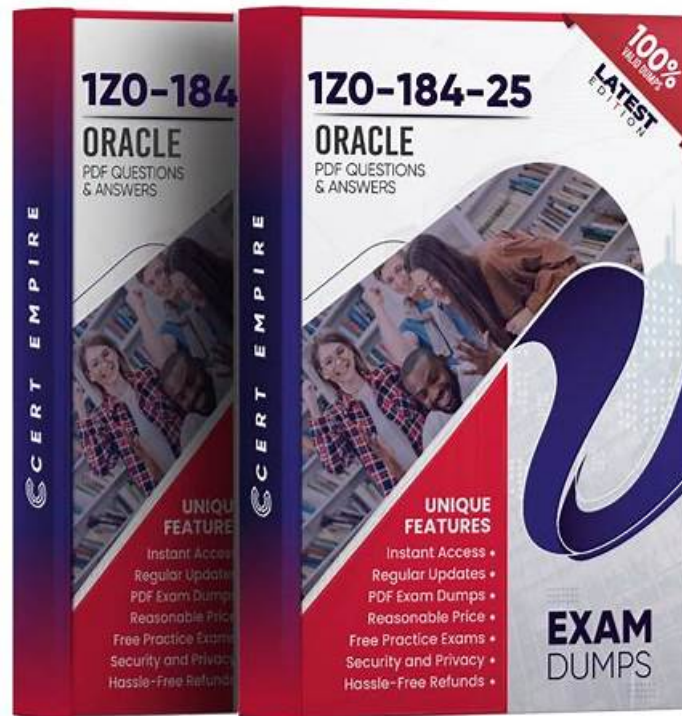


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Oracle 1Z0-184-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Performing Similarity Search: This section tests the skills of Machine Learning Engineers in conducting similarity searches to find relevant data points. It includes performing exact and approximate similarity searches using vector indexes. Candidates will also work with multi-vector similarity search to handle searches across multiple documents for improved retrieval accuracy. |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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. |

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Taking 1Z0-184-25 practice exams is also important because it helps you overcome your mistakes before the final attempt. When we talk about the Oracle AI Vector Search Professional (1Z0-184-25) certification exam, the Oracle 1Z0-184-25 practice test holds more scoring power because it is all about how you can improve your 1Z0-184-25 Exam Preparation. PDFDumps offers desktop practice exam software and web-based 1Z0-184-25 practice tests. These 1Z0-184-25 practice exams help you know and remove mistakes.

Oracle AI Vector Search Professional Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14

How does an application use vector similarity search to retrieve relevant information from a database, and how is this information then integrated into the generation process?

- A. Trains a separate LLM on the database and uses it to answer, ignoring the general LLM
- B. Clusters similar text chunks and randomly selects one from the most relevant cluster
- C. Encodes the question and database chunks into vectors, finds the most similar using cosine similarity, and includes them in the LLM prompt
- D. Converts the question to keywords, searches for matches, and inserts the text into the response

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Oracle 23ai's RAG framework, vector similarity search (A) encodes a user question and database chunks into vectors (e.g., via VECTOR_EMBEDDING), computes similarity (e.g., cosine via VECTOR_DISTANCE), and retrieves the most relevant chunks. These are then included in the LLM prompt, augmenting its response with context. Training a separate LLM (B) is not RAG; RAG uses existing models. Keyword search (C) is traditional, not vector-based, and less semantic. Clustering and random selection (D) lacks precision and isn't RAG's approach. Oracle's documentation describes this encode-search-augment process as RAG's core mechanism.

NEW QUESTION # 15

What is the advantage of using Euclidean Squared Distance rather than Euclidean Distance in similarity search queries?

- A. It supports hierarchical partitioning of vectors
- B. It is the default distance metric for Oracle AI Vector Search
- C. It is simpler and faster because it avoids square-root calculations
- D. It guarantees higher accuracy than Euclidean Distance

Answer: C

Explanation:

Euclidean Squared Distance (L2-squared) skips the square-root step of Euclidean Distance (L2), i.e., $\sum (x_i - y_i)^2$ vs. $\sqrt{\sum (x_i - y_i)^2}$. Since the square root is monotonic, ranking order remains identical, but avoiding it (C) reduces computational cost, making queries faster-crucial for large-scale vector search. It's not the default metric (A); cosine is often default in Oracle 23ai. It doesn't relate to partitioning (B), an indexing feature. Accuracy (D) is equivalent, as rankings are preserved. Oracle's documentation notes L2-squared as an optimization for performance.

NEW QUESTION # 16

What is the primary purpose of a similarity search in Oracle Database 23ai?

- A. To retrieve the most semantically similar entries using distance metrics between different vectors
- B. To group vectors by their exact scores
- C. To find exact matches in BLOB data
- D. Optimize relational database operations to compute distances between all data points in a database

Answer: A

Explanation:

Similarity search in Oracle 23ai (C) uses vector embeddings in VECTOR columns to retrieve entries semantically similar to a query

vector, based on distance metrics (e.g., cosine, Euclidean) via functions like `VECTOR_DISTANCE`. This is key for AI applications like RAG, finding "close" rather than exact matches. Optimizing relational operations (A) is unrelated; similarity search is vector-specific. Exact matches in BLOBs (B) don't leverage vector semantics. Grouping by scores (D) is a post-processing step, not the primary purpose. Oracle's documentation defines similarity search as retrieving semantically proximate vectors.

NEW QUESTION # 17

A machine learning team is using IVF indexes in Oracle Database 23ai to find similar images in a large dataset. During testing, they observe that the search results are often incomplete, missing relevant images. They suspect the issue lies in the number of partitions probed. How should they improve the search accuracy?

- A. Re-create the index with a higher `EFCONSTRUCTION` value
- B. Increase the `VECTOR_MEMORY_SIZE` initialization parameter
- C. Change the index type to HNSW for better accuracy
- D. Add the `TARGET_ACCURACY` clause to the query with a higher value for the accuracy

Answer: D

Explanation:

IVF (Inverted File) indexes in Oracle 23ai partition vectors into clusters, probing a subset during queries for efficiency. Incomplete results suggest insufficient partitions are probed, reducing recall. The `TARGET_ACCURACY` clause (A) allows users to specify a desired accuracy percentage (e.g., 90%), dynamically increasing the number of probed partitions to meet this target, thus improving accuracy at the cost of latency. Switching to HNSW (B) offers higher accuracy but requires re-indexing and may not be necessary if IVF tuning suffices. Increasing `VECTOR_MEMORY_SIZE` (C) allocates more memory for vector operations but doesn't directly affect probe count. `EFCONSTRUCTION` (D) is an HNSW parameter, irrelevant to IVF. Oracle's IVF documentation highlights `TARGET_ACCURACY` as the recommended tuning mechanism.

NEW QUESTION # 18

Which PL/SQL function converts documents such as PDF, DOC, JSON, XML, or HTML to plain text?

- A. `DBMS_VECTOR_CHAIN.UTL_TO_TEXT`
- B. `DBMS_VECTOR_CHAIN.UTL_TO_CHUNKS`
- C. `DBMS_VECTOR.TEXT_TO_PLAIN`
- D. `DBMS_VECTOR.CONVERT_TO_TEXT`

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Oracle Database 23ai, `DBMS_VECTOR_CHAIN.UTL_TO_TEXT` is the PL/SQL function that converts documents in formats like PDF, DOC, JSON, XML, or HTML into plain text, a key step in preparing data for vectorization in RAG workflows. `DBMS_VECTOR.TEXT_TO_PLAIN` (A) is not a valid function. `DBMS_VECTOR_CHAIN.UTL_TO_CHUNKS` (C) splits text into smaller segments, not converts documents. `DBMS_VECTOR.CONVERT_TO_TEXT` (D) does not exist in the documented packages. `UTL_TO_TEXT` is part of the `DBMS_VECTOR_CHAIN` package, designed for vector processing pipelines, and is explicitly noted for document conversion in Oracle's documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 19

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