

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Oracle

OCI AI Foundations Associate 2026

SHARED BY [u/Lucky-Socket-3757](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION Free Set 2

QUESTIONS 10

SHARED October 15, 2026

EXAM Oracle OCI AI Foundations Associate 2026

Shared by [u/Lucky-Socket-3757](#) on aiexamcerts

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:

www.aiexamcerts.com/oracle/oci-ai-foundations-associate-2026. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam name and the question number.

1. A model scores 99% on its training data but only 60% on new data. Which problem is most likely?
A Underfitting
B Label smoothing
C Overfitting
D Feature scaling

Answer: C

A large gap between training and new-data performance suggests the model memorized patterns in the training data, which is overfitting. Underfitting would show weak scores on both sets, which makes it tempting but wrong here. Label smoothing and feature scaling are techniques, not diagnoses of this gap.

2. Increasing the number of training epochs always improves the performance of a model on unseen data.
A True
B False

Answer: B (False)

More epochs can lead to overfitting, so performance on unseen data may get worse after a point. The statement is false. Validation scores help decide when to stop training.

3. A chatbot sometimes invents product specifications that do not exist. What is this behavior called?
A Hallucination
B Tokenization
C Batch inference
D Model drift

Answer: A

Hallucination describes confident output that is not supported by facts or by the supplied context. Model drift is tempting because it also describes unexpected behavior, but it refers to performance changing as data shifts over time. Tokenization and batch inference are technical processes, not errors in content.

4. Diffusion models are commonly used to generate _____.

Answer: images

Diffusion models learn to turn noise into structured data, and image generation is their best-known application. Language models are the usual choice for text, which makes them a tempting but different answer.

5. Which two actions help control costs for an OCI Generative AI application? (Choose two.)

- A Capping the output tokens for requests that do not need a long reply
- B Sending full documents when only one paragraph of them is relevant to the question
- C Caching answers to repeated questions where caching is appropriate for the data
- D Setting the temperature to its highest value for every request in the application
- E Keeping every test request on a dedicated AI cluster so that tests stay isolated

Answer: A, C

Output caps and response caching both reduce the tokens generated or billed. Sending full documents is tempting for completeness, but it inflates input cost, and a high temperature does not reduce cost. Dedicated clusters are a reserved capacity choice, not a per-request saving.

6. A manufacturer wants to be alerted when sensor readings drift away from normal behavior. Which OCI AI service fits best?

- A OCI Speech
- B OCI Data Labeling
- C OCI Digital Assistant
- D OCI Anomaly Detection

Answer: D

OCI Anomaly Detection flags unusual patterns in time series and multivariate data, which matches sensor drift. Speech is tempting for alerts that start from voice input, but it does not analyze sensor values. Data Labeling and Digital Assistant serve other purposes.

7. Which OCI AI service is designed to build conversational chatbots that users reach through text or voice channels?

- A OCI Digital Assistant
- B OCI Forecasting
- C OCI Vision
- D OCI Data Flow

Answer: A

OCI Digital Assistant builds conversational experiences with skills and channels for chat or voice. Data Flow runs Spark jobs, which is tempting for data-heavy assistants but is not a chatbot builder. Forecasting and Vision address different data types.

8. A deployed OCI model endpoint accepts requests from any anonymous caller on the internet without authentication.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

Endpoints require authenticated and authorized requests, so IAM policies control who can call them. The statement is false. Many public APIs are open, which makes anonymous access a tempting assumption.

9. A notebook session keeps stopping and losing unsaved work. Which practice protects the work?

- A Saving code to a version control repository and writing outputs to durable storage
- B Keeping all results only in the memory of the running notebook session
- C Turning off the logging of every training run so the session uses less disk
- D Deleting the project after each run to free up space for the next experiment

Answer: A

Version control and durable storage keep code and outputs safe even when a session ends. Memory-only results are tempting for speed, but they disappear with the session. Turning off logs and deleting projects remove evidence and assets.

10. Which pair of metrics helps evaluate a binary classifier on data where one class is much rarer than the other?

- A Frame rate and bitrate
- B Precision and recall
- C Throughput and jitter
- D Vocabulary size and perplexity

Answer: B

Precision and recall show how well the model handles the positive class, which matters when most examples are negative. Overall accuracy can look high on imbalanced data, which makes it a tempting choice. Frame rate, bitrate, throughput, and jitter are media or network measures.