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NVIDIA Generative AI LLMs Sample Questions (Q74-Q79):

NEW QUESTION # 74

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 simplifies the training process by reducing the number of parameters.
- D. Multi-head attention reduces the model's memory footprint by sharing weights across heads.

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 # 75

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 # 76

In the context of language models, what does an autoregressive model predict?

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

Answer: D

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 # 77

When fine-tuning an LLM for a specific application, why is it essential to perform exploratory data analysis (EDA) on the new training dataset?

- **A. To uncover patterns and anomalies in the dataset**
- B. To select the appropriate learning rate for the model
- C. To assess the computing resources required for fine-tuning
- D. To determine the optimum number of layers in the neural network

Answer: A

Explanation:

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) is a critical step in fine-tuning large language models (LLMs) to understand the characteristics of the new training dataset. NVIDIA's NeMo documentation on data preprocessing for NLP tasks emphasizes that EDA helps uncover patterns (e.g., class distributions, word frequencies) and anomalies (e.g., outliers, missing values) that can affect model performance. For example, EDA might reveal imbalanced classes or noisy data, prompting preprocessing steps like data cleaning or augmentation. Option B is incorrect, as learning rate selection is part of model training, not EDA. Option C is unrelated, as EDA does not assess computational resources. Option D is false, as the number of layers is a model architecture decision, not derived from EDA.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION # 78

In ML applications, which machine learning algorithm is commonly used for creating new data based on existing data?

- A. Decision tree
- B. Support vector machine
- C. K-means clustering
- **D. Generative adversarial network**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) are a class of machine learning algorithms specifically designed for creating new data based on existing data, as highlighted in NVIDIA's Generative AI and LLMs course. GANs consist of two models—a generator that produces synthetic data and a discriminator that evaluates its authenticity—trained adversarially to generate realistic data, such as images, text, or audio, that resembles the training distribution. This makes GANs a cornerstone of generative AI applications. Option A, Decision tree, is incorrect, as it is primarily used for classification and regression tasks, not data generation. Option B, Support vector machine, is a discriminative model for classification, not generation. Option C, K-means clustering, is an unsupervised clustering algorithm and does not generate new data. The course emphasizes:

"Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) are used to create new data by learning to mimic the distribution of the training dataset, enabling applications in generative AI." References: NVIDIA Building Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing Applications course; NVIDIA Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing.

NEW QUESTION # 79

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