Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-1127-25

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Generative AI Professional

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NEW QUESTION 1
In the context of generating text with a Large Language Model (LLM), what does the process of greedy decoding entail?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2
Which component of Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) evaluates and prioritizes the information retrieved by the retrieval system?

A. Retriever
B. Encoder-Decoder
C. Generator
D. Ranker

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3
Which is a key characteristic of the annotation process used in T-Few fine-tuning?

A. T-Few fine-tuning uses annotated data to adjust a fraction of model weights.
B. T-Few fine-tuning requires manual annotation of input-output pairs.
C. T-Few fine-tuning involves updating the weights of all layers in the model.
D. T-Few fine-tuning relies on unsupervised learning techniques for annotation.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4
What does the RAG Sequence model do in the context of generating a response?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5
You create a fine-tuning dedicated AI cluster to customize a foundational model with your custom training data. How many unit hours are required for fine-tuning if the cluster is active for 10 days?

A. 480 unit hours
B. 240 unit hours
C. 744 unit hours
D. 20 unit hours

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6
Why is normalization of vectors important before indexing in a hybrid search system?

A. It ensures that all vectors represent keywords only.
B. It significantly reduces the size of the database.
C. It standardizes vector lengths for meaningful comparison using metrics such as Cosine Similarity.
D. It converts all sparse vectors to dense vectors.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7
What is the characteristic of T-Few fine-tuning for Large Language Models (LLMs)?

A. It updates all the weights of the model uniformly.
B. It selectively updates only a fraction of weights to reduce the number of parameters.
C. It selectively updates only a fraction of weights to reduce computational load and avoid overfitting.
D. It increases the training time as compared to Vanilla fine-tuning.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8
How do Dot Product and Cosine Distance differ in their application to comparing text embeddings in natural language processing?

A. Dot Product assesses the overall similarity in content, whereas Cosine Distance measures topical relevance.
B. Dot Product is used for semantic analysis, whereas Cosine Distance is used for syntactic comparisons.
C. Dot Product measures the magnitude and direction of vectors, whereas Cosine Distance focuses on the orientation regardless of magnitude.
D. Dot Product calculates the literal overlap of words, whereas Cosine Distance evaluates the stylistic similarity.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9
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" assigns penalties to frequently occurring tokens.
C. "Top p" limits token selection based on the sum of their probabilities.
D. "Top p" determines the maximum number of tokens per response.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10
In which scenario is soft prompting especially appropriate compared to other training styles?

A. When there is a significant amount of labeled, task-specific data available.
B. When the model needs to be adapted to perform well in a different domain it was not originally trained on.
C. When there is a need to add learnable parameters to a Large Language Model (LLM) without task-specific training.
D. When the model requires continued pre-training on unlabeled data.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10
What does accuracy measure in the context of fine-tuning results for a generative model?

A. The number of predictions a model makes, regardless of whether they are correct or incorrect
B. The proportion of incorrect predictions made by the model during an evaluation
C. How many predictions the model made correctly out of all the predictions in an evaluation
D. The depth of the neural network layers used in the model

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 15
How does the integration of a vector database into Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)-based Large Language Models (LLMs) fundamentally alter their responses?

A. It transforms their architecture from a neural network to a traditional database system.
B. It shifts the basis of their responses from pretrained internal knowledge to real-time data retrieval.
C. It enables them to bypass the need for pretraining on large text corpora.
D. It limits their ability to understand and generate natural language.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 17
Which is a cost-related benefit of using vector databases with Large Language Models
(LLMs)?

A. They require frequent manual updates, which increase operational costs.
B. They offer real-time updated knowledge bases and are cheaper than fine-tuned LLMs.
C. They increase the cost due to the need for real-time updates.
D. They are more expensive but provide higher quality data.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 19
Which statement is true about Fine-tuning and Parameter-Efficient Fine-Tuning (PEFT)?

A. Fine-tuning requires training the entire model on new data, often leading to substantial computational costs, whereas PEFT involves updating only a small subset of parameters, minimizing computational requirements and data needs.
B. PEFT requires replacing the entire model architecture with a new one designed specifically for the new task, making it significantly more data-intensive than Fine-tuning.
C. Both Fine-tuning and PEFT require the model to be trained from scratch on new data, making them equally data and computationally intensive.
D. Fine-tuning and PEFT do not involve model modification; they differ only in the type of data used for training, with Fine-tuning requiring labeled data and PEFT using unlabeled data.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 22
What does "Loss" measure in the evaluation of OCI Generative AI fine-tuned models?

A. The difference between the accuracy of the model at the beginning of training and the accuracy of the deployed model
B. The percentage of incorrect predictions made by the model compared with the total number of predictions in the evaluation
C. The improvement in accuracy achieved by the model during training on the user- uploaded dataset
D. The level of incorrectness in the model??s predictions, with lower values indicating better performance

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 26
What differentiates Semantic search from traditional keyword search?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 30
Why is it challenging to apply diffusion models to text generation?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 33
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