

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Oracle

OCI AI Foundations Associate 2026

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EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM Oracle OCI AI Foundations Associate 2026

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10 practice questions for the Oracle OCI AI Foundations Associate 2026 exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. A spam filter is trained on emails marked spam or not spam. Which task type does this describe?
- A Clustering
 - B Classification
 - C Dimensionality reduction
 - D Reinforcement learning

Answer: B

Predicting one of a set of known labels, such as spam or not spam, is classification. Clustering is tempting because it also groups emails, but it does not use the labels. Dimensionality reduction and reinforcement learning answer different questions.

2. The metric that measures the share of predicted positives that are truly positive is called _____.

Answer: precision

Precision divides true positives by all predicted positives, so it penalizes false alarms. Recall is a tempting neighboring metric because it looks at how many actual positives were found.

3. What is a prompt in a generative AI application?
- A The number of GPUs assigned to an endpoint at any given moment in time
 - B The license file that permits commercial use of the model weights
 - C The compartment name that stores the generated output files for review
 - D The input instructions and context that guide what the model generates

Answer: D

A prompt is the input, including instructions and context, that steers generation. Endpoint GPU counts are capacity settings, which makes them an unrelated distraction. License files and compartment names are administrative rather than prompt content.

4. Generative AI models can only reproduce exact copies of the examples they saw during training.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

Generative models sample from patterns they learned, so they can produce outputs that never appeared in the training data. The statement is false because it limits outputs to exact copies. The tempting mistake is equating memorization with generation.

5. Which two techniques help a model return only yes or no answers? (Choose two.)
- A Stating the allowed answers in the prompt
 - B Raising the temperature to the maximum value available
 - C Validating each reply and rejecting anything outside the allowed answers
 - D Adding a larger embedding dimension to the vector index
 - E Turning on dedicated hosting for the endpoint that serves the model

Answer: A, C

Stating the allowed answers and validating each reply narrows the output to the format you need. Raising temperature adds variety, which works against a fixed reply, so it is a tempting wrong choice. Embedding size and dedicated hosting do not control output format.

6. Which OCI AI service analyzes already written text for sentiment, named entities, and key phrases?
- A OCI Speech
 - B OCI Language
 - C OCI Document Understanding
 - D OCI Anomaly Detection

Answer: B

OCI Language analyzes written text for sentiment, entities, key phrases, and personal data. Document Understanding is tempting because it also reads text, but it extracts content from document files such as PDFs. Speech and anomaly detection cover audio and numeric patterns.

7. Which OCI AI service extracts text, tables, and key-value pairs from scanned or digital documents?

- A OCI Speech
- B OCI Forecasting
- C OCI Document Understanding
- D OCI Data Labeling

Answer: C

OCI Document Understanding reads scanned and digital documents and returns text, tables, and key-value pairs. Data Labeling is tempting for documents because it annotates datasets, but it does not extract content for you. Speech and forecasting work on audio and time series.

8. The OCI Generative AI feature that lets a model answer from your uploaded knowledge sources is provided by the Generative AI _____ service.

Answer: Agents

The Generative AI Agents service combines models with knowledge bases so that responses draw on your documents. Other OCI services have similar names, but they do not provide this knowledge-base feature.

9. What is the main purpose of an MLOps pipeline?

- A To replace all human review of model results before they reach the business
- B To store the source code of the operating system that the servers run on
- C To automate and repeat data preparation, training, evaluation, and deployment reliably
- D To encrypt the database backups that the application writes every night

Answer: C

MLOps pipelines automate the repeatable steps of building and releasing models, which improves reliability. Removing human review is a tempting efficiency idea, but governance still needs people. Operating system code and backup encryption are unrelated.

10. Why is model versioning important after retraining?

- A It reduces the size of the training dataset automatically each time the job runs
- B It removes the need for a test set because each version is checked against itself
- C It changes the hardware that the model runs on once a new version is registered
- D It lets teams compare versions, roll back a bad release

Answer: D

Versioning links each model to its data, code, and metrics, which makes releases auditable and reversible. Smaller datasets are tempting when storage costs rise, but versioning does not shrink data. A test set is still needed, and hardware is chosen separately.