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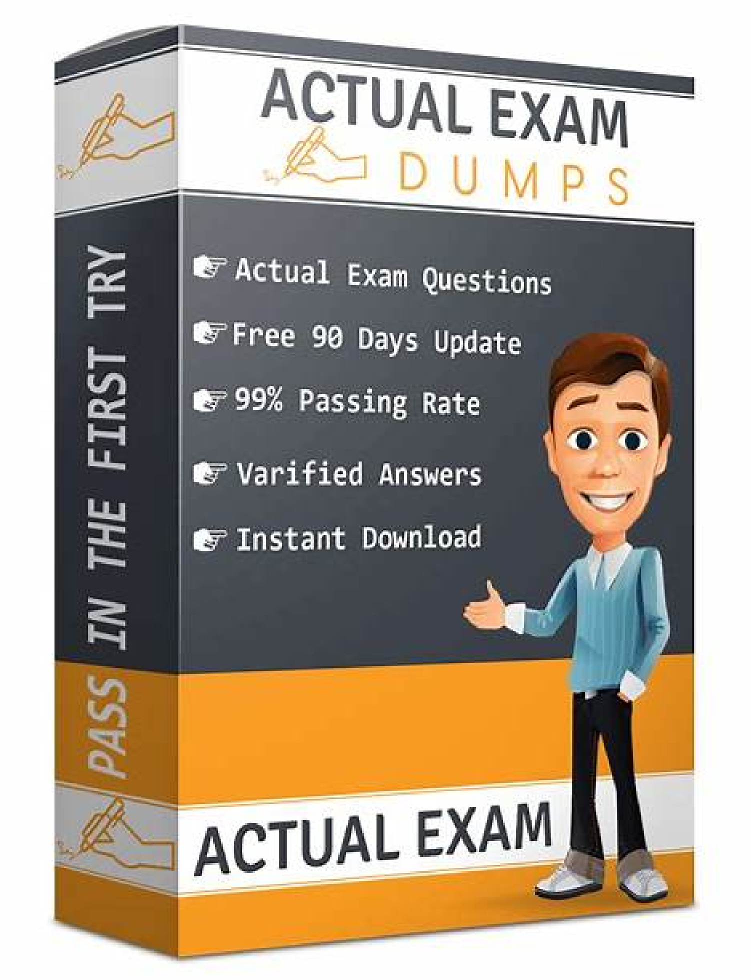

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NVIDIA Generative AI LLMs Sample Questions (Q78-Q83):

NEW QUESTION # 78
What metrics would you use to evaluate the performance of a RAG workflow in terms of the accuracy of responses generated in relation to the input query? (Choose two.)

- A. Retriever latency
- B. Generator latency
- C. Tokens generated per second
- D. Context precision
- E. Response relevancy

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
In a Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) workflow, evaluating the accuracy of responses relative to the input query focuses on the quality of the retrieved context and the generated output. As covered in NVIDIA's Generative AI and LLMs course, two key metrics are response relevancy and context precision. Response relevancy measures how well the generated response aligns with the input query, often assessed through human evaluation or automated metrics like ROUGE or BLEU, ensuring the output is pertinent and accurate.
Context precision evaluates the retriever's ability to fetch relevant documents or passages from the knowledge base, typically measured by metrics like precision@k, which assesses the proportion of retrieved items that are relevant to the query. Options A (generator latency), B (retriever latency), and C (tokens generated per second) are incorrect, as they measure performance efficiency (speed) rather than accuracy. The course notes:
"In RAG workflows, response relevancy ensures the generated output matches the query intent, while context precision evaluates the accuracy of retrieved documents, critical for high-quality responses." References: NVIDIA Building Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing Applications course; NVIDIA Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing.

NEW QUESTION # 79
Which library is used to accelerate data preparation operations on the GPU?

- A. XGBoost
- B. cuGraph
- C. cuML
- D. cuDF

Answer: D

Explanation:
cuDF is a GPU-accelerated data manipulation library within the RAPIDS ecosystem, designed to speed up data preparation operations such as filtering, joining, and aggregating large datasets. As highlighted in NVIDIA's Generative AI and LLMs course, cuDF provides pandas-like functionality for data preprocessing but leverages GPU parallelism to achieve significant performance improvements, making it ideal for data science workflows involving large-scale data preparation. Option A, cuML, is incorrect, as it focuses on machine learning algorithms, not data preparation. Option B, XGBoost, is a gradient boosting framework, not a data preparation library. Option D, cuGraph, is used for graph analytics, not general data preparation. The course notes: "RAPIDS cuDF accelerates data preparation operations by enabling GPU-based processing, offering pandas-like functionality with significant speedups for tasks like data filtering and transformation." References: NVIDIA Building Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing Applications course; NVIDIA Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing.

NEW QUESTION # 80
What distinguishes BLEU scores from ROUGE scores when evaluating natural language processing models?

- A. BLEU scores measure model efficiency, whereas ROUGE scores assess computational complexity.
- B. BLEU scores determine the fluency of text generation, while ROUGE scores rate the uniqueness of generated text.
- C. BLEU scores evaluate the 'precision' of translations, while ROUGE scores focus on the 'recall' of summarized text.
- D. BLEU scores analyze syntactic structures, while ROUGE scores evaluate semantic accuracy.

Answer: C

Explanation:
BLEU (Bilingual Evaluation Understudy) and ROUGE (Recall-Oriented Understudy for Gisting Evaluation) are metrics used to evaluate natural language processing (NLP) models, particularly for tasks like machine translation and text summarization. According to NVIDIA's NeMo documentation on NLP evaluation metrics, BLEU primarily measures the precision of n-gram overlaps between generated and reference translations, making it suitable for assessing translation quality. ROUGE, on the other hand, focuses on recall, measuring the overlap of n-grams, longest common subsequences, or skip-bigrams between generated and reference summaries, making it ideal for summarization tasks. Option A is incorrect, as BLEU and ROUGE do not measure fluency or uniqueness directly. Option B is wrong, as both metrics focus on n-gram overlap, not syntactic or semantic analysis. Option D is false, as neither metric evaluates efficiency or complexity.
References:
NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp
/intro.html
Papineni, K., et al. (2002). "BLEU: A Method for Automatic Evaluation of Machine Translation." Lin, C.-Y. (2004). "ROUGE: A Package for Automatic Evaluation of Summaries."

NEW QUESTION # 81
When designing prompts for a large language model to perform a complex reasoning task, such as solving a multi-step mathematical problem, which advanced prompt engineering technique is most effective in ensuring robust performance across diverse inputs?

- A. Zero-shot prompting with a generic task description.
- B. Chain-of-thought prompting with step-by-step reasoning examples.
- C. Few-shot prompting with randomly selected examples.
- D. Retrieval-augmented generation with external mathematical databases.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Chain-of-thought (CoT) prompting is an advanced prompt engineering technique that significantly enhances a large language model's (LLM) performance on complex reasoning tasks, such as multi-step mathematical problems. By including examples that explicitly demonstrate step-by-step reasoning in the prompt, CoT guides the model to break down the problem into intermediate steps, improving accuracy and robustness.
NVIDIA's NeMo documentation on prompt engineering highlights CoT as a powerful method for tasks requiring logical or sequential reasoning, as it leverages the model's ability to mimic structured problem- solving. Research by Wei et al. (2022) demonstrates that CoT outperforms other methods for mathematical reasoning. Option A (zero-shot) is less effective for complex tasks due to lack of guidance. Option B (few- shot with random examples) is suboptimal without structured reasoning. Option D (RAG) is useful for factual queries but less relevant for pure reasoning tasks.
References:
NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp
/intro.html
Wei, J., et al. (2022). "Chain-of-Thought Prompting Elicits Reasoning in Large Language Models."

NEW QUESTION # 82
Which calculation is most commonly used to measure the semantic closeness of two text passages?

- A. Cosine similarity
- B. Hamming distance
- C. Jaccard similarity
- D. Euclidean distance

Answer: A

Explanation:
Cosine similarity is the most commonly used metric to measure the semantic closeness of two text passages in NLP. It calculates the cosine of the angle between two vectors (e.g., word embeddings or sentence embeddings) in a high-dimensional space, focusing on the direction rather than magnitude, which makes it robust for comparing semantic similarity. NVIDIA's documentation on NLP tasks, particularly in NeMo and embedding models, highlights cosine similarity as the standard metric for tasks like semantic search or text similarity, often using embeddings from models like BERT or Sentence-BERT. Option A (Hamming distance) is for binary data, not text embeddings. Option B (Jaccard similarity) is for set-based comparisons, not semantic content. Option D (Euclidean distance) is less common for text due to its sensitivity to vector magnitude.

References:
NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp/intro.html

NEW QUESTION # 83
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