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NVIDIA NCP-AAI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Safety, Ethics, and Compliance: Covers the principles and practices needed to ensure agents operate responsibly, ethically, and within legal and regulatory requirements.
Topic 2	• Agent Development: Focuses on the practical building, integration, and enhancement of agents using tools, frameworks, and APIs.
Topic 3	• Cognition, Planning, and Memory: Explores the reasoning strategies, decision-making processes, and memory management techniques that drive intelligent agent behavior.
Topic 4	• NVIDIA Platform Implementation: Focuses on leveraging NVIDIA's AI hardware and software stack to build and optimize agentic AI systems.
Topic 5	• Deployment and Scaling: Covers operationalizing agentic systems for production use, including containerization, orchestration, and scaling strategies.

Topic 6	• Human-AI Interaction and Oversight: Focuses on designing systems that enable effective human supervision, control, and collaboration with AI agents.
Topic 7	• Run, Monitor, and Maintain: Addresses the ongoing operation, health monitoring, and routine maintenance of agentic systems after deployment.

NVIDIA Agentic AI Sample Questions (Q117-Q122):

NEW QUESTION # 117
You are developing a RAG solution and have decided to use a classifier branch as part of your semantic guardrail system to assess the risk of generated text.
Which of the following is a key benefit of using a classifier branch compared to solely relying on prompt filtering?

- A. Classifier branches primarily focus on detecting factual inaccuracies, rather than stylistic or harmful language.
- B. Classifier branches can automatically adapt to new forms of harmful language.
- C. Since a classifier branch does not require training, it can identify potentially problematic content.
- D. Classifier branches eliminate the need for human oversight, thereby automating the safety process.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The decisive point is failure isolation: Option C keeps the agent's decision path observable instead of burying behavior inside one prompt or one service. Classifier branches are more semantic than prompt filters and can generalize beyond exact keywords. They still require validation and monitoring, but they catch patterns prompt text may miss. The runtime should therefore be built around policy enforcement placed around user inputs, retrieved context, tool execution, and generated responses. The selected option specifically C states
"Classifier branches can automatically adapt to new forms of harmful language.", which matches the operational requirement rather than a superficial wording match. The alternatives would look simpler in a prototype, but ignoring protected attributes in prompts does not reliably prevent proxy bias or demographic inference in outputs. The stack-level anchor is clear: NVIDIA Guardrails can be integrated without throwing away existing LangChain-style workflows, preserving architecture while adding enforcement. The answer is therefore about engineered control planes, not simply model capability.

NEW QUESTION # 118
A healthcare AI company is deploying diagnostic agents that process medical imaging and patient data. The system must deliver consistent sub-100ms inference times for critical diagnoses while supporting deployment across multiple hospital sites with different NVIDIA GPU configurations (from RTX 6000 workstations to DGX systems). The agents need to maintain high accuracy while being portable across different hardware environments and capable of running efficiently on various GPU memory configurations.
Which optimization strategy would deliver the BEST performance improvements while maintaining deployment flexibility across diverse NVIDIA hardware configurations?

- A. Deploy models using NVIDIA TensorRT optimization in their original FP32 precision format without any quantization or memory optimization, requiring 32GB+ GPU memory across all deployment sites.
- B. Deploy agents using model optimizations with post-training quantization with Nvidia NIM deployment for portable performance across different GPU platforms and memory configurations.
- C. Deploy agents with NVIDIA CUDA-optimized Docker containers using a sequential inference architecture that processes each layer individually with GPU-to-CPU memory transfers between operations to avoid memory issues.
- D. Deploy agents using NVIDIA NIM containers with CPU-optimized inference to avoid GPU memory constraints and ensure consistent performance across different hospital infrastructure configurations.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The implementation detail that matters is multi-region placement, automated failover, and rolling deployment practices for low-latency resilient agent serving. Option D is the right call because it gives the platform team levers to tune behavior without rewriting the entire agent loop. Post-training quantization plus NIM deployment gives portability across GPU memory profiles while preserving high-performance inference.
FP32-only deployment is too rigid for mixed hospital hardware. Within the NVIDIA stack, a production stack should connect DCGM, Prometheus, Grafana, HPA, and model-serving latency so scaling follows the real bottleneck. The selected option

specifically D states "Deploy agents using model optimizations with post- training quantization with Nvidia NIM deployment for portable performance across different GPU platforms and memory configurations.", which matches the operational requirement rather than a superficial wording match. The rejected options are weaker because fixed clusters, manual scaling, or single-node deployments waste accelerators during quiet periods and fail predictably during launch spikes. That is the difference between an agent that works in a notebook and an agent that remains reliable in production.

NEW QUESTION # 119
What NVIDIA framework can be used to train a better agent?

- A. NeMo-RL
- B. NeMo Guardrails
- C. TensorRT-LLM

Answer: A

Explanation:
The rejected options are weaker because tuning one component in isolation or relying on FP32/default settings leaves GPU memory bandwidth, batching windows, and queuing delay unmanaged. NeMo-RL is the training-oriented answer, especially for agents that need better multi-step tool use or verifiable task completion. Guardrails govern behavior; TensorRT-LLM accelerates inference. The architecture implied by Option A is the one that survives real workloads: separate responsibilities, explicit contracts, and measurable runtime behavior. The selected option specifically A states "NeMo-RL", which matches the operational requirement rather than a superficial wording match. In NVIDIA terms, Triton's metrics make GPU and model behavior visible enough to correlate batching efficiency with user-facing latency. The practical pattern is measuring queue time, compute time, execution count, and memory pressure instead of guessing from average response time. This is exactly where NVIDIA's stack is strongest: separating acceleration, orchestration, policy, and observability. For LLM systems, the bottleneck often shifts between compute kernels, KV cache memory, request queues, and guardrail/tool latency.

NEW QUESTION # 120
An AI engineer at an oil and gas company is designing a multi-agent AI system to support drilling operations.
Different agents are responsible for subsurface modeling, risk analysis, and resource allocation. These agents must share operational context, reason through interdependent planning steps, and justify their collaborative decisions using structured, transparent logic.
The architecture must support memory persistence, sequential decision-making and chain-of-thought prompting across agents.
Which implementation best supports this design?

- A. Use stateless LLM endpoints behind an API gateway and pass shared prompts across agents to simulate context and reasoning.
- B. Orchestrate NeMo agents via Triton, use vector memory for shared context, ReAct planning, and NeMo Guardrails for reasoning.
- C. Fine-tune separate NeMo models for each agent role using LoRA, with pre-scripted action flows deployed via TensorRT for latency reduction.
- D. Use LangChain to coordinate third-party agent APIs and store shared information in external memory, with logic encoded in static prompt chains.

Answer: B

Explanation:
This is a lifecycle problem, not a wording problem, and Option A gives the team a controllable lifecycle for the agent behavior. For a production build, Triton dynamic batching and model configuration are where throughput and tail latency tradeoffs become controllable. The selected option specifically A states
"Orchestrate NeMo agents via Triton, use vector memory for shared context, ReAct planning, and NeMo Guardrails for reasoning.", which matches the operational requirement rather than a superficial wording match. The answer combines orchestration, vector memory, ReAct-style planning, and guardrails. That stack supports shared context, tool use, and controlled reasoning across specialized agents. The runtime should therefore be built around dynamic batching, model instance tuning, concurrency control, precision optimization, KV-cache-aware LLM serving, and end-to-end latency waterfalls. The distractors fail because sequential microservices can add avoidable hops and tail latency even when every individual model looks fast. The answer is therefore about engineered control planes, not simply model capability. For LLM systems, the bottleneck often shifts between compute kernels, KV cache memory, request queues, and guardrail/tool latency.

NEW QUESTION # 121
When evaluating coordination failures in a multi-agent system managing distributed manufacturing workflows, which analysis approach best identifies state management and planning synchronization issues?

- A. Assess synchronization methods during design reviews and use simulations to evaluate coordination across representative workflow scenarios.
- B. Monitor agent outputs individually to confirm local correctness and examine results of specific workflow steps.
- C. Deploy distributed state tracing across agents, analyze transition timing, study communication overhead, and verify synchronization accuracy.
- D. Track workflow throughput and task completions to measure performance trends and highlight workflow outcomes.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 122
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