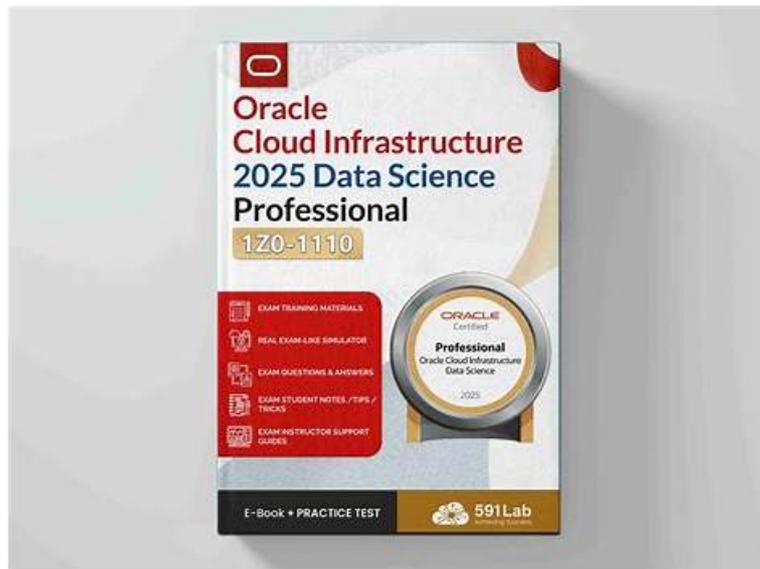


1z0-1110-25證照： Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Data Science Professional確定通過考試



P.S. NewDumps在Google Drive上分享了免費的、最新的1z0-1110-25考試題庫：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1gB9F8OEHoPNyf_Eh0pU_wQJrPjH3ZMKx

在這個什麼都不斷上漲除了工資不上漲的年代裏，難道你不想突破自己嗎，讓工資翻倍，這也不是不可能，只要通過Oracle的1z0-1110-25考試認證，你將會得到你想要的，而NewDumps將會為你提供最好的培訓資料，讓你安心的通過考試並獲得認證，它的通過率達到100%，讓你不得不驚歎，這確實是真的，不用懷疑，不用考慮，馬上就行動吧。

Oracle 1z0-1110-25 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<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.
主題 2	<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.
主題 3	<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.
主題 4	<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.

主題 5	<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.
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>> 1z0-1110-25證照 <<

1z0-1110-25認證， 1z0-1110-25測試

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最新的 Oracle Cloud 1z0-1110-25 免費考試真題 (Q120-Q125):

問題 #120

How can you collaborate with team members in OCI Data Science Workspace?

- A. By enabling chat and video conferencing within the workspace
- **B. By using version control systems integrated with the workspace**
- C. By sharing the workspace instance with other users
- D. By granting access to specific notebooks and files

答案: B

解題說明:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

* Objective: Determine collaboration method in OCI Data Science (Notebook Sessions).

* Evaluate Options:

* A: Access control-Possible but not primary collaboration.

* B: Version control (e.g., Git)-Standard for code sharing-correct.

* C: Shared instance-Not supported; sessions are single-user.

* D: Chat/video-Not a feature of OCI Data Science.

* Reasoning: B leverages Git for team collaboration-OCI's recommended method.

* Conclusion: B is correct.

OCI documentation states: "Collaborate in Data Science by integrating version control systems like Git (B) with notebook sessions to share code and notebooks." A is limited, C isn't feasible, and D isn't available- only B matches OCI's collaboration approach.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, "Collaboration with Git".

問題 #121

While working with Git on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Data Science, you notice that two of the operations are taking more time than the others due to your slow internet speed. Which TWO operations would experience the delay?

- A. Converting an existing local project folder to a Git repository
- B. Moving the changes into staging area for the next commit
- **C. Updating the local repo to match the content from a remote repository**
- D. Making a commit that is taking a snapshot of the local repository for the next push
- **E. Pushing changes to a remote repository**

答案: C,E

解題說明:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

- * Analyze Git Operations: Identify which depend on internet speed.
- * Evaluate Options:
- * A. Staging (git add): Local operation-adds files to the index; no network involved.
- * B. Updating local repo (git pull): Downloads remote changes-requires internet, slowed by poor connectivity.
- * C. Pushing changes (git push): Uploads local commits to remote-network-dependent, delayed by slow speed.
- * D. Committing (git commit): Local snapshot-no network needed.
- * E. Converting to Git repo (git init): Local initialization-no internet required.
- * Reasoning: Only B and C involve network transfers, directly impacted by slow internet.
- * Conclusion: B and C are the correct choices.

Git operations like git pull (B) and git push (C) rely on network communication with a remote repository, such as OCI Code Repository, and are documented as "bandwidth-sensitive" in OCI's guides. Local actions like staging (A), committing (D), and initializing (E) occur on the user's machine, unaffected by internet speed. This matches standard Git behavior and OCI's implementation.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, "Using Git in Notebook Sessions".

問題 #122

In machine learning, what is the primary difference between supervised and unsupervised learning?

- A. Supervised learning is only used for image recognition, while unsupervised learning can be used for various analytics applications.
- **B. Supervised learning involves data that has been labeled and classified, while unsupervised learning data is unlabeled and unclassified.**
- C. Supervised learning is monitored closely by data scientists, while they don't play a role in unsupervised learning.
- D. Supervised learning is created and managed by the Data Engineer.

答案: B

解題說明:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

- * Objective: Identify the key difference between supervised and unsupervised learning.
- * Define Types:
- * Supervised: Uses labeled data (e.g., input-output pairs) to predict outcomes.
- * Unsupervised: Uses unlabeled data to find patterns (e.g., clustering).
- * Evaluate Options:
- * A: Labeled vs. unlabeled-Core distinction, correct.
- * B: Monitoring-Misleading, not the primary difference.
- * C: Image recognition-False, supervised applies broadly.
- * D: Data Engineer-Irrelevant to learning type.
- * Reasoning: A captures the foundational data difference.
- * Conclusion: A is correct.

OCI documentation states: "Supervised learning uses labeled data to train models for prediction, while unsupervised learning analyzes unlabeled data to discover patterns." B, C, and D misrepresent this-only A aligns with OCI's ML definitions and industry standards.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, "Machine Learning Types".

問題 #123

Which stage in the machine learning life cycle helps in identifying the imbalance present in the data?

- A. Data Monitoring
- B. Data Access
- C. Data Modeling
- **D. Data Exploration**

答案: D

解題說明:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

- * Objective: Find the stage where data imbalance (e.g., skewed classes) is identified.
- * Understand Stages:
- * Data Modeling: Training models-assumes data is prepared.
- * Data Monitoring: Post-deployment tracking-not for initial analysis.
- * Data Exploration: Analyzing data properties (e.g., distributions)-key for imbalance.
- * Data Access: Retrieving data-no analysis yet.
- * Evaluate Options:
- * A: Modeling uses data, doesn't detect imbalance-incorrect.
- * B: Monitoring tracks performance, not initial data issues-incorrect.
- * C: Exploration (e.g., via pandas) reveals imbalances-correct.
- * D: Access is just retrieval-incorrect.
- * Reasoning: Imbalance is assessed during exploration (e.g., class counts).
- * Conclusion: C is correct.

OCI documentation notes: "Data Exploration involves analyzing the dataset to understand its characteristics, such as identifying class imbalances or missing values, using tools like ADS SDK or Jupyter notebooks." Modeling (A) and Monitoring (B) occur later, while Access (D) is pre-analysis-only Exploration (C) fits this role.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, "Data Exploration Stage".

問題 #124

You have received machine learning model training code, without clear information about the optimal shape to run the training on. How would you proceed to identify the optimal compute shape for your model training that provides a balanced cost and processing time?

- A. Start with the strongest compute shape Jobs support and monitor the job run metrics and time required to complete the model training. Tune the model so that it utilizes as much compute resources as possible, even at an increased cost.
- B. Start with a smaller shape and monitor the job run metrics and time required to complete the model training. If the compute shape is not fully utilized, tune the model parameters, and rerun the job. Repeat the process until the shape resources are fully utilized.
- C. Start with a random compute shape and monitor the utilization metrics and time required to finish the model training. Perform model training optimization and performance tests in advance to identify the right compute shape before running the model training as a job.
- **D. Start with a small shape and monitor the utilization metrics and time required to complete the model training. If the compute shape is fully utilized, change to compute that has more resources and rerun the job. Repeat the process until the processing time does not improve.**

答案： D

解題說明：

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

- * Objective: Find optimal compute shape balancing cost and time.
- * Approach: Iterative testing with metrics (e.g., CPU/memory usage, runtime).
- * Evaluate Options:
- * A: Tuning parameters when underutilized-focuses on model, not shape optimization.
- * B: Strongest shape-Costly, ignores balance; overkill likely.
- * C: Scale up from small shape when fully utilized-Balances cost/time effectively.
- * D: Random start with pre-tests-Unsystematic and inefficient.
- * Reasoning: C incrementally increases resources based on utilization, optimizing both factors.
- * Conclusion: C is correct.

OCI documentation advises: "To optimize compute shape for Jobs, start with a small shape, monitor utilization (e.g., CPU, memory) and runtime via OCI Monitoring. If fully utilized, scale up until performance plateaus-balancing cost and speed." A misfocuses on model tuning, B wastes cost, and D lacks structure- only C aligns with this method.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, "Optimizing ComputeShapes for Jobs".

問題 #125

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現在Oracle 1z0-1110-25 認證考試是IT行業裏的熱門考試，很多IT行業專業人士都想拿到Oracle 1z0-1110-25 認證證書。因此Oracle 1z0-1110-25 認證考試也是一項很受歡迎的IT認證考試。Oracle 1z0-1110-25 認證證書對在IT行業中

