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## Oracle AI Vector Search Professional Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

### NEW QUESTION # 21

Which DDL operation is NOT permitted on a table containing a VECTOR column in Oracle Database 23ai?

- A. Dropping an existing VECTOR column from the table
- B. Creating a new table using CTAS (CREATE TABLE AS SELECT) that includes the VECTOR column from the original table
- C. Modifying the data type of an existing VECTOR column to a non-VECTOR type
- D. Adding a new VECTOR column to the table

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Oracle Database 23ai imposes restrictions on DDL operations for tables with VECTOR columns to preserve data integrity. CTAS (A) is permitted, as it copies the VECTOR column intact into a new table, maintaining its structure. Dropping a VECTOR column (B) is allowed via ALTER TABLE DROP COLUMN, as it simply removes the column without altering its type. Adding a new VECTOR column (D) is supported with ALTER TABLE ADD, enabling schema evolution. However, modifying an existing VECTOR column's data type to a non-VECTOR type (C) (e.g., VARCHAR2, NUMBER) is not permitted because VECTOR is a specialized type with dimensional and format constraints (e.g., FLOAT32), and Oracle does not support direct type conversion due to potential loss of semantic meaning and structure. This restriction is documented in Oracle's SQL reference.

### NEW QUESTION # 22

You are tasked with creating a table to store vector embeddings with the following characteristics: Each vector must have exactly 512 dimensions, and the dimensions should be stored as 32-bit floating point numbers. Which SQL statement should you use?

- A. CREATE TABLE vectors (id NUMBER, embedding VECTOR(\*, INT8))
- B. CREATE TABLE vectors (id NUMBER, embedding VECTOR)
- C. CREATE TABLE vectors (id NUMBER, embedding VECTOR(512))
- D. CREATE TABLE vectors (id NUMBER, embedding VECTOR(512, FLOAT32))

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In Oracle 23ai, the VECTOR data type can specify dimensions and precision. CREATE TABLE vectors (id NUMBER, embedding VECTOR(512, FLOAT32)) (D) defines a column with exactly 512 dimensions and FLOAT32 (32-bit float) format, meeting both requirements. Option A omits the format (defaults vary), risking mismatch. Option B is unspecified, allowing variable dimensions-not "exactly 512." Option C uses INT8, not FLOAT32, and '\*' denotes undefined dimensions. Oracle's SQL reference confirms this syntax for precise VECTOR definitions.

### NEW QUESTION # 23

You are tasked with finding the closest matching sentences across books, where each book has multiple paragraphs and sentences. Which SQL structure should you use?

- A. FETCH PARTITIONS BY clause
- B. Exact similarity search with a single query vector
- C. GROUP BY with vector operations
- D. A nested query with ORDER BY

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Finding the closest matching sentences across books involves comparing a query vector to sentence vectors stored in a table (e.g., columns: book\_id, sentence, vector). A nested query with ORDER BY (A) is the optimal SQL structure: an inner query computes distances (e.g., SELECT sentence, VECTOR\_DISTANCE(vector, :query\_vector, COSINE) AS score FROM sentences), and the outer query sorts and limits results (e.g., SELECT \* FROM (inner\_query) ORDER BY score FETCH FIRST 5 ROWS ONLY). This ranks sentences by similarity, leveraging Oracle's vector capabilities efficiently, especially with an index. Option B (exact search) describes a technique, not a structure, and a full scan is slow without indexing-lacking specificity here. Option C (GROUP BY) aggregates (e.g., by book), not ranks individual sentences, missing the "closest" goal. Option D (FETCH PARTITIONS BY) isn't a valid clause; it might confuse with IVF partitioning, but that's index-related, not query syntax. The nested structure allows flexibility (e.g., adding WHERE clauses) and aligns with Oracle's vector search examples, ensuring both correctness and scalability-crucial when books yield thousands of sentences.

#### NEW QUESTION # 24

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

- A. L2\_DISTANCE
- B. L1\_DISTANCE
- C. HAMMING\_DISTANCE
- D. COSINE\_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  $\sqrt{\sum (x_i - y_i)^2}$ , 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.

#### NEW QUESTION # 25

Which is a characteristic of an approximate similarity search in Oracle Database 23ai?

- A. It always guarantees 100% accuracy
- B. It is slower than exact similarity search
- C. It trades off accuracy for faster performance
- D. It compares every vector in the dataset

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Approximate similarity search (ANN) in Oracle 23ai (B) uses indexes (e.g., HNSW, IVF) to trade accuracy for speed, returning near-matches faster by not comparing all vectors. Exact search compares every vector (A), not ANN. It doesn't guarantee 100% accuracy (C); that's exact search. It's faster, not slower (D), than exact search due to indexing. Oracle's documentation defines ANN's speed-accuracy trade-off as its hallmark.

#### NEW QUESTION # 26

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