* If you share a record with any of the user in CRM, Those records will have a value in the AccessRightsMask column of the POA table.

The POA table is used to provide access to specific records for CRM users, and **each record in the POA table represents one CRM object that is related to one CRM user.**

RevokeAccessRequest is not deleting records from PrincipalObjectAccess(POA) table

I am using RevokeAccessRequest to unshare(remove access) the record, however it is not deleting the record in PrincipalObjectAccess table.

SELECT TOP 100  
   [PrincipalObjectAccessId]  
  ,[PrincipalId]  
  ,[PrincipalTypeCode]  
  ,[ObjectId]  
  ,[ObjectTypeCode]  
  ,[AccessRightsMask]  
  ,[InheritedAccessRightsMask]  
FROM  
   [PrincipalObjectAccess] WITH (NOLOCK)

**PrincipalObjectAccessId** – The [GUID](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Globally_unique_identifier) of share record.  
**PrincipalId** – The GUID of the User or Team receiving the Share.  
**PrincipalTypeCode** – indicates whether it’s a User or Team.  
**ObjectId** Record ID– The GUID of the specific object being shared.  
**ObjectTypeCode** – The object type of the record being shared.  
**AccessRightsMask** – This field stores the rights granted directly via the ‘Sharing’ dialog.  
**InheritedAccessRightsMask** – The rights applied by the system through cascading or reassignment processes are stored in this field. (These are not visible in the ‘Sharing’ dialog.

**Interview questions on MS CRM**

**What is PrinciplalObjectAccess table why is it used?**   
  
The POA table is used to provide access to specific records for CRM users, and each record in the POA table represents one CRM object that is related to one CRM user.  Records created in the POA table come from one of four ways:

         Share reassigned records with original owner:  CRM System Settings

o    If this is set to Yes, then records would be added to the POA table whenever an assign takes place.  These records will have a value in the AccessRightsMask colum of the POA table.

         Direct sharing:  Actions – Sharing

o    When users explicitly share a record to another user, a record would be created in the POA table.  These records will have a value in the AccessRightsMask colum of the POA table.

         Reparent Setting:  Relationship Behavior

o    Each entity has relationships with other entities (ex. Account to Case).  By default, the Reparent option is set to Cascade All.  With this setting, sub records would be shared to the owner of the parent record.  For example:  Let’s say that User1 owns Account1.  User2 has access to Account1 and creates a case underneath Account1.  With the out of the box Reparent options, a record would be created in the POA table that would give User1 access to the newly created case.  These records will have a value in the InheritedAccessRightsMask colum of the POA table.

         Indirect Sharing: When sharing occurs through a direct share, assignment, or parenting, if the relationship is set up to cascade the share to child records, additional records will be created in the POA table in order to give proper permissions to the new user for the relevant child records.  These records will have a value in the InheritedAccessRightsMask colum of the POA table.