1Z0-184-25 Reliable Exam Simulations & 1Z0-184-25 Valid Test Duration

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Oracle AI Vector Search Professional has introduced practice test (desktop and web-based) for the students so they can practice anytime in an easy way. The Oracle AI Vector Search Professional (1Z0-184-25) practice tests are customizable which means the students can set the time and questions according to their needs. The 1Z0-184-25 Practice Tests have unlimited tries so that the users don't make extra mistakes when giving it the next time. Candidates can access the previously given tries from the history and avoid making mistakes in the final examination.

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	• 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 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	• 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 5	• 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.

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Oracle AI Vector Search Professional Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48
Which Python library is used to vectorize text chunks and the user's question in the following example?

```
import oracledb
connection = oracledb.connect(user=un, password=pw, dsn=ds)
table_name = "Page"
with connection.cursor() as cursor:
create_table_sql = f"""
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS {table_name} (
id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
payload CLOB CHECK (payload IS JSON),
vector VECTOR
)"""
try:
cursor.execute(create_table_sql)
except oracledb.DatabaseError as e:
raise
connection.autocommit = True
from sentence_transformers import SentenceTransformer
encoder = SentenceTransformer('all-MiniLM-L12-v2')
```

- A. oci
- B. json
- C. oracledb
- D. sentence_transformers

Answer: D

Explanation:
In the provided Python code, the sentence_transformers library (A) is imported and used to instantiate a SentenceTransformer object with the 'all-MiniLM-L12-v2' model. This library is designed to vectorize text (e.g., chunks and questions) into embeddings, a common step in RAG applications. The oracledb library (C) handles database connectivity, not vectorization. oci (B) is for OCI service interaction, not text embedding. json (D) processes JSON data, not vectors. The code explicitly uses sentence_transformers for vectorization, consistent with Oracle's examples for external embedding integration.

NEW QUESTION # 49

Which vector index available in Oracle Database 23ai is known for its speed and accuracy, making it a preferred choice for vector search?

- A. Inverted File (IVF) index
- B. Binary Tree (BT) index
- C. Hierarchical Navigable Small World (HNSW) index
- D. Inverted File System (IFS) index

Answer: C

Explanation:
Oracle 23ai supports two main vector indexes: IVF and HNSW. HNSW (D) is renowned for its speed and accuracy, using a hierarchical graph to connect vectors, enabling fast ANN searches with high recall-ideal for latency-sensitive applications like real-time RAG. IVF (C) partitions vectors for scalability but often requires tuning (e.g., NEIGHBOR_PARTITIONS) to match HNSW's accuracy, trading off recall for memory efficiency. BT (A) isn't a 23ai vector index; it's a generic term unrelated here. IFS (B) seems a typo for IVF; no such index exists. HNSW's graph structure outperforms IVF in small-to-medium datasets or where precision matters, as Oracle's documentation and benchmarks highlight, making it a go-to for balanced performance.

NEW QUESTION # 50
What security enhancement is introduced in Exadata System Software 24ai?

- A. Integration with third-party security tools
- B. SNMP security (Security Network Management Protocol)
- C. Enhanced encryption algorithm for data at rest

Answer: C

Explanation:
Exadata System Software 24ai (noted in context beyond 23ai) introduces an enhanced encryption algorithm for data at rest (B), strengthening security for stored data, including vectors. Third-party integration (A) isn't highlighted as a 24ai feature. SNMP security (C) relates to network monitoring, not a primary Exadata enhancement. Oracle's Exadata documentation for 24ai emphasizes advanced encryption as a key security upgrade.

NEW QUESTION # 51
A machine learning team is using IVF indexes in Oracle Database 23ai to find similar images in a large dataset. During testing, they observe that the search results are often incomplete, missing relevant images. They suspect the issue lies in the number of partitions probed. How should they improve the search accuracy?

- A. Add the TARGET_ACCURACY clause to the query with a higher value for the accuracy
- B. Re-create the index with a higher EFCONSTRUCTION value
- C. Change the index type to HNSW for better accuracy
- D. Increase the VECTOR_MEMORY_SIZE initialization parameter

Answer: A

Explanation:
IVF (Inverted File) indexes in Oracle 23ai partition vectors into clusters, probing a subset during queries for efficiency. Incomplete results suggest insufficient partitions are probed, reducing recall. The TARGET_ACCURACY clause (A) allows users to specify a desired accuracy percentage (e.g., 90%), dynamically increasing the number of probed partitions to meet this target, thus improving accuracy at the cost of latency. Switching to HNSW (B) offers higher accuracy but requires re-indexing and may not be necessary if IVF tuning suffices. Increasing VECTOR_MEMORY_SIZE (C) allocates more memory for vector operations but doesn't directly affect probe count. EFCONSTRUCTION (D) is an HNSW parameter, irrelevant to IVF. Oracle's IVF documentation highlights TARGET_ACCURACY as the recommended tuning mechanism.

NEW QUESTION # 52
Which SQL statement correctly adds a VECTOR column named "v" with 4 dimensions and FLOAT32 format to an existing table named "my_table"?

- A. ALTER TABLE my_table ADD (v VECTOR(4, FLOAT32))
- B. ALTER TABLE my_table ADD v VECTOR(4, FLOAT32)
- C. ALTER TABLE my_table MODIFY (v VECTOR(4, FLOAT32))
- D. UPDATE my_table SET v = VECTOR(4, FLOAT32)

Answer: A

Explanation:
To add a new column to an existing table, Oracle uses the ALTER TABLE statement with the ADD clause. Option B, ALTER TABLE my_table ADD (v VECTOR(4, FLOAT32)), correctly specifies the column name "v", the VECTOR type, and its attributes (4 dimensions, FLOAT32 precision) within parentheses, aligning with Oracle's DDL syntax for VECTOR columns. Option A uses MODIFY, which alters existing columns, not adds new ones, making it incorrect here. Option C uses UPDATE, a DML statement for updating data, not a DDL operation for schema changes. Option D omits parentheses around the VECTOR specification, which is syntactically invalid as Oracle requires dimensions and format to be enclosed. The SQL Language Reference confirms this syntax for adding VECTOR columns.

NEW QUESTION # 53
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