

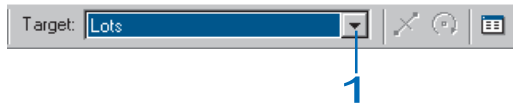
# ArcGis- 9

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Geodatabase QuickStart Tutorial – 5<sup>th</sup> part

Now you will create the new lot and fix these topology errors.

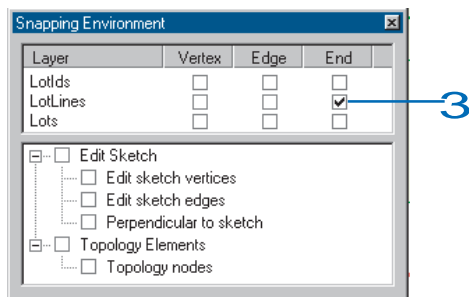
1. Click the Target dropdown arrow on the Editor toolbar and click Lots.



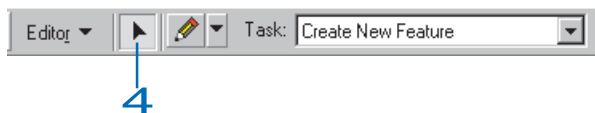
2. Press Alt+R and press N.

The key combination Alt+R opens the Editor menu, and N opens the Snapping Environment dialog box.

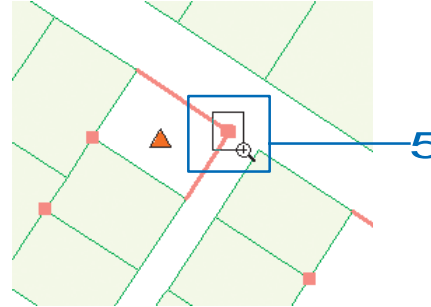
3. Check the End box for LotLines and close the dialog box.



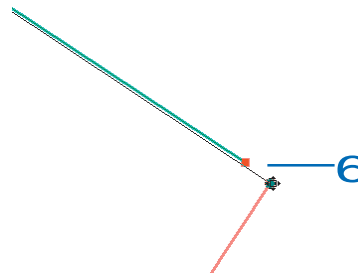
4. Click the Edit tool.



5. Hold the Z key and drag a box around the place where the lot lines should intersect.



6. Double-click the northern lot line, move the pointer over its eastern end until the pointer changes to a box with four arrows, click the end, and drag it east until it snaps to the other lot line.

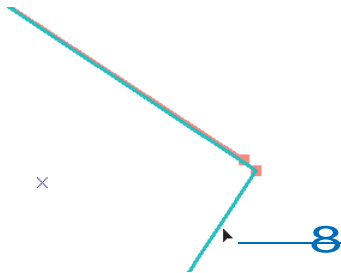


7. Click the Go Back to Previous Extent button.



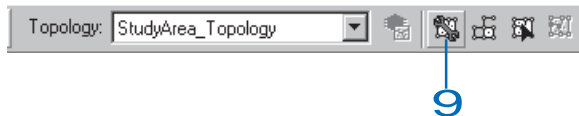
You should be able to see the lot lines and the lot polygons that adjoin this lot to the south and west. Now the new polygon can be constructed.

8. Hold the Shift key and click the eastern lot line.



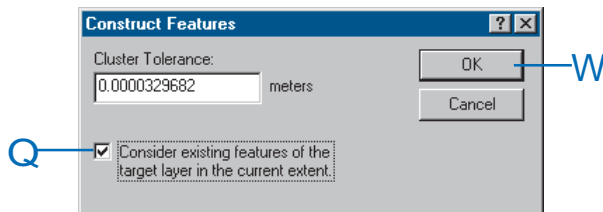
Both northern and eastern lot lines should now be selected.

9. Click the Construct Features tool.

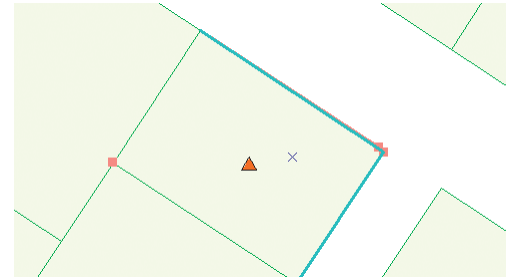


10. Check the box to consider existing features.

11. Click OK.



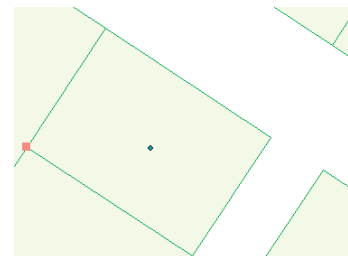
The new Lot polygon feature is created from the selected lines and from the existing Lot polygon boundaries.



12. Click the Validate Topology in Current Extent button.



The new polygon covers the LotID point, the polygon boundary covers the lot lines, and you fixed the dangle errors by snapping them together, so when you validated the topology in the area, all of those errors went away.



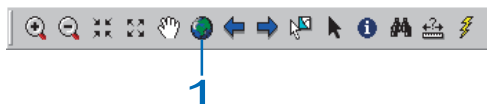
It is important to note that the new polygon has a <null> value for its Parcel\_ID attribute. The other parcels, which you created in ArcCatalog, derived their Parcel\_ID attribute values from the LotID point feature class. There are several ways that you could add this information to the new parcel. You could edit the parcel's attributes and type in its Lot\_ID value. You could select the LotID point feature and the Lot polygon, open the Attributes dialog box, and copy and paste the Parcel\_ID value from one to the other. You could even use the Attribute Transfer tool on the Spatial Adjustment toolbar to transfer the attributes from the point to the polygon.

For this exercise you'll skip updating the new polygon feature's attributes and move on to edit another Lot polygon.

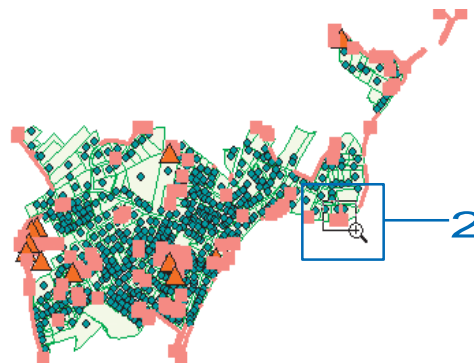
### Splitting a polygon

Because there were some undershoot dangle errors with gaps larger than three meters, there are some lots that were not completely enclosed. Where the gap opened onto an adjacent lot, and the two lots' other boundaries were closed, a single large lot was created. In this step you'll split up one such lot.

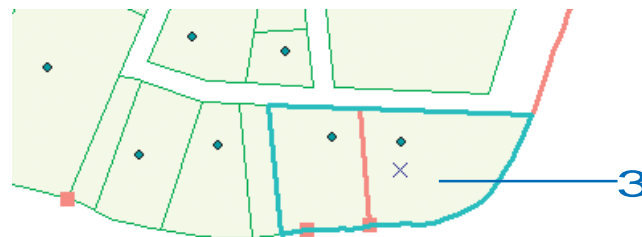
1. Click the Full Extent button.



2. Hold the Z key and drag a box around the lots on the south side of the eastern part of the study area.

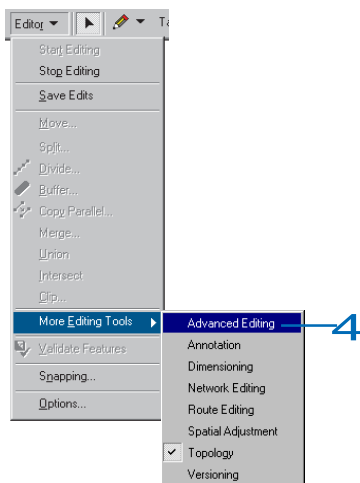


3. Click one of the lots that are on either side of the Must Be Covered By Boundary Of line error.



The lots are incorrectly represented by a single feature. The error at the south end of the line error is an undershoot dangle error. You'll use a new method to fix this error using a tool on the Advanced Editing toolbar.

- Click Editor, point to More Editing Tools, and click Advanced Editing.



The Advanced Editing toolbar appears.

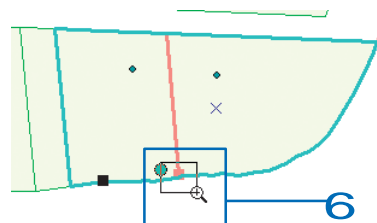
- Click the Extend tool.



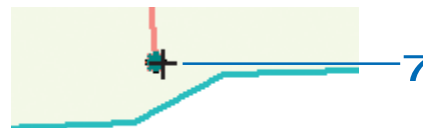
The Extend tool works differently from the Extend topology error fix. Rather than specifying a distance, you select a feature to which the tool will extend a line. After a feature is selected, you click the line feature that you want to extend. Since the parcel is currently

selected, all you have to do is click the dangling lot line. You'll zoom in a little closer to see the gap.

- Press and hold the Z key and drag a box around the line near the south edge of the parcel.

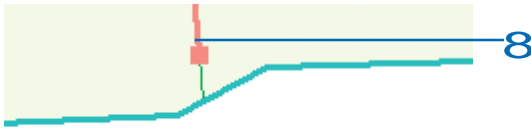


- Move the pointer over the dangling end of the line.



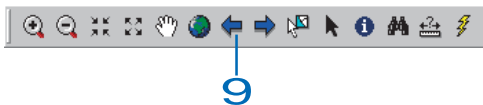
When the pointer gets close to the endpoint, the blue circle snaps to it. Although you can click anywhere on the line that you want to extend, the Extend tool obeys the current snapping environment. Since you set up snapping to endpoints of LotLines earlier, the Extend tool snaps to them.

8. Click the line.



The line is extended to the nearest selected feature—in this case, the edge of the Lot polygon.

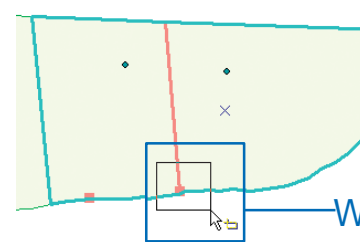
9. Click the Go Back to Previous Extent button.



10. Click the Select Features tool.



11. Click and drag a box around the line that you just extended.

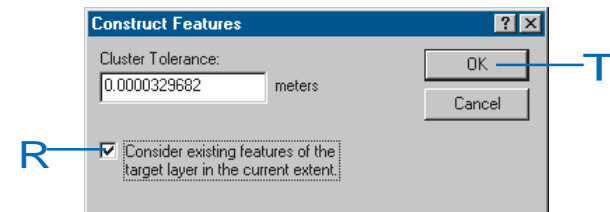


This also selects the parcel.

12. Click the Construct Features tool.



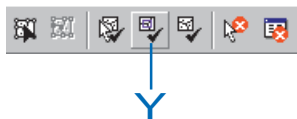
13. Check the box to Consider existing features.



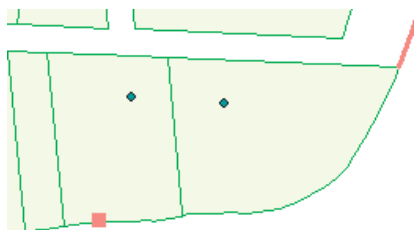
14. Click OK.

The newly extended line feature splits the existing parcel into two features.

15. Click the Validate Topology in Current Extent button.



The topology is validated and the line error and dangle are removed.



You will need to check the attributes of both of these lots against the attributes of the LotIds points and update one or both of them to make sure that they have the right PARCEL\_ID numbers. The new lot feature has a <null> PARCEL\_ID, and there is a 50 percent chance that the wrong parcel inherited the value from the original large parcel.

There are many more errors in the data, although as you saw in this and the previous examples, more than one error may be related to a given problem. Almost all of the errors follow from the underlying problem of the original CAD data, incompletely snapped line work, and unclosed polygons. Spending more time editing the dangle errors would have taken care of most of the errors that were revealed by adding the new rules.

Some of the errors, like the small dangling line and the lot line not covered by a parcel boundary visible here, may not need to be corrected at all. If your organization needs only to model lots, the LotLine and LotIDs feature classes could be removed from the topology and deleted once you've finished developing the polygon features from them. On the other hand, you might want to keep the lot lines for cartographic reasons or to simplify annotating the dimensions of lots. If this is the case, you would need to continue cleaning up the lot lines. An additional step would be to use the Planarize Lines tool to split all of the lot lines at intersections—something that was not done with the original CAD data. The two errors visible above are actually on the same feature. Planarizing the lines would split this feature into several features, each tracing a single lot boundary.

Whether or not you retain the LotLines and LotIds feature classes, you would probably want to add at least one more rule to assist in the day-to-day management of the lot feature class. One such rule would be a Must Not Overlap rule, so when you digitize new lots they cannot overlap each other. This should not be a problem for the lots you've just created, but it is a rule that one would typically enforce on landownership polygons.

In this exercise you have created a geodatabase topology with simple rules to help you clean up data. You have learned how to use the Error Inspector to find errors of a particular type and how to use some of the many editing tools to fix errors in your data.

## Exercise 8: Using the Spatial Adjustment tool

The Spatial Adjustment tool allows you to transform, rubbersheet, and edgematch your data within an edit session.

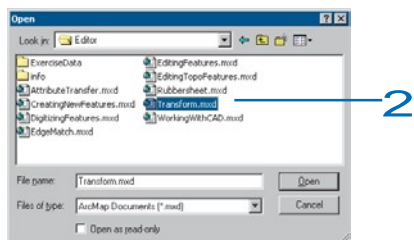
Spatial adjustments are based on displacement links. These are special graphical elements that represent the source and destination locations for an adjustment.

This exercise will show you how to perform each of the spatial adjustments.

### Starting ArcMap and beginning editing

Before you can complete the tasks in this tutorial, you must start ArcMap and load the tutorial data.

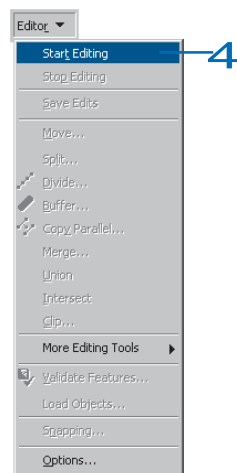
1. Double-click a shortcut installed on your desktop or use the Programs list in your Start menu to start ArcMap.
2. Click the Open button on the Standard toolbar. Navigate to the Transform.mxd map document in the Editor directory where you installed the tutorial data. (C:\ArcGIS\ArcTutor is the default location.)



3. If the Editor toolbar isn't displayed in ArcMap, click the Editor Toolbar button on the Standard toolbar to add it.



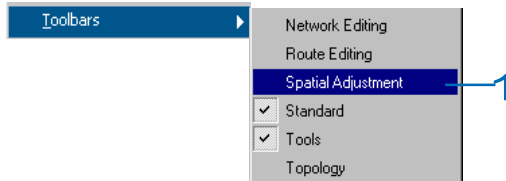
4. Click Editor and click Start Editing.



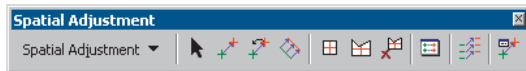


## Adding the Spatial Adjustment toolbar

1. Click the View menu, point to Toolbars, and click Spatial Adjustment to add the Spatial Adjustment toolbar to ArcMap.



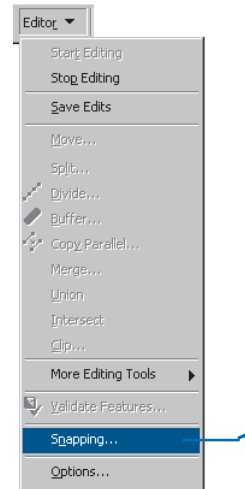
The Spatial Adjustment toolbar appears.



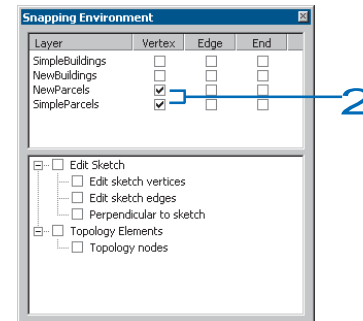
## Setting the snapping environment

Before you start adding links, you should set your snapping environment so each link you add snaps to the vertices or endpoints of features. For more information about snapping, see the 'Creating new features' chapter in *Editing in ArcMap*.

1. Click the Editor menu and click Snapping to display the Snapping Environment dialog box.



2. Check the Vertex check box next to the NewParcels and SimpleParcels layers to snap the displacement links to the vertices of these features. Close the dialog box.



## Applying a transformation

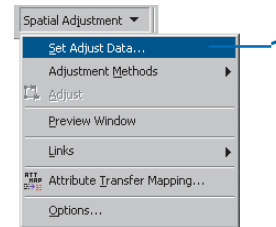
A transformation is used to convert the coordinates of a layer from one location to another. This involves the scaling, shifting, and rotation of features based on displacement links defined by the user. Transformations are applied uniformly to all features in a feature class and are often used to convert data created in digitizer units into real-world units represented on a map. For more information on transformations, see the 'Spatial adjustment' chapter in *Editing in ArcMap*.

This exercise will show you how to apply a transformation based on displacement links that you will create. This transformation will move, scale, and rotate two feature classes containing parcel and building features into alignment with another set of parcel and building feature classes. You might use this technique to adjust data that was digitized or imported into a temporary feature class in preparation for copying and pasting the features into your database. You will also learn how to specify which features to adjust, preview the adjustment, and view a link table.

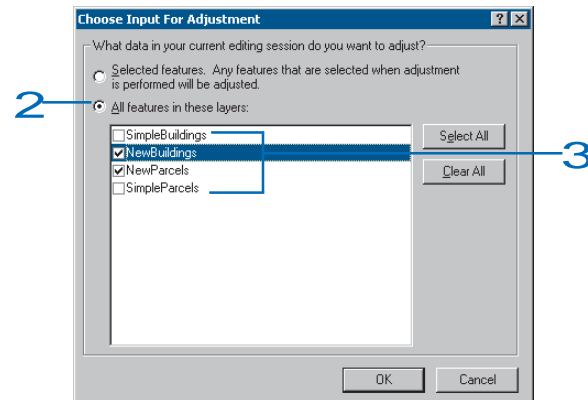
## Specifying the features to adjust

The Spatial Adjustment tool allows you to adjust a selected set of features or all the features in a layer. This setting is available in the Choose Input For Adjustment dialog box. For geodatabase feature classes and shapefiles, the default is to adjust a selected set of features.

1. Click the Spatial Adjustment menu and click Set Adjust Data to display the Choose Input For Adjustment window.



2. Check the All features in these layers check box.

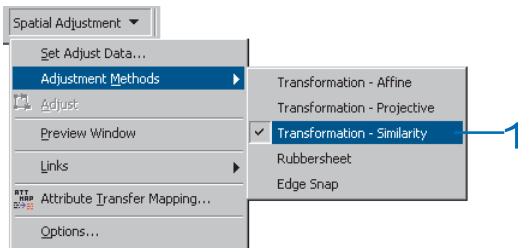


3. Uncheck the SimpleBuildings and SimpleParcels layers, keep the NewBuildings and NewParcels layers checked, and click OK.

## Selecting an adjustment method

Now that you have determined which features will be adjusted, the next step is to choose an adjustment method. The Spatial Adjustment tool supports several adjustment methods. In this exercise, you will perform a Similarity Transformation. For more information on adjustment methods, see the ‘Spatial adjustment’ chapter in *Editing in ArcMap*.

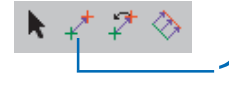
1. Click the Spatial Adjustment menu, point to Adjustment Methods, and click Transformation - Similarity to set the adjustment method.



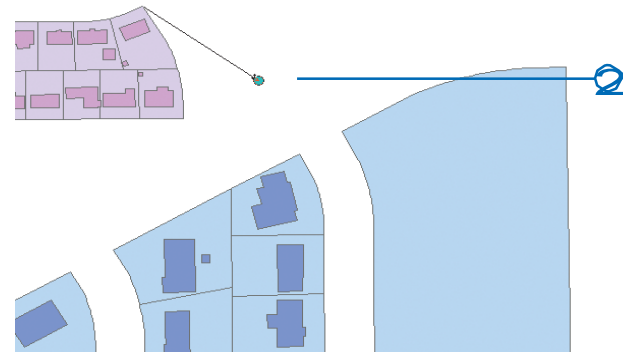
## Adding displacement links

Displacement links define the source and destination coordinates for an adjustment. Displacement links can be created manually or loaded from a link file. In this exercise, you will create your own displacement links from the exterior corners of the NewParcels layer to the corresponding locations in the SimpleParcels layer.

1. Click the New Displacement Link tool on the Spatial Adjustment toolbar.



2. With the New Displacement Link tool active, snap to a from-point in the source layer and snap to a to-point in the target layer.





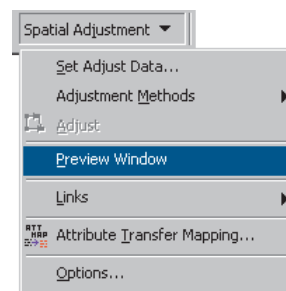
3. Continue to create additional links as shown below. For this exercise, you should have a total of four displacement links when you are finished.



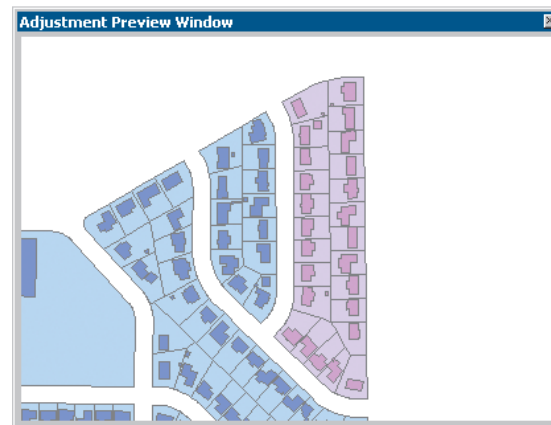
## Examining the adjustment

The Spatial Adjustment tool includes a tool to preview an adjustment prior to actually performing the adjustment. This tool is called the Preview Window. If the results of the adjustment are not adequate, you can modify the links to improve the accuracy of the adjustment.

1. Click the Spatial Adjustment menu and click Preview Window.



The Adjustment Preview Window appears.

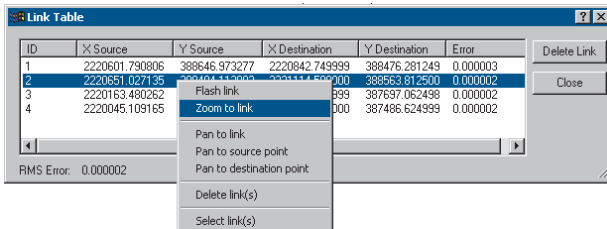


In addition to the visual preview of the adjustment, you can also examine the results of the adjustment by viewing the Link Table. The Link Table provides information about link coordinates, link IDs, and RMS errors.

- Click the View Link Table button on the Spatial Adjustment toolbar.



The Link Table dialog box appears.



Right-clicking a link record opens the Link Table's context menu. You can edit link coordinates, flash links, zoom and pan to selected links, and delete links with these commands.

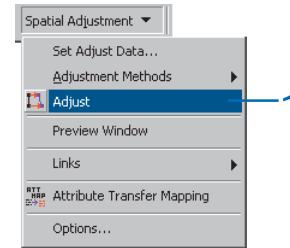
For more information on RMS errors, see the 'Spatial adjustment' chapter in *Editing in ArcMap*.

If the RMS error for this adjustment is not acceptable, you can modify the links to increase the accuracy. The Preview Window and Link Table tools are designed to help you fine-tune your adjustment.

## Performing the adjustment

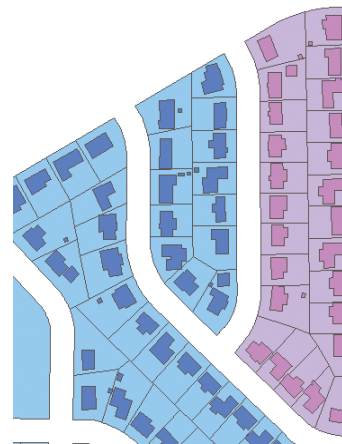
The final step of the spatial adjustment process is to perform the adjustment.

- Click the Spatial Adjustment menu and click Adjust.



Since the Spatial Adjustment tool operates in an edit session, you can use the Undo command to undo the adjustment.

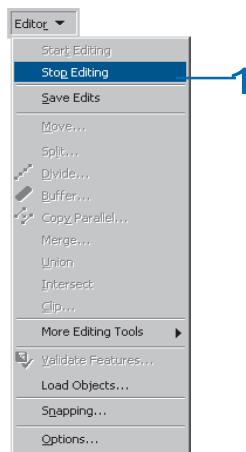
The adjusted data should look like this:



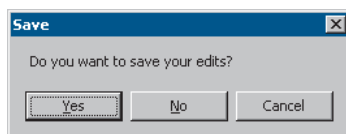
## Saving your edits

If you are satisfied with the results of the spatial adjustment, you can stop editing and save your edits.

1. Click Editor and click Stop Editing.



2. Click Yes to save your edits.



In this exercise, you learned how to set your data for an adjustment, create displacement links, preview the adjustment, and use the Link table to view the RMS error. For more information about the Spatial Adjustment tool, see the 'Spatial adjustment' chapter in *Editing in ArcMap*.

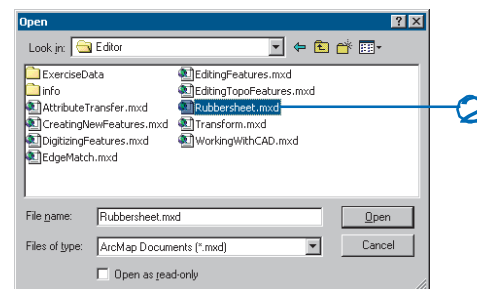
## Rubbersheeting your data

Rubbersheeting is typically used to align two or more layers. This process moves the features of a layer using a piecewise transformation that preserves straight lines.

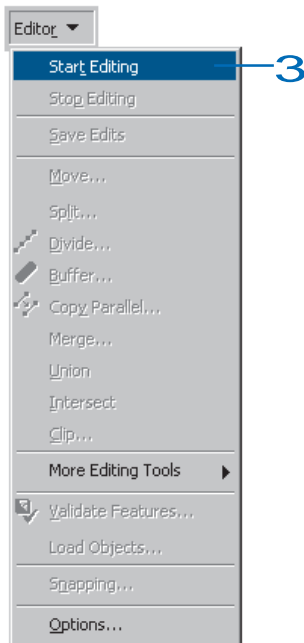
This exercise will show you how to rubbersheet data by using displacement links, multiple displacement links, and identity links. You will rubbersheet a newly imported set of street features to match an existing feature class of street features.

This tutorial assumes that ArcMap is started and the Editor and Spatial Adjustment toolbars have been added to ArcMap.

1. Close the Transformation.mxd map document.
2. Click the Open button on the Standard toolbar. Navigate to the Rubbersheet.mxd map document in the Editor directory where you installed the tutorial data. (C:\ArcGIS\ArcTutor is the default location.)



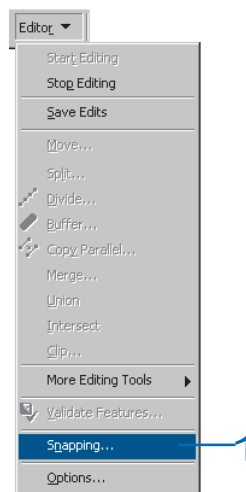
3. Click Editor and click Start Editing.



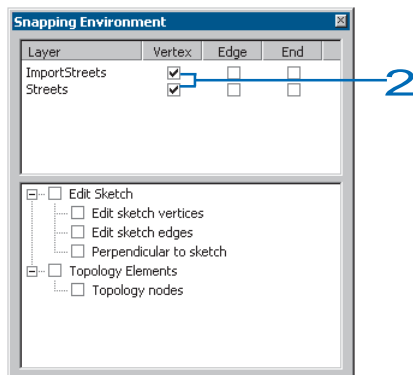
## Setting the snapping environment

Before you start creating links, you should set your snapping environment so each link you add snaps to the vertices or endpoints of features. For more information about snapping, see *Editing in ArcMap*.

1. Click the Editor menu and click Snapping to display the Snapping Environment dialog box.



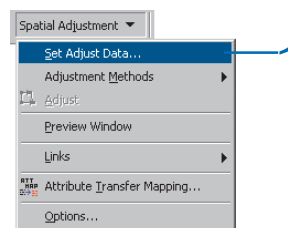
2. Check the Vertex check box next to the ImportStreets and Streets layers to snap the displacement links to the vertices of these features. Close the dialog box.



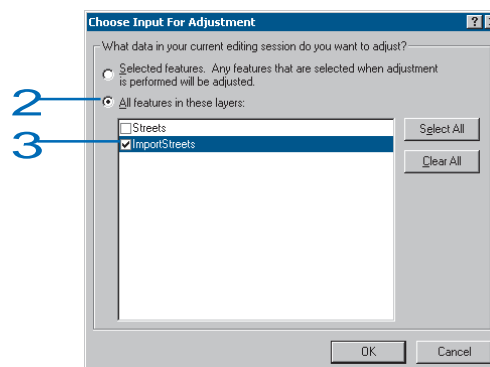
## Setting data for the adjustment

The Spatial Adjustment tool allows you to adjust a selected set of features or all the features in a layer. This setting is available in the Choose Input For Adjustment dialog box. The default is to adjust selected features (except for coverages).

1. Click the Spatial Adjustment menu and click Set Adjust Data to display the Choose Input For Adjustment dialog box.



2. Check the All features in these layers check box.



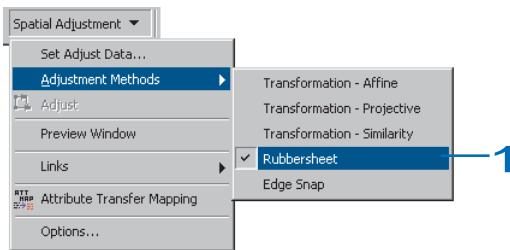
3. Uncheck the Streets layer. Keep the ImportStreets layer checked, then click OK.



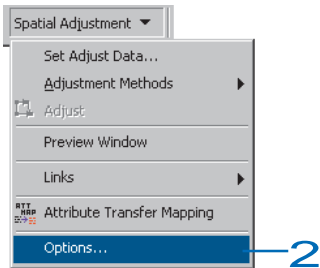
## Selecting an adjustment method

Now that you have determined which features will be adjusted, the next step is to choose an adjustment method. The Spatial Adjustment tool supports several adjustment methods. In this exercise, you will use Rubbersheet.

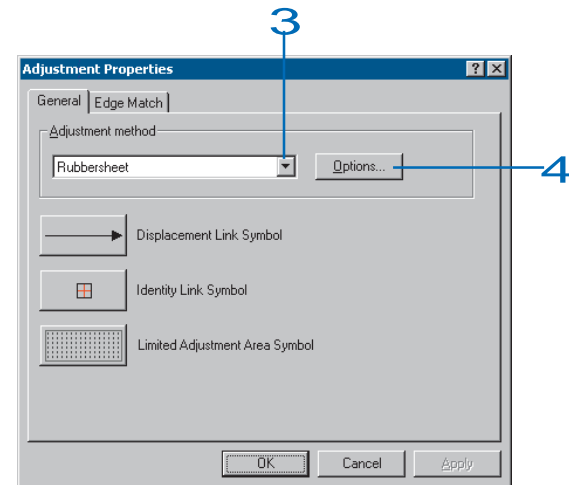
1. Click the Spatial Adjustment menu, point to Adjustment Methods, then click Rubbersheet to set the adjustment method.



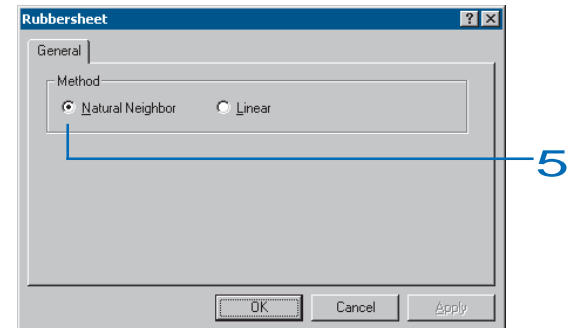
2. Next, click the Spatial Adjustment menu and click Options to open the Adjustment Properties dialog box.



3. Click the General tab, then click Rubbersheet from the Adjustment method dropdown list.



4. Click Options to choose a rubbersheet method.
5. Click the Natural Neighbor method and click OK.



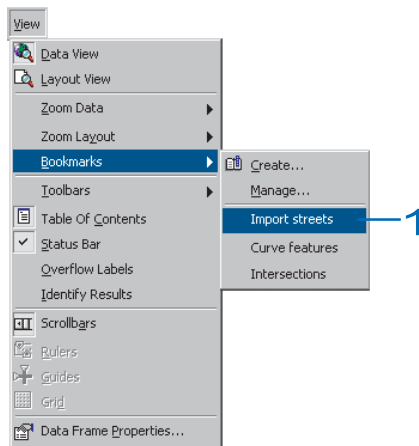
6. Click OK to close the Adjustment Properties dialog box.

## Locating the adjust data

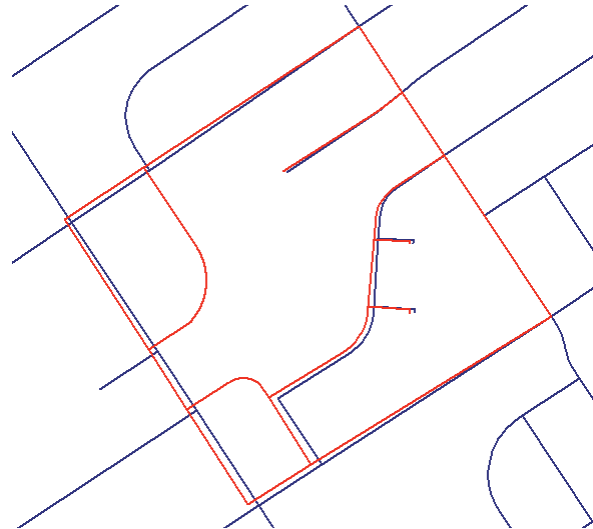
Spatial bookmarks are named extents that can be saved in map documents. Creating a bookmark for areas that you visit frequently will save you time. For information on how to create and manage spatial bookmarks, see *Using ArcMap*.

You will now zoom to a spatial bookmark created for this exercise.

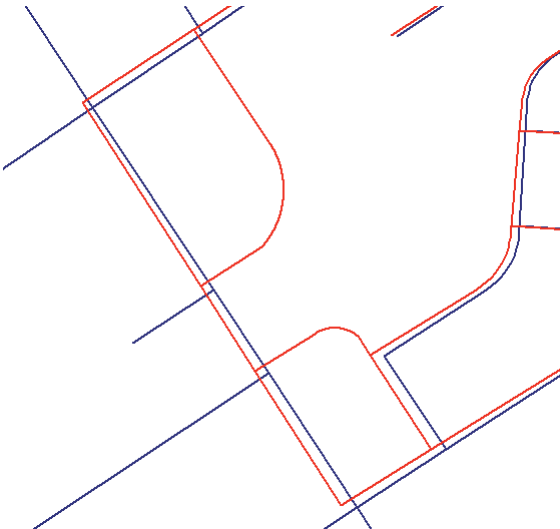
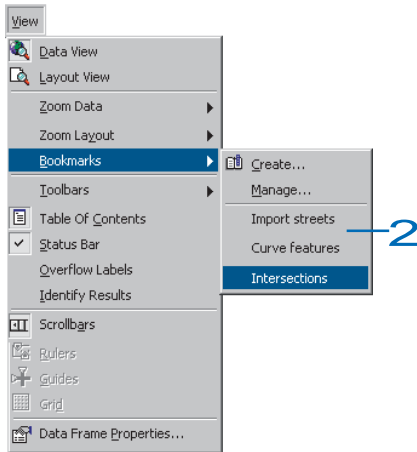
1. Click the View menu, point to Bookmarks, then click Import streets to set the current view to the edit area of this exercise.



When the display refreshes, note that the ImportStreets layer is not aligned with the Streets layer. You must adjust the ImportStreets layer so it aligns with the Streets layer by using the rubbersheet adjustment method.



- To get a better view of the adjustment area, you need to zoom to the bookmark called Intersections, which was created for you. Click the View menu, point to Bookmarks, then click Intersections.



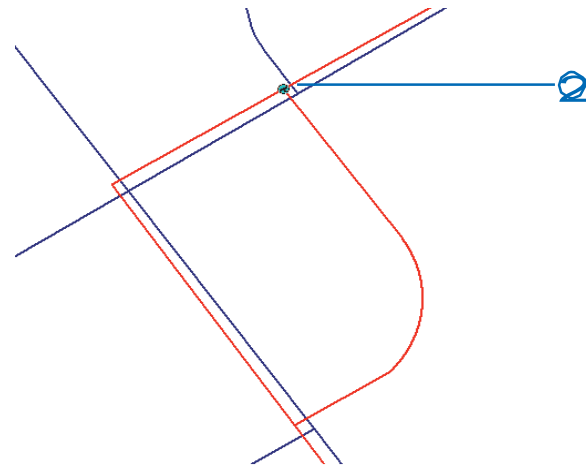
## Adding displacement links

Displacement links define the source and destination coordinates for an adjustment. Displacement links can be created manually or loaded from a link file. In this exercise, you will create your own displacement links at several key intersections of the Streets and ImportStreets layers.

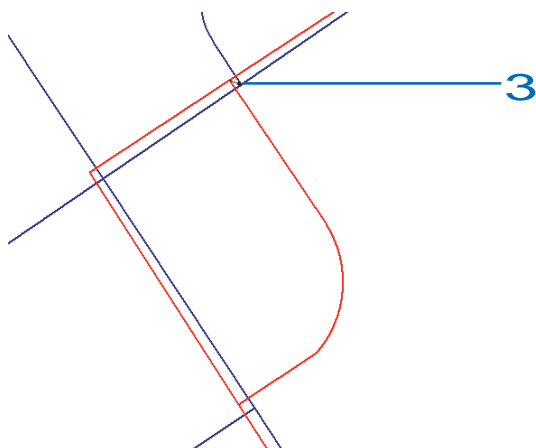
- Click the New Displacement Link tool on the Spatial Adjustment toolbar.



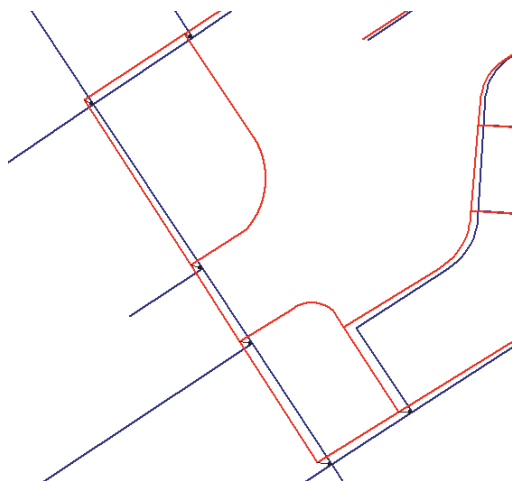
- Snap the link to the source location in the ImportStreets layer, as shown below.



3. Snap the link to the destination location in the Streets layer, as shown below.



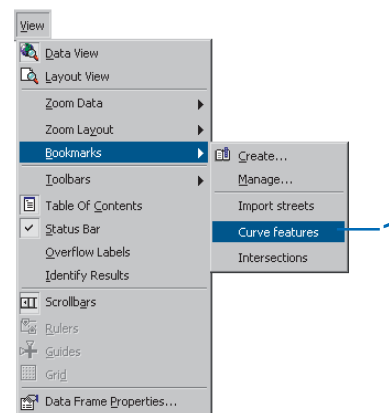
4. Continue to create links at the perimeter intersections of the layers in a counterclockwise direction. You will create a total of six displacement links, as shown below.



## Adding multidisplacement links

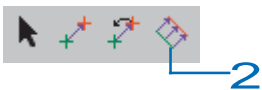
The Multiple Displacement Links tool allows you to create multiple displacement links in one operation. This tool can help save time by allowing you to create more than one link at a time; it is especially useful for curved features.

1. To get a better view of the adjustment area, zoom to the bookmark called Curve Features, which was created for you. Click the View menu, point to Bookmarks, and click Curve features.

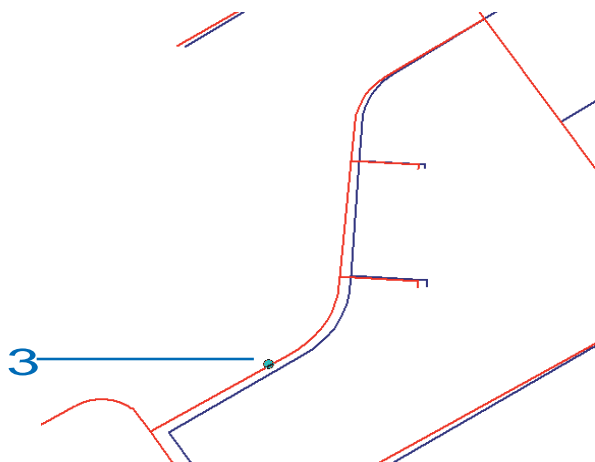


To preserve the curved road features, add multiple links at critical points.

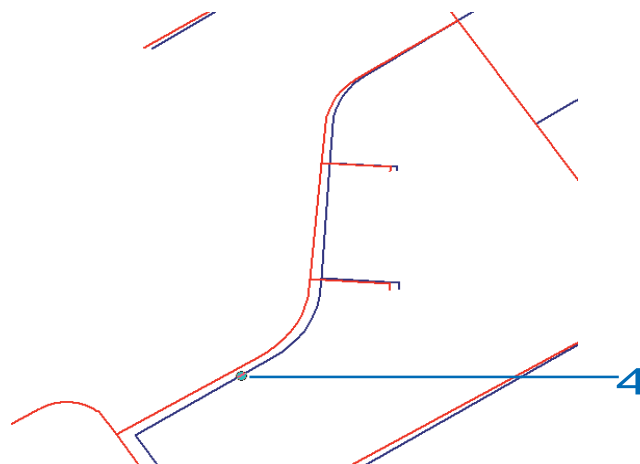
- Click the Multiple Displacement Links tool on the Spatial Adjustment toolbar.



- With the Multiple Displacement Links tool active, click the curved road feature in the ImportStreets layer.



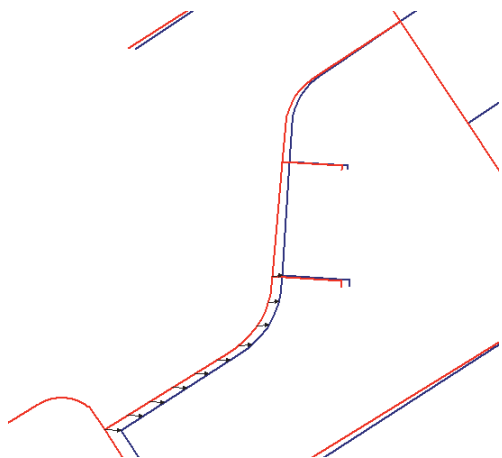
- With the Multiple Displacement Links tool still active, click the curved road feature in the Streets layer.



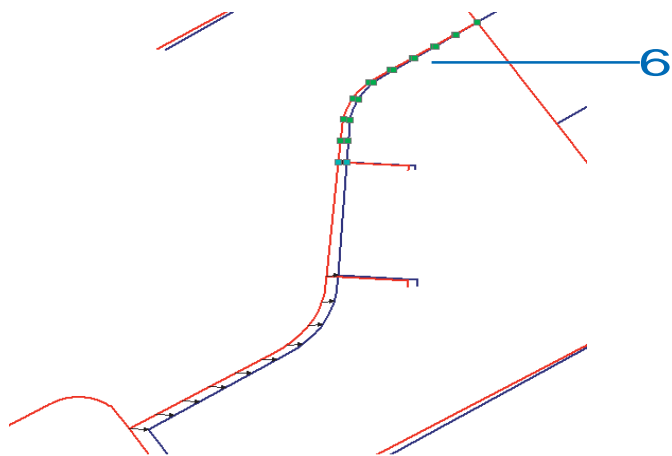
- You will be prompted to enter the number of links to create. Accept the default value (10) and press Enter.



The multiple links now appear in the map.



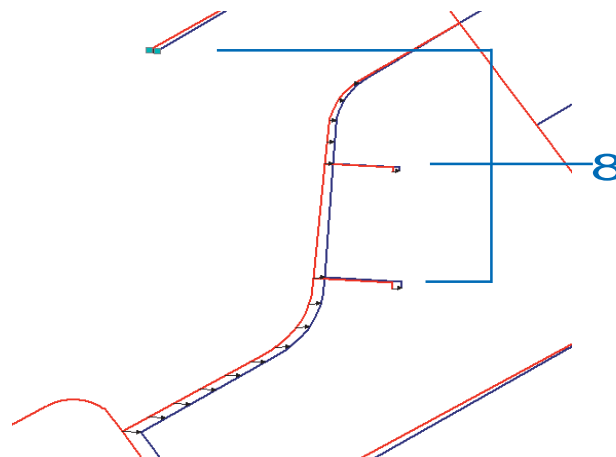
6. Use the Multiple Displacement Links tool to create multiple links for the remaining curved feature.



7. Click the New Displacement Link tool on the Spatial Adjustment toolbar.



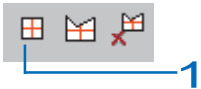
8. Add the final displacement links, as shown below:



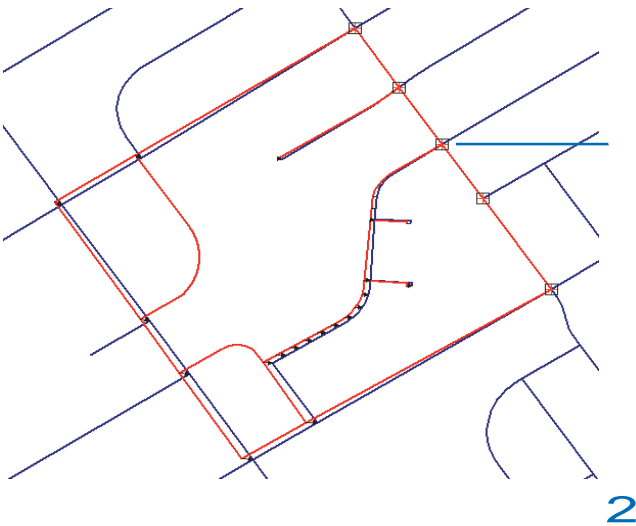
## Adding identity links

Identity links are used to anchor features at specific points to prevent their movement during an adjustment. You will now add identity links at key intersections to maintain their locations.

1. Click the New Identity Link tool on the Spatial Adjustment toolbar.



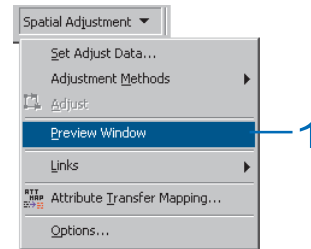
2. With the New Identity Link tool active, add five identity links at the intersections shown below.



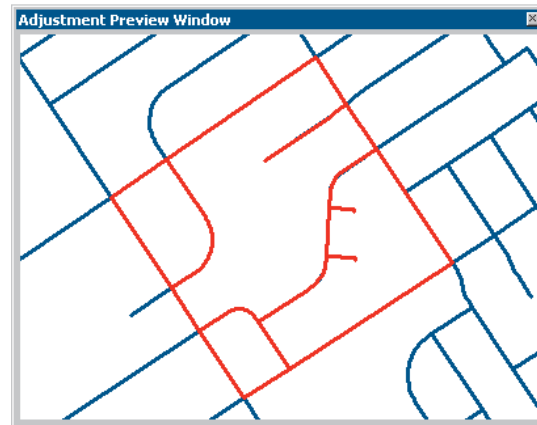
## Examining the adjustment

You can examine how an adjustment will appear prior to actually performing it with the Preview Window. Use the standard ArcMap Zoom and Pan tools to change the display of the Preview Window.

1. Click the Spatial Adjustment menu and click Preview Window to examine the adjustment.



The Adjustment Preview Window appears.

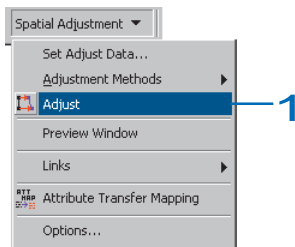


If the results are not acceptable, modify the existing links to improve the accuracy of the adjustment.

## Performing the adjustment

The final step of the spatial adjustment process is to perform the adjustment.

1. Click the Spatial Adjustment menu and click Adjust.



Since the Spatial Adjustment tool operates in an edit session, you can use the Undo command to undo the adjustment. Here is how the adjustment should appear:

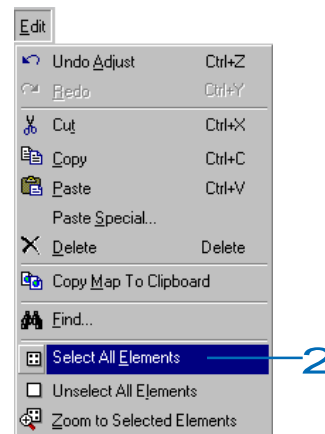


After performing the rubbersheet adjustment, you will notice that all of the displacement links you created have turned into Identity links. The next step is to delete these links since you no longer need them.

1. Click the Select Elements tool on the Spatial Adjustment toolbar. This will allow you to select the links since they are graphic elements.



2. Click the Edit menu and click Select All Elements.



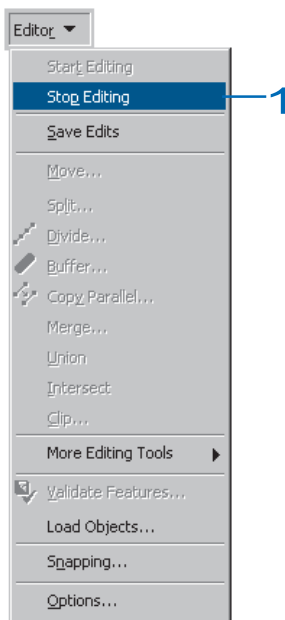
3. Press the Delete key.



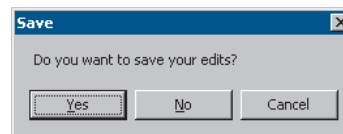
## Saving your edits

If you are satisfied with the results of the spatial adjustment, you can stop editing and save your edits.

1. Click the Editor menu and click Stop Editing.



2. Click Yes to save your edits.



In this exercise, you learned how to set your data for an adjustment, create displacement links, create identity links, and preview the adjustment. For more information about the Spatial Adjustment tool, see the 'Spatial adjustment' chapter in *Editing in ArcMap*.

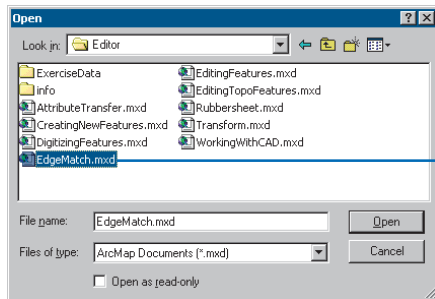
## Edgematching data

Edgematching is used to align features along the edges of adjacent layers. Usually, the layer with the less accurate features is adjusted, while the other layer is used as the target layer. Edgematching relies on displacement links to define the adjustment.

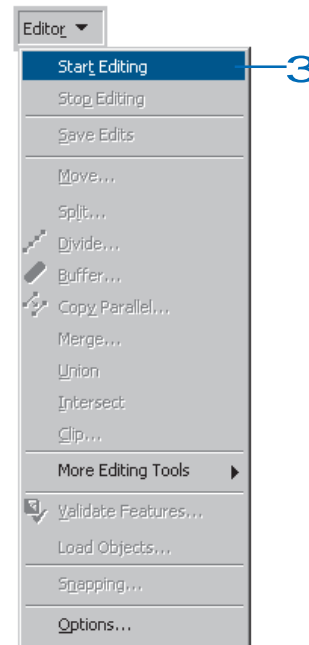
In this exercise you will edgematch two adjacent tiles of stream data by using displacement links that you will create. You will also learn how to use the Edge Match tool and set Edge Snap properties.

This tutorial assumes that ArcMap is started and the Editor and Spatial Adjustment toolbars have been added to ArcMap.

1. Close the Rubbersheet.mxd map document.
2. Click the Open button on the Standard toolbar. Navigate to the EdgeMatch.mxd map document in the Editor directory where you installed the tutorial data. (C:\ArcGIS\ArcTutor is the default location.)



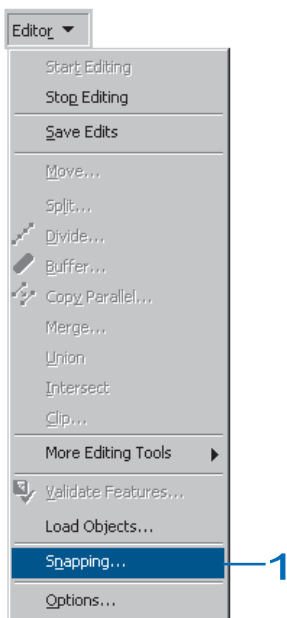
3. Click Editor and click Start Editing.



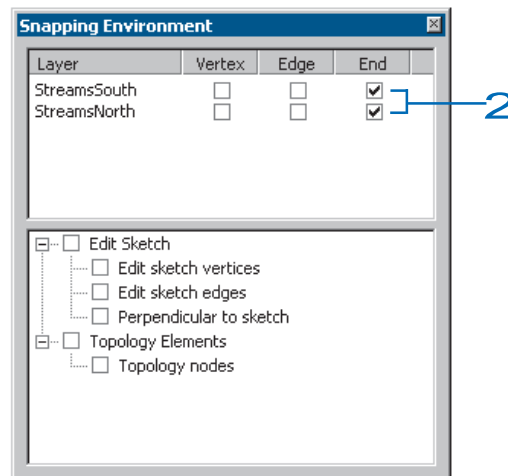
## Setting the snapping environment

Before you start creating links, you should set your snapping environment so each link you add snaps to the vertices or endpoints of features. For more information about snapping, see *Editing in ArcMap*.

1. Click the Editor menu and click Snapping to display the Snapping Environment window.



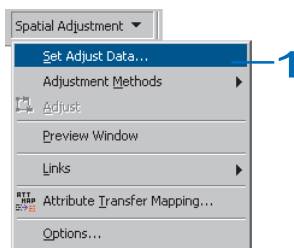
2. Check the End check boxes next to the StreamsNorth and StreamsSouth layers to snap the displacement links to the endpoints of these features. Close the dialog box.



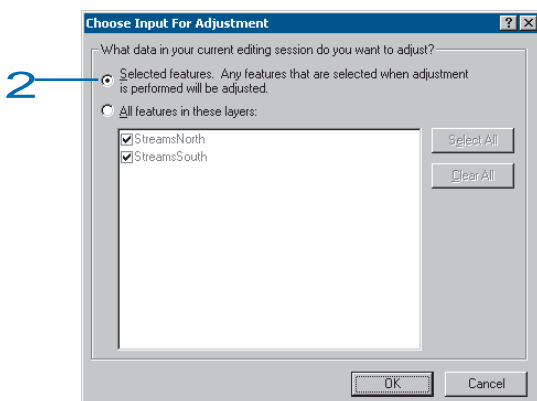
## Setting data for the adjustment

The Spatial Adjustment tool allows you to adjust a selected set of features or all the features in a layer. This setting is available in the Choose Input For Adjustment dialog box. For geodatabase feature classes and shapefiles, the default is to adjust a selected set of features. Coverages only support the adjustment of all features in a layer.

1. Click the Spatial Adjustment menu and click Set Adjust Data to display the Choose Input For Adjustment dialog box.



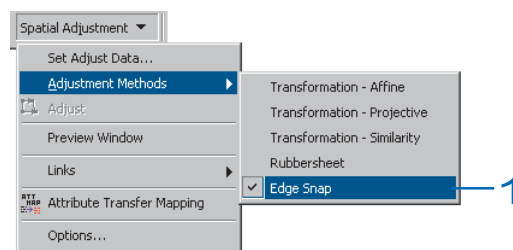
2. Click Selected features and click OK.



## Choosing an adjustment method

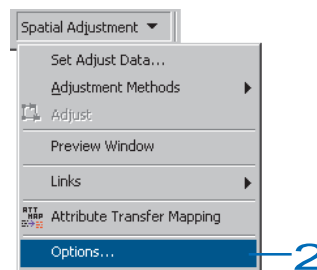
Now that you have determined which features will be adjusted, the next step is to choose an adjustment method. The Spatial Adjustment tool supports several adjustment methods. In this exercise, you will use Edge Snap.

1. Click the Spatial Adjustment menu, point to Adjustment Methods, then click Edge Snap to set the adjustment method.



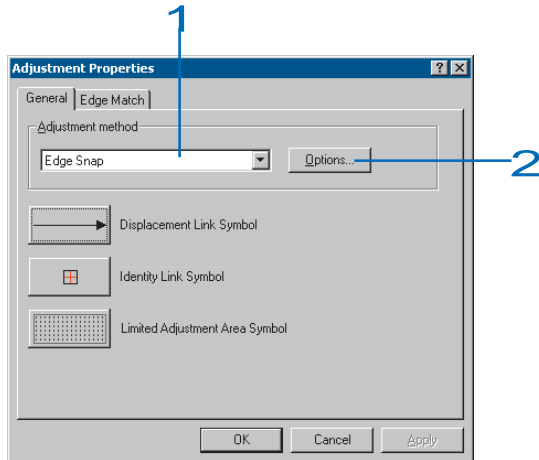
2. Click the Spatial Adjustment menu and click Options to open the Adjustment Properties dialog box.

You will define several edgematch settings and properties in this dialog box.

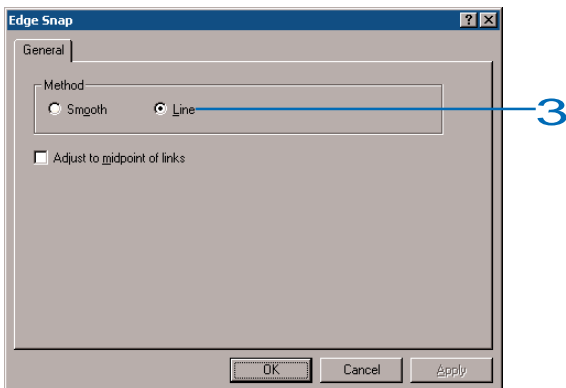


## Setting the adjustment method properties

1. Click the General tab, then click the Adjustment method dropdown arrow and click Edge Snap as your adjustment method.
2. Click Options to open the Edge Snap dialog box.



3. Click Line as the method and click OK.

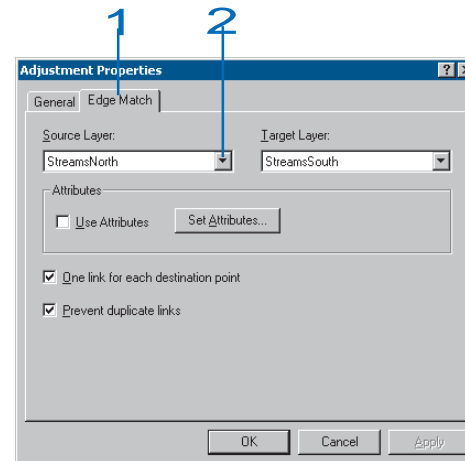


The line method only moves the endpoint of the line being adjusted. The Smooth method distributes the adjustment across the entire feature.

## Setting the edgematch properties

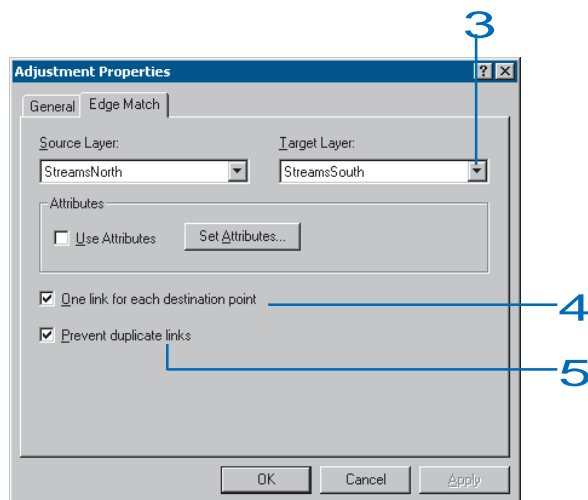
The edgematch adjustment method requires additional adjustment methods. These properties will define the source and target layers as well as determine how the displacement links will be created when using the Edge Match tool.

1. Click the Edge Match tab of the Adjustment Properties dialog box.
2. Click the Source Layer dropdown arrow and click StreamsNorth.



- Click the Target Layer dropdown arrow and click StreamsSouth.

The StreamsNorth layer will be adjusted to match the target layer, StreamsSouth.

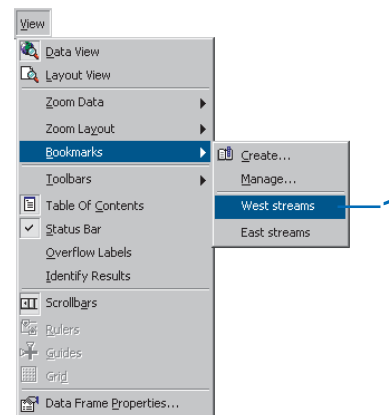


- Check the One link for each destination point check box.
- Click the Prevent duplicate links check box and click OK.

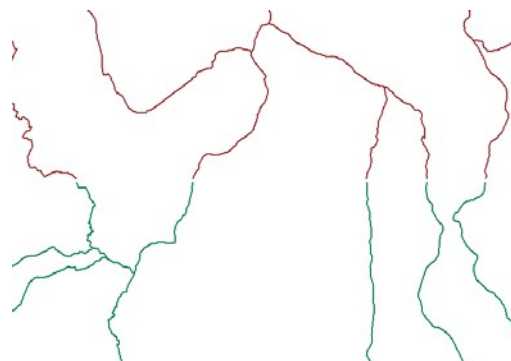
## Locating the adjust data

You will now zoom to a spatial bookmark created for this exercise.

- Click the View menu, point to Bookmarks, then click West streams to set the current view to the edit area of this exercise.



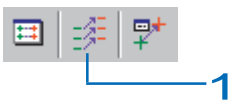
The map will display the following area:



## Adding displacement links

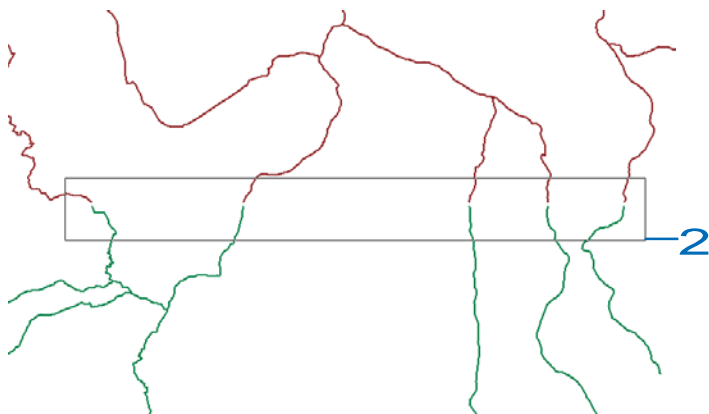
Displacement links define the source and destination coordinates for an adjustment. In this exercise, you will create multiple links using the Edge Match tool.

1. Click the Edge Match tool on the Spatial Adjustment toolbar.

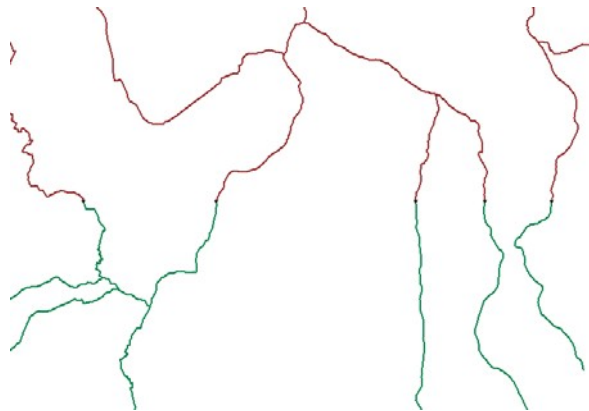


2. With the Edge Match tool active, drag a box around the endpoints of the features.

The Edge Match tool will create multiple displacement links based on the source and target features that fall inside the box.



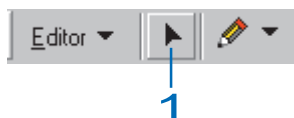
Displacement links now connect the source and target features at their endpoints.



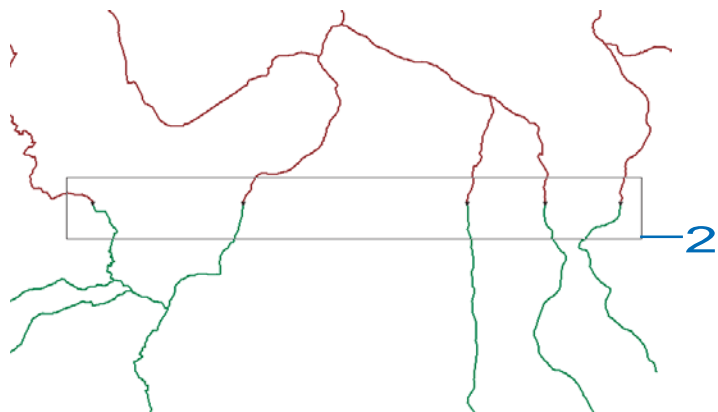
## Selecting features

Since edgematching only affects the exterior regions of the layer, you must select the features that you want to adjust.

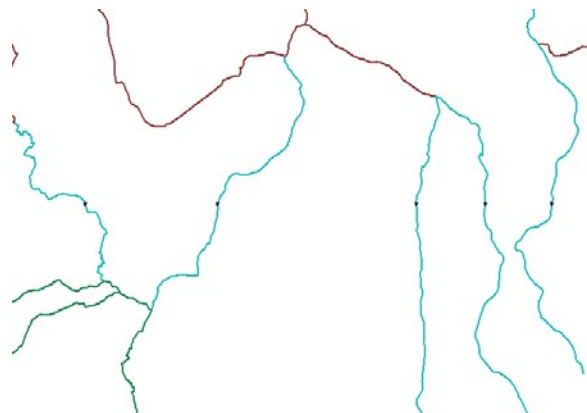
1. Click the Edit tool on the Editor toolbar.



2. With the Edit tool active, drag a box around the features that are to be edgematched, as shown below.



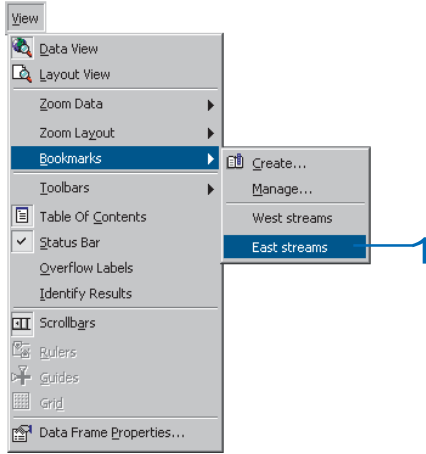
The participating features are now selected.





## Adding additional displacement links

1. Click the View menu, point to Bookmarks, then click East streams.



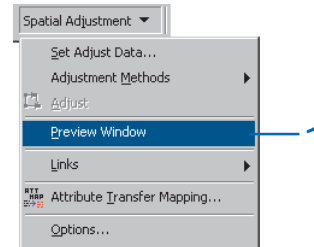
Repeat the same steps used for creating links with the Edge Match tool for the East streams portion of the data.

You will need to hold the Shift key while you select the stream features so the features from the West side stay selected.

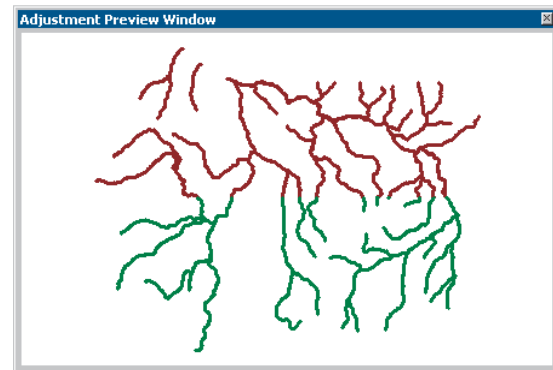
## Examining the adjustment

You can examine how an adjustment will appear prior to actually performing it with the Preview Window. You can use the standard ArcMap Zoom and Pan tools to change the display of the Preview Window.

1. Click the Spatial Adjustment menu and click Preview Window to examine the adjustment.



The following window appears:

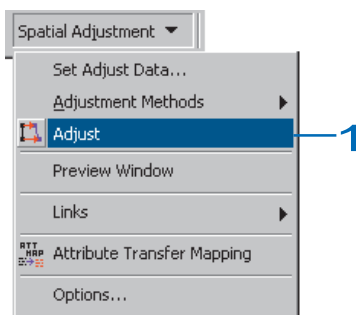


If the results are not acceptable, you can modify the existing links to improve the accuracy of the adjustment.

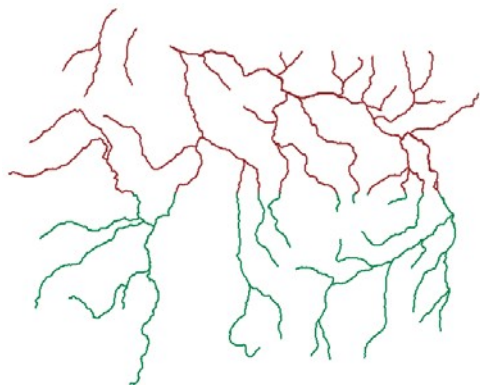
## Performing the adjustment

The final step of the spatial adjustment process is to perform the adjustment.

1. Click the Spatial Adjustment menu and click Adjust.



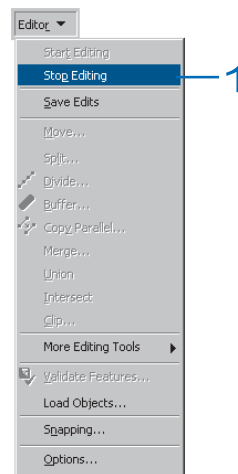
Since the Spatial Adjustment tool operates in an edit session, you can use the Undo command to undo the adjustment. Here is how the adjustment should appear:



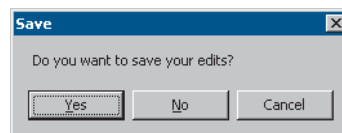
## Saving your edits

If you are satisfied with the results of the spatial adjustment, you can stop editing and save your edits.

1. Click the Editor menu and click Stop Editing.



2. Click Yes to save your edits.



In this exercise, you learned how to set edgematch properties, use the Edge Match tool to create displacement links, and preview the adjustment. For more information about the Spatial Adjustment tool, see the 'Spatial adjustment' chapter in *Editing in ArcMap*.

