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## Oracle 1Z0-1127-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic   | Details   |
|---------|---|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul> |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>  |

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> |
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>                            |

## Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Generative AI Professional Sample Questions (Q76-Q81):

### NEW QUESTION # 76

Which statement best describes the role of encoder and decoder models in natural language processing?

- A. Encoder models are used only for numerical calculations, whereas decoder models are used to interpret the calculated numerical values back into text.
- B. Encoder models and decoder models both convert sequences of words into vector representations without generating new text.
- C. Encoder models take a sequence of words and predict the next word in the sequence, whereas decoder models convert a sequence of words into a numerical representation.
- D. Encoder models convert a sequence of words into a vector representation, and decoder models take this vector representation to generate a sequence of words.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

In NLP (e.g., transformers), encoders convert input text into a vector representation (encoding meaning), while decoders generate text from such vectors (e.g., in translation or generation). This makes Option C correct. Option A is false-decoders generate text. Option B reverses roles-encoders don't predict next words, and decoders don't encode. Option D oversimplifies-encoders handle text, not just numbers. This is the foundation of seq2seq models.

OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely explains encoder-decoder roles under model architecture.

### NEW QUESTION # 77

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

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

**Answer: C**

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 # 78

An AI development company is working on an advanced AI assistant capable of handling queries in a seamless manner. Their goal is to create an assistant that can analyze images provided by users and generate descriptive text, as well as take text descriptions and produce accurate visual representations. Considering the capabilities, which type of model would the company likely focus on integrating into their AI assistant?

- A. A diffusion model that specializes in producing complex outputs.
- B. A language model that operates on a token-by-token output basis
- C. A Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) model that uses text as input and output
- D. A Large Language Model-based agent that focuses on generating textual responses

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

The task requires bidirectional text-image capabilities: analyzing images to generate text and generating images from text. Diffusion models (e.g., Stable Diffusion) excel at complex generative tasks, including text-to-image and image-to-text with appropriate extensions, making Option A correct. Option B (LLM) is text-only. Option C (token-based LLM) lacks image handling. Option D (RAG) focuses on text retrieval, not image generation. Diffusion models meet both needs.

OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely discusses diffusion models under multimodal applications.

#### NEW QUESTION # 79

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" assigns penalties to frequently occurring tokens.
- C. "Top p" selects tokens from the "Top k" tokens sorted by probability.
- 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 # 80

What is the purpose of frequency penalties in language model outputs?

- A. To ensure that tokens that appear frequently are used more often
- B. To randomly penalize some tokens to increase the diversity of the text
- C. To reward the tokens that have never appeared in the text
- D. To penalize tokens that have already appeared, based on the number of times they have been used

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation=

Frequency penalties reduce the likelihood of repeating tokens that have already appeared in the output, based on their frequency, to enhance diversity and avoid repetition. This makes Option B correct. Option A is the opposite effect. Option C describes a different mechanism (e.g., presence penalty in some contexts). Option D is inaccurate, as penalties aren't random but frequency-based.

OCI 2025 Generative AI documentation likely covers frequency penalties under output control parameters.

Below is the next batch of 10 questions (11-20) from your list, formatted as requested with detailed explanations. These 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.

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