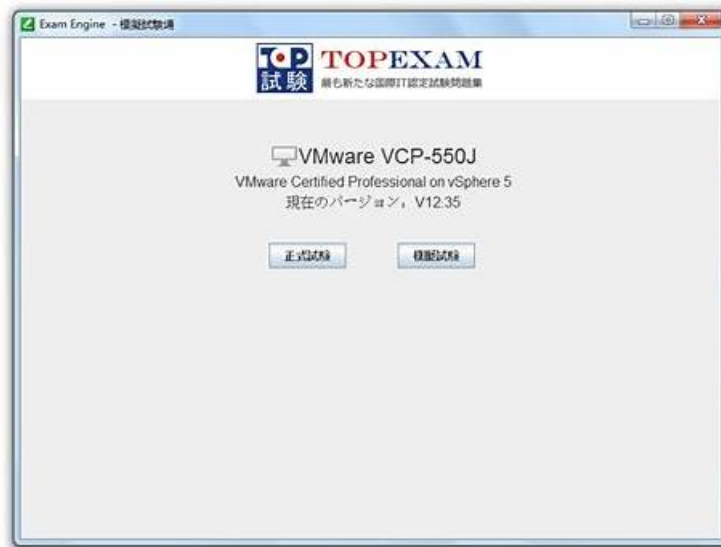


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Oracle 1Z0-1127-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Generative AI Professional Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56

Given the following prompts used with a Large Language Model, classify each as employing the Chain-of-Thought, Least-to-Most, or Step-Back prompting technique:

- A. "Solve a complex math problem by first identifying the formula needed, and then solve a simpler version of the problem before tackling the full question."
- B. "To understand the impact of greenhouse gases on climate change, let's start by defining what greenhouse gases are. Next, we'll explore how they trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere."A. 1: Step-Back, 2: Chain-of-Thought, 3: Least-to-MostB. 1: Least-to-Most, 2: Chain-of-Thought, 3: Step-BackC. 1: Chain-of-Thought, 2: Step-Back, 3: Least-to-MostD. 1: Chain-of-Thought, 2: Least-to-Most, 3: Step-Back
- C. "Calculate the total number of wheels needed for 3 cars. Cars have 4 wheels each. Then, use the total number of wheels to determine how many sets of wheels we can buy with \$200 if one set (4 wheels) costs \$50."

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

Prompt 1: Shows intermediate steps ($3 \times 4 = 12$, then $12 \div 4 = 3$ sets, $\$200 \div \$50 = 4$)-Chain-of-Thought.

Prompt 2: Steps back to a simpler problem before the full one-Step-Back.

Prompt 3: OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely defines these under prompting strategies.

NEW QUESTION # 57

How are documents usually evaluated in the simplest form of keyword-based search?

- A. According to the length of the documents
- B. Based on the number of images and videos contained in the documents
- C. Based on the presence and frequency of the user-provided keywords
- D. By the complexity of language used in the documents

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

In basic keyword-based search, documents are evaluated by matching user-provided keywords, with relevance often determined by their presence and frequency (e.g., term frequency in TF-IDF). This makes Option C correct. Option A (language complexity) is unrelated to simple keyword search. Option B (multimedia) isn't considered in text-based keyword methods. Option D (length) may

influence scoring indirectly but isn't the primary metric. Keyword search prioritizes exact matches.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely contrasts keyword search with semantic search under retrieval methods.

NEW QUESTION # 58

When does a chain typically interact with memory in a run within the LangChain framework?

- A. Before user input and after chain execution.
- **B. After user input but before chain execution, and again after core logic but before output.**
- C. Only after the output has been generated.
- D. Continuously throughout the entire chain execution process.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

In LangChain, a chain interacts with memory after receiving user input (to load prior context) but before execution (to inform the process), and again after the core logic (to update memory with new context) but before the final output. This ensures context continuity, making Option C correct. Option A is too late, missing pre-execution context. Option B is misordered. Option D overstates interaction, as it's not continuous but at specific points. Memory integration is key for stateful chains.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely details memory interaction under LangChain workflows.

NEW QUESTION # 59

In the simplified workflow for managing and querying vector data, what is the role of indexing?

- **A. To map vectors to a data structure for faster searching, enabling efficient retrieval**
- B. To compress vector data for minimized storage usage
- C. To categorize vectors based on their originating data type (text, images, audio)
- D. To convert vectors into a non-indexed format for easier retrieval

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

Indexing in vector databases maps high-dimensional vectors to a data structure (e.g., HNSW, Annoy) to enable fast, efficient similarity searches, critical for real-time retrieval in LLMs. This makes Option B correct. Option A is backwards-indexing organizes, not de-indexes. Option C (compression) is a side benefit, not the primary role. Option D (categorization) isn't indexing's purpose-it's about search efficiency. Indexing powers scalable vector queries.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely explains indexing under vector database operations.

NEW QUESTION # 60

Which component of Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) evaluates and prioritizes the information retrieved by the retrieval system?

- A. Generator
- B. Encoder-Decoder
- C. Retriever
- **D. Ranker**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

In RAG, the Ranker evaluates and prioritizes retrieved information (e.g., documents) based on relevance to the query, refining what the Retriever fetches-Option D is correct. The Retriever (A) fetches data, not ranks it. Encoder-Decoder (B) isn't a distinct RAG component-it's part of the LLM. The Generator (C) produces text, not prioritizes. Ranking ensures high-quality inputs for generation.

OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely details the Ranker under RAG pipeline components.

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