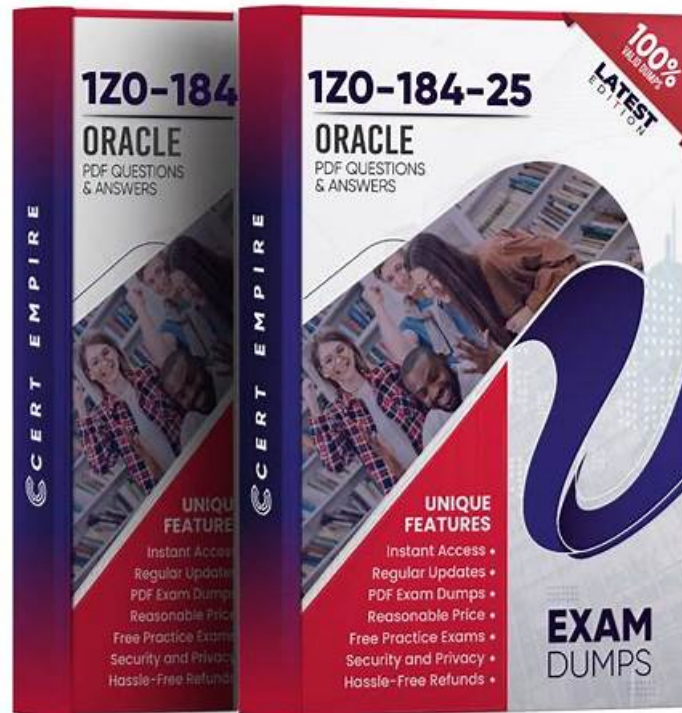


1Z0-184-25학습자료 & 1Z0-184-25높은통과율인기덤프자료



BONUS!!! PassTIP 1Z0-184-25 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1hwwGS1fg2PX1YuaMljenlvC6BP8Wz7Ro>

PassTIP는 여러분이 원하는 최신 최고버전의 Oracle 인증1Z0-184-25덤프를 제공합니다. Oracle 인증1Z0-184-25덤프는 IT업계전문가들이 끊임없는 노력과 지금까지의 경험으로 연구하여 만들어낸 제일 정확한 시험문제와 답들로 만들어졌습니다. PassTIP의 문제집으로 여러분은 충분히 안전이 시험을 패스하실 수 있습니다. 우리 PassTIP 의 문제집들은 모두 100%합격율을 자랑하며 PassTIP의 제품을 구매하였다면 Oracle 인증1Z0-184-25시험패스와 자격증 취득은 근심하지 않으셔도 됩니다. 여러분은 IT업계에서 또 한층 업그레이드 될것입니다.

PassTIP 제공 Oracle 1Z0-184-25시험덤프자료가 광범한 시험준비인사들의 찬양을 받은지 하루이틀일이 아닙니다. 이렇게 많은 분들이PassTIP 제공 Oracle 1Z0-184-25덤프로 시험을 통과하여 자격증을 취득하였다는것은PassTIP 제공 Oracle 1Z0-184-25덤프가 믿을만한 존재라는것을 증명해드립니다. 덤프에 있는 문제만 열심히 공부하시면 시험 통과 가능하기에 시간도 절약해줄수있어 최고의 믿음과 인기를 받아왔습니다. Oracle 1Z0-184-25 시험을 봐야 하는 분이라면PassTIP를 한번 믿어보세요. PassTIP도움으로 후회없이 멋진 IT전문가로 거듭날수 있을것입니다.

>> 1Z0-184-25학습자료 <<

1Z0-184-25높은 통과율 인기 덤프자료 & 1Z0-184-25공부자료

성공으로 향하는 길에는 많은 방법과 방식이 있습니다. Oracle인증 1Z0-184-25시험을 패스하는 길에는PassTIP의 Oracle인증 1Z0-184-25덤프가 있습니다. PassTIP의Oracle인증 1Z0-184-25덤프는 실제시험 출제방향에 초점을 두어 연구제작한 시험준비공부자료로서 높은 시험적중률과 시험패스율을 자랑합니다.국제적으로 승인해주는 IT자격증을 취득하시면 취직 혹은 승진이 쉬워집니다.

Oracle 1Z0-184-25 시험요강:

주제	소개

주제 1	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 2	- 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.
주제 3	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.

최신 Oracle Database 23ai 1Z0-184-25 무료샘플문제 (Q25-Q30):

질문 # 25

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. Rely on SQL*Loader's automatic normalization of vector data
- B. 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
- C. Use sparse format for vector data
- D. Enclose vector components in curly braces ({})

정답: D

설명:

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.

질문 # 26

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

정답: A

설명:

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.

질문 # 27

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

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

정답: C

설명:

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 $\sqrt{\sum (x_i - y_i)^2}$, where x_i and y_i 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 ($\sum |x_i - y_i|$), 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.

질문 # 28

What is the primary function of an embedding model in the context of vector search?

- A. To store vectors in a structured format for efficient retrieval
- B. To execute similarity search operations within a database
- C. To transform text or data into numerical vector representations
- D. To define the schema for a vector database

정답: C

설명:

An embedding model in the context of vector search, such as those used in Oracle Database 23ai, is fundamentally a machine learning construct (e.g., BERT, SentenceTransformer, or an ONNX model) designed to transform raw data-typically text, but also images or other modalities-into numerical vector representations (C). These vectors, stored in the VECTOR data type, encapsulate semantic meaning in a high-dimensional space where proximity reflects similarity. For instance, the word "cat" might be mapped to a 512-dimensional vector like [0.12, -0.34, ...], where its position relative to "dog" indicates relatedness. This transformation is the linchpin of vector search, enabling mathematical operations like cosine distance to find similar items.

Option A (defining schema) misattributes a database design role to the model; schema is set by DDL (e.g., CREATE TABLE with VECTOR). Option B (executing searches) confuses the model with database functions like VECTOR_DISTANCE, which use the embeddings, not create them. Option D (storing vectors) pertains to the database's storage engine, not the model's function-storage is handled by Oracle's VECTOR type and indexes (e.g., HNSW). The embedding model's role is purely generative, not operational or structural. In practice, Oracle 23ai integrates this via VECTOR_EMBEDDING, which calls the model to produce vectors, underscoring its transformative purpose. Misunderstanding this could lead to conflating data preparation with query execution, a common pitfall for beginners.

질문 # 29

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

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

정답: D

설명:

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.

질문 # 30

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PassTIP에서는 Oracle 인증 1Z0-184-25 시험대비 덤프를 발췌하여 제공해드립니다. Oracle 인증 1Z0-184-25 시험대비 덤프에는 시험문제의 모든 예상문제와 시험유형이 포함되어 있어 시험준비자료로서 가장 좋은 선택입니다. PassTIP에서 제공해드리는 전면적인 Oracle 인증 1Z0-184-25 시험대비 덤프로 Oracle 인증 1Z0-184-25 시험준비공부를 해보세요. 통과율이 100%입니다.

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