2026 NVIDIA Fantastic NCP-AIO: Practice NVIDIA AI Operations Exam Online

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NVIDIA NCP-AIO Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Troubleshooting and Optimization: NVIThis 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 2	• 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 3	• 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	• 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.

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NVIDIA AI Operations Sample Questions (Q79-Q84):

NEW QUESTION # 79
You are tasked with optimizing the performance of a large-scale graph analytics application that uses NVSHMEM for distributed shared memory. The application spends a significant amount of time in remote memory accesses. Which of the following strategies would be MOST effective in reducing the overhead of these remote accesses?

- A. Disable CUDA-Aware MPI support
- B. Reduce the size of the graph.
- C. Switch to a CPU-based implementation.
- D. Use NVSHMEM collectives for bulk data transfers.
- E. Increase the number of GPUs per node.

Answer: D

Explanation:
NVSHMEM collectives provide optimized routines for performing operations on shared memory across multiple processing elements (PEs). Using collectives for bulk data transfers, such as 'nvshmem_putmem' or 'nvshmem_getmem', is significantly more efficient than performing many individual small remote memory accesses. Increasing the number of GPUs per node might help with local computations but doesn't directly address remote access overhead. Reducing the graph size is not always feasible. A CPU-based implementation would likely be slower. Disabling CUDA-Aware MPI would degrade network communication speed, so not a good option.

NEW QUESTION # 80
You are managing a Slurm cluster with multiple GPU nodes, each equipped with different types of GPUs.
Some jobs are being allocated GPUs that should be reserved for other purposes, such as display rendering.
How would you ensure that only the intended GPUs are allocated to jobs?

- A. Increase the number of GPUs requested in the job script to avoid using unconfigured GPUs.
- B. Reinstall the NVIDIA drivers to ensure proper GPU detection by Slurm.
- C. Verify that the GPUs are correctly listed in both gres.conf and slurm.conf, and ensure that unconfigured GPUs are excluded.
- D. Use nvidia-smi to manually assign GPUs to each job before submission.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Slurm GPU resource management, thegres.conffile defines the available GPUs (generic resources) per node, whileslurm.confconfigures the cluster-wide GPU scheduling policies. To prevent jobs from using GPUs reserved for other purposes

(e.g., display rendering GPUs), administrators must ensure that only the GPUs intended for compute workloads are listed in these configuration files.
* Properly configuringgres.confallows Slurm to recognize and expose only those GPUs meant for jobs.
* slurm.confmust be aligned to exclude or restrict unconfigured GPUs.
* Manual GPU assignment usingnvidia-smiis not scalable or integrated with Slurm scheduling.
* Reinstalling drivers or increasing GPU requests does not solve resource exclusion.
Thus, the correct approach is to verify and configure GPU listings accurately ingres.confandslurm.confto restrict job allocations to intended GPUs.

NEW QUESTION # 81
An AI model serving application is deployed on a multi-GPU server using Triton Inference Server. You notice that one GPU is consistently underutilized compared to the others. Which of the following could be contributing factors and how could you troubleshoot them?

- A. The server's CPU is underpowered.
- B. The model configuration in Triton might be pinning specific models to specific GPUs. Check the 'config.pbtxt file for 'instance_group' settings.
- C. The NVIDIA driver version is outdated. Upgrade it.
- D. One of the GPUs might be experiencing hardware issues. Use 'nvidia-smi' to monitor GPU health metrics like temperature and ECC errors.
- E. The load balancer distributing requests to Triton might not be evenly distributing the load across all GPUs. Examine the load balancer's configuration and metrics.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:
Triton allows pinning models to specific GPUs, so the configuration should be checked (A). Hardware issues (B) can cause underutilization, so GPU health should be monitored. An uneven load distribution from the load balancer (C) can also lead to underutilization of some GPUs. While an outdated driver or an underpowered CPU might impact overall performance, they are less likely to cause such a specific imbalance in GPU utilization.

NEW QUESTION # 82
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. Enable RDMA (Remote Direct Memory Access) and ensure proper network configuration for low-latency communication.
- B. Use Run.ai's built-in network acceleration features.
- C. Increase the number of GPUs requested per node to reduce inter-node communication.
- D. Configure node affinity rules to ensure that all nodes participating in the distributed training job are located within the same rack or network segment.
- E. Implement data parallelism instead of model parallelism.

Answer: A,D

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 # 83
Which of the following statements correctly describe the function and purpose of the NVIDIA Container Toolkit?

- A. It provides the necessary NVIDIA drivers and libraries inside the container for GPU access.

- B. It is only required for running inference workloads, not training workloads.
- C. It automatically scales the number of GPUs allocated to each container based on demand.
- D. It configures the Docker daemon or containerd to enable GPU passthrough into containers.
- E. It patches the Linux kernel to enable GPU virtualization.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
The correct answers are A and B. The NVIDIA Container Toolkit ensures that containers have access to the appropriate NVIDIA drivers and libraries, allowing them to leverage GPUs. It configures the container runtime (Docker or containerd) to correctly pass the GPU into the container environment. It's required for both training and inference. It doesn't automatically scale GPUs, nor does it patch the kernel.

NEW QUESTION # 84
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