

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Microsoft

AB-900

Copilot and Agent Administration Fundamentals

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EDITION	Free Set 2
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: www.aiexamcerts.com/microsoft/ab-900. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code AB-900 and the question number.

1. A business user wants a Copilot agent that answers questions from a SharePoint library of HR policies. Which approach fits a declarative agent?
 - A Give the agent the global administrator role so that it can read every site
 - B Copy the HR policies into the agent's source code as static text strings
 - C Build a declarative agent that uses a SharePoint knowledge source
 - D Publish the agent as a public website that anyone can use without sign-in

Answer: C

A declarative agent is configured with instructions and knowledge sources, and it reads SharePoint content under the user's permissions. Granting global admin rights breaks least privilege, hardcoding policies creates maintenance problems, and a public site without sign-in ignores tenant controls. The question tests the permission model for agents.

2. A transparency note describes the intended uses, limitations, and responsible deployment guidance for an AI service.
 - A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

Microsoft publishes transparency notes for its AI services that explain capabilities, limitations, and responsible use, and administrators use them during deployment planning. The statement is true because that is the purpose of a transparency note. Administrators should read them before rolling out an AI feature.

3. What is the purpose of a Microsoft 365 base license when a user also has a Copilot add-on?
 - A It grants administrator rights to create Copilot agents in every environment
 - B It provides unlimited Azure OpenAI tokens for custom model development projects
 - C It provides the Microsoft 365 apps and services that Copilot works within
 - D It pays for Copilot Studio message capacity for each user in the tenant

Answer: C

The base license supplies the apps and services, such as Outlook, Word, and SharePoint, that Copilot works within, so it remains necessary. The distractors describe admin rights, Azure tokens, and Copilot Studio capacity, none of which the base license grants. Candidates should understand the add-on depends on the base subscription.

4. To see which add-on licenses a specific user holds, an admin opens that user's _____ in the Microsoft 365 admin center.

Answer: profile (also accepted: user profile, account)

The user profile in the Microsoft 365 admin center shows the licenses assigned to that account, which makes it the authoritative place to confirm add-on assignment. eDiscovery cases, Power Platform capacity pages, and Azure DevOps boards serve different purposes. The blank accepts profile because that is the page name used in the admin center.

5. Which two practices help an organization meet responsible AI expectations when deploying Copilot? (Choose two.)

- A Hide the use of AI from employees and customers to avoid unnecessary concerns
- B Train users on appropriate use and on verifying AI-generated content
- C Remove all human review so that decisions are made faster each day
- D Publish every prompt in a public repository for full transparency
- E Document intended use cases and the owners who approve each one

Answer: B, E

Training on appropriate use and documenting intended use with clear owners are practical governance steps. Hiding AI use, removing human review, and publishing prompts publicly all conflict with responsible AI principles. The distractors describe failures rather than practices.

6. Which step should come before publishing a new Copilot Studio agent to the whole organization?

- A Publish first and disable the agent if complaints arrive
- B Test the agent with a pilot group and review its permissions, data sources, and connectors
- C Give the agent access to every SharePoint site so that testing is easier
- D Skip testing because the agent is built on a reviewed model

Answer: B

A pilot test validates behavior, permissions, and connector use before broad release, which is the standard controlled approach. Publishing first invites avoidable incidents, broad site access violates least privilege, and a reviewed model does not remove the need to test an agent's configuration.

7. Which tool classifies content for a Copilot rollout and blocks an unsafe sharing action?

- A Email signatures that show a company disclaimer
- B Calendar categories that color meetings by team
- C Sensitivity labels combined with DLP policies
- D Teams channel descriptions that explain each channel

Answer: C

Sensitivity labels classify content and DLP policies enforce rules when sensitive content is shared or processed. Email signatures, calendar categories, and channel descriptions do not enforce anything. The question checks that candidates pair classification with enforcement.

8. An administrator can restrict which users can use Microsoft 365 Copilot by assigning the add-on through security groups.

- A True
- B False

Answer: A (True)

Group-based assignment is the standard way to limit Copilot to chosen users, and it is combined with licensing and policy scope. This keeps the rollout controlled and auditable. The statement is true because group membership determines who receives the license.

9. Which measure best indicates whether Copilot is being used for real work rather than trial clicks?

- A A single login on the first day of the pilot, recorded by the sign-in logs
- B Repeated use across several weeks in the same workflows, shown in the usage reports
- C The number of times the Copilot logo was viewed on the intranet
- D The number of free trial accounts created during the pilot

Answer: B

Repeated use over weeks in real workflows indicates sustained value, while a single login or logo view shows little. Free trial account counts measure signups rather than work. Adoption analysis should look for repeated, workflow-based use.

10. Which Microsoft feature requires customer approval before a Microsoft engineer can access customer content during a support request?
- A Customer Lockbox
 - B Information Barriers, which restrict communication between segments
 - C Privileged Access Management in Entra ID for elevated roles
 - D Microsoft Defender for Cloud Apps for monitoring app use

Answer: A

Customer Lockbox requires customer approval before Microsoft engineers can access customer content for a support request. Information Barriers separate internal groups, Privileged Access Management controls elevated roles, and Defender for Cloud Apps monitors app use. None of those governs support access to content.