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NVIDIA NCA-GENL Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• Prompt Engineering: This section of the exam measures the skills of Prompt Designers and covers how to craft effective prompts that guide LLMs to produce desired outputs. It focuses on prompt strategies, formatting, and iterative refinement techniques used in both development and real-world applications of LLMs.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• Fundamentals of Machine Learning and Neural Networks: This section of the exam measures the skills of AI Researchers and covers the foundational principles behind machine learning and neural networks, focusing on how these concepts underpin the development of large language models (LLMs). It ensures the learner understands the basic structure and learning mechanisms involved in training generative AI systems.
Topic 5	• 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 6	• 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 7	• 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.
Topic 8	• Software Development: This section of the exam measures the skills of Machine Learning Developers and covers writing efficient, modular, and scalable code for AI applications. It includes software engineering principles, version control, testing, and documentation practices relevant to LLM-based development.
Topic 9	• 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 10	• 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.

NVIDIA Generative AI LLMs Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45
Transformers are useful for language modeling because their architecture is uniquely suited for handling which of the following?

- A. Class tokens
- B. Embeddings
- C. Long sequences
- D. Translations

Answer: C

Explanation:
The transformer architecture, introduced in "Attention is All You Need" (Vaswani et al., 2017), is particularly effective for language modeling due to its ability to handle long sequences. Unlike RNNs, which struggle with long-term dependencies due to sequential

processing, transformers use self-attention mechanisms to process all tokens in a sequence simultaneously, capturing relationships across long distances. NVIDIA's NeMo documentation emphasizes that transformers excel in tasks like language modeling because their attention mechanisms scale well with sequence length, especially with optimizations like sparse attention or efficient attention variants. Option B (embeddings) is a component, not a unique strength. Option C (class tokens) is specific to certain models like BERT, not a general transformer feature. Option D (translations) is an application, not a structural advantage.
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 # 46
In the context of language models, what does an autoregressive model predict?

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

Answer: A

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 # 47
Which calculation is most commonly used to measure the semantic closeness of two text passages?

- A. Hamming distance
- B. Jaccard similarity
- C. Euclidean distance
- D. Cosine similarity

Answer: D

Explanation:
Cosine similarity is the most commonly used metric to measure the semantic closeness of two text passages in NLP. It calculates the cosine of the angle between two vectors (e.g., word embeddings or sentence embeddings) in a high-dimensional space, focusing on the direction rather than magnitude, which makes it robust for comparing semantic similarity. NVIDIA's documentation on NLP tasks, particularly in NeMo and embedding models, highlights cosine similarity as the standard metric for tasks like semantic search or text similarity, often using embeddings from models like BERT or Sentence-BERT. Option A (Hamming distance) is for binary data, not text embeddings. Option B (Jaccard similarity) is for set-based comparisons, not semantic content. Option D (Euclidean distance) is less common for text due to its sensitivity to vector magnitude.
References:
NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp/intro.html

NEW QUESTION # 48
What statement best describes the diffusion models in generative AI?

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

Answer: C

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 # 49
Which tool would you use to select training data with specific keywords?

- A. Regular expression filter
- B. JSON parser
- C. Tableau dashboard
- D. ActionScript

Answer: A

Explanation:
Regular expression (regex) filters are widely used in data preprocessing to select text data containing specific keywords or patterns. NVIDIA's documentation on data preprocessing for NLP tasks, such as in NeMo, highlights regex as a standard tool for filtering datasets based on textual criteria, enabling efficient data curation. For example, a regex pattern like .*keyword.* can select all texts containing "keyword." Option A (ActionScript) is a programming language for multimedia, not data filtering. Option B (Tableau) is for visualization, not text filtering. Option C (JSON parser) is for structured data, not keyword-based text selection.
References:
NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp
/intro.html

NEW QUESTION # 50
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