

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Oracle AI Vector Search Professional 2026

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EDITION	Free Set 2
QUESTIONS	10
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10 practice questions for the Oracle AI Vector Search Professional 2026 exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. Which statement about semantic search is accurate?

- A It returns only rows whose text is identical to the query string, character by character
- B It requires a foreign key between the query and each row that it returns to the user
- C It ranks results by meaning-based similarity instead of requiring exact keyword matches
- D It can run only on numeric columns that contain whole integers and nothing else

Answer: C

Semantic search compares embeddings, so a query can match content that uses different words for the same idea. Exact matching describes keyword search, which makes it a tempting but incorrect description here. Keys and integer-only columns are unrelated constraints.

2. Increasing the dimension of an embedding always improves search quality for every dataset.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

Higher dimensions add capacity, but gains depend on the model and the data, and more dimensions also increase storage and compute. The statement is false. The tempting belief is that bigger vectors are always better.

3. What happens when an insert supplies a vector with fewer components than the column's declared dimension?

- A The database pads the missing components with zeros and keeps the row
- B The database silently truncates the vector to the declared length and stores it
- C The database converts the row to a CLOB and stores the row in that column
- D The insert fails because the vector does not match the declared dimension

Answer: D

A declared dimension is enforced, so a mismatched vector is rejected rather than changed. Padding is a tempting fix that some tools use, but Oracle does not pad vectors on insert. Silent truncation and CLOB conversion would hide the mismatch, which is why they are wrong.

4. An approximate top-k query can state the accuracy it needs with the clause WITH TARGET _____.

Answer: ACCURACY

The target accuracy clause tells the database how much recall to trade for speed when it uses an approximate vector index. Accept either capitalization. An exact query with no approximate clause examines every candidate instead.

5. Which two statements about the VECTOR data type are accurate? (Choose two.)

- A A column declared as VECTOR(768, FLOAT32) accepts vectors of any other length as well
- B The declared format controls how each component is stored, such as FLOAT32 or INT8
- C VECTOR columns cannot be stored in the same table as ordinary VARCHAR2 columns
- D A vector can be inserted into a column that declares a different dimension
- E Vectors in a VECTOR column can be compared with VECTOR_DISTANCE in SQL

Answer: B, E

The format determines the stored precision of each component, and VECTOR_DISTANCE compares vectors inside SQL. A column declared with a fixed dimension enforces it, so the claims about accepting other lengths and about mismatched inserts are wrong. Vector columns can sit beside VARCHAR2 columns in the same table.

6. A search returns chunks from the wrong product because the product names are similar. Which fix is most direct?

- A Increase the dimension of the vector column to 4096 for finer distinctions
- B Turn off the vector index so that results are computed exactly for every row
- C Lower the target accuracy so that fewer chunks are compared with the query
- D Add a metadata filter on the product column before ranking by vector distance

Answer: D

A relational predicate on the product column narrows the candidates before similarity ranking, which is the direct fix. Higher dimensions change the representation but do not enforce product boundaries, which makes them a tempting wrong answer. Turning off the index and lowering accuracy do not address the mismatch.

7. Which statement about creating vector indexes in Oracle Database 23ai is accurate?

- A They are created with CREATE VECTOR INDEX on a VECTOR column
- B They are created with CREATE INDEX ... USING TEXT on the vector column
- C They are created automatically for every VECTOR column without any DDL being issued
- D They can be created only on columns that store whole integers and no other values

Answer: A

CREATE VECTOR INDEX builds an index on a VECTOR column, with options for the index organization and the distance metric. The TEXT form is a tempting choice because text indexing exists, but it targets Oracle Text rather than vectors. Automatic indexes and integer-only rules are not how vector indexes work.

8. Creating a vector index on a large table can take considerable time and memory, so it is usually planned as part of a maintenance window.

- A True
- B False

Answer: A (True)

An index build reads every vector and constructs the graph or partitions, which consumes time and memory. The statement is true. The tempting mistake is assuming that index creation is instant because queries afterward are fast.

9. Which RAG design choice most often reduces hallucination in the final answer?

- A Allowing the model to use any training data it remembers when the retrieval step returns nothing
- B Instructing the model to answer only from the retrieved passages and to say when they are insufficient
- C Setting the chunk size to a single word so that every word can be matched exactly
- D Removing the citation requirement from the prompt so that the answers are shorter

Answer: B

Grounding instructions combined with an explicit insufficiency response keep answers within the evidence. Falling back to memorized data is tempting when retrieval comes back empty, but it invites unsupported claims. Single-word chunks and removed citations make grounding worse.

10. Why keep the vector search and the lookup of a document's metadata in one database for a RAG system?

- A Relational databases cannot store text at all, so the vectors must live beside them
- B Keeping them together makes the embedding model smaller and faster to load
- C One query can filter by metadata, rank by similarity, and join to the source record
- D Co-location removes the need for an access policy on the source records

Answer: C

One database lets a single statement combine filters, similarity ranking, and joins to source tables. Claiming that relational databases cannot store text is a tempting misconception, since they store text routinely. The other choices do not follow from keeping the data together.