

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Huawei

H13-322

HCIP-AI HiAI Developer

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EDITION Free Set 2

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM Huawei H13-322, HCIP-AI HiAI Developer

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10 practice questions for the Huawei H13-322 exam, HCIP-AI HiAI Developer, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/huawei/h13-322. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code H13-322 and the question number.

1. Why is on-device inference attractive for a health-tracking app that handles sensitive readings?
 - A It makes the model more accurate than any cloud model on every input
 - B It removes the need to test the app on real devices
 - C Raw readings can stay on the phone, limiting exposure
 - D It guarantees the same speed on every phone model

Answer: C

Keeping raw data on the device limits how much sensitive information leaves it. Accuracy is the tempting benefit, but a local model is not automatically more accurate than a larger cloud model. Device testing is still needed, and speed differs between phone models.

2. An on-device model stops working when the phone is offline, even if the model is bundled with the app.
 - A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

A bundled model runs from the app package and does not need a network connection. Cloud dependence is the tempting assumption for AI features, but bundled inference does not call a server. The statement is false.

3. What is the main job of HiAI Foundation in an app?
 - A It hosts the app's login system for registered users
 - B It stores user photos in the cloud by default for backup
 - C It compiles the Android app bundle for upload to an app store
 - D It provides the NPU-accelerated runtime that model inference calls use

Answer: D

HiAI Foundation supplies the accelerated runtime through which inference runs on the device NPU. The login system is the tempting backend role, but it is not what HiAI Foundation does. Cloud photo backup and bundle compilation are separate services and build steps.

4. Image _____ labels each pixel of a photo as belonging to a category such as sky or person.

Answer: segmentation

Segmentation assigns a category to each pixel, which separates regions such as sky and people. Object detection is the tempting alternative, but it returns boxes rather than per-pixel labels. The blank is segmentation.

5. Which two statements about HUAWEI Mobile Services (HMS) Core are correct? (Choose two.)

- A It provides kits such as ML Kit and Push Kit to Android apps
- B It replaces the Android operating system on every Huawei phone
- C Apps usually need an AppGallery Connect project and its configuration file
- D It is available only inside the Huawei browser app
- E It runs model training on the phone's NPU during app installation

Answer: A, C

HMS Core supplies kits to apps, and integration usually starts with an AppGallery Connect project and its configuration file. Replacing Android is the tempting misunderstanding, since HMS is often mentioned alongside the phone's software, but it is an app services layer. The browser-only and install-time training claims are false.

6. Why is an offline model useful for a camera app used in areas with poor connectivity?

- A It stores every user's training data on the phone and sends it to advertisers
- B It makes the model ignore camera frames when the network is slow
- C It runs without network access, avoiding cloud latency and connectivity loss
- D It removes all licensing obligations for the model's underlying data

Answer: C

An offline model works without a connection, so results do not depend on network latency or drops. Storing training data locally is the tempting but unrelated feature, since offline is often mentioned alongside data. Ignoring frames and licensing claims do not follow from running offline.

7. Where should an Android app declare that it needs the camera permission?

- A Only in the Gradle wrapper properties file
- B In the strings.xml resource file used for labels
- C Inside the offline model file that the converter produced for release
- D In AndroidManifest.xml, plus a runtime request on Android 6.0+

Answer: D

The manifest declares the permission, and Android 6.0 and later also require a runtime request when the feature starts. Gradle properties are the tempting place for build settings, but they do not declare runtime permissions. Strings and model files do not control permissions.

8. A lighter detection model is usually the better choice for live camera frames when latency matters.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

A lighter model finishes each frame faster, which keeps the preview smooth when latency matters. A heavier model is the tempting choice for accuracy, but its speed can drop the frame rate below what feels responsive. The statement is true.

9. Which language is most common for native Android app code that uses HiAI samples?
- A Java or Kotlin, the native Android languages
 - B Swift with SwiftUI
 - C C# with Unity only
 - D Dart with Flutter only, for cross-platform apps

Answer: A

Native Android development and the HiAI samples use Java or Kotlin. Swift is the tempting choice for mobile AI because it is the main language on iOS, but it is not used for Android. C# and Dart target other frameworks.

10. A model runs smoothly on a flagship phone but stutters on a mid-range phone. What is the best first step?
- A Ship the flagship model only and drop support for mid-range phones
 - B Increase the image resolution so the model has more detail to work with
 - C Profile latency on target devices, then use a smaller or quantized model
 - D Add more inference threads than the device has CPU cores

Answer: C

Measuring latency on the devices that users actually have shows where the time goes before changing the model. Dropping mid-range phones is the tempting shortcut, but it cuts off part of the audience without evidence. Higher resolution and extra threads usually make the stutter worse.