

# NCA-GENM出題範囲、NCA-GENM勉強時間



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>> NCA-GENM出題範囲 <<

## NCA-GENMテストソフトウェア、NCA-GENM最新トレーニング資料、NCA-GENM練習資料

多くの受験生がNVIDIAのNCA-GENM認定試験に良い成績を取らせるために、ShikenPASSはより良い結果までずっと努力しています。長年の努力を通じて、ShikenPASSのNVIDIAのNCA-GENM認定試験の合格率が100パーセントになっていました。もしShikenPASSのNVIDIAのNCA-GENM問題集を購入したら、学習教材はどんな問題があれば、或いは試験に不合格になる場合は、全額返金することを保証いたします。

## NVIDIA Generative AI Multimodal 認定 NCA-GENM 試験問題 (Q57-Q62):

### 質問 #57

Consider the following Python code snippet using PyTorch Lightning and a Hugging Face Transformers model for multimodal classification. Which of the following code snippets is MOST appropriate to perform gradient accumulation in this context, assuming you want to accumulate gradients over 4 batches?

- A.

```
trainer = pl.Trainer(accelerator='gpu', devices=1, accumulate_grad_batches=None)
```

```
trainer = pl.Trainer(accelerator='gpu', devices=1)
for i, batch in enumerate(train_dataloader):
    loss = model(batch)
    loss.backward()
    if (i + 1) % 4 == 0:
        optimizer.step()
        optimizer.zero_grad()
```

- B.

```
trainer = pl.Trainer(accelerator='cpu', accumulate_grad_batches=4)
```

- C.

```
trainer = pl.Trainer(accelerator='gpu', devices=1, accumulate_grad_batches=4)
```

正解: D

解説:

PyTorch Lightning provides a built-in argument in the 'Trainer' class to easily enable gradient accumulation. Setting will accumulate gradients over 4 batches before performing an optimizer step.

### 質問 #58

You are working on a multimodal emotion recognition system that analyzes video (visual and audio) and transcript (text) data. You want to fuse these modalities effectively. Which fusion technique is MOST likely to capture complex inter-modal relationships and improve performance, especially when the modalities have varying degrees of reliability?

- A. Late fusion (averaging the probabilities from separate modality-specific models).
- B. Early fusion (concatenating features before feeding into a single model).
- C. Simple concatenation of modality-specific embeddings at a single point in the model.
- D. Feature-level averaging.
- E. Attention-based fusion (using attention mechanisms to weigh the contributions of each modality dynamically).

正解: E

解説:

Attention-based fusion (C) allows the model to dynamically weigh the importance of each modality based on the input data, capturing complex inter-modal relationships and handling varying modality reliability effectively. Early fusion (A) and late fusion (B) are less flexible in capturing complex interactions. Feature level averaging and simple concatenation is not efficient enough.

### 質問 #59

You are tasked with optimizing a multimodal model that combines audio and text data for speech recognition. The model currently struggles with noisy audio environments. Which data augmentation technique would be MOST effective in improving the model's robustness to noise?

- A. Randomly masking parts of the text input.
- B. Normalizing the text data to lowercase.
- C. Rotating the images used for visual context.
- D. Adding Gaussian noise to the audio data.
- E. Translating the text into different languages and back.

正解: D

解説:

Adding Gaussian noise to the audio data directly simulates noisy environments, making the model more robust to such conditions.

Randomly masking parts of the text input is a technique used for language modeling, and rotating images is irrelevant to audio processing. Translating the text into different languages and back is not a direct solution to noise in audio. Normalizing the text data to lowercase is more about standardization than noise robustness.

#### 質問 # 60

You are tasked with analyzing a large dataset of images used for training a generative AI model. The dataset contains noisy labels and varying image quality. Which of the following preprocessing steps are MOST crucial for improving the performance of your model?

- A. Converting all images to grayscale to reduce computational complexity.
- B. Using a pre-trained image quality assessment model to filter out low-quality images.
- C. Resizing all images to a fixed resolution (e.g., 256x256).
- D. Implementing a label smoothing technique to mitigate the impact of noisy labels.
- E. Applying aggressive data augmentation techniques like random rotations and flips.

正解: B、D

解説:

Label smoothing addresses noisy labels by preventing the model from becoming overconfident in incorrect labels. Filtering low-quality images improves the overall data quality and prevents the model from learning from corrupted data. While resizing and data augmentation can be beneficial, they are less critical than handling noisy labels and poor image quality in this scenario. Converting to grayscale might reduce computation, but could remove crucial color information for the generative model.

#### 質問 # 61

You are using a pre-trained language model for text classification. You observe that the model performs well on the training data but poorly on unseen data. Which of the following techniques could help improve the model's generalization ability? (Select TWO)

- A. Decreasing batch size.
- B. Increasing the learning rate.
- C. Decreasing the amount of training data.
- D. Applying data augmentation techniques (e.g., random synonym replacement, back-translation).
- E. Using weight decay (L2 regularization).

正解: D、E

解説:

Weight decay penalizes large weights, preventing the model from overfitting to the training data. Data augmentation increases the diversity of the training data, making the model more robust to variations in unseen data. Increasing the learning rate can lead to instability and overfitting. Decreasing the amount of training data reduces the model's ability to learn general patterns.

#### 質問 # 62

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NCA-GENM勉強時間: <https://www.shikenpass.com/NCA-GENM-shiken.html>

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[illegible]

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