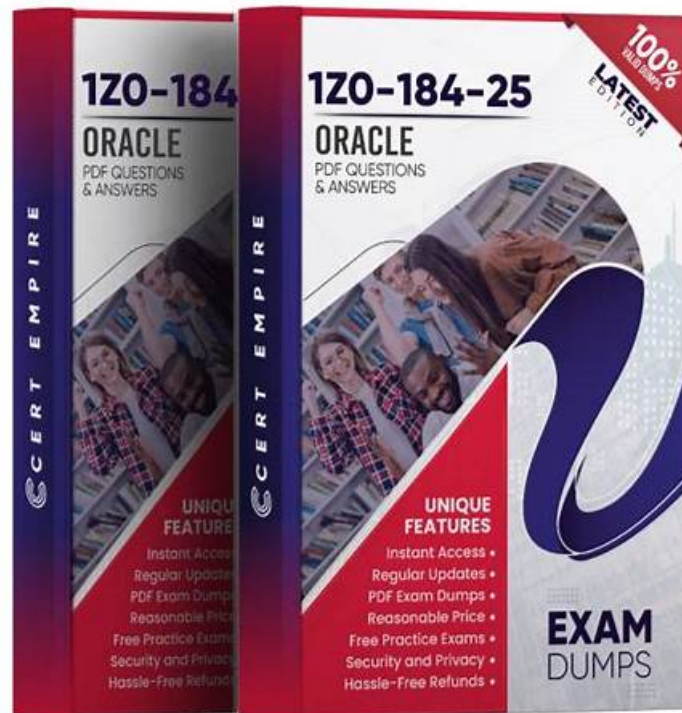


1Z0-184-25최신업데이트덤프최신버전덤프공부



Pass4Test 1Z0-184-25 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=113fc1oJ0Rt3hRiN0raRDSLYuaYLBQd7g>

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>> 1Z0-184-25최신 업데이트 덤프 <<

최신버전 1Z0-184-25최신 업데이트 덤프 덤프로 Oracle AI Vector Search Professional 시험을 한번에 합격가능

Pass4Test는Oracle 1Z0-184-25시험을 패스할 수 있는 아주 좋은 사이트입니다. Pass4Test은 아주 알맞게 최고의Oracle 1Z0-184-25시험문제와 답 내용을 만들어 냅니다. 덤프는 기존의 시험문제와 답과 시험문제분석 등입니다. Pass4Test에서 제공하는Oracle 1Z0-184-25시험자료의 문제와 답은 실제시험의 문제와 답과 아주 비슷합니다.

Oracle 1Z0-184-25 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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.

주제 2	• 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.
주제 3	• 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.

최신 Oracle Database 23ai 1Z0-184-25 무료 샘플문제 (Q48-Q53):

질문 # 48

You need to generate a vector from the string '[1.2, 3.4]' in FLOAT32 format with 2 dimensions. Which function will you use?

- A. FROM_VECTOR
- B. VECTOR_SERIALIZE
- C. TO_VECTOR
- D. VECTOR_DISTANCE

정답: C

설명:

In Oracle Database 23ai, the TO_VECTOR function (A) converts a string representation of a vector (e.g., '[1.2, 3.4]') into a VECTOR data type with specified format (e.g., FLOAT32) and dimensions (here, 2). It's designed for creating vectors from text input, matching the requirement. VECTOR_DISTANCE (B) calculates distances between vectors, not generates them. FROM_VECTOR (C) isn't a documented function; it might be confused with serialization or extraction, but it's not standard. VECTOR_SERIALIZE (D) converts a vector to a string, the opposite of what's needed. Oracle's SQL reference confirms TO_VECTOR for this purpose, parsing the string into a 2D FLOAT32 vector.

질문 # 49

What is created to facilitate the use of OCI Generative AI with Autonomous Database?

- A. A secure VPN tunnel
- B. A new user account with elevated privileges
- C. A dedicated OCI compartment
- D. An AI profile for OCI Generative AI

정답: D

설명:

To integrate OCI Generative AI with Autonomous Database in Oracle 23ai (e.g., for Select AI), an AI profile (A) is created within the database using DBMS_AI. This profile configures the connection to OCI Generative AI, specifying the LLM and authentication (e.g., Resource Principals). A compartment (B) organizes OCI resources but isn't "created" specifically for this integration; it's a prerequisite. A new user account (C) or VPN tunnel (D) isn't required; security leverages existing mechanisms. Oracle's Select AI setup documentation highlights the AI profile as the key facilitator.

질문 # 50

A database administrator wants to change the VECTOR_MEMORY_SIZE parameter for a pluggable database (PDB) in Oracle Database 23ai. Which SQL command is correct?

- A. ALTER DATABASE SET VECTOR_MEMORY_SIZE=1G SCOPE=VECTOR
- B. ALTER SYSTEM SET VECTOR_MEMORY_SIZE=1G SCOPE=SGA
- C. ALTER SYSTEM SET VECTOR_MEMORY_SIZE=1G SCOPE=BOTH
- D. ALTER SYSTEM RESET VECTOR_MEMORY_SIZE

정답: C

설명:

VECTOR_MEMORY_SIZE in Oracle 23ai controls memory allocation for vector operations (e.g., indexing, search) in the SGA. For a PDB, ALTER SYSTEM adjusts parameters, and SCOPE=BOTH (A) applies the change immediately and persists it across restarts (modifying the SPFILE). Syntax: ALTER SYSTEM SET VECTOR_MEMORY_SIZE=1G SCOPE=BOTH sets it to 1 GB. Option B (ALTER DATABASE) is invalid for this parameter, and SCOPE=VECTOR isn't a valid scope. Option C (SCOPE=SGA) isn't a scope value; valid scopes are MEMORY, SPFILE, or BOTH. Option D (RESET) reverts to default, not sets a value. In a PDB, this must be executed in the PDB context, not CDB, and BOTH ensures durability-key for production environments where vector workloads demand consistent memory.

질문 # 51

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

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

정답: D

설명:

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.

질문 # 52

What is the significance of using local ONNX models for embedding within the database?

- A. Improved accuracy compared to external models
- **B. Enhanced security because data remains within the database**
- C. Reduced embedding dimensions for faster processing
- D. Support for legacy SQL*Plus clients

정답: B

설명:

Using local ONNX (Open Neural Network Exchange) models for embedding within Oracle Database 23ai means loading pre-trained models (e.g., via DBMS_VECTOR) into the database to generate vectors internally, rather than relying on external APIs or services. The primary significance is enhanced security (D): sensitive data (e.g., proprietary documents) never leaves the database, avoiding exposure to external networks or third-party providers. This aligns with enterprise needs for data privacy and compliance (e.g., GDPR), as the embedding process-say, converting "confidential report" to a vector-occurs within Oracle's secure environment, leveraging its encryption and access controls.

Option A (SQLPlus support) is irrelevant; ONNX integration is about AI functionality, not legacy client compatibility-SQLPlus can query vectors regardless. Option B (improved accuracy) is misleading; accuracy depends on the model's training, not its location-local vs. external models could be identical (e.g., same BERT variant). Option C (reduced dimensions) is a misconception; dimensionality is model-defined (e.g., 768 for BERT), not altered by locality-processing speed might improve due to reduced latency, but that's secondary. Security is the standout benefit, as Oracle's documentation emphasizes in-database processing to minimize data egress risks, a critical consideration for RAG or Select AI workflows where private data fuels LLMs. Without this, external calls could leak context, undermining trust in AI applications.

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1Z0-184-25시험대비 덤프 최신버전: <https://www.pass4test.net/1Z0-184-25.html>

- 그 외, Pass4Test 1Z0-184-25 시험 문제집 일부가 지금은 무료입니다: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=113fc1oJ0Rt3hRiN0raRDSLYuaYLbQd7g>