

1z0-1110-25試験関連赤本、1z0-1110-25日本語対策問題集

Sample Questions for Oracle 1Z0-1110-25 Exam By Roberson - Page 1



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Shared by Roberson on 10-04-2025

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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">• 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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 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.

>> 1z0-1110-25試験関連赤本 <<

Oracle 1z0-1110-25日本語対策問題集 & 1z0-1110-25最新関連参考書

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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Data Science Professional 認定 1z0-1110-25 試験問題 (Q24-Q29):

質問 # 24

After you have created and opened a notebook session, you want to use the Accelerated Data Science (ADS) SDK to access your data and get started with exploratory data analysis. From which TWO places can you access the ADS SDK?

- A. Oracle Machine Learning
- B. Oracle Autonomous Data Warehouse
- C. Oracle Big Data Service
- **D. Conda environment in OCI Data Science**
- **E. Python Package Index (PyPI)**

正解: D、E

解説:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

- * Objective: Locate sources for ADS SDK in OCI.
- * Understand ADS SDK: A Python library for Data Science tasks (e.g., EDA).
- * Evaluate Options:
- * A: Big Data Service-Spark-focused, not ADS source.
- * B: Machine Learning-Separate service, not ADS-related.
- * C: Conda in OCI Data Science-Preinstalled ADS in notebook sessions.
- * D: PyPI-Public source to install ADS (pip install oracle-ads).
- * E: ADW-Database, not an SDK source.

* Reasoning: C (preinstalled) and D (installable) are practical access points.

* Conclusion: C and D are correct.

OCI documentation states: "The ADS SDK is available in OCI Data Science notebook sessions via preinstalled conda environments (C) and can be installed from PyPI (D) using pip install oracle-ads." Big Data (A), Machine Learning (B), and ADW (E) don't host ADS-only C and D apply.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, "ADS SDK Installation".

質問 # 25

Which activity is NOT a part of the machine learning life cycle?

- A. Model Deployment
- B. Modeling
- C. Database Management
- D. Data Access

正解: C

解説:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

* Objective: Identify which activity isn't part of the ML lifecycle.

* Define ML Lifecycle: Includes data access, preparation, modeling, evaluation, deployment, and monitoring.

* Evaluate Options:

* A: Database Management (e.g., DBA tasks) is IT-related, not specific to ML workflows.

* B: Model Deployment (e.g., serving predictions) is a key ML phase-correctly included.

* C: Modeling (e.g., training) is the core of ML-correctly included.

* D: Data Access (e.g., retrieving data) is the first ML step-correctly included.

* Reasoning: Database management supports infrastructure, not the ML process directly.

* Conclusion: A is the outlier.

The OCI Data Science lifecycle includes "data access, exploration, feature engineering, modeling, deployment, and monitoring," per the documentation. Database Management (A) is a general IT task (e.g., optimizing Oracle DB), not an ML-specific activity, unlike B, C, and D, which are integral to OCI's ML pipeline.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, "Machine Learning Lifecycle Overview".

質問 # 26

Which model has an open-source, open model format that allows you to run machine learning models on different platforms?

- A. TensorFlow
- B. ONNX
- C. PyTorch
- D. PySpark

正解: B

解説:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

* Objective: Identify an open model format for cross-platform ML model execution.

* Evaluate Options:

* A. PySpark: A big data framework, not a model format.

* B. PyTorch: An ML framework with its own format, not inherently cross-platform without conversion.

* C. TensorFlow: An ML framework with its SavedModel format, not universally open across platforms.

* D. ONNX: Open Neural Network Exchange, an open-source format for model interoperability across frameworks.

* Reasoning: ONNX is designed for portability (e.g., convert PyTorch to ONNX, run in TensorFlow), unlike framework-specific options.

* Conclusion: D is the correct choice.

ONNX (D) is "an open-source model format that enables interoperability between ML frameworks like PyTorch and TensorFlow," per OCI documentation. PySpark (A) is a processing tool, while PyTorch (B) and TensorFlow (C) are frameworks with native formats-only ONNX ensures cross-platform compatibility.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, "Supported Model Formats".

質問 # 27

You have an image classification model in the model catalog which is deployed as an HTTP endpoint using model deployments. Your tenancy administrator is seeing increased demands and has asked you to increase the load balancing bandwidth from the default of 10Mbps. You are provided with the following information:

* Payload size in KB = 1024

* Estimated requests per second = 120 requests/second (Monday through Friday, in every month, in every year)

* Buffer percentage = 20% What is the optimal load balancing bandwidth to redeploy your model?

- A. 452 Mbps
- B. 7052 Mbps
- C. 52 Mbps
- D. 1152 Mbps

正解: D

解説:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

* Objective: Calculate optimal bandwidth for model deployment.

* Given Data:

* Payload size = 1024 KB = 1024 * 8 = 8192 Kb (kilobits).

* Requests/sec = 120.

* Buffer = 20% = 0.2.

* Calculate Base Bandwidth:

* Bits/sec = Payload * Requests = 8192 Kb * 120 = 983,040 Kb/s = 983.04 Mbps.

* Add Buffer:

* Total = Base * (1 + Buffer) = 983.04 * 1.2 = 1179.648 Mbps.

* Evaluate Options: Closest to 1179.648 Mbps is 1152 Mbps (D)-realistic rounding.

* Conclusion: D is correct.

OCI documentation advises: "Calculate bandwidth as payload size (in bits) * requests/sec, then add a buffer (e.

g., 20%) for peak loads." Here, 1024 KB = 8192 Kb, * 120 = 983.04 Mbps, * 1.2 = 1179.648 Mbps. D (1152 Mbps) is the closest practical option-452 (A) and 52 (B) are too low, 7052 (C) excessive.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, "Model Deployment - Load Balancing".

質問 # 28

You want to make your model more frugal to reduce the cost of collecting and processing data. You plan to do this by removing features that are highly correlated. You would like to create a heatmap that displays the correlation so that you can identify candidate features to remove. Which Accelerated Data Science (ADS) SDK method is appropriate to display the comparability between Continuous and Categorical features?

- A. `cramersv_plot()`
- B. `correlation_ratio_plot()`
- C. `corr()`
- D. `pearson_plot()`

正解: B

解説:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

* Objective: Visualize correlation between continuous and categorical features.

* Evaluate Options:

* A: Pearson-Continuous vs. continuous-incorrect.

* B: Cramer's V-Categorical vs. categorical-incorrect.

* C: Correlation ratio-Continuous vs. categorical-correct.

* D: General correlation-Not specific to mixed types.

* Reasoning: Correlation ratio handles mixed feature types for heatmaps.

* Conclusion: C is correct.

OCI documentation states: "`correlation_ratio_plot()` (C) in ADS SDK visualizes correlations between continuous and categorical features, ideal for mixed-type heatmaps." Pearson (A) and Cramer's (B) are type- specific, `corr()` (D) is broad-only C fits per ADS capabilities.

