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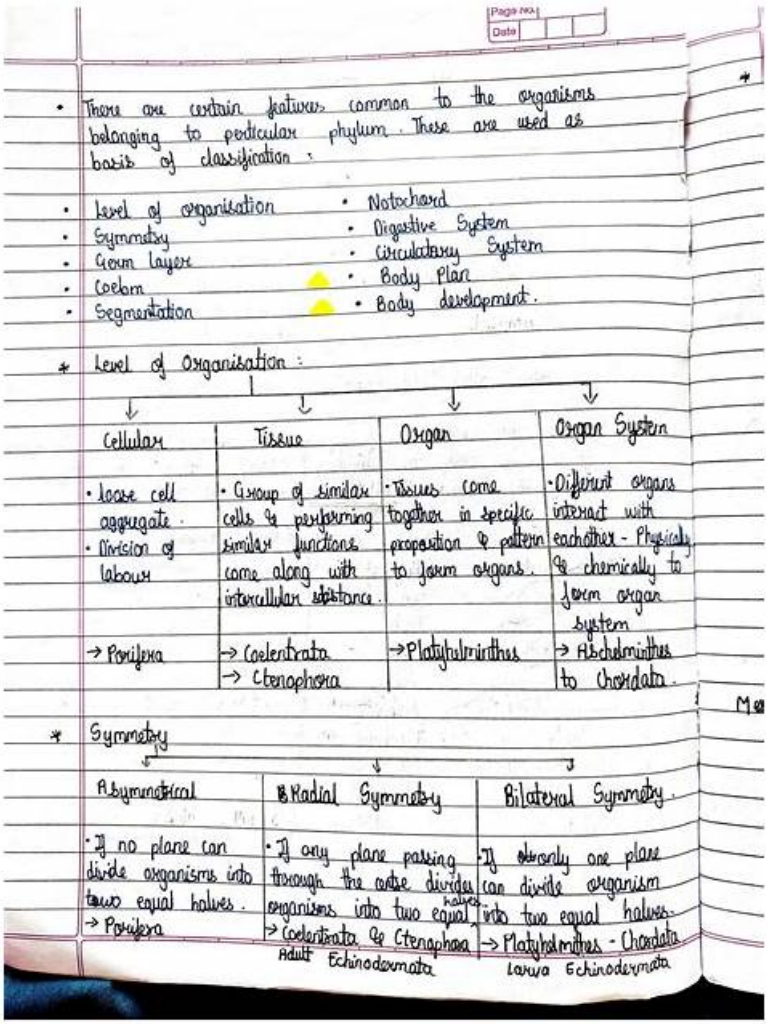

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Oracle 1Z0-1127-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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 (Q88-Q93):

NEW QUESTION # 88
What happens if a period (.) is used as a stop sequence in text generation?

- A. The model generates additional sentences to complete the paragraph.
- B. The model stops generating text after it reaches the end of the first sentence, even if the token limit is much higher.
- C. The model stops generating text after it reaches the end of the current paragraph.
- D. The model ignores periods and continues generating text until it reaches the token limit.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
A stop sequence in text generation (e.g., a period) instructs the model to halt generation once it encounters that token, regardless of the token limit. If set to a period, the model stops after the first sentence ends, making Option D correct. Option A is false, as stop sequences are enforced. Option B contradicts the stop sequence's purpose. Option C is incorrect, as it stops at the sentence level, not paragraph.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely explains stop sequences under text generation parameters.

NEW QUESTION # 89
Which statement is true about the "Top p" parameter of the OCI Generative AI Generation models?

- A. "Top p" selects tokens from the "Top k" tokens sorted by probability.

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 90
What is the purpose of embeddings in natural language processing?

- A. To increase the complexity and size of text data
- B. To compress text data into smaller files for storage
- C. To translate text into a different language
- D. To create numerical representations of text that capture the meaning and relationships between words or phrases

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
Embeddings in NLP are dense, numerical vectors that represent words, phrases, or sentences in a way that captures their semantic meaning and relationships (e.g., "king" and "queen" being close in vector space). This enables models to process text mathematically, making Option C correct. Option A is false, as embeddings simplify processing, not increase complexity. Option B relates to translation, not embeddings' primary purpose. Option D is incorrect, as embeddings aren't primarily for compression but for representation.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely covers embeddings under data preprocessing or vector databases.

NEW QUESTION # 91
What does the RAG Sequence model do in the context of generating a response?

- A. For each input query, it retrieves a set of relevant documents and considers them together to generate a cohesive response.
- B. It retrieves relevant documents only for the initial part of the query and ignores the rest.
- C. It retrieves a single relevant document for the entire input query and generates a response based on that alone.
- D. It modifies the input query before retrieving relevant documents to ensure a diverse response.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
The RAG (Retrieval-Augmented Generation) Sequence model retrieves a set of relevant documents for a query from an external knowledge base (e.g., via a vector database) and uses them collectively with the LLM to generate a cohesive, informed response. This leverages multiple sources for better context, making Option B correct. Option A describes a simpler approach (e.g., RAG Token), not Sequence. Option C is incorrect-RAG considers the full query. Option D is false-query modification isn't standard in RAG Sequence. This method enhances response quality with diverse inputs.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely details RAG Sequence under retrieval-augmented techniques.

NEW QUESTION # 92
What is LangChain?

- A. A Java library for text summarization

- B. A JavaScript library for natural language processing
- C. A Python library for building applications with Large Language Models
- D. A Ruby library for text generation

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=
LangChain is a Python library designed to simplify building applications with LLMs by providing tools for chaining operations, managing memory, and integrating external data (e.g., via RAG). This makes Option B correct. Options A, C, and D are incorrect, as LangChain is neither JavaScript, Java, nor Ruby-based, nor limited to summarization or generation alone-it's broader in scope. It's widely used for LLM-powered apps.
OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely introduces LangChain under supported frameworks.

NEW QUESTION # 93
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