**Please answer the following questions:**  
(in some cases more than 1 correct answer is possible)

User interface

1. Where can you see whether the chart shows North up or other direction (course up, heading up, track up)?

a) In the lower left corner of the chart view.  
**b) In the icon bar in the upper right corner of the chart view.**  
c) In the sensor information panel.

2. How do you pan or shift the center position on the chart?

a) By moving the pointer to the left or right fast.  
**b) By holding the center button and moving the pointer or clicking the left button off-center with the pointer.**  
c) Move the pointer to a side, and wait for it to turn into an arrow, then left click.

3. What are the coordinates in the status bar showing?

a) The position of the ship.  
b) The next destination of the ship.  
**c) The position under the cursor.**

4. An icon showing a vessel (ship shape) is visible in the top right corner of the screen and disappears when the indicator is pressed. What is that for?

a) It is used to acknowledge warning when own vessel is on a collision course.  
b) It is used to hide all radar and AIS targets.  
c) It is used to acknowledge warning when another vessel is coming too near.  
**d) It is used to locate own vessel position when own vessel position is out of chart view or not followed automatically.**

5. When an object is selected from a list in Object Information, a small broom icon appears in the right corner of the menu next to the close window icon. What is that for?

**a) It is used to remove highlight of object(s) on the chart.**  
b) It is used to delete the object from the chart.  
c) It is used to set the chart to basic configuration.

6. The coverage switch of a database is turned on in the Chart library. What is that for?

**a) It displays the coverage boundary of the particular dataset.**  
b) It switches on the dataset for viewing purpose.  
c) It displays the edition number of the dataset.

7. How do you turn on or off the EBL/VRM tool (EBL/VRM = electronic bearing line and variable range marker)?

a) Go to Tools menu and turn the EBL/VRM switch on in Navigation calculator.  
**b) Go to the Shortcuts menu and turn the EBL/VRM switch on.  
c) Click on the ruler icon in the icon bar.**  
d) Click the middle trackball button or just click the X icon.  
e) Click the right trackball button.

ECDIS setup

8. Where do you install the Scheme Administrator Certificate (SA Certificate)?

**a) By going to Settings ->System and clicking on SA Certificate and refresh.**  
b) Get the update from sacertificate.danelec-marine.com.  
c) Call the ECDIS manufacturer to get a new root certificate.

9. What is the backup arrangement in Tool panel used for?

a) To synchronize SENC geodatabases, mariner objects, routes, permits and configuration file between several ECDIS units so they are present and updated on all ECDIS units.  
b) To synchronize SENC geodatabases, marine object, routes and configuration file with the Navbox or planning computer.  
**c) To backup SENC geodatabases, marine object, route, data permits and configuration file to an external USB stick.**

Installing data

10. You have installed a new database. How can you view it?

**a) Turn on the Display switch for the new database.**  
b) Turn on the chart Coverage switch for the new database.  
c) Click view in Chart catalog for the new database.

11. You have received the cell permits and chart data. Which one should you install first?

**a) Install cell permits first followed by data.**  
b) Install data first followed by cell permits.  
c) Either one can be installed first.

12. You have received a chart update. How do you apply the update?

**a) Select the intended existing destination chart database and apply update.  
b) Create a new database for the update.**  
c) Open charts library and update history.

13. Where can you view the update log of a chart?

**a) Go to the Chart library, click on Update history of target database.**  
b) Go to the Install Charts, click on Update history of target database.  
c) Right click on a chart to view the update log.

14. Where do you view whether there is a valid permit for a chart?

**a) In the Chart library, open the chart database, select the type of report “valid” and press the report button.**  
b) Right click on the chart to view validity date.  
c) Go to chart layers and turn on Admiralty information overlay (AIO). 

15. What can be added and edited in all manual update objects?

a) Geometry and attributes.  
b) Slaves objects.  
**c) All the above.**

16. What are “slaves” objects, available in some manual objects?

**a) Objects serving as aids to navigation for an object such as lights, top marks.**  
b) Objects serving as text notices to navigation.  
c) Objects serving as points on the charts.

17. You tried to plot a manual object on a dataset but the ECDIS would not allow you, what is likely to be the problem?

**a) The object is plotted outside the selected dataset.**  
b) The object is of wrong geometry and attributes.  
c) The object chosen is invalid. 

18. You are told to submit a user permit of the ECDIS for new charts application. Where can you find it?

**a) Go to System information in Settings where you can save the User permit code to a USB stick.**  
b) Go to Install charts in Nav data, look for list of installed permits.  
c) Call the ECDIS supplier to ask for the user permit.

19. An officer obtains a new PERMIT.TXT from AVCS. He loads the ENC from a DVD to the ECDIS database named “AVCS Base3”. He switches on the “Display” for previous installed AVCS database and the newly installed “AVCS Base3” database. What did he do wrong?

a) He should obtain a certificate, not a permit file to actually read the charts.  
**b) He should only switch on Display for the updated database.**  
c) He should not divide the base and update into two different databases in the ECDIS.

Chart display

20. What is the difference between 'safety contour' and 'safety depth' ?

**a) Safety contour is used for anti-grounding alarms and is shown as a line. The safety depth determines the color of soundings displayed.**  
b) Safety contour determines the area colored as safe waters for the ship. The safety depth is the additional depth necessary beneath the keel.  
c) Safety depth is used to determine and generate grounding alarms. Safety contour is used to color the chart grey at safe areas.  
d) Safety depth is the maximum depth, that the ship can sail safely in (i.e. depth<1000m). The safety contour is the contour of the ship on the chart.  
e) Safety depth is the draft of the ship when loading at a maximum. Safety contour is the maximum ship beam (width).

21. What is the difference between 'deep contour' and 'shallow contour' ?

a) The deep contour is the draft of the ship. The shallow contour is the part of the ship over water at light loads.  
b) Deep contour is where the ship beam (width) is okay, the shallow contour shows places too narrow for the ship.  
c) The shallow contour shows where it is too shallow for the ship to operate. The deep contour shows areas with very safe depths.  
d) The shallow contour is between medium shallow and very shallow areas. The deep contour determines deep water areas.  
**e) Shallow contour indicates shallow waters, deep contour indicates areas where it is deep enough for the ship to sail.**

22. What does the 'shallow pattern' depth setting option do?

a) Displays a special pattern in areas deeper than the safety contour.  
**b) Displays a tilted square pattern over areas with depth less than the safety contour useful for night viewing.**  
c) Makes depth soundings contour lines in shallow areas.  
d) It should not be used on this ECDIS.

Voyage preparation

23. How do you check a route for dangers, cautions and chart notes?

**a) By opening up Routes panel, select the target route and click on grounding check.  
b) By showing the route on the chart and scanning the route visually.**  
c) By showing the route on the chart and right click to select grounding check.  
**d) It is done automatically during route editing.**

24. You are to make a first manual update of an existing object, a buoy, on a chart. How do you start making the update?

**a) By opening Manual update in Nav data panel, select modify object and right click in the chart to pick up the object.**  
b) By loading an update CD.  
c) By pressing the Ctrl-'U' key on the keyboard.

25. How do you add a waypoint on a leg of an existing route?

**a) Call up the route in edit mode. Move the mouse pointer to the position on a leg where you want to insert a way-point and left click on it.  
b) Call up the route in edit mode. Add waypoint latitude and longitude together with other parameter in the waypoint table.**  
c) Plot a new route as it is not possible to add waypoints after a route has been created.  
d) Not possible as you can only add a waypoint to the end of the route. 

26. You need to call for a pilot and pick the pilot up at a specific location on the route, how can you remind yourself?

**a) Add event mark on the route where the event is planned to take place.  
b) Set an alarm clock to remind the crew on watch to call.**  
c) Add a mariner object on the route where the event is planned to take place.

27. You have added an event mark to a route. What is the difference between time to event and distance to event?

**a) Time to event gives an alarm at a certain time before or after own vessel reaches the event while distance to event gives an alarm at a certain distance before or after own vessel reaches the event.**  
b) Time to event gives an alarm at a certain time before own vessel reaches the event while distance to event gives an alarm at a certain distance after own vessel reaches the event.  
c) Time to event gives an alarm at a certain time after own vessel reaches the event while distance to event gives an alarm at a certain distance after own vessel reaches the event. 

Navigation

28. You observed that data from some sensors are displayed in white while data from other sensors are displayed in yellow color. What could be the reason?

**a) Data from primary sensors are displayed in white unless cautionary or unsafe, while data from secondary sensors are displayed in yellow.**  
b) Data from primary sensors are displayed in yellow while data from secondary sensors are display in white.  
c) The colors are there to make the display more appealing.

29. How can you turn off radar and AIS targets on a cluttered screen?

**a) Turn off the radar targets and AIS in Layer menu.  
b) Turn off the radar targets and AIS by clicking on the targets display indicator icon in the icon bar in the top right corner of the chart view.**  
c) Turn off the AIS and radar equipment.   
d) Unplug the sensor wires.

30. A ship is sailing in a straight line in an area with a constant strong sideways current and constant engine power. The own ship velocity vector(s) are turned on. Which statement is true?

a) The velocity vector will show the future position of the ship only for the 'over ground' vector.  
b) The velocity vector will show the future position of the ship only for the 'through water ' vector.  
**c) The 'prediction' vector will show the future position.**  
d) The route will show the future position.

31. How do you acknowledge a warning?

**a) Press on the Alert indicator icon in the upper right corner of the chart view. Press Ack button of the alert in the selected alert group.**  
b) Press Settings and select Alarms panel. Press Ack button of the alert to acknowledge the alerts.  
**c) Press the Ack all warnings button.**  
d) No acknowledgment is necessary.

32. You have set a grounding check zone. Which type of event indicator will tell if there is a problem with grounding?

a) The Alerts indicator.  
b) The Display mode indicator.  
**c) The Grounding Check indicator.**  
d) A voice will say "Danger - grounding" repeatedly.

33. In the early morning you start your shift. The ECDIS display palette is set to night mode. With the morning sun, it is hard to see the menus. What can you do?

**a) Change to Day mode palette in Shortcuts panel or by the hotkey F6/F8.  
b) Display mode under System menu in Settings panel.**  
c) Change to Day mode palette using the ship sensor panel.  
d) Turn up the brightness on the monitor.  
e) Pull down the curtains.  
f) Wear sunglasses.

34. What are the grounding checks available?

a) Under keel clearance, safety distance and guard zone.  
b) Safety contour and guard zone.  
c) Under keel clearance, beam clearance, safety distance and guard zone.  
**d) Under keel clearance, height clearance, prediction time and sector guard zone.**

35. How can you get an alarm for a dangerous AIS target which is lost on the ECDIS?

**a) Switch off lost AIS target alarm in Alarm menu in the Settings panel.**  
b) Switch on the target lost on the AIS equipment so that it reports to the ECDIS when it happens.  
**c) Switch on lost AIS target alarm in Alarm menu in the Settings panel.**  
d) Set lost target in AIS menu in the Settings panel.

36. You are given a position coordinate. How can you quickly go to the exact location on the chart?

a) In the Settings panel, select Vessel and enter the coordinates in Dead reckoning.  
b) Press CLT + ALT + left click on the keyboard to call up the coordinates pane.  
**c) In the status bar, left click the coordinate indicator to open up the position pane.**

37. You have started on a route. The route monitoring panel is shown. What does DWOL indicate?

**a) Distance from own ship to the next wheel-over line.**  
b) Distance from own ship to the last way point on the route.  
c) Distance from the current wheel-over line to the next wheel-over line.

38. You have started on a route. The route monitoring panel changes to highlighted red over XTD. What does it mean?

a) This is a warning that the heading is off course.  
**b) This is a warning that own ship has deviated too much to port or starboard of route.**  
c) This is a warning that waypoint is out of place.

39. You find it very difficult to read the AIS target list in the AIS panel as it is updated too often. What can you do?

**a) Change the update frequency manually on AIS menu in Layers panel.**  
b) Switch some of the targets off by clicking on the target display indicator icon.  
c) Switch off AIS on the chart overlays menu in Layers panel. 

40. What do you do when own ship is heading towards an object classified as danger?

**a) Avoid the object at all cost as ignoring it can lead to collision or grounding.**  
b) Exercise caution as the object is part of special navigational conditions.  
c) Proceed with caution if you do not see or sense anything dangerous.

41. In case of an alert, the alert indicator starts flashing and the audio sounds, what should you do to clear it?

a) Acknowledge the alert to clear it.  
**b) Do nothing about it as the ECDIS will automatically clear it.**  
c) Mute the audio so that the ECDIS is in silent mode.

42. While navigating in “Show vessel“ mode the ship stays at the upper left corner of the view to your dismay. What can you do to fix it to the lower center?

a) Change to ship motion true mode.  
**b) Select navigation area as fixed position under Chart menu in Settings panel.**  
c) Change the ship redraw area.  
d) Restart the ECDIS.  
e) Click on Keep best scale in Shortcuts panel.

Anti-collision tool

43. You wish to show all AIS targets 5 nm from own ship on the chart. How do you do that?

a) You change AIS distance to activation to 5 nm.  
b) You change AIS distance to dangerous to 5 nm.  
**c) You change AIS targets visibility range to 5 nm.**  
d) Adjust your AIS equipment to only show AIS target within range.

44. You wish to show approaching radar targets as dangerous within distance of 3 nm from own ship on the chart. How do you do that?

a) You change radar target TCPA to 120 seconds.  
b) You change radar target CPA to 3 nm.  
**c) You change radar targets as dangerous to own vessel to 3 nm.**  
d) Adjust your radar equipment to report dangerous targets to the ECDIS at 3 nm. 