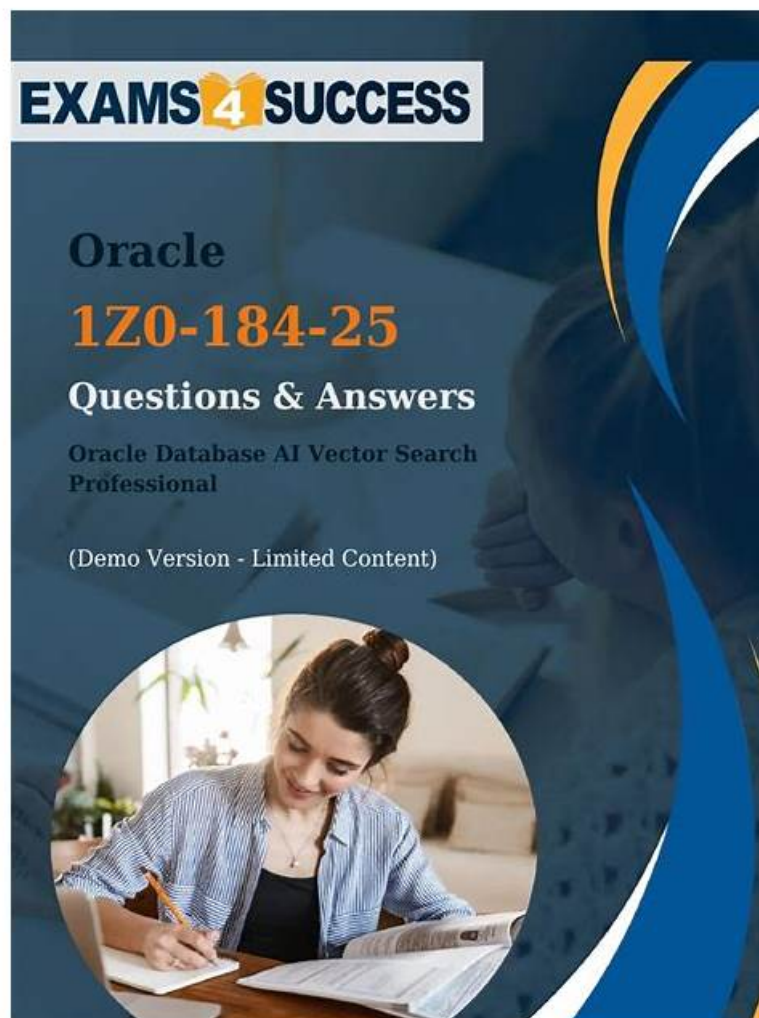


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## Oracle 1Z0-184-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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</li><li>SQL and Python to integrate AI models with retrieval techniques for enhanced AI-driven decision-making.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Understand Vector Fundamentals:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Performing Similarity Search:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Using Vector Indexes:</b> 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.</li> </ul>

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## Oracle AI Vector Search Professional Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

### NEW QUESTION # 48

What is the primary purpose of the DBMS\_VECTOR\_CHAIN.UTL\_TO\_CHUNKS package in a RAG application?

- A. To split a large document into smaller chunks to improve vector quality by minimizing token truncation
- B. To convert a document into a single, large text string
- C. To generate vector embeddings from a text document
- D. To load a document into the database

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In Oracle Database 23ai, the DBMS\_VECTOR\_CHAIN package supports Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) workflows by providing utilities for vector processing. The UTL\_TO\_CHUNKS function specifically splits large documents into smaller, manageable text chunks. This is critical in RAG applications because embedding models (e.g., BERT, ONNX models) have token limits (e.g., 512 tokens). Splitting text minimizes token truncation, ensuring that each chunk retains full semantic meaning, which improves the quality of subsequent vector embeddings and search accuracy. Generating embeddings (A) is handled by functions like VECTOR\_EMBEDDING, not UTL\_TO\_CHUNKS. Loading documents (B) is a separate process (e.g., via SQL\*Loader). Converting to a single text string (D) contradicts the chunking purpose and risks truncation. Oracle's documentation on DBMS\_VECTOR\_CHAIN emphasizes chunking for optimizing vector quality in RAG.

### NEW QUESTION # 49

Which is NOT a feature or capability related to AI and Vector Search in Exadata?

- A. Native Support for Vector Search Only within the Database Server
- B. Loading Vector Data using SQL\*Loader
- C. AI Smart Scan
- D. Vector Replication with GoldenGate

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Exadata in Oracle Database 23ai enhances AI and vector search capabilities. Vector Replication with GoldenGate (B) supports real-time vector data distribution. SQL\*Loader (C) loads vector data into VECTOR columns. AI Smart Scan (D) accelerates AI workloads using Exadata's storage optimizations. However, "Native Support for Vector Search Only within the Database Server" (A) is not a feature; vector search is natively supported across Exadata's architecture, leveraging both database and storage layers (e.g., via Smart Scan), not restricted to the server alone. This option misrepresents Exadata's distributed capabilities, making it the correct "NOT" answer.

#### NEW QUESTION # 50

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) service is directly integrated with Select AI?

- A. OCI Generative AI
- B. OCI Vision
- C. OCI Data Science
- D. OCI Language

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Select AI in Oracle Database 23ai integrates with OCI Generative AI (B) to process natural language queries and generate context-aware responses using large language models (LLMs). OCI Language (A) focuses on text analysis (e.g., sentiment, entity recognition), not generative tasks. OCI Vision (C) handles image processing, unrelated to Select AI's text-based functionality. OCI Data Science (D) supports model development, not direct integration with Select AI. Oracle's documentation explicitly names OCI Generative AI as the integrated service for Select AI's LLM capabilities.

#### NEW QUESTION # 51

Which function is used to generate vector embeddings within an Oracle database?

- A. DBMS\_VECTOR\_CHAIN.UTL\_TO\_EMBEDDINGS
- B. DBMS\_VECTOR\_CHAIN.UTL\_TO\_CHUNKS
- C. DBMS\_VECTOR\_CHAIN.UTL\_TO\_TEXT
- D. DBMS\_VECTOR\_CHAIN.UTL\_TO\_GENERATE\_TEXT

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In Oracle 23ai, the DBMS\_VECTOR\_CHAIN package provides utilities for vector workflows. UTL\_TO\_EMBEDDINGS (C) generates vector embeddings from text within the database, typically using an ONNX model, supporting RAG and search applications. UTL\_TO\_CHUNKS (A) splits text, not generates embeddings. UTL\_TO\_TEXT (B) converts documents to text, a preprocessing step. UTL\_TO\_GENERATE\_TEXT (D) doesn't exist; text generation is handled by LLMs, not this package. Oracle's documentation identifies UTL\_TO\_EMBEDDINGS as the embedding creation function in PL/SQL workflows.

#### NEW QUESTION # 52

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

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

**Answer: D**

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.

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