

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Oracle

Agentic AI Foundations Associate

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EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM Oracle Agentic AI Foundations Associate

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10 practice questions for the Oracle Agentic AI Foundations Associate exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. What is the main job of a stop condition in an agent loop?
 - A To keep embeddings cached between user sessions
 - B To spread incoming requests across service replicas
 - C To end the run when the goal is met, a step budget is reached, or a person must take over
 - D To compress the model weights after each request so every later call needs less memory and cost

Answer: C

A stop condition keeps an agent from looping forever or acting after its task is finished, and a sound design combines goal completion, a maximum step budget and an escalation path to a person. Caching embeddings is a retrieval performance concern, which makes it the most tempting confusion. Spreading requests across replicas belongs to the serving layer and not to the agent's control flow.

2. Every model call in an agent loop sends a working _____ made of instructions, earlier turns and tool results.

Answer: context (also accepted: working context)

The context is everything the model can see on a given step, including instructions, prior turns and tool outputs. Long tasks need trimming or summarizing of old observations so the context stays within the model's limit. Either the bare word or the phrase working context is accepted.

3. Which Oracle Database feature stores vector embeddings and runs similarity search in SQL?
 - A Oracle GoldenGate, for data replication between systems
 - B Oracle Data Guard, for standby database replication
 - C Oracle Real Application Clusters, for shared-disk clustering
 - D AI Vector Search in Oracle AI Database

Answer: D

AI Vector Search in Oracle AI Database lets you store embeddings in a VECTOR column and query them with SQL alongside relational data. Data Guard, GoldenGate and RAC are real Oracle products, but they handle availability and replication rather than vector search, which makes them tempting distractors.

4. A vague or misleading tool description can cause an agent to pick the wrong tool for a request.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

The model chooses tools by reading their names and descriptions, so unclear wording leads to wrong selections. Good tool descriptions state what the tool does, when to use it and what it does not cover. This makes description quality part of agent design and testing.

5. Which two techniques are prompt-level methods that do not change the model's weights? (Choose two.)
- A Low-rank adapter training on a labeled dataset
 - B Few-shot examples included in the prompt
 - C Quantizing the model weights to 4-bit precision
 - D A clear system instruction that sets role and constraints
 - E Full fine-tuning on the company's support tickets

Answer: B, D

Few-shot examples and system instructions shape behavior inside the prompt and leave the weights untouched. Fine-tuning and adapter training both update weights, and quantization changes how weights are stored. These are model-level methods even though they are common ways to adapt a model.

6. Which measure is most commonly used to rank embedding vectors by semantic closeness?
- A Cosine similarity between the query vector and each stored vector
 - B Bitwise XOR of the row identifiers
 - C Lexicographic order of the original text strings
 - D Count of characters that differ between the two texts, ignoring word order and punctuation

Answer: A

Cosine similarity compares the angle between vectors, so it captures semantic closeness regardless of vector length, and it is widely used for semantic search. Character differences compare spelling, not meaning, which makes that the tempting wrong answer. Sorting text or XORing identifiers has no connection to meaning.

7. A team needs the model to return an order summary as valid JSON that a downstream service can parse. Which approach is most reliable?
- A Request a defined schema and validate the output in code, rejecting malformed responses
 - B Ask politely in the prompt and trust the first response
 - C Remove all field names so the output is shorter
 - D Raise the temperature so the model varies its format and wording on every single run

Answer: A

Structured output needs both a schema in the request and validation in the application, because a model can still produce malformed output. Politeness alone does not guarantee a parseable response. Higher temperature adds variation, which makes parsing harder, and removing field names breaks the contract the downstream service expects.

8. A planner that breaks a goal into ordered steps and revises the plan after each observation is an example of an agent _____ loop.

Answer: planning (also accepted: plan-and-execute)

Planning means choosing the next steps toward a goal, and a plan-and-execute loop revisits the plan when observations differ from expectations. Either planning or plan-and-execute is accepted, since both describe the same control pattern.

9. Which orchestration pattern splits a complex goal into subtasks handled by specialist agents that a supervisor coordinates?
- A A supervisor with specialist worker agents, sometimes called a multi-agent pattern
 - B Read-replica routing that sends reads to standby databases in a second region for failover
 - C Blue-green deployment that swaps two identical environments
 - D A single-file batch import run on a nightly schedule

Answer: A

A supervisor pattern assigns subtasks to specialist agents and combines their results, which suits work that needs different tools or expertise. Batch imports, blue-green deployments and read-replica routing are real operational patterns, but none of them coordinates reasoning agents toward one goal.

10. Which protocol is designed to let AI applications discover and call external tools and data sources through a standard interface?
- A The Model Context Protocol (MCP)
 - B The Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)
 - C The Network Time Protocol (NTP)
 - D The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)

Answer: A

The Model Context Protocol standardizes how clients connect models to tools, resources and prompts exposed by servers. SMTP sends email, NTP synchronizes clocks and BGP routes internet traffic, so each is a real protocol that does not fit the purpose of agent tool integration.