

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Huawei

H13-311

HCIA-AI

SHARED BY [u/Spry-Otter-5156](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION	Free Set 1
QUESTIONS	10
SHARED	October 15, 2026
EXAM	Huawei H13-311, HCIA-AI

Shared by u/Spry-Otter-5156 on aiexamcerts

10 practice questions for the Huawei H13-311 exam, HCIA-AI, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/huawei/h13-311. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code H13-311 and the question number.

1. Which AI approach encodes expert knowledge as explicit if-then rules rather than learning from data?
 - A Deep reinforcement learning
 - B Expert systems
 - C Convolutional neural networks
 - D Generative adversarial networks

Answer: B

Expert systems use a rule base and an inference engine built from human knowledge, which is why they are called knowledge-based. Deep reinforcement learning is tempting because it also acts in response to rewards, but it learns a policy from data. Convolutional and adversarial networks learn representations from examples.

2. The branch of AI in which systems learn patterns from data rather than following fixed rules is called machine _____.

Answer: learning

Machine learning fits models to data so they generalize to new inputs without each rule being written by hand. Deep learning is tempting as a related term, but it is a subset of machine learning that uses multilayer neural networks. Expert systems are the rule-based alternative that machine learning largely replaced.

3. A model has very high training accuracy and much lower test accuracy. Which problem is indicated?
 - A Underfitting
 - B Labeling error across the whole dataset
 - C Vanishing gradients in the output layer
 - D Overfitting

Answer: D

A large gap between training and test performance indicates the model has memorized training details that do not generalize. Underfitting is tempting because the model is also imperfect, but underfitting shows poor performance on training data too. A labeling error and vanishing gradients would not produce this specific pattern.

4. Decision trees always require feature scaling before training to converge.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

Tree splits depend on ordering within each feature, not on its absolute scale, so decision trees normally need no scaling. The belief that scaling is required is tempting because gradient-based models do need it. The statement is false.

5. Which two statements about deep learning training are correct? (Choose two.)

- A Larger batch sizes always generalize better.
- B Early stopping monitors validation performance to halt training.
- C Learning rate schedules can lower the step size over time.
- D Training always converges to the global minimum.
- E Mini-batch gradient descent uses the full dataset for every update.

Answer: B, C

Early stopping ends training when validation performance stops improving, and learning rate schedules reduce step sizes as training progresses. Larger batches are tempting because they speed up each epoch, but they do not always generalize better. Non-convex training does not guarantee the global minimum, and mini-batch updates use subsets rather than the full dataset.

6. Which activation function is most widely used in hidden layers of modern deep networks because it is simple and does not saturate for positive inputs?

- A Sigmoid in every hidden layer
- B ReLU
- C Step function
- D Linear identity for all layers

Answer: B

ReLU outputs zero for negative inputs and the input itself for positive ones, so gradients do not saturate on the positive side. Sigmoid is tempting because it was the classic choice, but it saturates at both ends and slows learning in deep stacks. The step function has no useful gradient, and linear layers collapse into a single linear map.

7. Which task assigns a single label to a whole image?

- A Semantic segmentation
- B Object detection
- C Image classification
- D Optical character recognition of each line

Answer: C

Classification outputs one label for the whole image, while detection and segmentation localize objects or pixels. Semantic segmentation is tempting because it also labels every region of an image, but it assigns a class to each pixel. Optical character recognition reads text rather than assigning one label to the image.

8. The core design used in Ascend AI chips is called the _____ architecture.

Answer: Da Vinci (also accepted: DaVinci)

The Da Vinci architecture organizes cube units for matrix operations alongside vector and scalar units. The Kunpeng design is tempting because it is another Huawei processor family, but it is a general-purpose Arm design. Kirin and Atlas refer to a mobile chip line and a hardware product family.

9. Which model family is a common two-stage object detector?

- A Word2Vec embedding model
- B LSTM recurrent network
- C K-means clustering algorithm
- D Faster R-CNN

Answer: D

Faster R-CNN first proposes candidate regions and then classifies and refines them, which is a two-stage design. Single-stage detectors are tempting as a faster alternative, but the question asks for the two-stage design. Word2Vec and LSTM are language models, and K-means is a clustering algorithm.

10. What is an Atlas product in Huawei's AI portfolio?

- A A MindSpore model zoo
- B A family of hardware such as AI servers and accelerator cards built around Ascend processors
- C A cloud object storage service for training data
- D A mobile phone chipset

Answer: B

Atlas covers AI servers and accelerator cards that package Ascend processors for training or inference. A model zoo is tempting because Huawei publishes pretrained models, but Atlas is a hardware line. Object storage and phone chipsets are unrelated.