

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Microsoft

AB-900

Copilot and Agent Administration Fundamentals

SHARED BY [u/dapperswitch1991](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION	Free Set 1
QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	Microsoft AB-900, Copilot and Agent Administration Fundamentals

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10 practice questions for the Microsoft AB-900 exam, Copilot and Agent Administration Fundamentals, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. A sales file labeled Highly Confidential is encrypted so only the Finance group can open it. A Sales user asks Copilot to summarize it. What is the most likely outcome?
- A Copilot summarizes the file because it bypasses sensitivity labels
 - B Copilot summarizes it, and the summary is automatically labeled Public
 - C Copilot decrypts the file and summarizes a copy for the user
 - D Copilot cannot use the content because the user lacks the usage rights granted by the encryption

Answer: D

Sensitivity labels with encryption enforce usage rights, and Copilot respects them, so a user without those rights cannot have the protected content used. Copilot does not bypass labels, downgrade them automatically, or decrypt files for users who lack rights.

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2. A Copilot pilot for one group before a full rollout is an example of a _____ rollout.

Answer: staged (also accepted: phased)

A staged or phased rollout expands access in waves, starting with a pilot group, which reduces risk and gathers evidence. The blank accepts staged or phased because both describe the same controlled approach. Big-bang launches are the contrasting approach that the exam treats as riskier.

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3. Which statement about declarative agents in Microsoft 365 is accurate?
- A They run on a separate server that keeps its own copy of all user mail
 - B Only Microsoft can create them, and customers cannot change their behavior
 - C They ignore the tenant's sharing, licensing, and data protection settings for every user
 - D They use instructions and knowledge and run under the signed-in user's permissions

Answer: D

Declarative agents combine instructions, knowledge sources, and actions, and they operate within the user's Microsoft 365 permissions and tenant controls. The other options describe a separate data copy, an impossibility, or an ignored policy, all of which are wrong. The distinction between declarative and custom-built agents is common on the exam.

4. A personal Microsoft account gets enterprise data protection for Copilot Chat sessions.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

Enterprise data protection applies to users who sign in with a Microsoft Entra work or school account, not to personal accounts. Personal sessions use consumer terms and do not get tenant protections. The statement is false, and the distinction is central to Copilot Chat governance.

5. Which two conditions should an administrator verify before assigning Copilot licenses to a group of users? (Choose two.)
- A Each user has an eligible Microsoft 365 base license
 - B Users reach Copilot through Microsoft 365 apps or a supported browser
 - C Each user has a dedicated Azure OpenAI resource deployed
 - D Each user has a Microsoft Entra ID P2 license assigned
 - E Each user has a Power BI Pro license assigned

Answer: A, B

Copilot requires an eligible Microsoft 365 base license under the add-on, and users reach it through supported Microsoft 365 apps or a supported browser. Customers do not deploy their own Azure OpenAI resource for Microsoft 365 Copilot, and Entra ID P2 and Power BI Pro licenses are not prerequisites for Copilot entitlement.

6. Which statement about Copilot agent actions is most accurate?
- A Actions only work with files stored in OneDrive
 - B Actions always run with global administrator rights
 - C Actions can read or change data in connected systems, so permissions matter
 - D Actions cannot be restricted by administrators

Answer: C

Actions can read or change data in connected systems, so administrators must design connections and permissions carefully. They are not limited to OneDrive files, they do not run with global administrator rights, and administrators can control them through policy and connector settings.

7. A user has the Copilot add-on but Copilot does not appear in Word. Which requirement is most likely missing?
- A An eligible Microsoft 365 base license on the same account
 - B A Microsoft Copilot Studio license on the same account only
 - C A Power BI Premium capacity assigned to the user's workspace
 - D An Entra ID P2 license with no Microsoft 365 subscription at all

Answer: A

The Copilot add-on is sold per user and works only on top of an eligible Microsoft 365 base license, so that base license must sit on the same account. Copilot Studio and Power BI licenses do not unlock Copilot in Word. Entra ID P2 is a distractor because identity licensing alone does not provide the Microsoft 365 Copilot experience.

8. The setting that controls whether users can ask Copilot Chat to use the public web is the web _____ policy in the admin center.

Answer: search

The web search policy controls whether Copilot can ground responses with public web results for the users in scope. Administrators set it in the Microsoft 365 admin center where Copilot settings live. The blank accepts search or Search because the policy name is web search.

9. Which report is the best starting point for an administrator who wants to see how many users used Microsoft 365 Copilot in the last 30 days?
- A The Exchange Online mail flow report for external senders over the last month
 - B The Microsoft Purview data classification dashboard for sensitive content counts
 - C The Azure cost analysis page for virtual machines running in the subscription
 - D The Copilot usage report in the Microsoft 365 admin center

Answer: D

The Copilot usage report in the Microsoft 365 admin center summarizes active use across apps and time periods, which answers adoption questions directly. Mail flow, data classification, and Azure cost analysis cover different areas. Admins should pick the report that matches the question.

10. What is the purpose of a Microsoft Purview retention policy in the context of Copilot?
- A To speed up Copilot response times by caching answers for each user
 - B To increase the number of Copilot licenses available to the company
 - C To change the default language that Copilot uses for each user session
 - D To keep or delete content on a defined schedule

Answer: D

Retention policies control how long content is kept, which determines what content exists for Copilot to reach over time. They do not speed up responses, add licenses, or set a language. The question checks that candidates treat retention as a governance control.