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Oracle 1z0-1127-24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Using OCI Generative AI Service: For AI Specialists, this section covers dedicated AI clusters for fine-tuning and inference. The topic also focuses on the fundamentals of OCI Generative AI service, foundational models for Generation, Summarization, and Embedding.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Building an LLM Application with OCI Generative AI Service: For AI Engineers, this section covers Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) concepts, vector database concepts, and semantic search concepts. It also focuses on deploying an LLM, tracing and evaluating an LLM, and building an LLM application with RAG and LangChain.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Fundamentals of Large Language Models (LLMs): For AI developers and Cloud Architects, this topic discusses LLM architectures and LLM fine-tuning. Additionally, it focuses on prompts for LLMs and fundamentals of code models.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2024 Generative AI Professional Sample Questions (Q62-Q67):

NEW QUESTION # 62

How does the Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) Token technique differ from RAG Sequence when generating a model's response?

- A. RAG Token retrieves documents oar/at the beginning of the response generation and uses those for the entire content
- B. RAG Token does not use document retrieval but generates responses based on pre-existing knowledge only.
- C. Unlike RAG Sequence, RAG Token generates the entire response at once without considering individual parts.
- D. RAG Token retrieves relevant documents for each part of the response and constructs the answer incrementally.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) technique enhances the response generation process of language models by incorporating relevant external documents. RAG Token and RAG Sequence are two variations of this technique.

RAG Token retrieves relevant documents for each part of the response and constructs the answer incrementally. This means that during the response generation process, the model continuously retrieves and incorporates information from external documents as it generates each token (or part) of the response. This allows for more dynamic and contextually relevant answers, as the model can adjust its retrieval based on the evolving context of the response.

In contrast, RAG Sequence typically retrieves documents once at the beginning of the response generation and uses those documents to generate the entire response. This approach is less dynamic compared to RAG Token, as it does not adjust the retrieval process during the generation of the response.

Reference

Research articles on Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) techniques

Documentation on advanced language model inference methods

NEW QUESTION # 63

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

T-Few fine-tuning is a technique that uses annotated data to adjust only a fraction of the model's weights. This method aims to efficiently fine-tune the model with a limited amount of data and computational resources. By updating only a small subset of the parameters, T-Few fine-tuning can achieve significant performance improvements without the need for extensive training data or computational power.

Reference

Research papers on parameter-efficient fine-tuning techniques

Technical guides on T-Few fine-tuning methodology

NEW QUESTION # 64

Which is a cost-related benefit of using vector databases with Large Language Models (LLMs)?

- A. They offer real-time updated knowledge bases and are cheaper than fine-tuned LLMs.
- B. They increase the cost due to the need for real-time updates.
- C. They require frequent manual updates, which increase operational costs.
- D. They are more expensive but provide higher quality data.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using vector databases with Large Language Models (LLMs) offers cost-related benefits, particularly by providing real-time updated knowledge bases. This approach can be more cost-effective than fine-tuning LLMs frequently, as vector databases allow for the dynamic retrieval of information without the need for constant retraining. This reduces operational costs while maintaining access to up-to-date data.

Reference

Articles on the cost efficiency of vector databases

Research on integrating vector databases with LLMs for real-time updates

NEW QUESTION # 65

What is the purpose of Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) in text generation?

- A. To retrieve text from an external source and present it without any modifications
- B. To generate text based only on the model's internal knowledge without external data
- C. To store text in an external database without using it for generation
- D. To generate text using extra information obtained from an external data source

Answer: D

Explanation:

Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) combines retrieval mechanisms with text generation, allowing models to pull external knowledge before generating responses.

How RAG Works:

The model retrieves relevant documents from an external database.

Uses this retrieved information to generate factually grounded responses.

Reduces hallucinations, improving accuracy and context relevance.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

(A) is incorrect because RAG modifies the retrieved text by integrating it into a generated response.

(B) is incorrect because RAG retrieves and uses data, not just stores it.

(C) is incorrect because RAG relies on external knowledge, whereas LLMs alone use internal pre-trained knowledge.

□ Oracle Generative AI Reference:

Oracle AI applies RAG techniques to improve enterprise AI applications, enhancing fact-based text generation.

NEW QUESTION # 66

What distinguishes the Cohere Embed v3 model from its predecessor in the OCI Generative AI service?

- A. Emphasis on syntactic clustering of word embedding's
- B. Support for tokenizing longer sentences

- Answer: C**

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