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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	• Experimentation: This section of the exam measures the skills of ML Engineers and covers how to conduct structured experiments with LLMs. It involves setting up test cases, tracking performance metrics, and making informed decisions based on experimental outcomes.:
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	• 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.
Topic 7	• Experiment Design

Topic 8	• 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.

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NVIDIA Generative AI LLMs Sample Questions (Q94-Q99):

NEW QUESTION # 94
What is 'chunking' in Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)?

- A. A technique used in RAG to split text into meaningful segments.
- B. Rewrite blocks of text to fill a context window.
- 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: A

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 # 95
What statement best describes the diffusion models in generative AI?

- A. Diffusion models are unsupervised models that use clustering algorithms to group similar data points together.
- B. Diffusion models are discriminative models that use gradient-based optimization algorithms to classify data points.
- C. Diffusion models are probabilistic generative models that progressively inject noise into data, then learn to reverse this process for sample generation.
- D. Diffusion models are generative models that use a transformer architecture to learn the underlying probability distribution of the data.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Diffusion models, as discussed in NVIDIA's Generative AI and LLMs course, are probabilistic generative models that operate by progressively adding noise to data in a forward process and then learning to reverse this process to generate new samples. This involves a Markov chain that gradually corrupts data with noise and a reverse process that denoises it to reconstruct realistic samples, making them powerful for generating high-quality images, text, and other data. Unlike Transformer-based models, diffusion models rely on this iterative denoising mechanism. Option B is incorrect, as diffusion models are generative, not discriminative, and

focus on data generation, not classification. Option C is wrong, as diffusion models do not use clustering algorithms but focus on generative tasks. Option D is inaccurate, as diffusion models do not inherently rely on Transformer architectures but use distinct denoising processes. The course states: "Diffusion models are probabilistic generative models that add noise to data and learn to reverse the process for sample generation, widely used in generative AI tasks." References: NVIDIA Building Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing Applications course; NVIDIA Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing.

NEW QUESTION # 96

What is a Tokenizer in Large Language Models (LLM)?

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

Answer: A

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 # 97

What distinguishes BLEU scores from ROUGE scores when evaluating natural language processing models?

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

Answer: D

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 # 98

You have access to training data but no access to test data. What evaluation method can you use to assess the performance of your AI model?

- A. Greedy decoding
- B. Average entropy approximation
- C. Randomized controlled trial
- D. Cross-validation

Answer: D

Explanation:
When test data is unavailable, cross-validation is the most effective method to assess an AI model's performance using only the training dataset. Cross-validation involves splitting the training data into multiple subsets (folds), training the model on some folds, and validating it on others, repeating this process to estimate generalization performance. NVIDIA's documentation on machine learning workflows, particularly in the NeMo framework for model evaluation, highlights k-fold cross-validation as a standard technique for robust performance assessment when a separate test set is not available. Option B (randomized controlled trial) is a clinical or experimental method, not typically used for model evaluation. Option C (average entropy approximation) is not a standard evaluation method. Option D (greedy decoding) is a generation strategy for LLMs, not an evaluation technique.
References:
NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp /model_finetuning.html
Goodfellow, I., et al. (2016). "Deep Learning." MIT Press.

NEW QUESTION # 99
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