Microsoft.AI-102-KR.v2026-05-02.q186

□□□□:	AI-102-KR
□□□□:	Designing and Implementing a Microsoft Azure AI Solution (AI-102 Korean Version)
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https://www.krdump.com/Microsoft.AI-102-KR.v2026-05-02.q186.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1
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B. □□(□□□ □□ □□) □□ □□□ □□□
C. Azure Machine Learning □□□□□
D. SO □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Cognitive Services □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Computer Vision API uses text recognition APIs to extract and recognize text information from images.
Read uses the latest recognition models, and is optimized for large, text-heavy documents and noisy images.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/solution-ideas/articles/cognitive-search-with-skillsets

NEW QUESTION: 2
Foundry Tools□□ Azure Content Understanding□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 3

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A. Azure AI □□□ □□□

B. Foundry Tools□ Azure Vision □□□ □□

C. Foundry Tools □□ □□□ Azure Vision

D. Azure Custom Vision□ □□ □□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 4
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Azure AI □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
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B. □□□ □□ □□
C. □□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
To minimize development effort in Azure AI Content Understanding, you should start from a video analyzer template that already targets large libraries and general-purpose metadata extraction. The Media asset management template is designed exactly for this scenario-organizing and extracting structured information from large collections of videos (news, marketing, broadcast, TV episodes, film archives). Templates are fully customizable, so you can add a field such as sentiment per video or per segment without building the schema from scratch. This approach yields the required sentiment analysis while keeping effort low.
"Video shot analysis" is not a Content Understanding template (shot detection is a capability inside the video analyzer), and the Advertising template is tuned for ad-specific fields (brand presence, ad categories), which is unnecessary for a generic video library. Using Media asset management aligns with the library use case and lets you add a sentiment field to the template's schema.
Microsoft References
Analyzer templates (Video) - lists the available video templates including Media asset management and Advertising and notes that templates are customizable. Microsoft Learn Video solutions overview - explains prebuilt video analyzer, shot detection (as a capability), and shows how to customize fields (example includes extracting fields such as sentiment per scene). Microsoft Learn

NEW QUESTION: 5
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation
The scenario is identical to Question 43:
You have a FindContact intent.
Training phrases include city names (London, Seattle, Ukraine).
You must model location properly in Language Understanding.
Why the Proposed Solution is Wrong
The solution says: "Create a new entity for the domain."
Entities in LUIS/CLU represent specific data types to extract (e.g., location, date, contact name).

Domains in Language Understanding are prebuilt sets of intents and entities for common use cases (like Calendar, Home Automation, Communication).
Creating an "entity for the domain" is conceptually incorrect - entities are not meant to represent domains.
What we really need is to model location as an entity (for example, using the prebuilt GeographyV2 entity), not to create a generic "domain entity." Correct Approach Keep the FindContact intent.
Add a Location entity (prebuilt GeographyV2 or custom "Location").
Train the model so that London, Seattle, Ukraine are recognized as entity values within the FindContact intent.
Option Analysis
A). Yes # Incorrect. This would not meet the goal.
B). No # Correct. Creating a domain entity is not the right way; instead, a proper location entity should be added.
The answer: B. No
Microsoft References
Intents vs Entities in Language Understanding
Prebuilt entity: GeographyV2
LUIS domains overview

NEW QUESTION: 6
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D. ta1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
* To restrict access so that only resources in vnet1 can access the Language service:
* You configure the virtual network settings on the Language service resource.
* This enables private endpoint integration with the VNet.
* NSGs and Azure Firewall apply to subnets/resources but do not configure the service resource itself.
* Containers can run Language service locally but are not needed here.
The answer: C
Reference: Restrict access to Cognitive Services by virtual network

NEW QUESTION: 7
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A. Azure □□ □□
B. Azure AI □□□ □□□
C. Azure AI □□□ □□ □□
D. Foundry Tools□ Azure Vision

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 8
Resource1□□□ Azure AI Content Safety □□□□ storage1□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
container1□□□ □□□ Blob □□□□□ □□□, □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ container1□ □□□□□□.
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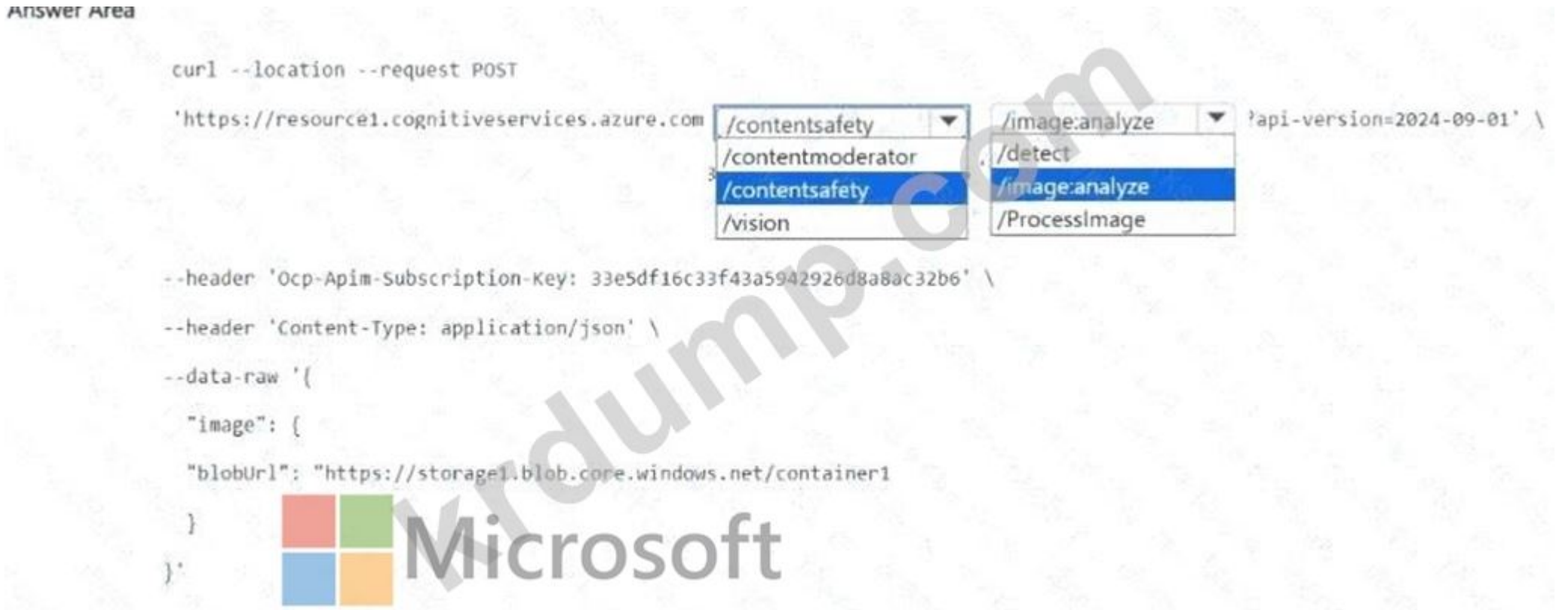
Answer Area



Answer:

Explanation:

To validate that your Azure AI Content Safety resource can identify images containing potential violence, you must call the Image Analyze operation of Content Safety. The REST endpoint for this operation is:
POST {endpoint}/contentsafety/image:analyze?api-version=2024-09-01
This operation analyzes an image for the four harm categories Hate, SelfHarm, Sexual, and Violence.
Therefore, the correct base path is /contentsafety, and the correct operation is image analyze (shown in the hotspot as /imageanalyze).
Microsoft References
REST API: Analyze Image - POST {endpoint}/contentsafety/image:analyze?api-version=2024-09-01 ; categories include Hate, SelfHarm, Sexual, and Violence. Microsoft Learn Quickstart: Analyze image content with Azure AI Content Safety (overview and examples). Microsoft Learn Harm categories concept (lists Violence among supported categories). Microsoft Learn

NEW QUESTION: 9
Azure □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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A. Azure Custom Vision
B. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□
C. Foundry Tools□ Azure Document Intelligence
D. □□□□ □□ Microsoft Defender
E. Foundry Tools□ Azure Vision
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 10
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□□ □□□ □□□ LUDown □□□ □□□□.

```
## Confirm
- confirm
- ok
- yes

## ExtractName
- call me steve !
- i am anna
- (i'm|i am) {@PersonName.Any}[.]
- my name is {@PersonName.Any}[.]

## Logout
- forget me
- log out

## SelectItem
- choose last
- choose the {@DirectionalReference=bottom left}
- choose {@DirectionalReference=top right}
- i like {@DirectionalReference=left} one

## SelectNone
- none

@ ml DirectionalReference
@ prebuilt personName
```

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Answer:

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation

In the provided LUDown file snippet:

Intents represent the purpose or action the user wants to perform.

Examples: ## Confirm , ## ExtractName , ## Logout , ## SelectItem , ## SelectNone .

These are all intent definitions.

So, SelectItem is an intent.

Utterances are the example phrases that users might say to invoke a particular intent.

Under ## SelectItem , one example utterance is:

choose { @DirectionalReference =top right}

This is an example phrase that maps to the SelectItem intent and contains the DirectionalReference entity.

Therefore, Choose {@DirectionalReference=top right} is an utterance.

Why not the other options?

Domain: Predefined category grouping multiple intents (not applicable here).

Entity: Extracted data within utterances (e.g., @DirectionalReference=top right or @personName).

The entire phrase " choose {@DirectionalReference=top right} " is not an entity but an utterance containing an entity.
Correct Answers
SelectItem # an intent
Choose {@DirectionalReference=top right} # an utterance
Microsoft References
LUDown file format for LUIS
LUIS concepts: intents, utterances, and entities

NEW QUESTION: 11
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A. □□□□
B. □/□
C. □□
D. □□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The scenario involves storing text files, videos, audio streams, and virtual disk images, along with metadata and a unique ID. This exactly matches Object storage characteristics:
* Stores large amounts of unstructured data (blobs).
* Each object contains the data itself, metadata, and a unique identifier.
* Azure Blob Storage is Microsoft's object storage solution.
Other options:
* Columnar # Used for analytics workloads, optimized for reading columns (e.g., data warehouses).
* Key/Value # Good for simple lookups but not optimized for storing large multimedia files.
* Document # Stores semi-structured JSON documents, not large binary objects.
Thus, the correct answer is Object storage.
Microsoft Reference: Azure Blob Storage (Object storage) overview

NEW QUESTION: 12
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A. Azure AI Language □□□ □□ □□(CLU)
B. Azure AI □□ □□
C. Azure AI □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□
D. Azure OpenAI
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The requirement: A chatbot that answers based on a product knowledgebase (multiple PDFs) .
Best choice: Custom Question Answering in Azure AI Language .
It allows you to ingest documents like PDFs, FAQs, manuals.
Minimal development effort since you just upload documents and the service automatically indexes them.
Other options:

CLU # for intent/intent-based classification, not for knowledgebases.
Language detection # only detects language, not Q & A.
Azure OpenAI # could work, but more costly and requires prompt engineering (not the "minimize effort /cost" requirement).
Microsoft Reference:
Custom question answering in Azure AI Language

NEW QUESTION: 13
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A. Azure □□□ □□□
B. Azure □ □□□
C. Azure □□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Event log data is typically semi-structured (key-value pairs, JSON-like format).
Azure Table Storage is a NoSQL key-value store that is ideal for storing semi-structured, non-relational datasets .
Logs arrive as events occur, so they can be appended as rows in table storage.
Other options:
Azure Queue storage # Used for messaging between application components, not for storing logs.
Azure Files # Cloud-based SMB file shares, not optimized for event log storage.
The Answer: Azure Table storage
Reference: Azure Table storage overview

NEW QUESTION: 14
Azure □□□ □□□□.
Azure OpenAI □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
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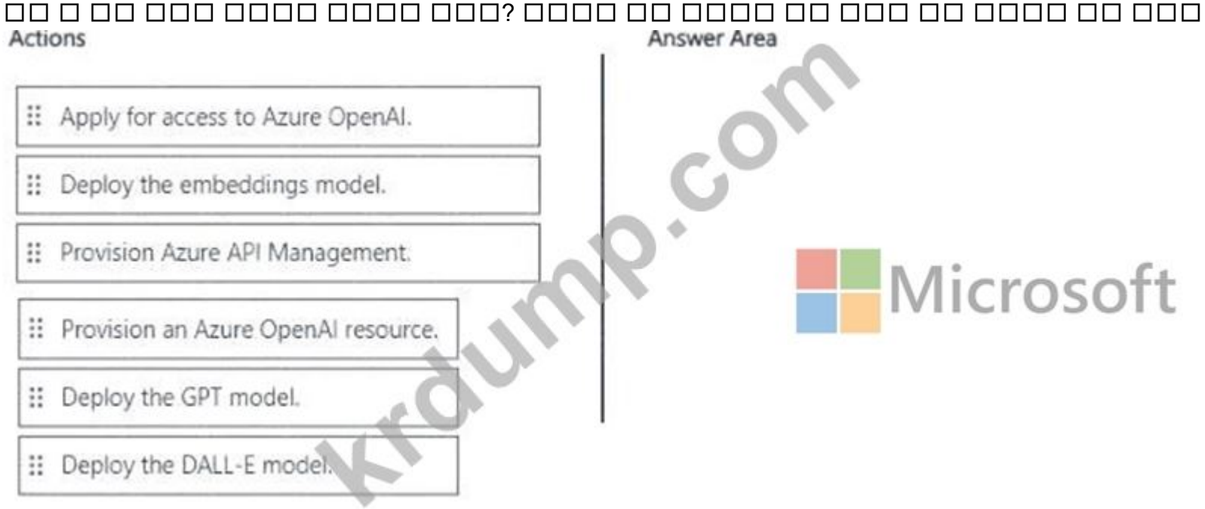
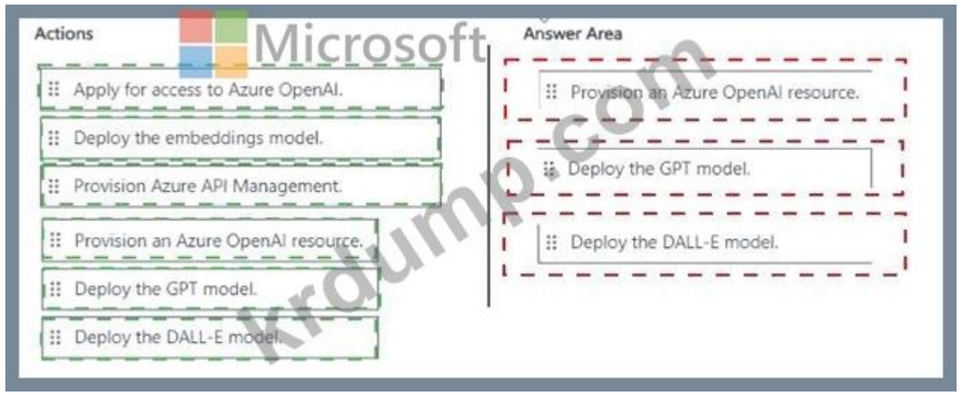
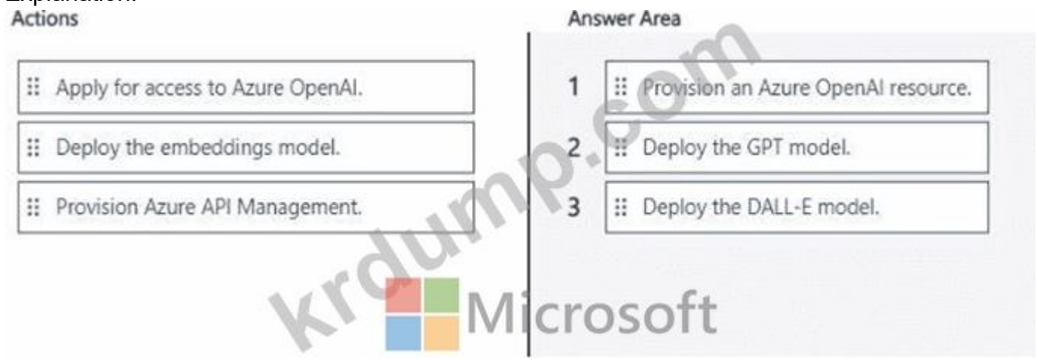


Answer:



Explanation:



You are building a chatbot that will use an Azure OpenAI model.

You need to deploy the model in your Azure subscription.

Key Steps to Deploy an Azure OpenAI Model for a Chatbot:

Apply for access to Azure OpenAI

Azure OpenAI is a gated service and requires approval before you can provision resources.

Provision an Azure OpenAI resource

After approval, you must provision an Azure OpenAI resource in your subscription.

Deploy the GPT model

Since the chatbot requires natural language understanding and conversation, you deploy a GPT model (e.g., GPT-4, GPT-3.5).

Actions That Are Not Required for this Question:

Provision Azure API Management # Not needed for basic deployment (used only for advanced API management scenarios).

Deploy the embeddings model # Used for search/RAG, not necessary for chatbot baseline.

Deploy the DALL-E model # Used for image generation, not chatbot text responses.

Correct Order:

Apply for access to Azure OpenAI.

Provision an Azure OpenAI resource.

Deploy the GPT model.

Verified Answer (Sequence):

Apply for access to Azure OpenAI
Provision an Azure OpenAI resource
Deploy the GPT model
Microsoft References:
Quickstart: Get started with Azure OpenAI
Deploying models in Azure OpenAI

NEW QUESTION: 15
lu1□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
lu1□ □□□□ bot1□□□ Azure □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
bot1□ Microsoft□ □□ □□ AI □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
bot1□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. bot1□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. lu1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
C. □□□□□ □□□ lu1.
D. bot1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Inclusiveness: AI systems should empower everyone and engage people.
Direct Line Speech is a robust, end-to-end solution for creating a flexible, extensible voice assistant. It is powered by the Bot Framework and its Direct Line Speech channel, that is optimized for voice-in, voice-out interaction with bots.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cognitive-services/speech-service/direct-line-speech

NEW QUESTION: 16
Azure Cognitive Search□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
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Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Your app uses the primary admin key for index management. If it's suspected compromised, the least- downtime rotation is:
Regenerate the secondary admin key to ensure it's known only to you.
Switch the app to use the secondary key (no downtime-primary still works until you cut it off).
Regenerate the primary key to invalidate the compromised credential.
Query keys are read-only and cannot manage indexes, so switching to a query key would not meet the requirement. Regenerating the primary first would break the app until you update it.
References (Microsoft Azure Cognitive Search)
Admin (primary/secondary) vs. query keys and key rotation; key regeneration invalidates only the selected key.
Guidance to use the alternate admin key while rotating the other to avoid downtime.

NEW QUESTION: 17
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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 18
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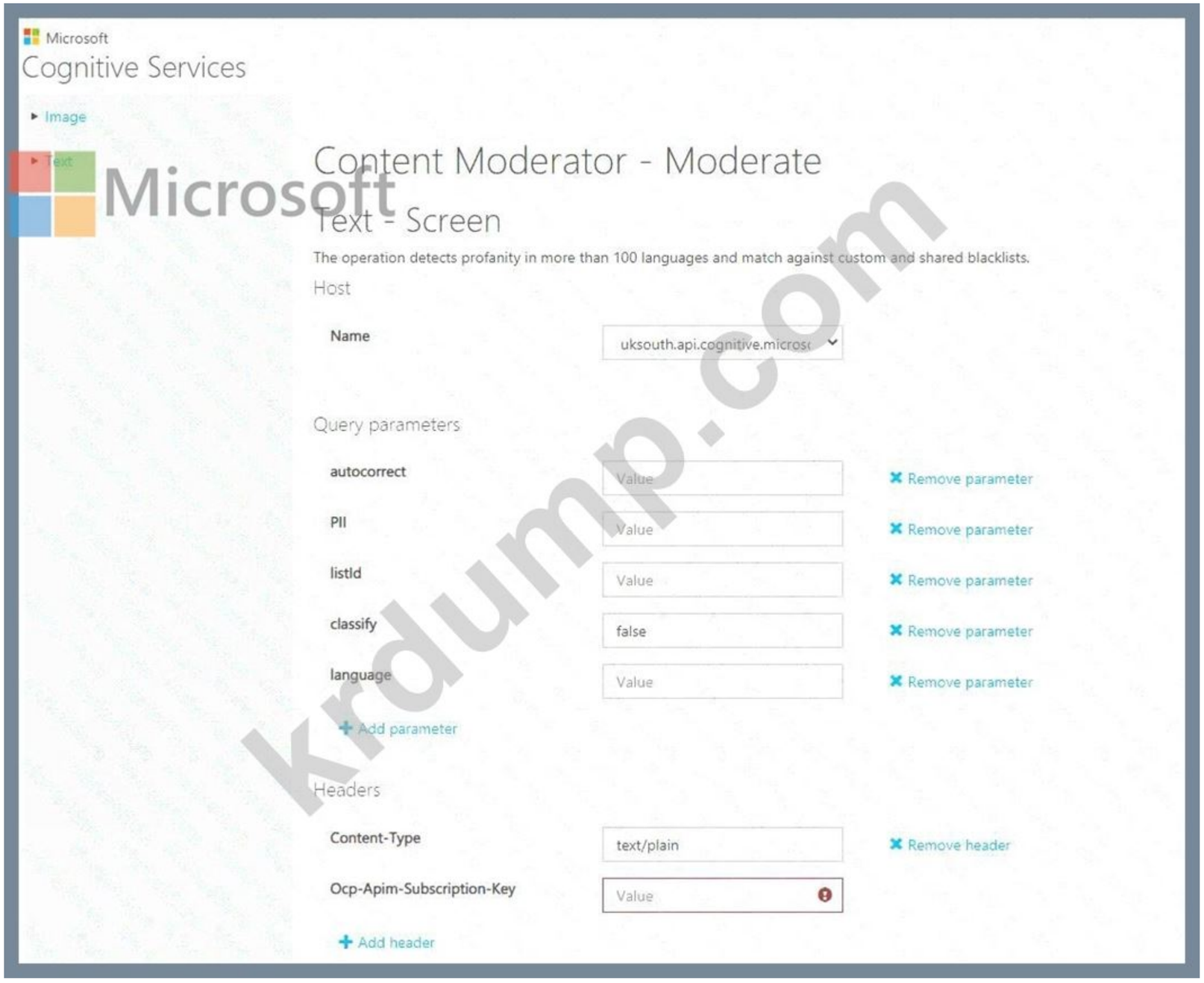
Microsoft
Cognitive Services
Image
Text
Content Moderator - Moderate
Text - Screen
The operation detects profanity in more than 100 languages and match against custom and shared blacklists.
Host
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uksouth.api.cognitive.microsc
Query parameters
autocorrect
Value
Remove parameter
PII
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Remove parameter
listId
Value
Remove parameter
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text/plain
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Ocp-Apim-Subscription-Key
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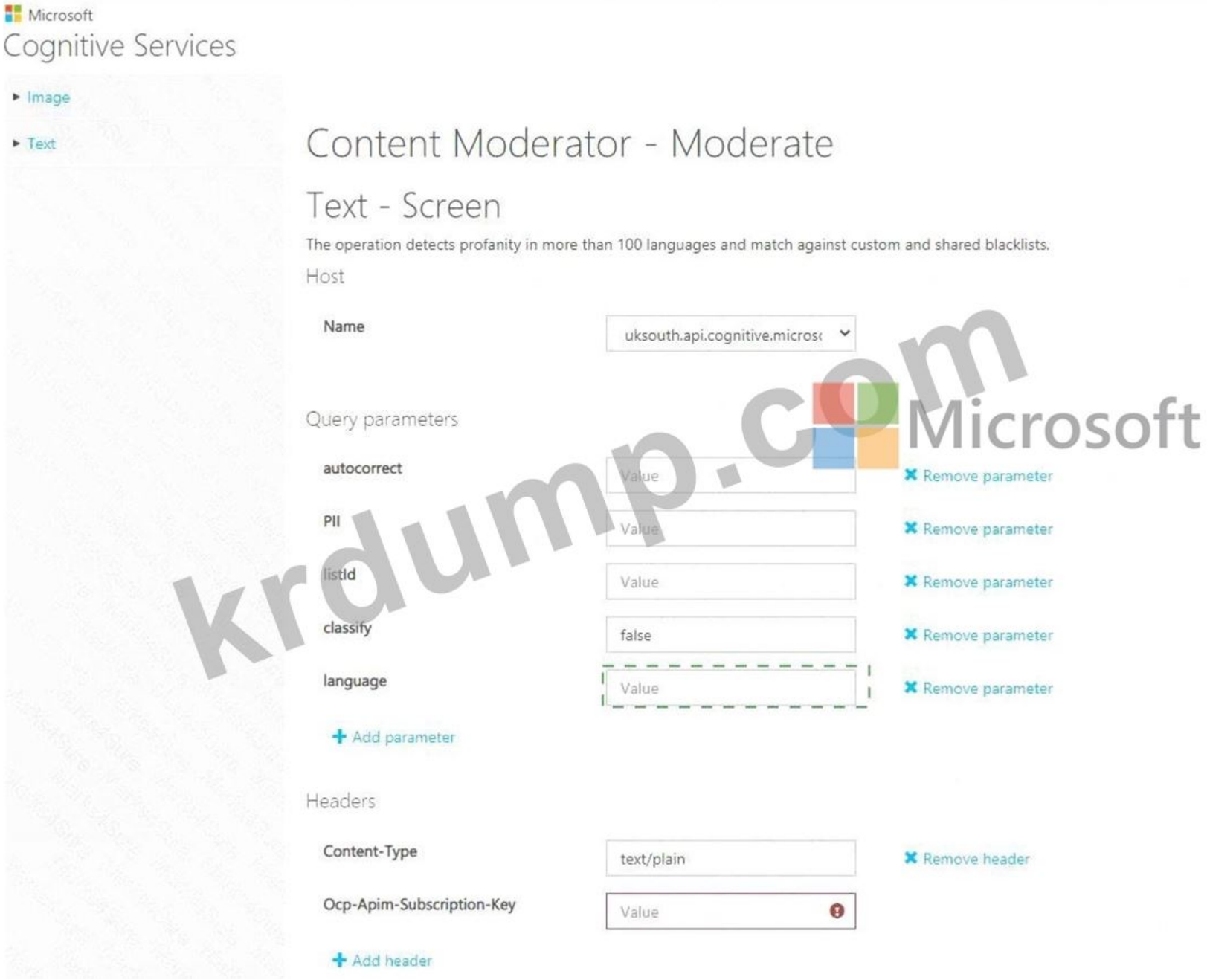
Answer:



Explanation:

Answer Area

To detect aggressive language (e.g., profanity/abuse) and sexually explicit content in text using the Content Moderator Text - Screen API:
classify = true
Enables machine-assisted text classification that returns category scores (e.g., sexually explicit/suggestive categories). This is required to identify sexual content.
language = < code > (for example, eng)
Specifies the language so profanity/abusive terms are detected correctly. The profanity detection in Text- Screen is language dependent.
autocorrect = true
Helps normalize intentionally misspelled or obfuscated words so that profanity or aggressive terms are still detected (e.g., "f@#$" # "fuck").
Other parameters in the blade are not necessary for this goal:
PII targets personal data extraction, not aggression/sexuality.
listId is for matching against custom blocklists.
Headers like Ocp-Apim-Subscription-Key and Content-Type are required to call the API, but they are not the content-analysis settings that control detection behavior asked for in this question.
Microsoft Azure AI References
Azure AI Content Moderator - Screen text API parameters (autocorrect, language, classify) and category outputs.
Azure AI Content Moderator - Text moderation concepts: profanity detection and classification categories.

NEW QUESTION: 19
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
In SQL, commands are categorized into different language groups depending on their purpose:
Data Manipulation Language (DML):
Deals with manipulating the data stored in existing database objects.
Includes:
SELECT # query data
INSERT # add new records
UPDATE # modify existing records
DELETE # remove records
Therefore, UPDATE is a DML statement.
Data Definition Language (DDL):
Used to define and manage database schema objects (tables, indexes, schemas).
Includes: CREATE , ALTER , DROP , TRUNCATE .
Data Control Language (DCL):
Used to control access and permissions.
Includes: GRANT , REVOKE .
Now let's map the options:
A). REVOKE # DCL (not DML).
B). UPDATE # DML # (correct).
C). DROP # DDL (removes database objects).
D). CREATE # DDL (creates database objects).
Microsoft References
SQL Language Elements - DDL, DML, DCL
UPDATE (Transact-SQL)

NEW QUESTION: 20
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Answer:

Explanation:

Analyze lesson plans and extract key fields

Use Azure AI Document Intelligence (Form Recognizer) to automatically extract structured data (dates/times, required texts, names, etc.) from uploaded lesson-plan documents (PDFs/images). It provides prebuilt and custom extraction with minimal code via Document Intelligence Studio.

Analyze learning content and show pictures for common words/phrases

Use Immersive Reader, which includes features like Picture Dictionary and text comprehension supports directly in apps with minimal development. It can highlight words and show illustrative images to aid vocabulary learning-exactly the requirement.

Other options are not a fit:

Azure AI Custom Vision is for training image classifiers/detectors, not text comprehension.

Azure AI Search indexes and searches content; it doesn't provide picture dictionary/reading experience.

Microsoft Azure AI References

Document Intelligence (Form Recognizer) overview & extraction capabilities: learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai- services/document-intelligence/overview Immersive Reader - Picture Dictionary & reading features: learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/immersive- reader/overview

NEW QUESTION: 21

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Answer:
Upload to: An Azure Storage account
Model type: Custom neural
You have 1,000 scanned hand-written survey responses with no consistent layout. The goal is to extract data while minimizing development effort.
Step 1: Upload location
For Azure AI Document Intelligence (formerly Form Recognizer), training data (images, PDFs) must be placed in a container in an Azure Storage account.
Options like Cosmos DB or Azure Files share are not valid training data sources for Document Intelligence.
Therefore, you upload the survey images to Azure Storage account.
Step 2: Model type
The surveys are handwritten and do not have a consistent layout.
Custom template models work only when the layout is fixed and consistent (e.g., invoices with the same fields in the same place).
Identity document (ID) model is a prebuilt model for passports, driver's licenses, etc., not for surveys.
Custom neural model is designed to handle unstructured or variable-layout forms, including handwritten content. This best fits the survey scenario.
Thus, the correct configuration is:
Upload to Azure Storage account
Use Custom neural model
The Answer:
Upload to: An Azure Storage account
Model type: Custom neural
Microsoft References
Azure AI Document Intelligence - Custom models
Custom neural vs custom template models
Train a custom model with Azure Storage input

NEW QUESTION: 22
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Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The requirement is:
" Measure the public perception of your brand on social media using natural language processing (NLP). " A). Content Moderator Designed to filter offensive or inappropriate content in text, images, and videos.
Not suitable for sentiment analysis or measuring perception.
B). Form Recognizer

Extracts structured data from documents (invoices, receipts, forms).
Not used for analyzing social media posts.
C). Computer Vision
Analyzes images and videos for object detection, image classification, OCR, etc.
Not used for text-based sentiment analysis.
D). Language service #
Provides natural language processing (NLP) capabilities such as sentiment analysis, opinion mining, key phrase extraction, entity recognition , and language detection .
Perfect fit for analyzing public perception from social media posts .

NEW QUESTION: 23
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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
By default, Azure AI Language may log request and response data for monitoring.
Setting the loggingOptOut parameter to true ensures that input data is not persisted after analysis.
piiCategories specifies which PII types to detect.
showStats enables request/response statistics.
model-version specifies which model version to use.
The Answer: A
Reference: Azure AI Language API parameters

NEW QUESTION: 24
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To maximize answer accuracy (reduce randomness and hallucinations) with Azure OpenAI GPT-3.5, you should lower the sampling randomness. The primary control for this is temperature :
Temperature controls how "creative" or random the model is.
Lower values # more deterministic, focused, and conservative outputs.
temperature = 0 makes the model pick the highest-probability tokens, which typically yields the most accurate and repeatable responses for transactional bots like booking/reservations.

Top P (nucleus sampling) is an alternative to temperature. Microsoft recommends using one or the other.
While reducing Top P also narrows randomness, the clearest and most common approach for maximizing accuracy is setting temperature to 0. Setting Top P to 0 is generally not recommended and may be invalid depending on the SDK.
System message tuning (Option D) helps with tone, role, and policy adherence, but does not itself guarantee factual accuracy if decoding randomness remains high.
Including the travel agent's database (Option A) would require Azure OpenAI on your data or a RAG pattern.
That can improve grounding of facts, but it's not a model parameter change and is outside the scope of simply configuring GPT-3.5; moreover, accuracy still benefits from low temperature even when using your own data.
Therefore, the best single action here is: set Temperature to 0.
Microsoft Azure AI Solution References
Azure OpenAI Service - Chat Completions parameters (Temperature and Top P): "Lower values like 0.2 will make the output more focused and deterministic... use either temperature or top_p but generally not both."
https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/openai/reference#chat-completions Prompt engineering with Azure OpenAI - controlling randomness and determinism:
https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/openai/concepts/prompt-engineering Azure OpenAI on your data (grounding with enterprise data/RAG):
https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/openai/concepts/use-your-data

NEW QUESTION: 25
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Name	Size	Description
File1.pdf	800 MB	Contains scanned images
File2.jpg	1 KB	An image that has 25 x 25 pixels
File3.tiff	5 MB	An image that has 5000 x 5000 pixels

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A. File1.pdf□
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C. File3 tiff □□
D. File2.jpg □ File3.tiff□
E. File1.pdf, File2,jpg □ File3,tiff
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Azure AI Document Intelligence (Standard S0) enforces input constraints: images must be between 50×50 and 10,000×10,000 pixels and typical file size limits apply (images/PDFs well below hundreds of MB; an 800-MB PDF is far beyond supported sizes).
File1.pdf (800 MB) - exceeds supported size limits # cannot be analyzed.
File2.jpg (25×25 px) - below the 50×50 px minimum # cannot be analyzed.
File3.tiff (5,000×5,000 px; 5 MB) - within pixel and size limits # can be analyzed.
References
Document Intelligence service limits (file size/page and image dimension constraints).
https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/document-intelligence/concept-limits Document Intelligence supported file types.
https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/document-intelligence/overview#supported-formats

NEW QUESTION: 26
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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

* Azure Metrics Advisor builds on Anomaly Detector but adds root cause analysis, correlation across multiple signals, incident detection, and alerting out-of-the-box.

* D. Anomaly Detector # Works for single-signal anomaly detection but lacks correlation and root cause analysis.

* C. Azure Machine Learning # Would work but requires custom model development (more dev effort).

* B. Form Recognizer # Used for document processing, not sensor telemetry.

The answer: A

Reference: Azure Metrics Advisor overview

NEW QUESTION: 27

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Answer:

Explanation:

To create a resource that can generate fictional stories from prompts, you need an Azure OpenAI account (-- kind OpenAI).
To protect data with a customer-managed key (CMK) , you must pass the key information (Key Vault URI, key name, key version) via the --encryption parameter when creating the Cognitive Services account. The JSON shown (with keyName, keyVersion, and keyVaultUri) is exactly the payload expected by --encryption.
A complete example pattern:
az cognitiveservices account create \
-n myresource -g myResourceGroup -l westeurope \
--kind OpenAI --sku S \
--assign-identity \
--encryption ' {
" keyName " : " keyname " ,
" keyVersion " : " secretVersion " ,
" keyVaultUri " : " https:// < your-kv > .vault.azure.net/ "
} '
(Adding --assign-identity allows the service to access the Key Vault key; the hotspot specifically asks for the parameter that takes the JSON block and the resource kind, which are --encryption and OpenAI.) Microsoft References Azure CLI: Create Cognitive Services account with customer-managed keys using --encryption.
https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/cognitive-services-encryption-keys#configure-customer- managed-keys Azure Cognitive Services (Azure AI services) CLI parameters including --kind OpenAI .
https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/cognitive-services-management-api-cli#create-a-cognitive- services-account

NEW QUESTION: 28
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Scenario Recap:
* Application: Flower classification.
* Solution: Add new images and labels to the existing model. Retrain and publish the model.

Analysis:
* This is the best practice workflow:
* Add new labeled training images.
* Retrain the model with updated dataset.
* Publish the retrained model.
* This clearly meets the goal.
The answer: A. Yes

NEW QUESTION: 29
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
You need to detect PPE compliance (masks or safety glasses) on a periodic schedule (every 15 minutes) while minimizing development effort and cost.
Why Computer Vision (Azure AI Vision)
Azure AI Vision (formerly "Computer Vision") lets you analyze still images with prebuilt Image Analysis and-when needed-train a lightweight custom object detection model directly in Vision Studio without building ML pipelines. You can simply grab a frame (snapshot) from your camera feed every 15 minutes and call the Vision API-this keeps costs low because you pay per image analyzed rather than continuously processing video. Microsoft's current Vision stack supports image analysis and custom object detection via Vision Studio and v4.0 APIs, designed for scenarios like PPE detection. Microsoft Azure +1 Why not Face The Face service is intended for face detection/recognition workflows. While Face can return some accessory attributes (e.g., glasses/mask confidence), Microsoft has scaled back several face attributes under Responsible AI guidance, and Face is not positioned as a general PPE-compliance detector across a scene (multiple people, full body PPE). It's therefore a poorer fit and can increase false decisions for PPE checks beyond the face region. Azure Docs +3 Why not Azure Video Analyzer for Media (Video Indexer) Video Indexer is optimized for extracting insights from full videos (speech, people, labels, brands). Running it just to check PPE every 15 minutes is overkill and more expensive than analyzing a single still frame with Vision. In addition, Microsoft has been adjusting video services post-Azure Media Services retirement; using snapshot + Vision avoids those complexities and keeps costs minimal.
How this meets the requirements
Identify masks/safety glasses: Use Image Analysis or a quick custom object detector in Vision Studio trained on a small set of PPE images. Microsoft Learn Every 15 minutes: Capture a single frame from the camera and call the Vision endpoint-simple scheduling with a timer-triggered Function or Logic App, minimal code. (General Azure pattern; Vision API is stateless per image.) Microsoft Azure Minimize development effort: Vision Studio provides no-code/low-code training and testing for custom detectors if the prebuilt model isn't sufficient. Microsoft Learn Minimize costs: Pay-per-call image analysis is cheaper than indexing entire video segments; no continuous streaming required. Microsoft Azure The Answer: B. Computer Vision Microsoft References Azure AI Vision (product overview): image and video analysis with OCR, object detection, Image Analysis. Microsoft Azure
What's new in Azure AI Vision: custom image classification/object detection in Vision Studio and v4.0 APIs.
Microsoft Learn
Face detection & attributes (accessories including glasses and mask)-not the right tool for scene-level PPE compliance. Microsoft Learn Face Detect REST API (attributes list, including glasses/mask). Microsoft Learn Responsible AI updates indicating changes to facial analysis attributes; facial detection/accessories remain but are limited in scope. Azure Docs Azure AI Video Indexer release notes/updates (video-centric use cases, ongoing adjustments post-AMS retirement).

NEW QUESTION: 30

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```
public static async Task ReadFileUrl(ComputerVisionClient client, string urlFile)
{
       const int numberOfCharsInOperationId = 36;

       var txtHeaders = await client.ReadAsync(urlFile, language: "en");

       string opLocation = textHeaders.OperationLocation;
       string operationId = opLocation.Substring(opLocation.Length -
numberOfCharsInOperationId);

       ReadOperationResult results;

       results = await client.GetReadResultAsync(Guid.Parse(operationId));

       var textUrlFileResults = results.AnalyzeResult.ReadResults;
       foreach (ReadResult page in textUrlFileResults)
       {
              foreach (Line line in page.Lines)
              {
                     Console.WriteLine(line.Text);
              }
       }
}
```


□□□□□ □□ GetReadResultAsync □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□.

□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ GetReadResultAsync □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□.

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A. Guid.Parse(operationId) □□□□□ □□□□□.

B. □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

C. txtHeaders.Status □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ GetReadResultAsync□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation

The method shown uses the Read API of the Azure Computer Vision client library. The ReadAsync call submits the OCR job and returns an Operation-Location header, which contains the operationId. Then GetReadResultAsync(Guid.Parse(operationId)) is called to fetch the result.

The Issue

The Read API is asynchronous.

Submitting the read request does not mean the OCR has finished.

If you immediately call GetReadResultAsync , the operation may still be in progress, resulting in incomplete or empty results.

Required Fixes

Check the results.Status property

The response from GetReadResultAsync includes a status property.

Possible values: notStarted , running , succeeded , failed .

You must wait until the status is succeeded before processing results.

This ensures you don't attempt to read lines before OCR has completed.

This corresponds to B.

Wrap in a loop with delay

Since OCR takes time, you need to poll the service until the status becomes succeeded or failed .
A typical pattern is:
ReadOperationResult results;
do
{
results = await client.GetReadResultAsync(Guid.Parse(operationId));
await Task.Delay(1000); // wait 1 second before retrying
}
while (results.Status == OperationStatusCodes.Running || results.Status == OperationStatusCodes.NotStarted); This corresponds to D.
Option Analysis
A). Remove the Guid.Parse(operationId) parameter
Incorrect. The operationId is required to fetch the OCR results.
B). Add code to verify the results.Status value
Correct. You must check whether the operation has completed.
C). Add code to verify the status of the txtHeaders.Status value
Incorrect. txtHeaders only contains metadata and the operation location. The OCR completion status comes from the results.Status in the GetReadResultAsync response, not from txtHeaders .
D). Wrap the call to GetReadResultAsync within a loop that contains a delay Correct. This is how you poll until the operation has finished.
The Answer: B and D
Microsoft References
Azure Computer Vision Read API
Read text using the Computer Vision client library

NEW QUESTION: 31
resource1□□□ □□□ Azure AI Foundry □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
resource1□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
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Answer Area

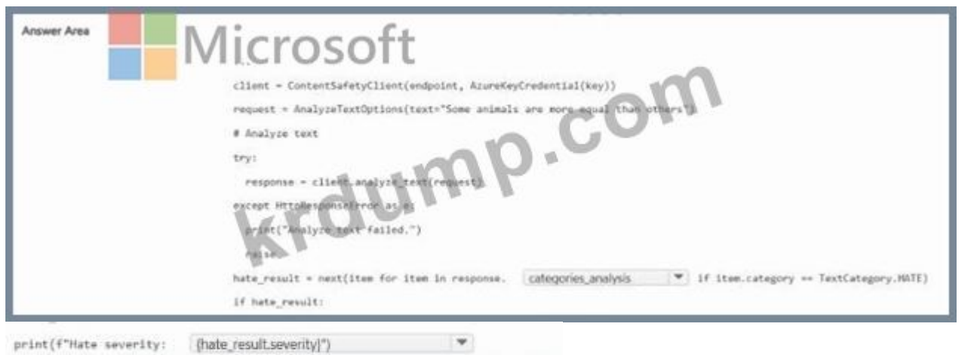
```
...
client = ContentSafetyClient(endpoint, AzureKeyCredential(key))
request = AnalyzeTextOptions(text="Some animals are more equal than others")
# Analyze text
try:
    response = client.analyze_text(request)
except HttpResponseError as e:
    print("Analyze text failed.")
    raise
hate_result = next(item for item in response. [blocklist_match / categories_analysis / content] if item.category == TextCategory.HATE)
if hate_result:
    print(f"Hate severity: [(hate_result.blocklist_item_id)") / (hate_result.blocklist_item_text)") / (hate_result.category)") / (hate_result.severity)")]
...
except HttpResponseError as e:
    print("Analyze text failed
    raise
hate_result = next(item for
if hate_result:
```


Answer:

Answer Area

```
...
client = ContentSafetyClient(endpoint, AzureKeyCredential(key))
request = AnalyzeTextOptions(text="Some animals are more equal than others")
# Analyze text
try:
    response = client.analyze_text(request)
except HttpResponseError as e:
    print("Analyze text failed.")
    raise
hate_result = next(item for item in response. [blocklist_match / categories_analysis / content] if item.category == TextCategory.HATE)
if hate_result:
    print(f"Hate severity: [(hate_result.blocklist_item_id)") / (hate_result.blocklist_item_text)") / (hate_result.category)") / (hate_result.severity)")]
...
except HttpResponseError as e:
    print("Analyze text failed
    raise
hate_result = next(item for
if hate_result:
```


Explanation:



To detect hateful content with Azure AI Foundry Content Safety - Text , you should read the category analysis results returned by the analyze_text call. The response exposes a collection named categories_analysis, where each item contains the analyzed category (e.g., TextCategory.HATE) and its severity level.

Hence:

Iterate over response.categories_analysis, filter the item where item.category == TextCategory.HATE.

Print the severity using hate_result.severity.

This uses category analysis (not blocklist matches), which is the correct mechanism for detecting hate content with a severity score.

Microsoft References

Azure AI Content Safety - Analyze text (Python quickstart/samples): iterate response.categories_analysis, check TextCategory.HATE, read item.severity.

Azure AI Content Safety - Text categories and severity levels: explains categories (Hate, Violence, Sexual, Self-harm) and severity output.

NEW QUESTION: 32

AH□□ Azure OpenAI □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

AI1□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□.

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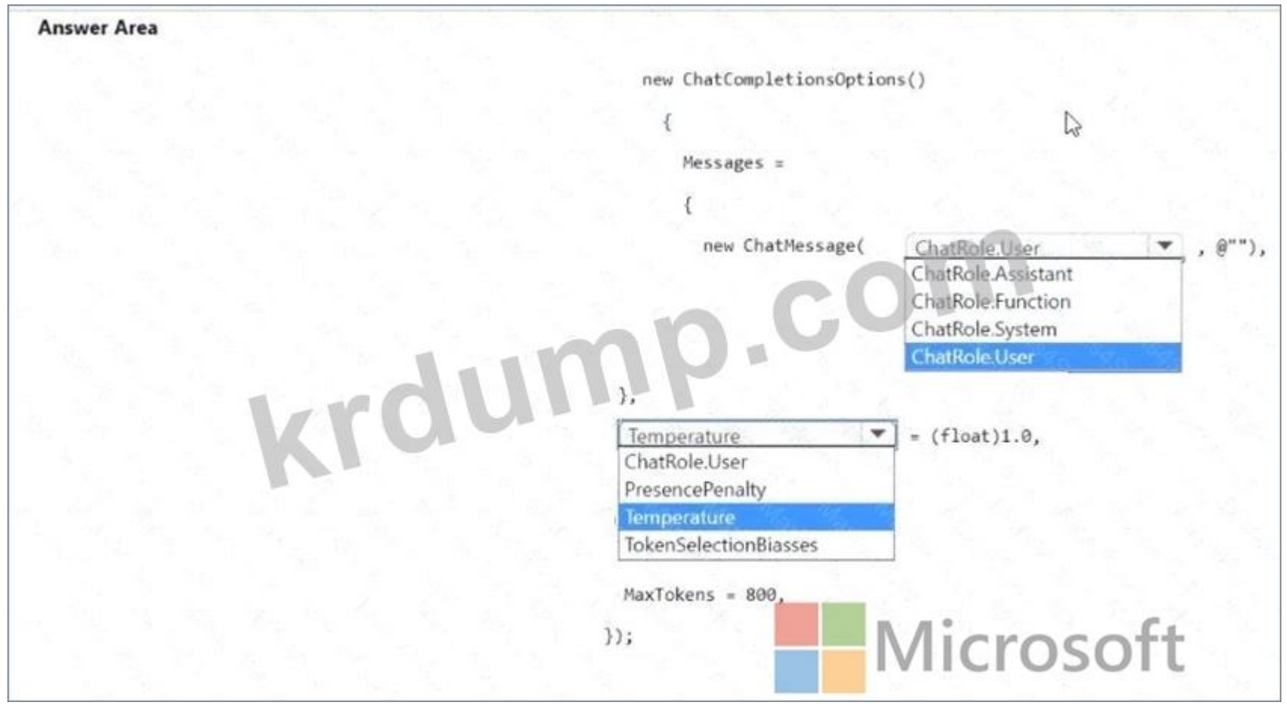
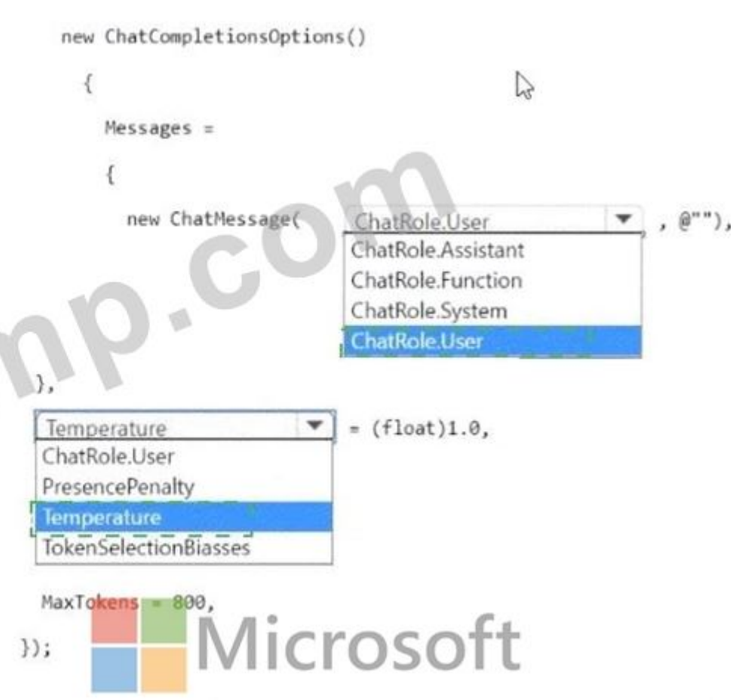
Answer Area



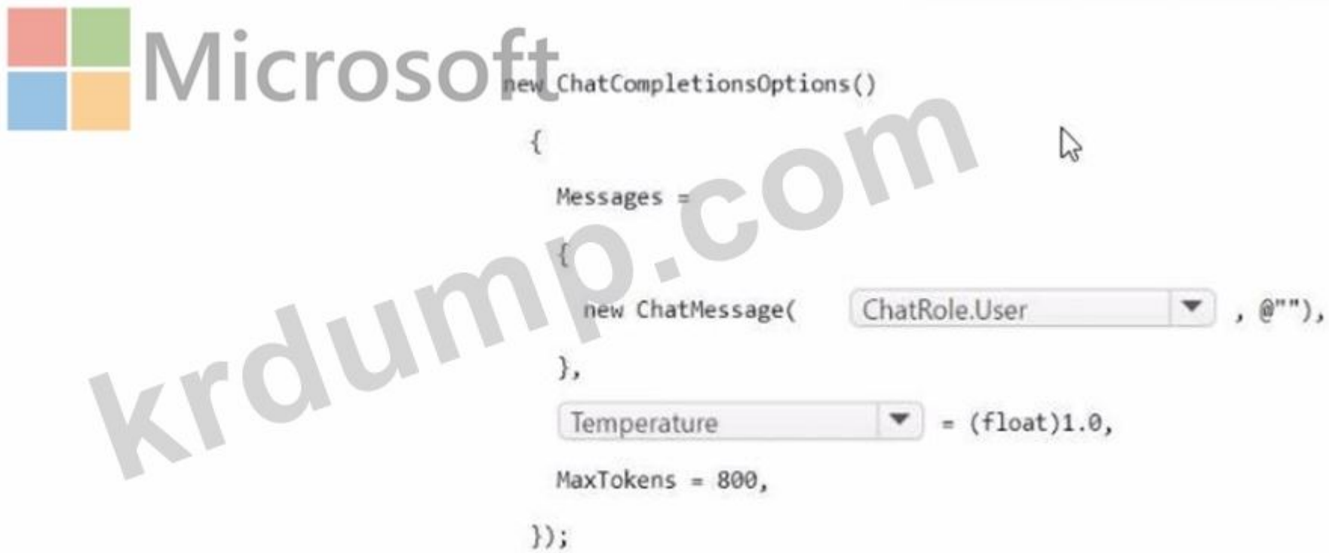
Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

Answer Area



To generate less deterministic and more creative responses with Azure OpenAI chat completions, increase the Temperature setting. Temperature controls sampling randomness: higher values (e.g., ~0.8-1.0) yield more diverse/creative outputs; lower values (~0-0.2) are more deterministic.

The message being sent in the Messages collection is the user's prompt, so the correct role is ChatRole.User .

The role does not control creativity; it only tells the model who authored the message (system/assistant/user /function). Creativity is governed by parameters such as Temperature (and, to a lesser extent, TopP).

PresencePenalty biases against repeating seen tokens/topics but does not primarily increase creativity in the intended way.

So the code should look like:

new ChatCompletionsOptions()

{

Messages =

{

new ChatMessage(ChatRole.User, @ " < user prompt here > "),

},

Temperature = (float) 1.0 ,

MaxTokens = 800 ,

};

Microsoft Azure AI Solution References

Azure OpenAI Service - Chat Completions parameters (Temperature controls randomness/creativity; higher = more diverse results).

Azure OpenAI Service - Message roles in chat (system , user , assistant , function) and their purposes.

Azure OpenAI Service - Presence/Frequency penalties vs. Temperature (penalties reduce repetition; temperature changes creativity).

NEW QUESTION: 33

Resource1□□□ Azure AI Speech Service □□□□ □□□□.

□□ Python □□□ □□□□ Resource1□ □□□□□.

```
def synthesize_speech(input):
    speech_config = speechsdk.SpeechConfig(subscription=os.environ.get('YourSpeechKey'),
region=os.environ.get('YourSpeechRegion'))
    audio_config = speechsdk.audio.AudioOutputConfig(filename="path/to/file.wav")
    speech_synthesizer = speechsdk.SpeechSynthesizer(speech_config=speech_config,audio_config=audio_config)
    speech_synthesizer.speak_text_async(input)
```

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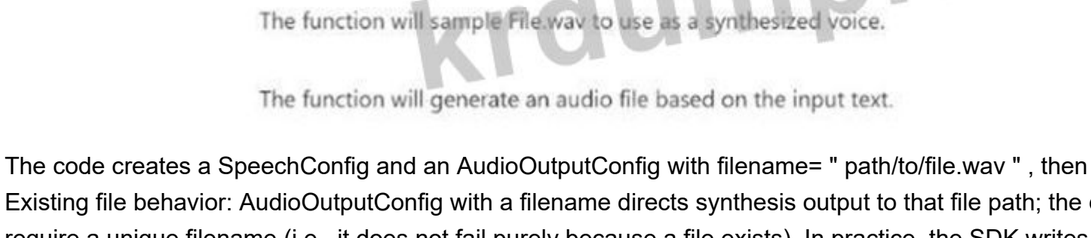
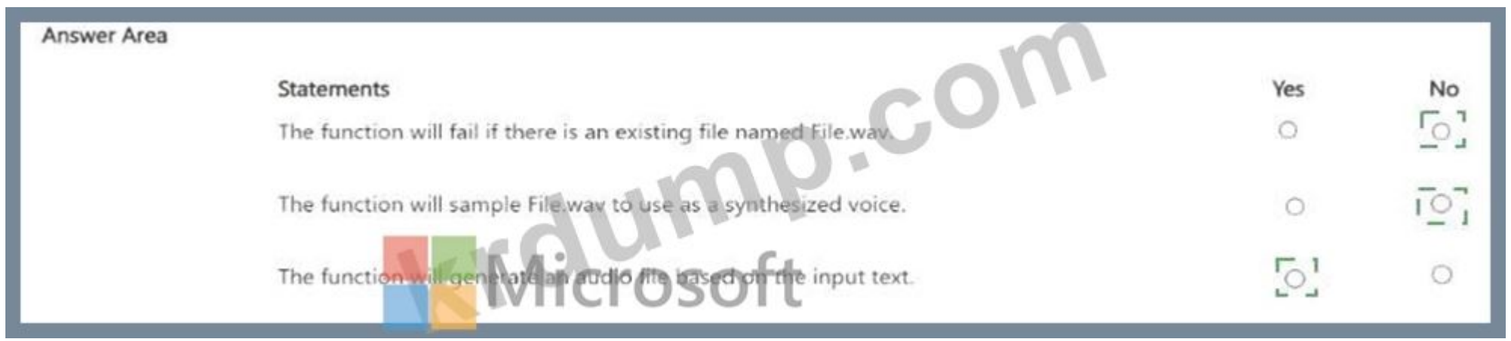


Answer:



Explanation:

The code creates a SpeechConfig and an AudioOutputConfig with filename= " path/to/file.wav " , then constructs a SpeechSynthesizer and calls speak_text_async(input) .
Existing file behavior: AudioOutputConfig with a filename directs synthesis output to that file path; the documentation emphasizes that it specifies the output file and that the parent directory must already exist. It does not require a unique filename (i.e., it does not fail purely because a file exists). In practice, the SDK writes to the specified path. Therefore, the statement claiming failure if a file already exists is No.
Voice source: The filename in AudioOutputConfig is output, not input. To choose a voice, you set speech_config.speech_synthesis_voice_name or use SSML; the WAV file isn't "sampled" to create a voice.
Hence this statement is No. Microsoft Learn
File generation: Using AudioOutputConfig(filename=...) with SpeechSynthesizer and speak_text_async(...) writes synthesized audio to that file. Many samples show the same pattern (often with .get() to wait for completion). So the function's purpose is to generate an audio file from the input text-Yes.

Note: In production, call .get() (or await) on speak_text_async(...) so the program waits for synthesis to complete before exiting. Microsoft Learn References (Microsoft Azure AI Speech) How to synthesize speech from text (create AudioOutputConfig to write to a file; synthesize with speak_text_async).
Python AudioConfig class (audio output can be a speaker, audio file (WAV), or stream). Microsoft Learn NET AudioConfig.FromWavFileOutput (specifies output file; parent directory must already exist).
Microsoft Learn
Azure Q & A example (Python: speak_text_async(...).get() usage). Microsoft Learn

NEW QUESTION: 34
Face API □□□ □□ □□□□. □ □□□ employeefaces□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□. employeefaces □□□□ 60,000□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
HTTP □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□ □ □, □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□. □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□□□.
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Answer:

Explanation:

You are calling the Face API to find similar faces from an existing list called employeefaces.

Key facts from the scenario:

The list contains 60,000 images.

In Face API:

faceListId # limited to 1,000 faces.

largeFaceListId # designed for very large lists, up to 1,000,000 faces.

Since employeefaces has 60,000 images, you must use LargeFaceListId, not faceListId.

Parameters in the Request Body

" faceId " : " 18c51a87-3a69-47a8-aedc-a54745f708a1 "

This is the face to search for.

" largeFaceListId " : " employeefaces "

Must use LargeFaceListId because the list has 60,000 images.

" maxNumOfCandidatesReturned " : 1

Limits the number of matches returned.

" mode " : " matchFace "

Two options exist:

" matchFace " # returns the most similar individual faces.

" matchPerson " # groups faces by person.

Since the requirement is find similar faces, use " matchFace " .

Completed Answer

{

" faceId " : " 18c51a87-3a69-47a8-aedc-a54745f708a1 " ,

" largeFaceListId " : " employeefaces " ,

" maxNumOfCandidatesReturned " : 1 ,

" mode " : " matchFace "

}

Correct Values to Drag and Drop

LargeFaceListId # " employeefaces "

matchFace # " mode "

Final Answer:

First blank: LargeFaceListId
Second blank: matchFace
Microsoft References
Face API - Find Similar
Face API - Large Face List operations

NEW QUESTION: 35
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```
docker run --rm -it -p 5000:5000 --memory 10g --cpus 2 \
mcr.microsoft.com/azure-cognitive-services/textanalytics/sentiment\
Eula=accept \
Billing={ENDPOINT_URI} \
ApiKey={API_KEY}
```

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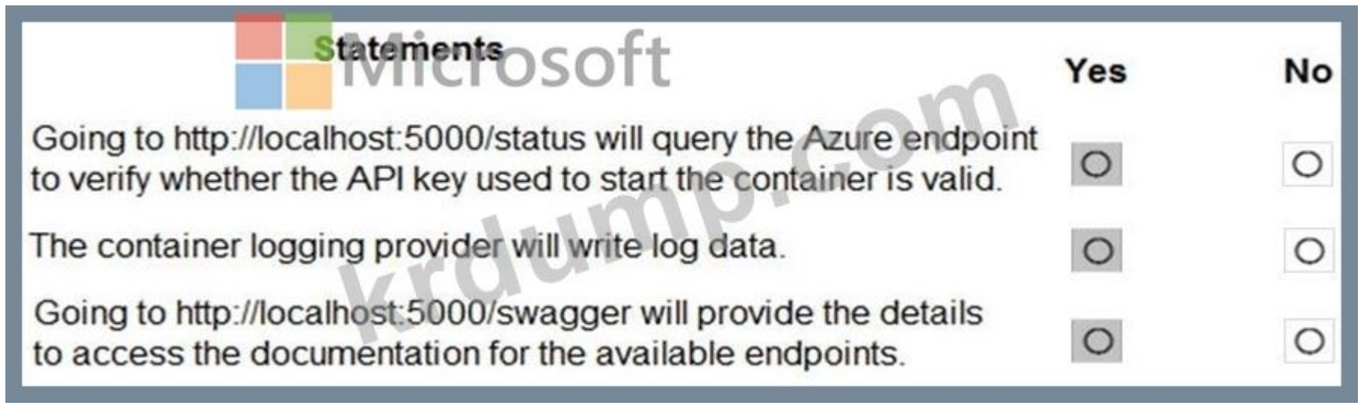
Statements	Yes	No
Going to http://localhost:5000/status will query the Azure endpoint to verify whether the API key used to start the container is valid.	○	○
The container logging provider will write log data.	○	○
Going to http://localhost:5000/swagger will provide the details to access the documentation for the available endpoints.	○	○

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
Going to http://localhost:5000/status will query the Azure endpoint to verify whether the API key used to start the container is valid.	○	○
The container logging provider will write log data.	○	○
Going to http://localhost:5000/swagger will provide the details to access the documentation for the available endpoints.	○	○

Explanation:



Box 1: Yes

http://localhost:5000/status

Also requested with GET, this verifies if the api-key used to start the container is valid without causing an endpoint query.

Box 2: Yes

The command saves container and LUIS logs to output mount at C:\output, located on container host Box 3: Yes

The container provides a full set of documentation for the endpoints and a Try it out feature. With this feature, you can enter your settings into a web-based HTML form and make the query without having to write any code. After the query returns, an example CURL command is provided to demonstrate the HTTP headers and body format that

' s required.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cognitive-services/luis/luis-container-howto

NEW QUESTION: 36

resource1□□□ □□□ Azure AI Content Safety □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

resource1□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.

cURL □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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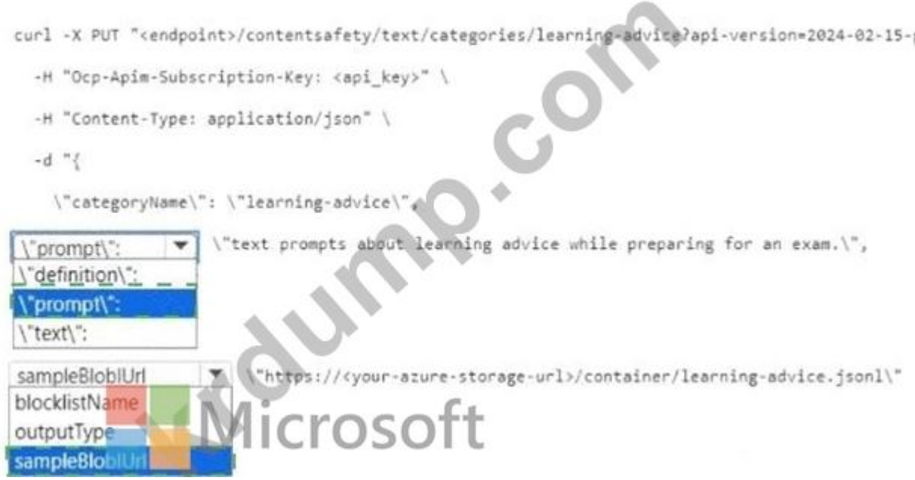
Answer:



Explanation:

Use " definition " for the first field and " sampleBlobUrl " for the second field When creating a custom text category in Azure AI Content Safety, you call the PUT /contentsafety/text /categories/{categoryName} endpoint and provide a JSON body that includes:

categoryName : the identifier of your category.

definition : a natural-language description of what the category covers (e.g., "text prompts about learning advice while preparing for an exam").

sampleBlobUrl : a pointer to labeled sample data (typically a JSONL file in Azure Storage) used to help the service understand the category.

Keys like prompt or text are used when analyzing content (for example, text:detect), not when defining a category. Likewise, blocklistName applies to blocklist operations, and outputType is not part of the category-creation schema. Therefore, the correct payload fields to complete the cURL are definition and sampleBlobUrl .

Microsoft Azure AI References (titles only)

Azure AI Content Safety - Create or update custom text categories (REST) Azure AI Content Safety - Custom categories concepts and training data (JSONL in blob storage) Azure AI Content Safety - Text analysis vs. category management endpoints

NEW QUESTION: 37
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ QnA Maker □□□□ □□□□□.
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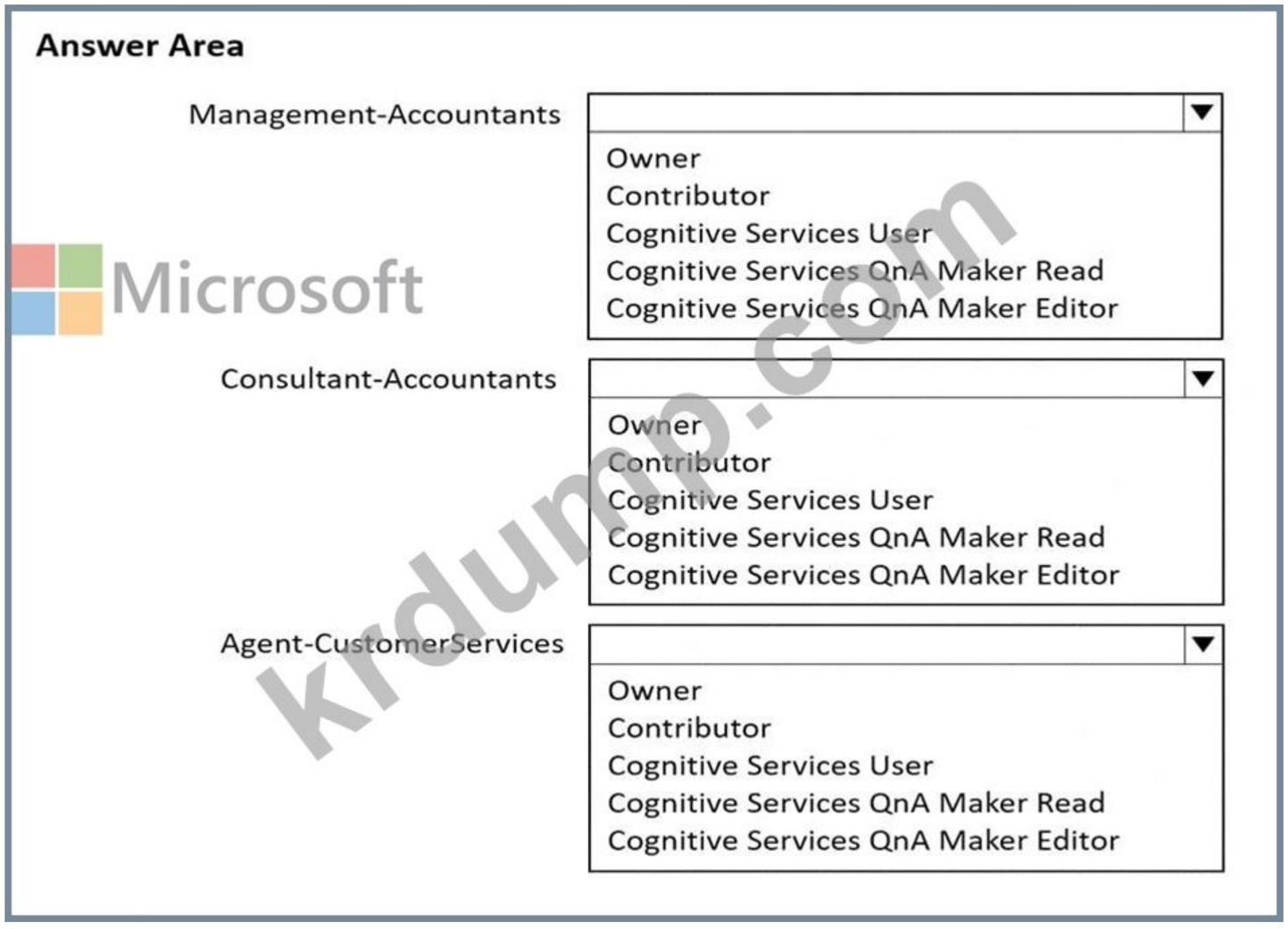

Answer:

Answer Area

Explanation:

Box 1: Cognitive Service User

Ensure that the members of a group named Management-Accountants can approve the FAQs.

Approve=publish.

Cognitive Service User (read/write/publish): API permissions: All access to Cognitive Services resource except for ability to:

1. Add new members to roles.
2. Create new resources.

Box 2: Cognitive Services QnA Maker Editor

Ensure that the members of a group named Consultant-Accountants can create and amend the FAQs.

QnA Maker Editor: API permissions:

1. Create KB API
2. Update KB API
3. Replace KB API
4. Replace Alterations
5. "Train API" [in new service model v5]

Box 3: Cognitive Services QnA Maker Read

Ensure that the members of a group named the Agent-CustomerServices can browse the FAQs.
QnA Maker Read: API Permissions:
1. Download KB API
2. List KBs for user API
3. Get Knowledge base details
4. Download Alterations
Generate Answer
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cognitive-services/qnamaker/concepts/role-based-access-control

NEW QUESTION: 38
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□□ □□ □□ □□ AI □□□ □□□□□?
A. □□□
B. □□□□ □□□
C. □□□
D. □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 39
Microsoft Bot Framework Composer□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
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A. □□ □□□
B. □□□ □□ □□□
C. □□ □□□
D. □□ □□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
To allow users to cancel an in-progress transaction, you need an interruption mechanism.
In Bot Framework Composer, this is done using triggers such as an intent trigger or dialog trigger (e.g., a CancelIntent trigger that interrupts the current flow).
A language generator handles variations in bot responses.
A custom event is not required for simple cancellation.
A conversation activity handles messages or events but does not manage interruption logic.
The Answer: C
Reference: Triggers in Bot Framework Composer

NEW QUESTION: 40
Azure SQL Database□ □□ Azure□ PaaS(Platform as a Service) □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□? □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
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A. □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□

B. □□ □ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□
C. □□□□□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ S3
D. □□ □□□ □□□
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
PaaS databases reduce administrative overhead because Microsoft manages backups, patching, updates, and infrastructure.
Users always get access to the latest features without manual upgrades.
B is incorrect: Backup/restore is automated; you don't get full manual control.
C is incorrect: In-database ML services are supported in SQL Server (on-prem / IaaS), but not natively in Azure SQL Database.
Reference: Azure SQL Database benefits

NEW QUESTION: 41
All□□□ □□□ Azure OpenAI □□□ □□□□.
Azure OpenAI SDK□ □□□□ App1□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. App1□ □□□□ All□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
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C. □□□□□, □ □ □□ □□
D. □□ □□, □ □ □□ □□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
With Azure OpenAI , you don't call a raw "model name" directly; you call a deployment of that model.
SDKs and REST require:
the resource endpoint ,
the API key (or Entra ID token), and
the deployment name to target the specific model instance.
References
Azure OpenAI quickstart (connect using endpoint, key, and deployment name).
https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/openai/quickstart
Chat/completions-path uses /deployments/{deployment-id}.
https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/openai/reference#chat-completions

NEW QUESTION: 42
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A. □□□
B. Microsoft Power Apps
C. □
D. □□□ □□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
In Power BI, reports are interactive, visual, and support KPIs, drill-through, and drill-down functionality.
Power Apps is for app development, not analytics.
A view is a database object, not a visualization solution.
Dataflow is for ETL/ELT (data preparation), not reporting.

The Answer: A
Reference: Power BI Reports

NEW QUESTION: 43
Azure Cognitive Search □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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```
"@odata.type": "#Microsoft.Skills.Custom.WebApiSkill",
"description": "My custom skill description",
"uri": "https://contoso-webskill.azurewebsites.net/api/process",
"context": "/document/organizations/*",
"inputs": [
  {
    "name": "companyName",
    "source": "/document/organizations/*"
  }
],
"outputs": [
  {
    "name": "companyDescription",
  }
]
```

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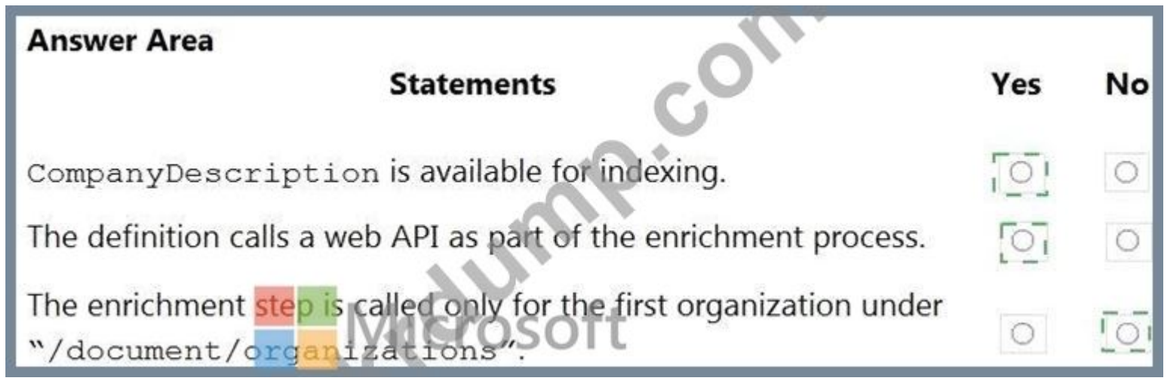
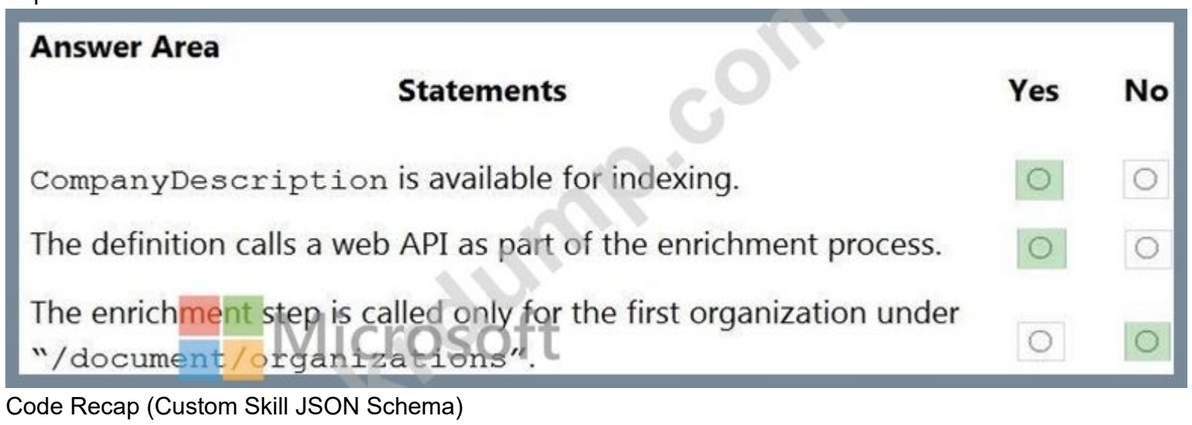
Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
`CompanyDescription` is available for indexing.	○	○
The definition calls a web API as part of the enrichment process.	○	○
The enrichment step is called only for the first organization under "`/document/organizations`".	○	○

Answer:



Explanation:



Code Recap (Custom Skill JSON Schema)

{
" @odata.type " : " #Microsoft.Skills.Custom.WebApiSkill " ,
" description " : " My custom skill description " ,
" uri " : " https://contoso-webskill.azurewebsites.net/api/process " ,
" context " : " /document/organizations/* " ,
" inputs " : [
{
" name " : " companyName " ,
" source " : " /document/organizations/* "
}
],
" outputs " : [
{
" name " : " companyDescription "
}
]
}

Statement Analysis

CompanyDescription is available for indexing.
Yes.
The skill produces an output field called companyDescription . Outputs of a custom skill become part of the enrichment tree, which can then be projected into the search index or knowledge store.
The definition calls a web API as part of the enrichment process.
Yes.
This is a Web API skill (@odata.type: #Microsoft.Skills.Custom.WebApiSkill) with a uri pointing to
https://contoso-webskill.azurewebsites.net/api/process . This means an external web API is called to enrich data.
The enrichment step is called only for the first organization under /document/organizations .
No.
The context is set to " /document/organizations/* " , where the * means the skill runs for each element in the collection. It is not limited to the first element.
Final Answer
CompanyDescription is available for indexing # Yes
The definition calls a web API as part of the enrichment process # Yes
The enrichment step is called only for the first organization under /document/organizations # No Microsoft References Custom skills in Azure Cognitive Search Enrichment tree and skill context Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/search/cognitive-search-output-field-mapping

NEW QUESTION: 44
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A. □□□□ LOB(Line-Of-Business) □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
B. □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
C. □□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
D. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
* A data warehouse is designed for analytical workloads (OLAP), not transactional workloads (OLTP).
* It integrates data from multiple sources and supports complex queries, aggregations, and reporting for decision-making.
* A. storage for transactional LOB apps # describes OLTP (e.g., SQL Server, Azure SQL Database), not a data warehouse.
* B. transformation services # describes ETL/ELT pipelines (e.g., Data Factory), not the warehouse itself.
* C. read-only storage of historical data # partially true but too narrow; the key feature is analytics, not just storage.
* D. answers to complex queries across multiple sources # Correct and complete definition.
The answer: D
Reference: What is a data warehouse?

NEW QUESTION: 45
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□□: □□□□□ Microsoft SQL Server □□□□□□
□□: Core(SQL) API□ □□□□ Azure Cosmos DB
□□: Azure Table □□□
HR: Azure SQL □□□□□□
Azure Cognitive Search REST API□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□ □□ □□□?
A. Sales□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
B. Finance□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□□□.

C. Sales□ □□□□ MongoDB API□ □□□□□□□□□.
D. Logs□ □□□□ Azure Sentinel□ □□□□□.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
On-premises Microsoft SQL Server database cannot be used as an index data source.
Note: Indexer in Azure Cognitive Search: : Automate aspects of an indexing operation by configuring a data source and an indexer that you can schedule or run on demand. This feature is supported for a limited number of data source types on Azure.
Indexers crawl data stores on Azure.
Azure Blob Storage
Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 (in preview)
Azure Table Storage
Azure Cosmos DB
Azure SQL Database
SQL Managed Instance
SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/search/search-indexer-overview#supported-data-sources

NEW QUESTION: 46
Foundry □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
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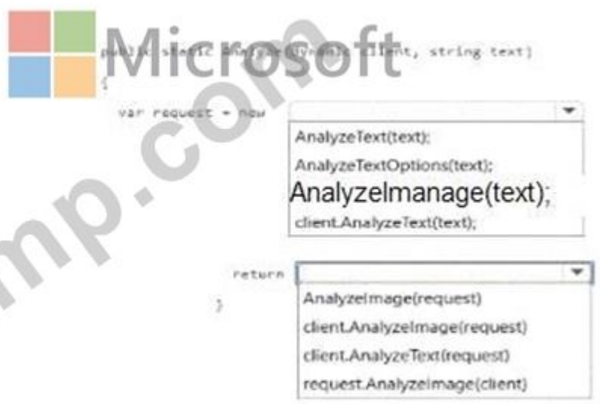
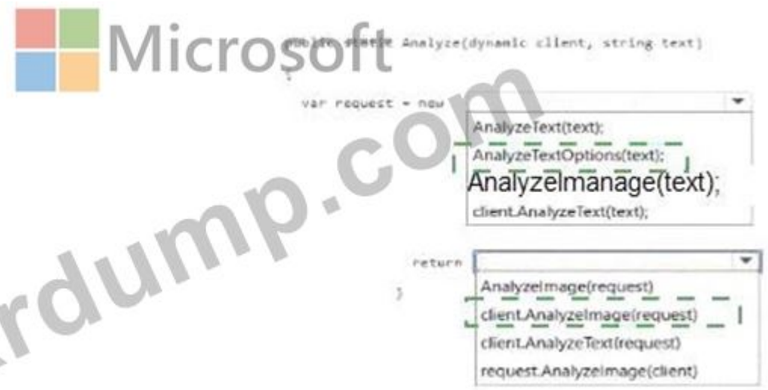
Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 47
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A. □□ □□□□□ □□□ show-all-intents=true□ □□□□□.
B. □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
C. □□ □□□□□ □□□ log=true□ □□□□□.
D. □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation
Active learning in Language Understanding (LUIS / Conversational Language Understanding) works by collecting real user queries sent to your prediction endpoint.
By setting log=true in the prediction endpoint query, these user utterances are stored in the LUIS service.
The logged utterances can then be reviewed in the Review endpoint utterances page of the LUIS portal, where you can relabel and retrain the model. This enables the active learning loop.
Why not the others?
A). show-all-intents=true: This simply forces the endpoint to return all intents, not related to active learning.

B). Enable speech priming: Used for improving speech-to-text accuracy, unrelated to LUIS active learning.
D). Enable sentiment analysis: Adds sentiment scores to prediction output, not related to active learning.
Reference:
LUIS active learning with endpoint utterances
utterances#log-user-queries-to-enable-active-learning

NEW QUESTION: 48
Semantic Kernel□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
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A. □□
B. JSONL
C. □□□
D. YAML
E. □□ □□
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Semantic Kernel supports multiple prompt template languages. Handlebars and Liquid both allow you to bind complex objects (with nested/sub-properties), iterate over collections, and use conditionals-ideal when your prompt needs structured data.
JSONL is a dataset/record format, not a prompt templating language.
YAML is a configuration/serialization format; while SK can store configs in YAML, YAML itself isn't a prompt templating engine for rendering nested objects in prompts.
"Semantic Kernel" as an option is not a template language; SK provides the runtime and also a simple legacy template syntax, but for complex/nested objects Microsoft recommends Handlebars (cross-language) or Liquid (.NET).
References (Microsoft Docs):
Handlebars prompt templates in Semantic Kernel (supports SK prompts, expressions, iteration, object binding). Microsoft Learn Liquid prompt templates in Semantic Kernel (example shows passing objects and iterating over nested data).
Microsoft Learn
SK prompt template syntax overview (context on SK templating options). Microsoft Learn

NEW QUESTION: 49
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D. □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□

E. Custom Vision□□□ □□□ □□

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

According to the Microsoft documentation, Computer Vision is a cloud-based service that provides developers with access to advanced algorithms for processing images and returning information. By uploading an image or specifying an image URL, Computer Vision algorithms can analyze visual content in different ways based on inputs and user choices.

According to the Microsoft documentation, image type detection is one of the features of Computer Vision that can categorize an image as either a photograph or a drawing. You can use the image type detection feature by calling the Analyze Image API with the visualFeatures parameter set to ImageType. The API will return a JSON response with an imageType field that indicates whether the image is a photo or a clipart.

According to the Microsoft documentation, image descriptions is another feature of Computer Vision that can generate a caption for an image. You can use the image descriptions feature by calling the Analyze Image API with the visualFeatures parameter set to Description. The API will return a JSON response with a description field that contains a list of captions for the image, each with a confidence score.

Therefore, by using these two features of Computer Vision, you can achieve your app requirements with minimal development effort. You don't need to use any other services, such as object detection, content tags, or Custom Vision, which are designed for different purposes.

NEW QUESTION: 50

Azure Cosmos DB API□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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Answer:

Explanation:

Azure Cosmos DB supports multiple APIs, each aligned to a specific data model:
Gremlin API
Designed for graph data.
Stores vertices (nodes) and edges (relationships).
Query language: Gremlin.
Correct mapping: Graph data.
MongoDB API
Designed for document data using JSON.
Supports MongoDB wire protocol.
Correct mapping: JSON documents.
Table API
Designed for key-value data.
Compatible with Azure Table Storage.
Correct mapping: Key/value data.
Cassandra API
Designed for wide-column (column-family) data.
Uses CQL (Cassandra Query Language).
Not listed in the answer area, but if included, it maps to columnar data, not the options shown here.
Correct Mapping:
Graph data # Gremlin API
JSON documents # MongoDB API
Key/value data # Table API
Microsoft References
APIs in Azure Cosmos DB
Choose the right API for Azure Cosmos DB

NEW QUESTION: 51
AI1□□□ Azure OpenAI □□□□ User1□□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
User1□ AI1□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□.
User1□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□ □□□ □□□
B. □□ □□□ OpenAI □□□
C. □□ □□□ □□□
D. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
* The requirement is to allow User1 to add custom data sources to an Azure OpenAI resource (AI1).
* Following the principle of least privilege means granting only the specific rights required.
* The Cognitive Services OpenAI Contributor role allows management of Azure OpenAI resources, including attaching custom data sources for RAG (retrieval-augmented generation).
* The Cognitive Services Contributor role is broader and grants access to all cognitive services, which violates least privilege.
* Search Service Contributor and Search Index Data Contributor are roles for Azure AI Search, not for managing data sources on Azure OpenAI.
Microsoft References:
* Azure built-in roles: Cognitive Services OpenAI Contributor

NEW QUESTION: 52
Azure Cognitive Service for Language□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
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□□ □□: Language Studio□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□.
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
In Azure Cognitive Service for Language (Question Answering), when users ask natural language questions, the service tries to match them to knowledge base content and synonyms.
In the scenario, the model correctly answers "What is the price of < product > ?" but fails on "How much does < product > cost?" .
This indicates that the service does not automatically recognize "price" and "cost" as equivalent terms.
Creating an entity for cost will not fix this issue. Entities in custom text classification or conversational language understanding are used for extracting structured data (like dates, names, or locations) from text, not for synonym matching in question answering.
The correct solution is to add alternate phrasing (synonyms/alternate questions) in the QnA project for each knowledge base entry. For example, under the QnA pair that contains "What is the price of < product > ?" , you would add "How much does < product > cost?" as an alternate question. This way, both variations trigger the same answer.
Therefore, the proposed solution (create an entity for cost) does not meet the goal.
The answer: B. No
Microsoft References
Add alternative questions to improve matching - Azure AI Language Question Answering Improve accuracy with synonyms and alternate phrasing Overview of Question Answering in Azure AI Language

NEW QUESTION: 53
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□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ Azure Cognitive Services □□□□ □□□□ □□□? □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□. □ □□□□ □ □, □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□ □. □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□□□.
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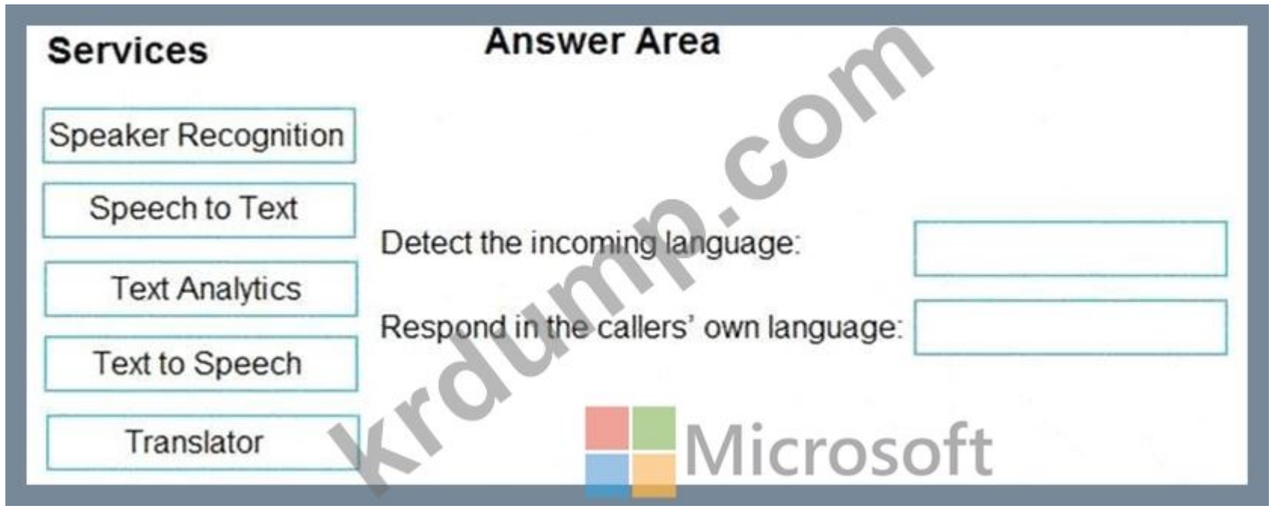
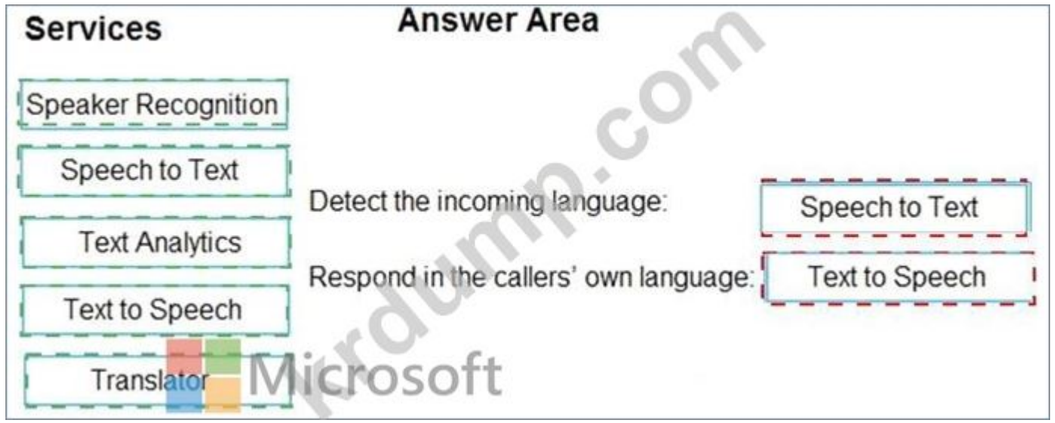


Answer:



Explanation:

Detect the incoming language:

Service: Speech to Text

Reasoning: The Speech to Text service can transcribe spoken language into text and includes language identification capabilities, allowing the system to detect whether the caller is speaking French or English.

Respond in the callers ' own language:

Service: Text to Speech

Reasoning: The Text to Speech service can convert text responses into spoken language in the detected language (French or English), enabling the system to respond to callers in their own language.

Ordered Mapping:

Detect the incoming language: Speech to Text

Respond in the callers ' own language: Text to Speech

Box 1: Text Analytics

The Language Detection feature of the Azure Text Analytics REST API evaluates text input for each document and returns language identifiers with a score that indicates the strength of the analysis.

Box 2: Translator

Translator is a cloud-based neural machine translation service that is part of the Azure Cognitive Services family of REST APIs. Translator can be used with any operating system and powers many Microsoft products and services used by thousands of businesses worldwide to perform language translation and other language- related operations.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cognitive-services/text-analytics/how-tos/text-analytics-how-to- language-detection
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cognitive-services/translator/translator-overview

NEW QUESTION: 54
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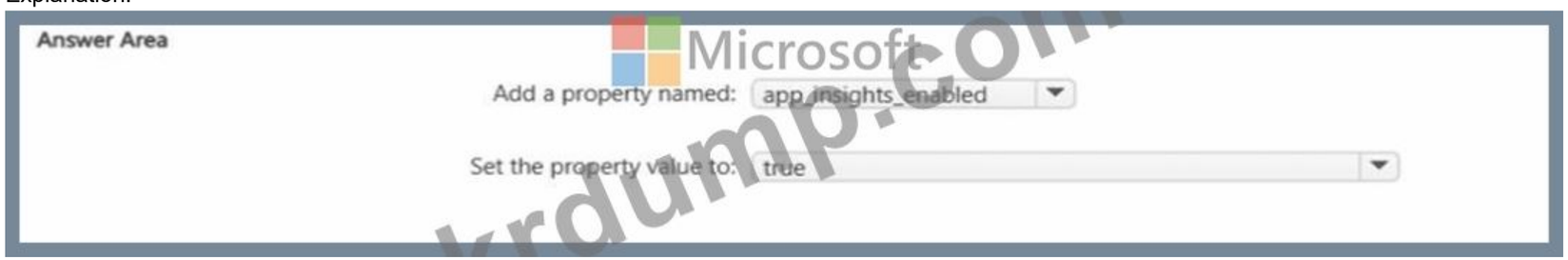
Answer:

Answer Area

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 55

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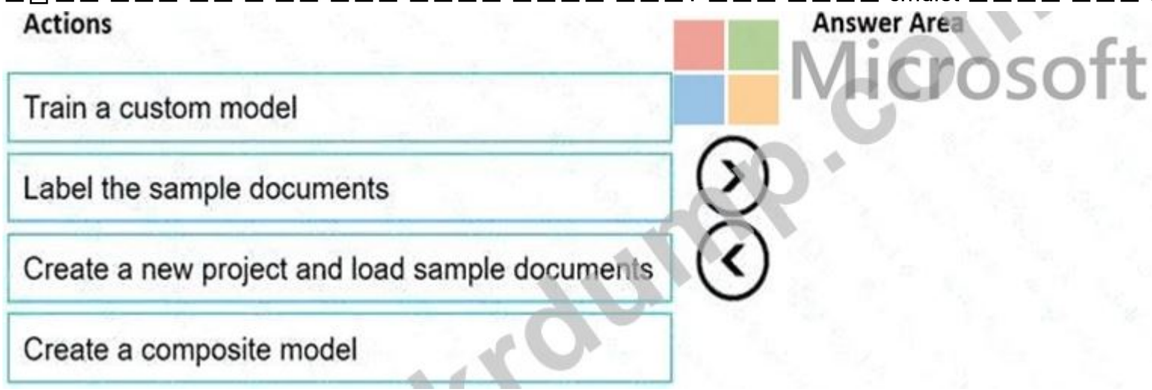
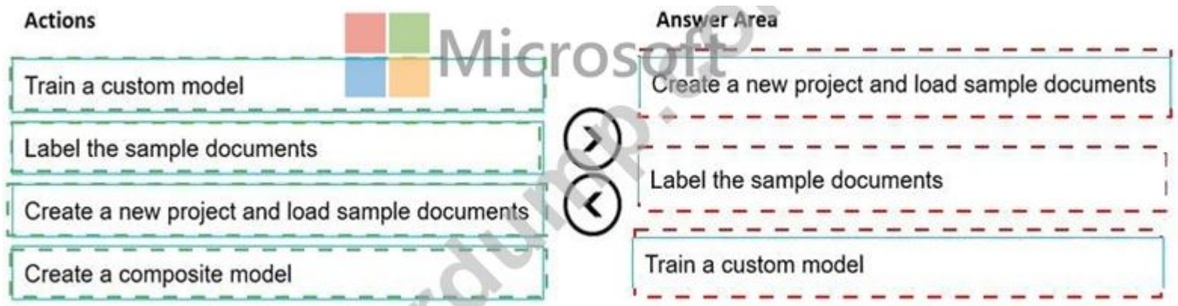


Answer:



Explanation:
Step 1: Create a new project and load sample documents
Create a new project. Projects store your configurations and settings.
Step 2: Label the sample documents
When you create or open a project, the main tag editor window opens.
Step 3: Train a custom model.
Finally, train a custom model.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/applied-ai-services/form-recognizer/label-tool

NEW QUESTION: 56
Project1□□□ □□□ Microsoft Foundry □□□□□ □□□□.
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B. SASCredentials □□
C. AIProjectClient □□
D. □□ □□□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 57
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C. Azure Portal□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□(□□ 1□) □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference:

You are building a LUIS (Language Understanding) model. You want to add more contributors .
Options Review:
Conditional access policy in AAD (A): Controls sign-in/access security, not contributors.
Access control (IAM) for prediction resource (C): The prediction resource is for runtime queries, not authoring. Contributors are not added here.
Access control (IAM) for authoring resource (B): Correct. Authoring resources control who can edit/train
/publish models . You add contributors here.
The answer: B. the Access control (IAM) page for the authoring resources in the Azure portal Reference: Assign roles in LUIS

NEW QUESTION: 58
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```
static async Task DetectFaces(string imageFilePath)
{
  HttpClient client = new HttpClient();
  DefaultRequestHeaders.Add("Ocp-Apim-Subscription-Key", subscriptionKey);
  string requestParameter = "detectionModel=detection_01&returnFaceId=true&returnFaceLandmarks=false";
  string uri = endpoint + "/face/v1.0/detect?" + requestParameter;
  HttpResponseMessage response;
  byte[] byteData = GetImagesAsByteArray(imageFilePath);
  using (ByteArrayContent content = new ByteArrayContent(byteData))
  {
    Headers.ContentType = new MediaTypeHeaderValue("application/octet-stream");
    response = awaitPostAsync(uri, content);
    string contentString = await Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
    ProcessDetection(contentString);
  }
}
```

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Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Evaluate different models.
The best way to compare the performances of the detection models is to use them on a sample dataset. We recommend calling the Face - Detect API on a variety of images, especially images of many faces or of faces that are difficult to see, using each detection model. Pay attention to the number of faces that each model returns.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cognitive-services/face/face-api-how-to-topics/specify-detection-model

NEW QUESTION: 59
Azure OpenAI Studio□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□.
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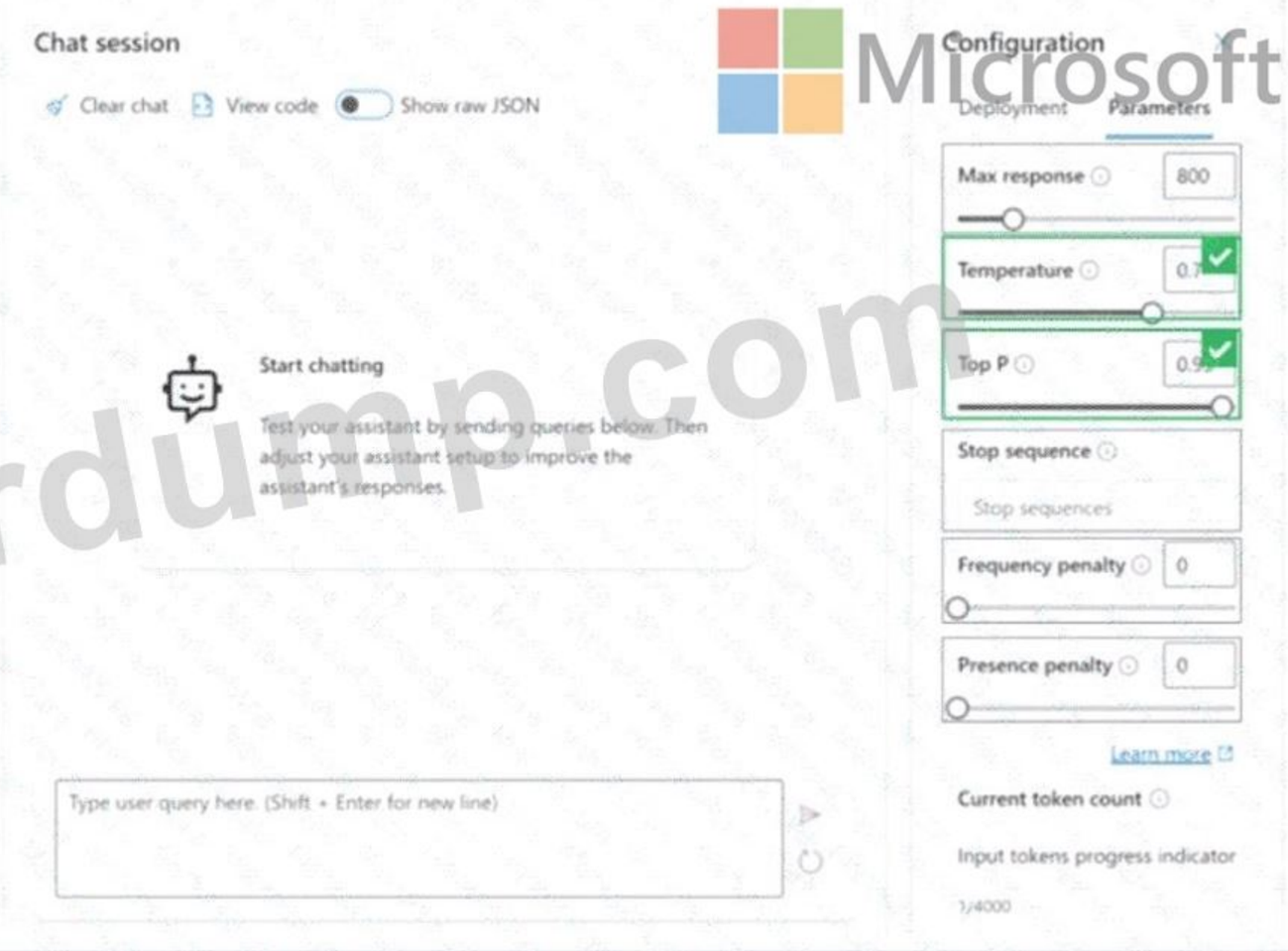

Answer:

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Explanation:

When working with Azure OpenAI Studio to configure a chatbot or conversational AI model, two key parameters control the creativity vs determinism of responses:

Temperature

Controls the amount of randomness in the model's output.

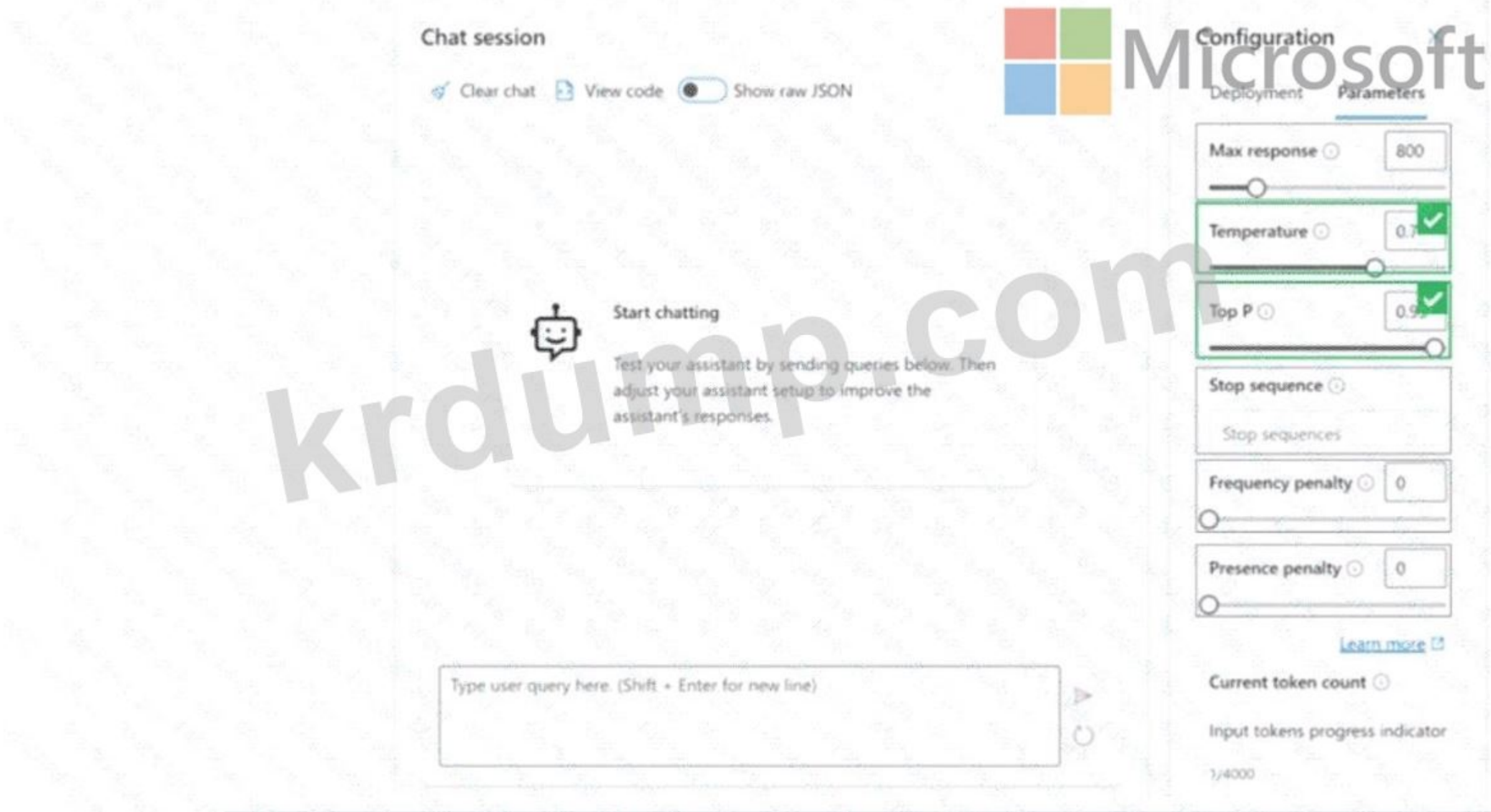
A lower value (closer to 0) makes the output more deterministic and focused.

A higher value increases creativity and randomness.

For deterministic responses, you should reduce this value (for example, 0.2 or 0.0).

Top P (nucleus sampling)
Controls the diversity of responses by limiting the probability space considered.
A lower value (closer to 0) makes the responses more deterministic by narrowing the token choices.
A higher value increases creativity by expanding possible outputs.
For deterministic responses, keep this value low (e.g., 0.1-0.3).
Why Not Other Parameters?
Max response: Sets maximum token length of the output, not determinism.
Stop sequence: Defines custom stopping conditions, not randomness.
Frequency penalty and Presence penalty: Control repetition and encouragement of new topics, not determinism.
Thus, the correct parameters to adjust for more deterministic and less creative responses are:
Temperature and Top P.
The Answer: Temperature, Top P
Microsoft References
Azure OpenAI Service - Parameters
Azure OpenAI Studio Overview
Nucleus Sampling (Top P) explanation

Answer Area



NEW QUESTION: 60
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The interface must collect structured input: start date, end date, PTO days.
A waterfall dialog is designed for step-by-step data gathering. Each step asks one question and collects one piece of information, minimizing complexity.
Skill dialog is for invoking another bot.
Adaptive dialog handles interruptions and dynamic flow (more complex).
Component dialog organizes dialogs but does not simplify sequential data collection.
The Answer: B
Reference: Waterfall dialogs in Bot Framework

NEW QUESTION: 61
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Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 62
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Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 63
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Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation
The question focuses on monitoring a public-facing sales system that processes video and text, ensuring that the system provides equitable results regardless of user location or background.
Two Microsoft Responsible AI principles apply directly here:
Fairness
AI systems should treat all people fairly and avoid bias.
Monitoring ensures that outcomes do not disadvantage people based on location, background, or demographics.
This directly addresses the requirement for equitable results.
Inclusiveness
AI systems should empower everyone and engage people of all backgrounds.
Monitoring for inclusiveness ensures that the system works well across different regions, languages, and cultures, making the system accessible and beneficial for all users.
Why not the other options?
A). Transparency
Important for explaining how AI systems work, but does not directly address equitable results across demographics.
D). Reliability and safety
Focuses on consistent and safe system operation, not equity across users.
E). Privacy and security
Critical for data protection, but not related to equitable treatment of users.
The Answer:
B). fairness
C). inclusiveness
Microsoft References
Microsoft Responsible AI Principles
Fairness in AI systems
Inclusiveness in AI systems

NEW QUESTION: 64

Azure AI Speech □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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B. □□ □□□ □□ □□
C. prosody □□□ pitch □□
D. □□ □□□ □□ □□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The scenario:
You are building an in-vehicle application that uses Azure AI Speech for text-to-speech (TTS).
Requirement: Optimize the quality of synthesized voice output.
You must choose the most appropriate SSML (Speech Synthesis Markup Language) attribute.
Option A - style attribute of the mstts:express-as element
Used to apply expressive styles like " cheerful, " " empathetic, " or " angry. " Helpful for emotion/tone, but not specifically about audio quality for clarity in motor vehicles.
Option B - level attribute of the emphasis element
Controls how strongly certain words are emphasized.
Improves meaning and focus, but does not optimize overall voice quality.
Option C - pitch attribute of the prosody element #
The < prosody > element allows adjustments to pitch, rate, and volume.
Adjusting pitch directly affects the naturalness and clarity of the synthesized speech.
Especially useful in noisy environments such as cars, because modifying pitch can make speech stand out better against background noise.
This directly improves perceived quality of voice output.
Option D - effect attribute of the voice element
Used for special voice effects (like whispering).
Not typically used for general clarity or quality improvements.
The answer: C. the pitch attribute of the prosody element
Microsoft References
SSML support in Azure AI Speech
Prosody element in SSML

NEW QUESTION: 65
Docker □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
Microsoft Container Registry(MCR)□□ Language Understanding □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□.
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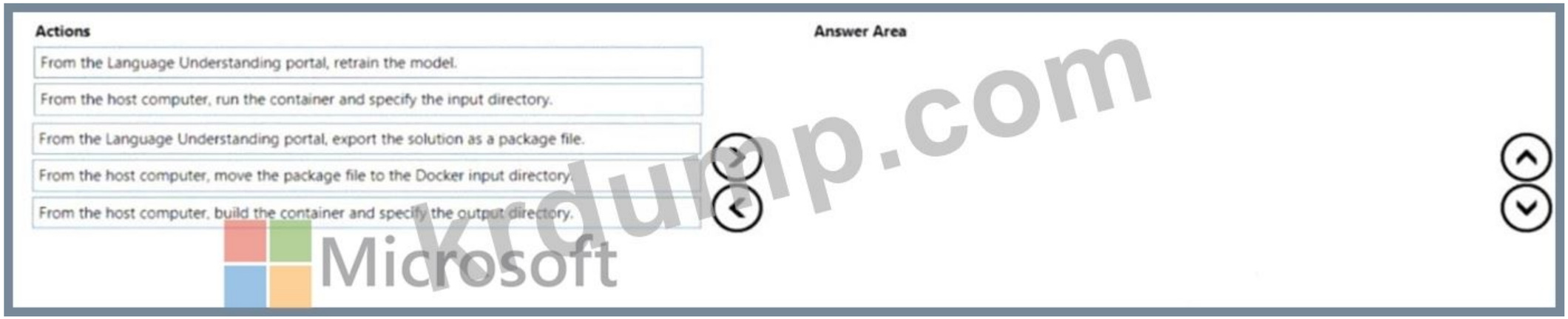
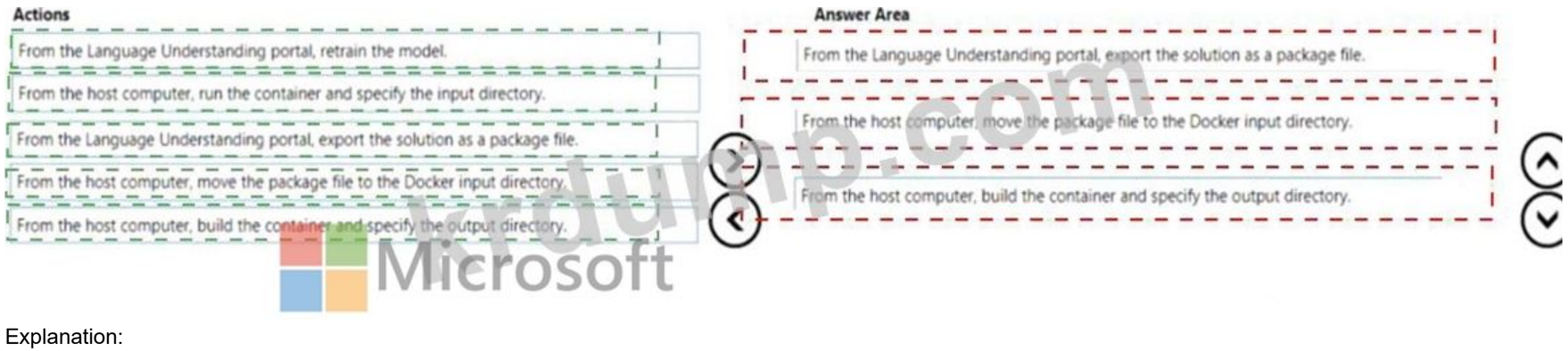
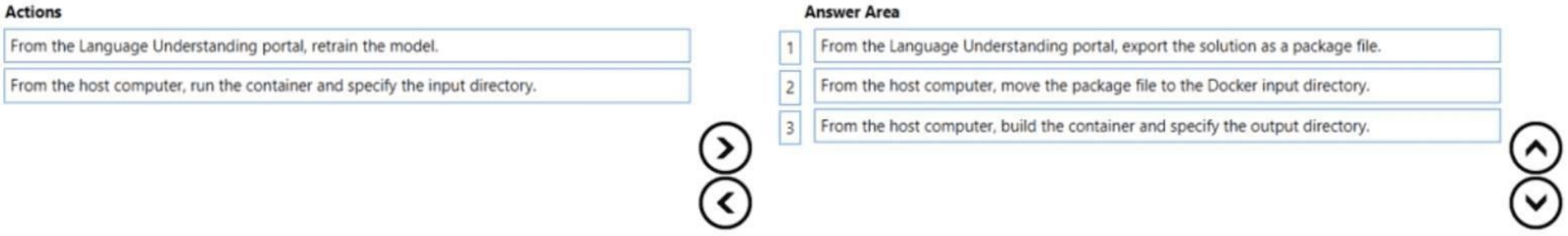


Answer:



Explanation:



You are deploying a Language Understanding (LUIS) container. When running LUIS in Docker, the model must first be exported from the Language Understanding portal, and then provided to the container at runtime.

Step-by-step reasoning:

From the Language Understanding portal, export the solution as a package file.

The trained LUIS model must be exported from the portal into a .json package file.

This is required because the container cannot access the hosted service directly.
From the host computer, move the package file to the Docker input directory.
Containers expect the model to be available locally.
The package file is placed into the input directory that the container maps for models.
From the host computer, run the container and specify the input directory.
When starting the container, you specify --volume < local_input > :/input so the container has access to the package file.
This makes the exported model available inside the container for processing.
Why not the other options?
Retain the model in the portal is not sufficient; the container cannot pull directly from the cloud.
Build the container and specify the output directory is not required; the container image is already available from MCR and is not custom-built for this step.
Correct Answer Order:
Export the solution as a package file.
Move the package file to the Docker input directory.
Run the container and specify the input directory.
Microsoft References
Run LUIS containers
Use containers with Azure AI services

NEW QUESTION: 66
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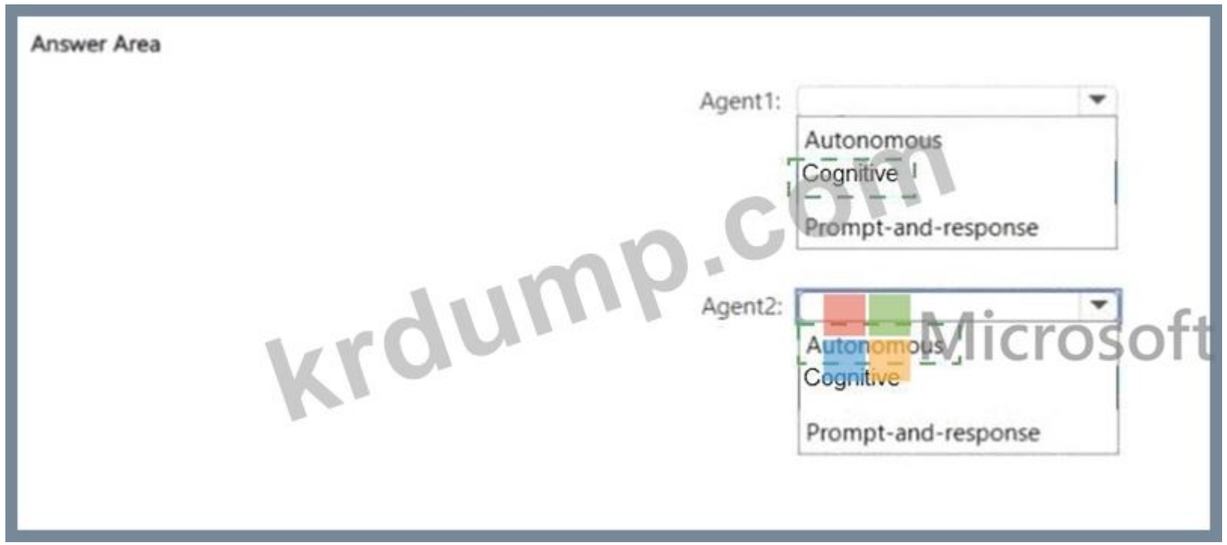
Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 67

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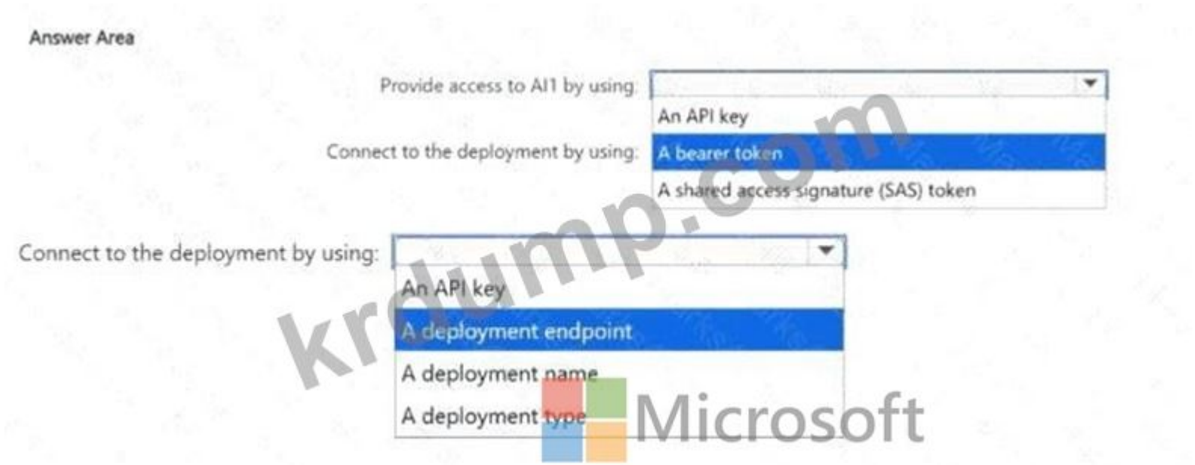
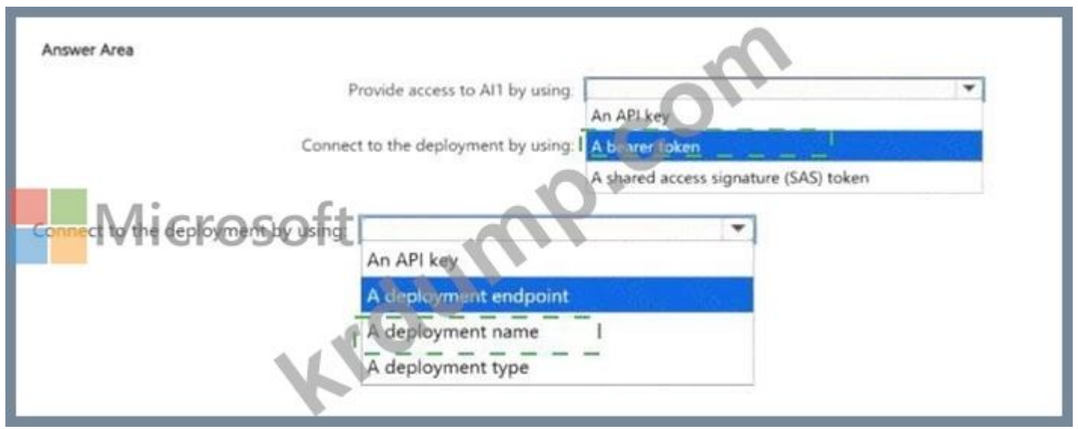


Answer:



Explanation:

Provide access to AI1 by using: A bearer token

Connect to the deployment by using: A deployment name

To ensure only your apps can access the Azure OpenAI resource, authenticate with Microsoft Entra ID (Azure AD) and obtain a Bearer token (ideally via managed identity). This avoids sharing long-lived API keys and lets you scope access by app identity and Azure RBAC. Microsoft's guidance recommends token- based auth for Azure OpenAI and shows how to acquire a bearer token/managed identity token for calls When calling the REST API , Azure OpenAI requires you to specify the deployment name to select which model deployment to use. The REST route includes {deployment-id} (deployment name) in the path, e.g., ... /openai/deployments/{deployment-id}/chat/completions. This is explicitly documented as a key difference from OpenAI's public API, which takes only a model.

Therefore:

Access method: Bearer token (via Entra ID/managed identity)

Deployment selector: Deployment name in the REST path

Microsoft References

Authenticate to Azure OpenAI with Microsoft Entra ID / Managed identity (bearer token): guidance and how- to Azure OpenAI request header recommends token-based authentication (Bearer).

Azure OpenAI requires deployment name in API calls; REST path uses

NEW QUESTION: 68

Microsoft Bot Framework SDK□ Azure Bot Service□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□.
Azure□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
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B. □□□□
C. □
D. □□
E. □ □□
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation
When you register a bot using the Bot Channels Registration service in Azure, the bot must authenticate against the Azure Bot Service to establish secure communication.
This requires:
appId (Microsoft App ID)
When you register the bot in Azure Active Directory (via Azure Bot Service or Azure AD App Registrations), an Application (client) ID is generated.
This App ID uniquely identifies your bot application.
It is used by Azure Bot Service to authenticate requests and map them to your bot instance.
appSecret (Microsoft App Password / Client Secret)
Along with the App ID, you must create a client secret (app password).
This serves as the bot's credentials, allowing it to securely authenticate when deployed.
Without this secret, your bot cannot exchange secure tokens with the Bot Framework service.
Why not the other options?
A). botId: This is a legacy value used in early Bot Framework versions. Now, the App ID replaces this function.
B). tenantId: Required in some authentication scenarios (like multi-tenant AAD apps), but not required for Bot Channels Registration to work.
D). objectId: This is an Azure AD property of the app registration, but it is not required to configure or deploy the bot.
The Answer:
C). appId E. appSecret
Microsoft References
Register a bot with Azure Bot Service
Microsoft Bot Framework authentication
Create an app ID and password for your bot

NEW QUESTION: 69
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Azure □□ □□ vm1□□ □□□□ app1□□□ □□□ □□□□. Vm1□ Azure □□ □□□□ vnet1□ □□□□.
service1□□□ □□□ □□□ Azure Cognitive Search □□□□ □□ □□□□□.
app1□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ service1□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □
B. □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
A private endpoint is a network interface that uses a private IP address from your virtual network. This network interface connects you privately and securely to a service powered by Azure Private Link. By enabling a private endpoint, you're bringing the service into your virtual network.
The service could be an Azure service such as:
Azure Storage
Azure Cosmos DB
Azure SQL Database
Your own service using a Private Link Service.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/private-link/private-endpoint-overview

NEW QUESTION: 70
URL □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ Azure Weblob□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□ API □□ □□ QnAMakerClient □□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□ client□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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A. WebJob□ □□□□ □□□□ FileDTO □□ □□□ □□□□.
B. □□□□□□ □□□□□. Knowledgebase.CreateAsync □□□.
C. WebJob□ □□□□ □□□□ QnADTO □□ □□□ □□□□.
D. CreaceKbDTO □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation
The scenario:
You are building an Azure WebJob to create knowledge bases from an array of URLs.
You already have a QnAMakerClient object instantiated with the relevant API keys.
You need to know what steps are required to create a knowledge base programmatically.
Step 1 - Create a CreateKbDTO object
CreateKbDTO is the request payload for creating a knowledge base.
It contains the name of the knowledge base and its sources, which may include:
A list of URLs.
A list of QnA pairs (QnADTO).
A list of files (FileDTO).
In this case, since the WebJob provides URLs, they will be passed inside the CreateKbDTO.Sources property.
Step 2 - Call client.Knowledgebase.CreateAsync
Once the CreateKbDTO object is defined, you use the QnAMakerClient to send the request:
var response = await client.Knowledgebase.CreateAsync(createKbDTO);

This triggers the asynchronous creation of a new knowledge base in the QnA Maker service.
Why not A or C?
A). Create a list of FileDTO objects: Not required here, because the question specifies URLs, not files.
C). Create a list of QnADTO objects: Also not needed, since you're not directly supplying QnA pairs; the knowledge base will be built from URLs.
Correct Answer
B). Call the client.Knowledgebase.CreateAsync method.
D). Create a CreateKbDTO object.
Microsoft References
QnA Maker - Create Knowledge Base API
QnAMakerClient Class - Azure SDK for .NET
CreateKbDTO Class

NEW QUESTION: 71
All□□□ Azure OpenAI □□□□ User1□□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. User1□ Azure OpenAI Studio□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. □□ □□□ OpenAI □□□
B. □□ □□□ □□□
C. □□□
D. □□ □□□ OpenAI □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Cognitive Services OpenAI User role grants least-privilege read/use permissions: view resource endpoints, list available models, use existing deployments in Azure OpenAI Studio (e.g., generate text and images). It cannot create or manage deployments (that would require Cognitive Services OpenAI Contributor), satisfying least-privilege.
References
Azure OpenAI built-in roles: OpenAI User vs OpenAI Contributor .
https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/openai/how-to/role-based-access-control Azure RBAC for Azure AI services.
https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/role-based-access-control?tabs=azure-portal

NEW QUESTION: 72
□□□ □□ C# □□□ □□□□.

```
static void MyFunction(TextAnalyticsClient textAnalyticsClient, string text)
{
    var response = textAnalyticsClient.ExtractKeyPhrases(text);
    Console.WriteLine("Key phrases:");

    foreach (string keyphrase in response.Value)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"{keyphrase}");
    }
}
```


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```
MyFunction(textAnalyticsClient, "the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog");
```

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A. □□□□□
B. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□.
C. □□ □□ □□ □□□ □
D. □□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The provided code uses the Azure AI Language - Text Analytics client to call the ExtractKeyPhrases method.
The method ExtractKeyPhrases(text) identifies the most important words and phrases in the input text.
The input string is:
" the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog "
The ExtractKeyPhrases API removes stopwords such as " the, " " over, " and " jumps " and extracts only meaningful keywords.
Therefore, the returned list of key phrases will include:
" Quick brown fox "
" Lazy dog "
When printed, the console output after " Key phrases: " will show:
Quick brown fox
Lazy dog
This matches option C (Quick brown fox lazy dog), since the key phrases are concatenated as output lines.
The Answer: C. Quick brown fox lazy dog
Microsoft References
Azure AI Language - Key phrase extraction
TextAnalyticsClient.ExtractKeyPhrases method (Azure.AI.TextAnalytics)

NEW QUESTION: 73
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Name	Type	Size
File1	PDF	20 MB
File2	MP4	100 MB
File3	JPG	20 MB
File4	PDF	100 MB
File5	GIF	1 MB
File6	JPG	40 MB

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A. □□1
B. □□2
C. □□3
D. □□4
E. □□5
F. □□6

Answer: A,C,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

This question is about selecting valid training files for a custom Form Recognizer model in Azure AI Document Intelligence (formerly Form Recognizer).

Supported File Formats for Training

According to Microsoft documentation, Form Recognizer supports the following for training and analysis:

PDF (# 500 pages, # 50 MB for training)

JPEG/JPG (# 50 MB)

PNG (# 50 MB)

TIFF (# 50 MB)

Unsupported:

MP4 # Video not supported.

GIF # Not supported.

Maximum File Size Rules (for training input files):

Images (JPG, PNG, TIFF): # 50 MB

PDFs: # 50 MB

Note: 500 pages limit applies to PDFs.

File-by-File Analysis

File1 - PDF - 20 MB

Type supported.

Size within limit (< 50 MB).

Valid #

File2 - MP4 - 100 MB

MP4 is not supported.

Invalid #

File3 - JPG - 20 MB

Type supported.

Size within limit (< 50 MB).

Valid #

File4 - PDF - 100 MB

Type supported.

Size exceeds the 50 MB maximum limit.

Invalid #

File5 - GIF - 1 MB

GIF format not supported.

Invalid #

File6 - JPG - 40 MB

Type supported.

Size within limit (< 50 MB).

Valid #

The Answer:

A). File1, C. File3, F. File6

Microsoft References

Azure AI Document Intelligence (Form Recognizer) - Supported file formats Train a custom model with Azure Form Recognizer

NEW QUESTION: 74

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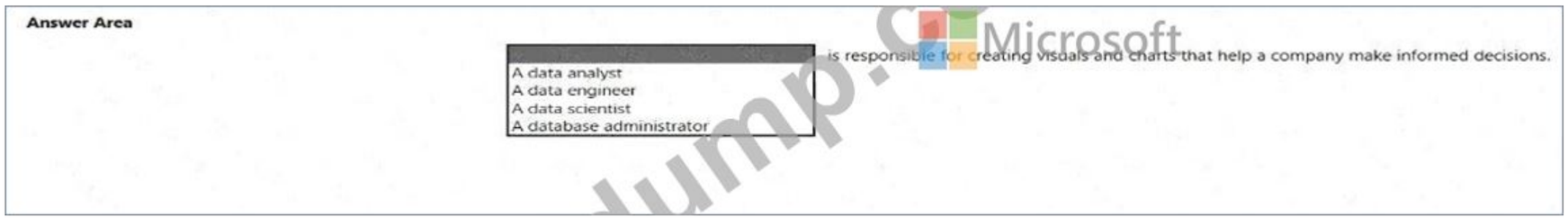

Answer:

Explanation:

A data analyst

The statement is:

"_____ is responsible for creating visuals and charts that help a company make informed decisions." Let's analyze the options:

A data analyst

Main responsibility: interpreting data, creating visuals, dashboards, and reports using tools like Power BI, Excel, or Tableau.

Helps stakeholders make business decisions from data.

Correct answer.

A data engineer

Focuses on designing, building, and maintaining data pipelines, ETL processes, and storage systems.

Not primarily responsible for creating visuals.

A data scientist

Specializes in advanced analytics, machine learning, and statistical modeling.

They may present insights but their focus is on predictions and algorithms, not routine visuals.

A database administrator (DBA)

Responsible for managing databases, ensuring security, availability, backups, and performance.

Not responsible for creating visuals or dashboards.

The answer: A data analyst

Microsoft Reference

Roles in data analytics

Microsoft Learn: Data Analyst role description - responsible for creating reports and visualizations to support decision-making.

NEW QUESTION: 75
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□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□ □□ □□
B. QnAMakerDialog
C. □□□□ □□□□□
D. □□□□□□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation
If a chatbot must query a knowledge base (KB), the Bot Framework uses QnAMakerDialog (inherited into Azure Cognitive Service for Language's Question Answering).
AdaptiveDialog manages complex dialog flows but not specifically KB querying.
ComponentDialog organizes dialogs, but again, not specific for knowledge bases.
SkillDialog is used when invoking another bot (skill), not for KB queries.
The Answer: B. QnAMakerDialog
Reference: Use QnAMakerDialog in Bot Framework

NEW QUESTION: 76
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Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Platform as a service (PaaS) database offerings in Azure require less setup and configuration effort than infrastructure as a service (IaaS) database offerings.	○	○
Platform as a service (PaaS) database offerings in Azure provide end users with the ability to control and update the operating system version.	○	○
All relational and non-relational platform as a service (PaaS) database offerings in Azure can be paused to reduce costs.	○	○

Answer:
Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Platform as a service (PaaS) database offerings in Azure require less setup and configuration effort than infrastructure as a service (IaaS) database offerings.	○	○
Platform as a service (PaaS) database offerings in Azure provide end users with the ability to control and update the operating system version.	○	○
All relational and non-relational platform as a service (PaaS) database offerings in Azure can be paused to reduce costs.	○	○

Explanation:

Platform as a service (PaaS) database offerings in Azure require less setup and configuration effort than Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) database offerings.

Yes

PaaS abstracts away the OS, patching, backups, and much of the infrastructure management. IaaS requires users to configure and manage VMs and databases manually.

Platform as a service (PaaS) database offerings in Azure provide end users with the ability to control and update the operating system version.

No

In PaaS, the OS and platform management are handled by Azure. Users cannot directly control or update the OS version. This is a responsibility difference between IaaS and PaaS.

All relational and non-relational platform as a service (PaaS) database offerings in Azure can be paused to reduce costs.

No

Not all PaaS database services support pausing. For example, Azure SQL Database serverless can auto-pause, but Azure Cosmos DB and provisioned SQL databases cannot. Hence this statement is incorrect.

Correct Responses:

Yes

No

No

Microsoft References

Azure SQL Database - PaaS overview

What is PaaS?

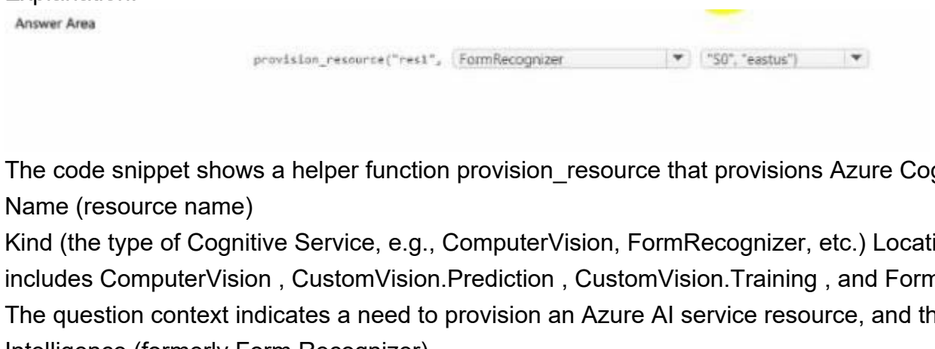
Serverless compute tier in Azure SQL Database (auto-pause)

NEW QUESTION: 77

□□ □□□ □□□□ Azure AI □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.

Answer:

Explanation:



The code snippet shows a helper function provision_resource that provisions Azure Cognitive Services accounts by specifying:
Name (resource name)
Kind (the type of Cognitive Service, e.g., ComputerVision, FormRecognizer, etc.) Location (Azure region, such as eastus) SKU tier (pricing tier, e.g., F0 = free, S0 = standard) Step 1 - Identify the service The dropdown includes ComputerVision , CustomVision.Prediction , CustomVision.Training , and FormRecognizer .
The question context indicates a need to provision an Azure AI service resource, and the answer area highlights the FormRecognizer option. This aligns with document processing scenarios requiring Azure AI Document Intelligence (formerly Form Recognizer).
Step 2 - Select pricing tier and location
The second dropdown shows combinations of pricing and regions:
" eastus " , " S1 "
" useast " , " S1 "
" S0 " , " eastus "
" S0 " , " useast "
Azure AI Form Recognizer (Document Intelligence) supports S0 (Standard) and F0 (Free) SKUs in common regions like East US. " S0 " , " eastus " is a valid and recommended configuration.
Other options like " S1 " are not correct here, as Form Recognizer uses S0/F0, not S1.
The Answer:
Service Kind: FormRecognizer
Location and SKU: " S0 " , " eastus "
Microsoft References
Azure AI Document Intelligence (Form Recognizer) documentation
Azure Cognitive Services resource creation parameters
Pricing tiers for Form Recognizer

NEW QUESTION: 78
Azure AI Speech Service□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□.
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Answer Area

```
static void OutputSpeechRecognitionResult(TranslationRecognitionResult translationRecognitionResult)
{
  switch (translationRecognitionResult.  [reason ▾]
                                         reason
                                         text
                                         translations
    {
      case ResultReason.  [TranslatedSpeech ▾]
                          NoMatch
                          RecognizingSpeech
                          TranslatedSpeech
    Console.WriteLine($"RECOGNIZED: Text={translationRecognitionResult.Text}");
    foreach (var element in translationRecognitionResult.Translations)
    {
      Console.WriteLine($"TRANSLATED into '{element.Key}': {element.Value}");
    }
      break;
    case ResultReason.NoMatch:
      Console.WriteLine($"Speech could not be recognized.");
      break;
  }
}
```


Answer:

Answer Area

```
static void OutputSpeechRecognitionResult(TranslationRecognitionResult translationRecognitionResult)
{
  switch (translationRecognitionResult.[reason ▼]
                                        reason
                                        text
                                        translations
          {
              case ResultReason.[TranslatedSpeech ▼]
                                        NoMatch
                                        RecognizingSpeech
                                        TranslatedSpeech
        Console.WriteLine($"RECOGNIZED: Text={translationRecognitionResult.Text}");
        foreach (var element in translationRecognitionResult.Translations)
        {
          Console.WriteLine($"TRANSLATED into '{element.Key}': {element.Value}");
        }
        break;
      case ResultReason.NoMatch:
        Console.WriteLine($"Speech could not be recognized.");
        break;
    }
}
```


Explanation:

Answer Area

```
static void OutputSpeechRecognitionResult(TranslationRecognitionResult translationRecognitionResult)
{
  switch (translationRecognitionResult. [reason] )
  {
      case ResultReason. [TranslatedSpeech] :
        Console.WriteLine($"RECOGNIZED: Text={translationRecognitionResult.Text}");
        foreach (var element in translationRecognitionResult.Translations)
          {
            Console.WriteLine($"TRANSLATED into '{element.Key}': {element.Value}");
          }
          break;
        case ResultReason.NoMatch:
          Console.WriteLine($"Speech could not be recognized.");
          break;
      }
}
```


When using the Speech SDK's speech translation, a TranslationRecognitionResult includes a Reason property (type ResultReason) indicating the outcome. For successful translation results, the reason is ResultReason.TranslatedSpeech. In that case, you can read the recognized source text from translationRecognitionResult.Text and iterate the translated outputs from translationRecognitionResult. Translations (a dictionary keyed by target language code).

RecognizingSpeech corresponds to interim hypotheses raised on the Recognizing event and is not the final result reason used here; NoMatch is the branch already handled for unrecognized audio.

Microsoft Azure AI References

* Azure AI Speech SDK - Speech translation overview and TranslationRecognizer usage (C#): result handling with ResultReason.TranslatedSpeech, reading Text and Translations.
* Speech SDK API reference - TranslationRecognitionResult (Reason, Text, Translations) and ResultReason enum (values include TranslatedSpeech, NoMatch, Canceled).

NEW QUESTION: 79

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Answer:

Azure Databricks is an Apache Spark-based analytics platform. # Yes

Azure Analysis Services is used for transactional workloads. # No

Azure Data Factory orchestrates data integration workflows. # Yes

Let's break down each statement:

Azure Databricks is an Apache Spark-based analytics platform.

True.

Azure Databricks is a fast, easy, and collaborative Apache Spark-based big data analytics platform .

It is designed for data engineering, machine learning, and AI workloads.

The Answer: Yes

Azure Analysis Services is used for transactional workloads.
False.
Azure Analysis Services is an analytical service for semantic data modeling, OLAP (online analytical processing), and BI (business intelligence).
Transactional workloads belong to OLTP (online transaction processing) databases such as Azure SQL Database.
The Answer: No
Azure Data Factory orchestrates data integration workflows.
True.
Azure Data Factory (ADF) is a cloud-based ETL and data integration service that orchestrates and automates data movement and transformation across on-premises and cloud systems.

NEW QUESTION: 80
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```
curl -i -X POST "https://contoso-ai.openai.azure.com/contentunderstanding/analyzers/analyzer1?api-version=2024-12-
01-preview" \
  -H "Ocp-Apim-Subscription-Key: 285d057e15e6419eaa5d175b9291ecc1" \
  -H "Content-Type: application/json" \
  -d "{\"url\":\"https://www.contoso.com/videos/video1.mp4\"}"
```

You receive the following output.

```
202 Accepted
Operation-Location: https://contoso-
ai.openai.azure.com/contentunderstanding/analyzers/analyzer1/results/2cffcb70f71e418eb2193f665ad8028d?api-
version=2024-12-01-preview
```

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Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
analyzer1 is in a ready state.	○	○
analyzer1 finished analyzing the file.	○	○
The key frames of Video1.mp4 can be retrieved by using the data in the command and the output.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
analyzer1 is in a ready state.	○	○
analyzer1 finished analyzing the file.	○	○
The key frames of Video1.mp4 can be retrieved by using the data in the command and the output.	○	○

Explanation:
The POST request starts an asynchronous analysis job for video01.mp4. Yes You use the URL in the Operation-Location header to poll and retrieve the results . Yes The POST does not return the full transcript/key frames in the response body (only 202 Accepted). No When you invoke a custom analyzer in Azure AI Content Understanding using the analyzers/{analyzerId} endpoint with API version 2024-12-01-preview , the service runs as a long-running operation. The initial response is 202 Accepted and includes an Operation-Location header pointing to the results URL. You then GET that URL to check status and, once complete, obtain outputs (for a video analyzer, this includes transcription and key frames because those capabilities are part of the analyzer definition). The header Ocp- Apim-Subscription-Key is valid for this API.
Microsoft References
Quickstart (REST): asynchronous analyze call returns 202 with Operation-Location ; poll to get results.
Microsoft Learn
What's new: API version 2024-12-01-preview . Microsoft Learn
Prebuilt video analyzer functions (transcript + key frames). Custom analyzers inherit configured tasks.
Microsoft Learn
REST API surface: Get Result and related operations for analyzers. Microsoft Learn Security header definition (Ocp-Apim-Subscription-Key). Microsoft Learn

NEW QUESTION: 81
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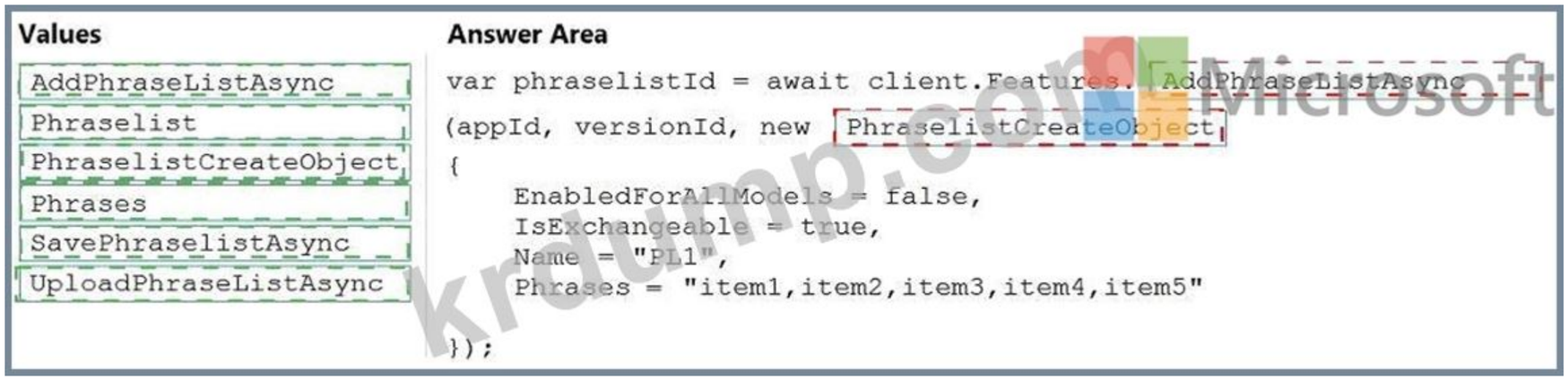
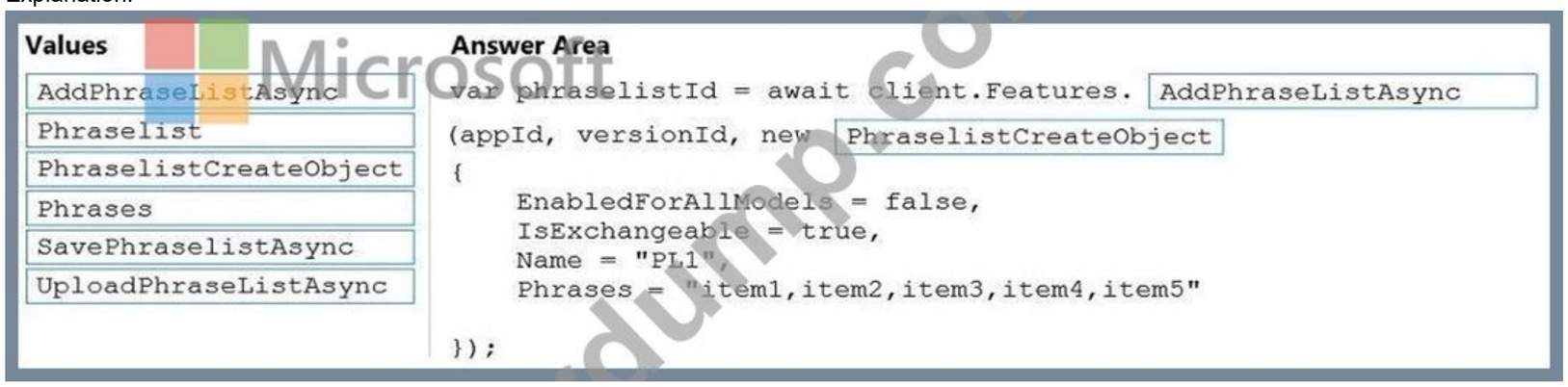
Values	Answer Area
AddPhraseListAsync	var phraselistId = await client.Features. [ ]
Phraselist	(appId, versionId, new [ ]
PhraselistCreateObject	{
Phrases	EnabledForAllModels = false,
SavePhraselistAsync	IsExchangeable = true,
UploadPhraseListAsync	Name = "PL1",
	Phrases = "item1,item2,item3,item4,item5"
	});

Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: AddPhraseListAsync

Example: Add phraselist feature

var phraselistId = await client.Features.AddPhraseListAsync(appId, versionId, new PhraselistCreateObject

{

EnabledForAllModels = false,

IsExchangeable = true,

Name = "QuantityPhraselist",

Phrases = "few,more,extra"

});

Box 2: PhraselistCreateObject

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cognitive-services/luis/client-libraries-rest-api

NEW QUESTION: 82

Azure AI Language □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

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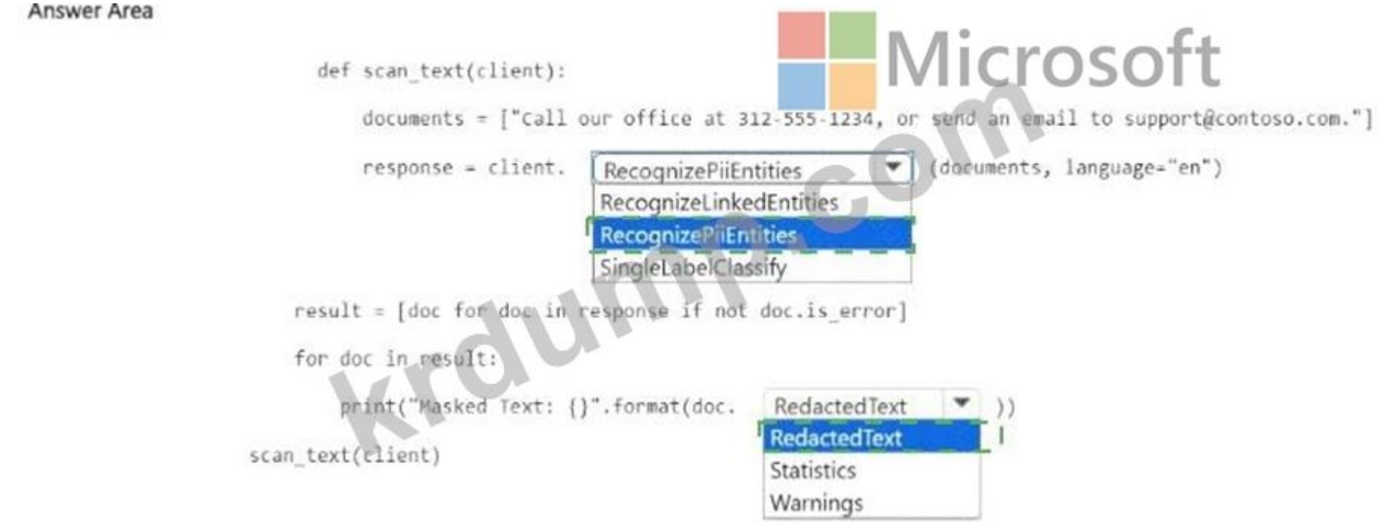
Answer:



Explanation:

To mask (redact) phone numbers and email addresses in text using Azure AI Language, you should call the PII entity recognition operation and then print the redacted text that the service returns. In the SDKs, this corresponds to calling RecognizePiiEntities and reading the RedactedText from the result object. The PII feature automatically detects categories such as PhoneNumber and Email and returns a redacted version of the input (masked) in the redactedText/RedactedText field. This is exactly what the code snippet's "Masked Text" output is asking for.

Therefore:

Use RecognizePiiEntities to detect and redact PII in the document.
Output RedactedText to print the masked string.
Microsoft References
How-to: Detect and redact PII in text (overview and redaction behavior). Microsoft Learn Quickstart: Detect Personally Identifiable Information (shows PII detection and redacted output). Microsoft Learn NET reference: PiiEntityCollection.RedactedText property ("Gets the text of the input document with all PII redacted"). Microsoft Learn Python client overview: recognize_pii_entities operation for PII detection. Microsoft Learn

NEW QUESTION: 83
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* QnA Maker □□□
* Azure Bot Framework SDK□ □□□ □□.
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A. QnADialogResponseOptions.CardNoMatchText
B. Qna MakerOptions-ScoreThreshold
C. Qna Maker □□ StrickFilters
D. QnaMakerOptions.RankerType
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Scenario: When the response confidence score is low, ensure that the chatbot can provide other response options to the customers.
When no good match is found by the ranker, the confidence score of 0.0 or "None" is returned and the default response is "No good match found in the KB". You can override this default response in the bot or application code calling the endpoint. Alternately, you can also set the override response in Azure and this changes the default for all knowledge bases deployed in a particular QnA Maker service.
Choosing Ranker type: By default, QnA Maker searches through questions and answers. If you want to search through questions only, to generate an answer, use the RankerType=QuestionOnly in the POST body of the GenerateAnswer request.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cognitive-services/qnamaker/concepts/best-practices

NEW QUESTION: 84
Azure □□□ □□□□.
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A. □□□□ □□ Microsoft Defender
B. Azure AI Custom Vision
C. Azure AI Vision
D. Azure AI □□□ □□
E. Azure AI □□ □□□□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Defender for Cloud Apps (A): Focused on monitoring SaaS app usage and cloud security, not image content moderation # # Custom Vision (B): Can classify images, but requires building/training your own model # more development effort # # Azure AI Vision (C): Can analyze images, including adult/racy content detection, but Content Safety is now the preferred service for moderation. Still valid # # Azure AI Content Safety (D): Specifically designed for detecting and blocking harmful/inappropriate content in text and images # # Document Intelligence (E): Extracts text/structure from documents, not relevant here # # The Answer:
C). Azure AI Vision and D. Azure AI Content Safety
Reference:

Azure AI Content Safety overview
Azure AI Vision - image moderation

NEW QUESTION: 85
Azure Cognitive Search □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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D. □□□□□□□
E. □□
Answer: A,B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
For a table projection in a knowledge store (skillset definition), the table node must define:
tableName : the table to project into (physical expression).
generatedKeyName : the name of the system-generated key column.
source : an object-shaping expression (projection path) describing what document content flows into the table.
dataSource/dataSourceConnection are service-level objects used by the indexer, not properties of a table projection node.
References
Knowledge store and projections schema: table projections require tableName, generatedKeyName, and source in the skillset JSON.

NEW QUESTION: 86
Azure Cognitive Search□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.
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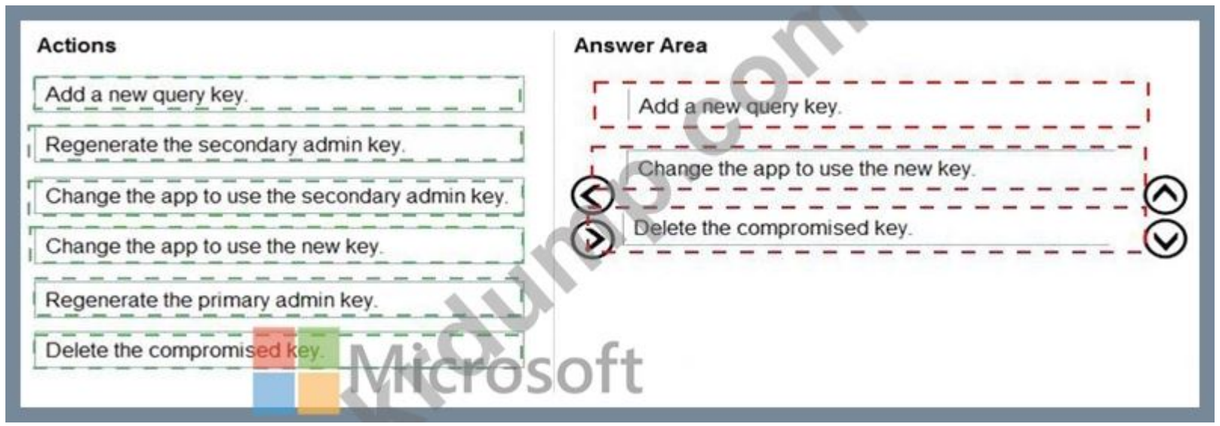
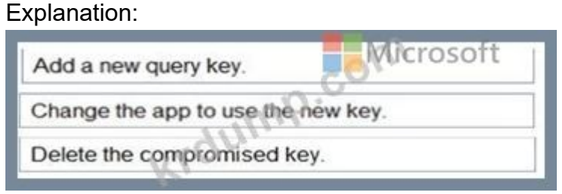
Actions	Answer Area
Add a new query key.	
Regenerate the secondary admin key.	
Change the app to use the secondary admin key.	
Change the app to use the new key.	
Regenerate the primary admin key.	
Delete the compromised key.	

Answer:



Explanation:



You are using Azure Cognitive Search, where access is controlled by:

Admin keys: Provide full read/write control (never given to apps).

Query keys: Provide read-only access, meant for client apps.

Here, the query key has been compromised. You want to minimize downtime and ensure continued read-only access.

Step 1 - Add a new query key

First, generate a new query key from the Azure portal or via REST API.

This allows you to continue providing read-only access to authorized apps.

Step 2 - Change the app to use the new key

Update the application configuration so that it authenticates requests with the new query key.

This ensures uninterrupted service while preparing to retire the compromised key.

Step 3 - Delete the compromised key

Once the app is using the new key successfully, revoke the compromised query key.

This prevents further unauthorized usage.

Why not other options?

Regenerate primary/secondary admin key: Not necessary since only the query key is compromised, and admin keys give full control.

Change app to use secondary admin key: Insecure (admin keys should never be exposed to client apps).

Correct Sequence

Add a new query key.

Change the app to use the new key.

Delete the compromised key.

Microsoft References

Manage admin and query keys in Azure Cognitive Search

Create and use query keys

NEW QUESTION: 87
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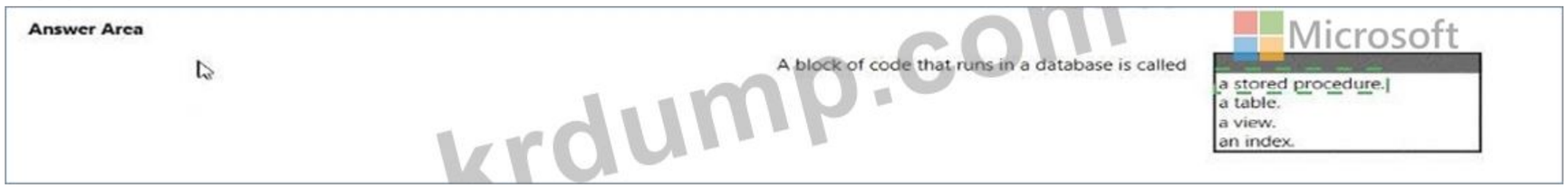
Answer:



Explanation:

In relational database systems such as Microsoft SQL Server or Azure SQL Database, the following definitions apply:
Stored Procedure:
A stored procedure is a precompiled block of Transact-SQL (T-SQL) code stored in the database. It can contain control-of-flow statements, queries, and business logic. When executed, it runs as a single unit within the database engine. This matches the definition of " a block of code that runs in a database. " Table:
A table is a structured set of rows and columns used to store data, not a block of executable code.
View:
A view is a virtual table based on the result of a SQL query. It is used for abstraction and simplification of queries, not for executing code blocks.
Index:
An index is a database structure that improves the speed of data retrieval. It is not executable code.
Thus, the only option that correctly describes " a block of code that runs in a database " is a stored procedure.
The Answer: A stored procedure
Microsoft References
Stored Procedures (Database Engine)
Azure SQL Database - Stored procedures overview
SQL Server Views
SQL Server Tables
SQL Server Indexes

NEW QUESTION: 88
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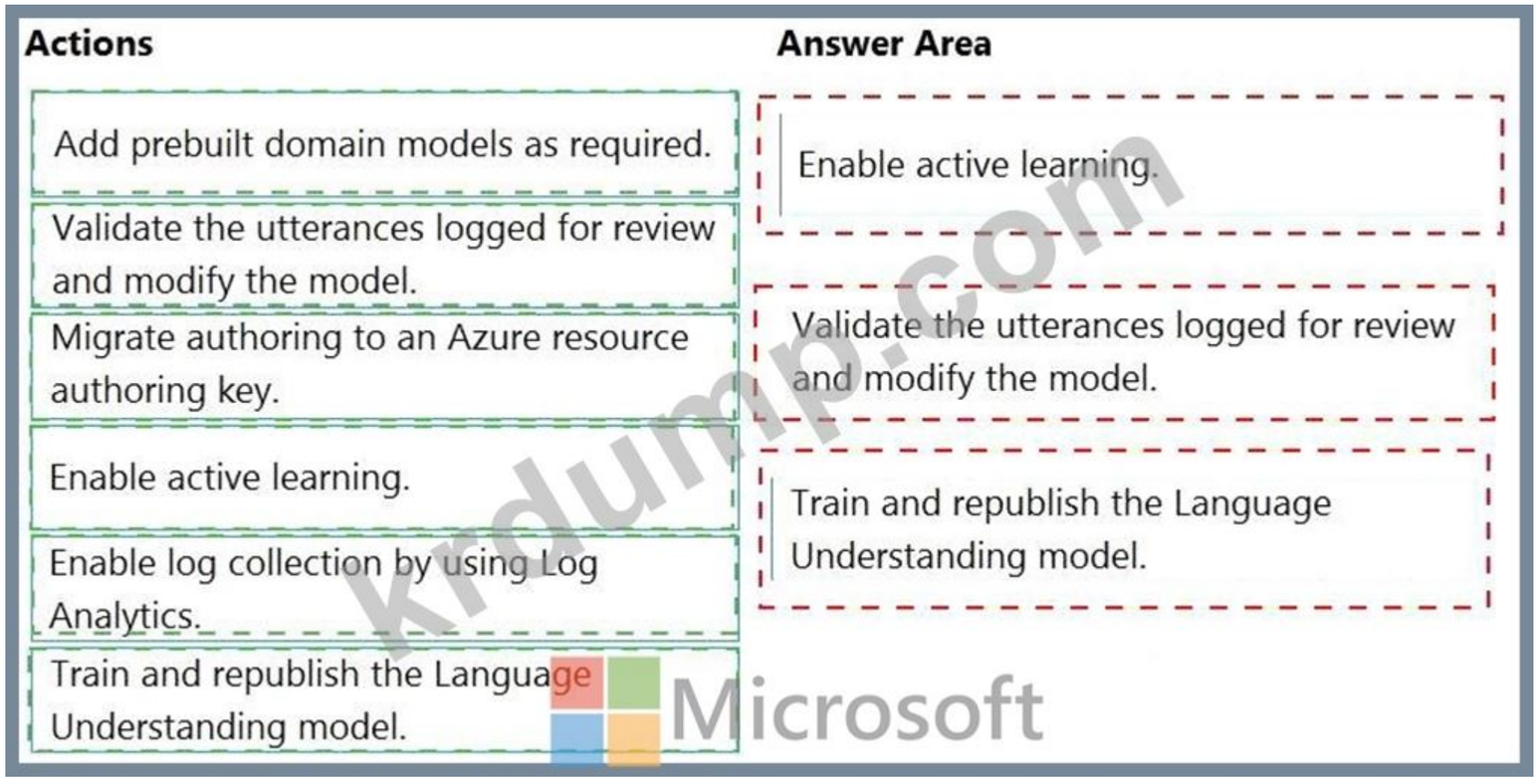
Actions

- Add prebuilt domain models as required.
- Validate the utterances logged for review and modify the model.
- Migrate authoring to an Azure resource authoring key.
- Enable active learning.
- Enable log collection by using Log Analytics.
- Train and republish the Language Understanding model.

Answer Area

Answer:



Explanation:

- enable active learning
- validate the utterances
- train and republish

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cognitive-services/luis/luis-how-to-review-endpoint-utterances#log- user-queries-to-enable-active-learning
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cognitive-services/luis/luis-concept-prebuilt-model

NEW QUESTION: 89
Azure AI Vision API□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
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Answer:

Explanation:
HTTP Method: POST
Visual Feature: imageType
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation
The question requires configuring an Azure AI Vision API request that determines if an image is clipart or a line drawing.
Step 1 - Determine the HTTP Method
The Analyze Image endpoint (/analyze) of Azure AI Vision expects an HTTP POST request.
GET is not valid for analysis with an image body.
PATCH is irrelevant here.
POST is correct because you are submitting image content or a URL for analysis.
Reference: Azure AI Vision Analyze Image API
Step 2 - Select the correct Visual Feature
The visualFeatures query parameter determines what the API extracts.
description # Generates natural language description of the image.
tags # Identifies tags related to the image content.
objects # Detects objects and their locations.
imageType # Determines whether the image is a clipart, line drawing, or photo.
Since the requirement is to identify clipart vs line drawing, the correct choice is imageType.

Correct Request Completion:
Method: POST
Visual Feature: imageType
Microsoft References
Analyze Image (REST API) - Visual Features
Computer Vision API v3.2 Reference

NEW QUESTION: 90
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```
static void GetKeyWords(TextAnalyticsClient textAnalyticsClient, string text)
{
    var response = textAnalyticsClient.RecognizeEntities (text);
    Console.WriteLine("Key words:");

    foreach (CategorizedEntity entity in response.Value)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\t{entity.Text}");
    }
}
```

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Answer:

```
static void GetKeyWords(TextAnalyticsClient textAnalyticsClient, string text)
{
    var response = textAnalyticsClient.RecognizeEntities (text);
    Console.WriteLine("Key words:");

    foreach (CategorizedEntity entity in response.Value)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\t{entity.Text}");
    }
}
```

Explanation:
The output will include the following words: our and included. No

The output will include the following words: Paris, Eiffel, and Tower. Yes The function will output all the key phrases from the input string to the console. No The output will include the following words: our and included. No The output will include the following words: Paris, Eiffel, and Tower. Yes The function will output all the key phrases from the input string to the console. No The function uses RecognizeEntities to identify entities in the text, which typically includes named entities like locations (e.g., Paris, Eiffel Tower). It then prints the text of each recognized entity. The input string " Our tour of Paris included a visit to the Eiffel Tower " contains the entities " Paris " and " Eiffel Tower, " which will be broken down into individual words like " Paris, " " Eiffel, " and " Tower. " However, common words like " our " and " included " are not typically recognized as entities, and the function does not output all key phrases, only the recognized entities.

NEW QUESTION: 91
Language Studio□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□, □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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B. □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
C. None □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. □□□□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 92
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□□□□ □□ Azure □□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure AI □□□
B. Azure AI □□ □□□□□
C. Azure AI □□□ □□
D. Azure AI □□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
* The requirement is to optimize the reading experience for users with dyslexia and learning differences.
* Azure AI Immersive Reader is specifically designed to make text more accessible, improving comprehension by enabling features like text-to-speech, line focus, and translation.
* Translator (A) is for translating text, not accessibility.
* Document Intelligence (B) is for extracting information from documents.
* Azure AI Language (D) is for NLP tasks, not improving reading accessibility.
Microsoft References:
* Azure AI Immersive Reader overview

NEW QUESTION: 93
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```
FirstName,LastName,Age,LeisureHobby,SportsHobby
John,Smith,23,Reading,Basketball
Ben,Smith,21,Guitar,Curling
```

□□ □□□ □□□□□□?

A. CSV

B. JSON

C. HTML

D. YAML

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The given data format is:

FirstName,LastName,Age,LeisureHobby,SportsHobby

John,Smith,23,Reading,Basketball

Ben,Smith,21,Guitar,Curling

This format uses commas to separate fields, with the first row as column headers and subsequent rows as records.

This is the definition of CSV (Comma-Separated Values) format.

Now let's eliminate the other options:

JSON: Uses { } braces and key-value pairs like " FirstName " : " John " . Not shown here.

HTML: Uses < tags > for structure (e.g., < table > , < tr > , < td >). Not shown here.

YAML: Uses indentation and key-value pairs (e.g., FirstName: John). Not shown here.

Therefore, the correct format is CSV.

The Answer: A. CSV

Microsoft Reference

Common data formats: CSV, JSON, Avro, and Parquet

NEW QUESTION: 94

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Azure AI Video Indexer□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 95

Azure AI □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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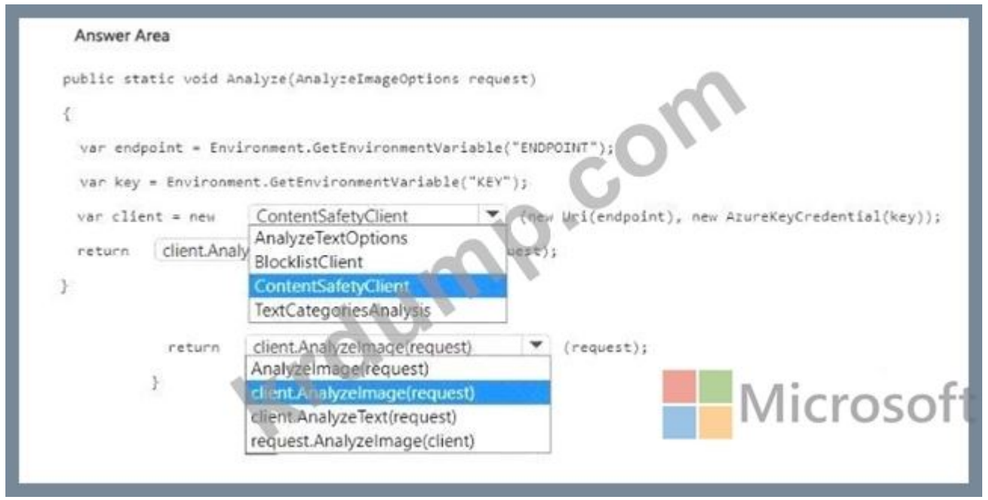
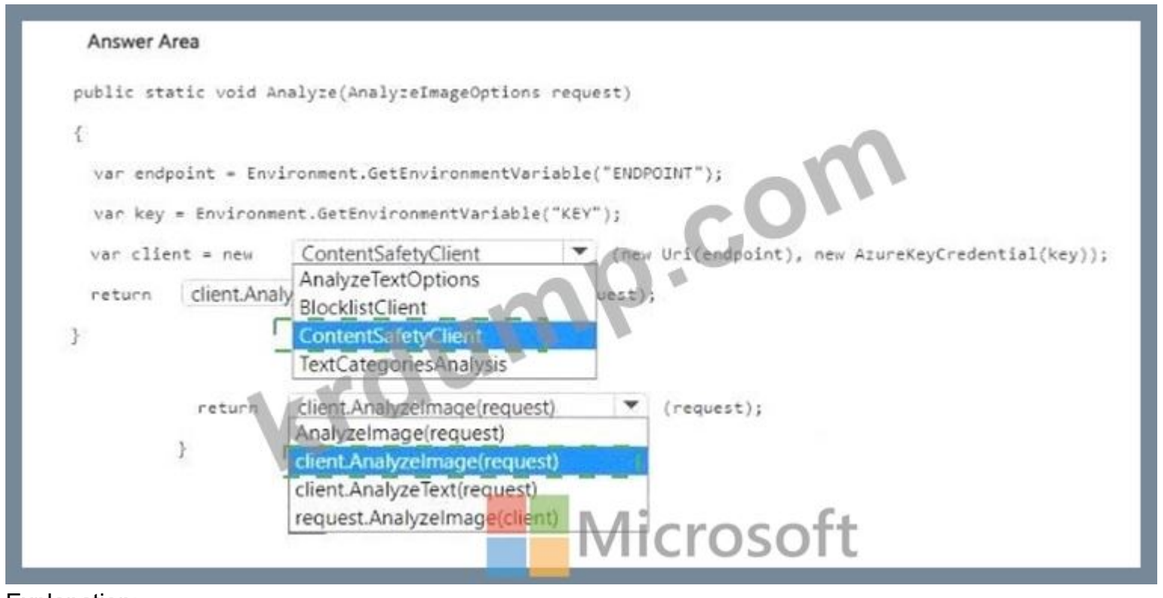


Answer:



Explanation:

The question describes:
An Azure subscription with an Azure AI Content Safety resource.
A social media application where users can upload images.
The requirement is to moderate inappropriate content in those uploaded images.
In Azure AI Content Safety SDKs:
You create a ContentSafetyClient by providing the endpoint and key.
The ContentSafetyClient exposes methods such as:
AnalyzeText() # For text moderation
AnalyzeImage() # For image moderation
Let's review the code structure:
public static void Analyze (AnalyzeImageOptions request)
{
var endpoint = Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable(" ENDPOINT ");
var key = Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable(" KEY ");
var client = new ContentSafetyClient(new Uri(endpoint), new AzureKeyCredential(key)); return client.AnalyzeImage(request);
}
First dropdown: must be ContentSafetyClient to instantiate the correct client for Azure AI Content Safety.
Second dropdown: since the requirement is image moderation, we must call client.AnalyzeImage(request) .
Other options:
BlocklistClient # used for custom blocklists, not full moderation.
TextCategoriesAnalysis # refers to text analysis categories, not suitable here.
AnalyzeText # would be used only for text moderation.
Therefore, the correct completion is:
ContentSafetyClient
client.AnalyzeImage(request)
The Answer:
First dropdown: ContentSafetyClient
Second dropdown: client.AnalyzeImage(request)
Microsoft References
Azure AI Content Safety - Analyze images
Azure AI Content Safety SDK documentation

ContentSafetyClient class

NEW QUESTION: 96
□□□ Azure Cognitive Search□ □□□□ □□□□.
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E. □□ □□□ □□□□□.
F. Azure Key Vault□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
"Customer-managed keys require an additional billable service, Azure Key Vault, which can be in a different region, but under the same subscription, as Azure Cognitive Search. Enabling CMK encryption will increase index size and degrade query performance." same document also lists Azure Key Vault as a requirement:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/search/search-security-overview#data-protection

NEW QUESTION: 97
Microsoft Bot Framework□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
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A. □□ Azure□ □□□□ Direct Une Speech □□□ □□ □□□□□.
B. Bot Framework SDK□ □□□□ □□ Cortana□ □□□□□.
C. Speech Service□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
D. □□ Azure□ □□□□ Microsoft Teams □□□ □□ □□□□□.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The question requires enabling the bot to respond to spoken requests with minimal effort. Among the options:
* Cortana integration automatically adds speech input/output capabilities to the bot.
* Direct Line Speech is another option but requires additional setup and coding, so not the minimal effort solution.
* Microsoft Teams is primarily for text-based interactions (though can do voice calls, but not direct bot speech input).
* Azure function + Speech would require more development overhead.
Thus, Cortana integration provides the simplest path.

NEW QUESTION: 98
Microsoft Foundry Agent Service□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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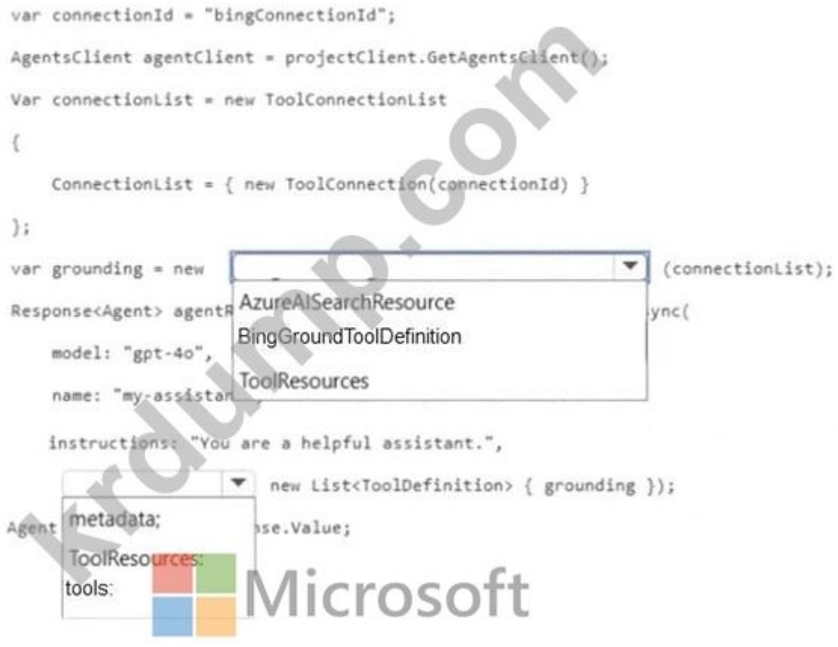
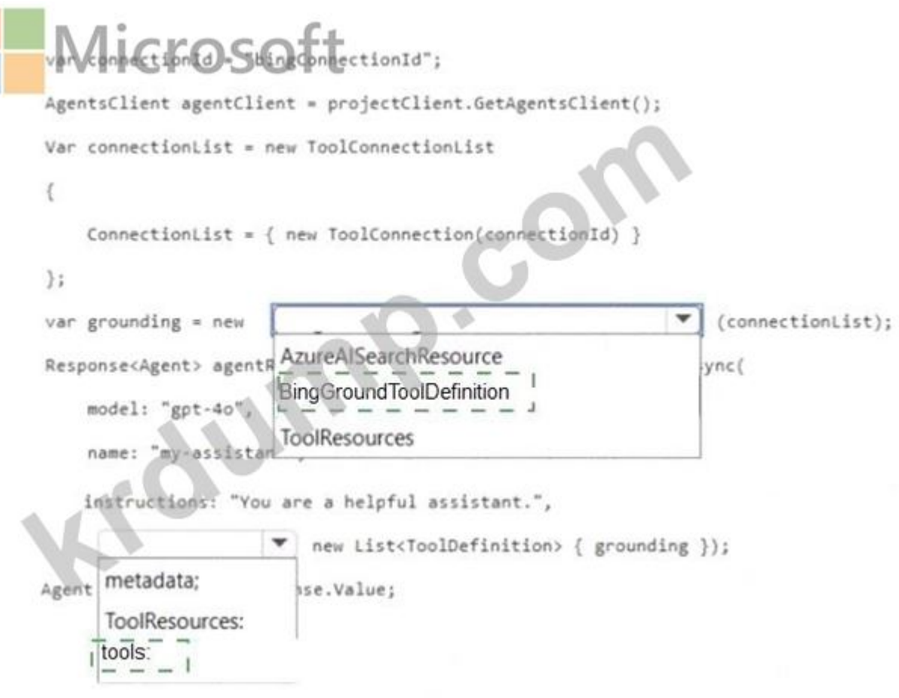
Answer Area



Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 99
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□□ Azure Cognitive Services API□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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Answer:

Explanation:

The task is to process incoming emails and route them to French or English support teams. This means we need to detect the language of each email.

Let's break it down:

Which Cognitive Service is needed?

Azure Text Analytics (part of Azure AI Language) provides a Language Detection API.

The Translator service is used for translation, not just detecting the original language. Since the requirement is only to decide whether to send emails to French or English teams, we just need to detect the language.

Endpoint selection

Text Analytics uses regional endpoints such as:

https:// < region > .api.cognitive.microsoft.com/

For example: eastus.api.cognitive.microsoft.com is valid.

api.cognitivemicrosofttranslator.com # incorrect (this is for Translator service).

portal.azure.com # Azure portal, not an API endpoint.

API Path selection

To detect language, you call:

/text/analytics/v3.1/languages

/text/analytics/v3.1/entities/recognition/general # entity recognition, not language.

/translator/text/v3.0/... # translation, not language detection.

Correct Answer Combination:

eastus.api.cognitive.microsoft.com

/text/analytics/v3.1/languages

Microsoft References

Text Analytics Language Detection API

Text Analytics REST API v3.1

NEW QUESTION: 100

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A. QnA Maker, □□ □□, □□□□

B. □□, □□ □ □□

C. □□ □□, □□□ □□ □ QnA Maker

D. □□□ □□, □□ □ □□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Language Understanding: An AI service that allows users to interact with your applications, bots, and IoT devices by using natural language.

QnA Maker is a cloud-based Natural Language Processing (NLP) service that allows you to create a natural conversational layer over your data. It is used to find the most appropriate answer for any input from your custom knowledge base (KB) of information.
Text Analytics: Mine insights in unstructured text using natural language processing (NLP)-no machine learning expertise required. Gain a deeper understanding of customer opinions with sentiment analysis. The Language Detection feature of the Azure Text Analytics REST API evaluates text input Reference:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/cognitive-services/text-analytics/
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cognitive-services/qnamaker/overview/overview

NEW QUESTION: 101
SO □□□ AIdoc1□□□ Azure AI Document Intelligence □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
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Name	Format	Password-locked	Size (MB)
File1	JPG	No	400
File2	PDF	No	250
File3	PNG	Yes	180
File4	XLSX	No	900
File5	PDF	Yes	160

AIdoc1□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
Document Intelligence Studio□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□?
A. File1, File2□
B. File2, File4, File5□
C. File1, File2, File4□
D. File1 □ File5□
E. File1, File2, File3, File4, File5
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
You have an Azure AI Document Intelligence resource named AIDoc1 in the S0 tier .
You need to identify which files can be uploaded to Document Intelligence Studio for training a custom extraction model.
Supported formats: PDF, TIFF, JPG, PNG, BMP.
Maximum file size: 500 MB per document.
Password-protected documents: Not supported.
S0 tier limits: Same as above (50 pages per document limit also applies).
Now checking the given files:
File1 (JPG, 400 MB, No password) # Supported (under 500 MB, allowed format).
File2 (PDF, 250 MB, No password) # Supported.
File3 (PNG, 180 MB, Password-protected) # Not supported (password locked).
File4 (XLSX, 900 MB) # Not supported (format not supported, exceeds 500 MB).
File5 (PDF, 160 MB, Password-protected) # Not supported (password locked).
The Answer: C. File1, File2, and File4 only # Wait, check again: XLSX is not supported, so File4 is invalid. Only File1 and File2 are valid.
Correct Final Answer: A. File1, and File2 only

NEW QUESTION: 102
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Azure AI Language□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

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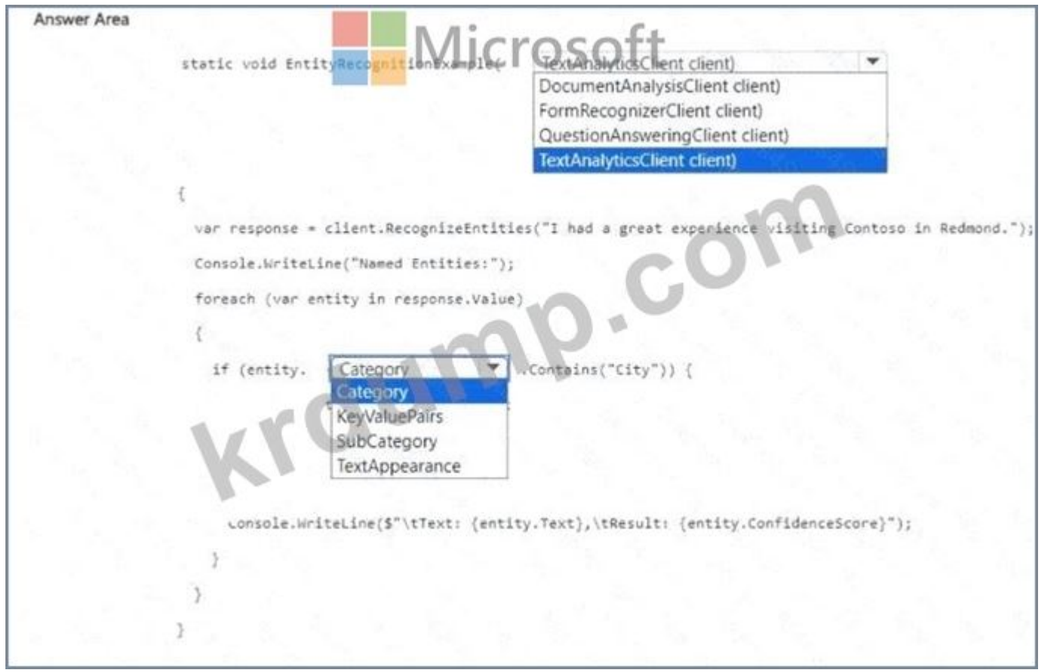
Answer Area
static void EntityRecognitionExample(
TextAnalyticsClient client)
DocumentAnalysisClient client)
FormRecognizerClient client)
QuestionAnsweringClient client)
TextAnalyticsClient client)
{
var response = client.RecognizeEntities("I had a great experience visiting Contoso in Redmond.");
Console.WriteLine("Named Entities:");
foreach (var entity in response.Value)
{
if (entity.
Category
.Contains("City")) {
Category
KeyValuePairs
SubCategory
TextAppearance
Console.WriteLine($"\tText: {entity.Text},\tResult: {entity.ConfidenceScore}");
}
}
}

Answer:

Answer Area

```
static void EntityRecognitionExample( [TextAnalyticsClient client)]
                                      DocumentAnalysisClient client)
                                      FormRecognizerClient client)
                                      QuestionAnsweringClient client)
                                      TextAnalyticsClient client)
{
  var response = client.RecognizeEntities("I had a great experience visiting Contoso in Redmond.");
  Console.WriteLine("Named Entities:");
  foreach (var entity in response.Value)
  {
    if (entity.[Category].Contains("City")) {
                 Category
                 KeyValuePairs
                 SubCategory
                 TextAppearance
      Console.WriteLine($"\tText: {entity.Text},\tResult: {entity.ConfidenceScore}");
    }
  }
}
```


Explanation:

Answer Area

```
static void EntityRecognitionExample( TextAnalyticsClient client)
{
  var response = client.RecognizeEntities("I had a great experience visiting Contoso in Redmond.");
  Console.WriteLine("Named Entities:");
  foreach (var entity in response.Value)
  {
    if (entity.[Category].Contains("City")) {
      Console.WriteLine($"\tText: {entity.Text},\tResult: {entity.ConfidenceScore}");
    }
  }
}
```

krdump.com
Microsoft

To identify city names with Azure AI Language, you use the Text Analytics client and its Named Entity Recognition (NER) capability. In the .NET SDK, create a TextAnalyticsClient and call RecognizeEntities(...) . This returns a CategorizedEntityCollection , where each CategorizedEntity has properties such as Text , Category , SubCategory , and ConfidenceScore .

City mentions are recognized under the broader Location category, and the more specific type is surfaced in SubCategory (commonly " City "). Therefore, iterating the returned entities and filtering with entity. SubCategory.Contains(" City ") correctly locates city names. Using DocumentAnalysisClient or FormRecognizerClient would be incorrect because those are for document/form extraction scenarios, not general-language NER. QuestionAnsweringClient is for Q & A over knowledge sources. Hence the correct client is TextAnalyticsClient , and the correct discriminator is SubCategory .

Microsoft Azure AI References (titles only)
Azure AI Language - Text Analytics client library: Recognize Entities
Azure AI Language - Named Entity Recognition concepts and categories
Azure AI Language - CategorizedEntity model (Category, SubCategory, ConfidenceScore)

NEW QUESTION: 103
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□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ Custom Vision API□ □□□□ □□□.
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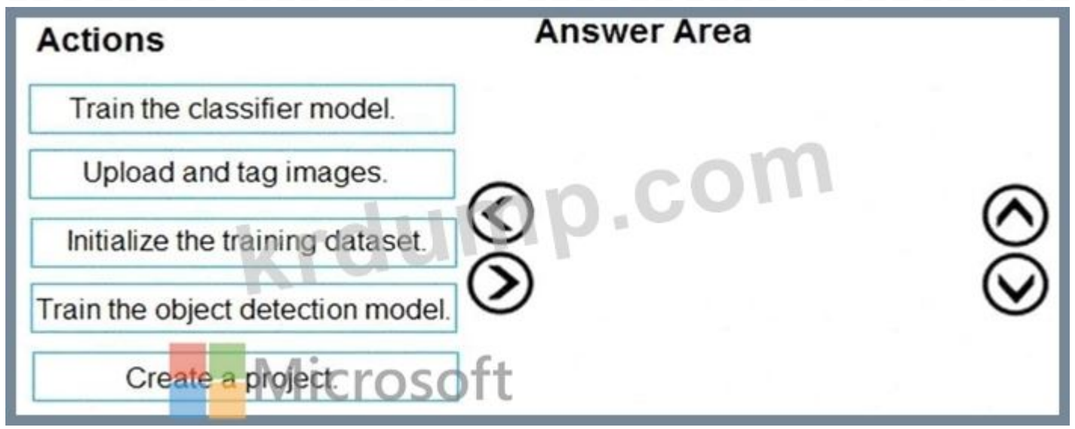
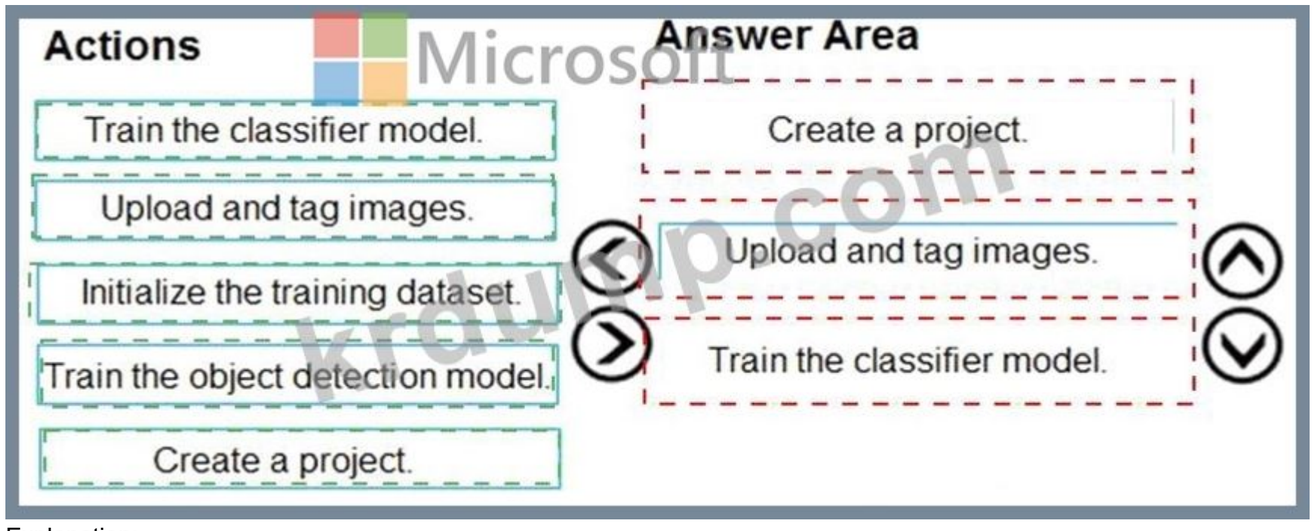
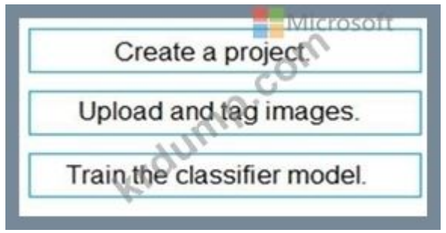


Answer:



Explanation:



Comprehensive Detailed Explanation

You are tasked with building a solution using Custom Vision to detect faults in factory components. Custom Vision follows a defined workflow:

Create a project

Before anything else, you must create a Custom Vision project in the Azure AI portal.

This project specifies the type of model you are building: classification (classifying entire images) or object detection (locating items within images).

Since the question is about detecting faults in specific components (a business-specific scenario), it aligns with classification unless explicitly stated otherwise.

Upload and tag images

You must provide training data.

Upload a set of images showing both faulty and non-faulty components.

Tag each image correctly so that the model can learn from labeled examples.

Train the classifier model

Once images are tagged, you run training on the dataset to generate the classifier model.

The model can then be published and used for inference via API calls.

Why not the other options?

Initialize the training dataset: This is not a direct step in Custom Vision; instead, uploading and tagging images inherently prepares the training dataset.

Train the object detection model: Object detection is used if you need bounding boxes around items within an image. Since the question is about recognizing faults in a component (faulty vs non-faulty), a classifier model is appropriate.

Correct Sequence:

Create a project

Upload and tag images

Train the classifier model

Microsoft References

Quickstart: Build an image classification project with the Custom Vision portal Custom Vision overview Train and test a Custom Vision model

NEW QUESTION: 104

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Azure Cognitive Service for Language□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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B. □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
In Question Answering (Custom question answering in Azure AI Language), you improve coverage for different user phrasings by adding alternative questions to the same answer. For example, adding "How much does < product > cost?" as an alternate question to the existing Q/A about "What is the price of < product > ?" enables the service to match both user queries to the same answer. After adding alternates, you must retrain and republish the project for changes to take effect. This directly addresses the gap and meets the goal.
References
Add and manage alternative questions in custom question answering; retrain/republish for updates.
https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/language-service/question-answering/how-to/contribute-to- project Custom question answering concepts and authoring workflow.
https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/language-service/question-answering/overview

NEW QUESTION: 105
Azure Cognitive Search □□□□ JPEG □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
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A. □□□ □□
B. □□ □□ □□(OCR)
C. □□□ □□
D. □□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 106
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```
var audioFormat = [AudioConfig.SetProperty | AudioStreamFormat.GetCompressedFormat | AudioStreamFormat.GetWaveFormatPCM | PullAudioInputStream] (AudioStreamContainerFormat.MP3);

var speechConfig = SpeechConfig.FromSubscription("18c51a87-3a69-47a8-aedc-a54745f708a1", "westus");

var audioConfig = AudioConfig.FromStreamInput(pushStream, audioFormat);

using (var recognizer = new [KeywordRecognizer | SpeakerRecognizer | SpeechRecognizer | SpeechSynthesizer] (speechConfig, audioConfig))

{

var result = await recognizer.RecognizeOnceAsync();

var text = result.Text;

}
```

Answer:

```
var audioFormat = [AudioConfig.SetProperty | AudioStreamFormat.GetCompressedFormat | AudioStreamFormat.GetWaveFormatPCM | PullAudioInputStream] (AudioStreamContainerFormat.MP3);

var speechConfig = SpeechConfig.FromSubscription("18c51a87-3a69-47a8-aedc-a54745f708a1", "westus");

var audioConfig = AudioConfig.FromStreamInput(pushStream, audioFormat);

using (var recognizer = new [KeywordRecognizer | SpeakerRecognizer | SpeechRecognizer | SpeechSynthesizer] (speechConfig, audioConfig))

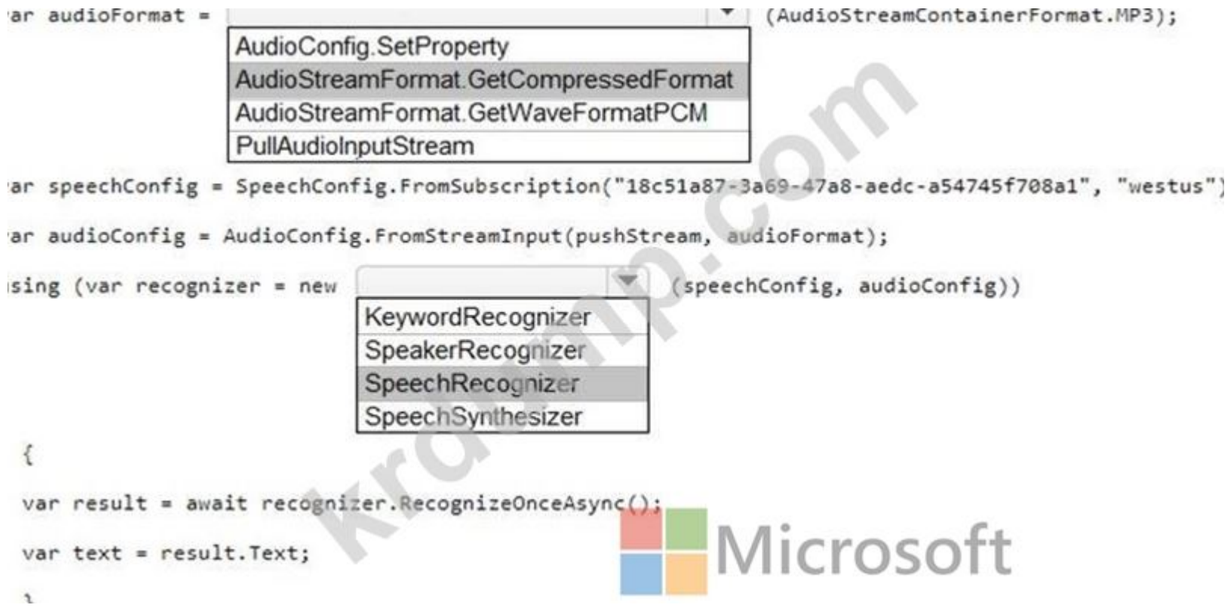
{

var result = await recognizer.RecognizeOnceAsync();

var text = result.Text;

}
```

Explanation:



Scenario Recap

You are building a streaming Speech-to-Text solution using the Speech SDK.

Input audio format: MP3 encoding

You must configure the audio stream format and the recognizer properly.

Code Analysis

Audio Format

For MP3 streams, the correct method is:

AudioStreamFormat.GetCompressedFormat(AudioStreamContainerFormat.MP3)

This creates an audio format object for compressed MP3 input.

Recognizer

Since the task is speech-to-text transcription, you need the SpeechRecognizer class.

Other options like KeywordRecognizer, SpeakerRecognizer, or SpeechSynthesizer are not appropriate (they handle keyword spotting, speaker identification, or text-to-speech).

Completed Code Snippet

var audioFormat = AudioStreamFormat.GetCompressedFormat(AudioStreamContainerFormat.MP3); var speechConfig = SpeechConfig.FromSubscription(" 18c51a87-3a69-47a8-aedc-a54745f708a1 " , " westus ");

var audioConfig = AudioConfig.FromStreamInput(pushStream, audioFormat); using (var recognizer = new SpeechRecognizer(speechConfig, audioConfig))

{

var result = await recognizer.RecognizeOnceAsync();

var text = result.Text;

}

Final Answer (Answer Area Selections)

AudioFormat: AudioStreamFormat.GetCompressedFormat

Recognizer: SpeechRecognizer

Microsoft References

Speech SDK - AudioStreamFormat
SpeechRecognizer class

NEW QUESTION: 107
QA1□□□ □□□ Azure AI Language □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
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A. □□
B. TSV
C. JSON
D. □
E. CSV
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
For an Azure AI Language Custom Question Answering project (QA1), you can import Q & A pairs directly from Excel (.xls/.xlsx) or TSV files in Language Studio. Microsoft's guidance explicitly states that when importing question-answer sources into a project, you can choose Excel or TSV. JSON, LU, and CSV are not supported as import file types for Q & A pairs in Language Studio. Microsoft Learn Additional Microsoft guidance notes that structured TXT, TSV, and XLS files can be uploaded to create or augment a project, and clarifies import/export behavior for TSV and XLS. This reinforces that Excel and TSV are the supported formats here. Microsoft Learn Microsoft References:
Move projects and Q & A pairs - "Import question and answers... option to import either an Excel or TSV file." Microsoft Learn Format guidelines for Custom Question Answering - structured TXT, TSV, and XLS supported; import
/export notes for TSV and XLS. Microsoft Learn

NEW QUESTION: 108
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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation
You have an Azure Cognitive Search service. Query volume has increased, and some search requests are now being throttled. This means your current tier is no longer sufficient to handle the query traffic.

Why does migrating to a higher tier work?
Each Azure Cognitive Search pricing tier (Basic, Standard S1/S2/S3, Storage Optimized, etc.) provides different resource limits for queries per second (QPS), indexing throughput, and storage.
Throttling occurs when query traffic exceeds the capacity limits of the current tier.
Moving to a higher tier increases:
The allowed query units (QUs),
Maximum queries per second (QPS),
and available compute resources.
Therefore, migrating to a higher tier reduces the likelihood of throttling and supports the increased query volume.
Why not other solutions?
Simply adding replicas can help scale out query workloads, but the question specifically asks whether moving to a higher tier meets the goal-and it does.
Using indexer scaling or adjusting query patterns might help, but they are not direct answers to the throttling caused by insufficient service tier capacity.
The Answer: A. Yes
Microsoft References
Azure Cognitive Search service limits by tier
Scale resources in Azure Cognitive Search
Azure Cognitive Search pricing tiers

NEW QUESTION: 109
Foundry Tools □□□□ Azure Language□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 110
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Text	Category	ConfidenceScore
Tour guide	PersonType	0.45
Space Needle	Location	0.38
Trip	Event	0.78
Seattle	Location	0.78
Last week	DateTime	0.80

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C. □□□ □□
D. □□ □□ □□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cognitive-services/language-service/named-entity-recognition

/overview Named Entity Recognition (NER) is one of the features offered by Azure Cognitive Service for Language, a collection of machine learning and AI algorithms in the cloud for developing intelligent applications that involve written language. The NER feature can identify and categorize entities in unstructured text. For example: people, places, organizations, and quantities.

NEW QUESTION: 111
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service1□□□ □□□ □□□ Azure Cognitive Search □□□□ □□ □□□□□.
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□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □
B. □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Scenario Recap
You have a web app app1 running on VM1 in vnet1.
You plan to create an Azure Cognitive Search service (service1).
Goal: Ensure app1 can connect to service1 without routing over the public internet.
Proposed Solution
"You deploy service1 and a public endpoint to a new virtual network, and you configure Azure Private Link." Analysis Azure Cognitive Search and Private Link:
Azure Cognitive Search supports Private Endpoints via Azure Private Link.
When you configure a private endpoint, the service is accessible privately over the virtual network and traffic does not go over the public internet.
You can still keep a public endpoint enabled optionally, but access from your VM can be restricted to the private endpoint.
Key Point: The solution specifies using a public endpoint AND a private link.
This still meets the requirement because Private Link ensures that VM1 in vnet1 communicates with service1 privately.
The existence of the public endpoint does not force traffic to go public - traffic from the private endpoint is routed over the VNet.
Conclusion
Yes, this solution meets the goal because Private Link provides secure, private connectivity to Cognitive Search, avoiding the public internet.
The Answer: A. Yes
Microsoft References
Secure access to Azure Cognitive Search with Private Link
Azure Private Link overview

NEW QUESTION: 112
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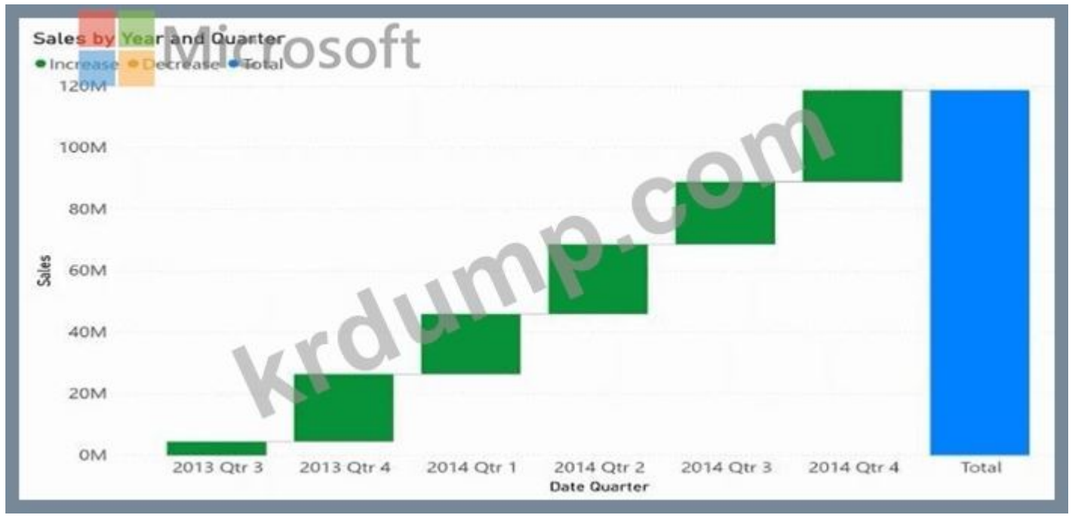

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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

* The exhibit shows incremental increases by quarter leading to a cumulative running total, which is best represented with a waterfall chart.
* Ribbon chart shows ranking changes over time, not cumulative totals.
* Bar chart shows simple comparisons, not running totals.
* Decomposition tree is for drill-down analysis, not running totals.

The answer: A

Reference: Waterfall chart in Power BI

NEW QUESTION: 113

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* □□ ID: 8d3591aa-96b8-4737-ad09-OOf9b1ed35ad
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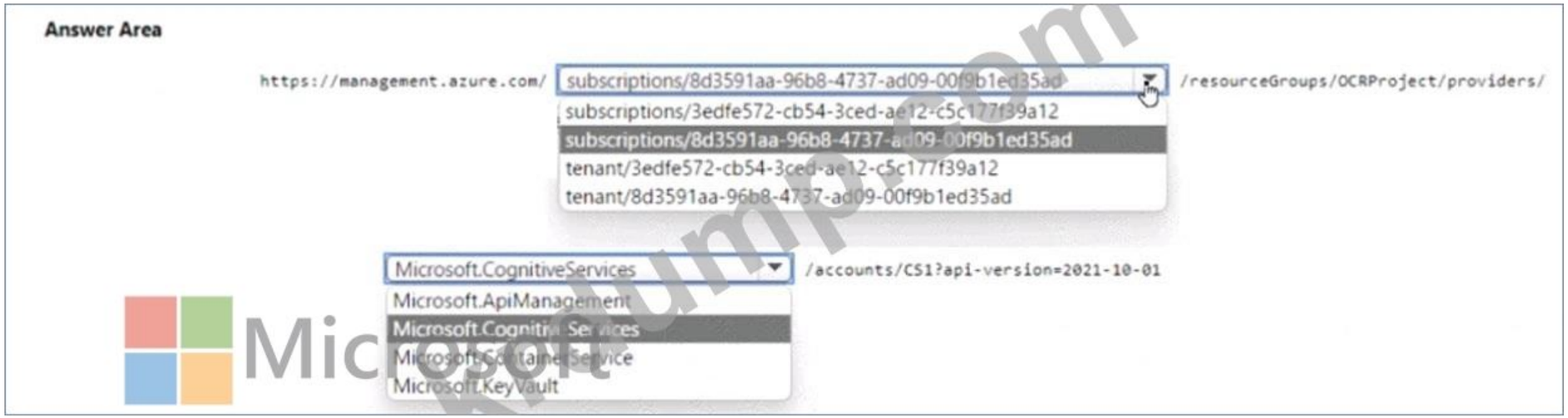
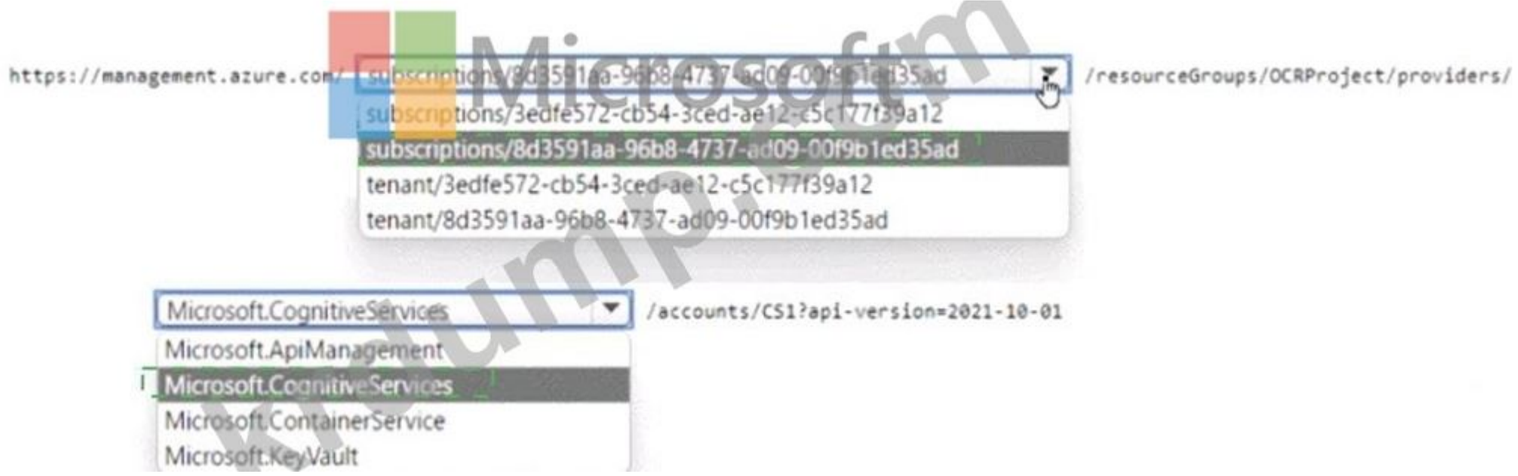


Answer:



Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation

You're creating a resource that will handle sentiment analysis (Language) and OCR (Vision) with a single key and endpoint. That is a Cognitive Services multi-service (Azure AI services) account.

When creating any Azure resource via ARM (HTTP/REST), the URL must be scoped to a subscription, not a tenant, and use the correct resource provider.

Scope segment: Use

https://management.azure.com/subscriptions/{subscriptionId}/resourceGroups/{rg}/providers/...

Therefore, choose subscriptions/8d3591aa-96b8-4737-ad09-00f9b1ed35ad (not the tenant scope).

Resource provider: Multi-service cognitive account is under Microsoft.CognitiveServices.
The full path to create would be like:
/providers/Microsoft.CognitiveServices/accounts/{accountName}?api-version=2021-10-01 This creates a single Cognitive Services (Azure AI services) resource that provides one endpoint and one key across multiple services (e.g., Language for sentiment analysis and Vision for OCR).
Microsoft Azure AI Solution References
Azure Resource Manager: Create Cognitive Services account (Microsoft.CognitiveServices/accounts) using REST and API version 2021-10-01.
Azure AI services (Cognitive Services) multi-service resource overview-single key/endpoint across services.

NEW QUESTION: 114
□□ HTTP □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
POST https://management.azure.com/subscriptions/18c51a87-3a69-47a8-aedc-a54745f708a1/resourceGroups/RG1/providers/Microsoft.CognitiveServices/accounts/contosol/regenerateKey?api-version=2017-04-18
Body{"keyName": "Key2"} □□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. Azure Key Vault□□ Azure Cognitive Services□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□.
B. □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□.
C. □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□.
D. □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The HTTP request provided is:
POST https://management.azure.com/subscriptions/18c51a87-3a69-47a8-aedc-a54745f708a1/resourceGroups
/RG1/providers/Microsoft.CognitiveServices/accounts/contosol/regenerateKey?api-version=2017-04-18 Body { " keyName " : " Key2 " } Key Observations:
The request is made against the Azure Cognitive Services Management API (Microsoft.CognitiveServices
/accounts/.../regenerateKey).
The regenerateKey operation is specifically designed to regenerate one of the two subscription keys used to authenticate Cognitive Services API calls.
Cognitive Services resources always have two keys: Key1 (primary) and Key2 (secondary).
This design allows key rotation without downtime: you can regenerate one key while using the other in production.
Body Payload:
{ " keyName " : " Key2 " }
This explicitly tells Azure to regenerate Key2 (the secondary subscription key).
After the call, the secondary subscription key value changes, while Key1 (primary) remains unaffected.
Option Analysis
A). A key for Azure Cognitive Services was generated in Azure Key Vault Incorrect. The operation is not integrated with Key Vault; it only regenerates Cognitive Services subscription keys.
B). A new query key was generated
Incorrect. Query keys are related to Azure Cognitive Search (not general Cognitive Services).
The request clearly targets CognitiveServices/accounts.
C). The primary subscription key and the secondary subscription key were rotated Incorrect. The request regenerates only the specified key, not both.
D). The secondary subscription key was reset
Correct. The payload specifies " Key2 " , so only the secondary subscription key is regenerated.
The Answer: D. The secondary subscription key was reset
Microsoft References
Azure REST API - Cognitive Services regenerate key
Authenticate requests to Azure AI services with keys and endpoint

Manage Cognitive Services keys (key1/key2)

NEW QUESTION: 115
Resource1□□□ □□□ Azure AI Language □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
□□ cURL □□□ □□□ □□ Output.mp3 □□□ □□□□□.

```
curl --location --request POST "https://eastus.tts.speech.microsoft.com/cognitiveservices/v1" ^
--header "Ocp-Apim-Subscription-Key: 3795c4011f714f5aa66469e573109e4f" ^
--header "Content-Type: application/ssml+xml" ^
--header "X-Microsoft-OutputFormat: audio-16khz-128kbitrate-mono-mp3" ^
--header "User-Agent: curl" ^
--data-raw "<speak version='1.0' xml:lang='en-US'>
  <voice xml:gender='Female' name='en-US-JennyNeural'>
      Welcome to the Azure Text-to-Speech demonstration.
  </voice>
  <voice xml:gender='Male' name='en-GB-RyanNeural'>
      This service allows you to convert text into natural-sounding speech.
  </voice>
  <voice xml:gender='Male' name='en-US-ChristopherNeural'>
      <mstts:express-as style="advertisement_upbeat" styledegree="2">
      It's easy to integrate, customizable, and supports multiple languages and voices.
      </mstts:express-as>

      </voice>

    </speak>" --output output.mp3
```

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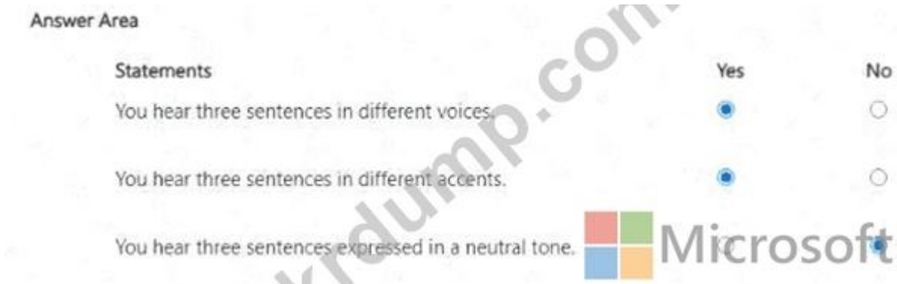
Answer:

Explanation:



The SSML payload contains three <voice> elements with different voice names:
* name="en-US-JennyNeural" (US English) - neutral delivery.
* name="en-GB-RyanNeural" (UK English) - neutral delivery.
* name="en-US-ChristopherNeural" (US English) - wrapped in <mstts:express-as style=" advertisement_upbeat" styledegree="2">, which applies an upbeat, non-neutral style.
Therefore:
* Different voices # Yes (Jenny, Ryan, Christopher are three distinct voices).
* Different accents # No (voices 1 and 3 are both en-US; only voice 2 is en-GB).
* Neutral tone # No (the third sentence uses an expressive style instead of neutral).
References (Microsoft Azure Speech / Text-to-Speech)
* Use SSML to control Speech Synthesis (voices, <voice>, <speak>, and expressive styles).
* Neural voice styles and roles (e.g., mstts:express-as with styles such as advertisement_upbeat).
* Text-to-Speech REST API v1 (synthesis endpoint and headers like Ocp-Apim-Subscription-Key, X- Microsoft-OutputFormat).

NEW QUESTION: 116
□□□ □□□ □□□□ Custom Vision □□□ □□□□□.
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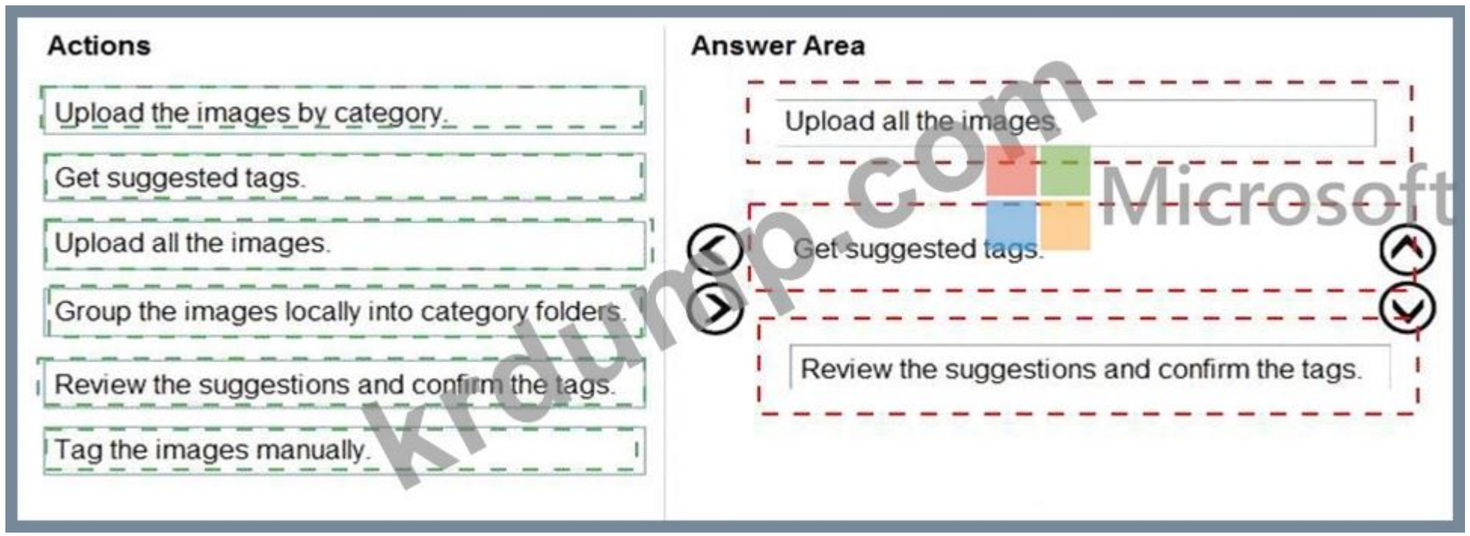
Custom Vision □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer:



Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation

You have 1,000 untagged images and want to retrain the Custom Vision model as quickly as possible. The key is to avoid manually tagging every image, since that is time-consuming.

Step 1: Upload all the images

First, bulk upload all the untagged images into the Custom Vision project.

At this stage, they will have no labels.

Step 2: Get suggested tags

The Custom Vision portal offers an auto-suggest feature that uses the current trained model to predict tags for new, untagged images.

This dramatically reduces manual tagging effort.

Step 3: Review the suggestions and confirm the tags

Auto-suggestions are not always 100% accurate, so you must confirm or correct them.

Once confirmed, the dataset is labeled properly and ready for retraining.

Why not the other options?

Upload the images by category / group into category folders: This is only helpful if the images already have known categories, but here they arrive untagged.

Tag the images manually: This would take much longer and contradicts the requirement to minimize time.

Correct Sequence

Upload all the images.

Get suggested tags.

Review the suggestions and confirm the tags.

Microsoft References

Custom Vision - Tag images

Custom Vision - Suggested tags with predictions

NEW QUESTION: 117

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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Instead, you could migrate to a Cognitive Search service that uses a higher tier.
Note: A simple fix to most throttling issues is to throw more resources at the search service (typically replicas for query-based throttling, or partitions for indexing-based throttling). However, increasing replicas or partitions adds cost, which is why it is important to know the reason why throttling is occurring at all.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/search/search-performance-analysis

NEW QUESTION: 118
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To detect common data types such as temperatures, currency values, email addresses, and telephone numbers with minimal development effort, you should use pre-built entity components in Conversational Language Understanding (CLU). Prebuilt components are ready-made recognizers that automatically extract well- known patterns from utterances-no training, labeling, lists, or regex authoring required.
Specifically, CLU offers the following relevant prebuilt components:
Quantity.Temperature - extracts temperatures (e.g., "34 degrees celsius").
Quantity.Currency - extracts monetary amounts and currency units (e.g., "$20", "£15.50").
Email - extracts email addresses.
Phone Number - extracts phone numbers.
These components are designed to be dropped into your entities and immediately provide predictions, which minimizes development effort compared to:
List entities (you must curate values/synonyms yourself),
Learned entities (require labeling utterances and training),

Regular expression components (you must craft and maintain regex patterns), or Utterances (training data, not a capability for detection by itself).
Microsoft References
Supported prebuilt entity components in CLU (shows Quantity.Temperature, Quantity.Currency, Email, Phone Number, etc.). Microsoft Learn Entity components in CLU (explains prebuilt, learned, list, and regex components and why prebuilt components are automatically detected). Microsoft Learn

NEW QUESTION: 119
Microsoft Foundry□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□(RAG) □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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Answer:

Explanation:
Step 1: Create a project. (Given)
Step 2: Add a data connection.
Step 3: Add a deployment.
Explanation:
Add a data connection: Before the model can " see " your grounding data stored in an Azure Files share, you must establish a connection. This step allows the project to securely access and index the external data source so it can be used for retrieval.
Add a deployment: In Microsoft Foundry, you don ' t just " add a model " in a vacuum; you must deploy a specific model (such as a GPT-4 chat model or an embedding model) to make it active and available to interact with your data and respond to queries.

NEW QUESTION: 120
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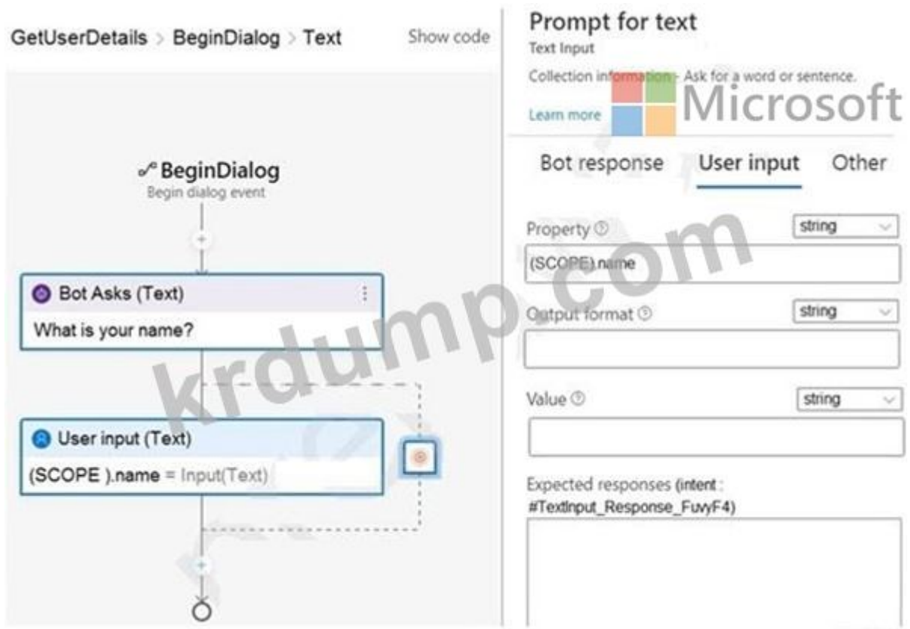
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The requirements are:
Generate tags for uploaded images # This is an image analysis task.
Tags must be returned in the user's preferred language # Must support localization of tags.
Languages required: English, French, and Spanish # Must support multiple languages.
Minimize development effort # Should use a prebuilt service rather than training a custom model.
Option Analysis:
A). Custom Vision image classification
Custom Vision requires training a model with your own dataset.
It outputs classification labels, but these are defined in English by the developer, and localization would require extra translation work.
More development effort, not ideal here.
B). Content Moderator Image Moderation
Used to detect adult/racy content, profanity, or unsafe imagery.
Does not generate descriptive image tags.
Not suitable.
C). Custom Translator
Used to train translation models for text.
Does not analyze or generate image tags.
Not applicable here.
D). Computer Vision Image Analysis
Provides prebuilt image tagging and description features.
Automatically generates descriptive tags for uploaded images.
Supports multiple languages (including English, French, and Spanish) for returning tags and descriptions.
Minimal development effort: simply call the Image Analysis API with the desired language parameter.
This exactly meets the requirements.
The answer: D. Computer Vision Image Analysis
Microsoft References
Azure AI Vision Image Analysis - Tags and Descriptions
Azure AI Vision supported languages
Quickstart: Analyze an image with the Computer Vision REST API

NEW QUESTION: 121
□□□ □□ Microsoft Bot Framework Composer□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. ('□□' □□ □□□□□.)



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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation
In the Microsoft Bot Framework Composer, there are four main property scopes for storing variables or properties:
dialog scope
Lives only for the lifetime of the dialog.
Once the dialog ends, properties stored in the dialog scope are automatically cleared.
Best suited for temporary values such as user inputs collected during a dialog, like "name" in this case.
user scope
Persists across all conversations with the user.
Data stored here remains available even after dialogs end, making it unsuitable if you want to dispose of the property at the end of the dialog.
conversation scope
Persists throughout the lifetime of a single conversation (from start to end).

Useful for maintaining state across multiple dialogs in the same conversation, but still not automatically disposed of when a dialog ends.
turn (curn in the options is likely a typo)
Lives only for a single turn (a single exchange of user and bot messages).
Cleared at the end of the turn, which is too short-lived for this requirement.
Applying to the Question
Requirement: "Ensure that you can dispose of the property when the last active dialog ends." That means the property should exist only during the dialog execution and then be discarded.
Correct scope for this scenario is dialog.
The Answer: A. dialog
Microsoft References
Manage properties in Bot Framework Composer
Scopes in Bot Framework Composer
Bot Framework Composer memory model

NEW QUESTION: 122
AI □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□.
Authoring API□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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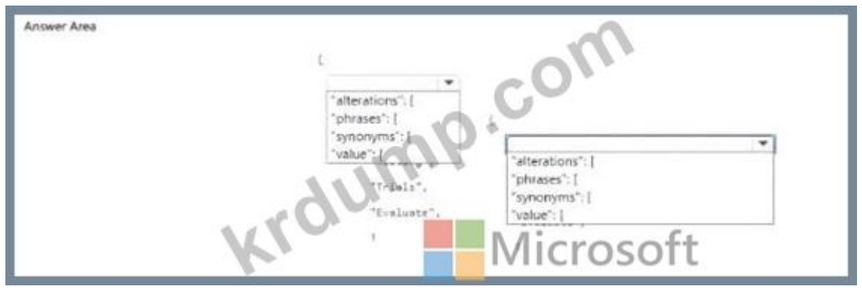
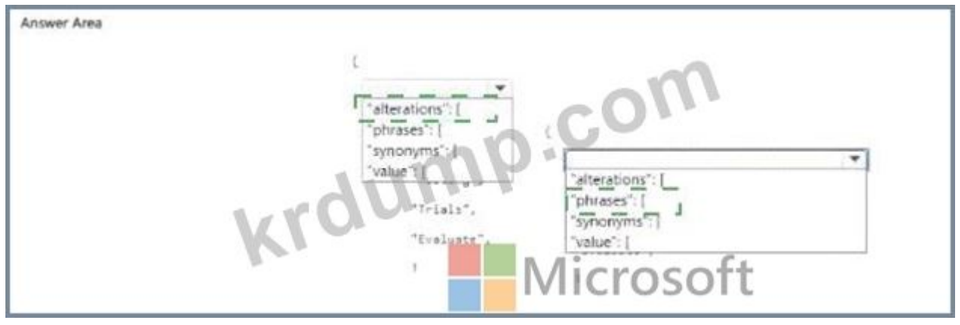


Answer:



Explanation:

In Custom Question Answering (part of Azure AI Language), if you want to define alternative words or spellings for a specific term (e.g., testing , trials , evaluate), you must use the alterations property.

Each alteration object contains a list of alternative values for the same meaning.

Example:

{

" alterations " : [

{

" alterations " : [

" testing " ,

" trials " ,

" evaluate "

]

}

]

}

phrases is used for pattern matching in question-answer pairs.

synonyms is used for synonyms within LUIS (Language Understanding), not for QnA alterations.

value is used inside synonyms definitions in some contexts but not here.

Correct JSON Payload Completion:

The JSON should be:

{

" alterations " : [

{

" alterations " : [

" testing " ,

" trials " ,

" evaluate "

]

}

]

}

Verified Answer:

Left box: " alterations "

Right box: " alterations "
Microsoft References:
Manage alterations in Custom Question Answering (Azure AI Language)
Authoring API reference for alterations

NEW QUESTION: 123
Azure AI Studio□□□ GPT-35 Turbo □□□ □□ Completions □□□□□□□□ □□□□□.
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```
function F(n)
{
    var f = [0, 1];
    for (var i = 2; i < n; i++) f[i] = f[i-1] + f[i-2];
    return f;
}
```


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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
You're using GPT-3.5-Turbo in Completions playground .
You want the model to explain the given code.
The best approach is to directly add an instruction in the prompt (e.g., // what does function F do?).
This minimizes cost because:
You don't need to upgrade to GPT-4 (more expensive).
You don't need special formatting like function F(explanation).
Changing temperature only affects randomness, not clarity of explanation.
Microsoft Reference:
Prompt engineering with GPT models

NEW QUESTION: 124
Azure AI Language □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.
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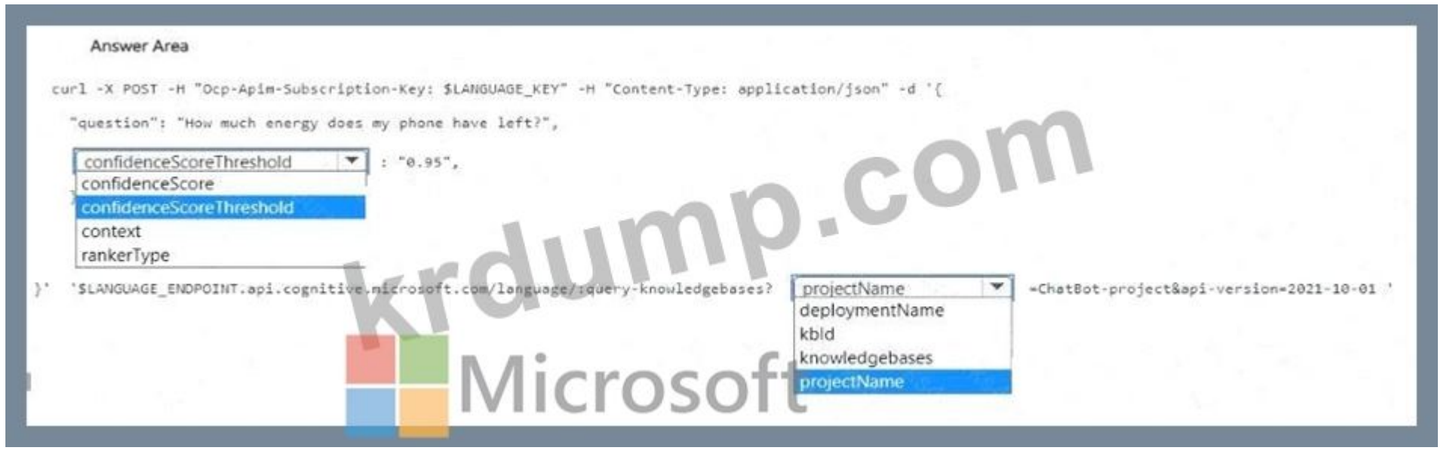

Answer:

Explanation:

To make the chatbot respond only when the answer's confidence is # 95%, you must set the request body property confidenceScoreThreshold to 0.95 in the Query knowledge bases operation of Custom question answering. The REST API for querying a Custom question answering project is:

POST { Endpoint }/language/ :query-knowledgebases?projectName= {projectName} & deploymentName=
{deploymentName} & api-version= 2021 - 10 - 01

Here, projectName identifies the Custom question answering project you're querying (the screenshot's placeholder < chatbot-project >), while deploymentName specifies which deployment (for example, production) to use. The request body includes confidenceScoreThreshold (0-1) to filter out answers below that score; setting it to 0.95 enforces the requirement.

Example snippet:

curl -X POST " $LANGUAGE_ENDPOINT /language/:query-knowledgebases?projectName= < chatbot- project > & deploymentName=production & api-version=2021-10-01 " \
-H " Ocp-Apim-Subscription-Key: $LANGUAGE_KEY " \
-H " Content-Type: application/json " \
-d ' {
" question " : " How much energy does my phone have left? " ,
" confidenceScoreThreshold " : 0.95
} '
References
REST API: Question Answering - Get Answers (shows endpoint with projectName / deploymentName and the confidenceScoreThreshold request property). Microsoft Learn REST API (newer version) parameter list for projectName / deploymentName . Microsoft Learn

NEW QUESTION: 125
Search1□□□ Azure AI Search □□□□ □□□□.
Search1□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ App1□□□ □□ □□□□.
Search1□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ App1□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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B. Azure AI □□□ □□
C. Azure AI □□ □□□□□
D. Azure □□□ □□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
You're indexing content with Azure AI Search and you want to recognize and retrieve properties from invoices (such as invoice number, vendor, dates, totals, line items). The Azure service designed for structured information extraction from forms and documents is Azure AI Document Intelligence (formerly Form Recognizer).
In an Azure AI Search enrichment pipeline, you add a skillset. To pull structured fields from invoices, include a skill that invokes Document Intelligence's prebuilt Invoice model. This model already extracts common invoice fields, so you don't have to train anything-meeting the goal of minimal effort. You can wire this in using the built-in Document Intelligence skill for Search, or as a custom Web API skill that calls the Document Intelligence REST API, and then map the extracted fields into your index for retrieval and filtering.
Why the others are not suitable:
* Azure OpenAI is for generative/LLM tasks, not schema-level invoice field extraction.
* Azure AI Immersive Reader improves reading accessibility; it doesn't extract business fields.
* Azure Custom Vision is for image classification/object detection, not form/key-value extraction.
Microsoft References (Azure AI Solution)
* Azure AI Search skillsets - add AI enrichment and custom skills (Web API skill).
* Document Intelligence skill for Azure AI Search (formerly Form Recognizer skill) - integrate extraction into indexing.
* Prebuilt Invoice model - fields extracted (vendor, invoice ID/date, totals, taxes, line items, etc.).
* Azure AI Document Intelligence overview - key-value extraction and table/line-item parsing from documents.

NEW QUESTION: 126
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Name	Size
File1.tsv	80 MB
File2.xml	25 MB
File3.pdf	50 MB
File4.xlsx	200 MB

OpenAI CLI □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□?

A. Filel.tsvonly

B. File2.xml□

C. File3.pdf□

D. File4.xlsx□

E. File1.tsv □ File4.xslx□

F. File1.tsv.File2.xml □ File4.xslx□

G. File1.tsv, File2.xml, Fil3.pdf □ File4.xslx

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

You need to prepare training data for Azure OpenAI custom model fine-tuning using the OpenAI CLI data preparation tool.

* Supported input formats: JSONL (primary).

* CLI pre-processing accepted formats: TSV, CSV, JSON.

* Not supported: PDF, XML, XLSX directly.

Checking files:

* File1.tsv (80 MB) # Supported (CLI can convert TSV to JSONL).

* File2.xml (25 MB) # Not supported (XML not accepted).

* File3.pdf (50 MB) # Not supported.

* File4.xlsx (200 MB) # Not supported directly.

The answer: A. File1.tsv only

NEW QUESTION: 127

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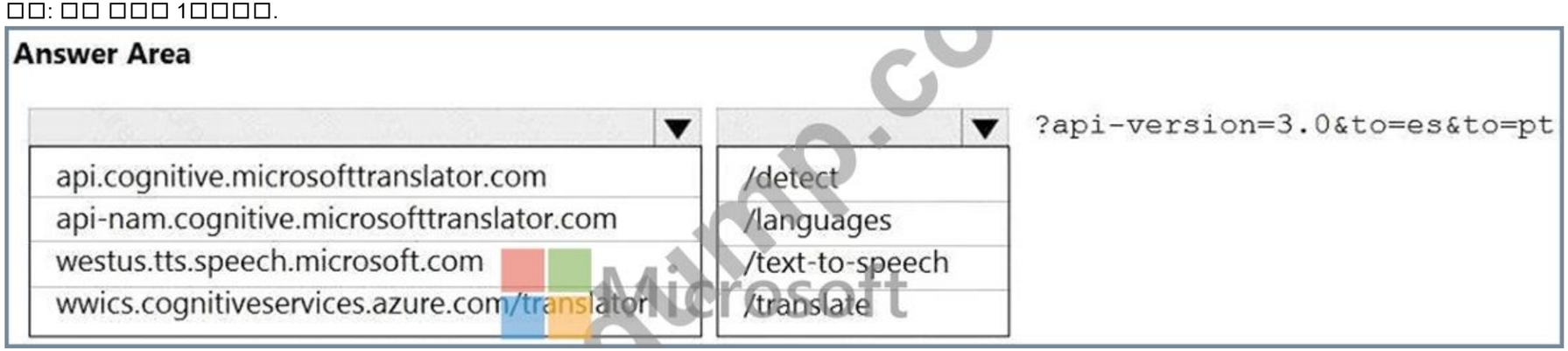
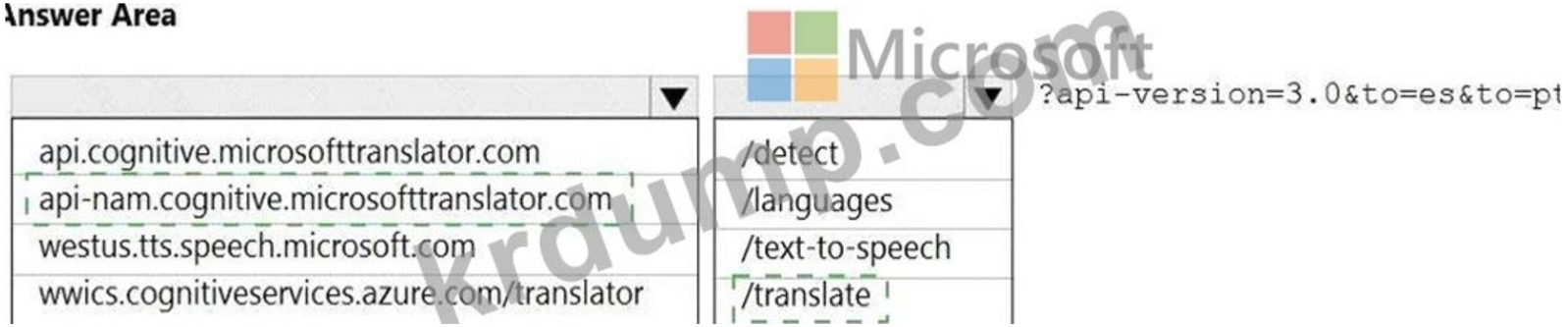


Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

Box 1: api-nam.cognitive.microsofttranslator.com

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cognitive-services/translator/reference/v3-0-reference Box 2: /translate Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cognitive-services/translator/reference/v3-0-translate

NEW QUESTION: 128

Microsoft Bot Framework Composer□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To present a list of options with images, you use Adaptive Cards, which allow for rich content such as images, buttons, and formatted text in the conversation.

These cards are typically surfaced within the context of a dialog, which controls the flow of the conversation.

Azure functions are unrelated here.

Entities and utterances belong to natural language understanding, not UI presentation.

The answer: B and D

Reference: Adaptive Cards in Bot Framework Composer

NEW QUESTION: 129

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Answer Area

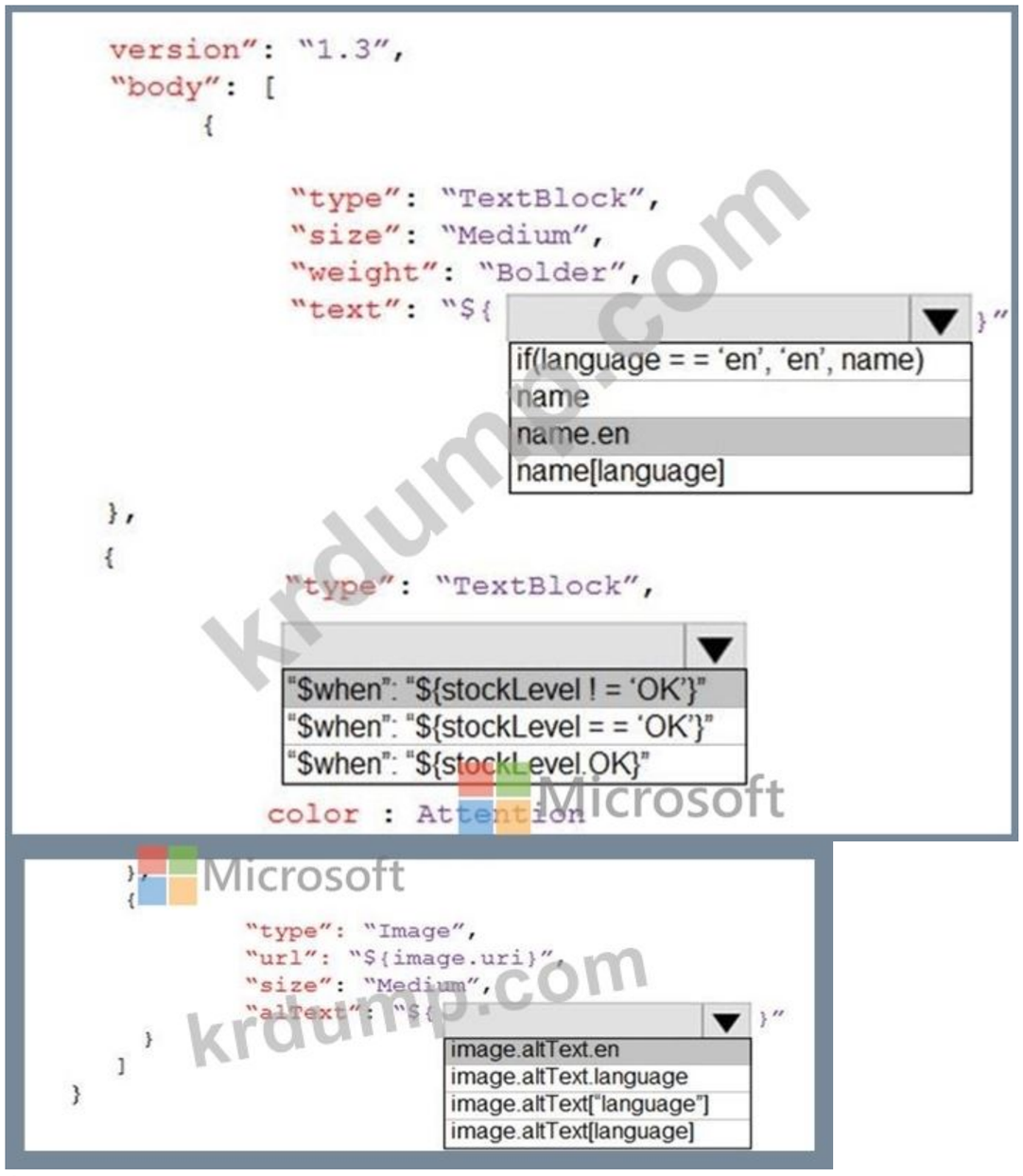
```
version": "1.3",
"body": [
    {

        "type": "TextBlock",
        "size": "Medium",
        "weight": "Bolder",
        "text": "${                                    }"
                    if(language = = 'en', 'en', name)
                    name
                    name.en
                    name[language]
},
{
        "type": "TextBlock",
                                                      ,
                    "$when": "${stockLevel ! = 'OK'}"
                    "$when": "${stockLevel = = 'OK'}"
                    "$when": "${stockLevel.OK}"
        color : Attention
    },
    {
        "type": "Image",
        "url": "${image.uri}",
        "size": "Medium",
        "alText": "${                                 }"
                    image.altText.en
                    image.altText.language
                    image.altText["language"]
                    image.altText[language]
    }
]
}
```

Answer:

Answer Area

Explanation:



Comprehensive Detailed Explanation

The requirement is to build an Adaptive Card for the chatbot that supports multilingual product display and meets accessibility requirements.

Product Name Display

The product JSON stores localized names like " name " : { " en " : " ... " , " es " : " ... " , " pt " : " ... " } .

To dynamically render based on the current language, you must use name[language].

This ensures the product name shown in the card adapts automatically to the user's preferred language.

Stock Level Warning

Business rules require warnings when stock is low or out of stock.
This means you display the stock warning only when stockLevel is not ' OK ' .
Therefore, the correct condition is:
" $when " : " ${stockLevel != ' OK ' } "
Image Alt Text for Accessibility
Accessibility requirements specify that all images must have alt text in English, Spanish, and Portuguese.
In the product JSON, " alttext " is also localized:
" altText " : { " en " : " Bicycle " , " es " : " Bicicleta " , " pt " : " Bicicleta " } To render the correct localized alt text dynamically, use image.altText[language].
Correct Selections:
First blank: name[language]
Second blank: " $when " : " ${stockLevel != ' OK ' } "
Third blank: image.altText[language]
Microsoft References
Adaptive Cards Templating
Adaptive Card $when property
Multilingual data in Azure Cognitive Search and Adaptive Cards

NEW QUESTION: 130
bot1□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□.
QnA Maker □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□.
Azure Portal□□ bot1□ QnA Maker □□□□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□?
A. □□ □□(IAM)
B. □□
C. □□ □□□□□
D. □□□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Obtain values to connect your bot to the knowledge base
1.In the QnA Maker site, select your knowledge base.
2.With your knowledge base open, select the SETTINGS tab. Record the value shown for service name. This value is useful for finding your knowledge base of interest when using the QnA Maker portal interface. It's not used to connect your bot app to this knowledge base.
3.Scroll down to find Deployment details and record the following values from the Postman sample HTTP request:
4.POST /knowledgebases/<knowledge-base-id>/generateAnswer
5.Host: <your-host-url>
6.Authorization: EndpointKey <your-endpoint-key>
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bot-service/bot-builder-howto-qna

NEW QUESTION: 131
□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
* □□: □□□□□ Microsoft SQL Server □□□□□□
* □□: □□(SQL) API□ □□□ Azure Cosmos DB

* □□: Azure □□□ □□□□
* HR: Azure SQL □□□□□□
Azure AI □□ REST API□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□. □□□ □□ □□□?
A. □□ □□□□ Azure Data Lake Storage□ □□□□□.
B. HR □□□ □□□□ Azure Blob Storage□ □□□□□□□□□.
C. □□□ □□□□ Azure Data Explorer□ □□□□□.
D. □□□ □□□□ Azure Sentine1□□ □□□□□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 132
□□□ □□ API□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□.
□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ API □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. readInStreamAsync
B. describeImageInStreamAsync
C. toglfiageInStreaaAsync
D. analyreImageByDomainInStreamAsync
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
* To generate complete sentences describing an image (for accessibility for visually impaired users), you must call the Describe Image API.
* describeImageInStreamAsync analyzes the content of the image and generates human-readable descriptions in natural language sentences.
* readInStreamAsync is for OCR (extracting text).
* tagImageInStreamAsync is for generating tags (keywords), not full sentences.
* analyzeImageByDomainInStreamAsync is for domain-specific models (e.g., celebrities, landmarks).
The answer: B
Reference: Computer Vision Describe Images

NEW QUESTION: 133
Azure AI Vision □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

```
def analyze_image(local_image):
  with open(local_image, "rb") as image_stream:
  image_analysis = client.analyze_image_in_stream(
    image=image_stream,
    visual_features=[
      VisualFeatureTypes.tags,
      VisualFeatureTypes.description
    ]
  )
  for caption in image_analysis.description.captions:
    print(f"\n{caption.text} with confidence {caption.confidence}")
  for tag in image_analysis.tags:
    print(f"\n{tag.name} with confidence {tag.confidence}")
```

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□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The code will perform face recognition.	○	○
The code will list tags and their associated confidence.	○	○
The code will read an image file from the local file system.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The code will perform face recognition.	○	○
The code will list tags and their associated confidence.	○	○
The code will read an image file from the local file system.	○	○

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The code will perform face recognition.	○	●
The code will list tags and their associated confidence.	●	○
The code will read an image file from the local file system.	●	○

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation

The given code is using the Azure AI Vision client library with the method:

```
image_analysis = client.analyze_image_in_stream(
image=image_stream,
visual_features=[
VisualFeatureTypes.tags,
VisualFeatureTypes.description
]
)
```

Breakdown of the functionality:

VisualFeatureTypes.tags # Extracts tags (labels) describing the image (e.g., "dog", "tree", "outdoor"), including confidence scores.

VisualFeatureTypes.description # Generates captions (natural-language sentences) that describe the image.

The code explicitly iterates through tags and captions , printing both with their confidence values.

The image is read from the local file system using:

with open (local_image, " rb ") as image_stream:
Face recognition is not included because the code does not request VisualFeatureTypes.faces .
Correct Answer Matrix:
Face recognition # No
Tags with confidence # Yes
Read image from local file system # Yes
Microsoft References
Azure AI Vision features (tags, description, faces, etc.)
analyze_image_in_stream method

NEW QUESTION: 134
□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Format	Length (mins)	Size (MB)
File1	MP4	34	1,500
File2	AVI	500	1,700
File3	MP3	300	980
File4	MP4	350	2,800

Azure AI Video Indexer□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□?
A. File1□
B. File3only
C. File1□ File3□
D. File1, File2, File3□
E. File1, File2, File3 □ File4
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Azure AI Video Indexer (VI) imposes limits on both file duration and file size:
Duration: Up to 6 hours for all presets; Basic Audio preset supports up to 12 hours.
Size: When uploading from your device, the limit is 2 GB (uploading by URL allows up to 30 GB).
Formats: MP4, AVI (video) and MP3 (audio codec/file) are supported.
Evaluating each file:
File1 - MP4, 34 mins, 1,500 MB: Within 6-hour duration and under 2 GB # Supported.
File2 - AVI, 500 mins (#8h20m), 1,700 MB: Exceeds the 6-hour limit # Not supported.
File3 - MP3, 300 mins (5h), 980 MB: Under 6 hours (and also under the 12-hour Basic Audio limit) and under 2 GB # Supported.
File4 - MP4, 350 mins (#5h50m), 2,800 MB: Duration is under 6 hours but size exceeds 2 GB for device uploads # Not supported (unless uploaded by URL, which the question doesn't state).
Therefore, the files you can upload and analyze (under standard device upload constraints) are File1 and File3 only.
Microsoft References
Support matrix & limits - file duration (6h for all presets; 12h for Basic Audio), device upload size limit 2 GB; supported formats (MP4, AVI, WAV, etc.) and audio codecs including MP3. Microsoft Learn Release notes - increase of duration limit from 4h to 6h (and 12h for Basic Audio). Microsoft Learn Upload guidance - device upload 2 GB vs 30 GB via URL.

NEW QUESTION: 135
□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□.

Answer:

Explanation:

Data Analyst.

When dealing with data roles in an organization, responsibilities are divided among data analysts, data engineers, and data scientists. Let's review them:

Data Analyst

Focuses on understanding business requirements and ensuring that the right rules and logic are applied to data so it becomes meaningful for decision-making.

They work closely with stakeholders to define business rules such as data validation rules, aggregation logic, and reporting metrics.

This makes them responsible for identifying which business rules must be applied to data.

Data Engineer

Responsible for designing, building, and maintaining the infrastructure and pipelines that move and process data.

They ensure data availability, reliability, and scalability, but do not usually define business rules.

Data Scientist

Focuses on advanced analytics, predictive modeling, and machine learning.

They use data prepared by engineers and analysts but are not typically the ones who define the business rules that govern how raw data should be interpreted.

Therefore, the correct answer is Data Analyst.

The Answer: A data analyst

Microsoft References

Data roles and responsibilities in Azure

What is a Data Analyst?

Responsibilities of Data Engineers vs Data Scientists vs Data Analysts

NEW QUESTION: 136

Azure OpenAI □□□ □□□□.

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□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. XML

B. JSONL

C. CSV

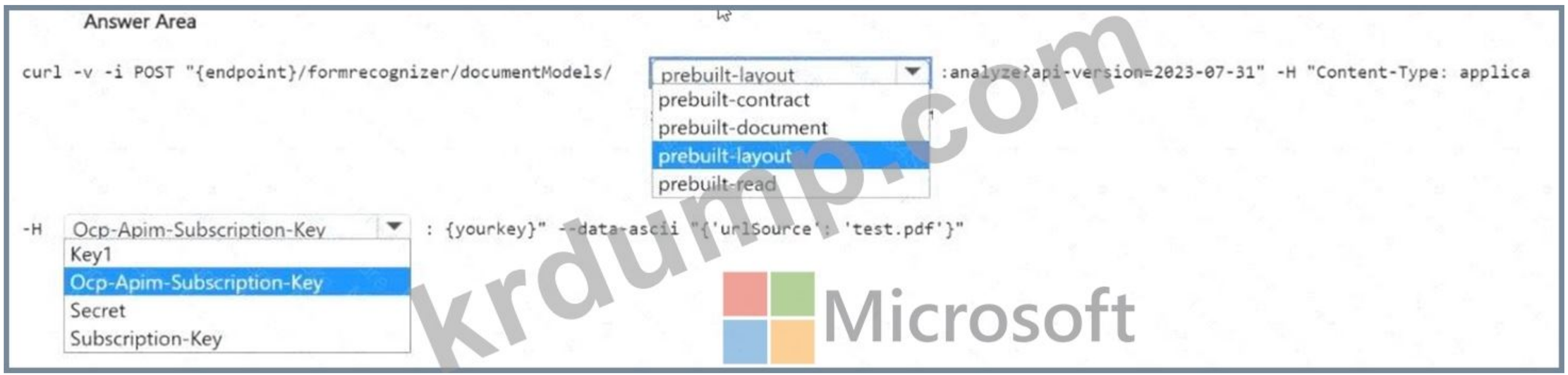
D. TSV

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

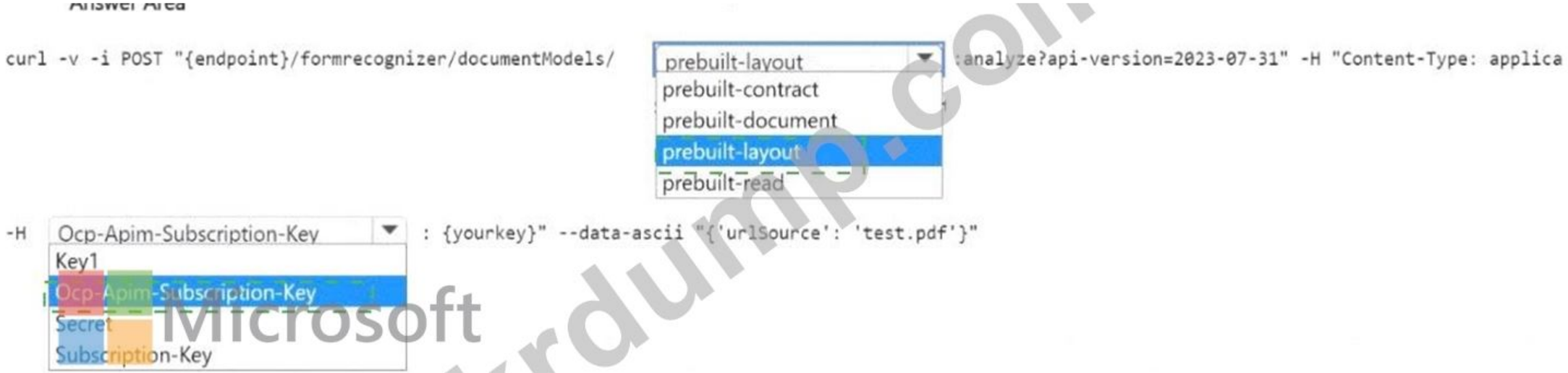
For Azure OpenAI fine-tuning, training data must be provided as a JSON Lines (.jsonl) file. Each line represents one example. Because your data is described as prompt-completion pairs, the required shape is typically:

{ " prompt " : " < your prompt > " , " completion " : " < ideal completion > " } (Chat model fine-tuning instead uses a messages array per line, but the file format is still JSONL.) JSONL is the only accepted format for upload to the fine-tuning job.
Microsoft References
Azure OpenAI Service - Fine-tuning: data preparation and formats (JSONL; prompt-completion and chat messages).
Azure OpenAI Service - How to fine-tune models (training files must be .jsonl).

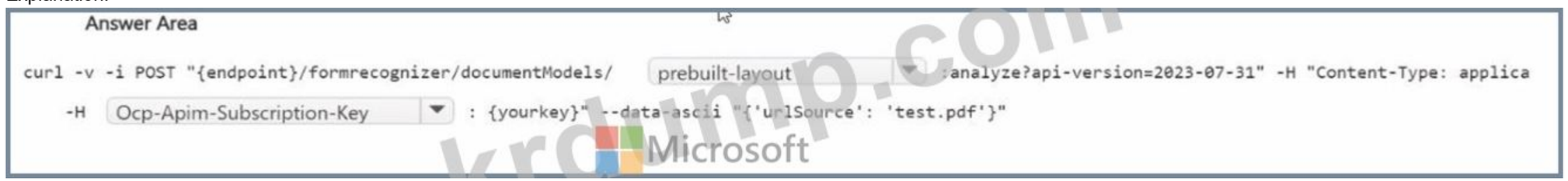
NEW QUESTION: 137
DM□□□ □□□ Azure AI Document Intelligence □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Test.pdf□□ PDF □□□ □□□□.
DM□ □□□□ Test.pdf□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.



Answer:



Explanation:



Comprehensive Detailed Explanation

You're analyzing a PDF (Test.pdf) that "contains tabular data." In Azure AI Document Intelligence, the Layout prebuilt model is the right choice when your primary goal is to extract document structure such as tables, lines, words, selection marks, and paragraphs. Microsoft's documentation clearly states that the Layout model "extracts text, tables, selection marks, and document structure," which is exactly what you need for tabular content. Microsoft Learn While the General document (prebuilt-document) model can also return tables, it is intended for broader extraction (including key-value pairs, entities, etc.). For a document whose key requirement is table extraction, Microsoft guidance recommends starting with Layout for structure-first scenarios.

For authentication in the REST call, the correct header to pass your resource key is Ocp-Apim-Subscription- Key . This is explicitly shown in the official REST API reference for the Analyze Document operation under Security (Type: apiKey, In: header). Microsoft Learn Putting it together, the command shape is:

curl -v -i POST " {endpoint}/formrecognizer/documentModels/prebuilt-layout:analyze?api-version=2023-07-
31 " \
-H " Content-Type: application/json " \
-H " Ocp-Apim-Subscription-Key: {yourkey} " \
--data-ascii " {\ " urlSource\ " : \ " test.pdf\ " } "

This uses a single analyze call to the prebuilt-layout model to extract the tables and authenticates with the Ocp-Apim-Subscription-Key header-matching the two selections in the answer area. The model matrix and overview pages also confirm Layout supports tables. Microsoft Learn References (Microsoft Documentation) Document layout analysis (Layout model) - capabilities include extracting tables, text, selection marks, and structure. Microsoft Learn Choose the best Document Intelligence model - guidance on when to use Layout (structure-first; tables).

Microsoft Learn

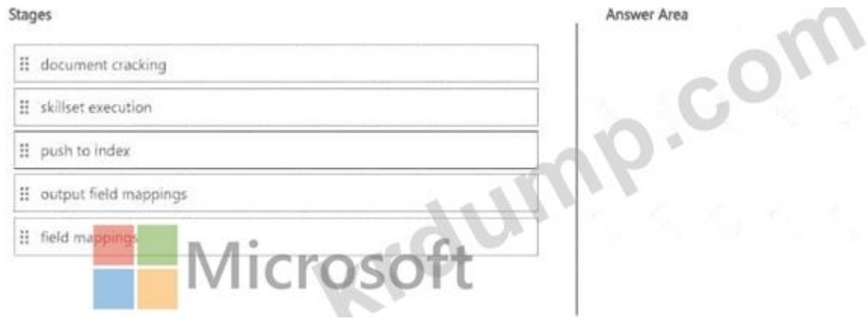
General document (prebuilt-document) model - broader extraction including key-value pairs and tables.

Microsoft Learn

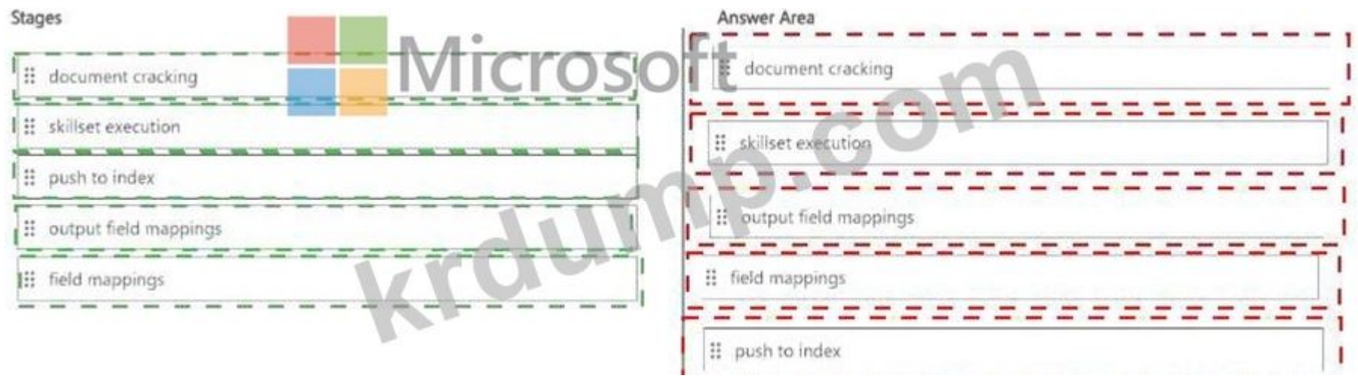
Model overview / matrix - shows Layout supports Tables. Microsoft Learn Analyze Document (REST API) - Ocp-Apim-Subscription-Key header for authentication. Microsoft Learn

NEW QUESTION: 138
Azure AI Speech Service□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
Microsoft Entra ID □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□? □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.
A. □□□ □□□ □□
B. □□ □□□□□ □□
C. X.509 □□□ □□
D. □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
E. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□.
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
You are developing an app that uses the Azure AI Speech service , and you must ensure the app can authenticate using a Microsoft Entra ID (Azure AD) token , rather than the standard key-based authentication.
According to the official Microsoft documentation :
"To authenticate with a Microsoft Entra token, the Speech resource must have a custom subdomain and use a private endpoint. The Speech service uses custom subdomains with private endpoints only."
- Microsoft Learn: Azure AI Speech service - Role-based access control
Therefore, two prerequisites must be configured for Entra ID token-based authentication:
1. Create (Certify) a Custom Subdomain (Option D)
When you create an Azure AI Speech resource, you can specify a custom subdomain name (e.g., contoso.
cognitiveservices.azure.com).
The custom subdomain ensures that each Speech endpoint has a unique URL.
Microsoft Entra token authentication depends on this subdomain for token validation.
Without a custom subdomain, Entra ID tokens cannot be used for authentication.
Hence, this is required.
2. Create a Private Endpoint (Option B)
For Microsoft Entra ID authentication, the Speech resource must be secured within a private endpoint .
Private endpoints provide a secure, private connection from your virtual network to the Azure AI Speech resource.
The Speech service only supports Entra ID token authentication when the resource is configured with a private endpoint.
Hence, this is required.
Why Not the Other Options:
A). Create a Conditional Access - Conditional Access policies restrict user access but do not configure token authentication for services.
C). Request an X.509 certificate - Certificates are not used for Speech service authentication.
E). Enable a virtual network service endpoint - The Speech service uses private endpoints , not service endpoints, for Entra ID token authentication.

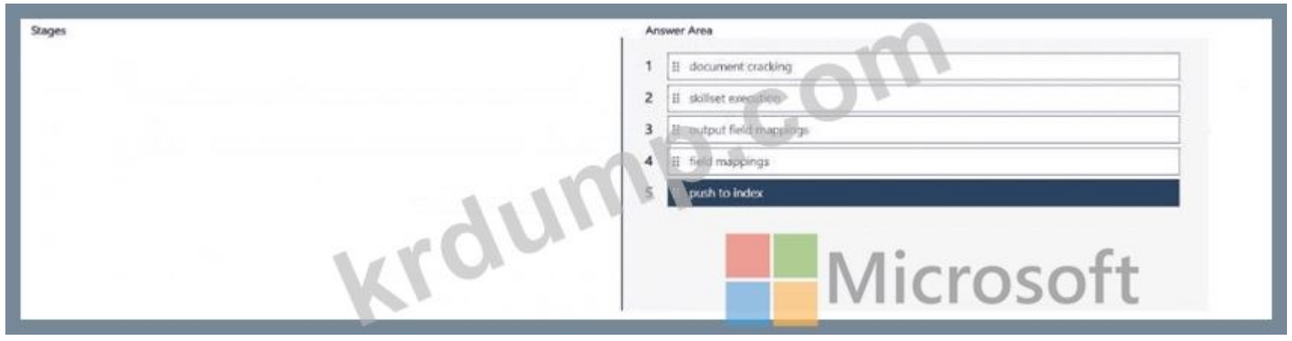
NEW QUESTION: 139
AS1□□□ □□□ Azure AI Search □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
AS1□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
AS1□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□.
AS1□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□? □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.



Answer:



Explanation:



Comprehensive Detailed Explanation

When an indexer runs in Azure AI Search, it processes each document through a fixed series of stages:

Document cracking

The indexer opens the item (file/row) and extracts text, images, and metadata, creating the root of the enriched document (/document). This is always the first stage.

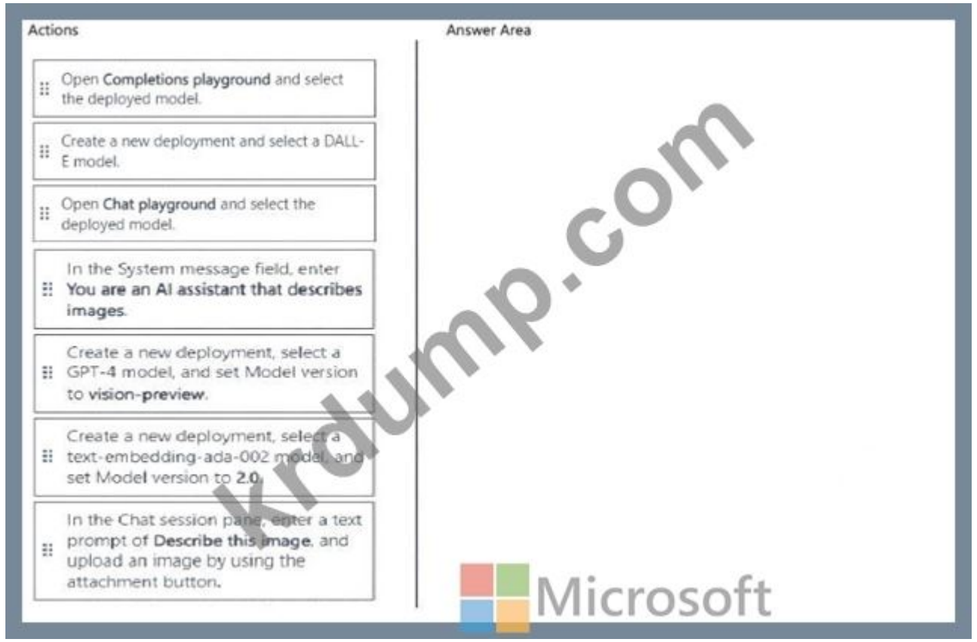
Field mappings

Next, source fields are mapped directly to target index fields before any transformations . Field mappings occur after document cracking but before skillset execution . Microsoft Learn Skillset execution Built-in or custom skills (for example, language and sentiment analysis in your scenario) run and write outputs into the in-memory enriched document. Microsoft Learn Output field mappings Because skill outputs live only in memory, you must define output field mappings to route selected nodes of the enriched document into index fields. This step comes after skillset execution.

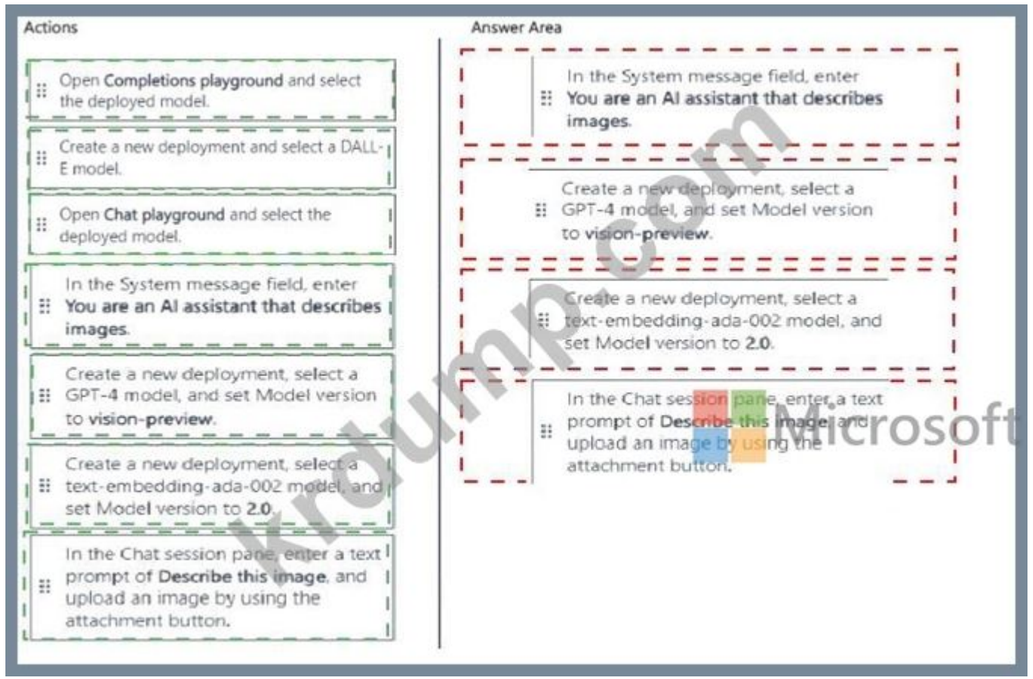
Push to index

Finally, the indexer hands off raw and enriched content to the search index (the physical data structures) so it becomes searchable-i.e., the content is "pushed to the index." Microsoft Learn This order- document cracking # field mappings # skillset execution # output field mappings # push to index -ensures raw content is extracted, direct source-to-index mappings are applied, AI enrichment is performed, enriched outputs are projected to fields, and the completed documents are written into the index.
Microsoft Azure AI References
Indexers in Azure AI Search - Stages of indexing (Document cracking; Field mappings; Skillset execution; Output field mappings, with field mappings occurring before transformations). Microsoft Learn Skillset concepts (Output of skillset is routed to the index via output field mappings after skillset execution).
Microsoft Learn
AI enrichment concepts (Field mappings move raw source content to the index; output field mappings move enriched content; indexing ingests raw and enriched content into the physical index). Microsoft Learn Annotations & enriched document tree (Enriched document is created during document cracking at
/document). Microsoft Learn

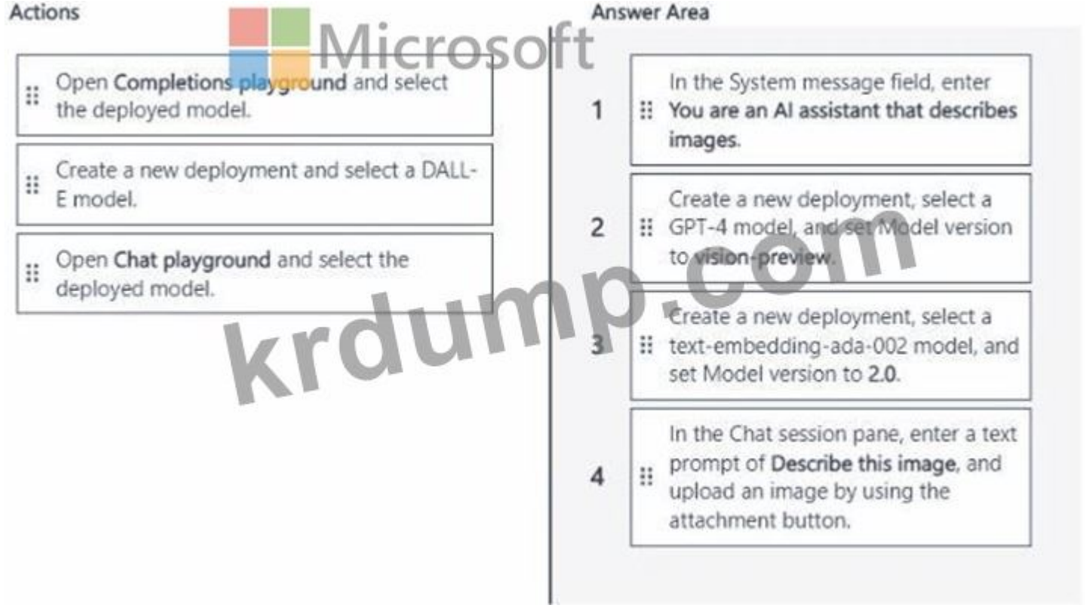
NEW QUESTION: 140
AH□□ Azure OpenAI □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
Azure OpenAI Studio□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.



Answer:



Explanation:



Key Knowledge:

To analyze images with Azure OpenAI, you must use a GPT-4 model with vision support (model version vision-preview).

This requires deploying a GPT-4 model for vision.

Then you use the Chat playground (not completions, not DALL-E) since you want analysis, not generation.

You need to give the assistant instructions in the system message field (e.g., "You are an AI assistant that describes images").

Finally, you upload an image and prompt the model to describe it.
Correct Sequence:
Create a new deployment, select a GPT-4 model, and set Model version to vision-preview.
Because GPT-4 with vision is required.
Open Chat playground and select the deployed model.
Vision capabilities are accessed through the Chat playground.
In the System message field, enter: "You are an AI assistant that describes images." This sets the assistant's role.
In the Chat session pane, enter a text prompt of "Describe this image," and upload an image by using the attachment button.
This triggers the model to analyze and describe the image.
Verified Answer (Correct Order):
Create a new deployment, select a GPT-4 model, and set Model version to vision-preview.
Open Chat playground and select the deployed model.
In the System message field, enter: You are an AI assistant that describes images.
In the Chat session pane, enter: Describe this image , and upload an image by using the attachment button.
Microsoft References:
Azure OpenAI vision capabilities
Azure OpenAI Studio overview

NEW QUESTION: 141
□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

Name	Format	Length (mins)	Size (MB)
File1	WMV	34	400
File2	AVI	90	1,200
File3	MOV	300	980
File4	MP4	80	1,800

Azure Ai Video Indexer□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. Video Indexer □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□?
A. Filel.FileZ □ File4□
B. File1 □ File2□
C. File1, File2, File3□
D. File1, File2, File3 □ Fi1e4
E. File1 □ File3□
Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)
You have files with the following formats:
File1: WMV (34 mins, 400 MB)
File2: AVI (90 mins, 1,200 MB)
File3: MOV (300 mins, 980 MB)
File4: MP4 (80 mins, 1,800 MB)
You must determine which files can be uploaded to Azure AI Video Indexer.
Key Rules (Video Indexer upload limitations):
Supported formats: MP4, MOV, WMV, AVI, M2TS.
Maximum file length: 4 hours (240 minutes).
Maximum file size: 2 GB (2048 MB) for website uploads.

Check each file:
File1 (WMV, 34 min, 400 MB): Supported format, within time and size # # Allowed.
File2 (AVI, 90 min, 1,200 MB): Supported format, within time and size # # Allowed.
File3 (MOV, 300 min, 980 MB): Supported format, but exceeds 240 min limit # # Not Allowed.
File4 (MP4, 80 min, 1,800 MB): Supported format, within size (under 2 GB), within time # # Allowed.
The Answer:
A). File1, File2, and File4 only
Microsoft Reference:
Video Indexer upload limitations

NEW QUESTION: 142
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A. Azure AI □□□ □□
B. Azure Custom Vision
C. Azure AI □□ □□□□□
D. Azure AI Vision
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 143
□□□ Azure□□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□. □□ Azure □□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server
B. Azure SOL □□□□□□
C. Azure HDInsight
D. Azure □□□□ DB
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation
The requirement is:
Implement a relational database in Azure.
Minimize ongoing maintenance.
Let's analyze each option:
A). SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines
This is an IaaS solution.
You (the customer) are responsible for OS patching, SQL Server installation, backups, updates, and maintenance.
High maintenance burden # not the right choice.
B). Azure SQL Database
This is a PaaS (Platform as a Service) offering.

Microsoft manages infrastructure, patching, backups, and high availability.
You only manage the schema, tables, and data.
Best fit for minimizing maintenance.
C). Azure HDInsight
This is a big data and analytics service, designed for Hadoop, Spark, Hive, etc.
Not a relational database. # incorrect.
D). Azure Cosmos DB
This is a globally distributed NoSQL database (supports multiple APIs: SQL API, MongoDB API, Cassandra API, etc.).
While it reduces maintenance, it is not a relational database. # incorrect.
The Answer: B. Azure SQL Database
Microsoft References
What is Azure SQL Database?
SQL Server on Azure VMs vs. Azure SQL Database

NEW QUESTION: 144
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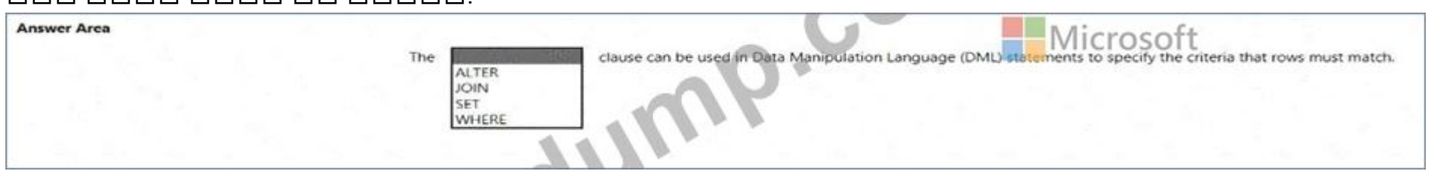

Answer:

Explanation:

In SQL, DML (Data Manipulation Language) statements include SELECT , INSERT , UPDATE , and DELETE . Often, you need to filter which rows are affected or returned. That filtering is done with the WHERE clause.
Let's review the options:
ALTER
Used in Data Definition Language (DDL), not DML.
Alters the structure of a database object (e.g., add/remove columns, modify constraints).
Not used to filter rows.
ON
Used in JOIN operations to specify the relationship between tables.

Does not specify row-level filtering criteria in general DML.
SET
Used in the UPDATE statement to assign new values to columns.
Does not specify which rows to update.
WHERE
Used in DML statements to specify criteria for rows that must match.
Examples:
SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE Country = ' USA ' ;
DELETE FROM Orders WHERE OrderDate < ' 2020-01-01 ' ;
UPDATE Products SET Price = Price * 1.1 WHERE CategoryID = 5;
Thus, the correct clause is WHERE.
The Answer: WHERE
Microsoft References
SQL WHERE clause
SQL UPDATE with WHERE
SQL DELETE with WHERE

NEW QUESTION: 145
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Answer:

Explanation:

Normalization involves eliminating relationships between database tables.
No
Normalization does not eliminate relationships. In fact, it often creates relationships between tables by splitting data into smaller, related tables.
Normalizing a database reduces data redundancy.
Yes
The primary goal of normalization is to minimize duplicate data and ensure that each fact is stored only once.
Normalization improves data integrity.
Yes
By reducing redundancy and ensuring data is stored in a structured manner, normalization enforces consistency and integrity across the database.
Correct Responses:
No
Yes
Yes
Microsoft References
Database normalization basics
Database design and normalization

NEW QUESTION: 146
Azure Video Indexer □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
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□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. PDF
B. XML
C. □□□
D. XLS
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
To extend Video Indexer with industry-specific terms, you upload a plain text (TXT) file containing the vocabulary.
PDF, XML, XLS are not supported for custom vocabulary upload.
The answer: C
Reference: Customize Video Indexer with custom vocabulary

NEW QUESTION: 147
□□□ □□□ □□□ Azure Cognitive Services □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

https://contoso.cognitiveservices.azure.com□ □□□□ □□□□□ URI□ □□□□ □□ □□□ Text Analytics Sentiment Analysis □□□□□ □□□□□.
Docker□ □□□□ Azure □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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```
docker run --rm -it -p 5000:5000 --memory 8g --cpus 1 \
[                                                    ▼] \
  http://contoso.blob.core.windows.net
  https://contoso.cognitiveservices.azure.com
  mcr.microsoft.com/azure-cognitive-services/textanalytics/keyphrase
  mcr.microsoft.com/azure-cognitive-services/textanalytics/sentiment
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  http://contoso.blob.core.windows.net
  https://contoso.cognitiveservices.azure.com
  mcr.microsoft.com/azure-cognitive-services/textanalytics/keyphrase
  mcr.microsoft.com/azure-cognitive-services/textanalytics/sentiment
ApiKey=xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
```

Answer:

```
docker run --rm -it -p 5000:5000 --memory 8g --cpus 1 \
[                                                    ▼] \
  http://contoso.blob.core.windows.net
  https://contoso.cognitiveservices.azure.com
  mcr.microsoft.com/azure-cognitive-services/textanalytics/keyphrase
  mcr.microsoft.com/azure-cognitive-services/textanalytics/sentiment
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  https://contoso.cognitiveservices.azure.com
  mcr.microsoft.com/azure-cognitive-services/textanalytics/keyphrase
  mcr.microsoft.com/azure-cognitive-services/textanalytics/sentiment
ApiKey=xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
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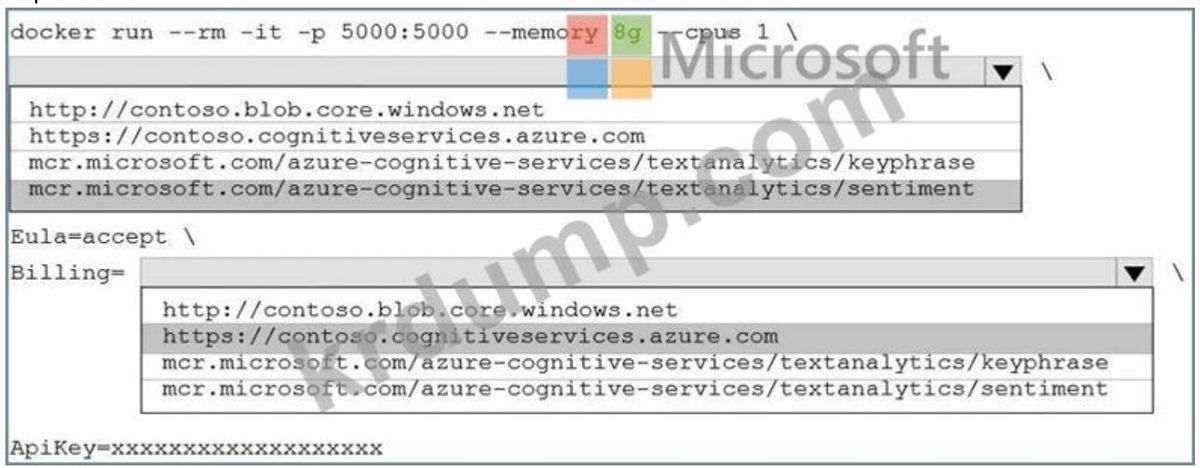
Explanation:



Box 1: mcr.microsoft.com/azure-cognitive-services/textanalytics/sentiment To run the Sentiment Analysis v3 container, execute the following docker run command.

docker run --rm -it -p 5000:5000 --memory 8g --cpus 1 \

mcr.microsoft.com/azure-cognitive-services/textanalytics/sentiment \

Eula=accept \

Billing={ENDPOINT_URI} \

ApiKey={API_KEY} is the endpoint for accessing the Text Analytics API. https:// < your-custom-subdomain

> .cognitiveservices.azure.com

Box 2: https://contoso.cognitiveservices.azure.com

{ENDPOINT_URI} is the endpoint for accessing the Text Analytics API: https:// < your-custom-subdomain

> .cognitiveservices.a The endpoint for accessing the Text Analytics API. zure.com Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cognitive-services/text-analytics/how-tos/text-analytics-how-to-install- containers?tabs=sentiment

NEW QUESTION: 148

PDF □□□□ □□□ □□ □□(HR) □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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A. Azure AI □□

B. Azure □□ □□

C. Azure OpenAI

D. Azure AI □□ □□□□□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

For consistent, deterministic answers about policy PDFs with minimal effort, use Azure AI Language - Question Answering (Custom Question Answering). You can ingest PDFs into a knowledge base and define /curate the exact answers. The service then returns the same answer for the same question every time (subject to your KB content and configuration), avoiding the variability of generative models and custom ML. Microsoft Azure+2

Microsoft References:

* What is Custom Question Answering? (Language service). Microsoft Learn
* Azure AI Language - Question Answering product page. Microsoft Azure
* Azure AI Language overview (includes Question Answering feature)

NEW QUESTION: 149
Azure □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.
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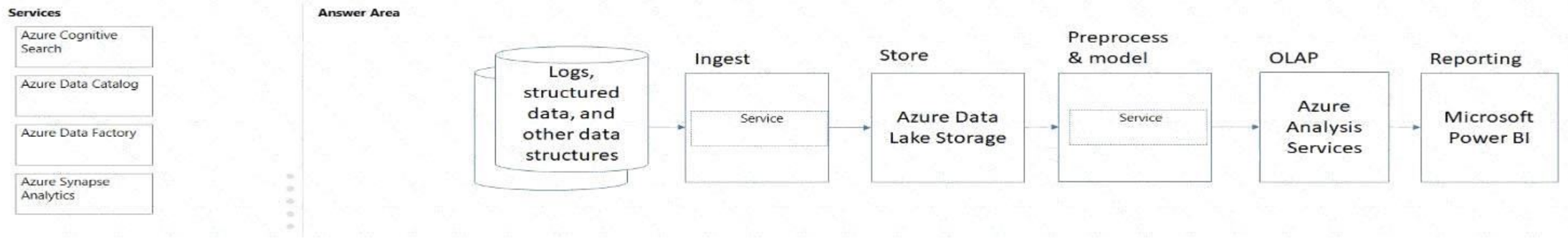
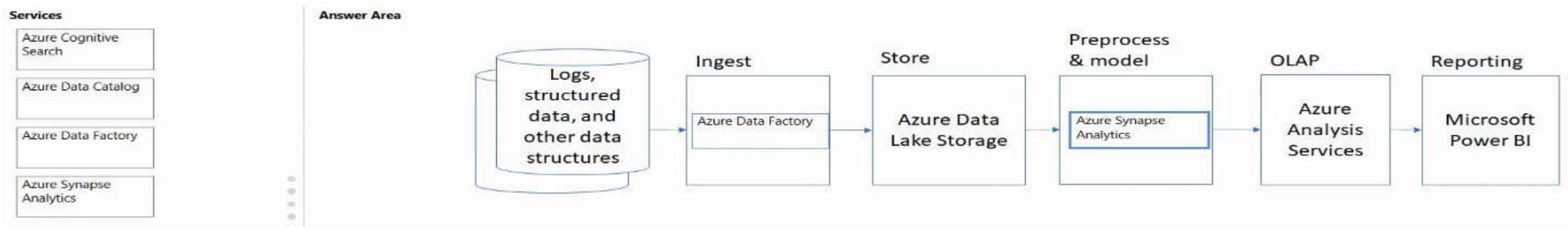


Answer:

Explanation:



Ingest # Azure Data Factory
Store # Azure Data Lake Storage (already provided in the diagram)
Preprocess & model # Azure Synapse Analytics
OLAP # Azure Analysis Services (already provided in the diagram)
Reporting # Microsoft Power BI (already provided in the diagram)
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation
We're building a modern data analytics pipeline with Azure services. Let's analyze each stage:
Ingest (Logs, structured data, etc. # Service)

The ingestion service must orchestrate and move data from multiple sources into the storage layer.
Azure Data Factory is designed for data ingestion and ETL pipelines.
Correct match: Azure Data Factory.
Store (Azure Data Lake Storage)
Already provided.
Serves as the central repository for both structured and unstructured data.
Preprocess & model (Service)
At this stage, raw data from Data Lake must be cleaned, transformed, and prepared for analytics.
Azure Synapse Analytics integrates with Data Lake and supports big data processing, advanced analytics, and modeling.
Correct match: Azure Synapse Analytics.
OLAP (Azure Analysis Services)
Already provided.
Provides semantic modeling, aggregations, and OLAP cubes for analysis.
Reporting (Microsoft Power BI)
Already provided.
Visualizes insights for business users.
Incorrect Options and Why
Azure Cognitive Search: Used for indexing and searching unstructured data (e.g., documents, knowledge mining), not for ingestion or preprocessing.
Azure Data Catalog: Used for metadata management and data discovery, not for ingestion, preprocessing, or modeling in this architecture.
Final Answer Mapping:
Ingest # Azure Data Factory
Store # Azure Data Lake Storage
Preprocess & model # Azure Synapse Analytics
OLAP # Azure Analysis Services
Reporting # Microsoft Power BI
Microsoft References
Azure Data Factory - Data Integration Service
Azure Data Lake Storage - Scalable data lake
Azure Synapse Analytics overview
Azure Analysis Services overview
Power BI overview

NEW QUESTION: 150
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Scenario Recap:
* Proposed Solution: Deploy service1 with a public endpoint, and configure a Network Security Group (NSG) for vnet1.
Analysis:
* NSGs only control inbound/outbound traffic at the VNet/subnet or NIC level.
* Configuring NSGs does not create private connectivity to Cognitive Search.
* Traffic still flows over the public endpoint.
The answer: B. No
NSGs filter traffic, but they don't prevent routing via the public internet. Only Private Link does.

NEW QUESTION: 151
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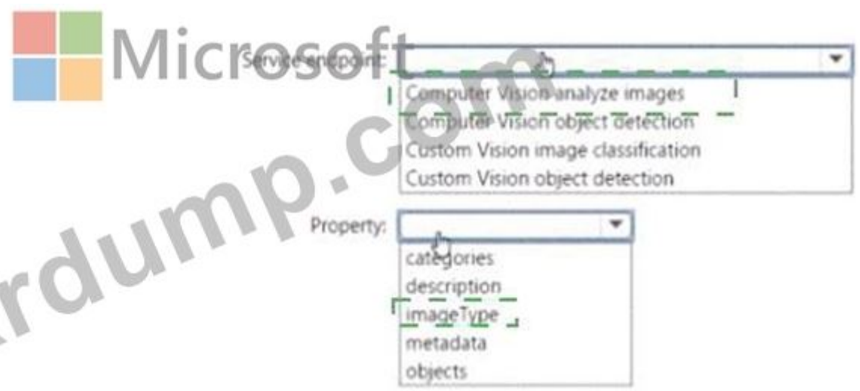
Answer:
Answer Area



Explanation:
Service endpoint # Computer Vision analyze images
Property # imageType
The task:

" You have a library with thousands of images. You need to tag the images as photographs, drawings, or clipart. " Which service endpoint?
Computer Vision analyze images # Provides a broad analysis including categories, tags, descriptions, and image type (photo, drawing, clipart). # Computer Vision object detection # Identifies objects (people, cars, animals), not image type.
Custom Vision image classification / object detection # Requires custom training, not needed since the built- in Computer Vision service already supports this.
Correct: Computer Vision analyze images
Which property?
categories # Provides predefined categories (e.g., outdoor, indoor, people), not specifically drawing/clipart
/photo.
description # Generates captions in natural language, not classification into photo/drawing/clipart.
imageType # Identifies if an image is a photograph, line drawing, or clipart. # metadata # Provides size, format, dimensions.
objects # Lists detected objects, not image type.
Correct: imageType
The Answer:
Service endpoint # Computer Vision analyze images
Property # imageType
Microsoft References
Computer Vision Analyze API
ImageType property in Computer Vision

NEW QUESTION: 152
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Answer:

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation

The scenario:

You are using Azure Content Moderator to filter chatbot messages.

You must detect sexually explicit language.

The question asks: which section of the response provides the category score, and which category number corresponds to sexual content.

Step 1 - Understand Content Moderator response structure

Content Moderator returns several sections:

Classification # Provides scores for categories of potentially unsafe or inappropriate content.

PII # Identifies personally identifiable information (phone numbers, email, addresses, etc.).

Terms # Identifies terms from a custom or built-in blocklist.

Since the requirement is sexually explicit language detection, the correct section is Classification.

Step 2 - Identify the correct Category

Content Moderator's Classification section returns three default categories:

Category 1: Potentially sexually explicit or adult content.

Category 2: Potentially sexually suggestive content.

Category 3: Offensive or derogatory language.

Since the question specifies sexually explicit language, the correct category is 1.

Correct Answer Mapping:

Section: Classification

Category: 1

Microsoft References

Content Moderator - Text moderation (classification categories explained) Content Moderator overview and response schema

NEW QUESTION: 153
Translator1□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ Azure Cognitive Services Translator □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
Translator1□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
When using Azure Translator REST API, required headers are:
Ocp-Apim-Subscription-Key # subscription key
Ocp-Apim-Subscription-Region # resource region (if using a multi-service Cognitive Services resource) Content-Type # typically application/json or application/xml Other options:
Client trace ID is optional for debugging.
Resource ID, access control request, content language, content length are not required headers.
The Answer: B
Reference: Azure Translator API reference

NEW QUESTION: 154
Microsoft Bot Framework SDK□ □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□□.
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C. □□
D. □□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
* In the Microsoft Bot Framework SDK, bots communicate using activities (messages, events, conversation updates, etc.).
* To respond to events (like conversation started, member added, or custom event activities), you use an ActivityHandler.
* The ActivityHandler class provides methods you can override, such as OnMessageActivityAsync, OnMembersAddedAsync, or custom event handlers, to send custom text responses.
Other options:
* Adaptive card (A) # used for rich UI responses, not for handling events.
* Dialog (C) # used for managing conversation flow, not event handling.
* Skill (D) # used to integrate another bot's functionality, not for handling custom events.
The answer: B
Reference: ActivityHandler class in Bot Framework

NEW QUESTION: 155
Language Studio□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
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C. None □□□□ □□ □□□□□.
D. □□□□ □□□□□.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
* The None intent is a built-in intent in CLU/Language Understanding models.
* It is used to capture queries that don't match any of the defined intents.
* By adding representative irrelevant utterances to the None intent, the model learns how to reject spurious queries.
The answer: C
Reference: None intent in CLU

NEW QUESTION: 156
□□ Azure Cognitive Search □□□□ □□□□.
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Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
To index millions of PDFs/images quickly:
Partition the blob data into virtual folders (prefixes) and create multiple indexers , one per folder, so they can run in parallel .
Increase search units (SUs) to raise indexing throughput.
Schedule the indexers with the same cadence so they run concurrently.
Creating multiple services (A, C) is unnecessary and costly. Scheduling sequential execution (B) defeats the goal of "as quickly as possible." References Azure Cognitive Search indexer performance guidance: parallelizing blob indexing using multiple indexers over virtual folders/prefixes and scaling SUs for higher throughput.

NEW QUESTION: 157
JavaScript□ □□ □□□ □□□.
Azure □□□ □□□□□(CLI)□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
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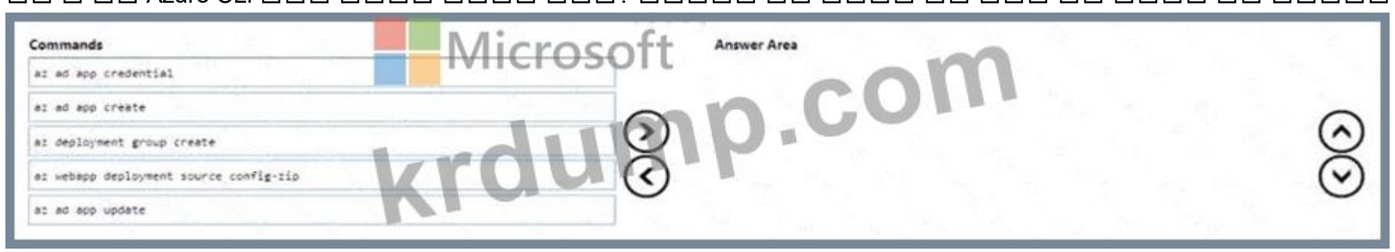
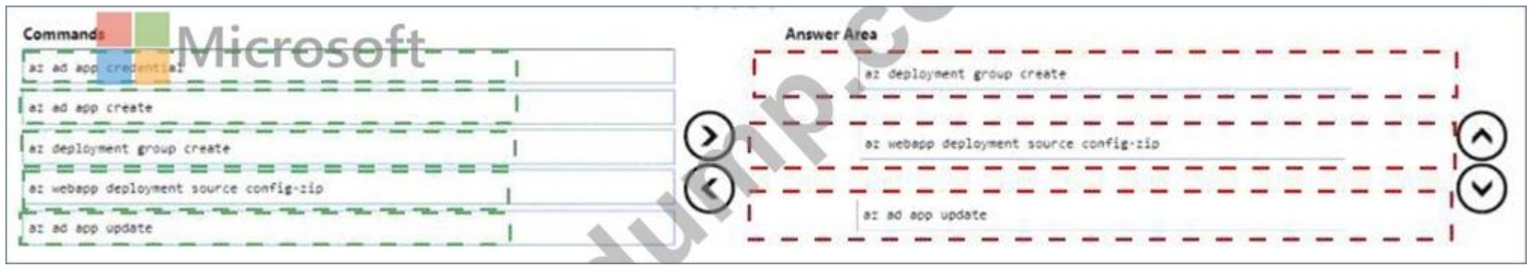


Answer:



Explanation:

To deploy the bot to Azure, you should run the following three Azure CLI commands in sequence:

az deployment group create This command will create the Azure resources for your bot using an ARM template and a parameters file. You need to specify the resource group name, the template file path, and the parameters file path. For example:

az deployment group create --resource-group myResourceGroup --template-file "deploymentTemplates\template-with-preexisting-rg.json" --parameters "deploymentTemplates\parameters- for-template-BotApp-with-rg.json" This command will also output the app ID and password of your bot, which you will need for the next command1.

az webapp deployment source config-zip This command will deploy your bot code to the app service that you created in the previous step. You need to specify the resource group name, the app service name, and the zip file path of your bot code. For example:

az webapp deployment source config-zip --resource-group myResourceGroup --name myBotAppService --src "code.zip"

This command will also output the URL of your bot endpoint, which you will need for the next command2.

az ad app update This command will update your bot registration with the endpoint URL of your bot. You need to specify the app ID of your bot and the endpoint URL. For example:

az ad app update --id myBotAppId --set replyUrls="https://myBotAppService.azurewebsites.net/api /messages"

This command will complete the deployment process and make your bot ready to be tested3.

NEW QUESTION: 158

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Language Understanding□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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A. □

B. □□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The scenario involves a Language Understanding (LUIS) or Conversational Language Understanding (CLU) model that has:

An intent called FindContact (used for searching a contact list).

Training phrases like:
"Find contacts in London"
"Who do I know in Seattle?"
"Search for contacts in Ukraine"
Key Requirement
The model must recognize locations (London, Seattle, Ukraine) inside the FindContact intent.
Why the Solution is Incorrect
The proposed solution is to create a new intent for location.
This is not correct because:
Intents represent what the user wants to do (the action, e.g., FindContact).
Entities represent details within the user's utterance (the data, e.g., location).
Here, the intent is already defined: FindContact .
Location should be modeled as an entity (Location entity), not as a separate intent.
Creating a new intent for each location (London, Seattle, Ukraine) would fragment the model and make it harder to generalize. Instead, the model should capture location as a parameter of the single intent FindContact .
Correct Approach
Keep the existing FindContact intent.
Add an entity for location (prebuilt GeographyV2 in LUIS or "Location" entity in CLU).
Train the model so that London , Seattle , Ukraine are recognized as entity values inside the FindContact intent.
The answer: B. No
Microsoft References
Intents and entities in Language Understanding
Prebuilt entity: GeographyV2

NEW QUESTION: 159
Azure Cognitive Search□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Within a search service, synonym maps are a global resource that associate equivalent terms, expanding the scope of a query without the user having to actually provide the term. For example, assuming "dog", "canine", and "puppy" are mapped synonyms, a query on "canine" will match on a document containing "dog".
Create synonyms: A synonym map is an asset that can be created once and used by many indexes.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/search/search-synonyms

NEW QUESTION: 160
Azure OpenAI □□□(All)□ Azure AI Content Safety □□□(CS1)□ □□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
All□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ CS1□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□.

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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
"Safety metaprompt" (system message) helps you craft safer prompting/behavior guidance for models. While useful for improving responses, it's separate from configuring and testing Content Safety content filters (category thresholds, input/output filtering). Using Safety metaprompt alone doesn't test or optimize filter configurations on sample prompts. Microsoft Learn

NEW QUESTION: 161
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Scenario Recap:
* Application: Flower classification.
* Solution: Create a new model, and then upload the new images and labels.
Analysis:
* Creating a new model from scratch is not the correct approach for adding species to an existing classifier.
* The goal is to extend the existing model, not reset and rebuild a new one.
* This would waste training data and is not aligned with Custom Vision usage.
The answer: B. No

NEW QUESTION: 162
Azure AI Anomaly Detector □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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Azure AI Anomaly Detector□ □□ 1□ □□□□ □□□.
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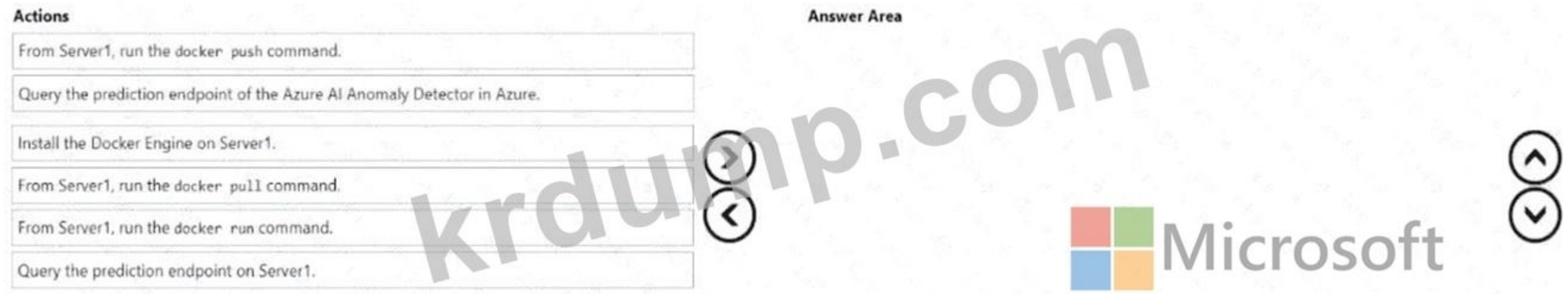
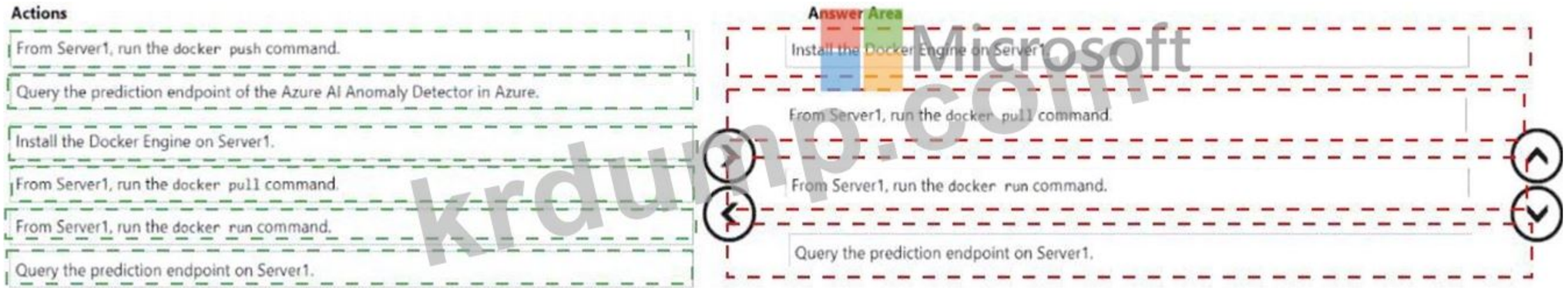
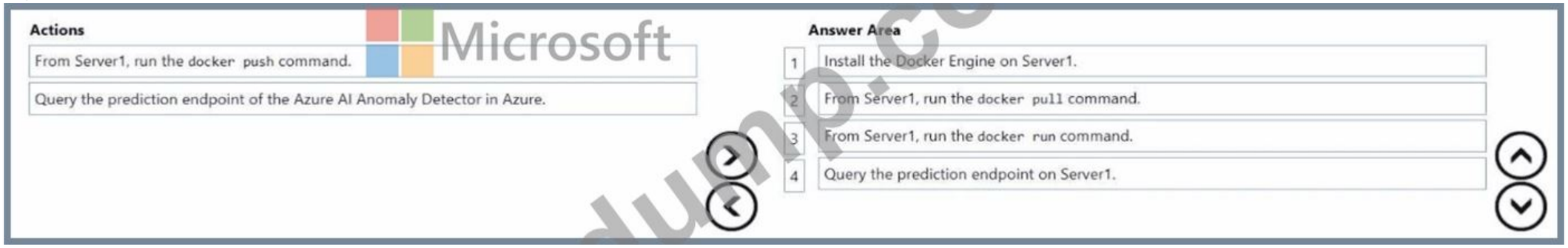


Answer:



Explanation:



The requirement:

You are using Azure AI Anomaly Detector.

You need to deploy it on Server1, which has intermittent internet access.

This means you need to run the service locally using containers (Docker).

Step 1 - Install Docker Engine

Before pulling or running any containers, Docker must be installed on Server1.

Without Docker Engine, no container can be deployed.

Step 2 - Pull the container image

Use docker pull to download the Anomaly Detector container image from Microsoft Container Registry.

This requires internet access, so it should be done when connectivity is available.
Step 3 - Run the container
After pulling the image, use docker run to start the Anomaly Detector container.
This exposes a local REST API endpoint on Server1.
Step 4 - Query the local endpoint
Once the container is running, you can query the prediction endpoint on Server1.
This allows local inference without requiring continuous internet access.
Correct Sequence:
Install the Docker Engine on Server1.
From Server1, run the docker pull command.
From Server1, run the docker run command.
Query the prediction endpoint on Server1.
Microsoft References
Use Azure AI Anomaly Detector on containers
Deploy Azure AI services in Docker containers
Anomaly Detector container setup

NEW QUESTION: 163
Microsoft Bot Framework SDK□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
UserProfile□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ ConversationData□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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var userStateAccessors = _userState.CreateProperty<UserProfile>(nameof(UserProfile)); var conversationStateAccessors = _conversationState.CreateProperty<ConversationData>(nameof(ConversationData)); □□ □
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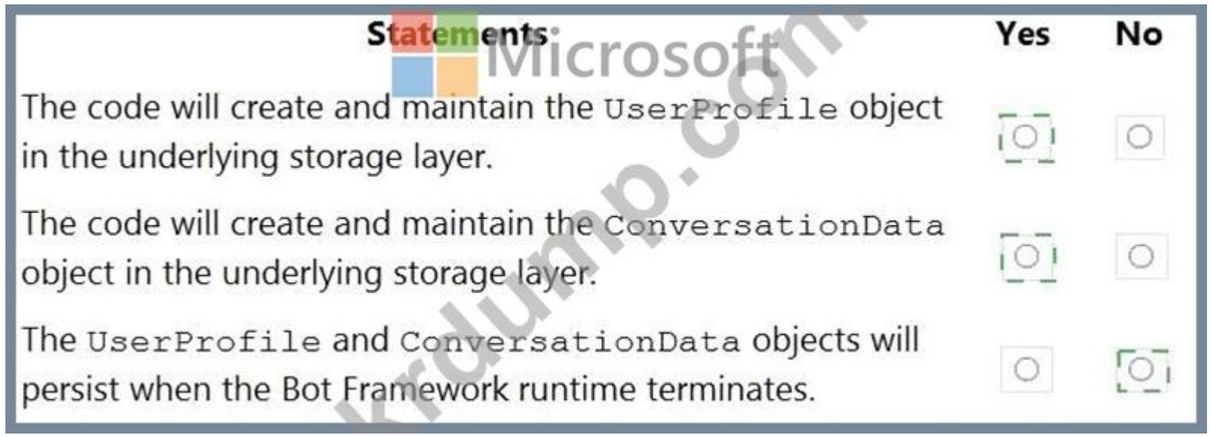
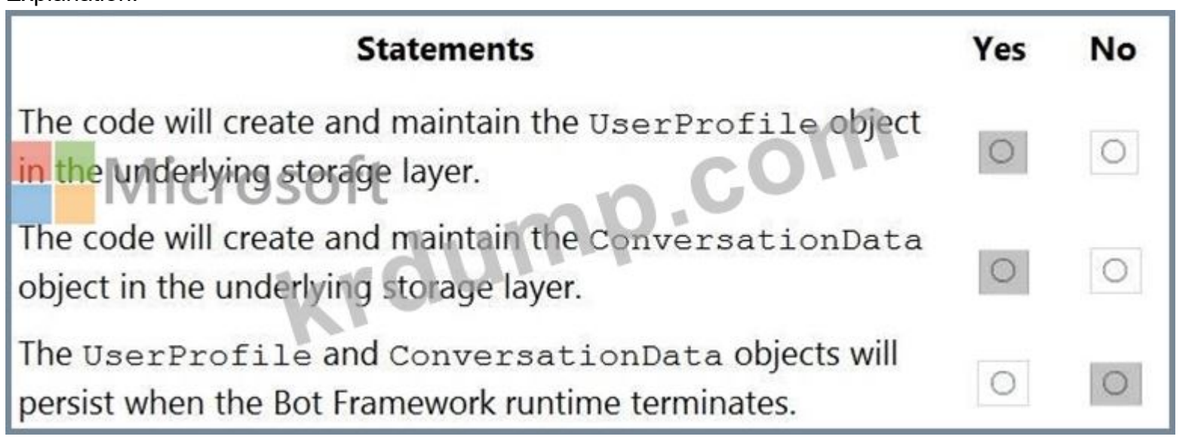
Statements	Yes	No
The code will create and maintain the `UserProfile` object in the underlying storage layer.	○	○
The code will create and maintain the `ConversationData` object in the underlying storage layer.	○	○
The `UserProfile` and `ConversationData` objects will persist when the Bot Framework runtime terminates.	○	○

Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: Yes

You create property accessors using the CreateProperty method that provides a handle to the BotState object.

Each state property accessor allows you to get or set the value of the associated state property.

Box 2: Yes

Box 3: No

Before you exit the turn handler, you use the state management objects' SaveChangesAsync() method to write all state changes back to storage.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bot-service/bot-builder-howto-v4-state

NEW QUESTION: 164

CS1□□□ □□□ Azure AI Content Safety □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 165

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Microsoft Bot Framework Emulator□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.

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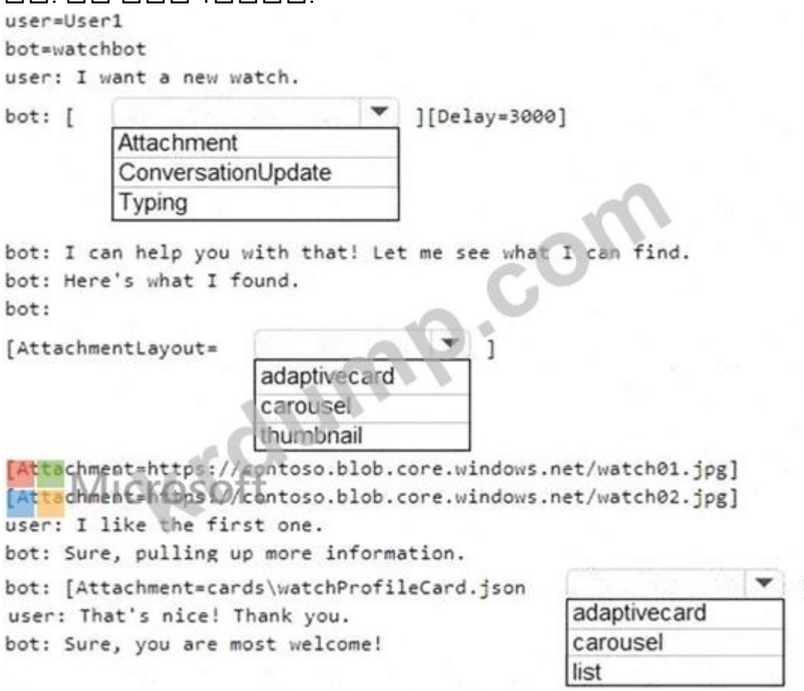
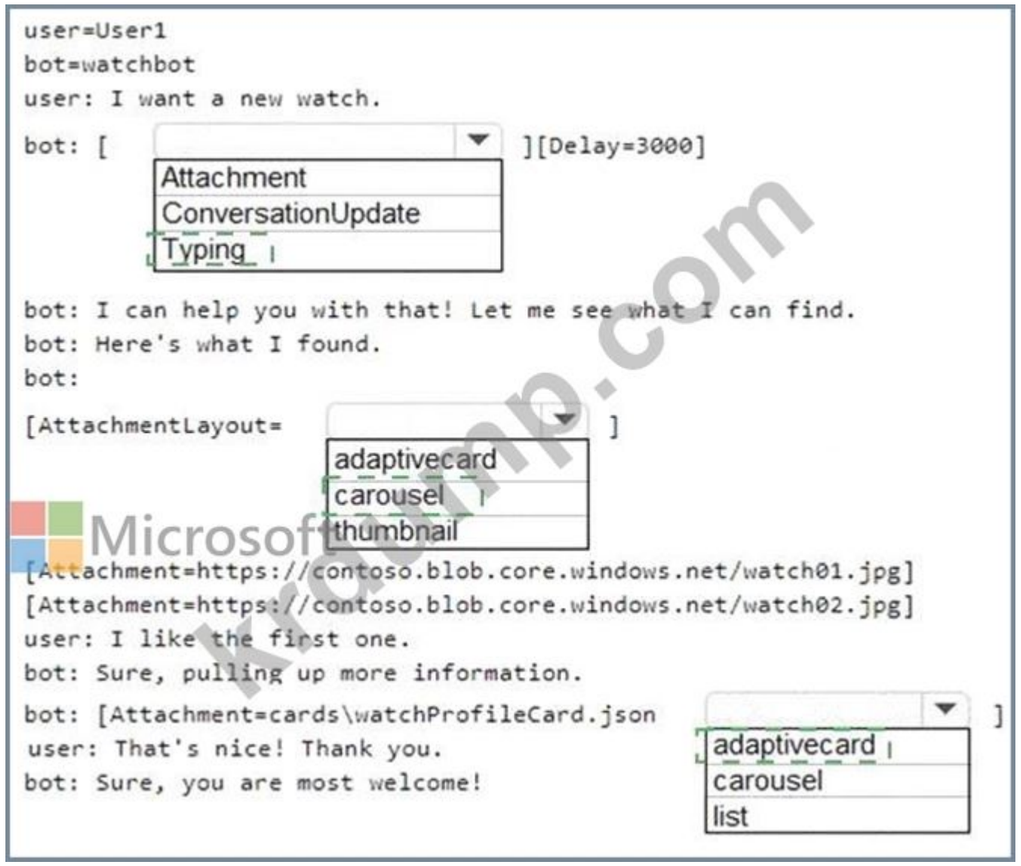


Answer:



Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation along with All References available from Microsoft Azure AI Solution at the end of the explanation Typing: In a .chat transcript, you can simulate the bot's typing indicator with the Typing activity, optionally followed by a [Delay=...] . This matches the intent to pause before sending the next message.

AttachmentLayout=carousel: When sending multiple attachments (the two watch images), set the layout to carousel so the Emulator displays the attachments horizontally as a card carousel.

Adaptive Card attachment: The JSON file cards\watchProfileCard.json represents an Adaptive Card; specify adaptivecard so the Emulator renders the card.

Resulting .chat snippet (essentials):

user =User1

bot=watchbot

user : I want a new watch.

bot: [Typing][Delay= 3000]

bot: I can help you with that! Let me see what I can find.

bot: Her e ' s what I found.

bot:

[AttachmentLayout=carousel]

[Attachment=https://contoso.blob.core.windows.net/watch01.jpg]

[Attachment=https://contoso.blob.core.windows.net/watch02.jpg]

user: I like the first one.

bot: Sure, pulling up more information.

bot: [Attachment=cards\watchProfileCard.json adaptivecard]

user: That ' s nice! Thank you.

bot: Sure, you are most welcome!

References

Bot Framework Emulator transcript (.chat) activities and typing indicator: Bot Framework Activity schema; Emulator supports typing and delay in transcripts.
https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/bot-service/bot-service-debug-emulator
https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/bot-service/rest-api/bot-framework-rest-connector-api-reference#activity- object Attachment layout (carousel / list) for multiple attachments:
https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/bot-service/nodejs/bot-builder-nodejs-send-rich-cards#carousel-layout Adaptive Cards in Bot Framework:
https://learn.microsoft.com/adaptive-cards/get-started/bots
https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/bot-service/bot-builder-howto-add-media-attachments#adaptive-cards

NEW QUESTION: 166
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Azure Cognitive Service□□ Language□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The requirement is to ensure the chatbot provides formal responses to spurious questions (random/off-topic).
The correct way to handle this is to add a chit-chat personality dataset (such as qna_chitchat_professional.tsv) in Language Studio, retrain, and republish.
Modifying existing QnA pairs for custom intents (as the solution suggests) would not cover spurious/off-topic questions automatically. It only affects known knowledge base intents.
Therefore, this solution does not meet the goal.
The Answer: B
Reference: Add chit-chat to a Question Answering project

NEW QUESTION: 167
QnA Maker □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
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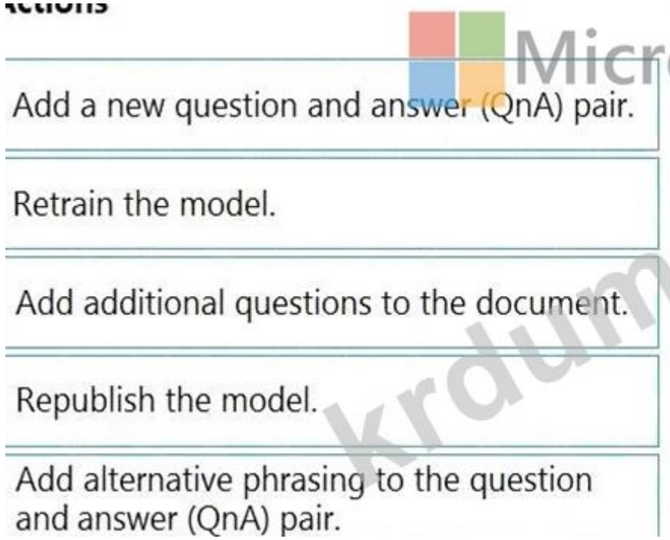
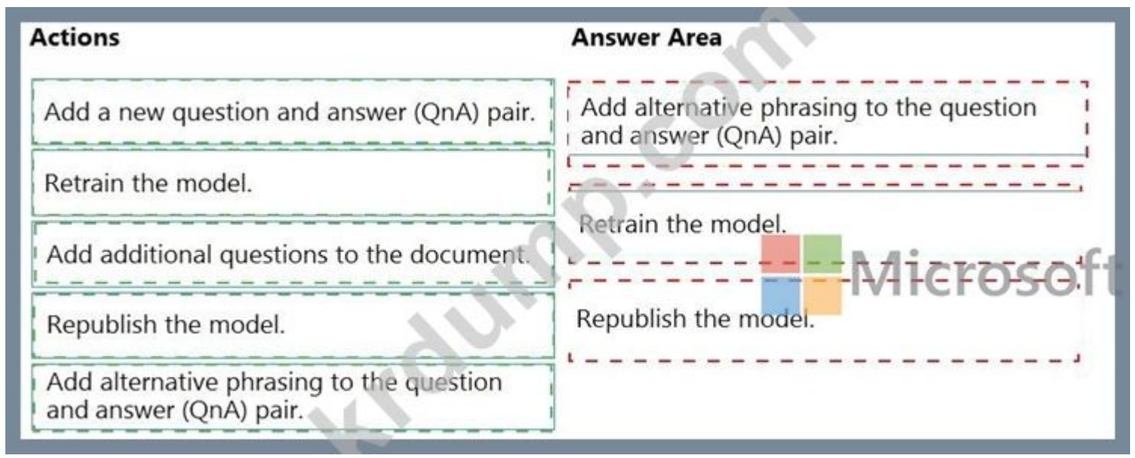
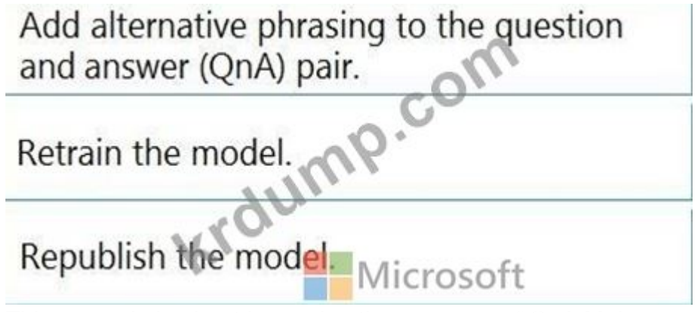


Answer:



Explanation:



This scenario is about improving the accuracy of QnA Maker responses when user phrasing is different but semantically the same.

Problem

Uploaded document contains: "What is your warranty period?"

Users ask: "How long is the warranty coverage?"
QnA Maker fails because it does not automatically equate these two phrasings.
Both must map to the same answer.
Correct Sequence of Actions
Add alternative phrasing to the question and answer (QnA) pair.
In QnA Maker, you can add synonyms or paraphrases for a question.
Example: Add "How long is the warranty coverage?" as an alternative phrasing to the existing QnA pair.
This ensures the system treats both phrasings as the same question.
Retrain the model.
After modifying the knowledge base with new alternatives, you must retrain the model.
This step incorporates the updates into the QnA Maker service.
Republish the model.
To make the changes live and accessible by the chatbot endpoint, the retrained model must be republished.
Without republishing, the chatbot will still use the old knowledge base.
Actions That Are Not Required
Add a new QnA pair # Not needed, because we want both questions to map to the same existing answer, not duplicate answers.
Add additional questions to the document # That's not required when QnA Maker already supports adding alternative phrasing within the portal or JSON editor.
Final Answer (Sequence)
Add alternative phrasing to the question and answer (QnA) pair.
Retrain the model.
Republish the model.
Microsoft References
QnA Maker - Add alternative phrasing
Train and publish a QnA Maker knowledge base

NEW QUESTION: 168
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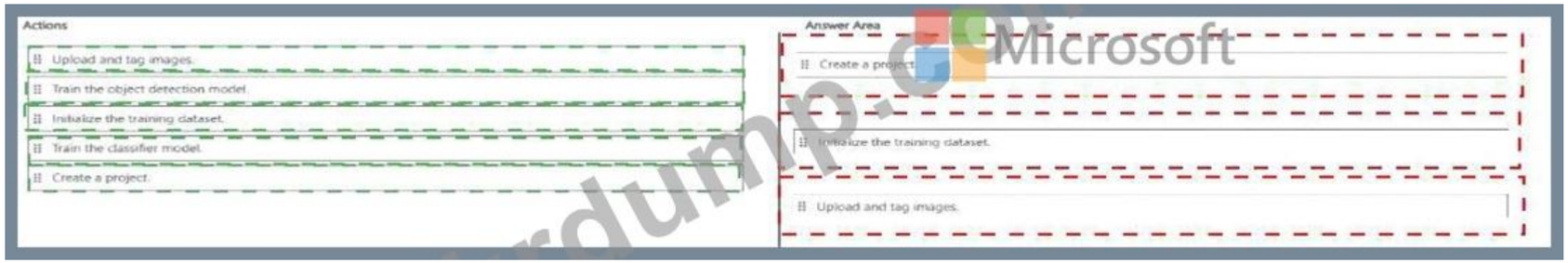
Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 169

□□ Azure Storage □□□□ □/□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. Azure □□

B. Azure □□

C. Azure □□□

D. Azure □

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Azure Storage provides multiple services, each with different data models:

Azure Files

Provides fully managed file shares accessible via SMB/NFS.

Works like a traditional file system (folders and files).

Not key/value.

Azure Blob Storage

Object storage for unstructured data like images, videos, backups, logs.

Identified by container + blob name.

Not strictly a key/value store (though blob name acts as a key).

Azure Table Storage #

A NoSQL key/value store for structured, non-relational data.

Data is stored in tables as entities (rows), with properties (columns).

Entities are indexed by PartitionKey + RowKey, forming a unique key/value pair.

Specifically designed for scalable key/value lookups.

Azure Queue Storage

Provides message queueing for communication between components.

Stores ordered messages, not key/value pairs.

The answer: C. Azure Table

Microsoft References

Azure Table Storage overview

Azure Storage services comparison

NEW QUESTION: 170
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Database transactions follow the ACID properties:
* Atomicity # Ensures that each transaction is treated as a single "all-or-nothing" unit of work. Either the entire transaction is completed, or none of it is applied. This guarantees that transactions are executed only once and rolled back completely if they fail.
* Consistency # Ensures that a transaction brings the database from one valid state to another, preserving integrity constraints.
* Isolation # Ensures that concurrent transactions do not interfere with each other.
* Durability # Ensures that once a transaction is committed, it remains permanent even in case of system failure.
Thus, the correct property here is Atomicity.
Microsoft Reference: ACID properties in databases

NEW QUESTION: 171
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C. □□□□□ URI □ OAuth □□
D. □□□□□ URI □ □□ □
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 172
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```
foreach (var brand in brands)
{
    if (brand.Confidence >= .75)
        Console.WriteLine($"Logo of {brand.Name} between {brand.Rectangle.X},
{brand.Rectangle.Y} and {brand.Rectangle.W}, {brand.Rectangle.H}");
}
```


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Statements	Yes	No
The code will return the name of each detected brand with a confidence equal to or higher than 75 percent.	○	○
The code will return coordinates for the bottom-left corner of the rectangle that contains the brand logo of the displayed brands.	○	○
The code will return coordinates for the bottom-right corner of the rectangle that contains the brand logo of the displayed brands.	○	○

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
The code will return the name of each detected brand with a confidence equal to or higher than 75 percent.	◉	○
The code will return coordinates for the bottom-left corner of the rectangle that contains the brand logo of the displayed brands.	○	◉
The code will return coordinates for the bottom-right corner of the rectangle that contains the brand logo of the displayed brands.	○	◉

Explanation:

Query successful

An analysis of the provided code segment is needed to determine the truth value of the statements, which are not explicitly provided in the prompt. Since I don ' t have the statements, I will analyze the code and infer common types of questions related to this code structure to provide a helpful response.

Code Analysis

The code segment is written in a C#-like syntax and iterates through a collection named brands .

C#

```
foreach ( var brand in brands)
{
if (brand.Confidence > = .75 )
Console.WriteLine( $ " Logo of {brand.Name} between {brand.Rectangle.X} , {brand.Rectangle.Y} and
{brand.Rectangle.W} , {brand.Rectangle.H} " );
}
```

Iteration: The foreach (var brand in brands) loop processes each item (presumably a detected brand or logo) in the brands collection.

Filtering/Condition: The if (brand.Confidence > = .75) statement acts as a filter. It only processes a brand if its associated Confidence value (likely a floating-point number between 0.0 and 1.0) is greater than or equal to 0.75 .

Output: For brands that pass the confidence threshold, a line of text is printed to the console using string interpolation ($ " ").

It reports the Name of the brand.

It reports the bounding box coordinates, presumably X (horizontal position), Y (vertical position), W (width), and H (height), which are properties of the nested brand.Rectangle object.

NEW QUESTION: 173
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
"Protected material detection" in Content Safety is designed to flag model outputs that match copyrighted text
/code (e.g., lyrics, articles, recipes, GitHub code). It is not used to tune or test content filter configurations for safety categories like hate/sexual/violence/self-harm. Therefore, it does not meet the requirement to optimize content filters by running tests on sample questions.

NEW QUESTION: 174
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A. □□□ □□ □□□ □□
B. □□□ □□□ □□ API
C. □□ □□□
D. □□□ Azure Cognitive Service
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
* The requirement is to extract text from scanned images (OCR at scale).
* Computer Vision Image Analysis can describe and tag images but is not optimized for bulk OCR.
* Form Recognizer is intended for structured document extraction (invoices, receipts, forms), not raw magazine scans.
* Azure Cognitive Service for Language works only with text, not images.
* Read API in Computer Vision is specifically designed for extracting text from scanned images, supports multiple languages, and is ideal for this scenario.
The answer: B

NEW QUESTION: 175
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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation
You have a chatbot that uses Azure OpenAI for generative responses and Azure AI Content Safety to filter objectionable content.
The requirement is to optimize the content filter configurations by running tests on sample questions.
The proposed solution: Using Content Safety Studio # Moderate text content feature.

This solution is correct because:
Content Safety Studio provides tools to test and fine-tune content filters.
The Moderate text content feature allows you to run sample prompts and responses against filters for categories such as sexual, violence, hate, and self-harm.
This is exactly how you optimize and validate configurations before applying them to production workloads.
The Answer: Yes
Microsoft Reference:
Content Safety Studio overview
Azure AI Content Safety

NEW QUESTION: 176
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https://api.cognitive.microsofttranslator.com/translate?api-version=3.0 URI□ □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□? □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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A. to=el
B. toScript=Cyrl
C. textType=plain
D. textType=html
E. from=el
F. toScript=Latn
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 177
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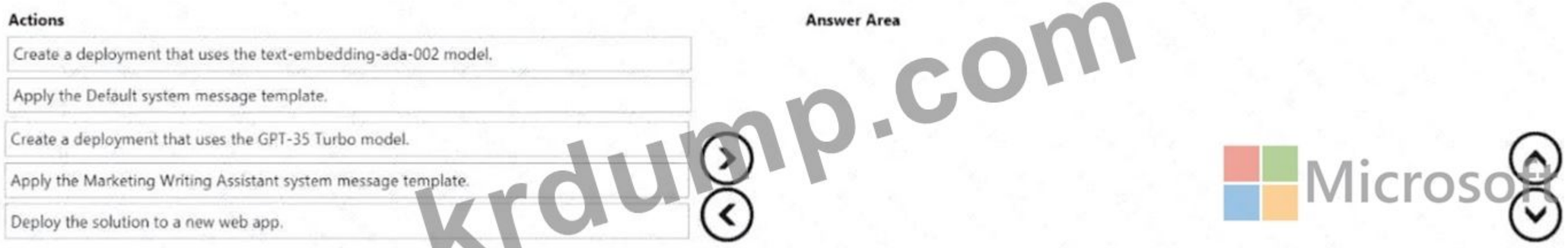
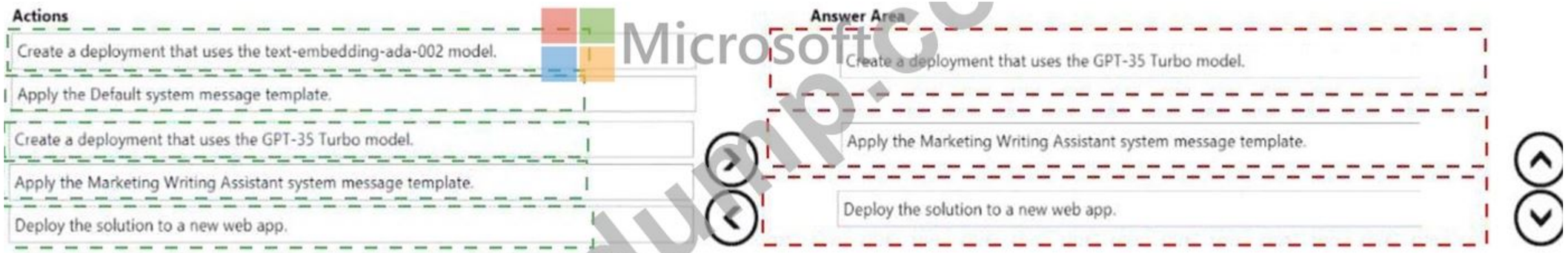
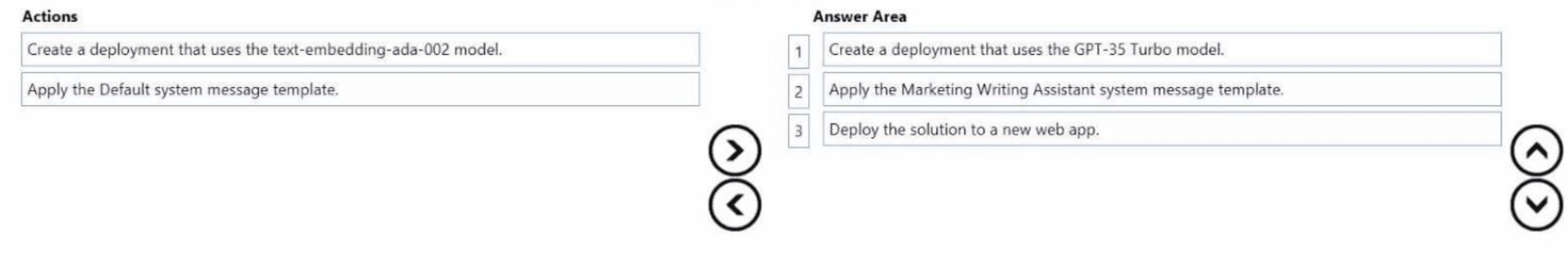


Answer:



Explanation:



Comprehensive Detailed Explanation

The requirement:

You have an Azure OpenAI resource.

You want to build an app (App1) that writes press releases.

The solution must minimize development effort.

Step 1 - Select the model deployment

Since press release generation requires natural language generation, the best choice is GPT-3.5 Turbo.

The text-embedding-ada-002 model is used for semantic search and embeddings, not text generation, so it's not appropriate here.

Step 2 - Apply a system message template

Azure OpenAI Studio provides pre-built system message templates to speed up development.

For writing press releases, the correct template is the Marketing Writing Assistant template.

This minimizes development effort since it already configures prompt engineering for marketing copywriting.

Step 3 - Deploy the solution

Once the deployment and template are configured, you deploy the solution to a new web app so it can be used as App1.

Correct Sequence:

Create a deployment that uses the GPT-3.5 Turbo model.

Apply the Marketing Writing Assistant system message template.

Deploy the solution to a new web app.

Microsoft References

Azure OpenAI Studio - Getting Started
Azure OpenAI GPT-3.5 models
Azure OpenAI Studio system message templates

NEW QUESTION: 178
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D. □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Relational databases use SQL (Structured Query Language) to query and manipulate data.
B is incorrect: Relationships exist between tables (foreign keys, joins).
C is incorrect: Flexible schema is a characteristic of NoSQL, not relational.
D is incorrect: Relational databases aim to reduce duplicate data through normalization.
Reference: Relational databases overview

NEW QUESTION: 179
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
* The A in ACID stands for Atomicity.
* Atomicity ensures that all parts of a transaction are completed. If any part fails, the entire transaction is rolled back # all-or-nothing execution.
* Isolation ensures transactions do not interfere with each other.
* Consistency ensures data moves from one valid state to another.
* Durability ensures committed changes survive failures.
The answer: B. atomicity

NEW QUESTION: 180
□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ Azure AI Language□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Entity linking in Azure AI Language identifies entities in text and links them to entries in a knowledge base such as Wikipedia, providing precisely the additional context and references you need. Custom NER extracts entities but doesn't link to Wikipedia; Content Safety moderates content; Key phrase extraction surfaces topics without external links.
Microsoft References:
Entity linking overview (links entities to Wikipedia). Microsoft Learn
How to call the Entity Linking API (returns entities with Wikipedia links)

NEW QUESTION: 181
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Azure Cognitive Search □□□□ □□□□.
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Customer-managed key (CMK) encryption does not affect throttling.
Instead, you could migrate to a Cognitive Search service that uses a higher tier.
Note: A simple fix to most throttling issues is to throw more resources at the search service (typically replicas for query-based throttling, or partitions for indexing-based throttling). However, increasing replicas or partitions adds cost, which is why it is important to know the reason why throttling is occurring at all.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/search/search-performance-analysis

NEW QUESTION: 182
Azure □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
Azure AI DALL-E □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
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A. Python □ PowerShell cmdlet□ Azure SDK
B. JavaScript□ Azure SDK □ Azure Machine Learning Studio
C. Azure □□ □ Microsoft Graph API
D. Azure OpenAI Studio □ Azure □□□ □□□□□(CU)
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 183
Speech SDK□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
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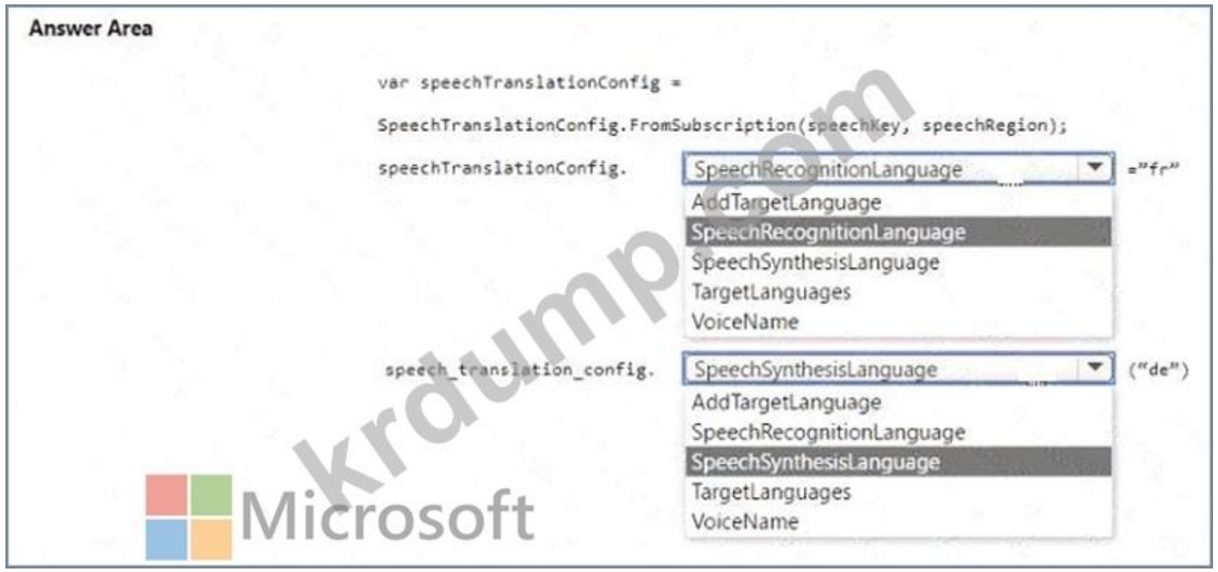

Answer:

Explanation:
SpeechRecognitionLanguage must be set to " fr " (French).
AddTargetLanguage(" de ") must be used to specify German as the translation output.
Correct Code Completion
var speechTranslationConfig =
SpeechTranslationConfig.FromSubscription(speechKey, speechRegion);
speechTranslationConfig.SpeechRecognitionLanguage = " fr " ;

speechTranslationConfig.AddTargetLanguage(" de ");
Explanation:
SpeechRecognitionLanguage # sets the source spoken language that the Speech service listens to (here, French).
AddTargetLanguage(" de ") # adds German as the target translation language.
SpeechSynthesisLanguage would be used if you want to speak out the translation, but since the requirement is only about defining input and output languages, we use AddTargetLanguage .
Microsoft Reference
Speech translation with Speech SDK
Final Answer:
First blank # SpeechRecognitionLanguage
Second blank # AddTargetLanguage

NEW QUESTION: 184
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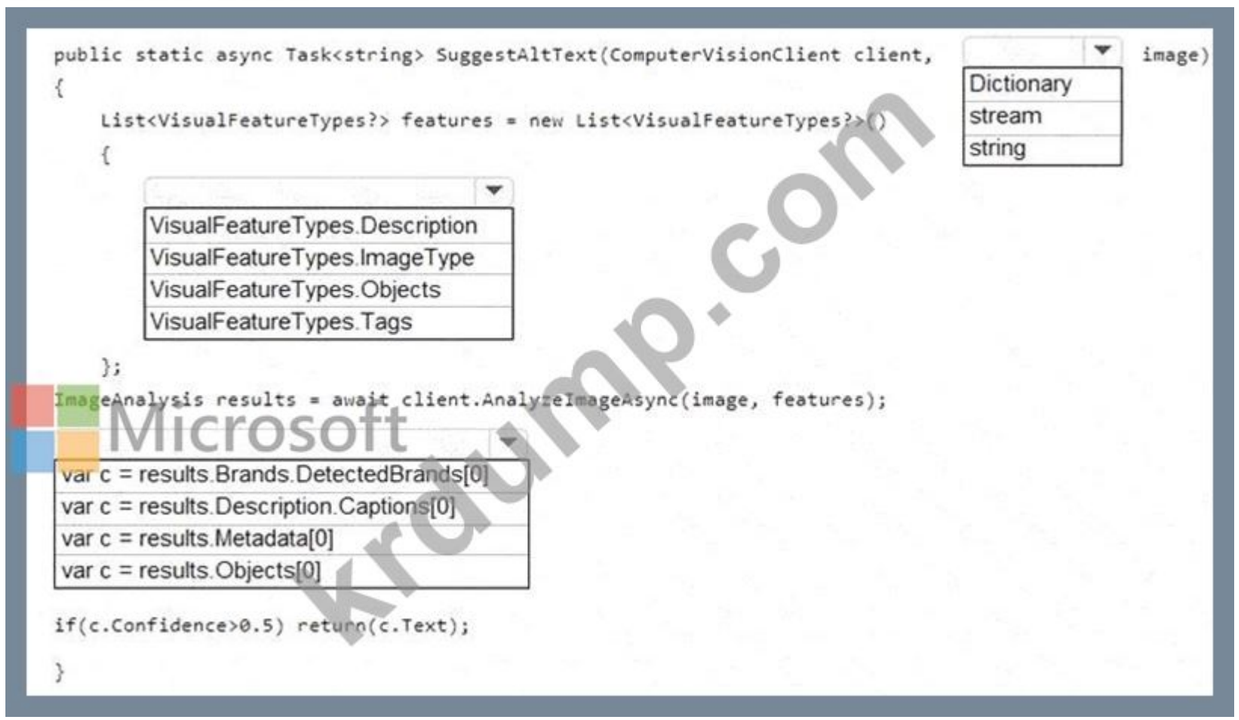

Answer:

```
public static async Task<string> SuggestAltText(ComputerVisionClient client, [Dictionary / stream / string] image)
{
    List<VisualFeatureTypes?> features = new List<VisualFeatureTypes?>()
    {
        [VisualFeatureTypes.Description / VisualFeatureTypes.ImageType / VisualFeatureTypes.Objects / VisualFeatureTypes.Tags]
    };
ImageAnalysis results = await client.AnalyzeImageAsync(image, features);
[var c = results.Brands.DetectedBrands[0] / var c = results.Description.Captions[0] / var c = results.Metadata[0] / var c = results.Objects[0]]
if(c.Confidence>0.5) return(c.Text);
}
```


Explanation:

Parameter type: stream

Visual features list: VisualFeatureTypes.Description

Result to use: results.Description.Captions[0]

To generate accessible alt text , you should use the caption produced by Azure Computer Vision's Description feature (it produces a human-readable sentence with a confidence score). Therefore:

The image input should be a stream , because you're uploading images (not just passing URLs) during product creation and AnalyzeImage...Async supports image streams .

Request the Description feature in VisualFeatureTypes so the service returns results.Description.Captions.

Use results.Description.Captions[0] and return the caption text if its confidence is high enough (e.g., > 0.5) to meet the accessibility requirement that all images must have relevant alt text .

Other features (Tags, Objects, Brands) are useful for enrichment but do not directly return natural-language captions suitable for alt text.

Microsoft Azure AI Solution References

Computer Vision (Image Analysis) - Description/Captions and features: Microsoft Docs, Image Analysis - VisualFeatureTypes.Description returns description.captions.

https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/computer-vision/concept-image-analysis SDK usage (analyze image from a stream): Microsoft Docs, Analyze an image by using the Computer Vision client library .

https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/computer-vision/how-to/call-analyze-image?tabs=version-3-2#analyze-an-image-from-a-stream

Topic 2, Contoso, Ltd.Case Study

This is a case study Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other questions in this case study.

At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

To start the case study

To display the first question in this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an All Information tab. note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.

General Overview

Contoso, Ltd. is an international accounting company that has offices in France. Portugal, and the United Kingdom. Contoso has a professional services department that contains the

Name	Position	Office
Accountant	Manager	United Kingdom, France, Portugal
Accountant	Consultant	United Kingdom, France, Portugal
Customer Service	Manager	United Kingdom
Customer Service	Agent	United Kingdom
Bookkeeper	Manager	United Kingdom, France, Portugal
Bookkeeper	Consultant	United Kingdom, France, Portugal

Infrastructure

Contoso has the following subscriptions:

* Azure
* Microsoft 365
* Microsoft Dynamics 365

Azure Active (Azure AD) Directory

Contoso has Azure Active Directory groups for securing role-based access. The company uses the following group naming conventions:

* ICountryJ-[Levell-[Role]
* [Level]-[Role]

Intellectual Property

Contoso has the intellectual property shown in the following table.

Content	Format	Language	Content store	Domain
Weekly webinars	Video	English	Azure Blob storage	Vid.contoso.com
Blogs	Text	English, French, Portuguese	WordPress	Pt-blog.contoso.com Blog.contoso.com Fr-blog.contoso.com
Wikis	Text	English, French, Portuguese	Azure Cosmos DB	Internal.contoso.com/wiki
Monthly conference recordings	Video	English	SharePoint Online	Contoso.sharepoint.com
Frequently asked questions (FAQs)	Text	English	SharePoint Online	Contoso.sharepoint.com

Text-based content is provided only in one language and is not translated.

Planned Projects

Contoso plans to develop the following:

* A document processing workflow to extract information automatically from PDFs and images of financial documents
* A customer-support chatbot that will answer questions by using FAQs
* A searchable knowledgebase of all the intellectual property

Technical Requirements
Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:
* All content must be approved before being published.
* All planned projects must support English, French, and Portuguese.
* All content must be secured by using role-based access control (RBAC).
* RBAC role assignments must use the principle of least privilege.
* RBAC roles must be assigned only to Azure Active Directory groups.
* AI solution responses must have a confidence score that is equal to or greater than 70 percent.
* When the response confidence score of an AI response is lower than 70 percent, the response must be improved by human input.
Chatbot Requirements
Contoso identifies the following requirements for the chatbot:
* Provide customers with answers to the FAQs.
* Ensure that the customers can chat to a customer service agent.
* Ensure that the members of a group named Management-Accountants can approve the FAQs.
* Ensure that the members of a group named Consultant-Accountants can create and amend the FAQs.
* Ensure that the members of a group named the Agent-CustomerServices can browse the FAQs.
* Ensure that access to the customer service agents is managed by using Omnichannel for Customer Service.
* When the response confidence score is low. ensure that the chatbot can provide other response options to the customers.
Document Processing Requirements
Contoso identifies the following requirements for document processing:
* The document processing solution must be able to process standardized financial documents that have the following characteristics:
* Contain fewer than 20 pages.
* Be formatted as PDF or JPEG files.
* Have a distinct standard for each office.
* The document processing solution must be able to extract tables and text from the financial documents.
* The document processing solution must be able to extract information from receipt images.
* Members of a group named Management-Bookkeeper must define how to extract tables from the financial documents.
* Members of a group named Consultant-Bookkeeper must be able to process the financial documents.
Knowledgebase Requirements
Contoso identifies the following requirements for the knowledgebase:
* Supports searches for equivalent terms
* Can transcribe jargon with high accuracy
* Can search content in different formats, including video
* Provides relevant links to external resources for further research

NEW QUESTION: 185
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A. □□□ □□□
B. □□ □□□
C. □□□ □□
D. □□ □□□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The requirement is:
" Measure the public perception of your brand on social media using natural language processing (NLP). " A). Content Moderator Designed to filter offensive or inappropriate content in text, images, and videos.
Not suitable for sentiment analysis or measuring perception.
B). Form Recognizer
Extracts structured data from documents (invoices, receipts, forms).
Not used for analyzing social media posts.
C). Computer Vision
Analyzes images and videos for object detection, image classification, OCR, etc.
Not used for text-based sentiment analysis.
D). Language service #
Provides natural language processing (NLP) capabilities such as sentiment analysis, opinion mining, key phrase extraction, entity recognition , and language detection .
Perfect fit for analyzing public perception from social media posts .

NEW QUESTION: 186
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A. □□□ □□ □□
B. Azure □□□ □□
C. Azure Monitor□ □□□ □□
D. □□□ □□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The requirement:
You have a system monitoring temperature data from a single data stream.
The system must generate an alert in response to atypical values.
The solution must minimize development effort.
Analysis of Options:
Univariate Anomaly Detection
Designed for detecting anomalies in a single time series (e.g., temperature, pressure, humidity, sales).
Since the system monitors temperature only, this is a classic univariate case.
Provides simple integration with minimal effort.
Correct choice.
Azure Stream Analytics
Can process real-time streaming data and detect conditions (with custom queries).
However, it requires more development effort since you would need to manually code logic for anomaly detection.
Not the minimal-effort option.
Metric alerts in Azure Monitor
Used to trigger alerts on predefined thresholds (static rules).
Not intelligent anomaly detection-does not automatically learn patterns from data.
Would require manual threshold setup, which is not efficient for anomaly detection.
Multivariate Anomaly Detection

Used when analyzing multiple related time series (e.g., temperature, pressure, vibration all together).
Since this scenario only has one variable (temperature), multivariate is unnecessary and adds complexity.
The answer: A. Univariate Anomaly Detection
Microsoft References
Azure AI Anomaly Detector - Univariate
Multivariate Anomaly Detector
Difference between univariate and multivariate anomaly detection