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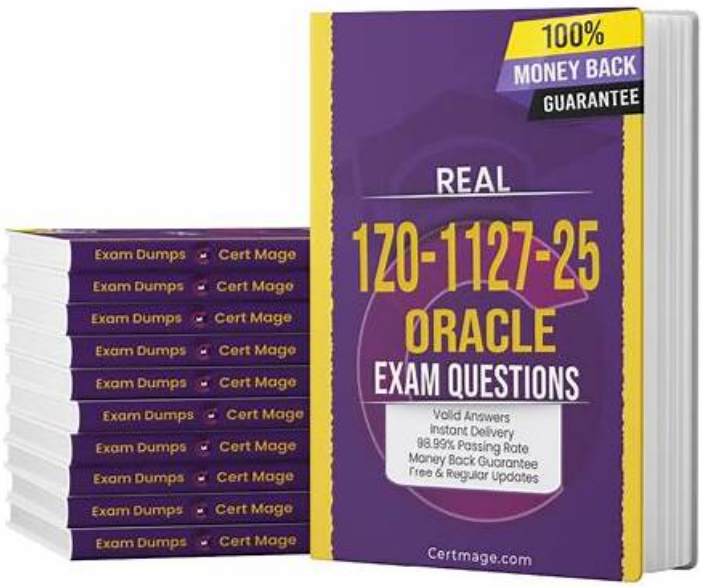

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Oracle 1Z0-1127-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 3	• 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 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 (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15
What happens if a period (.) is used as a stop sequence in text generation?

- A. The model ignores periods and continues generating text until it reaches the token limit.
- B. The model stops generating text after it reaches the end of the current paragraph.
- C. The model generates additional sentences to complete the paragraph.
- D. The model stops generating text after it reaches the end of the first sentence, even if the token limit is much higher.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
A stop sequence in text generation (e.g., a period) instructs the model to halt generation once it encounters that token, regardless of the token limit. If set to a period, the model stops after the first sentence ends, making Option D correct. Option A is false, as stop sequences are enforced. Option B contradicts the stop sequence's purpose. Option C is incorrect, as it stops at the sentence level, not paragraph.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely explains stop sequences under text generation parameters.

NEW QUESTION # 16
What is the main advantage of using few-shot model prompting to customize a Large Language Model (LLM)?

- A. It significantly reduces the latency for each model request.
- B. It provides examples in the prompt to guide the LLM to better performance with no training cost.
- C. It allows the LLM to access a larger dataset.
- D. It eliminates the need for any training or computational resources.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

Few-shot prompting involves providing a few examples in the prompt to guide the LLM's behavior, leveraging its in-context learning ability without requiring retraining or additional computational resources. This makes Option C correct. Option A is false, as few-shot prompting doesn't expand the dataset. Option B overstates the case, as inference still requires resources. Option D is incorrect, as latency isn't significantly affected by few-shot prompting.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely highlights few-shot prompting in sections on efficient customization.

NEW QUESTION # 17
Which statement best describes the role of encoder and decoder models in natural language processing?

- A. Encoder models take a sequence of words and predict the next word in the sequence, whereas decoder models convert a sequence of words into a numerical representation.
- B. Encoder models and decoder models both convert sequences of words into vector representations without generating new text.
- C. Encoder models convert a sequence of words into a vector representation, and decoder models take this vector representation to generate a sequence of words.
- D. Encoder models are used only for numerical calculations, whereas decoder models are used to interpret the calculated numerical values back into text.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
In NLP (e.g., transformers), encoders convert input text into a vector representation (encoding meaning), while decoders generate text from such vectors (e.g., in translation or generation). This makes Option C correct. Option A is false-decoders generate text. Option B reverses roles-encoders don't predict next words, and decoders don't encode. Option D oversimplifies-encoders handle text, not just numbers. This is the foundation of seq2seq models.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely explains encoder-decoder roles under model architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 18
What does the Loss metric indicate about a model's predictions?

- A. Loss is a measure that indicates how wrong the model's predictions are.
- B. Loss indicates how good a prediction is, and it should increase as the model improves.
- C. Loss describes the accuracy of the right predictions rather than the incorrect ones.
- D. Loss measures the total number of predictions made by a model.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
Loss is a metric that quantifies the difference between a model's predictions and the actual target values, indicating how incorrect (or "wrong") the predictions are. Lower loss means better performance, making Option B correct. Option A is false-loss isn't about prediction count. Option C is incorrect-loss decreases as the model improves, not increases. Option D is wrong-loss measures overall error, not just correct predictions. Loss guides training optimization.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely defines loss under model training and evaluation metrics.

NEW QUESTION # 19
Which statement is true about Fine-tuning and Parameter-Efficient Fine-Tuning (PEFT)?

- A. Fine-tuning requires training the entire model on new data, often leading to substantial computational costs, whereas PEFT involves updating only a small subset of parameters, minimizing computational requirements and data needs.
- B. Both Fine-tuning and PEFT require the model to be trained from scratch on new data, making them equally data and computationally intensive.
- C. Fine-tuning and PEFT do not involve model modification; they differ only in the type of data used for training, with Fine-tuning requiring labeled data and PEFT using unlabeled data.
- D. PEFT requires replacing the entire model architecture with a new one designed specifically for the new task, making it significantly more data-intensive than Fine-tuning.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
Fine-tuning updates all model parameters on task-specific data, incurring high computational costs, while PEFT (e.g., LoRA, T-Few) updates a small subset of parameters, reducing resource demands and often requiring less data, making Option A correct. Option B is false-PEFT doesn't replace architecture. Option C is incorrect, as PEFT isn't trained from scratch and is less intensive. Option D is wrong, as both involve modification, but PEFT is more efficient. This distinction is critical for practical LLM customization.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely compares Fine-tuning and PEFT under customization techniques.
Here is the next batch of 10 questions (31-40) from your list, formatted as requested with detailed explanations. The answers are based on widely accepted principles in generative AI and Large Language Models (LLMs), aligned with what is likely reflected in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) 2025 Generative AI documentation. Typographical errors have been corrected for clarity.

NEW QUESTION # 20
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