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Exam : **EAEP_2025**

Title : ArcGIS Enterprise Administration Professional 2025

Version : DEMO

1.A GIS administrator team must perform system maintenance over the weekend. The team must ensure that members do not add, publish, or edit any items in ArcGIS Enterprise. Members still need the ability to access and view items as necessary.
Which action should the team perform?
A. Place ArcGIS Enterprise in read-only mode
B. Change members' user role to Viewer
C. Clone the organization's content to a standby deployment
D. Disable ArcGIS Web Adaptor
Answer: A
Explanation:
The correct solution is to place ArcGIS Enterprise in read-only mode. This is an administrative function designed specifically to prevent changes to content or configuration while still allowing users to view and access existing items.
From the official ArcGIS Enterprise documentation:
“Read-only mode allows an administrator to restrict changes to the portal. When enabled, no users (including administrators) can create, update, or delete items, groups, or users. However, users can still search for and view items, access content, and use apps and services.”
This feature is typically used during maintenance windows or before performing disaster recovery tasks to preserve system state.
Option B is incorrect because changing user roles to Viewer would not prevent content changes by administrators or other roles with publishing privileges.
Option C refers to cloning, which is not a preventive or temporary access control measure, but rather a method for standby deployments or replication.
Option D (disabling the Web Adaptor) would disrupt access entirely, which does not match the requirement to allow viewing.
Reference: ArcGIS Enterprise Portal Administration Guide – Read-only mode feature behavior and impact on user interactions

2.A GIS contractor is developing and testing an upcoming workflow for a client. The contractor is publishing fictional hydrant locations as a service to be consumed in a custom application. The contractor wants to consume as few resources as possible for the client’s ArcGIS Server because they do not have a testing environment.
Which type of service should the contractor publish?
A. Hosted feature service
B. Non-hosted map service
C. Scene service
D. Non-hosted feature service
Answer: A
Explanation:
The contractor should publish a hosted feature service. Hosted feature services are managed entirely by the ArcGIS Data Store, not by the ArcGIS Server site directly. This means they consume fewer server resources since they are not managed by a dedicated ArcGIS Server site’s memory or CPU at runtime the way traditional services are.
From ArcGIS documentation:

“Hosted feature layers (services) are stored in and powered by the ArcGIS Data Store, relieving ArcGIS Server from managing service processes. This is ideal for testing, lightweight apps, or non-production workflows when minimizing load on the GIS Server is desired.”
Option B (Non-hosted map service) would require server-side management and is more resource-intensive.
Option C (Scene service) is used for 3D visualization and is not appropriate for 2D hydrant location data.
Option D (Non-hosted feature service) would also consume more ArcGIS Server resources.
Reference: ArcGIS Enterprise – Understanding hosted layers vs. services on GIS Server

3.An organization's portal license file provides for 30 Editor user type and 15 GIS Professional user type licenses. After performing a needs assessment, the GIS administrator discovers that the organization requires 10 Viewer, 40 Editor, and 20 GIS Professional user type licenses.
When downloading a new license file, how many of each user type license should the administrator specify?
A. 10 Viewer, 10 Editor, and 5 GIS Professional user type licenses
B. 40 Editor and 20 GIS Professional user type licenses
C. 10 Viewer, 40 Editor, and 20 GIS Professional user type licenses
D. 30 Viewer, 30 Editor, and 15 GIS Professional user type licenses
Answer: C
Explanation:
When downloading a new license file from My Esri to accommodate the organization’s user needs, administrators should request the exact quantities identified in the internal needs assessment:
10 Viewer
40 Editor
20 GIS Professional
These quantities will be used to generate the new license file, which reflects the actual number of entitlements needed. Esri licensing is flexible in this regard, and the administrator can request different counts per type within their entitlements.
From the ArcGIS Enterprise Licensing documentation:
“When generating a new license file for your deployment, you can specify the number of each user type and role needed. The license file will reflect these values, and must match the needs of your organization.”
Option A provides insufficient licenses.
Option B omits the necessary Viewer licenses.
Option D reflects original entitlements, not the updated requirement.
Reference: ArcGIS Enterprise Administration – User Types and Licensing Model

4.A GIS administrator is responsible for maintaining the stability of a large internal ArcGIS Enterprise deployment. After the Domain CA certificate is replaced with a new one and the new PKCS#12 format PFX file is imported into all Portal for ArcGIS, ArcGIS Server, and ArcGIS Data Store deployments, the following issues are identified:
When connecting directly to the Portal for ArcGIS administration endpoint via port 7443, the new certificate is not recognized and is considered invalid
When connecting directly to the ArcGIS Server administration endpoint via port 6443, the new certificate

is not recognized and is considered invalid
When connecting to the ArcGIS Data Store endpoint via port 2443, the new certificate is recognized and considered valid
What is causing this issue?
A. ArcGIS Server and Portal for ArcGIS require that new root and new issuing authority certificates be imported explicitly into the software
B. Domain CA certificates are no longer supported by ArcGIS Server and Portal for ArcGIS and should be replaced by self-signed certificates
C. Domain CA certificates must be imported using a DER encoded binary X.509 (CER) format file for ArcGIS Server and Portal for ArcGIS
D. ArcGIS Server and Portal for ArcGIS are not compatible with PKCS#12 certificates
Answer: A
Explanation:
When replacing SSL certificates in ArcGIS Enterprise components, ArcGIS Server and Portal for ArcGIS require the root and intermediate (issuing) certificates to be explicitly imported into their trust stores. Unlike the ArcGIS Data Store, which can often rely on the system-level trust store, ArcGIS Server and Portal maintain their own certificate trust management.
From the official ArcGIS Enterprise documentation:
“When using certificates issued by an internal or external CA, it is essential to also import the corresponding root and intermediate certificates into the Portal for ArcGIS and ArcGIS Server trust stores to ensure the certificate chain is validated properly.”
Option B is incorrect. Domain CA certificates are supported and recommended over self-signed certificates for internal deployments.
Option C refers to an acceptable format but does not address the issue, which is about importing the chain of trust.
Option D is incorrect; PKCS#12 (.pfx) certificates are supported but must be paired with the correct chain files.
Reference: ArcGIS Enterprise – Managing CA certificates in Portal and ArcGIS Server environments

5.A GIS administrator is publishing a feature service. All 2,400 features in the dataset must be able to be returned from a single request to the service.
Which action should the administrator perform?
A. Adjust pooling to handle the request
B. Increase the max record count
C. Use service defaults for publishing
D. Enable cached drawing mode
Answer: B
Explanation:
By default, feature services limit the number of records returned in a single request (usually set to 1,000). To allow all 2,400 features to be returned in one call, the administrator needs to increase the “Maximum number of records returned by the server” (maxRecordCount) setting during or after publishing.
From the ArcGIS Server documentation:
“The maxRecordCount property defines the number of records returned by the server in a single request.

To return all features, this value must be increased accordingly."
Option A (adjust pooling) relates to concurrency and scalability, not data retrieval limits. Option C would keep the default setting of 1,000, which would not meet the requirement. Option D relates to visual performance, not record retrieval.
Reference: ArcGIS Server – Feature Service Settings and Tuning for Performance