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COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced GIS Spatial Analysis and Geoprocessing Course

12 – 23 April 2027
Geneva

Advanced GIS Spatial Analysis and Geoprocessing Course

Ref: 130_3389 **Date:** 12 – 23 April 2027 **Location:** Geneva **Fees:** 12500 GBP

Advanced GIS Spatial Analysis and Geoprocessing is a 2-week training course for GIS analysts, GIS specialists, surveyors and infrastructure planners who turn raw spatial layers into repeatable answers, and it ends with an automated geoprocessing model for an infrastructure dataset. Utilities, road authorities and developers now hold more geospatial layers than their analysts can process by hand. Jupiter Prime Training treats Advanced GIS Spatial Analysis and Geoprocessing as an engineering discipline of reproducible spatial workflows.

Why GIS Spatial Analysis and Geoprocessing Matters Now

Three forces push geospatial practice beyond map making. Survey, drone and sensor sources multiply the volume of raster and vector layers; infrastructure owners expect location answers inside asset and planning decisions; and desktop platforms such as ArcGIS Pro now combine geodatabases, scripting and model building in one environment. An organisation that automates its spatial routines gains consistent outputs, traceable lineage and faster site screening. One that relies on manual steps faces misaligned projections, silent topology errors and results nobody can reproduce when a planner or auditor asks how a buffer or overlay was produced.

Who Gains Most from GIS Spatial Analysis and Geoprocessing

- Analysts who build overlay, proximity and suitability studies for planning decisions
- Specialists who administer enterprise geodatabases, schemas and editing rules
- Surveyors who bring field coordinates, control points and drone imagery into GIS layers
- Infrastructure planners who screen corridors, plots and networks for constraints
- Data stewards who certify spatial accuracy, metadata and topology before publication

A GIS unit serving several engineering departments gains most when its analysts and geodatabase administrators attend together and agree one set of processing standards.

GIS Spatial Analysis and Geoprocessing Capabilities

Participants move from running individual tools to designing chained, parameterised spatial workflows that others can rerun and audit.

- Design a geodatabase schema with domains, subtypes and topology rules — asset data owners
- Specify coordinate reference systems and transformations for mixed sources — survey and engineering leads
- Apply raster surface, map algebra and zonal methods — terrain and flood screening
- Build vector overlay, network and suitability models — corridor and site selection
- Test spatial accuracy, completeness and lineage of layers — publication approval
- Calculate and automate processing chains with model building and Python scripting — repeatable reporting

Key GIS Spatial Analysis and Geoprocessing Terms

- Geoprocessing — running a sequence of spatial tools on input layers to create new datasets, such as buffers, overlays or rasters.
- Geodatabase — a structured container for feature classes, rasters, tables, domains and relationships managed as one spatial database.
- Coordinate Reference System — the definition that ties coordinates to a datum and projection so layers align on the ground.
- Map Algebra — cell-by-cell arithmetic and logical expressions applied to rasters to derive new surfaces.
- Topology Rules — constraints that govern how features share boundaries, connect or must not overlap.
- Suitability Model — a weighted combination of criteria layers that ranks locations for a proposed use.

GIS Spatial Analysis and Geoprocessing Day by Day

Day 1: Spatial Thinking for Infrastructure

- Spatial Question Framing — Turning Planning Requests Into Analytical Steps
- Raster and Vector Data Models — Choosing the Right Representation
- ArcGIS Pro Project Structure — Organising Maps, Toolboxes and Connections
- Spatial Data Inventory — Auditing Layers Held Across Departments
- Analysis Lineage Records — Documenting Inputs, Parameters and Outputs

Day 2: Coordinate Systems and Positional Control

- Datums and Projections — Selecting Systems for Local Engineering Work
- Datum Transformations — Removing Offsets Between Survey and Legacy Layers
- Control Points and Georeferencing — Aligning Scanned Plans and Imagery
- Vertical Reference Surfaces — Reconciling Heights From Different Sources
- Positional Accuracy Statements — Reporting Error to Engineering Users

Day 3: Geodatabase Design

- Feature Dataset Organisation — Grouping Layers That Share Topology
- Domains and Subtypes — Enforcing Valid Attribute Values
- Relationship Classes — Linking Assets to Inspections and Documents
- Topology Rules Configuration — Preventing Gaps, Overlaps and Dangles
- Versioning and Editing Workflows — Controlling Concurrent Changes

Day 4: Vector Overlay and Proximity Methods

- Buffer and Multiple Ring Analysis — Defining Constraint and Setback Zones
- Intersect, Union and Erase — Combining Planning Constraint Layers
- Spatial Joins — Transferring Attributes by Location
- Near and Distance Tables — Measuring Access to Existing Services
- Dissolve and Generalisation — Preparing Results for Decision Maps

Day 5: Raster Surfaces and Terrain

- Digital Elevation Models — Deriving Slope, Aspect and Hillshade
- Hydrological Tools — Tracing Flow Direction and Catchments
- Interpolation Methods — Building Surfaces From Survey Points
- Map Algebra Expressions — Combining Rasters for Screening Rules
- Zonal Statistics — Summarising Surfaces by Parcel or Corridor

Day 6: Network and Suitability Modelling

- Network Dataset Building — Modelling Roads and Utility Lines
- Service Area and Route Analysis — Testing Coverage of Facilities
- Weighted Overlay — Ranking Sites Against Multiple Criteria
- Fuzzy Membership Scoring — Handling Gradual Suitability Thresholds
- Sensitivity Testing of Weights — Showing How Rankings Change

Day 7: Spatial Data Quality

- Completeness and Attribute Checks — Finding Missing Asset Records
- Topology Error Inspection — Fixing Connectivity Before Network Analysis
- Logical Consistency Rules — Testing Values Against Engineering Limits
- Metadata Authoring — Describing Source, Scale and Currency
- Quality Reports — Approving Layers for Enterprise Publication

Day 8: Geoprocessing Automation

- ModelBuilder Chains — Linking Tools With Variables and Iterators
- Python Scripting With ArcPy — Batch Processing Large Layer Sets
- Script Tool Parameters — Letting Colleagues Rerun Models Safely
- Error Handling and Logging — Tracing Failures in Long Workflows
- Scheduled Processing — Refreshing Outputs When Source Layers Change

Day 9: Communicating Spatial Results

- Layout and Cartographic Design — Presenting Constraints to Planners
- Web Map Sharing — Publishing Results to Engineering Stakeholders
- Dashboards for Spatial Indicators — Monitoring Asset Coverage
- Uncertainty Communication — Stating Limits of Accuracy in Reports
- Analysis Peer Review — Checking Assumptions Before Release

Day 10: Practising the Automated Geoprocessing Model

- Infrastructure Dataset Preparation — Applying Projection and Schema Checks
- Constraint Overlay Build — Applying Vector and Raster Methods to Real Layers
- Quality Gate Insertion — Applying Topology and Attribute Tests Inside the Model
- Model Parameterisation — Applying Script Tool Settings for Reuse
- Automated Geoprocessing Model — Completing the Work Product for Handover

Applying GIS Spatial Analysis and Geoprocessing After the Course

- Convert one recurring manual overlay routine into a parameterised ModelBuilder or Python tool and share it with colleagues
- Run a topology and attribute quality check on a core infrastructure layer and publish the findings with updated metadata

GIS Spatial Analysis and Geoprocessing Questions FAQ

What is Advanced GIS Spatial Analysis and Geoprocessing and why does it matter now?

Advanced GIS Spatial Analysis and Geoprocessing is the design of repeatable spatial workflows that combine overlay, raster, network and quality methods. It matters now because infrastructure owners hold growing volumes of layers and need consistent, traceable answers for planning and asset decisions.

Which roles gain most from Advanced GIS Spatial Analysis and Geoprocessing?

GIS analysts, GIS specialists, surveyors and infrastructure planners gain most. They prepare, analyse and certify spatial layers that engineering and planning colleagues rely on for corridor, site and asset decisions.

How does Advanced GIS Spatial Analysis and Geoprocessing differ from an introductory GIS course?

It assumes participants already map and edit, and focuses on geodatabase design, coordinate control, raster and network modelling and automation. An introductory course teaches the interface and basic symbology; this one builds workflows others can rerun.

What do you bring back from Advanced GIS Spatial Analysis and Geoprocessing?

You bring back an automated geoprocessing model for an infrastructure dataset, with projection checks, overlay steps, quality gates and parameters that colleagues can rerun when source layers change.

GIS Spatial Analysis and Geoprocessing: The Way Forward

The automated geoprocessing model first informs which constraint screening runs automatically and which still needs an analyst's judgement. GIS units, planners and asset owners use its outputs whenever source layers are refreshed. After its first full run, revisit the suitability weights and quality thresholds, since real infrastructure layers often reveal criteria that were too strict or too loose.