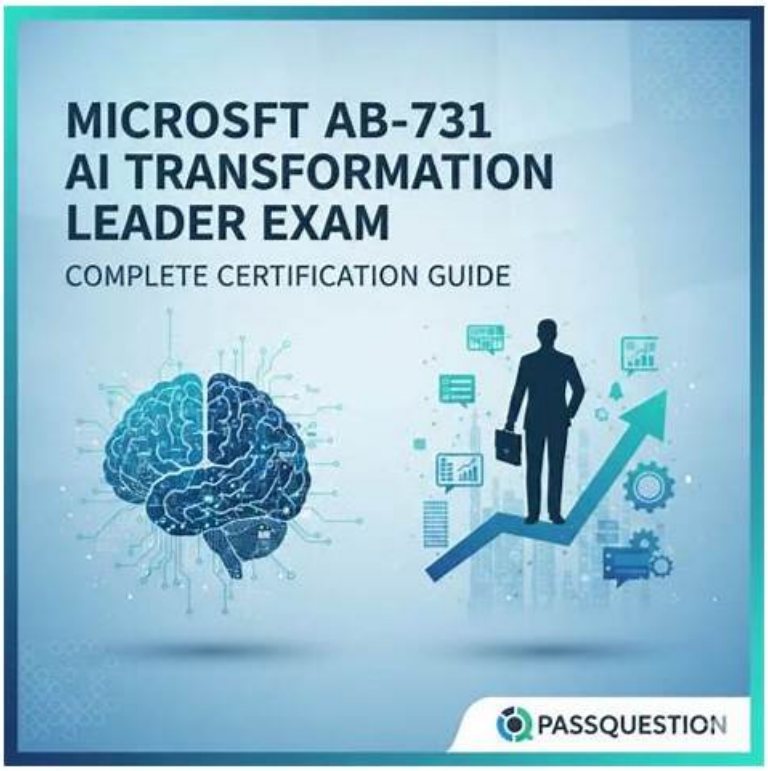
AB-731 Latest Exam Online, AB-731 Passleader Review



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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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The format name of Channel Partner Program AB-731 practice test questions is Microsoft PDF Questions file, desktop practice test software, and web-based practice test software. Choose the nay type of Channel Partner Program AI Transformation Leader AB-731 Practice Exam Questions that fit your Microsoft AB-731 exam preparation requirement and budget and start preparation without wasting further time.

Microsoft AI Transformation Leader Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24
Your company sells hiking and camping gear online. You need a generative AI solution that can interact with customers and ask questions about their needs. What should you include in the solution?

- A. computer vision
- B. a chatbot
- C. predictive AI
- D. a recommendation engine

Answer: B

Explanation:
The requirement is an interactive generative AI experience that can converse with customers and ask clarifying questions (for example: "What climate are you hiking in?", "How many people will share the tent?", "What's your budget?", "Do you prioritize weight or comfort?"). The best solution component for that conversational, question-and-answer interaction is a chatbot (A), powered by a generative AI model.
A chatbot provides the dialog framework: maintaining conversational context across turns, prompting the user for missing requirements, and responding in natural language. This makes it suitable for customer support, guided shopping assistance, troubleshooting, and pre-sales Q & A-especially when customers don't know exactly what they need and benefit from a guided conversation.
The other options don't match the core requirement. Predictive AI (B) forecasts outcomes (like demand or churn) and isn't inherently conversational. Computer vision (C) analyzes images (like recognizing products from photos) and doesn't address asking questions in dialogue. A recommendation engine (D) can be useful in ecommerce, but it typically suggests items based on behavior or attributes; it doesn't by itself provide a conversational flow that asks users questions and adapts responses in natural language. In practice, you can combine a chatbot with a recommendation engine behind the scenes-but the "include in the solution" component that directly satisfies interactive questioning is the chatbot.

NEW QUESTION # 25
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
* A manufacturer can use Azure Vision in Foundry Tools to identify product defects on an assembly line. Answer: Yes
* A logistics company can use Azure Vision in Foundry Tools to recognize package shipping labels. Answer: Yes
* The HR department at your company can only use Azure Vision in Foundry Tools to extract written content from Microsoft Word files. Answer: No Azure Vision in Foundry Tools provides computer vision capabilities to analyze images, including identifying visual features and reading text with OCR. Because it is designed to "analyze images" and support vision scenarios, it can be applied to manufacturing quality inspection use cases where the goal is to detect anomalies/defects from images captured on a production line. This aligns with statement 1 being Yes .
Statement 2 is also Yes because recognizing shipping labels is fundamentally text extraction from images (often plus some layout/field parsing). Azure Vision supports optical character recognition (OCR) to read printed text from images, and Microsoft documentation explicitly notes OCR can extract text from images such as product labels and similar real-world text surfaces-making shipping labels a direct fit.
Statement 3 is No because it is incorrectly restrictive. Azure Vision is not limited to extracting written content from Word documents, nor is OCR restricted to Word files. Vision capabilities apply broadly to images (and, depending on the capability, various document/image inputs) for tasks like image analysis and text recognition. HR could use it for many scenarios such as extracting text from scanned images, photos, or other visual inputs-not "only" Word files.

NEW QUESTION # 26
Your company uses a fine-tuned generative AI solution trained on data that is representative of the general population. You discover that some of the generated responses include inappropriate or exclusionary language based on ableist assumptions. You need to prevent the inappropriate responses. Your solution must minimize costs. What should you do?

- A. Apply a content-moderation filter.
- B. Create a new version of the solution that is trained on only exclusionary content.
- C. Apply a newer version of the generative AI model.
- D. Create a new version of the solution that is trained on only inclusive and representative content.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The problem is harmful output language (inappropriate or exclusionary/ableist content). The requirement says you must prevent those responses while minimizing costs . The most cost-effective and direct control is to add a content-moderation filter (B) to screen and block (or rewrite/escalate) responses that violate your safety or inclusion standards. Moderation can be applied at the output stage (and often also at input) without retraining the model, which keeps costs and delivery time low. It also provides an immediate safety layer even if the underlying model occasionally produces biased or exclusionary phrasing.
Option A is not reliable: a newer model version might reduce issues but does not guarantee elimination of ableist language, and you still need policy enforcement. Option C (retraining on only inclusive content) can help, but it is typically expensive (data curation, re-training, re-evaluation, regression testing, re-deployment) and not the "minimize costs" path-also it can reduce coverage/utility if overly restrictive. Option D is clearly wrong because it would amplify the harmful behavior.
In practice, the lowest-cost, high-impact approach is to implement moderation thresholds and handling actions (block, warn, regenerate with constraints, human review) and then, if needed, follow up later with deeper mitigations like prompt constraints, targeted fine-tuning, red-teaming, and continuous evaluation.

NEW QUESTION # 27
Which statement accurately describes the difference between a pretrained generative AI model and a fine-tuned generative AI model?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Pretrained generative AI models are trained on massive, diverse datasets to gain foundational knowledge, while fine-tuned models take these pretrained weights and further train them on smaller, specific datasets to improve accuracy for narrow tasks or industries. This process aligns the model's output to specialized styles, domains, or tasks.
Key Differences and Details:
Pretrained Models (Foundational): These models (e.g., GPT-4) learn general language, concepts, and patterns from massive, broad datasets like Common Crawl. They are versatile but may lack expertise in specialized fields.
Fine-tuned Models: By adjusting the weights of a pretrained model on a smaller, labeled dataset, the model is tailored to specific applications, such as medical analysis, legal document review, or a particular brand voice.
Performance Benefits: Fine-tuning improves precision and reduces irrelevant outputs compared to a generic model.
Methodology: While pretraining is unsupervised or self-supervised, fine-tuning often uses supervised learning Reference: https://www.ibm.com/think/topics/fine-tuning

NEW QUESTION # 28
- Select the answer that correctly completes the sentence.
The primary goal of generative AI is _____.

Answer:

Explanation:
Explanation:

to create new content, such as text, images, or code.
Generative AI is defined by its ability to produce new outputs -content that did not previously exist in exactly that form-based on patterns learned from large datasets. That content can be text (emails, summaries, policies), images (design mockups, marketing visuals), code (snippets, scripts), audio, and more. Therefore, the correct completion is "to create new content, such as text, images, or code." The other options describe different AI categories. "Analyze trends and classify data sources" is primarily analytical/classification work, typically associated with traditional machine learning models (for example, clustering, categorization, fraud classification). "Make predictions based on historical data" is predictive AI (forecasting demand, predicting churn, estimating failure probability). While generative AI can assist those workflows by explaining results or drafting narratives, its primary purpose is not classification or forecasting-it is content synthesis.
In practical business value terms, this is why generative AI is commonly deployed for productivity tasks like drafting and rewriting content, summarizing long documents, generating customer communications, creating knowledge assistants, and producing structured outputs (tables, bullet lists, JSON) from unstructured prompts.
The model's differentiator is its ability to transform instructions and context into coherent, human-like content.

NEW QUESTION # 29
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