



Microsoft

Exam Questions AI-200

Developing AI Cloud Solutions on Azure

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NEW QUESTION 1

You are developing an AI application that retrieves database credentials from Key Vault by using the Azure SDK for Python. The application must use managed identity for authentication.

You review the following code segment that retrieves a secret from Key Vault:

```
01 from azure.identity import DefaultAzureCredential
02 from azure.keyvault.secrets import SecretClient
03
04 credential = DefaultAzureCredential()
05 client = SecretClient(
06     vault_url="https://vault.vault.azure.net/",
07     credential=credential
08 )
09
10 secret = client.get_secret("dbPassword", version="123")
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Secret retrieval behavior

Statement	Yes	No
The code retrieves a specific version of the dbPassword secret.	☐	☐
The code authenticates to Key Vault without storing client secrets in the application when deployed to an Azure hosted environment that has a managed identity enabled.	☐	☐
If dbPassword is rotated and a new version is created, subsequent calls to this code will retrieve the new version.	☐	☐

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The get_secret call supplies an explicit version value, so it retrieves that particular version of dbPassword. DefaultAzureCredential can authenticate to Key Vault by using the Azure-hosted application's managed identity without embedding a client secret in the application. Because the code requests a fixed version, later secret rotation creates a newer version but subsequent executions of this exact code continue to request the specified old version. To follow the latest version automatically, the version parameter must be omitted.

Study Guide Alignment: Security and operations: Key Vault, App Configuration, managed identity, OpenTelemetry, Azure Monitor, and KQL-based troubleshooting.
Official Microsoft Learn References: AI-200 Study Guide | Managed identities for Azure resources | Use Key Vault references for App Service and Functions

NEW QUESTION 2

A company is implementing a publish-subscribe (Pub/Sub) messaging component by using Azure Service Bus. You are developing the first subscription application.

In the Azure portal you see that messages are being sent to the subscription for each topic. You create and initialize a subscription client object by supplying the correct details, but the subscription application is still not consuming the messages.

You need to ensure that the subscription client processes all messages. Which code segment should you use?

- A. subscriptionClient = new SubscriptionClient(ServiceBusConnectionString, TopicName, SubscriptionName);
B. subscriptionClient.RegisterMessageHandler(ProcessMessagesAsync, messageHandlerOptions);
C. await subscriptionClient.AddRuleAsync(new RuleDescription(RuleDescription.DefaultRuleName, new TrueFilter()));
D. await subscriptionClient.CloseAsync();

Answer: B

Explanation:

Creating a subscription client establishes the client object but does not start application-level message processing. The message handler must be registered so received subscription messages are delivered to the application callback. Adding a default TrueFilter is only necessary when subscription rules require adjustment and does not start the receiver; the default subscription rule already accepts messages in a normal subscription. Closing the client would stop processing rather than enable it.

Study Guide Alignment: Azure service integration: Service Bus, Event Grid, Azure Functions triggers

/bindings, and event-driven processing.

Official Microsoft Learn References: AI-200 Study Guide | Service Bus message transfers, locks, and settlement

NEW QUESTION 3

A Python API running in ACA must send distributed traces to Azure Monitor. The API creates spans. However, no traces appear in Azure Monitor. You need to configure the OpenTelemetry SDK pipeline to export traces to Azure Monitor. What should you do? To answer, move the appropriate actions to the correct requirements. You may use each action once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to move the split bar between panes or scroll to view content. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Actions

Enable log sampling.

Call `tracer.start_as_current_span()`

Initialize the application's TracerProvider for tracing.

Configure a span processor to send spans to the exporter.

Create the Azure Monitor component that sends trace data.

OpenTelemetry configuration mapping

Requirement

Register a global tracer provider.

Export traces to Azure Monitor.

Connect the exporter to the provider.

Generate spans in the application code.

Action

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

OpenTelemetry tracing is a pipeline: the application obtains a tracer from a configured provider, creates spans, passes ended spans through a span processor, and exports them using the Azure Monitor exporter. Creating spans alone is insufficient; without the provider/processor/exporter chain, no telemetry reaches Azure Monitor. Log sampling and legacy Application Insights TrackEvent calls are unrelated to the required OpenTelemetry trace-export path. Study Guide Alignment: Security and operations: Key Vault, App Configuration, managed identity, OpenTelemetry, Azure Monitor, and KQL-based troubleshooting. Official Microsoft Learn References: AI-200 Study Guide | Enable Azure Monitor OpenTelemetry

NEW QUESTION 4

You are implementing an application by using Azure Event Grid to push near-real-time information to customers. You have the following requirements:

- You must send events to thousands of customers that include hundreds of various event types.
- The events must be filtered by event type before processing.
- Authentication and authorization must be handled by using Microsoft Entra ID.
- The events must be published to a single endpoint

You need to implement Azure Event Grid

Solution: Publish events to a system topic. Create an event subscription for each customer.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

System topics represent events emitted by Azure services and are not the correct resource for an application publishing its own hundreds of event types to thousands of customers through one custom endpoint. Event Grid domains are intended for exactly this type of application-level multi-tenant topic organization and expose one publishing endpoint for many topics. Therefore a system topic with a subscription per customer does not satisfy the stated publishing model, even though Event Grid supports filtering and secure delivery in other contexts. Study Guide Alignment: Azure service integration: Service Bus, Event Grid, Azure Functions triggers/bindings, and event-driven processing. Official Microsoft Learn References: AI-200 Study Guide | Azure Event Grid event domains

Verification completed using official Microsoft Learn sources only. Original exhibits have been retained unchanged.

NEW QUESTION 5

You need to redesign the configuration approach so that:

- configuration supports dynamic refresh;
- secrets are stored outside App Configuration;
- the application can securely access both App Configuration and Key Vault.

You need to enable secure dynamic configuration management for the platform.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Store configuration values in environment variables.
- B. Use a service principal secret for both App Configuration and Key Vault access.
- C. Store API keys in Key Vault.
- D. Allow configuration updates with a polling interval.
- E. Use managed identity for both App Configuration and Key Vault access.

Answer: CDE

Explanation:

Explanation

The original answer omitted the secret-storage requirement. API keys and other secrets should be held in Key Vault, while App Configuration should retain non-secret configuration and Key Vault references. Dynamic refresh is implemented through the App Configuration refresh/polling mechanism rather than requiring an application restart. Managed identity provides credential-free access to both services in Azure. Environment variables do not provide centralized dynamic refresh, and a stored service-principal secret creates exactly the credential-management problem the design is intended to eliminate. Study Guide Alignment: Security and operations: Key Vault, App Configuration, managed identity, OpenTelemetry, Azure Monitor, and KQL-based troubleshooting. Official Microsoft Learn References: AI-200 Study Guide | Dynamic configuration in ASP.NET Core | Use Key Vault references in App Configuration | Managed

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identities for Azure resources

NEW QUESTION 6

You are reviewing the message processing code in a backend worker service.
You review the following Python code that initializes and starts a Service Bus processor

```
from azure.servicebus import ServiceBusClient, ServiceBusReceiveMode

01 import json
02 from azure.servicebus import ServiceBusClient, ServiceBusReceiveMode
03 from azure.identity import DefaultAzureCredential
04 credential = DefaultAzureCredential()
05 with client.get_queue_receiver(
06     queue_name="inference-requests",
```

Service Bus processor behavior and SDK defaults

Statement	Yes	No
Messages are removed from the queue as soon as they are received by the processor.	☐	☐
If message processing fails due to a transient service error, the message can be retried by another consumer.	☐	☐
Messages with invalid JSON payloads are retried until the maximum delivery count is reached.	☐	☐

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The default Service Bus receive behavior is PeekLock rather than receive-and-delete, so merely receiving a message does not remove it from the queue; it must be settled successfully. If processing fails and the message remains unsettled or the lock is lost, it can become available for another delivery. Invalid JSON, however, is an application-level content problem: Service Bus does not inspect the payload as JSON and automatically retry it to MaxDeliveryCount solely because deserialization fails. The application's settlement/error path determines what happens.
Study Guide Alignment: Azure service integration: Service Bus, Event Grid, Azure Functions triggers/bindings, and event-driven processing.
Official Microsoft Learn References: AI-200 Study Guide | Service Bus message transfers, locks, and settlement | Service Bus messages, routing, and correlation

NEW QUESTION 7

You are developing an AI search API that caches semantic search results in Redis.
Search results must remain cached for 10 minutes. If the underlying data changes, cached entries must NOT be returned.
You need to implement a cache aside strategy to ensure data consistency.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Configure a 10-minute Time to Live on each key.
- B. Implement sliding expiration based on key access.
- C. Configure a cache notification for key space events.
- D. Delete related cache keys when the source data changes

Answer: AD

Explanation:

The cache-aside design needs both bounded lifetime and explicit invalidation. A ten-minute TTL ensures cached search results do not persist indefinitely, while deleting related keys when source data changes prevents known-stale entries from being returned during that ten-minute window. Sliding expiration would extend lifetime based on access and can preserve stale data. Keyspace notifications report Redis key events; they do not replace application logic that invalidates entries when the authoritative source changes.
Study Guide Alignment: AI data-management workloads: Cosmos DB, PostgreSQL, caching, vector storage, vector retrieval, consistency, and connection optimization.
Official Microsoft Learn References: AI-200 Study Guide | Azure Managed Redis documentation

NEW QUESTION 8

You are developing a solution that uses several Azure Service Bus queues. You create an Azure Event Grid subscription for the Azure Service Bus namespace.
You use Azure Functions as subscribers to process the messages.
You need to ensure that events can be sent to Azure Event Grid from the queues. The solution must use the principle of least privilege and minimize costs.
Which Azure Service Bus role and tier level should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Configuration

Value

Tier level

Basic

Standard

Premium

Role

Azure Service Bus Data Receiver

Azure Service Bus Data Sender

Azure Service Bus Data Owner

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Microsoft documents Event Grid integration for Service Bus queues and topics as requiring a Service Bus Premium namespace. The Azure Function subscriber must then receive messages from the queue; the least-privilege built-in data-plane role for that purpose is Azure Service Bus Data Receiver. Data Sender does not permit receiving, and Data Owner is broader than necessary. Premium therefore satisfies the feature prerequisite, while Data Receiver satisfies the stated least-privilege requirement.

Study Guide Alignment: Azure service integration: Service Bus, Event Grid, Azure Functions triggers

/bindings, and event-driven processing.

Official Microsoft Learn References: AI-200 Study Guide | Service Bus to Event Grid integration | Authenticate Service Bus with Microsoft Entra ID

NEW QUESTION 9

You deploy a private container image from Azure Container Registry (ACR) to App Service.

App Service must authenticate to ACR to pull the image.

The solution must NOT store static registry credentials.

You need to configure the secure image pull authentication.

Which configurations should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Configure secure container image pull

Requirement

Authenticate App Service to ACR

Configuration

Assign the Container Registry Repository Reader role to a managed identity.

Configure a webhook on ACR

Enable the admin user.

Avoid storing static credentials

Embed credentials in Dockerfile.

Store the registry password in application settings.

Use managed identity with role assignment.

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

App Service can pull a private image from Azure Container Registry by using a managed identity rather than registry username/password credentials. The identity must be granted an

appropriate pull-only registry role at the registry scope, preserving least privilege. A webhook does not

authenticate an image pull, and enabling the ACR admin account or storing a registry password would

introduce static credentials. The managed-identity approach satisfies both secure authentication and credential elimination requirements.

Study Guide Alignment: Containerized Azure workloads: registry builds, App Service containers, Container

Apps revision/scaling behavior, and AKS deployment choices.

Official Microsoft Learn References: AI-200 Study Guide | Configure a custom container for App Service |

Managed identities for Azure resources

NEW QUESTION 10

A container in an AKS cluster repeatedly restarts.

Pod events show probe failures, although node-level CPU and memory metrics are normal.

You need to diagnose the cause of the repeating restarts.

What should you do first?

- A. Scale the deployment to more replicas.
B. Decrease the initialDelaySeconds for the container liveness probe.

- C. Drain and reboot the node hosting the pod.
- D. Inspect the pod events and container logs.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

You deploy an AI application across multiple Azure regions.

The application must be able to view writes across all regions within a predictable time window.

You need to determine the appropriate consistency level.

What are two consistency levels you can use to achieve the goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Session
- B. Strong
- C. Bounded staleness
- D. Eventual

Answer: BC

Explanation:

The two appropriate consistency levels for a globally distributed AI application needing to view writes within a predictable time window are Bounded Staleness and Strong.

Bounded Staleness: This provides a guarantee that reads will lag behind writes by a user-specified "staleness window" (either in time or number of operations). It delivers high availability and predictable read consistency across all regions, balancing performance with strict read-order guarantees.

Strong: This provides linearizable and absolute consistency, ensuring that writes are seen synchronously across all regions. It features an exact zero-second predictable time window, though it comes at the expense of higher latency for multi-region operations due to the time required to replicate globally.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/consistency-levels>

NEW QUESTION 12

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