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Oracle 1Z0-184-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 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.
Topic 5	• 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 (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53
How is the security interaction between Autonomous Database and OCI Generative AI managed in the context of Select AI?

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

Answer: D

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 # 54
What is the first step in setting up the practice environment for Select AI?

- A. Optionally create an OCI compartment
- B. Create a new user account with elevated privileges
- C. Create a policy to enable access to OCI Generative AI
- D. Drop any compartment that does not use OCI Generative AI

Answer: A

Explanation:
Select AI in Oracle Database 23ai enables natural language queries by integrating with OCI Generative AI services. The first step in setting up the practice environment is to optionally create an OCI compartment (A), which organizes and isolates resources in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). This is foundational because subsequent steps-like defining policies or configuring the Autonomous Database-depend on a compartment structure, though an existing compartment can be reused, making it optional. Creating a policy (B) is a subsequent step to grant access to OCIGenerative AI, requiring a compartment first. Dropping compartments (C) is irrelevant and disruptive. Creating a user account (D) is not specified as the initial step in Select AI setup. Oracle's Select AI documentation lists compartment setup as the starting point in OCI configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 55
Which SQL function is used to create a vector embedding for a given text string in Oracle Database 23ai?

- A. GENERATE_EMBEDDING
- B. CREATE_VECTOR_EMBEDDING
- C. EMBED_TEXT
- D. VECTOR_EMBEDDING

Answer: D

Explanation:
The VECTOR_EMBEDDING function in Oracle Database 23ai generates a vector embedding from input data (e.g., a text string) using a specified model, such as an ONNX model loaded into the database. It's designed for in-database embedding creation, supporting vector search and AI applications. Options A, B, and C (GENERATE_EMBEDDING, CREATE_VECTOR_EMBEDDING, EMBED_TEXT) are not valid SQL functions in 23ai. VECTOR_EMBEDDING integrates seamlessly with the VECTOR data type and is documented as the standard method for embedding generation in SQL queries.

NEW QUESTION # 56
What is the function of the COSINE parameter in the SQL query used to retrieve similar vectors?
topk = 3
sql = f"""select payload, vector_distance(vector, :vector, COSINE) as score from {table_name} order by score fetch approximate {topk} rows only"""

- A. It converts the vectors to a format compatible with the SQL database
- B. It indicates that the cosine distance metric should be used to measure similarity between vectors
- C. It filters out vectors with a cosine similarity below a certain threshold
- D. It specifies the type of vector encoding used in the database

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Oracle Database 23ai, the VECTOR_DISTANCE function calculates the distance between two vectors using a specified metric. The COSINE parameter in the query (vector_distance(vector, :vector, COSINE)) instructs the database to use the cosine distance metric (C) to measure similarity. Cosine distance, defined as 1 - cosine similarity, is ideal for high-dimensional vectors (e.g., text embeddings) as it focuses on angular separation rather than magnitude. It doesn't filter vectors (A); filtering requires additional conditions (e.g., WHERE clause). It doesn't convert vector formats (B); vectors are already in the VECTOR type. It also doesn't specify encoding (D), which is defined during vector creation (e.g., FLOAT32). Oracle's documentation confirms COSINE as one of the supported metrics for similarity search.

NEW QUESTION # 57
In Oracle Database 23ai, which SQL function calculates the distance between two vectors using the Euclidean metric?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
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 $\sqrt{\sum(xi - yi)^2}$, where xi and yi 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 ($\sum|xi - yi|$), 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.

NEW QUESTION # 58
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