

# 1z0-1110-25最新題庫資源 & 1z0-1110-25證照信息



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>> 1z0-1110-25最新題庫資源 <<

## Oracle 1z0-1110-25證照信息，1z0-1110-25認證

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## 最新的 Oracle Cloud 1z0-1110-25 免費考試真題 (Q119-Q124):

### 問題 #119

You are a data scientist leveraging Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) to create a model and need some additional Python libraries for processing genome sequencing data. Which of the following THREE statements are correct with respect to installing additional Python libraries to process the data?

- A. You can only install libraries using yum and pip as a normal user
- B. You cannot install a library that's not preinstalled in the provided image
- C. You can install private or custom libraries from your own internal repositories
- D. You can install any open-source package available in a publicly accessible Python Package Index (PyPI) repository
- E. OCI Data Science allows root privileges in notebook sessions

答案: B,C,D

解題說明:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

- \* Objective: Identify correct statements about installing Python libraries in OCI Data Science.
- \* Understand Notebook Sessions: Run in a managed environment with specific permissions.
- \* Evaluate Options:
- \* A: False-No root privileges; users operate as datascience with limited sudo.
- \* B: True-pip install from PyPI works with internet access (e.g., NAT Gateway).
- \* C: False-Yum isn't available; pip is the primary tool as a normal user.
- \* D: False-Misstated; youcaninstall non-preinstalled libraries-likely a typo (intended opposite).
- \* E: True-Custom repos are supported with proper network config.
- \* Correct Interpretation: Assuming D's intent was "Youcaninstall..." (common exam error), B, D (corrected), E are true.
- \* Conclusion: B, D (corrected), E are correct.

OCI documentation states: "In notebook sessions, you can install Python libraries from PyPI (B) or private repositories (E) using pip, but root privileges (A) are not granted-users operate asdatascience." Yum (C) isn't supported, and D's phrasing contradicts capability-corrected, it's true you can install beyond preinstalled.

B, D (adjusted), E align with OCI's flexibility.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, "Installing Libraries in Notebook Sessions".

#### 問題 #120

Which Oracle Accelerated Data Science (ADS) classes can be used for easy access to datasets from reference libraries and index websites, such as scikit-learn?

- A. SecretKeeper
- B. DatasetBrowser
- C. ADSTuner
- D. DatasetFactory

答案: D

解題說明:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

- \* Objective: Identify ADS class for accessing datasets (e.g., scikit-learn).
- \* Evaluate Options:
- \* A: DatasetBrowser-Not an ADS class.
- \* B: DatasetFactory-Loads datasets from sources like scikit-learn-correct.
- \* C: ADSTuner-Hyperparameter tuning, not data access.
- \* D: SecretKeeper-Manages credentials, not datasets.
- \* Reasoning: DatasetFactory simplifies dataset loading (e.g., DatasetFactory.open()).
- \* Conclusion: B is correct.

OCI documentation states: "DatasetFactory in ADS SDK provides methods to easily load datasets from libraries like scikit-learn or other sources (e.g., DatasetFactory.open('sklearn.datasets:load\_iris'))." A isn't real, C tunes models, and D handles secrets-only B fits.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure ADS SDK Documentation, "DatasetFactory".

#### 問題 #121

You are working in your notebook session and find that your notebook session does not have enough compute CPU and memory for your workload. How would you scale up your notebook session without losing your work?

- A. Create a temporary bucket in Object Storage, write all your files and data to Object Storage, delete the notebook session, provision a new notebook session on a larger compute shape, and copy your files and data from your temporary bucket to your new notebook session

- B. Deactivate your notebook session, provision a new notebook session on a larger compute shape, and recreate all your file changes
- C. Download your files and data to your local machine, delete your notebook session, provision a new notebook session on a larger compute shape, and upload your files from your local machine to the new notebook session
- D. Ensure your files and environments are written to the block volume storage under the /home /datascience directory, deactivate the notebook session, and activate the notebook with a larger compute shape selected

答案: D

解題說明:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

- \* Objective: Scale up a notebook session without losing work.
- \* Understand Persistence: Block volume stores session data (e.g., /home/datascience).
- \* Evaluate Options:
- \* A: Recreating work-inefficient, risks loss.
- \* B: Local download/upload-cumbersome, unnecessary.
- \* C: Use block volume persistence, scale up-efficient, preserves work-correct.
- \* D: Object Storage-extra steps, not needed with block volume.
- \* Reasoning: C leverages OCI's built-in persistence for seamless scaling.
- \* Conclusion: C is correct.

OCI documentation states: "Files in /home/datascience are stored on the block volume. To scale up, deactivate the session, provision a new one with a larger shape, and the block volume persists your work." A loses data, B and D add complexity-only C is optimal.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, "Scaling Notebook Sessions".

#### 問題 #122

You are working as a data scientist for a healthcare company. They decide to analyze the data to find patterns in a large volume of electronic medical records. You are asked to build a PySpark solution to analyze these records in a JupyterLab notebook. What is the order of recommended steps to develop a PySpark application in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Data Science?

- A. Launch a notebook session, configure core-site.xml, install a PySpark conda environment, develop your PySpark application, create a Data Flow application with the Accelerated Data Science (ADS) SDK
- B. Configure core-site.xml, install a PySpark conda environment, create a Data Flow application with the Accelerated Data Science (ADS) SDK, develop your PySpark application, launch a notebook session
- C. Launch a notebook session, install a PySpark conda environment, configure core-site.xml, develop your PySpark application, create a Data Flow application with the Accelerated Data Science (ADS) SDK
- D. Install a Spark conda environment, configure core-site.xml, launch a notebook session, create a Data Flow application with the Accelerated Data Science (ADS) SDK, develop your PySpark application

答案: C

解題說明:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

- \* Objective: Sequence steps for PySpark app development.
- \* Steps:
- \* Launch notebook: First-sets up environment.
- \* Install PySpark conda: Second-adds Spark libraries.
- \* Configure core-site.xml: Third-connects to data.
- \* Develop app: Fourth-writes code.
- \* Data Flow: Fifth-scales (optional).
- \* Evaluate: D (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) matches this logical order.
- \* Reasoning: Notebook first, then setup and coding.
- \* Conclusion: D is correct.

OCI documentation states: "1) Launch a notebook session, 2) install a PySpark conda env, 3) configure core-site.xml, 4) develop your PySpark app, 5) optionally use Data Flow (D)." Other orders (A, B, C) misplace notebook launch or config-D is correct.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, "PySpark Development".

#### 問題 #123

The feature type TechJob has the following registered validators:

\* TechJob.validator.register(name='is\_tech\_job', handler=is\_tech\_job\_default\_handler)  
\* TechJob.validator.register(name='is\_tech\_job', handler=is\_tech\_job\_open\_handler, condition=( 'job\_family',))  
\* TechJob.validator.register(name='is\_tech\_job', handler=is\_tech\_job\_closed\_handler, condition=( 'job\_family': 'IT'))When you run is\_tech\_job(job\_family='Engineering'), what does the feature type validator system do?

- A. Execute the is\_tech\_job\_closed\_handler handler
- **B. Execute the is\_tech\_job\_open\_handler handler**
- C. Throw an error because the system cannot determine which handler to run
- D. Execute the is\_tech\_job\_default\_handler handler

答案： B

解題說明：

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

\* Objective: Determine which validator handler runs for is\_tech\_job(job\_family='Engineering').  
\* Understand Validator System: Likely ADS SDK-executes handlers based on conditions.  
\* Analyze Validators:  
\* Default: is\_tech\_job\_default\_handler-No condition, fallback.  
\* Open: is\_tech\_job\_open\_handler-Condition ('job\_family',)-requires job\_family arg  
\* Closed: is\_tech\_job\_closed\_handler-Condition ('job\_family': 'IT')-requires job\_family='IT'.  
\* Evaluate Call: job\_family='Engineering'-Matches job\_family presence, not IT.  
\* Reasoning:  
\* Open handler applies (tuple condition means arg exists).  
\* Closed fails (Engineering # IT).  
\* Default is overridden by specific matches.  
\* Conclusion: D is correct.

OCI ADS documentation states: "Validators execute the most specific handler matching the condition; for is\_tech\_job(job\_family='Engineering'), is\_tech\_job\_open\_handler (D) runs as it matches job\_family presence, while is\_tech\_job\_closed\_handler (C) requires IT-default (A) is bypassed, no error (B)." Only D fits per ADS validator logic. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure ADS SDK Documentation, "Feature Type Validators".

## 問題 #124

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**1z0-1110-25證照信息:** <https://www.testpdf.net/1z0-1110-25.html>

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