

Microsoft.AI-102-KR.v2026-05-23.q172

□□□□:	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.v2026-05-23.q172.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

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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: 2

- □□□□□ file1, avi□□ 20GB □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
- Azure Video Indexer □□□□□ □□□□□ file1, avi□ □□□□□ □□□.
- □□ □□□ □□ □□□?
- A. File1 avi □□□ Azure □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□.
- B. File1.avi□ www.youtube.com □□□□□ □□□□□□□.
- C. Azure □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ file1 avi □□□ □□□□□□□.
- D. file1 avi □□□ Microsoft OneDrive□ □□□□□□□.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

This is because the Azure Video Indexer website allows you to upload videos from a URL or from your file system, but there are some limitations and considerations for each option1.

If you upload from your file system, the size of the file is limited to 2 GB, which is less than the size of file1.

avi (20 GB). Therefore, this option is not feasible.

If you upload from a URL, the size of the file is limited to 30 GB, which is enough for file1.avi. However, the URL must be publicly accessible and valid, and the file must be accessible. You cannot use URLs from streaming services such as YouTube1. Therefore, options A and B are not valid.

The best option is to upload file1.avi to a cloud storage service such as Microsoft OneDrive, and then generate a shareable link for the file. You can then paste the link in the Azure Video Indexer website and upload the video from the URL. This way, you can avoid the file size limitation and ensure that the file is accessible and valid².

NEW QUESTION: 3

AI Search 100 Azure AI Search 100000 1000 Azure 1000 10000. AI Search 100 1000 10000 10000 10000.

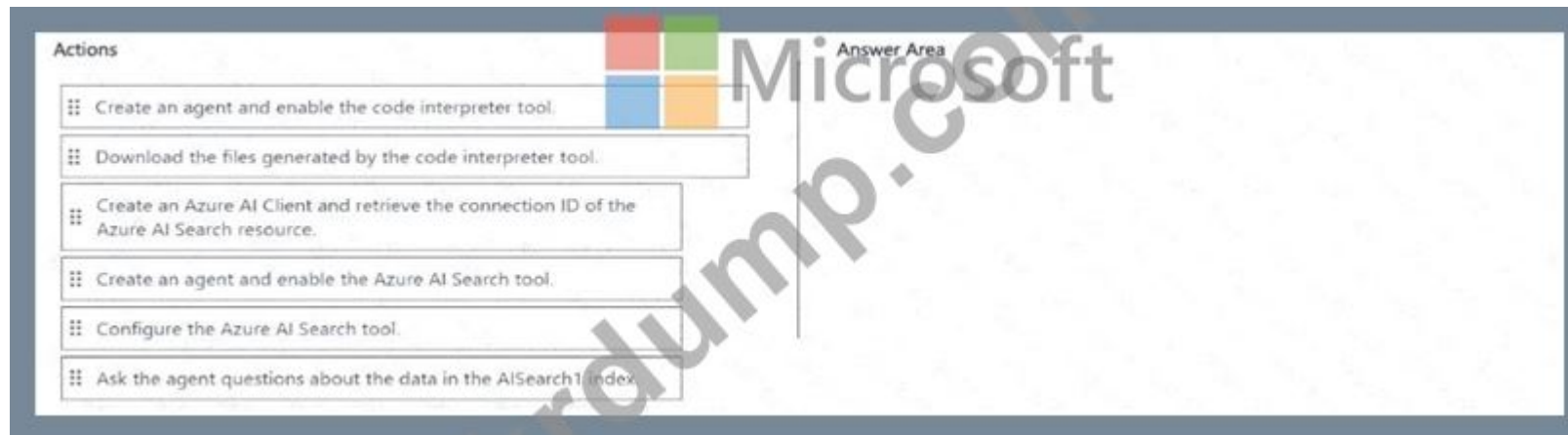
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* Azure AI Agent Service □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

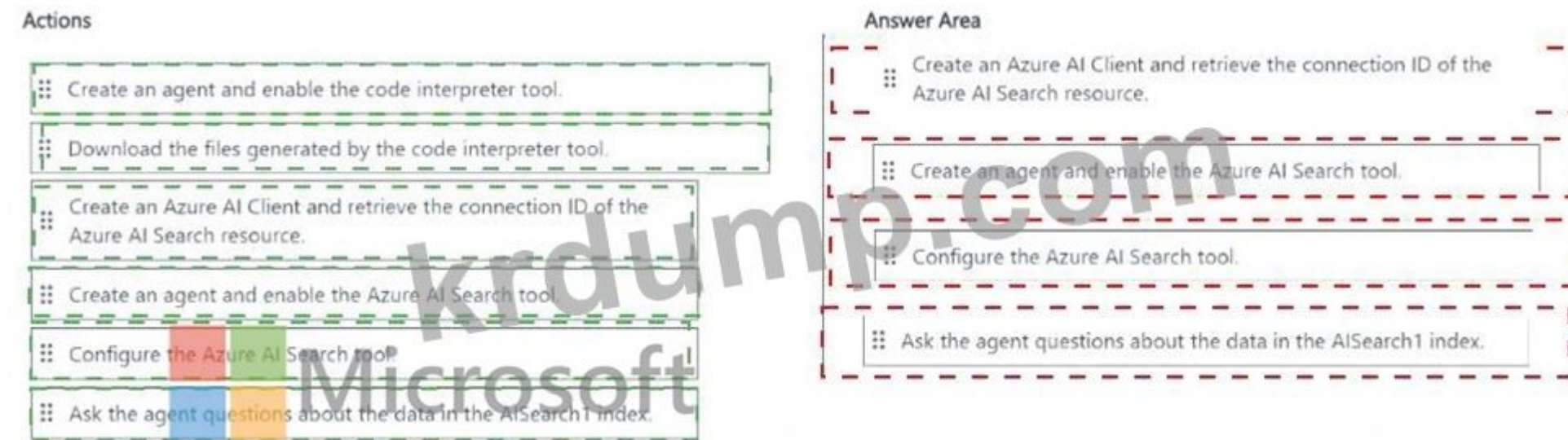
* AIsearch1 □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

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Answer:



Explanation:

Actions

⋮ Create an agent and enable the code interpreter tool.

⋮ Download the files generated by the code interpreter tool.

Answer Area

1⋮ Create an Azure AI Client and retrieve the connection ID of the Azure AI Search resource.

2⋮ Create an agent and enable the Azure AI Search tool.

3⋮ Configure the Azure AI Search tool.

4⋮ Ask the agent questions about the data in the AISearch1 index.

To deploy an agent and connect it to an existing Azure AI Search index (which already contains vectors), you first need the connection ID for the search resource. Using the Azure AI Projects/Agents client, you obtain that connection ID from your project's connections. Next, you configure the Azure AI Search tool by specifying the `index_connection_id` , `index_name` , and (optionally) the query type (simple, semantic, vector, or hybrid), which supports vectorized indexes. After the tool is configured, you create the agent with the tool enabled (passing `tools` and `tool_resources`). Finally, you validate the integration by starting a thread and asking questions grounded in the Azure AI Search index. This sequence matches the Microsoft guidance and minimizes effort because it reuses the existing index and only adds a configured tool to a new agent.

Microsoft References

Use an existing index with the Azure AI Search tool (sequence: create client # configure tool # create agent with tool # ask questions). Microsoft Learn Azure AI Search tool overview (add the tool to an agent; supported search types including vector and hybrid).

Microsoft Learn

AzureAISearchTool and AzureAISearchQueryType (parameters, including connection ID and query types: simple, semantic, vector, hybrid).

Vector and hybrid search in Azure AI Search (background for vector-enabled indexes and hybrid queries).

NEW QUESTION: 4

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Values

AddPhraseListAsync

Phraselist

PhraselistCreateObject

Phrases

SavePhraselistAsync

UploadPhraseListAsync

Answer Area

var phraselistId = await client.Features.

(appId, versionId, new

{

EnabledForAllModels = false,

IsExchangeable = true,

Name = "PL1",

Phrases = "item1,item2,item3,item4,item5"

});

Answer:

Values

AddPhraseListAsync

Phraselist

PhraselistCreateObject

Phrases

SavePhraselistAsync

UploadPhraseListAsync

Answer Area

var phraselistId = await client.Features.

(appId, versionId, new

{

EnabledForAllModels = false,

IsExchangeable = true,

Name = "PL1",

Phrases = "item1,item2,item3,item4,item5"

});

Explanation:

Values

AddPhraseListAsync

Phraselist

PhraselistCreateObject

Phrases

SavePhraselistAsync

UploadPhraseListAsync

Answer Area

var phraselistId = await client.Features.

(appId, versionId, new

{

EnabledForAllModels = false,

IsExchangeable = true,

Name = "PL1",

Phrases = "item1,item2,item3,item4,item5"

});

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: 5

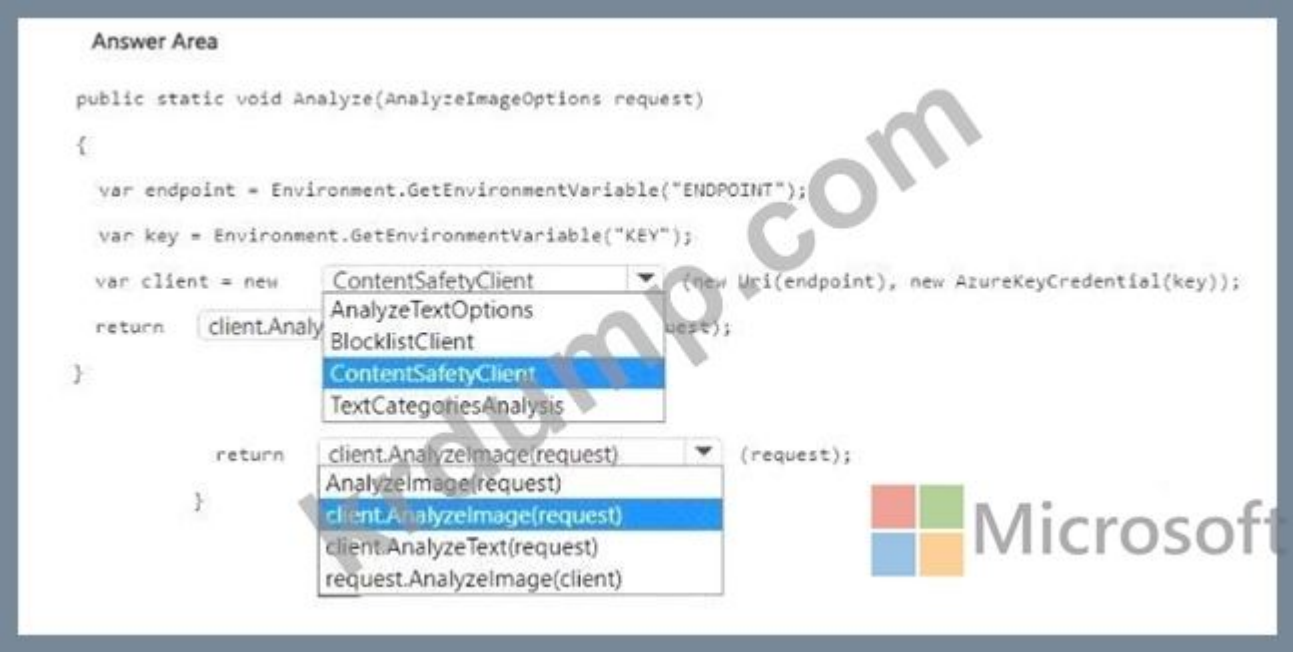
Azure AI Azure .

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Answer:

```
Answer Area

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);
}

return client.AnalyzeImage(request);
```

Explanation:

```
Answer Area

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);
}
```

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: 6

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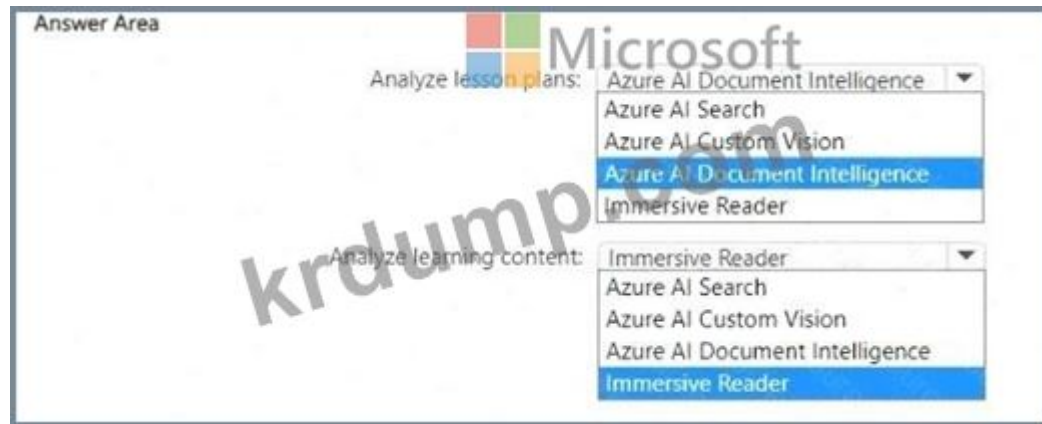
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Answer:

Answer: A



Explanation:

Answer: A



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: 7

Which of the following is a characteristic of relational databases?

- A. SQL is used to query and manipulate data.
- B. Relationships exist between tables (foreign keys, joins).
- C. Flexible schema is a characteristic of NoSQL, not relational.
- D. NoSQL is a characteristic of relational databases.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 8

Q: You have a Custom Vision classifier that is used to classify images of flowers. You have a new set of images that you want to add to the classifier. You want to use the Smart Labeler tool to help you add the new images. What should you do?

A: Add the new images to the classifier and then use the Smart Labeler tool.

B: Add the new images to the classifier and then use the Smart Labeler tool to help you add the new images.

C: Add the new images to the classifier and then use the Smart Labeler tool to help you add the new images.

D: Add the new images to the classifier and then use the Smart Labeler tool to help you add the new images.

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Scenario Recap:

- * Application: Flower species classification using Custom Vision.
- * New images are received.
- * Solution: Add the new images, and then use the Smart Labeler tool.

Analysis:

- * The Smart Labeler tool in Custom Vision can help automatically generate suggested labels for newly uploaded images.
- * This is a valid way to extend a classifier with new images.
- * It doesn't complete the entire pipeline (you'd still retrain afterward), but using Smart Labeler does meet the goal of adding new species efficiently.

The answer: A. Yes

NEW QUESTION: 9

Q: When using the Azure Cosmos DB Gremlin API, the container resource type is projected as a

Answer Area

When using the Azure Cosmos DB Gremlin API, the container resource type is projected as a

graph.

table.

partition key.

document.

Answer:

Answer Area

When using the Azure Cosmos DB Gremlin API, the container resource type is projected as a

graph.

table.

partition key.

document.

Explanation:

Answer Area

When using the Azure Cosmos DB Gremlin API, the container resource type is projected as a

graph.

The statement is:
" When using the Azure Cosmos DB Gremlin API, the container resource type is projected as a _____. " Options:

- graph # Correct. The Gremlin API in Azure Cosmos DB is designed to work with graph data models, supporting vertices (nodes) and edges (relationships). A container is projected as a graph.
- table # Used when working with the Table API (key/value store). Not correct here.
- partition key # Refers to data distribution and scalability, not the container resource type.
- document # Refers to the SQL API or MongoDB API in Cosmos DB, not Gremlin.

Therefore, the correct answer is graph.
The answer: graph

Microsoft References
Azure Cosmos DB Gremlin API
Azure Cosmos DB APIs and data models

NEW QUESTION: 10

Microsoft Foundry is a platform for building and deploying AI applications. It provides a set of tools and services that enable you to create, train, and deploy machine learning models. Foundry is designed to be easy to use and to integrate with other Microsoft services. Foundry is available as a SaaS offering or as a self-managed solution. Foundry is built on Azure and uses Azure Machine Learning for training and deployment. Foundry is a key component of the Microsoft AI ecosystem. Foundry is designed to be easy to use and to integrate with other Microsoft services. Foundry is available as a SaaS offering or as a self-managed solution. Foundry is built on Azure and uses Azure Machine Learning for training and deployment. Foundry is a key component of the Microsoft AI ecosystem.

Actions

Add a model.

Add a playbook.

Add a deployment.

Add a data connection.

Answer Area

Step 1: Create a project.

Step 2:

Step 3:

Microsoft

Answer:

Actions

Add a model.

Add a playbook.

Add a deployment.

Add a data connection.

Answer Area

Step 1: Create a project.

Step 2: Add a data connection.

Step 3: Add a deployment.

Microsoft

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: 11

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```
{
  "status": "succeeded",
  "createdDateTime": "2023-09-14T21:01:02Z",
  "lastUpdatedDateTime": "2023-09-14T21:01:03Z",
  "analyzeResult": {
    "apiVersion": "2023-07-31",
    "modelId": "prebuilt-healthInsuranceCard.us",
    "stringIndexType": "utf16CodeUnit",
    "content": "Blood Pressure 118/72",
    "pages": [
```



```
    {
      "words": [
        {
          "content": "Blood",
          "polygon": [ ... ],
          "confidence": 0.766,
          "span": { ... }
        },
        {
          "content": "Pressure",
          "polygon": [ ... ],
          "confidence": 0.716,
          "span": { ... }
        },
        {
          "content": "118/72",
          "polygon": [ ... ],
          "confidence": 0.761,
          "span": { ... }
        }
      ],
      ...
    }
  ],
  "documents": [
    {
      "docType": "healthInsuranceCard.us",
      "boundingRegions": [ ... ]
    }
  ]
}
```

```
    "fields": {},
    "confidence": 1,
    "spans": [ ... ]
  }
]
}
```

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Statements	Yes	No
The chosen model is suitable for the intended use case.	☐	☐
The text content was recognized with greater than 70 percent confidence.	☐	☐
 The form elements were recognized with greater than 70 percent confidence.	☐	☐

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
The chosen model is suitable for the intended use case.	☐	☒
The text content was recognized with greater than 70 percent confidence.	☒	☐
The form elements were recognized with greater than 70 percent confidence.	☐	☒

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements

The chosen model is suitable for the intended use case.

The text content was recognized with greater than 70 percent confidence.

The form elements were recognized with greater than 70 percent confidence.

Yes

No

○

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○

JSON Key Observations

Model Used: " modelId " : " prebuilt-healthInsuranceCard.us "

The request was analyzing Blood Pressure 118/72, which is not a health insurance card.

This model is not suitable for the intended medical use case (vital signs).

Text Recognition Confidence:

" Blood " # confidence: 0.766

" Pressure " # confidence: 0.716

" 118/72 " # confidence: 0.761

All recognized words are above 0.70 (70%).

So, text recognition was successful above the threshold.

Form Elements (fields):

" fields " : {} # empty (no extracted fields).

Confidence for fields = 1, but since no fields were extracted, we cannot consider that form elements were recognized.

Therefore, form extraction was not achieved.

Correct Answers

The chosen model is suitable for the intended use case. # No

The text content was recognized with greater than 70 percent confidence. # Yes The form elements were recognized with greater than 70 percent confidence. # No

NEW QUESTION: 12

Azure AI Video Indexer ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ Azure ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

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Answer Area



```
{
  "referenceUrl": "https://www.contoso.com/Contoso",
  "id": 97974,
  "name": "Contoso",
  "accountId": "ContosoAccountId",
  "lastModifierUserName": "SampleUserName",
  "created": "2023-04-25T14:59:52.7433333",
  "lastModified": "2023-04-25T14:59:52.7433333",
  "enabled": false,
  "state": ["Excluded"],
  "tags": ["Included"],
  "useBuiltin": false
}
```

Answer:

Answer Area



```
{
  "referenceUrl": "https://www.contoso.com/Contoso",
  "id": 97974,
  "name": "Contoso",
  "accountId": "ContosoAccountId",
  "lastModifierUserName": "SampleUserName",
  "created": "2023-04-25T14:59:52.7433333",
  "lastModified": "2023-04-25T14:59:52.7433333",
  "enabled": false,
  "state": ["Excluded"],
  "tags": ["Included"],
  "useBuiltin": false
}
```

Explanation:

Answer Area

```
{
  "referenceUrl": "https://www.contoso.com/Contoso",
  "id": 97974,
  "name": "Contoso",
  "accountId": "ContosoAccountId",
  "lastModifierUserName": "SampleUserName",
  "created": "2023-04-25T14:59:52.7433333",
  "lastModified": "2023-04-25T14:59:52.7433333",
  "enabled": ☐ false
}
```

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation

The scenario:

You are working with Azure AI Video Indexer.

You need to add a custom brand/logo and also configure an exclusion so that this brand is not indexed.

In Video Indexer's REST API for brands, the configuration JSON includes:

"enabled" : true/false # Determines whether the brand should be indexed.

Setting "enabled": false means the brand is excluded.

The other properties in the dropdown (`state` , `tags` , `useBuiltin`) are not correct in this context for configuring exclusions.

Therefore, to exclude a custom brand:

```
" enabled " : false
```

Attribute: " enabled "

Value: false

Microsoft References

Video Indexer - Brands customization

Azure Video Indexer API - Brands

NEW QUESTION: 13

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: 14

□□ □□□ Azure Cognitive Search□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Azure Cognitive Search□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.

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A. □□ □□□ □□ Azure AD □□□ □□□ □□□□.

B. □□ □□□ □□□□□.

C. □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

D. □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

E. □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

F. □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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

Your documents must include a field specifying which groups have access. This information becomes the filter criteria against which documents are selected or rejected from the result set returned to the issuer.

D: A query request targets the documents collection of a single index on a search service.

CF: In order to trim documents based on group_ids access, you should issue a search query with a group_ids

/any(g:search.in(g, 'group_id1, group_id2,...')) filter, where 'group_id1, group_id2,...' are the groups to which the search request issuer belongs.

Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 15

AH Azure OpenAI Azure Azure .
 Azure .

Azure .

Actions

Open Completions playground and select the deployed model.

Create a new deployment and select a DALL-E model.

Open Chat playground and select the deployed model.

In the System message field, enter
You are an AI assistant that describes images.

Create a new deployment, select a GPT-4 model, and set Model version to vision-preview.

Create a new deployment, select a text-embedding-ada-002 model, and set Model version to 2.0.

In the Chat session pane, enter a text prompt of Describe this image, and upload an image by using the attachment button.

Answer Area



Answer:

Actions

Open Completions playground and select the deployed model.

Create a new deployment and select a DALL-E model.

Open Chat playground and select the deployed model.

In the System message field, enter
You are an AI assistant that describes images.

Create a new deployment, select a GPT-4 model, and set Model version to vision-preview.

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Answer Area

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Create a new deployment, select a text-embedding-ada-002 model, and set Model version to 2.0.

In the Chat session pane, enter a text prompt of Describe this image, and upload an image by using the attachment button.

Explanation:

Actions

Open Completions playground and select the deployed model.

Create a new deployment and select a DALL-E model.

Open Chat playground and select the deployed model.

Answer Area

1 In the System message field, enter
You are an AI assistant that describes images.

2 Create a new deployment, select a GPT-4 model, and set Model version to vision-preview.

3 Create a new deployment, select a text-embedding-ada-002 model, and set Model version to 2.0.

4 In the Chat session pane, enter a text prompt of Describe this image, and upload an image by using the attachment button.

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: 16

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Language Understanding00 00 0000 000000 0000.

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A. 0

B. 000

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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."

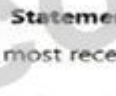
Entities in LUIS/CLU represent specific data types to extract (e.g., location, date, contact name).

Domains in Language Understanding are prebuilt sets of intents and entities for common use cases (like Calendar, Home Automation, Communication).

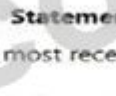
Creating an "entity for the domain" is conceptually incorrect - entities are not meant to represent domains.

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

AI-102-KR   DumpTop  AI-102-KR ! DumpTop  **AI-102-KR**  , DumpTop AI-102-KR   DumpTop AI-102-KR . DumpTop AI-102-KR . <https://www.dumptop.com/Microsoft/AI-102-KR-dump.html> (416 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 17

   'Q'Q .   'Q'Q'Q . :  1.

Answer Area

Statements

Stream processing has access to the most recent data received or data within a rolling time window.

Yes

No

Batch processing must occur immediately and have latency in the order of seconds or milliseconds.

Yes

No

Stream processing is used for simple response functions, aggregates, or calculations such as rolling averages.

Yes

No

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements

Stream processing has access to the most recent data received or data within a rolling time window.

Yes

No

Batch processing must occur immediately and have latency in the order of seconds or milliseconds.

Yes

No

Stream processing is used for simple response functions, aggregates, or calculations such as rolling averages.

Yes

No

Explanation:
Stream processing has access to the most recent data received or data within a rolling time window. # Yes
Batch processing must occur immediately and have latency in the order of seconds or milliseconds. # No
Stream processing is used for simple response functions, aggregates, or calculations such as rolling averages. # Yes
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation
Stream processing has access to the most recent data received or data within a rolling time window.
Correct.

Stream processing handles real-time or near real-time data.

It operates on a continuous data stream and often uses a rolling time window for analytics.

The answer: Yes

Batch processing must occur immediately and have latency in the order of seconds or milliseconds.

Incorrect.

Batch processing is designed for large volumes of data collected over time.

It typically has high latency (minutes, hours, or even days), not immediate execution.

The answer: No

Stream processing is used for simple response functions, aggregates, or calculations such as rolling averages.

Correct.

Common stream analytics tasks include event-driven responses, real-time aggregations, anomaly detection, and rolling averages.

The answer: Yes

Correct Answers:

Yes

No

Yes

Microsoft References

Batch vs. Stream processing in Azure

Azure Stream Analytics overview

NEW QUESTION: 18

[illegible]

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Values	Answer Area
detect	POST {Endpoint}/face/v1.0/
findsimilars	Request Body
group	{
identify	"faceId": "c5c24a82-6845-4031-9d5d-978df9175426",
matchFace	"largeFaceListId": "sample_list",
matchPerson	"largeFaceListId": "sample_list",
verify	"maxNumOfCandidatesReturned": 10,
	"mode": " Microsoft
	}

Answer:

Values
detect
findsimilars
group
identify
matchFace
matchPerson
verify

Answer Area

POST {Endpoint}/face/v1.0/ findsimilars

Request Body

```
{  
  "faceId": "c5c24a82-6845-4031-9d5d-978",  
  "largeFaceListId": "sample_list",  
  "largeFaceListId": "sample_list",  
  "maxNumOfCandidatesReturned": 10,  
  "mode": "matchPerson"  
}
```

Box 1: findsimilars

Box 2: matchPerson

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/faceapi/face/findsimilar>

Azure AI Language ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

□□□ □□□□ □□□?

- Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

NEW QUESTION: 20

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[illegible]

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Answer Area

Identify the road signs and generate a short description of each road sign:



Azure AI Vision

Azure AI Document Intelligence

Azure AI Phi-3-mini

Azure AI Vision

Azure OpenAI GPT-4-Turbo

Analyze the descriptions to generate a report about the different types of road signs and how often each type occurred:

Azure OpenAI GPT-4-Turbo

Azure AI Document Intelligence

Azure AI Language

Azure AI Phi-3-mini

Azure OpenAI GPT-4-Turbo

Answer:

Answer Area

Identify the road signs and generate a short description of each road sign:

30662347

Azure AI Vision

Azure AI Document Intelligence

Azure AI Phi-3-mini

Azure AI Vision

Azure OpenAI GPT-4-Turbo

Analyze the descriptions to generate a report about the different types of road signs and how often each type occurred:

30662347

Azure OpenAI GPT-4-Turbo

Azure AI Document Intelligence

Azure AI Language

Azure AI Phi-3-mini

Azure OpenAI GPT-4-Turbo

Explanation:

Answer Area

Identify the road signs and generate a short description of each road sign:

Azure AI Vision

Analyze the descriptions to generate a report about the different types of road signs and how often each type occurred:

Azure OpenAI GPT-4-Turbo

Explanation:

Identify the road signs and generate a short description of each road sign: Azure AI Vision is the most suitable choice for this task. It is designed for image analysis and can accurately detect and describe objects such as road signs in large datasets like your 100,000 images. This service is optimized for computer vision tasks and helps minimize costs by efficiently processing images at scale.

Analyze the descriptions to generate a report about the different types of road signs and how often each type occurred: Azure OpenAI GPT-4-Turbo is ideal for this action. It can process natural language descriptions, identify patterns, and generate a detailed report based on the frequency of different road sign types. This model is cost-effective for text analysis tasks and can handle the volume of data derived from the image descriptions while providing advanced language understanding.

NEW QUESTION: 21

_____ PDF _____.

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____.

_____ _____ _____ _____?

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: 22

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□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐

B. Azure ☐☐☐ ☐☐

C. Azure Monitor ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

D. ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 23

Azure ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

Azure OpenAI ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐.

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Actions

⋮

Apply for access to Azure OpenAI.

⋮

Deploy the embeddings model.

⋮

Provision Azure API Management.

⋮

Provision an Azure OpenAI resource.

⋮

Deploy the GPT model.

⋮

Deploy the DALL-E model.

Answer Area



Answer:

Actions

⋮

Apply for access to Azure OpenAI.

⋮

Deploy the embeddings model.

⋮

Provision Azure API Management.

⋮

Provision an Azure OpenAI resource.

⋮

Deploy the GPT model.

⋮

Deploy the DALL-E model.

Answer Area

⋮

Provision an Azure OpenAI resource.

⋮

Deploy the GPT model.

⋮

Deploy the DALL-E model.

Explanation:

Actions

⋮ Apply for access to Azure OpenAI.

⋮ Deploy the embeddings model.

⋮ Provision Azure API Management.

Answer Area

1 ⋮ Provision an Azure OpenAI resource.

2 ⋮ Deploy the GPT model.

3 ⋮ Deploy the DALL-E model.

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: 24

_____ API _____.

_____.

A. Azure AI _____

B. Azure AI _____

C. Azure AI Speech _____

D. Azure AI _____

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

To access multiple Azure AI capabilities (e.g., Speech and Language) using a single endpoint and a single set of credentials, you should provision an Azure AI multi-service resource (called Azure AI service in the portal; formerly "Cognitive Services" multi-service account). This resource provides one endpoint and one key (or Microsoft Entra ID) that authorizes calls across supported services, including Speech and Language. Creating separate "Azure AI Speech" or "Azure AI Language" resources would give you distinct endpoints/keys for each, which does not meet the requirement. Azure AI Content Safety is unrelated.

Microsoft References

Azure AI services multi-service resource (single endpoint/credential across services).

<https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/multi-service-resource>

What are Azure AI services (overview of consolidated access model).

<https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/what-are-ai-services>

NEW QUESTION: 25

Microsoft Bot Framework Composer is a tool that helps you create and manage bots. It provides a visual interface for designing conversational flows, integrating with various services, and testing your bots. It also allows you to publish your bots to the Microsoft Bot Service for deployment. The interface includes a canvas for building the bot's logic, a list of available connectors and actions, and a testing console to simulate user interactions.

- A. Azure Bot
- B. Bot Framework
- C. Bot Service
- D. Bot Studio
- E. Bot SDK

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 26

Microsoft Cognitive Services is a collection of APIs that provide various AI capabilities, including image recognition, speech, and language processing. The Computer Vision API is used for image analysis, while the Speech API is used for voice-related tasks. The Language Understanding API is used for processing natural language queries. The Bot Framework is a tool for building and managing bots.



Answer:



Explanation:

The percentage of false positives is [0].

The value for the number of true positives divided by the total number of true positives and false negatives is [100].

The screenshot shows the Performance tab of a Custom Vision object detection model after training.

Two key performance metrics are in focus:

False Positives (FP):

False positives occur when the model incorrectly predicts an object that isn't present.

In the provided exhibit, the model shows 0% false positives.

This means it did not incorrectly classify any non-object as an object.

Recall (True Positives ÷ (True Positives + False Negatives)):

This measures how many of the actual objects were correctly detected.

Formula: Recall = TP / (TP + FN).

In the performance report, recall is 100%, meaning the model correctly detected all the actual objects (no false negatives).

Evaluating the answer choices:

False positives: 0%

Recall (TP ÷ (TP + FN)): 100%

Correct Answers:

False positives # 0

Recall # 100

Microsoft References

Custom Vision performance metrics

Precision, recall, and accuracy in machine learning

NEW QUESTION: 27

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Answer Area

A block of code that runs in a database is called

a stored procedure.

a table.

a view.

an index.

Answer:

Answer Area

A block of code that runs in a database is called

Microsoft

a stored procedure.
a table.
a view.
an index.

Explanation:

Answer Area

A block of code that runs in a database is called

Microsoft

a stored procedure.

Answer questions to complete the sentence – pick up code that runs in a database located

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: 28

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Answer Area

Section:

Classification

Classification

pii

Terms

Category:

3

1

2

3

Microsoft

Answer:

Answer Area



Section:

Classification

Classification

pii

Terms

Category:

3

1

2

3

Explanation:

Answer Area



Section:

Classification

Category:

3

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: 29

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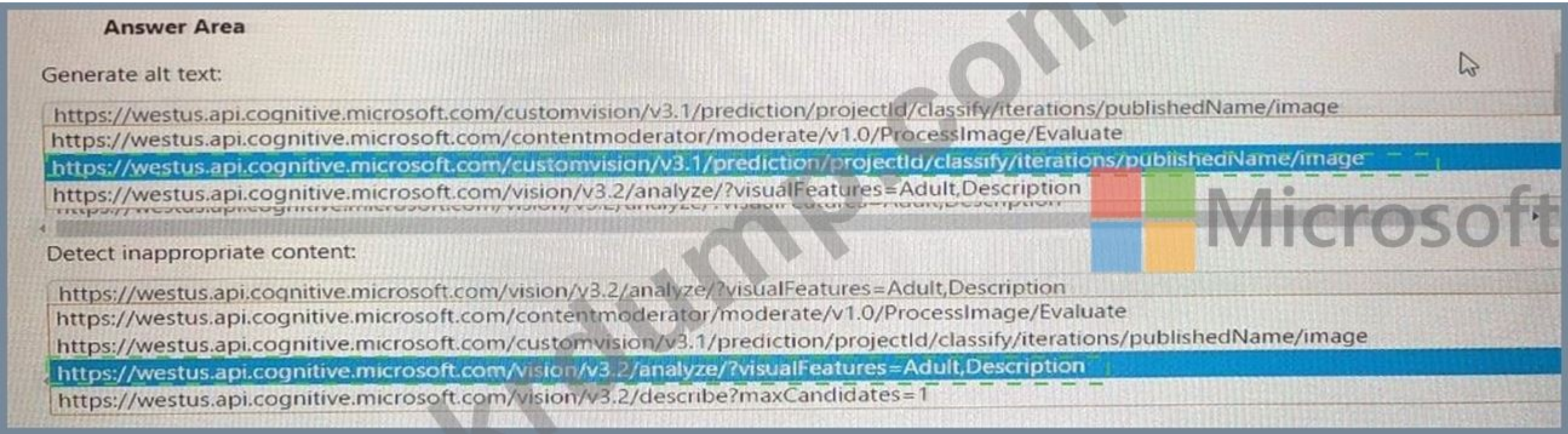
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Answer:



Explanation:

Generate alt text

To automatically suggest descriptive captions for images (usable as alt text), use the Computer Vision Describe Image API. It returns natural-language captions summarizing the image content. Endpoint: /vision/v3.2/describe . Setting maxCandidates=1 gives a single best caption.

Detect inappropriate content

To block adult/racy/gory images with minimal effort, use Computer Vision Analyze Image with the Adult visual feature. This returns flags (isAdult , isRacy , isGory) and confidence scores. The provided option includes Adult,Description which still returns the needed adult/racy/gore signals, satisfying the requirement.

These choices minimize development effort by using built-in Computer Vision capabilities without training a custom model or wiring up multiple services.

References

Microsoft Learn - Describe images (Computer Vision): "The Describe Image API returns a list of natural language sentences that describe the image."
<https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/computer-vision/overview-image-analysis#describe-images>

Microsoft Learn - Analyze images (Adult/Racy/Gore detection): "Use the Adult feature to detect adult, racy, and gory content."
<https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/computer-vision/overview-image-analysis#adult-racy-and-gory-content-detection>

NEW QUESTION: 30

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QnA Maker □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

AllUsers□ LeadershipTeam□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

Answer Area

AllUsers:

Cognitive Service User

Contributor

Owner

QnA Maker Editor

QnA Maker Read

LeadershipTeam:

Cognitive Service User

Contributor

Owner

QnA Maker Editor

QnA Maker Read

Answer:

Answer Area

AllUsers:

Cognitive Service User

Contributor

Owner

QnA Maker Editor

QnA Maker Read

LeadershipTeam:

Cognitive Service User

Contributor

Owner

QnA Maker Editor

QnA Maker Read

Explanation:

Answer Area

AllUsers:

Cognitive Service User

Contributor

Owner

QnA Maker Editor

QnA Maker Read

LeadershipTeam:

Cognitive Service User

Contributor

Owner

QnA Maker Editor

QnA Maker Read

Box 1: QnA Maker Editor

Scenario: Provide all employees with the ability to edit Q&As.

The QnA Maker Editor (read/write) has the following permissions:

Create KB API

Update KB API

Replace KB API

Replace Alterations

"Train API" [in

new service model v5]

Box 2: Contributor

Scenario: Only senior managers must be able to publish updates.

Contributor permission: All except ability to add new members to roles

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cognitive-services/qnamaker/reference-role-based-access-control>

NEW QUESTION: 31

RG1□□□ □ □□□ □□□ QnA Maker □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.

RG1 AP1 App Service

[illegible]

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A. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

B. Azure SQL ☐☐☐☐☐☐

C. Azure ☐☐☐

D. Azure ☐☐ ☐☐

E. Azure ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Answer: D.E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Scenario Recap:

You provision a QnA Maker service in a new resource group (RG1) with an App Service plan (AP1).

What gets created automatically?

When provisioning QnA Maker:

* Azure App Service (to host the QnA Maker endpoint).

* Azure Cognitive Search (to store and index the knowledge base).

* Azure Storage (for logs, intermediate data).

* Azure SQL Database (for storing KB content in structured form).

However, only two are mandatory/automatic in the scope of the exam context.

* Azure App Service (E)

* Azure Cognitive Search (D)

The answer: D. Azure Cognitive Search and E. Azure App Service

Reference:QnA Maker architecture

"When you create a QnAMaker resource, you host the data in your own Azure subscription. Azure Search is used to index your data." & "When you create a QnAMaker resource, you host the runtime in your own Azure subscription. App Service is the compute engine that runs the QnA Maker queries for you."

AI-102-KR ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ DumpTop ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ AI-102-KR ☐☐! DumpTop ☐ ☐☐ **AI-102-KR** ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐, DumpTop AI-102-KR ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐.
☐☐☐☐. ☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ DumpTop AI-102-KR ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐. <https://www.dumptop.com/Microsoft/AI-102-KR-dump.html> (**416 Q&As Dumps**, **30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 32

Q: You have a virtual machine named VM1 in a virtual network named vnet1. VM1 has an application named app1. app1 needs to connect to a service named service1. service1 is an Azure Cognitive Search service. You need to ensure that app1 can connect to service1 without routing traffic over the public internet. What should you do?

A. Configure an IP firewall rule on vnet1 to allow traffic from app1 to service1.

B. Configure a network security group on vnet1 to allow traffic from app1 to service1.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Scenario Recap:

Goal: Ensure app1 (on VM1 in vnet1) can connect to service1 (Azure Cognitive Search) without routing over the public internet.

Proposed Solution: Deploy service1 with a public endpoint, and configure an IP firewall rule.

Analysis:

IP firewall rules restrict which public IPs can access a service.

However, traffic still routes over the public internet . The firewall only filters access, it does not provide private connectivity.

To avoid internet traffic, you must use Private Link (private endpoint).

The answer: B. No

Reference: Secure access to Cognitive Search with Private Link

NEW QUESTION: 33

You have an Azure AI service named AJ. You need to ensure that the service can be accessed from a client application.

```
...
OpenAIClient client = new OpenAIClient(new Uri(endpoint), new AzureKeyCredential(key));
ChatCompletionsOptions options = new ChatCompletionsOptions()
{
    Messages =
    {
        new ChatMessage(ChatRole.System, "You are a helpful assistant."),
        new ChatMessage(ChatRole.User, "What is an LLM?")
    }
};

ChatCompletions response = client.GetChatCompletions(
    deploymentName, options);
ChatMessage completion = response.Choices[0].Message;
Console.WriteLine($"Chatbot: {completion.Content}");
...
```

Q: You have an Azure AI service named AJ. You need to ensure that the service can be accessed from a client application. What should you do?

Answer: Configure an IP firewall rule on vnet1 to allow traffic from app1 to service1.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The response will contain an explanation of large language models (LLMs) that has a high degree of certainty.	☐	☐
Changing "What is an LLM?" to "What is an LLM in the context of AI models?" will produce the intended response.	☐	☐
Changing "You are a helpful assistant." to "You must answer only within the context of AI language models." will give a higher likelihood of producing the intended	☐	☐

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The response will contain an explanation of large language models (LLMs) that has a high degree of certainty.	☐	☒
Changing "What is an LLM?" to "What is an LLM in the context of AI models?" will produce the intended response.	☒	☐
Changing "You are a helpful assistant." to "You must answer only within the context of AI language models." will give a higher likelihood of producing the intended	☒	☐

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The response will contain an explanation of large language models (LLMs) that has a high degree of certainty.	☐	☒
Changing "What is an LLM?" to "What is an LLM in the context of AI models?" will produce the intended response.	☒	☐
Changing "You are a helpful assistant." to "You must answer only within the context of AI language models." will give a higher likelihood of producing the intended	☒	☐

High degree of certainty - No.

The code uses default generation parameters for chat completions (e.g., default temperature # 1.0), which means responses are probabilistic and not guaranteed to be highly certain or consistent. Azure OpenAI guidance explains that parameters like temperature and top_p control randomness; to increase determinism /certainty you would lower temperature and/or adjust top_p, which this snippet does not do.

Clarifying the user question - Yes.

Prompt engineering guidance emphasizes that clear, specific instructions lead to better outputs. Rephrasing the user message from "What is an LLM?" to "What is an LLM in the context of AI models?" adds context and intent, improving the chance of getting the exact explanatory answer you want.

Constrain with a stronger system message - Yes.

In chat completions, the system message sets behavior and has the highest priority. Tightening it to "You must answer only within the context of AI language models." narrows scope and reduces topic drift, increasing the likelihood that the model's response stays on-task (definitions of AI terms, here specifically LLMs).

Microsoft References (Azure AI / Azure OpenAI Service)

Azure OpenAI Service - Chat Completions: roles (system, user), message ordering, and usage.

Azure OpenAI Service - Prompt engineering: write clear, specific prompts; add constraints to guide responses.

Azure OpenAI Service - Sampling parameters: temperature and top_p control variability/creativity vs. determinism.

Azure OpenAI Service - Best practices for grounding, controllability, and reducing model drift with stronger system instructions.

NEW QUESTION: 34

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Azure Cognitive Services □□□□ □□□□□□□□.

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Actions

Pull an image from Docker Hub.

Provision an on-premises Kubernetes cluster that has internet connectivity.

Provision an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) resource.

Run the container and specify an App ID and Client Secret.

Provision an on-premises Kubernetes cluster that is isolated from the internet.

Pull an image from the Microsoft Container Registry (MCR).

Run the container and specify an API key and the Endpoint URL of the Cognitive Services resource.

Answer Area

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Answer:

Actions

Pull an image from Docker Hub.

Provision an on-premises Kubernetes cluster that has internet connectivity.

Provision an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) resource.

Run the container and specify an App ID and Client Secret.

Provision an on-premises Kubernetes cluster that is isolated from the internet.

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Run the container and specify an API key and the Endpoint URL of the Cognitive Services resource.

Answer Area

Provision an on-premises Kubernetes cluster that is isolated from the internet.

Pull an image from the Microsoft Container Registry (MCR).

Run the container and specify an API key and the Endpoint URL of the Cognitive Services resource.

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Explanation:

Actions

Pull an image from Docker Hub.

Provision an on-premises Kubernetes cluster that has internet connectivity.

Provision an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) resource.

Run the container and specify an App ID and Client Secret.

>

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Answer Area

1

Provision an on-premises Kubernetes cluster that is isolated from the internet.

2

Pull an image from the Microsoft Container Registry (MCR).

3

Run the container and specify an API key and the Endpoint URL of the Cognitive Services resource.

^

v

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation

You need to analyze confidential documents with the Language service while ensuring those documents never leave your premises. The supported pattern for Azure AI Services (Cognitive Services) is to run the Language service container on-premises and send the app's requests to that local container endpoint. The container performs inference locally; only metering/billing calls are sent to Azure.

To achieve this:

Provision an on-premises Kubernetes cluster that has internet connectivity.

Azure AI service containers running on-prem require outbound access to Azure for metering and billing unless you're using the special disconnected model (not implied here). Therefore, the cluster must have internet connectivity so the container can reach the Azure billing endpoint while keeping document content local.

Pull an image from the Microsoft Container Registry (MCR).

Official Azure AI service containers (including Language) are published in MCR, not Docker Hub. You must pull the Language (Text Analytics/Language) container image from MCR.

Run the container and specify an API key and the Endpoint URL of the Cognitive Services resource.

When you start the container, you configure it with the API key and billing (endpoint) URL of your Azure Cognitive Services (multi-service or Language) resource. This enables the container to authenticate and report usage to Azure, while your data stays on-prem.

Why not the other options?

AKS would place workloads in Azure, which isn't required when the requirement is to keep documents on- prem.

On-prem cluster isolated from the internet would block the container's required calls to Azure's billing endpoint.

Pull from Docker Hub is incorrect because Azure AI service containers are published to MCR.

App ID and Client Secret are not the standard parameters for Azure AI service containers; they require API key + billing endpoint.

Microsoft Azure AI Solution References

Use Azure AI services in containers (billing/endpoint and API key requirements, data remains local):

Microsoft Learn - Install and run containers for Azure AI services and Use containers with Azure AI services (metering and billing) .

<https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/containers/>

Language service container images on Microsoft Container Registry (MCR):

Microsoft Learn - Deploy language containers (Text Analytics/Language) .

<https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/language-service/how-to/use-containers> Networking requirements (internet connectivity for metering):

Microsoft Learn - Configure containers and network access for Azure AI services containers .

<https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/containers/container-requirements-and-limits> These documents collectively show that: (a) containers are pulled from MCR, (b) they are configured with API key + endpoint for billing, and (c) internet egress is required for metering while payload data remains on- premises.

NEW QUESTION: 35

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 _____ Azure Cognitive Services _____?
 _____: _____ 1_____.

From a learner's video feed, verify whether the learner is present:

Face
 Speech
 Text Analytics

From a learner's facial expression in the video feed, verify whether the learner is paying attention:

Face
 Speech
 Text Analytics

From a learner's audio feed, detect whether the learner is talking:

Face
 Speech
 Text Analytics

Answer:

From a learner's video feed, verify whether the learner is present:

Face
 Speech
 Text Analytics

From a learner's facial expression in the video feed, verify whether the learner is paying attention:

Face
 Speech
 Text Analytics

From a learner's audio feed, detect whether the learner is talking:

Face
 Speech
 Text Analytics

Explanation:

A. `storageContainer`

B. `storageConnectionString`

C. `storageContainer`

D. `storageConnectionString`

E. `storageContainer`

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In Azure Cognitive Search, a knowledge store is an optional capability that allows you to persist the enriched data from a skillset (enrichment pipeline) into an Azure Storage account. This is often used when you want to further analyze or visualize enriched content, e.g., sentiment analysis results from social media posts.

When defining a knowledge store, you need:

`storageConnectionString`

This is required so the enrichment pipeline can connect to your Azure Storage account.

Without it, the knowledge store cannot persist any data.

`storageContainer`

This specifies the container in Blob Storage where enriched documents or projections will be stored.

This allows you to persist the original documents and enriched outputs such as sentiment analysis scores.

Other options (not correct in this case):

tables # This is a projection type used within a knowledge store to structure output in Table Storage, but it's not required in the definition itself.

files # Another projection type for storing enriched documents as files in Blob Storage, but again, not a required field in the definition itself.

objects # A projection type used for representing enriched documents as JSON objects in Blob Storage.

Thus, while tables, files, and objects are used inside projections within a knowledge store, the definition itself always requires a storage connection string and storage container.

A). `storageContainer`

C). `storageConnectionString`

Microsoft References

Knowledge store in Azure Cognitive Search

How to define a knowledge store

NEW QUESTION: 37

Which of the following is a valid Azure Storage connection string?

Use the following information to answer the question:

* Account name: contoso

* Account key: 12345678901234567890123456789012

* Container name: mycontainer

* Blob name: myblob

Which of the following is a valid Azure Storage connection string?

Use the following information to answer the question:

A. `DefaultEndpointsProtocol=https;AccountName=contoso;AccountKey=12345678901234567890123456789012;BlobEndpoint=https://contoso.blob.core.windows.net/mycontainer;Container=myblob`

B. `DefaultEndpointsProtocol=https;AccountName=contoso;AccountKey=12345678901234567890123456789012;Container=myblob`

C. `DefaultEndpointsProtocol=https;AccountName=contoso;AccountKey=12345678901234567890123456789012;BlobEndpoint=https://contoso.blob.core.windows.net/mycontainer`

D. `DefaultEndpointsProtocol=https;AccountName=contoso;AccountKey=12345678901234567890123456789012;Container=myblob;BlobEndpoint=https://contoso.blob.core.windows.net/mycontainer`

E. `DefaultEndpointsProtocol=https;AccountName=contoso;AccountKey=12345678901234567890123456789012;Container=myblob;BlobEndpoint=https://contoso.blob.core.windows.net/mycontainer;Container=myblob`

F. `DefaultEndpointsProtocol=https;AccountName=contoso;AccountKey=12345678901234567890123456789012;Container=myblob;BlobEndpoint=https://contoso.blob.core.windows.net/mycontainer;Container=myblob;BlobEndpoint=https://contoso.blob.core.windows.net/mycontainer`

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

We need to design a Conversational Language Understanding (CLU) model for smart home commands.

The sample utterances:

"Set all the lights to on." # Intent = change setting, Entity = device (lights)

"Turn off the lights in the living room." # Intent = change setting, Entities = device (lights) + location (living room)

"What is the current thermostat temperature?" # Intent = query setting, Entity = device (thermostat)

"Lower the temperature of the thermostat by five degrees." # Intent = change setting, Entity = device (thermostat) Breakdown:

Intents needed:

Change setting intent (D): Covers actions like turning devices on/off, lowering temperature.

Query setting intent (E): Covers questions about current state, like "What is the thermostat temperature?" Entities needed:

Device entity (F): Identifies devices such as lights and thermostat .

Why not the others:

A). a location intent # Location (like "living room") should be modeled as an entity, not an intent.

B). a change setting entity # Change setting is an action (intent), not an entity.

C). a device intent # Devices are entities, not intents.

The answer:

D). a change setting intent

E). a query setting intent

F). a device entity

Microsoft References

Intents and entities in CLU

CLU model design best practices

NEW QUESTION: 38

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Answer Area

▼ https://management.azure.com/subscriptions/xxxxxxx-xxxx-

PATCH
POST
PUT

```
xxxx-xxxx-
xxxxxxxxxxxx/resourceGroups/RG1/providers/Microsoft.CognitiveServices/
accounts/CS1?api-version=2017-04-18
{
  "location": "West US",
  "kind": "
    CognitiveServices
    ComputerVision
    TextAnalytics
  ",
  "sku": {
    "name": "S0"
  },
  "properties": {},
  "identity": {
    "type": "SystemAssigned"
  }
}
```

Answer:

Answer Area

Microsoft

<https://management.azure.com/subscriptions/xxxxxxx-xxxx->

PATCH
POST
PUT

xxxx-xxxx-

xxxxxxxxxxxx/resourceGroups/RG1/providers/Microsoft.CognitiveServices/
accounts/CS1?api-version=2017-04-18

```
{  
  "location": "West US",  
  "kind": "

CognitiveServices



ComputerVision



TextAnalytics

",  
  "sku": {  
    "name": "S0"  
  },  
  "properties": {},  
  "identity": {  
    "type": "SystemAssigned"  
  }  
}
```

Explanation:

Answer Area

https://

api-nam.cognitive.microsofttranslator.com

api.cognitive.microsofttranslator.com

api-nam.cognitive.microsofttranslator.com

api-nam.cognitiveservices.azure.com

eastus.api.cognitive.microsoft.com

/

translate

detect

languages

text-to-speech

translate

?api-version=3.0&to=es

Answer:

Answer Area

https://

api-nam.cognitive.microsofttranslator.com

api.cognitive.microsofttranslator.com

api-nam.cognitive.microsofttranslator.com

api-nam.cognitiveservices.azure.com

eastus.api.cognitive.microsoft.com

/

translate

detect

languages

text-to-speech

translate

?api-version=3.0&to=es

Explanation:

Answer Area

https://

api-nam.cognitive.microsofttranslator.com

/

translate

?api-version=3.0&to=es

- 1. api-nam.cognitive.microsofttranslator.com
- 2. translate

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cognitive-services/Translator/reference/v3-0-reference#base-urls> Requests to Translator are, in most cases, handled by the datacenter that is closest to where the request originated. If there ' s a datacenter failure when using the global endpoint, the request may be routed outside of the geography.

To force the request to be handled within a specific geography, use the desired geographical endpoint. All requests are processed among the datacenters within the geography.

- United States

api-nam.cognitive.microsofttranslator.com

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cognitive-services/translator/reference/rest-api-guide>

- translate

Translate specified source language text into the target language text.

NEW QUESTION: 40

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

Microsoft Entra ID □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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- A. □□□ □□□ □□
- B. □□ □□□□□ □□
- C. X.509 □□□ □□
- D. □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

E. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 41

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: 42

Q: You have a virtual machine named vm1 in a virtual network named vnet1. You want to connect vm1 to an Azure Cognitive Search service named service1. You need to configure the network interface of vm1. Which configuration should you use?

A. Private endpoint

B. Public endpoint

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: 43

Q: You have a document that contains the following text:

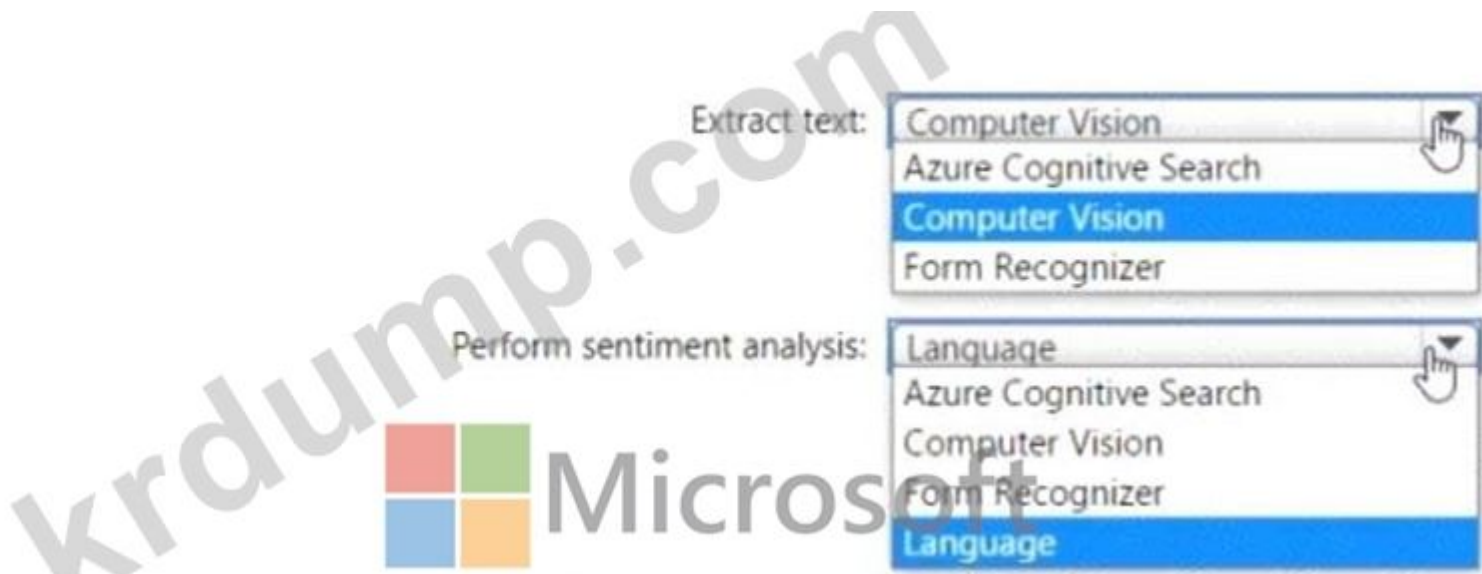
Microsoft is a company that provides software and services. Microsoft is a company that provides software and services. Microsoft is a company that provides software and services.

What is the sentiment of the text?

A. Positive

Answer Area

Answer:





Perform sentiment analysis:

Answer Area

Microsoft

Perform sentiment analysis:

□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

AskForName > BeginDialog > Text

Show code

BeginDialog

Begin dialog event

Bot Asks (Text)

What is your name?

User Input (Text)

user.name = Input(Text)

Bot Asks (Number)

Hello S(user.name), how old are you?

User Input (Number)

user.age = Input(Number)

Prompt for text

Text input

Collection information - Ask for a word or sentence.

Learn more

Bot Asks

User Input

Other

Property ⓘ

string

user.name

Output Format ⓘ

string

ex. =>toUpper(this.value), \$(toUpper(this.value))

Value ⓘ

expression

fx =coalesce(@user.Name,@personName)

Expected responses (intent: #TextInput_Response_GH5FTe)

>

00 0 000 00, 000 00000 '0'0 00000. 000 000 '000'0 00000.
 00: 00 000 10000.

Answer Area

Microsoft

Statements

Yes

No

user.name is an entity.

☐

☐

The dialog asks for a user name and a user age and assigns appropriate values to the user.name and user.age properties.

☐

☐

The chatbot attempts to take the first non-null entity value for userName or personName and assigns the value to user.name.

☐

☐

Answer:

Answer Area

Microsoft

Statements

Yes

No

user.name is an entity.

☐

☒

The dialog asks for a user name and a user age and assigns appropriate values to the user.name and user.age properties.

☒

☐

The chatbot attempts to take the first non-null entity value for userName or personName and assigns the value to user.name.

☒

☐

Explanation:

Answer Area

Microsoft

Statements

Yes

No

user.name is an entity.

☐

☒

The dialog asks for a user name and a user age and assigns appropriate values to the user.name and user.age properties.

☒

☐

The chatbot attempts to take the first non-null entity value for userName or personName and assigns the value to user.name.

☒

☐

Dialog Recap

The Bot Framework Composer dialog shown:

Bot asks: "What is your name?"

User input stored in user.name .

Property is user.name with a value expression: =coalesce(@user.Name, @personName) Bot asks: "Hello \${user.name}, how old are you?" User input stored in user.age .

Statement Analysis

user.name is an entity.

No.

user.name here is not an entity. It is a property in the bot's memory (user state).

Entities come from LUIS/CLU recognition, while this is a variable property.

The dialog asks for a user name and a user age and assigns appropriate values to the `user.name` and `user.age` properties.

Yes.

The dialog explicitly prompts for a text input (name) and a number input (age) and assigns them to `user.name` and `user.age`.

The chatbot attempts to take the first non-null entity value for `userName` or `personName` and assigns the value to `user.name`.

Yes.

The expression `=coalesce(@user.Name, @personName)` ensures that if `@user.Name` exists, it's used; otherwise, it tries `@personName`. This is exactly first-non-null entity resolution.

Final Answer

user.name is an entity. # No

The dialog asks for a user name and a user age and assigns appropriate values to the user.name and user.age properties. # Yes The chatbot attempts to take the first non-null entity value for userName or personName

and assigns the value to user.name. # Yes Microsoft References Bot Framework Composer - Memory and Properties Expressions and coalesce function Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/composer/concept-language-generation>

NEW QUESTION: 45

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* □□: □□□□□ Microsoft SQL Server □□□□□□

* □□: □□(SQL) API □ □□ Azure Cosmos DB

* □□: Azure □□□ □□□□

* HR: Azure SQL ☐☐☐☐☐☐

Azure AI □□ REST API|□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□. □□□ □□ □□□?

A. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Azure Data Explorer ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.

B. ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ Azure Sentinel☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐.

C. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Azure Data Lake Storage ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.

D. HR □□□ □□□□ Azure Blob Storage□ □□□□□□□□□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 46

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A. Azure OpenAI ☐☐☐ ☐☐

B. Azure OpenAI ☐☐☐ ☐☐

C. Azure AI □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□(NER)

D. Azure AI ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

* Requirement: The chatbot must classify user input into categories.

* The categories must be dynamic and defined at inference time.

* Custom text classification (Language service) requires training beforehand and fixed labels.

* OpenAI text classification can dynamically handle categories via prompting at inference.

Classification with Azure OpenAI

Azure AI , , .

Azure AI Speech Service .

? .

: 1 .



Valid language codes:

French # " fr "

German # " de "

Spanish # " es "

Therefore, the correct syntax for the output languages is:

```
var languages = new List<string> { "fr", "de", "es" };
// languages: List<string> = [fr, de, es]
```

Step 2 - Choose the recognizer type

IntentRecognizer : Used for intent recognition with LUIS, not translation.

SpeakerRecognizer : Used for speaker identification/verification, not translation.

SpeechSynthesizer : Used for text-to-speech, not translation.

TranslationRecognizer : Used specifically for speech-to-speech or speech-to-text translation.

Therefore, the correct recognizer is TranslationRecognizer.

The answer:

Output Languages: { " fr " , " de " , " es " }

Recognizer: TranslationRecognizer

Microsoft References

Speech Translation with Azure AI Speech

TranslationRecognizer Class (C# API)

Supported language codes

NEW QUESTION: 48

Azure □□□ □□□□. □□ □□□□ Model1□□□ GPT-4 □□□ App1□□□ □□ □□□□□ Azure OpenAI □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. App1□ Model1□ □□□□□.

App1□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□.

Model1 □ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□?

A. ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐

B. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

C. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

D. ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

To prevent an Azure OpenAI model (such as GPT-4 or GPT-3.5) from returning outputs that include hate speech, you must configure Azure AI Content Safety content filters on the model deployment. Content filters evaluate prompts and/or completions for categories like Hate/Unfairness, Harassment/Violence, Sexual, and Self-harm and can block or redact responses when they exceed your selected threshold. Applying a content filter to Model1 ensures that App1 will not return hate speech, satisfying the requirement.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). Frequency penalty - discourages token/repetition in output; it does not moderate harmful content.

B). Abuse monitoring - provides telemetry/policy monitoring for potential misuse, it is not a response-time content filter and does not block specific hate content.

D). Temperature - adjusts randomness/creativity; it does not enforce safety.

Microsoft Azure AI References

Azure OpenAI Service - Safety system & content filtering (configure per deployment; categories include Hate).

Azure AI Content Safety - Overview and moderation categories.

Azure OpenAI Studio - Attach Content Safety filters to deployments (prompt/completion filtering).

NEW QUESTION: 49

Microsoft Bot Framework SDK □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □.

[illegible]

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- A.** ☐☐☐☐☐
B. ☐☐
C. ☐☐
D. ☐☐☐

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

* The requirement is:

* Bot asks for a date input.

* Bot repeats the question until a valid date is provided.

* Bot allows cancellation of transaction.

* This is exactly what Prompts in Bot Framework are designed for.

* Example: DateTimePrompt asks for a date, validates the input, and automatically re-prompts if invalid.

* Waterfall is for multi-step dialog flows, but the specific requirement is repeating until valid input - handled by Prompts.

* Adaptive and Action dialogs are not relevant here in SDK context.

The answer: A

NEW QUESTION: 50

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Answer Area



Extract the text: Azure AI Vision

Identify well-known locations: Azure AI Search

Explanation:



Answer Area

Extract the text: Azure AI Vision

Identify well-known locations: Azure AI Search

The app must:

Identify road signs and extract text from images

This is an OCR (Optical Character Recognition) task.

Azure AI Vision provides OCR capabilities to detect and extract text from images (including road signs).

Correct choice: Azure AI Vision.

Analyze the text to identify well-known locations

Once text is extracted, you need to detect if it refers to well-known places (e.g., cities, landmarks).

This is a Named Entity Recognition (NER) problem.

Azure AI Language service includes entity recognition for identifying locations, people, organizations, etc.

Correct choice: Azure AI Language.

Other options:

Azure AI Document Intelligence # Focused on structured documents (invoices, forms), not road signs.

Azure AI Search # Useful for indexing and search, not text extraction or entity recognition.

Correct Answer Matrix:

Extract the text # Azure AI Vision

Identify well-known locations # Azure AI Language

Microsoft References

Azure AI Vision - OCR text extraction

Azure AI Language - Named Entity Recognition (NER)

NEW QUESTION: 51

Speech SDKは、音声認識と音声合成の両方をサポートしています。このSDKを使用して、音声認識と音声合成の両方を統合して、音声翻訳を実行することができます。

このコードは、Speech SDKを使用して、音声認識と音声合成の両方を統合して、音声翻訳を実行するためのものです。

このコードは、Speech SDKを使用して、音声認識と音声合成の両方を統合して、音声翻訳を実行するためのものです。

このコードは、Speech SDKを使用して、音声認識と音声合成の両方を統合して、音声翻訳を実行するためのものです。

Answer Area

```
var speechTranslationConfig =
SpeechTranslationConfig.FromSubscription(speechKey, speechRegion);
speechTranslationConfig.
```

SpeechRecognitionLanguage

AddTargetLanguage

SpeechRecognitionLanguage

SpeechSynthesisLanguage

TargetLanguages

VoiceName

= "fr"

```
speech_translation_config.
```

SpeechSynthesisLanguage

AddTargetLanguage

SpeechRecognitionLanguage

SpeechSynthesisLanguage

TargetLanguages

VoiceName

("de")



Answer:

Answer Area

```
var speechTranslationConfig =
SpeechTranslationConfig.FromSubscription(speechKey, speechRegion);
speechTranslationConfig.
```

SpeechRecognitionLanguage

AddTargetLanguage

SpeechRecognitionLanguage

SpeechSynthesisLanguage

TargetLanguages

VoiceName

= "fr"

```
speech_translation_config.
```

SpeechSynthesisLanguage

AddTargetLanguage

SpeechRecognitionLanguage

SpeechSynthesisLanguage

TargetLanguages

VoiceName

("de")



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:

Second blank # AddTargetLanguage

Reference: Azure Cognitive Search field attributes

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: 54

Translator API □ □□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

[illegible]

Translator API □□□ □□ URI□ □□□□ □□□. □□□ □□ URI□ □□□□.

`https://api.cognitive.microsofttranslator.com/translate?api-version=3.0 URI □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□. (□ □□□ □□□□□.) □□: □□ □□□ 1□
□□□.`

A. toScript=Cyrl

B. from=el

C. `textType=html`

D. to=el

E. textType=plain

F. toScript=Latn

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

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation

You are asked to construct a URI for the Microsoft Translator API call that:

Translates webpage content into Greek (el).

Returns a transliteration in the Roman alphabet (Latin script).

The base URI given is:

`https://api.cognitive.microsofttranslator.com/translate?api-version=3.0` Now, let's evaluate the required query parameters.

1. to=el

This specifies the target language for translation.

Since the requirement is to translate into Greek, we must include:

to = el

Correct

2. textType=html

The source content is from a webpage.

Translator API requires `textType=html` for web page or HTML-formatted content.

If omitted, the default is plain text.

Correct

3. toScript=Latn

By default, Greek text is written in its native Greek script.

To provide a transliteration in the Roman alphabet, we must set `toScript=Latn`.

Latn = Latin script.

Correct

Incorrect Options

A). toScript=Cyrl

Cyrl = Cyrillic script. Not required here.

B). from=el

This would mean the source language is Greek.

In the requirement, the target is Greek, so this is incorrect.

E). textType=plain

Incorrect, since we are translating HTML webpage content, not plain text.

The answer: C. textType=html, D. to=el, F. toScript=Latn

Microsoft References

Translator Text API v3.0 Reference - Translate

Language and Script Parameters (to, from, toScript)

NEW QUESTION: 55

□□ □□□ □□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

* □□ ID: 8d3591aa-96b8-4737-ad09-00f9b1ed35ad

* □□□ ID: 3edfe572-cb54-3ced-ae12-c5c177f39a12

□□ □□□ OCR(□□ □□ □□)□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□.

□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ HTTP □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□.

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Answer Area

https://management.azure.com/

subscriptions/8d3591aa-96b8-4737-ad09-00f9b1ed35ad

subscriptions/3edfe572-cb54-3ced-ae12-c5c177f39a12

subscriptions/8d3591aa-96b8-4737-ad09-00f9b1ed35ad

tenant/3edfe572-cb54-3ced-ae12-c5c177f39a12

tenant/8d3591aa-96b8-4737-ad09-00f9b1ed35ad

/resourceGroups/OCRProject/providers/

Microsoft.CognitiveServices

Microsoft.ApiManagement

Microsoft.Cognitive Services

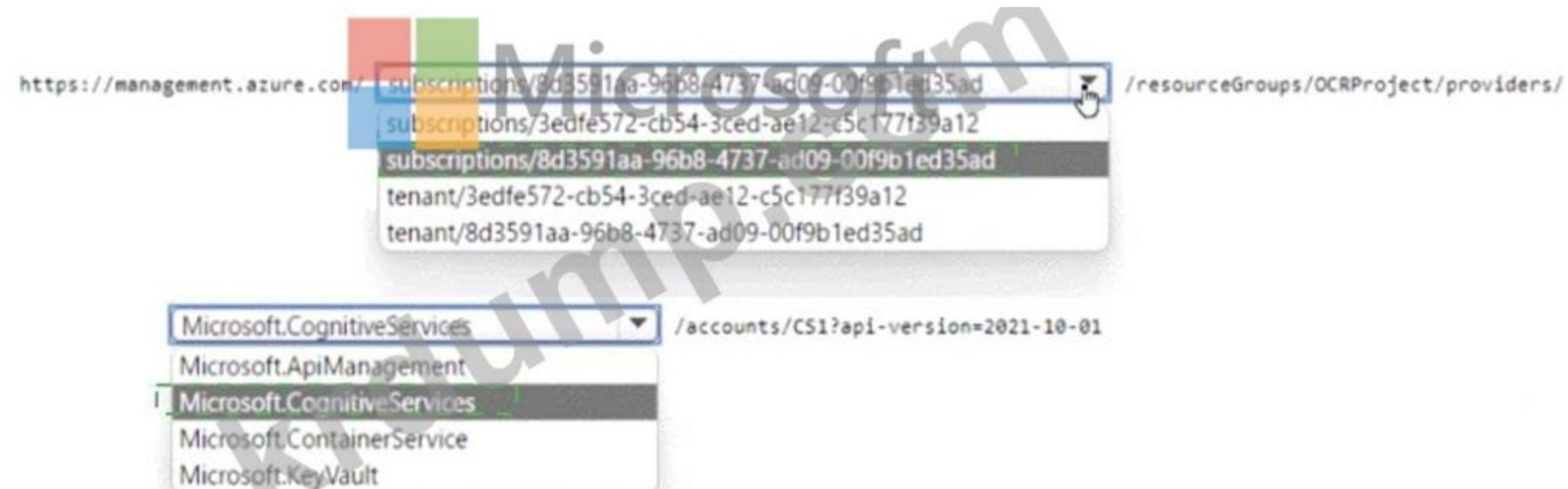
Microsoft.Container Service

Microsoft.KeyVault

/accounts/CS1?api-version=2021-10-01

Answer:

Answer Area



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: 56

Azure Cognitive Search □□□□ JPEG □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

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- A.** □□□ □□
B. □□ □□
C. □□ □□ □□(OCR)

D. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 57

Project1□□□ □□□ Microsoft Foundry □□□□□ □□□□.

□□□ □□□ AI □□□ □□□□ Project1□ □□□□ □□□□ App1□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.

Microsoft Foundry SDK □ □ □ □ App1□ Project1□ □ □ □ □ □ □ . □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ .

App1□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. SASCCredentials ☐

B. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

C. □□□□ □□ □

D. AIProjectClient ☐

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 58

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Answer Area



A relational database is appropriate for scenarios that involve a high volume of

- changes to relationships between entities.
- geographically distributed writes.
- transactional writes.
- writes that have varying data structures.

Answer:

Answer Area

A relational database is appropriate for scenarios that involve a high volume of

- changes to relationships between entities.
- geographically distributed writes.
- transactional writes.
- writes that have varying data structures.

Explanation:

Answer Area

A relational database is appropriate for scenarios that involve a high volume of transactional writes.

transactional writes.

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation

Relational databases (such as Azure SQL Database, SQL Server, or Azure Database for PostgreSQL) are designed for structured data and ACID-compliant transactions.

Let's analyze the options:

Changes to relationships between entities

While relational databases do handle relationships (via primary/foreign keys), this phrase alone does not describe the core usage scenario for "high volume." Geographically distributed writes This is better suited to NoSQL databases (e.g., Azure Cosmos DB) because they are optimized for global distribution and multi-region writes.

Transactional writes

Correct.

Relational databases excel at handling large volumes of transactional operations (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE) while ensuring consistency, integrity, and rollback capabilities.

This is the primary workload for OLTP (Online Transaction Processing) systems.

Writes that have varying data structures

This is a use case for NoSQL/document databases like MongoDB or Azure Cosmos DB, not relational systems which require structured schema.

The answer: Transactional writes

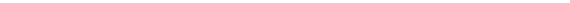
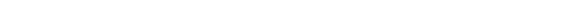
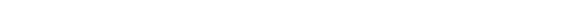
Microsoft References

Azure SQL Database - transactional processing

Data store considerations: relational vs non-relational

OLTP vs OLAP

NEW QUESTION: 59

A1 GPT 3.5  AH  Azure OpenA1 

[illegible]

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Answer Area

Provide access to AI1 by using:

- An API key
- An API key**
- A bearer token
- A shared access signature (SAS) token

Connect to the deployment by using:

- A deployment endpoint
- An API key
- A deployment endpoint**
- A deployment name
- A deployment type

Answer:

Answer Area

Provide access to AI1 by using:

- An API key
- A bearer token
- A shared access signature (SAS) token

Connect to the deployment by using:

- A deployment endpoint
- An API key
- A deployment name
- A deployment type

 Microsoft

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 60

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: 61

Microsoft Power BI □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A.** Power BI ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐
- B.** ☐☐☐
- C.** Power BI ☐☐☐☐
- D.** Power BI ☐☐☐

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Paginated reports are designed for printing or PDF generation, with table-style reports that span multiple pages.

These are built using Power BI Report Builder , a standalone tool.

B). Chartistator is for creating custom visuals, not paginated reports.

C). Power BI Desktop builds interactive reports, dashboards, and data models, not paginated reports.

D). Power BI Service is for publishing, sharing, and consuming reports, but not building paginated reports.

Reference: Paginated reports in Power BI

AI-102-KR ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ DumpTop ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ AI-102-KR ☐☐! DumpTop ☐ ☐☐ **AI-102-KR** ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐, DumpTop AI-102-KR ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐. ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ DumpTop AI-102-KR ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐. <https://www.dumptop.com/Microsoft/AI-102-KR-dump.html> (416 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 62

Azure AI 的 10 个 主要 组件 包括 1. Azure AI 门户 2. Azure AI 服务 3. Azure AI 模型 4. Azure AI 训练 5. Azure AI 推理 6. Azure AI 部署 7. Azure AI 评估 8. Azure AI 监控 9. Azure AI 日志 10. Azure AI 告警。

- A.** ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐
- B.** Azure AI Vision ☐ Vision Studio
- C.** Azure AI ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐
- D.** Azure AI ☐☐☐☐

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

You want to prevent users from sharing sexually explicit images and minimize development effort.

Azure AI Content Safety Studio provides a no-code, browser-based experience to test and tune image moderation using the Content Safety service. It supports out-of-the-box classification for Sexual, Hate, Violence, and Self-harm categories, lets you adjust severity thresholds, review results, and export settings or sample code with minimal engineering work.

Other options:

- * A. Visual Studio - an IDE, not a moderation service.
- * B. Vision Studio in Azure AI Vision - focuses on vision tasks (OCR, image analysis). For policy /compliance moderation of explicit content, Content Safety is the correct service.
- * D. Azure AI Studio - general hub for building generative AI apps; not the specialized moderation experience.

Microsoft References

- * Azure AI Content Safety overview and image moderation concepts.
- * Content Safety Studio quickstart and scenarios.
- * Content categories (Sexual, Hate, Violence, Self-harm).

NEW QUESTION: 63

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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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Microsoft

SelectItem is [answer choice]

a domain
an entity
an intent
an utterance

Choose {@DirectionalReference=top right} is [answer choice]

a domain
an entity
an intent
an utterance

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: 64

Microsoft Bot Framework ☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐. ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐.

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A. □□□□□□□

B. Bot Framework Composer

C. □ □□□□ □□□□

D. ☐ ☐☐☐☐☐ CLI

E. □□□

F. nginx

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

When you want to debug a chatbot endpoint remotely that was built using the Microsoft Bot Framework, you need tools that allow you to test and tunnel your bot service to your local development environment.

1. Bot Framework Emulator

This is the official testing and debugging tool for bots built with the Microsoft Bot Framework.

It allows developers to:

Connect to a bot running locally or remotely.

Inspect messages sent and received.

Debug conversations and payloads in detail.

Required for local testing of the bot.

Correct.

2. ngrok

Ngrok is a tunneling tool that exposes your local development server (localhost) to the internet via a secure tunnel.

This is essential when debugging remotely because the Bot Framework Service (Azure Bot Service) requires a publicly accessible HTTPS endpoint for communication.

With ngrok, your local bot endpoint (e.g., `http://localhost:3978/api/messages`) is mapped to a secure public endpoint (e.g., `https://randomstring.ngrok.io/api/messages`).

Correct.

Incorrect Options

A). Fiddler

A web debugging proxy. Useful for monitoring traffic, but not required for Bot Framework remote debugging.

Incorrect.

B). Bot Framework Composer

A tool for building conversational bots visually. Not required for debugging an existing endpoint.

Incorrect.

D). Bot Framework CLI

Used for bot project management and configuration. Not specifically required for remote debugging endpoints.

Incorrect.

F). nginx

A web server/reverse proxy. Not needed for this scenario.

Incorrect.

The answer: C. Bot Framework Emulator, E. ngrok

Microsoft References

Debug a bot locally using Bot Framework Emulator

Use ngrok with Bot Framework Emulator

NEW QUESTION: 65

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B. 5□ □□□ .flac □□□ □□□ □□ □□(aw □□)

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D. 10□ .wav □□□ □□ □□□ .txt □□□ □□□□ □□□□ .zip □□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

* When creating a voice talent profile for Custom Neural Voice in Azure Cognitive Services Speech, you must upload a consent recording.

* The consent recording is a .wav or .mp3 file where the voice talent explicitly states that they consent to the creation of a synthetic version of their voice.

* Audio samples and transcripts (training data) are uploaded later for training the model.

* The profile itself requires the consent recording to comply with Microsoft's responsible AI principles.

Reference: Custom Neural Voice requirements

NEW QUESTION: 66

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

□□ □□: FindContact □□□□□ □ □□□ □□□□.

□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. □

B. □□□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Scenario Recap:

Intent: FindContact

Training phrases include cities (London, Seattle, Ukraine).

Requirement: Implement phrase list properly.

Solution: Create a new pattern in the FindContact intent.

Analysis:

Patterns in LUIS/CLU are useful for handling specific templates like "Book a flight from {origin} to

{destination}" .
They are not the correct way to capture locations like London/Seattle in this scenario.
Instead, locations should be modeled as entities (prebuilt GeographyV2 or custom Location entity).

NEW QUESTION: 67

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- B. App1□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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- D. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- E. □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Analysis of Options:

- # A). Lower the confidence score threshold of App1
Would just accept more low-confidence predictions, but won't add support for a new format.
- # B). Lower the accuracy threshold of App1 Similar reasoning: affects prediction acceptance, not model capabilities.
- # C). Add the additional contract format to the existing training set and retrain the model Correct approach. You extend the training data to include the new format, retrain, and reuse the same model. # D). Create a new training set and add the additional contract format This means starting from scratch, which requires more effort. Not minimal. # E). Create and train a new custom model Same as D, higher effort than necessary. #

The Answer:
C). Add the additional contract format to the existing training set. Retrain the model.

Microsoft Reference:
Azure AI Document Intelligence - Custom models

NEW QUESTION: 68

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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($"{entity.Text}");
    }
}
```

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($"{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 Comprehensive Detailed Explanation Let's examine the function:

```
static void GetKeyWords ( TextAnalyticsClient textAnalyticsClient, string text)
```

```
{
var response = textAnalyticsClient.RecognizeEntities(text);
Console.WriteLine( " Key words: " );
foreach (CategorizedEntity entity in response.Value)
{
Console.WriteLine( $ " {entity.Text} " );
}
}
```

The function uses `RecognizeEntities` from the Azure Text Analytics SDK.

RecognizeEntities detects and categorizes named entities in text (such as locations, people, organizations, dates, etc.).

It does not extract all words or key phrases.

For extracting key phrases, you would use `ExtractKeyPhrases` , not `RecognizeEntities` .

Evaluating the statements:

" The output will include the following words: our and included. "

These are common words, not entities. They will not appear.

The answer: No

" The output will include the following words: Paris, Eiffel, and Tower. " These are named entities (location, landmark). They will be recognized and returned.

The answer: Yes

" The function will output all the key phrases from the input string to the console. " No. The function extracts entities, not key phrases. Key phrases would require ExtractKeyPhrases .

The answer: No

NEW QUESTION: 69

Microsoft Bot Framework SDK □ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□□.

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A. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

B. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

C. ☐ ☐

D. □□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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.

Reference: ActivityHandler class in Bot Framework

NEW QUESTION: 70

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get_text_to_be_translated. . Americas Azure .

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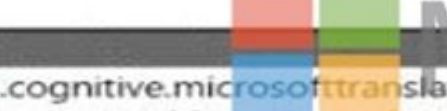
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```

...
api_key = "FF956C68B83B21B38691ABD200A4C606"
text = get_text_to_be_translated()
headers = {
    'Content-Type': 'application/json',
    'Ocp-Apim-Subscription-Key': api_key
}
body = {
    'Text': text
}
conn = httplib.HTTPSConnection
conn.request("POST",
response = conn.getresponse()
    conn.request("POST",
response = conn.getresponse()
response_data = response.r
...

```



```

("api.cognitive.microsofttranslator.com")
("api-apc.cognitive.microsofttranslator.com")
("api-nam.cognitive.microsofttranslator.com")

"/translate?from=en"
"/translate?suggestedFrom=en"
"/translate?to=en"
"/detect?to=en"
"/detect?from=en"

```

Answer:



```

    'Content-Type': 'application/json',
    'Ocp-Apim-Subscription-Key': api_key
  }

  body = {
    'Text': text
  }

  conn = httplib.HTTPSConnection
  conn.request("POST",
    ("api.cognitive.microsofttranslator.com",
    ("api-ans.cognitive.microsofttranslator.com",

```

API Endpoint Selection

"api.cognitive.microsofttranslator.com" : This is the global endpoint , which doesn ' t guarantee data residency in a specific geography.

"api-nam.cognitive.microsofttranslator.com" : This endpoint refers to the North and South America (NAM) geography .

2. Path/Query String Selection

"/translate?from=en" : This is incorrect because it specifies the source language as English, which contradicts the "text can be in one of many languages" requirement (implying automatic source language detection).

"/translate?to=en " : This is the correct and standard way to request a translation where the source language is automatically detected , and the target language is English (en) . This fulfills the translation requirement.

" /detect?to=en " / " /detect?from=en " : These endpoints are used for language detection and not for the translation itself. The prompt explicitly asks to develop code to translate the text.

NEW QUESTION: 71

Bot Framework CLI □ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□□ □□ □□□?

B. .lu .

C. .

D. □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

You might want to manage the translation and localization for the language understanding content for your bot independently.

Translate command in the @microsoft/bf-lu library takes advantage of the Microsoft text translation API to automatically machine translate .lu files to one or more than 60+ languages supported by the Microsoft text translation cognitive service.

What is translated?

An .lu file and optionally translate Comments in the lu file

LU reference link texts

List of .lu files under a specific path.

Reference:

<https://github.com/microsoft/botframework-cli/blob/main/packages/luis/docs/translate-command.md>

NEW QUESTION: 72

You are creating a Pipeline1 in Azure DevOps. Pipeline1 uses Azure AI services. You need to ensure that Pipeline1 can access the Azure AI services. Which command should you run?

- A. Az account list
- B. Az account show
- C. Az cognitiveservices account show
- D. Az cognitiveservices account network-rule

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

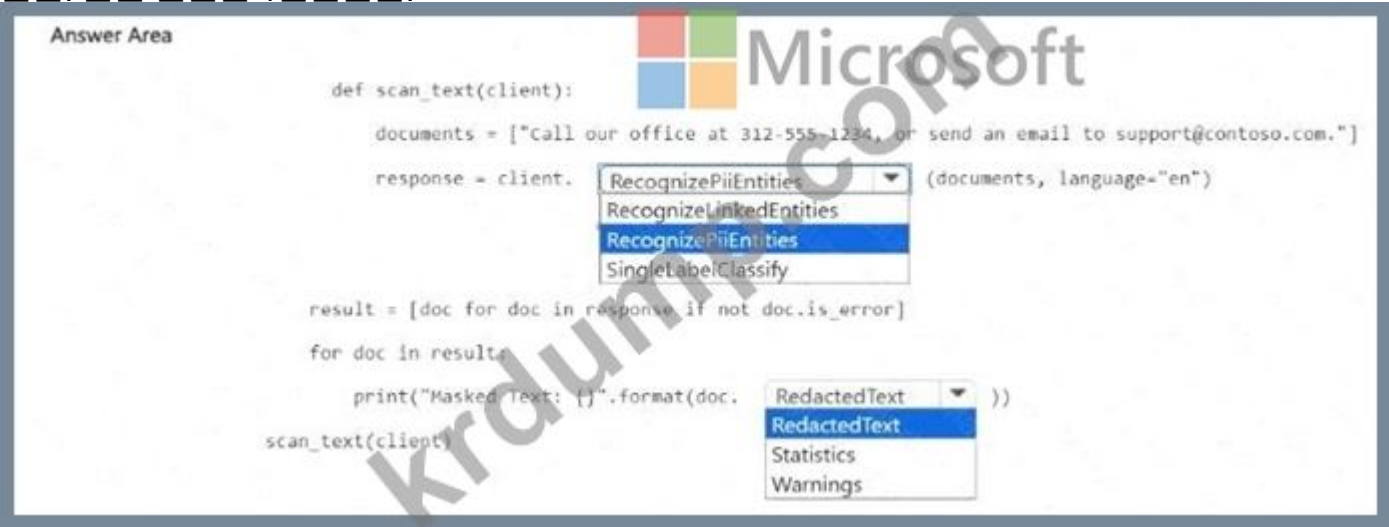
- * The requirement is to identify the created Azure AI services account within a DevOps pipeline.
- * The az cognitiveservices account show command returns the details (name, id, location, etc.) of an existing Azure AI service account.
- * az resource link creates or manages links between resources, not what we need.
- * az account list lists Azure subscriptions, not resources.
- * az cognitiveservices account network-rule manages network access rules but does not return account identity.

Microsoft References:

- * az cognitiveservices account show

NEW QUESTION: 73

You are creating a Language Understanding (LU) application. You need to ensure that the application can access the LU application. Which command should you run?



Answer:

```
def scan_text(client):
    documents = ["Call our office at 312-555-1234, or send an email to support@contoso.com."]
    response = client. RecognizePiiEntities (documents, language="en")
    result = [doc for doc in response if not doc.is_error]
    for doc in result:
        print("Masked Text: {}".format(doc. RedactedText ))
    scan_text(client)
```

Explanation:
Answer Area

```
def scan_text(client):
    documents = ["Call our office at 312-555-1234, or send an email to support@contoso.com."]
    response = client. RecognizePiiEntities (documents, language="en")
    result = [doc for doc in response if not doc.is_error]
    for doc in result:
        print("Masked Text: {}".format(doc. RedactedText ))
    scan_text(client)
```

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: 74
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Passengers

Sarah Hum
Jeremy Goldberg
Evan Litvak

2 Stops

Tue, May 30, 2017 10:25 PM

San Francisco
Amsterdam



San Francisco
Amsterdam

SFO
AMS

SFO
AMS

Non-Stop

Fri, Jun 2, 2017 11:55 PM

San Francisco
Amsterdam



San Francisco
Amsterdam

SFO
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SFO
AMS

Total  Microsoft

\$4,032.54

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□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

Answer Area



The chatbot is showing [answer choice].

▼

an Adaptive Card

a Hero Card

a Thumbnail Card

The card includes [answer choice].

▼

an action set

an image

an image group

media

Answer:

Answer Area

The chatbot is showing [answer choice].

The card includes [answer choice].

▼

an Adaptive Card

a Hero Card

a Thumbnail Card

▼

an action set

an image

an image group

media

Explanation:

Box 1: Adaptive card

Box 2: an image

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoftteams/platform/task-modules-and-cards/cards/cards-reference>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/composer/how-to-send-cards?tabs=v1x>

NEW QUESTION: 75

Azure AI Custom Vision workflow. Vision Studio and Azure Machine Learning studio are not required for Custom Vision projects. The standard lifecycle to update a classifier is: open the project, add/upload images, label them with the correct tags, retrain to incorporate the new labels, and publish the updated iteration so the app can consume the new model via the Prediction endpoint.

- * From the Custom Vision portal, open the project.
- * From the Azure Machine Learning studio, open the workspace.

From Vision Studio, open the project.

Actions

From the Custom Vision portal, open the project.

From the Azure Machine Learning studio, open the workspace.

From Vision Studio, open the project.

Upload sample images of the new products.

Label the sample images.

Retrain the model.

Publish the model.

Answer Area



Answer:

Actions

From the Custom Vision portal, open the project.

From the Azure Machine Learning studio, open the workspace.

From Vision Studio, open the project.

Upload sample images of the new products.

Label the sample images.

Retrain the model.

Publish the model.

Answer Area

From Vision Studio, open the project.

Upload sample images of the new products.

Label the sample images.

Retrain the model.

Publish the model.

Explanation:

Actions

From the Custom Vision portal, open the project.

From the Azure Machine Learning studio, open the workspace.

Answer Area

1 From Vision Studio, open the project.

2 Upload sample images of the new products.

3 Label the sample images.

4 Retrain the model.

5 Publish the model.



To quickly add new product classes to an existing image classifier with minimal development effort, use the Custom Vision portal workflow. Vision Studio and Azure Machine Learning studio are not required for Custom Vision projects. The standard lifecycle to update a classifier is: open the project, add/upload images, label them with the correct tags, retrain to incorporate the new labels, and publish the updated iteration so the app can consume the new model via the Prediction endpoint.

Microsoft Azure AI Solution References

Azure AI Services - Custom Vision : add images, tag, train, and publish iterations from the portal.

Custom Vision documentation - Quickstart: Build a classifier in the Custom Vision website (steps: create /open project, upload images, tag, train, publish).

NEW QUESTION: 76

Q: Which of the following is the correct sequence of steps to update a Custom Vision classifier? (Select all that apply.)

Which tool is used to build and deploy Azure AI applications?
The tool is used to build and deploy Azure AI applications, it is used to build and deploy Azure AI applications.
The tool is used to build and deploy Azure AI applications, it is used to build and deploy Azure AI applications.
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The tool is used to build and deploy Azure AI applications, it is used to build and deploy Azure AI applications.
The tool is used to build and deploy Azure AI applications, it is used to build and deploy Azure AI applications.

- A. Foundry Tools Azure Vision
- B. Azure AI Vision
- C. Azure AI Vision
- D. Azure AI Vision

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 79

Which method is used to append a transcript file to the transcript?
The method is used to append a transcript file to the transcript, it is used to append a transcript file to the transcript.
The method is used to append a transcript file to the transcript, it is used to append a transcript file to the transcript.
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The method is used to append a transcript file to the transcript, it is used to append a transcript file to the transcript.
The method is used to append a transcript file to the transcript, it is used to append a transcript file to the transcript.
The method is used to append a transcript file to the transcript, it is used to append a transcript file to the transcript.

Answer Area

```
static async Task TranslateSpeechAsync()
{
    var config = SpeechTranslationConfig.FromSubscription("69cad5cc-0ab3-4704-bdff-afbf4aa07d85", "uksouth");

    var lang = new List<string>
    {
        "en-GB",
        "fr", "de", "es",
        "French", "Spanish", "German",
        languages
    };

    config.SpeechRecognitionLanguage = "en-GB";
    lang.ForEach(config.AddTargetLanguage);

    using var audioConfig = AudioConfig.FromDefaultMicrophoneInput();
    using var recognizer = new (config, audioConfig);

    var result = await recognizer.RecognizeOnceAsync();
    if (result.Reason == ResultReason.TranslatedSpeech)
```

IntentRecognizer

SpeakerRecognizer

SpeechSynthesizer

TranslationRecognizer



```
static async Task TranslateSpeechAsync()
{
    var config = SpeechTranslationConfig.FromSubscription("69cad5cc-0ab3-4704-bdff-afbf4aa07d85", "uksouth")
```

```
    var lang = new List<string>
```

▼
{"en-GB"}
{"fr", "de", "es"}
{"French", "Spanish", "German"}
{languages}

```
    config.SpeechRecognitionLanguage = "en-GB";
    lang.ForEach(config.AddTargetLanguage);
```

```
    using var audioConfig = AudioConfig.FromDefaultMicrophoneInput();
```

```
    using var recognizer = new (config, audioConfig);
```

▼
IntentRecognizer
SpeakerRecognizer
SpeechSynthesizer
TranslationRecognizer

```
    var result = await recognizer.RecognizeOnceAsync();
```

Explanation:

Answer Area

```
static async Task TranslateSpeechAsync()
{
    var config =SpeechTranslationConfig.FromSubscription("69cad5cc-0ab3-4704-bdff-abbf4aa07d85", "uksouth");

    var lang = new List<string>
    {
        "en-GB",
        "fr", "de", "es",
        "French", "Spanish", "German",
        languages
    };

    config.SpeechRecognitionLanguage = "en-GB";
    lang.ForEach(config.AddTargetLanguage);

    using var audioConfig = AudioConfig.FromDefaultMicrophoneInput();
    using var recognizer = new TranslationRecognizer(config, audioConfig);

    var result = await recognizer.RecognizeOnceAsync();
    if (result.Reason == ResultReason.TranslatedSpeech)
```

You are developing a speech translation service for recording lectures given in English (United Kingdom). The goal is to provide transcripts in multiple target languages: English, French, Spanish, and German.

Key requirements from the code snippet:

Source Language (Recognition Language):

config.SpeechRecognitionLanguage = " en-GB " ;

The input is English (UK).

Target Languages:

You need to define a list of supported target languages. Since English, French, Spanish, and German are supported, the correct syntax is:

var lang = new List < string > () { " en " , " fr " , " de " , " es " }; This uses ISO language codes expected by the Translator API (" fr " = French, " de " = German, " es " = Spanish).

Recognizer Type:

Since this is speech translation, you must use:

using var recognizer = new TranslationRecognizer(config, audioConfig);

The TranslationRecognizer class is specifically for translating speech input into multiple languages.

Completed Code

```
static async Task TranslateSpeechAsync ()
{
    var config = SpeechTranslationConfig.FromSubscription( " 69cad5cc-0ab3-4704-bdff-abf4aa07d85 " , " uksouth " ); var lang = new List < string > ( ) { " en " , " fr " , " de " , " es " }; config.SpeechRecognitionLanguage = "
en-GB " ; lang.ForEach(config.AddTargetLanguage); using var audioConfig = AudioConfig.FromDefaultMicrophoneInput(); using var recognizer = new TranslationRecognizer(config, audioConfig); var result = await
recognizer.RecognizeOnceAsync(); if (result.Reason == ResultReason.TranslatedSpeech)
{
```

```
foreach ( var element in result.Translations)
{
AppendToTranscriptFile(element.Value, element.Key);
}
}
}
```

Final Answer (Answer Area Selections)

First Blank: { " en " , " fr " , " de " , " es " }

Second Blank: TranslationRecognizer

Microsoft References

Speech Translation with Speech SDK

TranslationRecognizer class

Speech service supported languages

NEW QUESTION: 80

Foundry Tools □□□□ Azure Language□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□.

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A. □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

B. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□.

C. □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 81

QnA Maker □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

QnA Maker □□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□.

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Actions

Answer Area

- Add a task to the Azure resource.
- Approve and reject suggestions.
- Publish the knowledge base.
- Modify the automation task logic app to run an Azure Resource Manager template that creates the Azure Cognitive Services resource.
- For the knowledge base, select Show active learning suggestions.
- Save and train the knowledge base.
- Select the properties of the Azure Cognitive Services resource.



Answer:

Actions

Add a task to the Azure resource.

Approve and reject suggestions.

Publish the knowledge base.

Modify the automation task logic app to run an Azure Resource Manager template that creates the Azure Cognitive Services resource.

For the knowledge base, select Show active learning suggestions.

Save and train the knowledge base.

Select the properties of the Azure Cognitive Services resource.

Answer Area

For the knowledge base, select Show active learning suggestions.

Approve and reject suggestions.

Save and train the knowledge base.

Publish the knowledge base.

Explanation:

For the knowledge base, select Show active learning suggestions.

Approve and reject suggestions.

Save and train the knowledge base.

Publish the knowledge base.



Step 1: For the knowledge base, select Show active learning suggestions.
In order to see the suggested questions, on the Edit knowledge base page, select View Options, then select Show active learning suggestions.
Step 2: Approve and reject suggestions.

Each QnA pair suggests the new question alternatives with a check mark, # , to accept the question or an x to reject the suggestions. Select the check mark to add the question.

Step 3: Save and train the knowledge base.

Select Save and Train to save the changes to the knowledge base.

Step 4: Publish the knowledge base.

Select Publish to allow the changes to be available from the GenerateAnswer API.

When 5 or more similar queries are clustered, every 30 minutes, QnA Maker suggests the alternate questions for you to accept or reject.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cognitive-services/qnamaker/how-to/improve-knowledge-base>

NEW QUESTION: 82

□□□□□ □□□ app1□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

App1□ lu1□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□.

App1□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

Version	Trained date	Published date
V1.2	None	None
V1.1	2020-10-01	None
V1.0	2020-09-01	2020-09-15

app1□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.

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Actions

Answer Area

Run a container that has `version` set as an environment variable.

Export the model by using the Export as JSON option.

Select v1.1 of app1.

Run a container and mount the model file.

Select v1.0 of app1.

Export the model by using the Export for containers (GZIP) option.

Select v1.2 of app1.

Answer:

Actions

- Run a container that has version set as an environment variable.
- Export the model by using the Export as JSON option.
- Select v1.1 of app1.
- Run a container and mount the model file.
- Select v1.0 of app1.
- Export the model by using the Export for containers (GZIP) option.
- Select v1.2 of app1.

Explanation:

Answer Area

- Export the model by using the Export for containers (GZIP) option.
- Select v1.1 of app1.
- Run a container and mount the model file.

Actions

- Run a container that has version set as an environment variable.
- Export the model by using the Export as JSON option.
- Select v1.1 of app1.
- Run a container and mount the model file.
- Select v1.0 of app1.
- Export the model by using the Export for containers (GZIP) option.
- Select v1.2 of app1.

Answer Area

- Export the model by using the Export for containers (GZIP) option.
- Select v1.1 of app1.
- Run a container and mount the model file.

Step 1: Export the model using the Export for containers (GZIP) option.

Export versioned app ' s package from LUIS portal

The versioned app ' s package is available from the Versions list page.

Sign on to the LUIS portal.

Select the app in the list.

Select Manage in the app ' s navigation bar.

Select Versions in the left navigation bar.

Select the checkbox to the left of the version name in the list.

Select the Export item from the contextual toolbar above the list.

Select Export for container (GZIP).

The package is downloaded from the browser.



Step 2: Select v1.1 of app1.

A trained or published app packaged as a mounted input to the container with its associated App ID.

Step 3: Run a contain and mount the model file.

Run the container, with the required input mount and billing settings.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 83

Q: A chatbot uses Question Answering in Azure Cognitive Service for Language. Users report that the chatbot's responses to spurious questions (such as jokes, casual chitchat, or off-topic queries) are not formal enough. In Question Answering projects, you can add chitchat sources provided by Microsoft to handle small talk. These sources include:

qna_chitchat_friendly.tsv # Informal/friendly responses.

qna_chitchat_professional.tsv # Formal/professional responses.

qna_chitchat_witty.tsv # Humorous/witty responses.

By changing the chitchat source to qna_chitchat_professional.tsv, then retraining and republishing, the bot will provide formal responses to spurious questions. Therefore, this solution meets the goal.

The answer: A. Yes

Microsoft References

Add chit-chat to a Question Answering project

Chit-chat personality types (friendly, professional, witty)

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation

The chatbot uses Question Answering in Azure Cognitive Service for Language.

Users report that the chatbot's responses to spurious questions (such as jokes, casual chitchat, or off-topic queries) are not formal enough.

In Question Answering projects, you can add chitchat sources provided by Microsoft to handle small talk.

These sources include:

qna_chitchat_friendly.tsv # Informal/friendly responses.

qna_chitchat_professional.tsv # Formal/professional responses.

qna_chitchat_witty.tsv # Humorous/witty responses.

By changing the chitchat source to qna_chitchat_professional.tsv, then retraining and republishing, the bot will provide formal responses to spurious questions.

Therefore, this solution meets the goal.

The answer: A. Yes

Microsoft References

Add chit-chat to a Question Answering project

Chit-chat personality types (friendly, professional, witty)

NEW QUESTION: 84

Which of the following is true?

Azure Video Analyzer for Media (Video indexer) can search content in different formats, including video.

Audio and video insights (multi-channels). When indexing by one channel, partial result for those models will be available.

Keywords extraction: Extracts keywords from speech and visual text.

A. Can search content in different formats, including video.

B. Audio and video insights (multi-channels). When indexing by one channel, partial result for those models will be available.

C. Keywords extraction: Extracts keywords from speech and visual text.

D. Named entities extraction: Extracts brands, locations, and people from speech and visual text via natural language processing (NLP).

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Can search content in different formats, including video

Audio and video insights (multi-channels). When indexing by one channel, partial result for those models will be available.

Keywords extraction: Extracts keywords from speech and visual text.

Named entities extraction: Extracts brands, locations, and people from speech and visual text via natural language processing (NLP).

Topic inference: Makes inference of main topics from transcripts. The 2nd-level IPTC taxonomy is included.

Artifacts: Extracts rich set of "next level of details" artifacts for each of the models.

Sentiment analysis: Identifies positive, negative, and neutral sentiments from speech and visual text.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-video-analyzer/video-analyzer-for-media-docs/video-indexer-overview>

NEW QUESTION: 85

Which of the following is true?

A. Azure AI Translator - Text Translation SDK. Its client libraries (e.g., Azure.AI.Translation.Text in .NET) include a language detection operation that returns the detected language code and a confidence score, which is exactly what you need for real-time text scenarios.

B. Azure AI Translator - Text Translation SDK. Its client libraries (e.g., Azure.AI.Translation.Text in .NET) include a language detection operation that returns the detected language code and a confidence score, which is exactly what you need for real-time text scenarios.

A. Azure.AI.Translation.Text in .NET

B. Microsoft.CognitiveServices.Speech

C. Azure.AI.Translation.Text in .NET

D. Azure.AI.Translation.Text in .NET

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

For a social media messaging app that must identify the language of text messages in real time, the most direct SDK is the Azure AI Translator - Text Translation SDK. Its client libraries (e.g., Azure.AI.Translation.Text in .NET) include a language detection operation that returns the detected language code and a confidence score, which is exactly what you need for real-time text scenarios.

Text in .NET) include a language detection operation that returns the detected language code and a confidence score, which is exactly what you need for real-time text scenarios.

Other options are not a fit:

Microsoft.CognitiveServices.Speech is the Speech SDK for speech-to-text, TTS, and speech translation (audio), not text-only language detection.

Azure.AI.Translation.Document targets asynchronous document translation workflows, not short text message detection. Microsoft Learn Azure.AI.Translation.Speech isn't the package used; speech translation is

covered by the Speech SDK package above. Microsoft Learn Microsoft References Text Translation SDK overview (supports language detection): Azure AI Translator. Microsoft Learn DetectedLanguage in

Azure.AI.Translation.Text (returned by detect operation). Microsoft Learn Quickstart: Translator text client libraries. Microsoft Learn Install/use the Speech SDK (contrast with text scenario). Microsoft Learn Document

Translation SDK overview (not applicable to short text detection). Microsoft Learn

NEW QUESTION: 86

Azure AI Vision can identify objects in images and videos. Which of the following is true?

```
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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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: 87

AI1□□□ Azure OpenAI □□□□ User1□□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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User1 ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐?

A. ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐

B. ☐☐ ☐☐☐ OpenAI ☐☐☐

C. ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐

D. ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

* 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: 88

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A. Custom Vision □□□ □□

B. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□

C. □□□ □□ □□□

D. □□□ □□ □□□ □□

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

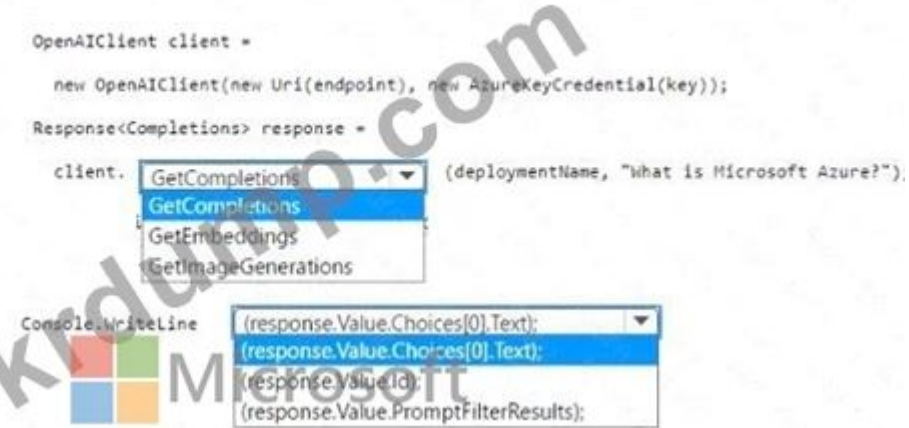
NEW QUESTION: 89

All□□□ □□□ Azure OpenA1 □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

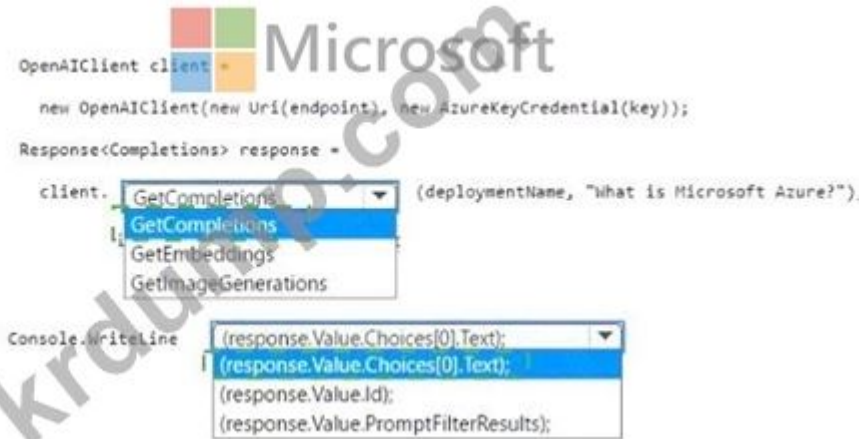
□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

All of the following are valid ways to call the Completions endpoint. Which one is not?
Which of the following is not a valid way to call the Completions endpoint?
Answer: client.GetCompletionsAsync(deploymentName, "What is Microsoft Azure?");

Answer Area



Answer:
Answer Area



Explanation:



You are using the Azure OpenAI .NET SDK to send a prompt ("What is Microsoft Azure?") to a text model deployment. For text generation, you must call the Completions endpoint; hence `client.GetCompletionsAsync(...)` (or the `GetCompletions` method) is correct.

The `Response < Completions >` object returns one or more choices; the generated text is contained in `response.Value.Choices[0].Text`, which you can write to the console.

`GetEmbeddings` would return vector embeddings, not natural-language text, and `GetImageGenerations` is for DALL E image generation, so neither meets the requirement to "answer user questions" and print text.

Microsoft References

[Azure OpenAI Service \(.NET\) - Completions quickstart and sample showing GetCompletions and reading Choices\[0\].Text](#).

[Azure OpenAI Service - Embeddings overview](#) (returns vectors, not text).

[Azure OpenAI Service - Image generation overview](#) (DALL E, not for text answers).

NEW QUESTION: 90

Which of the following is not a valid way to call the Completions endpoint?
Which of the following is not a valid way to call the Completions endpoint?
Which of the following is not a valid way to call the Completions endpoint?
Which of the following is not a valid way to call the Completions endpoint?

The answer: A. Anomaly Detector
Reference: Anomaly Detector overview

AI-102-KR [Download PDF](#) [Download PDF](#) DumpTop [Download PDF](#) [Download PDF](#) AI-102-KR [Download PDF](#)! DumpTop [Download PDF](#) [Download PDF](#) **AI-102-KR** [Download PDF](#) [Download PDF](#) [Download PDF](#), DumpTop AI-102-KR [Download PDF](#) [Download PDF](#) [Download PDF](#) [Download PDF](#) [Download PDF](#) [Download PDF](#). [Download PDF](#) [Download PDF](#) [Download PDF](#) [Download PDF](#) DumpTop AI-102-KR [Download PDF](#) [Download PDF](#). <https://www.dumptop.com/Microsoft/AI-102-KR-dump.html> (416 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 92

Which of the following is a view in SQL Server?

a. A view is a virtual table based on the result set of a query. It is a logical table that is composed of data from one or more other tables. Views are used to simplify complex queries and to provide a layer of abstraction between the user and the data.

A. A view is a virtual table based on the result set of a query.

B. A view is a physical table that stores data.

C. A view is a logical table that stores data.

D. A view is a physical table that is composed of data from one or more other tables.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

- * A view is a virtual table based on the result set of a query.
- * Views allow you to encapsulate complex queries (including joins and calculated columns) and make them reusable by other users.
- * Index improves performance but does not store or rerun queries.
- * Scalar function returns a single value, not a tabular result.
- * Table stores raw data, not queries.

Reference: Create views in SQL Server

NEW QUESTION: 93

QA1 is a project in Azure AI Language Studio. You want to 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

A. A view is a virtual table based on the result set of a query.

B. TSV

C. JSON

D. A view is a physical table that stores data.

E. CSV

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 94

Aldoc1 is an Azure AI Document Intelligence application that uses the v2.1 API. You want to update the application to use the v3.0 API. You need to ensure that the application can use the v3.0 API. Which action should you take?

A. Update the application to use the v3.0 API.

B. Update the application to use the v2.1 API.

C. Update the application to use the v3.0 API and the ocr.barcode add-on.

D. Update the application to use the v3.0 API and the ocr.barcode add-on and the ocr.barcode add-on.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Your app currently calls the prebuilt Business Card model v2.1. In v2.1, the platform does not provide QR /barcode interpretation. Support for decoding barcodes (including QR codes) was introduced with the v3.x API family as an add-on capability (ocr.barcode) that you can enable on analysis requests in API versions 2023-07-31 (GA) and later. Therefore, the first step is to upgrade from v2.1 to v3.0 so your application can use the newer API surface that supports barcode/QR extraction. This meets the "minimize administrative effort" requirement because you keep the same Azure AI Document Intelligence resource, keys, and endpoint-your change is primarily to the API/SDK version and request options. After upgrading, you have two common implementation patterns: Continue to use prebuilt Business Card for the contact fields, and in the same flow make an additional call with prebuilt Layout (or General Document) with the ocr.barcode add-on enabled to decode any QR code present on the card. This is the recommended path because the Business Card model itself doesn't expose add- on features, while the platform's v3.x analysis APIs do support ocr.barcode on other models. Microsoft Learn Why the other options are not correct: A). Deploy a custom model - unnecessary effort; barcode/QR decoding is available out-of-the-box in v3.x via ocr.barcode . Microsoft Learn B). Implement the read model - Read (OCR) extracts text but does not interpret barcodes/QR codes; you need the barcode add-on introduced in v3.x. Microsoft Learn D). Implement the contract model - Irrelevant to business cards or QR decoding. Key Microsoft References Add-on capabilities (including ocr.barcode with QR support) - available in API 2023-07-31 (GA) and later. Microsoft Learn Barcode/QR extraction behavior and schema (barcodes collection, kind, value, polygon). Microsoft Learn Migration guide from v2.1 to v3.x (why upgrade and what changes). Azure Docs Business Card model documentation and versioning context (v2.1/v3.0/v3.1). Microsoft Learn SDK/blog announcement of barcode add-on in v3.x (what it returns and when it's supported). Microsoft for Developers Code samples showing the barcodes add-on usage. github.com

NEW QUESTION: 95

Which of the following is a characteristic of non-relational databases?

A. Transact-SQL is used to query the data.

B. The data is stored in a single table.

C. The data is stored in a single database.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Non-relational databases (NoSQL) typically store semi-structured or unstructured data and have the following characteristics:

- * Entities are often self-describing, meaning they store their own schema within the data (e.g., JSON documents).
- * Schema is flexible, allowing for changes without restructuring the entire database.

Other options:

- * Full support for Transact-SQL # This is a characteristic of relational (SQL) databases, not NoSQL.
- * A fixed schema # Also a relational database characteristic.

Reference: Non-relational data overview

The answer: self describing entities

NEW QUESTION: 96

You are configuring an Azure Cognitive Search resource. Search1 is a new resource. You need to prevent access to Search1 from the internet. You also need to limit access to queries to specific queries. What should you do?

* Create a private endpoint for Search1.

* Create a private endpoint for Search1.

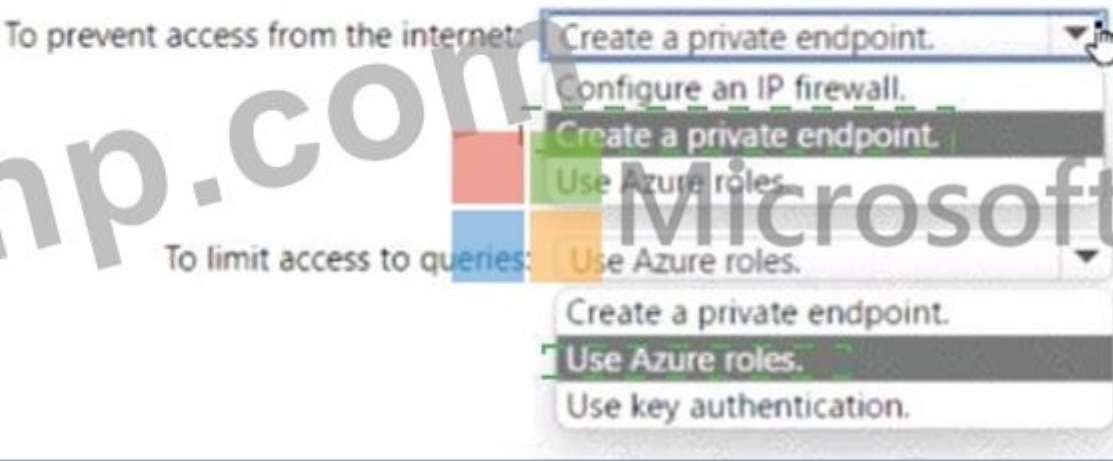
What should you do?

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

Answer Area



You are securing an Azure Cognitive Search resource with two specific requirements:

- Prevent access to Search1 from the internet
- The correct way is to use a private endpoint.

A private endpoint connects the Cognitive Search resource directly into your virtual network (VNet), blocking public internet access. Configuring an IP firewall can restrict access to specific IP ranges but does not fully prevent internet access. Azure roles and authentication do not address network-level restrictions.

Limit the access of each app to specific queries

This is done via Azure role-based access control (RBAC).
You can assign different Azure roles or API keys with query rights to control what each app can do.
Key authentication alone only provides coarse-grained access (admin/query keys) but does not allow fine- grained per-app restrictions.
RBAC ensures principle of least privilege is enforced.
The answer:
Prevent access from internet # Create a private endpoint
Limit access to queries # Use Azure roles
Microsoft References
Secure access to Azure Cognitive Search using private endpoints
Role-based access control in Azure Cognitive Search

NEW QUESTION: 97

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Values

en-US

false

people,keywords

people,search

search

true

Answer Area

Cognitive Insights Widget

https://www.videoindexer.ai/embed/insights/<accountId>/<videoId>/?widgets=

Value

controls=

Value

Player Widget

https://www.videoindexer.ai/embed/player/<accountId>/<videoId>/? showcaptions=

Value

captions=

Value

Microsoft

Answer:

en-US

false

people,keywords

people,search

search

true

Answer Area

Cognitive Insights Widget

https://www.videoindexer.ai/embed/insights/<accountId>/<videoId>/?widgets= people,keywords controls= search

Player Widget

https://www.videoindexer.ai/embed/player/<accountId>/<videoId>/? showcaptions= true captions= en-US

Explanation:

Cognitive Insights Widget

https://www.videoindexer.ai/embed/insights/<accountId>/<videoId>/?widgets= people,keywords controls= search

Player Widget

https://www.videoindexer.ai/embed/player/<accountId>/<videoId>/? showcaptions= true captions= en-US

Cognitive Insights Widget URL
https: / /www.videoindexer.ai/embed/insights/ {accountId}/{videoId}/ ?w idgets=people,keywords & controls=search
Player Widget URL
https: / /www.videoindexer.ai/embed/player/ {accountId}/{videoId}/ ?s howcaptions= true & captions=en- US
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation
The requirements are:
Ensure that users can search for keywords.
In the Cognitive Insights Widget, the controls parameter can be set to search to allow keyword search.
Display the names and faces of people in the video.
The widgets parameter in the Cognitive Insights Widget determines which insights are shown.
To show people and keywords, use people,keywords .
Show captions in the video in English (United States).
For the Player Widget, captions are controlled by two parameters:
showcaptions=true enables captions.
captions=en-US specifies the language.
Final Placement of Values
Cognitive Insights Widget
widgets=people,keywords
controls=search
Player Widget
showcaptions=true
captions=en-US
Microsoft References
Embed Video Indexer widgets
Video Indexer parameters and customization
NEW QUESTION: 98

Azure □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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B. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Azure OpenAI ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.

C. □□□□ □□□ □□ Azure Machine Learning □□□□□□ □□□□□.

D. ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 99

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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 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □.

[illegible]

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: 100

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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

Name

uksouth.api.cognitive.microso

Query parameters

autocorrect

Value

Remove parameter

PII

Value

Remove parameter

listId

Value

Remove parameter

classify

false

Remove parameter

language

Value

Remove parameter

Add parameter

Headers

Content-Type

text/plain

Remove header

Ocp-Apim-Subscription-Key

Value

Add header

Answer:

- Image
- Text

Content Moderator - Moderate

Text - Screen

The operation detects profanity in more than 100 languages and match against custom and shared blacklists.

Host

Name

uksouth.api.cognitive.microso

Query parameters

autocorrect	Value	Remove parameter
PII	Value	Remove parameter
listId	Value	Remove parameter
classify	false	Remove parameter
language	Value	Remove parameter
+ Add parameter		

Headers

Content-Type	text/plain	Remove header
Ocp-Apim-Subscription-Key	Value	
+ Add header		

Explanation:

Answer Area

Content Moderator - Moderate

Text - Screen

The operation detects profanity in more than 100 languages and match against custom and shared blacklists.

Host

Name

Resource Name

Query parameters

autocorrect	Value	✕ Remove parameter
Pii	Value	✕ Remove parameter
listId	Value	✕ Remove parameter
classify	Value	✕ Remove parameter
language	Value	✕ Remove parameter

[+ Add parameter](#)



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: 101

Microsoft Foundry □□(Hub1), Azure OpenAI □□□(resource1), □□□ □□□(User1)□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

User1 Hub1 Foundry Tools Azure Content Understanding

User1□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A.** ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ OpenAI ☐ ☐ ☐
- B.** ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ OpenAI ☐ ☐ ☐
- C.** Azure AI ☐ ☐ ☐
- D.** Azure AI ☐ ☐ ☐

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 102

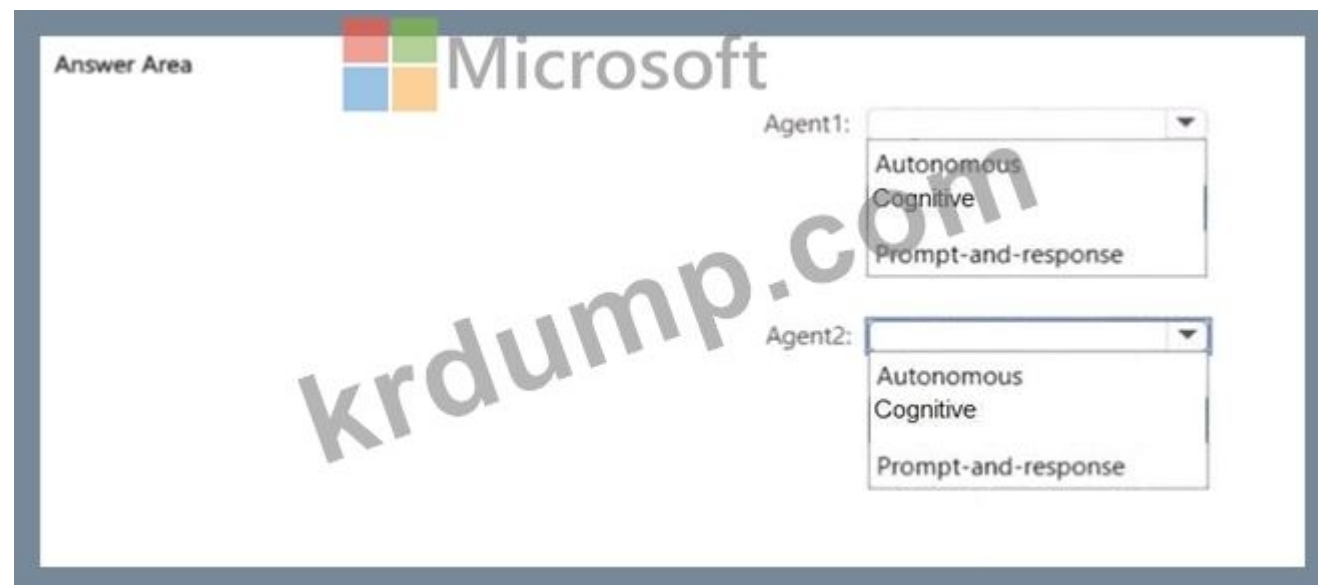
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Answer Area

Agent1:

Autonomous

Cognitive I

Prompt-and-response

Agent2:

Autonomous

Cognitive

Prompt-and-response

Explanation:

Answer Area

Microsoft

Agent1:

Cognitive

Agent2:

Autonomous

NEW QUESTION: 103

Resource1 is an Azure AI Language resource. You need to create a new resource. Which two actions should you perform? (Select two.)

A. Create a new resource group. B. Create a new resource. C. Create a new subscription. D. Create a new tenant.

```
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 "<?xml 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>
</?xml>" --output output.mp3
```

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Statements	Yes	No
You hear three sentences in different voices.	☐	☐
You hear three sentences in different accents.	☐	☐
You hear three sentences expressed in a neutral tone.	☐	☐

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
You hear three sentences in different voices.	☒	☐
You hear three sentences in different accents.	☒	☐
You hear three sentences expressed in a neutral tone.	☐	☒

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You hear three sentences in different voices.	☒	☐
You hear three sentences in different accents.	☒	☐
You hear three sentences expressed in a neutral tone.	☒	☐

Microsoft

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: 104

AI1 Azure OpenAI GPT 3.5 API key. REST API endpoint. AI1 deployment, API key, endpoint, deployment name, deployment type.

AI1 API key, endpoint, deployment name, deployment type. AI1 deployment, API key, endpoint, deployment name, deployment type.

AI1 API key, endpoint, deployment name, deployment type. AI1 deployment, API key, endpoint, deployment name, deployment type.

AI1 API key, endpoint, deployment name, deployment type. AI1 deployment, API key, endpoint, deployment name, deployment type.

AI1: API key, endpoint, deployment name, deployment type.

Answer Area

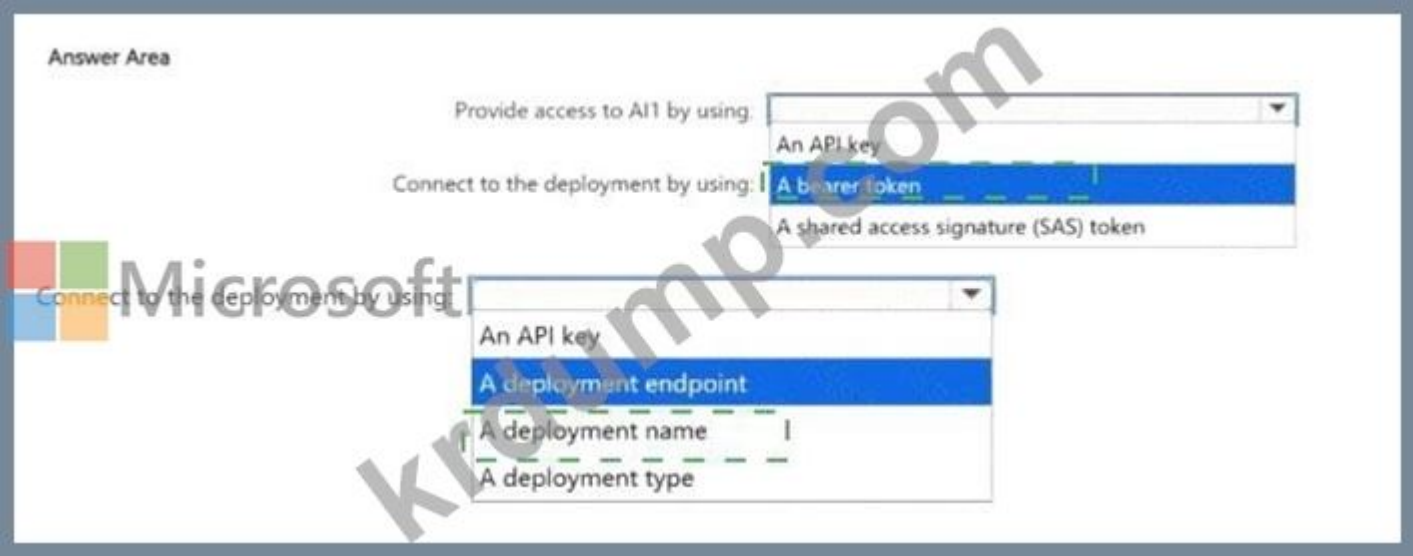
Provide access to AI1 by using:

Connect to the deployment by using:

Connect to the deployment by using:

Microsoft

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

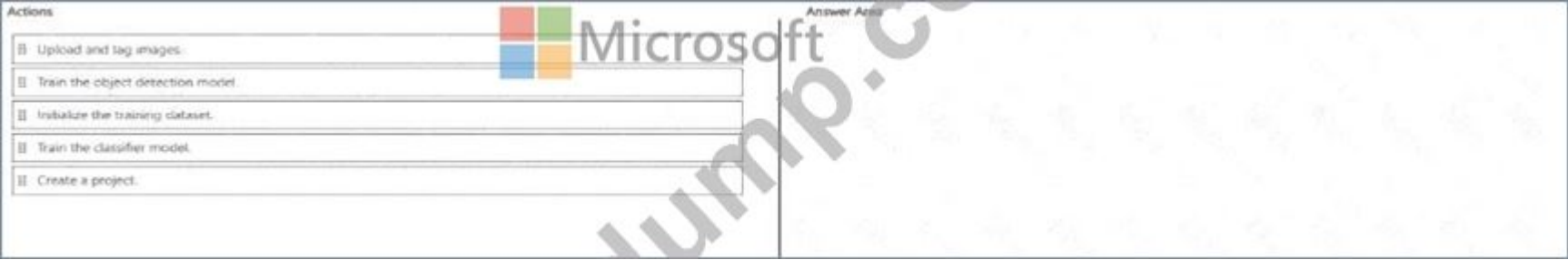
NEW QUESTION: 105

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□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ Azure Custom Vision API□ □□□□ □□□.

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Answer:

Actions

Upload and tag images.

Train the object detection model.

Initialize the training dataset.

Train the classifier model.

Create a project.

Answer Area

Create a project.

Initialize the training dataset.

Upload and tag images.

Explanation:

Answer Area

1

Create a project.

2

Initialize the training dataset.

Upload and tag images.

NEW QUESTION: 106

□□ Azure Storage □□□□ □/□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. Azure □□

B. Azure □□

C. Azure □□□

D. Azure □

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

AI-102-KR                        

NEW QUESTION: 107

Azure AI Studio□□□ GPT-35 Turbo □□□ □□ Completions □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□.
□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

```
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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- A.** □□□ GPT-4-32l□ □□□□□.
- B.** □□□□□ // □□ F□ □□□ □□□?□ □□□□□.
- C.** □□□□□ □□ F(□□)□ □□□□□.
- D.** □□ □□□□□ 1□ □□□□□.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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 $F(\text{explanation})$.

Changing temperature only affects randomness, not clarity of explanation.

Microsoft Reference:

Prompt engineering with GPT models

NEW QUESTION: 108

Azure Cognitive Search□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□. □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□. □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□. □ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□?

- A.** □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□, □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
- B.** □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
- C.** □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□, □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
- D.** □□□ □□ □□ □□□□, □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□, □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 109

□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ Azure Cognitive Services □□□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. ☐☐☐ ☐☐

B. ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐

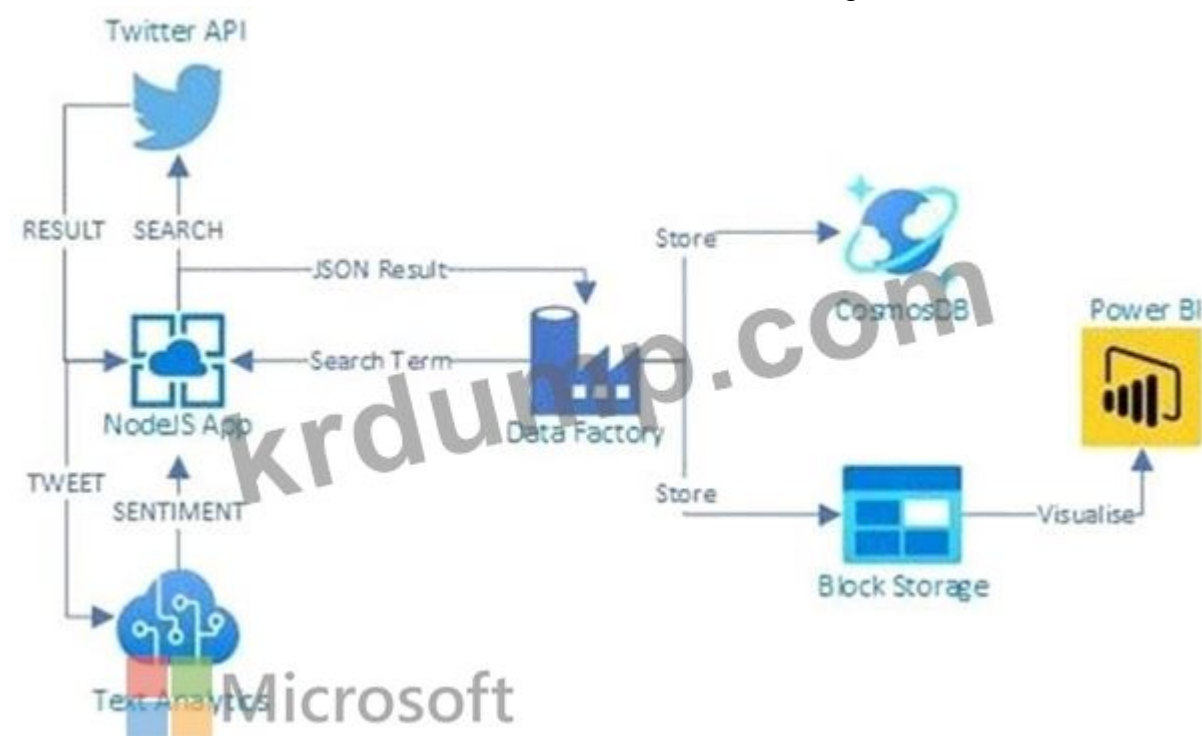
C. ☐☐☐ ☐☐

D. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Text Analytics Cognitive Service could be used to quickly determine the public perception for a specific topic, event or brand.

Example: A NodeJS app which pulls Tweets from Twitter using the Twitter API based on a specified search term. Then pass these onto Text Analytics for sentiment scoring before storing the data and building a visualisation in PowerBI. The Architecture looked something like this:



Reference:

<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/measuring-public-perception-azure-cognitive-services-steve-dalai>

NEW QUESTION: 110

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Which Azure AI service should you use to detect the language of short text messages in real time?

- A. Azure AI Speech
- B. Azure AI Content Safety
- C. Azure AI Translator
- D. Azure AI Language

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

For a social media messaging app, you need real-time language identification on short text messages. The Azure AI Translator service provides a dedicated Detect API that returns the language and a confidence score for each input text, designed for low-latency scenarios such as chat and in-app communication. This aligns directly with "identify in real time the language used in messages." Microsoft Azure +2 Why the other options are not the best fit:

Azure AI Speech (A) targets spoken audio (speech-to-text, translation, diarization). It's not intended for detecting the language of text messages. Azure AI Content Safety (B) focuses on safety/moderation (harmful or unsafe content), not language identification. Azure AI Language (D) also offers a Language Detection feature, but it's typically used within broader text analytics workflows. For real-time messaging and potential downstream translation, Translator's Detect endpoint is the targeted and streamlined choice.

References (Microsoft Learn)
Translator - Detect method (returns detected language + confidence). Microsoft Learn Translator - Product overview and real-time translation scenarios. Microsoft Azure Translator - Language support (Auto Language Detection). Microsoft Learn Azure AI Language - Language Detection (feature overview/how-to) for context.

NEW QUESTION: 111

You are developing a web application that uses the Azure AI Translator service. You need to ensure that the application can detect the language of the input text and return the detected language and confidence score. Which Azure AI service should you use to detect the language of the input text?

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

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

Which Azure AI service should you use to detect the language of the input text? (Select two.)
A. Azure AI Speech
B. Azure AI Content Safety
C. Azure AI Translator
D. Azure AI Language

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($"{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: 112

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Custom Vision □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□. □□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

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□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □
- B. □□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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.

NEW QUESTION: 113

Answer Area

```

...
public static void CheckLanguage(TextTranslationClient client, string language)
{
    Response<GetLanguagesResult> languagesResponse = await
        client. GetLanguagesAsync (scope:"translation").ConfigureAwait(false);
    GetLanguagesResult languages = languagesResponse.Value;
    if (languages.Translation. ContainsKey (language))
    {
        return true;
    }
    else
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Sorry, {language} is not a supported language.");
        return false;
    }
}

```

Microsoft

```

...

public static void CheckLanguage(TextTranslationClient client, string language)
{
    Response<GetLanguagesResult> languagesResponse = await
        client. GetLanguagesAsync (scope:"translation").ConfigureAwait(false);

    GetLanguagesResult languages = languagesResponse.Value;

    if (languages.Translation. ContainsKey (language))
    {
        return true;
    }
    else
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Sorry, {language} is not a supported language.");
        return false;
    }
}

```

Explanation:

```

...
public static void CheckLanguage(TextTranslationClient client, string language)
{
    Response<GetLanguagesResult> languagesResponse = await
        client.  (scope: "translation").ConfigureAwait(false);
    GetLanguagesResult languages = languagesResponse.Value;
    if (languages.Translation.  (language))
    {
        return true;
    }
    else
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Sorry, {language} is not a supported language.");
        return false;
    }
}

```

To validate that an input language is supported for translation, call the Translator SDK's `GetLanguagesAsync` with `scope: " translation "` to retrieve the supported languages. The call returns a `GetLanguagesResult`, whose `Translation` property is a dictionary keyed by language codes (e.g., " en ", " it "). You can then check membership with `ContainsKey(language)` . If the key exists, the language is supported; otherwise, it isn't.

This matches the .NET Translator client design:

TextTranslationClient.GetLanguagesAsync(...) fetches supported languages.

GetLanguagesResult.Translation is a dictionary of translation-capable languages, so ContainsKey is the correct check.

Microsoft References

[TextTranslationClient.GetLanguagesAsync \(overview and signature\).](#)

Languages REST reference - use scope=translation to get languages supported for translation. Microsoft Learn GetLanguagesResult class - Translation dictionary property.

NEW QUESTION: 114

□□□ □□□ □□ Azure Machine Learning □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□.

```

my-app-insights Application Insights
YAML

```

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Answer Area

Identify the road signs and generate a short description of each road sign:

- Azure Document Intelligence in Foundry Tools
- Azure AI Phi-3-mini
- Azure Vision in Foundry Tools
- Azure OpenAI GPT-4-Turbo

Analyze the descriptions to generate a report about the different types of road signs and how often each type occurred:

- Azure Document intelligence in Foundry Tools
- Azure Language in Foundry Tools
- Azure AI Phi-3-mini
- Azure OpenAI GPT-4-Turbo

Answer:

Answer Area



Identify the road signs and generate a short description of each road sign:

Azure Document Intelligence in Foundry Tools

Azure AI Phi-3-mini

Azure Vision in Foundry Tools

Azure OpenAI GPT-4-Turbo

Analyze the descriptions to generate a report about the different types of road signs and how often each type occurred:

Azure Document intelligence in Foundry Tools

Azure Language in Foundry Tools

Azure AI Phi-3-mini

Azure OpenAI GPT-4-Turbo

Explanation:

Answer Area



Identify the road signs and generate a short description of each road sign:

Azure Vision in Foundry Tools

Analyze the descriptions to generate a report about the different types of road signs and how often each type occurred:

Azure Document Intelligence in Foundry Tools

Which of the following statements are true?
Select all that apply.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Normalization involves eliminating relationships between database tables.	☐	☐
Normalizing a database reduces data redundancy.	☐	☐
Normalization improves data integrity.	☐	☐

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Normalization involves eliminating relationships between database tables.	☐	☒
Normalizing a database reduces data redundancy.	☒	☐
Normalization improves data integrity.	☒	☐

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Normalization involves eliminating relationships between database tables.	☐	☒
Normalizing a database reduces data redundancy.	☒	☐
Normalization improves data integrity.	☒	☐

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: 116

Which of the following is a property of the atomicity property of ACID?

- A. All or nothing
- B. All or nothing
- C. All or nothing
- D. All or nothing

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

- * 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: 117

Which of the following is a property of the atomicity property of ACID?
Which of the following is a property of the atomicity property of ACID?
Which of the following is a property of the atomicity property of ACID?
Which of the following is a property of the atomicity property of ACID?
Which of the following is a property of the atomicity property of ACID?

- A. All or nothing
- B. All or nothing
- C. All or nothing
- D. All or nothing
- E. All or nothing

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

B: The Text Analytics API's Sentiment Analysis feature provides two ways for detecting positive and negative sentiment. If you send a Sentiment Analysis request, the API will return sentiment labels (such as "negative", "neutral" and "positive") and confidence scores at the sentence and document-level.

D: 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.

This capability is useful for content stores that collect arbitrary text, where language is unknown. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cognitive-services/text-analytics/how-tos/text-analytics-how-to-sentiment-analysis?tabs=version-3-1>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cognitive-services/text-analytics/how-tos/text-analytics-how-to-language-detection>

NEW QUESTION: 118

Which of the following is a property of the atomicity property of ACID?
<https://contoso.cognitiveservices.azure.com> is the endpoint for the Text Analytics Sentiment Analysis API.
Which of the following is a property of the atomicity property of ACID?
Which of the following is a property of the atomicity property of ACID?
Which of the following is a property of the atomicity property of ACID?
Which of the following is a property of the atomicity property of ACID?

```
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

Eula=accept \

Billing=

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=xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

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

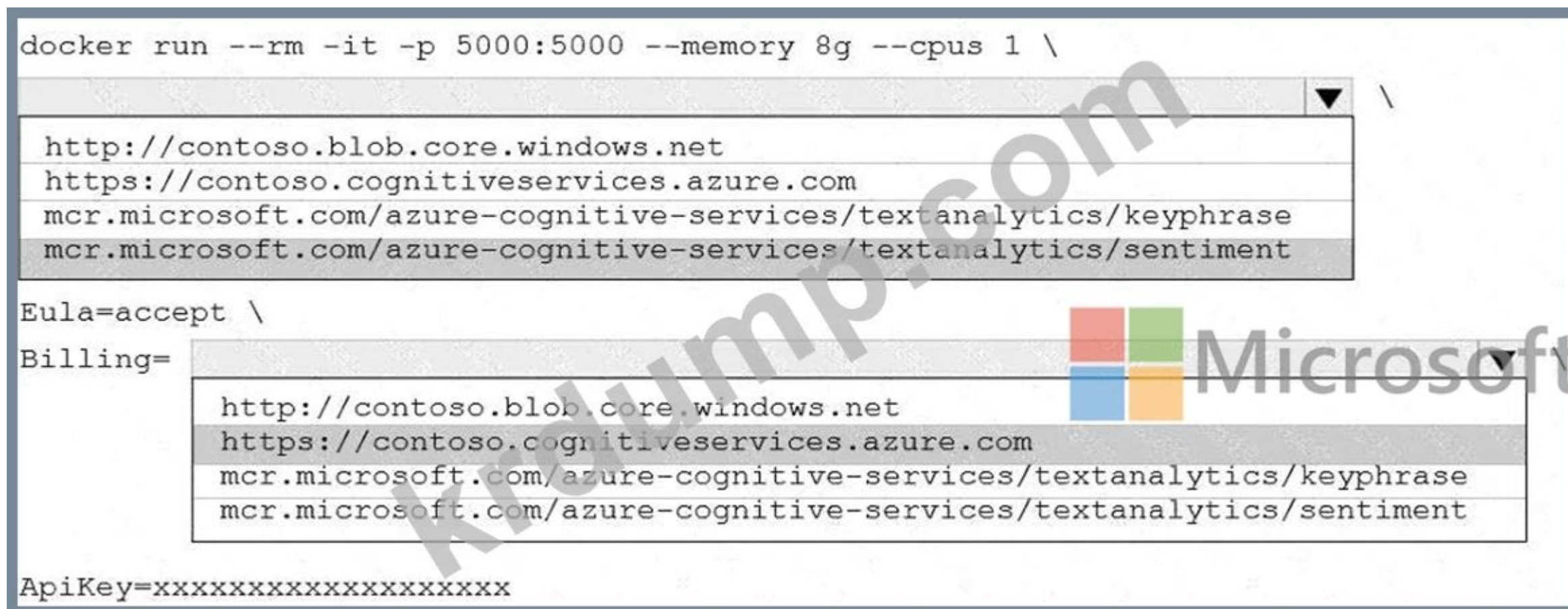
Eula=accept \

Billing=

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=xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

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: 119

Azure SQL Database is a PaaS (Platform as a Service) database. Which of the following is a benefit of using Azure SQL Database?

Options: A. It is a fully managed database. B. It is a self-managed database. C. It is a database that runs on Azure VMs. D. It is a database that runs on Azure Storage.

A. It is a fully managed database.

B. It is a self-managed database.

C. It is a database that runs on Azure VMs.

D. It is a database that runs on Azure Storage.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 120

Azure 10,000 ASCII .

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□□ Azure OpenAI □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. -ada-002

B. GPT-4

C. GPT-35 ☐☐

D. GPT-4-32k

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

You need to identify files containing specific phrases using cosine similarity .

Cosine similarity is used in vector embeddings , not in generative LLM completion.

text-embedding-ada-002 # Correct model for embeddings and cosine similarity search.

GPT-4, GPT-3.5 Turbo, GPT-4-32k # Generative models, not designed for embedding similarity.

The answer: A. text-embedding-ada-002

NEW QUESTION: 121

Azure ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Model1 ☐ ☐ ☐ GPT-3.5 Turbo ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Azure OpenAI ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.

Model1□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□. "□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ AI □□□□□. □□ 4□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□." □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □
□□ □□□□?

A. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

B. ☐ ☐ ☐

C. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

D. □□□□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The system message you provided- "You are an AI assistant that helps people solve mathematical puzzles."

Explain your answers as if the request is by a 4-year-old." -is classic priming (also called system prompt)

/role prompting). Priming sets the assistant's persona, objectives, tone, and constraints before any user message, steering all subsequent responses accordingly.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). Few-shot learning - supplies example Q & A pairs in the prompt to teach the model by example; none were included here.

B). Affordance - relates to interface cues that guide users; not a prompt technique for model behavior.

C). Chain of thought - asks the model to show intermediate reasoning steps; your prompt doesn't request step- by-step rationale, only a style/tone.

Microsoft Azure AI References

Azure OpenAI - Prompt engineering techniques (role/system prompts, priming).

Azure OpenAI - System message (role) guidance for controlling assistant behavior and tone.

AI-102-KR ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ DumpTop ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ AI-102-KR ☐☐! DumpTop ☐ ☐☐ **AI-102-KR** ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐, DumpTop AI-102-KR ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐. ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ DumpTop AI-102-KR ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐. <https://www.dumptop.com/Microsoft/AI-102-KR-dump.html> (416 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 122

Scenario: You are building a chatbot using the Question Answering in Azure Cognitive Service for Language. The chatbot is intended to answer questions about the company's products. The chatbot is currently using the chitchat dataset to train the model. The chatbot is not providing formal responses, but instead providing informal responses. You need to ensure the chatbot provides formal responses.

Proposed Solution: Change the chitchat source to qna_chitchat_friendly.tsv in Language Studio, retrain, and republish.

Analysis: Azure provides prebuilt chitchat datasets for handling spurious/off-topic inputs. These datasets come in three styles: Professional # formal tone, Friendly # casual/informal tone, and Witty # humorous tone. The proposed solution uses qna_chitchat_friendly.tsv, which produces informal/casual responses, not formal ones. Therefore, the solution does not meet the goal.

The answer: B. No

Microsoft References

Add chit-chat to your QnA Maker knowledge base

Question Answering with chit-chat styles

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation

Scenario:

You have a chatbot using Question Answering in Azure Cognitive Service for Language.

Users report that the chatbot's responses to spurious questions (nonsense or off-topic input) lack formality.

The goal is to ensure the chatbot provides formal responses.

Proposed Solution:

Change the chitchat source to qna_chitchat_friendly.tsv in Language Studio, retrain, and republish.

Analysis:

Azure provides prebuilt chitchat datasets for handling spurious/off-topic inputs.

These datasets come in three styles:

Professional # formal tone

Friendly # casual/informal tone

Witty # humorous tone

If you want formal responses, you must use the professional chitchat dataset (qna_chitchat_professional.tsv).

The proposed solution uses qna_chitchat_friendly.tsv , which produces informal/casual responses, not formal ones.

Therefore, the solution does not meet the goal.

The answer: B. No

Microsoft References

Add chit-chat to your QnA Maker knowledge base

Question Answering with chit-chat styles

NEW QUESTION: 123

Scenario: You are building a chatbot using the Question Answering in Azure Cognitive Service for Language. The chatbot is intended to answer questions about the company's products. The chatbot is currently using the chitchat dataset to train the model. The chatbot is not providing formal responses, but instead providing informal responses. You need to ensure the chatbot provides formal responses.

Proposed Solution: Change the chitchat source to qna_chitchat_friendly.tsv in Language Studio, retrain, and republish.

Analysis: Azure provides prebuilt chitchat datasets for handling spurious/off-topic inputs. These datasets come in three styles: Professional # formal tone, Friendly # casual/informal tone, and Witty # humorous tone. The proposed solution uses qna_chitchat_friendly.tsv, which produces informal/casual responses, not formal ones. Therefore, the solution does not meet the goal.

The answer: B. No

Microsoft References

Add chit-chat to your QnA Maker knowledge base

Question Answering with chit-chat styles

Actions

Change Domains to **General (compact)**.

Retrain the model.

Create a new classification model.

Change the classification type.

Export the model.

Answer Area

Answer:

Actions

Change Domains to **General (compact)**.

Retrain the model.

Create a new classification model.

Change the classification type.

Export the model.

Answer Area

Change Domains to **General (compact)**.

Retrain the model.

Export the model.

Explanation:

Change Domains to General (compact).

Retrain the model.

Export the model.

You have a Custom Vision project that performs object detection. The project currently uses the General domain. You need to export the trained model for offline use (on a disconnected network).

Steps required:

Change Domains to General (compact).

Export is only supported with a Compact domain.

The General (compact) domain is optimized for exporting to devices (e.g., ONNX, TensorFlow, CoreML, etc.).

If you stay in "General" domain, you cannot export.

Retrain the model.

After switching domains, you must retrain the model in the new compact domain to generate updated weights.

Export the model.

Once retrained in a compact domain, you can export the model for offline deployment.

Export formats include ONNX, TensorFlow, CoreML, or Docker container, depending on use case.

Why not the others?

Create a new classification model # Not needed; you already have an object detection model.

Change the classification type # Incorrect; the problem is with the domain type, not classification type.

Correct Answer Order:

Change Domains to General (compact).

Retrain the model.

Export the model.

Microsoft References

Export a model from Custom Vision

Domains in Custom Vision

NEW QUESTION: 124

Which Azure AI service can be used to analyze public perception of your brand on social media using natural language processing (NLP)?

- A. Content Moderator
- B. Form Recognizer
- C. Computer Vision
- D. Language service

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: 125

Microsoft Bot Framework Composer is a low-code tool for building bots. Which of the following is a requirement for using Bot Framework Composer?

A. A bot must be deployed to a cloud environment.

B. A bot must be deployed to a cloud environment.

C. A bot must be deployed to a cloud environment.

D. A bot must be deployed to a cloud environment.

E. A bot must be deployed to a cloud environment.

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.

Reference: Triggers in Bot Framework Composer

NEW QUESTION: 126

Which Azure AI service can be used to generate text from a prompt using OpenAI GPT 3.5?

A. Azure OpenAI GPT 3.5

B. Azure OpenAI GPT 3.5

C. Azure OpenAI GPT 3.5

D. Azure OpenAI GPT 3.5

- B. □□□ □□ P □□□□□ 0□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□ □□ □□□□□ 0□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 127

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Version	Trained date	Published date
V1.2	None	None
V1.1	2020-10-01	None
V1.0	2020-09-01	2020-09-15

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ACTIONS

Answer Area

- Export the model by using the Export as JSON option.
- Select v1.2 of app1.
- Run a container that has `version` set as an environment variable.
- Select v1.0 of app1.
- Export the model by using the Export for containers (GZIP) option.
- Select v1.1 of app1.
- Run a container and mount the model file.



Microsoft

Answer:

Actions

- Export the model by using the Export as JSON option.
- Select v1.2 of app1.
- Run a container that has `version` set as an environment variable.
- Select v1.0 of app1.
- Export the model by using the Export for containers (GZIP) option.
- Select v1.1 of app1.
- Run a container and mount the model file.



Microsoft

Answer Area

- Export the model by using the Export for containers (GZIP) option.
- Select v1.1 of app1.
- Run a container and mount the model file.

Explanation:

Actions

- Export the model by using the Export as JSON option.
- Select v1.2 of app1.
- Run a container that has version set as an environment variable.
- Select v1.0 of app1.

Answer Area

- Export the model by using the Export for containers (GZIP) option.
- Select v1.1 of app1.
- Run a container and mount the model file.

NEW QUESTION: 128

□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□.

Answer Area

A data analyst
A data engineer
A data scientist
A database administrator

is responsible for creating visuals and charts that help a company make informed decisions.

Answer:

Answer Area

A data analyst
A data engineer
A data scientist
A database administrator

is responsible for creating visuals and charts that help a company make informed decisions.

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

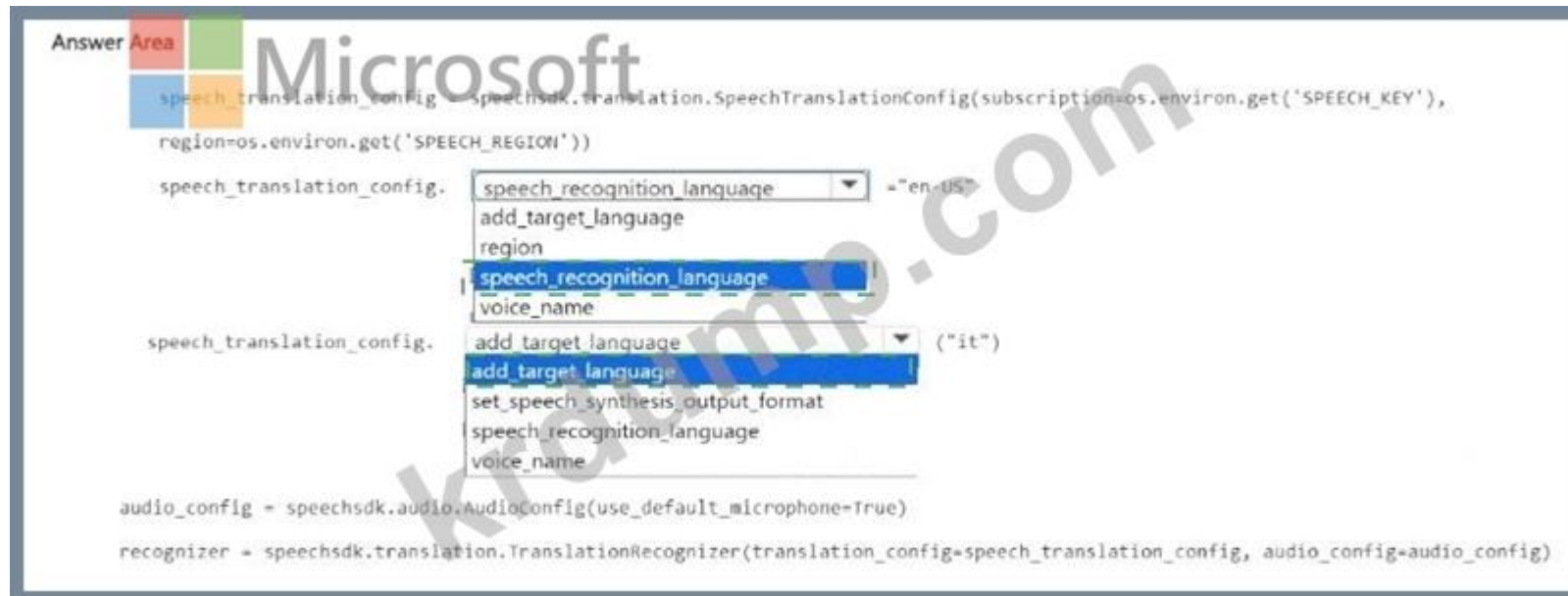
Specializes in advanced analytics, machine learning, and statistical modeling.

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

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

Answer Area

Answer:



Explanation:

Answer Area



First blank: `speech_recognition_language`

Second blank: `add_target_language`

`speech_translation_config = speechsdk.translation.SpeechTranslationConfig( subscription=os.environ.get( ' SPEECH_KEY ' ), region=os.environ.get( ' SPEECH_REGION ' ) )`

`# Source (recognition) language: English (US)`

`speech_translation_config.speech_recognition_language = " en-US "`

`# Target translation language: Italian`

`speech_translation_config.add_target_language( " it " )`

`audio_config = speechsdk.audio.AudioConfig( use_default_microphone= True ) recognizer = speechsdk.translation.TranslationRecognizer( translation_config=speech_translation_config, audio_config=audio_config )`

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation along with All References available from Microsoft Azure AI Solution at the end of the explanation To translate speech, configure a `SpeechTranslationConfig` with (1) the recognition language of the input audio and (2) one or more target languages for translation. In Python, you set the input language with the `speech_recognition_language` property (e.g., `" en-US "`), and you add a target with `add_target_language( " < locale > " )` (e.g., `" it "` for Italian). This exactly matches the SDK guidance and examples for speech translation. Microsoft Learn `speech_recognition_language` specifies the locale used by the recognizer to understand the spoken input.

`add_target_language( " it " )` adds Italian as a translation output language.

Microsoft References

How to translate speech with the Speech SDK (Python examples show `translation_config`).

`speech_recognition_language = from_language` and `translation_config.add_target_language(...)`. Microsoft Learn `SpeechTranslationConfig` (Python) reference - `add_target_language(language: str)`. Microsoft Learn

Recognize speech (property usage for `speech_recognition_language`). Microsoft Learn Language support for Speech service (locales and codes for recognition/translation)

NEW QUESTION: 130

CSAccount1 is an Azure AI services (Cognitive Services) account. VNet1 is a virtual network in the same Azure subscription as CSAccount1. VNet1 is connected to the Internet. CSAccount1 is configured to allow access from VNet1. Which of the following configurations will allow CSAccount1 to access the Internet?

* CSAccount1 is configured to allow access from VNet1.

* VNet1 is configured to allow access from the Internet.

Which of the following configurations will allow CSAccount1 to access the Internet?

A. VNet1 is configured to allow access from the Internet.

B. VNet1 is configured to allow access from the Internet.

C. CSAccount1 is configured to allow access from VNet1.

D. VNet1 is configured to allow access from the Internet.

E. CSAccount1 is configured to allow access from VNet1.

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

You need to restrict access to an Azure AI services (Cognitive Services) account so that only specific resources on a virtual network can reach it and block public (external) access with minimum effort.

The simplest approach is to use Virtual Network service endpoints for Microsoft.CognitiveServices:

Enable the service endpoint on the VNet/subnet (VNet1) for Microsoft.CognitiveServices This routes traffic from that subnet to the Cognitive Services account over the Azure backbone and allows the account to identify traffic coming from that subnet.

Modify the Cognitive Services account's network settings (CSAccount1)

Set Public network access: Disabled (or allow access from Selected networks) and add the VNet/subnet enabled with the service endpoint to the allowed list.

This blocks all external access while permitting access from only the specified VNet resources.

Other options are not appropriate:

A). Modify VNet settings (generic) doesn't target the required service endpoint action.

C). IAM controls user/role authorization, not network access.

D). Create a virtual subnet isn't necessary if the VNet/subnet already exists; using service endpoints avoids creating/maintaining private endpoints.

Therefore, the correct pair is B and E.

Microsoft Azure AI Solution References

Secure Cognitive Services with virtual network service endpoints - explains enabling Microsoft.

CognitiveServices service endpoints on a subnet and restricting the account to selected networks.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/cognitive-services-virtual-networks> Network access restrictions for Cognitive Services - details configuring "Public network access" and allowing access from selected VNets/subnets.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/cognitive-services-network-security> Overview of securing Azure AI services - covers options (service endpoints vs. private endpoints) and minimal configuration steps.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/security-networking>

NEW QUESTION: 131

Speech SDK is a .NET library that allows you to use the Speech SDK to process audio data.

MP3 is a common audio format that is supported by the Speech SDK.

Which of the following is a valid reason for using the Speech SDK to process audio data?

```

var audioFormat = (AudioStreamContainerFormat.MP3);

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

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

using (var recognizer = new (speechConfig, audioConfig))
{
    var result = await recognizer.RecognizeOnceAsync();
    var text = result.Text;
}

```

Answer:

```

var audioFormat = (AudioStreamContainerFormat.MP3);

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

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

using (var recognizer = new (speechConfig, audioConfig))
{
    var result = await recognizer.RecognizeOnceAsync();
    var text = result.Text;
}

```

Explanation:

```

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;
}

```

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: 132

1. The first step is to create a new `agentKernel` object. This is done by calling the `CreatePluginFromFunctions` method on the `agentKernel` object. The first argument is the name of the plugin, and the second argument is the prompt instructions.

- * The second step is to create a new `ChatCompletionAgent` object. This is done by calling the `new ChatCompletionAgent()` constructor. The first argument is the name of the agent, the second argument is the instructions, the third argument is the `agentKernel` object, and the fourth argument is the `KernelArguments` object.
- * The third step is to create a new `KernelArguments` object. This is done by calling the `new KernelArguments()` constructor. The first argument is the `OpenAIPromptExecutionSettings` object.

2. The final step is to call the `FunctionChoiceBehavior` property on the `OpenAIPromptExecutionSettings` object. This is done by setting the `FunctionChoiceBehavior` property to `FunctionChoiceBehaviour.Required`.

Answer Area

```
agentKernel.  
    CreatePluginFromFunctions ("Prompt instructions");  
  
new ChatCompletionAgent(){  
    Name = "<agent name>",  
    Instructions = "<agent instructions>",  
    Kernel = agentKernel,  
    Arguments = new KernelArguments(  
        new OpenAIPromptExecutionSettings() {  
            FunctionChoiceBehavior =  
                FunctionChoiceBehaviour.Required  
        }  
    );  
};
```

Answer:
 Answer Area

```
agentKernel.  
    CreatePluginFromFunctions ("Prompt instructions");  
  
new ChatCompletionAgent(){  
    Name = "<agent name>",  
    Instructions = "<agent instructions>",  
    Kernel = agentKernel,  
    Arguments = new KernelArguments(  
        new OpenAIPromptExecutionSettings() {  
            FunctionChoiceBehavior =  
                FunctionChoiceBehaviour.Required  
        }  
    );  
};
```

Explanation:

Answer Area

```
agentKernel. CreatePluginFromFunctions ("Prompt instructions");

new ChatCompletionAgent(){
    Name = "<agent name>",
    Instructions = "<agent instructions>",
    Kernel = agentKernel,
    Arguments = new KernelArguments(
        new OpenAIPromptExecutionSettings() {
            FunctionChoiceBehavior = FunctionChoiceBehaviour.Required
        }
    )
}
```



You are adding a custom plugin to a Semantic Kernel-based agent and you want function calling to be enforced and self-completing:

To register a plugin that exposes one or more callable functions to the agent, use `CreatePluginFromFunctions` . This builds a plugin from Kernel functions (prompt- or code-based) and makes them available for tool/function calling by the model.

To ensure the model must call functions (and request any required parameters it doesn't have), set the prompt execution settings to `FunctionChoiceBehaviour.Required`. In Semantic Kernel, this corresponds to the OpenAI tool/function-calling control that forces the assistant to invoke appropriate functions. When required parameters are marked in the function's schema, the assistant will ask follow-up questions to collect them before (or while) invoking the function.

References (Microsoft Azure AI Solution)

Semantic Kernel: Plugins and Functions, ChatCompletionAgent, OpenAIPromptExecutionSettings, and FunctionChoiceBehavior for enforced tool/function calling.

NEW QUESTION: 133

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

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APIs

- Cassandra API
- Gremlin API
- MongoDB API
- Table API

Answer Area

- API: Graph data
- API: JSON documents
- API: Key/value data

Answer:

APIs

Cassandra API

Gremlin API

MongoDB API

Table API

Answer Area

Gremlin API

MongoDB API

Table API

Graph data

JSON documents

Key/value data

Explanation:

Answer Area

Gremlin API

MongoDB API

Table API

Graph data

JSON documents

Key/value data

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: 134

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A. ☐

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: 135

Anomaly Detector □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. □□□□□ □□□□□ Server 1□□□ Docker □□□ □□□ □□□□□. Server 1□ Anomaly Detector □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□. docker run □
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A. ☐ ☐ ☐

B. □□

C. HTTP □□□

D. □□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

* When deploying Cognitive Services containers (such as Anomaly Detector), the container requires a billing parameter in the docker run command.

* This parameter points to the Azure resource key and endpoint for billing.

* Fluentd is for logging.

* Http Proxy is optional for outbound connectivity.

* Mounts are used for local storage but are not mandatory for billing.

The answer: B

Reference: Run Cognitive Services containers - Billing settings

Adult classification score # Indicates the likelihood that the text contains adult content.

Racy classification score # Indicates the likelihood that the text contains sexually suggestive but not explicit content.

PII detection (personal data) is part of text moderation but is not always required when focusing strictly on enabling content moderation for chatbot text safety.

OCR is for extracting text from images, not for moderating chatbot conversations.

Text classification in this context refers to general machine learning categorization (not part of Content Moderator's moderation API).

Thus, the two service responses directly tied to text moderation safety are:

Adult classification score

Racy classification score

Correct Answer for Q185: A and E

Microsoft Reference

Azure Content Moderator text moderation overview

NEW QUESTION: 139

CS1000 Azure AI Content Safety SDK. Which of the following are valid ways to create a Content Safety client? (Select all that apply.)

- A. `ContentSafetyClient`
- B. `ContentSafetyClientBuilder`
- C. `ContentSafetyClientFactory`
- D. `ContentSafetyClientFactoryBuilder`

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Azure AI Content Safety supports custom blocklists -dictionaries of terms/phrases you define to detect obscure or domain-specific offensive terms in user content. Creating a blocklist is the minimal-effort, built-in way to meet this requirement; you don't need to build a classifier.

References

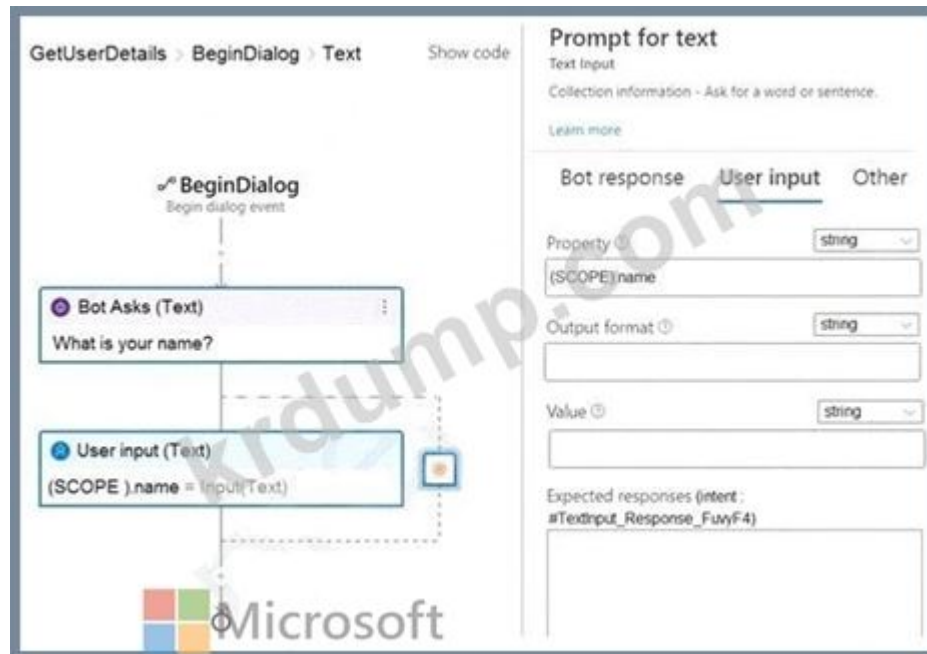
Create and use blocklists in Azure AI Content Safety.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/content-safety/concepts/blocklists> Text moderation overview (using built-in classifiers with optional blocklists).

<https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/content-safety/concepts/text-moderation>

NEW QUESTION: 140

Which of the following is a valid way to create a Bot Framework Composer bot? (Select all that apply.)



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A. ☐ ☐

B. ☐☐☐

C. ☐ ☐

D. □□

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 141

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A. □□ □□ REST □□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

B. Language Studio□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□, □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

C. Language Studio□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. Azure Portal□□ Log Analytics□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

To evaluate a Conversational Language Understanding (CLU) model, you can:

Use the REST authoring API to retrieve the model's evaluation summary (precision, recall, F1 score).

In Language Studio, use the Model performance section to view evaluation metrics and confusion matrix.

Active Learning (option B) is for improving the model post-deployment by validating unclear utterances, not pre-deployment evaluation.

Log collection in Log Analytics (option D) is for monitoring, not formal evaluation.

The answer: A and C

Reference: Evaluate a Conversational Language Understanding model

NEW QUESTION: 142

Microsoft Bot Framework SDK□ □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□□.

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Actions

Register the bot with the Azure Bot Service.

Open the Bot Framework Composer.

Build and run the bot.

Open the Bot Framework Emulator.

Connect to the bot endpoint.

Answer Area

Answer:



Actions

Register the bot with the Azure Bot Service.

Open the Bot Framework Composer.

Build and run the bot.

Open the Bot Framework Emulator.

Connect to the bot endpoint.

Answer Area

Build and run the bot.

Open the Bot Framework Emulator.

Connect to the bot endpoint.

Explanation:

Actions

Register the bot with the Azure Bot Service.

Open the Bot Framework Composer.

Answer Area

1 Build and run the bot.

2 Open the Bot Framework Emulator.

3 Connect to the bot endpoint.

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation

The question asks about testing a bot interactively on a local machine when using the Microsoft Bot Framework SDK.

Steps to test locally:

Build and run the bot

Compile the bot application code and run it locally (e.g., using Visual Studio or Node.js).

This exposes the bot's endpoint on localhost (commonly `http://localhost:3978/api/messages`).

Open the Bot Framework Emulator

The Bot Framework Emulator is a desktop app for testing and debugging bots built with the Bot Framework SDK.

It allows you to send messages to the bot and see the responses.

Connect to the bot endpoint

Use the Emulator to connect to the locally running bot by entering its endpoint URL.

Once connected, you can interact with the bot as if you were a real user.

Actions Not Required in This Case

Register the bot with the Azure Bot Service # Needed for cloud deployment, not local testing.

Open the Bot Framework Composer # Only needed if designing the bot with Composer, but this scenario uses the SDK directly.

Correct Sequences (multiple possible valid orders):

Build and run the bot # Open the Bot Framework Emulator # Connect to the bot endpoint

Microsoft References

Test a bot locally with Bot Framework Emulator

Bot Framework SDK overview

Final Answer Sequence:

Build and run the bot

Open the Bot Framework Emulator

Connect to the bot endpoint

NEW QUESTION: 143

CS1000 is a part of the Azure AI Content Safety service. It is used to detect and filter out harmful content from your applications. You can use the CS1000 API to check for harmful content in your text, images, or videos. The following command shows how to use the CS1000 API to check for harmful content in a text string:

```
curl -X POST https://cognitive.microsoft.com/textmoderation/v1.0/text?api-version=2022-08-01 \
```

```
--data-raw '{
  "image": {
    "content": "<base_64_string>"
  },
  "categories": [
    "Violence"
  ],
  "outputType": "EightSeverityLevels"
}
```

□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A. 0
- B. 0.0
- C. 7
- D. 100

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

You are analyzing an image with Azure AI Content Safety using the following request payload:

```
{
  " image " : {
    " content " : " < base_64_string > "
  },
  " categories " : [
    " Violence "
  ],
  " outputType " : " EightSeverityLevels "
}
```

Key Points:

Category specified # " Violence "

The Content Safety API will check for violent content in the image.

Test image description # A simple circle.

This is not violent in any way.

Output type # " EightSeverityLevels "

This setting returns a floating-point severity score from 0.0 (no severity) up to 7.0 (highest severity).

Expected result:

Since the image is only a circle (non-violent), the violence severity level will be at the lowest possible value:

0.0

The answer: B. 0.0

Microsoft References

Azure AI Content Safety - Image moderation

Content Safety severity levels

NEW QUESTION: 144

□□ □ □□ API□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

Which of the following scenarios requires a single endpoint and single credential for accessing both Speech and Language APIs?

- A. Azure AI Language
- B. Azure AI Foundry
- C. Azure AI Speech
- D. Azure AI Foundry Content Safety

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The scenario requires:

An app that uses both Speech and Language APIs .

A single endpoint and single credential for accessing both services.

Let's analyze the options:

Option A - Azure AI Language

Provides only language-related capabilities (text analytics, QnA, summarization, etc.).

Does not include Speech APIs .

So, this would not meet the requirement.

Option B - Azure AI Foundry service #

Previously known as Azure Cognitive Services (multi-service account) .

Allows you to provision one unified resource that gives access to multiple Azure AI services (Vision, Speech, Language, Content Safety, etc.) .

Provides a single endpoint and single API key/credential across these services.

Perfectly fits the requirement of the question.

Option C - Azure AI Speech

Provides only speech-related capabilities (speech-to-text, text-to-speech, speech translation, speaker recognition).

Does not include Language APIs .

Therefore, not suitable.

Option D - Azure AI Foundry Content Safety

Focused on safety and responsible AI (moderation of text and images) .

Does not include general speech or language APIs.

Not applicable here.

Microsoft References

Azure AI Foundry documentation (formerly Cognitive Services)

Azure AI services overview

Provisioning Azure AI services as a single multi-service resource

NEW QUESTION: 145

Azure AI Foundry Content Safety is used to moderate text and images.

Which of the following scenarios requires a single endpoint and single credential for accessing both Speech and Language APIs?

Which of the following scenarios requires a single endpoint and single credential for accessing both Speech and Language APIs?

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Answer Area



```
client = BlocklistClient(endpoint, AzureKeyCredential(key))
blocklist_name = "TestBlocklist"
block_item_id = 1
client.  
    add_or_update_blocklist_items  
    create_or_update_text_blocklist  
    delete_text_blocklist  
    remove_blocklist_items  
  
blocklist_name=blocklist_name, options= (blocklist_item_ids=[block_item_id])  
)  
print(f"\nRemoved blockItem: {add_result.block  
...
```

Answer:

Answer Area

```
client = BlocklistClient(endpoint, AzureKeyCredential(key))
blocklist_name = "TestBlocklist"
block_item_id = 1
client.  
    add_or_update_blocklist_items  
    create_or_update_text_blocklist  
    delete_text_blocklist  
    remove_blocklist_items  
  
blocklist_name=blocklist_name, options= (blocklist_item_ids=[block_item_id])  
)  
print(f"\nRemoved blockItem: {add_result.block  
...
```

Explanation:

Answer Area

```
client = BlocklistClient(endpoint, AzureKeyCredential(key))
blocklist_name = "TestBlocklist"
block_item_id = 1
client.remove_blocklist_items (
    blocklist_name=blocklist_name, options= RemoveTextBlocklistItemsOptions (blocklist_item_ids=[block_item_id])
)
print(f"\nRemoved blockItem: {add_result.blocklist_items[0].blocklist_item_id}")
...
```

NEW QUESTION: 146

Foundry ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Azure ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.

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Answer Area

```
public static AnalyzeImage(IHttpClientFactory client, string text)
{
    var request = new
    {
        AnalyzeText(text);
        AnalyzeTextOptions(text);
        AnalyzeImage(text);
        client.AnalyzeText(text);
    };

    return
    {
        AnalyzeImage(request)
        client.AnalyzeImage(request)
        client.AnalyzeText(request)
        request.AnalyzeImage(client)
    };
}
```

Answer:



Microsoft

```
void static Analyze(dynamic client, string text)
```

```
var request = new
```

```
AnalyzeText(text);
AnalyzeTextOptions(text);
AnalyzeManage(text);
client.AnalyzeText(text);
```

return

```
AnalyzeImage(request)
client.AnalyzeImage(request)
client.AnalyzeText(request)
request.AnalyzeImage(client)
```

Explanation:

Answer Area

```
public static Analyze(dynamic client, string text)
```

```
var request = new AnalyzeTextOptions(text);  
return client.AnalyzeImage(request);
```



Microsoft

NEW QUESTION: 147

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

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□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ ?

A. ☐

B. ☐☐☐

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 148

How can I assign permissions to QnA Maker using RBAC? I want to assign permissions to Management-Accountants, Consultant-Accountants, and Agent-CustomerServices. I want to assign permissions to QnA Maker using RBAC. I want to assign permissions to QnA Maker using RBAC. I want to assign permissions to QnA Maker using RBAC.

Answer Area

Management-Accountants

Owner

Contributor

Cognitive Services User

Cognitive Services QnA Maker Read

Cognitive Services QnA Maker Editor

Consultant-Accountants

Owner

Contributor

Cognitive Services User

Cognitive Services QnA Maker Read

Cognitive Services QnA Maker Editor

Agent-CustomerServices

Owner

Contributor

Cognitive Services User

Cognitive Services QnA Maker Read

Cognitive Services QnA Maker Editor

Answer:

Answer Area

Management-Accountants

▼

Owner
Contributor
Cognitive Services User
Cognitive Services QnA Maker Read
Cognitive Services QnA Maker Editor

Consultant-Accountants

▼

Owner
Contributor
Cognitive Services User
Cognitive Services QnA Maker Read
Cognitive Services QnA Maker Editor

Agent-CustomerServices

▼

Owner
Contributor
Cognitive Services User
Cognitive Services QnA Maker Read
Cognitive Services QnA Maker Editor

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: 149

Microsoft Bot Framework ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Azure ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.

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- A. □□□□
- B. Microsoft □
- C. □□ □□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The requirement is for supporting voice interactions across multiple client apps.

Cortana is deprecated and limited to Cortana channels only.

Microsoft Teams is app-specific and not suited for multiple client apps.

Direct Line Speech is designed to connect bots with Speech SDK-enabled clients, enabling voice-first bots that can work across multiple applications and devices.

Therefore, Direct Line Speech is the correct channel.

NEW QUESTION: 150

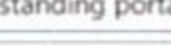
Docker ☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐.

Microsoft Container Registry(MCR)□□ Language Understanding □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□.

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Actions	Answer Area
From the Language Understanding portal, retrain the model.	
From the host computer, run the container and specify the input directory.	
From the Language Understanding portal, export the solution as a package file.	
From the host computer, move the package file to the Docker input directory.	
From the host computer, build the container and specify the output directory.	



Answer:

Actions

From the Language Understanding portal, retrain the model.

From the host computer, run the container and specify the input directory.

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

From the host computer, move the package file to the Docker input directory.

From the host computer, build the container and specify the output directory.

Answer Area

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

From the host computer, move the package file to the Docker input directory.

From the host computer, build the container and specify the output directory.

Microsoft

Explanation:

Actions

From the Language Understanding portal, retrain the model.

From the host computer, run the container and specify the input directory.

Answer Area

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

2 From the host computer, move the package file to the Docker input directory.

3 From the host computer, build the container and specify the output directory.

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.

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A. □

B. □□□

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 153

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speechTransiationConf ig □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□ □ □, □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□. □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□

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Values	Answer Area
addTargetLanguage	<pre>var translationConfig = SpeechTranslationConfig.FromSubscription(SPEECH__SUBSCRIPTION__KEY, SPEECH__SERVICE__REGION);</pre>
speechSynthesisLanguage	<pre>translationConfig. = "en-US";</pre>
speechRecognitionLanguage	<pre>translationConfig. ("de");</pre>
voiceName	

Answer:

Values	Answer Area
addTargetLanguage	<pre>var translationConfig = SpeechTranslationConfig.FromSubscription(SPEECH__SUBSCRIPTION__KEY, SPEECH__SERVICE__REGION);</pre>
speechSynthesisLanguage	<pre>translationConfig. speechRecognitionLanguage = "en-US";</pre>
speechRecognitionLanguage	<pre>translationConfig. addTargetLanguage ("de");</pre>
voiceName	

Explanation:

Values	Answer Area
addTargetLanguage	<pre>var translationConfig = SpeechTranslationConfig.FromSubscription(SPEECH__SUBSCRIPTION__KEY, SPEECH__SERVICE__REGION);</pre>
speechSynthesisLanguage	<pre>translationConfig. speechRecognitionLanguage = "en-US";</pre>
speechRecognitionLanguage	<pre>translationConfig. addTargetLanguage ("de");</pre>
voiceName	

You are configuring speech-to-speech translation in an app. The workflow is:

Recognize spoken input language (in this case, English).

Translate the recognized text into the target language (in this case, German).

(Optional) Synthesize speech in the target language.

Step 1 - SpeechRecognitionLanguage

This property defines the input language for speech recognition.

Since the input is English, it should be set to " en-US " .

Step 2 - AddTargetLanguage

This method specifies the output translation language(s).

Since the requirement is to translate into German, use " de " .

Other options (incorrect here):

speechSynthesisLanguage # used if you want to output translated text as synthesized speech in the target language voice. Not required in this snippet.

voiceName # specifies the actual voice to use for speech synthesis, not translation.

Correct Completed Code Snippet:

```
var translationConfig = SpeechTranslationConfig.FromSubscription(SPEECH_SUBSCRIPTION_KEY, SPEECH_SERVICE_REGION); translationConfig.SpeechRecognitionLanguage = " en-US " ;
translationConfig.AddTargetLanguage( " de " );
```

Microsoft References Speech Translation with Azure AI Speech SDK SpeechTranslationConfig Class Reference

NEW QUESTION: 154

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□□□ □□ □□ □□(PPE) □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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A. □□

B. □□□ □□

C. □□□□ Azure □□□ □□□(□□ □□: □□□ □□□)

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 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: 155

DM□□□ □□□ Azure AI Document Intelligence □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

DM□ □□□□ PDF □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ App1□□□□ □□ □□□□□.

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Answer Area

```
Uri fileUri = new Uri("<fileUri>");

AnalyzeDocumentOperation operation = await client.AnalyzeDocumentFromUriAsync(WaitUntil.Completed,
AnalyzeResult result = operation.Value;

foreach (DocumentStyle style in result.Styles)
{
    bool isHandwritten = style.IsHandwritten.HasValue && style.IsHandwritten == true;

    if (isHandwritten && style.Confidence > 0.75 )
    {

        Console.WriteLine($"Handwritten content found:");
        foreach (DocumentSpan span in style.Spans)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"  Content: {result.Content.Substring(span.Index, span.Length)}");
        }
    }
}
```

0.75

0.1

0.75

1.0

"prebuilt-document ",

"prebuilt-document ",

"prebuilt-contract",

"prebuilt-read",

fileUri);

Microsoft

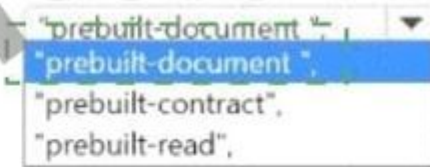
Answer:

Answer Area

```
Uri fileUri = new Uri("<fileUri>");
AnalyzeDocumentOperation operation = await client.AnalyzeDocumentFromUriAsync(WaitUntil.Completed, fileUri);
AnalyzeResult result = operation.Value;
foreach (DocumentStyle style in result.Styles)
{
    bool isHandwritten = style.IsHandwritten.HasValue && style.IsHandwritten == true;
    if (isHandwritten && style.Confidence > 0.75)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Handwritten content found:");
        foreach (DocumentSpan span in style.Spans)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($" Content: {result.Content.Substring(span.Index, span.Length)}");
        }
    }
}
```



Microsoft



Explanation:

Answer Area



Microsoft

```
Uri fileUri = new Uri("<fileUri>");
AnalyzeDocumentOperation operation = await client.AnalyzeDocumentFromUriAsync(WaitUntil.Completed, "prebuilt-document", fileUri);
AnalyzeResult result = operation.Value;
foreach (DocumentStyle style in result.Styles)
{
    bool isHandwritten = style.IsHandwritten.HasValue && style.IsHandwritten == true;
    if (isHandwritten && style.Confidence > 0.75 )
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Handwritten content found:");
        foreach (DocumentSpan span in style.Spans)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Content: {result.Content.Substring(span.Index, span.Length)}");
        }
    }
}
```

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation

The requirement:

You have an Azure AI Document Intelligence resource (formerly Form Recognizer).

You want the app to detect handwritten content inside PDF files.

Step 1 - Choosing the correct model

prebuilt-document: Extracts structure and text from documents, but not optimized specifically for handwriting.

prebuilt-contract: Designed for contracts, not general handwriting.

prebuilt-read: Extracts text (printed and handwritten) from documents. Supports handwritten content recognition.

Therefore, to analyze handwritten content, the correct choice is prebuilt-read.

Step 2 - Confidence threshold

The style.Confidence value indicates the confidence that the text is handwritten.

A typical threshold used is 0.75 (75%).

This ensures that only results with reasonably high confidence are considered handwritten.

Values like 0.1 would be too low (allowing false positives), while 1.0 might miss valid handwriting because it requires absolute certainty.

The answer:

Model: prebuilt-read
Confidence threshold: 0.75

NEW QUESTION: 156

Azure AI Speech `<ssml>` `<prosody>` `<pitch>` `<volume>` `<rate>` `<style>` `<emphasis>` `<effect>`. `<ssml>` `<prosody>` `<pitch>` `<volume>` `<rate>` `<style>` `<emphasis>` `<effect>`.
`<ssml>` `<prosody>` `<pitch>` `<volume>` `<rate>` `<style>` `<emphasis>` `<effect>`.
`<ssml>` `<prosody>` `<pitch>` `<volume>` `<rate>` `<style>` `<emphasis>` `<effect>`?

- A. `mstts: express -as` `<ssml>` `<prosody>` `<pitch>`
- B. `<ssml>` `<prosody>` `<pitch>` `<volume>`
- C. `prosody` `<ssml>` `pitch` `<ssml>`
- D. `<ssml>` `<prosody>` `<pitch>` `<volume>`

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: 157

`<ssml>` `<prosody>` `<pitch>` `<volume>` `<rate>` `<style>` `<emphasis>` `<effect>`.
`<ssml>` `<prosody>` `<pitch>` `<volume>` `<rate>` `<style>` `<emphasis>` `<effect>`.
`<ssml>` `<prosody>` `<pitch>` `<volume>` `<rate>` `<style>` `<emphasis>` `<effect>`.
`<ssml>` `<prosody>` `<pitch>` `<volume>` `<rate>` `<style>` `<emphasis>` `<effect>`?

- A. `Pattera.any`
- B. `<ssml>`

- C. ☐☐
- D. ☐☐ ☐☐

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

When many utterances differ only by airport names or codes, you don't want to list them all.

A Pattern.any entity acts as a placeholder for free-form input inside patterns, allowing the model to accept any word/phrase in that slot.

Machine-learning entities require lots of labeled utterances.

List entities work for fixed sets (e.g., specific known airport codes), but this scenario implies dynamic airport data.

Regex entities are for structured formats (like postal codes).

The answer: A

Reference: Pattern.any entities in Language Understanding

NEW QUESTION: 158

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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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- A. ☐☐ ☐☐
- B. ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐
- C. ☐☐ ☐☐
- D. ☐☐ ☐☐

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The given text:

" Our tour guide took us up the Space Needle during our trip to Seattle last week. " The Language service output shows:

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

Why the correct answer is Named Entity Recognition (NER):

NER identifies named entities (people, places, dates, events, organizations, etc.) in text and classifies them into categories with confidence scores.

In the table, we see categories such as PersonType, Location, Event, DateTime # these are classic outputs of NER.

Why not the others:

A). Entity Linking # Identifies entities and links them to a knowledge base (like Wikipedia). Output would include links/IDs rather than just categories.

C). Key Phrase Extraction # Returns important phrases ("tour guide", "Space Needle", "trip", "Seattle", "last week") but does not assign categories like PersonType, Location, DateTime.

D). Sentiment Analysis # Returns sentiment scores (positive/neutral/negative), not entity categories.

The answer:

B). Named Entity Recognition

Microsoft References

Named Entity Recognition in Azure AI Language

Entity Linking vs Named Entity Recognition

NEW QUESTION: 159

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Azure AI Agent Service□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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A. 1GB

B. 10GB

C. 100GB

D. 1TB

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

For Azure AI Agent Service, the documented quota for the maximum total size of all files uploaded for agents has been listed as 100 GB. Individual files are limited to 512 MB each. These limits are relevant when you plan an agent that must combine and process multiple user-uploaded files.

(Note: Quotas can evolve; check the current "Quotas and limits" page for your region.) References (Microsoft Docs / Q & A):

Microsoft Q & A (Agent Service limits: "Max size for all uploaded files for agents 100 GB"; per-file 512 MB). Microsoft Learn File Search tool how-to (per-file 512 MB guidance). Microsoft Learn

NEW QUESTION: 160

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A. □□□ □□ □□(OLTP)

B. □□□ □□ □□(OLAP)

C. □□ □□

D. □□□ □□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Dimensional models and data warehouses are designed for OLAP workloads (aggregations, analytics, reporting).

OLTP is for transaction-based line-of-business applications.

Batch processing is about moving and transforming data, not querying.

Stream processing handles continuous real-time data, not historical warehouse queries.

Reference: OLTP vs OLAP in Azure

NEW QUESTION: 161

□□□□ □□ □□ PDF □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

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A. Foundry Tools□ □□□ □□ □□(CLU)□□ Azure □□ □□

B. Foundry Tools□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ Azure □□ □□

C. Azure OpenAI

D. Azure AI □□ □□

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 162

□□ □□□□□ File1.avi□□ 20GB □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Azure AI Video Indexer □□□□□ □□□□□ File1.avi□ □□□□□ □□□□.

□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□?

A. File1.avi□ Azure AI Video Indexer □□□□□ □□□□□□□.

B. File1.avi□ www.youtube.com □□□□□ □□□□□□□.

C. File1.avi□ Microsoft OneDrive□ □□□□□□□.

D. File1.avi□ Azure Storage □□ □□□□□□□.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

On the Azure AI Video Indexer website, uploading directly from your device is limited to 2 GB -your file is 20 GB , so this won't work. Instead, the recommended approach is to upload the video to an online location and use the "Enter URL" option in the Video Indexer site. The service accepts a direct media-file URL (not a web page like YouTube) and supports uploads up to 30 GB via URL. Given the options provided, OneDrive is the only viable online storage choice listed to host the file before submitting its direct URL to Video Indexer. (Note: the URL must resolve directly to the media file; YouTube links are explicitly not supported, and an Azure Storage queue is not for storing video files.) Microsoft References Azure AI Video Indexer support matrix: 2-GB limit from device; 30-GB limit via URL ; URL must be a direct media file, not a webpage (e.g., YouTube). Microsoft Learn Upload & index media in the Video Indexer website ("Enter URL" flow). Microsoft Learn Considerations at scale: prefer URL upload over byte array; reiterates 2-GB vs 30-GB limits. Microsoft Learn

NEW QUESTION: 163

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A. Azure AI Foundry □□□ □□

B. Azure AI □□

C. Azure AI □□

D. Azure AI □□□

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

For a social media messaging app that needs to determine the language of short text in real time, the most appropriate service is Azure AI Translator. Translator provides a low-latency language detection operation for text, returning the detected language code and a confidence score, and it's optimized for interactive scenarios like chat and messaging. You can use detection on its own or feed the result directly into translation if needed.

Why not the others:

Azure AI Speech is for audio (speech-to-text, text-to-speech, speech translation), not text-only language detection.

Azure AI Language has language detection within its Text Analytics features, but Translator's detect endpoint is the recommended, streamlined choice for real-time translation pipelines and chat apps.

Azure AI Foundry Content Safety is for moderation (toxicity, harassment, hate), not language identification.

Microsoft References

Azure AI Translator - Text Translation overview (includes language detection).

<https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/translator/>

Text Translation REST API v3.0 - Detect operation.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/translator/reference/v3-0-detect> Quickstart: Use the Translator text client libraries (shows detect + translate flow).

<https://learn.microsoft.com/azure/ai-services/translator/quickstart-text-sdk>

NEW QUESTION: 164

☐☐☐ ☐☐ Azure OpenAI ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

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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. File1.tsvonly
- B. File2.xml☐
- C. File3.pdf☐
- D. File4.xlsx☐
- E. File1.tsv ☐ File4.xlsx☐
- F. File1.tsv.File2.xml ☐ File4.xlsx☐
- G. File1.tsv, File2.xml, Fil3.pdf ☐ File4.xlsx

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: 165

Azure Video Indexer ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

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- A. PDF
- B. XML

Resource1 Azure AI Content Safety storage1 Azure

container1 Blob , container1 .
Resource1 .
cURL ? .
: 1 .

Answer Area

```
curl --location --request POST
'https://resource1.cognitiveservices.azure.com'
--header 'Ocp-Apim-Subscription-Key: 33e5df16c33f43a5942926d8a8ac32b6' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data-raw '{
  "image": {
    "blobUrl": "https://storage1.blob.core.windows.net/container1"
  }
}'
```

/contentsafety

/contentmoderator

/contentsafety

/vision

/image:analyze

/detect

/image:analyze

/ProcessImage

'api-version=2024-09-01' \



Microsoft

Answer:

```
curl --location --request POST
'https://resource1.cognitiveservices.azure.com'
--header 'Ocp-Apim-Subscription-Key: 33e5df16c33f43a5942926d8a8ac32b6' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data-raw '{
  "image": {
    "blobUrl": "https://storage1.blob.core.windows.net/container1"
  }
}'
```

/contentsafety

/contentmoderator

/contentsafety

/vision

/image:analyze

/detect

/image:analyze

/ProcessImage

'api-version=2024-09-01' \



Microsoft

Explanation:

Answer Area

```
curl --location --request POST
'https://resource1.cognitiveservices.azure.com /contentsafety /image:analyze ?api-version=2024-09-01' \
--header 'Ocp-Apim-Subscription-Key: 33e5df16c33f43a5942926d8a8ac33' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data-raw '{
  "image": {
    "blobUrl": "https://stor
  }
}'
```

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: 168

Microsoft Bot Framework SDK `UserProfile` object in the underlying storage layer.

`ConversationData` object in the underlying storage layer.

`var userStateAccessors = _userState.CreateProperty<UserProfile>(nameof(UserProfile)); var conversationStateAccessors = _conversationState.CreateProperty<ConversationData>(nameof(ConversationData));`

`var userStateAccessors = _userState.CreateProperty<UserProfile>(nameof(UserProfile)); var conversationStateAccessors = _conversationState.CreateProperty<ConversationData>(nameof(ConversationData));`

`var userStateAccessors = _userState.CreateProperty<UserProfile>(nameof(UserProfile)); var conversationStateAccessors = _conversationState.CreateProperty<ConversationData>(nameof(ConversationData));`

`var userStateAccessors = _userState.CreateProperty<UserProfile>(nameof(UserProfile)); var conversationStateAccessors = _conversationState.CreateProperty<ConversationData>(nameof(ConversationData));`

`var userStateAccessors = _userState.CreateProperty<UserProfile>(nameof(UserProfile)); var conversationStateAccessors = _conversationState.CreateProperty<ConversationData>(nameof(ConversationData));`

`var userStateAccessors = _userState.CreateProperty<UserProfile>(nameof(UserProfile)); var conversationStateAccessors = _conversationState.CreateProperty<ConversationData>(nameof(ConversationData));`

Statements	Yes	No
The code will create and maintain the <code>UserProfile</code> object in the underlying storage layer.	☐	☐
The code will create and maintain the <code>ConversationData</code> object in the underlying storage layer.	☐	☐
The <code>UserProfile</code> and <code>ConversationData</code> objects will persist when the Bot Framework runtime terminates.	☐	☐

Answer:

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.	☐	☒

Explanation:

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.	☐	☐

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: 169

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curl https://cu1.services.ai.azure.com/assistant?api-version=2024-12-01-pre



```
-H "Authorization: Bearer $AZURE_AI_TOKEN" \
-H "Content-Type: application/json" \
-d '{
  "instructions": "You are a weather bot. Use the provided functions to answer questions.",
  "model": "gpt-4o-mini",
  "content": {
    "content": {
      "functions": {
        "tool_resources": {
          "tools": {
            "type": "function",
            "function": {
              "name": "get_current_time",
              "description": "Get the current time in location",
              "parameters": {
                "type": "object",
                "properties": {
                  "location": {"type": "string", "description": "The city name, for example Seattle"}
                },
                "required": ["location"]
              }
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Answer:

```
curl https://cu1.services.ai.azure.com/assistants?api-version=2024-12-01-pr

-H "Authorization: Bearer $AZURE_AI_TOKEN" \
-H "Content-Type: application/json" \
-d '{
  "instructions": "You are a weather bot. Use the provided functions to answer questions.",
  "model": "gpt-4o-mini",
  "content": [{
    "content": [{
      "functions": [{
        "tool_resources": [{
          "tools": [{
            "type": "function",
            "function": {
              "name": "get_current_time",
              "description": "Get the current time in location",
              "parameters": {
                "type": "object",
                "properties": {
                  "location": {"type": "string", "description": "The city name, for example Seattle"}
                },
                "required": ["location"]
              }
            }
          ]
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

KidDump.com



Explanation:



Microsoft

```
curl https://cu1.services.ai.azure.com/ assistants ?api-version=2024-12-01-preview \
-H "Authorization: Bearer $AZURE_AI_TOKEN" \
-H "Content-Type: application/json" \
-d '{
  "instructions": "You are a weather bot. Use the provided functions to answer questions.",
  "model": "gpt-4o-mini",
  "content": [{"
    "type": "function",
    "function": {
      "name": "get_current_time",
      "description": "Get the current time in location",
      "parameters": {
        "type": "object",
        "properties": {
          "location": {"type": "string", "description": "The city name, for example Seattle"}
        },
        "required": ["location"]
      }
    }
  }
}
```

NEW QUESTION: 170

□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□:

- * File1.pdf
- * File2.jpg
- * File3.docx
- * File4.webp
- * File5.png

Azure AI Content Understanding □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□?

- A. File1.pdf, File2.jpg □ FileS.png □ □□
- B. File1.pdf □ File3.docx □ □□
- C. File1.pdf, File2.jpg, File3.docx, File4.webp, File5.png
- D. File1.pdf, File2.jpg □ File3.docx □ □□
- E. File1.pdf, File2.jpg, File3.docx □ File5.png □ □□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 171

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Greet(user)

- \${Greeting()}, \${user.name}
□□ □ □□□ □□, □□□ □□□□□ '□'□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□ '□□□□'□ □□□□□.
□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

Statements	Yes	No
<code>\${user.name}</code> retrieves the user name by using a prompt.	☐	☐
<code>Greet ()</code> is the name of the language generation template.	☐	☐
<code>\${Greeting () }</code> is a reference to a template in the language generation file.	☐	☐

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
<code>\${user.name}</code> retrieves the user name by using a prompt.	☐	☒
<code>Greet ()</code> is the name of the language generation template.	☐	☒
<code>\${Greeting () }</code> is a reference to a template in the language generation file.	☒	☐

Explanation:

Statements	Yes	No
<code>\${user.name}</code> retrieves the user name by using a prompt.	☐	☒
<code>Greet ()</code> is the name of the language generation template.	☐	☒
<code>\${Greeting () }</code> is a reference to a template in the language generation file.	☒	☐

Box 1: No
Example: Greet a user whose name is stored in `user.name`
- `${ welcomeUser(user.name) }`
Example: Greet a user whose name you don ' t know:
- `${ welcomeUser() }`

Box 2: No
`Greet(User)` is a Send a response action.

Box 3: Yes
Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/composer/how-to-ask-for-user-input>

NEW QUESTION: 172

JavaScript□ □□ □□□ □□□.

Azure `az` `cli` `bot` `create` `deployment` `group` `create` `webapp` `deployment` `source` `config` `zip` `ad` `app` `update`.

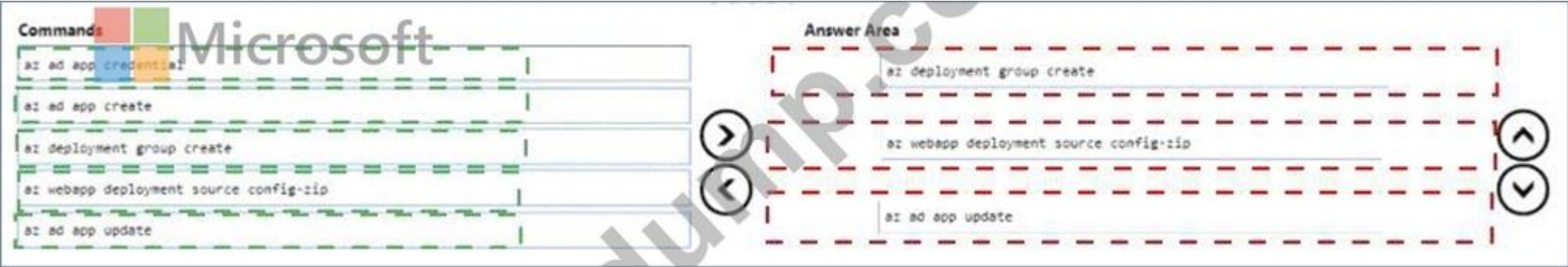
`az bot create`

Azure `cli` `bot` `create` `deployment` `group` `create` `webapp` `deployment` `source` `config` `zip` `ad` `app` `update`.

`az` `cli` `bot` `create` `deployment` `group` `create` `webapp` `deployment` `source` `config` `zip` `ad` `app` `update`?



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.