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Oracle 1Z0-184-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Leveraging Related AI Capabilities: This section evaluates the skills of Cloud AI Engineers in utilizing Oracle's AI-enhanced capabilities. It covers the use of Exadata AI Storage for faster vector search, Select AI with Autonomous for querying data using natural language, and data loading techniques using SQL Loader and Oracle Data Pump to streamline AI-driven workflows.
Topic 2	• Building a RAG Application: This section assesses the knowledge of AI Solutions Architects in implementing retrieval-augmented generation (RAG) applications. Candidates will learn to build RAG applications using PL • SQL and Python to integrate AI models with retrieval techniques for enhanced AI-driven decision-making.
Topic 3	• Understand Vector Fundamentals: This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Engineers in working with vector data types for storing embeddings and enabling semantic queries. It covers vector distance functions and metrics used in AI vector search. Candidates must demonstrate proficiency in performing DML and DDL operations on vectors to manage data efficiently.

Topic 4	• Using Vector Indexes: This section evaluates the expertise of AI Database Specialists in optimizing vector searches using indexing techniques. It covers the creation of vector indexes to enhance search speed, including the use of HNSW and IVF vector indexes for performing efficient search queries in AI-driven applications.
Topic 5	• Using Vector Embeddings: This section measures the abilities of AI Developers in generating and storing vector embeddings for AI applications. It covers generating embeddings both inside and outside the Oracle database and effectively storing them within the database for efficient retrieval and processing.

Oracle AI Vector Search Professional Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50
Which of the following actions will result in an error when using VECTOR_DIMENSION_COUNT() in Oracle Database 23ai?

- A. Calling the function on a vector that has been created with TO_VECTOR()
- B. Providing a vector with duplicate values for its components
- C. Providing a vector with a dimensionality that exceeds the specified dimension count
- D. Using a vector with a data type that is not supported by the function

Answer: D

Explanation:
The VECTOR_DIMENSION_COUNT() function in Oracle 23ai returns the number of dimensions in a VECTOR-type value (e.g., 512 for VECTOR(512, FLOAT32)). It's a metadata utility, not a validator of content or structure beyond type compatibility. Option B-using a vector with an unsupported data type-causes an error because the function expects a VECTOR argument; passing, say, a VARCHAR2 or NUMBER instead (e.g., '1,2,3' or 42) triggers an ORA-error (e.g., ORA-00932: inconsistent datatypes). Oracle enforces strict typing for vector functions.
Option A (exceeding specified dimensions) is a red herring; the function reports the actual dimension count of the vector, not the column's defined limit-e.g., VECTOR_DIMENSION_COUNT(TO_VECTOR('[1,2,3]')) returns 3, even if the column is VECTOR(2), as the error occurs at insertion, not here. Option C (duplicate values, like [1,1,2]) is valid; the function counts dimensions (3), ignoring content. Option D (using TO_VECTOR()) is explicitly supported; VECTOR_DIMENSION_COUNT(TO_VECTOR('[1.2, 3.4]')) returns 2 without issue. Misinterpreting this could lead developers to over-constrain data prematurely-B's type mismatch is the clear error case, rooted in Oracle's vector type system.

NEW QUESTION # 51
When using SQL*Loader to load vector data for search applications, what is a critical consideration regarding the formatting of the vector data within the input CSV file?

- A. Rely on SQL*Loader's automatic normalization of vector data
- B. As FVEC is a binary format and the vector dimensions have a known width, fixed offsets can be used to make parsing the vectors fast and efficient
- C. Use sparse format for vector data
- D. Enclose vector components in curly braces ({})

Answer: D

Explanation:
SQLLoader in Oracle 23ai supports loading VECTOR data from CSV files, requiring vectors to be formatted as text. A critical consideration is enclosing components in curly braces (A), e.g., {1.2, 3.4, 5.6}, to match the VECTOR type's expected syntax (parsed into FLOAT32, etc.). FVEC (B) is a binary format, not compatible with CSV text input; SQLLoader expects readable text, not fixed offsets. Sparse format (C) isn't supported for VECTOR columns, which require dense arrays. SQLLoader doesn't normalize vectors automatically (D); formatting must be explicit. Oracle's documentation specifies curly braces for CSV-loaded vectors.

NEW QUESTION # 52
What is the primary function of an embedding model in the context of vector search?

- A. To transform text or data into numerical vector representations
- B. To define the schema for a vector database
- C. To execute similarity search operations within a database
- D. To store vectors in a structured format for efficient retrieval

Answer: A

Explanation:
An embedding model in the context of vector search, such as those used in Oracle Database 23ai, is fundamentally a machine learning construct (e.g., BERT, SentenceTransformer, or an ONNX model) designed to transform raw data-typically text, but also images or other modalities-into numerical vector representations (C). These vectors, stored in the VECTOR data type, encapsulate semantic meaning in a high-dimensional space where proximity reflects similarity. For instance, the word "cat" might be mapped to a 512-dimensional vector like [0.12, -0.34, ...], where its position relative to "dog" indicates relatedness. This transformation is the linchpin of vector search, enabling mathematical operations like cosine distance to find similar items.
Option A (defining schema) misattributes a database design role to the model; schema is set by DDL (e.g., CREATE TABLE with VECTOR). Option B (executing searches) confuses the model with database functions like VECTOR_DISTANCE, which use the embeddings, not create them. Option D (storing vectors) pertains to the database's storage engine, not the model's function-storage is handled by Oracle's VECTOR type and indexes (e.g., HNSW). The embedding model's role is purely generative, not operational or structural. In practice, Oracle 23ai integrates this via VECTOR_EMBEDDING, which calls the model to produce vectors, underscoring its transformative purpose. Misunderstanding this could lead to conflating data preparation with query execution, a common pitfall for beginners.

NEW QUESTION # 53
Which DDL operation is NOT permitted on a table containing a VECTOR column in Oracle Database 23ai?

- A. Adding a new VECTOR column to the table
- B. Dropping an existing VECTOR column from the table
- C. Modifying the data type of an existing VECTOR column to a non-VECTOR type
- D. Creating a new table using CTAS (CREATE TABLE AS SELECT) that includes the VECTOR column from the original table

Answer: C

Explanation:
Oracle Database 23ai imposes restrictions on DDL operations for tables with VECTOR columns to preserve data integrity. CTAS (A) is permitted, as it copies the VECTOR column intact into a new table, maintaining its structure. Dropping a VECTOR column (B) is allowed via ALTER TABLE DROP COLUMN, as it simply removes the column without altering its type. Adding a new VECTOR column (D) is supported with ALTER TABLE ADD, enabling schema evolution. However, modifying an existing VECTOR column's data type to a non-VECTOR type (C) (e.g., VARCHAR2, NUMBER) is not permitted because VECTOR is a specialized type with dimensional and format constraints (e.g., FLOAT32), and Oracle does not support direct type conversion due to potential loss of semantic meaning and structure. This restriction is documented in Oracle's SQL reference.

NEW QUESTION # 54
How is the security interaction between Autonomous Database and OCI Generative AI managed in the context of Select AI?

- A. By encrypting all communication between the Autonomous Database and OCI Generative AI using TLS/SSL protocols
- B. By requiring users to manually enter their OCI API keys each time they execute a natural language query
- C. By utilizing Resource Principals, which grant the Autonomous Database instance access to OCI Generative AI without exposing sensitive credentials
- D. By establishing a secure VPN tunnel between the Autonomous Database and OCI Generative AI service

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Oracle Database 23ai's Select AI, security between the Autonomous Database and OCI Generative AI is managed using Resource Principals (B). This mechanism allows the database instance to authenticate itself to OCI services without hardcoding credentials, enhancing security by avoiding exposure of sensitive keys. TLS/SSL encryption (A) is used for data-in-transit security, but it's a complementary layer, not the primary management method. A VPN tunnel (C) is unnecessary within OCI's secure infrastructure and not specified for Select AI. Manual API key entry (D) is impractical and insecure for automated database

interactions. Oracle's documentation on Select AI highlights Resource Principals as the secure, scalable authentication method.

NEW QUESTION # 55
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Almost everyone is trying to pass the Oracle AI Vector Search Professional (1Z0-184-25) certification exam to upgrade their CVs and land desired jobs. Every applicant of the Oracle AI Vector Search Professional (1Z0-184-25) exam faces just one problem and that is not finding real and Latest 1Z0-184-25 Exam Questions. Applicants are always confused about where to buy actual 1Z0-184-25 Exam Questions and prepare successfully for the Oracle AI Vector Search Professional (1Z0-184-25) exam in a short time.