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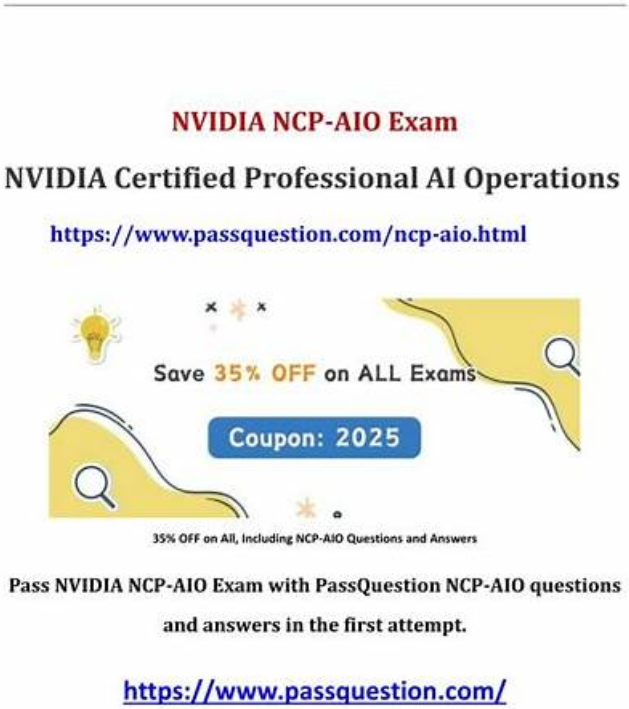

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NVIDIA NCP-AIO Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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.
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	• 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.

NVIDIA NCP-AIO Questions – Best Way To Clear The Exam [2026]

NVIDIA AI Operations Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

NEW QUESTION # 60
You are using NVIDIA MPS (Multi-Process Service) to allow multiple CUDA applications to share a single GPU. One of the applications is consistently crashing. How can you isolate the faulty application using MPS?

- A. Run each application with a reduced number of threads to minimize potential conflicts.
- B. Restart the entire server to clear the GPU memory.
- C. Analyze the system logs for error messages associated with the application's process ID (PID).
- D. Disable MPS and run each application in isolation to identify the crashing application.
- E. Use 'nvidia-smi' to monitor the GPU's utilization and identify the application with the highest memory usage.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
The most direct approach is to disable MPS and run each application independently to pinpoint the source of the crashes. Examining the system logs for error messages linked to specific PIDs helps identify the failing process. Monitoring GPU utilization (B) might provide hints, but it doesn't directly isolate the faulty application. Reducing threads (D) might mask the issue, but it doesn't solve it. Restarting the server (E) is a temporary solution and doesn't address the root cause.

NEW QUESTION # 61
Your organization is deploying an AI workload that requires high-throughput access to shared storage across multiple servers. The workload involves both training and inference tasks that need fast read and write speeds.
Which storage architecture would best support this AI workload?

- A. Use local storage on each server to minimize network traffic between nodes.
- B. Use SSD-based shared storage systems to save costs while scaling up storage capacity.
- C. A high-performance shared storage system that supports both high read and write IO performance.

- D. Prioritize write performance over read performance since training tasks dominate AI workflows.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
For AI workloads involving both training and inference across multiple servers, ahigh-performance shared storage systemthat supports both high read and write I/O performance is essential. This ensures fast data access and efficient coordination between distributed compute nodes, preventing bottlenecks in data throughput. Local storage may minimize network traffic but lacks the necessary data sharing and coordination. Prioritizing only write performance neglects inference workload needs, and cost-saving SSD options might not deliver the required performance at scale. Hence, option C is the best choice for balanced, high-throughput AI workloads.

NEW QUESTION # 62
Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding the integration of GPUDirect RDMA with CUDA-Aware MPI?

- A. CUDA-Aware MPI and GPUDirect RDMA are mutually exclusive; you can only use one at a time.
- B. GPUDirect RDMA can be used to accelerate the underlying communication of CUDA-Aware MPI, further reducing latency and CPU overhead.
- C. GPUDirect RDMA automatically enables CUDA-Aware MPI; no additional configuration is required.
- D. CUDA-Aware MPI is only beneficial for CPU-GPU communication, while GPUDirect RDMA is used for GPU-GPU communication.
- E. CUDA-Aware MPI is not needed when using GPUDirect Storage

Answer: B

Explanation:
GPUDirect RDMA optimizes the network path for communication. CUDA-Aware MPI allows MPI to directly use GPU memory without CPU copies. When used together, GPUDirect RDMA accelerates the underlying data transfers performed by CUDA-Aware MPI, leading to even greater performance improvements. CUDA-Aware MPI needs to be configured and is not automatically enabled with GPUDirect RDMA. They are designed to work together, not exclusively. CUDA-Aware MPI improves GPU-GPU communication. GPUDirect storage is for moving data, not communication between GPUs in network, so GPUDirect is still relevant.

NEW QUESTION # 63
You're trying to build a Docker image that includes NCCL for multi-GPU training. You've installed NCCL using 'apt-get' , but when you run the container, you get errors indicating that NCCL cannot find the GPUs. What's the MOST likely problem?

- A. The Docker container is not configured to use the NVIDIA runtime, so NCCL cannot access the GPUs. Configure the Docker daemon correctly.
- B. You did not explicitly install CUDA development headers, which are necessary for NCCL to function properly. Add the 'cuda-nvcc' package to your 'apt-get install' command.
- C. The network configuration within the container is preventing NCCL from communicating between GPUs. Ensure proper network setup and firewall rules.
- D. You haven't set the 'NCCL_DEBUG' environment variable to 'INFO' or a higher level for debugging. Set this variable to get more verbose NCCL output.
- E. The NCCL version is incompatible with the CUDA driver version. Verify compatibility and install a compatible version of NCCL.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
If NCCL can't find the GPUs, the Docker container is not configured with NVIDIA runtime which allows the container to detect the GPUs. Also, NCCL depends on network between GPUs for multi-GPU operation. Network errors can also cause the issue.

NEW QUESTION # 64
Which of the following correctly identifies the key components of a Kubernetes cluster and their roles?

- A. The control plane is responsible for running all application containers, while worker nodes manage network traffic through etcd.
- B. The control plane consists of the kube-apiserver, etcd, kube-scheduler, and kube-controller-manager, while worker nodes run kubelet and kube-proxy.
- C. The control plane includes the kubelet and kube-proxy, and worker nodes are responsible for running etcd and the scheduler.
- D. Worker nodes manage the kube-apiserver and etcd, while the control plane handles all container runtimes.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Kubernetes architecture, thecontrol planeis composed of several core components including thekube- apiserver,etcd(the cluster's key-value store),kube-scheduler, andkube-controller-manager. These manage the overall cluster state, scheduling, and orchestration of workloads. Theworker nodesare responsible for running the actual containers and include thekubelet(agent that communicates with the control plane) and kube-proxy(handles network routing for services). Other options incorrectly assign these components or roles.

NEW QUESTION # 65
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