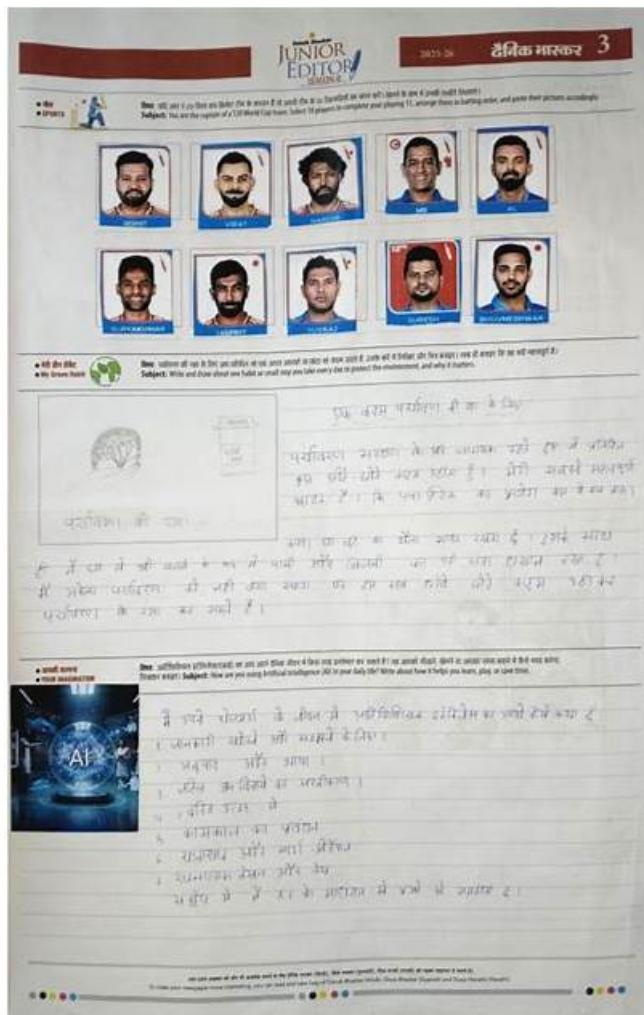


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Oracle 1Z0-1127-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Using OCI Generative AI 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 2 | <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 3 | <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. |
| Topic 4 | <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. |

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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Generative AI Professional Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32

What do embeddings in Large Language Models (LLMs) represent?

- A. The color and size of the font in textual data
- B. The frequency of each word or pixel in the data
- C. The grammatical structure of sentences in the data
- D. The semantic content of data in high-dimensional vectors**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

Embeddings in LLMs are high-dimensional vectors that encode the semantic meaning of words, phrases, or sentences, capturing relationships like similarity or context (e.g., "cat" and "kitten" being close in vector space). This allows the model to process and understand text numerically, making Option C correct. Option A is irrelevant, as embeddings don't deal with visual attributes. Option B is incorrect, as frequency is a statistical measure, not the purpose of embeddings. Option D is partially related but too narrow—embeddings capture semantics beyond just grammar.

OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely discusses embeddings under data representation or vectorization topics.

NEW QUESTION # 33

Which is a key advantage of using T-Few over Vanilla fine-tuning in the OCI Generative AI service?

- A. Faster training time and lower cost**
- B. Increased model interpretability

- C. Reduced model complexity
- D. Enhanced generalization to unseen data

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

T-Few, a Parameter-Efficient Fine-Tuning method, updates fewer parameters than Vanilla fine-tuning, leading to faster training and lower computational costs-Option D is correct. Option A (complexity) isn't directly affected-structure remains. Option B (generalization) may occur but isn't the primary advantage. Option C (interpretability) isn't a focus. Efficiency is T-Few's hallmark. OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely compares T-Few and Vanilla under fine-tuning benefits.

NEW QUESTION # 34

How are chains traditionally created in LangChain?

- A. Using Python classes, such as LLMChain and others
- B. Exclusively through third-party software integrations
- C. By using machine learning algorithms
- D. Declaratively, with no coding required

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

Traditionally, LangChain chains (e.g., LLMChain) are created using Python classes that define sequences of operations, such as calling an LLM or processing data. This programmatic approach predates LCEL's declarative style, making Option C correct. Option A is vague and incorrect, as chains aren't ML algorithms themselves. Option B describes LCEL, not traditional methods. Option D is false, as third-party integrations aren't required. Python classes provide structured chain building.

OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely contrasts traditional chains with LCEL under LangChain sections.

NEW QUESTION # 35

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 36

You create a fine-tuning dedicated AI cluster to customize a foundational model with your custom training data. How many unit hours are required for fine-tuning if the cluster is active for 10 hours?

- A. 30 unit hours
- B. 20 unit hours
- C. 25 unit hours
- D. 40 unit hours

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation

In OCI, unit hours typically equal actual hours of cluster activity unless specified otherwise (e.g., per GPU scaling). For 10 hours of activity, it's $10 \text{ hours} \times 1 \text{ unit/hour} = 10 \text{ unit hours}$, but options suggest a multiplier (common in cloud pricing). Assuming a standard 2-unit/hour rate (e.g., for GPU clusters), it's $10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ unit hours}$. Option C fits best. Options A, B, and D imply inconsistent rates (2.5, 4, 3).

OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely specifies unit hour rates under DedicatedAI Cluster pricing.

NEW QUESTION # 37

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