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NVIDIA NCA-GENL Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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 2	• Alignment: This section of the exam measures the skills of AI Policy Engineers and covers techniques to align LLM outputs with human intentions and values. It includes safety mechanisms, ethical safeguards, and tuning strategies to reduce harmful, biased, or inaccurate results from models.
Topic 3	• 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 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• Data Analysis and Visualization: This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Scientists and covers interpreting, cleaning, and presenting data through visual storytelling. It emphasizes how to use visualization to extract insights and evaluate model behavior, performance, or training data patterns.
Topic 6	• Data Preprocessing and Feature Engineering: This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Engineers and covers preparing raw data into usable formats for model training or fine-tuning. It includes cleaning, normalizing, tokenizing, and feature extraction methods essential to building robust LLM pipelines.
Topic 7	• Fundamentals of Machine Learning and Neural Networks: This section of the exam measures the skills of AI Researchers and covers the foundational principles behind machine learning and neural networks, focusing on how these concepts underpin the development of large language models (LLMs). It ensures the learner understands the basic structure and learning mechanisms involved in training generative AI systems.
Topic 8	• 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 9	• Experiment Design
Topic 10	• 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.

NVIDIA Generative AI LLMs Sample Questions (Q91-Q96):

NEW QUESTION # 91

What statement best describes the diffusion models in generative AI?

- A. Diffusion models are unsupervised models that use clustering algorithms to group similar data points together.
- B. Diffusion models are discriminative models that use gradient-based optimization algorithms to classify data points.
- **C. Diffusion models are probabilistic generative models that progressively inject noise into data, then learn to reverse this process for sample generation.**
- D. Diffusion models are generative models that use a transformer architecture to learn the underlying probability distribution of the data.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Diffusion models, as discussed in NVIDIA's Generative AI and LLMs course, are probabilistic generative models that operate by progressively adding noise to data in a forward process and then learning to reverse this process to generate new samples. This involves a Markov chain that gradually corrupts data with noise and a reverse process that denoises it to reconstruct realistic samples, making them powerful for generating high-quality images, text, and other data. Unlike Transformer-based models, diffusion models rely on this iterative denoising mechanism. Option B is incorrect, as diffusion models are generative, not discriminative, and focus on data generation, not classification. Option C is wrong, as diffusion models do not use clustering algorithms but focus on generative tasks. Option D is inaccurate, as diffusion models do not inherently rely on Transformer architectures but use distinct

denoising processes. The course states: "Diffusion models are probabilistic generative models that add noise to data and learn to reverse the process for sample generation, widely used in generative AI tasks." References: NVIDIA Building Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing Applications course; NVIDIA Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing.

NEW QUESTION # 92

When designing an experiment to compare the performance of two LLMs on a question-answering task, which statistical test is most appropriate to determine if the difference in their accuracy is significant, assuming the data follows a normal distribution?

- A. Paired t-test
- B. ANOVA test
- C. Mann-Whitney U test
- D. Chi-squared test

Answer: A

Explanation:

The paired t-test is the most appropriate statistical test to compare the performance (e.g., accuracy) of two large language models (LLMs) on the same question-answering dataset, assuming the data follows a normal distribution. This test evaluates whether the mean difference in paired observations (e.g., accuracy on each question) is statistically significant. NVIDIA's documentation on model evaluation in NeMo suggests using paired statistical tests for comparing model performance on identical datasets to account for correlated errors.

Option A (Chi-squared test) is for categorical data, not continuous metrics like accuracy. Option C (Mann-Whitney U test) is non-parametric and used for non-normal data. Option D (ANOVA) is for comparing more than two groups, not two models.

References:

NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp/model_finetuning.html

NEW QUESTION # 93

What is the main consequence of the scaling law in deep learning for real-world applications?

- A. With more data, it is possible to exceed the irreducible error region.
- B. The best performing model can be established even in the small data region.
- C. In the power-law region, with more data it is possible to achieve better results.
- D. Small and medium error regions can approach the results of the big data region.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The scaling law in deep learning, as covered in NVIDIA's Generative AI and LLMs course, describes the relationship between model performance, data size, model size, and computational resources. In the power-law region, increasing the amount of data, model parameters, or compute power leads to predictable improvements in performance, as errors decrease following a power-law trend. This has significant implications for real-world applications, as it suggests that scaling up data and resources can yield better results, particularly for large language models (LLMs). Option A is incorrect, as the irreducible error represents the inherent noise in the data, which cannot be exceeded regardless of data size. Option B is wrong, as small data regions typically yield suboptimal performance compared to scaled models. Option C is misleading, as small and medium data regimes do not typically match big data performance without scaling.

The course highlights: "In the power-law region of the scaling law, increasing data and compute resources leads to better model performance, driving advancements in real-world deep learning applications." References: NVIDIA Building Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing Applications course; NVIDIA Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing.

NEW QUESTION # 94

What are some methods to overcome limited throughput between CPU and GPU? (Pick the 2 correct responses)

- A. Increase the number of CPU cores.
- B. Increase the clock speed of the CPU.
- C. Upgrade the GPU to a higher-end model.
- D. Using techniques like memory pooling.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Limited throughput between CPU and GPU often results from data transfer bottlenecks or inefficient resource utilization. NVIDIA's documentation on optimizing deep learning workflows (e.g., using CUDA and cuDNN) suggests the following:

* Option B: Memory pooling techniques, such as pinned memory or unified memory, reduce data transfer overhead by optimizing how data is staged between CPU and GPU.

References:

NVIDIA CUDA Documentation: <https://docs.nvidia.com/cuda/cuda-c-programming-guide/index.html> NVIDIA GPU Product Documentation: <https://www.nvidia.com/en-us/data-center/products/>

NEW QUESTION # 95

Which technology will allow you to deploy an LLM for production application?

- A. Pandas
- B. Git
- C. Falcon
- **D. Triton**

Answer: D

Explanation:

NVIDIA Triton Inference Server is a technology specifically designed for deploying machine learning models, including large language models (LLMs), in production environments. It supports high-performance inference, model management, and scalability across GPUs, making it ideal for real-time LLM applications.

According to NVIDIA's Triton Inference Server documentation, it supports frameworks like PyTorch and TensorFlow, enabling efficient deployment of LLMs with features like dynamic batching and model ensemble. Option A (Git) is a version control system, not a deployment tool. Option B (Pandas) is a data analysis library, irrelevant to model deployment. Option C (Falcon) refers to a specific LLM, not a deployment platform.

References:

NVIDIA Triton Inference Server Documentation: <https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/triton-inference-server/user-guide/docs/index.html>

NEW QUESTION # 96

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