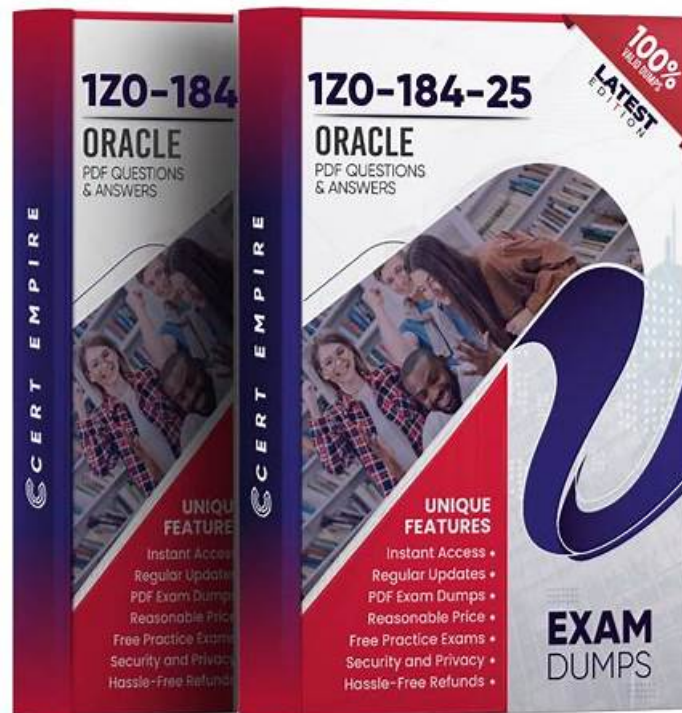


1Z0-184-25 Fragen&Antworten, 1Z0-184-25 Deutsch Prüfungsfragen



P.S. Kostenlose 2026 Oracle 1Z0-184-25 Prüfungsfragen sind auf Google Drive freigegeben von DeutschPrüfung verfügbar:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1UGeRzNoUMYofGdJNNCh8UVLjOGUJfsBp>

Wenn Sie nicht wissen, wie man die Oracle 1Z0-184-25 Prüfung effizienter bestehen kann. Dann werde ich Ihnen einen Vorschlag geben, nämlich eine gute Ausbildungswebsite zu wählen. Dies kann bessere Resultate bei weniger Einsatz erzielen. Unsere DeutschPrüfung Website strebt danach, den Kandidaten alle echten Schulungsunterlagen zur Oracle 1Z0-184-25 Zertifizierungsprüfung zur Verfügung zu stellen. Die Software-Version zur Oracle 1Z0-184-25 Zertifizierungsprüfung hat eine breite Abdeckung und kann Ihnen eine große Menge Zeit und Energie ersparen.

Oracle 1Z0-184-25 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.

Thema 4	• 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.
Thema 5	• 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.

>> 1Z0-184-25 Fragen&Antworten <<

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Oracle AI Vector Search Professional 1Z0-184-25 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q18-Q23):

18. Frage

In Oracle Database 23ai, which SQL function calculates the distance between two vectors using the Euclidean metric?

- A. COSINE_DISTANCE
- B. L1_DISTANCE
- **C. L2_DISTANCE**
- D. HAMMING_DISTANCE

Antwort: C

Begründung:

In Oracle Database 23ai, vector distance calculations are primarily handled by the VECTOR_DISTANCE function, which supports multiple metrics (e.g., COSINE, EUCLIDEAN) specified as parameters (e.g., VECTOR_DISTANCE(v1, v2, EUCLIDEAN)). However, the question implies distinct functions, a common convention in some databases or libraries, and Oracle's documentation aligns L2_DISTANCE (B) with the Euclidean metric. L2 (Euclidean) distance is the straight-line distance between two points in vector space, computed as $\sqrt{\sum (x_i - y_i)^2}$, where x_i and y_i are vector components. For example, for vectors [1, 2] and [4, 6], L2 distance is $\sqrt{((1-4)^2 + (2-6)^2)} = \sqrt{(9 + 16)} = 5$.

Option A, L1_DISTANCE, represents Manhattan distance ($\sum |x_i - y_i|$), summing absolute differences-not Euclidean. Option C, HAMMING_DISTANCE, counts differing bits, suited for binary vectors (e.g., INT8), not continuous Euclidean spaces typically used with FLOAT32 embeddings. Option D, COSINE_DISTANCE (1 - cosine similarity), measures angular separation, distinct from Euclidean's magnitude-inclusive approach. While VECTOR_DISTANCE is the general function in 23ai, L2_DISTANCE may be an alias or a contextual shorthand in some Oracle AI examples, reflecting Euclidean's prominence in geometric similarity tasks. Misinterpreting this could lead to choosing COSINE for spatial tasks where magnitude matters, skewing results. Oracle's vector search framework supports Euclidean via VECTOR_DISTANCE, but B aligns with the question's phrasing.

19. Frage

What is the significance of splitting text into chunks in the process of loading data into Oracle AI Vector Search?

- **A. To minimize token truncation as each vector embedding model has its own maximum token limit**
- B. To reduce the computational burden on the embedding model
- C. To facilitate parallel processing of the data during vectorization

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Splitting text into chunks (C) in Oracle AI Vector Search (e.g., via `DBMS_VECTOR_CHAIN.UTL_TO_CHUNKS`) ensures that each segment fits within the token limit of embedding models (e.g., 512 tokens for BERT), preventing truncation that loses semantic content. This improves vector quality for similarity search. Reducing computational burden (A) is a secondary effect, not the primary goal. Parallel processing (B) may occur but isn't the main purpose; chunking is about model compatibility. Oracle's documentation emphasizes chunking to align with embedding model constraints.

20. Frage

If a query vector uses a different distance metric than the one used to create the index, what happens?

- A. An exact match search is triggered
- **B. The query fails**
- C. A warning is logged, but the query executes
- D. The index automatically updates

Antwort: B

Begründung:

In Oracle Database 23ai, vector indexes (e.g., HNSW, IVF) are built with a specific distance metric (e.g., cosine, Euclidean) that defines how similarity is computed. If a query specifies a different metric (e.g., querying with Euclidean on a cosine-based index), the index cannot be used effectively, and the query fails (A) with an error, as the mismatch invalidates the index's structure. An exact match search (B) doesn't occur automatically; Oracle requires explicit control. The index doesn't update itself (C), and warnings (D) are not the default behavior-errors are raised instead. Oracle's documentation mandates metric consistency for index usage.

21. Frage

What happens when you attempt to insert a vector with an incorrect number of dimensions into a VECTOR column with a defined number of dimensions?

- A. The database truncates the vector to fit the defined dimensions
- B. The database ignores the defined dimensions and inserts the vector as is
- **C. The insert operation fails, and an error message is thrown**
- D. The database pads the vector with zeros to match the defined dimensions

Antwort: C

Begründung:

In Oracle Database 23ai, a VECTOR column with a defined dimension count (e.g., `VECTOR(4, FLOAT32)`) enforces strict dimensional integrity to ensure consistency for similarity search and indexing. Attempting to insert a vector with a mismatched number of dimensions-say, `TO_VECTOR([1.2, 3.4, 5.6])` (3D) into a `VECTOR(4)`-results in the insert operation failing with an error (D), such as ORA-13199: "vector dimension mismatch." This rigidity protects downstream AI operations; a 3D vector in a 4D column would misalign with indexed data (e.g., HNSW graphs), breaking similarity calculations like cosine distance, which require uniform dimensionality.

Option A (truncation) is tempting but incorrect; Oracle doesn't silently truncate `[1.2, 3.4, 5.6]` to `[1.2, 3.4]`-this would discard data arbitrarily, risking semantic loss (e.g., a truncated sentence embedding losing meaning). Option B (padding with zeros) seems plausible-e.g., `[1.2, 3.4, 5.6]` becoming `[1.2, 3.4, 5.6, 0]`-but Oracle avoids implicit padding to prevent unintended semantic shifts (zero-padding could alter distances). Option C (ignoring dimensions) only applies to undefined VECTOR columns (e.g., `VECTOR` without size), not fixed ones; here, the constraint is enforced. The failure (D) forces developers to align data explicitly (e.g., regenerate embeddings), ensuring reliability-a strict but necessary design choice in Oracle's AI framework. In practice, this error prompts debugging upstream data pipelines, avoiding silent failures that could plague production AI systems.

22. Frage

What is the primary purpose of the `VECTOR_EMBEDDING` function in Oracle Database 23ai?

- A. To calculate vector dimensions
- B. To serialize vectors into a string

- C. To generate a single vector embedding for data
- D. To calculate vector distances

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The VECTOR_EMBEDDING function in Oracle 23ai (D) generates a vector embedding from input data (e.g., text) using a specified model (e.g., ONNX), producing a single VECTOR-type output for similarity search or AI tasks. It doesn't calculate dimensions (A); VECTOR_DIMENSION_COUNT does that. It doesn't compute distances (B); VECTOR_DISTANCE is for that. It doesn't serialize vectors (C); VECTOR_SERIALIZE handles serialization. Oracle's documentation positions VECTOR_EMBEDDING as the core function for in-database embedding creation, central to vector search workflows.

23. Frage

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