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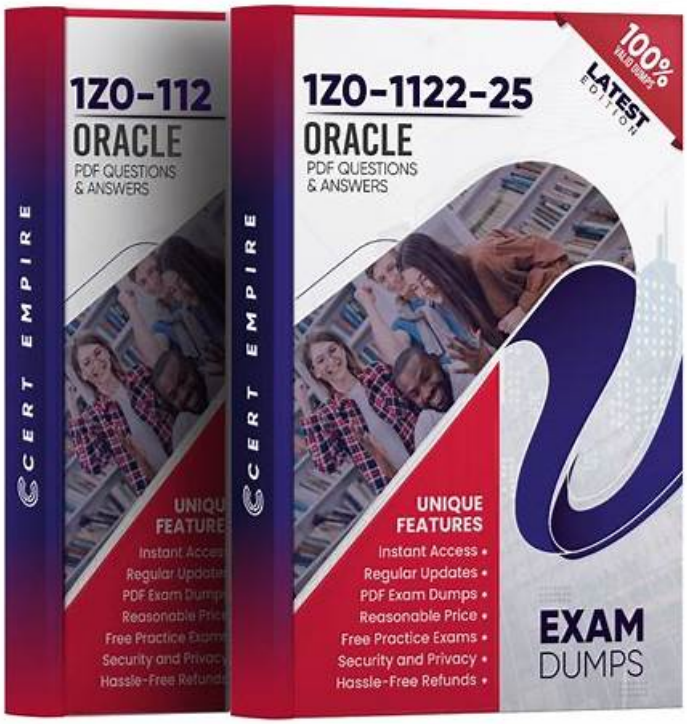

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Oracle 1Z0-1122-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Intro to OCI AI Services: This section tests the expertise of AI Solutions Engineers in working with OCI AI services and related APIs. It provides insights into key AI services such as language processing, computer vision, document understanding, and speech recognition, allowing professionals to leverage Oracle's AI ecosystem for building intelligent applications.
Topic 2	• Intro to Generative AI & LLMs: This section tests the abilities of AI Developers to understand generative AI and large language models. It introduces the principles of generative AI, explains the fundamentals of large language models (LLMs), and discusses the core workings of transformers, prompt engineering, instruction tuning, and LLM fine-tuning for optimizing AI-generated content.
Topic 3	• Intro to ML Foundations: This section evaluates the knowledge of Machine Learning Engineers in understanding machine learning principles and methodologies. It explores the basics of supervised learning, focusing on regression and classification techniques, along with unsupervised learning methods such as clustering and anomaly detection. It also introduces reinforcement learning fundamentals, helping professionals grasp the different approaches used to train AI models.

Topic 4	• OCI Generative AI and Oracle 23ai: This section evaluates the skills of Cloud AI Architects in utilizing Oracle's generative AI capabilities. It includes a deep dive into OCI Generative AI services, Autonomous Database Select AI for enhanced data intelligence and Oracle Vector Search for efficient information retrieval in AI-driven applications.
Topic 5	• Intro to AI Foundations: This section of the exam measures the skills of AI Practitioners and Data Analysts in understanding the fundamentals of artificial intelligence. It covers key concepts, AI applications across industries, and the types of data used in AI models. It also explains the differences between artificial intelligence, machine learning, and deep learning, providing clarity on how these technologies interact and complement each other.
Topic 6	• Intro to DL Foundations: This section assesses the expertise of Deep Learning Engineers in understanding deep learning frameworks and architectures. It covers fundamental concepts of deep learning, introduces convolutional neural networks (CNN) for image processing, and explores sequence models like recurrent neural networks (RNN) and long short-term memory (LSTM) networks for handling sequential data.

Exam 1Z0-1122-25 Course - Valid 1Z0-1122-25 Exam Pattern

The Certified Production and 1Z0-1122-25 certification is a valuable credential earned by individuals to validate their skills and competence to perform certain job tasks. Your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 AI Foundations Associate 1Z0-1122-25 Certification is usually displayed as proof that you've been trained, educated, and prepared to meet the specific requirement for your professional role.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 AI Foundations Associate Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33
Which capability is supported by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Language service?

- A. Analyzing text to extract structured information like sentiment or entities
- B. Translating text into speech
- C. Converting text into images
- D. Detecting objects and scenes in images

Answer: A

Explanation:
Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Language service is specifically designed to analyze text and extract structured information such as sentiment, entities, key phrases, and language detection. This service provides natural language processing (NLP) capabilities that help users gain insights from unstructured text data. By identifying the sentiment (positive, negative, neutral) and recognizing entities (like names, dates, or places), the service enables businesses to process large volumes of text data efficiently, aiding in decision-making processes.

NEW QUESTION # 34
What is the key feature of Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)?

- A. They do not have an internal state.
- B. They are primarily used for image recognition tasks.
- C. They have a feedback loop that allows information to persist across different time steps.
- D. They process data in parallel.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) are a class of neural networks where connections between nodes can form cycles. This cycle creates a feedback loop that allows the network to maintain an internal state or memory, which persists across different time steps. This is the key feature of RNNs that distinguishes them from other neural networks, such as feedforward neural networks that process inputs in one direction only and do not have internal states.
RNNs are particularly useful for tasks where context or sequential information is important, such as in language modeling, time-series prediction, and speech recognition. The ability to retain information from previous inputs enables RNNs to make more informed predictions based on the entire sequence of data, not just the current input.
In contrast:
Option A (They process data in parallel) is incorrect because RNNs typically process data sequentially, not in parallel.
Option B (They are primarily used for image recognition tasks) is incorrect because image recognition is more commonly associated with Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), not RNNs.
Option D (They do not have an internal state) is incorrect because having an internal state is a defining characteristic of RNNs.
This feedback loop is fundamental to the operation of RNNs and allows them to handle sequences of data effectively by "remembering" past inputs to influence future outputs. This memory capability is what makes RNNs powerful for applications that involve sequential or time-dependent data.

NEW QUESTION # 35
You are working on a project for a healthcare organization that wants to develop a system to predict the severity of patients' illnesses upon admission to a hospital. The goal is to classify patients into three categories - Low Risk, Moderate Risk, and High Risk - based on their medical history and vital signs. Which type of supervised learning algorithm is required in this scenario?

- A. Clustering
- B. Multi-Class Classification
- C. Regression
- D. Binary Classification

Answer: B

Explanation:
In this healthcare scenario, where the goal is to classify patients into three categories-Low Risk, Moderate Risk, and High Risk-based on their medical history and vital signs, a Multi-Class Classification algorithm is required. Multi-class classification is a type of supervised learning algorithm used when there are three or more classes or categories to predict. This method is well-suited for situations where each instance needs to be classified into one of several categories, which aligns with the requirement to categorize patients into different risk levels.

NEW QUESTION # 36
What distinguishes Generative AI from other types of AI?

- A. Generative AI uses algorithms to predict outcomes based on past data.
- B. Generative AI creates diverse content such as text, audio, and images by learning patterns from existing data.
- C. Generative AI involves training models to perform tasks without human intervention.
- D. Generative AI focuses on making decisions based on user interactions.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Generative AI is distinct from other types of AI in that it focuses on creating new content by learning patterns from existing data. This includes generating text, images, audio, and other types of media. Unlike AI that primarily analyzes data to make decisions or predictions, Generative AI actively creates new and original outputs. This ability to generate diverse content is a hallmark of Generative AI models like GPT-4, which can produce human-like text, create images, and even compose music based on the patterns they have learned from their training data.

NEW QUESTION # 37
In machine learning, what does the term "model training" mean?

- A. Establishing a relationship between input features and output
- B. Analyzing the accuracy of a trained model

- C. Writing code for the entire program
- D. Performing data analysis on collected and labeled data

Answer: A

Explanation:
In machine learning, "model training" refers to the process of teaching a model to make predictions or decisions by learning the relationships between input features and the corresponding output. During training, the model is fed a large dataset where the inputs are paired with known outputs (labels). The model adjusts its internal parameters to minimize the error between its predictions and the actual outputs. Over time, the model learns to generalize from the training data to make accurate predictions on new, unseen data.

NEW QUESTION # 38
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