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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: This 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.

NVIDIA AI Operations Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65

You are tasked with designing a data center network for AI workloads that must support both RDMA over Converged Ethernet (RoCEv2) and traditional TCP/IP traffic. How should you configure the network to ensure optimal performance for both types of traffic?

- A. Use separate physical networks for RoCEv2 and TCP/IP traffic.
- B. Allocate a larger MTU to TCP/IP traffic and small MTU to RoCEv2 traffic.
- C. Implement Priority Flow Control (PFC) and Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) to prevent packet loss and congestion for RoCEv2 traffic.**
- D. Disable QOS (Quality of Service) to treat all traffic equally.
- E. Configure all network switches with the default settings.

Answer: C

Explanation:

RoCEv2 is sensitive to packet loss and congestion. PFC and ECN are essential mechanisms to ensure reliable and high-performance RoCEv2 communication on a converged Ethernet network. Disabling QOS treats all traffic equally, which can starve RoCEv2. Using separate networks adds complexity and cost. Default settings are unlikely to be optimized for RoCEv2. PFC prevents packet loss due to congestion, and ECN provides feedback to sources to slow down before congestion occurs. Large MTUs are beneficial for both but not the primary config.

NEW QUESTION # 66

A team is running a large distributed training job across multiple nodes in your Run.ai cluster. They are experiencing significant performance degradation due to network latency between the nodes. What are the possible solutions you can implement with Run.ai and potentially ACM to mitigate this issue?

- A. Implement data parallelism instead of model parallelism
- B. Enable RDMA (Remote Direct Memory Access) and ensure proper network configuration for low-latency communication.**
- C. Configure node affinity rules to ensure that all nodes participating in the distributed training job are located within the same rack or network segment.**
- D. Increase the number of GPUs requested per node to reduce inter-node communication.
- E. Use Run.ai's built-in network acceleration features.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

RDMA is a key technology for reducing network latency in distributed training. It allows direct memory access between GPUs on different nodes, bypassing the CPU and reducing overhead. Configuring node affinity to keep the nodes within the same rack or network segment minimizes physical distance and network hops, further reducing latency. Increasing GPUs per node can help but is not directly addressing the inter-node latency issue. Data vs. model parallelism is an application-level choice. Run.ai doesn't have built-in network acceleration as a specific feature, but it supports the underlying technologies like RDMA.

NEW QUESTION # 67

You need to monitor the GPU utilization of individual MIG instances on your NVIDIA A100 GPU. Which of the following tools or methods can provide granular monitoring data for each MIG instance?

- A. Use the Windows Task Manager to view GPU utilization.
- **B. DCGM (Data Center GPU Manager) provides detailed monitoring metrics for individual MIG instances.**
- C. The 'free' command in Linux provides GPU memory usage information.
- D. The 'top' command in Linux provides GPU utilization information.
- E. nvidia-smi' alone, without any specific flags, provides per-MIG instance utilization.

Answer: B

Explanation:

DCGM is a comprehensive tool for monitoring NVIDIA GPUs in data centers. It provides granular metrics for individual MIG instances, including GPU utilization, memory usage, and power consumption. While 'nvidia-smi' can display MIG information, it's limited without DCGM for detailed monitoring.

NEW QUESTION # 68

You are deploying a cloud VMI container using Terraform. How would you define a resource to provision an NVIDIA GPU-enabled instance on AWS?

- A. Use packer instead of Terraform
- B.
- C. Terraform cannot be used to provision GPU-enabled instances.
- **D.**
- E.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A provides the correct Terraform configuration for provisioning a GPU-enabled instance on AWS. It uses the 'aws_instance' resource, specifies a GPU-enabled instance type (e.g., 'g4dn.xlarge'), and includes necessary tags. Other options are not valid or not correct syntax.

NEW QUESTION # 69

You are using a custom topology with NVSwitches, and 'nvsm' is not detecting the correct links. You need to manually define the topology. Which of the following is the correct way to provide a custom topology definition to

- **A. Edit the '/etc/nvsm/nvsm.topology' file with the correct connection definitions.**
- B. Use the 'nvsm-topology-file' command to specify the topology at runtime.
- C. Modify the 'nvswitchd.conf' file.
- D. Manually configure the NVSwitches through their web interface.
- E. There is no mechanism to manually define the topology for 'nvsm' .

Answer: A

Explanation:

While the exact file path might vary slightly depending on the distribution and configuration, the standard approach is to define custom topologies in a dedicated topology file (e.g., /etc/nvsm/nvsm.topology). The other options are either incorrect or related to other services. 'nvsm' reads the 'nvsm.topology' file at startup.

NEW QUESTION # 70

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