

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

NVIDIA

NCA-ADS

NVIDIA-Certified Associate: Accelerated Data Science

SHARED BY [u/Placid-Pixel-8919](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION	Free Set 2
QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	NVIDIA NCA-ADS, NVIDIA-Certified Associate: Accelerated Data Science

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10 practice questions for the NVIDIA NCA-ADS exam, NVIDIA-Certified Associate: Accelerated Data Science, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. A strong correlation between two variables shows that changes in one variable cause changes in the other.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

Correlation measures association only and does not establish causation, because a third variable or reverse causation can produce the same pattern. Strong correlation is evidence worth testing, not proof of a cause.

2. Which Dask feature lets pandas-style operations run on a dataset larger than one GPU's memory by splitting it into partitions across workers?

- A cuGraph edge lists
- B cuOpt routing solver
- C CuPy NumPy interface
- D Dask-cuDF

Answer: D

Dask-cuDF partitions a cuDF DataFrame across workers and schedules operations per partition. cuGraph handles graph analytics and cuOpt solves optimization problems. CuPy supplies GPU arrays but does not partition DataFrames.

3. A deployed model's input distribution gradually shifts away from the training data. Which term describes this problem?

- A Data drift
- B Label smoothing
- C Gradient clipping
- D Batch normalization

Answer: A

Data drift is a change in the distribution of the inputs a model receives over time. Label smoothing, gradient clipping and batch normalization are training techniques, so they do not describe a shift in production inputs.

4. Which hyperparameter controls the maximum depth of each tree in a gradient-boosted model such as XGBoost?
- A learning_rate
 - B max_depth
 - C subsample
 - D colsample_bytree

Answer: B

The `max_depth` setting caps how deep each tree can grow, which limits model complexity. The `learning_rate` scales each tree's contribution, `subsample` sets the fraction of rows used per tree, and `colsample_bytree` sets the fraction of features used per tree.

5. Which file records a Conda environment so teammates can recreate the same package set?
- A A README.md file with setup notes for the team
 - B .gitignore
 - C environment.yml
 - D A notebook.ipynb file with exploratory code cells and outputs

Answer: C

The `environment.yml` file lists the channels and packages, and `conda env create -f` can rebuild the environment from it. A README can describe the setup but does not pin it. A `.gitignore` file only lists files that Git should skip.

6. A pipeline that reads the same intermediate result twice in one run should _____ it in memory rather than recomputing it.

Answer: cache (also accepted: persist)

Caching or persisting keeps the computed result available for reuse, which saves time when several steps depend on it. Recomputing is only sensible when the result is too large to hold in memory.

7. Which command shows the NVIDIA driver version, the CUDA version it supports, and the GPUs visible to the operating system?
- A git status
 - B pip freeze
 - C conda list --explicit
 - D nvidia-smi

Answer: D

The `nvidia-smi` command reports the driver version, the supported CUDA version and each GPU's memory and utilization. The `pip` and `conda` listings show installed software packages, which is the tempting confusion, but they do not query the GPU hardware. The `git status` command shows repository changes.

8. Moving data between CPU memory and GPU memory is slow compared with computation on the GPU. Which practice reduces that cost?
- A Keeping intermediate results on the GPU across consecutive steps
 - B Writing each intermediate result to a CSV file on the host disk after every step
 - C Converting every column to strings
 - D Running each step in a separate container

Answer: A

Keeping data resident on the GPU across steps avoids repeated transfers. Writing each intermediate result to a CSV file adds further host input and output, which makes the problem worse. Converting columns to strings or splitting steps into containers does not reduce transfers.

9. Which chart is best for comparing the average sales of ten product categories?
- A Pie chart with forty slices
 - B Bar chart
 - C 3D surface plot
 - D Scatter plot with no axis labels

Answer: B

Bar charts compare values across categories using bar lengths on a common scale. A pie chart with many slices is hard to read, which is the tempting but weak alternative. A scatter plot without axis labels cannot be interpreted at all.

10. Which evaluation approach is most appropriate for a binary classifier when the positive class is rare?
- A Accuracy alone, reported on the full dataset with the default threshold
 - B Number of training epochs
 - C Precision and recall, or the F1 score
 - D Mean squared error

Answer: C

Precision, recall and F1 focus on the positive class, which accuracy can hide. Accuracy can look high by always predicting the majority class, which is the most tempting pitfall. Mean squared error is a regression metric, not a classification one.