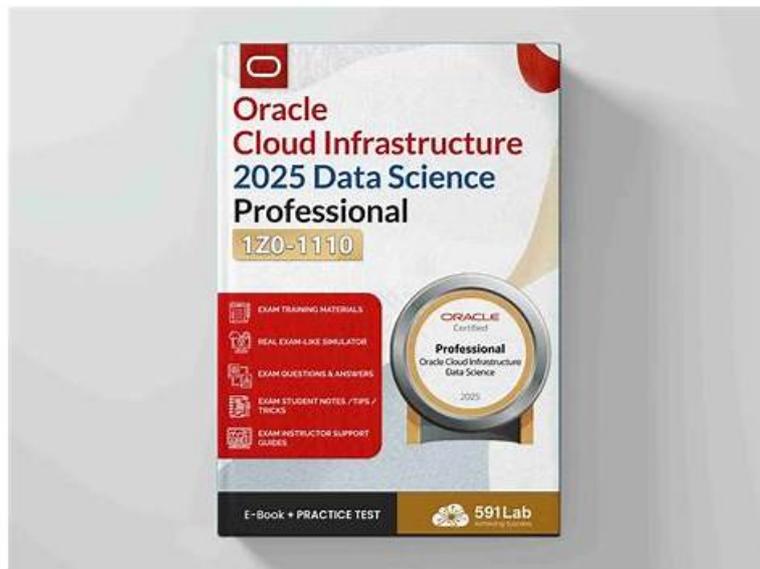


更新する1z0-1110-25技術内容 &合格スムーズ1z0-1110-25専門知識内容 |権威のある1z0-1110-25トレーニング学習



P.S. JPNTestがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しい1z0-1110-25ダンプ: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1wwUO6rtS2LDttFep_7GxcJu8wKhWYRS-

私たちの1z0-1110-25試験参考書を利用し、1z0-1110-25試験に合格できます。おそらくあなたは私たちの1z0-1110-25試験参考書を信じられないでしょう。でも、あなたは1z0-1110-25試験参考書を買ったお客様のコメントを見ると、すぐ信じるようになります。あなたは心配する必要がないです。早く1z0-1110-25試験参考書を買きましょう!

JPNTestの提供された問題集は更新されました。あなたは試験を準備しているなら、この最新の問題集で有効の復習計画を立てることができます。我々の1z0-1110-25問題集は正式試験のすべての問題を含めています。受験生は試験に順調に合格するのを確保するために、我々はこの質高い1z0-1110-25問題集を提供します。

>> 1z0-1110-25技術内容 <<

1z0-1110-25専門知識内容、1z0-1110-25トレーニング学習

電子デバイスでの学習は、実際の研究に触れることに反します。1z0-1110-25試験ダンプは、1z0-1110-25試験教材の世界有数のプロバイダーの1つとして知られています。便宜上、今後の参考のためにいくつかのデモを提供しており、それらのダウンロードに対して料金を請求しないことをお約束します。したがって、ダウンロードして1z0-1110-25試験をお試してください。その後、1z0-1110-25テストの質問を使用することが適切かどうかがかかります。ダウンロードに問題がある場合は、必ずサービスにアクセスしてください。

Oracle 1z0-1110-25 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Apply MLOps Practices: This domain targets the skills of Cloud Data Scientists and focuses on applying MLOps within the OCI ecosystem. It covers the architecture of OCI MLOps, managing custom jobs, leveraging autoscaling for deployed models, monitoring, logging, and automating ML workflows using pipelines to ensure scalable and production-ready deployments.

トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement End-to-End Machine Learning Lifecycle: This section evaluates the abilities of Machine Learning Engineers and includes an end-to-end walkthrough of the ML lifecycle within OCI. It involves data acquisition from various sources, data preparation, visualization, profiling, model building with open-source libraries, Oracle AutoML, model evaluation, interpretability with global and local explanations, and deployment using the model catalog.
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create and Manage Projects and Notebook Sessions: This part assesses the skills of Cloud Data Scientists and focuses on setting up and managing projects and notebook sessions within OCI Data Science. It also covers managing Conda environments, integrating OCI Vault for credentials, using Git-based repositories for source code control, and organizing your development environment to support streamlined collaboration and reproducibility.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Related OCI Services: This final section measures the competence of Machine Learning Engineers in utilizing OCI-integrated services to enhance data science capabilities. It includes creating Spark applications through OCI Data Flow, utilizing the OCI Open Data Service, and integrating other tools to optimize data handling and model execution workflows.
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OCI Data Science - Introduction & Configuration: This section of the exam measures the skills of Machine Learning Engineers and covers foundational concepts of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Data Science. It includes an overview of the platform, its architecture, and the capabilities offered by the Accelerated Data Science (ADS) SDK. It also addresses the initial configuration of tenancy and workspace setup to begin data science operations in OCI.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Data Science Professional 認定 1z0-1110-25 試験問題 (Q19-Q24):

質問 # 19

Which is NOT a compliance document?

- A. Attestation
- B. Bridge letter
- **C. Penetration test report**
- D. Certificate

正解: C

解説:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

- * Objective: Identify a non-compliance document in OCI context.
- * Understand Compliance Docs: Formal attestations of adherence (e.g., SOC, ISO).
- * Evaluate Options:
- * A: Certificate-Proof of compliance (e.g., ISO)-compliance doc.
- * B: Pen test report-Security test result, not formal compliance-correct.
- * C: Attestation-Statement of compliance-compliance doc.
- * D: Bridge letter-Links audit periods-compliance doc.
- * Reasoning: B is operational, not a compliance artifact.
- * Conclusion: B is correct.

OCI documentation lists "compliance documents like certificates (A), attestations (C), and bridge letters (D) for standards like SOC or ISO; penetration test reports (B) are security assessments, not formal compliance docs." Only B stands apart per OCI's compliance terminology.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compliance Documentation, "Compliance Artifacts".

質問 # 20

A bike sharing platform has collected user commute data for the past 3 years. For increasing profitability and making useful inferences, a machine learning model needs to be built from the accumulated data. Which of the following options has the correct order of the required machine learning tasks for building a model?

- A. Data Access, Feature Exploration, Data Exploration, Feature Engineering, Modeling
- B. Data Access, Feature Exploration, Feature Engineering, Data Exploration, Modeling
- C. Data Access, Data Exploration, Feature Exploration, Feature Engineering, Modeling
- D. Data Access, Data Exploration, Feature Engineering, Feature Exploration, Modeling

正解: D

解説:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

* Data Access: The first step in any machine learning workflow is accessing the raw data. This involves retrieving the user commute data collected over the past 3 years from the bike-sharing platform's storage system.

* Data Exploration: Once data is accessed, it's explored to understand its structure, quality, and patterns (e.g., missing values, distributions). This step helps identify what preprocessing is needed.

* Feature Engineering: After understanding the data, features are created or transformed (e.g., commute duration, time of day) to improve model performance. This step precedes feature exploration because you need engineered features to analyze further.

* Feature Exploration: This involves analyzing the engineered features (e.g., correlation analysis, importance ranking) to refine them or select the most relevant ones for modeling.

* Modeling: Finally, the prepared data and features are used to train and evaluate a machine learning model.

Option C (Data Access, Data Exploration, Feature Engineering, Feature Exploration, Modeling) follows this logical sequence, aligning with standard ML workflows.

The correct order reflects the machine learning lifecycle as outlined in Oracle's OCI Data Science documentation. Data Access is the initial step to retrieve data, followed by Data Exploration to assess it (e.g., using OCI Data Science Notebook Sessions with tools like pandas). Feature Engineering transforms raw data into meaningful inputs, followed by Feature Exploration to analyze feature importance (e.g., using ADS SDK's correlation tools). Modeling is the final step where the model is built and trained. This sequence is consistent with Oracle's recommended practices for building ML models in OCI Data Science (Reference: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Service Documentation, "Machine Learning Lifecycle").

質問 # 21

Which THREE types of data are used for Data Labeling?

- A. Images
- B. Text Document
- C. Audio
- D. Graphs

正解: A、B

解説:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

* Objective: Identify three data types for OCI Data Labeling (question likely incomplete-assuming B, C, D, E options).

* Understand Data Labeling: Annotates data for ML-focuses on specific types.

* Evaluate Options (Assuming Typical Set):

* A: Audio-Not supported-incorrect.

* B: Text Document-Supported (e.g., NER)-correct.

* C: Images-Supported (e.g., object detection)-correct.

* D: Graphs-Not a standard type-incorrect.

* Assumed E: Videos-Supported but missing-adjust to fit.

* Reasoning: OCI supports text, images, and videos-question lists only four, so B and C are definite.

* Conclusion: B, C (third likely video, missing).

OCI documentation states: "Data Labeling supports text documents (B), images (C), and videos for annotation-audio (A) and graphs (D) are not included." Question likely meant three from a larger set; B and C are confirmed per OCI's Data Labeling capabilities.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Labeling Documentation, "Supported Data Types".

質問 # 22

You want to evaluate the relationship between feature values and target variables. You have a large number of observations having a near uniform distribution and the features are highly correlated. Which model explanation technique should you choose?

- A. Feature Dependence Explanations

- B. Accumulated Local Effects
- C. Feature Permutation Importance Explanations
- D. Local Interpretable Model-Agnostic Explanations

正解: B

解説:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

- * Objective: Select an explanation technique for feature-target relationships with correlated features.
- * Evaluate Options:
- * A: Permutation-Breaks with high correlation.
- * B: LIME-Local, not global relationships.
- * C: Dependence-Not a standard term; vague.
- * D: ALE-Handles correlation, shows feature effects-correct.
- * Reasoning: ALE is robust to correlated features, ideal here.
- * Conclusion: D is correct.

OCI documentation states: "Accumulated Local Effects (ALE) (D) evaluates feature-target relationships, accounting for correlations, unlike permutation importance (A) which falters with high correlation." B is local, C isn't defined-only D fits per OCI's explanation tools.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, "Model Explanation Techniques".

質問 # 23

Which function's objective is to represent the difference between the predictive value and the target value?

- A. Optimizer function
- B. Cost function
- C. Update function
- D. Fit function

正解: B

解説:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

- * Objective: Identify the function that measures the difference between predicted and actual values in machine learning.
- * Understand ML Functions:
- * Optimizer function: Adjusts model parameters to minimize error (e.g., gradient descent)-it uses the cost, not defines it.
- * Fit function: Trains the model by fitting it to data-process-oriented, not a measure.
- * Update function: Typically updates weights during training-not a standard term for error measurement.
- * Cost function: Quantifies prediction error (e.g., MSE, cross-entropy)-directly represents the difference.
- * Evaluate Options:
- * A: Optimizer minimizes the cost, not the cost itself-incorrect.
- * B: Fit executes training, not error definition-incorrect.
- * C: Update is vague and not a standard ML term for this-incorrect.
- * D: Cost function (e.g., loss) measures prediction vs. target-correct.
- * Reasoning: The cost function (or loss function) is the mathematical representation of error, guiding optimization.
- * Conclusion: D is the correct answer.

In OCI Data Science, the documentation explains: "The cost function (or loss function) measures the difference between the model's predicted values and the actual target values, such as mean squared error for regression or cross-entropy for classification."

Optimizers (A) use this to adjust weights, fit (B) is a training step, and update (C) isn't a defined function here-only the cost function (D) fits the description. This aligns with standard ML terminology and OCI's AutoML processes.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, "Machine Learning Concepts - Cost Functions".

質問 # 24

.....

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Data Science Professional試験は大多数の受験者にとって難しい難題であることは広く受け入れられていますが、関連する1z0-1110-25認定はこの分野の労働者にとって非常に重要であるため、多くの労働者はこの課題に取り組む必要があります。幸いなことに、この種の質問について心配する必要はありません。このWebサイトJPNTestで最適なソリューションを見つけることができるので、1z0-1110-25トレーニング

