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2026 NVIDIA NCP-AII: Professional NVIDIA AI Infrastructure Free Updates

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NVIDIA NCP-AII Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Cluster Test and Verification: Covers full cluster validation through HPL and NCCL benchmarks, NVLink and fabric bandwidth tests, cable and firmware checks, and burn-in testing using HPL, NCCL, and NeMo.
Topic 2	• Control Plane Installation and Configuration: Covers deploying the software stack including Base Command Manager, OS, Slurm • Enroot • Pyxis, NVIDIA GPU and DOCA drivers, container toolkit, and NGC CLI.

Topic 3	• Troubleshoot and Optimize: Covers identifying and replacing faulty hardware components such as GPUs, network cards, and power supplies, along with performance optimization for AMD • Intel servers and storage.
Topic 4	• System and Server Bring-up: Covers end-to-end physical setup of GPU-based AI infrastructure, including BMC • OOB • TPM configuration, firmware upgrades, hardware installation, and power and cooling validation to ensure servers are workload-ready.
Topic 5	• Physical Layer Management: Covers configuring BlueField network platform devices and setting up Multi-Instance GPU (MIG) partitioning for AI and HPC workloads.

NVIDIA AI Infrastructure Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56
You are tasked with upgrading the NVIDIA driver on a Kubernetes node hosting GPU-accelerated A1 workloads. To minimize downtime and ensure a smooth transition, which sequence of steps should you follow?

- A. Upgrade the driver directly on the node, reboot the node, and let Kubernetes automatically reschedule the workloads.
- B. Delete all pods running on the node, upgrade the driver, reboot the node, and recreate the pods.
- C. Cordon the node, upgrade the driver, reboot the node, and uncordon it.
- D. Drain the node, upgrade the driver, reboot the node, and uncordon it.
- E. Upgrade the NVIDIA container toolkit, then upgrade the driver, reboot the node, and uncordon it.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Cordoning the node prevents new pods from being scheduled on it. After upgrading the driver and rebooting, uncordoning the node allows Kubernetes to resume scheduling workloads. Draining the node before upgrading can cause unnecessary downtime if pods are migrated before the upgrade process starts. The NVIDIA container toolkit must be compatible to the NVIDIA driver, but the upgrade sequence follows Option C steps.

NEW QUESTION # 57
You are tasked with installing the NGC CLI on a host that does not have direct internet access. You have downloaded the NGC CLI package to a local repository. Which of the following steps are required to successfully install and configure the NGC CLI in this offline environment?

- A. Configure the NGC CLI to point to your local package repository by setting the environment variable.
- B. Manually download and install all dependencies of the NGC CLI package using 'pip install --no-index --find-links=/path/to/dependencies .whl'.
- C. Run 'ngc config set' to configure the API key, pointing to a local configuration file.
- D. Only copying the whl file is sufficient, NGC CLI dependencies are always local
- E. Transfer the NGC CLI package to the host and install it using 'pip install .whl'.

Answer: A,B,C,E

Explanation:
In an offline environment, you need to install the package locally (A), configure the CLI to know where to find the package (B), manually install dependencies (C), and configure the API key (D). Option E is wrong because dependencies must be handled manually in the offline environment.

NEW QUESTION # 58
You're working with a large dataset of microscopy images stored as individual TIFF files. The images are accessed randomly during a training job. The current storage solution is a single HDD. You're tasked with improving data loading performance. Which of the following storage optimizations would provide the GREATEST performance improvement in this specific scenario?

- A. Compressing the TIFF files using a lossless compression algorithm.
- B. Replacing the HDD with a single NVMe SS
- C. Implementing data deduplication on the storage volume.
- D. Replacing the HDD with a RAID 5 array of HDDs.
- E. Migrating the data to a large, sequential HDD.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Random access to numerous small files is a classic use case where SSDs excel due to their low latency. Replacing the HDD with an NVMe SSD (option D) will provide the most significant performance improvement. Data deduplication (A) saves storage space but doesn't directly improve random access speed. Migrating to a sequential HDD (B) is counterproductive for random access. RAID 5 (C) provides some performance improvement but not as much as an SSD. Compression (E) can reduce storage space but adds overhead during decompression.

NEW QUESTION # 59
You are troubleshooting a performance issue on an Intel Xeon server with NVIDIAAI 00 GPUs. Your application involves frequent data transfers between CPU memory and GPU memory. You suspect that the PCIe bus is a bottleneck. How can you verify and mitigate this bottleneck?

- A. Use 'nvprof to profile the application and identify the exact lines of code that are causing the high PCIe traffic. Optimize those sections of code to reduce data transfers.
- B. Use 'nvidia-smi' to monitor the PCIe bandwidth utilization of the GPUs. If it's consistently high (near the theoretical limit), the PCIe bus is likely a bottleneck. Mitigate by reducing the frequency of CPU-GPU data transfers, using pinned (page-locked) memory, and ensuring that the GPUs are connected to PCIe slots with sufficient bandwidth.
- C. Check the CPU utilization. If it's low, the PCIe bus is likely the bottleneck. Mitigate by increasing the number of CPU cores assigned to the data transfer tasks.
- D. Monitor the GPU temperature. If it's high, the PCIe bus is likely overheating. Mitigate by improving the server's cooling.
- E. Examine the system logs for PCIe errors. If there are many errors, the PCIe bus is likely unstable. Mitigate by reseating the GPUs and checking the power supply.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
'nvidia-smi' allows monitoring PCIe bandwidth utilization, directly indicating a bottleneck. Pinned memory helps with efficient DMA transfers. Reducing transfer frequency and code optimization using 'nvprof are valid mitigation strategies. Low CPU utilization doesn't necessarily indicate PCIe bottleneck. PCIe errors indicate instability, not necessarily high utilization. GPU temperature is related to cooling, not directly the PCIe bus being a bottleneck.

NEW QUESTION # 60
You are tasked with optimizing an Intel Xeon scalable processor-based server running a TensorFlow model with multiple NVIDIA GPUs.
You observe that the CPU utilization is low, but the GPU utilization is also not optimal. The profiler shows significant time spent in 'tf.data' operations. Which of the following actions would MOST likely improve performance?

- A. Reduce the global batch size to improve memory utilization.
- B. Use 'tf.data.AUTOTIJNE to allow TensorFlow to dynamically optimize the data pipeline.
- C. Increase the number of threads used for CPU-bound operations in TensorFlow using 'tf.config.threading.set_intra_op_parallelism_threads()'.
- D. Upgrade the server's network adapter to a faster interface, such as 100Gb
- E. Enable XLA (Accelerated Linear Algebra) compilation in TensorFlow.

Answer: B

Explanation:
'tf.data' performance issues often stem from inefficient data pipelines. 'tf.data.AIJTOTUNE allows TensorFlow to dynamically optimize the pipeline by adjusting parameters such as prefetch buffer size and the number of parallel calls to transformation functions. XLA compilation optimizes graph execution, but 'tf.data' issues need to be addressed first. Increasing CPU threads might help but 'AUTOTUNE is more specific to the problem. A smaller batch size could negatively impact GPU utilization. Network upgrades are

irrelevant as the problem lies within the server.

NEW QUESTION # 61
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