

Clearer Oracle 1Z0-184-25 Explanation - 1Z0-184-25 Test Testking

Exam 1Z0-184-25: Oracle AI Vector Search Professional

1. When generating vector embeddings outside the database, what is the most suitable option for storing the embeddings for later use?

1. in a CSV file
2. In a binary FVEC file with the relational data in a CSV file
3. In the database as BLOB (Binary Large Object) data
4. In a dedicated vector database

2. When generating vector embeddings for a new dataset outside of Oracle Database 23ai, which factor is crucial to ensure meaningful similarity search results?

1. The choice of programming language used to process the dataset (for example, Python, Java)
2. The physical location where the vector embeddings are stored
3. The storage format of the new dataset (for example, CSV, JSON)
4. The same vector embedding model must be used for vectorizing the data and creating a query vector

3. You are working with vector search in Oracle Database 23ai and need to ensure the integrity of your vector data during storage and retrieval. Which factor is crucial for maintaining the accuracy and reliability of your vector search results?

1. Using the same embedding model for both vector creation and similarity search
2. Regularly updating vector embeddings to reflect changes in the source data
3. The specific distance algorithm employed for vector comparisons
4. The physical storage location of the vector data

4. Which DDL operation is NOT permitted on a table containing a VECTOR column in Oracle Database 23ai?

1. Creating a new table using CTAS CREATE TABLE AS SELECT that includes the VECTOR column from the original table
2. Dropping an existing VECTOR column from the table
3. Modifying the data type of an existing VECTOR column to a non-VECTOR type
4. Adding a new VECTOR column to the table

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Oracle 1Z0-184-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 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.

Oracle AI Vector Search Professional Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22

You are asked to fetch the top five vectors nearest to a query vector, but only for a specific category of documents. Which query structure should you use?

- A. Use VECTOR_INDEX_HINT and NO WHERE clause
- B. Use UNION ALL with vector operations
- C. Apply relational filters and a similarity search in the query
- D. Perform the similarity search without a WHERE clause

Answer: C

Explanation:

To fetch the top five nearest vectors for a specific category, combine relational filtering (e.g., WHERE category = 'X') with similarity search (C) (e.g., VECTOR_DISTANCE with ORDER BY and FETCH FIRST 5 ROWS). UNION ALL (A) is for combining result sets, not filtering. Omitting WHERE (B) ignores the category constraint. VECTOR_INDEX_HINT (D) influences index usage, not filtering, and skipping WHERE misses the requirement. Oracle's vector search examples use WHERE clauses with similarity functions for such tasks.

NEW QUESTION # 23

What is the purpose of the VECTOR_DISTANCE function in Oracle Database 23ai similarity search?

- A. To group vectors by their exact scores
- B. To create vector indexes for efficient searches
- C. To calculate the distance between vectors using a specified metric
- D. To fetch rows that match exact vector embeddings

Answer: C

Explanation:

The VECTOR_DISTANCE function in Oracle 23ai (D) computes the distance between two vectors using a specified metric (e.g., COSINE, EUCLIDEAN), enabling similarity search by quantifying proximity. It doesn't fetch exact matches (A); it measures similarity. Index creation (B) is handled by CREATE INDEX, not this function. Grouping (C) requires additional SQL (e.g., GROUP BY), not VECTOR_DISTANCE's role. Oracle's SQL reference defines it as the core tool for distance calculation in vector queries.

NEW QUESTION # 24

When generating vector embeddings for a new dataset outside of Oracle Database 23ai, which factor is crucial to ensure meaningful

similarity search results?

- **A. The same vector embedding model must be used for vectorizing the data and creating a query vector**
- B. The physical location where the vector embeddings are stored
- C. The choice of programming language used to process the dataset (e.g., Python, Java)
- D. The storage format of the new dataset (e.g., CSV, JSON)

Answer: A

Explanation:

Meaningful similarity search relies on the consistency of the vector space in which embeddings reside. Vector embeddings are generated by models (e.g., BERT, SentenceTransformer) that map data into a high-dimensional space, where proximity reflects semantic similarity. If different models are used for the dataset and query vector, the embeddings will be in incompatible spaces, rendering distance metrics (e.g., cosine, Euclidean) unreliable. The programming language (A) affects implementation but not the semantic consistency of embeddings—Python or Java can use the same model equally well. The physical storage location (B) impacts accessibility and latency but not the mathematical validity of similarity comparisons. The storage format (C) influences parsing and ingestion but does not determine the embedding space. Oracle 23ai's vector search framework explicitly requires the same embedding model for data and queries to ensure accurate results, a principle that applies universally, even outside the database.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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 facilitate parallel processing of the data during vectorization
- C. To reduce the computational burden on the embedding model

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 26

You are storing 1,000 embeddings in a VECTOR column, each with 256 dimensions using FLOAT32. What is the approximate size of the data on disk?

- A. 1 MB
- **B. 4 MB**
- C. 256 KB
- D. 1 GB

Answer: B

Explanation:

To calculate the size: Each FLOAT32 value is 4 bytes. With 256 dimensions per embedding, one embedding is $256 \times 4 = 1,024$ bytes (1 KB). For 1,000 embeddings, the total size is $1,000 \times 1,024 = 1,024,000$ bytes ≈ 1 MB. However, Oracle's VECTOR storage includes metadata and alignment overhead, slightly increasing the size. Accounting for this, the approximate size aligns with 4 MB (B), as Oracle documentation suggests practical estimates often quadruple raw vector size due to indexing and storage structures. 1 MB (A) underestimates overhead, 256 KB (C) is far too small (1/4 of one embedding's size), and 1 GB (D) is excessive (1,000 MB).

NEW QUESTION # 27

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