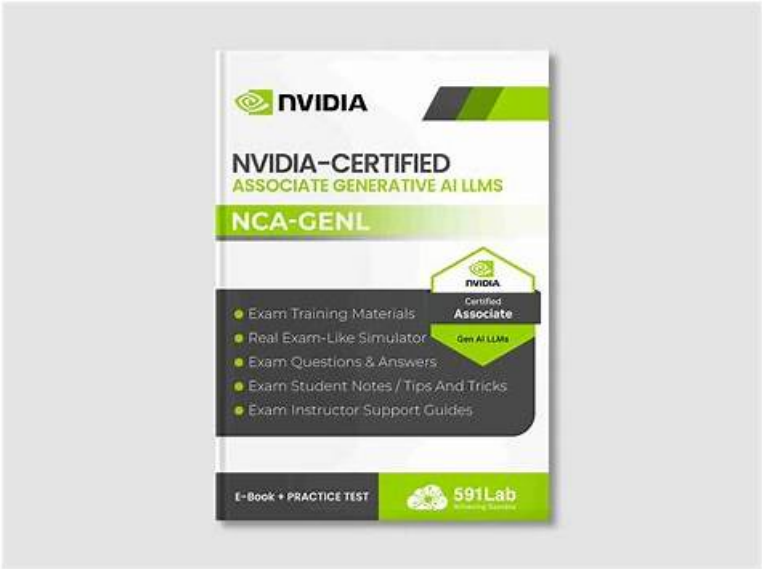
NVIDIA NCA-GENL日本語認定: NVIDIA Generative AI LLMs - Jpexam高効率試験解答準備のために



さらに、JpexamNCA-GENLダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1IxsC7BFeZLeHo568FVFEpMbXHxCZ5OfK

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今の競争が激しい社会にあたり、あなたは努力して所有したいことがあります。IT職員にとって、NCA-GENL試験認定書はあなたの実力を証明できる重要なツールです。だから、NVIDIA　NCA-GENL試験に合格する必要があります。それで、弊社の質高いNCA-GENL試験資料を薦めさせてください。

>> NCA-GENL日本語認定 <<

認定するNCA-GENL｜ハイパスレートのNCA-GENL日本語認定試験｜試験の準備方法NVIDIA Generative AI LLMs試験解答

どんな困難にあっても、諦めないです。NCA-GENL試験は難しいと言えば、解決法があります。解決法はNCA-GENL問題集は購入することです。NCA-GENL問題集の的中率が高くて、多くの人はNCA-GENL試験に合格しました。NCA-GENL問題集の特徴は便利で使い安いです。そして、短い時間で勉強し、NCA-GENL試験に参加できます。もし、あなたもNCA-GENL問題集を購入すれば、試験に合格できますよ。

NVIDIA NCA-GENL 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 実験：モデルの動作をテストし、アプローチを比較し、生成型AIソリューションを検証するために、試行の実行と評価を探求します。
トピック 2	• データ前処理と特徴量エンジニアリング：モデルトレーニングに適したデータにするために、クリーニング、変換、特徴量選択などの手順で生データを準備します。

トピック 3	• 整合性：LLMの行動が安全で正確であり、人間の意図や価値観と一致することを保証するための方法について説明する。
トピック 4	• プロンプトエンジニアリング：LLMの出力結果を効果的に望ましい結果へと導くための入力プロンプトの設計と改良に関する技術に焦点を当てます。
トピック 5	• LLMの統合と展開：LLMを実際のアプリケーションに接続し、本番環境全体に確実に展開する方法について説明します。
トピック 6	• 実験設計：LLMのパフォーマンスと成果を体系的に評価するために、管理されたテストとワークフローの構築に重点を置く。

NVIDIA Generative AI LLMs 認定 NCA-GENL 試験問題 (Q20-Q25):

質問 # 20
Why is layer normalization important in transformer architectures?

- A. To stabilize the learning process by adjusting the inputs across the features.
- B. To compress the model size for efficient storage.
- C. To enhance the model's ability to generalize to new data.
- D. To encode positional information within the sequence.

正解：A

解説：
Layer normalization is a critical technique in Transformer architectures, as highlighted in NVIDIA's Generative AI and LLMs course. It stabilizes the learning process by normalizing the inputs to each layer across the features, ensuring that the mean and variance of the activations remain consistent. This is achieved by computing the mean and standard deviation of the inputs to a layer and scaling them to a standard range, which helps mitigate issues like vanishing or exploding gradients during training. This stabilization improves training efficiency and model performance, particularly in deep networks like Transformers. Option A is incorrect, as layer normalization primarily aids training stability, not generalization to new data, which is influenced by other factors like regularization. Option B is wrong, as layer normalization does not compress model size but adjusts activations. Option D is inaccurate, as positional information is handled by positional encoding, not layer normalization. The course notes: "Layer normalization stabilizes the training of Transformer models by normalizing layer inputs, ensuring consistent activation distributions and improving convergence." References: NVIDIA Building Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing Applications course; NVIDIA Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing.

質問 # 21
In the context of a natural language processing (NLP) application, which approach is most effective for implementing zero-shot learning to classify text data into categories that were not seen during training?

- A. Train the new model from scratch for each new category encountered.
- B. Use rule-based systems to manually define the characteristics of each category.
- C. Use a pre-trained language model with semantic embeddings.
- D. Use a large, labeled dataset for each possible category.

正解：C

解説：
Zero-shot learning allows models to perform tasks or classify data into categories without prior training on those specific categories. In NLP, pre-trained language models (e.g., BERT, GPT) with semantic embeddings are highly effective for zero-shot learning because they encode general linguistic knowledge and can generalize to new tasks by leveraging semantic similarity. NVIDIA's NeMo documentation on NLP tasks explains that pre-trained LLMs can perform zero-shot classification by using prompts or embeddings to map input text to unseen categories, often via techniques like natural language inference or cosine similarity in embedding space. Option A (rule-based systems) lacks scalability and flexibility. Option B contradicts zero- shot learning, as it requires labeled data. Option C (training from scratch) is impractical and defeats the purpose of zero-shot learning.
References:
NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp

/intro.html
Brown, T., et al. (2020). "Language Models are Few-Shot Learners."

質問 # 22
In the context of data preprocessing for Large Language Models (LLMs), what does tokenization refer to?

- A. Removing stop words from the text.
- B. Applying data augmentation techniques to generate more training data.
- C. Converting text into numerical representations.
- D. Splitting text into smaller units like words or subwords.

正解：D

解説：
Tokenization is the process of splitting text into smaller units, such as words, subwords, or characters, which serve as the basic units for processing by LLMs. NVIDIA's NeMo documentation on NLP preprocessing explains that tokenization is a critical step in preparing text data, with popular tokenizers (e.g., WordPiece, BPE) breaking text into subword units to handle out-of-vocabulary words and improve model efficiency. For example, the sentence "I love AI" might be tokenized into ["I", "love", "AI"] or subword units like ["I",
"lov", "##e", "AI"]. Option B (numerical representations) refers to embedding, not tokenization. Option C (removing stop words) is a separate preprocessing step. Option D (data augmentation) is unrelated to tokenization.
References:
NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp
/intro.html

質問 # 23
Which Python library is specifically designed for working with large language models (LLMs)?

- A. NumPy
- B. Pandas
- C. HuggingFace Transformers
- D. Scikit-learn

正解：C

解説：
The HuggingFace Transformers library is specifically designed for working with large languagemodels (LLMs), providing tools for model training, fine-tuning, and inference with transformer-based architectures (e.
g., BERT, GPT, T5). NVIDIA's NeMo documentation often references HuggingFace Transformers for NLP tasks, as it supports integration with NVIDIA GPUs and frameworks like PyTorch for optimized performance.
Option A (NumPy) is for numerical computations, not LLMs. Option B (Pandas) is for data manipulation, not model-specific tasks. Option D (Scikit-learn) is for traditional machine learning, not transformer-based LLMs.
References:
NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp/intro.html HuggingFace Transformers Documentation: https://huggingface.co/docs/transformers/index

質問 # 24
In the context of developing an AI application using NVIDIA's NGC containers, how does the use of containerized environments enhance the reproducibility of LLM training and deployment workflows?

- A. Containers enable direct access to GPU hardware without driver installation.
- B. Containers automatically optimize the model's hyperparameters for better performance.
- C. Containers encapsulate dependencies and configurations, ensuring consistent execution across systems.
- D. Containers reduce the model's memory footprint by compressing the neural network.

正解：C

解説：

NVIDIA's NGC (NVIDIA GPU Cloud) containers provide pre-configured environments for AI workloads, enhancing reproducibility by encapsulating dependencies, libraries, and configurations. According to NVIDIA's NGC documentation, containers ensure that LLM training and deployment workflows run consistently across different systems (e.g., local workstations, cloud, or clusters) by isolating the environment from host system variations. This is critical for maintaining consistent results in research and production.
Option A is incorrect, as containers do not optimize hyperparameters. Option C is false, as containers do not compress models. Option D is misleading, as GPU drivers are still required on the host system.
References:
NVIDIA NGC Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/ngc/ngc-overview/index.html

質問 # 25
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