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Enterprise Geodata Management Professional 2201

Esri EGMP2201

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QUESTION NO: 1

In a distributed GIS environment, what is the primary consideration for designing a geodata replication strategy?

A. Data consistency and integrity

B. Data latency and synchronization

C. Data security and access control

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

For a geodata replication strategy in a distributed GIS environment, it's important to consider ensuring data consistency and integrity to maintain data accuracy across different locations and systems. Additionally, managing data latency and synchronization is crucial to ensure that all distributed sites have the most current data available, which aids in effective decision-making and operation.Official Esri Documentation on Geodatabase Replication.

QUESTION NO: 2

In a distributed GIS environment, what is the primary consideration for designing a geodata synchronization strategy?

A. Data consistency and integrity

B. Data latency and synchronization

C. Data security and access control

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

In a distributed GIS environment, the primary considerations for designing a geodata synchronization strategy include ensuring data consistency and integrity, as well as managing data latency and synchronization issues. These factors are crucial because they help maintain accurate and reliable data across all distributed sites, ensuring that all nodes have up-to-date and coherent information. Synchronizing geodata involves transferring updates between different locations, so it is essential to address these elements to prevent any discrepancies or delays that could affect the usability of the GIS system. For more details, refer to Esri's official documentation on Data Management in ArcGIS.

QUESTION NO: 3

In a distributed GIS environment, what is the primary consideration for designing a geodata synchronization strategy?

A. Data consistency and integrity

B. Data latency and synchronization

C. Data security and access control

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Synchronization success depends on maintaining accurate data across systems and minimizing latency for near-real-time access. This ensures that data consistency and integrity as well as minimizing data latency during synchronization are primary considerations. Learn more about geodata synchronization here.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which method allows enforcement of data integrity between two feature classes?

A. Join Field tool

B. Relationship class

C. Append tool

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

A relationship class in ArcGIS provides a way to define and enforce a relationship between two feature classes or tables, ensuring data integrity. It allows for the specification of cardinality, rules, and other behaviors to maintain consistent relationships. For more information, refer to the ArcGIS Relationship Classes documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

You are designing a geodatabase to support a web GIS application that requires real-time data access. What is the primary consideration for optimizing database performance?

A. Data modeling and schema design

B. Indexing and query optimization

C. Connection pooling and caching

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

For optimizing database performance in a web GIS application that requires real-time data access, both indexing for fast queries and connection pooling/caching for managing high user load are crucial considerations. Indexing improves query performance by reducing the amount of data scanned, while connection pooling and caching helps manage concurrent user access efficiently. For further reading, you can check the official ArcGIS Enterprise documentation on indexing and connection pooling.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which ArcGIS component allows storage of rules, relationships, and behavior for features?

A. Map document

B. Layer file

C. Geodatabase

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The geodatabase in ArcGIS is a data management framework that allows users to model properties, attributes, relationships, and behaviors of geographic features. It supports rules for data management which include topology, network connectivity, and spatial relationships. For more details, you can visit the official Esri documentation at What is a Geodatabase?.

QUESTION NO: 7

A geodatabase contains a network dataset used for transportation analysis. What is the purpose of the "build" operation on a network dataset?

A. To create a new network dataset from scratch

B. To update the network dataset with new data

C. To optimize the network dataset for analysis

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The "build" operation in a network dataset is crucial because it processes the dataset and prepares all necessary elements for accurate and efficient network analysis. Building a network dataset involves compiling and calculating elements like connectivity, network attributes, and other relevant data. This optimization ensures the network is correctly analyzed for operations such as routing or locating the shortest path. You can read more about this procedure in the official Esri ArcGIS Resources documentation: Build a network dataset.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which statement is true about geodatabase topology?

A. Topology only applies to raster data

B. Topology models geometric relationships and enforces spatial rules

C. Topology is automatically enabled on all datasets

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct statement about geodatabase topology is: "Topology models geometric relationships and enforces spatial rules." Geodatabase topology is used to model and manage spatial relationships between features in ArcGIS. It defines how features share geometry and can enforce rules about the spatial arrangement of features. This helps maintain data integrity

and spatial accuracy by ensuring that geographic data adheres to specified spatial rules. For more details, you can refer to the official documentation from Esri: What is a geodatabase topology?

QUESTION NO: 9

When working with historical versions in a geodatabase, which requirement must be met?

A. The database must be file-based

B. Archiving must be enabled on datasets

C. The feature class must be unregistered as versioned

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

In order to work with historical versions in a geodatabase, archiving must be enabled on the datasets. This is because historical versions are utilized to track changes over time in the geodatabase. Archiving allows users to access the historical state of data as it was at any given point in time. For more official information, you can refer to Esri's documentation on how archiving works in ArcGIS.