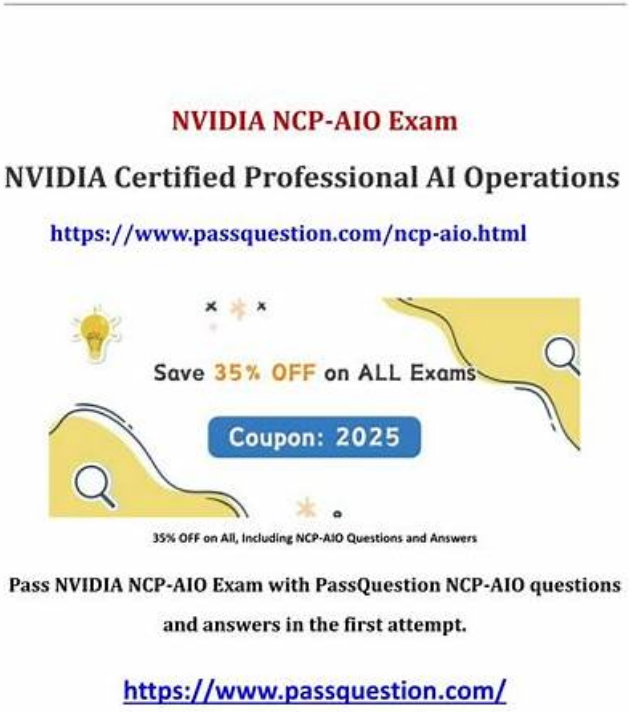
Exam Questions NCP-AIO Vce - NCP-AIO Real Question



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NVIDIA NCP-AIO Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.

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	• 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 4	• 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.

NCP-AIO Real Question, Exam NCP-AIO Papers

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NVIDIA AI Operations Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67
While monitoring your storage system during a large training job, you notice consistently high disk I/O wait times ('iowait'). What does this metric indicate, and what actions can you take to mitigate it?

- A. High 'iowait' means the CPU is waiting for I/O operations to complete. Increase CPU cores.
- B. High 'iowait' means the CPU is waiting for I/O operations to complete. Investigate storage performance bottlenecks such as disk saturation, network latency (if using networked storage), or inefficient data access patterns.
- C. High 'iowait' is normal during large training jobs and does not require any action.
- D. High 'iowait' indicates network congestion. Optimize network configuration.
- E. High 'iowait' means the system is swapping memory to disk. Add more RAM or reduce memory usage.

Answer: B

Explanation:
'iowait' directly reflects the time the CPU spends idle, waiting for disk I/O operations. The solutions are targetted to identify whether the bottleneck is disk saturation, network latency or inefficient data access patterns.

NEW QUESTION # 68
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. The Ceph cluster's placement groups are not optimally configured for the workload, causing uneven data distribution.
- B. Insufficient network bandwidth between the compute nodes and the Ceph cluster.
- C. OSDs (Object Storage Devices) in the Ceph cluster are overloaded, leading to slow read/write operations.
- D. An incorrectly configured or malfunctioning Ceph monitor node.

- E. Insufficient CPU and Memory on the Ceph Monitors

Answer: A,B,C

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 # 69
A data scientist complains that their GPU-accelerated inference service is intermittently failing with CUDA errors. After checking logs, you notice 'CUDA out of memory' errors. What are the MOST effective strategies to mitigate this issue?

- A. Increase the batch size for inference requests.
- B. Upgrade the server's CPU.
- C. Reduce the model size (e.g., using quantization or pruning).
- D. Reduce the batch size for inference requests.
- E. Implement GPU memory pooling or sharing strategies.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:
Reducing model size directly decreases the memory footprint. GPU memory pooling allows multiple processes to share the available GPU memory more efficiently. Reducing batch size reduces the memory required for each inference request, which can prevent OOM errors. Increasing batch size would likely exacerbate the problem. Upgrading the CPU would not directly solve GPU memory issues.

NEW QUESTION # 70
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 'A100'.
- B. Use Kubernetes taints and tolerations to restrict the job to A100 nodes.
- C. Use Run.ai's built-in 'gpu-type' parameter in the job definition.
- D. Manually schedule the job on a specific AIOO node using the Run.ai CLI.
- E. Specify the A100 GPU type in the Run.ai cluster configuration.

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 # 71
A distributed training application using CUDA-Aware MPI and GPUDirect RDMA is experiencing performance degradation over time. You've ruled out network congestion and GPU utilization issues. What are TWO potential causes related to memory management that you should investigate?

- A. CUDA context switching overhead
- B. GPU memory fragmentation
- C. CPU pinning issues
- D. Improper use of' MPI_Barrier'
- E. Insufficient system RAM

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
GPU memory fragmentation can lead to smaller and smaller contiguous blocks of memory, making it difficult to allocate larger buffers needed for training, degrading performance over time. CUDA context switching overhead, if not managed correctly, can also significantly impact performance, especially in distributed environments where frequent communication and data transfers occur. CPU pinning affects process scheduling but doesn't directly cause performance degradation over time related to memory. Insufficient system RAM would likely cause more immediate errors or swapping. Improper use of 'MPI_Barrier' affects synchronization, not memory management specifically.

NEW QUESTION # 72
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