ESRI ENTERPRISE ADMINISTRATION ASSOCIATE 10.5 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://esrientadminassociate10pt5.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 16

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

SAMPLE

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Which format is used for publishing REST services in ArcGIS Server?

A. XML file format

B. Service definition file (SD File)

C. JSON file format

D. CSV file format

2. What role do collaboration features play in Portal for ArcGIS?

A. They are used for data storage only

B. They facilitate improved communication and project work among users

C. They limit user access to shared content

D. They are solely for technical support

3. How are user roles established in Portal for ArcGIS?

A. Through community feedback and surveys about user needs.

B. Through the administration settings, defining user access and modification capabilities.

C. By allowing users to self-select their roles during account creation.

D. Through predefined default roles that cannot be modified.

4. In which scenario is a domain certificate typically used?

A. For public websites

B. For internal production environments behind a firewall

C. For testing purposes

D. For external client applications

5. What function does a Viewer Role serve in Portal for ArcGIS?

A. The Viewer Role allows users to create new items and edit existing content.

B. The Viewer Role allows users to view and explore content without the ability to edit or create new items.

C. The Viewer Role is exclusively for administrative users with higher access.

D. The Viewer Role includes rights to manage database connections.

SAMPLE

6. Which cloud service can be used for ArcGIS Enterprise deployment?

A. AWS - CloudFormation

B. Google Cloud Platform

C. IBM Cloud

D. Oracle Cloud Services

7. Which service would you choose to enable a model's functionality for clients while ensuring compliance with standards?

A. Geodata service

B. WPS service

C. Geoprocessing service

D. Image service

8. What is a GIS web service?

A. A standardized way of providing access to geospatial data over the internet

B. A method for storing large datasets locally

C. A software tool for integrating different types of hardware

D. A visual mapping application for mobile devices

9. Which type of data store is used to archive real-time observational data?

A. Relational data store

B. Tile Cache data store

C. Spatiotemporal big data store

D. General data store

10. What is the purpose of a geocoding service in ArcGIS?

A. To convert geographic coordinates into address formats.

B. To facilitate real-time data editing by multiple users.

C. To convert addresses into geographic coordinates, enabling location-based services and mapping.

D. To streamline the sharing of geospatial datasets.

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. A
9. C
10. C

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which format is used for publishing REST services in ArcGIS Server?

A. XML file format

B. Service definition file (SD File)

C. JSON file format

D. CSV file format

The chosen response indicates that the Service Definition file (SD File) is the correct format for publishing REST services in ArcGIS Server. Service Definition files hold all the necessary settings and configurations for a service, including information about its data sources, layer properties, and other service parameters. When a user creates a service in ArcGIS, the SD file is generated, which encapsulates the entire service configuration. This file enables administrators to manage the deployment of services, ensuring consistency across environments when publishing services to ArcGIS Server. The ability to package all service components into a single file for publishing makes the SD file particularly valuable for efficient service deployment. In contrast, while XML and JSON formats are relevant for structuring data, they are not used for publishing REST services directly. XML might be employed in configurations or settings within various contexts, and JSON is often used as a format for data interchange in web services but does not fulfill the specific role of encompassing an entire service setup like the SD file. Similarly, CSV is primarily used for tabular data and is not relevant for the complex configurations required for service publication. Thus, the Service Definition file is integral to the process of deploying services in the Esri ecosystem.

2. What role do collaboration features play in Portal for ArcGIS?

A. They are used for data storage only

B. They facilitate improved communication and project work among users

C. They limit user access to shared content

D. They are solely for technical support

Collaboration features in Portal for ArcGIS are designed to enhance communication and facilitate project work among users. They allow teams to share maps, data, and applications seamlessly, enabling effective teamwork on geospatial projects. By providing tools for collaboration, such as the ability to share insights and work together on map development, these features help users to coordinate efforts, streamline workflows, and ultimately increase productivity. The collaborative environment fosters an atmosphere where multiple users can contribute to a project, share knowledge, and provide feedback, which is essential for successful project outcomes, especially in complex geospatial analysis. This aspect of collaboration is fundamental in the context of GIS, where the integration of various perspectives and skill sets can lead to more innovative and effective solutions.

SAMPLE

3. How are user roles established in Portal for ArcGIS?

A. Through community feedback and surveys about user needs.

B. Through the administration settings, defining user access and modification capabilities.

C. By allowing users to self-select their roles during account creation.

D. Through predefined default roles that cannot be modified.

User roles in Portal for ArcGIS are established through the administration settings, where administrators define what access levels and modification capabilities users will have within the portal. This process involves assigning roles that dictate permissions related to content creation, editing, sharing, and more. By doing this, administrators ensure that users can perform specific actions aligned with their responsibilities and the organization's governance model. The administration settings provide a structured way to manage user permissions, allowing for a clear hierarchy of access that fits the operational needs of the organization. Through this approach, administrators can also adjust roles as necessary based on changing project requirements or organizational policies, fostering a secure and efficient environment for collaboration and data management. Other options do not accurately reflect how roles are established. For instance, community feedback, self-selection, and fixed default roles do not provide the control or specificity needed for managing user permissions effectively in a professional setting like Portal for ArcGIS.

4. In which scenario is a domain certificate typically used?

A. For public websites

B. For internal production environments behind a firewall

C. For testing purposes

D. For external client applications

A domain certificate is primarily utilized in environments where secure communication is needed, particularly for services that are not exposed to the general public but are instead part of an internal network, such as a production environment behind a firewall. In this context, a domain certificate provides encryption and authentication for the servers communicating within the internal network. It ensures that the data transmitted between these servers remains secure and that the servers can trust one another. This is particularly important in production environments where sensitive data may be transmitted, and maintaining such a security level is crucial for operational integrity. The other scenarios mentioned are typically less suitable for domain certificates. For instance, public websites generally use certificates issued by trusted public Certificate Authorities (CAs) for broader recognition across different browsers and clients. Testing environments often use self-signed certificates or other forms of less secure certificates since they are typically not exposed to external networks. For external client applications that interact with the public internet, certificates must also be widely recognized, which often leads to the use of certificates from established public CAs rather than internal domain certificates. Hence, using a domain certificate is most fitting for internal production environments that prioritize security and confidentiality.

SAMPLE

5. What function does a Viewer Role serve in Portal for ArcGIS?

A. The Viewer Role allows users to create new items and edit existing content.

B. The Viewer Role allows users to view and explore content without the ability to edit or create new items.

C. The Viewer Role is exclusively for administrative users with higher access.

D. The Viewer Role includes rights to manage database connections.

The Viewer Role in Portal for ArcGIS is designed primarily to provide users with the ability to view and explore various types of content without granting them permissions to edit or create new items. This role is critical for maintaining control over the content within the portal while allowing a broader audience to access the information. Users assigned with the Viewer Role can interact with maps, layers, and other resources, making it an ideal option for those who need to analyze or navigate data but do not require the capability to modify it. This ensures that the integrity of the existing content is preserved, while still fostering a collaborative environment where users can engage with the available information. This functionality contrasts significantly with other roles that include editing and content creation privileges. It also diverges from roles that cater specifically to administrative tasks or database management. By clearly defining the Viewer Role in this manner, organizations can manage user access effectively according to their needs and security protocols.

6. Which cloud service can be used for ArcGIS Enterprise deployment?

A. AWS - CloudFormation

B. Google Cloud Platform

C. IBM Cloud

D. Oracle Cloud Services

ArcGIS Enterprise can be deployed using AWS (Amazon Web Services) with the help of CloudFormation. CloudFormation is a service that allows users to define and provision AWS infrastructure using code. By using CloudFormation templates, you can automate the deployment of ArcGIS Enterprise, ensuring that all necessary resources, configurations, and settings are consistently configured and easily replicated in the cloud environment. This level of automation simplifies the setup process and facilitates scalability for users, making AWS a preferred choice for many organizations when deploying ArcGIS Enterprise. While other cloud platforms like Google Cloud Platform, IBM Cloud, and Oracle Cloud Services also support various applications and can host ArcGIS services, AWS provides dedicated solutions like CloudFormation that specifically cater to the needs of users in deploying complex SaaS applications like ArcGIS Enterprise effectively and with less manual configuration.

SAMPLE

7. Which service would you choose to enable a model's functionality for clients while ensuring compliance with standards?

A. Geodata service

B. WPS service

C. Geoprocessing service

D. Image service

Choosing the WPS (Web Processing Service) aligns perfectly with the objective of enabling a model's functionality for clients while ensuring compliance with standards. WPS is specifically designed for executing geospatial processes and workflows over the web. It allows users to perform complex analyses and return results that can be directly used in various applications, making it an excellent choice for operationalizing models. Furthermore, WPS adheres to the OGC (Open Geospatial Consortium) standards, which is crucial for ensuring interoperability and compliance with industry standards that govern how geospatial information and processing services are provided. This compliance ensures that the service can be integrated seamlessly into other systems and used by various clients without compatibility issues. In contrast, while the geodata service, geoprocessing service, and image service have their own unique functionalities in the realm of geospatial analysis and data management, they do not specifically focus on providing a standard-compliant method for executing complex processes like the WPS does. The geodata service is primarily for managing and sharing data, the geoprocessing service is more about running specific analyses but may not always meet the broader requirements for standard compliance in the same way, and the image service is geared towards delivering raster data. Thus, the choice of WPS

8. What is a GIS web service?

A. A standardized way of providing access to geospatial data over the internet

B. A method for storing large datasets locally

C. A software tool for integrating different types of hardware

D. A visual mapping application for mobile devices

A GIS web service is fundamentally defined as a standardized way of providing access to geospatial data over the internet. This means it allows users and applications to connect with and utilize geographic information systems remotely, facilitating data sharing, analysis, and integration without needing to download or store the data locally. Web services serve as a bridge between various systems and tools, enabling them to communicate and exchange geospatial data efficiently, regardless of the hardware or software being used. This approach supports the use of standards such as Web Map Service (WMS) and Web Feature Service (WFS), which define protocols for serving georeferenced map images and geospatial features, respectively. Such standardization is essential for promoting interoperability among different GIS applications and platforms, making it easier for users to access and utilize diverse datasets seamlessly over the internet.

SAMPLE

9. Which type of data store is used to archive real-time observational data?

A. Relational data store

B. Tile Cache data store

C. Spatiotemporal big data store

D. General data store

The spatiotemporal big data store is specifically designed to handle large volumes of real-time observational data, such as from sensors and other data collection methods that capture dynamic information over time and space. This type of data store can efficiently manage the complexity and scale of this data, allowing for both storage and querying of time-based and location-based information. This data store enables users to perform real-time analytics and visualize trends over time, which is essential for applications in fields like environmental monitoring, urban planning, and transportation. It is optimized for handling vast datasets that change frequently, supporting temporal queries and spatial operations that are crucial for analyzing and interpreting observational data. In contrast, other data stores, such as relational data stores, are better suited for structured data with fixed schemas and do not perform as well with the scale or the temporal and spatial characteristics that spatiotemporal big data stores provide. Tile cache data stores are focused on serving cached map tiles rather than managing observational data in real time. General data stores can refer to various data storage solutions, but lack the specific optimizations needed for real-time spatiotemporal data.

10. What is the purpose of a geocoding service in ArcGIS?

A. To convert geographic coordinates into address formats.

B. To facilitate real-time data editing by multiple users.

C. To convert addresses into geographic coordinates, enabling location-based services and mapping.

D. To streamline the sharing of geospatial datasets.

A geocoding service in ArcGIS primarily serves to convert addresses into geographic coordinates, which is essential for enabling location-based services and mapping applications. This process allows users to take a textual address (like "1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, CA") and translate it into geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude). These coordinates can then be used for mapping, spatial analysis, and integrating location data into various GIS applications. The conversion of addresses to geographic coordinates is especially important in various use cases, such as visualizing data on a map, finding locations for delivery, planning routes, and conducting spatial analysis about demographic or business data. By providing precise location data, geocoding supports a wide array of functionalities in GIS platforms, including analysis, search functionalities, and interactive mapping capabilities. This capability enables stakeholders to make informed decisions based on spatial relationships and locations. In contrast, the other options do not accurately represent the primary function of a geocoding service in the context of ArcGIS. For instance, converting geographic coordinates into address formats is the reverse process known as reverse geocoding, which is not the main purpose of geocoding. Facilitating real-time data editing pertains to collaboration features in GIS platforms but does not relate directly to ge

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://esrientadminassociate10pt5.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE