

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Oracle

1Z0-1159-26

Agentic AI for Oracle AI Database Professional

SHARED BY [u/Merry-Otter-1594](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION	Free Set 1
QUESTIONS	10
SHARED	October 15, 2026
EXAM	Oracle 1Z0-1159-26, Agentic AI for Oracle AI Database Professional

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10 practice questions for the Oracle 1Z0-1159-26 exam, Agentic AI for Oracle AI Database Professional, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/oracle/1z0-1159-26. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code 1Z0-1159-26 and the question number.

1. Which component of an agentic system is responsible for executing an action in an external system, such as running a query or calling an API?
 - A The random number seed of the sampler
 - B A tool, which exposes a defined function with typed inputs and outputs
 - C The index file on the operating system
 - D The browser cache of the user's workstation, which stores pages and images from earlier visits to websites

Answer: B

Tools wrap a concrete capability, such as a SQL executor or API call, and the model invokes them with structured arguments. A random seed, file index and browser cache do not execute actions in external systems, though each sounds plausibly technical.

2. The Oracle function that returns the distance between two vectors for ordering results is named _____.

Answer: VECTOR_DISTANCE

VECTOR_DISTANCE computes distance using a metric such as COSINE or EUCLIDEAN and is used to rank nearest neighbors. A plain arithmetic subtraction would not apply the chosen metric.

3. Why do agent designers often separate the planning step from the execution step?
 - A So that the database can skip all transaction logging to speed up every write the agent performs in bulk
 - B So that the model never needs any input from users
 - C So that a plan can be reviewed, validated or approved before any side-effecting tool runs
 - D So that embeddings are generated without a model

Answer: C

Separating plan from execution creates a checkpoint where guardrails and human approval can inspect intended actions before they change data. Removing user input, skipping transaction logging and generating embeddings without a model are not reasons for the separation, and two of the choices weaken safety.

4. A VECTOR column can be declared with a fixed number of dimensions and an element format such as FLOAT32.

- A True
- B False

Answer: A (True)

The VECTOR data type takes a dimension count and an element format, which is how an embedding column is declared. The statement is true.

5. Which two properties make a tool safer for an agent to call? (Choose two.)

- A Strictly typed parameters with validation
- B A generic parameter that accepts arbitrary code
- C Clear error messages returned in a structured form
- D No timeout so long calls always complete
- E Access granted to every table in the schema

Answer: A, C

Typed, validated parameters and structured errors constrain input and help the agent respond correctly. Arbitrary code, missing timeouts and blanket table access all widen risk, so each is a tempting but unsafe design.

6. Which package procedure creates a Select AI profile that names the AI provider, the credential and the tables the model may use?

- A DBMS_CRYPT0.HASH
- B DBMS_CLOUD_AI.CREATE_PROFILE
- C DBMS_JOB.SUBMIT
- D DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR to start a dynamic cursor for a query text supplied at run time

Answer: B

CREATE_PROFILE stores the provider, credential name and object list that Select AI uses for a session. DBMS_CRYPT0 hashes data, DBMS_JOB schedules legacy jobs, and DBMS_SQL manages dynamic cursors, so each is a database package that does not configure profiles.

7. Why does a Select AI profile include an object list?
- A It stores the list of models the provider offers
 - B It lists every user who has logged into the database
 - C It restricts the schema context the model sees, so generated SQL targets only the intended tables
 - D It records the physical disk locations of each tablespace on every storage array attached to the server

Answer: C

Limiting the object list narrows the metadata given to the model, which improves accuracy and reduces exposure of unrelated schema. Login lists, provider model lists and disk locations are unrelated to what the object list controls.

8. The Oracle package that adds row-level security policies to a table is named _____.

Answer: DBMS_RLS

DBMS_RLS manages Virtual Private Database policies that filter rows transparently. DBMS_CRYPTO is a related security package, but it handles encryption rather than row filtering.

9. When an agent calls a database tool, what is the safest pattern for executing a model-generated statement?
- A Concatenate the model output into a dynamic PL/SQL block without checks
 - B Execute any string the model returns with the schema owner's password
 - C Run it through a tool that enforces a read-only role and a row limit, after validating the statement
 - D Store the statement in a file and run it at midnight with the schema owner's full privileges and no logging

Answer: C

A tool that validates statements and uses a restricted role limits damage from wrong or malicious output. Running strings as the schema owner, concatenating unchecked text into PL/SQL and delayed file execution all remove the controls the scenario needs.

10. Which practice best protects against an agent exposing data that a user is not allowed to see?
- A Let the model decide access rights based on the user's tone and writing style in each conversation turn it receives
 - B Tell the model in the system prompt not to reveal secret data
 - C Store secrets in comments inside table definitions
 - D Enforce access rules in the database, such as row-level security, rather than relying only on the prompt

Answer: D

Database-enforced policies apply regardless of what the model is asked, which is the reliable control. Prompt instructions can be bypassed, comments are readable metadata, and tone is not an access control.