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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2024 AI Foundations Associate

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Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which capability is supported by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Language service?

A. Converting text into images

B. Translating text into speech

C. Analyzing text to extract structured information like sentiment or entities

D. Detecting objects and scenes in images

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Analyzing text to extract structured information like sentiment or entities is a core capability of OCI Language. OCI Language is an Oracle Cloud AI service that applies natural language processing and machine learning to unstructured textual content, allowing applications to derive useful, machine-readable insights without having to build and train an NLP model from scratch. Its pre-trained text-analysis features include sentiment analysis, which identifies the overall sentiment expressed in text, and named entity recognition, which locates and categorizes real-world references such as people, organizations, locations, dates, and quantities. The service also supports functions such as key phrase extraction, language detection, text classification, and personally identifiable information detection, depending on the selected API capability. These results can be used to organize documents, route customer feedback, enrich records, identify trends, and automate text-centric business workflows. Oracle describes OCI Language as a cloud-based service for performing sophisticated text analysis at scale through REST APIs, SDKs, and the OCI Console. See the OCI Language overview and Oracle's Language service concepts documentation for the supported text-analysis operations.

QUESTION NO: 2

What are Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) primarily used for?

A. Image classification

B. Text processing

C. Image generation

D. Time series prediction

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Image classification is the correct answer because convolutional neural networks are designed to learn meaningful patterns from spatially structured data, especially images. A CNN applies convolutional filters across an image to identify local visual features such as edges, corners, textures, and color patterns. As data passes through successive layers, the network combines simpler features into increasingly complex representations, enabling it to recognize visual objects and assign an image to one or more categories.

This architecture is highly effective because learned filters can detect a feature regardless of where it appears in the image, while pooling and related operations help make the model more robust to small positional variations. In practical computer-vision workflows, CNN-based models support classification tasks such as identifying animals in photographs, detecting whether a medical scan contains a relevant condition, or categorizing manufactured items from camera images. CNNs also provide the visual feature-extraction foundation for broader vision applications, including object detection and image segmentation. Oracle's AI Foundations material identifies computer vision as a core AI workload, and TensorFlow documentation describes convolutional networks as a standard model family for image-classification problems. See Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Vision documentation and TensorFlow's CNN image-classification tutorial.

QUESTION NO: 3

How does Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Document Understanding service facilitate business processes?

A. By generating lifelike speech from documents

B. By analyzing sentiment in text documents

C. By transcribing spoken language

D. By automating data extraction from documents

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Document Understanding facilitates business processes by automating data extraction from documents. It applies AI to process common business documents, including invoices, receipts, passports, driver's licenses, bank statements, and resumes. The service can classify documents, detect and extract text and key-value pairs, and return structured results that applications can use directly. This turns information that is typically locked in scanned files, PDFs, or images into usable data without requiring people to manually read documents and rekey values into downstream systems.

For example, an accounts-payable workflow can submit invoices to Document Understanding, retrieve fields such as supplier name, invoice number, dates, totals, and line items, and pass those results into an approval or financial-processing workflow. Automating this extraction supports faster document handling, more consistent processing, and scalable operations across high document volumes. Oracle describes Document Understanding as an OCI AI service that enables developers to extract text, tables, and other structured information from business documents through APIs. See the OCI Document Understanding documentation and Oracle's Document Understanding service overview.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which statement describes the Optical Character Recognition (OCR) feature of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Document Understanding?

A. It converts audio files into text.

B. It enhances the visual quality of documents.

C. It recognizes and extracts text from a document.

D. It provides real-time translation of text.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

It recognizes and extracts text from a document. In OCI Document Understanding, OCR is the foundational document-processing capability that detects text in supplied document images and PDFs and returns that text in a structured response for applications to use. This makes scanned, photographed, or digitally generated documents searchable and machine-readable, enabling downstream workflows such as document indexing, archival, validation, analytics, and extraction of business information. OCI Document Understanding offers OCR as a pretrained model, so organizations can submit supported documents to the service without training a custom model simply to obtain the text content. The OCR output can include recognized words and lines along with location and confidence information, which helps applications associate the extracted text with its placement on the page and assess recognition quality. This capability is commonly the first stage of intelligent document automation, after which other Document Understanding models or application logic can identify document types and interpret fields, tables, or key-value data. Oracle describes OCR as extracting text from documents and exposing the results through the Document Understanding service API. See the OCI Document Understanding pretrained models documentation and the Document Understanding API reference.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which AI domain is associated with tasks such as identifying the sentiment of text and translating text between languages?

A. Natural Language Processing

B. Computer Vision

C. Natural Language Processing

D. Anomaly Detection

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Natural Language Processing is the AI domain concerned with enabling systems to work with human language in text or speech form. It includes analyzing language to identify meaning, intent, emotion, and other linguistic characteristics, as well as generating or transforming language for a useful outcome. Sentiment analysis is a standard NLP capability because it evaluates textual content to determine an expressed attitude, such as positive, negative, or neutral sentiment. Translation is also an NLP task because it requires a system to interpret content in one natural language and produce an equivalent expression in another language while preserving meaning and context. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Language provides managed NLP capabilities for analyzing unstructured text, including sentiment analysis, and OCI Language Translation provides neural machine translation between supported languages. These services illustrate how NLP applies machine learning models to common language-understanding and language-transformation workloads. See the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Language overview and the OCI Language Translation documentation for Oracle's descriptions of these NLP services.