

# Reliable 1Z0-184-25 Exam Braindumps, New 1Z0-184-25 Exam Labs



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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

## 100% Pass 1Z0-184-25 - Oracle AI Vector Search Professional Updated Reliable Exam Braindumps

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### Oracle AI Vector Search Professional Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

#### NEW QUESTION # 37

An application needs to fetch the top-3 matching sentences from a dataset of books while ensuring a balance between speed and accuracy. Which query structure should you use?

- A. Exact similarity search with Euclidean distance
- B. Approximate similarity search with the VECTOR\_DISTANCE function
- C. Multivector similarity search with approximate fetching and target accuracy
- D. A combination of relational filters and similarity search

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Fetching the top-3 matching sentences requires a similarity search, and balancing speed and accuracy points to approximate nearest neighbor (ANN) techniques. Option A-approximate similarity search with VECTOR\_DISTANCE-uses an index (e.g., HNSW, IVF) to quickly find near-matches, ordered by distance (e.g., SELECT sentence, VECTOR\_DISTANCE(vector, :query\_vector, COSINE) AS score FROM books ORDER BY score FETCH APPROXIMATE 3 ROWS ONLY). The APPROXIMATE clause leverages indexing for speed, with tunable accuracy (e.g., TARGET\_ACCURACY), ideal for large datasets where exactness is traded for performance.

Option B (exact search with Euclidean) scans all vectors without indexing, ensuring 100% accuracy but sacrificing speed-impractical for big datasets. Option C ("multivector" search) isn't a standard Oracle 23ai construct; it might imply multiple vectors per row, but lacks clarity and isn't optimal here. Option D (relational filters plus similarity) adds WHERE clauses (e.g., WHERE genre = 'fiction'), useful for scoping but not specified as needed, and doesn't inherently balance speed-accuracy without ANN. Oracle's ANN support in 23ai, via HNSW or IVF with VECTOR\_DISTANCE, makes A the practical choice, aligning with real-world RAG use cases where response time matters as much as relevance.

#### NEW QUESTION # 38

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

- A. DBMS\_VECTOR\_CHAIN.UTL\_TO\_CHUNKS
- B. DBMS\_VECTOR.TEXT\_TO\_PLAIN
- C. DBMS\_VECTOR.CONVERT\_TO\_TEXT
- D. DBMS\_VECTOR\_CHAIN.UTL\_TO\_TEXT

**Answer: D**

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 # 39

What is the primary purpose of the VECTOR\_EMBEDDING function in Oracle Database 23ai?

- A. To generate a single vector embedding for data
- B. To serialize vectors into a string
- C. To calculate vector distances
- D. To calculate vector dimensions

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 40

You are tasked with creating a table to store vector embeddings with the following characteristics: Each vector must have exactly 512 dimensions, and the dimensions should be stored as 32-bit floating point numbers. Which SQL statement should you use?

- A. CREATE TABLE vectors (id NUMBER, embedding VECTOR(\*, INT8))
- B. CREATE TABLE vectors (id NUMBER, embedding VECTOR)
- C. CREATE TABLE vectors (id NUMBER, embedding VECTOR(512, FLOAT32))
- D. CREATE TABLE vectors (id NUMBER, embedding VECTOR(512))

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In Oracle 23ai, the VECTOR data type can specify dimensions and precision. CREATE TABLE vectors (id NUMBER, embedding VECTOR(512, FLOAT32)) (D) defines a column with exactly 512 dimensions and FLOAT32 (32-bit float) format, meeting both requirements. Option A omits the format (defaults vary), risking mismatch. Option B is unspecified, allowing variable dimensions-not "exactly 512." Option C uses INT8, not FLOAT32, and '\*' denotes undefined dimensions. Oracle's SQL reference confirms this syntax for precise VECTOR definitions.

### NEW QUESTION # 41

Which Python library is used to vectorize text chunks and the user's question in the following example?

```
import oracledb
connection = oracledb.connect(user=un, password=pw, dsn=ds)
table_name = "Page"
with connection.cursor() as cursor:
    create_table_sql = f"""
    CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS {table_name} (
    id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
    payload CLOB CHECK (payload IS JSON),
    vector VECTOR
    )"""
    try:
        cursor.execute(create_table_sql)
    except oracledb.DatabaseError as e:
        raise
    connection.autocommit = True
from sentence_transformers import SentenceTransformer
encoder = SentenceTransformer('all-MiniLM-L12-v2')
```

- A. sentence\_transformers
- B. oci
- C. oracledb
- D. json

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In the provided Python code, the sentence\_transformers library (A) is imported and used to instantiate a SentenceTransformer object with the 'all-MiniLM-L12-v2' model. This library is designed to vectorize text (e.g., chunks and questions) into embeddings, a common step in RAG applications. The oracledb library (C) handles database connectivity, not vectorization. oci (B) is for OCI

