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NVIDIA NCA-GENL Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Experiment Design

Topic 2	• Python Libraries for LLMs: This section of the exam measures skills of LLM Developers and covers using Python tools and frameworks like Hugging Face Transformers, LangChain, and PyTorch to build, fine-tune, and deploy large language models. It focuses on practical implementation and ecosystem familiarity.
Topic 3	• Alignment: This section of the exam measures the skills of AI Policy Engineers and covers techniques to align LLM outputs with human intentions and values. It includes safety mechanisms, ethical safeguards, and tuning strategies to reduce harmful, biased, or inaccurate results from models.
Topic 4	• Prompt Engineering: This section of the exam measures the skills of Prompt Designers and covers how to craft effective prompts that guide LLMs to produce desired outputs. It focuses on prompt strategies, formatting, and iterative refinement techniques used in both development and real-world applications of LLMs.
Topic 5	• Software Development: This section of the exam measures the skills of Machine Learning Developers and covers writing efficient, modular, and scalable code for AI applications. It includes software engineering principles, version control, testing, and documentation practices relevant to LLM-based development.
Topic 6	• Data Analysis and Visualization: This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Scientists and covers interpreting, cleaning, and presenting data through visual storytelling. It emphasizes how to use visualization to extract insights and evaluate model behavior, performance, or training data patterns.

NVIDIA Generative AI LLMs Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50
What is 'chunking' in Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)?

- A. Rewrite blocks of text to fill a context window.
- B. A technique used in RAG to split text into meaningful segments.
- C. A method used in RAG to generate random text.
- D. A concept in RAG that refers to the training of large language models.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Chunking in Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) refers to the process of splitting large text documents into smaller, meaningful segments (or chunks) to facilitate efficient retrieval and processing by the LLM.
According to NVIDIA's documentation on RAG workflows (e.g., in NeMo and Triton), chunking ensures that retrieved text fits within the model's context window and is relevant to the query, improving the quality of generated responses. For example, a long document might be divided into paragraphs or sentences to allow the retrieval component to select only the most pertinent chunks.
Option A is incorrect because chunking does not involve rewriting text. Option B is wrong, as chunking is not about generating random text. Option C is unrelated, as chunking is not a training process.
References:
NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp/intro.html Lewis, P., et al. (2020). "Retrieval-Augmented Generation for Knowledge-Intensive NLP Tasks."

NEW QUESTION # 51
Which of the following is a key characteristic of Rapid Application Development (RAD)?

- A. Linear progression through predefined project phases.
- B. Iterative prototyping with active user involvement.
- C. Extensive upfront planning before any development.
- D. Minimal user feedback during the development process.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Rapid Application Development (RAD) is a software development methodology that emphasizes iterative prototyping and active user involvement to accelerate development and ensure alignment with user needs.

NVIDIA's documentation on AI application development, particularly in the context of NGC (NVIDIA GPU Cloud) and software workflows, aligns with RAD principles for quickly building and iterating on AI-driven applications. RAD involves creating prototypes, gathering user feedback, and refining the application iteratively, unlike traditional waterfall models. Option B is incorrect, as RAD minimizes upfront planning in favor of flexibility. Option C describes a linear waterfall approach, not RAD. Option D is false, as RAD relies heavily on user feedback.
References:
NVIDIA NGC Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/ngc/ngc-overview/index.html

NEW QUESTION # 52
What is Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG)?

- A. RAG is a technique used to fine-tune pre-trained LLMs for improved performance.
- B. RAG is an architecture used to optimize the output of an LLM by retraining the model with domain- specific data.
- C. RAG is a methodology that combines an information retrieval component with a response generator.
- D. RAG is a method for manipulating and generating text-based data using Transformer-based LLMs.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) is a methodology that enhances the performance of large language models (LLMs) by integrating an information retrieval component with a generative model. As described in the seminal paper by Lewis et al. (2020), RAG retrieves relevant documents from an external knowledge base (e.g., using dense vector representations) and uses them to inform the generative process, enabling more accurate and contextually relevant responses. NVIDIA's documentation on generative AI workflows, particularly in the context of NeMo and Triton Inference Server, highlights RAG as a technique to improve LLM outputs by grounding them in external data, especially for tasks requiring factual accuracy or domain- specific knowledge. OptionA is incorrect because RAG does not involve retraining the model but rather augments it with retrieved data. Option C is too vague and does not capture the retrieval aspect, while Option D refers to fine-tuning, which is a separate process.
References:
Lewis, P., et al. (2020). "Retrieval-Augmented Generation for Knowledge-Intensive NLP Tasks." NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp/intro.html

NEW QUESTION # 53
In ML applications, which machine learning algorithm is commonly used for creating new data based on existing data?

- A. Support vector machine
- B. Generative adversarial network
- C. Decision tree
- D. K-means clustering

Answer: B

Explanation:
Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) are a class of machine learning algorithms specifically designed for creating new data based on existing data, as highlighted in NVIDIA's Generative AI and LLMs course. GANs consist of two models-a generator that produces synthetic data and a discriminator that evaluates its authenticity-trained adversarially to generate realistic data, such as images, text, or audio, that resembles the training distribution. This makes GANs a cornerstone of generative AI applications. Option A, Decision tree, is incorrect, as it is primarily used for classification and regression tasks, not data generation. Option B, Support vector machine, is a discriminative model for classification, not generation. Option D, K-means clustering, is an unsupervised clustering algorithm and does not generate new data. The course emphasizes:
"Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) are used to create new data by learning to mimic the distribution of the training dataset, enabling applications in generative AI." References: NVIDIA Building Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing Applications course; NVIDIA Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing.

NEW QUESTION # 54
What is the main consequence of the scaling law in deep learning for real-world applications?

- A. With more data, it is possible to exceed the irreducible error region.

- B. In the power-law region, with more data it is possible to achieve better results.
- C. Small and medium error regions can approach the results of the big data region.
- D. The best performing model can be established even in the small data region.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The scaling law in deep learning, as covered in NVIDIA's Generative AI and LLMs course, describes the relationship between model performance, data size, model size, and computational resources. In the power- law region, increasing the amount of data, model parameters, or compute power leads to predictable improvements in performance, as errors decrease following a power-law trend. This has significant implications for real-world applications, as it suggests that scaling up data and resources can yield better results, particularly for large language models (LLMs). Option A is incorrect, as the irreducible error represents the inherent noise in the data, which cannot be exceeded regardless of data size. Option B is wrong, as small data regions typically yield suboptimal performance compared to scaled models. Option C is misleading, as small and medium data regimes do not typically match big data performance without scaling.
The course highlights: "In the power-law region of the scaling law, increasing data and compute resources leads to better model performance, driving advancements in real-world deep learning applications." References: NVIDIA Building Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing Applications course; NVIDIA Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing.

NEW QUESTION # 55
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