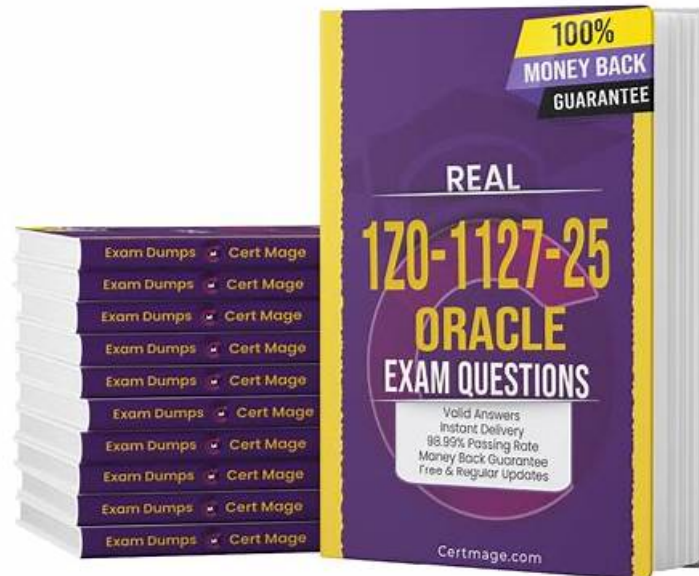


# 1Z0-1127-25 Sample Questions & 1Z0-1127-25 Certification Exam Cost



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## Oracle 1Z0-1127-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Fundamentals of Large Language Models (LLMs):</b> 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.</li> </ul>
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## >> 1Z0-1127-25 Sample Questions <<

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The evergreen field of Oracle is so attractive that it provides non-stop possibilities for the one who passes the Oracle 1Z0-1127-25 exam. So, to be there on top of the IT sector, earning the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Generative AI Professional (1Z0-1127-25) certification is essential. Because of using outdated 1Z0-1127-25 Study Material, many candidates don't get success in the 1Z0-1127-25 exam and lose their resources. The 1Z0-1127-25 PDF Questions of TestPassKing are authentic and real.

### Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Generative AI Professional Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

#### NEW QUESTION # 24

What differentiates Semantic search from traditional keyword search?

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

**Answer: B**

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 # 25

Why is it challenging to apply diffusion models to text generation?

- **A. Because text representation is categorical unlike images**
- B. Because text generation does not require complex models
- C. Because diffusion models can only produce images
- D. Because text is not categorical

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

Diffusion models, widely used for image generation, iteratively denoise data from noise to a structured output. Images are continuous (pixel values), while text is categorical (discrete tokens), making it challenging to apply diffusion directly to text, as the denoising process struggles with discrete spaces. This makes Option C correct. Option A is false-text generation can benefit from complex models. Option B is incorrect-text is categorical. Option D is wrong, as diffusion models aren't inherently image-only but are better suited to continuous data. Research adapts diffusion for text, but it's less straightforward.

OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely discusses diffusion models under generative techniques, noting their image focus.

### NEW QUESTION # 26

Which statement describes the difference between "Top k" and "Top p" in selecting the next token in the OCI Generative AI Generation models?

- A. "Top k" considers the sum of probabilities of the top tokens, whereas "Top p" selects from the "Top k" tokens sorted by probability.
- B. "Top k" and "Top p" both select from the same set of tokens but use different methods to prioritize them based on frequency.
- C. "Top k" and "Top p" are identical in their approach to token selection but differ in their application of penalties to tokens.
- **D. "Top k" selects the next token based on its position in the list of probable tokens, whereas "Top p" selects based on the cumulative probability of the top tokens.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

"Top k" sampling selects from the k most probable tokens, based on their ranked position, while "Top p" (nucleus sampling) selects from tokens whose cumulative probability exceeds p, focusing on a dynamic probability mass-Option B is correct. Option A is false-they differ in selection, not penalties. Option C reverses definitions. Option D (frequency) is incorrect-both use probability, not frequency. This distinction affects diversity.

OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely contrasts Top k and Top p under sampling methods.

### NEW QUESTION # 27

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

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

**Answer: B**

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 # 28

Which is a cost-related benefit of using vector databases with Large Language Models (LLMs)?

- A. They increase the cost due to the need for real-time updates.
- B. They require frequent manual updates, which increase operational costs.
- C. They are more expensive but provide higher quality data.
- **D. They offer real-time updated knowledge bases and are cheaper than fine-tuned LLMs.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

Vector databases enable real-time knowledge retrieval for LLMs (e.g., in RAG), avoiding the high computational and data costs of fine-tuning an LLM for every update. They store embeddings efficiently, making them a cost-effective alternative to retraining, thus Option B is correct. Option A is false-updates are automated, not manual. Option C misrepresents-real-time capability reduces, not increases, costs compared to fine-tuning. Option D is incorrect-vector databases aren't inherently more expensive; they optimize cost and performance. This makes them economical for dynamic applications.

OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely highlights vector database cost benefits under RAG or data management sections.

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