

RELATIVITY E DISCOVERY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://relativityediscovery.examzify.com>



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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	15

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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. Which term controls which fields appear in the related items pane for relational field groups?**
 - A. Relational Field Friendly Name
 - B. Search Results Pane view
 - C. Views
 - D. Field
- 2. Retry Errors is intended to be used under what condition?**
 - A. Show Document Errors
 - B. Build Index Full
 - C. Retry Errors
 - D. Activate Index
- 3. Which view controls which fields are shown for the list of batches displayed at the bottom of the Batch Sets tab?**
 - A. Batch Set Batches
 - B. Document Batches (Default)
 - C. History Pop up
 - D. Default Search view
- 4. Which handler controls which linked matters' fields appear on the client details page?**
 - A. MattersOnClientPage
 - B. UsersOnClientPage
 - C. UserViewRenderer
 - D. GroupViewRenderer
- 5. Which term describes a static set of documents split into multiple document sets based on admin-set criteria?**
 - A. Pivot
 - B. Batch
 - C. Views
 - D. Workspace

6. What is Batch Unit in Relativity?

- A. The optional grouping condition on the batch.
- B. The maximum number of documents in the batch.
- C. The status of the batch.
- D. The date the batch was last updated.

7. Which setting makes the field available to pivot on?

- A. Allow Sort/Tally
- B. Allow Group By
- C. Relational
- D. Allow Pivot

8. Which operation creates a full rebuild of the index?

- A. Build Index: Incremental
- B. Build Index: Full
- C. Swap Index
- D. Stop words

9. What does Field Tree View determine for a field?

- A. It sets the data type and formatting of the field.
- B. It defines whether the field is included in text index.
- C. It sets the overlay behavior during import.
- D. It determines values and order in the field tree and the views in the pickers when setting conditions for searches and views.

10. What are the possible values for Production Name?

- A. Blank; Images Only; Natives Only; Images and Natives.
- B. Images Only; Natives Only; Images and Natives; Unknown
- C. Blank; Images; Natives; Full Range
- D. Blank; With Annotations; No Annotations; Mixed

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term controls which fields appear in the related items pane for relational field groups?

- A. Relational Field Friendly Name**
- B. Search Results Pane view
- C. Views
- D. Field

The thing that controls which fields appear in the related items pane for relational field groups is the Relational Field Friendly Name. In Relativity, a relational field links to a field group that defines the set of fields shown in that pane, and the friendly name acts as the identifier that ties the relational field to that specific field group. Because the friendly name determines which field group is used, changing it switches to display a different collection of fields in the related items pane. The actual fields shown come from the configured field group, not from a global setting or from a single field itself. So the friendly name is the key label that maps to the field group that defines the pane's contents, effectively controlling which fields appear.

2. Retry Errors is intended to be used under what condition?

- A. Show Document Errors
- B. Build Index Full
- C. Retry Errors**
- D. Activate Index

This feature is used when you want to reprocess items that already caused failures in a previous run. If a batch of documents didn't process correctly—due to temporary issues or data quirks—you don't need to start over. You can target just the documents that errored and retry them. This helps fix transient problems without rebuilding the entire index or opening a log to view errors. It isn't for showing what went wrong (that's what viewing document errors is for), isn't for rebuilding the whole index from scratch, and isn't for activating an index. The purpose of retrying errors is specifically to reattempt processing on those failed documents.

3. Which view controls which fields are shown for the list of batches displayed at the bottom of the Batch Sets tab?

- A. Batch Set Batches**
- B. Document Batches (Default)
- C. History Pop up
- D. Default Search view

In Relativity, the columns you see for a list are determined by the saved view that governs that list. For the list of batches shown at the bottom of the Batch Sets tab, the controlling view is Batch Set Batches. This view defines which fields (columns) appear for those batches, so adjusting it changes what you see in that list. The other options don't fit because they apply to different contexts: Document Batches (Default) would control the document-batch lists, not the Batch Sets list; History Pop up governs a history window rather than the visible columns of a list; Default Search view affects what shows up in search results, not the batch list display.

4. Which handler controls which linked matters' fields appear on the client details page?

- A. MattersOnClientPage**
- B. UsersOnClientPage
- C. UserViewRender
- D. GroupViewRender

UI customization relies on dedicated handlers to decide which related items surface on a given page. For the client details page, the handler that controls which linked matters appear is MattersOnClientPage. It determines the set of matters linked to that client and which fields from those matters are displayed there. The other options serve different roles: one would manage linked users on the client page, and the remaining two are renderers for presenting user or group information in other contexts, not for controlling linked matters on the client page.

5. Which term describes a static set of documents split into multiple document sets based on admin-set criteria?

- A. Pivot
- B. Batch**
- C. Views
- D. Workspace

A batch is a fixed collection of documents created by applying admin-set rules and then divided into smaller document sets for processing or review. The key idea is that the batch is static—once created, the documents it contains don't automatically change—and it's designed to be partitioned into multiple sets for different reviewers or workflow steps according to the admin-set criteria. This matches the description precisely, whereas views are saved filters, pivot is for data analysis, and a workspace is a broader project container rather than a specific, split document group.

6. What is Batch Unit in Relativity?

- A. The optional grouping condition on the batch.**
- B. The maximum number of documents in the batch.
- C. The status of the batch.
- D. The date the batch was last updated.

Batch Unit defines how documents are grouped within a batch for processing. It is the optional grouping condition you specify to cluster related documents into units—each unit sharing the same value on a chosen field. If you omit a Batch Unit, the entire batch can be treated as a single unit. This concept is about how to organize work rather than how many documents are included or the batch's status or last update date. For example, you might set the Batch Unit to a custodian field, so all documents from the same custodian form a single unit. This lets reviewers work on related documents together while keeping different custodians' documents in separate units.

7. Which setting makes the field available to pivot on?

- A. Allow Sort/Tally
- B. Allow Group By
- C. Relational
- D. Allow Pivot**

Pivoting relies on marking a field as eligible to be used in pivot views. The setting that enables this is the option to allow pivot for the field. When a field is set to allow pivot, you can work with it in Pivot tables by placing it in rows or columns and summarizing data across its categories. Without this flag, the field won't appear as a pivot option, even if the data exists. Other settings serve different purposes. Allow Sort/Tally lets you sort or count entries but doesn't make the field available for pivot analysis. Allow Group By enables grouping in certain views, which is related to aggregation but not the explicit pivot capability. Relational deals with linking the field to related objects and likewise doesn't grant pivot functionality.

8. Which operation creates a full rebuild of the index?

- A. Build Index: Incremental
- B. Build Index: Full**
- C. Swap Index
- D. Stop words

A full rebuild reprocesses every document and recreates the entire index from scratch using the current settings, so all terms, positions, and metadata are rebuilt. This is what happens with the operation that creates a full rebuild: it goes through all content again, ensuring the index is completely up to date with any changes in analyzers, tokenization, or mappings, and it's often necessary after large changes or data inconsistencies. It's slower and more resource-intensive because nothing is assumed from the previous index state. In contrast, an incremental rebuild only processes items that have changed since the last indexing, so it's faster but can miss deletions or other changes that require a full rebuild. Swap Index doesn't perform a rebuild at all; it merely switches which index is active. Stop words isn't an indexing operation—it's a list of common words that are ignored during indexing.

9. What does Field Tree View determine for a field?

- A. It sets the data type and formatting of the field.
- B. It defines whether the field is included in text index.
- C. It sets the overlay behavior during import.
- D. It determines values and order in the field tree and the views in the pickers when setting conditions for searches and views.**

Field Tree View controls how a field is presented and navigated in the interface. It determines which values show up under that field in the field tree, the order in which those values appear, and how the options are displayed in the pickers when you set conditions for searches and views. This is about presentation and selection in the UI, not the underlying data type or formatting, indexing, or import behavior. For example, it decides which status values you can choose and in what order when building a search, and how they appear in the picker.

10. What are the possible values for Production Name?

- A. Blank; Images Only; Natives Only; Images and Natives.
- B. Images Only; Natives Only; Images and Natives; Unknown
- C. Blank; Images; Natives; Full Range
- D. Blank; With Annotations; No Annotations; Mixed

In e-discovery workflows, Production Name labels what content is included in the produced set. The valid values are Blank, Images Only, Natives Only, and Images and Natives because they cover all the practical ways content can be included or omitted: nothing is named (Blank), only image files are produced, only native files are produced, or both images and native files are produced. These four options reflect the actual formats that might be included in a production. Other listed options introduce states that don't correspond to how this field is used—for example, terms like Unknown, Full Range, With Annotations, No Annotations, or Mixed describe broader or different metadata concepts, not the specific content-type labeling for a production. That's why the four-value set above is the correct fit.

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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://relativityediscovery.examzify.com>

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

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