

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Huawei

H13-321

HCIP-AI EI Developer

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EDITION Free Set 2

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. Which statement correctly relates artificial intelligence, machine learning and deep learning?
 - A Machine learning is a subset of deep learning that runs only on GPUs
 - B Artificial intelligence is a subfield of deep learning limited to image tasks and rarely used for text
 - C Deep learning is a subset of machine learning, which is a subset of artificial intelligence
 - D Deep learning replaces machine learning by removing the need for data

Answer: C

Artificial intelligence is the broadest field, machine learning is a method within it, and deep learning is a family of multilayer neural network methods within machine learning. The reversed nesting is the tempting distractor because the terms are often used loosely. Deep learning still depends on large amounts of data.

2. Backpropagation computes gradients of the loss with respect to the weights by applying the chain rule layer by layer.
 - A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

Backpropagation applies the chain rule backward through the network to get the gradient of the loss for each weight. Gradient descent is the tempting confusion because the two are used together, but gradient descent is the update step that consumes those gradients. The statement is true.

3. A model scores 99 percent on training data but only 62 percent on unseen test data. What is the most likely problem?
 - A Underfitting, where the model is too simple to capture the real patterns and misses patterns in new data
 - B The test set has more classes than the training set
 - C The learning rate was set to zero so the model never updated
 - D Overfitting, where the model memorizes noise in the training data and generalizes poorly

Answer: D

A large gap between training and test performance is the classic sign of overfitting. Underfitting is the tempting distractor, but an underfit model performs poorly on training data too. A mismatch in class counts or a zero learning rate would not produce this pattern.

4. A random forest combines many decision trees, each trained on _____ samples of the training data, to reduce variance.

Answer: bootstrap (also accepted: bootstrapped, bootstrap samples)

Random forests use bagging, which trains each tree on a bootstrap sample drawn with replacement, and then aggregates the trees. Gradient boosting is the tempting alternative, but it fits trees sequentially on errors rather than on bootstrap samples. The blank is bootstrap, with bootstrapped or bootstrap samples accepted as variants.

5. Which two techniques are unsupervised learning methods? (Choose two.)

- A Logistic regression for binary outcomes
- B K-means clustering
- C Random forest classification
- D Hierarchical agglomerative clustering
- E Support vector regression

Answer: B, D

K-means and agglomerative clustering both find groups in unlabeled data, so they are unsupervised. Logistic regression, random forest classification and support vector regression all learn from labeled targets, which is the tempting confusion since they are common in practice. Only the two clustering methods fit the definition.

6. What is the main advantage of the Adam optimizer over plain stochastic gradient descent?

- A It removes the need for a loss function during training
- B It fixes the learning rate at a value learned from the test set
- C It updates only the output layer while freezing all hidden layers in every training epoch
- D It adapts the step size for each parameter using running estimates of gradient moments

Answer: D

Adam keeps running averages of the gradient and its square, which gives each parameter its own effective step size. Stochastic gradient descent is the tempting comparison, since it uses one shared step size for every parameter. The other options describe no real optimizer behavior, and one of them would leak test information into training.

7. A company wants to read scanned invoices and extract the vendor name and total amount. Which EI capability fits best?
- A Object detection that draws boxes around vehicles in traffic images
 - B Speech synthesis that reads the invoices aloud to staff
 - C OCR combined with field extraction for the document layout
 - D Sentiment analysis of customer reviews about the vendor

Answer: C

OCR reads the characters on the scan, and field extraction maps them to the vendor and total. Object detection is the tempting visual option, but it locates objects rather than reading text. Speech synthesis and sentiment analysis do not extract fields from scanned documents.

8. OCR is primarily designed to read text characters from images or scanned documents.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

Optical character recognition converts the text in images or scanned pages into machine-readable characters. Document understanding is the tempting broader term, but OCR is the step that reads the characters. The statement is true.

9. A model must answer each request in milliseconds for a web application. Which deployment type should the team choose?
- A A batch inference job that processes an OBS file overnight
 - B A real-time online service with a dedicated prediction endpoint
 - C A training job that retrains the model on a new dataset each hour
 - D A notebook exported as a static HTML page for the web team

Answer: B

An online service answers requests individually with low latency, which fits a web application. Batch inference is the tempting alternative because it is cheaper, but it returns results later as a file. Retraining and static notebook exports do not serve live predictions.

10. What is the main benefit of model versioning in ModelArts Model Management?

- A It doubles the training speed of every version and cuts training costs
- B It deletes old datasets whenever a new version is registered
- C It lets teams track, compare and roll back to earlier versions of a model
- D It removes the need for evaluation metrics on new versions

Answer: C

Versioning keeps a record of each model, so teams can compare results and roll back if a release fails. Faster training is the tempting claim, but versioning does not change training speed. Deleting datasets and skipping evaluation are both unsafe and are not provided by versioning.