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NVIDIA NCA-GENL Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Fundamentals of machine learning and neural networks: Covers the core concepts of how machine learning models learn from data, including the structure and function of neural networks that underpin large language models.
Topic 2	• Alignment: Addresses methods for ensuring LLM behavior is safe, accurate, and consistent with human intentions and values.

Topic 3	• Data preprocessing and feature engineering: Covers preparing raw data through cleaning, transformation, and feature selection to make it suitable for model training.
Topic 4	• Experimentation: Explores running and evaluating trials to test model behavior, compare approaches, and validate generative AI solutions.
Topic 5	• Software development: Covers the programming practices and coding skills required to build, maintain, and deploy generative AI applications.
Topic 6	• Experiment design: Focuses on structuring controlled tests and workflows to systematically evaluate LLM performance and outcomes.
Topic 7	• LLM integration and deployment: Addresses connecting LLMs into real-world applications and deploying them reliably across production environments.
Topic 8	• Python libraries for LLMs: Covers key Python frameworks and tools — such as LangChain, Hugging Face, and similar libraries — used to build and interact with LLMs.
Topic 9	• Data analysis and visualization: Covers interpreting datasets and presenting insights through visual tools to support informed model development decisions.

NVIDIA Generative AI LLMs Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48
You are using RAPIDS and Python for a data analysis project. Which pair of statements best explains how RAPIDS accelerates data science?

- A. RAPIDS provides lossless compression of CPU-GPU memory transfers to speed up data analysis.
- B. RAPIDS is a Python library that provides functions to accelerate the PCIe bus throughput via word- doubling.
- C. RAPIDS enables on-GPU processing of computationally expensive calculations and minimizes CPU- GPU memory transfers.

Answer: C

Explanation:
RAPIDS is a suite of open-source libraries designed to accelerate data science workflows by leveraging GPU processing, as emphasized in NVIDIA's Generative AI and LLMs course. It enables on-GPU processing of computationally expensive calculations, such as data preprocessing and machine learning tasks, using libraries like cuDF and cuML. Additionally, RAPIDS minimizes CPU-GPU memory transfers by performing operations directly on the GPU, reducing latency and improving performance. Options A and B are identical and correct, reflecting RAPIDS' core functionality. Option C is incorrect, as RAPIDS does not focus on PCIe bus throughput or "word-doubling," which is not a relevant concept. Option D is wrong, as RAPIDS does not rely on lossless compression for acceleration but on GPU-parallel processing. The course notes: "RAPIDS accelerates data science by enabling GPU-based processing of computationally intensive tasks and minimizing CPU-GPU memory transfers, significantly speeding up workflows." References: NVIDIA Building Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing Applications course; NVIDIA Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing.

NEW QUESTION # 49
What is the purpose of few-shot learning in prompt engineering?

- A. To optimize hyperparameters
- B. To fine-tune a model on a massive dataset
- C. To train a model from scratch
- D. To give a model some examples

Answer: D

Explanation:
Few-shot learning in prompt engineering involves providing a small number of examples (demonstrations) within the prompt to guide

a large language model (LLM) to perform a specific task without modifying its weights. NVIDIA's NeMo documentation on prompt-based learning explains that few-shot prompting leverages the model's pre-trained knowledge by showing it a few input-output pairs, enabling it to generalize to new tasks. For example, providing two examples of sentiment classification in a prompt helps the model understand the task. Option B is incorrect, as few-shot learning does not involve training from scratch. Option C is wrong, as hyperparameter optimization is a separate process. Option D is false, as few-shot learning avoids large-scale fine-tuning.
References:
NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp
/intro.html
Brown, T., et al. (2020). "Language Models are Few-Shot Learners."

NEW QUESTION # 50
In ML applications, which machine learning algorithm is commonly used for creating new data based on existing data?

- A. K-means clustering
- B. Decision tree
- C. Generative adversarial network
- D. Support vector machine

Answer: C

Explanation:
Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) are a class of machine learning algorithms specifically designed for creating new data based on existing data, as highlighted in NVIDIA's Generative AI and LLMs course. GANs consist of two models-a generator that produces synthetic data and a discriminator that evaluates its authenticity-trained adversarially to generate realistic data, such as images, text, or audio, that resembles the training distribution. This makes GANs a cornerstone of generative AI applications. Option A, Decision tree, is incorrect, as it is primarily used for classification and regression tasks, not data generation. Option B, Support vector machine, is a discriminative model for classification, not generation. Option D, K-means clustering, is an unsupervised clustering algorithm and does not generate new data. The course emphasizes:
"Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) are used to create new data by learning to mimic the distribution of the training dataset, enabling applications in generative AI." References: NVIDIA Building Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing Applications course; NVIDIA Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing.

NEW QUESTION # 51
In the context of language models, what does an autoregressive model predict?

- A. The probability of the next token by looking at the previous and future input tokens.
- B. The next token solely using recurrent network or LSTM cells.
- C. The probability of the next token in a text given the previous tokens.
- D. The probability of the next token using a Monte Carlo sampling of past tokens.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Autoregressive models are a cornerstone of modern language modeling, particularly in large language models (LLMs) like those discussed in NVIDIA's Generative AI and LLMs course. These models predict the probability of the next token in a sequence based solely on the preceding tokens, making them inherently sequential and unidirectional. This process is often referred to as "next-token prediction," where the model learns to generate text by estimating the conditional probability distribution of the next token given the context of all previous tokens. For example, given the sequence "The cat is," the model predicts the likelihood of the next word being "on," "in," or another token. This approach is fundamental to models like GPT, which rely on autoregressive decoding to generate coherent text. Unlike bidirectional models (e.g., BERT), which consider both previous and future tokens, autoregressive models focus only on past tokens, making option D incorrect. Options B and C are also inaccurate, as Monte Carlo sampling is not a standard method for next- token prediction in autoregressive models, and the prediction is not limited to recurrent networks or LSTM cells, as modern LLMs often use Transformer architectures. The course emphasizes this concept in the context of Transformer-based NLP: "Learn the basic concepts behind autoregressive generative models, including next-token prediction and its implementation within Transformer-based models." References: NVIDIA Building Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing Applications course; NVIDIA Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing.

NEW QUESTION # 52
When designing an experiment to compare the performance of two LLMs on a question-answering task, which statistical test is most appropriate to determine if the difference in their accuracy is significant, assuming the data follows a normal distribution?

- A. Paired t-test
- B. Mann-Whitney U test
- C. ANOVA test
- D. Chi-squared test

Answer: A

Explanation:
The paired t-test is the most appropriate statistical test to compare the performance (e.g., accuracy) of two large language models (LLMs) on the same question-answering dataset, assuming the data follows a normal distribution. This test evaluates whether the mean difference in paired observations (e.g., accuracy on each question) is statistically significant. NVIDIA's documentation on model evaluation in NeMo suggests using paired statistical tests for comparing model performance on identical datasets to account for correlated errors.
Option A (Chi-squared test) is for categorical data, not continuous metrics like accuracy. Option C (Mann- Whitney U test) is non-parametric and used for non-normal data. Option D (ANOVA) is for comparing more than two groups, not two models.
References:
NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp/model_finetuning.html

NEW QUESTION # 53
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