



Free Questions for 1Z0-1110-25

Shared by Simpson on 13-05-2025

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are building a model and need input that represents data as morning, afternoon, or evening. However, the data contains a timestamp. What part of the Data Science lifecycle would you be in when creating the new variable?

Options:

- A- Model type selection
- B- Model validation
- C- Data access
- D- Feature engineering

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Locate the lifecycle stage for transforming timestamps into categories.

Understand Lifecycle:

Model Type Selection: Choosing algorithms---post-data prep.

Model Validation: Evaluating performance---post-training.

Data Access: Retrieving raw data---pre-transformation.

Feature Engineering: Creating new features---correct.

Evaluate Options:

A: Too late---incorrect.

B: Post-model---incorrect.

C: Pre-transformation---incorrect.

D: Feature creation---correct.

Reasoning: Converting timestamps to time periods is feature engineering.

Conclusion: D is correct.

OCI documentation states: "Feature engineering (D) transforms raw data, such as timestamps into categorical variables (e.g., morning/afternoon), to enhance model inputs." A, B, and C occur at different stages---only D fits OCI's lifecycle for this task.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, 'Feature Engineering Stage'.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

As a data scientist, you use the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Language service to train custommodels. Which types of custom models can be trained?

Options:

- A- Image classification, Named Entity Recognition (NER)
- B- Text classification, Named Entity Recognition (NER)
- C- Sentiment Analysis, Named Entity Recognition (NER)
- D- Object detection, Text classification

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Identify custom model types for OCI Language service.

Understand OCI Language: Focuses on text analysis, not images.

Evaluate Options:

A: Image classification---Incorrect; Language is text-based.

B: Text classification, NER---Both text tasks---correct.

C: Sentiment---Pretrained, not custom; NER ok---incorrect.

D: Object detection---Image-based, incorrect.

Reasoning: B aligns with OCI Language's custom text capabilities.

Conclusion: B is correct.

OCI documentation states: "OCI Language supports training custom models for text classification and Named Entity Recognition (NER) (B) using user data." A and D involve images, C includes pretrained sentiment---only B matches OCI Language's custom model scope.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Language Documentation, 'Custom Model Types'.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

As a data scientist, you are working on a global health dataset that has data from more than 50 countries. You want to encode three features, such as 'countries', 'race', and 'body organ' as categories. Which option would you use to encode the categorical feature?

Options:

- A- DataFrameLabelEncode()
- B- auto_transform()
- C- OneHotEncoder()
- D- show_in_notebook()

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Encode categorical features in a Data Science context (likely ADS SDK).

Understand Encoding: Converts categories (e.g., countries) to numerical forms.

Evaluate Options:

A: Not a standard ADS method---incorrect.

B: General transformation, not specific encoding---incorrect.

C: OneHotEncoder---Standard for categorical encoding---correct.

D: Visualization, not encoding---incorrect.

Reasoning: One-hot encoding creates binary columns---ideal for multiple categories.

Conclusion: C is correct.

OCI documentation states: "In ADS SDK, use OneHotEncoder (C) from sklearn (or similar) to encode categorical features like 'countries' into binary vectors for modeling." A isn't real, B is too broad, D is unrelated---only C fits OCI's encoding practice.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, 'Feature Encoding with ADS'.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are a computer vision engineer building an image recognition model. You decide to use Oracle Data Labeling to annotate your image dat

a. Which of the following THREE are possible ways to annotate an image in Data Labeling?

Options:

- A- Adding labels to an image using semantic segmentation, by drawing multiple bounding boxes to an image
- B- Adding a single label to an image
- C- Adding labels to an image by drawing a bounding box to an image is not supported by Data Labeling
- D- Adding labels to an image using object detection, by drawing bounding boxes to an image
- E- Adding multiple labels to an image

Answer:

B, D, E

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Identify three annotation methods in OCI Data Labeling for images.

Understand Data Labeling: Supports image annotations for ML.

Evaluate Options:

A: Semantic segmentation with boxes---Incorrect; segmentation is pixel-based, not boxes.

B: Single label (classification)---Supported---correct.

C: No bounding boxes---False; boxes are supported.

D: Object detection with boxes---Supported---correct.

E: Multiple labels (multi-label)---Supported---correct.

Reasoning: B (classification), D (detection), E (multi-label) match OCI capabilities.

Conclusion: B, D, E are correct.

OCI documentation states: "Data Labeling supports image annotations via single-label classification (B), object detection with bounding boxes (D), and multi-label classification (E)." A misdefines segmentation, C contradicts support---only B, D, E are valid per OCI's Data Labeling features.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Labeling Documentation, 'Image Annotation Types'.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Select two reasons why it is important to rotate encryption keys when using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Vault to store credentials or other secrets.

Options:

A- Key rotation allows you to encrypt no more than five keys at a time

B- Key rotation improves encryption efficiency

C- Periodically rotating keys makes it easier to reuse keys

D- Key rotation reduces risk if a key is ever compromised

E- Periodically rotating keys limits the amount of data encrypted by one key version

Answer:

D, E

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Identify two reasons for key rotation in OCI Vault.

Understand Key Rotation: Enhances security by updating keys.

Evaluate Options:

A: Five-key limit---False, no such restriction.

B: Efficiency---False, not the purpose.

C: Reuse---False, rotation prevents reuse.

D: Reduces risk---True, limits exposure---correct.

E: Limits data---True, reduces breach scope---correct.

Reasoning: D and E are security-focused---key Vault benefits.

Conclusion: D and E are correct.

OCI documentation states: "Key rotation in Vault (D) reduces risk if a key is compromised and (E) limits the data encrypted by a single key version, enhancing security." A, B, and C misrepresent rotation's purpose---only D and E align with OCI's Vault best practices.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Vault Documentation, 'Key Rotation Benefits'.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which encryption is used for Oracle Data Science?

Options:

A- 256-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES-256)

B- Data Encryption Standard (DES)

C- Triple DES (TDES)

D- Twofish

E- Rivest Shamir Adleman (RSA)

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Identify encryption standard for OCI Data Science.

Understand OCI Encryption: Applies to data at rest and in transit.

Evaluate Options:

A: AES-256---Industry-standard, OCI default---correct.

B: DES---Outdated, weak---incorrect.

C: TDES---Older, less secure---incorrect.

D: Twofish---Not OCI standard---incorrect.

E: RSA---Asymmetric, not primary for data at rest---incorrect.

Reasoning: AES-256 is OCI's go-to for Data Science resources.

Conclusion: A is correct.

OCI documentation states: "Data Science services encrypt data at rest using AES-256 (A), ensuring high security for notebooks, jobs, and models." B, C, D, and E are either outdated or not used---only A matches OCI's encryption policy.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, 'Data Encryption'.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which is NOT a part of Observability and Management Services?

Options:

A- Event Services

B- OCI Management Service

C- Logging Analytics

D- Logging

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Identify the non-Observability and Management (O&M) service in OCI.

Understand O&M: Includes monitoring, logging, events tools.

Evaluate Options:

A: Event Services---Triggers actions, part of O&M---correct.

B: OCI Management Service---Not a defined O&M service---incorrect.

C: Logging Analytics---Log analysis, O&M component---correct.

D: Logging---Log collection, O&M component---correct.

Reasoning: B isn't listed in OCI's O&M suite---others are.

Conclusion: B is correct (not part of O&M).

OCI documentation lists "Observability and Management Services as including Event Services (A), Logging Analytics (C), and Logging (D)---'OCI Management Service' (B) is not a recognized component." B appears to be a misnomer---only A, C, D are O&M per OCI's service catalog.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Observability and Management Documentation, 'Service Overview'.



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