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NVIDIA NCP-AIO Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Troubleshooting and Optimization: NVThis 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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NVIDIA AI Operations Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19

A GPU administrator needs to virtualize AI/ML training in an HGX environment. How can the NVIDIA Fabric Manager be used to meet this demand?

- A. GPU memory upgrade
- B. Enhance graphical rendering
- **C. Manage NVLink and NVSwitch resources**
- D. Video encoding acceleration

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

NVIDIA Fabric Manager manages the NVLink and NVSwitch fabric resources within HGX systems, enabling efficient resource allocation, communication, and virtualization necessary for AI/ML workloads.

This is critical for virtualization as it ensures optimized interconnect performance between GPUs. Video encoding, graphical rendering, or memory upgrades are outside the scope of Fabric Manager.

NEW QUESTION # 20

Consider this YAML snippet for deploying the NVIDIA device plugin. Which statement is true about the highlighted segment?

- A. This will ensure that the pod is only deployed on the node with certain taints, but with no other scheduling requirements
- B. It will make sure that the node affinity is ignored during scheduling.
- C. It's a deprecated way of defining affinities. Consider using nodeAffinity instead.
- D. It will make sure that only tolerations are set, but there's no affinity.

- E. It will make sure that the device plugin gets deployed on nodes with 'accelerator: nvidia-tesla-t4' label

Answer: E

Explanation:

The 'nodeselector' is used to target the deployment to nodes with label 'accelerator: nvidia-tesla-t4'. 'nodeAffinity' is a more advanced way of doing this and is recommended, but in the absence of explicit nodeAffinity, nodeSelector is sufficient.

```
kind: DaemonSet
metadata:
  name: nvidia-device-plugin-daemonset
  namespace: kube-system
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      name: nvidia-device-plugin-pod
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        name: nvidia-device-plugin-pod
    spec:
      nodeSelector:
        accelerator: nvidia-tesla-t4
      containers:
        - image: nvcr.io/nvidia/k8s/device-plugin:v0.14.0
          name: nvidia-device-plugin
          securityContext:
            allowPrivilegeEscalation: false
            capabilities: {add: ["CAP_MKNOD"]}
          volumeMounts:
            - name: device-plugin
              mountPath: /var/lib/kubelet/device-plugins
      volumes:
        - name: device-plugin
          hostPath:
            path: /var/lib/kubelet/device-plugins
```

NEW QUESTION # 21

You are deploying an inference service using Triton Inference Server from NGC. The model requires specific preprocessing steps that are not directly supported by Triton. How can you integrate these preprocessing steps into the inference pipeline?

- A. Modify the Triton Inference Server code to include the preprocessing logic.
- B. Use the Triton Ensemble Analyzer to automatically generate a preprocessing model.
- C. Implement the preprocessing steps as a custom Triton backend using C++ or Python.

- D. Create a separate container that performs the preprocessing and sends the data to Triton.
- E. Perform the preprocessing outside of Triton and send the preprocessed data to the server.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

B and E are correct. Creating a custom backend allows integrating preprocessing directly into Triton. Deploying a separate preprocessing container provides modularity and allows for independent scaling. A is not recommended as it requires modifying Triton's core code. C might introduce latency. D is not a standard Triton feature.

NEW QUESTION # 22

An AI model training pipeline involves pre-processing large image datasets. The images are initially stored in a cost-effective object storage system. Which approach minimizes latency when transferring data from object storage to the GPUs for training?

- A. Using a single large HDD to cache the object storage data
- B. Staging the data to a high-performance parallel file system closer to the compute nodes before training begins.
- C. Directly accessing the object storage from the GPU nodes over the internet during training.
- D. Downloading the entire dataset to a single, large SSD and sharing it via NFS.
- E. Utilizing a standard desktop-grade SSD as a cache for the data.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Staging data to a high-performance parallel file system before training reduces latency by bringing the data closer to the compute nodes and providing high throughput. Directly accessing object storage introduces network latency, sharing over NFS can bottleneck, and a single SSD or HDD won't provide sufficient IOPS for multiple GPUs.

NEW QUESTION # 23

You are managing a Kubernetes cluster used for AI model training. One of the training jobs requires exclusive access to a specific GPU with PCI ID Which of the following Kubernetes manifests correctly configures this requirement for the pod?

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: exclusive-gpu-pod
spec:
  nodeSelector:
    nvidia.com/gpu.pci.id: 0000:01:00.0
  containers:
    - name: training-container
      image: nvidia/cuda:11.6.2-base-ubuntu20.04
      resources:
        limits:
          nvidia.com/gpu: 1
```

- A.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: exclusive-gpu-pod
spec:
  nodeSelector:
    gpu_device: nvidia
  containers:
    - name: training-container
      image: nvidia/cuda:11.6.2-base-ubuntu20.04
      resources:
        limits:
          nvidia.com/gpu: 1
```

- B.

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: exclusive-gpu-pod
spec:
  containers:
  - name: training-container
    image: nvidia/cuda:11.6.2-base-ubuntu20.04
    resources:
      limits:
        nvidia.com/gpu: 1
    volumeMounts:
    - mountPath: /dev/nvidia0
      name: nvidia-device
  volumes:
  - name: nvidia-device
    hostPath:
      path: /dev/nvidia0
      type: CharDevice

```

• C.

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: exclusive-gpu-pod
spec:
  containers:
  - name: training-container
    image: nvidia/cuda:11.6.2-base-ubuntu20.04
    resources:
      limits:
        nvidia.com/gpu: 1
    env:
    - name: CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES
      value: "0000:01:00.0"

```

• D.

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: exclusive-gpu-pod
spec:
  containers:
  - name: training-container
    image: nvidia/cuda:11.6.2-base-ubuntu20.0
    resources:
      limits:

```

• E.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. Setting the 'CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES' environment variable with the specific PCI ID ensures the container only sees that GPU. Option B attempts to use a nodeselector, which is not the correct way to request specific GPUs; it's more for scheduling to a node with GPUs. Options C and D do not enforce PCI ID exclusivity. Option E is too generic and doesn't target a specific GPU.

NEW QUESTION # 24

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