

DUMPS ARENA

Enterprise Administration Professional 2201

Esri EAEP2201

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 9

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

An organization must limit the users who can publish services that reference data in a user-managed database. At the same time, all users must be able to access and edit the data in that user-managed data store.

How should the database be registered?

- A. As an ArcGIS-managed data store in Server Manager
- B. As a data store item in the ArcGIS Enterprise portal
- C. As a relational data store in ArcGIS Data Store

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

As a data store item in the ArcGIS Enterprise portal is correct because a portal data store item provides a managed, shareable registration for a user-managed database while allowing administrators to control who can use that registration when publishing services. The administrator registers the database connection with the appropriate federated ArcGIS Server and shares the resulting data store item only with the group or members authorized to publish services that reference the database. This separates publishing authorization from broad access to the data itself.

Users who need to work with the published data can be granted access to the corresponding feature layer or service and, when editing is enabled and their portal privileges allow it, can edit through that layer. Database credentials and permissions configured for the registered connection support the required data operations, while sharing of the data store item limits who can create reference-based services. This is the appropriate Enterprise pattern when the database remains user-managed rather than being hosted by ArcGIS Data Store. Esri documents data store items as portal items used to register and share access to data stores for publishing reference-based layers and services. See [Manage data store items in ArcGIS Enterprise](#) and [Register your data with ArcGIS Server](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

After upgrading ArcGIS Enterprise, an administrator observes that some items, groups, and users are missing in the portal. What should the administrator check first?

- A. Portal for ArcGIS service status
- B. Portal for ArcGIS index status
- C. That the ArcGIS Data Stores are validating

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Portal for ArcGIS index status is the first thing to check because the portal index is what supports searching for and displaying users, groups, and items in the portal. During an ArcGIS Enterprise upgrade, the portal performs post-upgrade work that can include updating and rebuilding index information to reflect the upgraded portal's content and configuration. If indexing is incomplete, stalled, or reports errors, content may still exist in the portal's underlying database but not be returned properly in searches or visible as expected in portal interfaces.

An administrator can review index status from the Portal for ArcGIS Administrator Directory and verify whether the index is current and healthy. If needed, they can initiate the appropriate reindex operation after confirming that the upgrade and portal services are otherwise functioning normally. Checking index status first helps distinguish an indexing and discoverability issue from actual loss of portal content, avoiding unnecessary recovery actions. Esri documents portal indexing behavior and the available index-management operations at [Configure the portal to index content](#). Upgrade procedures and post-upgrade considerations are documented at [Upgrade Portal for ArcGIS](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

A GIS administrator works for the Department of Transportation. Users need to analyze decades of traffic and crash data to determine the interstates with the most incidents. They will also analyze when certain vehicles were speeding and braking, and then correlate this data with vehicular accident locations.

Which server must be configured to support this workflow?

- A. GeoAnalytics Server
- B. GeoEvent Server
- C. Notebook Server

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

GeoAnalytics Server is the appropriate server because this workflow requires scalable analysis of very large spatial and temporal datasets. Traffic, crash, speeding, and braking records accumulated over decades represent big data that must be processed to identify patterns across both location and time. ArcGIS GeoAnalytics Server distributes analysis jobs across multiple machines, allowing an organization to efficiently analyze data volumes that would be impractical to process on a single machine.

Its GeoAnalytics Tools support transportation-focused analysis such as aggregating incidents by interstate, finding spatial and temporal relationships between vehicle observations and crash locations, detecting patterns, and analyzing movement or event data. For example, administrators can summarize crashes within road corridors, join vehicle telemetry to nearby incidents using spatial and temporal criteria, and assess where risky driving behavior is concentrated. These distributed tools are designed for data stored in sources such as spatiotemporal big data stores, file shares, and relational data stores, enabling the Department of Transportation to retain and analyze historical records at scale.

Esri describes GeoAnalytics Server as an ArcGIS Enterprise server role for distributed analysis of large volumes of vector and tabular data. See the [GeoAnalytics Server overview](#) and [GeoAnalytics Tools documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

An ArcGIS analyst is curating a series of basemaps for field crews editing utility infrastructure in the field. The analyst must ensure optimal performance.

Which type of service should be published?

- A. Cached map service
- B. Vector tile service
- C. Dynamic map service

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Vector tile service is correct because vector tiles are designed for high-performance cartographic basemaps. Rather than delivering a rendered raster image for every requested tile, the service delivers compact vector-based tile data that the client can draw efficiently. This generally reduces transfer size and enables fast display at multiple scales, which is especially valuable for field crews that may use mobile devices and variable network connections. Vector tile layers also support flexible client-side styling without republishing the underlying tile content, allowing an organization to maintain consistent utility basemap cartography while adapting colors, labels, and symbology for field use.

For offline workflows, a vector tile layer can be included in an offline map area or mobile map package along with the editable operational layers. Field personnel can therefore retain a responsive basemap while collecting and updating utility infrastructure where connectivity is intermittent. Esri identifies vector tile layers as an efficient way to display maps and notes their suitability for basemap use. See Esri's [Vector tile layers documentation](#) and the [ArcGIS Field Maps documentation for preparing maps for offline use](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

A GIS administrator must restore an ArcGIS Enterprise deployment from a backup file previously created by the webgisdr utility.

Which utility should the administrator run first?

- A. webgisdr
- B. restoredatastore
- C. restore

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

webgisdr is the correct utility because it is ArcGIS Enterprise's Web GIS Disaster Recovery tool and is specifically designed to restore a deployment from a backup archive that it created. The administrator runs the utility with the import operation and supplies the disaster-recovery properties file that identifies the backup location and deployment settings. This initiates the supported, coordinated recovery workflow for the ArcGIS Enterprise deployment.

A webgisdr backup is intended to protect the Enterprise deployment as a whole, including Portal for ArcGIS content and configuration, federated ArcGIS Server configuration and services, and the ArcGIS Data Store backup information required by the recovery process. Using webgisdr ensures that restoration is performed in the order and manner expected by ArcGIS Enterprise, preserving the relationships among portal items, hosted services, federation, and data stores. The destination deployment must meet the documented restore requirements, including compatible software versions and appropriately configured component locations, before the import is run.

Esri documents the import workflow and its prerequisites in [Restore your ArcGIS Enterprise deployment](#) and describes the tool in [Web GIS Disaster Recovery utility](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

A transportation agency receives live GPS observations from thousands of vehicles. The agency must ingest the stream, filter events when vehicles exceed a speed threshold, generate real-time alerts, and update a live operational map.

Which ArcGIS Enterprise server role should the administrator configure?

- A. GeoEvent Server
- B. GeoAnalytics Server
- C. ArcGIS Notebook Server
- D. ArcGIS Image Server

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

GeoEvent Server is designed to ingest, process, filter, and act on real-time event data. It can receive live vehicle observations, evaluate speed conditions as events arrive, generate alerts, and send processed observations to ArcGIS Enterprise services for operational visualization.

GeoAnalytics Server is intended for distributed analysis of large datasets, commonly historical or batch-oriented data. ArcGIS Notebook Server provides a notebook execution environment, and ArcGIS Image Server is intended for imagery and raster analytics rather than streaming event processing.

QUESTION NO: 7

An organization is considering deploying ArcGIS Enterprise. A needs assessment shows that all users need access to the following applications and capabilities:

ArcGIS Pro

ArcGIS StoryMaps

View, edit and create portal content items

Which user type should be assigned for these users?

- A. Creator
- B. Editor
- C. GIS Professional

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

GIS Professional is the appropriate user type because it combines the essential ArcGIS Enterprise content-creation privileges with an ArcGIS Pro entitlement. These users can sign in to the enterprise portal, create and manage their own content items, publish and share GIS resources as permitted by their assigned role, and use ArcGIS StoryMaps to create web stories from portal content. Crucially, the GIS Professional user type includes ArcGIS Pro, allowing users to perform desktop GIS work and then integrate resulting maps, layers, and other items with ArcGIS Enterprise. This makes it the single user type that meets every stated requirement without relying on a separately assigned ArcGIS Pro add-on license. In Enterprise deployments, administrators still assign an appropriate role and privileges to control what users can do with organizational content, but the GIS Professional user type supplies the application access needed for this workflow. Esri's user-type documentation describes GIS Professional as providing Creator capabilities together with ArcGIS Pro access, while its application-access information identifies the apps available to each user type. See [Esri's ArcGIS Enterprise user types, roles, and privileges documentation](#) and [Esri's user type reference](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

A user must create groups, edit features, and create web apps. This user will also create print layouts, charts, and animations using ArcGIS Pro. The organization has no additional add-on licenses.

Which user type should be configured for this user?

- A. Creator
- B. Editor
- C. GIS Professional

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

GIS Professional is the appropriate user type because it combines the ArcGIS Enterprise portal privileges needed for collaborative web GIS work with an included ArcGIS Pro license. The user can create and manage groups, create web applications, and edit hosted or otherwise editable feature data through the portal according to assigned role privileges. Crucially, this user also needs ArcGIS Pro to produce layouts for printing, charts, and animations. GIS Professional includes ArcGIS Pro, so the organization does not need to purchase or assign a separate ArcGIS Pro add-on license.

In ArcGIS Enterprise licensing, GIS Professional is intended for people who perform professional GIS work across both desktop and web environments. It includes the capabilities associated with creating content and participating in organizational collaboration, while providing ArcGIS Pro for desktop mapping, visualization, layout design, charting, and animation workflows. An administrator should still assign an appropriate role, such as Publisher or Administrator where warranted, to grant the necessary portal privileges; the user type establishes the licensing entitlement. Esri documents the applications and capabilities included with each user type in its [user types, roles, and privileges](#) guidance and describes the desktop entitlement in its [ArcGIS Pro licensing documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 9

Multiple users report that a map service is experiencing negative performance. Upon review of ArcGIS Monitor data, the GIS analyst finds the following:

The minimum number of instances is 2 and the maximum is 8 for that service.

The data is in a publication Enterprise Geodatabase with no system usage in excess of 50%.

At the p75 level of requests, the map service time is 10 times longer than the service time at the p25 level.

The number of instances in use at the p50 level is 8.

The maximum % of physical memory in use is 40%, and the maximum % of virtual memory in use is 44% on the ArcGIS Server.

The maximum % CPU utilization observed is 53%.

What is causing the issue?

- A. The network connection between the database server and ArcGIS Server is saturated.
- B. The maximum instance setting is too low for the demand on the underperforming map service.
- C. The client is an Android device, and the ArcGIS Server is a Linux virtual machine.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The maximum instance setting is too low for the demand on the underperforming map service. The key indicator is that the number of instances in use at the fiftieth percentile is already 8, which equals the configured maximum number of instances. This means that, for at least half of the observed requests, every available service instance is occupied. New requests must then wait for an instance to become available, producing substantially longer response times at the seventy-fifth percentile than at the twenty-fifth percentile. The pronounced difference between those percentile response times is consistent with a request queue developing as concurrent demand exceeds the service's available instance capacity.

The host itself has headroom: observed CPU utilization is only 53 percent, and physical and virtual memory use remain below 50 percent. The enterprise geodatabase likewise shows no resource usage above 50 percent. With neither the server nor database showing broad resource exhaustion, raising the service's maximum instances is the appropriate capacity adjustment, provided continued monitoring confirms that additional instances do not create a downstream database bottleneck. Esri describes service instances and configuring their minimum and maximum counts in its [ArcGIS Server documentation](#); ArcGIS Monitor service metrics are documented in the [Monitor metrics reference](#).