

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Oracle

1Z0-1159-26

Agentic AI for Oracle AI Database Professional

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EDITION	Free Set 2
QUESTIONS	10
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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. What is the main risk of giving an agent write access to production tables without guardrails?
 - A The agent automatically becomes read-only after one call
 - B The agent will refuse to answer any question about the data
 - C Vector indexes will become unusable on read-only queries because the agent cannot rebuild them during the day
 - D An incorrect or manipulated instruction can change or delete data at scale

Answer: D

Agents act on model output, so a wrong plan or a prompt injection can translate directly into harmful writes. Refusing questions and becoming read-only are not automatic outcomes, and vector index behavior is unrelated to write permissions.

2. Vector search in Oracle requires that every row be exported to an external vector database before querying.
 - A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

Oracle AI Vector Search stores and queries vectors inside the database alongside relational data, so export is not required. The statement is false.

3. Which pattern gives an agent memory across separate sessions for the same user?
 - A Persisting summarized interactions or facts in a database table that is retrieved in later sessions
 - B Keeping the entire conversation only in the model's context window and clearing the session cache after each reply
 - C Storing the memory in the operating system's clipboard
 - D Recompiling the model after every chat message

Answer: A

Durable memory is usually stored in a database and retrieved when a new session starts, which survives beyond a single context window. Context-only memory is lost when the session ends, and clipboard or retraining approaches do not provide practical per-user memory.

4. The clause that limits a query to the first five rows in modern Oracle SQL is FETCH FIRST 5 _____ ONLY.

Answer: ROWS

FETCH FIRST n ROWS ONLY returns the top rows after ordering, which pairs with a distance ORDER BY for nearest-neighbor results. ROWNUM is an older alternative that is tempting but is not the standard clause named here.

5. Which two controls protect sensitive rows when an agent queries a shared table? (Choose two.)
- A Row-level security policies enforced by the database
 - B A prompt instruction asking the model to filter rows itself
 - C Auditing of every query along with the user identity
 - D Printing all rows to a shared printer
 - E Using a shorter table name to hide the data

Answer: A, C

Database policies and audit trails enforce and record access regardless of model behavior. Prompt-only filtering can be bypassed, printing spreads data further, and renaming a table does not protect it.

6. A business user types a question in English and wants the SQL and the result. Which Select AI action runs the generated statement?
- A upload
 - B explainsql
 - C showsql only
 - D runsql

Answer: D

runsql generates the SQL and executes it, returning the result. explainsql describes a query in words, and showsql shows the statement without running it, so both are close but do not return data. upload is not a Select AI action.

7. What is a common reason to set a session profile with DBMS_CLOUD_AI.SET_PROFILE before running SELECT AI statements?
- A So that subsequent SELECT AI statements use the intended provider and object list
 - B So that the database starts a new listener
 - C So that the SQL optimizer disables statistics
 - D So that the table is converted to a partitioned table with one partition for every object in the list

Answer: A

Setting the profile determines which AI provider and object context a session uses for natural language requests. Listener control, optimizer statistics and partitioning are separate administration tasks that the profile does not change.

8. Row-level security policies can be enforced by the database even when a query is issued by an AI agent.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

Database-enforced policies apply to any session that queries the protected table, including sessions started by agents. The statement is true.

9. Which term describes a tool's machine-readable definition of its name, description and input parameters that the model reads before calling it?
- A Cursor sharing hint
 - B Table partition
 - C Redo record
 - D Tool schema

Answer: D

A tool schema describes how to call a function, so the model can produce valid arguments. Table partitions, redo records and cursor sharing hints are database internals that do not describe agent tools.

10. An agent needs to call an external pricing API. What should the tool wrapper do before returning results to the model?
- A Handle timeouts and errors and return structured results with clear status fields
 - B Return raw stack traces as the only response so the developer can find the bug in the failing tool
 - C Retry forever without any limit
 - D Hide all errors so the model never sees a failure

Answer: A

Structured results with explicit status and error information let the agent decide whether to retry, ask for help or report failure. Raw stack traces are hard to act on, unlimited retries can loop indefinitely, and hiding errors leads to false answers.