

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Huawei

H13-321

HCIP-AI EI Developer

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EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM Huawei H13-321, HCIP-AI EI Developer

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10 practice questions for the Huawei H13-321 exam, HCIP-AI EI Developer, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/huawei/h13-321. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code H13-321 and the question number.

1. A bank must explain to regulators why each loan applicant was declined. Which model property matters most for this requirement?
 - A Maximum parameter count, so the model captures every feature interaction
 - B Interpretability, so each decision can be explained and audited
 - C Shortest possible training time, even if accuracy suffers
 - D Largest dataset available, with no review of the input features

Answer: B

Interpretability lets the bank trace which factors drove a decision, which is what regulators ask for. A very large parameter count is the tempting distractor because bigger models feel more capable, but it makes explanations harder. Training speed and dataset size do not address explainability at all.

2. In supervised learning, the training data includes a known _____ for each example.

Answer: label (also accepted: target, ground truth)

Supervised learning needs a known output, usually called a label or target, for every training example. Ground truth is an accepted synonym in evaluation contexts. Features are the inputs rather than the known outputs, so they do not complete this statement.

3. In K-nearest neighbors classification, how is the predicted class for a new sample determined?
 - A By fitting one global hyperplane that separates all the classes in one pass over the data
 - B By averaging all training labels regardless of how far they are
 - C By a majority vote among the K closest training samples under a chosen distance measure
 - D By multiplying feature weights learned through backpropagation

Answer: C

KNN is a lazy learner: it stores the training data and votes among the K nearest neighbors at prediction time. A single separating hyperplane is the tempting distractor because linear classifiers work that way, but KNN does not fit a global boundary. Averaging all labels ignores distance, and backpropagation is not part of KNN.

4. K-means clustering is a supervised algorithm that requires labeled outputs for training.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

K-means is unsupervised: it partitions unlabeled points into k clusters by minimizing distance to cluster centers. Classification methods such as logistic regression are the supervised algorithms that need labels, which is why the two are often confused. The statement is false.

5. Which two Huawei Cloud EI capabilities are directly used to process images? (Choose two.)
- A Image recognition that classifies objects in pictures
 - B Text-to-speech that generates audio from written content
 - C Optical character recognition that extracts text from images
 - D Machine translation that converts document language
 - E Speech recognition that transcribes call recordings

Answer: A, C

Image recognition and optical character recognition both take an image as input and return labels or extracted text. Text-to-speech and speech recognition are tempting distractors because they are EI services too, but they work on audio. Machine translation works on text rather than images.

6. In a convolutional neural network, what does a convolution layer primarily learn?
- A A global average of all pixel values across the whole image
 - B Local spatial filters that detect patterns such as edges or textures
 - C A fixed histogram equalization of input brightness levels
 - D A probability distribution over class labels for the full dataset that the output layer produces

Answer: B

Convolution layers learn small kernels that respond to local patterns, and deeper layers combine them into larger shapes. Global average pooling is the tempting distractor because it also summarizes the image, but it does not learn local filters. Histogram equalization is a fixed preprocessing step, and a class distribution comes from the output layer rather than the convolution.

7. Which architecture is designed for sequential data by carrying a hidden state from one time step to the next?
- A Convolutional neural network with fixed pooling windows
 - B Autoencoder trained only to reconstruct static images
 - C Recurrent neural network
 - D Generative adversarial network that uses only a discriminator

Answer: C

A recurrent neural network passes a hidden state across time steps, which suits sequences such as text or sensor readings. The convolutional network is the tempting distractor because it can process sequences in some settings, but it has no recurrent state across steps. The autoencoder and the discriminator-only design do not describe sequence memory.

8. Speech recognition converts spoken audio into _____.

Answer: text (also accepted: written text, transcript)

Automatic speech recognition produces text transcripts from audio. Speech synthesis is the tempting confusion because it works in the reverse direction, turning text into audio. The blank is text, with written text, transcript or transcripts accepted as variants.

9. When a custom model is imported into ModelArts, which element defines the Python code that loads the model and handles each request?
- A The OBS bucket policy that grants read access to the team
 - B The labeling template used to annotate the training samples
 - C The node pool size of the cluster used for training jobs
 - D An inference entry script inside the model package

Answer: D

A custom model package needs an inference entry script that loads the model and processes requests. The bucket policy is the tempting distractor because it controls access to the stored files, but it does not implement inference. Labeling templates and node pool sizes affect other stages of the workflow.

10. Which ModelArts feature helps teams annotate images, text or audio before training?
- A Data Labeling
 - B Service Deployment
 - C AI Gallery for sharing algorithms and models
 - D Notebook for interactive coding sessions

Answer: A

Data Labeling provides annotation tools and workflows for preparing training data. AI Gallery is the tempting distractor because it holds shared assets, but it is a marketplace rather than an annotation tool. Service Deployment and Notebook support other stages of the workflow.