

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Oracle

1Z0-1110-26

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Professional

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EDITION	Free Set 2
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 team must tune a gradient boosting model on a large dataset within a fixed compute budget. Which strategy usually finds good settings with fewer trials than an exhaustive grid?

- A Exhaustive grid over every combination of values
- B Manual edits to one value per notebook cell
- C Random or Bayesian-style search over the ranges
- D Training with default values only

Answer: C

Random or Bayesian-style search samples the parameter ranges and often reaches strong settings in far fewer trials than a full grid. An exhaustive grid evaluates every combination and grows expensive quickly. Training with defaults skips tuning entirely, and manual single-value edits are slow and not systematic.

2. Model artifacts in the Model Catalog must be packaged as a single Docker image before they can be saved.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

Catalog artifacts are files, typically a zipped directory that contains score.py and runtime.yaml, and the deployment service runs them in a managed runtime. A Docker image is not a prerequisite for saving a model.

3. Which validation approach gives every row a turn as validation data and averages the results?

- A Single holdout split
- B Bootstrapped row sampling only
- C Leave-one-feature-out screening
- D K-fold cross-validation

Answer: D

K-fold cross-validation partitions the data into k folds, trains on k minus one of them, validates on the remaining fold, and averages the scores. A single holdout split uses one partition only. Leave-one-feature-out screening is a feature selection method rather than a validation scheme.

4. For an imbalanced classification problem, a single number that balances precision and recall as their harmonic mean is the _____ score.

Answer: F1 (also accepted: F1-score, F1 score, F-measure)

The F1 score is twice the product of precision and recall divided by their sum, so it is high only when both are high. It is a common single number for comparing classifiers on the positive class.

5. Which two practices reduce risk when a model is promoted to production? (Choose two.)

- A Deploy the new version alongside the old one and shift traffic gradually
- B Edit the production model file in place without versioning
- C Skip evaluation on a held-out dataset to save time
- D Store the model artifact only on a notebook's local disk
- E Record the model version and training data reference in the catalog

Answer: A, E

Running old and new versions side by side with gradual traffic shifts limits the blast radius of a bad release, and recording the version and data reference keeps the release auditable. In-place edits remove the ability to roll back, and skipping held-out evaluation hides regressions. Local disks are not durable deployment storage.

6. Which model deployment setting most directly controls how many compute instances serve prediction traffic?

- A Notebook session shape
- B Conda environment slug
- C Object Storage tier that controls how much the bucket costs to keep
- D Instance count of the model deployment

Answer: D

The instance count and instance shape define the serving capacity of a model deployment, and autoscaling can adjust that capacity. Notebook shapes only affect development compute, a conda slug selects packages, and the Object Storage tier affects storage cost.

7. Which OCI Data Science feature runs a packaged script or code artifact non-interactively, with each execution recorded as a separate run?

- A Notebook session
- B Model Catalog entry
- C Load balancer
- D Job

Answer: D

A job executes a packaged code artifact on managed compute, and each execution is a job run with its own status and logs. Notebook sessions are interactive, Model Catalog entries store models, and load balancers route traffic.

8. All job runs of the same job share one status and one log file, so a rerun overwrites the earlier run's logs.

A True
B False

Answer: B (False)

Each job run is a separate execution with its own status and its own log output, so earlier runs remain available for diagnosis. Treating runs as a single shared record misreads how run history is organized.

9. Which IAM construct lets a notebook session call other OCI services without storing a user's API keys inside the notebook?

A Customer-managed encryption key
B Compartment quota
C Resource principal
D Tag default

Answer: C

A resource principal lets a notebook session or job run authenticate as the resource itself, and IAM policies decide what it may access, so no personal keys are stored. Customer-managed keys protect encryption, compartment quotas limit consumption, and tag defaults label resources.

10. Which policy statement lets members of a group manage all Data Science resources in one compartment?

A Allow group DataScientists to manage data-science-family in compartment ml-dev
B Allow any-user to read all buckets in tenancy
C Deny group DataScientists to use vaults in tenancy
D Allow service objectstorage to delete data-science-family resources in every compartment

Answer: A

This statement grants a group manage rights over the data-science-family resource type, scoped to a single compartment. Reading buckets does not cover managing Data Science resources, and a deny statement blocks access rather than granting it.