ArcGIS Pro is the latest version of ESRI’s extensive ArcGIS software. This book teaches the basic functions and capabilities of ArcGIS Pro through example workflows. Data is available from ESRI. The authors have several “Getting to know ArcGIS” books now, so the book is well versed on the functionality of the software and complements the existing books. It has the usual examples of visualizing, querying, editing.

The book consists of ten chapters and a glossary for a total of 467 pages including a task index. Each chapter begins with a highlighted introduction, often specifically referencing how the information in the chapter will be of use to GIS managers. Each chapter then contains an exercise relating to the chapter topic. The book starts out with easy exercises and progressively becomes more and more advanced, going into 3D representation and Python programming. This review will focus on the features that set the book apart from more traditional GIS texts.

Each chapter contains the estimated time required to finish the exercises. The first few chapters are basic data collection and editing including some text on Collector for ArcGIS, an app used for collecting data on a mobile device. A refreshing addition to many chapters is a real-world example of how the exercises can be used by GIS personnel: Centers for Disease Control maps for tracking disease, Ogden, Utah police maps for tracking crime.

There is a welcome chapter on ArcGIS online. Many times GIS textbooks will leave out online versions, although this seems the easiest way to start and may provide the beginner user with easier options than the full desktop option. ArcGIS online can also be used with collaborative mapping, contained in one of the chapters.

Basic tasks like geocoding, creating features are covered in well-written chapters with fine exercises.

The geoprocess modeling chapter is very easy to follow, it shows how to set up repetitive tasks and add it to the toolbox. One way to do this is done through Modelbuilder. ModelBuilder is an application which allows the creation, editing, and management of flowcharts digitally.

A nice property of the ESRI Modelbuilder is that it can be exported as a Python program. The chapter on Python programming gives a brief look into the language but unless Python is known by the reader, it is difficult to follow the various commands, the reader will have to experiment on their own with Python. It is difficult to create a chapter just on Python, as the language has been adapted to ArcGIS by ESRI and is so varied that a few pages on programming is just not enough, perhaps the ESRI book “Python scripting for ArcGIS” would be a good reference.

There is a very short chapter on animating data: allowing the user to see how data changes over time. This is an excellent addition to ArcGIS, as features are not static: cars move, hurricanes move. The user can witness representations of changes over time while manipulating the direction of view, the pace or the parameters of the map displayed.

The final chapter deals with creating a map layout for display purposes. This is very important as the end result of GIS work has to be displayed to the customer. If the layout is hard to read, no matter how good the data is, all the work had been for naught.

This book has very little on projections/coordinate systems, which is many times the downfall of a beginner user. Even latitude/longitude for the same location is different depending on which datum is used.

The “Getting to Know ArcGIS” books are excellent resources if class attendance is not possible. While some chapters of the book may be difficult to use for the complete beginner, it does give good insight into the various ArcGIS products for
the trained user. For this book, although the authors indicate in the preface that the book can be used without any prior GIS knowledge, I believe it would be better used as a supplement for somebody with at least some GIS experience. There are many instances in the book, especially in the introductory chapters, where terminology is used that presumes the reader is familiar with the jargon used in GIS and the other geospatial technologies. Although some of the terminologies are explained and discussed in subsequent chapters, some are not. This, along with the esoteric nature of some of the material in the book, would in my estimation be a turn-off for a student who has not taken a practical, hands-on GIS course (like the chapter on converting a shapefile layer to a geodatabase or the chapter on weighted suitability model).