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NVIDIA NCP-AIO Exam

NVIDIA Certified Professional AI Operations

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NVIDIA NCP-AIO Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<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.
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"> • 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.

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NVIDIA AI Operations Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25

You are setting up a distributed training environment where data is sharded across multiple storage nodes. Which of the following strategies can minimize network traffic and improve training performance?

- A. Using a global namespace for all data, regardless of its physical location.
- **B. Data locality: Ensuring that each compute node accesses data shards stored on the same physical storage node or a storage node within the same network segment.**
- C. Storing data in a single very large file.
- D. Centralized data loading where all data is accessed from a single storage node.
- E. Aggressively caching data in system memory on the compute nodes.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Data locality minimizes network traffic by allowing compute nodes to access data shards from storage nodes that are physically close to them. Centralized data loading creates a bottleneck. A global namespace simplifies access but doesn't address network traffic. Aggressively caching helps, but relies on data already being transferred initially. A single large file negates the benefits of sharding.

NEW QUESTION # 26

A long-running training job is unexpectedly terminated on a DGX server. After investigation, you find the following message in the system logs: 'OOM killer invoked'. What steps should you take to prevent this from happening again?

- A. Reduce the batch size of the training job.
- B. Implement gradient accumulation to reduce memory footprint.
- C. Monitor system memory usage using tools like 'free -m' and 'top' to proactively identify potential memory exhaustion.
- D. Increase the system's swap space.
- E. Increase the GPU memory limit using 'nvidia-smi'.

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

The 'OOM killer' indicates the system ran out of memory (RAM), not necessarily GPU memory. Reducing batch size (A) reduces memory consumption. Increasing swap space (B) provides more virtual memory. Proactive monitoring (C) helps identify memory bottlenecks before the OOM killer is invoked. Gradient accumulation (D) trades off computation for memory, reducing memory footprint. 'nvidia-smi' (E) manages GPU settings, not system RAM.

NEW QUESTION # 27

You are deploying a multi-GPU training job using a container from NGC on a Slurm cluster. The container expects the number of GPUs to be available in the 'CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES' environment variable. How do you ensure this variable is correctly set within the Slurm job script?

- A. Use the Slurm command 'srun' with the '-gpus' option to allocate GPUs and automatically set
- B. Utilize the Slurm environment variable 'SLURM_JOB_GPUS' to dynamically set 'CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES' in the job script (e.g., 'export
- C. Set the environment variable manually in the Slurm job script to a fixed value (e.g.,
- D. Define the 'CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES' environment variable in the containers Docket-file.
- E. Configure the NVIDIA Container Toolkit to automatically detect and set 'CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES'.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

B and D are correct. 'srun -gpus' handles GPU allocation and sets the environment variable. 'SLURM_JOB_GPUS' provides a dynamic way to access allocated GPUs within the script. A is incorrect as it doesn't adapt to the actual allocation. C is incorrect because it's not a Slurm configuration. E depends on the specific toolkit version and might not be reliable without explicit configuration in the job script.

NEW QUESTION # 28

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

Answer: A

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 # 29

You're implementing a preemption policy in your Slurm cluster to allow higher-priority jobs to interrupt lower-priority jobs. Which Slurm configuration parameters are MOST relevant to configure preemption? (Select TWO)

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