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NVIDIA NCP-AII Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physical Layer Management: Covers configuring BlueField network platform devices and setting up Multi-Instance GPU (MIG) partitioning for AI and HPC workloads. |

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NVIDIA AI Infrastructure Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37

You are tasked with validating a newly installed NVIDIA A100 Tensor Core GPU within a server. You need to confirm the GPU is correctly recognized and functioning at its expected performance level. Describe the process, including commands and tools, to verify the following aspects: 1) GPU presence and basic information, 2) PCIe bandwidth and link speed, and 3) Sustained computational performance under load.

- A. 1) Use 'lspci | grep NVIDIA' for presence, 'nvidia-smi' for basic info. 2) Use 'nvidia-smi -q -d pcie' for bandwidth/speed. 3) Run a TensorFlow ResNet50 benchmark.
- **B. 1) Use 'nvidia-smi' for presence and basic info. 2) Use 'nvidia-smi -q -d pcie' for bandwidth/speed. 3) Run a CUDA-based matrix multiplication benchmark (e.g., using cuBLAS) with increasing matrix sizes and monitor performance.**
- C. 1) Check BIOS settings for GPU detection. 2) Use 'lspci -vv' to check PCIe speed. 3) Run a PyTorch ImageNet training script.
- D. 1) Use 'nvidia-smi' for presence and basic info. 2) PCIe speed is irrelevant. 3) Run the 'nvprof' profiler during a CUDA application.
- E. 1) Use 'nvidia-smi' for presence and basic info. 2) Use 'nvidia-link-monitor' for bandwidth/speed. 3) Run a CPU-bound benchmark to avoid GPU bottlenecks.

Answer: B

Explanation:

'nvidia-smi' is the primary tool for NVIDIA GPU information. 'nvidia-smi -q -d pcie' provides PCIe details. A CUDA-based benchmark isolates GPU performance. Other options have elements of truth but aren't complete or optimally targeted (e.g., ResNet50 relies on other frameworks). Using a CPU-bound benchmark wouldn't test the GPU's capabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 38

After upgrading to HPL-AI 2.0 on a DGX A100 cluster, a 2x performance gain is observed. Which optimization is primarily responsible for this improvement?

- A. Reduction of problem size (N) to accelerate computation.
- B. Automatic NVLink bandwidth doubling via driver updates.
- **C. MPI-aware GPU communication that reduces CPU bottlenecks and GPU idle time.**
- D. Doubling of GPU clock speeds through firmware updates and relevant configuration.

Answer: C

Explanation:

HPL-AI (High-Performance Linpack for AI) differs from traditional HPL by utilizing lower-precision arithmetic (FP16/BF16/TF32) while maintaining FP64 accuracy through iterative refinement. The significant jump in performance seen in version 2.0 and above is largely attributed to advancements in the communication layer. In multi-node DGX clusters, the CPU often becomes a bottleneck when managing MPI (Message Passing Interface) ranks and coordinating data transfers between GPUs across the InfiniBand fabric. By implementing MPI-aware GPU communication (and leveraging technologies like SharpV3 or NCCL integration), the benchmark significantly reduces the "GPU Idle Time" spent waiting for the CPU to orchestrate the next computation block. This optimization ensures that the GPUs remain at near 100% utilization during the intensive matrix multiplication phases. By offloading collective operations and using GPUDirect RDMA, the system bypasses the host memory and CPU, effectively doubling the effective throughput of the benchmark compared to older, CPU-heavy coordination methods.

NEW QUESTION # 39

An infrastructure engineer runs an NCCL burn-in on an eight-node GPU cluster. Over a 12-hour period, all GPUs are tested with repeated all-reduce collectives. Monitoring tools show the following observations:

Aggregate bandwidth remains within 5% of documented reference for the hardware on every run.

No errors or timeouts are reported in NCCL logs.

On three occasions, one GPU logged single-run bandwidth dips of 15-20% compared to its normal performance, but performance recovered on the next run and stayed stable afterward. System logs show no hardware or driver errors.

Two minor NCCL WARN-level messages about "unexpected latency spike" appear in system logs for separate nodes, but could not be reproduced.

Which conclusion is the best strategy before releasing the cluster to production?

- **A. Proceed, since all bandwidth targets are met, issues were transient and self-resolved, and there are no persistent errors or timeouts across repeated burn-ins.**

- B. Recommend proactive maintenance, because any bandwidth drop, even if transient and unreproducible, shows the burn-in failed; clusters must not show performance variance above 10% for any GPU even once.
- C. Approve for AI workload use, but flag affected nodes for manual exclusion from distributed training jobs, as nodes showing any anomaly should be isolated whenever possible.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The best conclusion is to proceed, because the cluster met sustained bandwidth expectations, reported no NCCL errors or timeouts, and showed no persistent hardware, driver, or fabric faults. In NVIDIA AI infrastructure validation, burn-in testing is intended to detect repeatable failures, degraded links, unstable GPUs, NCCL communication errors, timeouts, or sustained performance below reference values. Short, unreproducible latency or bandwidth variation can occur because of transient system activity, monitoring overhead, scheduler noise, background services, or brief congestion. Since aggregate bandwidth stayed within 5% of the documented reference on every run and the dips recovered immediately without recurring on the same component, the evidence does not justify declaring the burn-in failed. Option B is too strict because one unreproduced transient dip is not enough to prove hardware failure. Option C is also excessive because excluding nodes without repeatable evidence reduces cluster capacity unnecessarily. The correct operational strategy is to approve the cluster while preserving logs, documenting the anomalies, and continuing normal monitoring during early production workloads.

NEW QUESTION # 40

Refer to the output:

```
~ $ sudo nvsm show healthinfo
-Timestamp: Sat Dec 16 16:26:32 2017 -0800
Version: 17.12-5
Checks-BIOS Revision [5.11].....
DGX Serial Number [YSY72800016].....
Verify installed DIMM memory sticks.....Healthy
...[output truncated]
Verify Ethernet controllers.....Healthy
Verify installed GPU's.....Unhealthy
Checking output of 'lspci' for expected GPU's
Missing GPU at PCI address '07:00.0'
Verify installed InfiniBand controllers.....Healthy
Verify PCIe switches.....Healthy
...[output truncated]
What insights can a system administrator gain regarding the DGX system's health?
```

- A. A GPU driver upgrade has failed.
- B. The system has passed the hardware health check successfully.
- C. A GPU tray upgrade failed.
- **D. A GPU is missing on the DGX system.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The output provided is a result of the NVIDIA System Management (NVSM) tool, specifically the `nvsm show healthinfo` command. NVSM is an essential diagnostic framework for NVIDIA DGX systems that monitors hardware health, identifies faults, and helps ensure the system remains within its validated operational state.

In this specific diagnostic trace, the system reports that the "Verify installed GPU's" check has returned a status of Unhealthy. To provide a root cause, NVSM cross-references the live hardware enumeration from the `lspci` command against the system's known "Golden Configuration" (the hardware manifest defined in the firmware). The explicit error message, "Missing GPU at PCI address '07:00.0'", indicates that the system expects a GPU module to be present at that specific PCIe bus address, but the hardware is not responding or visible to the bus.

This insight allows a system administrator to conclude that a GPU is missing from the logical perspective of the system. This is a critical hardware fault rather than a software or driver issue. In a DGX H100 or A100 system, this could be caused by a physical module failure, a power delivery issue to that specific segment of the GPU baseboard, or a failure in the PCIe switch fabric. Because the DGX relies on a full set of 8 GPUs for high-speed collective communications (NCCL), a single missing GPU will prevent the node from participating in large-scale training jobs, requiring physical inspection or a GPU tray replacement (RMA).

NEW QUESTION # 41

You are expanding a DGX-based deep learning cluster to train on large, high-resolution images that cannot fit into local cache. Multiple nodes will access this data concurrently and require high performance. Which storage and networking solution best meets these requirements?

- A. Recommend general-purpose object storage for all training data because it is optimized for deep learning workloads and distributed data access at any scale.
- **B. Deploy a high-performance parallel file system across InfiniBand or 40/100GbE, ensuring at least 3 GB /s per node and scalable aggregate bandwidth for all cluster workloads.**
- C. Increase the SSD RAID-0 local cache size in each node so it can absorb most training data, making network storage type and speed less important for performance.
- D. Implement a standard NFS server on a 10GbE network because the cluster can access the export and job performance will not be impacted.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct solution is a high-performance parallel file system connected through InfiniBand or high-speed Ethernet. Large image training workloads can generate heavy concurrent reads from many GPU nodes, especially when datasets cannot be cached locally. If storage cannot deliver enough per-node and aggregate throughput, GPUs wait for input data and overall training efficiency drops. A parallel file system is designed to distribute metadata and data access across multiple storage servers, allowing many DGX nodes to read training data concurrently. Using InfiniBand or 40/100GbE provides the network bandwidth needed to avoid storage becoming the limiting factor. Expanding local RAID-0 cache may help some repeated reads, but it does not solve shared dataset access or scale well across many nodes. A single NFS server on 10GbE is likely to bottleneck under concurrent multi-node training. General object storage is useful for capacity and cloud-style workflows, but it is not always optimal for high-throughput POSIX-style training access. For DGX cluster optimization, storage must be sized for sustained throughput, metadata operations, and concurrent GPU consumption.

NEW QUESTION # 42

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