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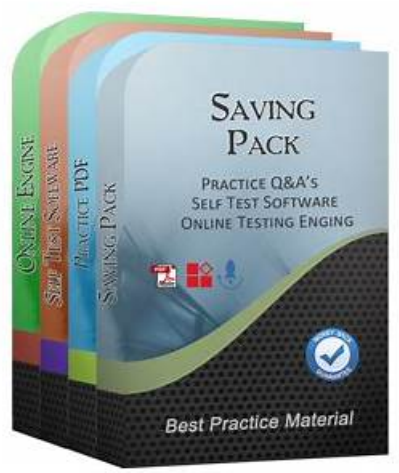

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Oracle 1Z0-1127-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Generative AI Professional Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11
What differentiates Semantic search from traditional keyword search?

- A. It relies solely on matching exact keywords in the content.
- B. It depends on the number of times keywords appear in the content.
- C. It involves understanding the intent and context of the search.
- D. It is based on the date and author of the content.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
Semantic search uses embeddings and NLP to understand the meaning, intent, and context behind a query, rather than just matching exact keywords (as in traditional search). This enables more relevant results, even if exact terms aren't present, making Option C correct. Options A and B describe traditional keyword search mechanics. Option D is unrelated, as metadata like date or author isn't the primary focus of semantic search. Semantic search leverages vector representations for deeper understanding.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely contrasts semantic and keyword search under search or retrieval sections.

NEW QUESTION # 12
How does the utilization of T-Few transformer layers contribute to the efficiency of the fine-tuning process?

- A. By excluding transformer layers from the fine-tuning process entirely
- B. By restricting updates to only a specific group of transformer layers
- C. By allowing updates across all layers of the model
- D. By incorporating additional layers to the base model

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
T-Few fine-tuning enhances efficiency by updating only a small subset of transformer layers or parameters (e.g., via adapters), reducing computational load-Option D is correct. Option A (adding layers) increases complexity, not efficiency. Option B (all layers) describes Vanilla fine-tuning. Option C (excluding layers) is false-T-Few updates, not excludes. This selective approach optimizes resource use.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely details T-Few under PEFT methods.

NEW QUESTION # 13
Given the following code block:
history = StreamlitChatMessageHistory(key="chat_messages")
memory = ConversationBufferMemory(chat_memory=history)
Which statement is NOT true about StreamlitChatMessageHistory?

- A. A given StreamlitChatMessageHistory will not be shared across user sessions.
- B. StreamlitChatMessageHistory can be used in any type of LLM application.
- C. A given StreamlitChatMessageHistory will NOT be persisted.
- D. StreamlitChatMessageHistory will store messages in Streamlit session state at the specified key.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
StreamlitChatMessageHistory integrates with Streamlit's session state to store chat history, tied to a specific key (Option A, true). It's not persisted beyond the session (Option B, true) and isn't shared across users (Option C, true), as Streamlit sessions are user-specific. However, it's designed specifically for Streamlit apps, not universally for any LLM application (e.g., non-Streamlit contexts), making Option D NOT true.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely references Streamlit integration under LangChain memory options.

NEW QUESTION # 14
What distinguishes the Cohere Embed v3 model from its predecessor in the OCI Generative AI service?

- A. Capacity to translate text in over 100 languages
- B. Support for tokenizing longer sentences
- C. Improved retrievals for Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) systems
- D. Emphasis on syntactic clustering of word embeddings

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
Cohere Embed v3, as an advanced embedding model, is designed with improved performance for retrieval tasks, enhancing RAG systems by generating more accurate, contextually rich embeddings. This makes Option B correct. Option A (tokenization) isn't a primary focus-embedding quality is. Option C (syntactic clustering) is too narrow-semantics drives improvement. Option D (translation) isn't an embedding model's role. v3 boosts RAG effectiveness.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely highlights Embed v3 under supported models or RAG enhancements.

NEW QUESTION # 15
How does the structure of vector databases differ from traditional relational databases?

- A. It is based on distances and similarities in a vector space.
- B. It uses simple row-based data storage.
- C. It is not optimized for high-dimensional spaces.
- D. A vector database stores data in a linear or tabular format.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

Vector databases store data as high-dimensional vectors, optimized for similarity searches (e.g., cosine distance), unlike relational databases' tabular, row-column structure. This makes Option C correct. Option A and D describe relational databases. Option B is false-vector databases excel in high-dimensional spaces. Vector databases support semantic queries critical for LLMs.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely contrasts these under data storage options.

NEW QUESTION # 16
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