



Free Questions for EGMP2201

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A GIS analyst needs to track feature class changes and keep the reconcile, post, and compress processes separate from the replica synchronization process.

What should the analyst do?

Options:

- A- Create a one-way replica using the archive option on a child version of Default
- B- Create a one-way replica using the archive option on Default
- C- Create a two-way replica using the archive option on Default

Answer:

B

Explanation:

To track feature class changes while keeping the reconcile, post, and compress processes separate from the replica synchronization process, the best approach is to create a one-way replica using the archive option on Default.

1. Why Use a One-Way Replica on Default?

One-Way Replication:

Sends data changes from the parent (Default version) to the child geodatabase, ensuring that synchronization does not interfere with the parent geodatabase's versioning operations.

Archive Option:

Archiving captures all changes to the feature class, providing a history of edits without requiring versioning in the replica.

2. Why Choose the Default Version?

Using the Default version as the parent ensures that all reconciled and posted changes are synchronized to the replica, making the synchronization independent of ongoing versioning workflows in the geodatabase.

3. Why Not Other Options?

Create a One-Way Replica Using the Archive Option on a Child Version of Default:

Replicating from a child version complicates workflows because the child version must be reconciled and posted to Default before updates are reflected in the replica.

Create a Two-Way Replica Using the Archive Option on Default:

Two-way replication synchronizes changes in both directions. This would integrate changes from the child geodatabase into Default, interfering with the reconciliation and posting processes.

Steps to Create the Replica:

Ensure archiving is enabled for the feature classes in the Default version.

Use the Create Replica tool in ArcGIS Pro and select One-Way Replication.

Configure the replica to include the archive option.

Synchronize the replica as needed without affecting versioning processes in the parent geodatabase.

Reference from Esri Documentation and Learning Resources:

One-Way Replication Overview

Geodatabase Archiving

Conclusion:

To track changes while separating reconcile, post, and compress processes from synchronization, the GIS analyst should create a one-way replica using the archive option on Default.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A GIS data administrator needs to implement an offline mobile editing workflow that will include feature classes that participate in a geometric network.

Which versioning model should the data administrator use?

Options:

- A- Branch versioning
- B- Traditional versioning with move edits to base
- C- Traditional versioning without move edits to base

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Geometric networks are not supported in branch versioning or workflows where edits are moved directly to the base table. Therefore, traditional versioning without move edits to base is the only viable option for implementing an offline mobile editing workflow with feature classes that participate in a geometric network.

1. Why Use Traditional Versioning Without Move Edits to Base?

Support for Geometric Networks:

Geometric networks are only compatible with traditional versioning workflows. Branch versioning does not support geometric networks, and using the 'move edits to base' option bypasses the versioning framework required for geometric networks.

Offline Mobile Editing:

Traditional versioning supports creating replicas that allow offline editing and subsequent synchronization. This workflow is critical for mobile editing scenarios.

2. Why Not Other Options?

Branch Versioning:

Branch versioning is designed for feature services and web-based workflows but does not support geometric networks.

Traditional Versioning with Move Edits to Base:

This option moves edits directly to the base table, which is incompatible with geometric networks and versioning workflows that require offline editing.

Steps to Configure Traditional Versioning Without Move Edits to Base:

Register the feature classes and datasets (including geometric networks) with traditional versioning in ArcGIS Pro.

Create a replica to support offline editing workflows.

Synchronize edits back to the geodatabase after offline editing, reconcile, and post to integrate changes into the Default version.

Reference from Esri Documentation and Learning Resources:

[Traditional Versioning Overview](#)

Geometric Networks and Versioning

Conclusion:

Using traditional versioning without move edits to base is the only method that supports offline mobile editing workflows while maintaining compatibility with geometric networks.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A user creates a database view of a feature class and then registers the view with the geodatabase.

How does registering benefit users?

Options:

- A- The geometry type, spatial reference, and row ID field are added to the system tables for reference
- B- Viewers can modify which fields are visible for the database view
- C- The registration process allows the database contents view to be edited using ArcGIS tools

Answer:

A

Explanation:

When a database view is registered with the geodatabase, the geometry type, spatial reference, and row ID field are added to the geodatabase system tables. This enables ArcGIS to recognize and use the view effectively.

1. What Happens During Registration?

System Table Updates: Registering the view adds metadata to the geodatabase system tables, including:

The geometry type (e.g., point, polygon).

The spatial reference (coordinate system).

The row ID field used to uniquely identify rows.

This metadata ensures that the database view is treated as a spatial dataset within ArcGIS.

2. Benefits of Registration:

Spatial Functionality: Registered views can be used in ArcGIS for visualization, analysis, and querying.

Geodatabase Tools Compatibility: Tools like attribute editing and symbology work seamlessly with registered views.

3. Why Not Other Options?

Viewers Can Modify Which Fields Are Visible for the Database View:

The visibility of fields in a database view is determined by the SQL query used to create the view, not by the registration process.

The Registration Process Allows the Database Contents View to Be Edited Using ArcGIS Tools:

Registered views remain read-only in ArcGIS, regardless of registration. Registration does not allow editing the view's contents.

Steps to Register a Database View with the Geodatabase:

Open ArcGIS Pro and connect to the database.

Use the Register With Geodatabase tool.

Specify the database view to be registered.

Confirm that the geometry type, spatial reference, and row ID field are properly recognized.

Reference from Esri Documentation and Learning Resources:

Registering Views with the Geodatabase

Geodatabase Metadata

Conclusion:

Registering a database view with the geodatabase ensures that the geometry type, spatial reference, and row ID field are added to the system tables for reference, enabling ArcGIS to treat the view as a spatial dataset.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A GIS data manager needs to set up one-way parent-to-child replication to provide read-only

copies of data to regional offices. The replication must be set up so that the parent geodatabase can be fully compressed, even if there are unacknowledged data change messages.

How should the replication be configured?

Options:

- A- Replicate only the base tables
- B- Use the Full replica access type
- C- Use the Archiving option

Answer:

A

Explanation:

To ensure that the parent geodatabase can be fully compressed, even with unacknowledged data change messages, the replication must be configured to replicate only the base tables.

1. What Happens with Unacknowledged Messages?

In traditional one-way replication, unacknowledged data change messages in the delta tables (Adds and Deletes) prevent full compression of the parent geodatabase.

By replicating only the base tables, the replication avoids using delta tables entirely, allowing the geodatabase to be fully compressed.

2. Why Replicate Only the Base Tables?

No Dependency on Delta Tables: This configuration ensures that the replication is based directly on the base table contents. As changes are not recorded in delta tables for replication, the parent geodatabase can be fully compressed without any impact.

Read-Only Copies: The replicated data in the child geodatabase will be read-only, which aligns with the requirement for regional offices.

3. Why Not Other Options?

Use the Full Replica Access Type:

Full replica access allows editing in the child geodatabase, which is unnecessary for read-only requirements. It also uses delta tables, preventing full compression.

Use the Archiving Option:

Archiving tracks historical edits and is unrelated to the replication or compression process. It

does not solve the problem of unacknowledged messages blocking compression.

Steps to Set Up One-Way Replication with Base Tables:

Open ArcGIS Pro and connect to the parent geodatabase.

Use the Create Replica tool and select One-Way Replication.

Choose the option to replicate base tables only during the configuration process.

Define the datasets to replicate and complete the replication setup.

Reference from Esri Documentation and Learning Resources:

One-Way Replication Overview

Compressing Enterprise Geodatabases

Conclusion:

Configuring replication to replicate only the base tables ensures that the parent geodatabase can be fully compressed, even with unacknowledged data change messages.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A user wants to share a frequently edited points feature class as a web layer. The points contain sensitive attributes and will be read-only for online viewers.

The following workflow is applied:

- * Points is registered as versioned
- * A standard database view is created for points, which hides the sensitive attributes
- * The view is published as a web layer from the Default version

As the points feature class is edited throughout the week, edits are not visible in the web layer.

What should the GIS administrator do?

Options:

- A- Have all editors reconcile and post points edits to Default
- B- Rebuild indexes and calculate database statistics on points
- C- Alter the view to use a versioned view as the source

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The issue arises because the standard database view is based on the base table of the points feature class, which does not include edits made in child versions. To resolve this, the database view must reference a versioned view to reflect changes in the Default version.

1. What Is a Versioned View?

A versioned view is created when a feature class is registered as versioned.

It allows querying and editing versioned data, including edits made in the Default version and child versions.

A standard database view does not account for the Adds and Deletes delta tables used in versioning, which is why edits are not visible.

2. Why Alter the View to Use a Versioned View?

By modifying the standard database view to reference the versioned view, the published web layer will reflect changes made in the Default version, including ongoing edits.

This ensures that updates to the points feature class are visible in the web layer without requiring manual intervention.

3. Why Not Other Options?

Have All Editors Reconcile and Post Points Edits to Default:

While this ensures edits are moved to the Default version, it requires continuous manual reconciliation and posting, which is impractical for a frequently edited dataset.

Rebuild Indexes and Calculate Database Statistics on Points:

These actions improve query performance but do not address the core issue of the standard view not reflecting versioned edits.

Steps to Alter the View:

Identify the versioned view associated with the points feature class. It typically has a name like points_EVW.

Modify the SQL for the existing view to reference the versioned view:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW points_web AS
```

SELECT <fields> FROM points_EVW;

Update the web layer to use the modified view as the data source.

Test the web layer to confirm that edits made to the Default version are now visible.

Reference from Esri Documentation and Learning Resources:

Publishing Data from Views

Conclusion:

To ensure edits made to the points feature class are visible in the web layer, the database view should be altered to reference the versioned view, which accounts for edits in the Default version.



Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

AGIS data administrator needs to migrate the enterprise geodatabase to another server and wants to have the following changes:

- * New enterprise geodatabase name
- * Changed Repository tables owner from SDE to DBO

Which migration workflow should be used?

Options:

- A- Restore a database backup
- B- Create a new enterprise geodatabase
- C- Migrate Storage geoprocessing tool



Answer:

B

Explanation:

To migrate an enterprise geodatabase to another server while changing its name and repository table owner, creating a new enterprise geodatabase is the most appropriate workflow.

1. Why Create a New Enterprise Geodatabase?

New Geodatabase Name: Creating a new geodatabase allows specifying a different name for the database.

Change Repository Table Ownership: During the setup of the new geodatabase, the repository tables can be assigned to a new owner (e.g., DBO instead of SDE).

Fresh Configuration: This method provides full control over database settings, structure, and ownership during migration.

2. Why Not Other Options?

Restore a Database Backup:

Restoring a backup would preserve the original database name and ownership settings, which conflicts with the requirement to change these configurations.

Migrate Storage Geoprocessing Tool:

This tool is used for changing the storage type of geodatabase tables (e.g., from binary to XML). It is not designed for migration or renaming geodatabases or altering repository table ownership.

3. Steps to Create a New Enterprise Geodatabase:

Create the New Geodatabase:

Use the Create Enterprise Geodatabase geoprocessing tool in ArcGIS Pro or database-specific tools to set up the new geodatabase on the target server.

Configure the repository tables to use the desired owner (e.g., DBO).

Export Data from the Old Geodatabase:

Use Geodatabase replication, Export to File Geodatabase, or other export tools to migrate data to the new geodatabase.

Import Data to the New Geodatabase:

Load the exported data into the new geodatabase using the Import/Load Data tools.

Update Services and Connections:

Update database connection files and any published services to point to the new geodatabase.

Reference from Esri Documentation and Learning Resources:

Creating an Enterprise Geodatabase

Migrating Enterprise Geodatabases

Conclusion:

Creating a new enterprise geodatabase is the best method to meet the requirements of renaming the database and changing the repository table owner.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A GIS data manager needs to allow editors to see changes made to the default version in their child versions without reconciling.

How should the GIS data manager register the dataset?

Options:

- A- Traditional versioned with the option to move edits to base
- B- Branch versioned with global IDs and editor tracking enabled
- C- Traditional versioned with archiving and editor tracking enabled

Answer:

A

Explanation:

To allow editors to see changes made to the default version in their child versions without reconciling, the dataset must be registered as traditional versioned with the option to move edits to base.

1. How This Versioning Method Works

When registering data as traditional versioned with the option to move edits to base, changes made in the default version are immediately visible to all child versions without requiring reconciliation.

This method directly updates the base table for default version edits, bypassing the delta tables used in standard traditional versioning workflows.

2. Why Use This Method?

Immediate Visibility: Editors can see default version updates in their child versions without the need for reconciliation or posting.

Simplified Workflow: Reduces the overhead of managing version reconciliation and posting for

users who only need to view updates.

3. Why Not Other Options?

Branch Versioned with Global IDs and Editor Tracking Enabled:

Branch versioning is designed for feature services and web-based editing workflows. It does not allow direct visibility of default version changes in child versions.

Traditional Versioned with Archiving and Editor Tracking Enabled:

This method tracks historical changes but does not allow child versions to see updates in the default version without reconciliation.

Steps to Register Data with Move Edits to Base Option:

In ArcGIS Pro, right-click the dataset or feature class and select Manage > Register as Versioned.

Check the option 'Move edits to base' during registration.

Save the changes and verify that editors can view default version changes without reconciliation.

Reference from Esri Documentation and Learning Resources:

Traditional Versioning with Move Edits to Base

Conclusion:

Registering the dataset as traditional versioned with the option to move edits to base ensures that editors can see changes made to the default version in their child versions without requiring reconciliation.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A GIS analyst needs to visualize a centralized folder of imagery with multiple images in ArcGIS Pro. The administrator needs to prepare for this imagery to be accessed across the organization within the enterprise geodatabase.

Which storage mechanism should be used?

Options:

A- Raster dataset

B- Raster catalog

C- Mosaic dataset

Answer:

C

Explanation:

A mosaic dataset is the most appropriate storage mechanism for visualizing and managing a centralized folder of imagery, especially when the imagery is to be accessed across an organization through an enterprise geodatabase.

1. What is a Mosaic Dataset?

A mosaic dataset is a geodatabase structure optimized for managing and serving large collections of raster data, such as satellite imagery or aerial photographs.

It provides dynamic mosaicking, rendering, and query capabilities.

2. Why Use a Mosaic Dataset?

Centralized Management: A mosaic dataset can reference multiple images stored in a folder without duplicating the data, maintaining a centralized source of imagery.

Scalability: It supports large collections of raster data and allows for efficient querying, rendering, and analysis.

On-the-Fly Processing: Provides options to apply image processing and rendering rules without modifying the source data.

Enterprise Access: Mosaic datasets stored in an enterprise geodatabase can be published as image services for access across the organization.

3. Why Not Other Options?

Raster Dataset:

This option is for storing a single image or raster layer in the geodatabase, not suitable for managing multiple images.

Raster Catalog:

Raster catalogs organize rasters but lack dynamic mosaicking, rendering, and query optimization capabilities. They are less efficient and are now considered outdated in favor of mosaic datasets.

Steps to Create and Use a Mosaic Dataset:

Open ArcGIS Pro and connect to the enterprise geodatabase.

Create a new mosaic dataset using the Create Mosaic Dataset tool.

Add rasters to the mosaic dataset using the Add Rasters to Mosaic Dataset tool, pointing to the centralized folder of imagery.

Publish the mosaic dataset as an image service in ArcGIS Enterprise for organization-wide access.

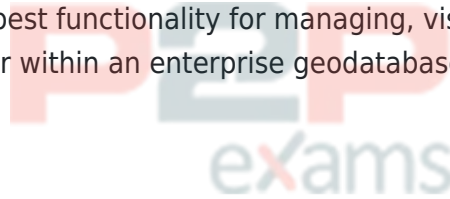
Reference from Esri Documentation and Learning Resources:

Mosaic Datasets Overview

Managing Imagery with Mosaic Datasets

Conclusion:

A mosaic dataset provides the best functionality for managing, visualizing, and sharing multiple images from a centralized folder within an enterprise geodatabase.



Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A GIS analyst creates a database view. When the database view is loaded into the map, performance is suboptimal.

Which workflow should the analyst use?

Options:

- A- Export to shapefile
- B- Join to another feature class
- C- Register with geodatabase



Answer:

C

Explanation:

When a database view performs poorly in a map, registering it with the geodatabase can significantly improve performance.

1. Why Register with the Geodatabase?

Registering a database view with the geodatabase integrates it into the geodatabase system, enabling:

Proper use of spatial indexes.

Optimization of queries by the geodatabase.

Improved handling of large datasets by leveraging geodatabase-specific performance enhancements.

2. Why Not Other Options?

Export to Shapefile:

Shapefiles are a flat file format that lacks indexing and performance optimization. Using shapefiles is not suitable for complex queries or large datasets.

Join to Another Feature Class:

Joining data does not address the root cause of performance issues in the view and may further degrade performance if the join adds complexity.

Steps to Register a Database View with the Geodatabase:

Open ArcGIS Pro and connect to the database.

Use the Register with Geodatabase tool, specifying the database view.

Configure the registration to include spatial indexes if the view contains spatial data.

Save and test the performance of the registered view in a map.

Additional Notes:

If the database view includes complex SQL logic, simplify the query if possible to further improve performance.

Ensure that the underlying tables in the view are properly indexed.

Reference from Esri Documentation and Learning Resources:

[Registering Views with a Geodatabase](#)

[Improving Map Performance with Views](#)

Conclusion:

Registering the database view with the geodatabase enables spatial indexing and geodatabase optimization, addressing performance issues and ensuring efficient rendering and querying.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A GIS data administrator is creating database connection files for all editors. For security reasons, the database connection files must point to the edit version for the user.

Which catalog option should be used?

Options:

- A- Connection Properties
- B- Database Properties
- C- Geodatabase Connection Properties

Answer:

C

Explanation:

To create database connection files that point to a specific edit version for users, the Geodatabase Connection Properties option should be used.

1. What are Geodatabase Connection Properties?

This option allows you to set specific connection details, such as the target version (edit version) within a traditionally versioned geodatabase.

It ensures that each user connects directly to their designated version, isolating edits and preventing conflicts in multi-user environments.

2. Why Use Geodatabase Connection Properties?

Provides control over which version of the geodatabase the user accesses.

Ensures security and consistency by directing users to their designated edit versions rather than the default version.

Allows administrators to pre-configure connection files for distribution to users.

3. Why Not Other Options?

Connection Properties:

Refers to general connection details like username, password, and server but does not allow specifying a particular version.

Database Properties:

Refers to database-level settings but does not configure specific user-level connection details,

such as the target version.

Steps to Use Geodatabase Connection Properties:

In ArcGIS Pro, go to the Catalog Pane.

Create a new database connection by selecting Add Database.

In the connection properties dialog, specify:

The user's credentials.

The specific version the user will edit under the Geodatabase Connection Properties section.

Save the connection file and distribute it to the user.

Reference from Esri Documentation and Learning Resources:

Database Connections in ArcGIS Pro

Conclusion:

Using Geodatabase Connection Properties ensures that each database connection file is pre-configured to point to the appropriate edit version for the user, enhancing security and workflow efficiency.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An organization has an enterprise geodatabase used for editing and public use. Editors are experiencing performance issues during peak hours. The GIS data administrator needs to make sure that the editing and public usage do not affect each other.

Which action should be taken?

Options:

- A- Build new feature datasets
- B- Separate permissions for public services
- C- Create separate database instances

Answer:

C

Explanation:

To ensure that editing and public usage do not affect each other, the best approach is to create separate database instances for these purposes.

1. Why Separate Database Instances?

Performance Isolation: Separating the databases ensures that editing operations (which are resource-intensive) do not impact the performance of queries or map services used by the public.

Workload Management: Editors can work in a dedicated environment with optimized settings for editing, while the public-facing database can focus on efficient querying and read-only access.

Security and Data Integrity: Public users are isolated from the editing environment, reducing the risk of unauthorized changes or accidental data loss.

2. How Separate Instances Work

Primary (Editing) Database: This instance supports editing workflows, including versioning, replication, and real-time updates.

Replica (Public) Database: A replicated copy of the primary database is maintained for public usage. Updates can be synchronized periodically using one-way or two-way replication.

3. Why Not Other Options?

Build New Feature Datasets:

Feature datasets organize related feature classes but do not separate editing and querying workloads. Performance issues would persist.

Separate Permissions for Public Services:

While restricting permissions helps secure data, it does not address performance issues caused by concurrent editing and public queries on the same database instance.

Steps to Create Separate Instances:

Set up a primary database instance for editing workflows.

Create a replica database instance for public use by:

Using one-way replication to push updates from the primary to the public database.

Configuring the replica as read-only for public access.

Monitor and optimize each instance independently to ensure optimal performance.

Reference from Esri Documentation and Learning Resources:

Geodatabase Replication for Distributed Workflows

Managing Performance in Enterprise Geodatabases

Conclusion:

Creating separate database instances ensures optimal performance by isolating editing workflows from public usage, addressing both performance and security concerns.



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