高品質-最高の1Z0-184-25合格率試験-試験の準備方法1Z0-184-25無料問題

P.S. JPNTestがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しい1Z0-184-25ダンプ：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1CTuJdClZj8bhPUPcCR7XVMlvz78lm0Xb

JPNTestは客様の要求を満たせていい評判をうけいたします。たくさんのひとは弊社の商品を使って、1Z0-184-25試験に順調に合格しました。

Oracle 1Z0-184-25 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 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.
トピック 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.
トピック 3	• 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.
トピック 4	• 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合格率 <<

Oracle 1Z0-184-25無料問題 & 1Z0-184-25問題と解答

IT認定試験を受ける受験生はほとんど仕事をしている人です。試験に受かるために大量の時間とトレーニング費用を費やした受験生がたくさんいます。ここで我々は良い学習資料のウェブサイトをお勧めします。JPNTestというサイトです。JPNTestの Oracleの1Z0-184-25試験資料を利用したら、時間を節約することができるようになります。我々はあなたに向いて適当の資料を選びます。しかも、サイトでテストデータの一部は無料です。もっと重要のことは、リアルな模擬練習はあなたがOracleの1Z0-184-25試験に受かることに大きな助けになれま

す。JPNTestのOracleの1Z0-184-25試験資料はあなたに時間を節約させることができるだけではなく、あなたに首尾よく試験に合格させることもできますから、JPNTestを選ばない理由はないです。

Oracle AI Vector Search Professional 認定 1Z0-184-25 試験問題 (Q27-Q32):

質問 # 27
Which PL/SQL package is primarily used for interacting with Generative AI services in Oracle Database 23ai?

- A. DBMS_AI
- B. DBMS_ML
- C. DBMS_VECTOR_CHAIN
- D. DBMS_GENAI

正解：A

解説：
Oracle Database 23ai introduces DBMS_AI as the primary PL/SQL package for interacting with Generative AI services, such as OCI Generative AI, enabling features like natural language query processing (e.g., Select AI) and AI-driven insights. DBMS_ML (B) focuses on machine learning model training and management, not generative AI. DBMS_VECTOR_CHAIN (C) supports vector processing workflows (e.g., document chunking, embedding), but it's not the main interface for generative AI services. DBMS_GENAI (D) is not a recognized package in 23ai documentation. DBMS_AI's role is highlighted in Oracle's AI integration features for 23ai.

質問 # 28
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 choice of programming language used to process the dataset (e.g., Python, Java)
- B. The same vector embedding model must be used for vectorizing the data and creating a query vector
- C. The physical location where the vector embeddings are stored
- D. The storage format of the new dataset (e.g., CSV, JSON)

正解：B

解説：
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 andingestion 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.

質問 # 29
In the following Python code, what is the significance of prepending the source filename to each text chunk before storing it in the vector database?
bash
CollapseWrapCopy
docs = [{"text": filename + "|" + section, "path": filename} for filename, sections in faqs.items() for section in sections]
# Sample the resulting data
docs[:2]

- A. It preserves context and aids in the retrieval process by associating each vectorized chunk with its original source file
- B. It improves the accuracy of the LLM by providing additional training data
- C. It helps differentiate between chunks from different files but has no impact on vectorization
- D. It speeds up the vectorization process by providing a unique identifier for each chunk

正解：A

解説：
Prepending the filename to each text chunk (e.g., filename + "|" + section) in the Python code (A) preserves contextual metadata, linking each chunk-and its resulting vector-to its source file. This aids retrieval in RAG applications by allowing the application to trace back to the original document, enhancing response context (e.g., "from Book1"). While it differentiates chunks (B), its impact goes beyond identification, affecting retrieval usability. It doesn't speed up vectorization (C); embedding models process text regardless of prefixes. It also doesn't train the LLM (D); it's metadata for retrieval, not training data. Oracle's RAG examples emphasize metadata preservation for context-aware responses.

質問 # 30
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

正解：A

解説：
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.

質問 # 31
Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) service is directly integrated with Select AI?

- A. OCI Vision
- B. OCI Data Science
- C. OCI Language
- D. OCI Generative AI

正解：D

解説：
Select AI in Oracle Database 23ai integrates with OCI Generative AI (B) to process natural language queries and generate context-aware responses using large language models (LLMs). OCI Language (A) focuses on text analysis (e.g., sentiment, entity recognition), not generative tasks. OCI Vision (C) handles image processing, unrelated to Select AI's text-based functionality. OCI Data Science (D) supports model development, not direct integration with Select AI. Oracle's documentation explicitly names OCI Generative AI as the integrated service for Select AI's LLM capabilities.

質問 # 32
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- 素敵な1Z0-184-25合格率試験-試験の準備方法-最新の1Z0-184-25無料問題 □ { www.japancert.com }で使える無料オンライン版《 1Z0-184-25 》 の試験問題1Z0-184-25クラムメディア
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P.S. JPNTestがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しい1Z0-184-25ダンプ：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1CTuJdClZj8bhPUPcCR7XVMlvz78lm0Xb