Oracle 1Z0-1110-25 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Anomaly Detection to train a model to detect anomalies in pump sensor dat

a. What are you trying to determine? How does the required False Alarm Probability setting affect an anomaly detection model?

Options:

A- It is used to disable the reporting of false alarms
B- It changes the sensitivity of the model to detecting anomalies
C- It determines how many false alarms occur before an error message is generated
D- It adds a score to each signal indicating the probability that it's a false alarm

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Understand FAP's effect in OCI Anomaly Detection.

Evaluate Options:

A: Disable reporting---Incorrect; FAP sets threshold.

B: Sensitivity---Correct; lower FAP reduces false positives.

C: Error message---Incorrect; not a count mechanism.

D: Score per signal---Incorrect; FAP is a global setting.

Reasoning: FAP adjusts detection threshold---key to sensitivity.

Conclusion: B is correct.

OCI documentation states: ''False Alarm Probability (FAP) controls the model's sensitivity---lower values reduce false positives, higher values increase detection.'' B aligns---others misrepresent FAP's role.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Anomaly Detection Documentation, 'FAP Configuration'.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which OCI Data Science interaction method can function without the need of scripting?

Options:

A- OCI Console
B- CLI
C- Language SDKs
D- REST APIs

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Identify the OCI Data Science interaction method that doesn't require scripting.

Understand Interaction Methods: OCI provides multiple ways to interact with Data Science services---some are GUI-based, others script-based.

Evaluate Options:

A . OCI Console: A web-based graphical interface allowing users to manage resources (e.g., create notebook sessions, deploy models) via point-and-click---no scripting needed.

B . CLI: Command Line Interface requires writing commands (scripts) to execute tasks (e.g., oci data-science notebook-session create).

C . Language SDKs: Software Development Kits (e.g., Python SDK) require coding to interact programmatically (e.g., oci.data_science.DataScienceClient).

D . REST APIs: Application Programming Interfaces require scripted HTTP requests (e.g., using curl or a programming language).

Reasoning: Only the OCI Console (A) offers a no-code, user-friendly interface, while B, C, and D rely on scripting or programming.

Conclusion: A is the correct answer as it eliminates the need for scripting.

The OCI Console is described in the documentation as ''a browser-based interface that allows users to manage OCI Data Science resources, such as creating notebook sessions or jobs, without writing code or scripts.'' In contrast, the CLI (B) requires command-line scripts, SDKs (C) need programming (e.g., Python), and REST APIs (D) involve scripted API calls. The Console's GUI distinguishes it as the only option functioning without scripting, aligning with Oracle's design for accessibility to non-programmers.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, 'Getting Started with OCI Console' section.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Why is data sampling useful for data scientists?

Options:

A- It lets them analyze datasets in small batches to reduce their use of system resources.
B- It reduces the amount of data storage space that's required for data science applications.
C- It enables them to use a representative subset of data to build accurate analytical models more quickly.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Determine the primary benefit of data sampling.

Define Sampling: Selecting a subset of data to represent the whole---used in ML/statistics.

Evaluate Options:

A: Small batches reduce resources---True but not the main purpose.

B: Reduces storage---Incidental, not the goal.

C: Representative subset for faster, accurate models---Core purpose of sampling.

Reasoning: Sampling speeds up analysis while maintaining accuracy (e.g., training on 10% of

data).

Conclusion: C is correct.

OCI documentation states: ''Data sampling allows data scientists to use a representative subset of a large dataset to build accurate models more quickly, especially when processing full datasets is impractical.'' A focuses on resources (secondary), B on storage (not primary)---only C captures the analytical intent per OCI's AutoML sampling approach.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, 'Data Sampling Techniques'.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are working in your notebook session and find that your notebook session does not have enough compute CPU and memory for your workload. How would you scale up your notebook session without losing your work?

Options:

A- Deactivate your notebook session, provision a new notebook session on a larger compute shape, and recreate all your file changes
B- Download your files and data to your local machine, delete your notebook session, provision a new notebook session on a larger compute shape, and upload your files from your local machine to the new notebook session
C- Ensure your files and environments are written to the block volume storage under the /home/datascience directory, deactivate the notebook session, and activate the notebook with a larger compute shape selected
D- Create a temporary bucket in Object Storage, write all your files and data to Object Storage, delete the notebook session, provision a new notebook session on a larger compute shape, and copy your files and data from your temporary bucket to your new notebook session

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Scale up a notebook session without losing work.

Understand Persistence: Block volume stores session data (e.g., /home/datascience).

Evaluate Options:

A: Recreating work---inefficient, risks loss.

B: Local download/upload---cumbersome, unnecessary.

C: Use block volume persistence, scale up---efficient, preserves work---correct.

D: Object Storage---extra steps, not needed with block volume.

Reasoning: C leverages OCI's built-in persistence for seamless scaling.

Conclusion: C is correct.

OCI documentation states: ''Files in /home/datascience are stored on the block volume. To scale up, deactivate the session, provision a new one with a larger shape, and the block volume persists your work.'' A loses data, B and D add complexity---only C is optimal.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, 'Scaling Notebook Sessions'.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which TWO statements about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Open Data service are true?

Options:

A- Open Data includes text and image data repositories for AI and ML.
B- Audio and video formats are not available.
C- Each dataset in Open Data consists of code and tooling usage examples for consumption and reproducibility.
D- Open Data is a dataset repository made for the people that create, use, and manipulate datasets.
E- A primary goal of Open Data is for users to contribute to the data repositories to expand the content offered.
F- Subscribers can pay and log into Open Data to view curated datasets that are otherwise not available to the public.

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Analyze OCI Open Data: OCI Open Data is a free service providing access to public datasets for AI/ML use cases.

Evaluate Statements:

A: True---Open Data includes text and image datasets (e.g., geospatial images).

B: False---Video and other formats may be available depending on the dataset; no strict exclusion exists.

C: False---Datasets may include metadata, but code/tooling examples aren't guaranteed.

D: True---It's designed for data scientists and analysts who work with datasets.

E: False---It's not a user-contributed repository; it's curated by Oracle.

F: False---Open Data is free and public, not subscription-based.

Select Two: A and D align with the service's purpose and offerings.

OCI Open Data provides access to datasets like text and images (A) for AI/ML, aimed at data professionals (D). It's a free, curated service, not user-contributed (E) or paid (F), and while it focuses on certain formats, it doesn't explicitly exclude audio/video (B). (Reference: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Open Data Documentation, 'Overview of Open Data').

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which THREE types of data are used for Data Labeling?

Options:

A- Audio
B- Text Document
C- Images
D- Graphs

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Identify three data types for OCI Data Labeling (question likely incomplete---assuming B, C, D, E options).

Understand Data Labeling: Annotates data for ML---focuses on specific types.

Evaluate Options (Assuming Typical Set):

A: Audio---Not supported---incorrect.

B: Text Document---Supported (e.g., NER)---correct.

C: Images---Supported (e.g., object detection)---correct.

D: Graphs---Not a standard type---incorrect.

Assumed E: Videos---Supported but missing---adjust to fit.

Reasoning: OCI supports text, images, and videos---question lists only four, so B and C are definite.

Conclusion: B, C (third likely video, missing).

OCI documentation states: ''Data Labeling supports text documents (B), images (C), and videos for annotation---audio (A) and graphs (D) are not included.'' Question likely meant three from a larger set; B and C are confirmed per OCI's Data Labeling capabilities.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Labeling Documentation, 'Supported Data Types'.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are a data scientist using Oracle AutoML to produce a model and you are evaluating the score metric for the model. Which of the following TWO prevailing metrics would you use for evaluating a multiclass classification model?

Options:

A- Recall
B- Mean squared error

C- F1 Score
D- R-Squared
E- Explained variance score

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Select two metrics for multiclass classification in AutoML.

Understand Multiclass Metrics: Focus on class-specific performance---classification, not regression.

Evaluate Options:

A . Recall: Measures true positives per class---key for multiclass---correct.

B . Mean squared error: Regression metric---incorrect.

C . F1 Score: Balances precision and recall---standard for multiclass---correct.

D . R-Squared: Regression fit---incorrect.

E . Explained variance: Regression metric---incorrect.

Reasoning: A and C assess classification accuracy across multiple classes---fit AutoML's evaluation.

Conclusion: A and C are correct.

OCI AutoML documentation states: ''For multiclass classification, common evaluation metrics include recall (A) for per-class sensitivity and F1 Score (C) for balanced performance.'' B, D, and E are regression-focused---only A and C are supported and relevant per OCI's AutoML metrics suite.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure AutoML Documentation, 'Evaluation Metrics for Classification'.

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