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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which CLI command allows the customized conda environment to be shared with co-workers?

Options:

A- odsc conda clone
B- odsc conda publish
C- odsc conda modify
D- odsc conda install

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Share a custom conda environment in OCI Data Science.

Understand Commands: OCI provides odsc CLI for environment management.

Evaluate Options:

A: clone duplicates an environment locally---not for sharing.

B: publish uploads the environment to Object Storage for team access---correct.

C: modify doesn't exist as a standard command.

D: install sets up an environment locally---not for sharing.

Reasoning: Sharing requires publishing to a shared location (Object Storage), which publish achieves.

Conclusion: B is the correct command.

The OCI Data Science CLI documentation states: ''Use odsc conda publish to package and upload a custom conda environment to an Object Storage Bucket, making it accessible to other users.'' clone (A) is for local duplication, modify (C) isn't valid, and install (D) is for local setup---not sharing. B is the designated sharing mechanism.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science CLI Reference, 'odsc conda publish'.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is a conda environment?

Options:

A- A system that manages package dependencies
B- A collection of kernels
C- An open-source environment management system
D- An environment deployment system on Oracle AI

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Define Conda: Conda is a widely used tool for managing packages and environments in data science.

Evaluate Options:

A: Partially true---Conda manages dependencies, but it's broader (an environment system).

B: Incorrect---Kernels (e.g., Jupyter) are separate; Conda manages environments.

C: Correct---Conda is an open-source tool for creating isolated environments with specific packages.

D: Incorrect---Not specific to Oracle AI; it's a general tool.

Reasoning: C captures Conda's full scope as an open-source system, beyond just dependency management (A).

Conclusion: C is the most accurate.

OCI documentation describes Conda as ''an open-source package and environment management system that allows data scientists to create isolated environments with specific versions of Python and libraries.'' A is too narrow, B misaligns with kernel concepts, and D ties it incorrectly to Oracle AI. C aligns with Conda's official definition and OCI's usage.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, 'Conda Environments Overview'.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of these is a unique feature of the published conda environment?

Options:

A- Provides a comprehensive environment to solve business use cases
B- Provides availability on network session reactivation
C- Allows you to save the conda environment to an Object Storage Bucket
D- Allows you to save the conda environment in a block volume

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Understand Published Conda Environments: In OCI Data Science, these are custom conda environments shared across users via Object Storage.

Evaluate Options:

A: Vague---All conda environments can address use cases; not unique to ''published.''

B: Incorrect---Availability on reactivation applies to session persistence, not publishing.

C: Correct---Publishing saves the environment to Object Storage for sharing/reuse.

D: Incorrect---Block volumes store session data, not published environments.

Reasoning: The unique aspect of ''published'' environments is their storage in Object Storage (via odsc conda publish), enabling team access.

Conclusion: C is the distinctive feature.

The OCI Data Science documentation highlights that ''published conda environments are saved to an OCI Object Storage Bucket, allowing them to be shared across notebook sessions and users.'' This distinguishes C from A (generic), B (session-related), and D (block volume is for session state, not publishing). Publishing to Object Storage is the defining trait per Oracle's design.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, 'Managing Conda Environments - Publishing' section.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which OCI Data Science interaction method can function without the need of scripting?

Options:

A- OCI Console
B- CLI
C- Language SDKs
D- REST APIs

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Identify the OCI Data Science interaction method that doesn't require scripting.

Understand Interaction Methods: OCI provides multiple ways to interact with Data Science services---some are GUI-based, others script-based.

Evaluate Options:

A . OCI Console: A web-based graphical interface allowing users to manage resources (e.g., create notebook sessions, deploy models) via point-and-click---no scripting needed.

B . CLI: Command Line Interface requires writing commands (scripts) to execute tasks (e.g., oci data-science notebook-session create).

C . Language SDKs: Software Development Kits (e.g., Python SDK) require coding to interact programmatically (e.g., oci.data_science.DataScienceClient).

D . REST APIs: Application Programming Interfaces require scripted HTTP requests (e.g., using curl or a programming language).

Reasoning: Only the OCI Console (A) offers a no-code, user-friendly interface, while B, C, and D rely on scripting or programming.

Conclusion: A is the correct answer as it eliminates the need for scripting.

The OCI Console is described in the documentation as ''a browser-based interface that allows users to

manage OCI Data Science resources, such as creating notebook sessions or jobs, without writing code or scripts.'' In contrast, the CLI (B) requires command-line scripts, SDKs (C) need programming (e.g., Python), and REST APIs (D) involve scripted API calls. The Console's GUI distinguishes it as the only option functioning without scripting, aligning with Oracle's design for accessibility to non-programmers.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, 'Getting Started with OCI Console' section.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which feature of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science provides an interactive coding environment for building and training machine learning models?

Options:

A- Model Catalog
B- Jobs
C- Notebook Sessions
D- Projects

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Identify the interactive coding environment in OCI Data Science.

Evaluate Options:

A: Model Catalog stores models---not for coding.

B: Jobs run predefined tasks---not interactive.

C: Notebook Sessions provide JupyterLab for coding and training---interactive.

D: Projects organize work---not a coding environment.

Reasoning: Notebook Sessions are OCI's Jupyter-based tool for interactive ML development.

Conclusion: C is correct.

OCI Data Science Notebook Sessions ''provide an interactive JupyterLab environment where data scientists can write code, explore data, and train machine learning models.'' Model Catalog (A) is for storage, Jobs (B) for automation, and Projects (D) for organization---only C offers interactivity.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, 'Notebook Sessions Overview'.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What does the Data Science Service template in Oracle Resource Manager (ORM) NOTautomatically create?

Options:

A- Required user groups
B- Dynamic groups
C- Individual Data Science users
D- Policies for a basic use case

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Understand ORM Template: It automates OCI Data Science setup with predefined configurations.

Evaluate Components:

A: User groups are created for role-based access---automated.

B: Dynamic groups (e.g., for notebook sessions) are included---automated.

C: Individual users require manual creation via IAM---not automated.

D: Basic policies (e.g., access to Data Science resources) are included---automated.

Reasoning: ORM focuses on infrastructure and permissions, not user accounts.

Conclusion: C is the exception.

The OCI Resource Manager template for Data Science ''automatically provisions user groups, dynamic

groups, and policies for basic use cases,'' but ''individual users must be created separately in IAM and assigned to groups.'' C is the only item not handled by the template, per the documentation.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Resource Manager Documentation, 'Data Science Template'.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement about resource principals is true?

Options:

A- When you authenticate using a resource principal, you need to create and manage credentials to access OCI resources.
B- A resource principal is not a secure way to authenticate to resources, compared to the OCI configuration and API key approach.
C- The Data Science service does not provide authentication via a notebook session's or job run's resource principal to access other OCI resources.
D- A resource principal is a feature of IAM that enables resources to be authorized principal actors.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Define Resource Principals: They allow OCI resources (e.g., notebook sessions) to authenticate to other OCI services without user credentials.

Evaluate Options:

A: False---Resource principals eliminate manual credential management.

B: False---They're secure, leveraging IAM policies, not less secure than API keys.

C: False---Data Science supports resource principals for accessing resources (e.g., Object Storage).

D: True---Resource principals are an IAM feature authorizing resources as actors.

Reasoning: D captures the essence of resource principals as an IAM mechanism.

Conclusion: D is correct.

OCI documentation states: ''A resource principal is an IAM feature that enables OCI resources, such as compute instances or notebook sessions, to act as principal actors and authenticate to other OCI services using policies.'' This refutes A (no credentials needed), B (secure method), and C (supported in Data Science), making D the accurate statement.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure IAM Documentation, 'Resource Principals'.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of these options allow the sharing and loading back of ML models into a notebook session?

Options:

A- Model provenance
B- Model taxonomy
C- Model deployment
D- Model catalog

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Identify the mechanism for sharing and reloading ML models in OCI Data Science.

Evaluate Options:

A . Model provenance: Tracks model origin---informative but not a sharing mechanism.

B . Model taxonomy: Categorizes models (e.g., regression)---not for sharing/loading.

C . Model deployment: Makes models accessible as endpoints, not for notebook reloading.

D . Model catalog: Stores models and artifacts, enabling sharing and loading into sessions.

Reasoning: The Model Catalog is OCI's centralized repository for saving, sharing, and retrieving models (e.g., via ADS SDK).

Conclusion: D is the correct tool.

The OCI Model Catalog ''enables data scientists to save trained models and their artifacts, share them with team members, and load them back into notebook sessions for further use or evaluation.'' Provenance (A) and taxonomy (B) are metadata, while deployment (C) serves inference, not notebook access. D is explicitly designed for this purpose.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, 'Model Catalog Usage'.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is feature engineering in machine learning used for?

Options:

A- To perform parameter tuning
B- To interpret ML models
C- To transform existing features into new ones
D- To help understand the dataset features

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Define Feature Engineering: It's the process of creating or modifying features to improve model performance.

Evaluate Options:

A: Parameter tuning adjusts model hyperparameters (e.g., learning rate), not features.

B: Model interpretation (e.g., SHAP values) explains predictions, not feature creation.

C: Transforming features (e.g., normalizing, encoding) is the core of feature engineering---correct.

D: Understanding features occurs during exploration, not engineering.

Reasoning: Feature engineering directly manipulates data inputs (e.g., converting timestamps to day-of-week), distinct from tuning or interpretation.

Conclusion: C is the precise definition.

OCI Data Science documentation defines feature engineering as ''the process of transforming raw data into features that better represent the underlying problem to the predictive models, resulting in improved model accuracy.'' Examples include scaling or creating interaction terms, aligning with C. Other options (A, B, D) relate to different ML stages.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Science Documentation, 'Feature Engineering Overview'.

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