Oracle 1Z0-1127-25 Dumps PDF Exam Pass For Sure | 1Z0-1127-25: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Generative AI Professional

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Oracle 1Z0-1127-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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 (Q69-Q74):

NEW QUESTION # 69
What does "Loss" measure in the evaluation of OCI Generative AI fine-tuned models?

- A. The improvement in accuracy achieved by the model during training on the user-uploaded dataset
- B. The level of incorrectness in the model's predictions, with lower values indicating better performance
- C. The difference between the accuracy of the model at the beginning of training and the accuracy of the deployed model
- D. The percentage of incorrect predictions made by the model compared with the total number of predictions in the evaluation

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
Loss measures the discrepancy between a model's predictions and true values, with lower values indicating better fit-Option D is correct. Option A (accuracy difference) isn't loss-it's a derived metric. Option B (error percentage) is closer to error rate, not loss. Option C (accuracy improvement) is a training outcome, not loss's definition. Loss is a fundamental training signal.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely defines loss under fine-tuning metrics.

NEW QUESTION # 70
An AI development company is working on an advanced AI assistant capable of handling queries in a seamless manner. Their goal is to create an assistant that can analyze images provided by users and generate descriptive text, as well as take text descriptions and produce accurate visual representations. Considering the capabilities, which type of model would the company likely focus on integrating into their AI assistant?

- A. A Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) model that uses text as input and output
- B. A language model that operates on a token-by-token output basis
- C. A Large Language Model-based agent that focuses on generating textual responses
- D. A diffusion model that specializes in producing complex outputs.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
The task requires bidirectional text-image capabilities: analyzing images to generate text and generating images from text. Diffusion models (e.g., Stable Diffusion) excel at complex generative tasks, including text-to-image and image-to-text with appropriate extensions, making Option A correct. Option B (LLM) is text-only. Option C (token-based LLM) lacks image handling. Option D (RAG) focuses on text retrieval, not image generation. Diffusion models meet both needs.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely discusses diffusion models under multimodal applications.

NEW QUESTION # 71
What is prompt engineering in the context of Large Language Models (LLMs)?

- A. Iteratively refining the ask to elicit a desired response
- B. Training the model on a large dataset
- C. Adding more layers to the neural network
- D. Adjusting the hyperparameters of the model

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
Prompt engineering involves crafting and refining input prompts to guide an LLM to produce desired outputs without altering its internal structure or parameters. It's an iterative process that leverages the model's pre-trained knowledge, making Option A correct. Option B is unrelated, as adding layers pertains to model architecture design, not prompting. Option C refers to hyperparameter tuning (e.g., temperature), not prompt engineering. Option D describes pretraining or fine-tuning, not prompt engineering.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely covers prompt engineering in sections on model interaction or inference.

NEW QUESTION # 72
How does a presence penalty function in language model generation when using OCI Generative AI service?

- A. It penalizes all tokens equally, regardless of how often they have appeared.
- B. It only penalizes tokens that have never appeared in the text before.
- C. It penalizes a token each time it appears after the first occurrence.
- D. It applies a penalty only if the token has appeared more than twice.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
A presence penalty in LLMs (including OCI's service) reduces the probability of tokens that have already appeared in the output, applying the penalty each time they reoccur after their first use. This discourages repetition, making Option D correct. Option A is false, as penalties depend on prior appearance, not uniform application. Option B is the opposite-penalizing unused tokens isn't the goal. Option C is incorrect, as the penalty isn't threshold-based (e.g., more than twice) but applied per reoccurrence. This enhances output diversity.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely details presence penalty under generation parameters.

NEW QUESTION # 73
Why is normalization of vectors important before indexing in a hybrid search system?

- A. It standardizes vector lengths for meaningful comparison using metrics such as Cosine Similarity.
- B. It significantly reduces the size of the database.
- C. It ensures that all vectors represent keywords only.
- D. It converts all sparse vectors to dense vectors.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
Normalization scales vectors to unit length, ensuring comparisons (e.g., cosine similarity) reflect directional similarity, not magnitude

differences, critical for hybrid search accuracy. This makes Option C correct. Option A is false-vectors represent semantics, not just keywords. Option B (size reduction) isn't the goal. Option D (sparse to dense) is unrelated-normalization adjusts length. Normalized vectors ensure fair similarity metrics.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely explains normalization under vector preprocessing.

NEW QUESTION # 74
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