

Oracle 1Z0-1127-25参考資料、1Z0-1127-25合格体験記



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>> Oracle 1Z0-1127-25参考資料 <<

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Oracle 1Z0-1127-25 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	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.
トピック 2	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.
トピック 3	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.
トピック 4	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.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Generative AI Professional 認定 1Z0-1127-25 試験問題 (Q39-Q44):

質問 # 39

What do prompt templates use for templating in language model applications?

- A. Python's str.format syntax
- B. Python's class and object structures
- C. Python's lambda functions
- D. Python's list comprehension syntax

正解: A

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

Prompt templates in LLM applications (e.g., LangChain) typically use Python's str.format() syntax to insert variables into predefined string patterns (e.g., "Hello, {name}!"). This makes Option B correct. Option A (list comprehension) is for list operations, not templating. Option C (lambda functions) defines functions, not templates. Option D (classes/objects) is overkill-templates are simpler constructs. str.format() ensures flexibility and readability.

OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely mentions str.format() under prompt template design.

質問 # 40

What does the term "hallucination" refer to in the context of Large Language Models (LLMs)?

- A. The model's ability to generate imaginative and creative content
- B. The process by which the model visualizes and describes images in detail
- C. The phenomenon where the model generates factually incorrect information or unrelated content as if it were true
- D. A technique used to enhance the model's performance on specific tasks

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

In LLMs, "hallucination" refers to the generation of plausible-sounding but factually incorrect or irrelevant content, often presented with confidence. This occurs due to the model's reliance on patterns in training data rather than factual grounding, making Option D correct. Option A describes a positive trait, not hallucination. Option B is unrelated, as hallucination isn't a performance-enhancing technique. Option C pertains to multimodal models, not the general definition of hallucination in LLMs.

OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely addresses hallucination under model limitations or evaluation metrics.

質問 # 41

How are chains traditionally created in LangChain?

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

正解: D

解説:

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.

質問 # 42

Which LangChain component is responsible for generating the linguistic output in a chatbot system?

- A. LangChain Application
- B. Document Loaders
- **C. LLMs**
- D. Vector Stores

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

In LangChain, LLMs (Large Language Models) generate the linguistic output (text responses) in a chatbot system, leveraging their pre-trained capabilities. This makes Option D correct. Option A (Document Loaders) ingests data, not generates text. Option B (Vector Stores) manages embeddings for retrieval, not generation. Option C (LangChain Application) is too vague-it's the system, not a specific component. LLMs are the core text-producing engine.

OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely identifies LLMs as the generation component in LangChain.

質問 # 43

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 days?

- A. 20 unit hours
- B. 480 unit hours
- C. 744 unit hours
- **D. 240 unit hours**

正解: D

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

In OCI, a dedicated AI cluster's usage is typically measured in unit hours, where 1 unit hour = 1 hour of cluster activity. For 10 days, assuming 24 hours per day, the calculation is: 10 days × 24 hours/day = 240 hours. Thus, Option B (240 unit hours) is

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