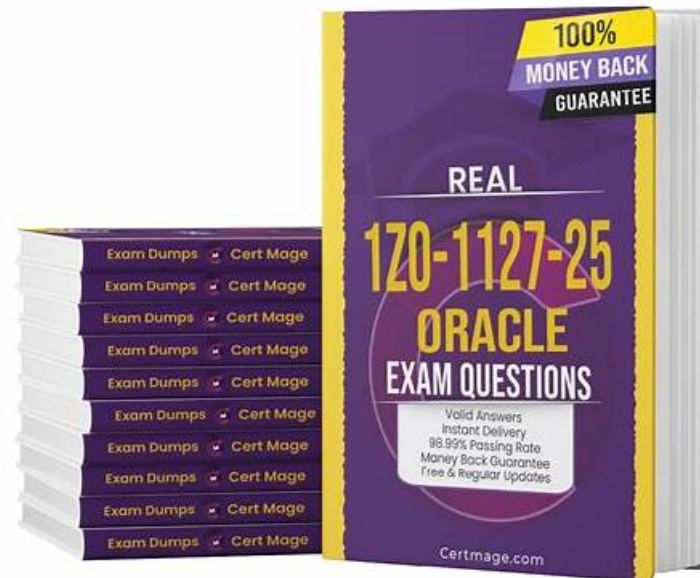


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## Oracle 1Z0-1127-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<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 4	<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>
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## Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Generative AI Professional Sample Questions (Q62-Q67):

### NEW QUESTION # 62

Given the following code:

```
chain = prompt | llm
```

Which statement is true about LangChain Expression Language (LCEL)?

- A. LCEL is a legacy method for creating chains in LangChain.
- B. LCEL is an older Python library for building Large Language Models.
- C. LCEL is a declarative and preferred way to compose chains together.
- D. LCEL is a programming language used to write documentation for LangChain.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

LangChain Expression Language (LCEL) is a declarative syntax (e.g., using | to pipe components) for composing chains in LangChain, combining prompts, LLMs, and other elements efficiently-Option C is correct. Option A is false-LCEL isn't for documentation. Option B is incorrect-it's current, not legacy; traditional Python classes are older. Option D is wrong-LCEL is part of LangChain, not a standalone LLM library. LCEL simplifies chain design.

OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely highlights LCEL under LangChain chaincomposition.

### NEW QUESTION # 63

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 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 and decoder models both convert sequences of words into vector representations without generating new text.
- 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 # 64

What is the purpose of Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) in text generation?

- A. To generate text based only on the model's internal knowledge without external data
- **B. To generate text using extra information obtained from an external data source**
- C. To retrieve text from an external source and present it without any modifications
- D. To store text in an external database without using it for generation

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

RAG enhances text generation by combining an LLM's internal knowledge with external data retrieved from sources (e.g., vector databases), improving accuracy and relevance. This makes Option B correct. Option A describes standalone LLMs, not RAG. Option C misrepresents RAG's purpose-data is used, not just stored. Option D is incorrect-RAG generates new text, not just retrieves. RAG is ideal for dynamic, informed responses.

OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely explains RAG under advanced generation techniques.

#### NEW QUESTION # 65

What is the purpose of Retrievers in LangChain?

- A. To break down complex tasks into smaller steps
- B. To combine multiple components into a single pipeline
- C. To train Large Language Models
- **D. To retrieve relevant information from knowledge bases**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

Retrievers in LangChain fetch relevant information (e.g., documents, embeddings) from external knowledge bases (like vector stores) to provide context for LLM responses, especially in RAG setups. This makes Option B correct. Option A (training) is unrelated-Retrievers operate at inference. Option C (task breakdown) pertains to prompting techniques, not retrieval. Option D (pipeline combination) describes chains, not Retrievers specifically. Retrievers enhance context awareness.

OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely defines Retrievers under LangChain components.

#### NEW QUESTION # 66

How does the structure of vector databases differ from traditional relational databases?

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

**Answer: D**

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 describe relational 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.

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