DUMPSBOSS.

Enterprise Geodata Management Professional 2201

Esri EGMP2201

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 10

Total Premium Questions: 115

Buy Premium PDF

https://dumpsboss.co

support@dumpsboss.co

support@dumpsboss.co
dumpsboss.co

QUESTION NO: 1

AGIS data administrator needs to prepare data for use in offline workflows. Which database operation must the data administrator perform?

A. Enable archiving

B. Add global IDs

C. Enable sync

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The GIS data administrator needs to prepare data for offline workflows by enabling sync. Offline workflows allow users to take data offline for use in disconnected environments, and to synchronize changes back to the database when connected again. The 'Enable Sync' operation on a feature service is essential for supporting offline use, as it facilitates download and synchronization processes. Without sync enabled, changes made offline could not be integrated back into the database systems upon reconnecting. For further details, please refer to the official documentation: ArcGIS Documentation - Sync

QUESTION NO: 2

A GIS administrator needs to make a synchronized copy of a branch versioned dataset.

Editing must be performed on both copies. How should the data be replicated?

A. Distributed collaboration

B. Geodatabase replication

C. DBMS replication

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Scenario Overview:

The GIS administrator needs to create a synchronized copy of a branch versioned dataset. Both copies must allow editing.

Why Geodatabase Replication?

Geodatabase replication supports the creation of synchronized copies of datasets while allowing edits in both the parent and child geodatabases.

For branch versioned data, replication ensures that edits made in either the parent or child geodatabase can be synchronized using a two-way replica.

(ArcGIS Documentation: Geodatabase Replication)

Key Features of Geodatabase Replication for This Scenario:

Two-way replication enables editing on both sides while synchronizing changes. Supports branch versioning, ensuring versioned workflows remain intact.

Maintains schema consistency across both geodatabases.

Alternative Options:

Option A: Distributed Collaboration

Collaboration is suitable for sharing data across ArcGIS Enterprise environments but does not support active synchronization for editing on both sides.

Option C: DBMS Replication

DBMS-level replication handles raw data replication but does not preserve geodatabase-specific functionalities, such as branch versioning.

Thus, geodatabase replication is the correct method for synchronizing and editing branch versioned datasets in both geodatabases.

QUESTION NO: 3

An organization has a web service that must always be available.

This service reads data from a feature class in an enterprise geodatabase.

The GIS administrator needs to update the schema of the feature class. Which workflow should be used?

A. Disable schema locking on the service

B. Run the Alter Field geoprocessing tool

C. Delete the spatial index

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Scenario Overview:

The organization has a web service that must always be available. The service reads data from a feature class in an enterprise geodatabase. The GIS administrator needs to update the schema of the feature class.

Why Disable Schema Locking?

By default, ArcGIS services enforce schema locking to ensure data consistency while the service is active. This prevents any modifications to the feature class schema (e.g., adding fields, altering attributes) while the service is running.

Disabling schema locking allows schema updates to occur without disrupting the service's availability. (ArcGIS Documentation: Schema Locking) Steps to Disable Schema Locking:

Access the ArcGIS Server Manager.

Locate the web service and open its service properties.

In the advanced settings, disable the schema locking option.

Perform the required schema updates (e.g., adding fields or modifying the feature class). Re-enable schema locking if necessary for normal operation.

Alternative Options:

Option B: Run the Alter Field geoprocessing tool

This tool modifies fields but cannot execute schema changes while schema locks are active.

Option C: Delete the spatial index

Deleting the spatial index is unrelated to schema changes and could degrade query performance. Thus, the correct workflow is to disable schema locking on the service to allow schema changes without disrupting the web service.

QUESTION NO: 4

A GIS administrator receives reports of slowing performance across the entire geodatabase.

Users report that the time for edits to be made and drawing are affected when adding 10.000 records. Traditional versioning is being used.

The following processes are completed weekly:

- Rebuilding of indexes and statistics
- Geodatabase compress
- Remove orphaned connections Which action should be taken?

A. Change to use Default version

B. Update records via Python

C. Reconcile and post versions

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Scenario Overview:

Users experience slowing performance across the geodatabase, particularly for edits and drawing when adding 10,000 records.

The organization performs weekly maintenance tasks:

Rebuilding indexes and statistics

Compressing the geodatabase Removing orphaned connections

Why Reconcile and Post Versions?

Slow performance in traditional versioning often results from excessive unreconciled versions and a bloated state tree.

Reconciling and posting versions reduces the number of states, enabling geodatabase compression to fully collapse redundant states and improve performance. (ArcGIS Documentation: Reconcile and Post) Alternative Options:

Option A: Change to use Default version

This bypasses versioning workflows and does not address the root cause of performance degradation.

Option B: Update records via Python

Using Python to update records does not resolve issues caused by unreconciled versions or state tree inefficiencies.

Thus, the correct action is to reconcile and post versions, ensuring the geodatabase state tree is optimized and performance is restored.

QUESTION NO: 5

A user accidentally deletes an enterprise geodatabase feature dataset. Which technology should be used to resolve the issue?

A. High availability

B. Backup

C. Archiving

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

An enterprise geodatabase feature dataset is accidentally deleted. The organization needs to recover the dataset to its original state. High availability setups (e.g., failover systems) ensure continuous access to geodatabases during hardware or software failures. However, high availability does not restore accidentally deleted data. A backup is a snapshot of the geodatabase taken at a specific point in time. It allows administrators to restore deleted datasets or recover from data loss scenarios. Archiving tracks historical edits in versioned geodatabases but does not provide recovery for accidentally deleted datasets. Identify the most recent backup of the enterprise geodatabase. Restore the geodatabase or extract the specific feature dataset from the backup. Verify the restored data and synchronize it with ongoing updates if necessary. For more information on data recovery and best practices, refer to Backup and Restore Geodatabases and ArcGIS Enterprise Resources. A backup is the most reliable solution for recovering an accidentally deleted feature dataset. High availability ensures uptime but does not address data recovery, and archiving tracks edits rather than preserving entire datasets.

QUESTION NO: 6

A data owner creates a one-way replica parent-to-child for a single feature class to share data from a

production geodatabase to a public-facing geodatabase. The data owner synchronizes once a week to share updated data

In time, the data owner wants to add a new attribute field/field type and calculates new attribute values

The data owner synchronizes the replicas, but the new field and values are not present in the child replica

In the public-facing geodatabase, the data owner adds the same attribute field and field type The data owner synchronizes the replicas again, and the values are not replicated in the child replica How should the data owner resolve this issue?

A. Unregister the replica pair?, run Enable Replica Tracking and Synchronize Change?

B. Unregister the replica pairs, run Feature Compare and Synchronize Changes

C. Unregister the replica pairs, recreate the replica, and Synchronize Changes

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Schema changes (such as adding new fields) are not automatically propagated through synchronization in one-way replication workflows. To ensure these changes are recognized, the replica pair must be recreated. Here are the steps to resolve the issue:

Unregister the existing replica pair from both the parent and child geodatabases.
Recreate the one-way replica to reflect the updated schema.
Synchronize the changes to transfer the data, including the new field and calculated values.

Refer to ArcGIS Documentation on Geodatabase Replication for more details.

QUESTION NO: 7

A GIS administrator is getting reports from users that they are unable to edit data within a traditionally versioned feature dataset.

A feature class was added to a feature dataset during a maintenance window.

The following troubleshooting steps were performed but do not correct the behavior:

- Checked permissions on feature dataset
- Checked connection file for versioning type
- Rebuilt indexes and statistics What should the administrator do?

A. Connect as data owner and edit data

B. Unregister the feature dataset as versioned

C. Re-register the feature dataset as versioned

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

When users cannot edit a traditionally versioned feature dataset after a new feature class is added, the feature dataset must be re-registered as versioned.

1. Why Re-Register as Versioned?

Adding a feature class to a versioned feature dataset requires re-registering the entire feature dataset for versioning.

This step ensures that the new feature class is included in the versioning system and can participate in versioned workflows.

2. Why Other Steps Didn't Resolve the Issue?

Checked Permissions: Correct permissions do not address the need to re-register after adding a feature class. Checked Connection File: Ensuring the connection file uses traditional versioning does not resolve missing registration.

Rebuilt Indexes and Statistics: While this improves performance, it does not affect versioning.

3. Why Not Other Options?

Connect as Data Owner and Edit Data:

Even as the data owner, edits would not be possible until the feature dataset is re-registered.

Unregister the Feature Dataset as Versioned:

Unregistering would delete the versioning information, potentially causing data loss in the delta tables.

Steps to Re-Register the Feature Dataset as Versioned:

Open ArcGIS Pro and connect as the data owner.

Right-click the feature dataset and select Manage > Register As Versioned. Choose the option to Preserve edits to base tables (if required).

Save and test edits on the feature dataset.

Reference from Esri Documentation and Learning Resources:

Registering Data as Versioned Managing Versioned Feature Datasets Conclusion:

The administrator should re-register the feature dataset as versioned to include the newly added feature class and resolve editing issues in the traditionally versioned environment.

QUESTION NO: 8

A user in an organization is granted read/write access to the data.

The user saves the username and password in a connection file for convenience.

This user creates layer files that save visualization properties and organizes them in folders on the server for the viewers to access.

Which issue is caused by this workflow?

A. Viewers lose access to the data

B. Viewers can add and delete fields

C. Viewers are provided with editing access

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

In this scenario, a user is sharing layer files with viewers through connection files that include read/write credentials. By doing so, the viewers inadvertently gain the same level of access to the data as the original user. This means that viewers can perform edits such as adding or deleting fields or altering the data, which are not intended for them, thereby violating data security protocols. To mitigate this risk, it's recommended to avoid storing credentials in the connection file or utilize

connections with read-only access when sharing layers. More information on managing user access can be found at the Esri Documentation: Sharing Layer Files and Managing User Access in ArcGIS.

QUESTION NO: 9

A GIS administrator receives reports that users are unable to connect to the geodatabase after nightly maintenance.

The GIS administrator can successfully connect. What should the administrator check for?

A. Number of maximum connections

B. Correct username and password

C. Geodatabase is accepting connections

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

When users report that they are unable to connect to the geodatabase after nightly maintenance, and the GIS administrator can connect successfully, the issue is likely due to the geodatabase being set to deny new connections during or after the maintenance process.

1. Geodatabase Maintenance and Connections

During maintenance, administrators often set the geodatabase to deny connections to prevent user interference.

If this setting is not reverted after maintenance, users will be unable to connect, but the administrator may still connect using their direct privileges.

2. Steps to Check if the Geodatabase is Accepting ConnectionsOpen ArcGIS Pro or ArcGIS Enterprise Manager.

Go to the geodatabase properties.

Check the "Connections" setting:

Ensure the option "Accept Connections" is enabled.

3. Why Not Other Options?

Number of Maximum Connections:

While a connection limit could block users, the administrator would also face this issue if the limit was reached.

Correct Username and Password:

This is unlikely the issue if multiple users suddenly report the same problem after maintenance.

Reference from Esri Documentation and Learning Resources:

Managing Geodatabase Connections

Maintenance Best Practices for Enterprise Geodatabases Conclusion:

The GIS administrator should check if the geodatabase is accepting connections to resolve the issue.

QUESTION NO: 10

ArcGIS Pro users must be able to use the Undo and Redo buttons while editing a dataset.

At the same time, SQL users must be able to edit this dataset.

How should the ArcGIS data administrator configure this dataset?

A. Nonversioned editing

B. Traditional versioning

C. Branch versioning

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

ArcGIS Pro users need Undo/Redo functionality, which is available in versioned workflows. SQL users also need to edit the dataset, requiring direct access to the database tables. These requirements point to a need for a versioning method that supports both ArcGIS client workflows and SQL-based edits.

Nonversioned Editing: Nonversioned editing allows direct editing of the database but does not support Undo/Redo functionality in ArcGIS Pro, making it unsuitable for this scenario.

Traditional Versioning: Supports Undo/Redo functionality for ArcGIS Pro users and stores edits in delta tables (adds and deletes) to manage versions. SQL users can access and edit the base tables, making it compatible with their needs.

Branch Versioning: Branch versioning supports modern workflows and web services but requires a service-based approach for editing. It does not allow direct SQL edits, making it unsuitable for this scenario.

Recommendation: Enable traditional versioning on the dataset in the enterprise geodatabase. Ensure appropriate permissions are set for SQL users to access and edit the base tables. ArcGIS Pro users will work in the versioned environment, allowing Undo/Redo operations during their edits.

Esri Documentation: Understanding Geodatabase Versioning