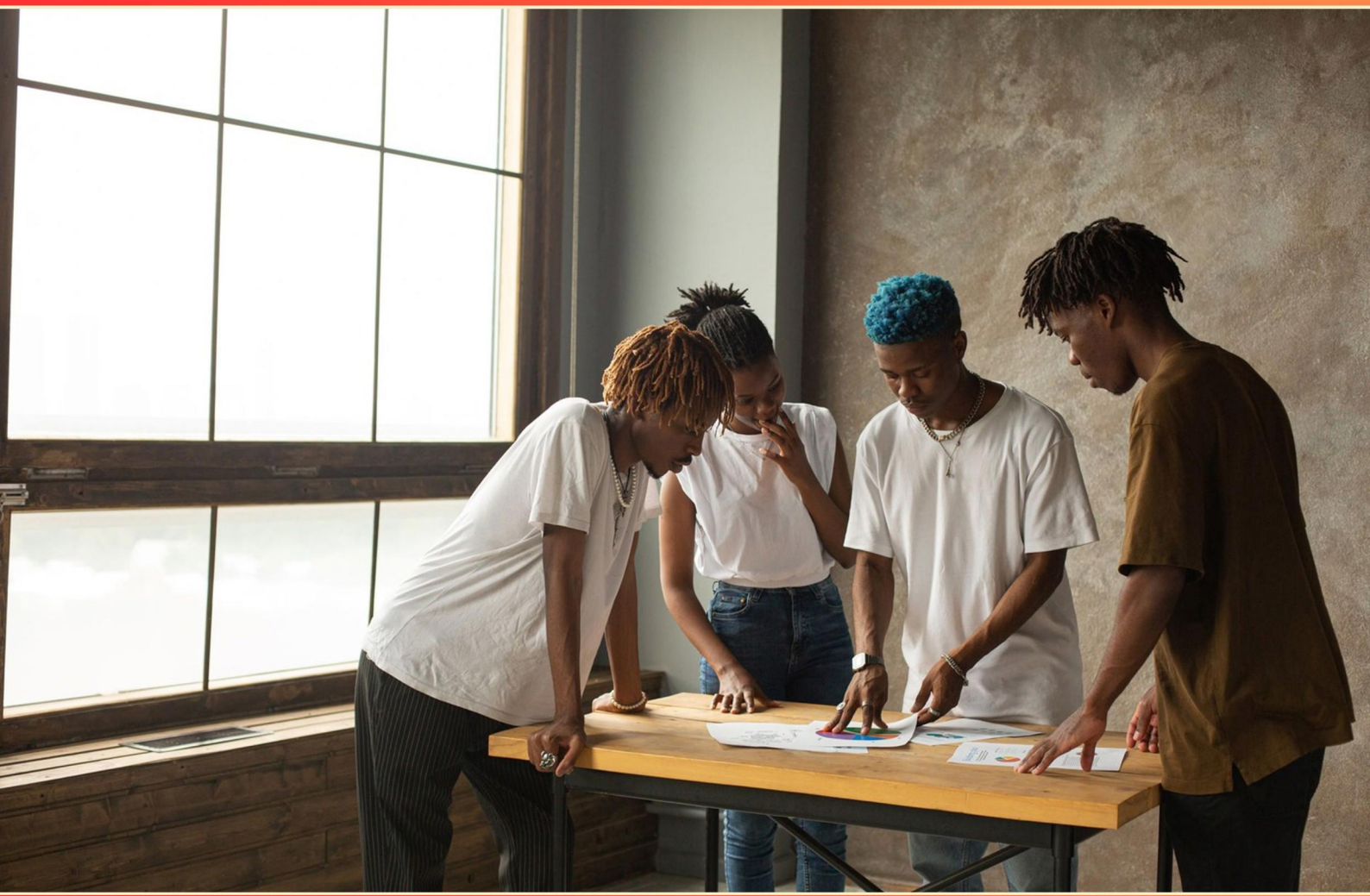
SALESFORCE SHARING AND VISIBILITY CERTIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. **What Salesforce feature allows customers to see related service requests while keeping other account service requests hidden?**

   A. Manual Sharing

   B. Sharing Rule

   C. Sharing Set

   D. Apex Managed Sharing

2. **Which two actions can help mitigate risks of import failures in large-volume data loads?**

   A. Minimize user group hierarchy.

   B. Defer Sharing Calculation.

   C. Increase batch size.

   D. Group records by ParentID within a batch.

3. **What is required to implement Filter-Based Opportunity Territory Assignment?**

   A. Define an account assignment with a filter criteria rule for Filter-Based Opportunity Territory Assignment.

   B. Define a Territory assignment rule with filter criteria for Filter-Based Opportunity Territory Assignment.

   C. Define a custom Apex class for Filter-Based Opportunity Territory Assignment in the system.

   D. Define an Opportunity assignment rule with filter criteria for Filter-Based Opportunity Territory Assignment.

4. **What benefit does Apex Managed Sharing provide over standard sharing rules?**

   A. It allows dynamic updates to sharing records

   B. It is faster for large data volumes

   C. It simplifies the sharing process for administrators

   D. It requires no coding skills

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5. To ensure that only the record owner and the administrator have access to a custom object with Private sharing settings, which two options should be chosen?

A. Disable "Grant Access Using Hierarchies."

B. Disable the "Create" permission on all other profiles.

C. Disable the "Read" permission on all other profiles.

D. Disable the "View All" permission on all other profiles.

6. In what scenario should Apex Managed Sharing be used?

A. When sharing settings are set to Private and dynamic control of sharing is needed.

B. When public read access to records is crucial for teamwork.

C. When you want to enforce sharing settings without any Apex coding.

D. When the user interface can default to sharing records based on profile settings.

7. What is a potential solution to the UNABLE_TO_LOCK_ROW error that agents encounter when creating cases for a large account?

A. Review the Account structure to split the account into multiple branch accounts

B. Increase system limit on open cases

C. Remove duplicate cases from the system

D. Limit user access to the account

8. Which permissions bypass the Field Level Security protections for a secret stored in a custom field?

A. Modify All Data

B. View All Data (Profile)

C. Customize Application

D. Deploy Apex

9. Which two methods would enforce user permissions on creating records and accessing certain fields in Visualforce?

A. Schema.DescribeFieldResult

B. Schema.getGlobalDescribe

C. UserInfo.getProfileID

D. Schema.DescribeSObjectResult

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10. To optimize the process of recalculating managed sharing frequently, what can an Architect do?

A. Change the sharing model on the Job object to Public Read/Write.

B. Create a scheduled job to automatically run the sharing recalculations.

C. Create public groups for each team for record sharing.

D. Create a custom Visualforce page to edit the jobs without sharing.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What Salesforce feature allows customers to see related service requests while keeping other account service requests hidden?

A. Manual Sharing

B. Sharing Rule

C. Sharing Set

D. Apex Managed Sharing

The correct answer is Sharing Set. This is a feature in Salesforce that enables users to share related records with their users while keeping other records hidden from them. Specifically, this is particularly useful in scenarios where users must access records related to the same account or the same object type without exposing all service requests associated with that account. Sharing Sets utilize account or contact fields to share records automatically. For instance, if a customer has access to a particular service request linked to their account, Sharing Sets ensure that they can also view other related service requests for the same account. However, unrelated service requests are kept hidden, maintaining data privacy and security within the Salesforce environment. The other options like Manual Sharing, Sharing Rules, and Apex Managed Sharing involve different methods of granting access but do not provide the specific capability to share records based on relationships while selectively hiding others the way Sharing Sets do for internal users, typically in a community or portal setup.

2. Which two actions can help mitigate risks of import failures in large-volume data loads?

A. Minimize user group hierarchy.

B. Defer Sharing Calculation.

C. Increase batch size.

D. Group records by ParentID within a batch.

Defer Sharing Calculation is a strategic action that can significantly reduce the risk of import failures during large-volume data loads. When sharing calculations are deferred, Salesforce does not compute sharing rules and record visibility during the data import process. This can help streamline the loading of data as it minimizes the resources that Salesforce needs to allocate at that moment. When records are imported without recalculating sharing rules, the system can operate more efficiently, thus reducing the likelihood of errors that could lead to import failures. This action is particularly beneficial during significant imports because it allows for an initial load of data without the computational overhead associated with adjusting record access during the process. Once the data import is successfully completed, sharing calculations can then be recalculated in one go, which minimizes the risk associated with potential cascading failures during individual record updates. In contrast, the other options can introduce complications. Reducing user group hierarchy might simplify data structures, but it doesn't directly mitigate import failure risks. Increasing batch size could lead to performance issues and timeouts if the system struggles to process larger volumes at once. Grouping records by ParentID within a batch can help manage relationships but does not inherently prevent import failures and might complicate the data load structure if not managed properly. Overall, deferring sharing calculations

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3. What is required to implement Filter-Based Opportunity Territory Assignment?

A. Define an account assignment with a filter criteria rule for Filter-Based Opportunity Territory Assignment.

B. Define a Territory assignment rule with filter criteria for Filter-Based Opportunity Territory Assignment.

C. Define a custom Apex class for Filter-Based Opportunity Territory Assignment in the system.

D. Define an Opportunity assignment rule with filter criteria for Filter-Based Opportunity Territory Assignment.

To implement Filter-Based Opportunity Territory Assignment, it is essential to define a Territory assignment rule with filter criteria. This involves setting specific criteria that will determine how opportunities are assigned to different territories based on the characteristics of those opportunities. Territory management in Salesforce allows organizations to align their sales strategies and resource allocations more effectively. By creating a Territory assignment rule that incorporates filters, you simplify the assignment process and ensure that opportunities are associated with the most relevant territory based on predetermined conditions. This approach enhances accuracy in sales tracking and opportunity management, contributing to more effective sales operations. Defining a custom Apex class, as suggested in the chosen answer, is not necessary for this particular function and does not align with the Salesforce standard capabilities for territory assignment. While custom classes can extend functionality in Salesforce, they are not a prerequisite for implementing filter-based territories directly. Instead, using the built-in territory assignment rules is the most straightforward and effective method for achieving this goal.

4. What benefit does Apex Managed Sharing provide over standard sharing rules?

A. It allows dynamic updates to sharing records

B. It is faster for large data volumes

C. It simplifies the sharing process for administrators

D. It requires no coding skills

Apex Managed Sharing offers the significant advantage of allowing dynamic updates to sharing records, which standard sharing rules do not facilitate. This means that with Apex Managed Sharing, developers can programmatically control and modify sharing settings based on the current context, user actions, or specific business logic. For example, if a user's role changes or if certain conditions are met, Apex Managed Sharing can seamlessly adjust access levels on the fly, enabling a more responsive and tailored sharing model that reflects the ongoing needs of the business. This flexibility is crucial in complex organizations where static sharing rules may fall short in meeting dynamic business requirements. While the other options touch upon various attributes related to sharing mechanisms, they do not capture this core benefit of responsive and programmatic sharing adjustments that Apex Managed Sharing provides. For instance, standard sharing rules lack the ability to adapt in real time based on changing data or user circumstances, which limits their utility in rapidly evolving environments.

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5. To ensure that only the record owner and the administrator have access to a custom object with Private sharing settings, which two options should be chosen?

A. Disable "Grant Access Using Hierarchies."

B. Disable the "Create" permission on all other profiles.

C. Disable the "Read" permission on all other profiles.

D. Disable the "View All" permission on all other profiles.

To secure a custom object with Private sharing settings so that only the record owner and the administrator can access it, disabling "Grant Access Using Hierarchies" is essential. When this feature is turned off, it prevents higher roles in the role hierarchy from inheriting access to records owned by users in lower roles. As a result, only direct record owners and administrators will have visibility, aligning perfectly with the requirement to restrict access. By default, private sharing settings allow access for users who fall into higher roles in the hierarchy, so turning off this setting effectively enforces a strict access protocol, ensuring that only specific individuals—the owners and the admin—can view or interact with the records in question. Other options like disabling "Create" or "Read" permissions for all other profiles do not directly address visibility concerns. Similarly, disabling "View All" permission affects a broader access structure rather than limiting it strictly to the owner and administrator, which may inadvertently influence other operational capabilities across the organization. Thus, the best approach to meet the requirement for limiting access while adhering to private sharing settings is to disable "Grant Access Using Hierarchies."

6. In what scenario should Apex Managed Sharing be used?

A. When sharing settings are set to Private and dynamic control of sharing is needed.

B. When public read access to records is crucial for teamwork.

C. When you want to enforce sharing settings without any Apex coding.

D. When the user interface can default to sharing records based on profile settings.

Apex Managed Sharing is specifically designed for scenarios where developers need to implement dynamic and fine-grained sharing controls programmatically, especially when the organization's sharing settings are set to Private. In such cases, default sharing settings do not allow broader visibility; therefore, it becomes crucial to programmatically manage record access to enable specific users or groups to access data that they ordinarily wouldn't see. Using Apex Managed Sharing allows developers to create custom logic to share records based on specific criteria or conditions that may change over time, such as a user's role, their relationship with the data owner, or specific business rules. This approach provides the flexibility to dynamically adjust sharing based on real-time data or organizational needs and is particularly useful when the standard sharing rules and settings do not suffice. Other scenarios presented do not align with the intended use of Apex Managed Sharing. For instance, public read access to records does not necessitate managed sharing, as standard sharing settings can fulfill such need. Similarly, enforcing sharing settings without any Apex coding is best achieved through declarative sharing settings rather than through managed sharing, which inherently involves code. Lastly, defaulting records based on profile settings is managed through standard sharing rules and permission sets, eliminating the need for the complexities of Apex Managed Sharing in those situations.

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7. What is a potential solution to the UNABLE_TO_LOCK_ROW error that agents encounter when creating cases for a large account?

A. Review the Account structure to split the account into multiple branch accounts

B. Increase system limit on open cases

C. Remove duplicate cases from the system

D. Limit user access to the account

The UNABLE_TO_LOCK_ROW error typically occurs in Salesforce when multiple transactions are trying to access the same record simultaneously, leading to contention over that record. In the context of creating cases for a large account, this error may arise because numerous agents are attempting to create cases related to that account at the same time. Reviewing and restructuring the Account hierarchy by splitting the account into multiple branch accounts can effectively alleviate the contention issue. By doing so, the volume of operations competing for lock access on the original account record is reduced. Each branch account can have its own separate set of cases, allowing agents to work independently without interfering with each other, thus minimizing the probability of encountering the locking error. The other options may not address the underlying cause of the locking issue. Increasing the system limit on open cases, for instance, does not inherently resolve contention issues among agents. Similarly, removing duplicate cases or limiting user access to the account does not necessarily prevent the UNABLE_TO_LOCK_ROW error but could potentially complicate the case management process. Therefore, restructuring the account into multiple branches is a more effective long-term solution to manage high case volume effectively while reducing potential locking conflicts.

8. Which permissions bypass the Field Level Security protections for a secret stored in a custom field?

A. Modify All Data

B. View All Data (Profile)

C. Customize Application

D. Deploy Apex

The permission that bypasses Field Level Security protections for a secret stored in a custom field is Modify All Data. This permission provides the user with unrestricted access to all data within the Salesforce organization, regardless of the restrictions set by field-level security. Field Level Security is designed to restrict access to specific fields on an object based on a user's profile. This means that even if a user can see a record, they may not have access to certain fields within that record unless they are granted the appropriate access through their profile settings. However, when a user has the Modify All Data permission, they are essentially granted a higher level of access that overrides these restrictions. They can view and manipulate all records and fields, including those that are designated as secret or restricted by Field Level Security. While other permissions listed might provide various levels of data access, they do not negate the protections set by Field Level Security. For example, View All Data would allow users to view all records but not bypass field-level restrictions, while Customize Application and Deploy Apex provide administrative and development capabilities without granting access to sensitive data that is protected. Thus, the answer highlighting Modify All Data accurately reflects the open-ended access that users gain, effectively allowing them to bypass the security confinements established for specific fields.

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9. Which two methods would enforce user permissions on creating records and accessing certain fields in Visualforce?

A. Schema.DescribeFieldResult

B. Schema.getGlobalDescribe

C. UserInfo.getProfileID

D. Schema.DescribeSObjectResult

To enforce user permissions on creating records and accessing certain fields in Visualforce, utilizing Schema.DescribeFieldResult is a robust choice. This method provides detailed information about a specific field in an object, including its accessibility for the current user's profile. It can determine whether a user has read or edit access to that field, which allows developers to tailor the visibility and editability of form fields based on the user's permissions effectively. When a Visualforce page invokes this method, it can check field-level security settings, ensuring that users do not unintentionally interact with fields they are not permitted to access or modify. This is crucial for maintaining data integrity and adhering to security best practices within the Salesforce environment. The other options do not serve the same function. For example, getGlobalDescribe provides metadata about all objects in the organization but does not focus on user permissions at the field level. UserInfo.getProfileID retrieves the profile ID of the current user but does not directly evaluate specific user permissions against individual fields or records. DescribeSObjectResult gives metadata about an entire object but similarly lacks the granularity needed for field-level permission checks.

10. To optimize the process of recalculating managed sharing frequently, what can an Architect do?

A. Change the sharing model on the Job object to Public Read/Write.

B. Create a scheduled job to automatically run the sharing recalculations.

C. Create public groups for each team for record sharing.

D. Create a custom Visualforce page to edit the jobs without sharing.

The most effective approach to optimize the process of recalculating managed sharing frequently involves creating public groups for each team for record sharing. Public groups simplify sharing by allowing an efficient way to manage and organize users who should have access to certain records. By using public groups, you can assign records to groups instead of individual users, thereby reducing the frequency and complexity of recalculating shared access. When public groups are created for each team, they can be easily managed and updated as team members change, eliminating the need for intensive recalculations for each individual user. This method optimizes not only the sharing model but also enhances security and visibility, enabling better access management without constant recalculation overhead. The other strategies, while potentially valid in different contexts, either do not pertain directly to optimizing managed sharing recalculations or can lead to larger implications in terms of access rights and data security that are less beneficial compared to using public groups.

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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://salesforce-sharingandvisibility.examzify.com

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

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