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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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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 7	• Experiment Design
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	• 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 10	• 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.

NVIDIA Generative AI LLMs Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15
Which of the following prompt engineering techniques is most effective for improving an LLM's performance on multi-step reasoning tasks?

- A. Zero-shot prompting with detailed task descriptions.
- B. Retrieval-augmented generation without context
- C. Few-shot prompting with unrelated examples.
- D. Chain-of-thought prompting with explicit intermediate steps.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Chain-of-thought (CoT) prompting is a highly effective technique for improving large language model (LLM) performance on multi-step reasoning tasks. By including explicit intermediate steps in the prompt, CoT guides the model to break down complex problems into manageable parts, improving reasoning accuracy. NVIDIA's NeMo documentation on prompt engineering highlights CoT as a powerful method for tasks like mathematical reasoning or logical problem-solving, as it leverages the model's ability to follow structured reasoning paths. Option A is incorrect, as retrieval-augmented generation (RAG) without context is less effective for reasoning tasks. Option B is wrong, as unrelated examples in few-shot prompting do not aid reasoning. Option C (zero-shot prompting) is less effective than CoT for complex reasoning.
References:
NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp/intro.html
Wei, J., et al. (2022). "Chain-of-Thought Prompting Elicits Reasoning in Large Language Models."

NEW QUESTION # 16
When preprocessing text data for an LLM fine-tuning task, why is it critical to apply subword tokenization (e.g., Byte-Pair Encoding) instead of word-based tokenization for handling rare or out-of-vocabulary words?

- A. Subword tokenization breaks words into smaller units, enabling the model to generalize to unseen words.
- B. Subword tokenization creates a fixed-size vocabulary to prevent memory overflow.
- C. Subword tokenization removes punctuation and special characters to simplify text input.
- D. Subword tokenization reduces the model's computational complexity by eliminating embeddings.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Subword tokenization, such as Byte-Pair Encoding (BPE) or WordPiece, is critical for preprocessing text data in LLM fine-tuning because it breaks words into smaller units (subwords), enabling the model to handle rare or out-of-vocabulary (OOV) words effectively. NVIDIA's NeMo documentation on tokenization explains that subword tokenization creates a vocabulary of frequent subword units, allowing the model to represent unseen words by combining known subwords (e.g., "unseen" as "un" + "##seen"). This improves generalization compared to word-based tokenization, which struggles with OOV words. Option A is incorrect, as tokenization does not eliminate embeddings. Option B is false, as vocabulary size is not fixed but optimized.
Option D is wrong, as punctuation handling is a separate preprocessing step.
References:
NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp/intro.html

NEW QUESTION # 17
What are the main advantages of instructed large language models over traditional, small language models (< 300M parameters)? (Pick the 2 correct responses)

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

Answer: C,E

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 # 18
In the transformer architecture, what is the purpose of positional encoding?

- A. To encode the importance of each token in the input sequence.
- B. To remove redundant information from the input sequence.
- C. To add information about the order of each token in the input sequence.
- D. To encode the semantic meaning of each token in the input sequence.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Positional encoding is a vital component of the Transformer architecture, as emphasized in NVIDIA's Generative AI and LLMs course. Transformers lack the inherent sequential processing of recurrent neural networks, so they rely on positional encoding to incorporate information about the order of tokens in the input sequence. This is typically achieved by adding fixed or learned vectors (e.g., sine and cosine functions) to the token embeddings, where each position in the sequence has a unique encoding. This allows the model to distinguish the relative or absolute positions of tokens, enabling it to understand word order in tasks like translation or text generation. For example, in the sentence "The cat sleeps," positional encoding ensures the model knows "cat" is the second token and "sleeps" is the third. Option A is incorrect, as positional encoding does not remove information but adds positional context. Option B is wrong because semantic meaning is captured by token embeddings, not positional encoding. Option D is also inaccurate, as the importance of tokens is determined by the attention mechanism, not positional encoding. The course notes: "Positional encodings are used in Transformers to provide information about the order of tokens in the input sequence, enabling the model to process sequences effectively." References: NVIDIA Building Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing Applications course; NVIDIA Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing.

NEW QUESTION # 19
You are working on developing an application to classify images of animals and need to train a neural model.
However, you have a limited amount of labeled data. Which technique can you use to leverage the knowledge from a model pre-trained on a different task to improve the performance of your new model?

- A. Random initialization
- B. Dropout
- C. Early stopping
- D. Transfer learning

Answer: D

Explanation:
Transfer learning is a technique where a model pre-trained on a large, general dataset (e.g., ImageNet for computer vision) is fine-tuned for a specific task with limited data. NVIDIA's Deep Learning AI documentation, particularly for frameworks like NeMo and TensorRT, emphasizes transfer learning as a powerful approach to improve model performance when labeled data is scarce. For example, a pre-trained convolutional neural network (CNN) can be fine-tuned for animal image classification by reusing its learned features (e.g., edge detection) and adapting the final layers to the new task. Option A (dropout) is a regularization technique, not a knowledge transfer method. Option B (random initialization) discards pre- trained knowledge. Option D (early stopping) prevents overfitting but does not leverage pre-trained models.
References:
NVIDIA NeMo Documentation: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/nemo/user-guide/docs/en/stable/nlp/model_finetuning.html
NVIDIA Deep Learning AI:https://www.nvidia.com/en-us/deep-learning-ai/

NEW QUESTION # 20
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