



Australian Government

Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations

CPPSIS6018A Design spatial networks and geocoding

Release: 1

CPPSIS6018A Design spatial networks and geocoding

Modification History

Not Applicable

Unit Descriptor

Unit descriptor

This unit of competency specifies the outcomes required to analyse and design spatial networks and geocoding. It requires the ability to apply wide-ranging specialised technical, creative and conceptual skills, a broad knowledge of spatial datasets and accountability for personal and group outcomes. Functions will entail complying with and developing or amending organisational guidelines.

Application of the Unit

Application of the unit

This unit of competency supports high-level project management activity in the spatial information services (SIS) industry sector. It requires the application of initiative and enterprise, negotiation, problem-solving, planning and organisational skills; the development of technical documentation incorporating mapping and scientific techniques; the ability to communicate graphically; and the application of remote sensing technology. The skills and knowledge acquired upon completion of this unit would support the needs of employees in cartography, town planning, mapping and geographic information systems.

While no licensing, legislative, regulatory or certification requirements apply holistically to this unit at the time of publication, relevant federal, and state or territory legislation, regulations and codes of practice impact upon this unit (see unit performance criteria and range statement).

Licensing/Regulatory Information

Refer to Application of the Unit

Pre-Requisites

Prerequisite units Nil

Employability Skills Information

Employability skills The required outcomes described in this unit of competency contain applicable facets of employability skills. The Employability Skills Summary of the qualification in which this unit of competency is packaged, will assist in identifying employability skills requirements.

Elements and Performance Criteria Pre-Content

Elements describe the essential outcomes of a unit of competency. Performance criteria describe the required performance needed to demonstrate achievement of the element. Where ***bold italicised*** text is used, further information is detailed in the required skills and knowledge and/or the range statement. Assessment of performance is to be consistent with the evidence guide.

Elements and Performance Criteria

ELEMENT	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
1 Analyse and design networks.	1.1 Appropriate application areas for networks are determined according to organisational requirements, project specifications and end user requirements. 1.2 Basic elements and shortest path algorithms are incorporated in the design. 1.3 Representation of networks is determined. 1.4 Definition of a network is illustrated with examples, incorporating the advantages and disadvantages of different ways of representing a network. 1.5 OHS issues are considered at all times. 1.6 Skills and knowledge are updated to accommodate changes in operating environment and equipment.
2 Conduct geocoding.	2.1 Appropriate data sources for geocoding are determined according to organisational requirements, project specifications and end user requirements. 2.2 Suitability and availability of data are verified with the potential suppliers. 2.3 Constraints on use of spatial data are assessed against specification. 2.4 Data is prepared for geocoding. 2.5 Addresses are matched with spatial locations. 2.6 Appropriate addressing methods are used. 2.7 Primitive codes are enhanced for geocoding. 2.8 Geocoding errors are resolved.
3 Validate outcome.	3.1 Appropriate network and geocoding procedures are recorded. 3.2 Outcome is validated in line with project specifications. 3.3 Procedures to refine model or analytical processes are developed. 3.4 End user is consulted regarding suitability of the outcome and amendments are negotiated as necessary.

Required Skills and Knowledge

REQUIRED SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

This section describes the essential skills and knowledge and their level, required for

REQUIRED SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

this unit.

Required skills:

- ability to relate to people from a range of social, cultural and ethnic backgrounds and with a range of physical and mental abilities
- communication skills to:
 - consult effectively with clients and colleagues
 - impart knowledge and ideas through graphic, oral, written and visual means
- computer skills (high technical user level) to develop business documentation
- literacy skills to:
 - assess and use workplace information
 - conduct web-based searches and use digital techniques
 - locate and interpret legislation and other written documentation
 - prepare and manage documentation and information flow
 - read and write key performance reports, including technical reports
 - research and evaluate (high level) in order to source SIS educational information
- numeracy skills to:
 - accurately record and collate
 - analyse errors
 - conduct image analysis
 - estimate costs
 - interpret and analyse statistics
 - perform mental calculations
 - undertake complex computations
- organisational skills to plan and prioritise activities to meet contractual requirements
- project management skills, including ability to meet deadlines
- research and analytical skills
- self-management
- spatial skills to:
 - exercise precision and accuracy in relation to spatial networks and geocoding
 - perform spatial data archival and retrieval and train others in this task
 - perform spatial data management and manipulation and train others in this task
 - perform file management and train others in this task
 - solve complex problems relating to height, depth, breadth, dimension, direction and position in actual operational activity and virtual representation
 - train others in spatial precision techniques
 - understand implications of height, depth, breadth, dimension and position to

REQUIRED SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

actual operational activity and virtual representation

- time management skills.

Required knowledge and understanding:

- budgetary mechanisms and restraints
- computer platforms and software for image processing systems
- data quality integrity
- existing spatial datasets and dataset sources
- digital image processing techniques
- image enhancement, manipulation and merger techniques
- information management
- metadata
- OHS policies
- organisational policies and guidelines
- relevant legislative, statutory and industry requirements and standards
- resource management processes
- risk analysis principles
- spatial data formats, handling and structure
- spatial referencing systems.

Evidence Guide

EVIDENCE GUIDE

The evidence guide provides advice on assessment and must be read in conjunction with the performance criteria, required skills and knowledge, the range statement and the Assessment Guidelines for this Training Package.

Overview of assessment

This unit of competency could be assessed on its own or in combination with other units relevant to the job function, for example units CPPSIS5029A Determine suitable information sources to create new spatial datasets, and CPPSIS6004A Design a spatial project plan.

Critical aspects for assessment and evidence required to demonstrate competency in this unit

A person who demonstrates competency in this unit must be able to provide evidence of:

- applying remote sensing technology
- communicating graphically
- understanding copyright and ownership constraints
- determining data requirements
- evaluating suitability of available data against project specifications

	• identifying sources of data • understanding the nature of spatial projects.
Specific resources for assessment	Resource implications for assessment include access to: • assessment instruments, including personal planner and assessment record book • assignment instructions, work plans and schedules, policy documents and duty statements • registered training provider of assessment services • relevant guidelines, regulations and codes of practice • suitable venue and equipment. Access must be provided to appropriate learning and assessment support when required. Where applicable, physical resources should include equipment modified for people with disabilities.
Context of assessment	Holistic: based on the performance criteria, evidence guide, range statement, and required skills and knowledge.
Method of assessment	Demonstrated over a period of time and observed by the assessor (or assessment team working together to conduct the assessment). Demonstrated competency in a range of situations, that may include customer/workplace interruptions and involvement in related activities normally experienced in the workplace. Obtained by observing activities in the field and reviewing induction information. If this is not practicable, observation in realistic simulated environments may be substituted.
Guidance information for assessment	Assessment requires that the clients' objectives and industry expectations are met. If the clients' objectives are narrowly defined or not representative of industry needs, it may be necessary to refer to portfolio case studies of a variety of SIS requirements to assess competency. Oral questioning or written assessment and hypothetical situations (scenarios) may be used to assess underpinning knowledge (in assessment situations where the candidate is offered a preference between oral questioning or written assessment, questions are to be identical). Supplementary evidence may be obtained from relevant authenticated correspondence from existing supervisors, team leaders or specialist training staff. All practical demonstration must adhere to the safety and

environmental regulations relevant to each State or Territory.

Where assessment is for the purpose of recognition (recognition of current competencies [RCC] or recognition of prior learning [RPL]), the evidence provided will need to be authenticated and show that it represents competency demonstrated over a period of time.

In all cases where practical assessment is used it will be combined with targeted questioning to assess the underpinning knowledge.

Assessment processes will be appropriate to the language and literacy levels of the candidate and any cultural issues that may affect responses to the questions, and will reflect the requirements of the competency and the work being performed.

Range Statement

RANGE STATEMENT

The range statement relates to the unit of competency as a whole. It allows for different work environments and situations that may affect performance. ***Bold italicised*** wording in the performance criteria is detailed below. Add any essential operating conditions that may be present with training and assessment depending on the work situation, needs of the candidate, accessibility of the item, and local industry and regional contexts.

- Organisational requirements*** may include:
- Australian Computer Society code of ethics
 - company policy
 - equal employment opportunity (EEO)
 - legislation relevant to the work or service function
 - manuals
 - OHS policy and procedures
 - personnel practices and guidelines outlining work roles, responsibilities and delegations.
- Project specifications*** refer to:
- detailed technical descriptions of the spatial data and its requirements.
- Algorithm*** is:
- a formal procedure for a mathematical operation.
- OHS*** may include:
- Australian standards
 - development of site safety plan
 - identification of potential hazards
 - inspection of work sites
 - training staff in OHS requirements
 - use of equipment and signage.
- Geocoding*** is:
- assignment of a geographic value to a pixel of an image via the placement of a desired datum and map projection.
- Suitability*** may include:
- assessment of whether the spatial data will meet the specification in regard to:
 - accuracy
 - completeness
 - coverage
 - density
 - logical consistency.
- Availability*** includes:
- assessment of whether the spatial data can be obtained and used for client requirements.
- Constraints*** may include:
- administrative
 - copyright

- Addressing methods*** may be:
- financial
 - legal and legislative
 - technical limitations.
- Geocoding errors*** may include:
- automatic
 - manual.
- Network and geocoding procedures*** may include:
- ambiguous addresses
 - new addresses
 - post office box addresses
 - vanity addresses (an address that cannot be located on a street segment).
 - assigning a latitude-longitude coordinate to an address, thereby enabling the use of a spatial search to take place
 - basic methods of calculating a geocode include:
 - address interpolation
 - intersection matching.

Unit Sector(s)

Unit sector Spatial information services