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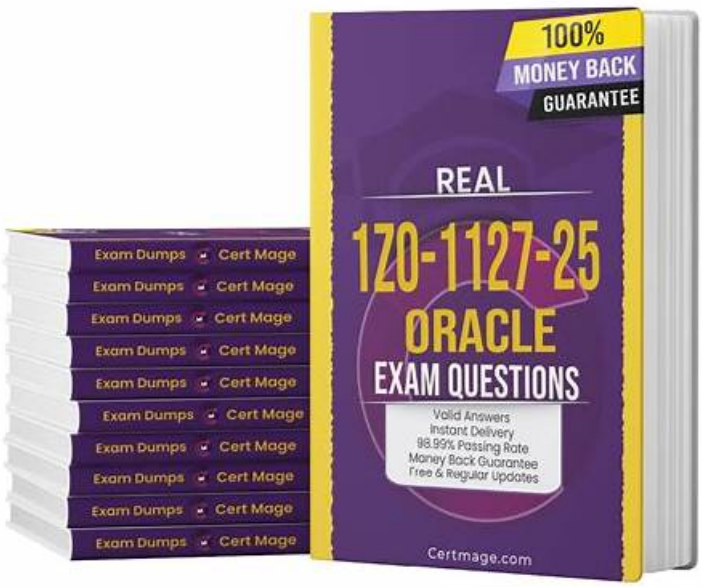

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Oracle 1Z0-1127-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Generative AI Professional Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16
Which statement best describes the role of encoder and decoder models in natural language processing?

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

Answer: B

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 # 17
What distinguishes the Cohere Embed v3 model from its predecessor in the OCI Generative AI service?

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

Answer: A

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 # 18
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 generates additional sentences to complete the paragraph.
- C. The model stops generating text after it reaches the end of the current 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 # 19
How does the structure of vector databases differ from traditional relational databases?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
Vector databases store data as high-dimensional vectors (embeddings) and are optimized for similarity searches using metrics like cosine distance, unlike relational databases, which use tabular rows and columns for structured data. This makes Option D correct. Options A and C describerelational databases, not vector ones. Option B is false, as vector databases are specifically designed for high-dimensional spaces. Vector databases excel in semantic search and LLM integration.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely contrasts vector and relational databases under data storage.

NEW QUESTION # 20
Given the following code:
PromptTemplate(input_variables=["human_input", "city"], template=template) Which statement is true about PromptTemplate in relation to input_variables?

- A. PromptTemplate supports any number of variables, including the possibility of having none.
- B. PromptTemplate requires a minimum of two variables to function properly.
- C. PromptTemplate is unable to use any variables.
- D. PromptTemplate can support only a single variable at a time.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
In LangChain, PromptTemplate supports any number of input_variables (zero, one, or more), allowing flexible prompt design-Option C is correct. The example shows two, but it's not a requirement. Option A (minimum two) is false-no such limit exists. Option B (single variable) is too restrictive. Option D (no variables) contradicts its purpose-variables are optional but supported. This adaptability aids prompt engineering.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely covers PromptTemplate under LangChain prompt design.

NEW QUESTION # 21
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