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Esri EAPA_2025

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Data management	51
Topic 2, Mapping and visualization	17
Topic 3, Analysis	15
Topic 4, Sharing and collaboration	12
Total	95

QUESTION NO: 1

A GIS analyst receives a feature class with a unique date-time attribute. Each feature contains a single time field. Once the feature class is added to a map view, the layer can be time-enabled.

Which workflow should be used to enable the temporal attribute so that this layer can use the time slider?

A. In the Layer Properties > from the Time tab

B. In the Map Properties > from the General tab

C. In the Feature Class Properties > from the Source tab

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

In the Layer Properties > from the Time tab is the appropriate workflow because time awareness is configured on the map layer, rather than on the underlying feature class or the map as a whole. In ArcGIS Pro, after the feature class is added to a map, the analyst opens the layer's properties and uses the Time tab to enable time for that layer. Because every feature has one date-time value, the layer should be configured with a single time field, representing an instant in time. The analyst selects the date-time attribute as the time field and confirms the appropriate time settings. Once time is enabled, ArcGIS Pro recognizes the layer as time-aware and makes it available to the map's time controls. The time slider can then filter and display features according to the currently selected time or time extent, allowing temporal patterns to be explored interactively. This layer-level setup also ensures that the temporal behavior is retained as part of the layer configuration in the map. Esri's guidance for configuring time explains how to enable time on a layer and select the field containing time values: Configure time—ArcGIS Pro documentation. For the use of the interactive control after configuration, see Visualize temporal data—ArcGIS Pro documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

A GIS analyst is performing spatial analysis of an area in the mid-latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. The analysis must maintain area measurements that are as true as possible for the results.

In ArcGIS Pro, what map projection should the analyst choose to ensure the most accurate representation of the results?

A. Mercator

B. Lambert conformal conic

C. Albers

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Albers is the appropriate choice because the Albers Equal Area Conic projection is designed to preserve area. When a spatial analysis depends on measurements such as polygon area, land-cover extent, habitat size, or totals calculated from area-based zones, an equal-area projection ensures that those measurements remain proportional to their real-world values. This is particularly suitable for regions that extend predominantly east to west in the mid-latitudes, where a conic projection can be configured with standard parallels that limit distortion across the study area.

In ArcGIS Pro, coordinate systems based on Albers Equal Area Conic are commonly used for regional and national thematic mapping and analysis because they prioritize reliable area representation over preserving every local angle or shape. The analyst should select an appropriate Albers coordinate system for the geographic extent and datum of the data, or define a custom Albers system with suitable central meridian and standard parallels when needed. Esri describes equal-area projections and their analytical use in its Equal-area projections documentation. Additional guidance on choosing a projection for an area of interest is available in Esri's Choose the right projection documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

A GIS technician wants to publish a specific layer from a map to their organizational portal.

Which workflow would support this need?

A. Share tab > Share As group > Web Layer > Publish Web Layer

B. Contents pane > Right-click layer > Sharing > Share As Web Layer

C. Share tab > Share As group > Web Map

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Contents pane > Right-click layer > Sharing > Share As Web Layer is the appropriate workflow because it starts the sharing process from the individual layer selected in the map's Contents pane. ArcGIS Pro opens the Share As Web Layer pane and uses that selected layer as the source for the web layer, allowing the technician to configure the item name, portal folder, sharing level, and service capabilities before publishing to the active ArcGIS organization. This is especially useful when a map contains several layers but only one needs to be made available as a hosted feature layer or another supported web-layer type.

Publishing from the layer's contextual Sharing menu also makes the intended source explicit before analysis and publishing occur. The technician can review analyzer messages, address any data-source or capability requirements, and then publish the resulting portal item. The selected layer's properties, such as symbology and pop-ups where supported, can be carried into the web layer configuration. Esri documents this layer-based workflow in its guidance for sharing web layers from ArcGIS Pro: Share a web layer. Additional details on publishing feature layers are available in the Publish a feature layer documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

A cartographer is authoring a layout that currently includes one map and would like to provide additional context by adding another map to the layout.

Which action should the cartographer perform in the layout view?

A. Add a new map frame.

B. Add a new map view.

C. Add a new layout.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Add a new map frame. A map frame is the layout element that displays the contents and extent of a map or scene within a layout page. In ArcGIS Pro, a single layout can contain multiple map frames, allowing a cartographer to combine a primary map with an inset, overview, locator, or other contextual map. From the layout view, the cartographer uses the Insert tab to add a map frame and selects the map that should appear in that frame. The newly placed frame is independently positioned and sized on the page, while remaining connected to its selected source map. This is the standard layout-authoring workflow for presenting more than one map in one finished product. Map frames can also be configured with their own extents, scales, borders, grids, and related layout elements, making them suitable for clearly providing the requested additional geographic context. Esri documents map frames as containers for maps or scenes in layouts and describes inserting them directly from the Insert tab. See Map frames—ArcGIS Pro Documentation and Insert a map frame—ArcGIS Pro Documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

A GIS administrator maintains one asset feature class containing hydrants, valves, and meters. Each asset type requires different default attribute values and should present a different set of valid domain values to editors, while remaining in the same feature class.

Which geodatabase capability should the administrator configure?

A. Coded-value domain

B. Relationship class

C. Subtypes

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Subtypes are appropriate because they divide the records in one feature class into categories based on an integer subtype field. Each subtype can have its own default values and domain assignments for other fields, allowing hydrants, valves, and meters to follow different editing rules without being stored in separate feature classes.

A coded-value domain restricts values for one field but does not establish different configurations for feature categories. A relationship class defines associations between datasets and does not control defaults or domains by asset type.

QUESTION NO: 6

A GIS specialist is creating a spatial map series for features that vary greatly in size.

Which scale bar Fitting Strategy will enable logical scale units specification and relative width among the varying maps?

A. Adjust division value

B. Adjust width

C. Adjust number of divisions

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Adjust width is the appropriate fitting strategy because it retains the scale bar's specified division values and number of divisions while allowing the physical width of the scale bar to change. In a spatial map series, each page can have a substantially different map scale because its index feature may cover a very different geographic extent. Retaining logical distance units, such as divisions of 1, 5, or 10 kilometers, makes the scale bar easy to interpret consistently across pages. At the same time, allowing the bar width to vary lets ArcGIS Pro accurately represent each page's scale without forcing unsuitable or awkward unit values. This produces scale bars whose units remain meaningful while their relative visual widths reflect the differing map scales in the series. Configure the scale bar's fitting strategy in the Format Scale Bar pane after inserting the scale bar into the layout. Esri describes the available fitting strategies and how they control division values, division counts, and bar width in its Scale bars documentation. For spatial map-series behavior and page-specific map extents, see Esri's Map series overview.

QUESTION NO: 7

An organization with many editors needs to know when features have been created and edited, as well as who edited the features.

Where should the GIS administrator enable this capability?

A. The Manage options accessed by right-clicking geodatabase

B. The Design options accessed by right-clicking the shapefile

C. The Manage options accessed by right-clicking the feature dataset

D. The Manage options accessed by right-clicking the feature class

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The Manage options accessed by right-clicking the feature class is correct because editor tracking is configured on the individual feature class (or stand-alone table) that stores the editable records. When enabled, editor tracking adds and maintains fields that record when a record was created, who created it, when it was last edited, and who last edited it. This provides the organization with an auditable record of feature authorship and edit timing, which is especially important when many editors work with the same data. In ArcGIS Pro, the administrator opens the dataset's management properties and enables editor tracking, choosing the appropriate time standard and creator/editor fields as needed. The feature class must reside in a geodatabase, and its editor-tracking fields are managed as part of that dataset's schema. For enterprise geodatabases, the recorded editor identity depends on the connection and authentication method used to edit the data. Esri documents the configuration workflow in its Editor tracking help topic and describes the available dataset-management settings in Manage geodatabase datasets.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which workflow should be used to share a map as a TIFF file?

A. Share > Print Map

B. Share > Export Map

C. Share > Capture To Clipboard

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct workflow is **Share > Export Map**. In ArcGIS Pro, the Export Map pane is specifically designed to create a file from the current map view in a chosen output format. TIFF is one of the supported raster export formats, alongside formats such as PNG, JPEG, GIF, and BMP. After opening Export Map from the Share tab, choose TIFF as the file type, provide an output location and file name, and configure relevant settings such as resolution, color mode, compression, and whether to write georeferencing information. This workflow produces a standalone TIFF image that can be shared, incorporated into reports or other applications, or retained as an archival map output. Export settings can be adjusted to meet the intended quality and file-size requirements; for example, a higher DPI is appropriate when the TIFF will be printed. Esri documents map exporting as the method for saving a map to a graphics file and lists TIFF among the available formats. See the ArcGIS Pro documentation for exporting a map and the export settings reference.

QUESTION NO: 9

A GIS analyst has various datasets, maps, database connections, and toolboxes. The analyst plans on sharing this to their ArcGIS Online organization for easy access by coworkers.

Which package should be shared to the analyst's ArcGIS Online organization to facilitate collaboration by a coworker?

A. Mobile map package

B. Map package

C. Project package

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Project package is correct because it is designed to consolidate an ArcGIS Pro project and the resources needed to use it into a single portable `.ppkx` file. A project package can include the project's maps, layouts, datasets, database connections, toolboxes, geoprocessing history, and other associated items, depending on the packaging settings and data accessibility. The analyst can upload or share the package to ArcGIS Online, where organization members with access can download it

and open it in ArcGIS Pro. This allows a coworker to work from the same project structure and resources rather than having to recreate maps, reconnect databases, or locate supporting tools independently. Project packages are particularly appropriate for collaboration when the goal is to transfer an entire ArcGIS Pro work environment, including multiple maps and operational resources, rather than only a single map intended for mobile use or a map-focused package. Esri documents project packages as a method for sharing complete projects and their contents through ArcGIS Online or ArcGIS Enterprise. See Share a project package and Create a project package.