

# Oracle 1Z0-184-25 Exam Questions 2026 in PDF Format



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Frankly speaking, it is difficult to get the 1Z0-184-25 certificate without help. Usually, the time you invest to prepare the exam is long. Now, all of your worries can be wiped out because of our 1Z0-184-25 exam questions. Some people worry about that some difficult knowledge is hard to understand or the 1Z0-184-25 test guide is not suitable for them. Actually, the difficult parts of the exam have been simplified, which will be easy for you to understand. Also, there will be examples, simulations and charts to make explanations vivid. In order to aid you to memorize the Oracle AI Vector Search Professional exam cram better, we have integrated knowledge structure. You will clearly know what you are learning and which part you need to learn carefully. You will regret if you give up challenging yourself.

## 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>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>
Topic 3	<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 4	<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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

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### Oracle AI Vector Search Professional Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

#### NEW QUESTION # 39

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. Change the index type to HNSW for better accuracy
- B. Re-create the index with a higher EFCONSTRUCTION value
- C. Increase the VECTOR\_MEMORY\_SIZE initialization parameter
- 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 # 40

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

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

#### Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION # 41

What is the primary difference between the HNSW and IVF vector indexes in Oracle Database 23ai?

- A. HNSW guarantees accuracy, whereas IVF sacrifices performance for accuracy
- B. HNSW uses an in-memory neighbor graph for faster approximate searches, whereas IVF uses the buffer cache with partitions
- C. Both operate identically but differ in memory usage
- D. HNSW is partition-based, whereas IVF uses neighbor graphs for indexing

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 42

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

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 43

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

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

**Answer: C**

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 # 44

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