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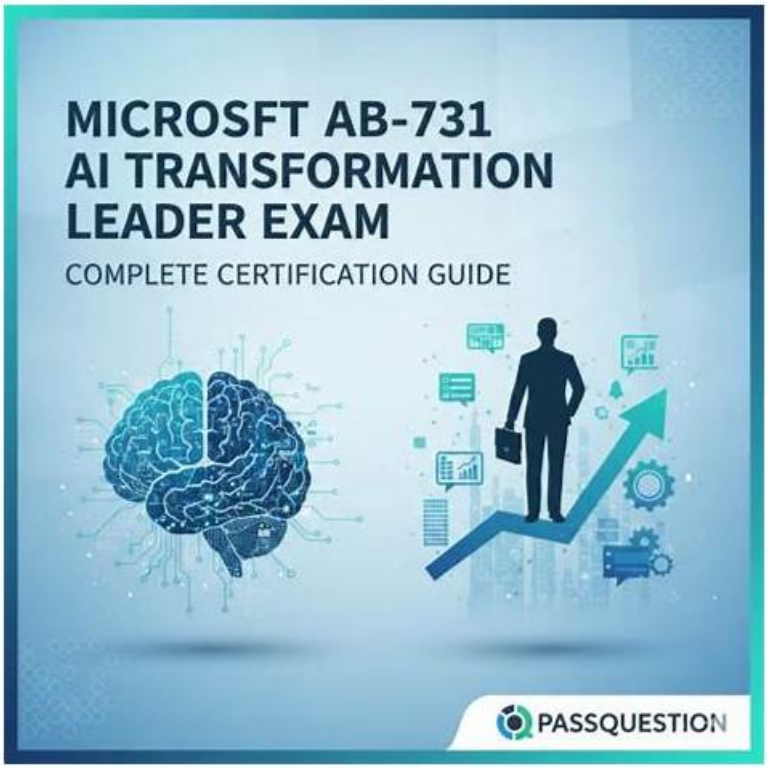

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Microsoft AB-731 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Identify Benefits, Capabilities, and Opportunities for Microsoft's AI Apps and Services: Focuses on mapping Microsoft's AI ecosystem including Microsoft 365 Copilot, Copilot Studio, and Azure AI Foundry Tools to real business use cases, while leveraging built-in scalability, security, and safety benefits.
Topic 2	• Identify an Implementation and Adoption Strategy for Microsoft's AI Apps and Services: Covers responsible AI principles, governance, and organizational adoption planning, including AI councils, champion programs, and an understanding of Copilot and Azure AI licensing models.
Topic 3	• Identify the Business Value of Generative AI Solutions: Covers core generative AI concepts, cost drivers, and business challenges, along with techniques like prompt engineering and RAG that enhance AI value through better data quality, security, and machine learning practices.

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Microsoft AI Transformation Leader Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37
HOTSPOT - For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No .
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

Explanation:
Explanation:
Answer Area
* You can use Azure Language in Foundry Tools to analyze the sentiment of customer reviews. Answer: Yes
* You can use Azure Language in Foundry Tools to translate internal reports into multiple languages. Answer: No
* You can use Azure Language in Foundry Tools to extract text from scanned documents. Answer: No Azure Language is designed for natural language processing (NLP) over text that is already machine- readable. That includes capabilities like sentiment analysis , key phrase extraction, entity recognition, summarization, and classification. Therefore, statement 1 is Yes : sentiment analysis of customer reviews is a standard NLP workload where the service scores text as positive/negative/neutral (and often provides confidence scores), helping organizations quantify customer satisfaction and detect recurring issues.
Statement 2 is No because translation is typically handled by a dedicated translation capability (commonly delivered as a separate translator service) rather than the core "Language" NLP features. While translation is an AI language workload, it's not what the Azure Language service is primarily used for in this context; the expected Microsoft service choice for multi-language translation is the translator capability, not Azure Language.
Statement 3 is No because extracting text from scanned documents is OCR (optical character recognition), which is a computer vision/document processing function. OCR is delivered through Azure Vision and/or Azure Document Intelligence , which can read printed/handwritten text from images and PDFs and return structured output. Azure Language can analyze extracted text after OCR, but it does not perform the image-to- text extraction step itself.

NEW QUESTION # 38
Your company has a Microsoft 365 subscription and uses Microsoft 365 Copilot Chat.
Some users need to build and use declarative agents that can access work data.
Which type of license should you recommend for the users?

- A. a Copilot Chat pay-as-you-go plan
- B. a Microsoft 365 Copilot add-on license
- C. Microsoft Copilot Studio user license

Answer: B

Explanation:
To use declarative agents that access work data (such as SharePoint or Graph connectors), users generally need a Microsoft 365 Copilot add-on license.
While Microsoft 365 Copilot Chat is included in most business subscriptions at no extra cost, its native capabilities are primarily limited to web-grounding and basic instructions. Accessing organizational data via agents typically requires one of the following licensing paths:
1. Microsoft 365 Copilot Add-on License
This is the most direct method. It grants full access to:
Declarative agents grounded in tenant data without additional usage fees.
Copilot Studio for authoring and managing these agents.
Embedded Copilot features in Word, Excel, Outlook, and Teams.
2. Pay-As-You-Go (Consumption) Model
If users do not have a full Copilot add-on license, organizations can enable metered usage (consumption-based billing).
Usage-based billing: Interactions with agents that access tenant data (SharePoint, connectors) consume "Copilot credits".

Requirement: This requires an Azure subscription and a billing policy set up in the Microsoft 365 admin center.
Reference:
https://support.microsoft.com/en-gb/topic/how-copilot-chat-works-with-and-without-a-microsoft-365-copilot-license-5810b659-fbe0-48ee-9fe6-d731fe86cdeb

NEW QUESTION # 39
Which statement accurately describes the difference between a pretrained generative AI model and a fine- tuned generative AI model?

- A. A pretrained model requires labeled data, while a fine-tuned model does not.
- B. A pretrained model is optimized for a specific task, while a fine-tuned model is designed for general-purpose use.
- C. A pretrained model is faster to train than a fine-tuned model because the pretrained model uses fewer parameters.
- D. A pretrained model is trained on broad datasets, while a fine-tuned model is adapted to perform well on a narrower, domain-specific dataset.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A pretrained generative AI model is trained initially on a large, broad, and diverse dataset so it learns general language (or multimodal) patterns and capabilities. Fine-tuning then takes that pretrained base and performs additional training on a smaller, task- or domain-specific dataset to specialize behavior- improving performance for a particular use case, tone, style, or domain knowledge representation. That is exactly what option C states, making it the correct answer.
Option A is incorrect because both pretraining and fine-tuning may use labeled or unlabeled data depending on the technique; the distinction is not "labeled vs. unlabeled." Option B is incorrect because a pretrained model is not "faster to train" due to fewer parameters; pretraining is typically the most compute-intensive phase precisely because it's done at large scale, while fine-tuning is smaller but still trains the same model architecture. Option D is reversed: the pretrained model is the general-purpose foundation, while the fine- tuned model is the specialized variant for a specific task or dataset.

NEW QUESTION # 40
Match the business scenario to the appropriate AI solution design approach. Each solution may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

Answer:

Explanation:
Explanation:
* The marketing department at your company wants AI to summarize emails and create presentations. Answer: Use Microsoft 365 Copilot
* The HR department at your company wants a conversational agent for policy questions and leave requests. Answer: Build with Microsoft Copilot Studio
* The manufacturing department at your company wants AI to predict maintenance schedules. Answer: Build with Azure Machine Learning
* The finance department at your company wants AI-powered access to enterprise resource planning ERP data by using familiar productivity tools. Answer: Extend with Microsoft 365 Copilot connectors These scenarios map to four distinct solution patterns: out-of-the-box productivity assistance, low-code conversational agents, predictive ML, and enterprise data integration.
Marketing's need to summarize emails and create presentations is a core "productivity copilot" use case.
Microsoft 365 Copilot is embedded in Outlook, Word, PowerPoint, and Teams, so it directly supports summarization, drafting, and presentation generation without building a custom solution-making Use Microsoft 365 Copilot the best fit.
HR's requirement is a conversational agent tailored to internal policies and workflows such as leave requests.
That typically needs custom dialog, grounded knowledge sources, and possibly actions/workflows. Microsoft Copilot Studio is designed to build and manage such agents with organizational knowledge and business process integration, so Build with Microsoft Copilot Studio fits best.
Manufacturing's predictive maintenance scheduling is classic predictive analytics: learning patterns from historical telemetry/maintenance data to forecast failures or optimal service windows. This is best addressed with Azure Machine Learning , which supports training, evaluating, and deploying custom predictive models.
Finance wants AI-powered access to ERP data "using familiar productivity tools," which implies bringing external line-of-business data into the Microsoft 365 Copilot experience. That is precisely where Microsoft
365 Copilot connectors help-indexing and exposing enterprise data sources so Copilot can reference them in a governed way-so

Extend with Microsoft 365 Copilot connectors is the best approach.

NEW QUESTION # 41
Hotspot Question
Select the answer that correctly completes the sentence.

Answer:

Explanation:
Explanation:
Box: uses structured data and provides insights by using text, charts, tables, and other visuals.
The Analyst agent in Microsoft 365 Copilot _____.
The Analyst agent in Microsoft 365 Copilot is a specialized, AI-powered "virtual data scientist" designed to transform raw, structured data into actionable insights, utilizing text, tables, charts, and graphs to present findings.
It is designed to work with structured data sources, including Excel files, CSVs, tables, and databases, to help users analyze data without needing advanced data science expertise.
Reference:
https://blog.storyals.com/sv/meet-your-new-ai-teammates-researcher-analyst

NEW QUESTION # 42
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