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Esri EAPA_2025 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payroll Administration and Management: This section of the exam measures skills of Payroll Managers and covers administrative oversight and leadership within payroll departments. It includes establishing and enforcing payroll policies, developing management practices, and ensuring effective communication and customer service. Candidates are also evaluated on their ability to manage staffing, promote employee development, and maintain essential core competencies within payroll teams.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance, Research, and Resources: This section of the exam measures the skills of Payroll Compliance Officers and covers the legal and regulatory framework governing payroll processes. It includes escheatment, legislative updates, and regulatory reporting requirements, along with proper record retention and penalty management. Candidates are also expected to understand multi-state taxation, reciprocity rules, and global payroll considerations while efficiently researching and applying compliance resources.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculation of the Paycheck: This section of the exam measures skills of Payroll Analysts and covers the detailed components involved in calculating employee pay. It focuses on regular and fringe compensation, tax calculations, and both involuntary and voluntary deductions. Candidates are required to accurately determine employer contributions and total payroll amounts to ensure precise and compliant paycheck processing.

Esri ArcGIS Pro Associate 2025 Sample Questions (Q69-Q74):

NEW QUESTION # 69

A GIS technician wants to use raster functions to quickly visualize optimal positioning for solar panels based on a digital elevation model. Requirements state that for the area of interest, the panels must face north.

Additionally, flatter terrain is preferred.

Which function(s) will allow for the quickest visualization of these factors?

- A. Aspect-Slope
- B. Curvature, Slope
- C. Shaded Relief

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Aspect-Slope function combines slope and aspect information from a DEM to help identify ideal orientations and slope conditions for solar panel placement. Since north-facing panels and flatter slopes are required, this function directly provides both variables together for quick visualization.

* Curvature, Slope (Option A) would show slope steepness and surface curvature but not directionality (aspect).

* Shaded Relief (Option B) is only for visual hillshading and does not provide aspect or slope data.

Therefore, the correct answer is C.

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NEW QUESTION # 70

A GIS analyst receives a project and data from a colleague. When opening the project, the analyst notices that the data links are broken. All the data is located in the same folder, and the analyst wants to repair all the broken links simultaneously.

Which workflow should the analyst use?

- A. Right-click the layer > Properties > Source > Set Data Source
- B. Click the red exclamation point > Change Data Source
- C. View > Catalog View > Data Sources > Item > New Path > Apply

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Data Sources tab in the Catalog View allows the analyst to repair multiple broken data paths simultaneously by assigning a new folder location. This is the most efficient way to repair multiple broken links at once.

* Set Data Source (Option A) and Change Data Source (Option B) only repair one layer at a time.

* Catalog View > Data Sources (Option C) supports batch repairs.

Therefore, the correct answer is C.

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NEW QUESTION # 71

A GIS technician has two feature classes: Sites and Buildings. The technician needs to assign the building name to the site if they intersect when adding/updating site features and wants to use attribute rules to do this.

Which attribute rule type should the analyst use to accomplish this task?

- A. Calculation rule
- B. Validation rule
- C. Constraint rule

Answer: A

Explanation:

Calculation rules automatically calculate attribute values based on spatial relationships, other attribute values, or predefined logic at the time of feature creation or update. In this scenario, the intersecting building name can be assigned automatically to the site feature using a calculation rule.

* Validation rules (Option A) check for rule compliance but don't assign values.

* Constraint rules (Option B) prevent invalid edits but do not calculate fields.

Therefore, the correct answer is C.

NEW QUESTION # 72

A GIS specialist is adding fields to an existing table using the Add Field geoprocessing tool to conduct analysis. The type of analysis requires numeric data that stores information to 4 decimal points.

Which field type and associated precision and scale meets these requirements?

- A. Float - Precision 4, Scale 4
- B. Long - Precision 4, Scale 4
- C. Double - Precision 3, Scale 4

Answer: C

Explanation:

Double field type supports high-precision floating-point numbers suitable for storing data with multiple decimal places. Precision controls the total number of digits; scale controls the number of digits to the right of the decimal.

* Float has lower precision and is not recommended for accurate decimal storage.

* Long is an integer type and cannot store decimals.

* Double with Precision 3 and Scale 4 allows storing up to 4 decimal places as required.

Therefore, the correct answer is B.

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NEW QUESTION # 73

A GIS analyst is working with LAS data with 17 million points on the map. The points are too big and cover the underlying areas completely. The analyst needs to change the dimensions of the points.

Which action should the analyst take to meet this requirement?

- A. Decrease the display limit
- B. Decrease the symbol scale
- C. Increase the point density

Answer: B

Explanation:

Symbol scale determines the size of points when displayed. When LAS points appear too large, decreasing the symbol scale (making symbols smaller) will reduce the visual footprint of each point and prevent them from obscuring underlying map content.

* Increasing point density (Option A) adds more points but doesn't reduce size.

* Decreasing display limit (Option B) reduces how many points are drawn but does not solve the issue of size.

* Decreasing symbol scale directly reduces the size of each point.

