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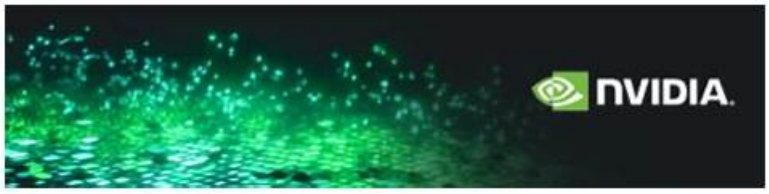

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NVIDIA NCA-GENL Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Fundamentals of Machine Learning and Neural Networks: This section of the exam measures the skills of AI Researchers and covers the foundational principles behind machine learning and neural networks, focusing on how these concepts underpin the development of large language models (LLMs). It ensures the learner understands the basic structure and learning mechanisms involved in training generative AI systems.
Topic 2	• LLM Integration and Deployment: This section of the exam measures skills of AI Platform Engineers and covers connecting LLMs with applications or services through APIs, and deploying them securely and efficiently at scale. It also includes considerations for latency, cost, monitoring, and updates in production environments.
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	• 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 5	• 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 6	• This section of the exam measures skills of AI Product Developers and covers how to strategically plan experiments that validate hypotheses, compare model variations, or test model responses. It focuses on structure, controls, and variables in experimentation.

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NVIDIA Generative AI LLMs Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68
What is a Tokenizer in Large Language Models (LLM)?

- A. A method to remove stop words and punctuation marks from text data.
- B. A tool used to split text into smaller units called tokens for analysis and processing.
- C. A technique used to convert text data into numerical representations called tokens for machine learning.
- D. A machine learning algorithm that predicts the next word/token in a sequence of text.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A tokenizer in the context of large language models (LLMs) is a tool that splits text into smaller units called tokens (e.g., words, subwords, or characters) for processing by the model. NVIDIA's NeMo documentation on NLP preprocessing explains that tokenization is a critical step in preparing text data, with algorithms like WordPiece, Byte-Pair Encoding (BPE), or SentencePiece breaking text into manageable units to handle vocabulary constraints and out-of-vocabulary words. For example, the sentence "I love AI" might be tokenized into ["I", "love", "AI"] or subword units like ["I", "lov", "##e", "AI"]. Option A is incorrect, as removing stop words is a separate preprocessing step. Option B is wrong, as tokenization is not a predictive algorithm. Option D is misleading, as converting text to numerical representations is the role of embeddings, not tokenization.
References:
NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp
/intro.html

NEW QUESTION # 69
In large-language models, what is the purpose of the attention mechanism?

- A. To assign weights to each word in the input sequence.
- B. To measure the importance of the words in the output sequence.
- C. To capture the order of the words in the input sequence.
- D. To determine the order in which words are generated.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The attention mechanism is a critical component of large language models, particularly in Transformer architectures, as covered in NVIDIA's Generative AI and LLMs course. Its primary purpose is to assign weights to each token in the input sequence based on its relevance to other tokens, allowing the model to focus on the most contextually important parts of the input when generating or interpreting text. This is achieved through mechanisms like self-attention, where each token computes a weighted sum of all other tokens' representations, with weights determined by their relevance (e.g., via scaled dot-product attention).
This enables the model to capture long-range dependencies and contextual relationships effectively, unlike traditional recurrent networks. Option A is incorrect because attention focuses on the input sequence, not the output sequence. Option B is wrong as the order of generation is determined by the model's autoregressive or decoding strategy, not the attention mechanism itself. Option C is also inaccurate, as capturing the order of words is the role of positional encoding, not attention. The course highlights: "The attention mechanism enables models to weigh the importance of different tokens in the input sequence, improving performance in tasks like translation and text generation." References: NVIDIA Building Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing Applications course; NVIDIA Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language

NEW QUESTION # 70
What is confidential computing?

- A. A process for designing and applying AI systems in a manner that is explainable, fair, and verifiable.
- B. A method for interpreting and integrating various forms of data in AI systems.
- C. A technique for securing computer hardware and software from potential threats.
- D. A technique for aligning the output of the AI models with human beliefs.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Confidential computing is a technique for securing computer hardware and software from potential threats by protecting data in use, as covered in NVIDIA's Generative AI and LLMs course. It ensures that sensitive data, such as model weights or user inputs, remains encrypted during processing, using technologies like secure enclaves or trusted execution environments (e.g., NVIDIA H100 GPUs with confidential computing capabilities). This enhances the security of AI systems. Option B is incorrect, as it describes Trustworthy AI principles, not confidential computing. Option C is wrong, as aligning outputs with human beliefs is unrelated to security. Option D is inaccurate, as data integration is not the focus of confidential computing. The course notes: "Confidential computing secures AI systems by protecting data in use, leveraging trusted execution environments to safeguard sensitive information during processing." References: NVIDIA Building Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing Applications course; NVIDIA Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing.

NEW QUESTION # 71
In the development of trustworthy AI systems, what is the primary purpose of implementing red-teaming exercises during the alignment process of large language models?

- A. To optimize the model's inference speed for production deployment.
- B. To automate the collection of training data for fine-tuning.
- C. To identify and mitigate potential biases, safety risks, and harmful outputs.
- D. To increase the model's parameter count for better performance.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Red-teaming exercises involve systematically testing a large language model (LLM) by probing it with adversarial or challenging inputs to uncover vulnerabilities, such as biases, unsafe responses, or harmful outputs. NVIDIA's Trustworthy AI framework emphasizes red-teaming as a critical stepin the alignment process to ensure LLMs adhere to ethical standards and societal values. By simulating worst-case scenarios, red-teaming helps developers identify and mitigate risks, such as generating toxic content or reinforcing stereotypes, before deployment. Option A is incorrect, as red-teaming focuses on safety, not speed. Option C is false, as it does not involve model size. Option D is wrong, as red-teaming is about evaluation, not data collection.
References:
NVIDIA Trustworthy AI: https://www.nvidia.com/en-us/ai-data-science/trustworthy-ai/

NEW QUESTION # 72
Which of the following is an activation function used in neural networks?

- A. Sigmoid function
- B. K-means clustering function
- C. Diffusion function
- D. Mean Squared Error function

Answer: A

Explanation:
The sigmoid function is a widely used activation function in neural networks, as covered in NVIDIA's Generative AI and LLMs course. It maps input values to a range between 0 and 1, making it particularly useful for binary classification tasks and as a non-linear activation in early neural network architectures. The sigmoid function, defined as f(x) = 1 / (1 + e