

Oracle 1Z0-184-25퍼펙트덤프데모 & 1Z0-184-25최신덤프문제보기



2026 Itcertkr 최신 1Z0-184-25 PDF 버전 시험 문제집과 1Z0-184-25 시험 문제 및 답변 무료 공유:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ttHifSQPSXxyWi75071P8UdQL7CGj5s>

최근 더욱 많은 분들이Oracle인증1Z0-184-25시험에 도전해보려고 합니다. Itcertkr에서는 여러분의 시간과 돈을 절약해드리기 위하여 저렴한 가격에 최고의 품질을 지닌 퍼펙트한Oracle인증1Z0-184-25시험덤프를 제공해드려 고
 고객님의 시험준비에 편안함을 선물해드립니다. Itcertkr제품을 한번 믿어보세요.

IT업계에 계속 종사할 의향이 있는 분들께 있어서 국제공인 자격증 몇개를 취득하는건 반드시 해야하는 선택이 아
 닌가 싶습니다. Oracle 1Z0-184-25 시험은 국제공인 자격증 시험의 인기과목으로서 많은 분들이 저희Oracle 1Z0-
 184-25덤프를 구매하여 시험을 패스하여 자격증 취득에 성공하셨습니다. Oracle 1Z0-184-25 시험의 모든 문제를 커
 버하고 있는 고품질Oracle 1Z0-184-25덤프를 믿고 자격증 취득에 고고싱~!

>> Oracle 1Z0-184-25퍼펙트 덤프데모 <<

1Z0-184-25최신 덤프문제보기 - 1Z0-184-25최신 인증시험 공부자료

현재Oracle 1Z0-184-25인증시험을 위하여 노력하고 있습니까? 빠르게Oracle인증 1Z0-184-25시험자격증을 취득하
 고 싶으시다면 우리 Itcertkr 의 덤프를 선택하시면 됩니다,. Itcertkr를 선택함으로써Oracle 1Z0-184-25인증시험패스는
 꿈이 아닌 현실로 다가올 것입니다,

Oracle 1Z0-184-25 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
주제 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
주제 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
주제 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

최신 Oracle Database 23ai 1Z0-184-25 무료 샘플문제 (Q10-Q15):

질문 # 10

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

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

정답: A

설명:

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.

질문 # 11

You want to quickly retrieve the top-10 matches for a query vector from a dataset of billions of vectors, prioritizing speed over exact accuracy. What is the best approach?

- A. Approximate similarity search with a low target accuracy setting
- B. Relational filtering combined with an exact search
- C. Exact similarity search with a high target accuracy setting
- D. Exact similarity search using flat search

정답: A

설명:

For speed over accuracy with billions of vectors, approximate similarity search (ANN) with a low target accuracy setting (B) (e.g., 70%) uses indexes like HNSW or IVF, probing fewer vectors to return top-10 matches quickly. Exact flat search (A) scans all vectors, too slow for billions. Relational filtering with exact search (C) adds overhead without speed gains. Exact search with high accuracy (D) maximizes precision but sacrifices speed. Oracle's documentation recommends ANN for large-scale, speed-focused queries.

질문 # 12

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

정답: A

설명:

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 \approx 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).

질문 # 13

Which statement best describes the capability of Oracle Data Pump for handling vector data in the context of vector search applications?

- A. Because of the complexity of vector data, Data Pump requires a specialized plug-in to handle the export and import operations involving vector data types
- B. Data Pump treats vector embeddings as regular text strings, which can lead to data corruption or loss of precision when transferring vector data for vector search
- C. Data Pump only exports and imports vector data if the vector embeddings are stored as BLOB (Binary Large Object) data types in the database
- D. Data Pump provides native support for exporting and importing tables containing vector data types, facilitating the transfer of vector data for vector search applications

정답: D

설명:

Oracle Data Pump in 23ai natively supports the VECTOR data type (C), allowing export and import of tables with vector columns without conversion or plug-ins. This facilitates vector search application migrations, preserving dimensional and format integrity (e.g., FLOAT32). BLOB storage (A) isn't required; VECTOR is a distinct type. Data Pump doesn't treat vectors as text (B), avoiding corruption; it handles them as structured arrays. No specialized plug-in (D) is needed; native support is built-in. Oracle's Data Pump documentation confirms seamless handling of VECTOR data.

질문 # 14

What is the primary purpose of the DBMS_VECTOR_CHAIN.UTL_TO_CHUNKS package in a RAG application?

- A. To generate vector embeddings from a text document
- B. To split a large document into smaller chunks to improve vector quality by minimizing token truncation
- C. To convert a document into a single, large text string
- D. To load a document into the database

정답: B

설명:

In Oracle Database 23ai, the DBMS_VECTOR_CHAIN package supports Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) workflows by providing utilities for vector processing. The UTL_TO_CHUNKS function specifically splits large documents into smaller, manageable text chunks. This is critical in RAG applications because embedding models (e.g., BERT, ONNX models) have token limits (e.g., 512 tokens). Splitting text minimizes token truncation, ensuring that each chunk retains full semantic meaning, which improves the quality of subsequent vector embeddings and search accuracy. Generating embeddings (A) is handled by functions like VECTOR_EMBEDDING, not UTL_TO_CHUNKS. Loading documents (B) is a separate process (e.g., via SQL*Loader). Converting to a single text string (D) contradicts the chunking purpose and risks truncation. Oracle's documentation on

