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NVIDIA NCP-AII Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Control Plane Installation and Configuration: Covers deploying the software stack including Base Command Manager, OS, Slurm • Enroot • Pyxis, NVIDIA GPU and DOCA drivers, container toolkit, and NGC CLI.
Topic 2	• Physical Layer Management: Covers configuring BlueField network platform devices and setting up Multi-Instance GPU (MIG) partitioning for AI and HPC workloads.

Topic 3	• Troubleshoot and Optimize: Covers identifying and replacing faulty hardware components such as GPUs, network cards, and power supplies, along with performance optimization for AMD • Intel servers and storage.
Topic 4	• Cluster Test and Verification: Covers full cluster validation through HPL and NCCL benchmarks, NVLink and fabric bandwidth tests, cable and firmware checks, and burn-in testing using HPL, NCCL, and NeMo.
Topic 5	• System and Server Bring-up: Covers end-to-end physical setup of GPU-based AI infrastructure, including BMC • OOB • TPM configuration, firmware upgrades, hardware installation, and power and cooling validation to ensure servers are workload-ready.

NVIDIA AI Infrastructure Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22
You are configuring a BlueField-3 DPLJ for a cloud-native application using Kubernetes. You want to offload container networking using OVS (Open vSwitch). Which of the following configuration steps are NECESSARY to integrate the BlueField-3 DPIJ with the Kubernetes cluster for network offload? (Select TWO)

- A. Install the Mellanox OFED drivers on all Kubernetes worker nodes.
- B. Configure the BlueField DPIJ to act as a DHCP server for the Kubernetes pods.
- C. Manually create OVS bridges and vPorts on the BlueField DPU using 'ovs-vsctr.
- D. Deploy the NVIDIA BlueField Kubernetes Operator to manage the DPIJ lifecycle and networking configurations.
- E. Configure the Kubernetes CNI (Container Network Interface) to use the OVS bridge managed by the BlueField DPIJ.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
The NVIDIA BlueField Kubernetes Operator is essential for automating the management and configuration of the DPIJ within the Kubernetes environment. This includes creating and managing OVS bridges. Integrating the Kubernetes CNI to use the OVS bridge managed by the BlueField DPIJ allows pod networking traffic to be offloaded to the DPU. Installing Mellanox OFED everywhere isn't needed with the operator. While you could manually create the bridges (E), the operator is the preferred method. The DPIJ acting as a DHCP server (D) is not a requirement for simple network offload.

NEW QUESTION # 23
You are tasked with setting up a secure environment for running GPU-accelerated machine learning workloads in Docker containers.
The security requirements dictate that containers should have minimal privileges and access only the necessary resources. Which of the following security measures are most relevant when using NVIDIA GPUs with Docker?

- A. Grant the Docker containers direct access to the host's hardware devices, including the GPU, to maximize performance.
- B. Use AppArmor or SELinux profiles to restrict the capabilities of the Docker containers, limiting their access to system resources.
- C. Run the Docker daemon in rootless mode to reduce the risk of privilege escalation.
- D. Implement network segmentation and firewalls to isolate the Docker containers from other services and the internet.
- E. Regularly scan Docker images for vulnerabilities using tools like Clair or Trivy and rebuild images with patched dependencies.

Answer: B,C,D,E

Explanation:
Security is paramount, and minimizing privileges is key. Running Docker in rootless mode (A) reduces the attack surface. AppArmor/SELinux (B) confines container capabilities. Regular vulnerability scanning (C) helps prevent attacks based on known weaknesses. Network segmentation (E) limits the impact of a compromised container. Granting direct hardware access (D) increases the risk of privilege escalation and should be avoided in a secure environment. The NVIDIA Container Toolkit facilitates GPU access without requiring direct device passthrough, adhering to principle of least privilege.

NEW QUESTION # 24
You are leading a project to enhance the energy efficiency of a data center that heavily relies on AI workloads. NVIDIA suggests moving beyond traditional metrics like Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) to better capture the efficiency of modern data centers. Which strategy should you prioritize?

- A. Use Power Usage Effectiveness as the primary metric while supplementing it with additional measures of useful work done per unit of energy.
- B. Use watts used as the primary measure of efficiency, as it accurately reflects the power input at any given time.
- C. Develop benchmarks tailored to specific workloads, such as MLPerf for AI applications, to better understand energy use in real-world scenarios.
- D. Focus on integrating kilowatt-hours into existing metrics to better reflect the actual energy used for productive work.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Traditional data center metrics like PUE (Power Usage Effectiveness) only measure how much energy is "wasted" by cooling and power delivery relative to the IT load; they say nothing about how efficiently that IT load is performing its task. In an AI Factory, "Efficiency" is better defined by the amount of AI training or inference performed per watt. NVIDIA advocates for the use of workload-specific benchmarks, such as MLPerf, to quantify this. MLPerf measures the time and energy required to complete standardized AI tasks (like training a ResNet-50 model or an LLM). By prioritizing these benchmarks (Option C), an organization can compare the energy efficiency of different hardware architectures (e.g., A100 vs. H100) or different software optimizations (e.g., FP8 vs. FP16). For example, even if an H100 system draws more peak power than an older system, its ability to complete a training job 9x faster results in a significantly lower "Total Energy Consumed per Job". This shift from "infrastructure efficiency" (PUE) to "computing efficiency" (MLPerf-per-watt) is essential for modern AI data centers aiming for sustainability and cost-effective scaling.

NEW QUESTION # 25
You are experiencing link flapping (frequent up/down transitions) on several InfiniBand links in your AI infrastructure. This is causing intermittent connectivity issues and performance degradation. What are the MOST likely causes of this issue, and what steps should you take to troubleshoot and resolve it? (Select TWO)

- A. Excessive broadcast traffic causing congestion.
- B. Incorrect MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) configuration on the affected interfaces.
- C. Faulty or damaged cables, connectors, or transceivers.
- D. Software bugs in the operating system or InfiniBand drivers.
- E. Mismatched link speeds or duplex settings between connected devices.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
Link flapping is most commonly caused by physical layer issues (faulty cables, connectors, or transceivers) or configuration mismatches (link speeds or duplex settings). Troubleshooting should focus on inspecting the physical connections and verifying that the link speed and duplex settings are correctly configured on both ends of the link. While MTIJ issues and software bugs can cause network problems, they are less likely to directly cause link flapping. Excessive broadcast traffic can cause performance issues but is less likely to result in frequent link up/down transitions.

NEW QUESTION # 26
You've flashed the BlueField OS to your SmartNIC, but you need to customize the kernel command line arguments (bootargs) to enable a specific feature. Where is the MOST appropriate place to modify these arguments for persistent changes that survive reboots?

- A. In the '/etc/default/grub' file on the BlueField OS, followed by updating the GRUB configuration.
- B. Directly in the kernel image file itself using a hex editor.
- C. Passing it as an argument to bfboot during deployment.
- D. In the bootloader configuration file (e.g., extlinux.conf or grub.cfg) on the BlueField's flash memory.
- E. In the '/proc/cmdline' file. This allows immediate changes.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The bootloader configuration file (extlinux.conf, grub.cfg, uEnv.txt depending on the system) is where boot arguments are persistently stored. Modifying the kernel image directly is highly discouraged and risky. 'letc/default/grub' is a common location on standard Linux systems, but not necessarily on the BlueField OS's boot environment. '/proc/cmdline' shows the currently used arguments, but modifying it doesn't persist changes across reboots. bfboot will only change the image during that flash, changes at the bootloader level persist after subsequent flashes.

NEW QUESTION # 27
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