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Agentic AI Foundations Associate



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Question: 1

From the LLM's perspective, what is consistent between MCP-served tools and locally defined tools?

- A. The LLM can only invoke MCP-served tools after explicit user approval.
- B. The LLM interacts with both through the same tool-calling interface.
- C. The LLM receives network paths and authentication credentials for MCP tools.
- D. MCP-served tools always return richer outputs than local tools.

Answer: B

Explanation:

MCP standardizes how external systems expose capabilities to an AI application, but the model does not need to reason about the transport or deployment location of each capability. Once an MCP server's tools are discovered and incorporated into an agent's available tool set, they are represented to the model as callable tools with names, descriptions, and input schemas. Locally implemented function tools are presented through essentially the same model-facing tool abstraction. OpenAI's Agents SDK documentation explicitly states that tools obtained from configured MCP servers are added to the agent's list of available tools, alongside ordinary tools. Therefore, from the LLM's perspective, both are selected and invoked through the tool-calling mechanism rather than through separate network-specific interfaces.

Authentication, network connectivity, server lifecycle, authorization, and actual execution remain responsibilities of the application/MCP infrastructure. They are deliberately abstracted away from the model. Therefore, option B precisely captures the architectural consistency described in the course question.

Study Guide reference/topic: Model Context Protocol (MCP) Fundamentals — MCP tools, tool discovery, agent tool abstraction, and client-server integration.

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Question: 2

Which three model categories are available through OCI Enterprise AI Models?

- A. Robotics, Audio, and Vision models.
- B. Forecasting, Clustering, and Regression models.
- C. Chat models, Embed models, and Rerank models.
- D. SQL, NoSQL, and Graph models.

Answer: C

Explanation:

OCI Enterprise AI Models provides managed foundation-model capabilities oriented around three principal inference tasks: Chat, Embeddings, and Rerank. Chat models generate conversational or instructional responses and form the reasoning/generation foundation for many agentic applications. Embed models transform text or other supported content into numerical vector representations, enabling semantic search, recommendations, clustering, classification, and retrieval-augmented generation. Rerank models take an initial collection of retrieved candidates and reorder them according to relevance to a query, improving retrieval quality before selected context is passed to a generative model.

Oracle's current OCI Generative AI documentation explicitly identifies Chat, Embeddings, and Rerank as core Enterprise AI Model tasks. Robotics is not one of the defined Enterprise AI model categories, while clustering and classification are applications of embeddings rather than independent model categories. SQL, NoSQL, and Graph describe database technologies rather than generative-model classes.

The uploaded question source also identifies the Chat/Embed/Rerank combination as the correct selection.

Study Guide reference/topic: OCI Enterprise AI Agents — Enterprise AI Models, chat inference, embeddings, reranking, and model-supported agent workflows.

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Question: 3

What is an embedding in a semantic search workflow?

- A. A database trigger that fires before INSERT.
- B. A vector produced by a neural network.
- C. A type of SQL JOIN designed for nested tables.
- D. A compressed video file format used by streaming services.

Answer: B

Explanation:

An embedding is a numerical vector representation of data created by an embedding model, normally implemented using a neural network. Its purpose is to encode semantic characteristics so that items with related meanings are positioned near each other in a multidimensional vector space. Instead of matching only literal keywords, a semantic-search system converts documents and queries into vectors and compares their relative distances or similarities.

Oracle AI Vector Search documentation explains that vector embeddings are mathematical representations describing semantic meaning for content such as text, documents, images, or audio. Oracle further states that modern embeddings are created through neural networks, commonly transformer-based models, although other neural architectures can also be used.

This allows Oracle AI Database to store those embeddings using its VECTOR data type and perform similarity searches against them.

A trigger is procedural database logic, a SQL JOIN combines relational data, and a compressed video format is unrelated to semantic representation. Consequently, B is the only technically valid definition. The uploaded question set confirms the same answer.

Study Guide reference/topic: Agentic AI for Oracle AI Database — Oracle AI Vector Search, vector embeddings, semantic similarity, and neural embedding models.

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Question: 4

Which statement describes an MCP Host?

- A. It defines the protocol messages between clients and servers.
- B. It is the external REST API wrapped by the MCP server.
- C. It executes tool implementations directly and returns results to the LLM.
- D. Coordinates the LLM, user interaction, and MCP client connections to servers.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The MCP Host is the top-level AI application in the Model Context Protocol architecture. Its responsibility is to coordinate the broader application experience and manage the MCP clients used to connect with one or more MCP servers. The official MCP architecture specifies that an MCP host creates a separate MCP client for each server connection and describes the host as the AI application that coordinates and manages one or multiple MCP clients.

The distinction between host, client, and server is essential. An MCP client maintains the protocol connection to a corresponding MCP server. An MCP server exposes capabilities such as tools, resources, and prompts. The host integrates these connections with the AI application's model and user interaction flow. Therefore, it is incorrect to define the host as the protocol specification itself, an external REST service, or the component that necessarily implements each individual tool.

Option D most accurately represents this orchestration role: the host coordinates the LLM-facing application and MCP client connections to the servers providing capabilities. The source question identifies D accordingly.

Study Guide reference/topic: Model Context Protocol (MCP) Fundamentals — MCP Host, MCP Client, MCP Server, and client-server architecture.

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Question: 5

Which standard MCP transport supports remote or network-accessible deployments where multiple clients may connect?

- A. Raw TCP sockets
- B. STDIO
- C. Streamable HTTP
- D. Local Unix pipes only

Answer: C

Explanation:

Streamable HTTP is the standard MCP transport intended for remote or network-accessible client-server communication. Current MCP architecture documentation distinguishes it from STDIO by explaining that Streamable HTTP uses HTTP POST for client-to-server communication and can optionally use Server-Sent Events for streaming. It enables communication with remote MCP servers and can support standard HTTP authentication mechanisms.

The MCP transport specification further establishes two standard transport mechanisms: stdio and Streamable HTTP. With STDIO, the client launches an MCP server as a local subprocess and exchanges JSON-RPC messages through standard input and standard output. That pattern is therefore most appropriate for local process integration. By comparison, a Streamable HTTP server operates as an independent service and can handle multiple client connections, making it suitable for centralized or cloud-hosted MCP deployments.

Raw TCP sockets and local Unix pipes are not the standard remote MCP transport defined by the protocol. Therefore, C is correct and matches the supplied source material.

Study Guide reference/topic: Model Context Protocol (MCP) Fundamentals — STDIO versus Streamable HTTP transport and remote MCP deployment.

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