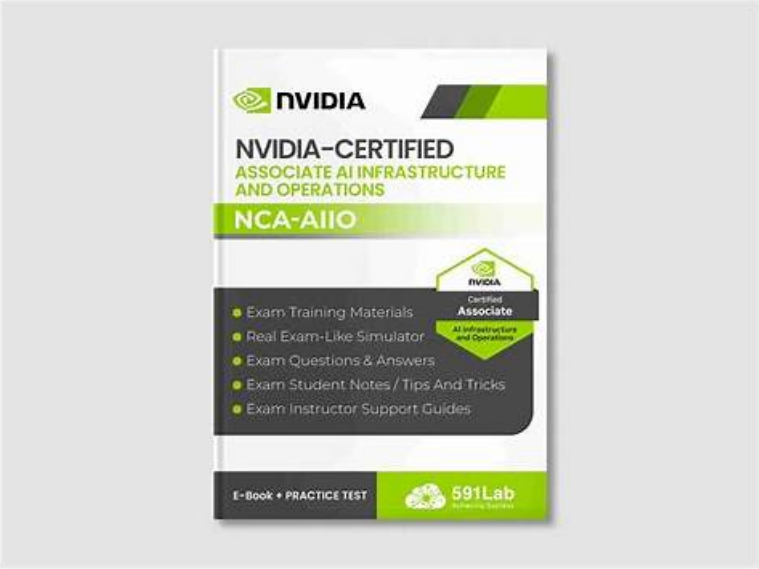
최신버전NCA-AIIO인증시험덤프자료덤프는NVIDIA-Certified Associate AI Infrastructure and Operations시험패스의유효공부자료



참고: Fast2test에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 NCA-AIIO 시험 문제집이 있습니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1JezZrmqbreBjqVsoilvta3xmOe37MCdu

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>> NCA-AIIO인증시험 덤프자료 <<

NCA-AIIO인증시험 덤프자료 퍼펙트한 덤프로 시험패스하여 자격증을 취득하기

NVIDIA NCA-AIIO인증시험덤프는 적중율이 높아 100% NVIDIA NCA-AIIONVIDIA NCA-AIIO시험에서 패스할수 있게 만들어져 있습니다. 덤프는 IT전문가들이 최신 실러버스에 따라 몇년간의 노하우와 경험을 충분히 활용하여 연구제작해낸 시험대비자료입니다. 저희 NVIDIA NCA-AIIO덤프는 모든 시험유형을 포함하고 있는 퍼펙트한 자료기에 한방에 시험패스 가능합니다.

NVIDIA NCA-AIIO 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• AI Infrastructure: This section of the exam measures the skills of IT professionals and focuses on the physical and architectural components needed for AI. It involves understanding the process of extracting insights from large datasets through data mining and visualization. Candidates must be able to compare models using statistical metrics and identify data trends. The infrastructure knowledge extends to data center platforms, energy-efficient computing, networking for AI, and the role of technologies like NVIDIA DPUs in transforming data centers.

주제 2	• Essential AI knowledge: Exam Weight: This section of the exam measures the skills of IT professionals and covers foundational AI concepts. It includes understanding the NVIDIA software stack, differentiating between AI, machine learning, and deep learning, and comparing training versus inference. Key topics also involve explaining the factors behind AI's rapid adoption, identifying major AI use cases across industries, and describing the purpose of various NVIDIA solutions. The section requires knowledge of the software components in the AI development lifecycle and an ability to contrast GPU and CPU architectures.
주제 3	• AI Operations: This section of the exam measures the skills of data center operators and encompasses the management of AI environments. It requires describing essentials for AI data center management, monitoring, and cluster orchestration. Key topics include articulating measures for monitoring GPUs, understanding job scheduling, and identifying considerations for virtualizing accelerated infrastructure. The operational knowledge also covers tools for orchestration and the principles of MLOps.

최신 NVIDIA-Certified Associate NCA-AIIO 무료샘플문제 (Q56-Q61):

질문 # 56
You are part of a team working on optimizing an AI model that processes video data in real-time. The model is deployed on a system with multiple NVIDIA GPUs, and the inference speed is not meeting the required thresholds. You have been tasked with analyzing the data processing pipeline under the guidance of a senior engineer. Which action would most likely improve the inference speed of the model on the NVIDIA GPUs?

- A. Profile the data loading process to ensure it's not a bottleneck.
- B. Disable GPU power-saving features.
- C. Enable CUDA Unified Memory for the model.
- D. Increase the batch size used during inference.

정답：A

설명:
Inference speed in real-time video processing depends not only on GPU computation but also on the efficiency of the entire pipeline, including data loading. If the data loading process (e.g., fetching and preprocessing video frames) is slow, it can starve the GPUs, reducing overall throughput regardless of their computational power. Profiling this process-using tools like NVIDIA Nsight Systems or NVIDIA Data Center GPU Manager (DCGM)-identifies bottlenecks, such as I/O delays or inefficient preprocessing, allowing targeted optimization. NVIDIA's Data Loading Library (DALI) can further accelerate this step by offloading data preparation to GPUs.
CUDA Unified Memory (Option A) simplifies memory management but may not directly address speed if the bottleneck isn't memory-related. Disabling power-saving features (Option B) might boost GPU performance slightly but won't fix pipeline inefficiencies. Increasing batch size (Option D) can improve throughput for some workloads but may increase latency, which is undesirable for real-time applications. Profiling is the most systematic approach, aligning with NVIDIA's performance optimization guidelines.

질문 # 57
You are tasked with transforming a traditional data center into an AI-optimized data center using NVIDIA DPUs (Data Processing Units). One of your goals is to offload network and storage processing tasks from the CPU to the DPU to enhance performance and reduce latency. Which scenario best illustrates the advantage of using DPUs in this transformation?

- A. Using DPUs to process large datasets in parallel with CPUs to speed up data preprocessing for AI
- B. Using DPUs to handle network traffic encryption and decryption, freeing up CPU resources for AI workloads
- C. Offloading GPU memory management tasks to DPUs to improve the efficiency of GPU-based workloads
- D. Offloading AI model training tasks from GPUs to DPUs to free up GPU resources for inference

정답：B

설명:
Using DPUs to handle network traffic encryption and decryption, freeing up CPU resources for AI workloads, best illustrates the advantage of NVIDIA DPUs (e.g., BlueField) in an AI-optimizeddata center. DPUs are specialized processors designed to offload networking, storage, and security tasks (e.g., encryption, RDMA) from CPUs, reducing latency and improving overall system performance. This allows CPUs and GPUs to focus on compute-intensive AI tasks like training and inference, as outlined in

NVIDIA's "BlueField DPU Documentation" and "AI Infrastructure for Enterprise" resources.
Offloading training to DPUs (B) is incorrect, as DPUs are not designed for AI computation. Parallel preprocessing with CPUs (C) misaligns with DPU capabilities. GPU memory management (D) remains a GPU function, not a DPU task. NVIDIA emphasizes DPUs for network/storage offload, making (A) the best scenario.

질문 # 58
Which are three key features of InfiniBand networking technology?

- A. High latency, high reliability, and high bandwidth.
- B. GPU offloads, low latency, high reliability.
- C. Low latency, high bandwidth, and CPU offloads.
- D. High reliability, high latency, and CPU offloads.

정답：C

설명：
InfiniBand is renowned for three key features: low latency (microsecond-scale communication), high bandwidth (100 Gb/s and beyond), and CPU offloads (via RDMA), which shift data transfer tasks to the network hardware, boosting system efficiency. High latency contradicts InfiniBand's design, and GPU offloads are not a core networking feature, making low latency, high bandwidth, and CPU offloads the definitive trio.
(Reference: NVIDIA Networking Documentation, Section on InfiniBand Features)

질문 # 59
Which NVIDIA hardware and software combination is best suited for training large-scale deep learning models in a data center environment?

- A. NVIDIA DGX Station with CUDA toolkit for model deployment
- B. NVIDIA Quadro GPUs with RAPIDS for real-time analytics
- C. NVIDIA A100 Tensor Core GPUs with PyTorch and CUDA for model training
- D. NVIDIA Jetson Nano with TensorRT for training

정답：C

설명：
NVIDIA A100 Tensor Core GPUs with PyTorch and CUDA for model training(C) is the best combination for training large-scale deep learning models in a data center. Here's why in exhaustive detail:
* NVIDIA A100 Tensor Core GPUs: The A100 is NVIDIA's flagship data center GPU, boasting 6912 CUDA cores and 432 Tensor Cores, optimized for deep learning. Its HBM3 memory (141 GB) and NVLink 3.0 support massive models and datasets, while Tensor Cores accelerate mixed-precision training (e.g., FP16), doubling throughput. Multi-Instance GPU (MIG) mode enables partitioning for multiple jobs, ideal for large-scale data center use.
* PyTorch: A leading deep learning framework, PyTorch supports dynamic computation graphs and integrates natively with NVIDIA GPUs via CUDA and cuDNN. Its DistributedDataParallel (DDP) module leverages NCCL for multi-GPU training, scaling seamlessly across A100 clusters (e.g., DGX SuperPOD).
* CUDA: The CUDA Toolkit provides the programming foundation for GPU acceleration, enabling PyTorch to execute parallel operations on A100 cores. It's essential for custom kernels or low-level optimization in training pipelines.
* Why it fits: Large-scale training requires high compute (A100), framework flexibility (PyTorch), and GPU programmability (CUDA), making this trio unmatched for data center workloads like transformer models or CNNs.
Why not the other options?
* A (Quadro + RAPIDS): Quadro GPUs are for workstations/graphics, not data center training; RAPIDS is for analytics, not training frameworks.
* B (DGX Station + CUDA): DGX Station is a workstation, not a scalable data center solution; it's for development, not large-scale training, and lacks a training framework.
* D (Jetson Nano + TensorRT): Jetson Nano is for edge inference, not training; TensorRT optimizes deployment, not training.
NVIDIA's A100-based solutions dominate data center AI training (C).

질문 # 60
When virtualizing a GPU-accelerated infrastructure, which of the following is a critical consideration to ensure optimal performance

for AI workloads?

- A. Allocating more virtual CPUs (vCPUs) than physical CPUs
- B. Ensuring proper NUMA (Non-Uniform Memory Access) alignment
- C. Maximizing the number of VMs per GPU
- D. Using software-based GPU virtualization instead of hardware passthrough

정답：B

설명：
In a virtualized GPU-accelerated infrastructure, such as those using NVIDIA vGPU or GPU passthrough with hypervisors like VMware or KVM, performance hinges on efficient memory access. Ensuring proper NUMA (Non-Uniform Memory Access) alignment is critical because it minimizes latency by aligning GPU, CPU, and memory resources within the same NUMA node. Misalignment can lead to increased memory access times across nodes, degrading AI workload performance, especially for memory-intensive tasks like deep learning training or inference. NVIDIA's documentation for virtualized environments (e.g., NVIDIA GRID, vGPU) emphasizes NUMA awareness to maximize throughput and reduce bottlenecks.
Maximizing VMs per GPU (Option B) risks oversubscription, reducing performance per VM. Over-allocating vCPUs (Option C) causes contention, not optimization, as physical CPU resources are finite. Software-based virtualization (Option D) lacks the direct hardware access of passthrough, lowering efficiency for AI workloads. NUMA alignment is a cornerstone of NVIDIA's virtualization best practices.

질문 # 61
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