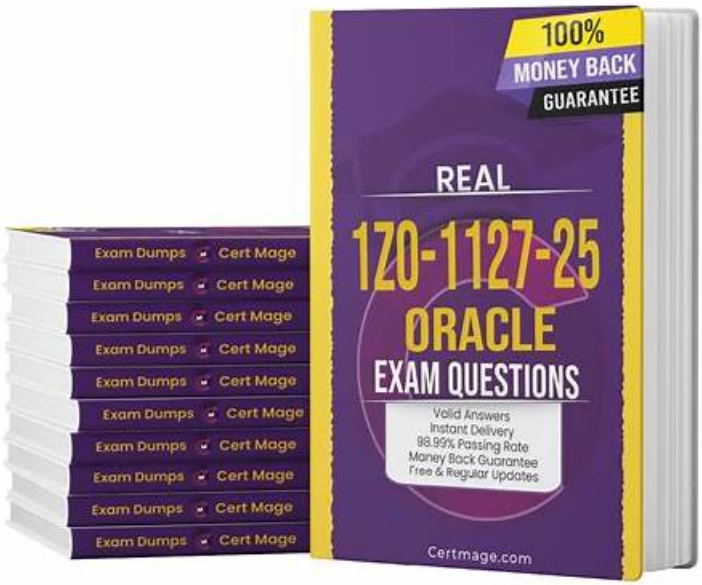
1Z0-1127-25考題寶典，1Z0-1127-25權威考題



P.S. VCESoft在Google Drive上分享了免費的、最新的1Z0-1127-25考試題庫：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1xYe5k2Ycz8ZqhTAInIxTisvgwg55V0b3

在如今時間那麼寶貴的社會裏，我建議您來選擇VCESoft為您提供的短期培訓，你可以花少量的時間和金錢就可以通過您第一次參加的Oracle 1Z0-1127-25 認證考試。

Oracle 1Z0-1127-25 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• Implement RAG Using OCI Generative AI Service: This section tests the knowledge of Knowledge Engineers and Database Specialists in implementing Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) workflows using OCI Generative AI services. It covers integrating LangChain with Oracle Database 23ai, document processing techniques like chunking and embedding, storing indexed chunks in Oracle Database 23ai, performing similarity searches, and generating responses using OCI Generative AI.
主題 2	• Using OCI Generative AI RAG Agents Service: This domain measures the skills of Conversational AI Developers and AI Application Architects in creating and managing RAG agents using OCI Generative AI services. It includes building knowledge bases, deploying agents as chatbots, and invoking deployed RAG agents for interactive use cases. The focus is on leveraging generative AI to create intelligent conversational systems.
主題 3	• Fundamentals of Large Language Models (LLMs): This section of the exam measures the skills of AI Engineers and Data Scientists in understanding the core principles of large language models. It covers LLM architectures, including transformer-based models, and explains how to design and use prompts effectively. The section also focuses on fine-tuning LLMs for specific tasks and introduces concepts related to code models, multi-modal capabilities, and language agents.

主題 4	• Using OCI Generative AI Service: This section evaluates the expertise of Cloud AI Specialists and Solution Architects in utilizing Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Generative AI services. It includes understanding pre-trained foundational models for chat and embedding, creating dedicated AI clusters for fine-tuning and inference, and deploying model endpoints for real-time inference. The section also explores OCI's security architecture for generative AI and emphasizes responsible AI practices.

1Z0-1127-25權威考題，最新1Z0-1127-25考古題

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最新的 Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 1Z0-1127-25 免費考試真題 (Q84-Q89):

問題 #84
You create a fine-tuning dedicated AI cluster to customize a foundational model with your custom training dat a. How many unit hours are required for fine-tuning if the cluster is active for 10 hours?

- A. 20 unit hours
- B. 25 unit hours
- C. 30 unit hours
- D. 40 unit hours

答案：A

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
In OCI, unit hours typically equal actual hours of cluster activity unless specified otherwise (e.g., per GPU scaling). For 10 hours of activity, it's 10 hours × 1 unit/hour = 10 unit hours, but options suggest a multiplier (common in cloud pricing). Assuming a standard 2-unit/hour rate (e.g., for GPU clusters), it's 10 × 2 = 20 unit hours-Option C fits best. Options A, B, and D imply inconsistent rates (2.5, 4, 3).
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely specifies unit hour rates under DedicatedAI Cluster pricing.

問題 #85
What do embeddings in Large Language Models (LLMs) represent?

- A. The grammatical structure of sentences in the data
- B. The semantic content of data in high-dimensional vectors
- C. The frequency of each word or pixel in the data
- D. The color and size of the font in textual data

答案：B

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
Embeddings in LLMs are high-dimensional vectors that encode the semantic meaning of words, phrases, or sentences, capturing relationships like similarity or context (e.g., "cat" and "kitten" being close in vector space). This allows the model to process and understand text numerically, making Option C correct. Option A is irrelevant, as embeddings don't deal with visual attributes. Option B is incorrect, as frequency is a statistical measure, not the purpose of embeddings. Option D is partially related but too narrow-embeddings capture semantics beyond just grammar.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely discusses embeddings under data representation or vectorization topics.

問題 #86
Which is a key characteristic of the annotation process used in T-Few fine-tuning?

- A. T-Few fine-tuning involves updating the weights of all layers in the model.
- B. T-Few fine-tuning requires manual annotation of input-output pairs.
- C. T-Few fine-tuning relies on unsupervised learning techniques for annotation.
- D. T-Few fine-tuning uses annotated data to adjust a fraction of model weights.

答案：D

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
T-Few, a Parameter-Efficient Fine-Tuning (PEFT) method, uses annotated (labeled) data to selectively update a small fraction of model weights, optimizing efficiency-Option A is correct. Option B is false-manual annotation isn't required; the data just needs labels. Option C (all layers) describes Vanilla fine-tuning, not T-Few. Option D (unsupervised) is incorrect-T-Few typically uses supervised, annotated data. Annotation supports targeted updates.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely details T-Few's data requirements under fine-tuning processes.

問題 #87
Which is the main characteristic of greedy decoding in the context of language model word prediction?

- A. It requires a large temperature setting to ensure diverse word selection.
- B. It chooses words randomly from the set of less probable candidates.
- C. It picks the most likely word at each step of decoding.
- D. It selects words based on a flattened distribution over the vocabulary.

答案：C

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
Greedy decoding selects the word with the highest probability at each step, optimizing locally without lookahead, making Option D correct. Option A (random low-probability) contradicts greedy's deterministic nature. Option B (high temperature) flattens distributions for diversity, not greediness. Option C (flattened distribution) aligns with sampling, not greedy decoding. Greedy is simple but can lack global coherence.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely describes greedy decoding under decoding strategies.

問題 #88
An AI development company is working on an advanced AI assistant capable of handling queries in a seamless manner. Their goal is to create an assistant that can analyze images provided by users and generate descriptive text, as well as take text descriptions and produce accurate visual representations. Considering the capabilities, which type of model would the company likely focus on integrating into their AI assistant?

- A. A language model that operates on a token-by-token output basis
- B. A Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) model that uses text as input and output
- C. A diffusion model that specializes in producing complex outputs.
- D. A Large Language Model-based agent that focuses on generating textual responses

答案：C

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
The task requires bidirectional text-image capabilities: analyzing images to generate text and generating images from text. Diffusion models (e.g., Stable Diffusion) excel at complex generative tasks, including text-to-image and image-to-text with appropriate extensions, making Option A correct. Option B (LLM) is text-only. Option C (token-based LLM) lacks image handling. Option D (RAG) focuses on text retrieval, not image generation. Diffusion models meet both needs.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely discusses diffusion models under multimodal applications.

問題 #89
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VCESoft Oracle的1Z0-1127-25的考題資料物美價廉，我們用超低的價格和高品質的擬真試題和答案來奉獻給廣大考生，真心的希望你能順利的通過考試，為你提供便捷的線上服務，為你解決任何有關Oracle的1Z0-1127-25考試題的疑問。

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