NETAPP NS0-901

NetApp AI Expert Certification Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

NS0-901

NetApp Certified AI Expert

60 Questions Exam – 66% Cut Score – Duration of 90 minutes

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Know Your NS0-901 Certification Well:

The NS0-901 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the NetApp AI. Before you start your NS0-901 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial AI Expert materials like NS0-901 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the NS0-901 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress-free manner.
The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the NS0-901 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the NS0-901 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the NS0-901 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the NS0-901 exam makes you NetApp Certified AI Expert. Having the AI Expert certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

NetApp NS0-901 AI Expert Certification Details:

Exam Name	Artificial Intelligence Expert
Exam Code	NS0-901
Exam Price	$250 USD
Duration	90 minutes
Number of Questions	60
Passing Score	66%
Recommended Training	**NetApp Training**
Exam Registration	**PEARSON VUE**
Sample Questions	**NetApp NS0-901 Sample Questions**
Practice Exam	**NetApp Certified AI Expert Practice Test**

NS0-901 Syllabus:

Section	Weight	Objectives
AI overview	- Demonstrate the ability to train and inference - Training, inferencing and predictions - Describe machine learning benefits - AI, machine learning, deep learning - Differentiate the use between different algorithm types - Supervised, unsupervised, reinforcement - Describe how AI is used in varied industries - Digital twins, agents, healthcare - Describe convergence of AI, high-performance computing, and analytics - Leveraging the same infrastructure for AI, HPC, and analytics - Determine the use of AI on-premises, in the cloud, and at the edge - Benefits, risks	15%
AI lifecycle	- Determine the differences between predictive AI and generative AI - Industry use of predictive and generative AI - Describe the impact of predictive AI - Classification, neural networks, reinforcement, determine preference - Describe the impact of generative text, images, videos, decisions in Generative AI - Transformer models, Hallucinations, retrieval augmented generation (RAG) vs. fine-tuning - Determine how NetApp tools can enable data aggregating, data cleansing, data modeling - BlueXP classification, XCP, CopySync - Determine the requirements needed for model generation - Data, code, compute and time, scenarios - Compare the differences between model building	27%

Section	Weight	Objectives
	and fine-tuning models - Model building = data, code; Fine-tuning = existing model, data, code - Determine the requirements needed for inferencing - Loading model into memory (model size); retrieval augmented generation (RAG), or other data lookups (agents), NetApp data mobility solutions	
AI Software Architectures	- Describe AI MLOps/LLMOps ecosystems and general use - High-level view of AWS Sagemaker, Google VertexAI, Microsoft AzureML, Domino Data Labs, RunAI, MLflow, KubeFlow, TensorFlow Extended - Determine the differences between Juypter notebooks vs pipelines - Notebooks for experimentation, pipelines for iterative development (production) - Describe how NetApp DataOps toolkit works - Python; Kubernetes vs. standalone; basic functionality provided by NetApp DataOps Toolkit - Demonstrate the ability to execute AI workloads at scale with Kubernetes Trident - Describe the uses of BlueXP software tools to build AI solutions - GenAI Toolkit, Workload Factory, how to securely use private data with Generative AI	18%
AI Hardware Architectures	- Describe data aggregation topologies - Warehouses, data lakes, and lakehouses - Describe compute architectures used with AI workloads - CPU, GPU - Nvidia, TPU, FPGA - Describe network architecture used with AI workloads - Ethernet vs. Infiniband; Relevance of RDMA and GPUDirect Storage - Identify storage architectures used with AI workloads	18%

Section	Weight	Objectives
	- C-Series, A-Series, EF-Series, StorageGRID - Determine the use cases of different protocols file, object, parallel file systems, POSIX, clients installed on hosts, etc., file vs object or both; Integrate file data with object-based services (cloud and on-prem), for analytics - Determine the benefits of SuperPOD architectures with NetApp - E Series, BeeGFS, integration with enterprise data - Describe the uses cases for BasePod and OVX architectures - AIPod, FlexPod AI, OVX	
AI Common Challenges	- Determine how to size storage and compute for training and inferencing workloads - C-Series vs. A-Series; GPU memory and chip architectures - 5.2 Describe the solutions for code, data, and model traceability Snapshots and cloning - 5.3 Describe how to access and move data for AI workloads - SnapMirror and FlexCache. XCP, Backup and recovery, CopySync - 5.4 Describe solutions to optimize cost - Storage efficiencies, FabricPool, FlexCache, SnapMirror, Data Infrastructure Insights, Keystone - 5.5 Describe solutions to secure storage for AI workloads - Bad data = bad AI; Autonomous Ransomware Protection, Multi-Admin Verification - 5.6 Describe solutions to maximize performance in AI workloads - How to keep GPUs fully utilized, NetApp product positioning for specific workloads and architectures	22%

NetApp NS0-901 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

Which AI technology is used to generate new, never-before-seen content such as images or text?

a) Predictive AI
b) Generative AI
c) Reinforcement AI
d) Supervised AI

Answer: b

Question: 2

Which of the following describes the impact of generative AI in content creation?

a) Generative AI can create new content such as text, images, and videos.
b) Generative AI only processes pre-existing content.
c) Generative AI predicts customer preferences without creating new content.
d) Generative AI analyzes data without generating content.

Answer: a

Question: 3

Which of the following platforms provides tools for model training and deployment specifically for AI workloads?

a) Google VertexAI
b) Domino Data Labs
c) RunAI
d) All of the above

Answer: d

Question: 4

Which of the following applications use AI in the healthcare industry? (Choose two)

a) Predicting patient outcomes
b) Automating financial reporting
c) Diagnosing diseases
d) Managing hospital supply chains

Answer: a, c

Question: 5

Which of the following best describes the difference between data lakes, data warehouses, and lakehouses?

a) Data lakes store structured data, data warehouses store unstructured data, and lakehouses store only real-time data.
b) Data lakes store raw, unstructured data, data warehouses store structured data, and lakehouses combine the features of both.
c) Data lakes store metadata, data warehouses store transaction data, and lakehouses store archival data.
d) Data lakes store data in cloud storage, data warehouses store it in traditional databases, and lakehouses store it in external drives.

Answer: b

Question: 6

Which of the following are typical requirements for inferencing in AI models?

(Choose two)

a) Loading the model into memory
b) Pre-trained models
c) Extensive training data
d) Cloud-based inference only

Answer: a, b

Question: 7

What is the primary difference between C-Series and A-Series storage for AI workloads?

a) C-Series is designed for high-performance workloads, while A-Series focuses on cost-efficiency for general storage.
b) A-Series provides GPU-based acceleration, while C-Series only supports CPU-based workloads.
c) C-Series supports both file and object-based storage, while A-Series is optimized for object storage.
d) A-Series is for smaller-scale AI workloads, while C-Series supports large-scale, high-performance AI applications.

Answer: a

Question: 8

Which of the following techniques are used to maximize GPU utilization in AI workloads?

(Choose two)

a) Balancing compute and storage workloads efficiently
b) Scheduling GPU-intensive tasks during off-peak hours
c) Utilizing CPU-based workloads for all tasks
d) Using larger batch sizes

Answer: a, b

Question: 9

Which of the following platforms can be used to manage containerized AI workloads on Kubernetes?

(Choose two)

a) KubeFlow
b) TensorFlow Extended
c) Google VertexAI
d) RunAI

Answer: a, d

Question: 10

Which storage protocols are commonly used for handling large-scale AI data?

(Choose two)

a) File-based systems
b) Object-based storage
c) POSIX-based file systems
d) Parallel file systems

Answer: b, d

Study Guide to Crack NetApp AI Expert NS0-901 Exam:

- Getting details of the NS0-901 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the NS0-901 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the NetApp provided training for NS0-901 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the NS0-901 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on NS0-901 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.