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NVIDIA NCA-GENL Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• Experiment Design
Topic 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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 7	• Python Libraries for LLMs: This section of the exam measures skills of LLM Developers and covers using Python tools and frameworks like Hugging Face Transformers, LangChain, and PyTorch to build, fine-tune, and deploy large language models. It focuses on practical implementation and ecosystem familiarity.

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To further strengthen your preparation for the NVIDIA NCA-GENL exam, VCEEngine provides an online NVIDIA Practice Test engine. With this interactive tool, you can practice the NCA-GENL Exam questions in a simulated exam environment. The NCA-GENL online practice test engine is designed based on the real NVIDIA NCA-GENL Exam patterns, allowing you to familiarize yourself with the format and gain confidence for the actual NVIDIA NCA-GENL exam. Practicing with the NVIDIA NCA-GENL exam questions will not only increase your understanding but also boost your overall performance.

NVIDIA Generative AI LLMs Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30
In the context of a natural language processing (NLP) application, which approach is most effectivefor implementing zero-shot learning to classify text data into categories that were not seen during training?

- A. Train the new model from scratch for each new category encountered.
- B. Use a large, labeled dataset for each possible category.
- C. Use rule-based systems to manually define the characteristics of each category.
- D. Use a pre-trained language model with semantic embeddings.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Zero-shot learning allows models to perform tasks or classify data into categories without prior training on those specific categories. In NLP, pre-trained language models (e.g., BERT, GPT) with semantic embeddings are highly effective for zero-shot learning because they encode general linguistic knowledge and can generalize to new tasks by leveraging semantic similarity. NVIDIA's NeMo documentation on NLP tasks explains that pre-trained LLMs can perform zero-shot classification by using prompts or embeddings to map input text to unseen categories, often via techniques like natural language inference or cosine similarity in embedding space. Option A (rule-based systems) lacks scalability and flexibility. Option B contradicts zero- shot learning, as it requires labeled data. Option C (training from scratch) is impractical and defeats the purpose of zero-shot learning.
References:
NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp/intro.html Brown, T., et al. (2020). "Language Models are Few-Shot Learners."

NEW QUESTION # 31
Which Python library is specifically designed for working with large language models (LLMs)?

- A. HuggingFace Transformers
- B. Scikit-learn
- C. NumPy
- D. Pandas

Answer: A

Explanation:
The HuggingFace Transformers library is specifically designed for working with large language models (LLMs), providing tools for model training, fine-tuning, and inference with transformer-based architectures (e.
g., BERT, GPT, T5). NVIDIA's NeMo documentation often references HuggingFace Transformers for NLP tasks, as it supports integration with NVIDIA GPUs and frameworks like PyTorch for optimized performance.
Option A (NumPy) is for numerical computations, not LLMs. Option B (Pandas) is for data manipulation, not model-specific tasks.

Option D (Scikit-learn) is for traditional machine learning, not transformer-based LLMs.
References:
NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp/intro.html
HuggingFace Transformers Documentation: https://huggingface.co/docs/transformers/index

NEW QUESTION # 32
What are the main advantages of instructed large language models over traditional, small language models (< 300M parameters)? (Pick the 2 correct responses)

- A. Single generic model can do more than one task.
- B. It is easier to explain the predictions.
- C. Cheaper computational costs during inference.
- D. Trained without the need for labeled data.
- E. Smaller latency, higher throughput.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Instructed large language models (LLMs), such as those supported by NVIDIA's NeMo framework, have significant advantages over smaller, traditional models:
* Option D: LLMs often have cheaper computational costs during inference for certain tasks because they can generalize across multiple tasks without requiring task-specific retraining, unlike smaller models that may need separate models per task.
References:
NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp/intro.html
Brown, T., et al. (2020). "Language Models are Few-Shot Learners."

NEW QUESTION # 33
Which of the following claims is correct about TensorRT and ONNX?

- A. TensorRT is used for model deployment and ONNX is used for model interchange.
- B. TensorRT is used for model creation and ONNX is used for model deployment.
- C. TensorRT is used for model creation and ONNX is used for model interchange.
- D. TensorRT is used for model deployment and ONNX is used for model creation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
NVIDIA TensorRT is a deep learning inference library used to optimize and deploy models for high- performance inference, while ONNX (Open Neural Network Exchange) is a format for model interchange, enabling models to be shared across different frameworks, as covered in NVIDIA's Generative AI and LLMs course. TensorRT optimizes models (e.g., via layer fusion and quantization) for deployment on NVIDIA GPUs, while ONNX ensures portability by providing a standardized model representation. Option B is incorrect, as ONNX is not used for model creation but for interchange. Option C is wrong, as TensorRT is not for model creation but optimization and deployment. Option D is inaccurate, as ONNX is not for deployment but for model sharing. The course notes: "TensorRT optimizes and deploys deep learning models for inference, while ONNX enables model interchange across frameworks for portability." References: NVIDIA Building Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing Applications course; NVIDIA Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing.

NEW QUESTION # 34
Which of the following is an activation function used in neural networks?

- A. K-means clustering function
- B. Mean Squared Error function
- C. Sigmoid function
- D. Diffusion function

Answer: C

Explanation:
The sigmoid function is a widely used activation function in neural networks, as covered in NVIDIA's Generative AI and LLMs course. It maps input values to a range between 0 and 1, making it particularly useful for binary classification tasks and as a non-linear activation in early neural network architectures. The sigmoid function, defined as f(x) = 1 / (1 + e