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Oracle 1Z0-1127-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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	• 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 (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57
Why is it challenging to apply diffusion models to text generation?

- A. Because text representation is categorical unlike images
- B. Because text is not categorical
- C. Because text generation does not require complex models
- D. Because diffusion models can only produce images

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
Diffusion models, widely used for image generation, iteratively denoise data from noise to a structured output. Images are continuous (pixel values), while text is categorical (discrete tokens), making it challenging to apply diffusion directly to text, as the denoising process struggles with discrete spaces. This makes Option C correct. Option A is false-text generation can benefit from complex models. Option B is incorrect-text is categorical. Option D is wrong, as diffusion models aren't inherently image-only but are better suited to continuous data. Research adapts diffusion for text, but it's less straightforward.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely discusses diffusion models under generative techniques, noting their image focus.

NEW QUESTION # 58
Given the following prompts used with a Large Language Model, classify each as employing the Chain-of-Thought, Least-to-Most, or Step-Back prompting technique:

- A. "Calculate the total number of wheels needed for 3 cars. Cars have 4 wheels each. Then, use the total number of wheels to determine how many sets of wheels we can buy with $200 if one set (4 wheels) costs $50."
- B. "Solve a complex math problem by first identifying the formula needed, and then solve a simpler version of the problem before tackling the full question."
- C. "To understand the impact of greenhouse gases on climate change, let's start by defining what greenhouse gases are. Next, we'll explore how they trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere."A. 1: Step-Back, 2: Chain-of-Thought, 3: Least-to-MostB. 1: Least-to-Most, 2: Chain-of-Thought, 3: Step-BackC. 1: Chain-of-Thought, 2: Step-Back, 3: Least-to-MostD. 1: Chain-of-Thought, 2: Least-to-Most, 3: Step-Back

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
Prompt 1: Shows intermediate steps (3 × 4 = 12, then 12 ÷ 4 = 3 sets, $200 ÷ $50 = 4)-Chain-of-Thought.
Prompt 2: Steps back to a simpler problem before the full one-Step-Back.
Prompt 3: OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely defines these under prompting strategies.

NEW QUESTION # 59
What does the Ranker do in a text generation system?

- A. It interacts with the user to understand the query better.
- B. It generates the final text based on the user's query.
- C. It evaluates and prioritizes the information retrieved by the Retriever.
- D. It sources information from databases to use in text generation.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
In systems like RAG, the Ranker evaluates and sorts the information retrieved by the Retriever (e.g., documents or snippets) based on relevance to the query, ensuring the most pertinent data is passed to the Generator. This makes Option C correct. Option A is the Generator's role. Option B describes the Retriever. Option D is unrelated, as the Ranker doesn't interact with users but processes retrieved data. The Ranker enhances output quality by prioritizing relevant content.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely details the Ranker under RAG pipeline components.

NEW QUESTION # 60
How are documents usually evaluated in the simplest form of keyword-based search?

- A. Based on the number of images and videos contained in the documents
- B. By the complexity of language used in the documents
- C. According to the length of the documents
- D. Based on the presence and frequency of the user-provided keywords

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
In basic keyword-based search, documents are evaluated by matching user-provided keywords, with relevance often determined by their presence and frequency (e.g., term frequency in TF-IDF). This makes Option C correct. Option A (language complexity) is unrelated to simple keyword search. Option B (multimedia) isn't considered in text-based keyword methods. Option D (length) may influence scoring indirectly but isn't the primary metric. Keyword search prioritizes exact matches.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely contrasts keyword search with semantic search under retrieval methods.

NEW QUESTION # 61
Given the following code block:
history = StreamlitChatMessageHistory(key="chat_messages")
memory = ConversationBufferMemory(chat_memory=history)
Which statement is NOT true about StreamlitChatMessageHistory?

- A. StreamlitChatMessageHistory will store messages in Streamlit session state at the specified key.
- B. A given StreamlitChatMessageHistory will not be shared across user sessions.
- C. StreamlitChatMessageHistory can be used in any type of LLM application.
- D. A given StreamlitChatMessageHistory will NOT be persisted.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
StreamlitChatMessageHistory integrates with Streamlit's session state to store chat history, tied to a specific key (Option A, true). It's not persisted beyond the session (Option B, true) and isn't shared across users (Option C, true), as Streamlit sessions are user-specific. However, it's designed specifically for Streamlit apps, not universally for any LLM application (e.g., non-Streamlit contexts), making Option D NOT true.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely references Streamlit integration under LangChain memory options.

NEW QUESTION # 62
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