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NVIDIA NCA-GENL Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This section of the exam measures skills of AI Product Developers and covers how to strategically plan experiments that validate hypotheses, compare model variations, or test model responses. It focuses on structure, controls, and variables in experimentation.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LLM Integration and Deployment: This section of the exam measures skills of AI Platform Engineers and covers connecting LLMs with applications or services through APIs, and deploying them securely and efficiently at scale. It also includes considerations for latency, cost, monitoring, and updates in production environments.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Software Development: This section of the exam measures the skills of Machine Learning Developers and covers writing efficient, modular, and scalable code for AI applications. It includes software engineering principles, version control, testing, and documentation practices relevant to LLM-based development.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Analysis and Visualization: This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Scientists and covers interpreting, cleaning, and presenting data through visual storytelling. It emphasizes how to use visualization to extract insights and evaluate model behavior, performance, or training data patterns.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experimentation: This section of the exam measures the skills of ML Engineers and covers how to conduct structured experiments with LLMs. It involves setting up test cases, tracking performance metrics, and making informed decisions based on experimental outcomes.:
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alignment: This section of the exam measures the skills of AI Policy Engineers and covers techniques to align LLM outputs with human intentions and values. It includes safety mechanisms, ethical safeguards, and tuning strategies to reduce harmful, biased, or inaccurate results from models.
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fundamentals of Machine Learning and Neural Networks: This section of the exam measures the skills of AI Researchers and covers the foundational principles behind machine learning and neural networks, focusing on how these concepts underpin the development of large language models (LLMs). It ensures the learner understands the basic structure and learning mechanisms involved in training generative AI systems.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Preprocessing and Feature Engineering: This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Engineers and covers preparing raw data into usable formats for model training or fine-tuning. It includes cleaning, normalizing, tokenizing, and feature extraction methods essential to building robust LLM pipelines.
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prompt Engineering: This section of the exam measures the skills of Prompt Designers and covers how to craft effective prompts that guide LLMs to produce desired outputs. It focuses on prompt strategies, formatting, and iterative refinement techniques used in both development and real-world applications of LLMs.
Topic 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experiment Design

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NVIDIA Generative AI LLMs Sample Questions (Q75-Q80):

NEW QUESTION # 75

Which technique is used in prompt engineering to guide LLMs in generating more accurate and contextually appropriate responses?

- A. Choosing another model architecture.
- B. Increasing the model's parameter count.
- **C. Leveraging the system message.**
- D. Training the model with additional data.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Prompt engineering involves designing inputs to guide large language models (LLMs) to produce desired outputs without modifying the model itself. Leveraging the system message is a key technique, where a predefined instruction or context is provided to the LLM to set the tone, role, or constraints for its responses.

NVIDIA's NeMo framework documentation on conversational AI highlights the use of system messages to improve the contextual accuracy of LLMs, especially in dialogue systems or task-specific applications. For instance, a system message like "You are a helpful technical assistant" ensures responses align with the intended role. Options A, B, and C involve model training or architectural changes, which are not part of prompt engineering.

References:

NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: <https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp/intro.html>

NEW QUESTION # 76

When fine-tuning an LLM for a specific application, why is it essential to perform exploratory data analysis (EDA) on the new training dataset?

- A. To select the appropriate learning rate for the model
- B. To determine the optimum number of layers in the neural network
- **C. To uncover patterns and anomalies in the dataset**
- D. To assess the computing resources required for fine-tuning

Answer: C

Explanation:

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) is a critical step in fine-tuning large language models (LLMs) to understand the characteristics of the new training dataset. NVIDIA's NeMo documentation on data preprocessing for NLP tasks emphasizes that EDA helps uncover patterns (e.g., class distributions, word frequencies) and anomalies (e.g., outliers, missing values) that can affect model performance. For example, EDA might reveal imbalanced classes or noisy data, prompting preprocessing steps like data cleaning or augmentation. Option B is incorrect, as learning rate selection is part of model training, not EDA. Option C is unrelated, as EDA does not assess computational resources. Option D is false, as the number of layers is a model architecture decision, not derived from EDA.

References:

NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: <https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp/intro.html>

NEW QUESTION # 77

Which calculation is most commonly used to measure the semantic closeness of two text passages?

- A. Jaccard similarity
- **B. Cosine similarity**
- C. Hamming distance
- D. Euclidean distance

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cosine similarity is the most commonly used metric to measure the semantic closeness of two text passages in NLP. It calculates the cosine of the angle between two vectors (e.g., word embeddings or sentence embeddings) in a high-dimensional space, focusing on the direction rather than magnitude, which makes it robust for comparing semantic similarity. NVIDIA's documentation on NLP tasks, particularly in NeMo and embedding models, highlights cosine similarity as the standard metric for tasks like semantic search or text similarity, often using embeddings from models like BERT or Sentence-BERT. Option A (Hamming distance) is for binary data, not text embeddings. Option B (Jaccard similarity) is for set-based comparisons, not semantic content. Option D (Euclidean distance) is less common for text due to its sensitivity to vector magnitude.

References:

NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: <https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp/intro.html>

NEW QUESTION # 78

In the Transformer architecture, which of the following statements about the Q (query), K (key), and V (value) matrices is correct?

- A. K is responsible for computing the attention scores between the query and key vectors.
- B. Q, K, and V are randomly initialized weight matrices used for positional encoding.
- C. V is used to calculate the positional embeddings for each token in the input sequence.
- D. Q represents the query vector used to retrieve relevant information from the input sequence.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the transformer architecture, the Q (query), K (key), and V (value) matrices are used in the self-attention mechanism to compute relationships between tokens in a sequence. According to "Attention is All You Need" (Vaswani et al., 2017) and NVIDIA's NeMo documentation, the query vector (Q) represents the token seeking relevant information, the key vector (K) is used to compute compatibility with other tokens, and the value vector (V) provides the information to be retrieved. The attention score is calculated as a scaled dot-product of Q and K, and the output is a weighted sum of V. Option C is correct, as Q retrieves relevant information. Option A is incorrect, as Q, K, and V are not used for positional encoding. Option B is wrong, as attention scores are computed using both Q and K, not K alone. Option D is false, as positional embeddings are separate from V.

References:

Vaswani, A., et al. (2017). "Attention is All You Need."

NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: <https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp/intro.html>

NEW QUESTION # 79

Which library is used to accelerate data preparation operations on the GPU?

- A. cuML
- B. cuDF
- C. cuGraph
- D. XGBoost

Answer: B

Explanation:

cuDF is a GPU-accelerated data manipulation library within the RAPIDS ecosystem, designed to speed up data preparation operations such as filtering, joining, and aggregating large datasets. As highlighted in NVIDIA's Generative AI and LLMs course, cuDF provides pandas-like functionality for data preprocessing but leverages GPU parallelism to achieve significant performance improvements, making it ideal for data science workflows involving large-scale data preparation. Option A, cuML, is incorrect, as it focuses on machine learning algorithms, not data preparation. Option B, XGBoost, is a gradient boosting framework, not a data preparation library. Option D, cuGraph, is used for graph analytics, not general data preparation. The course notes: "RAPIDS cuDF accelerates data preparation operations by enabling GPU-based processing, offering pandas-like functionality with significant speedups for tasks like data filtering and transformation." References: NVIDIA Building Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing Applications course; NVIDIA Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing.

NEW QUESTION # 80

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