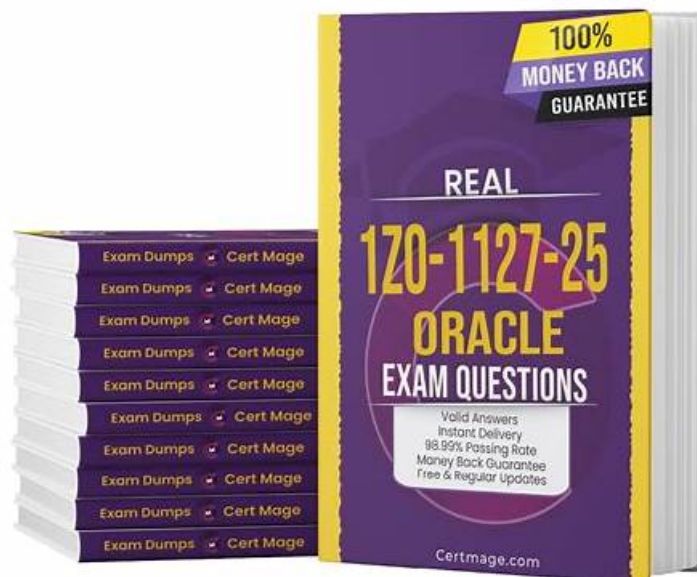


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Oracle 1Z0-1127-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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"> 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	<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.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Generative AI Professional Sample Questions (Q76-Q81):

NEW QUESTION # 76

What is the primary purpose of LangSmith Tracing?

- A. To generate test cases for language models
- **B. To debug issues in language model outputs**
- C. To monitor the performance of language models
- D. To analyze the reasoning process of language models

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

LangSmith Tracing is a tool for debugging and understanding LLM applications by tracking inputs, outputs, and intermediate steps, helping identify issues in complex chains. This makes Option C correct. Option A (test cases) is a secondary use, not primary. Option B (reasoning) overlaps but isn't the core focus-debugging is. Option D (performance) is broader-tracing targets specific issues. It's essential for development transparency. OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely covers LangSmith under debugging or monitoring tools.

NEW QUESTION # 77

What is the main advantage of using few-shot model prompting to customize a Large Language Model (LLM)?

- **A. It provides examples in the prompt to guide the LLM to better performance with no training cost.**
- B. It significantly reduces the latency for each model request.
- C. It allows the LLM to access a larger dataset.
- D. It eliminates the need for any training or computational resources.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

Few-shot prompting involves providing a few examples in the prompt to guide the LLM's behavior, leveraging its in-context learning ability without requiring retraining or additional computational resources. This makes Option C correct. Option A is false, as few-shot prompting doesn't expand the dataset. Option B overstates the case, as inference still requires resources. Option D is incorrect, as latency isn't significantly affected by few-shot prompting. OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely highlights few-shot prompting in sections on efficient customization.

NEW QUESTION # 78

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

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

Answer: A

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.

NEW QUESTION # 79

How are prompt templates typically designed for language models?

- **A. As predefined recipes that guide the generation of language model prompts**
- B. To work only with numerical data instead of textual content
- C. As complex algorithms that require manual compilation
- D. To be used without any modification or customization

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

Prompt templates are predefined, reusable structures (e.g., with placeholders for variables) that guide LLM prompt creation, streamlining consistent input formatting. This makes Option B correct. Option A is false, as templates aren't complex algorithms but simple frameworks. Option C is incorrect, as templates are customizable. Option D is wrong, as they handle text, not just numbers. Templates enhance efficiency in prompt engineering.

OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely covers prompt templates under prompt engineering or LangChain tools.

Here is the next batch of 10 questions (21-30) from your list, formatted as requested with detailed explanations. The answers are based on widely accepted principles in generative AI and Large Language Models (LLMs), aligned with what is likely reflected in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) 2025 Generative AI documentation. Typographical errors have been corrected for clarity.

NEW QUESTION # 80

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 only penalizes tokens that have never appeared in the text before.
- C. It penalizes all tokens equally, regardless of how often they have appeared.
- **D. It penalizes a token each time it appears after the first occurrence.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

A presence penalty in LLMs (including OCT'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.

NEW QUESTION # 81

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