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NVIDIA Generative AI LLMs Sample Questions (Q85-Q90):

NEW QUESTION # 85

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 # 86

Why do we need positional encoding in transformer-based models?

- A. To prevent overfitting of the model.
- B. To increase the throughput of the model.
- C. To reduce the dimensionality of the input data.
- **D. To represent the order of elements in a sequence.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Positional encoding is a critical component in transformer-based models because, unlike recurrent neural networks (RNNs), transformers process input sequences in parallel and lack an inherent sense of word order.

Positional encoding addresses this by embedding information about the position of each token in the sequence, enabling the model to understand the sequential relationships between tokens. According to the original transformer paper ("Attention is All You Need" by Vaswani et al., 2017), positional encodings are added to the input embeddings to provide the model with information about the relative or absolute position of tokens. NVIDIA's documentation on transformer-based models, such as those supported by the NeMo framework, emphasizes that positional encodings are typically implemented using sinusoidal functions or learned embeddings to preserve sequence order, which is essential for tasks like natural language processing (NLP). Options B, C, and D are incorrect because positional encoding does not address overfitting, dimensionality reduction, or throughput directly; these are handled by other techniques like regularization, dimensionality reduction methods, or hardware optimization.

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 # 87

Which of the following best describes the purpose of attention mechanisms in transformer models?

- A. To compress the input sequence for faster processing.
- **B. To focus on relevant parts of the input sequence for use in the downstream task.**
- C. To generate random noise for improved model robustness.
- D. To convert text into numerical representations.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Attention mechanisms in transformer models, as introduced in "Attention is All You Need" (Vaswani et al., 2017), allow the model to focus on relevant parts of the input sequence by assigning higher weights to important tokens during processing. NVIDIA's NeMo documentation explains that self-attention enables transformers to capture long-range dependencies and contextual relationships, making them effective for tasks like language modeling and translation. Option B is incorrect, as attention does not compress sequences but processes them fully. Option C is false, as attention is not about generating noise. Option D refers to embeddings, not attention.

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 # 88

In transformer-based LLMs, how does the use of multi-head attention improve model performance compared to single-head attention, particularly for complex NLP tasks?

- A. Multi-head attention eliminates the need for positional encodings in the input sequence.
- B. Multi-head attention reduces the model's memory footprint by sharing weights across heads.
- **C. Multi-head attention allows the model to focus on multiple aspects of the input sequence simultaneously.**
- D. Multi-head attention simplifies the training process by reducing the number of parameters.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Multi-head attention, a core component of the transformer architecture, improves model performance by allowing the model to attend to multiple aspects of the input sequence simultaneously. Each attention head learns to focus on different relationships (e.g., syntactic, semantic) in the input, capturing diverse contextual dependencies. According to "Attention is All You Need" (Vaswani et al., 2017) and NVIDIA's NeMo documentation, multi-head attention enhances the expressive power of transformers, making them highly effective for complex NLP tasks like translation or question-answering. Option A is incorrect, as multi-head attention increases memory usage. Option C is false, as positional encodings are still required. Option D is wrong, as multi-head attention adds parameters.

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 # 89

When preprocessing text data for an LLM fine-tuning task, why is it critical to apply subword tokenization (e.g., Byte-Pair Encoding) instead of word-based tokenization for handling rare or out-of-vocabulary words?

- **A. Subword tokenization breaks words into smaller units, enabling the model to generalize to unseen words.**
- B. Subword tokenization removes punctuation and special characters to simplify text input.
- C. Subword tokenization creates a fixed-size vocabulary to prevent memory overflow.
- D. Subword tokenization reduces the model's computational complexity by eliminating embeddings.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Subword tokenization, such as Byte-Pair Encoding (BPE) or WordPiece, is critical for preprocessing text data in LLM fine-tuning because it breaks words into smaller units (subwords), enabling the model to handle rare or out-of-vocabulary (OOV) words effectively. NVIDIA's NeMo documentation on tokenization explains that subword tokenization creates a vocabulary of frequent subword units, allowing the model to represent unseen words by combining known subwords (e.g., "unseen" as "un" + "##seen"). This improves generalization compared to word-based tokenization, which struggles with OOV words. Option A is incorrect, as tokenization does not eliminate embeddings. Option B is false, as vocabulary size is not fixed but optimized. Option D is wrong, as punctuation handling is a separate preprocessing step.

References:

NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: <https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp/intro.html>

NEW QUESTION # 90

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