有難いNCP-AAI｜ユニークなNCP-AAI問題数試験｜試験の準備方法Agentic AI資格関連題

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NVIDIA NCP-AAI 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 認知、計画、記憶：インテリジェントエージェントの行動を左右する推論戦略、意思決定プロセス、および記憶管理技術を探求する。
トピック 2	• 運用、監視、保守：展開後のエージェントシステムの継続的な運用、健全性監視、および定期保守について説明します。
トピック 3	• 知識統合とデータ処理：エージェントが外部の知識源を統合し、多様なデータタイプを管理して、情報に基づいた意思決定を支援する方法について解説します。
トピック 4	• 安全、倫理、コンプライアンス：エージェントが責任を持って倫理的に、かつ法的および規制上の要件を遵守して業務を行うことを保証するために必要な原則と実践について解説します。
トピック 5	• 評価と調整：エージェントのパフォーマンス測定、ベンチマークの実行、およびエージェントの動作最適化の方法について説明します。
トピック 6	• エージェント開発：ツール、フレームワーク、APIを使用してエージェントを実際に構築、統合、強化することに重点を置きます。

>> NCP-AAI問題数 <<

認定するNCP-AAI問題数 & 合格スムーズNCP-AAI資格関連題 | 実際的なNCP-AAI資格準備

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NVIDIA Agentic AI 認定 NCP-AAI 試験問題 (Q118-Q123):

質問 # 118
An AI Engineer at an automotive company is developing an inventory restocking assistant for parts that must plan reordering of parts over multiple days, factoring in stock levels, predicted demand, and supplier lead time.
Which approach best equips the agent for sequential decision-making?

- A. Hybrid supervised/RL-trained model using NeMo-Aligner for policy alignment
- B. Reinforcement learning sequence model such as NVIDIA'S NeMo-RL framework
- C. Rule-based reorder strategy with fixed thresholds implemented via NVIDIA Triton Inference Server
- D. Reinforcement learning sequence model using only a custom PyTorch Decision Transformer

正解：B

解説：
The high-value engineering move is measuring queue time, compute time, execution count, and memory pressure instead of guessing from average response time. For this scenario, Option D is defensible because it exposes the control plane that a senior engineer can test, scale, and harden. Restocking is sequential decision- making with delayed rewards. NeMo-RL-style training can optimize policies over multi-day consequences rather than fixed thresholds. Within the NVIDIA stack, Triton's metrics make GPU and model behavior visible enough to correlate batching efficiency with user-facing latency. The selected option specifically D states "Reinforcement learning sequence model such as NVIDIA'S NeMo-RL framework", which matches the operational requirement rather than a superficial wording match. The rejected options are weaker because tuning one component in isolation or relying on FP32/default settings leaves GPU memory bandwidth, batching windows, and queuing delay unmanaged. Anything less would make the agent fragile when traffic, schemas, policies, or user behavior shift. For LLM systems, the bottleneck often shifts between compute kernels, KV cache memory, request queues, and guardrail/tool latency.

質問 # 119
After deploying a financial assistant agent, users report occasional inconsistencies in how transactions are categorized.
What is the best first step for diagnosing the issue?

- A. Review and modify prompt temperature to enhance precision
- B. Implement agent memory reset after each session
- C. Review and retrain the model with more financial datasets
- D. Review tool call inputs and outputs in recent session logs

正解：D

解説：
The runtime should therefore be built around a memory hierarchy that balances retrieval latency, relevance, privacy, and context-window cost. This is a lifecycle problem, not a wording problem, and Option D gives the team a controllable lifecycle for the agent behavior. Transaction categorization depends on tool inputs and outputs. Before retraining, inspect recent traces to see whether the model received incorrect or incomplete structured data. For a production build, memory is an orchestration concern as much as a model concern, because the agent must decide what to keep, retrieve, and forget. The selected option specifically D states "Review tool call inputs and outputs in recent session logs", which matches the operational requirement rather than a superficial wording match. The rejected options are weaker because sending full history every turn inflates latency and cost, while stateless prompts lose unresolved tasks, user preferences, and multi-step plan continuity. The answer is therefore about engineered control planes, not simply model capability.

質問 # 120
You're working with an LLM to automatically summarize research papers. The summaries often omit critical findings.
What's the best way to ensure that the summaries accurately reflect the core insights of the research papers?

- A. Having the LLM generate the summaries and then manually review every output.
- B. Asking the LLM to "summarize the paper."
- C. Asking the LLM to "extract the key findings."
- D. Asking the LLM to "understand" the paper to generate a summary.

正解：C

解説：
The selected option specifically D states "Asking the LLM to "extract the key findings."", which matches the operational requirement rather than a superficial wording match. "Extract key findings" forces the model to privilege claims, methods, results, and conclusions. Generic summarization tends to compress prose while dropping the very facts the user needs. From an NVIDIA systems-engineering lens, Option D aligns with the way agentic services should be decomposed and measured. The NVIDIA implementation angle is not cosmetic here: TensorRT-LLM compiles optimized LLM engines; Triton schedules inference, exposes model metrics, and supports ensembles across multiple backends and modalities. The correct implementation surface is optimizing the multimodal ensemble as a pipeline, not as disconnected text, image, and audio models. That is why the other options are traps: a single model instance per GPU is rarely a complete answer because utilization depends on request shape, modality, and concurrency. This choice gives engineering teams the knobs they need for continuous tuning after deployment.

質問 # 121
In a global financial firm, an AI Architect is building a multi-agent compliance assistant using an agentic AI framework. The system must manage short-term memory for multi-turn interactions and long-term memory for persistent user and policy context. It should enable contextual recall and adaptation across sessions using NVIDIA's tool stack.
Which architectural approach best supports these requirements?

- A. Leverage RAPIDS cuDF for memory tracking by streaming multi-turn conversation logs as GPU- resident data frames, assuming transactional history can be recalled and reasoned over using dataframe operations.
- B. Leverage NVIDIA Triton Inference Server with dynamic batching to cache session-level inputs between inference calls, and use an external Redis store for long-term memory.
- C. Leverage NVIDIA NeMo Framework with modular memory management, integrating conversational state tracking, knowledge graphs, and vector store retrieval, while using LoRA-tuned models to adapt responses overtime.
- D. Rely exclusively on TensorRT to encode all prior knowledge into compiled model weights, allowing inference-only execution with no external memory dependencies across sessions.

正解：C

解説：
Compliance assistants need both ephemeral turn state and durable policy/user context. NeMo plus vector /graph memory is a better fit than pretending TensorRT stores historical knowledge. That matters because separate short-term context for the current task and long-term memory for preferences, history, and durable domain facts. The selected option specifically A states "Leverage NVIDIA NeMo Framework with modular memory management, integrating conversational state tracking, knowledge graphs, and vector store retrieval, while using LoRA-tuned models to adapt responses overtime.", which matches the operational requirement rather than a superficial wording match. Option A wins because it optimizes the system boundary around the risky component rather than hoping the base model behaves consistently. The alternatives would look simpler in a prototype, but fine-tuning alone cannot store frequently changing facts, and RAG alone does not train better habitual behavior. The NVIDIA implementation angle is not cosmetic here: NeMo-style training and retrieval workflows distinguish learned behavior from recallable enterprise knowledge. The result is a system that can be benchmarked, traced, and revised without destabilizing the whole agent fabric.

質問 # 122
An agent is tasked with solving a series of complex mathematical problems that require external tools to find information. It often struggles to keep track of intermediate steps and reasoning.
Which prompting technique would be MOST effective in improving the agent's clarity and reducing errors in its reasoning?

- A. Multi-Plan Generation
- B. Zero-shot CoT
- C. ReAct
- D. Symbolic Planning

正解：C

解説：
ReAct is built for tool-using reasoning because each action is followed by an observation. That makes intermediate state visible and reduces arithmetic/tool-use drift. Option A is the correct engineering choice because the requirement is not just "make the model answer," but control the execution surface. The selected option specifically A states "ReAct", which matches the operational requirement rather than a superficial wording match. The durable control mechanism is schema-bound tool invocation, typed parameters, timeout envelopes, retry policy, and traceable function execution. In NVIDIA terms, the Agent Toolkit model is to

expose tools as reusable workflow components; that is what makes multi-tool agents testable under schema changes. The distractors fail because embedding tools inside the agent loop makes security review, timeout handling, and version control unnecessarily difficult. For certification purposes, read the question as asking for controlled autonomy, not raw LLM creativity. Schema validation, typed return objects, and trace IDs also make post-incident debugging realistic when a third-party dependency changes behavior.

質問 # 123

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あなたより優れる人は存在している理由は彼らはあなたの遊び時間を効率的に使用できることです。どのようにすばらしい人になれますか？ ここで、あなたに我々のNVIDIA NCP-AAI試験問題集をお勧めください。弊社Pass4TestのNCP-AAI試験問題集を介して、速く試験に合格してNCP-AAI試験資格認定書を受け入れる一方で、他の人が知らない知識を勉強して優れる人になることに近くなります。

NCP-AAI資格関連題: https://www.pass4test.jp/NCP-AAI.html

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