2026 NVIDIA NCA-GENL: High Pass-Rate NVIDIA Generative AI LLMs Test Papers

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NVIDIA NCA-GENL Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Alignment: This section of the exam measures the skills of AI Policy Engineers and covers techniques to align LLM outputs with human intentions and values. It includes safety mechanisms, ethical safeguards, and tuning strategies to reduce harmful, biased, or inaccurate results from models.
Topic 2	• This section of the exam measures skills of AI Product Developers and covers how to strategically plan experiments that validate hypotheses, compare model variations, or test model responses. It focuses on structure, controls, and variables in experimentation.

Topic 3	• Data Analysis and Visualization: This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Scientists and covers interpreting, cleaning, and presenting data through visual storytelling. It emphasizes how to use visualization to extract insights and evaluate model behavior, performance, or training data patterns.
Topic 4	• Experiment Design
Topic 5	• Python Libraries for LLMs: This section of the exam measures skills of LLM Developers and covers using Python tools and frameworks like Hugging Face Transformers, LangChain, and PyTorch to build, fine-tune, and deploy large language models. It focuses on practical implementation and ecosystem familiarity.
Topic 6	• Data Preprocessing and Feature Engineering: This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Engineers and covers preparing raw data into usable formats for model training or fine-tuning. It includes cleaning, normalizing, tokenizing, and feature extraction methods essential to building robust LLM pipelines.
Topic 7	• Experimentation: This section of the exam measures the skills of ML Engineers and covers how to conduct structured experiments with LLMs. It involves setting up test cases, tracking performance metrics, and making informed decisions based on experimental outcomes.:
Topic 8	• LLM Integration and Deployment: This section of the exam measures skills of AI Platform Engineers and covers connecting LLMs with applications or services through APIs, and deploying them securely and efficiently at scale. It also includes considerations for latency, cost, monitoring, and updates in production environments.

NVIDIA Generative AI LLMs Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28
In the context of transformer-based large language models, how does the use of layer normalization mitigate the challenges associated with training deep neural networks?

- A. It stabilizes training by normalizing the inputs to each layer, reducing internal covariate shift.
- B. It replaces the attention mechanism to improve sequence processing efficiency.
- C. It increases the model's capacity by adding additional parameters to each layer.
- D. It reduces the computational complexity by normalizing the input embeddings.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Layer normalization is a technique used in transformer-based large language models (LLMs) to stabilize and accelerate training by normalizing the inputs to each layer. According to the original transformer paper ("Attention is All You Need," Vaswani et al., 2017) and NVIDIA's NeMo documentation, layer normalization reduces internal covariate shift by ensuring that the mean andvariance of activations remain consistent across layers, mitigating issues like vanishing or exploding gradients in deep networks. This is particularly crucial in transformers, which have many layers and process long sequences, making them prone to training instability. By normalizing the activations (typically after the attention and feed-forward sub- layers), layer normalization improves gradient flow and convergence. Option A is incorrect, as layer normalization does not reduce computational complexity but adds a small overhead. Option C is false, as it does not add significant parameters. Option D is wrong, as layer normalization complements, not replaces, the attention mechanism.
References:
Vaswani, A., et al. (2017). "Attention is All You Need."
NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp /intro.html

NEW QUESTION # 29
Which model deployment framework is used to deploy an NLP project, especially for high-performance inference in production environments?

- A. NVIDIA DeepStream
- B. HuggingFace

- C. NeMo
- D. NVIDIA Triton

Answer: D

Explanation:
NVIDIA Triton Inference Server is a high-performance framework designed for deploying machine learning models, including NLP models, in production environments. It supports optimized inference on GPUs, dynamic batching, and integration with frameworks like PyTorch and TensorFlow. According to NVIDIA's Triton documentation, it is ideal for deploying LLMs for real-time applications with low latency. Option A (DeepStream) is for video analytics, not NLP. Option B (HuggingFace) is a library for model development, not deployment. Option C (NeMo) is for training and fine-tuning, not production deployment.
References:
NVIDIA Triton Inference Server Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/triton-inference-server /user-guide/docs/index.html

NEW QUESTION # 30
When should one use data clustering and visualization techniques such as tSNE or UMAP?

- A. When there is a need to handle missing values and impute them in the dataset.
- B. When there is a need to reduce the dimensionality of the data and visualize the clusters in a lower- dimensional space.
- C. When there is a need to perform regression analysis and predict continuous numerical values.
- D. When there is a need to perform feature extraction and identify important variables in the dataset.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Data clustering and visualization techniques like t-SNE (t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding) and UMAP (Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection) are used to reduce the dimensionality of high- dimensional datasets and visualize clusters in a lower-dimensional space, typically 2D or 30 for interpretation.
As covered in NVIDIA's Generative AI and LLMs course, these techniques are particularly valuable in exploratory data analysis (EDA) for identifying patterns, groupings, or structure in data, such as clustering similar text embeddings in NLP tasks. They help reveal underlying relationships in complex datasets without requiring labeled data. Option A is incorrect, as t-SNE and UMAP are not designed for handling missing values, which is addressed by imputation techniques. Option B is wrong, as these methods are not used for regression analysis but for unsupervised visualization. Option D is inaccurate, as feature extraction is typically handled by methods like PCA or autoencoders, not t-SNE or UMAP, which focus on visualization. The course notes: "Techniques like t-SNE and UMAP are used to reduce data dimensionality and visualize clusters in lower-dimensional spaces, aiding in the understanding of data structure in NLP and other tasks." References: NVIDIA Building Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing Applications course; NVIDIA Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing.

NEW QUESTION # 31
What statement best describes the diffusion models in generative AI?

- A. Diffusion models are probabilistic generative models that progressively inject noise into data, then learn to reverse this process for sample generation.
- B. Diffusion models are discriminative models that use gradient-based optimization algorithms to classify data points.
- C. Diffusion models are unsupervised models that use clustering algorithms to group similar data points together.
- D. Diffusion models are generative models that use a transformer architecture to learn the underlying probability distribution of the data.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Diffusion models, as discussed in NVIDIA's Generative AI and LLMs course, are probabilistic generative models that operate by progressively adding noise to data in a forward process and then learning to reverse this process to generate new samples. This involves a Markov chain that gradually corrupts data with noise and a reverse process that denoises it to reconstruct realistic samples, making them powerful for generating high-quality images, text, and other data. Unlike Transformer-based models, diffusion models rely on this iterative denoising mechanism. Option B is incorrect, as diffusion models are generative, not discriminative, and focus on data generation, not classification. Option C is wrong, as diffusion models do not use clustering algorithms but focus on generative tasks. Option D is inaccurate, as diffusion models do not inherently rely on Transformer architectures but use distinct

denoising processes. The course states: "Diffusion models are probabilistic generative models that add noise to data and learn to reverse the process for sample generation, widely used in generative AI tasks." References: NVIDIA Building Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing Applications course; NVIDIA Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing.

NEW QUESTION # 32
What is the main difference between forward diffusion and reverse diffusion in diffusion models of Generative AI?

- A. Forward diffusion focuses on generating a sample from a given noise vector, while reverse diffusion reverses the process by estimating the latent space representation of a given sample.
- B. Forward diffusion focuses on progressively injecting noise into data, while reverse diffusion focuses on generating new samples from the given noise vectors.
- C. Forward diffusion uses bottom-up processing, while reverse diffusion uses top-down processing to generate samples from noise vectors.
- D. Forward diffusion uses feed-forward networks, while reverse diffusion uses recurrent networks.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Diffusion models, a class of generative AI models, operate in two phases: forward diffusion and reverse diffusion. According to NVIDIA's documentation on generative AI (e.g., in the context of NVIDIA's work on generative models), forward diffusion progressively injects noise into a data sample (e.g., an image or text embedding) over multiple steps, transforming it into a noise distribution. Reverse diffusion, conversely, starts with a noise vector and iteratively denoises it to generate a new sample that resembles the training data distribution. This process is central tomodels like DDPM (Denoising Diffusion Probabilistic Models). Option A is incorrect, as forward diffusion adds noise, not generates samples. Option B is false, as diffusion models typically use convolutional or transformer-based architectures, not recurrent networks. Option C is misleading, as diffusion does not align with bottom-up/top-down processing paradigms.
References:
NVIDIA Generative AI Documentation: https://www.nvidia.com/en-us/ai-data-science/generative-ai/ Ho, J., et al. (2020). "Denoising Diffusion Probabilistic Models."

NEW QUESTION # 33
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