

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Oracle

1Z0-1110-26

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Professional

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EDITION	Free Set 1
QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	Oracle 1Z0-1110-26, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Professional

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10 practice questions for the Oracle 1Z0-1110-26 exam, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Professional, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/oracle/1z0-1110-26. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code 1Z0-1110-26 and the question number.

1. A data scientist deactivates a notebook session overnight. Which statement about billing and files is correct?
 - A Compute billing stops while the session is deactivated, and files on the attached block volume persist
 - B Compute keeps billing until the project is deleted, and files are lost on deactivation
 - C Only storage is billed, and the notebook must be recreated from scratch next morning
 - D Billing continues at the full rate, and files are copied to a new bucket automatically

Answer: A

Deactivating a notebook session stops its compute charges, and the contents of its attached block volume remain available when the session is activated again. The other options describe billing or file behavior that does not match how deactivation works. Deleting a session is the destructive action that removes its contents.

2. Grid search and random search are two common strategies for hyperparameter _____. .

Answer: tuning (also accepted: optimization, optimisation)

Both strategies evaluate candidate hyperparameter settings and keep the best one, which is hyperparameter tuning or optimization. They differ in how they choose the candidates, not in the goal they serve.

3. In OCI Data Science, what is a project?
 - A A billing account that groups invoices for all cloud usage in the tenancy
 - B A conda environment shared across tenancies
 - C A deployment endpoint that serves predictions
 - D A container that groups notebook sessions, models, and jobs

Answer: D

A project is a logical container that groups related data science resources such as notebook sessions, models, and jobs. A deployment endpoint serves predictions, and a conda environment is the package set a notebook uses, so neither is a grouping resource. Billing accounts are managed at the tenancy level, not as projects.

4. Stratified splitting keeps the class proportions of the target similar across the training and test sets.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

Stratified splits sample each class in proportion to its share of the full dataset, so training and test sets have similar class balance. This matters most when the classes are imbalanced.

5. Which two statements about ROC curves are correct? (Choose two.)
- A They plot true positive rate against false positive rate across thresholds
 - B They are used for regression models that predict continuous values
 - C An AUC of 0.5 means the model performs no better than random guessing
 - D They require the target to be expressed in a currency unit
 - E Raising the threshold always increases recall

Answer: A, C

A ROC curve traces true positive rate against false positive rate as the decision threshold changes, and an AUC of 0.5 matches random ranking. ROC curves apply to classifiers, not continuous regression targets. Raising the threshold usually lowers recall, which makes the last option wrong.

6. Which Oracle Cloud service runs managed Apache Spark applications for large batch transformation of data stored in Object Storage?
- A Data Catalog
 - B Data Flow
 - C API Gateway
 - D Streaming

Answer: B

Data Flow runs managed Apache Spark applications and reads and writes data in Object Storage, which suits large batch transformations. Data Catalog indexes metadata, API Gateway fronts HTTP APIs, and Streaming handles message streams. None of those three runs Spark batch jobs.

7. Which metric is in the same units as the target variable and penalizes large errors more heavily than mean absolute error?

A R squared
B Root mean squared error
C Area under the ROC curve
D Log loss

Answer: B

Root mean squared error is expressed in target units and squares the errors before averaging, so large misses weigh more than they do in mean absolute error. R squared is unitless, while ROC AUC and log loss are classification measures.

8. Clients call a deployed model through an HTTPS _____ that the service fronts with a load balancer.

Answer: endpoint

A model deployment exposes an HTTPS endpoint, and the service routes requests from that endpoint to the instances behind it. Callers use the endpoint URL and never address instances directly.

9. Which file must be included in a Model Catalog artifact so the deployed model can be loaded and scored?

A README.md
B dataset.csv
C score.py
D training.ipynb

Answer: C

score.py defines the load_model and predict functions that the deployment's inference server calls. A training notebook and a raw dataset are not needed at serving time, and a README is documentation only.

10. A team saves a trained model to the Model Catalog. Which capability lets them compare its training provenance with another version later?

A Model versioning with provenance metadata
B Object lifecycle policy that archives or deletes objects after a set age
C Network security group
D Load balancer health check

Answer: A

Model Catalog entries keep versions and provenance metadata such as the code and environment used to train them. Lifecycle policies manage object expiry, and network security groups and health checks govern traffic rather than lineage.