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Oracle 1Z0-1127-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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">• 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 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 (Q83-Q88):

NEW QUESTION # 83

What differentiates Semantic search from traditional keyword search?

- A. It involves understanding the intent and context of the search.
- B. It relies solely on matching exact keywords in the content.
- C. It is based on the date and author of the content.
- D. It depends on the number of times keywords appear in the content.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

Semantic search uses embeddings and NLP to understand the meaning, intent, and context behind a query, rather than just matching exact keywords (as in traditional search). This enables more relevant results, even if exact terms aren't present, making Option C correct. Options A and B describe traditional keyword search mechanics. Option D is unrelated, as metadata like date or author isn't the primary focus of semantic search. Semantic search leverages vector representations for deeper understanding. OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely contrasts semantic and keyword search under search or retrieval sections.

NEW QUESTION # 84

What is the primary purpose of LangSmith Tracing?

- A. To monitor the performance of language models
- B. To debug issues in language model outputs
- C. To generate test cases for language models
- D. To analyze the reasoning process of language models

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

LangSmith Tracing is a tool for debugging and understanding LLM applications by tracking inputs, outputs, and intermediate steps, helping identify issues in complex chains. This makes Option C correct. Option A (test cases) is a secondary use, not primary. Option B (reasoning) overlaps but isn't the core focus-debugging is. Option D (performance) is broader-tracing targets specific issues. It's essential for development transparency. OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely covers LangSmith under debugging or monitoring tools.

NEW QUESTION # 85

When is fine-tuning an appropriate method for customizing a Large Language Model (LLM)?

- A. When you want to optimize the model without any instructions
- **B. When the LLM does not perform well on a task and the data for prompt engineering is too large**
- C. When the LLM requires access to the latest data for generating outputs
- D. When the LLM already understands the topics necessary for text generation

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

Fine-tuning is suitable when an LLM underperforms on a specific task and prompt engineering alone isn't feasible due to large, task-specific data that can't be efficiently included in prompts. This adjusts the model's weights, making Option B correct. Option A suggests no customization is needed. Option C favors RAG for latest data, not fine-tuning. Option D is vague-fine-tuning requires data and goals, not just optimization without direction. Fine-tuning excels with substantial task-specific data.

OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely outlines fine-tuning use cases under customization strategies.

NEW QUESTION # 86

What is the purpose of Retrievers in LangChain?

- A. To break down complex tasks into smaller steps
- B. To combine multiple components into a single pipeline
- **C. To retrieve relevant information from knowledge bases**
- D. To train Large Language Models

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

Retrievers in LangChain fetch relevant information (e.g., documents, embeddings) from external knowledge bases (like vector stores) to provide context for LLM responses, especially in RAG setups. This makes Option B correct. Option A (training) is unrelated-Retrievers operate at inference. Option C (task breakdown) pertains to prompting techniques, not retrieval. Option D (pipeline combination) describes chains, not Retrievers specifically. Retrievers enhance context awareness.

OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely defines Retrievers under LangChain components.

NEW QUESTION # 87

When does a chain typically interact with memory in a run within the LangChain framework?

- A. Only after the output has been generated.
- **B. After user input but before chain execution, and again after core logic but before output.**
- C. Before user input and after chain execution.
- D. Continuously throughout the entire chain execution process.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

In LangChain, a chain interacts with memory after receiving user input (to load prior context) but before execution (to inform the process), and again after the core logic (to update memory with new context) but before the final output. This ensures context continuity, making Option C correct. Option A is too late, missing pre-execution context. Option B is misordered. Option D overstates interaction, as it's not continuous but at specific points. Memory integration is key for stateful chains.

OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely details memory interaction under LangChain workflows.

NEW QUESTION # 88

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