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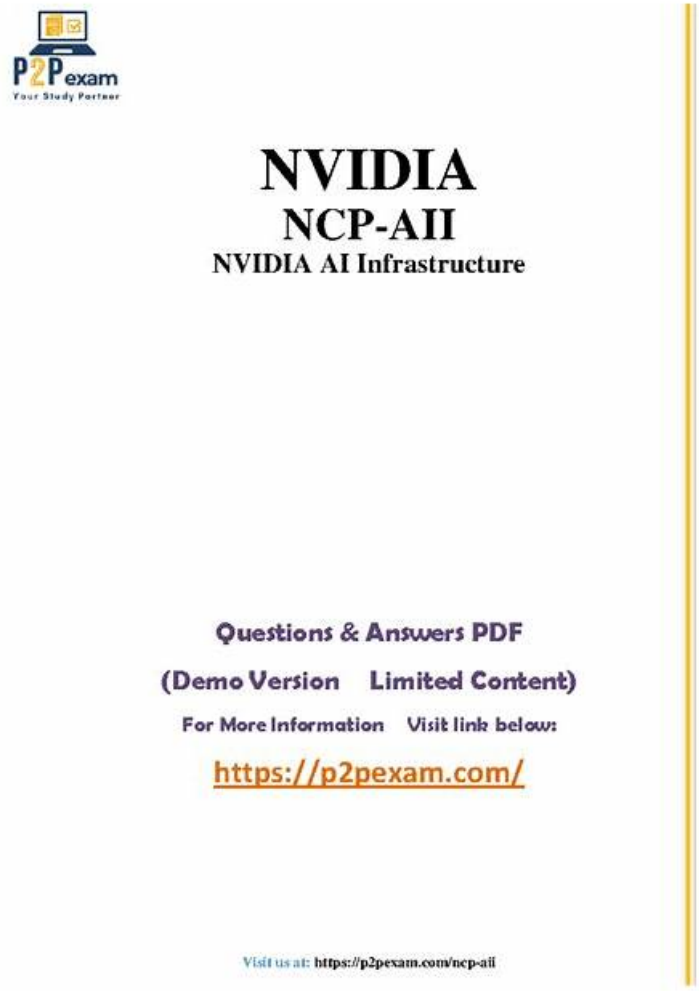

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Our NCP-AII study guide has become a brand for our candidates to get help for their exams. Because our NCP-AII learning materials contain not only the newest questions appeared in real exams in these years, but the most classic knowledge to master.

Besides, it is unavoidable that you may baffle by some question points during review process of the NCP-AII Exam Questions, so there are clear analysis under some necessary questions.

NVIDIA NCP-AII Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Control Plane Installation and Configuration: Covers deploying the software stack including Base Command Manager, OS, Slurm • Enroot • Pyxis, NVIDIA GPU and DOCA drivers, container toolkit, and NGC CLI.
Topic 2	• Troubleshoot and Optimize: Covers identifying and replacing faulty hardware components such as GPUs, network cards, and power supplies, along with performance optimization for AMD • Intel servers and storage.
Topic 3	• Physical Layer Management: Covers configuring BlueField network platform devices and setting up Multi-Instance GPU (MIG) partitioning for AI and HPC workloads.
Topic 4	• System and Server Bring-up: Covers end-to-end physical setup of GPU-based AI infrastructure, including BMC • OOB • TPM configuration, firmware upgrades, hardware installation, and power and cooling validation to ensure servers are workload-ready.
Topic 5	• Cluster Test and Verification: Covers full cluster validation through HPL and NCCL benchmarks, NVLink and fabric bandwidth tests, cable and firmware checks, and burn-in testing using HPL, NCCL, and NeMo.

NVIDIA AI Infrastructure Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30
An enterprise IT team has completed the physical installation of an AI Factory with a Spectrum-X Ethernet network connected to all GPU servers. They now need to ensure the environment is ready for scalable AI workload deployment. What is the recommended sequence of validation steps?

- A. Set up Active Directory and LDAP, configure role-based access controls and security settings first, install users, and skip network or hardware performance validation.
- B. Perform application benchmarking first, use performance logs to identify bottlenecks, update switch and server firmware afterward, and then tune the network using performance tests.
- C. Confirm switch and server firmware configuration, test link connectivity and port health, run network benchmarks, validate the software stack, then stage AI workload tests.
- D. Validate the software stack, test link connectivity and port health, run network benchmarks, run OSPF, ensure neighbors are exchanging route information, then stage AI workload tests.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct sequence is to first confirm switch and server firmware configuration, then validate link connectivity and port health, run network benchmarks, validate the software stack, and finally stage AI workload tests. This order follows a layered infrastructure validation approach. Firmware and configuration must be verified first because mismatched firmware or unsupported settings can cause link instability, incorrect RoCE behavior, or inconsistent congestion-control performance. Link and port checks come next to confirm that all physical and logical connections are operational. Network benchmarks then verify throughput, latency, packet behavior, and readiness for GPU-to-GPU communication. Only after the fabric is proven healthy should the software stack and AI workload staging be validated. Starting with application benchmarking before firmware and link validation makes troubleshooting harder because failures may be caused by lower-layer issues. Identity services such as LDAP and RBAC are important for operations, but they do not prove fabric readiness. In a Spectrum-X AI Ethernet deployment, scalable workload readiness depends on clean physical links, correct firmware, healthy port telemetry, validated network performance, and then application-level testing.

NEW QUESTION # 31
A developer reports that their CUDA application running on a MIG instance is experiencing significantly reduced memory bandwidth compared to running on a full GPU. What are the potential causes for this performance bottleneck? (Select all that apply)

- A. The application is exceeding the memory capacity of the MIG instance, leading to excessive swapping.
- B. MIG instances inherently provide higher memory bandwidth due to their partitioned nature, so this report must be incorrect.
- C. The application is not optimized to take advantage of the MIG instance's specific memory bandwidth limitations.
- D. The MIG instance has a smaller memory allocation compared to the full GPIJ, thus limiting the application's memory footprint.
- E. The CUDA driver version is not compatible with the MIG configuration, resulting in reduced performance.

Answer: A,C,D,E

Explanation:
MIG instances have smaller memory allocations (A) compared to the full GPU, which naturally limits memory footprint. Applications may not be optimized for MIG's bandwidth limitations (B) and might require tuning. Exceeding memory capacity will trigger swapping (C), significantly reducing performance. Incompatible CUDA drivers (D) can lead to performance degradation. MIG instances don't inherently offer higher bandwidth (E); they divide the overall GPU resources.

NEW QUESTION # 32
Given the following 'nvswitch-cli' output, what does the 'Link Speed' indicate, and what potential bottleneck might a low 'Link Speed' suggest?

- A. It indicates the effective bandwidth of the NVLink connection; a low value suggests a potential cable issue or misconfiguration.
- B. It indicates the power consumption of the NVLink switch; a high value suggests overheating issues.
- C. It indicates the PCIe generation supported by the GPIJ; a low value suggests an outdated GPU.
- D. It indicates the clock speed of the GPU memory; a low value suggests a memory bottleneck.
- E. It indicates the NVLink protocol version; a low value suggests firmware incompatibility.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The 'Link Speed' in 'nvswitch-cli' output refers to the effective bandwidth of the NVLink connection between the GPUs and the switch. A low value compared to the expected speed indicates a potential problem with the NVLink cables, their connections, or misconfiguration that's preventing the link from operating at its full potential. It is not related to memory clock, PCIe, or NVLink protocol version but direct NVLink performance.

NEW QUESTION # 33
You are tasked with deploying a cluster of NVIDIAAIOO GPUs in a high-density server environment. The server chassis has a limited power budget and cooling capacity. Which of the following strategies is MOST effective in validating that the power and cooling infrastructure can adequately support the GPU workload during peak performance, minimizing the risk of thermal throttling and system instability?

- A. Employ a power monitoring tool (e.g., IPMI, Redfish) to measure the actual power consumption of the server during a stress test that mimics the intended Ai workload. Cross-reference this with the power supply unit's (PSU) rating and the cooling system's capacity.
- B. Observe the GPU clock speeds during a workload. If the clock speeds are at the maximum rated speed, the power and cooling are sufficient.
- C. Rely solely on the GPU manufacturer's stated Thermal Design Power (TDP) specifications and allocate power based on these values.
- D. Simulate the Ai workload with a synthetic benchmark (e.g., Linpack) and extrapolate power consumption based on the benchmark's performance metrics.
- E. Monitor GPU temperature using 'nvidia-smi' during a sustained compute-intensive workload and compare it to the GPU's thermal threshold. If the temperature remains below the threshold, the cooling is adequate.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option C provides the most comprehensive approach. TDP is a theoretical maximum and doesn't reflect real-world power consumption. Monitoring temperature is important but doesn't account for total power draw. Synthetic benchmarks may not accurately represent the Ai workload. Monitoring actual power consumption and comparing it to the PSU rating and cooling capacity offers the most accurate validatiom.

NEW QUESTION # 34
You are deploying a multi-node A1 training cluster using Kubernetes, with each node equipped with multiple NVIDIA GPUs. You want to ensure that the Kubernetes scheduler is aware of the GPU resources available on each node and can efficiently allocate GPU-enabled pods to the appropriate nodes. Besides installing the NVIDIA Container Toolkit, what other components are essential for enabling GPU-aware scheduling in Kubernetes?

- A. The NVIDIA Device Plugin for Kubernetes.
- B. The NVIDIA Fabric Manager
- C. The Kubernetes Horizontal Pod Autoscaler (HPA).
- D. The Kubernetes Resource Quota controller.
- E. The NVIDIA GPU Operator.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
The NVIDIA Device Plugin for Kubernetes (A) is essential for advertising the GPU resources to the Kubernetes scheduler. It allows Kubernetes to understand that GPUs are available and track their usage. The NVIDIA GPU Operator (C) simplifies the deployment and management of NVIDIA drivers and other components required for GPU support in Kubernetes, including the device plugin. The Resource Quota controller (B) is useful for limiting resource consumption but doesn't directly enable GPU-aware scheduling. HPA (D) is used for autoscaling based on CPU or memory utilization, not GPU utilization. Fabric Manager is for managing GPU interconnect and not related.

NEW QUESTION # 35
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