

NVIDIA NCP-AAI的中率 & NCP-AAI合格記



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>> NVIDIA NCP-AAI的中率 <<

NCP-AAI合格記 & NCP-AAI日本語版試験勉強法

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NVIDIA Agentic AI 認定 NCP-AAI 試験問題 (Q81-Q86):

質問 # 81

When designing complex agentic workflows that include both sequential and parallel task execution, which orchestration pattern offers the greatest flexibility?

- A. Event-driven orchestration that triggers tasks reactively, in series or in parallel
- **B. Graph-based workflow orchestration incorporating conditional branches**
- C. Linear pipeline orchestration with a fixed task sequence

正解: B

解説:

For this scenario, Option A is defensible because it exposes the control plane that a senior engineer can test, scale, and harden. Within the NVIDIA stack, the NVIDIA agent stack is built for composability: agents, tools, and workflows can be profiled and optimized as reusable components. The selected option specifically A states "Graph-based workflow orchestration incorporating conditional branches", which matches the operational requirement rather than a superficial wording match. Graph orchestration represents both sequential dependencies and parallel branches naturally. A fixed pipeline cannot express conditional replanning without turning into brittle nested logic. The high-value engineering move is role separation, shared state, structured messages, and explicit handoff contracts between agents. The distractors fail because a fixed pipeline cannot adapt when new evidence arrives, while a monolithic agent makes root-cause analysis painful. Anything less would make the agent fragile when traffic, schemas,

policies, or user behavior shift.

That design also allows individual agents to be benchmarked and replaced without rewriting the entire workflow graph.

質問 # 82

What NVIDIA framework can be used to train a better agent?

- A. TensorRT-LLM
- **B. NeMo-RL**
- C. NeMo Guardrails

正解: B

解説:

The rejected options are weaker because tuning one component in isolation or relying on FP32/default settings leaves GPU memory bandwidth, batching windows, and queuing delay unmanaged. NeMo-RL is the training-oriented answer, especially for agents that need better multi-step tool use or verifiable task completion. Guardrails govern behavior; TensorRT-LLM accelerates inference. The architecture implied by Option A is the one that survives real workloads: separate responsibilities, explicit contracts, and measurable runtime behavior. The selected option specifically A states "NeMo-RL", which matches the operational requirement rather than a superficial wording match. In NVIDIA terms, Triton's metrics make GPU and model behavior visible enough to correlate batching efficiency with user-facing latency. The practical pattern is measuring queue time, compute time, execution count, and memory pressure instead of guessing from average response time. This is exactly where NVIDIA's stack is strongest: separating acceleration, orchestration, policy, and observability. For LLM systems, the bottleneck often shifts between compute kernels, KV cache memory, request queues, and guardrail/tool latency.

質問 # 83

An agentic AI is tasked with generating marketing copy for various campaigns. It's consistently producing high-quality text and generating significant engagement. However, qualitative feedback from brand managers indicates that the content lacks a distinct "brand voice" and feels generic.

Which of the following metrics would be most valuable for evaluating the agent's adherence to the brand's established voice?

- A. A metric assessing the agent's ability to tailor its language and messaging for distinct audience segments based on demographic and psychographic data.
- B. A metric tracking the average word count and sentence length of the agent's copy, focusing on stylistic efficiency as a potential proxy for brand alignment.
- **C. A metric evaluating the agent's textual similarity to a formalized brand style guide, analyzing factors such as tone, approved vocabulary, and prescribed sentence structures.**
- D. A metric quantifying how frequently the agent's output is shared, liked, or reposted on major social platforms, using this as an indicator of effective brand representation.

正解: C

解説:

Brand voice is a controlled linguistic target. Similarity to the style guide measures tone, vocabulary, and structure more directly than engagement or word count. The practical pattern is measurement of the whole agent path: prompt, retrieval, tool calls, reasoning steps, final answer, and user-facing outcome. The selected option specifically B states "A metric evaluating the agent's textual similarity to a formalized brand style guide, analyzing factors such as tone, approved vocabulary, and prescribed sentence structures.", which matches the operational requirement rather than a superficial wording match. From an NVIDIA systems-engineering lens, Option B aligns with the way agentic services should be decomposed and measured. The alternatives would look simpler in a prototype, but aggregate metrics can hide the exact variant, time window, or complexity tier where the agent fails. The NVIDIA implementation angle is not cosmetic here: Triton, Prometheus, GenAI-Perf, Nsight, and workflow traces give different slices of the same production behavior.

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質問 # 84

A development team is building an AI agent capable of autonomously planning and executing multi-step tasks while retaining context and learning from past interactions.

Which practice is most important to enable the agent to effectively manage long-term memory and complex tasks?

- A. Use basic rule-based decision methods that emphasize fast responses over adaptive planning.
- **B. Implement memory mechanisms for context retention and apply chain-of-thought prompts to enhance reasoning.**
- C. Reduce planning features and memory management to keep the system streamlined.
- D. Apply short-term memory approaches that handle each interaction independently of previous ones.

正解: B

解説:

The rejected options are weaker because sending full history every turn inflates latency and cost, while stateless prompts lose unresolved tasks, user preferences, and multi-step plan continuity. Memory and chain-of-thought-style decomposition give the agent continuity and planning discipline. Independent short interactions cannot manage multi-step tasks. 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 "Implement memory mechanisms for context retention and apply chain-of-thought prompts to enhance reasoning.", which matches the operational requirement rather than a superficial wording match. This lines up with NVIDIA guidance because memory is an orchestration concern as much as a model concern, because the agent must decide what to keep, retrieve, and forget. The practical pattern is a memory hierarchy that balances retrieval latency, relevance, privacy, and context-window cost. This is exactly where NVIDIA's stack is strongest: separating acceleration, orchestration, policy, and observability.

質問 # 85

Your agent is generating inconsistent and contradictory statements.
Which approach would be most suitable to improve the agent's output?

- A. Decreasing the length of prompts
- B. Increasing the number of generated plans
- **C. Employing Reflexion**
- D. Using Decomposition-First Planning

正解: C

解説:

At production scale, Option A preserves separability between reasoning, state, tools, and runtime operations. The selected option specifically A states "Employing Reflexion", which matches the operational requirement rather than a superficial wording match. Reflexion targets self-correction after inconsistent outputs. More plans can multiply contradictions; shorter prompts usually remove useful constraints. The high-value engineering move is demonstrated tool usage examples plus schemas so action selection becomes constrained rather than guessed. For a production build, the prompt should align with the downstream evaluator so the model is rewarded for the behavior the system actually needs. The losing choices mostly optimize for short-term convenience; prompt-only fixes cannot compensate for missing tools, stale knowledge, or absent validation. Anything less would make the agent fragile when traffic, schemas, policies, or user behavior shift. The prompt should reduce ambiguity at the action boundary, where poor wording turns into bad tool calls or incomplete extraction. The architecture must keep model reasoning, service execution, and operational telemetry aligned so later tuning is based on evidence rather than guesswork.

質問 # 86

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NCP-AAI合格記: https://www.jpexam.com/NCP-AAI_exam.html

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