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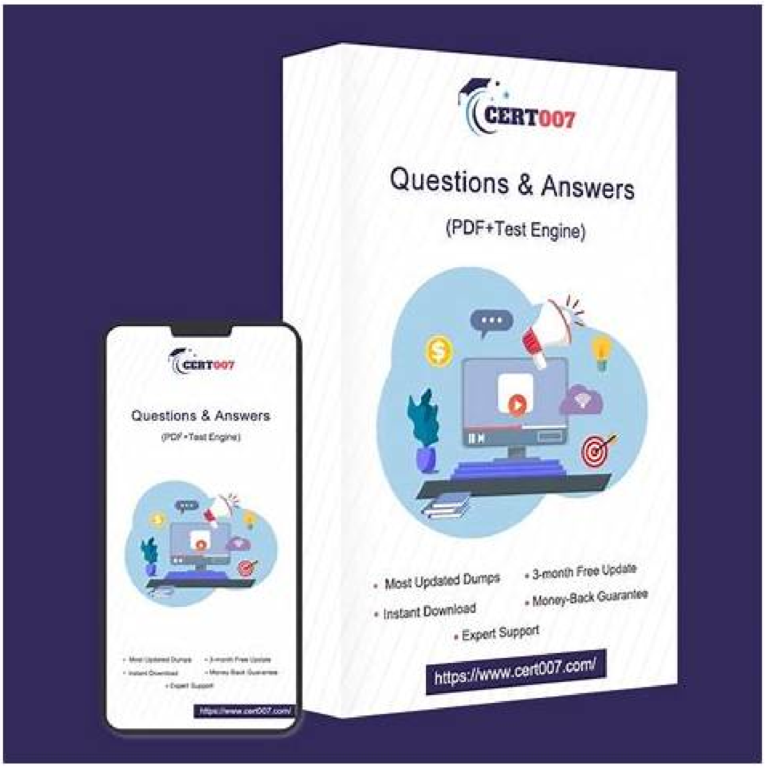

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NVIDIA NCP-AIO Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• Administration: This section of the exam measures the skills of system administrators and covers essential tasks in managing AI workloads within data centers. Candidates are expected to understand fleet command, Slurm cluster management, and overall data center architecture specific to AI environments. It also includes knowledge of Base Command Manager (BCM), cluster provisioning, Run.ai administration, and configuration of Multi-Instance GPU (MIG) for both AI and high-performance computing applications.
Topic 2	• Workload Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of AI infrastructure engineers and focuses on managing workloads effectively in AI environments. It evaluates the ability to administer Kubernetes clusters, maintain workload efficiency, and apply system management tools to troubleshoot operational issues. Emphasis is placed on ensuring that workloads run smoothly across different environments in alignment with NVIDIA technologies.
Topic 3	• Troubleshooting and Optimization: NVIThis section of the exam measures the skills of AI infrastructure engineers and focuses on diagnosing and resolving technical issues that arise in advanced AI systems. Topics include troubleshooting Docker, the Fabric Manager service for NVIDIA NVlink and NVSwitch systems, Base Command Manager, and Magnum IO components. Candidates must also demonstrate the ability to identify and solve storage performance issues, ensuring optimized performance across AI workloads.
Topic 4	• Installation and Deployment: This section of the exam measures the skills of system administrators and addresses core practices for installing and deploying infrastructure. Candidates are tested on installing and configuring Base Command Manager, initializing Kubernetes on NVIDIA hosts, and deploying containers from NVIDIA NGC as well as cloud VMI containers. The section also covers understanding storage requirements in AI data centers and deploying DOCA services on DPU Arm processors, ensuring robust setup of AI-driven environments.

NVIDIA AI Operations Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21
You are using Ceph object storage to store your training dat
a. You observe that your training jobs are consistently slow, and monitoring tools indicate high latency when accessing the Ceph cluster. What are the possible causes that can contribute to this behavior?

- A. Insufficient network bandwidth between the compute nodes and the Ceph cluster.
- B. OSDs (Object Storage Devices) in the Ceph cluster are overloaded, leading to slow read/write operations.
- C. Insufficient CPU and Memory on the Ceph Monitors
- D. The Ceph cluster's placement groups are not optimally configured for the workload, causing uneven data distribution.
- E. An incorrectly configured or malfunctioning Ceph monitor node.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
High latency in Ceph can stem from several issues: network congestion limits data transfer, overloaded OSDs cannot handle the I/O load, and suboptimal placement groups lead to hotspots. A malfunctioning monitor would primarily affect cluster availability and metadata operations, not necessarily the data I/O performance directly. Insufficient CPU and Memory on OSD's as well may cause issues as well.

NEW QUESTION # 22
An administrator is troubleshooting a bottleneck in a deep learning run time and needs consistent data feed rates to GPUs. Which storage metric should be used?

- A. Sequential read speed
- B. Disk utilization in performance manager
- C. Disk free space
- D. Disk I/O operations per second (IOPS)

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
When troubleshooting performance bottlenecks related to feeding data consistently to GPUs during deep learning workloads, the key storage metric to consider is sequential read speed. Deep learning training typically involves streaming large datasets sequentially from storage to GPUs. The sequential read speed measures how fast data can be read in a continuous stream, directly impacting the ability to keep GPUs fed without stalls.
* Disk I/O operations per second (IOPS) measures random read/write operations and is less relevant for large sequential data streams in AI workloads.
* Disk free space indicates available storage capacity but does not impact data feed rate.
* Disk utilization in performance manager shows overall usage but does not specify the speed or consistency of data feed.
Therefore, focusing on sequential read speed (option C) is critical for ensuring consistent, high- throughput data feeding to GPUs, minimizing bottlenecks in deep learning runtime environments.
This is consistent with NVIDIA AI Operations best practices for system performance optimization and troubleshooting storage-related issues in AI infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION # 23
A user reports slow performance when running a CUDA application within a Docker container. You suspect the container is not properly utilizing the GPU. How can you quickly verify that the container has access to the NVIDIA GPU?

- A. Inspect the Dockerfile to ensure that the 'nvidia/cuda' base image or appropriate NVIDIA drivers are installed.
- B. Execute 'docker inspect and look for the 'NVIDIA VISIBLE DEVICES environment variable.
- C. Restart the Docker daemon.
- D. Check the Docker container logs for any NVIDIA-related error messages.
- E. Run 'nvidia-smr inside the container. If it shows GPU information, the container has access.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:
Running 'nvidia-smr inside the container (A) is the quickest way to verify GPU access. Checking container logs (B) can reveal errors related to GPU initialization. Inspecting the container (D) for 'NVIDIA VISIBLE DEVICES' shows which GPUs are exposed to the container. Inspecting the Dockerfile (C) is useful for understanding the image's configuration, but it doesn't confirm runtime access. Restarting Docker (E) might resolve transient issues, but it's not a diagnostic step.

NEW QUESTION # 24
You want to monitor the GPU utilization of your BCM-managed cluster. Which tool would provide the most comprehensive real-time and historical GPU metrics?

- A. nvidia-smi' on each individual node.
- B. BCM's built-in monitoring dashboard.
- C. 'top' command on each node.
- D. Kubernetes Dashboard.
- E. Prometheus with the NVIDIA DCGM exporter.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Prometheus with the NVIDIA DCGM exporter is the best solution. 'nvidia-smr is node-specific and doesn't provide historical data. BCM and Kubernetes dashboards provide some metrics but not as granular. 'top' doesn't provide GPU metrics. DCGM Exporter exposes GPU metrics for Prometheus to scrape.

NEW QUESTION # 25
You have a Run.ai cluster with multiple GPU nodes. You want to configure a specific job to ONLY run on nodes equipped with NVIDIA A100 GPUs. How can you achieve this node selection using Run.ai?

- A. Configure node affinity rules in the Run.ai job definition to target nodes with the 'nvidia.com/gpu.product' label equal to 'A1 00'.
- B. Manually schedule the job on a specific AIOO node using the Run.ai CLI.

- C. Specify the A100 GPU type in the Run.ai cluster configuration.
- D. Use Kubernetes taints and tolerations to restrict the job to A100 nodes.
- E. Use Run.ai's built-in 'gpu-type' parameter in the job definition.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation:Using node affinity rules is the correct approach. By setting node affinity rules in the Run.ai job definition, you can target nodes based on labels, such as 'nvidia.com/gpu.product=A100'. Kubernetes taints and tolerations could also be used, but configuring node affinity within the Run.ai job definition provides a more streamlined approach. Run.ai doesn't have a built-in 'gpu-type' parameter for this specific purpose.

NEW QUESTION # 26
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