DUMPSARENA

ArcGIS Desktop Professional 19-001

Esri EADP19-001

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 12

Total Premium Questions: 129

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Data Management	57
Topic 2, Analysis	39
Topic 3, Cartography and Visualization	18
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Topic 5, Sharing and Collaboration	5
Total	129

QUESTION NO: 1

An ArcGIS user wants to create a tool that reads a Web data source from the U.S. Geological Survey site and create a feature class of earthquakes over magnitude 1 that have occurred in the last seven days. The data source URL is a .txt file directly usable as x, v event data, once downloaded.

The goal is to have a repeatable process to be run on demand overwriting the output each time with minimal user input and easy to understand for other users to whom the tool is provided

What should the user do to read and process the data?

A. use a third party scraping application to copy the data to a local file and read it as an x, y event data source

B. manually copy the file to local disk before running and run the Make XY Event Layer tool

C. write a NET component that reads the data presents the data to ArcObjects as an x.v event and creates new features from the data source

D. Write a Python script that imports urllib, reads the data with urlopen and read methods, and creates features from the data stream

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Write a Python script that imports urllib, reads the data with `urlopen` and read methods, and creates features from the data stream is correct because it provides a repeatable, portable geoprocessing workflow without requiring a user to download or manually prepare the text file. The script can request the USGS URL at execution time, parse the returned delimited earthquake records, select records whose magnitude is greater than 1 and whose event date is within the previous seven days, and create or replace the output feature class. The script can also be exposed as a script tool, allowing colleagues to run it from ArcGIS with a simple interface while the implementation handles the web request, filtering, spatial-reference assignment, and overwrite behavior consistently. Python's `urllib.request.urlopen` is designed to open a URL and return a response stream that can be read by the script. ArcGIS geoprocessing supports script tools specifically so Python code can be packaged and shared as an accessible tool in a toolbox. The resulting feature class is a persistent dataset suitable for mapping and further analysis. See the Python documentation for urllib.request.urlopen and Esri's documentation on creating tools with Python.

QUESTION NO: 2

A geometric network has been removed from a feature dataset.

What must happen to the geodatabase to avoid synchronization failing?

A. R must be rebuilt

B. It must be validated

C. It must be applied

D. It must be reversioned

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

It must be validated is correct. In geodatabase replication, validation is the process that evaluates the replica and its data relationships to ensure that it remains in a valid state for synchronization. Removing a geometric network is a structural change to a feature dataset, so the geodatabase must be validated after that change. Validation updates the geodatabase's internal information about the dataset and ensures that the replica can correctly recognize the altered schema when synchronization is attempted. Performing this step before synchronizing prevents the synchronization workflow from encountering an invalid replica state caused by the removed geometric network.

Geometric networks are geodatabase data structures with dependencies on participating feature classes and their feature dataset. Consequently, changes involving a network must be handled through the appropriate geodatabase maintenance workflow rather than treated as ordinary feature edits. Esri's replication documentation describes synchronization as an exchange of changes between replica geodatabases and emphasizes maintaining replica validity before that exchange. See Esri's geodatabase replication overview and its documentation on validating a replica.

QUESTION NO: 3

An ArcGIS user is preparing a Python script that will create output feature classes in a file geodatabase. The script must replace outputs from a previous run and must use a consistent processing extent.

Which two ArcPy environment settings should the user configure? (Choose two)

A. arcpy.env.overwriteOutput

B. arcpy.env.extent

C. arcpy.env.addOutputsToMap

D. arcpy.env.scratchFolder

E. arcpy.env.qualifiedFieldNames

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

arcpy.env.overwriteOutput is correct because setting it to True allows geoprocessing tools to replace an existing output dataset when the tool supports overwriting. This is useful for a repeatable script that produces the same output names during each run.

arcpy.env.extent is also correct because it establishes the geographic extent used by geoprocessing tools that honor the Extent environment. Setting a consistent extent ensures that processing is limited to the intended study area on each execution. See Esri documentation on ArcPy environment settings and the Extent environment.

QUESTION NO: 4

An ArcGIS user created a geoprocessing script in which the output layer's symbology property is set to an existing layer file. The user intends to share the tool with another ArcGIS user.

How can the user share the script tool while maintaining the symbology in the output layer?

A. Share the script tool while the sumbology layer file embedded in it

B. Publish the script tool as a geoprocessing service to ArcGIS Server

C. Distribute the Toolshare folder containing the script tool and related data

D. Upload the script tool as a model to an FTP site

E. Create a geoprocessing package that includes the script tool and the referenced symbology layer file.

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

Create a geoprocessing package that includes the script tool and the referenced symbology layer file. A geoprocessing package is designed to move a geoprocessing workflow between ArcGIS users while preserving the resources required for it to run. When the package is created, ArcGIS analyzes the toolbox and tool dependencies and can include the script, toolbox, required data, and supporting files such as the layer file used by the output parameter's Symbology setting. Including that layer file is essential because the output symbology setting points to the layer file rather than storing all

renderer properties directly in the script tool. The recipient can unpack the package and use the tool with the same output display rules, including its symbols, labels, and other layer properties defined by the supplied layer file. Before packaging, the author should ensure that the symbology layer file is valid, accessible, and included among the tool's dependencies. This approach is specifically intended for sharing a portable, reusable geoprocessing tool; it avoids requiring the recipient to separately reconstruct the output symbology. Esri documents that geoprocessing packages consolidate geoprocessing tools and their associated resources for sharing and reuse. See Esri's overview of geoprocessing packages and ArcGIS Pro documentation on geoprocessing packages.

QUESTION NO: 5

An ArcGIS user receives a drawing file created in AutoCAD, and is told the data is in NAD 1983 State Plane coordinates. When compared with data for the same area, the .dwg file is too big.

Which property of the data should the ArcGIS user check first?

A. central meridian

B. latitude of origin

C. datum

D. units of measurement

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

units of measurement should be checked first because a drawing that is consistently too large when overlaid with the same geographic area commonly indicates a linear-unit mismatch. NAD 1983 identifies the horizontal datum, and State Plane identifies a family of projected coordinate systems, but State Plane coordinate systems can be defined in different linear units, particularly meters or U.S. survey feet. A CAD drawing's coordinate values may have been created using one unit while ArcGIS interprets or assigns the data using another. The resulting scale difference can be substantial and uniform across the drawing, making the feature appear much too large or too small relative to correctly referenced data. Confirming whether the drawing coordinates are in meters, feet, or U.S. survey feet—and ensuring that the selected State Plane coordinate system uses the corresponding unit—is therefore the most direct initial diagnostic step. ArcGIS documentation notes that CAD data must be correctly positioned by defining its coordinate system and that coordinate-system properties include the linear unit. See Esri's guidance on CAD data positioning and coordinate systems and its overview of projected coordinate systems.

QUESTION NO: 6

An ArcGIS user is creating a map document that references data stored on a departmental network share. The map document will be distributed to users who have the same folder structure mapped to different drive letters.

Which two practices help ensure that the map document can locate the data after it is moved? (Choose two)

A. store relative path names in the map document

B. create a map package containing the map and its required data

C. set the data frame coordinate system to the coordinate system of the data

D. create a definition query for each layer

E. convert all feature classes to shapefiles

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

store relative path names in the map document is correct because relative paths identify data in relation to the map document location rather than through a fixed drive letter or absolute folder path. This supports portability when the map document and its data are moved together while their relative folder structure is preserved.

create a map package containing the map and its required data is also correct because a map package consolidates a map document with its data and other referenced resources for sharing. Recipients can unpack the package without depending on the original network drive mapping. See Esri documentation on setting relative paths and map packages.

QUESTION NO: 7

Four emergency response facilities need to be placed so that the greatest number of people in a community can be reached within five minutes.

Which analysis method is used to make this determination?

A. location allocation

B. closest facility

C. route

D. Dufer

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

location allocation is the appropriate network analysis method because it is designed to select the best sites for facilities based on where demand occurs and the travel cost between candidate sites and demand locations. In this case, the emergency response facilities are the facilities to be located, community population represents demand, and five minutes is the travel-time impedance or cutoff used to evaluate accessibility. A location-allocation problem can be configured to maximize the population covered within that specified time threshold, while limiting the solution to four facilities. This supports planning decisions such as choosing fire stations, ambulance bases, clinics, or shelters where they will serve the largest possible number of people within a target response time. ArcGIS Network Analyst provides several location-allocation problem types, including Maximize Coverage, which is specifically intended to maximize the amount of demand reachable within a defined impedance cutoff. See Esri's Location-allocation analysis documentation and its location-allocation solver overview for the workflow and problem-type details.

QUESTION NO: 8

An ArcGIS user is editing a feature class that participates in a geodatabase topology. The user wants to correct topology errors while preserving known valid exceptions.

Which two actions can the user perform using topology error management? (Choose two)

A. mark an error as an exception

B. use the Error Inspector to identify and correct errors

C. delete the topology rule before validating the topology

D. change the feature class coordinate system to remove the errors

E. convert the topology to a relationship class

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

mark an error as an exception is correct because an exception records that a known rule violation is acceptable for a specific location. The error remains associated with the topology but is not treated as an unresolved error during validation.

use the Error Inspector to identify and correct errors is also correct because the Error Inspector provides access to topology errors and their available fixes. Editors can select an error, review the rule that was violated, apply an appropriate predefined fix when available, or edit the participating features manually. See Esri documentation on the topology Error Inspector and topology errors and exceptions.

QUESTION NO: 9

A local government geodatabase use case requires that airport noise regulation areas be deleted if a corresponding airport point Is deleted.

Assuming that one airport can contribute to only one noise regulation area, what is the appropriate way to model the requirement of this use case?

A. a simple relationship class with noise regulation areas as the origin and airports as the destination

B. a simple relationship class with airports as the origin and noise regulation areas as the destination

C. a composite relationship class with airports as the origin and noise regulation areas as the destination

D. a composite relationship class with noise regulation areas as the origin and airports as the destination

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

a composite relationship class with airports as the origin and noise regulation areas as the destination is the appropriate model because the noise regulation area is dependent on its associated airport. In a composite relationship class, the origin object is the primary object and the destination object is the dependent object. When an origin feature is deleted, ArcGIS deletes the related destination feature as well. Therefore, deleting an airport point will automatically delete its corresponding airport noise regulation area, directly implementing the stated business rule.

The airport feature class must be the origin because it is the feature whose deletion triggers the deletion behavior. The noise regulation area feature class must be the destination because those polygon features represent regulation areas derived from, and dependent on, their associated airports. The stated constraint that an airport can contribute to only one noise regulation area is consistent with configuring the relationship's cardinality to support one related destination per origin, as required by the data model. Composite relationships are designed for this type of ownership or lifecycle dependency, ensuring that dependent records or features are not retained after their parent feature no longer exists. See Esri's documentation on relationship class properties and relationship classes.

QUESTION NO: 10

An ArcGiS user is working with a composite address locator that consists of the following:

• Citywide Address Locator

• Regional Address Locator

• Nationwide Address Locator

How does a composite address locator work if no selection criteria are specified? (Choose two)

A. searches all locators in sequence

B. searches the largest address locator first

C. searches the smallest address locator first

D. searches until an address is found

E. searches the locator with the closest zone

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

A composite address locator evaluates its participating locators according to their configured order when selection criteria are not provided. In this configuration, the Citywide Address Locator is listed before the Regional Address Locator and Nationwide Address Locator, so the smallest, most geographically specific locator is searched first. This priority is useful because a local locator commonly provides the most detailed and appropriate result for an address within its coverage area.

The composite locator then searches until an acceptable address match is found. Once a participating locator returns a match that meets the locator's matching requirements, subsequent locators do not need to be used for that address. If the Citywide Address Locator does not find an acceptable match, the search proceeds to the Regional Address Locator and then, if necessary, to the Nationwide Address Locator. This ordered fallback behavior lets an organization combine local, regional, and broad-coverage geocoding resources while retaining a clear priority for more specific data.

Esri documents the behavior and configuration of participating locators in its Composite address locator documentation and provides current composite locator guidance in the ArcGIS Pro documentation.

QUESTION NO: 11

An ArcGIS user receives a comma-separated text file containing inspection locations with separate Longitude and Latitude fields. The user needs to display the records as points and save them as a permanent feature class in a file geodatabase.

Which two actions should the user perform? (Choose two)

A. Run Make XY Event Layer

B. Run Copy Features

C. Run Add XY Coordinates

D. Run Table To Domain

E. Create a relationship class

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Use Make XY Event Layer is correct because it creates a point event layer from tabular X and Y coordinate fields. The user specifies the longitude field as X, the latitude field as Y, and the appropriate geographic coordinate system for the coordinates.

Use Copy Features is also correct because an XY event layer is temporary. Copy Features exports the event-layer points to a permanent feature class in the specified file geodatabase. The exported feature class can then be edited, analyzed, and shared as standard geodatabase feature data. See Esri's Make XY Event Layer documentation and Copy Features documentation.

QUESTION NO: 12

An ArcGIS user finds consistently returned low matches tor addresses which refer to "River" abbreviated as "RVER". In order to improve their matches the "RVER" abbreviation needs to be added to the xml file in the geocoding rule base.

Which two tools can be used to ensure these changes will be reflected before performing a new geocode? {Choose two)

A. Geocode Addresses tool

B. Create Address Locator tool

C. Rematch Addresses tool

D. Rebuild Address Locator tool

E. Standardize Addresses tool

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

"Create Address Locator tool" is correct because creating a locator builds a new locator from its selected locator style, reference data, and associated geocoding rules. When the rule-base XML has been updated to recognize *RVER* as an abbreviation for River, creating the locator after that update incorporates the changed parsing and standardization rule into the newly built locator. This provides a valid workflow when a new locator is being produced.

"Rebuild Address Locator tool" is also correct because an existing address locator must be rebuilt after changes affecting the locator's rules or reference data need to be applied. Rebuilding refreshes the locator's generated components so subsequent geocoding uses the revised rule base, including the new street-type abbreviation. The rebuild operation is therefore the appropriate maintenance workflow when the organization intends to continue using its current locator rather than create a separate one. Esri describes locator creation in the Create Address Locator tool documentation and explains rebuilding an existing locator in the Rebuild Address Locator tool documentation.