

Policies and Procedures

W W W . A L L E G A N C O U N T Y . O R G / G I S

A P R I L 9 , 2 0 2 0

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Part I

Brand

— 1 —

Awards

1.1 THE GIS CHAMPION AWARD

1.1.1 GIS CHAMPION

An individual whose actions promote the use of GIS

GIS CHAMPION AWARD



Figure 1.1: Example GIS Champion Award

Background

Though Allegan County has had a formal GIS department for over 20 years, few people have learned to use it.

Statement of Problem

GIS is underutilized in Allegan County government. The county would benefit from more GIS use in its government. Currently there is no formal recognition of individuals that promote GIS.

Analysis

The GIS Champion Award is a simple method of recognizing those that promote GIS in the county.

Past GIS Award Recipients

- Ian Hanes
 - Karen
 - Brian Redmon
-

GIS Champion Award Code

```
\documentclass[landscape]{article}
\usepackage{wallpaper}
\usepackage{niceframe}
\usepackage{xcolor}
\usepackage{ulem}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage{geometry}
%\geometry{tmargin=.75cm,bmargin=.25cm,
%lmargin=.8cm,rmargin=.2cm}
\geometry{tmargin=.25in,bmargin=.25in,
    lmargin=.25in,rmargin=.25in}
\usepackage{multicol}
\setlength{\columnseprule}{0.4pt}
\columnwidth=0.3\textwidth

\begin{document}
\centering
\scalebox{2.9}{
\color{green!30!black!60}
\begin{minipage}{.33\textwidth}
\font\border=umrandb
\generalframe
{\border \char113} % up left
{\border \char109} % up
{\border \char112} % up right
{\border \char108} % left
{\border \char110} % right
{\border \char114} % lower left
{\border \char111} % bottom
{\border \char115} % lower right
\centering
\includegraphics[height=1.5cm]{GIS_Logo_better.jpg}
\end{minipage}}

```

```
\vspace{-8mm}

\curlyframe[.9\columnwidth]{

\textrmcolor{green!10!black!90}{\small Allegan County GIS Services}
\vspace{.005in}

\textrmcolor{green!10!black!90}{\tiny Recognizes}\\
%\smallskip
\vspace{.005in}
\underline{\textrmcolor{green!30!black!60}{\textcolor{green!30!black!60}{Brian Redmond}}}
\\
\smallskip
\tiny Information Services Technician

%\smallskip
\textrmcolor{green!10!black!90}{\tiny for Excellence in}
}
\smallskip
\\
\textrmcolor{black}{\normalsize \textsf{Enabling
Employee Experiences}}}
\\
\vspace{.1in}
\textrmcolor{green!10!black!90}{\tiny on this day
\itshape September 21, 2018}
```

}

\vspace{.1in}

{\color{green!10!black!90}

\scalebox{.6}{

```
\begin{tabular}{ccc}
\cline{1-1}
\cline{3-3}
\\
Neil Besteman & & Bryan May \\
GIS Manager & & GIS Analyst \\
\end{tabular}

} % closes scalebox{.6} arg
} % closes blue!40!black
} % closes curlyframe arg
} % closes centering
\end{minipage}
} % closes scalebox{2.8} arg

\end{document}
```

Part II

Methods

— 2 —

Documentation

2.1 ABOUT DOCUMENTATION

2.1.1 HOW JALAPEÑO WORKS

PROBLEM AND ANALYSIS

Background

GIS Services has complicated and evolving workflows and uses everchanging technologies

lems with:

- version control
- finding the documentation
- disseminating the documentation

Statement of Problem

GIS documentation has traditionally been done in different formats and stored in many different files and folders in the county network. This has resulted in prob-

Analysis

The Jalapeño folder along with some open-source software provides a robust documentation tool for GIS documentation.

Default sizes in Jalapeño

| Element | Default Size |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Paragraph Heading | Large |
| Paragraph text | normalsize |
| Subparagraph Heading | large |
| Subparagraph Text | normalsize |

Table 2.1: Default Sizes

Examples:

Schema Change Procedure large size

large size type

Schema Change Procedure Default size

default size type

Schema Change Procedure Large size

Large size type space neg point 3in here

Schema Change Procedure Large size

LARGE size type

Schema Change Procedure Default size

default size type

Schema Change Procedure large size

large size type

Schema Change Procedure Large size

Large size type

Schema Change Procedure LARGE size

LARGE size type

C O L O R S

Blues

HeaderBlueA _____
HeaderBlueB _____
HeaderBlueC _____
HeaderBlueD _____
HeaderBlueE _____

Golds

HeaderGoldA _____
HeaderGoldB _____
HeaderGoldC _____
HeaderGoldD _____
HeaderGoldE _____

Oranges

HeaderOrangeA _____
HeaderOrangeB _____
HeaderOrangeC _____
HeaderOrangeD _____
HeaderOrangeE _____

Greens

HeaderGreenA _____

HeaderGreenB _____

HeaderGreenC _____

HeaderGreenD _____

HeaderGreenE _____

Others

HyperlinkBlue1 _____

graphicOrange _____

PROJECT NOTES :

- jalapeno folder is a git package <https://github.com/nbesteman/jalapeno>
- Project is coded with relative paths and jalapeno can be located anywhere.

Project File Structure:

...\\jalapeno\\..

| folder | description |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| .git | versioning repository for Jalapeño |
| documentation | resources used in Jalapeño |
| processing | .tex documents and build folders |
| source | common image files |
| temp | untracked folder for temp storage |

...\\jalapeno\\documentation\\..

| folder or file | description |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| classDocs | TeX class documentation |
| DevNotes | Notes and Mind Maps for Jalapeño |
| latexamples | TeX example code |
| moduleTemplates | .tex templates |
| packageDocs | TeX package documentation |
| readingRoom | Resources linked in Jalapeño |
| unsorted | Unsorted documentation |
| gitnotes.txt | git commands notes |

...\\jalapeno\\processing\\..

| folder or file | description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| archive | Processing backup folder |
| ...Part | Folders of book <i>parts</i> |
| build | TEX folder for .pdf output and temp files |
| build\\referenceEntries.bib | Entries that appear in references |
| preamble.tex | preamble code for all documents |
| titlePages | Assortment of .tex title pages |
| compileFull.sh | pdflatex, bibtex, makeglossaries, makeindex, pdflatex, pdflatex |
| compileMainX2.sh | pdflatex, pdflatex |
| GISDocumentation.tex | Master document code |
| glossaryEntries.tex | Entries that appear in glossary |
| indexEntries.tex | Entries that appear in the index |

...\\jalapeno\\processing\\preamble..

| folder or file | description |
|---------------------------|---|
| chapterStyles.tex | Sets chapter title page attributes with Memoir Class |
| colorDefs.tex | Defines custom colors |
| graphicsPath.tex | Defines graphics variable |
| pageLayoutCommands.tex | Sets spacing and typeface for headings of Sections down to Sub-paragraphs in mainmatter |
| pageLayoutCommandsAlt.tex | Sets spacing and typeface for headings of Sections down to Sub-paragraphs in backmatter |
| pageStyles.tex | Sets header and footer properties |
| preamble.tex | Preamble used to compile main document |
| subSectionPreamble.tex | Preamble used to compile any subsection document |

U S I N G T H E G L O S S A R Y

Glossary Requirements

Glossary commands require a Perl interpreter. Activeperl is a free Perl interpreter and can be downloaded from:

<https://www.activestate.com/activeperl/downloads> (A typical installation adds Perl to your path). Compiling the glossary requires running the makeglossaries command either in a L^AT_EX IDE or in command line as described here. PDFLatex must be run first to create a .aux file that is used by makeglossaries to create an .gls file. After the .gls file is created, PDFLatex must be run again to insert the glossary at the \printglossaries location.

Creating a new glossary entry

To **create a new glossary entry**: Add an entry to glossaryEntries.tex. Save it there and then use the makeglossaries command to recompile the .gls file.

Rebuilding the glossary

To **Recompile the .gls**. In the (main document)build folder:

- Launch command prompt
- enter command: **makeglossaries GISDocumentation***

Note that this command reads the .aux file and creates the .gls file. The .aux file is created by compiling with PDFLatex. If there is no .aux file the command will fail

Using glossary terms in a subdocument:

In the subdocument you must add code to input the glossaryEntries file.
ie. After the line:

```
\input{.../.../.../preamble}
```

Add the line:

```
\input{.../.../.../glossaryEntries}
```

To use a glossary term in the subdocument:

In place of the term, use code referencing the key (in the glossaryEntries file):

- \gls{key}

To add the glossary to the subdocument:

- Add the line \makeglossaries to the preamble of the subdocument.
- Add the line \printglossaries to the subdocument.
- Run makeglossaries in command line on the subdocument similar to how is described above.

U S I N G T H E B I B L I O G R A P H Y (R E F E R E N C E S)

Bibliography requirements

Compiling the bibliography requires running bibtex either in a \LaTeX IDE or in command line as described here. PDFLatex must be run first to create a .aux file that is used by bibtex to create a .bbl file. After the .bbl file is created, PDFLatex must be run again to insert the bibliography at the \bibliography location.

Inserting the bibliography

In the \LaTeX code:

```
\bibliography\{referenceEntries}
```

Inserts a bibliography called referenceEntries.bib from the same folder as the project .aux file

Creating a new bibliography entry

To **create a new bibliography entry**: Add an entry to referenceEntries.bib. Save it there and then use bibtex to recompile the .bbl file.

Rebuilding the bibliography

To **Recompile the .bbl**. In the (main document)build folder:

- Launch command prompt
- Enter command: **bibtex GISDocumentation**

Note that this command reads the .aux file and creates the .bbl file. The .aux file is created by compiling with PDFLatex. If there is no .aux file the command will fail

To cite a bibliography source in a subdocument

In the place that you want the citation In the \LaTeX code:

```
~\cite[pg.#]{key}
```

U S I N G T H E I N D E X

Index requirements:

Compiling the index requires running the makeindex command either in a \LaTeX IDE or in command line as described here. PDFLatex must be run first to create a .aux file that is used by makeindex to create an .idx file. After the .idx file is created, PDFLatex must be run again to insert the index at the \printindex location.

Creating a new index entry

To **create a new index entry**: Add an entry to indexEntries.tex. Save it there and then use the makeindex command to recompile the .idx file.

Rebuilding the index

To Recompile the .idx In the (main document)build folder:

- Launch command prompt
- enter command: **makeindex GISDocumentation***

Note that this command reads the .aux file and creates the .idx file. The .aux file is created by compiling with PDFLatex. If there is no .aux file the command will fail. Run PDFLatex first

Access the index from a subdocument

In the subdocument you must add code to input the indexEntries file. For example:

After the line:

```
\input{../../../../../preamble}
```

Add the line:

```
\input{../../../../../indexEntries}
```

To use a index term in the subdocument:

In place of the term, use code referencing the key (in the indexEntries file):

- \index {key}
-

To add the index to the subdocument:

- Add the line \makeindex to the preamble of the subdocument.
- Add the line \printindex to the subdocument.
- Run makeindex in command line on the subdocument similar to how is described above.

U S I N G T H E A P P E N D I C E S

2.2 DOCUMENT STORAGE CONCEPTS

2.2.1 GIS FILE STANDARD

FOLDERS INSIDE THE PROJECT

FOLDER

- archive
- build
- delivered
- documentation
- processing
- source

— 3 —

Team Concept

3 . 1 T E A M S T R U C T U R E

3 . 1 . 1 P A I R E D P R O G R A M M I N G

A paragraph about pp from Joy Inc.

— 4 —

Learning Concept

4 . 1 L E A R N I N G A N D G R O W T H

4 . 1 . 1 L E A R N I N G A N D G R O W T H P L A N

S T R E N G T H T O L E V E R A G E

Area of Focus: Professional Development

GISP Certification

Critical Behaviors Goals

What specific behaviors do I model or exhibit in this competency or skill?

Development Activities

(assignments, coaching, formal training)

Results

What is the Key Performance Indicator (KPI)? How have I succeeded in adapting my behavior or what new skill did I learn.

S T R E N G T H T O L E V E R A G E

Area of Focus: Documentation

Maintain Metadata

Critical Behaviors Goals

What specific behaviors do I model or exhibit in this competency or skill?

Development Activities

(assignments, coaching, formal training)

Results

What is the Key Performance Indicator (KPI)?

How have I succeeded in adapting my behavior or what new skill did I learn.

Keep track of metadata in a dataset table.

S T R E N G T H T O L E V E R A G E

Area of Focus:

SMART Goal

Critical Behaviors Goals

What specific behaviors do I model or exhibit in this competency or skill?

Development Activities

(assignments, coaching, formal training)

Results

What is the Key Performance Indicator (KPI)? How have I succeeded in adapting my behavior or what new skill did I learn.

D E V E L O P M E N T O P P O R T U N I T Y

Area of Focus: Customer Focus

Customer Focus SMART Goal

Critical Behaviors Goals

What specific behaviors do I model or exhibit in this competency or skill?

Development Activities

(assignments, coaching, formal training)

Results

What is the Key Performance Indicator (KPI)? How have I succeeded in adapting my behavior or what new skill did I learn.

D E V E L O P M E N T O P P O R T U N I T Y

Area of Focus: Teamwork

Teamwork SMART Goal

Critical Behaviors Goals

What specific behaviors do I model or exhibit in this competency or skill?

Development Activities

(assignments, coaching, formal training)

Results

What is the Key Performance Indicator (KPI)? How have I succeeded in adapting my behavior or what new skill did I learn.

D E V E L O P M E N T O P P O R T U N I T Y

Area of Focus: Outreach

GIS Promotion to Local Stakeholders

Acheived through improved communication and networking

Critical Behaviors Goals

What specific behaviors do I model or exhibit in this competency or skill?

Development Activities

(assignments, coaching, formal training)

Results

What is the Key Performance Indicator (KPI)? How have I succeeded in adapting my behavior or what new skill did I learn.

4 . 1 . 2 L E A R N I N G L O O P

L E A R N I N G L O O P

Disconnect All Users

Part III

Service

— 5 — Applications

5.1 FOR TREASURER DEPARTMENT

5.1.1 FORFEITURE DATA COLLECTION

PROBLEM AND ANALYSIS

Background

Treasurer department has an annual responsibility to properly document the tax forfeiture process. The LIS Department built an application in MS Access and MapInfo that consumed a daily export from BSA and was deployed to the field on a laptop. A digital camera was used for site photos and later imported into the laptop.

Statement of Problem

The current Tax Forfeiture workflow is built on MapInfo software and MS Access and executed on a laptop pc. Both MapInfo and MS Access are no longer supported in county workflows. ESRI software can be used to rebuild the workflow. *Forfeiture Data Collector Application, (Forfeiture App)* must be recreated in the ESRI framework.

Analysis

Forfeiture App will facilitate: *Mobile data collection on a handheld device,:* (**Mobile Interface**) and an *in office workflow to complete data processing,* (**Pre and PostProcessing**)

Mobile Interface

- Synchronize with data in the office (online)
- Collect data and photos of forfeiture sites (offline)
- Synchronize the collected data with data in the office (online)

Pre & Post Processing

- Produce and print a form for each site visited with required data and images

DESIGN OVERVIEW

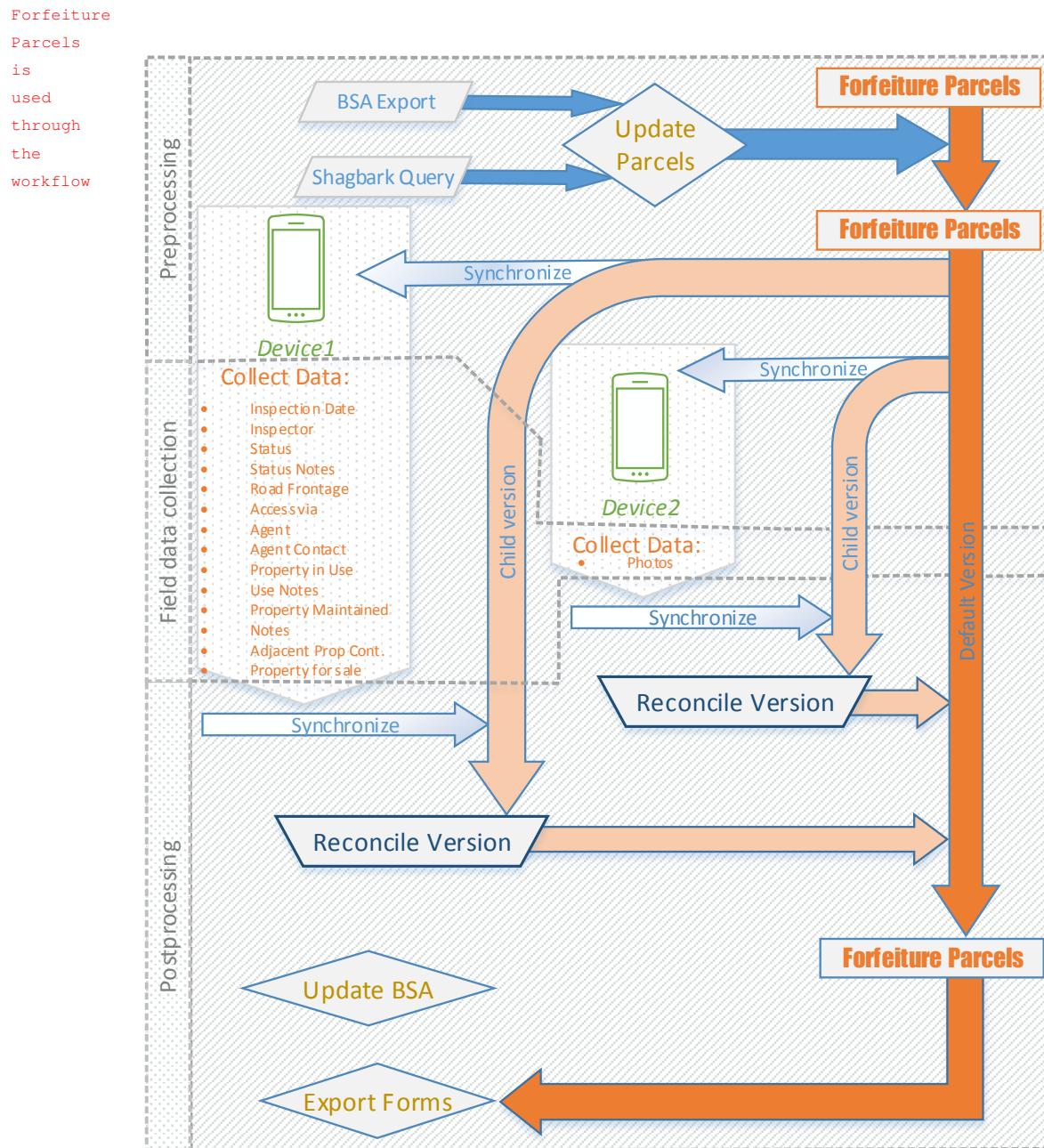


Figure 5.1: Project Design

Forfeiture App Summary

There are **three parts** to the daily routine:

1. Preprocessing (in the office):

- Export current forfeiture list from BSA
- Update Forfeiture Parcels with BSA export
- Update Forfeiture Parcels with contaminated sites information
- Synchronize Forfeiture Parcels to Mobile Interface

2. Field data collection with Mobile Interface:

- Aids in navigation
- Provides a Checklist of data points for each site
- Attaches photos for each site
- Save results for synchronization in post-processing

3. Post-processing (in the office)

- Synchronize data and images collected in Mobile Interface to Forfeiture Parcels
 - Export form for each site
 - Print form for each site
 - Update BSA data
-

Technologies Used in The Forfeiture App

BSA Data

Details of parcels in the forfeiture process are managed in BSA Delinquent Tax.net. The Treasurer office does a BSA export of the parcels in need of a site visit in the pre-processing.

ArcGIS Desktop

Tools are designed to preprocess and post-process forfeiture parcel data for fieldwork. The user will execute a preprocess script tool that prepares the data for field deployment. After fieldwork, a post process script tool synchronizes data from the fieldwork with the live data on the Allegan County network.

ArcGIS Collector

A free mobile application developed and tested on Android is deployed to the field for data collection. The application is con-

figured to work offline (without an internet or cellular connection) by syncronizing before and after fieldwork. The user collects the necessary information on each forfeiture parcel in the field disconnected, and then uploads the changes when reconnected.

Enterprise Geodatabase

Live data from a publishing geodatabase (ACPub), running on SQL Server database server (acintsql01) provides access to Forfeiture Parcels

ArcGIS Portal

Forfeiture Parcels is served as a feature service (REST service) named TaxReversionParcels. A webmap on Portal, called the Forfeiture Field Map consumes the TaxReversionParcels exposing the data to editing. The Forfeiture Field Map is configured to work in the ArcGIS Collector App.

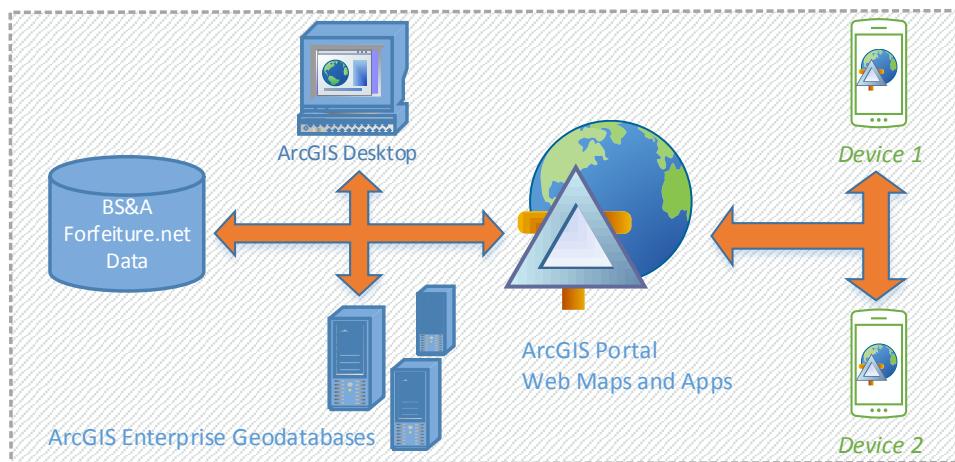


Figure 5.2: Technology Design

DATA DETAILS

The data is located in a geodatabase called ACPUB. ACPUB is on SQL Server AC-INTSQL01.

Forfeiture Parcels Data

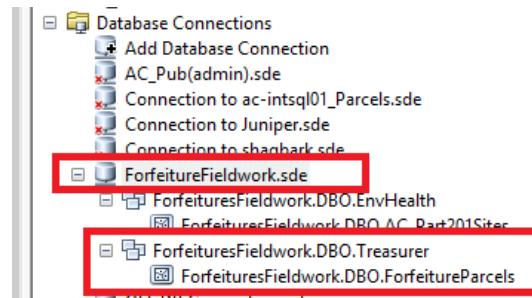


Figure 5.3: Live Data Location

Contamination Data

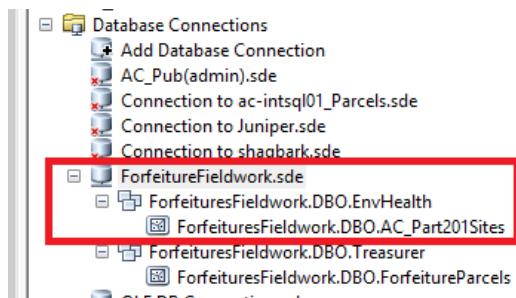


Figure 5.4: Contamination Feature Class

ForfeitureParcels Feature Class Details

| Attribute Details | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Field Name | Field Alias | Entry Type | Note |
| PropertyNumber | Property Number | Prefilled | NA |
| Need2Print | Print Today | Dropdown | Yes or No |
| InspectionDate | Inspection Date | Autofill or Dropdown | NA |
| Inspector | Inspector | Dropdown | NA |
| Address | Address | Prefilled | NA |
| Status | Status | Dropdown | NA |
| StatusNotes | Status Notes | Open Entry | 120Char |
| Roadfrontage | Road Frontage | Dropdown | Yes or No |
| AccessVia | Access Via | Open Entry | 30Char |
| Agent | Agent | Open Entry | 30Char |
| AgentContact | Agent Contact | Open Entry | 30Char |
| PictureComments | Picture Comments | Open Entry | 50Char |
| PropertyInUse | Property In Use | Dropdown | Yes or No |
| UseNotes | Use Notes | Open Entry | 120Char |
| PropertyMaintained | Property Maintained | Dropdown | Yes or No |
| PropMaintNotes | Property Maintained Notes | Open Entry | 120Char |
| PropertyContaminated | Property Contaminated | Prefilled | Preprocessing |
| PropertyContaminatedNotes | PropertyContaminatedNotes | Prefilled | Preprocessing |
| AdjacentPropertyContaminated | Adjacent Property Contaminated | Prefilled | Preprocessing |
| AdjPropertyContaminatedNotes | Adj Property Contaminated Notes | Prefilled | Preprocessing |
| PropertyForSale | Property For Sale | Dropdown | Yes or No |
| GlobalID | GlobalID | NA | NA |
| PostedDate | Posted Date | Dropdown | Date |
| Posted | Posted | Prefilled | NA |
| InList | In List | Prefilled | Preprocessing |
| PostedInList | Posted In List | Prefilled | Preprocessing |
| Acres | Acres | Prefilled | NA |
| Class | Class | Prefilled | NA |

Table 5.1: Dataset Details

Webmap Details

The Forfeiture Field Map is made up of a feature layer and a basemap.

The screenshot shows the 'Forfeiture Field Map' details page. At the top, there's a blue header bar with the title 'Forfeiture Field Map' and 'Edit' buttons for Overview and Settings. Below the header is a thumbnail image of the Allegan County seal. To the right of the thumbnail, the text reads: 'Map for field data collection in annual tax forfeiture processing by bmay531 Last Modified: August 21, 2018'. Below this is a 'Web Map' button and an 'Add to Favorites' button. The main content area includes sections for 'Description' (with a placeholder 'Add an in-depth description of the item.'), 'Layers' (listing 'TaxReversionParcels' and 'World_Street_Map'), and 'Access and Use Constraints' (with a placeholder 'Add any special restrictions, disclaimers, terms and conditions, or limitations on using the item's content.').

Figure 5.5: Web Map Details

Feature Layer Details

TaxReversionParcels has been configured for offline use.

The screenshot shows the 'TaxReversionParcels' details page. At the top, there's a blue header bar with the title 'TaxReversionParcels' and 'Edit' buttons for Overview, Data, Visualization, and Settings. Below the header is a thumbnail image of a red and white circular logo. To the right of the thumbnail, the text reads: 'Map service exposing treasurer forfeiture data for edits by bmay531 Last Modified: August 20, 2018'. Below this is a 'Feature Layer' button and an 'Add to Favorites' button. The main content area includes sections for 'Description' (with a placeholder 'Add an in-depth description of the item.'), 'Layers' (listing 'Tax Reversion Parcels' with options to 'Open In' or 'Service URL'), and 'Access and Use Constraints' (with a placeholder 'Add any special restrictions, disclaimers, terms and conditions, or limitations on using the item's content.').

Figure 5.6: Feature Layer Details

Basemap Details

- A tiled basemap service is used
- The infoserv user credentials are used for sharing
- The url for the shared service is:

https://tiledbasemaps.arcgis.com/arcgis/rest/services/World_Street_Map/MapServer

The screenshot shows the ArcGIS Online interface for a specific map layer. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for ArcGIS, Pricing, Map, Scene, Help, Sign In, and a search bar. Below the header, the title "World Street Map (for Export)" is displayed, with a "Overview" tab selected. To the right of the title, there are three buttons: "Open in Map Viewer" (highlighted in blue), "Open in Scene Viewer", and "Open in ArcGIS Desktop".

The main content area contains a brief description of the layer: "This layer presents highway-level data for the world and street-level data for many areas around the world. This layer is designed to support export of basemap tiles for offline use. ArcGIS Online Subscription required." It also shows a thumbnail image of a map snippet, a "Tile Layer by Esri" badge, and metadata: "Created: Oct 15, 2013 Updated: Aug 15, 2018 View Count: 39,772". Below this, there are two buttons: "Authoritative" and "Subscriber".

On the left side, there's a "Description" section with detailed information about the layer's purpose and capabilities. It mentions that the layer supports exporting small volumes of basemap tiles for offline use, including highways, major roads, minor roads, one-way arrow indicators, railways, water features, cities, parks, landmarks, building footprints, and administrative boundaries. It also notes that the map service supports exporting up to 150,000 tiles in a single request.

Below the description, there's a note stating that the layer is not intended to be used to display live map tiles for use in a web map or web mapping application. Instead, it should be used with the "World Street Map" service.

The "Service Information for Developers" section provides instructions for exporting tiles from the layer, mentioning the need to use the "Export Tiles" operation and referencing the "tiledbasemaps.arcgis.com" server.

On the right side of the page, there are sections for "Details" (listing source as "Map Service", size as "1 kB", and a five-star rating), "Owner" (listing "Esri"), "Managed by" (listing "esri"), and "Tags" (listing "World, Global, Europe, North America, United States, Southern Africa, Asia, South America, Australia, streets, street map, tile package, basemap, highways, roads, transportation, landmarks, parks, community, community basemap, map, AFA250_base, current, esri_basemap, general availability, export").

Figure 5.7: Basemap Source Description

HARD COPY RECORD

screenshots: arcmap map arcmap tools portal screenshots sql server mgt screen
shots phone screenshots

ArcGIS Server

ADMINISTRATIVE MANUAL

Annual Setup

A new dataset for forfeiture parcels must be created each year.

The forfeiture information comes from BSA Forfeitures.net.

Parcel geometry and other attributes comes from ACParcelsCombined.

To Connect to the Forfeiture Dataset

To Add a new database connection:

- Right Click on Add Database Connection
 - Enter these values into the tool

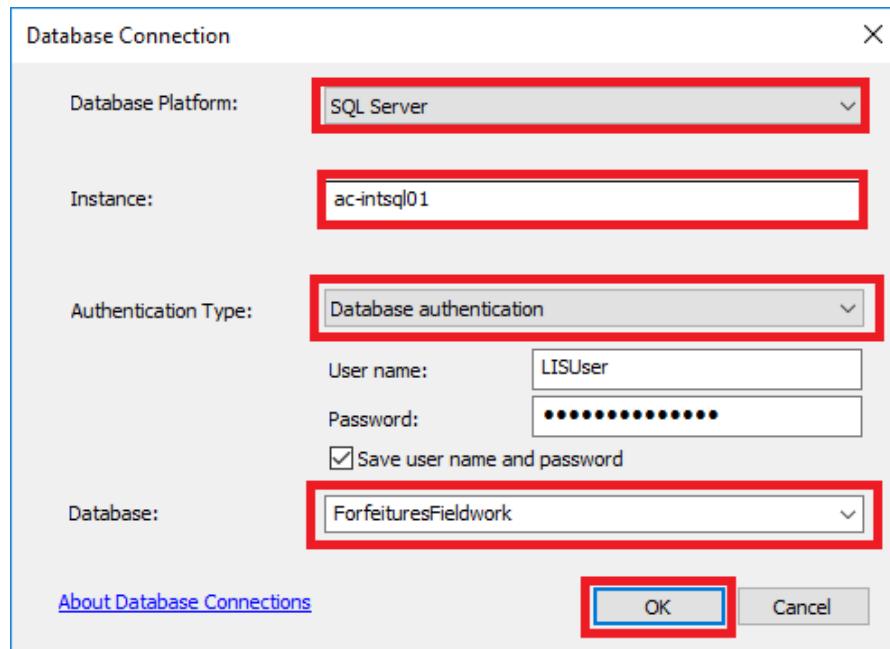


Figure 5.8: Add New Connection

Push **OK**

Update the Forfeiture Dataset

To clear the features from the existing dataset:

- Use the Delete Feature Tools
- For Input Features:
 - ForfeituresFieldwork.DBO.ForfeitureParcels

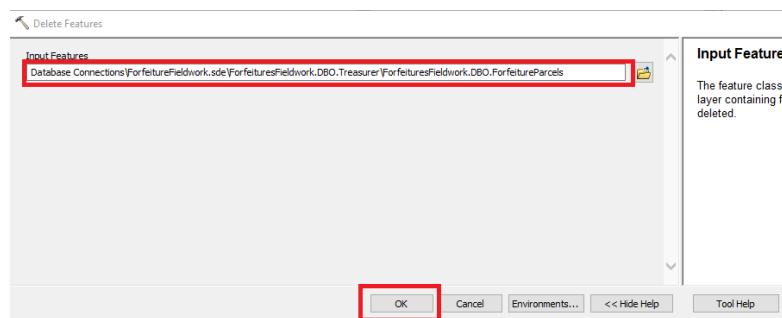


Figure 5.9: Annual Delete Features

Push **OK**

Delete the attached table

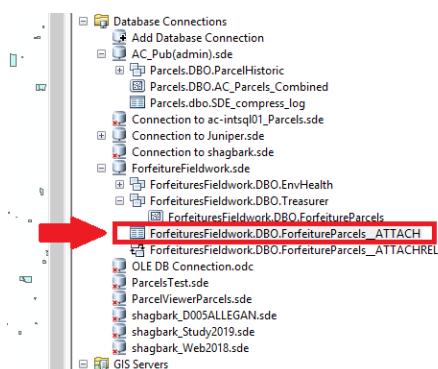


Figure 5.10: Delete Attached Table

Create new connection to BSA server

A connection to BSA is used to get the latest forfeiture information.

To Connect to the BSA Server

To Add a new database connection:

- Right Click on Add Database Connection
 - Enter these values into the tool

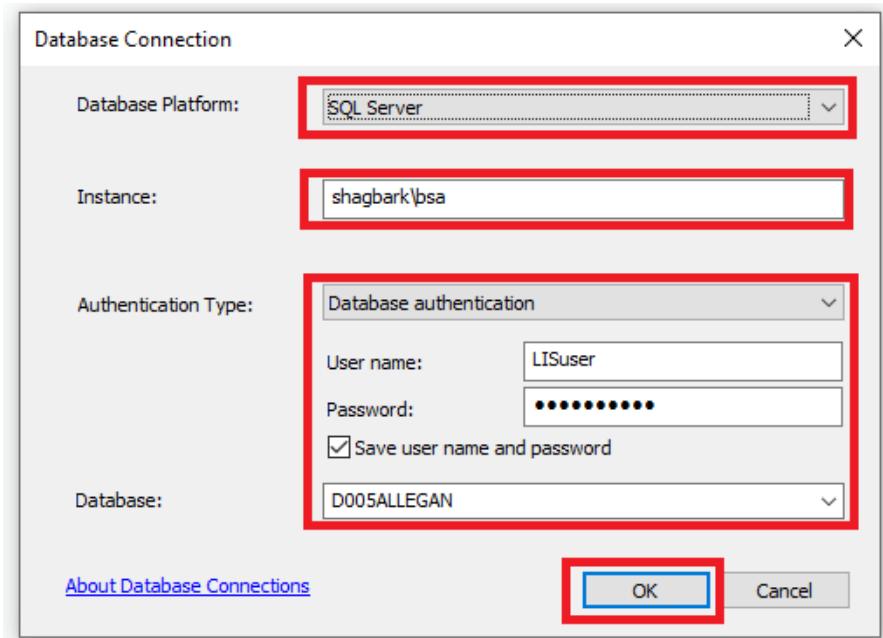


Figure 5.11: Connect to BSA Server

Push **OK**

Create a Table Query For the New Data

- File ➔ Add Data ➔ Add Query Layer
- Select your connection (*shagbark_D005ALLEGAN.sde*)

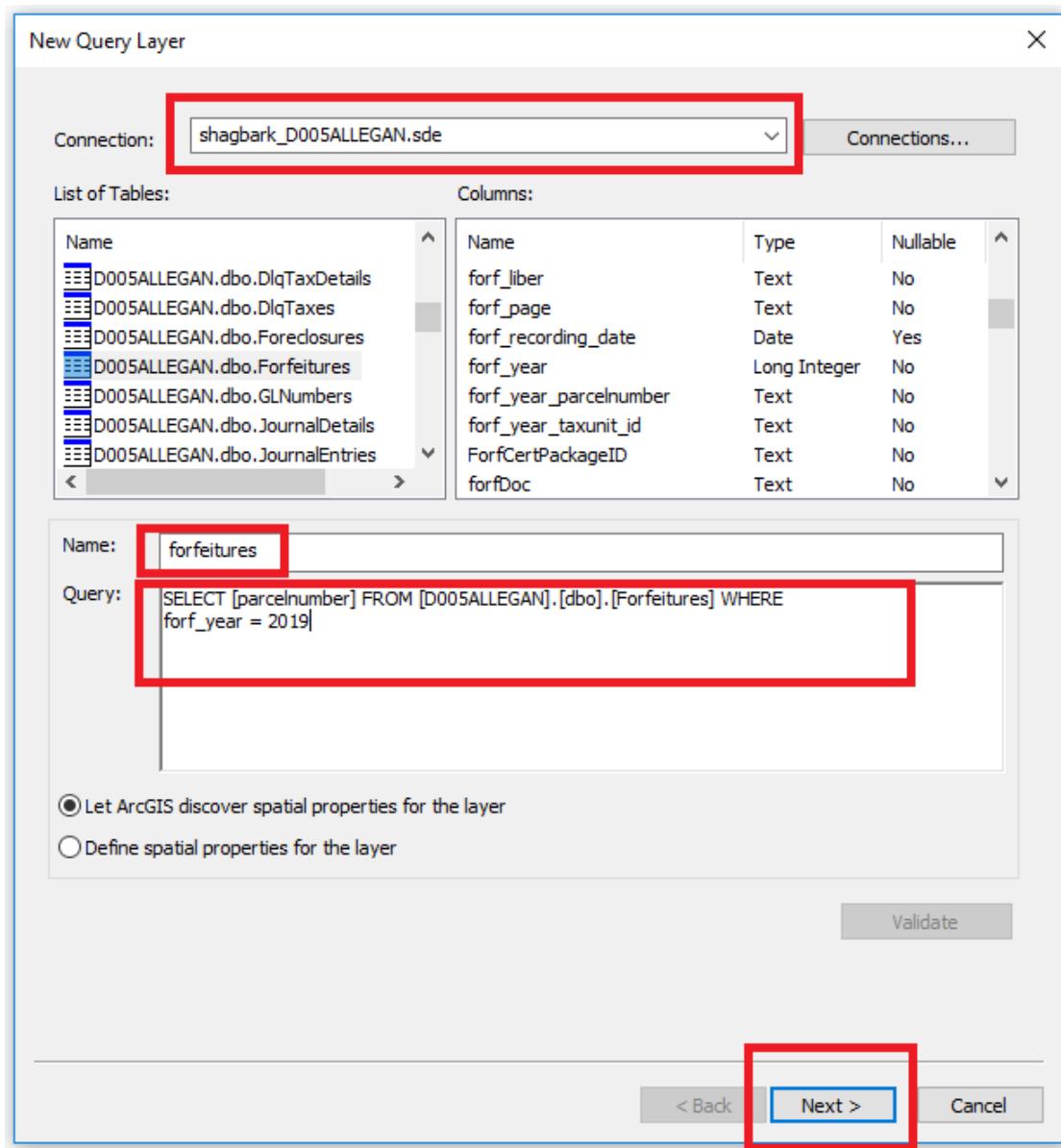


Figure 5.12: New Query Layer Dialog

Query Text:

```
SELECT [parcelnumber] FROM [D005ALLEGAN] . [dbo] . [Forfeitures]
WHERE forf_year = 2019
```

Select a Unique Identifier

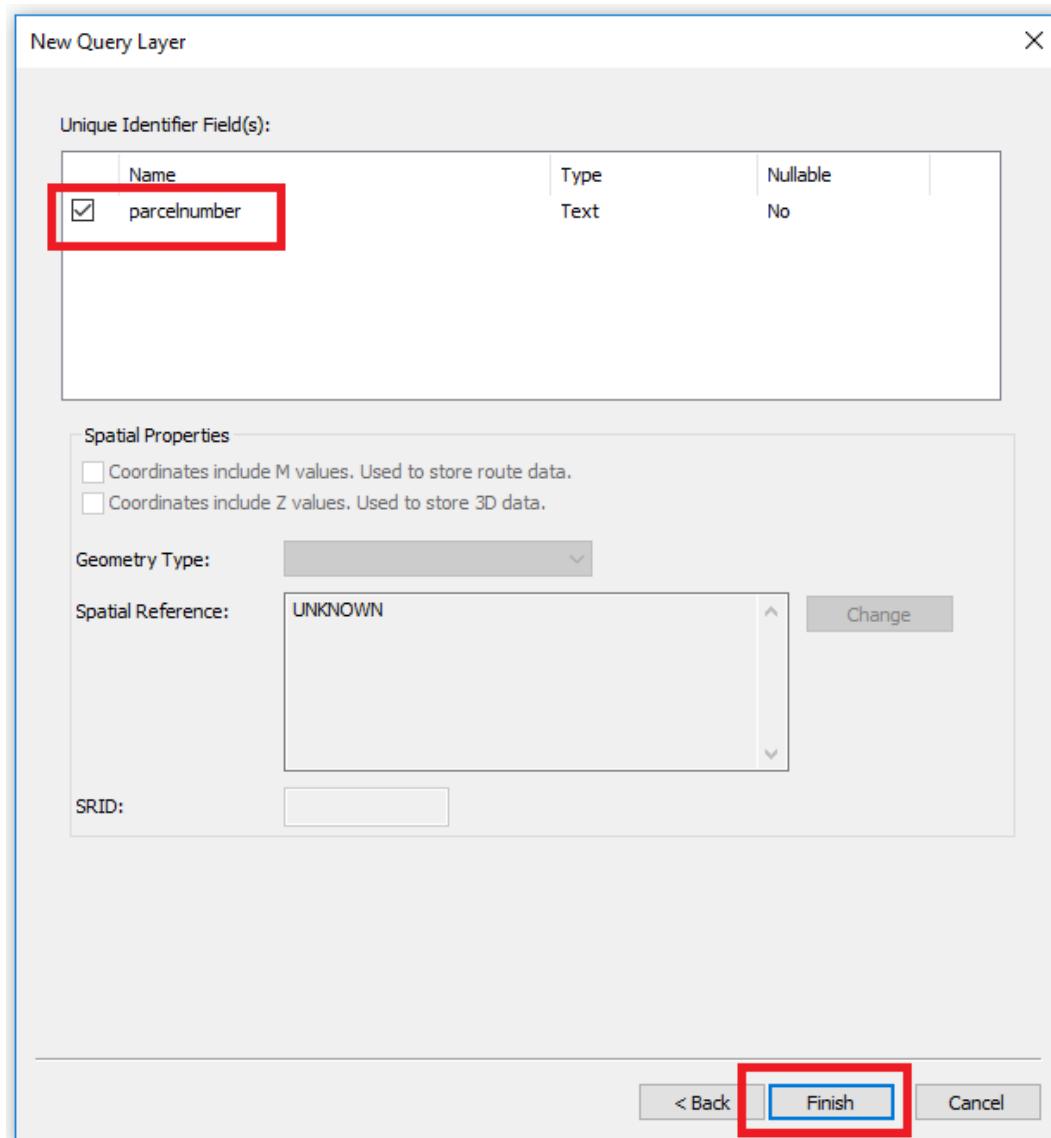


Figure 5.13: Query Layer Unique ID

Push **Finish**

Table is added to the map

The screenshot shows the ArcGIS Pro interface. On the left, the 'Table Of Contents' pane displays a tree view of layers. A red box highlights the 'D005ALLEGAN' folder, which contains a sub-layer named 'D005ALLEGAN.DBO.forfeitures'. This layer is checked in the tree view. To the right, a 'Table' viewer window is open, showing the contents of the 'D005ALLEGAN.DBO.forfeitures' table. The table has two columns: 'parcelnumber' and 'ESRI_OID'. The data consists of 905 rows of parcel numbers, each followed by its corresponding ESRI OID value. The table viewer includes standard navigation controls at the bottom.

| parcelnumber | ESRI_OID |
|---------------|----------|
| 01-006-014-10 | 1 |
| 01-007-012-00 | 2 |
| 01-013-031-10 | 3 |
| 01-013-031-20 | 4 |
| 01-017-001-20 | 5 |
| 01-018-038-00 | 6 |
| 01-019-001-13 | 7 |
| 01-019-005-97 | 8 |
| 01-019-027-00 | 9 |
| 01-020-024-00 | 10 |
| 01-026-020-00 | 11 |
| 01-030-014-10 | 12 |
| 01-030-019-00 | 13 |
| 01-032-033-00 | 14 |
| 01-034-087-00 | 15 |
| 01-034-108-00 | 16 |
| 01-035-020-20 | 17 |
| 01-035-030-00 | 18 |
| 01-035-044-00 | 19 |
| 01-035-044-10 | 20 |
| 01-035-044-11 | 21 |
| 01-035-049-00 | 22 |
| 01-036-008-00 | 23 |
| 01-120-013-00 | 24 |
| 01-120-029-00 | 25 |
| 01-120-031-00 | 26 |
| 01-120-032-00 | 27 |
| 01-240-003-00 | 28 |
| 01-250-001-00 | 29 |
| 01-300-004-00 | 30 |
| 01-320-020-00 | 31 |
| 01-320-021-00 | 32 |
| 01-370-016-00 | 33 |
| 01-610-025-00 | 34 |
| 01-610-026-00 | 35 |
| 02-001-010-20 | 36 |
| 02-003-018-00 | 37 |
| 02-004-013-00 | 38 |
| 02-005-004-20 | 39 |
| 02-007-025-00 | 40 |
| 02-010-012-20 | 41 |
| 02-011-007-00 | 42 |
| 02-011-022-20 | 43 |
| 02-016-007-00 | 44 |
| 02-017-011-20 | 45 |
| 02-018-000-00 | 46 |

Figure 5.14: Forfeiture Table Added

Add Parcels Layer to the Map

Add ACParcelsCombined to the map to provide parcel geometry and attributes

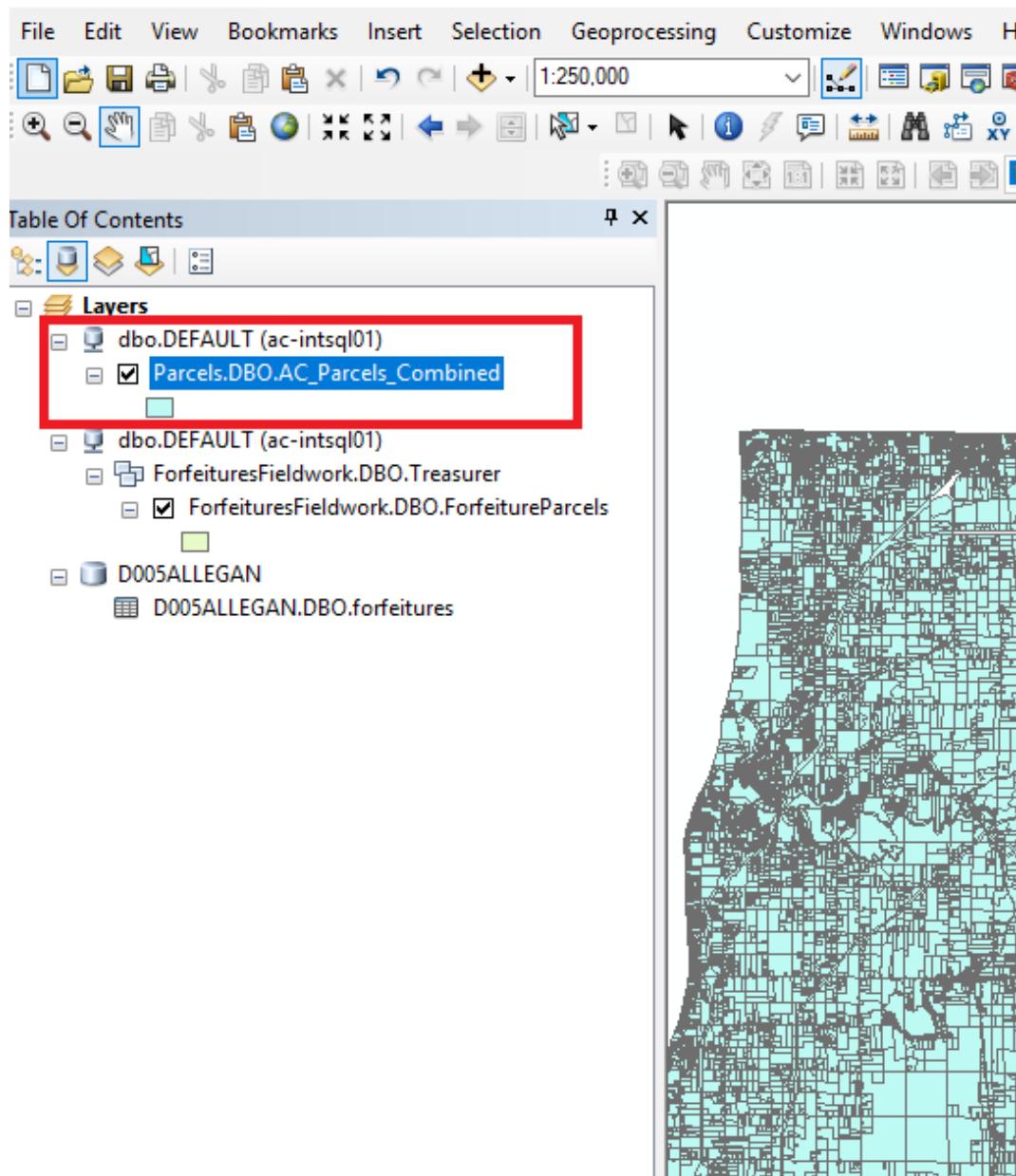


Figure 5.15: Parcels Layer Added

Create Join

Create new join to *ACParcelsCombined* of forfeitures on parcel numbers

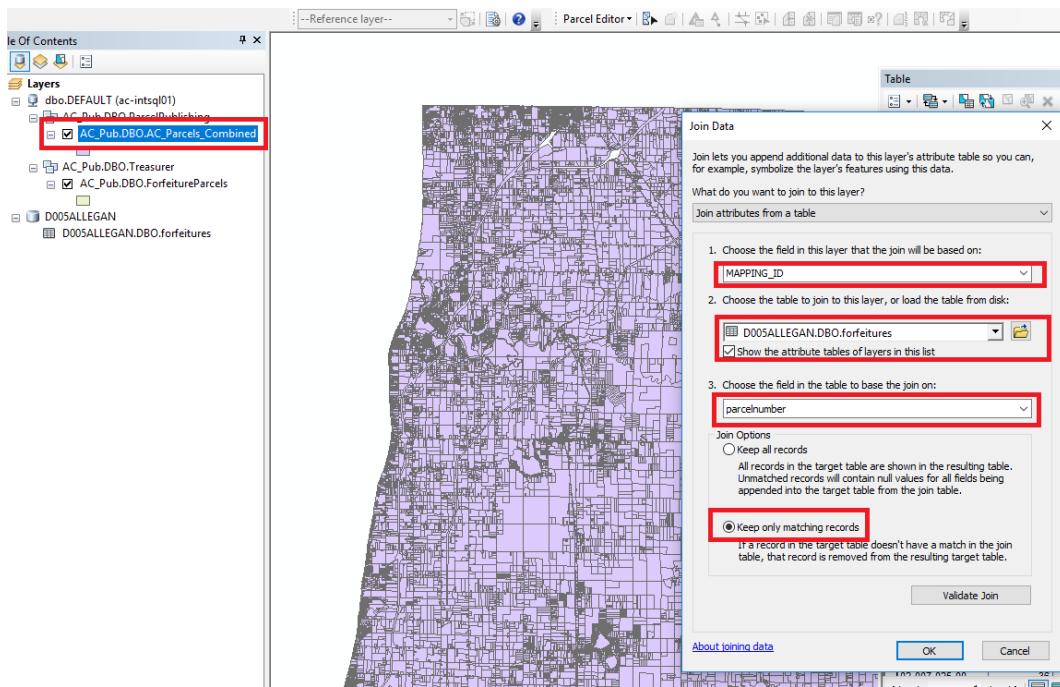


Figure 5.16: Join Parcels

Export Joined Features to a temp location

- Right click  on joined feature class in TOC and choose export

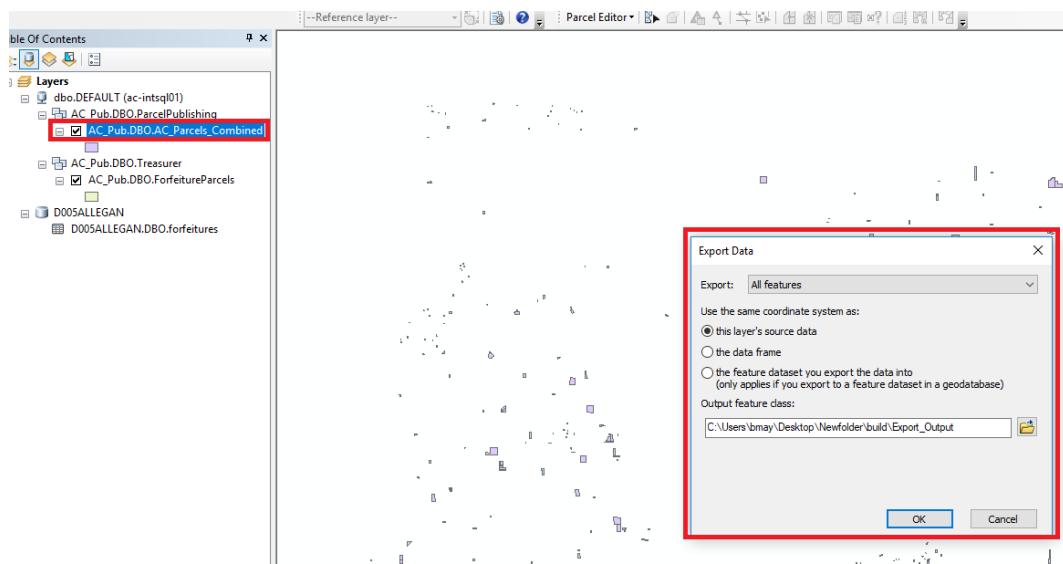


Figure 5.17: Export Joined Features

choose location and Push 

Load data from temp location to forfeitureParcels

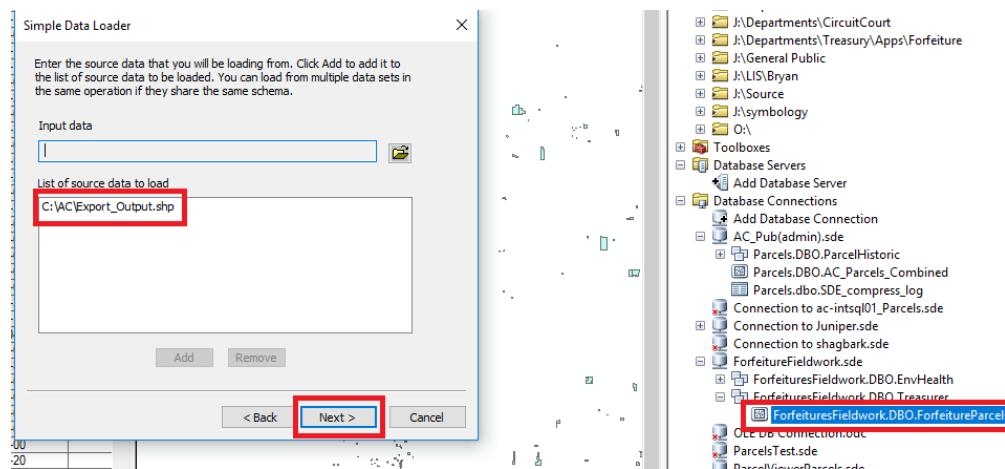


Figure 5.18: Load Data 1

Push **Next**

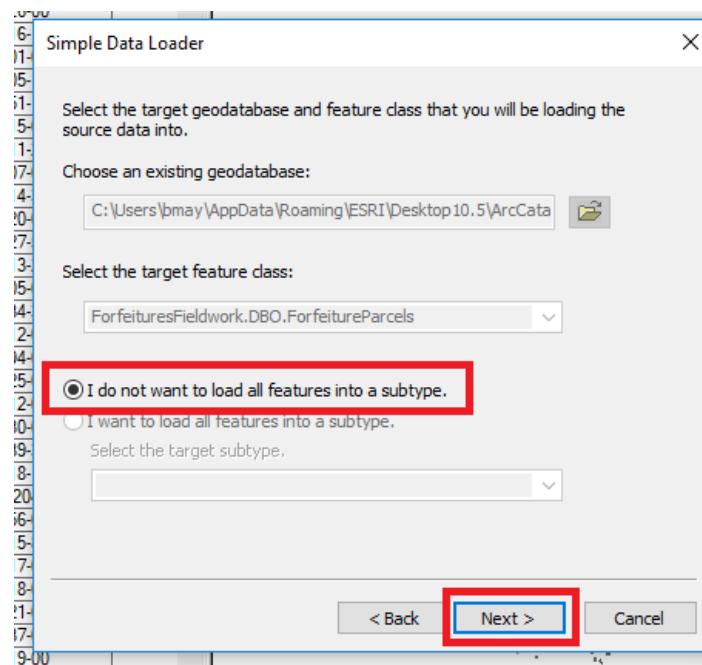


Figure 5.19: Load Data 2

Match these fields

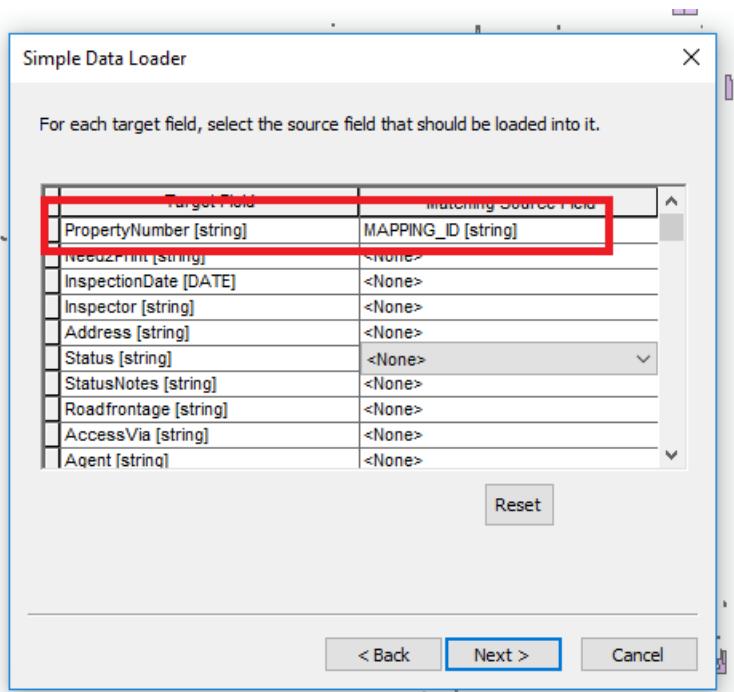


Figure 5.20: Match Fields 1

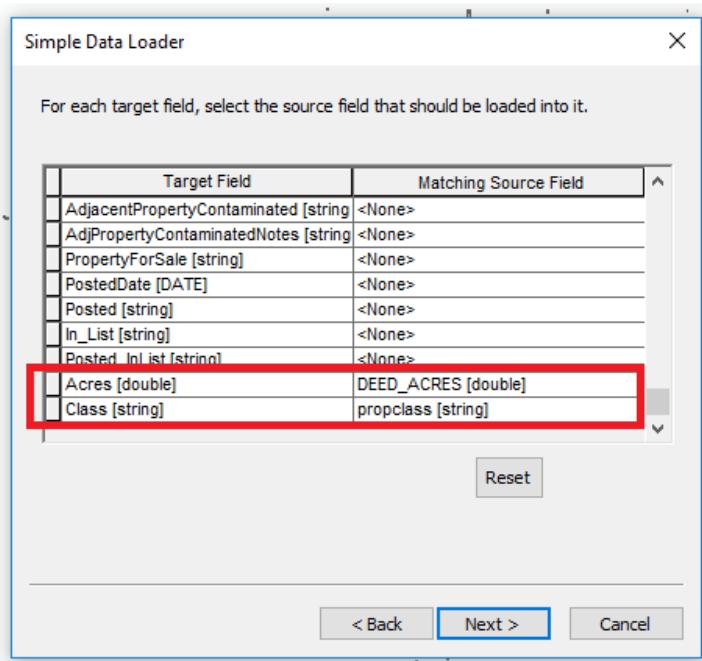


Figure 5.21: Match Fields 2

Push **Next**

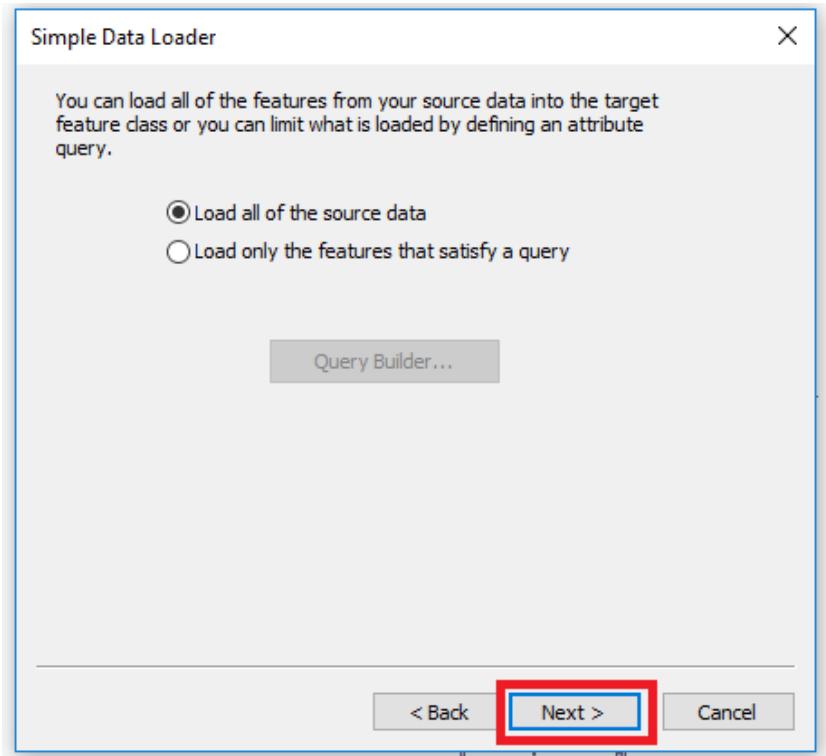


Figure 5.22: Load Data 3

Push **Finish**

Data Setup

Register as versioned and Add Global IDs

Right Click ➔ Manage ➔ Register as Versioned

and

Right Click ➔ Manage ➔ Add Global IDs

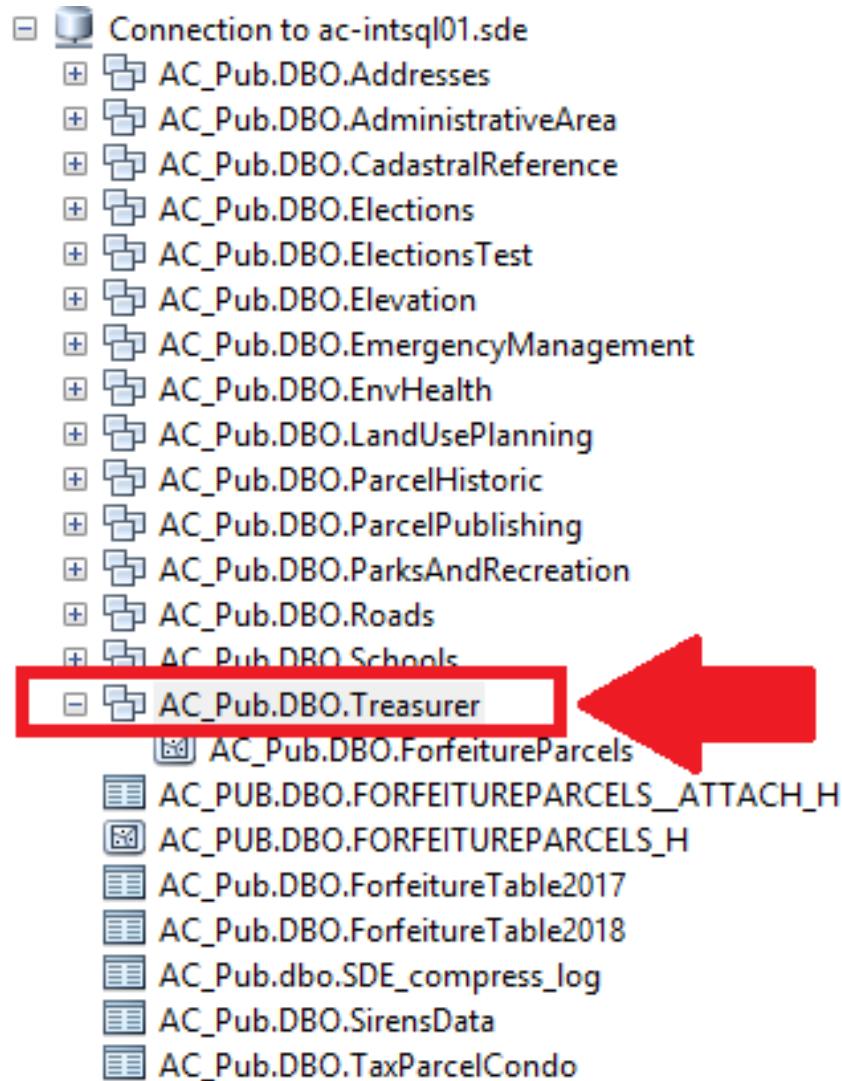


Figure 5.23: Setup Data

Create Attachments

Right Click ➔ Manage ➔ Add Attachments

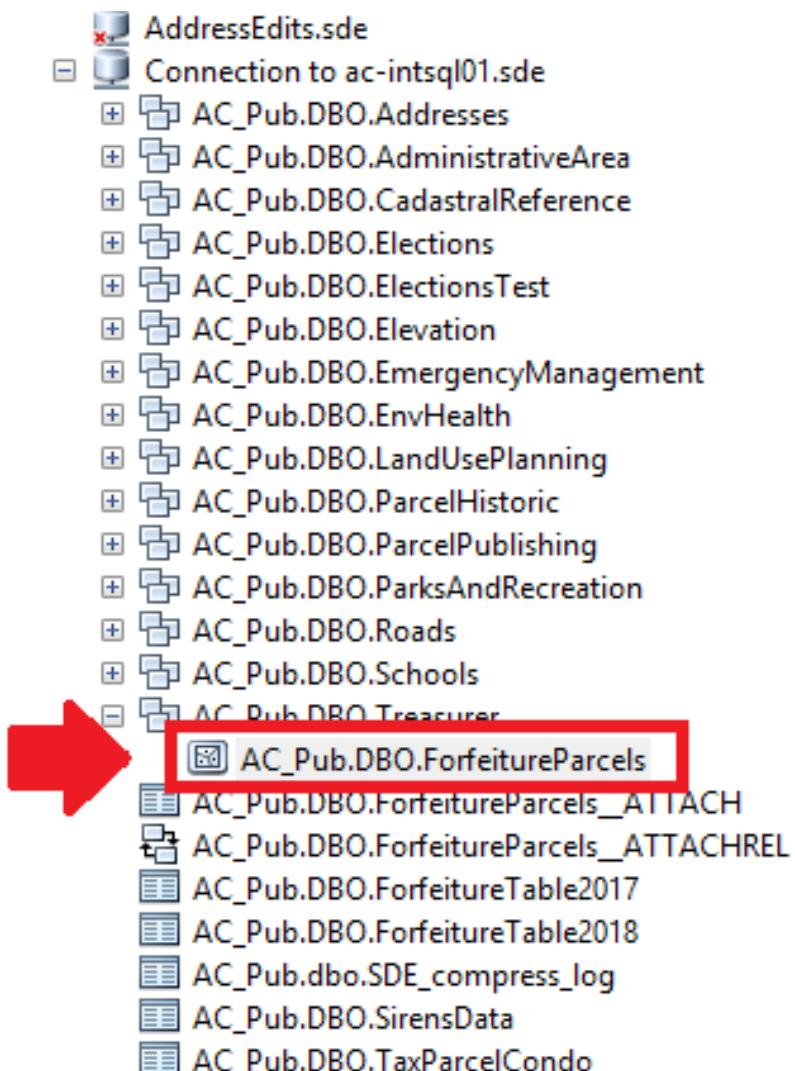


Figure 5.24: Create Attachments

5.2 FOR EQUALIZATION DEPARTMENT

5.2.1 TAX MAP PRODUCTION

PROBLEM AND ANALYSIS

Background

Equalization department (EQ) has an annual responsibility to produce a printed version of maps that show all of the tax parcels in the county for every tax year. The GIS Services Department(GIS) has traditionally provided this as a service to Equalization.

Analysis

Tax Map Production Workflow will facilitate: Creation of new tax maps for each new tax year.

People Involved in the Workflow

- GIS Analyst
- EQ Mapper

Stages of the Workflow

- Data Updates
- Map Production Testing
- Map Style Refinement
- Map Production

Statement of Problem

Annually, after March Board of Review, a tool is needed to create updated parcel maps for printing by Equalization and the local units.

Tax Map Production Summary

The Four Stages of the workflow:

1. Data Updates Tax Roll Rollover:

- Update ACParcelsPublishing FDS from ACParcelsEditing FDS
- Prepare ACParcelsEditing FDS for the next year of use
- Add or delete quarter section index frames

2. Map Production Testing:

- Execute Tax Map Builder ArcPy Script on test units
- QA QC to verify updates

3. Map Refinement

- Symbols
- Labels
- Layer Order

4. Map Production:

- Execute Tax Map Builder ArcPy Script on all units
- QA QC results

Technologies Used in The Tax Map Workflow

ArcGIS Enterprise

SQL Server Source Data:

➤ ACPro.SDE

ArcGIS Desktop

ArcPy tools produce map pages using Data Driven Pages (DDP) functionality

Production Data

➤ ACCadastral.gdb (File GDB Created From
ACPro.SDE)

Python

A Python interpreter to tune the TaxMap-Tool.py script

Adobe Acrobat

Combine pdf pages into books by unit

DATA UPDATE PROCEDURE

Updates to AC_Pro.sde

Datasets involved:

- ParcelEditing
- ParcelPublishing
- TaxMapIndexFrames
- TaxMapLayers
- TaxMapUnitBounds

Update Procedure

Parcel Editing and Parcel Publishing

Annually, the ParcelEditing feature dataset (FDS) is used to update the ParcelPublishing FDS. For each FC in ParcelPublishing:

- Delete all features
- Load all features from corresponding FCs

| Data Update Relation | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| FC in ParcelEditing | FC in ParcelPublishing |
| AC_COGO_LnEdits | AC_COGO_Ln |
| AC_DimensionsEdits | AC_Dimensions |
| AC_PointsEdits | AC_Points |
| AC_Splits | AC_Parcels |
| AC_SubBlocksEdits | AC_SubBlocks |
| AC_SubdivisionsEdits | AC_Subdivisions |
| AC_SublotsEdits | AC_Sublots |
| AC_TiebarsEdits | AC_Tiebars |

TaxMapIndexFrames

As this is the index layer for the DDP, Quarter Quarter Section frames must be added or removed to account for added or removed subdivision features.

TaxMapLayers

Layers that are derived from other fcs for cartography purposes

- AC_M_Rd_Lbl is a subset of AC_Roads used only for less busy labeling
- AC_MapID_RR is a subset of AC_Parcels used only for Railroad Labeling
- AC_Road_ROWS_Tax is an aggregation of AC_Road_ROWS by unit

TaxMapUnitBounds

Layers extracted from AC_Units for bounding polygons in the locator Data Frame

Workspace Folder Setup

Inside of J: \Rightarrow Apps \Rightarrow Python \Rightarrow TaxMaps:

Copy the folder: **TaxMapsWorkspaceTemplate**

Into the years folder and rename to: **YYYY**

Production Data Creation

In the source folder, create a new file GDB named AC_Cadastral. Import the following FDSs from AC_Pro.sde:

- \Rightarrow AdministrativeArea
- \Rightarrow CadastralReference
- \Rightarrow Hydrology
- \Rightarrow ParcelPublishing
- \Rightarrow Roads
- \Rightarrow TaxMapIndexFrames
- \Rightarrow TaxMapLayers
- \Rightarrow TaxMapUnitBounds

Map Production Setup

In the new workspace folder:

ArcGIS Desktop

Use ArcMap Catalog to navigate to:

workspace folder \Rightarrow processing \Rightarrow Toolbox \Rightarrow TaxMapTools.tbx

Double click on the **TaxMapBuilder** script

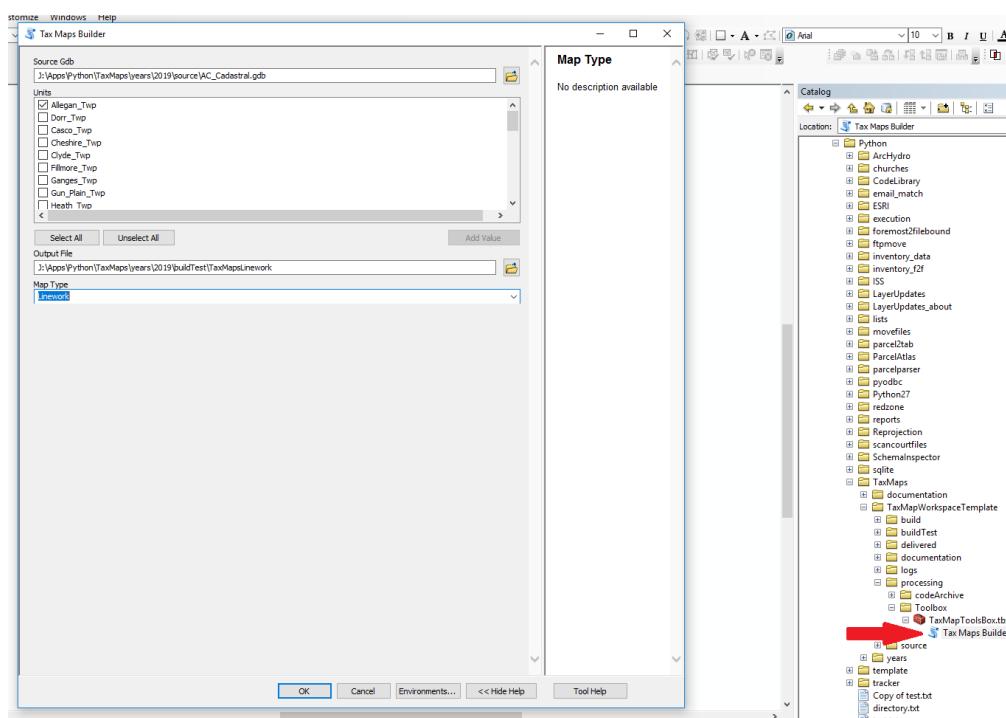


Figure 5.25: Tax Map Builder UI

To execute the tool:

Make selections in the tool from the appropriate locations in the workspace folder.

Map Refinement

Test groups of maps should be produced.

Any style improvements that can be made should be done at this time.

Map Production

Use ArcMap Catalog to navigate to:

workspace folder → processing → Toolbox → TaxMapTools.tbx

Double click on the **TaxMapBuilder** script

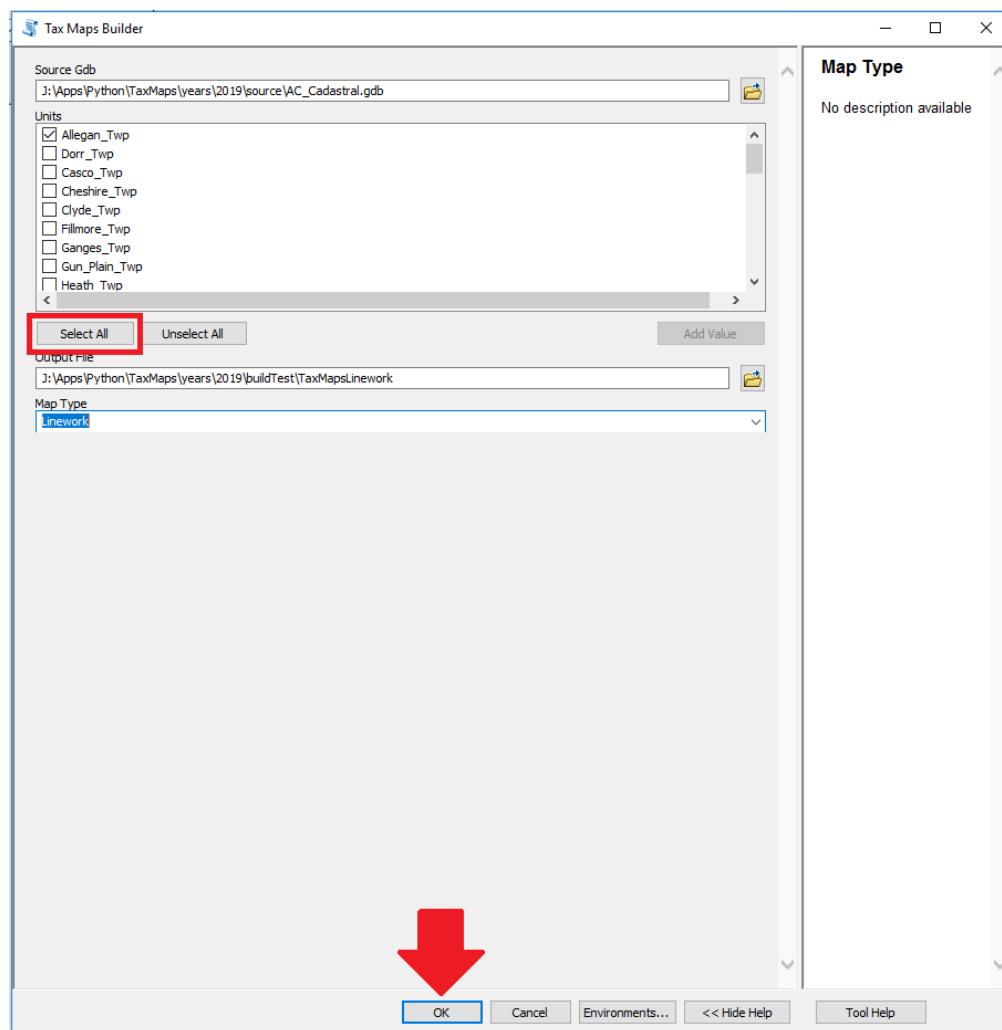


Figure 5.26: Tax Map Builder UI

Select All Units and Press OK

Create Books from Pages

For each unit, organize the pages into the TaxMapUnitFolders.

Move the pages to the appropriate pdf folders inside the delivered folder of the workspace.

Combine all of the individual map pages into books using Adobe Acrobat and save to the PDF_Book folder.

Share the map books with Equalization

Copy the entire TaxMapUnitsFolder to:

J:  Departments  Equalization  TaxMaps  TaxMap Archive

— 6 — *Tools*

6.1 BSA SUPPORT

6.1.1 ADDING A LAYER TO THE BSA GIS

TOOL SUMMARY

Background

B S And A features a GIS toolset that requires data layers to be added to map documents for visualization.

B S AND A is used within Equalization and by local assessors throughout the county.

Why the Tool is Needed

B S And A Users often ask ACGIS for data and assistance in using the data.

Who the Tool is For

User knowledge of B S And A.

B S And A installed.

GIS data source files on the local machine.

Takeaway

With the necessary data files, any B S And A user can add layers to a map within B S And A GIS

A D D A N I M A G E R Y L A Y E R

Step 1: Edit GIS Settings

In **Program Setup** ⇒ Select **GIS Settings...**

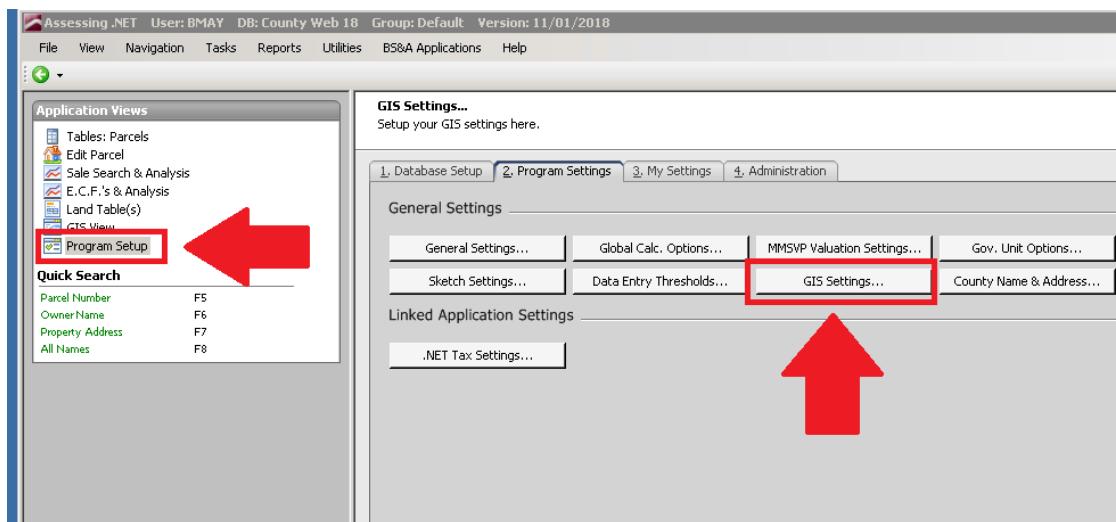


Figure 6.1: BSA Program Setup

Step 2: Select Map To Edit

In **GIS Settings** ⇒ **Map Collections** ⇒

Double click on the map that you want to add a layer to

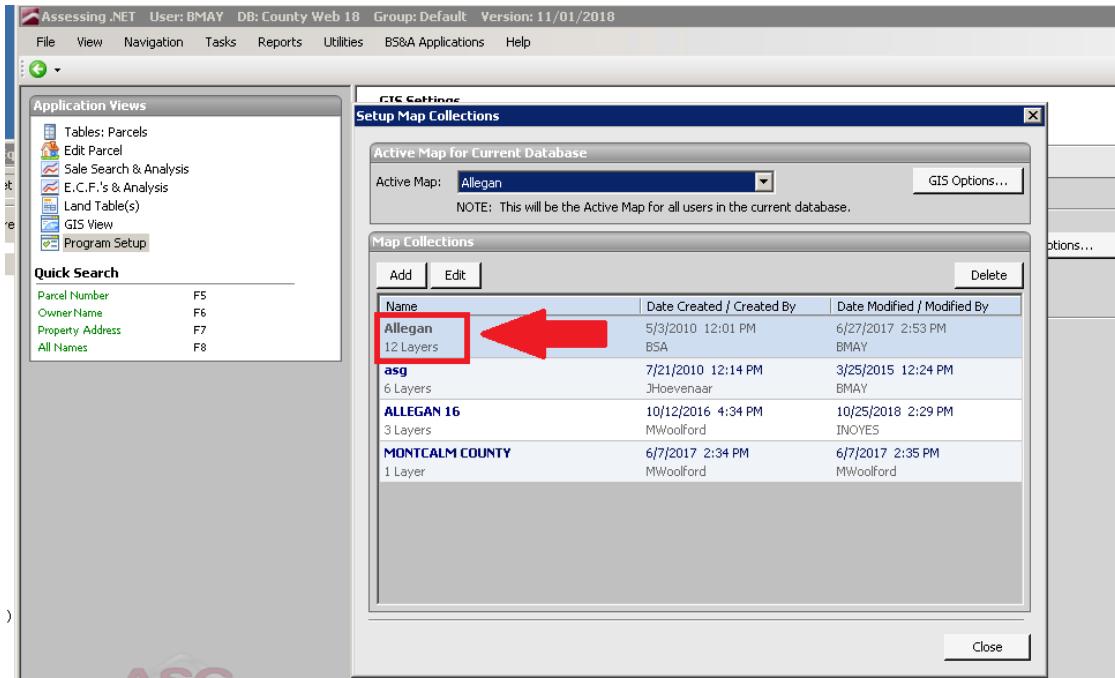


Figure 6.2: GIS Setup

Step 3: Add Layer

Setup Layers ⇒ **Add**

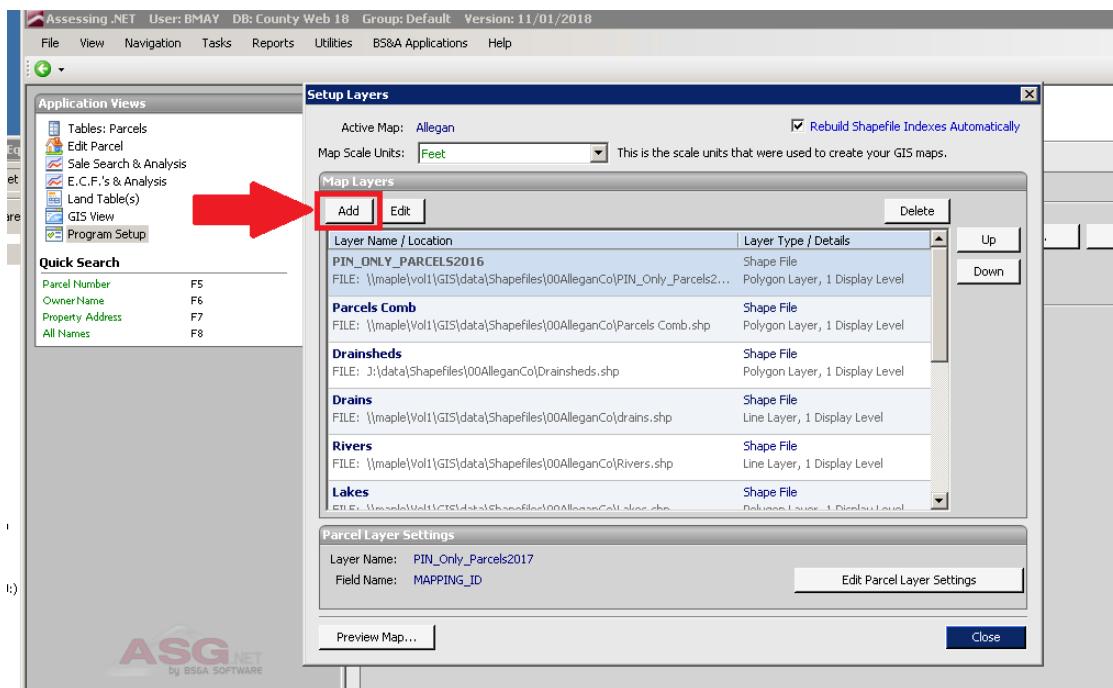


Figure 6.3: Layers Setup

Step 4: Select Layer Type

Setup Layers ⇒ **Image** ⇒ **OK**

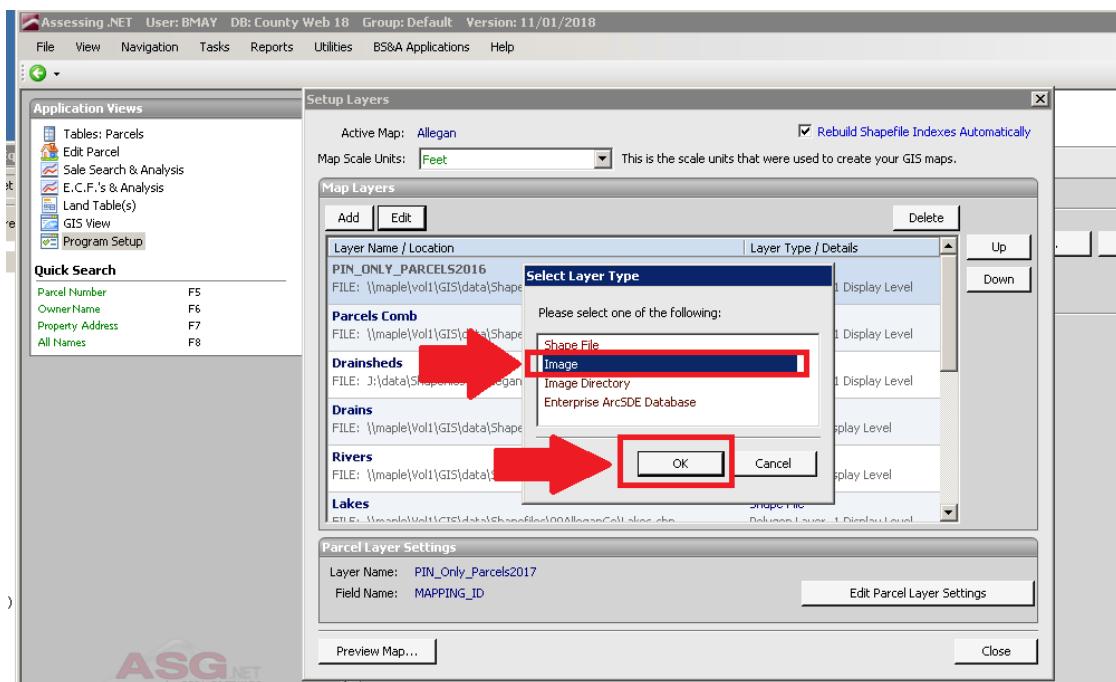


Figure 6.4: Select Layer Type

Step 5: Add Layer From Local Drive

Navigate to Image File ⇒ **Open**

*image files are often file type .sid

*layer files are often file type .shp

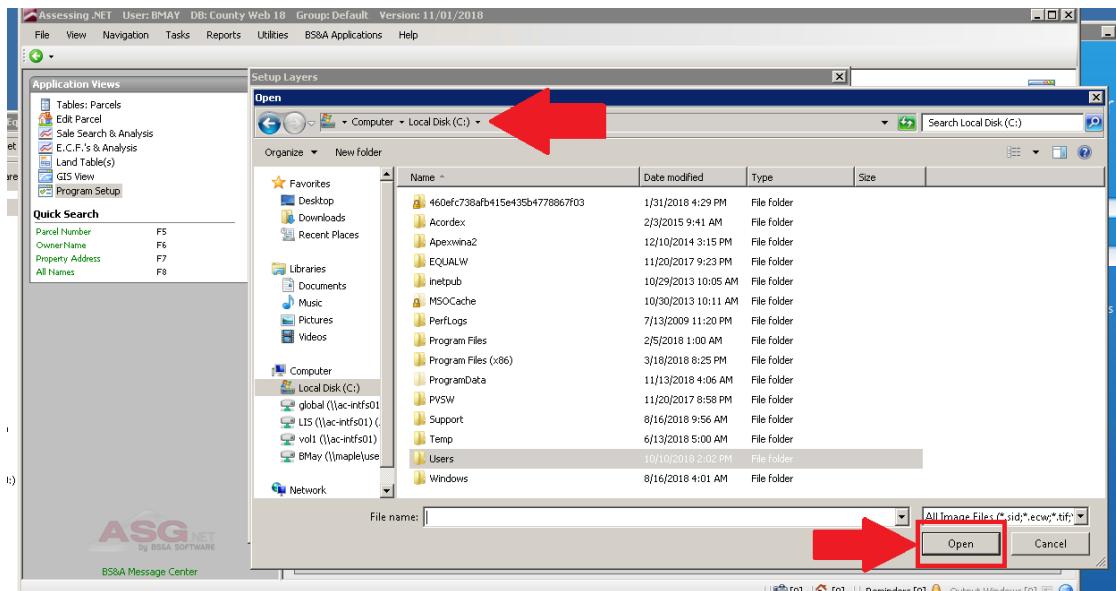


Figure 6.5: Add Layer From Drive

The new image should now be in the map

6.2 CORE DATA

6.2.1 GIS DATA MAINTENANCE

TOOL SUMMARY

Background

Allegan County GIS Services works with various stakeholders to maintain authoritative data. Often mapping requests involve data maintenance and sometime require data schema alterations.

Why is the Tool Needed

Though the variety of GIS data input and maps output required of the different stakeholders varies and is extensive, general workflow details can be synchronized. It is important that this workflow be platform in-

dependent and therefore may be described in somewhat general terms.

Who is the Tool For

Allegan County GIS Services staff.

Takeaways

This general workflow can be used to maintain authoritative data and fulfill mapping requests efficiently. This documentation will assist in evaluating and executing mapping requests that involve any core data edits.

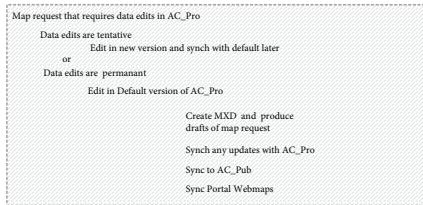


Figure 6.6: Workflow Summary

O V E R V I E W

Inputs

- Map request requiring edits in ACPro

Outputs

- Maps
- Updates to ACPro
- Updates to ACPub
- Updates to Portal Maps

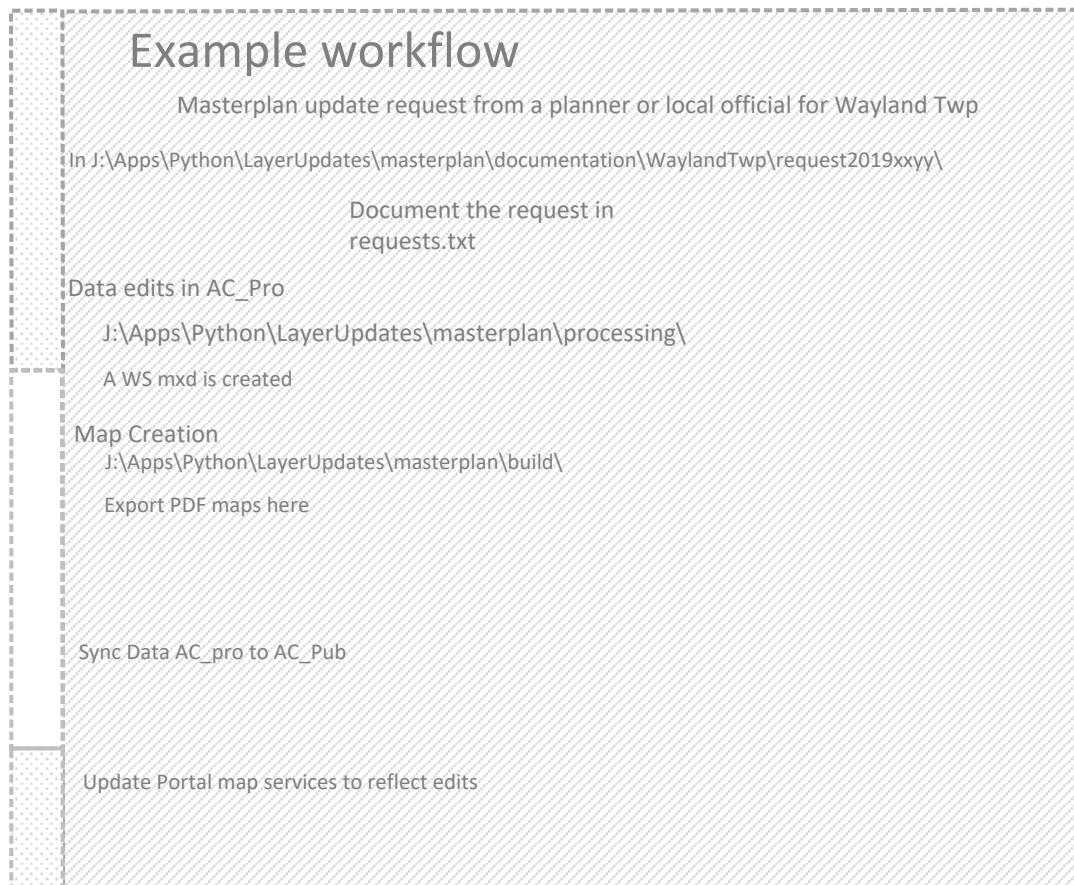


Figure 6.7: Workflow Overview

⇒ Push the Configure Button

6.2.2 CONTROL POINTS

M A I N T A I N I N G C A D A S T R A L C O N T R O L P O I N T S

Install the Fabric Point Move to Feature Addin

⇒ Push the Configure Button

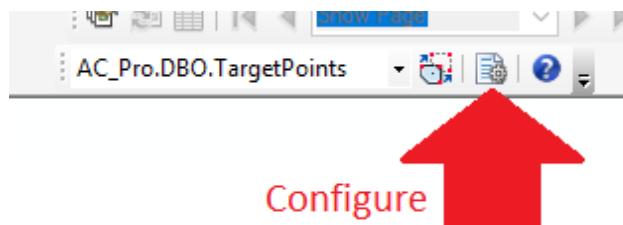


Figure 6.8: Fabric Point Move to Feature Addin

Configure Addin

- Set Reference Feature Layer to TargetPoints
- Use point to point matching
- Use point layer field: PointID

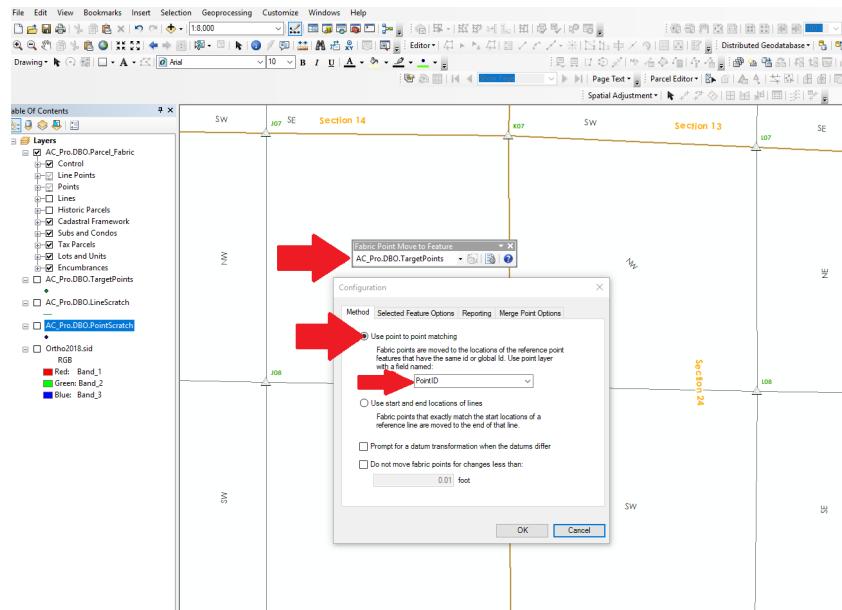


Figure 6.9: Addin Configuration Method

2

Configure Fabric Point Move to Feature addin Selected Feature Options

Move Fabric Points of the Selected Parcels

Push OK

FabricPointMoveToFeatureConfigSelectedFeatures.png

3

Identify position of new control point

Select TargetPoints in Create Features Templates

Create Target Point at location for new Control Point

createTargetPoint.png

4

Use Identify tool to find ObjectId of Control Point that is to be moved

Select the Target point PointID of the point its moving to

Edit Target Point pointID attribute to match associated fabric control point OID

updateTargetPointPointID.png

4.5

Push move point button

moveControlPoint.png

5

Open maintain control point tool

Select control Point

push edit button

maintainControlPointTool.png

6

Use Identify Tool to View X and Y vals for the point

copy x and y value from point(attribute window) to Control (maintain control tool)

push update

Save Edits

transferCoordinates.png

Identify position of new control point
Place Target Point
Update Target Point attributes to associated fabric point OID
Push move point button
Zoom to Control point
Open maintain control point tool
Select control Point
edit button
copy x and y value from
identify tool x and y of points
update button

6 . 3 C O R E D A T A S C H E M A

P R O B L E M A N D A N A L Y S I S

Background

Allegan County GIS Services builds and maintains the geographic dataset used in workflows in and out of county government.

Statement of Problem

Geographic data must be both maintained and shared. Data is maintained

by Equalization and GIS Services. Data is shared with EH, EQ, Dispatch and the public.

Analysis

Here is where analysis of this problem goes

DESIGN

Overview

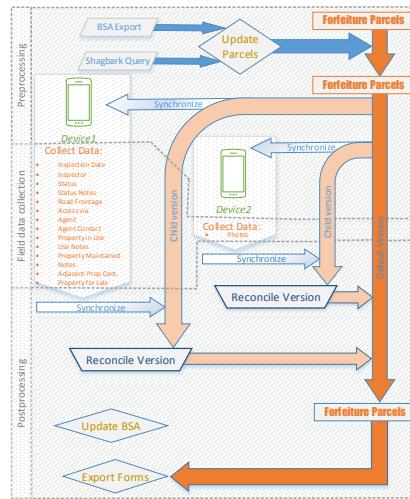


Figure 6.10: Project Design

6.3.1 PRODUCTION DATA AC PRO

DOMAINS

Directory Location

Managed at this location:

| File Explorer | | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|-----|
| | | Organize | New |
| This PC > LIS (\ac-intfs01 (J:) > Apps > Python > LayerUpdates > AC_ProDevelopment > domains | | | |
| Name | Date modified | Type | |
| domainTables | 1/22/2019 11:48 AM | File folder | |
| DomainMaintenance.txt | 1/22/2019 10:14 AM | Text Document | |
| MasterStreetNamesDev.xlsx | 1/16/2018 4:57 PM | Microsoft Excel | |
| ProDomainsDev.xlsx | 1/22/2019 11:23 AM | Microsoft Excel | |
| README.txt | 12/18/2017 8:37 AM | Text Document | |
| roadTYPE.txt | 12/29/2017 1:27 PM | Text Document | |

Figure 6.11: Directory Location of Workspace

Domain Documentation

This is where...

⇒ Push the Configure Button

6.4 ESRI TOOLS

6.4.1 COGO TOOLS IN ARCGIS

TEXT

6.5 GIS ADMINISTRATION

6.5.1 CONNECTING TO ARCGIS SERVER ADMIN DIRECTORY

GENERATE A PORTAL TOKEN

Run the Python Script

```
import urllib, urllib2, json, ssl

username ="bmayxxx"
password = "gisRxxxxxxxx"

tokenURL = 'https://gis.allegancounty.org/portal_webadaptor/sharing/#'
            'rest/generateToken/'

params = {'f': 'json', 'username': username, 'password': password, 'referer': '#'
            'https://portal.allegancounty.org'}
req = urllib2.Request(tokenURL, urllib.urlencode(params))
try:
    response = urllib2.urlopen(req)
except:
    gcontext = ssl.SSLContext(ssl.PROTOCOL_TLSv1)
    response = urllib2.urlopen(req, context=gcontext)
data = json.load(response)
token = data['token']
print(token)
```

Copy the Portal Token

A R C G I S S E R V E R A D M I N L O G I N

Login to Juniper

Windows R ➔ mstsc ➔ Juniper

Connect to ArcGIS Server localhost

In a browser go to:

<https://localhost:6443/arcgis/admin/services/System>

UN: bmaxxxx

PW: gisRxxxxxxxx

Paste in the Portal Token

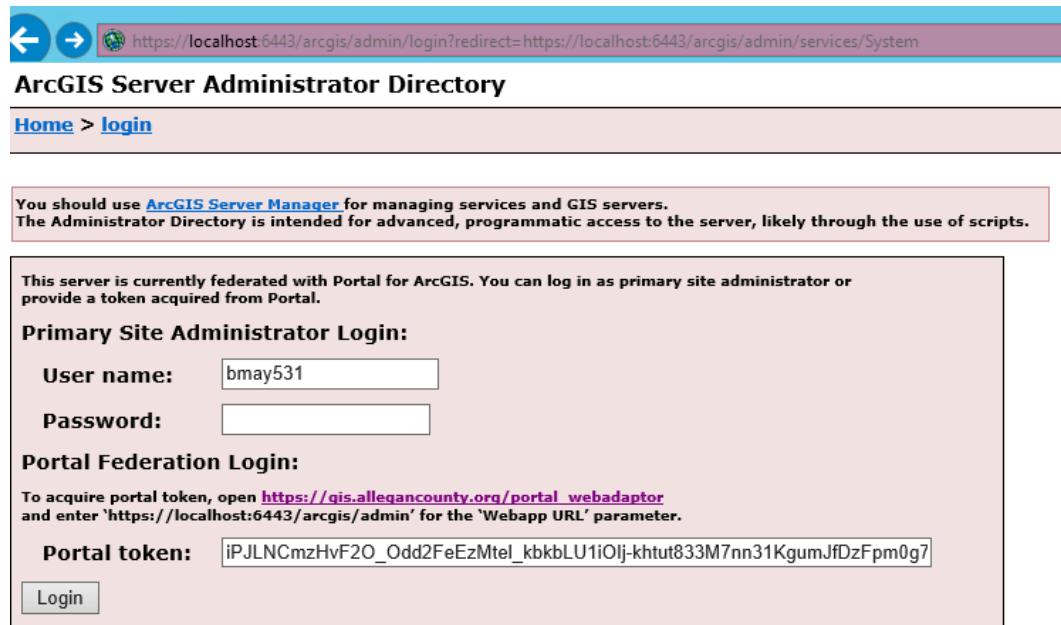


Figure 6.12: Login to Server Admin Directory

Push **Login**

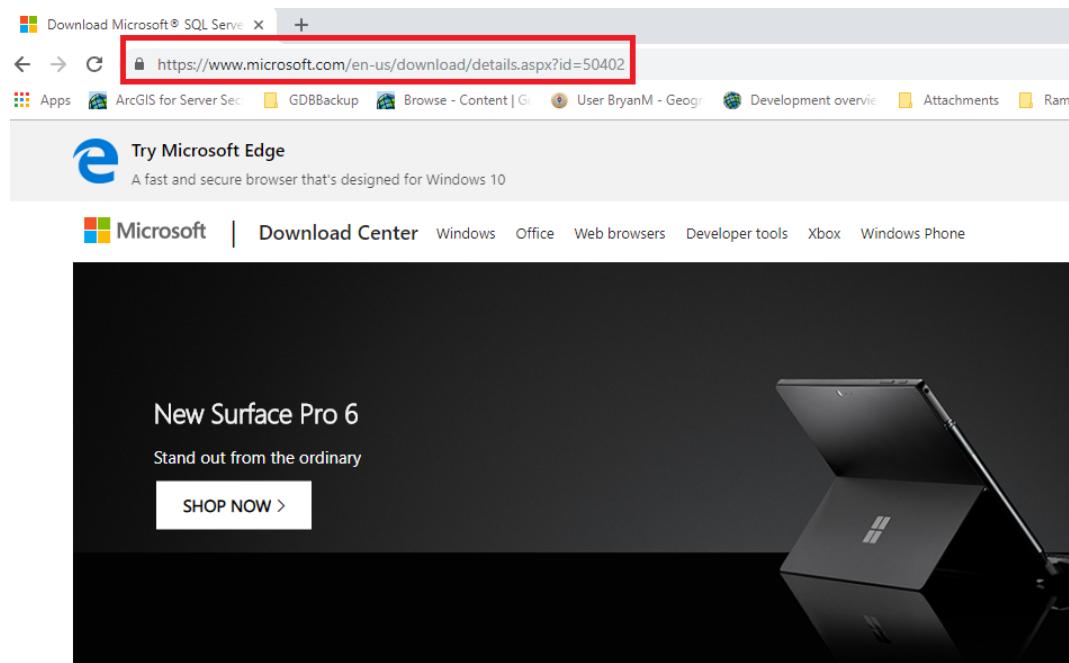
6.5.2 NEW CONNECTIONS IN ARC CATALOG

INSTALL SQL SERVER ON CLIENT MACHINE

On client machine:

For any machine to connect to the Enterprise Geodatabase, SQL Server Native Client must be installed locally.

Search for sql server native client download on the internet



Microsoft® SQL Server® 2012 Native Client - QFE

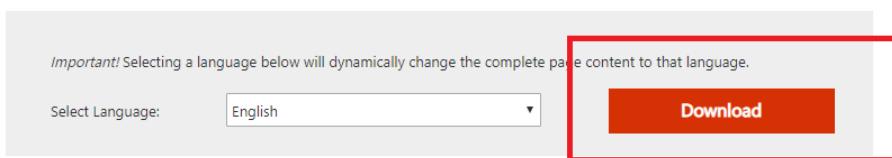
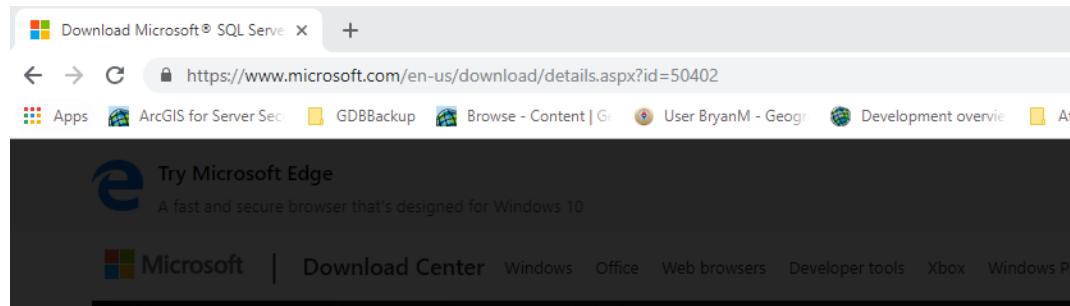


Figure 6.13: SQL Server Client Search

Select appropriate Version

Decide whether to get the 32bit or 64bit version



Choose the download you want

| File Name | Size |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| ENU\x64\sqlcli.msi | For 64bit OS 4.8 MB |
| ENU\x86\sqlcli.msi | For 32 bit OS 3.0 MB |

Figure 6.14: SQL Server Client Search Choose

Download and Install

CONNECT ARCGIS TO A SQL SERVER DATABASE

In Catalog:

Double click on add database connection

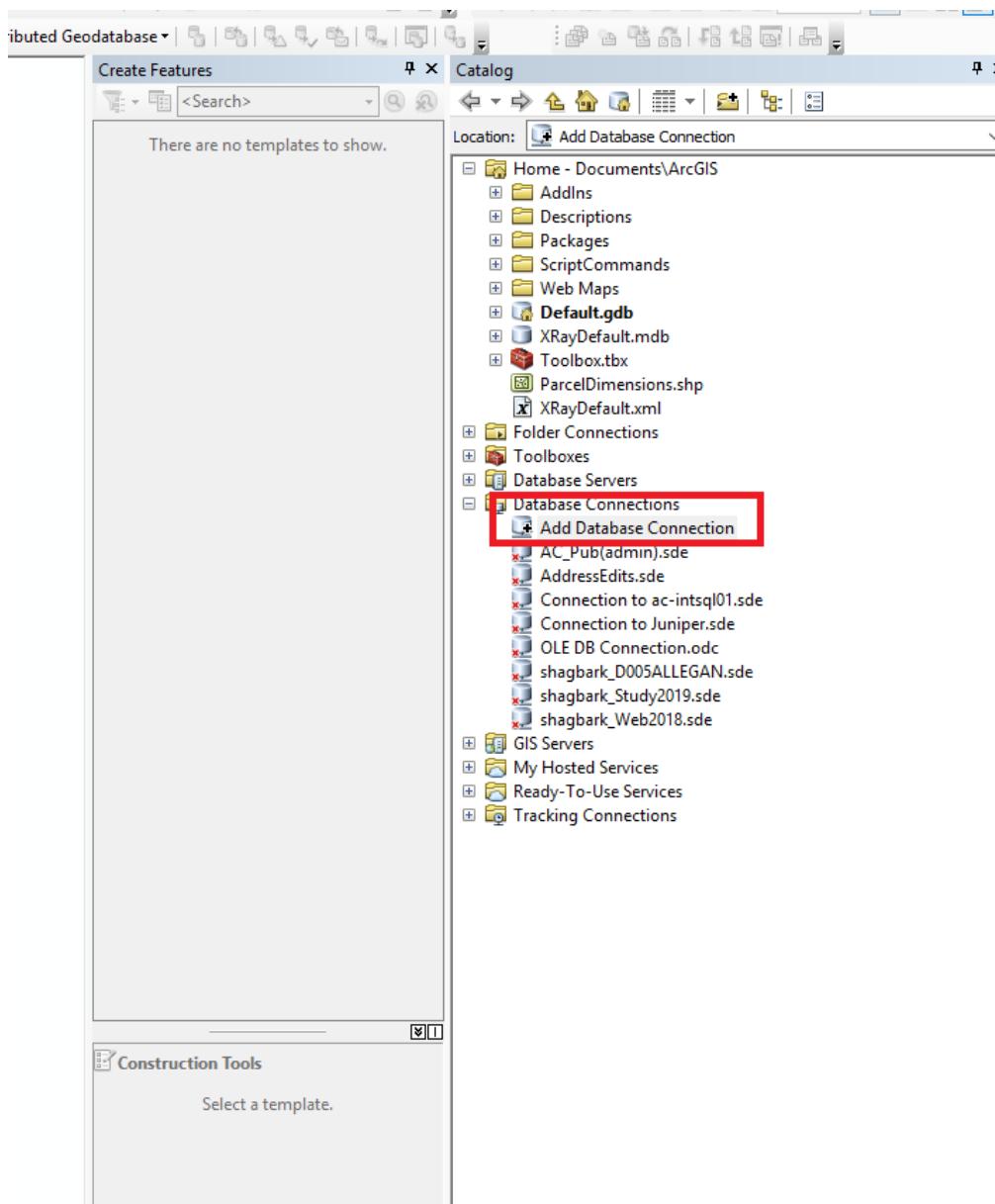


Figure 6.15: Catalog Add Db Connection

NEW CONNECTION DIALOG

Enter into the tool

- Select Database Platform
- Enter Instance Name
- Enter user name and password
- Check Save user name and password
- Select Database in dropdown

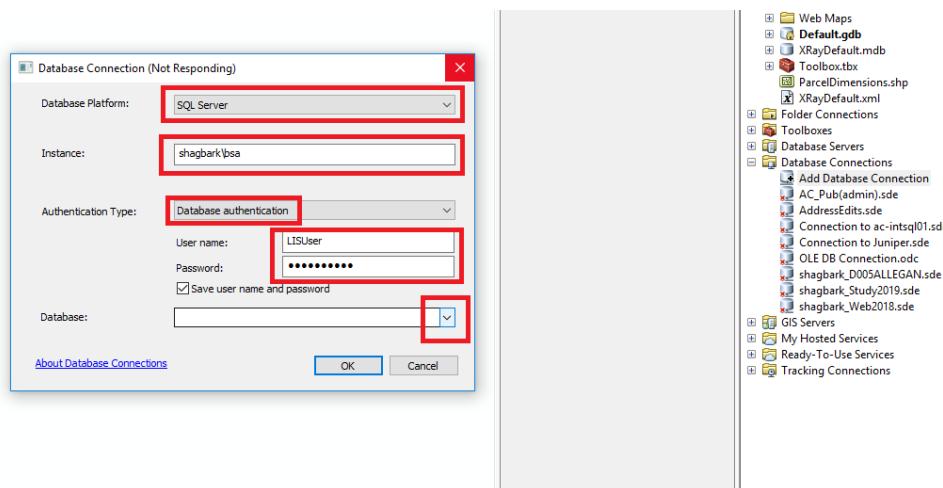


Figure 6.16: Catalog Add Database Connection

6.5.3 CREATE QUERY TO SQL DATABASE IN ARCGIS

ADD QUERY LAYER

In ArcMap:

Open the New Query Layer Dialog

Go to \Rightarrow File \Rightarrow Add Data \Rightarrow Add Query Layer In the connection dropdown select your connection

NOTE

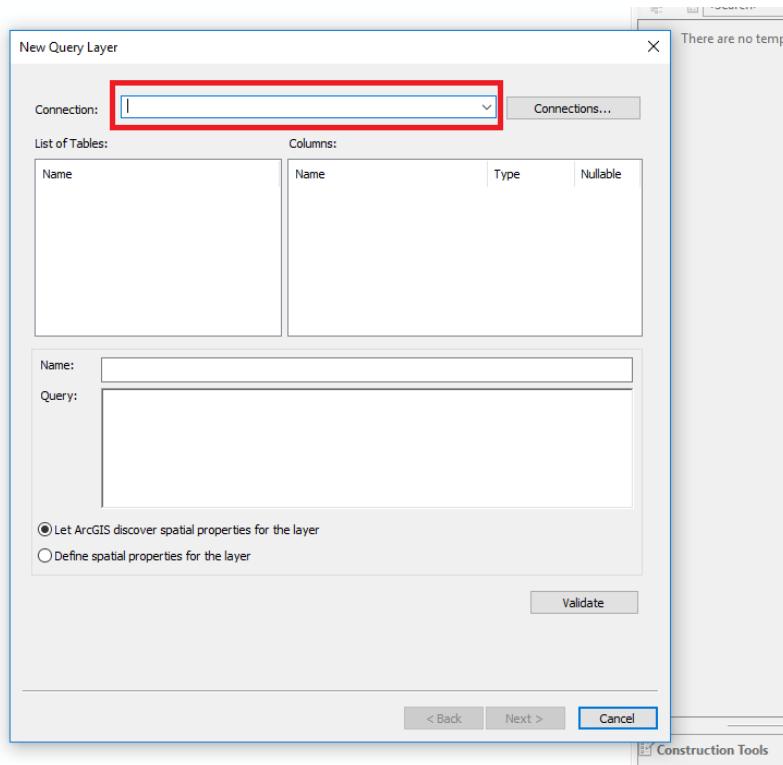


Figure 6.17: New Query Layer Dialog

DETAILS OF THE QUERY LAYER

Enter into the tool

- Choose connection
- Name the query
- Enter SQL query
- Press Next

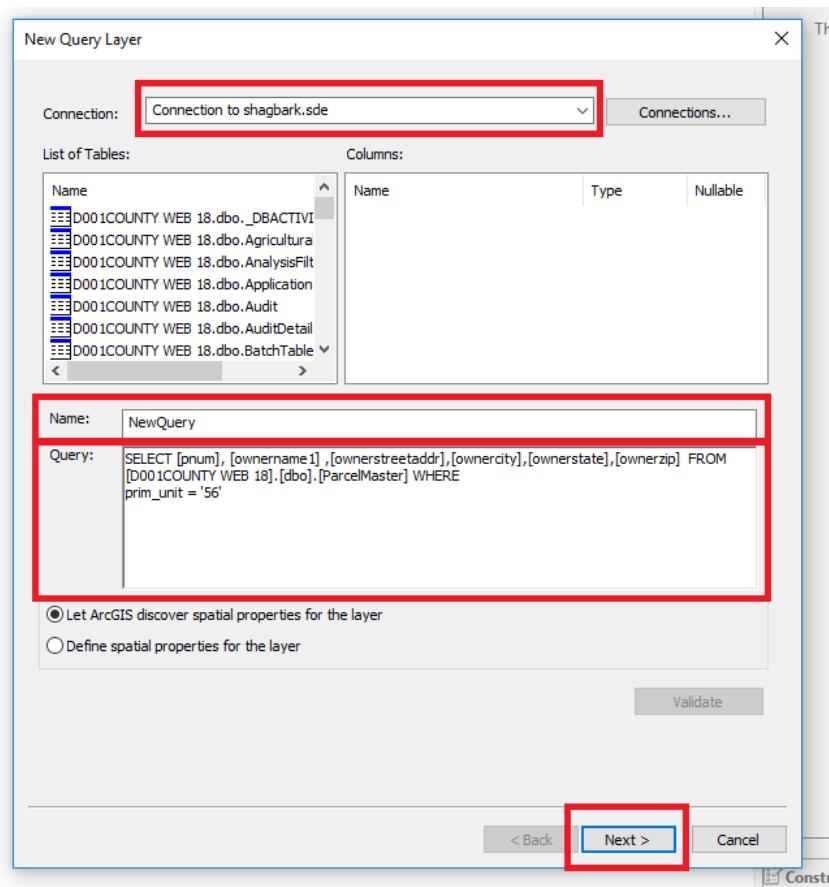


Figure 6.18: Query Layer Dialog Filled

MORE DETAILS OF THE QUERY LAYER

Enter into the tool

- Select unique identifier field
- Click Finish

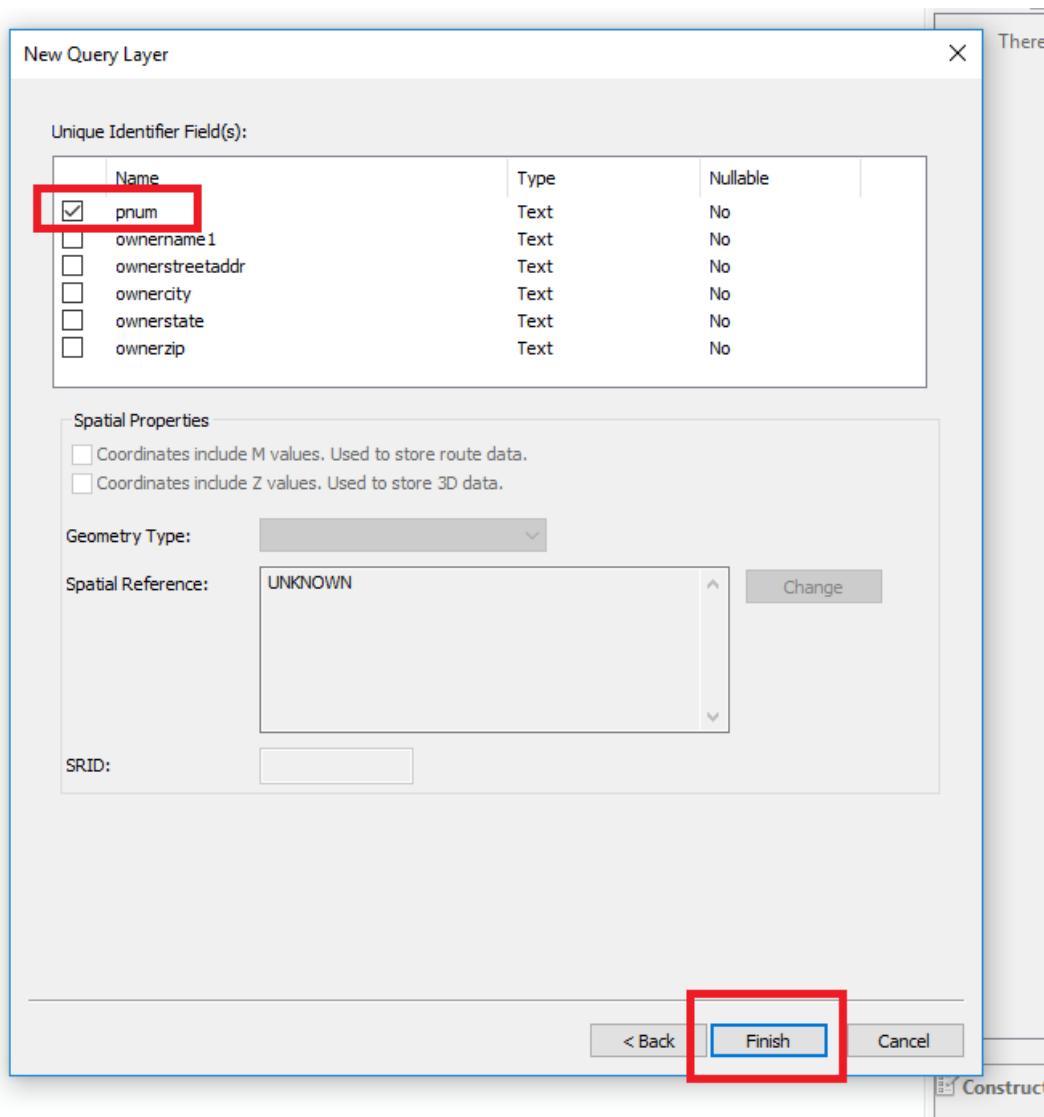
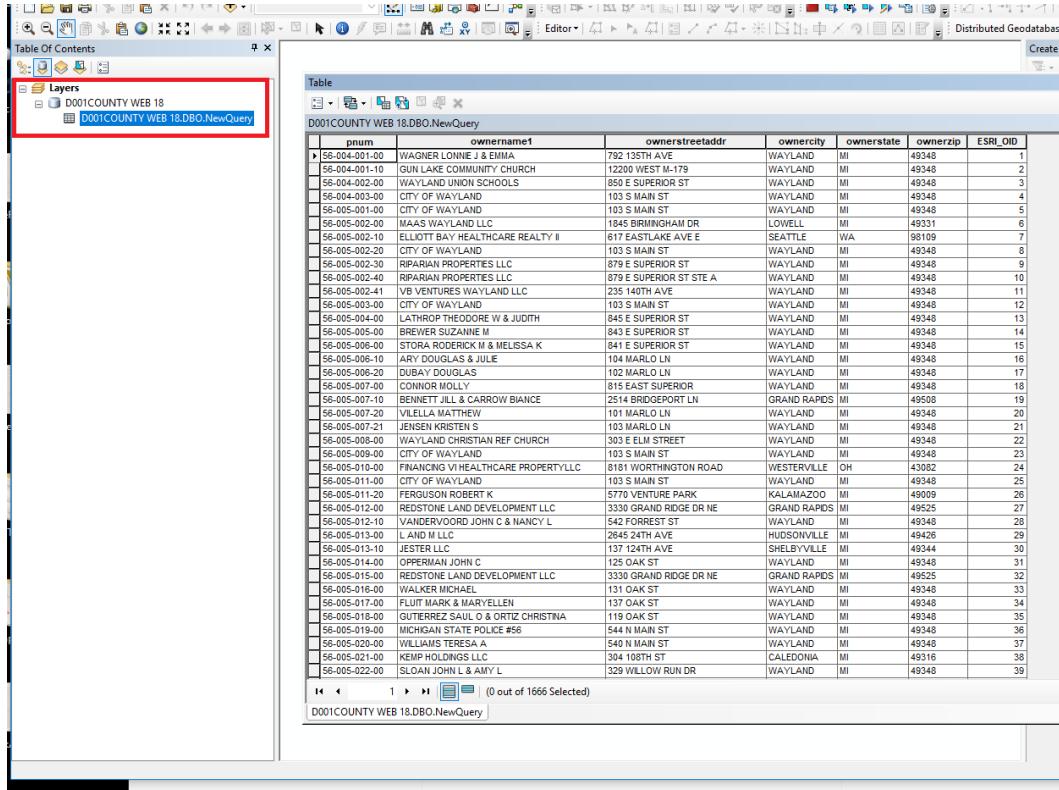


Figure 6.19: Select Unique Identifier

OPEN RESULTS TABLE

Verify the Query by Looking at the Table



The screenshot shows the ArcGIS Pro interface with the 'Table Of Contents' panel on the left. A red box highlights the 'Layers' section, which contains a single item: 'D001COUNTY WEB 18.DBO.NewQuery'. The main workspace displays a table titled 'D001COUNTY WEB 18.DBO.NewQuery' with the following columns: pnum, ownername1, ownerstreetaddr, ownership, ownerstate, ownerzip, and ESRI_OID. The table lists 1666 rows of data, each representing a property record with details like address, owner name, and location.

| pnum | ownername1 | ownerstreetaddr | ownership | ownerstate | ownerzip | ESRI_OID |
|---------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------|----------|----------|
| 56-004-001-00 | WAGNER LONNIE J & EMMA | 792 135TH AVE | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 1 |
| 56-004-001-10 | GUN LAKE COMMUNITY CHURCH | 12200 WEST M-179 | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 2 |
| 56-004-002-00 | WAYLAND UNION SCHOOLS | 850 S SUPERIOR ST | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 3 |
| 56-004-003-00 | CITY OF WAYLAND | 103 S MAIN ST | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 4 |
| 56-005-001-00 | CITY OF WAYLAND | 103 S MAIN ST | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 5 |
| 56-005-002-00 | MAAS WAYLAND LLC | 1845 BIRMINGHAM DR | LOWELL | MI | 49331 | 6 |
| 56-005-002-02 | ELLIOTT BAY HEALTHCARE REALTY II | 617 EASTLAKE AVE E | SEATTLE | WA | 98109 | 7 |
| 56-005-002-03 | CITY OF WAYLAND | 103 S MAIN ST | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 8 |
| 56-005-002-04 | RIPARIAN PROPERTIES LLC | 879 E SUPERIOR ST | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 9 |
| 56-005-002-40 | RIPARIAN PROPERTIES LLC | 879 E SUPERIOR ST STE A | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 10 |
| 56-005-002-41 | VB VENICES WAYLAND LLC | 235 140TH AVE | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 11 |
| 56-005-003-00 | 103 S MAIN ST | 103 S MAIN ST | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 12 |
| 56-005-004-00 | LATHROP THEODORE W & JUDITH | 845 E SUPERIOR ST | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 13 |
| 56-005-005-00 | BREWER SUZANNE M | 844 E SUPERIOR ST | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 14 |
| 56-005-006-00 | STORA ROZERICK M & MELISSA K | 844 E SUPERIOR ST | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 15 |
| 56-005-006-10 | ARY DOUGLAS & JULIE | 104 MARLO LN | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 16 |
| 56-005-006-20 | DUBAY DOUGLAS | 102 MARLO LN | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 17 |
| 56-005-007-00 | CONIOR MOLLY | 815 E EAST SUPERIOR | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 18 |
| 56-005-007-10 | BENNETT JILL & CARRON BIANCE | 2514 BRIDGEPORT LN | GRAND RAPIDS | MI | 49508 | 19 |
| 56-005-007-20 | VALELLA MATTHEW | 101 MARLO LN | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 20 |
| 56-005-007-21 | JENSEN KRISTEN S | 103 MARLO LN | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 21 |
| 56-005-008-00 | WAYLAND CHRISTIAN REF CHURCH | 303 E ELM STREET | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 22 |
| 56-005-009-00 | CITY OF WAYLAND | 103 S MAIN ST | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 23 |
| 56-005-010-00 | FINANCING VI HEALTCARE PROPERTYLLC | 8181 WORTHINGTON ROAD | WESTERVILLE | OH | 43082 | 24 |
| 56-005-011-00 | CITY OF WAYLAND | 103 S MAIN ST | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 25 |
| 56-005-011-20 | FERGUSON ROBERT K | 5770 VENTURE PARK | KALAMAZOO | MI | 49009 | 26 |
| 56-005-012-00 | REDSTONE LAND DEVELOPMENT LLC | 3330 GRAND RIDGE DR NE | GRAND RAPIDS | MI | 49525 | 27 |
| 56-005-012-10 | VANDEROORD JOHN C & NANCY L | 542 FOREST ST | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 28 |
| 56-005-013-00 | L AND M LLC | 2645 24TH AVE | HUDSONVILLE | MI | 49426 | 29 |
| 56-005-013-10 | JESTER LLC | 137 124TH AVE | SHELBYVILLE | MI | 49344 | 30 |
| 56-005-014-00 | OPPERMAN JOHN C | 125 OAK ST | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 31 |
| 56-005-015-00 | REDSTONE LAHN DEVELOPMENT LLC | 3330 GRAND RIDGE DR NE | GRAND RAPIDS | MI | 49525 | 32 |
| 56-005-016-00 | WALKER MICHAEL | 131 OAK ST | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 33 |
| 56-005-017-00 | FUIT MARK & MARVELLEN | 137 OAK ST | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 34 |
| 56-005-018-00 | GUTTEREZ SAUL & ORTIZ CHRISTINA | 119 OAK ST | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 35 |
| 56-005-019-00 | MICHIGAN STATE POLICE #56 | 544 N MAIN ST | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 36 |
| 56-005-020-00 | WILLIAMS TERESA A | 540 N MAIN ST | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 37 |
| 56-005-021-00 | KEMP HOLDINGS LLC | 304 108TH ST | CALEDONIA | MI | 49316 | 38 |
| 56-005-022-00 | SLOAN JOHN L & AMY L | 329 WILLOW RUN DR | WAYLAND | MI | 49348 | 39 |

Figure 6.20: Query Results Table

6.5.4 ENTERPRISE GEODATABASE MAINTENANCE

ENTERPRISE GEODATABASE COMPRESSION ROUTINE

Disconnect All Users

To disconnect the GIS Server, stop all services

- In ArcGIS Server Manager ⇒ Site ⇒ GIS Server ⇒ Machines ⇒ Stop all Services

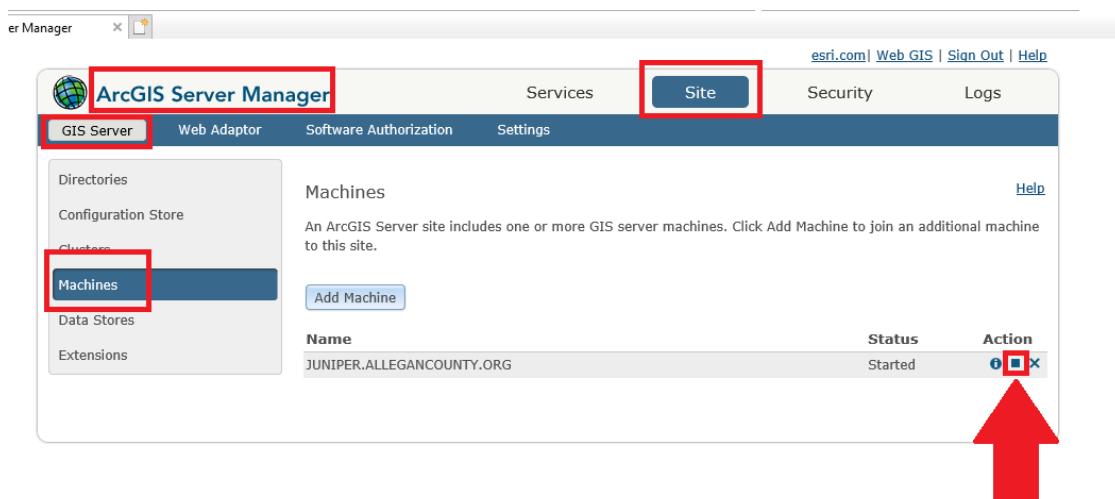


Figure 6.21: Stop ArcGIS Server

Use the Search tool to find the Rebuild Indexes Tool

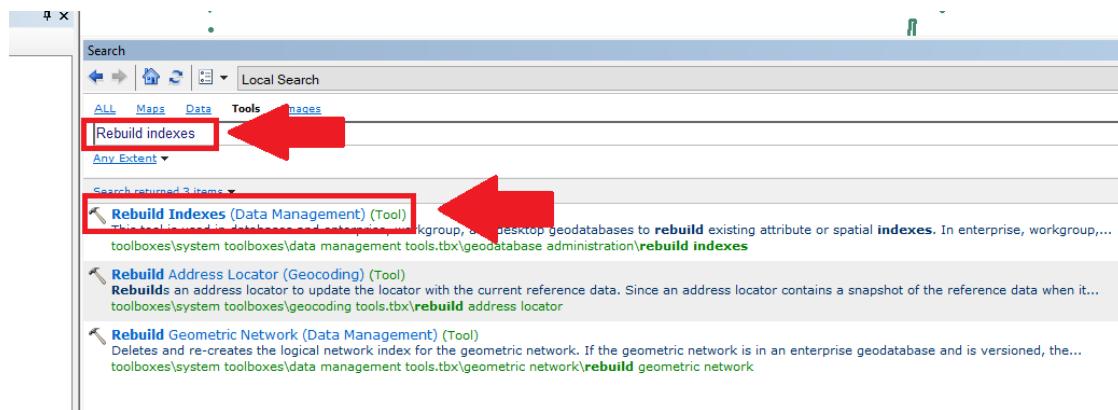


Figure 6.22: Find Rebuild Indexes Tool

Rebuild Indexes

Select Connection ⇒ Include System Tables ⇒ Select All ⇒ Press OK

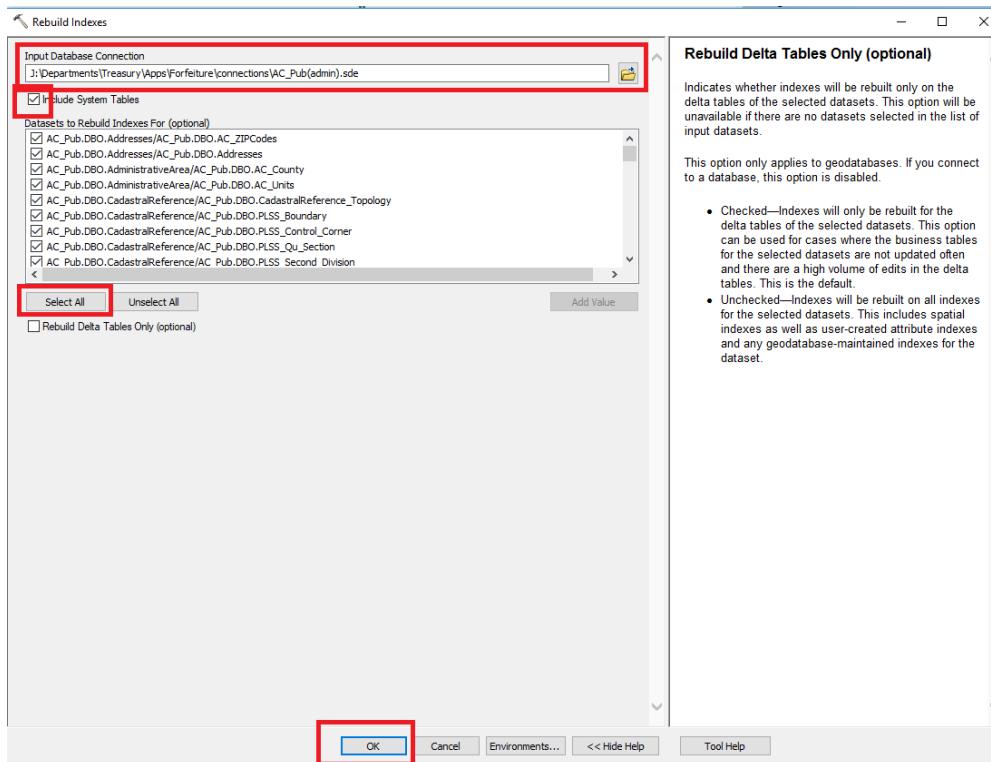


Figure 6.23: Rebuild Indexes Tool Operation

Recalculate Statistics

In the Analyze Datasets Tool:

Select Connection ⇒ Include System Tables ⇒ Select All ⇒ Press OK

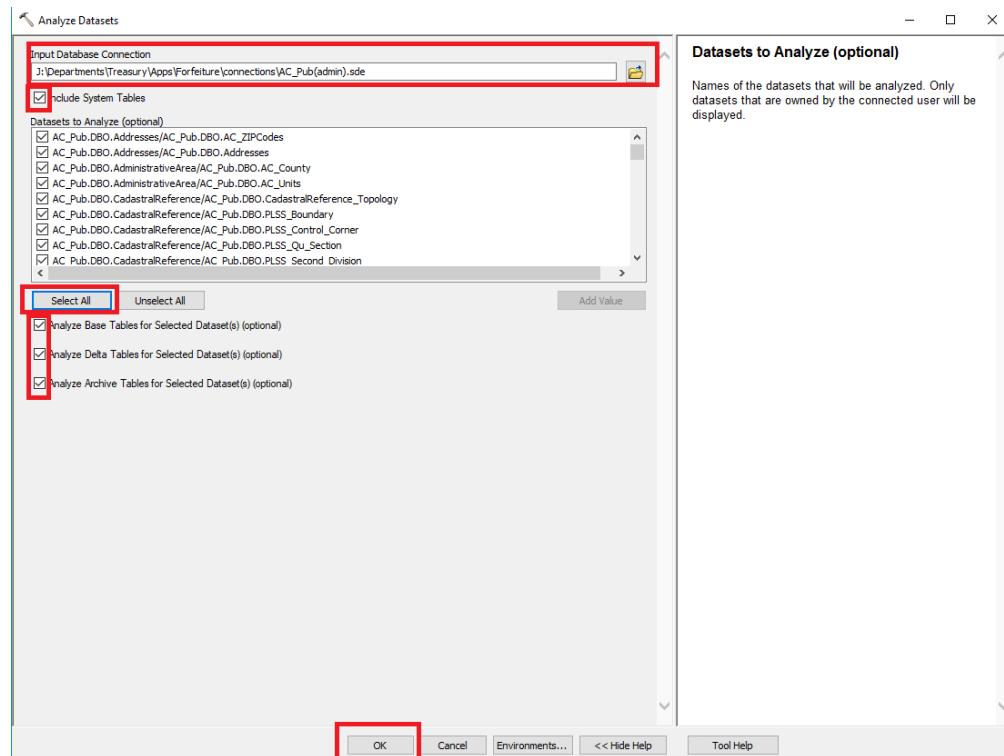


Figure 6.24: Recalculate Statistics

Compress

Select Connection ⇒ Press OK

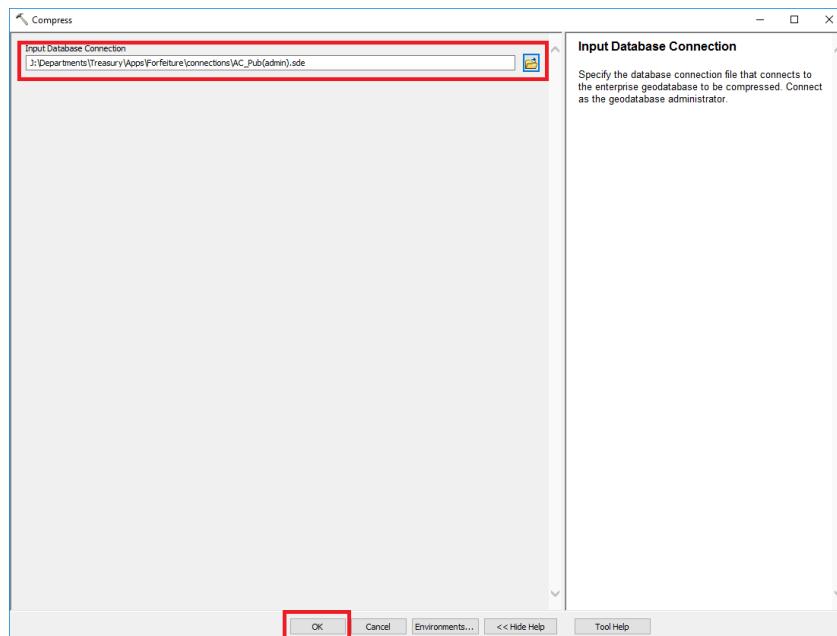


Figure 6.25: Compress

Rebuild Indexes Again

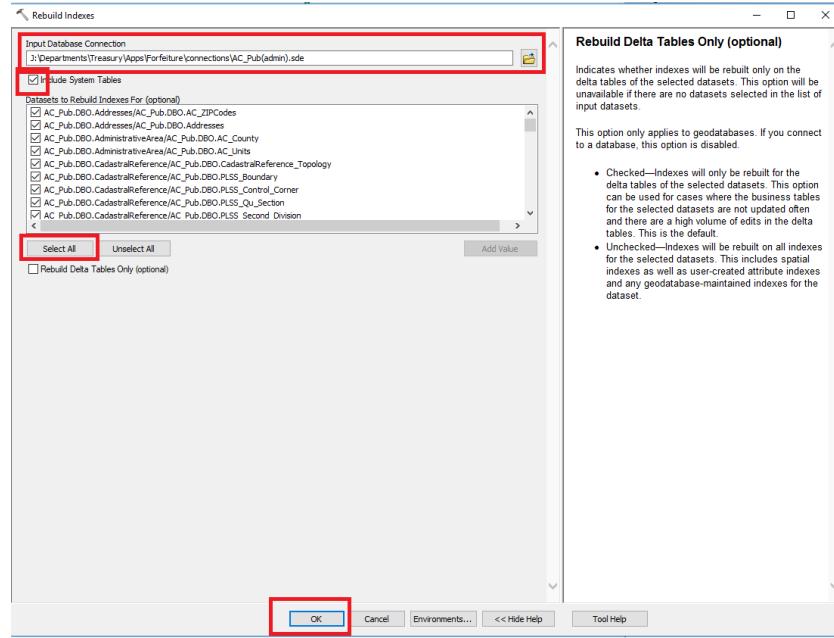


Figure 6.26: Rebuild Indexes Tool Operation

Recalculate Statistics Again

In the Analyze Datasets Tool:

Select Connection ⇒ Include System Tables ⇒ Select All ⇒ Press OK

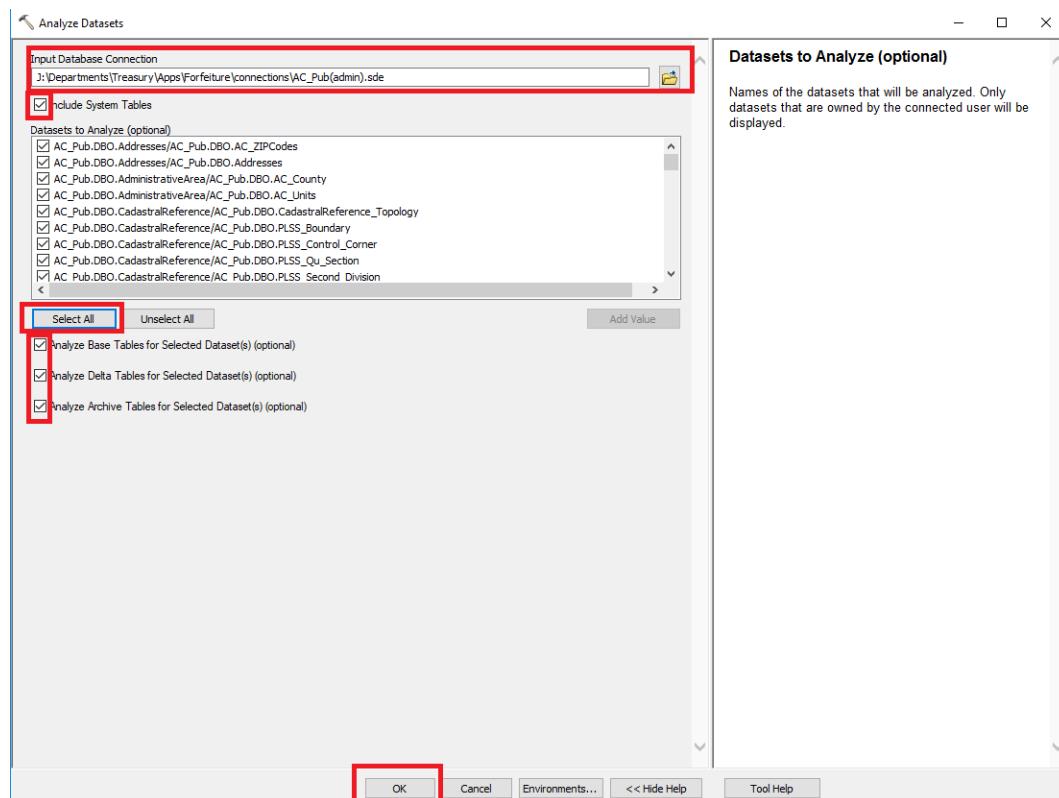


Figure 6.27: Recalculate Statistics

ENTERPRISE GEODATABASE

PERFORMANCE TROUBLESHOOTING

Editing Is Slow In a Specific Feature Dataset

This list of steps worked to improve performance in the ParcelEditing Feature Dataset. Note the highlighted steps are suspected to be important and discussed further here.

- Compress GDB
- Analyze Dataset
- Unregister Replicas
- Compress GDB
- **Unversion Dataset**
- **Restart the SQL Server**
- Delete Topology
- Recreate Topology
- **Register dataset as versioned**

Unregister As Versioned

With all users disconnected

- In Catalog ⇒ ACPro ⇒ Problem Dataset ➔ Manage ⇒ Unregister As Versioned

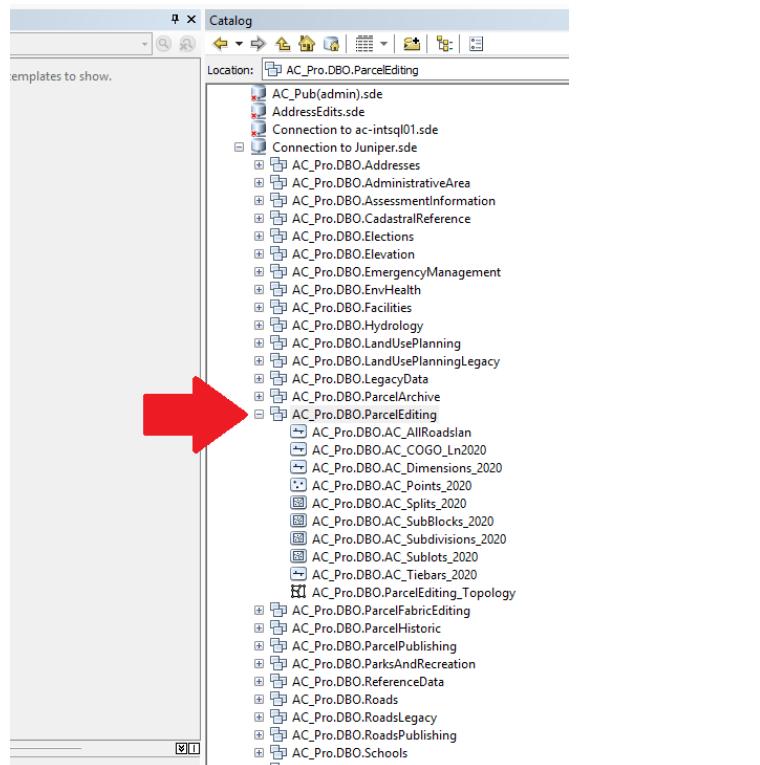


Figure 6.28: Unregister FDS as Versioned

Restart the SQL Server

- In SQL Server Management Studio  Juniper ⇒ restart

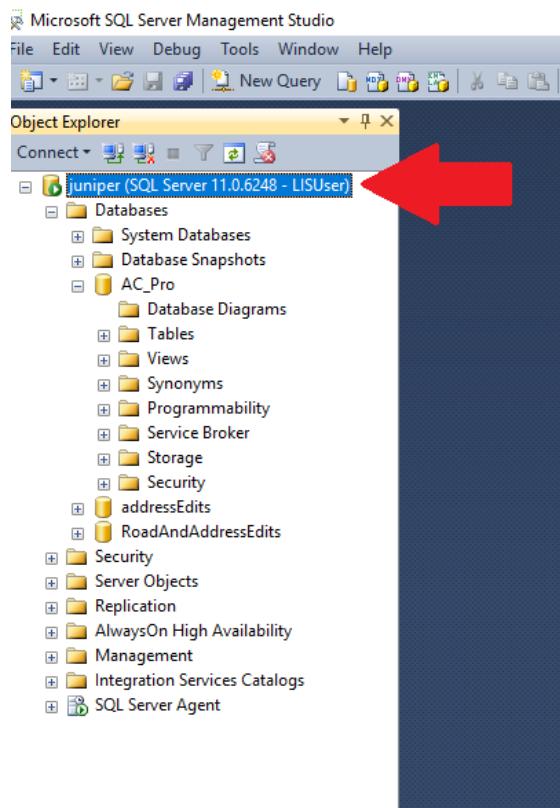


Figure 6.29: Restart SQL Server

Register the FDS as Versioned

- In Catalog ⇒ ACPro ⇒ Problem Dataset → Manage ⇒ Register As Versioned

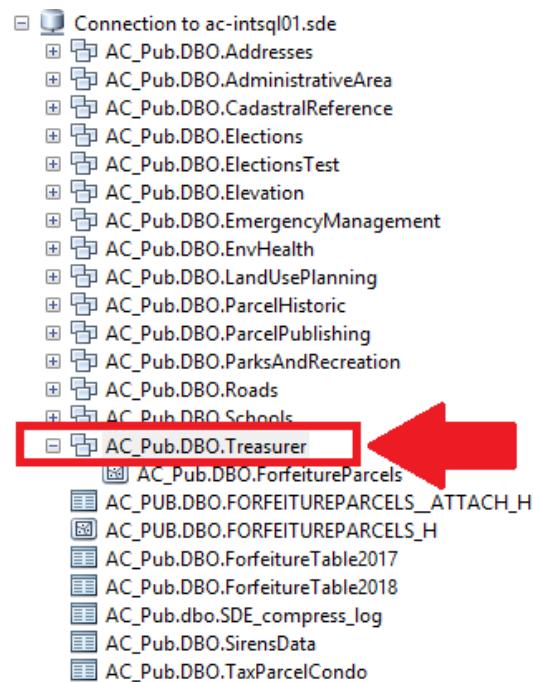


Figure 6.30: Register FDS as Versioned

6.5.5 MANAGING MAP SERVICES

TO STOP ARCGIS SERVER

Launch ArcGIS Server Manager

Site ⇒ GIS Server ⇒ Machines ⇒ Stop the Server

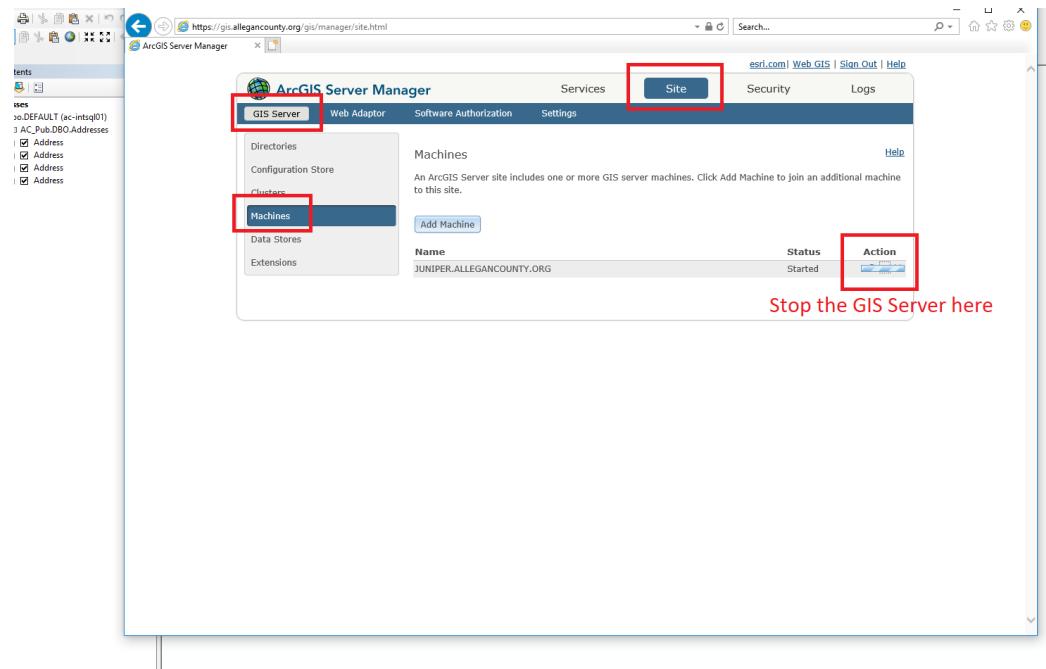


Figure 6.31: Stop the GIS Server

FIXING DAMAGED SERVICES

Error:

Service is currently being configured by another administrative operation

Remedy:

This tech support article applies:

<https://support.esri.com/en/technical-article/000015549>

There are at least 2 ways to fix:

- Use the ArcGIS Server Account Utility
- Remove Lock Files

Use the ArcGIS Server Account Utility

Access the GIS Server

To Log in to Juniper

windows R ⇒ mstsc

⇒ juniper

Use personal network credentials

On the GIS Server (Juniper)

In Windows Search, find:

Configure ArcGIS Server Account Utility

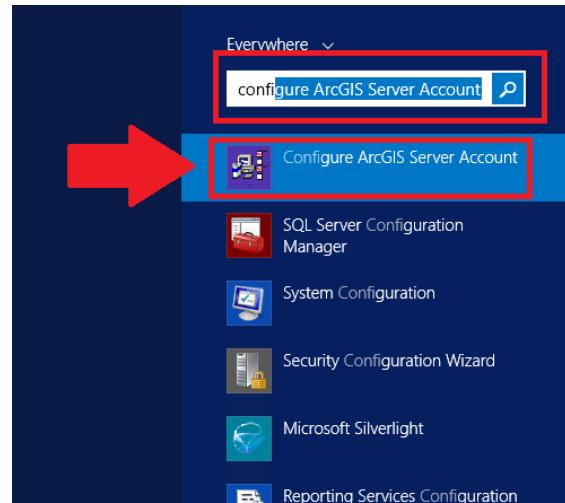


Figure 6.32: ArcGIS Server Account Utility

Use credentials:

PW: @lleganGxxxxxx

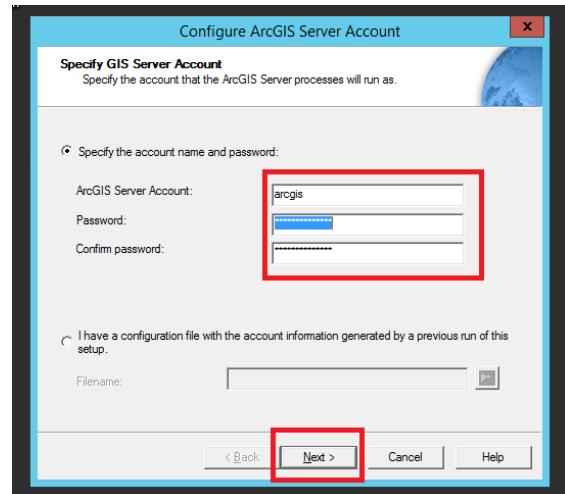


Figure 6.33: Account Utility Login

In the utility, paste these paths:

C:\arcgisserver\directories
C:\arcgisserver\config-store
C:\arcgisserver\logs

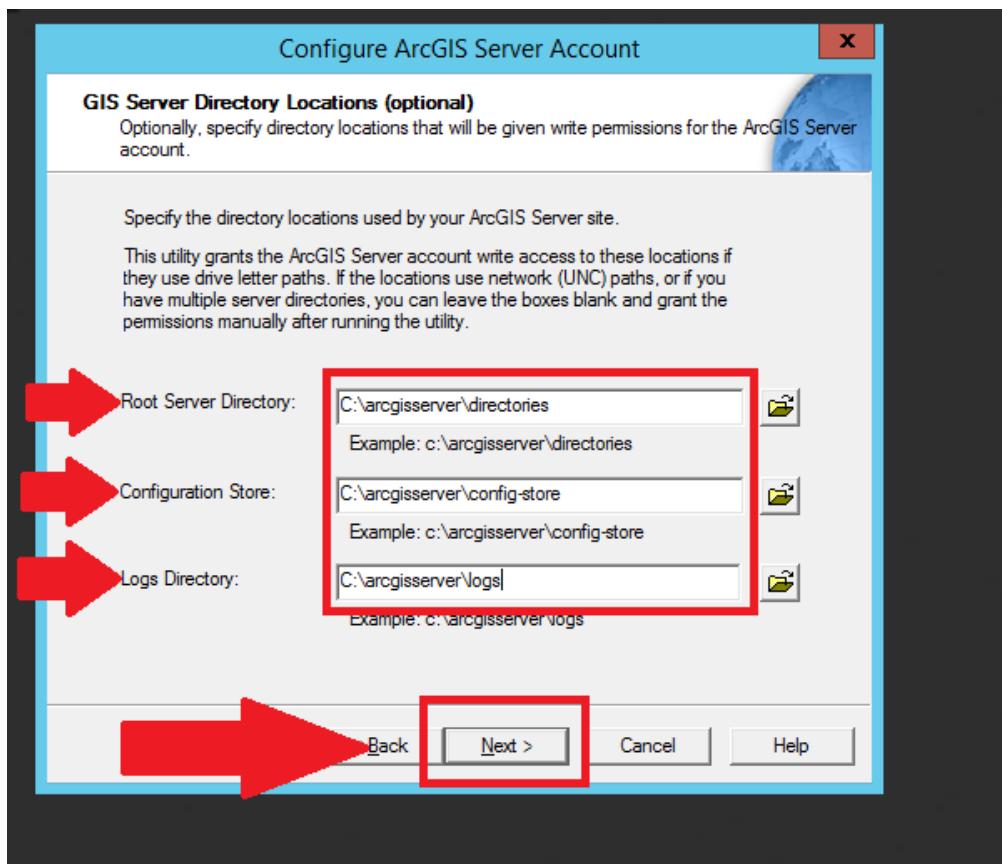


Figure 6.34: GIS Directory Locations Filled

Push **Next**

Select option **Do not export Configuration File**

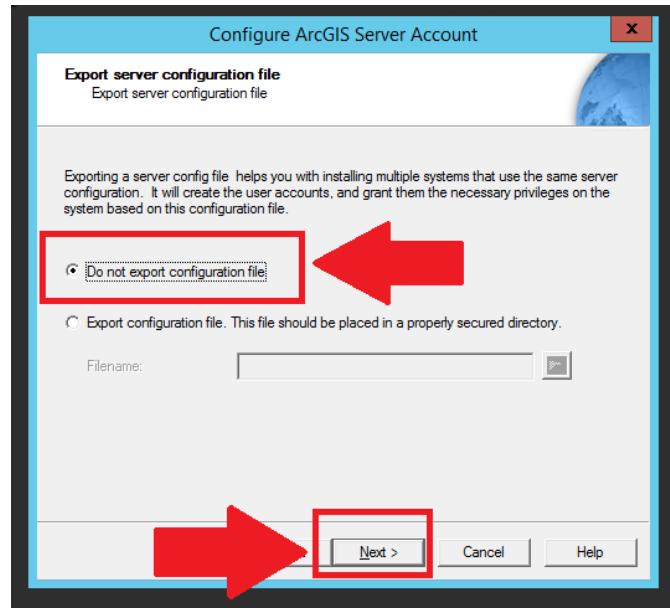


Figure 6.35: Do not Export Config File

Push **Next**

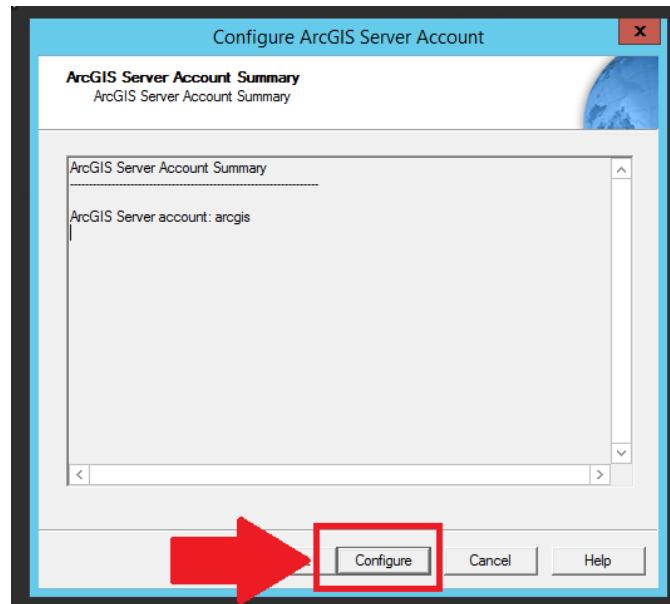


Figure 6.36: Configure Account

Push **Configure**

While the tool runs, open the service manager

In Windows Search, find: **Service Manager**

Launch **Service Manager** When the tool completes,

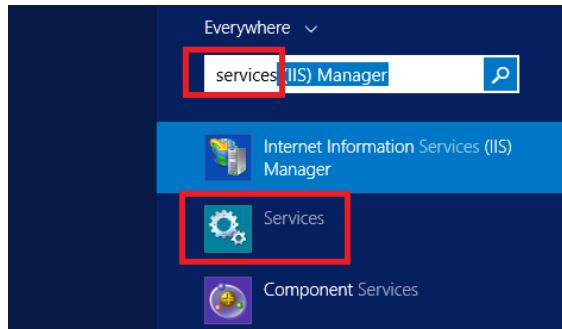


Figure 6.37: Search For Service Manager

Push **Finish**

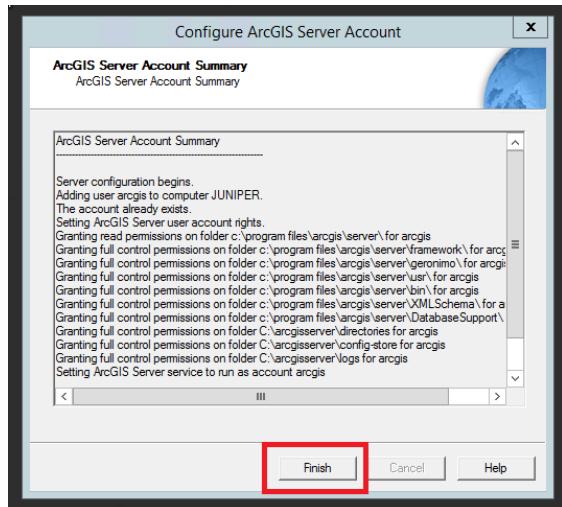


Figure 6.38: Finish On Configure

Services Manager

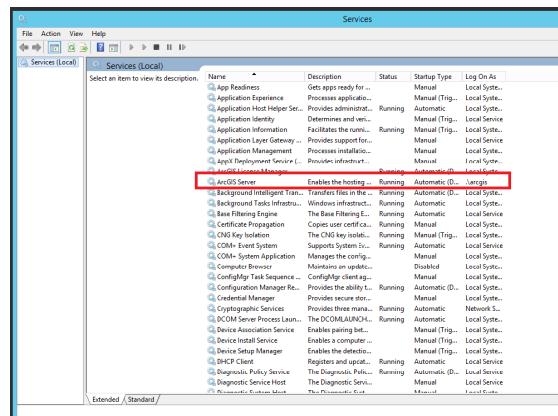


Figure 6.39: Open Services Manager

In services, select the ArcGIS Server service and restart the service. (Randy had to do this)

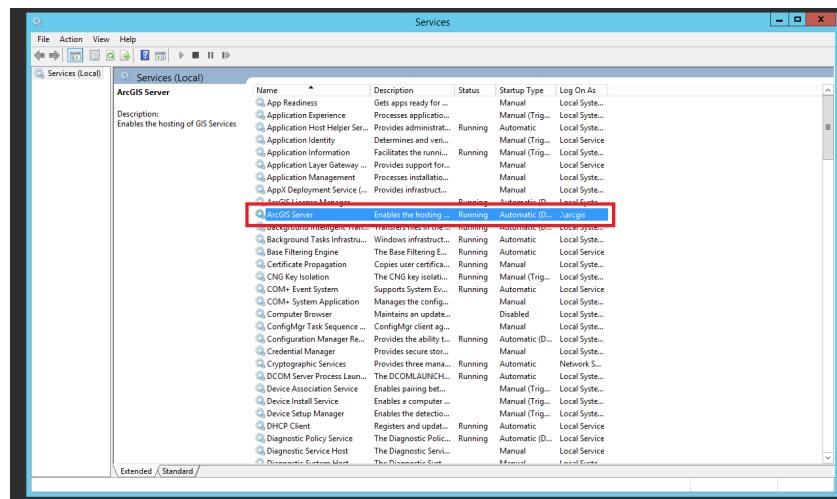


Figure 6.40: arcGis Service In Services Manager

Quick and dirty fix

When a service get hung up in som admin process, you may get an error like:

Error:

Service is currently being configured by another administrative operation

Removing Lock Files

This may work, here is a blog about it

<https://community.esri.com/thread/103710> Network location for an example service

```
on juniper
C:\arcgisserver\config-store\services\ParcelViewer2\
PV2Adresses.MapServer\startup\JUNIPER.ALLEGANCOUNTY.ORG
```

Suggested Steps:

1)stop arcgis server services.

2)delete the lock files(*.glock and *.rlock)
(in arcgisserver\config-store).

3) restart arcgis server service.

4)stop the pending stopping service and then start it.

mapservices would not stop so I try this:

<https://support.esri.com/en/technical-article/000012685>

Check permission levels for the arcGIS account ArcGisServerPermissions.PNG

If necessary, add the arcgis user to the permissions on the folders ArcGisServer-PermissionsAddUser.PNG

6.5.6 MANAGING GEODATABASE REPLICAS

ADDING A NEW FEATURE CLASS TO A REPLICA

Source: <https://support.esri.com/en/technical-article/000010345>

Summary

Currently, there is no out-of-the-box tool to add a feature class to an existing replica. With ArcGIS Desktop, one must either recreate the replica or if the workflow allows, replicate the new feature class as a separate replica.

Steps:

The steps below outline how to recreate the replica using the Register Existing Data option in Desktop. These steps can be applied to both one-way and two-way replicas.

- Synchronize the changes between parent and child replica geodatabases using the existing replica so that the data is identical in each database, then Unregister the replica in both geodatabases. For two-way replicas, ensure that changes are synchronized in both directions and there are no outstanding edits before unregistering the replica.
- Create or import the new feature class into the parent geodatabase, and add the GlobalID.
- Register the newly added data as versioned.
- Copy and paste the new feature class to the child geodatabase using ArcCatalog.
- Note: that the GlobalIDs must have already been added to the feature class.
- For two-way replica or one-way full model, register the newly added data in child geodatabase as versioned.
- Using the parent geodatabase, add all the data that is to be replicated to a map in ArcMap.
- Click the 'Create Replica' tool on the Distributed Geodatabase toolbar.
- Select 'One way replica' or 'Two way replica' and click Next.
- Select 'Register existing data only'.
- Select the child geodatabase and specify a replica name.

- Click Next and click Finish.
- A new replica is created that includes the new data.

6.5.7 MANAGING GEODATABASE VERSIONS

VERSION QUERIES

SQL Queries

Four queries of SDEversions, SDEstates, sdestatelineages, and SDEcompresslog

```
use AC_Pub
select name, owner, version_id, state_id, parent_name
, parent_owner from
[AC_Pub].[dbo].[SDE_versions]
select * from [AC_Pub].[dbo].[SDE_states] order by state_id
select * from [AC_Pub].[dbo].[sde_state_lineages] order
by lineage_name,
lineage_id
select TOP(5) * from [AC_Pub].[dbo].[SDE_compress_log] order by
compress_end DESC
```

Query of SDEversions and SDEstates

```
use AC_Pub
SELECT v.version_id,v.creation_time,v.creation_time,
s.state_id, s.creation_time
FROM SDE_versions v
INNER JOIN SDE_states s ON v.state_id = s.state_id
```

FINDING ORPHANED VERSIONS

Remove orphaned versions

Follow the procedure: [Link to source](#)

Use SQL Server Management Studio to execute two queries and compare the results.

Step 1:

Execute the query:

```
use AC_Pub
SELECT ObjectID, name from dbo.GDB_ITEMS where
TYPE='4ED4A58E-621F-4043-95ED-850FBA45FCBC';
```

Step 2:

Execute the query:

```
use AC_Pub
SELECT name from [dbo].[SDE_versions]
order by name
```

Compare the tables

This graphic summarizes elements of the queries. Note the items from step two

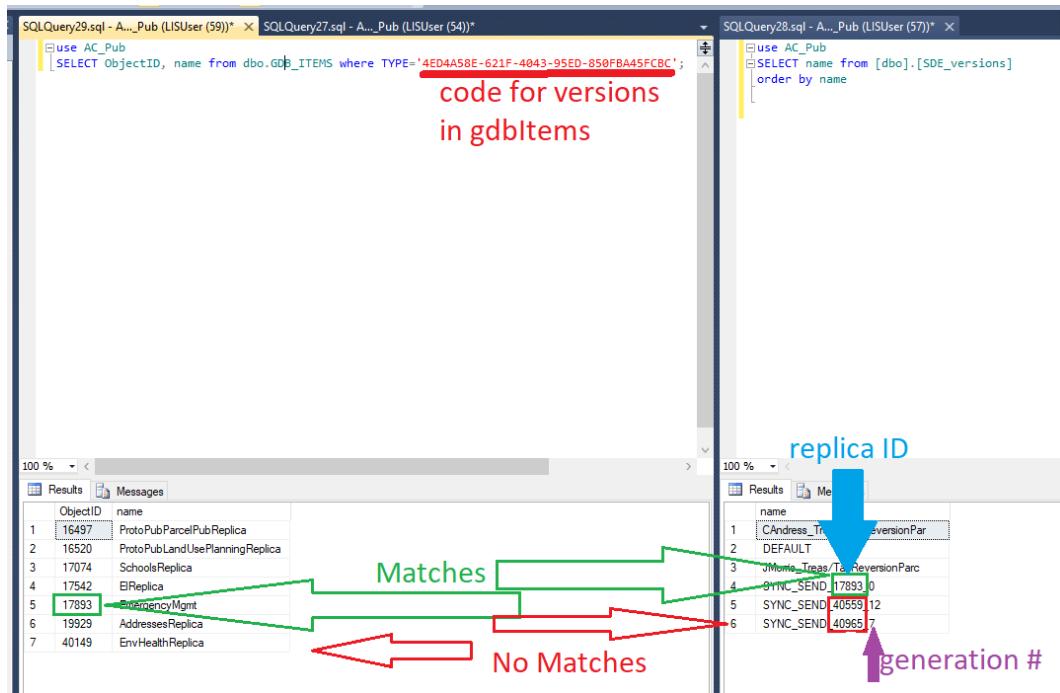


Figure 6.41: Find Orphan Versions

that have no match in step one.

Orphaned versions can be removed by name in ArcGIS

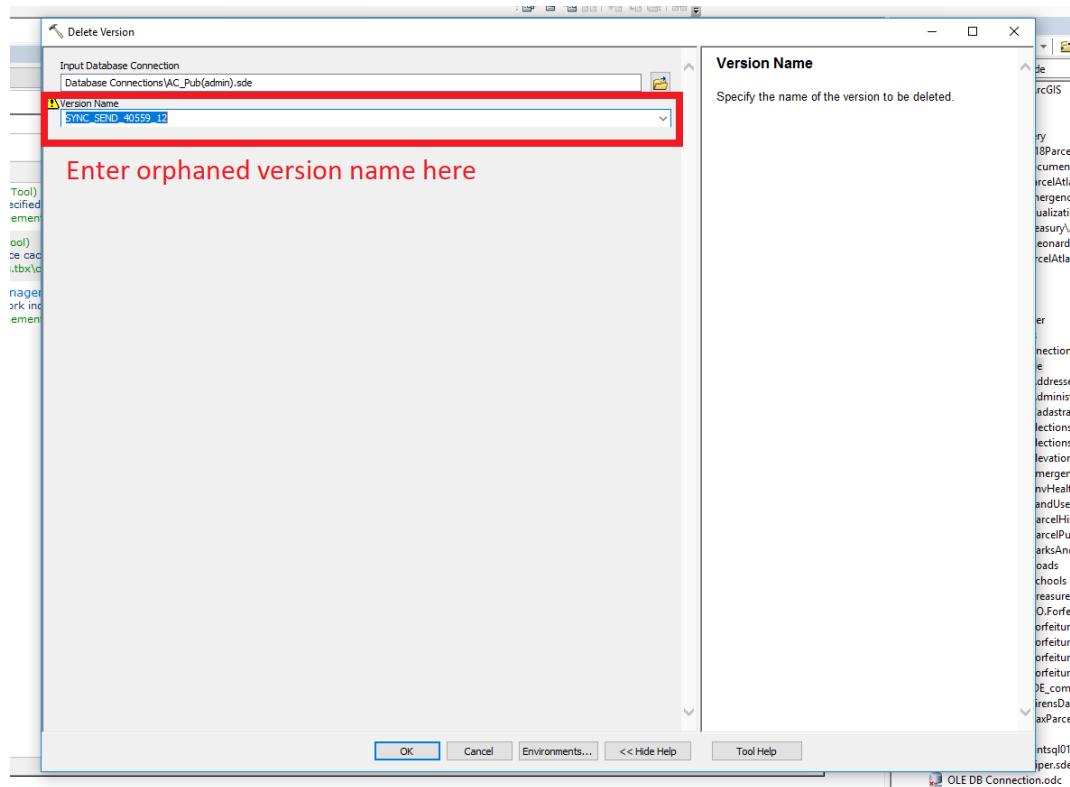


Figure 6.42: Delete Orphan Versions

6.5.8 MXD MANAGEMENT

FIND / REPLACE TEXT OBJECT

Python Code

Python Code for finding and replacing a text object in a ArcGIS .mxd file. A snippet of this code may be found in the LayerUpdates/Zoning/processing folder. It is used to edit the .mxd files located there.

```
import arcpy
from arcpy import env

env.workspace = r"J:\Apps\Python\LayerUpdates\zoning\processing"
for mxdname in arcpy.ListFiles("*.mxd"):
    print mxdname
    mxd = arcpy.mapping.MapDocument(r"J:\Apps\Python\
        LayerUpdates\zoning\processing\\\" + mxdname)
    for elm in arcpy.mapping.ListLayoutElements
        (mxd, "TEXT_ELEMENT"):
        if elm.text.startswith('As ammended'):
            elm.text = elm.text.replace('As ammended',
                'As amended')
            print elm.text
    mxd.save()
del mxd
```

6.6 LATEX PACKAGES USED BY ACGIS

6.6.1 COMMON ERRORS

Source:

<https://www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~latex/files/commonerrors.tex>

If you have every compiled a LATEX document, chances are high you have received a few error messages. Sometimes they come from something as stupid and as easy to fix as forgetting a parenthesis or forgetting to end an environment. There are also a lot more cases where you have no idea what you have done wrong and it takes you a long time to find or even understand your error.

The purpose of this is to explain some of the common errors that may happen when compiling a LATEX document and suggestions for what is probably going on and how to debug your document.

THE FORM OF AN ERROR

There are two forms of errors: LATEX errors and TeX errors. In both types of errors, the part after the error message will tell you where the error occurred. An example:

1.15 <offending text>

The 1.15 tells you what line the error occurred on and the text will tell you the text that caused the error.

LATEX ERRORS

The general form of an error in LATEX is shown below:

! LaTeX error: <error message>

See the LaTeX manual or LaTeX Companion for explanation.

Type H <return> for immediate help.

...

The ! lets you know that the error has occurred. The error message will tell you what type of error you have committed. After the ellipses, you will find the line at which the error occurred and the text that caused the error (or at least the text where \LaTeX found the error).

T E X E R R O R S

Errors may also have the following form:

```
! <error message>
```

These errors are formatted differently because they are error messages that came from \TeX instead of \LaTeX . After the error, you will still find the line that the error occurred in and the text of the error.

W A R N I N G S

There are some error messages that are just warnings and will not stop or change the compilation of the document. Chances are you have seen them many times.

U N D E R F U L L

The following error results when a line does not extend the width of the page, something \LaTeX always tries to accomplish:

```
Underfull \hbox (badness 10000) in paragraph at lines  
104--107
```

This error message is just a warning and is not something to worry about. For the most part, when a line does not span the width of the page, it is because you have written something that you want to only cover part of the page.

O V E R F U L L

The following error results when a line extends beyond the width of the page:

```
Overfull \hbox (16.04988pt too wide) in paragraph at  
lines 30--31 [] [] \OT1/cmtt/m/n/12 I'm trying to put  
way too much text into a line in my document.
```

Usually this error comes from when you are using the `verbatim` package because it will not move to the next line if your text does not go to the next line. The easiest way to fix this is to find the place in your document where this is occurring and change the text so that it fits to the page.

This error will still show up if the text is still on the page but outside of the width of text that \LaTeX has set. In this case, you are welcome to fix things so that the error does not show up or you can leave the text as it is.

R E F E R E N C E S

The following warnings occur when references are changed when \LaTeX was compiled:

`LaTeX Warning: Label(s) may have changed. Rerun to get cross-references right.`

`LaTeX Warning: There were undefined references.`

`LaTeX Warning: Reference ‘name’ on page 1 undefined on input line 15.`

The way to fix these errors is to recompile the document again to correct the page numbers. Sometimes it is necessary to recompile the document twice to fix this error. You also may have defined a reference wrong, so you should check to make sure your label is correct.

B E G I N N I N G A N D E N D I N G

B E G I N E N D E D B Y E N D

This type of error occurs when each environment is not correctly started and ended. When you are missing an `\end` command, the following error will show up:

```
! LaTeX Error: \begin{enumerate} on input line 23
ended by \end{document}.
```

To fix this, you need to end the environment mentioned in the error with the appropriate command.

When you are missing a \begin command, the following will appear:

```
! LaTeX Error: \begin{document} ended by  
\end{itemize}.
```

To fix this, you basically do the same thing as before, correctly beginning the environment mentioned in the error with the appropriate command.

END OCCURRED INSIDE A GROUP

The following error message will show up at the end of compiling a file if an environment is begun that is not ended:

```
(\end occurred inside a group at level <n>)
```

To fix this error, make sure you end the environment that was begun. The previous error is more helpful in finding the \begin statement.

ENDED BY END OF LINE

The following error will occur when you try to place a command inside a section heading:

```
! LaTeX Error: \verb ended by end of line.
```

See the LaTeX manual or LaTeX Companion for explanation.

Type H <return> for immediate help.

...

There will be many errors of the same type for this mistake. In order to find where you put the command, look in the output file and find the last heading that shows up.

M I S S I N G B E G I N D O C U M E N T

This error is self-explanatory:

```
! LaTeX Error: Missing \begin{document}
```

E R R O R S U S U A L L Y C A U S E D B Y B A D S P E L L I N G

U N K N O W N C O N T R O L S E Q U E N C E

This error results when you use a command (something that starts with a \) that is not recognized by \LaTeX :

```
! Undefined control sequence.
```

Usually this error results from spelling a command incorrectly. Go to the line that is indicated by the error and fix the command.

E N V I R O N M E N T U N D E F I N E D

This error results when you begin an environment with a \begin command that is not recognized:

```
! LaTeX Error: Environment verbatim undefined.
```

Usually you have just spelled your environment incorrectly, so you just need to fix it.

B A D F I L E N A M E

This error results when you have mistyped the command `latex` or do not have \LaTeX installed on your computer:

```
Bad command or file name
```

To fix this, correctly spell the command to compile your file or make sure that \LaTeX is correctly installed on your computer.

C A N N O T F I N D F I L E N A M E

This error occurs when you try to compile a file that the computer cannot find:

```
! I can't find file 'sample'.  
<*> sample
```

Please type another input file name:

To fix this error, make sure you have spelled the file name correctly. You also may be in the wrong directory to compile the file, so check to make sure you are in the same directory as your file.

F A T A L E R R O R S

R U N A W A Y A R G U M E N T

This error happens when a paragraph ends before a command's argument is done (i.e., \LaTeX thinks that there is a missing $\}$):

Runaway argument?

To fix this, you should use a different command to accomplish what you are trying to do. An example of this is to use \bfseries instead of \bfseries to make bold text in more than one paragraph.

This error can also be caused by a missing mandatory argument to a command.

J U S T A N *

This error normally occurs when you do not end your document with $\end{document}$:

*

If you are prompted to enter something in, it is best to enter

```
\end{document}
```

and hope it works. Be sure to end your document with the appropriate command.

E M E R G E N C Y S T O P

This error happens when \LaTeX will stop trying to compile your document due to a serious error:

! Emergency stop.

To fix this error, you will need to figure out what caused it to stop compiling. Chances are you forgot to end your document with `\end{document}`, but there might also be another reason for the emergency stop.

P L E A S E T Y P E A C O M M A N D O R S A Y E N D

This error happens when your file has ended prematurely:

(Please type a command or say ‘`\end`’)

The best way to deal with this type of error is to type

`\end`

or

`\end{document}`

in the case that the absence of that command caused the error. Usually if you have ended your document correctly, the error will result from a missing `}` or forgetting to end a verbatim environment.

G R A P H I C S E R R O R S

T O O M A N Y U N P R O C E S S E D F L O A T S

This error occurs when figures or tables (i.e., floats) have not been typeset:

! LaTeX Error: Too many unprocessed floats.

\LaTeX can only have so many floats waiting to be typeset. In order to fix this error, make sure that you are placing your floats where you want them (with a `[h]` option) and not wanting too many on one page in sequence. Using the command `\clearpage` can be very useful in distributing floats correctly.

UNKNOWN GRAPHICS EXTENSION

The following error occurs when you try to use a type of graphic that is not supported by the type of file that you are producing:

```
! LaTeX Error: Unknown graphics extension: .gif
```

In order to fix this error, you should change your graphics to the types that are supported by the type of file you are outputting or you will need to include the correct package to deal with that type of graphic. Sometimes you may have named the graphic poorly so that L^AT_EX will not recognize it as a graphic file.

DIVISION BY ZERO

The following error occurs when the height of a graphic object is zero:

```
! Package graphics Error: Division by 0.
```

This is usually caused when you rotate an object with zero depth so that its height becomes zero. The best way to fix this is to use the keyword `totalheight` instead of `height`.

MATH ERRORS

DISPLAY MATH SHOULD END WITH \$\$

This error occurs when the `displaymath` or `equation` mode is ended incorrectly:

```
! Display math should end with $$
```

To fix this error, make sure that you end the `displaymath` or `equation` mode correctly (ending them with a `$` is not acceptable).

BAD MATH ENVIRONMENT

DELIMITER

This error occurs when you do not have your delimiters correct in math mode:

```
! LaTeX Error: Bad math environment delimiter.
```

Usually this occurs when you forget to match a right delimiter with every left delimiter. This error may also happen when you forget to end an array.

M I S S I N G R I G H T

This error occurs when you have a missing right parenthesis:

```
! Extra \right.
```

To fix this, you either need to add a \right command or you need to end an array.

M I S S I N G D E L I M I T E R

This error message occurs when a delimiter is missing:

```
! Missing delimiter (. inserted).
```

To fix this error, you need to make sure that you have a right delimiter for every left delimiter. If you do not want a right delimiter matching a left delimiter, you need to use “.” to not have an error message show up.

M I S S I N G \$ I N S E R T E D

The following error occurs when you try to use a character that can only be used in math mode, like _ or ^:

```
! Missing $ inserted
```

To fix this error, make sure you change the character to what it should be in text mode.

T A B U L A R E N V I R O N M E N T E R R O R S

M I S P L A C E D A L I G N M E N T T A B C H A R A C T E R &

This error occurs when you use & and when you are not in a tabular environment:

Misplaced alignment tab character &

To fix this error, you need to use \& to make a &.

E X T R A A L I G N M E N T T A B

This error occurs when you use too many tabs for the number of columns in a table:

! Extra alignment tab has been changed to \cr

The result of this error is that a new row is formed where the extra tab was. You should go back and fix your table so that the correct number of items in each row would show up.

A R G U M E N T H A S A N E X T R A }

These errors happen when an incorrect number of arguments to a tabular environment have been specified:

! Argument of \cline has an extra }.

! Argument of \multicolumn has an extra }.

To fix this error, make sure your arguments to the tabular environment are correct.

E R R O R S W I T H L I S T S

M I S S I N G I T E M

This error occurs when there is plain text in an environment that takes items:

! LaTeX Error: Something's wrong--perhaps a missing
\item.

To fix this error, make sure the plain text is changed into an item.

TOO DEEPLY NESTED

This error occurs when there are too many lists for \LaTeX to handle:

! LaTeX Error: Too deeply nested

\LaTeX can only handle four levels of one type of list and six levels of different types of lists. To fix this, you need to use less levels of lists or define your own list environment.

MISCELLANEOUS ERRORS

ONLY USED IN THE PREAMBLE

This error occurs when you place a command in the body of a \LaTeX document that should be placed in the preamble:

! LaTeX Error: Can be used only in the preamble.

To fix this error, just move the command to the preamble.

THERE IS NO LINE/PAGE HERE TO END

This error occurs when you incorrectly use the commands that make a new line or a new page:

! LaTeX Error: There's a no line here to end.

You may just leave the command that is making a new line in place or you can take it out. Here, \LaTeX is just trying to make sure that everything looks nice.

COMMAND ALREADY DEFINED

This error occurs when you try to define a command that already exists:

! LaTeX Error: Command ... already defined.

To fix this, you need to define your command differently.

M I S S I N G N U M B E R

This error is made when a number is expected as an argument and one is not provided:

```
! Missing number, treated as zero.
```

To fix this error, you need to find where a number is expected so that you can provide the correct one.

6 . 6 . 2 F L O A T P A C K A G E

U S E P A C K A G E

```
text
```

S I M P L E U S E

```
text
```

O P T I O N S

```
text
```

Add optional arguments to the usepackage line:

Useful options:

➢ **OPTION NAME**

OPTION NOTE

➢ **OPTION NAME**

OPTION NOTE

U S E W I T H O P T I O N S

```
text
```

C O M M A N D S

6 . 6 . 3 G R A P H I C S E X A M P L E S A N D N O T E S

C U R L Y F R A M E E X A M P L E

```
\documentclass[landscape]{article}
\usepackage{wallpaper}
\usepackage{niceframe}
\usepackage{xcolor}
\usepackage{ulem}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage{geometry}
\geometry{tmargin=.75cm,bmargin=.25cm,lmargin=.8cm,rmargin=.2cm}
\usepackage{multicol}

\begin{document}

\curlyframe[.9\columnwidth]{

TEXTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT

}

\end{document}
```

R E C T F R A M E E X A M P L E

```
\documentclass[landscape]{article}
\usepackage{wallpaper}
\usepackage{niceframe}
\usepackage{xcolor}
\usepackage{ulem}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage{geometry}
\geometry{tmargin=.75cm,bmargin=.25cm,lmargin=.8cm,rmargin=.2cm}
```

```
\usepackage{multicol}

\begin{document}
\begin{minipage}{.33\textwidth}
\centering
\scalebox{3}{\color{green!30!black!60}
\font\border=umrandb
\generalframe
{\border \char113} % up left
{\border \char109} % up
{\border \char112} % up right
{\border \char108} % left
{\border \char110} % right
{\border \char114} % lower left
{\border \char111} % bottom
{\border \char115} % lower right
\centering
\includegraphics[height=1.25cm]{GIS_Logo_better.jpg}}
\end{minipage}
%\vspace{-8mm}

\end{document}
```

6.6.4 GRAPHIC PACKAGE

USE PACKAGE

text

SIMPLE USE

text

O P T I O N S

text

Add optional arguments to the `usepackage` line:

Useful options:

- **OPTION NAME**

OPTION NOTE

- **OPTION NAME**

OPTION NOTE

U S E W I T H O P T I O N S

text

C O M M A N D S

6 . 6 . 5 H Y P E R R E F P A C K A G E

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Official hyperref package documentation

Notes:

- Add the *hyperref package* to the preamble **last** [2]
- To use Tex in a pdf bookmark: use

`\texorpdfstring{\\"}{}`

ie. `\paragraph{Sample Text\texorpdfstring{\\"}{}}`

Creates a new line without an error.

`\usepackage[options]{hyperref}`

S I M P L E U S E

Use `\href{URL}{DESCRIPTION}` to add a link with description

```
\href{https://www.latex-tutorial.com}{Website with tutorials}
produces:
```

[Website with tutorials](https://www.latex-tutorial.com)

O P T I O N S

Add optional arguments to the `usepackage` line:

Useful options:

- **pdftex**

enables other options like breaklines

- **breaklinks**

allow links to be broken across several lines

eg. <https://lists.gnu.org/archive/html/emacs-orgmode/2013-06/msg00776.html>

- **colorlinks**

Colors the text of links and anchors.(default is false)

- **linkcolor**

Color for normal internal links(default is red).

- **anchorcolor**

Color for anchor text.

- **citecolor**

Color for bibliographic citations in text.

- **urlcolor**

Color for linked URLs

U S E W I T H O P T I O N S

```
\usepackage[breaklinks,colorlinks,citecolor=blue,
urlcolor=green]{hyperref}
```

C O M M A N D S

\href{URL}{text} Makes text a link to URL.

To put a file path in text:

eg:

[Official hyperref package documentation](#)

(documentation Pt.4 pg.15)

\href [options]{URL}{text}

Options:

➤ absolute

```
\href{C:/AC/jalapeno/documentation/packageDocs/hyperref2017.pdf}
{Official hyperref doc}
```

➤ relative **Note: relative path must be from final pdf location**

```
\href{../../../../documentation/packageDocs/hyperref2017.pdf}
{Official hyperref package doc}
```

This path works from main document

```
\href{../../../documentation/packageDocs/hyperref2017.pdf}
{Official hyperref package documentation}
```

This path works from subsection document

\hyperref[label]{text}

Makes text a link to where \ref{label} would point.

\hypertarget{name}{text}

Sets an anchor on text with the label name.

\hyperlink{name}{text}

Makes text a link that takes you to the anchor labeled name.

Pair with \hypertarget.

\phantomsection

Used in conjunction with

```
\addcontentsline  
    to make the correct link in the Table of Contents.
```

6.6.6 IMPORT PACKAGE

USE PACKAGE

text

SIMPLE USE

text

OPTIONS

text

Add optional arguments to the usepackage line:

Useful options:

➢ **OPTION NAME**

OPTION NOTE

➢ **OPTION NAME**

OPTION NOTE

USE WITH OPTIONS

text

COMMANDS

6.6.7 WRAPPING PACKAGE

U S E P A C K A G E

text

S I M P L E U S E

text

O P T I O N S

text

Add optional arguments to the usepackage line:

Useful options:

➢ **OPTION NAME**

OPTION NOTE

➢ **OPTION NAME**

OPTION NOTE

U S E W I T H O P T I O N S

text

C O M M A N D S

6.7 LATEX TEMPLATES

6.7.1 LATEX SECTION TEMPLATE

```
\begin{document}
%
\section{SECTION NAME}
%
\subimport{THIS SECTION/}{SOMESubsection.tex}
\subimport{THIS SECTION/}{SOMESubsection.tex}
% etc...
%
\end{document}
```

6.7.2 LATEX SUBSECTION TEMPLATE

```
%  
%  
%  
%-----  
%      To Do:  
%  
%  
%  
%  
%-----  
%  
% OPTIONAL PREAMBLE FOR LOCAL COMPILE %  
%  
\def\titlename{SubsectionTemplate}  
\def\authorName{Allegan County GIS Services}  
\def\pdfTitle{SubsectionTemplate}  
\def\pdfSubject{GIS Tools} %  
\def\pdfKeywords{latex,documentation}  
%
```

```
\noindent Text  
Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text  
Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text  
Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text  
Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text  
Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text  
Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text  
Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text  
Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text  
Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text  
Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text  
Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text  
%  
\subparagraph*{SUBPAR HEADING}  
%  
\begin{itemize} %  
%  
\item ITEM 1  
%  
\item ITEM 2  
%  
\end{itemize} %  
%  
\subparagraph*{SUBPAR HEADING}  
%  
\noindent Text  
Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text  
%  
\end{adjmulticols}  
%  
\clearpage  
%  
%  
\subsubsection{SUBSUBSECTION HEADING}  
%  
% Single Figure  
%  
%\begin{figure}[h!]  
%\centering  
% \includegraphics[width=1\textwidth]{ProjectDesign}  
%\vspace{-.2in}
```

```
\paragraph{PAR HEADING}
\noindent Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text Text
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\end{adjmulticols}
%
% Single Figure
%
% \begin{figure} [H]
% \centering
%   \includegraphics[width=1\textwidth]{IMAGE}
% \vspace{-.2in}
%
% \caption{IMAGE NAME}
% \end{figure}
\clearpage
```

6.8 PYTHON SCRIPTS USED BY ACGIS

6.8.1 FILE RENAME WITH PYTHON

PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

Purpose

Changing the file names within a directory

Summary

This script creates a list of all files in a source folder and then iterates through the list editing the file names, in this case, replacing spaces with no spaces.

REQUIREMENTS

Software

- python 2.7 and a Python IDE
- A text editor

Python(2.7)

This script was developed in python 2.7

The Python Script

```
#-----
# Name:      RenameFiles.py
#
# Purpose:   Renames any number of files within a directory
#
# Notes:     This script creates a list of all files in a source folder and
#            then iterates through the list editing the file names,
#            in this case, replacing spaces with no spaces.
#
# Author:    BMay
#
# Created:   20190620
```

```
# Updated: 20190621
#-----
#####
# Imports and Relative path folder setup
#####
import os, sys
project = os.path.dirname(os.path.dirname(__file__))
processing = os.path.join(project, 'processing')
build = os.path.join(project, 'build')

#####
# vars
#####
renameSrc = os.path.join(processing, 'RenameSource')

#####
# Main
#####
if __name__ == "__main__":
    os.chdir(renameSrc)
    for i in os.listdir(renameSrc):
        print i
        newName = i.replace(' ', '')
        print newName
        os.rename(i, newName)
```

6 . 8 . 2 P D F O P T I M I Z E R

P U R P O S E A N D S U M M A R Y

Purpose

Optimization of any number of pdf documents

Summary

A Python script creates a list of .pdf docs in a folder. The list is used to write a .txt document in which every line is a DOS command to optimize each of the .pdf documents and save them to another location. The .txt must be saved as a .bat. When executed the batch process calls ghost script for the optimization.

R E Q U I R E M E N T S

Software

- ghostscript
- python 2.7 and a Python IDE
- A text editor

About ghostscript

ghostscript is used for the optimization. ghostscript is an interpreter for the PostScript language and for PDF [1].

Licensing

ghostscript is available opensource under AGPL conditions. more information can be found [here](#).

Download

ghostscript can be downloladed [here](#).

note:

The output of this script is bdoc.txt, Save as a .bat to execute the optimize.

Python(2.7)

This script was developed in python 2.7

The Python Script

The output is a batch file

```
#-----
# Name:          OptimizePDF.py
#
# Purpose:       Batch optimize pdfs
#
# Notes:         This script creates a list of pdf files in a source folder and
#                 then creates a .txt that can be used as a .bat file to optimize
#                 all of the pdfs in the source folder to a new location.
# Author:        BMay
#
# Created:      06/20/2019
#-----
#####
# Imports and Relative path folder setup
#####
import os, sys
project = os.path.dirname(os.path.dirname(__file__))
processing = os.path.join(project, 'processing')
build = os.path.join(project, 'build')

#####
# String vars for each line of the .bat file
#####
inString1 = "gswin32 -sDEVICE=pdfwrite -dCompatibilityLevel=1.4 -dPDFSETTINGS=/ebook#"
    -dNOPAUSE -dQUIET -dBATCH -sOutputFile=H:\\2019ParcelAtlas\\optimized\\"
inString2 = " H:\\2019ParcelAtlas\\20190619\\"
usString = '_' # Underscore string to add to file names

#####
# Source pdfs path
#####
sourcepdf = os.path.join(project, '20190619x') # folder with pdfs to be optimized

#####
# new .txt
#####
batchdoc = os.path.join(processing, "bDoc.txt") # new .txt that can be used as a .bat

#####
# Main
#####
if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
list1 = os.listdir(sourcepdf) # assemble list of all files in sourcepdf
l = open(batchdoc,'w') # open .txt doc to write lines
for i in list1: # iterate list of files
    #newi = i[0:] # allows slicing on file name if chars need to be removed
    #print newi
    #t = inString1 + usString + newi + inString2 + i + "\n"
    t = inString1 + usString + i + inString2 + i + "\n" # assemble each string
    print t
    l.write(t) # write each string
l.close()
```

W I N D O W S B A T C H F I L E

A line from the batch file looks like:

```
gswin32 -sDEVICE=pdfwrite -dCompatibilityLevel=1.4 -dPDFSETTINGS=/ebook -dNOPAUSE
-dQUIET -dBATCH -sOutputFile=J:\Project\2018ParcelAtlas\build\optimized_02-
001-001-00.pdf J:\Projects\2018ParcelAtlas\build\2018071 \_02-001-001-00.pdf
```

To execute the batch file: change the extension of the scripts output from .txt to .bat. Double click the .bat to execute.

6.9 QGIS TOOLS

6.9.1 QGIS AZIMUTH AND DISTANCE PLUGIN

TOOL SUMMARY

The Azimuth and Distance Plugin can be added to QGIS to provide COGO functionality.

Background

QGIS is an open-source GIS that provides additional tools through Plugin architecture.

Who the Tool is For

A user with QGIS installed locally and the ability to make a basic map.

Why the Tool is Needed

QGIS does not have a COGO toolset built in.

Takeaways

The Azimuth and Distance Plugin provides the COGO functionality in QGIS.

The Plugin can be installed following these steps.

AZIMUTH AND DISTANCE PLUGIN INSTALLATION

Install the Plugin

Plugins (1) ⇒ Topography Group

Select the Azimuth and Distance Plugin (2)

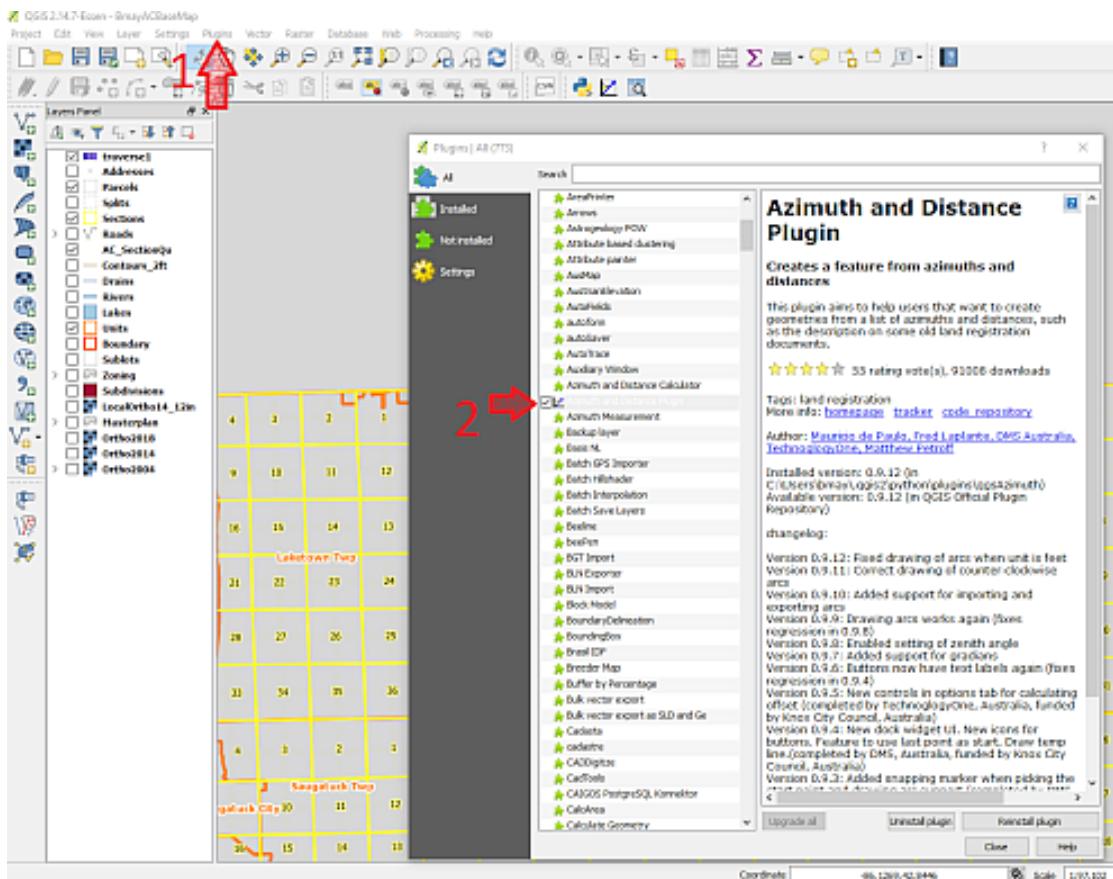


Figure 6.43: Launch Plugin

Azimuth and Distance Plugin Tool is Added to Toolbar



Figure 6.44: COGO Icon

6.9.2 COGO TOOLS IN QGIS

TOOL SUMMARY

Transfers of real property typically involve a Metes and Bounds description:

Commencing at Southeast corner of Section 1, Town 2 North, Range 11 West, Martin Township, Allegan County, Michigan; thence North 88 degrees 32 minutes 05 seconds West 1338.44 feet along the south line of said section to the point of beginning; thence North 01 degrees 27 minutes 55 seconds East 388 feet; thence South 88 degrees 32 minutes 05 seconds East 584 feet, more or less, to the centerline of the Gun River; thence southerly along said centerline to the south section line; thence West along said section line to the point of beginning.

Figure 6.45: Description From Deed

Background

In GIS, *Coordinate Geometry* or **COGO** tools convert written descriptions of real property into digital map features.

Users in several county departments use COGO tools in their regular workflow.

Why the Tool is Needed

A tool is needed to convert between written descriptions of real property and digital map data.

The COGO tools in ArcGIS require an advanced license.

Who the Tool is For

A user with QGIS installed locally and the ability to make a basic map.

Takeaways

QGIS is an open source GIS without a built in COGO toolset.

The Azimuth and Distance Plugin provides the COGO functionality in QGIS.

Following are instructions for using QGIS for COGO

To use COGO tools in QGIS, follow these steps

Step 1:

Launch and Configure the Azimuth and Distance Plugin

*Plugin installation is covered in a separate document.

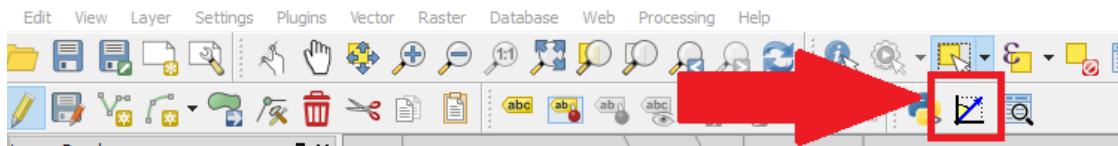


Figure 6.46: COGO Icon

*This tool draws in a temporary layer or in an active map layer.

Select **traverse1** as active layer in the tool.

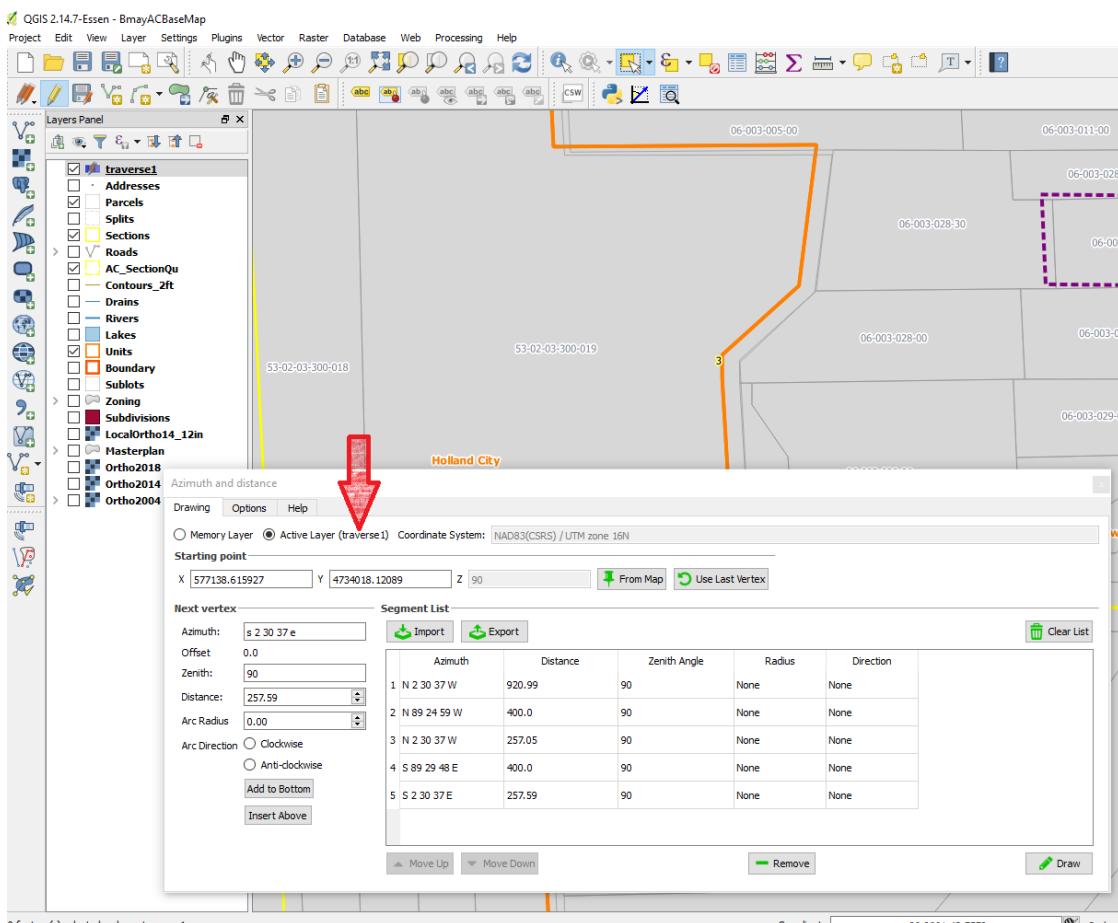


Figure 6.47: Check Active Layer

Configure Options in Plugin

On the **Options** Tab: Select these radio buttons;

- **Boundary**
- **Bearing**
- **Feet**
- **Degree**

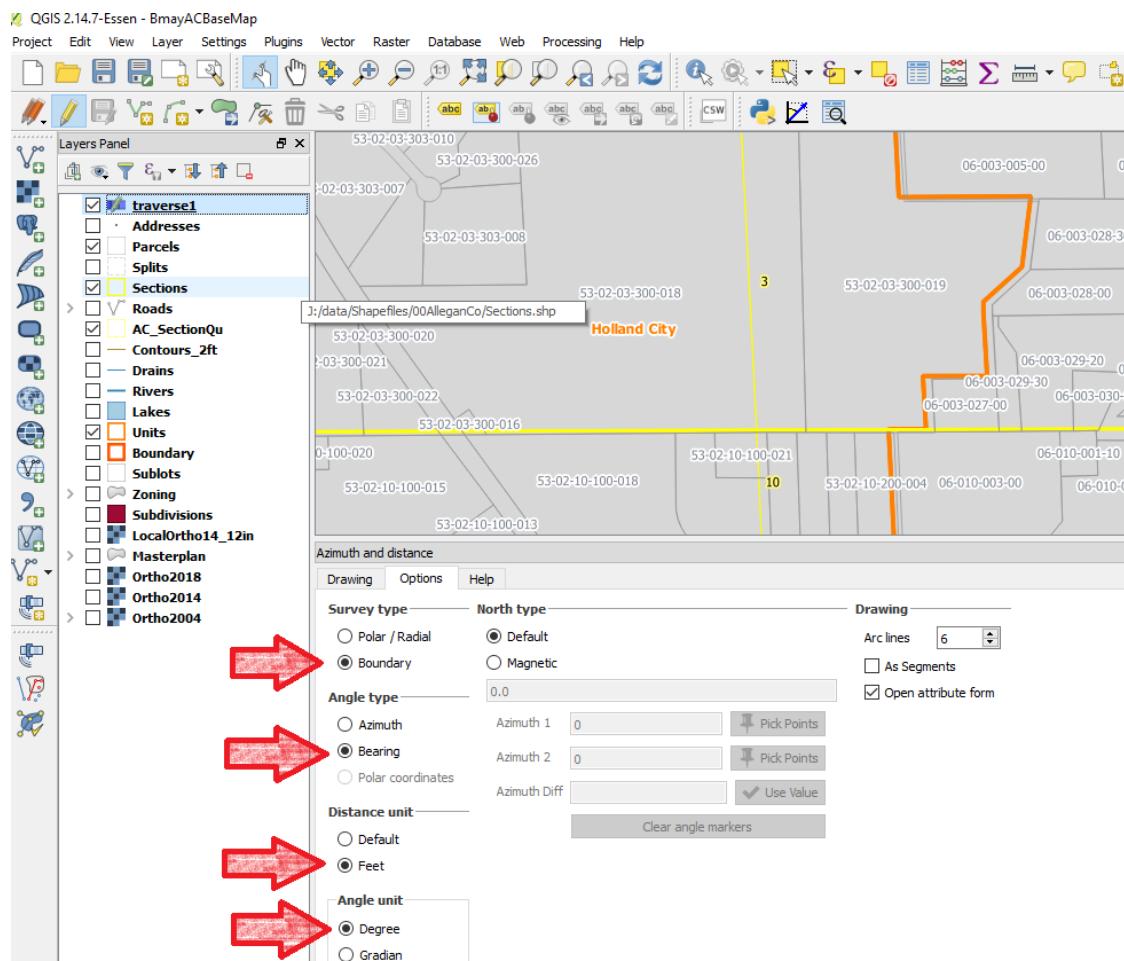


Figure 6.48: Plugin Options

Step 2: Activate traverse layer in map

*For a map layer to be editable, it must be activated in the Layers Panel.

(If necessary) left click the layer **traverse1** in Layer Panel to activate it.

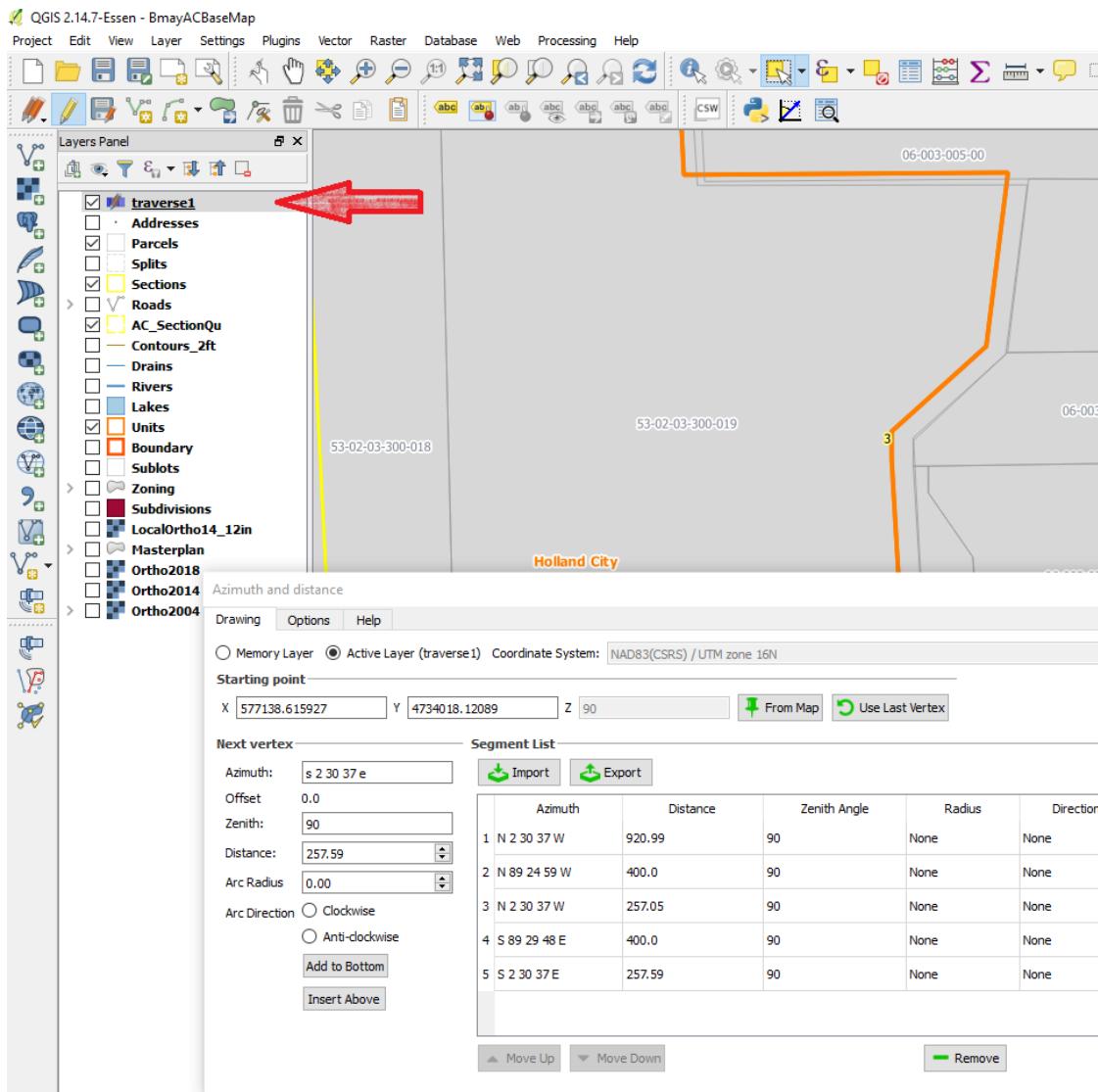


Figure 6.49: activate layer

Step 3: Locate the Point of Commencement

To get to the Point of Commencement,

Use **any combination** of the following methods:

- Use Reference Layers such as Units, Sections, Quarter Sections, and Parcels.

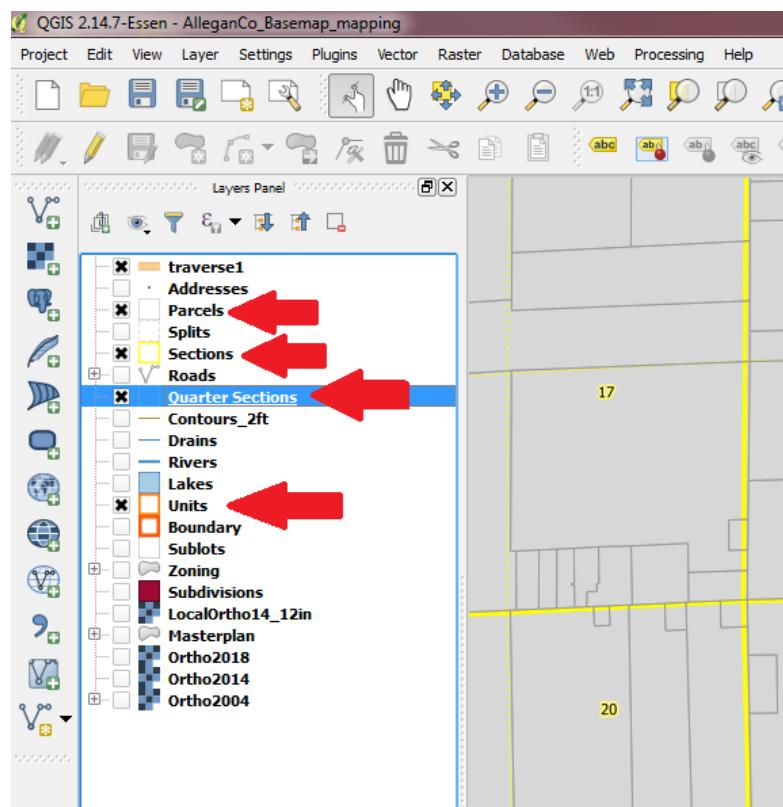


Figure 6.50: Select Reference Layers

➤ Use the Measuring Tool

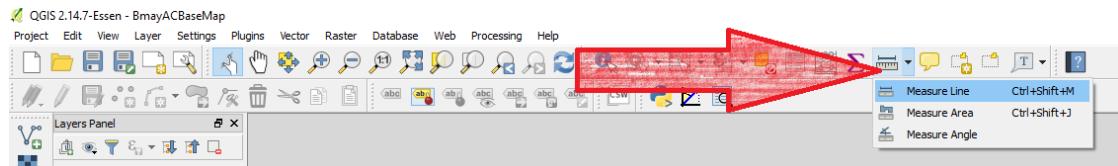


Figure 6.51: Measuring Tool

➤ Search by Parcel Number (Search Layers Plugin)



Figure 6.52: Search Layer Icon

➤ Draw COGO lines (Step 4)

Step 4: Draw a Line With Azimuth and Distance

Commencing at Southeast corner of Section 1, Town 2 North, Range 11 West, Martin Township, Allegan County, Michigan; thence North 88 degrees 32 minutes 05 seconds West 1338.44 feet along the south line of said section to the point of beginning; thence North 01 degrees 27 minutes 55 seconds East 388 feet; thence South 88 degrees 32 minutes 05 seconds East 584 feet, more or less, to the centerline of the Gun River; thence southerly along said centerline to the south section line; thence West along said section line to the point of beginning.

Figure 6.53: Description From Deed

On the Drawing Tab:

- Azimuth (bearing): Enter Bearing in format: *N 88 32 05 W*
- Offset: Set to *0*
- Zenith: Set to *90*
- Distance: Enter Feet Distance in numbers only *1338.44*

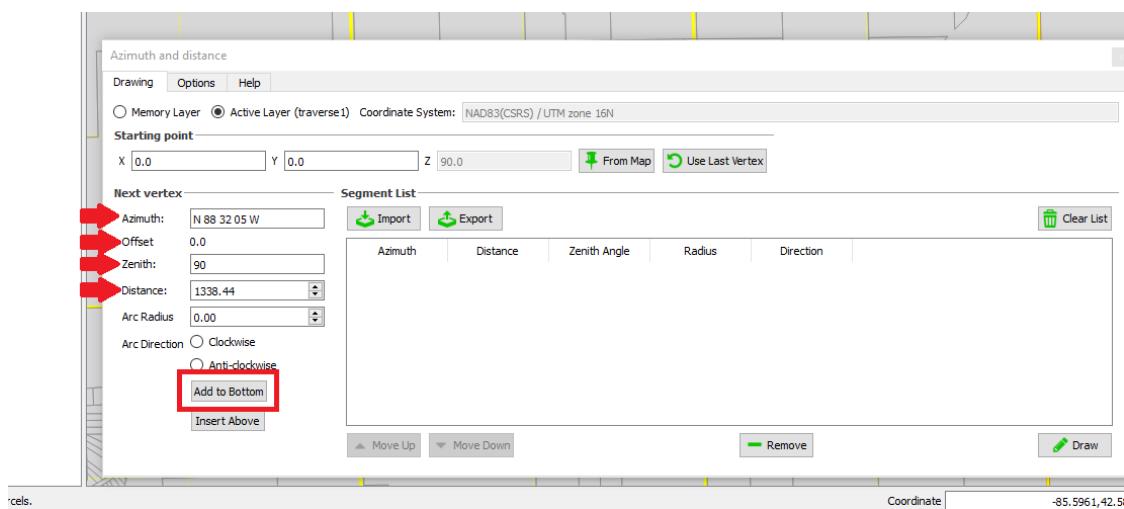


Figure 6.54: Entering Bounds

Push **Add to Bottom**

Line is added to the list

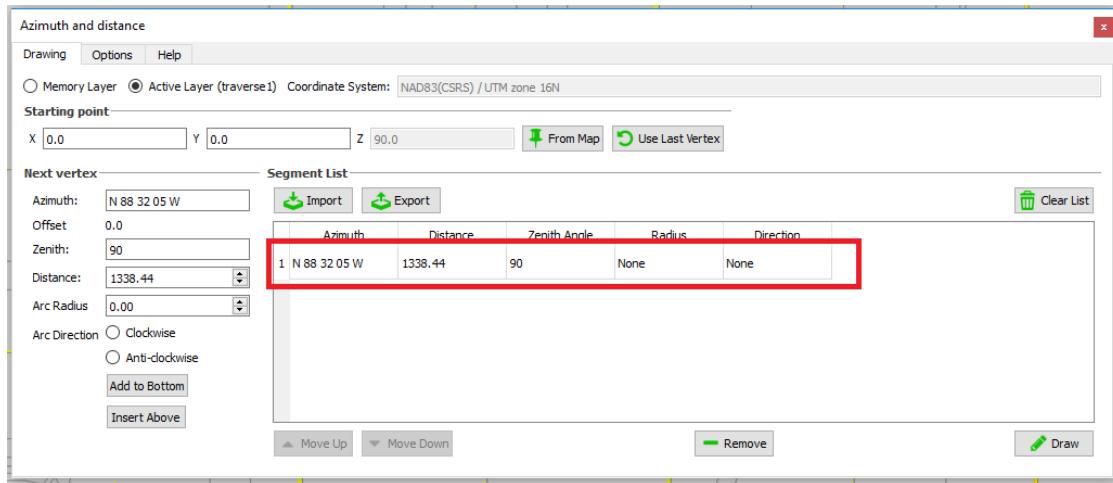


Figure 6.55: Line Added

Add as many bounds as you can from the description

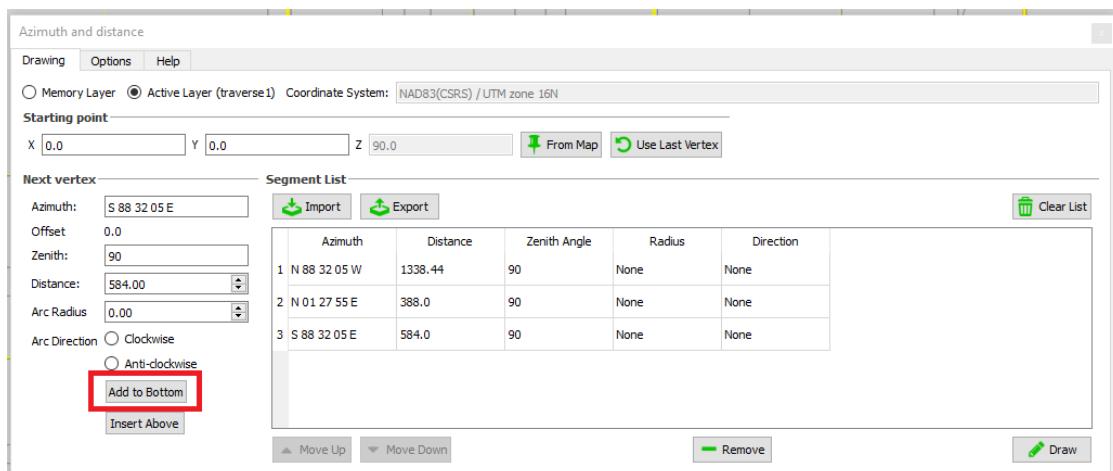


Figure 6.56: Three Lines Added

Choose A Point to Start Drawing From

Push the **From Map** button.

*Decide which layer to reference for a starting point.

Align cursor with desired starting point and click.

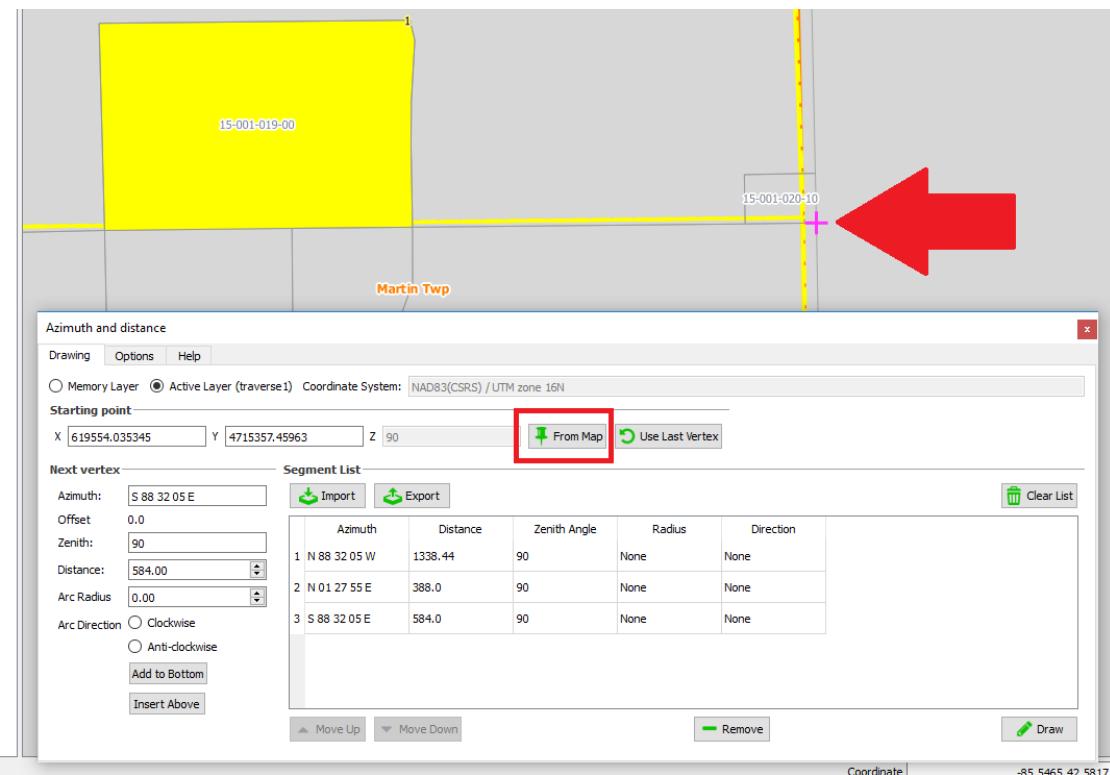


Figure 6.57: From Map

Draw the Segments So Far

- Push **Draw**
- Enter Attributes for the polyline to be created
- Press **OK**

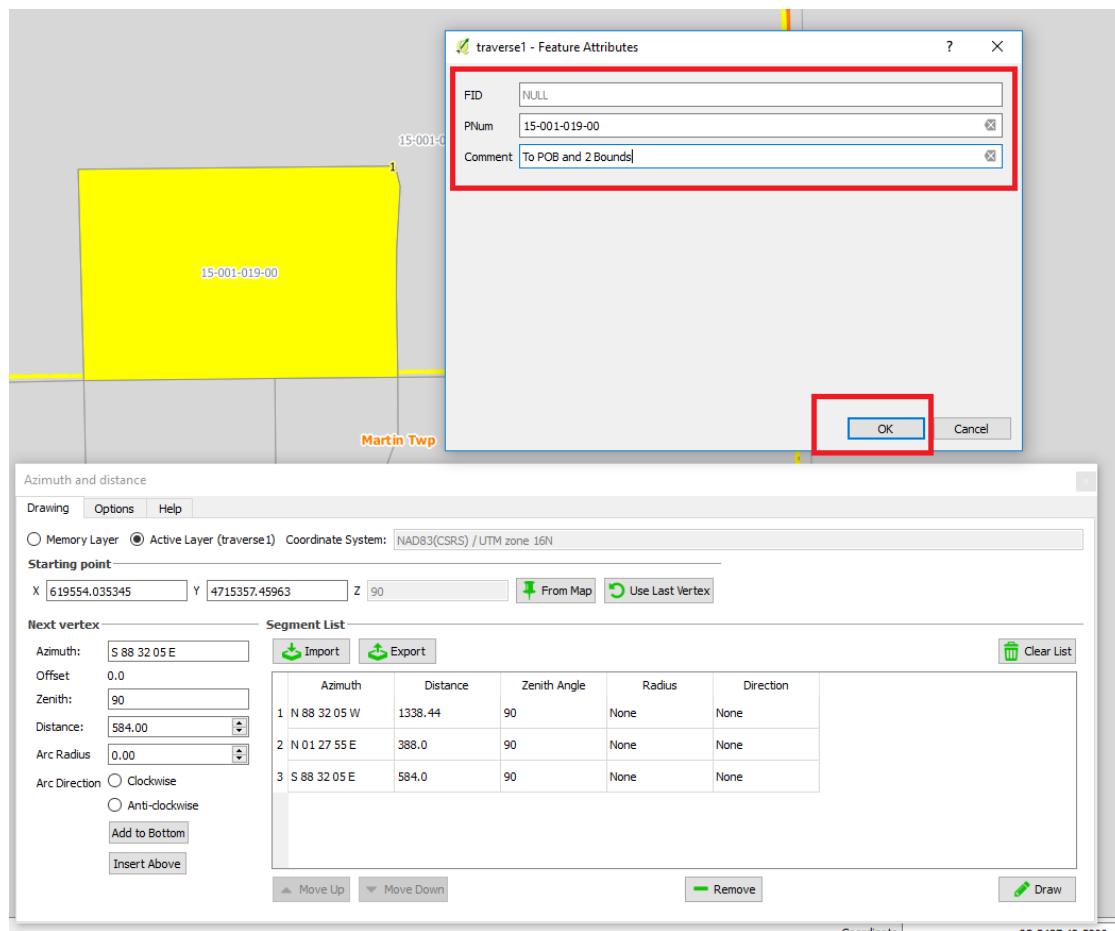


Figure 6.58: Enter Attributes

Use the sketch to identify the parcel

In this case, turn on ortho photo to verify the remaining bounds.

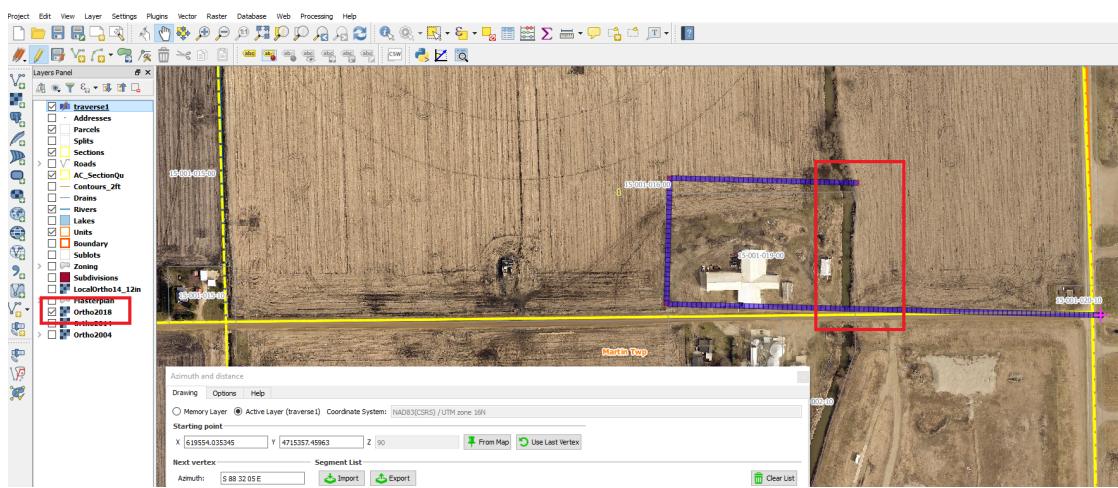


Figure 6.59: Verify Remaining Bounds

(optionally) Save Input for Later Use

If you want to save the segments for later use, press **Export**.

Name it and select a **save** location.

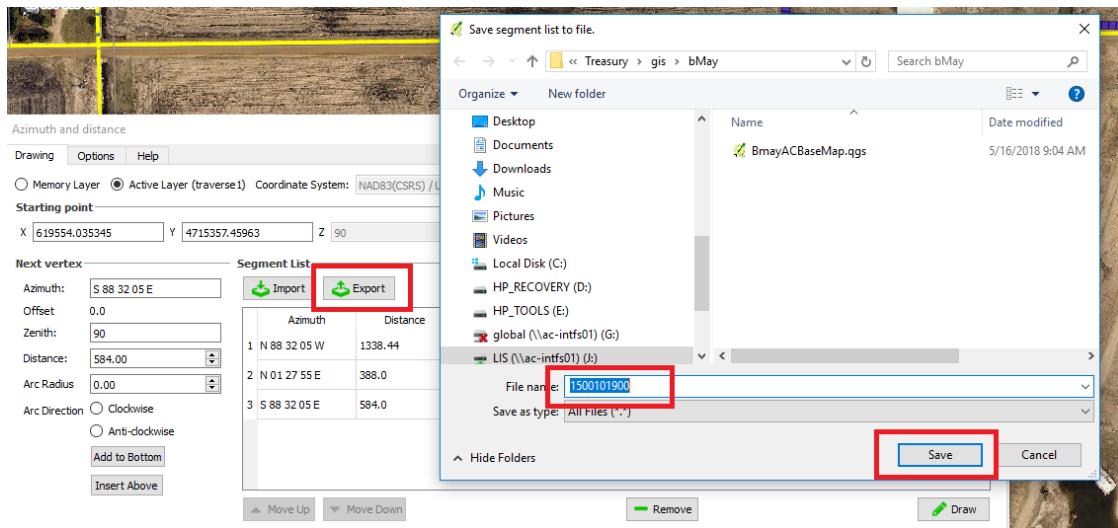


Figure 6.60: Save Segment List

Verify Attributes

Right click on **Traverse1** in the Layers Panel

and select **open attribute table**.

The attributes you entered should be in the table.

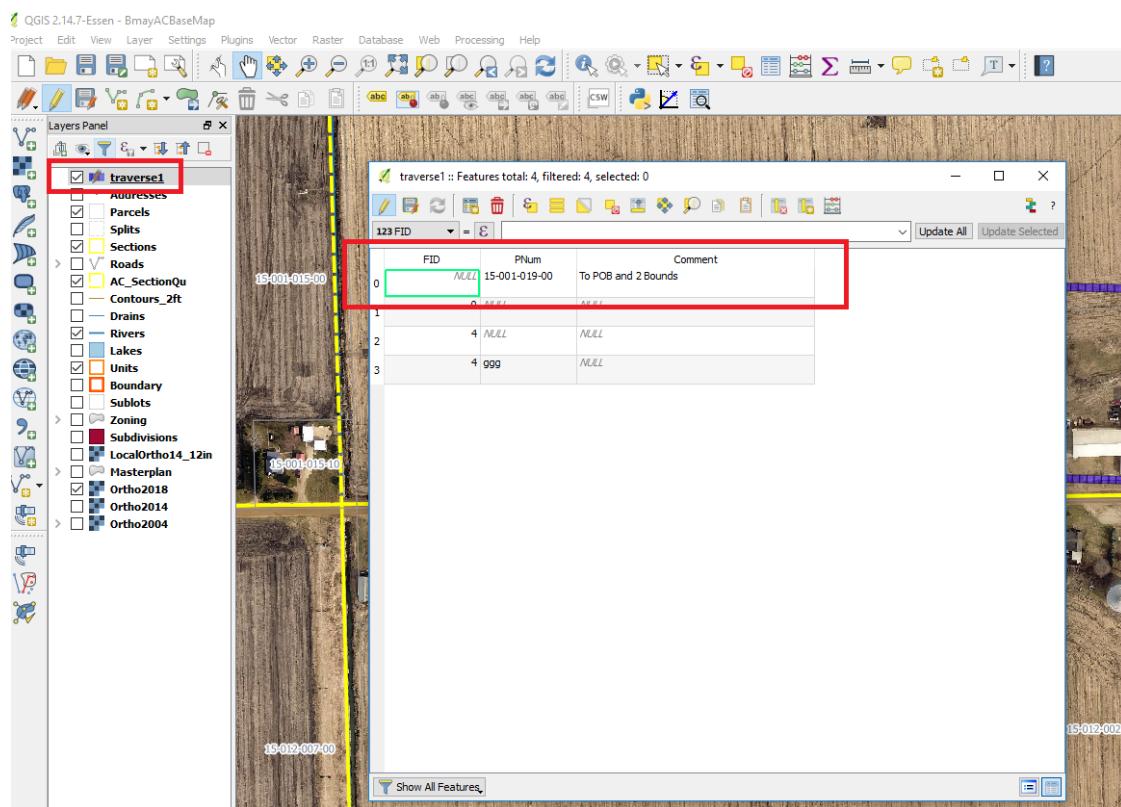


Figure 6.61: Segments In Table

6.9.3 SEARCH LAYERS PLUGIN

TOOL SUMMARY

QGIS has some tools built in and others can be added via the Plugin architecture.

Background

QGIS is an open source GIS and search by feature attributes is needed.

Who the Tool is For

QGIS users that require a search by attributes tool.

Why the Tool is Needed

QGIS users need a tool to search for features by attribute.

Takeaway

The Search Layers Plugin can be added to any installation of QGIS.

P L U G I N S E T U P

Install Search Layers Plugin

- To install: Plugins ⇒ **Search Layers** Plugin ⇒ Install

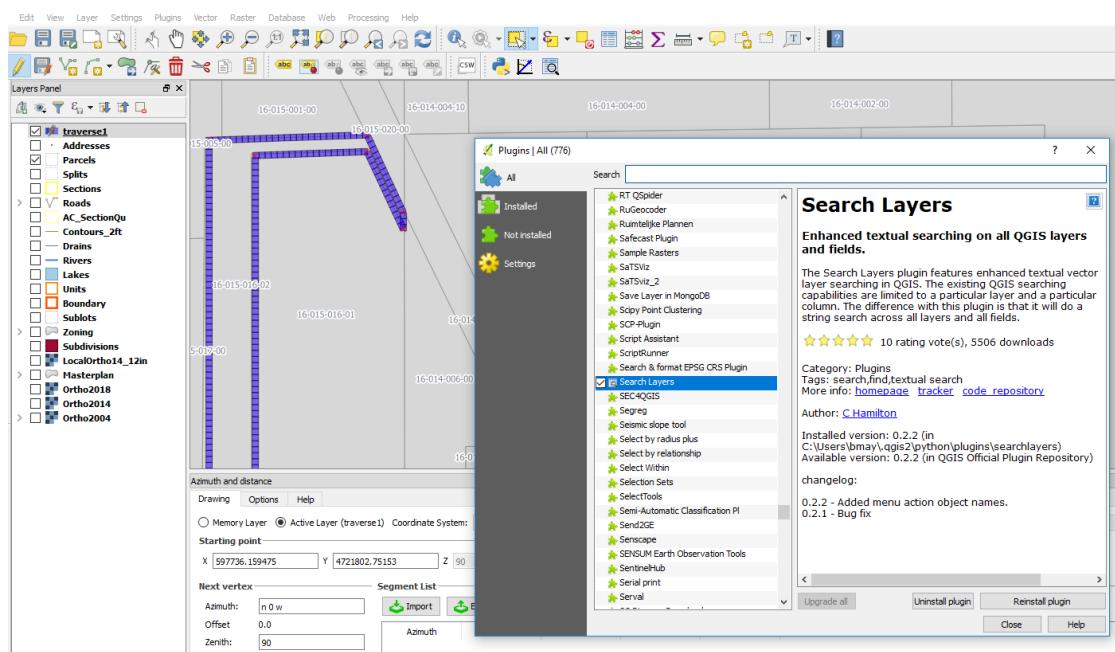


Figure 6.62: Search Layers Plugin

Search Layers Plugin Tool is Added to the Toolbar



Figure 6.63: Search Layer Icon

U S I N G T H E P L U G I N

Enter Parcel Search Data

In The Search Layers Plugin:

- Enter **parcel number** (with dashes) into *Search String*
- Select **Parcels** in *Search Layers*
- Select **PARCELID** in *Search Fields*
- Select **=** in *Comparison*

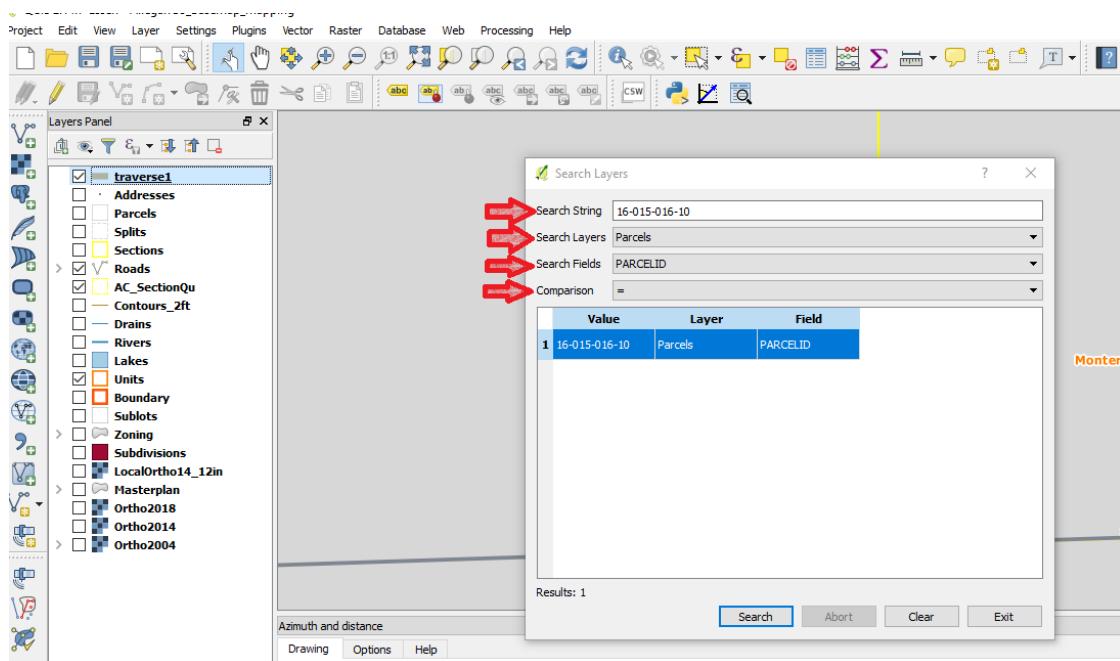


Figure 6.64: Search Layers Setup

- click on result in table

Screen zooms into the selection

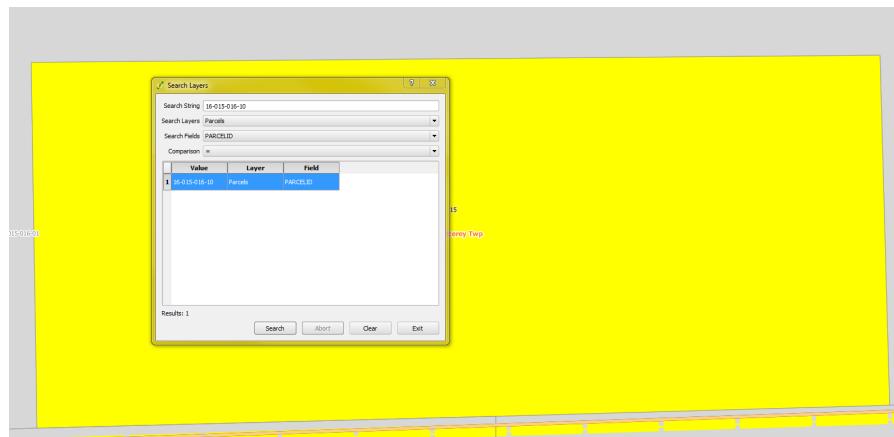


Figure 6.65: Search Results

Zoom out far enough to find a reference point



Figure 6.66: Search Results Zoomed Out

Part IV

Resources

Reading Room

ESRI PRODUCT DOCUMENTATION
ARCGIS ENTERPRISE

arcgis 10.5 Enterprise Functionality Matrix

Document Link

G E O G R A P H Y 1 0 1

T E R M S A N D A B B R E V I A T I O N S

BLM Glossary of Terms

[Document Link](#)

C O O R D I N A T E S Y S T E M S

A Primer on Coordinate Systems Commonly Used in Michigan

[Document Link](#)

P L S S R E S O U R C E S

PLSS Development Notes

[Document Link](#)

Theoretical Township Map

[Document Link](#)

US Public Land Survey System

[Document Link](#)

PRINTING RESOURCES

PAGE SIZES

ANSI Size Illustration

[Document Link](#)

Standard Paper Size Guide

[Document Link](#)

STATE RESOURCES

STATE TAX COMMISSION

State Tax Commission Course on Legal Description

Document Link

V E R S I O N C O N T R O L R E S O U R C E S

G I T R E S O U R C E S

git Branching Model

Document Link

Task Summaries

S U R V E Y P L A N S

U S I N G C O O R D I N A T E S F R O M S U R V E Y P L A N S

H O W T O U S E N O R T H I N G A N D E A S T I N G C O O R D I N A T E S T A B L E

Using a spreadsheet to convert the dimensions To use Northing and Easting from survey plans: In a spreadsheet, adjust the data to be relative to the 1st point

So if a survey gives you:

| Pt | Northing | Easting |
|-----|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 995.9952 | 9766.6 |
| 2 | 994.3049 | 9112 |
| 3 | 989.234 | 7150 |
| 4 | 1194.3099 | 9114 |
| 5 | 1193.266 | 8710.2059 |
| 6 | 1193.0954 | 8644.2016 |
| ... | ... | ... |
| 32 | 1617.7856 | 8827.4296 |

Table 1: Survey Plan Northing and Easting

Calculate Relative North and Relative Easting of the points to Point 1 by subtracting the point 1 values from each of the other points.

Use formulas:

| | A | B | C | D | E |
|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | Pt | Northing | Easting | Relative NS | Relative EW |
| 2 | 1 | 995.9952 | 9766.6 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 2 | 994.3049 | 9112 | =B3-B\$2 | =C3-C\$2 |
| 4 | 3 | 989.234 | 7150 | =B4-B\$2 | =C4-C\$2 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | 32 | 1617.7856 | 8827.4296 | =B9-B\$2 | =C9-C\$2 |

Table 2: Survey Plan Northing and Easting

Giving you:

| | A | B | C | D | E |
|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | Pt | Northing | Easting | Relative NS | Relative EW |
| 2 | 1 | 995.9952 | 9766.6 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 2 | 994.3049 | 9112 | -1.6903 | -654.6 |
| 4 | 3 | 989.234 | 7150 | -6.7612 | -2616.6 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | 32 | 1617.7856 | 8827.4296 | 621.7904 | -939.1704 |

Table 3: Relative Northing and Easting

So to place pt 32:

From pt 1:

Use distances 621.7904' N and 939.1704'W

References

- [1] Artiflex, *ghostscript.com*, 2018. 146
- [2] na, *The hyperref package*, CTAN, na ed., na na. 134

Glossary

git An open source version control system. 15

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