100% Pass Quiz 2026 1Z0-184-25: Oracle AI Vector Search Professional Pass-Sure Latest Test Prep

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Oracle 1Z0-184-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
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.

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Oracle AI Vector Search Professional Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31
Which of the following actions will result in an error when using VECTOR_DIMENSION_COUNT() in Oracle Database 23ai?

- A. Providing a vector with duplicate values for its components
- B. Calling the function on a vector that has been created with TO_VECTOR()
- C. Providing a vector with a dimensionality that exceeds the specified dimension count
- D. Using a vector with a data type that is not supported by the function

Answer: D

Explanation:
The VECTOR_DIMENSION_COUNT() function in Oracle 23ai returns the number of dimensions in a VECTOR-type value (e.g., 512 for VECTOR(512, FLOAT32)). It's a metadata utility, not a validator of content or structure beyond type compatibility. Option B-using a vector with an unsupported data type-causes an error because the function expects a VECTOR argument; passing, say, a VARCHAR2 or NUMBER instead (e.g., '1,2,3' or 42) triggers an ORA-error (e.g., ORA-00932: inconsistent datatypes). Oracle enforces strict typing for vector functions.
Option A (exceeding specified dimensions) is a red herring; the function reports the actual dimension count of the vector, not the column's defined limit-e.g., VECTOR_DIMENSION_COUNT(TO_VECTOR('[1,2,3]')) returns 3, even if the column is VECTOR(2), as the error occurs at insertion, not here. Option C (duplicate values, like [1,1,2]) is valid; the function counts dimensions (3), ignoring content. Option D (using TO_VECTOR()) is explicitly supported; VECTOR_DIMENSION_COUNT(TO_VECTOR('[1.2, 3.4]')) returns 2 without issue. Misinterpreting this could lead developers to over-constrain data prematurely-B's type mismatch is the clear error case, rooted in Oracle's vector type system.

NEW QUESTION # 32
In Oracle Database 23ai, which data type is used to store vector embeddings for similarity search?

- A. VECTOR
- B. VECTOR2
- C. BLOB
- D. VARCHAR2

Answer: A

Explanation:
Oracle Database 23ai introduces the VECTOR data type (C) specifically for storing vector embeddings used in similarity search, supporting dimensions and formats (e.g., FLOAT32, INT8). VECTOR2 (A) doesn't exist. BLOB (B) can store binary data, including vectors, but lacks the semantic structure and indexing support of VECTOR. VARCHAR2 (D) is for text, not numerical arrays. VECTOR is optimized for AI vector search with native indexing (e.g., HNSW, IVF), as per Oracle's documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 33
When using SQL*Loader to load vector data for search applications, what is a critical consideration regarding the formatting of the vector data within the input CSV file?

- A. Enclose vector components in curly braces ({})
- B. Use sparse format for vector data
- C. Rely on SQL*Loader's automatic normalization of vector data
- D. As FVEC is a binary format and the vector dimensions have a known width, fixed offsets can be used to make parsing the vectors fast and efficient

Answer: A

Explanation:
SQLLoader in Oracle 23ai supports loading VECTOR data from CSV files, requiring vectors to be formatted as text. A critical consideration is enclosing components in curly braces (A), e.g., {1.2, 3.4, 5.6}, to match the VECTOR type's expected syntax

(parsed into FLOAT32, etc.). FVEC (B) is a binary format, not compatible with CSV text input; SQLLoader expects readable text, not fixed offsets. Sparse format (C) isn't supported for VECTOR columns, which require dense arrays. SQLLoader doesn't normalize vectors automatically (D); formatting must be explicit. Oracle's documentation specifies curly braces for CSV-loaded vectors.

NEW QUESTION # 34
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. 1 GB
- C. 256 KB
- D. 4 MB

Answer: D

Explanation:
To calculate the size: Each FLOAT32 value is 4 bytes. With 256 dimensions per embedding, one embedding is 256 × 4 = 1,024 bytes (1 KB). For 1,000 embeddings, the total size is 1,000 × 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 # 35
You need to prioritize accuracy over speed in a similarity search for a dataset of images. Which should you use?

- A. Approximate similarity search with HNSW indexing and target accuracy of 70%
- B. Exact similarity search using a full table scan
- C. Approximate similarity search with IVF indexing and target accuracy of 70%
- D. Multivector similarity search with partitioning

Answer: B

Explanation:
To prioritize accuracy over speed, exact similarity search with a full table scan (C) computes distances between the query vector and all stored vectors, guaranteeing 100% recall without approximation trade-offs. HNSW with 70% target accuracy (A) and IVF with 70% (D) are approximate methods, sacrificing accuracy for speed via indexing (e.g., probing fewer neighbors). Multivector search (B) isn't a standard Oracle 23ai term; partitioning aids scale, not accuracy. Exact search, though slower, ensures maximum accuracy, as per Oracle's vector search options.

NEW QUESTION # 36
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