



Free Questions for 1Z0-1122-23 by dumpsheet

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which is an application of Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) in the context of Generative AI?

Options:

- A- Creation of realistic images that resemble training data
- B- Prediction of continuous values from Input data
- C- Generation of labeled outputs for training
- D- Classification of data points into categories

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) are a type of AI model that can generate realistic images that resemble training data. The architecture of a GAN consists of two separate neural networks that are pitted against each other in a game-like scenario. The first network, known as the generator network, tries to create fake data that looks real. The second network, known as the discriminator

network, tries to distinguish between real and fake data. The generator network learns from the feedback of the discriminator network and tries to fool it by improving the quality of the fake data. The discriminator network also learns from the feedback of the generator network and tries to improve its accuracy. The process continues until the generator network produces data that is indistinguishable from the real data⁴. GANs can be used to create realistic images of faces, animals, landscapes, and more⁵. Reference: Generative models - OpenAI, Artificial Intelligence Explained: What Are Generative Adversarial ...

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

As an IT manager for your company, you are responsible for migrating your company's image and video analysis workloads to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). Your team is particularly interested in a cloud service that offers advanced computer vision capabilities, including custom model training.

Which OCI service would you consider for this purpose?

Options:

A- OCI Language

B- OCI Document Understanding

C- OCI Vision

D- OCI Speech

Answer:

C

Explanation:

OCI Vision is the best choice for migrating your company's image and video analysis workloads to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, as it offers advanced computer vision capabilities, including custom model training. With OCI Vision, you can build your own models to detect and classify objects in images and videos, using your own data and labels. You can also use OCI Vision's pretrained models for common tasks such as face detection, face recognition, and face analysis. OCI Vision supports various file formats, such as JPG, PNG, PDF, and TIFF, and can connect to many data sources, such as Object Storage, Autonomous Transaction Processing, and InfluxDB3. Reference: Vision - Oracle

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which capability is supported by the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Vision service?

Options:

- A- Detecting and classifying objects in images
- B- Generating realistic Images from text
- C- Analyzing historical data for unusual patterns
- D- Detecting and preventing fraud in financial transactions

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Vision is a serverless, multi-tenant service, accessible using the Console, or over REST APIs. You can upload images to detect and classify objects in them. If you have lots of images, you can process them in batch using asynchronous API endpoints. Vision's features are thematically split between Document AI for document-centric images, and Image Analysis for object and scene-based images. Image Analysis supports both pretrained and custom models for object detection and image classification³. Reference: Vision - Oracle

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How does Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Anomaly Detection service contribute to fraud detection?

Options:

- A- By identifying abnormal patterns in data
- B- By analyzing text sentiment
- C- By generating spoken language from text
- D- By transcribing spoken language

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Anomaly Detection is an AI service that provides real-time and batch anomaly detection for univariate and multivariate time series data. Through a simple user interface, organizations can create and train models to detect anomalies and identify unusual behavior, changes in trends, outliers, and more. Anomaly Detection can contribute to fraud detection by analyzing data from various sources, such as transactions, logs, sensors, or customer behavior, and alerting users when suspicious or fraudulent activities are detected². Reference: Anomaly Detection | Oracle

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the primary function of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Speech service?

Options:

- A- Converting text into images
- B- Analyzing sentiment n text
- C- Transcribing spoken language into written text
- D- Recognizing objects in images

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Speech is an AI service that applies automatic speech recognition (ASR) technology to transform audio-based content into text. Developers can easily make API calls to integrate Speech's pretrained models into their applications. Speech can be used for accurate, text-normalized, time-stamped transcription via the console and REST APIs as well as command-line interfaces or SDKs. You can also use Speech in an OCI Data Science notebook session. With Speech, you can filter profanities, get confidence scores for both single words and complete transcriptions, and more¹. Reference: [Speech AI Service that Uses ASR | OCI Speech - Oracle](#)

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How can Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Document Understanding service be applied in business processes?

Options:

- A- By automating data extraction from documents
- B- By generating lifelike speech from text
- C- By transcribing spoken language
- D- By analyzing text sentiment

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Document Understanding service is a cloud-based AI service for automating data extraction from documents. It can process various types of documents, such as invoices, receipts, contracts, forms, etc., and extract key information fields from them using optical character recognition (OCR) and natural language understanding (NLU) techniques. It can also provide confidence scores for each extracted field and enable human verification if needed. By using this service, businesses can reduce manual efforts, improve accuracy, and accelerate workflows that involve document processing. Some of the use cases for Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Document Understanding service are:

Invoice Processing: Extract invoice details, such as invoice number, date, amount, vendor name, etc., and validate them against purchase orders or contracts.

Contract Analysis: Extract contract terms, such as parties, duration, clauses, obligations, etc., and compare them with standard templates or policies.

Form Processing: Extract form fields, such as name, address, phone number, email, etc., and populate them into databases or applications. Reference: [Document Understanding Overview - Oracle], [AI Document Understanding at Scale | Oracle]

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which capability is supported by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Language service?

Options:

- A- Analyzing text to extract structured information like sentiment or entities
- B- Detecting objects and scenes in Images
- C- Translating speech into text
- D- Converting text into images

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Language service is a cloud-based AI service for performing sophisticated text analysis at scale. It provides various capabilities to process unstructured text and extract structured information like sentiment or entities using natural language processing techniques. Some of the capabilities supported by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Language service are:

Language Detection: Detects languages based on the provided text, and includes a confidence score.

Text Classification: Identifies the document category and subcategory that the text belongs to.

Named Entity Recognition: Identifies common entities, people, places, locations, email, and so on.

Key Phrase Extraction: Extracts an important set of phrases from a block of text.

Sentiment Analysis: Identifies aspects from the provided text and classifies each into positive, negative, or neutral polarity.

Text Translation: Translates text into the language of your choice.

[Personal Identifiable Information: Identifies, classifies, and de-identifies private information in unstructured text](#)
[Reference::Language Overview - Oracle, AI Text Analysis at Scale | Oracle](#)

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which Deep Learning model is well-suited for processing sequential data, such as sentences?

Options:

- A- Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)
- B- Variational Autoencoder (VAE)
- C- Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)
- D- Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) are a type of deep learning algorithm that can process sequential data, such as sentences, speech, or time series. They are composed of recurrent units that have a loop that allows them to store information from previous inputs and pass it to the next inputs. This way, they can capture the temporal dependencies and context within a sequence. RNNs can be used for various natural language processing tasks, such as text generation, machine translation, sentiment analysis, speech recognition, etc. However, RNNs also suffer from some limitations, such as vanishing or exploding gradients, difficulty in modeling long-term dependencies, and high computational cost. Therefore, some variants and extensions of RNNs have been proposed to overcome these challenges, such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM), Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU), Bidirectional RNN (BiRNN), Attention Mechanism, etc. Reference:: [Recurrent neural network - Wikipedia], [What are Recurrent Neural Networks? | IBM], [Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) in Machine Learning]

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