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NVIDIA NCP-AAI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Cognition, Planning, and Memory: Explores the reasoning strategies, decision-making processes, and memory management techniques that drive intelligent agent behavior.
Topic 2	• Agent Architecture and Design: Covers how agentic AI systems are structured, including how agents reason, communicate, and interact within single-agent and multi-agent environments.
Topic 3	• Safety, Ethics, and Compliance: Covers the principles and practices needed to ensure agents operate responsibly, ethically, and within legal and regulatory requirements.
Topic 4	• NVIDIA Platform Implementation: Focuses on leveraging NVIDIA's AI hardware and software stack to build and optimize agentic AI systems.
Topic 5	• Agent Development: Focuses on the practical building, integration, and enhancement of agents using tools, frameworks, and APIs.

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NVIDIA Agentic AI Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18
An AI engineer at an oil and gas company is designing a multi-agent AI system to support drilling operations.
Different agents are responsible for subsurface modeling, risk analysis, and resource allocation. These agents must share operational

context, reason through interdependent planning steps, and justify their collaborative decisions using structured, transparent logic. The architecture must support memory persistence, sequential decision-making and chain-of-thought prompting across agents.
Which implementation best supports this design?

- A. Fine-tune separate NeMo models for each agent role using LoRA, with pre-scripted action flows deployed via TensorRT for latency reduction.
- B. Orchestrate NeMo agents via Triton, use vector memory for shared context, ReAct planning, and NeMo Guardrails for reasoning.
- C. Use stateless LLM endpoints behind an API gateway and pass shared prompts across agents to simulate context and reasoning.
- D. Use LangChain to coordinate third-party agent APIs and store shared information in external memory, with logic encoded in static prompt chains.

Answer: B

Explanation:
This is a lifecycle problem, not a wording problem, and Option A gives the team a controllable lifecycle for the agent behavior. For a production build, Triton dynamic batching and model configuration are where throughput and tail latency tradeoffs become controllable. The selected option specifically A states
"Orchestrate NeMo agents via Triton, use vector memory for shared context, ReAct planning, and NeMo Guardrails for reasoning.", which matches the operational requirement rather than a superficial wording match. The answer combines orchestration, vector memory, ReAct-style planning, and guardrails. That stack supports shared context, tool use, and controlled reasoning across specialized agents. The runtime should therefore be built around dynamic batching, model instance tuning, concurrency control, precision optimization, KV-cache-aware LLM serving, and end-to-end latency waterfalls. The distractors fail because sequential microservices can add avoidable hops and tail latency even when every individual model looks fast. The answer is therefore about engineered control planes, not simply model capability. For LLM systems, the bottleneck often shifts between compute kernels, KV cache memory, request queues, and guardrail/tool latency.

NEW QUESTION # 19
A team is designing an AI assistant that helps users with travel planning. The assistant should remember user preferences, build personalized itineraries, and update plans when users provide new requirements.
Which approach best equips the AI assistant to provide personalized and adaptive travel recommendations?

- A. Providing the same set of travel options to every user but sorting them based on recent popular destinations.
- B. Engineering multi-step reasoning frameworks with persistent memory systems to store and utilize user preferences.
- C. Designing the assistant to handle each user request independently, while using implicit signals within each session to suggest relevant options.
- D. Using a single-step question-answering system enhanced with session-level keyword tracking to improve relevance during ongoing interactions.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The NVIDIA implementation angle is not cosmetic here: long-running agents should retrieve compact relevant context instead of replaying the entire conversation history into every call. Travel personalization depends on persistent preferences and multi-step plan updates. A single-turn answerer cannot adapt itineraries as constraints change. From an NVIDIA systems-engineering lens, Option C aligns with the way agentic services should be decomposed and measured. The selected option specifically C states "Engineering multi- step reasoning frameworks with persistent memory systems to store and utilize user preferences.", which matches the operational requirement rather than a superficial wording match. The correct implementation surface is checkpointed state keyed by session or user, with schemas that preserve only the fields the workflow needs later. The losing choices mostly optimize for short-term convenience; unbounded memory creates privacy, relevance, and performance problems unless persistence is deliberate. This choice gives engineering teams the knobs they need for continuous tuning after deployment. The memory policy should define what is persisted, what is summarized, and what is discarded to avoid both context loss and prompt bloat.

NEW QUESTION # 20
A customer service agentic AI is designed to resolve billing inquiries. It consistently resolves inquiries accurately and efficiently. However, a significant number of customers are reporting frustration due to the agent's tendency to repeatedly ask for the same information (account number, address) during each interaction, even after it's already been provided.
Which evaluation method would be most effective for addressing this issue?

- A. Analyzing the agent's dialogue transcripts to identify patterns in its questioning techniques.
- B. Increasing the agent's processing speed to reduce the time it takes to handle each inquiry and increase customer satisfaction.
- C. Adjusting the agent's reward function to prioritize speed of resolution over customer satisfaction.
- D. Implementing a "conversational flow" analysis to optimize the order of questions asked during each interaction.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The best answer is Option B when the design is judged by reliability, latency budget, auditability, and maintainability rather than demo simplicity. Repeated questions are visible in transcripts. Dialogue analysis shows whether state is being stored, retrieved, or ignored across turns. The high-value engineering move is a tool boundary where every API has declared inputs, declared outputs, validation, retry behavior, and instrumentation. The selected option specifically B states "Analyzing the agent's dialogue transcripts to identify patterns in its questioning techniques.", which matches the operational requirement rather than a superficial wording match. The alternatives would look simpler in a prototype, but relying on the model to infer API behavior invites fabricated endpoints, malformed arguments, and brittle production behavior. The stack-level anchor is clear: NVIDIA's agent tooling favors explicit function specifications and observable execution paths instead of free-form API narration in the prompt. Anything less would make the agent fragile when traffic, schemas, policies, or user behavior shift.

NEW QUESTION # 21
A financial services agentic AI is being used to automate initial customer onboarding. The agent is completing the process efficiently and accurately, but reviews of its conversations reveal it often uses overly formal and complex language that confuses customers.
Which type of evaluation is best suited to address this issue?

- A. Controlled user testing sessions to collect user feedback on the clarity and tone of responses
- B. Statistical analysis of the agent's decision-making patterns to detect overly formal and complex response choices
- C. Continuous user feedback collection, specifically gathering subjective assessments of the agent's communication style
- D. Compliance review of the agent's access to regulatory guidelines and policy documentation

Answer: A

Explanation:
This lines up with NVIDIA guidance because the NVIDIA stack makes it possible to correlate model-serving metrics with workflow events and user-visible task failures. Controlled user testing exposes readability, tone, and comprehension failures better than back-end metrics. This is a communication-quality defect, not a routing defect. In a GPU-backed agent deployment, Option A maps closest to how the NVIDIA stack expects orchestration, inference, and control policies to be separated. The selected option specifically A states
"Controlled user testing sessions to collect user feedback on the clarity and tone of responses", which matches the operational requirement rather than a superficial wording match. The correct implementation surface is repeatable benchmark suites that separate accuracy, cost, latency, reliability, and human satisfaction rather than blending them into one vague score. The losing choices mostly optimize for short-term convenience; offline benchmarks alone cannot expose live API failures, schema drift, queue saturation, or feedback-driven dissatisfaction. This choice gives engineering teams the knobs they need for continuous tuning after deployment.

NEW QUESTION # 22
You've deployed an agent that helps users troubleshoot technical issues with their devices. After several weeks in production, user feedback indicates a decline in response accuracy, especially for newer issues.
Which monitoring method is most appropriate for identifying the root cause of declining agent performance?

- A. Compare average prompt length over time to analyze common input patterns
- B. Review output token counts across sessions to detect unusual model behavior
- C. Schedule a weekly re-deployment cycle to reset the model and improve freshness
- D. Analyze logs of tool usage frequency and error rates during inference

Answer: D

Explanation:
In NVIDIA terms, the NVIDIA stack makes it possible to correlate model-serving metrics with workflow events and user-visible task failures. Declining accuracy for newer issues often comes from tool failures, stale retrieval paths, or changed sources. Tool-use logs and error rates expose that drift. The architecture implied by Option B is the one that survives real workloads: separate

responsibilities, explicit contracts, and measurable runtime behavior. The selected option specifically B states "Analyze logs of tool usage frequency and error rates during inference", which matches the operational requirement rather than a superficial wording match.
The correct implementation surface is repeatable benchmark suites that separate accuracy, cost, latency, reliability, and human satisfaction rather than blending them into one vague score. The losing choices mostly optimize for short-term convenience; offline benchmarks alone cannot expose live API failures, schema drift, queue saturation, or feedback-driven dissatisfaction. This choice gives engineering teams the knobs they need for continuous tuning after deployment.

NEW QUESTION # 23
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