自信満々1Z0-1127-25真実試験:試験は順調に進む Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Generative AI Professional

P.S.ShikenPASSがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 Oracle 1Z0-1127-25ダンプ：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Z_ehhpi5uFwoCB_yhFvcDnA9R2m3SSMU

調査によると、当社の高く評価されている1Z0-1127-25テスト問題の成功は、簡単に操作できる練習システムへの尽力によるものです。候補者から寄せられたフィードバックのほとんどは、1Z0-1127-25ガイド急流が優れたプラクティスとシステムを実装し、より競争力のある新しい製品を発売する能力を強化していることを物語っています。 1Z0-1127-25試験ダンプに伴い、Q&Aはそれほど複雑ではありませんが、より重要な情報で受験者を教育します。これにより、1Z0-1127-25試験に合格するための知識を深め、自己啓発を強化できます。

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	• 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 2	• 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 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.

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自分の幸せは自分で作るものだと思われます。ただ、社会に入るIT卒業生たちは自分能力の不足で、1Z0-1127-25試験向けの仕事を探すのを悩んでいますか？それでは、弊社のOracleの1Z0-1127-25練習問題を選んで実用能力を速く高め、自分を充実させます。その結果、自信になる自己は面接のときに、面接官のいろいろな質問を気軽に回答できて、順調に1Z0-1127-25向けの会社に入ります。

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Generative AI Professional 認定 1Z0-1127-25 試験問題 (Q31-Q36):

質問 # 31
Accuracy in vector databases contributes to the effectiveness of Large Language Models (LLMs) by preserving a specific type of relationship. What is the nature of these relationships, and why arethey crucial for language models?

- A. Semantic relationships; crucial for understanding context and generating precise language
- B. Linear relationships; they simplify the modeling process
- C. Hierarchical relationships; important for structuring database queries
- D. Temporal relationships; necessary for predicting future linguistic trends

正解：A

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
Vector databases store embeddings that preserve semantic relationships (e.g., similarity between "dog" and "puppy") via their positions in high-dimensional space. This accuracy enables LLMs to retrieve contextually relevant data, improving understanding and generation, making Option B correct. Option A (linear) is too vague and unrelated. Option C (hierarchical) applies more to relational databases. Option D (temporal) isn't the focus-semantics drives LLM performance. Semantic accuracy is vital for meaningful outputs.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely discusses vector database accuracy under embeddings and RAG.

質問 # 32
In the context of generating text with a Large Language Model (LLM), what does the process of greedy decoding entail?

- A. Picking a word based on its position in a sentence structure
- B. Choosing the word with the highest probability at each step of decoding
- C. Selecting a random word from the entire vocabulary at each step
- D. Using a weighted random selection based on a modulated distribution

正解：B

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
Greedy decoding selects the word with the highest probability at each step, aiming for locally optimal choices without considering future tokens. This makes Option C correct. Option A (random selection) describes sampling, not greedy decoding. Option B (position-based) isn't how greedy decoding works-it's probability-driven. Option D (weighted random) aligns with top-k or top-p sampling, not greedy. Greedy decoding is fast but can lack diversity.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely explains greedy decoding under decoding strategies.

質問 # 33
Which statement is true about the "Top p" parameter of the OCI Generative AI Generation models?

- A. "Top p" determines the maximum number of tokens per response.
- B. "Top p" limits token selection based on the sum of their probabilities.
- C. "Top p" assigns penalties to frequently occurring tokens.
- D. "Top p" selects tokens from the "Top k" tokens sorted by probability.

正解：B

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
"Top p" (nucleus sampling) selects tokens whose cumulative probability exceeds a threshold (p), limiting the pool to the smallest set meeting this sum, enhancing diversity-Option C is correct. Option A confuses it with "Top k." Option B (penalties) is unrelated. Option D (max tokens) is a different parameter. Top p balances randomness and coherence.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely explains "Top p" under sampling methods.
Here is the next batch of 10 questions (81-90) from your list, formatted as requested with detailed explanations. The answers are based on widely accepted principles in generative AI and Large Language Models (LLMs), aligned with what is likely reflected in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) 2025 Generative AI documentation. Typographical errors have been corrected for clarity.

質問 # 34
Which statement is true about string prompt templates and their capability regarding variables?

- A. They support any number of variables, including the possibility of having none.
- B. They can only support a single variable at a time.
- C. They require a minimum of two variables to function properly.
- D. They are unable to use any variables.

正解：A

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
String prompt templates (e.g., in LangChain) are flexible frameworks that can include zero, one, or multiple variables (placeholders) to customize prompts dynamically. They can be static (no variables) or complex (many variables), making Option C correct. Option A is too restrictive. Option B is false-variables are a core feature. Option D is incorrect, as no minimum is required. This flexibility aids prompt engineering.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely covers prompt templates under LangChain or prompt design.

質問 # 35
What does the term "hallucination" refer to in the context of Large Language Models (LLMs)?

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

正解：A

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 # 36
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1Z0-1127-25資格参考書: https://www.shikenpass.com/1Z0-1127-25-shiken.html

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