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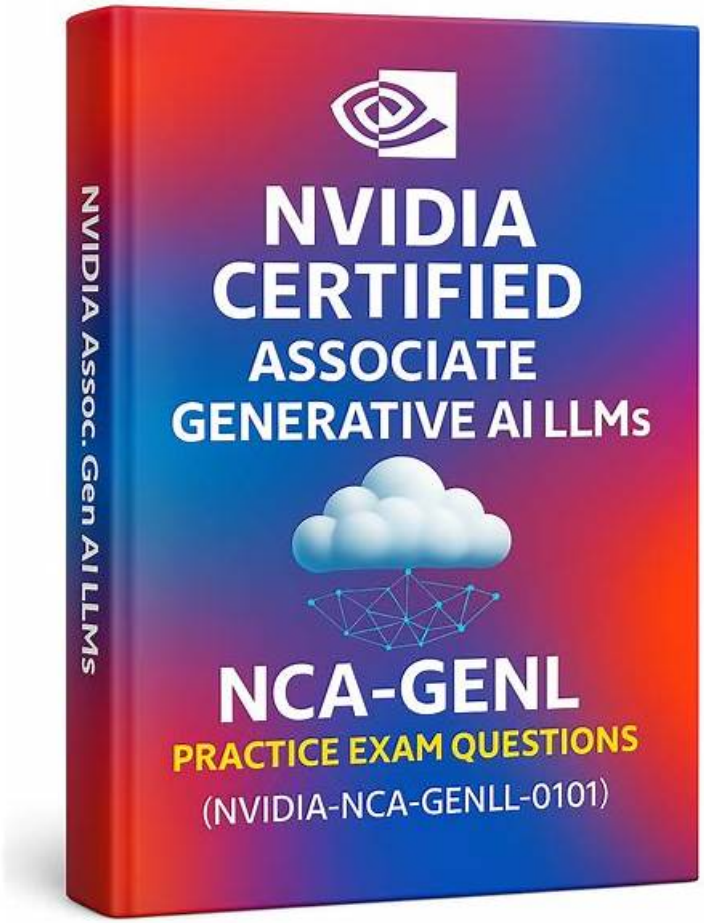

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NVIDIA NCA-GENL Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Prompt engineering: Focuses on techniques for designing and refining input prompts to effectively guide LLM outputs toward desired results.
Topic 2	• Software development: Covers the programming practices and coding skills required to build, maintain, and deploy generative AI applications.

Topic 3	• Fundamentals of machine learning and neural networks: Covers the core concepts of how machine learning models learn from data, including the structure and function of neural networks that underpin large language models.
Topic 4	• Data analysis and visualization: Covers interpreting datasets and presenting insights through visual tools to support informed model development decisions.
Topic 5	• Data preprocessing and feature engineering: Covers preparing raw data through cleaning, transformation, and feature selection to make it suitable for model training.
Topic 6	• Experimentation: Explores running and evaluating trials to test model behavior, compare approaches, and validate generative AI solutions.
Topic 7	• Alignment: Addresses methods for ensuring LLM behavior is safe, accurate, and consistent with human intentions and values.
Topic 8	• Python libraries for LLMs: Covers key Python frameworks and tools — such as LangChain, Hugging Face, and similar libraries — used to build and interact with LLMs.

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NVIDIA Generative AI LLMs Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44
What is confidential computing?

- A. A process for designing and applying AI systems in a manner that is explainable, fair, and verifiable.
- B. A method for interpreting and integrating various forms of data in AI systems.
- C. A technique for aligning the output of the AI models with human beliefs.
- D. A technique for securing computer hardware and software from potential threats.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Confidential computing is a technique for securing computer hardware and software from potential threats by protecting data in use, as covered in NVIDIA's Generative AI and LLMs course. It ensures that sensitive data, such as model weights or user inputs, remains encrypted during processing, using technologies like secure enclaves or trusted execution environments (e.g., NVIDIA H100 GPUs with confidential computing capabilities). This enhances the security of AI systems. Option B is incorrect, as it describes Trustworthy AI principles, not confidential computing. Option C is wrong, as aligning outputs with human beliefs is unrelated to security. Option D is inaccurate, as data integration is not the focus of confidential computing. The course notes: "Confidential computing secures AI systems by protecting data in use, leveraging trusted execution environments to safeguard sensitive information during processing." References: NVIDIA Building Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing Applications course; NVIDIA Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing.

NEW QUESTION # 45
You have access to training data but no access to test data. What evaluation method can you use to assess the performance of your AI model?

- A. Cross-validation
- B. Greedy decoding
- C. Average entropy approximation
- D. Randomized controlled trial

Answer: A

Explanation:
When test data is unavailable, cross-validation is the most effective method to assess an AI model's performance using only the training dataset. Cross-validation involves splitting the training data into multiple subsets (folds), training the model on some folds, and validating it on others, repeatingthis process to estimate generalization performance. NVIDIA's documentation on machine learning workflows, particularly in the NeMo framework for model evaluation, highlights k-fold cross-validation as a standard technique for robust performance assessment when a separate test set is not available. Option B (randomized controlled trial) is a clinical or experimental method, not typically used for model evaluation. Option C (average entropy approximation) is not a standard evaluation method. Option D (greedy decoding) is a generation strategy for LLMs, not an evaluation technique.
References:
NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp/model_finetuning.html
Goodfellow, I., et al. (2016). "Deep Learning." MIT Press.

NEW QUESTION # 46
In the context of data preprocessing for Large Language Models (LLMs), what does tokenization refer to?

- A. Splitting text into smaller units like words or subwords.
- B. Removing stop words from the text.
- C. Converting text into numerical representations.
- D. Applying data augmentation techniques to generate more training data.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Tokenization is the process of splitting text into smaller units, such as words, subwords, or characters, which serve as the basic units for processing by LLMs. NVIDIA's NeMo documentation on NLP preprocessing explains that tokenization is a critical step in preparing text data, with popular tokenizers (e.g., WordPiece, BPE) breaking text into subword units to handle out-of-vocabulary words and improve model efficiency. For example, the sentence "I love AI" might be tokenized into ["I", "love", "AI"] or subword units like ["I",
"lov", "##e", "AI"]. Option B (numerical representations) refers to embedding, not tokenization. Option C (removing stop words) is a separate preprocessing step. Option D (data augmentation) is unrelated to tokenization.
References:
NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp
/intro.html

NEW QUESTION # 47
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 allows the model to focus on multiple aspects of the input sequence simultaneously.
- C. Multi-head attention reduces the model's memory footprint by sharing weights across heads.
- D. Multi-head attention simplifies the training process by reducing the number of parameters.

Answer: B

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 # 48
When designing an experiment to compare the performance of two LLMs on a question-answering task, which statistical test is most appropriate to determine if the difference in their accuracy is significant, assuming the data follows a normal distribution?

- A. ANOVA test
- B. Paired t-test
- C. Chi-squared test
- D. Mann-Whitney U test

Answer: B

Explanation:
The paired t-test is the most appropriate statistical test to compare the performance (e.g., accuracy) of two large language models (LLMs) on the same question-answering dataset, assuming the data follows a normal distribution. This test evaluates whether the mean difference in paired observations (e.g., accuracy on each question) is statistically significant. NVIDIA's documentation on model evaluation in NeMo suggests using paired statistical tests for comparing model performance on identical datasets to account for correlated errors.
Option A (Chi-squared test) is for categorical data, not continuous metrics like accuracy. Option C (Mann- Whitney U test) is non-parametric and used for non-normal data. Option D (ANOVA) is for comparing more than two groups, not two models.
References:
NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp/model_finetuning.html

NEW QUESTION # 49
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