

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Huawei

H13-311

HCIA-AI

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EDITION	Free Set 2
QUESTIONS	10
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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 period of AI history followed a rise in funding and was marked by reduced interest because early promises were not met?
- A The GPU boom of the late 2010s
 - B The introduction of the transformer architecture
 - C The AI winters
 - D The rise of cloud computing services

Answer: C

The AI winters were periods when funding and interest dropped after expectations outran results. The GPU boom is tempting because it followed a period of renewed funding, but it marked a resurgence rather than a decline. Transformers and cloud services appeared in later periods and did not define this downturn.

2. In backpropagation, the gradient of the loss with respect to earlier layers is computed without applying the chain rule.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

Backpropagation depends on the chain rule to pass gradients from the output back through each layer, so the statement is false. The chain rule is the mechanism that makes this layer-by-layer computation possible. The statement is false.

3. What made deep learning practical at large scale during the 2010s?
- A Removing the need for any training data because pretrained models know everything
 - B Replacing neural networks with large hand-written rule tables
 - C Running all computation on single-core processors with no parallelism
 - D Abundant labeled data, parallel GPU computing and better training methods

Answer: D

Large labeled datasets, parallel hardware and improved optimization made deep networks trainable at scale. The claim that data is no longer needed is tempting as a myth about pretrained models, but supervised training still depends on data. Rule tables and single-core computation are not part of this development.

4. The algorithm that propagates error gradients backward through a network to update its weights is called _____.

Answer: backpropagation (also accepted: back propagation, backprop)

Backpropagation applies the chain rule layer by layer to compute gradients for each weight update. Forward propagation is tempting because it is the other half of each pass, but it only computes predictions. Dropout is a regularization method and does not compute gradients.

5. Which two algorithm families are suited to predicting a continuous numeric value? (Choose two.)

- A Linear regression
- B K-means clustering
- C Apriori association rules
- D Decision tree regression
- E Principal component analysis

Answer: A, D

Linear regression and decision tree regression both predict a continuous target from input features. K-means is tempting because it is a widely taught algorithm, but it groups unlabeled data rather than predicting a number. Apriori mines association rules, and principal component analysis reduces dimensions without predicting a target.

6. Which technique reduces overfitting by penalizing large weight values?

- A L2 regularization
- B Raising the learning rate tenfold
- C Removing the validation set
- D Adding more output classes

Answer: A

L2 regularization adds a penalty on squared weights, which discourages overly complex fits. Raising the learning rate is tempting as a way to change training, but it does not penalize weights. Removing validation and adding classes do not reduce overfitting.

7. Which technique turns words into dense vectors in which similar words have similar vectors?

- A Word embedding
- B One-hot labeling of images
- C Image thresholding
- D Edge detection

Answer: A

Word embeddings such as Word2Vec learn vectors from context so that related words lie close together. One-hot encoding is tempting because it also represents words numerically, but it produces sparse vectors with no similarity structure. Thresholding and edge detection are image operations.

8. MindSpore and TensorFlow both let developers define neural networks in Python, so the same model code runs unchanged on each framework without modification.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

Frameworks share concepts but differ in APIs, operators and runtime behavior, so code usually needs adaptation to move between them. The claim of unchanged portability is tempting but false. The statement is false.

9. Which NLP step breaks raw text into smaller units such as words or subwords?

- A Image resizing
- B Tokenization
- C Temperature scaling
- D Gradient clipping

Answer: B

Tokenization segments text into units the model can index, and subword methods handle rare words. Lemmatization is tempting as a text-processing step, but it reduces words to base forms rather than splitting text into units. Resizing, temperature scaling and gradient clipping are unrelated to text segmentation.

10. Which role does an AI accelerator play in a server?

- A It replaces the operating system
- B It stores the company's accounting and payroll records
- C It offloads matrix-heavy computation from the general-purpose processor
- D It serves as the network firewall

Answer: C

Accelerators run parallel tensor operations far faster than general-purpose processors, which is why they take the matrix work off the host. Operating system and firewall roles remain with host software and network devices. Accounting data belongs in business systems.