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Huawei HCIP-AI-EI Developer V2.5 Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49

Which of the following statements about the levels of natural language understanding are true?

- A. Lexical analysis is to find the lexemes of a word and obtain linguistic information from them.
- B. Speech analysis involves distinguishing independent phonemes from a speech stream based on phoneme rules, and then identifying syllables and their lexemes or words according to the phoneme form rules.
- C. Pragmatic analysis is to study the influence of the language's external environment on the language users.
- D. Syntactic analysis is to find out the meaning of words, structural meaning, their combined meaning, so as to determine the true meaning or concept expressed by a language.
- E. Semantic analysis is to analyze the structure of sentences and phrases to find out the relationship between words and phrases, as well as their functions in sentences.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

- * A:Incorrect - description given matches semantic analysis, not syntactic analysis.
- * B:Incorrect - description given matches syntactic analysis, not semantic analysis.
- * C:Correct - speech analysis focuses on phoneme recognition and word identification.
- * D:Correct - lexical analysis identifies lexemes and retrieves their linguistic details.
- * E:Correct - pragmatic analysis studies language use in context and environment.

Exact Extract from HCIP-AI EI Developer V2.5:

"Natural language understanding involves lexical, syntactic, semantic, speech, and pragmatic analyses, each focusing on different layers of language processing." Reference:HCIP-AI EI Developer V2.5 Official Study Guide - Chapter: Levels of Language Understanding

NEW QUESTION # 50

When training a deep neural network model, a loss function measures the difference between the model's predictions and the actual labels.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the HCIP-AI EI Developer V2.5 study guide, the loss function is defined as a core component in training deep neural network models. It serves as a quantitative measure of how well the model's predictions match the actual ground truth labels. By calculating the difference between predicted outputs and actual labels, the loss function provides feedback that the optimization algorithm (such as gradient descent) uses to update model parameters. This process is iterative, aiming to minimize the loss value, thereby improving prediction accuracy. For example, in classification tasks, Cross-Entropy Loss is commonly used, while in regression tasks, Mean Squared Error (MSE) is typical. The smaller the loss, the better the model's performance on the given data.

Exact Extract from HCIP-AI EI Developer V2.5:

"A loss function is an objective function that evaluates the difference between the model output and the real label. The goal of training is to minimize this loss so that the model predictions approach the actual values." Reference:HCIP-AI EI Developer V2.5 Official Study Guide - Chapter: Model Training and Evaluation

NEW QUESTION # 51

----- is a text representation method based on the bag of words (BoW) model. It decomposes words into subwords and then adds the vector representations of the subwords to obtain word vectors, fully utilizing character N-gram information. (Fill in the blank.)

Answer:

Explanation:

FastText

Explanation:

FastText is an extension of Word2Vec developed by Facebook AI Research. Unlike Word2Vec, which learns embeddings for whole words, FastText represents each word as a sum of its character n-gram embeddings.

This helps in handling rare words and morphologically rich languages by generating embeddings for unseen words from their subword components.

Exact Extract from HCIP-AI EI Developer V2.5:

"FastText decomposes words into character n-grams and represents words as the sum of their n-gram vectors, improving

representation for rare and out-of-vocabulary words." Reference:HCIP-AI EI Developer V2.5 Official Study Guide - Chapter: Subword Embedding Models

NEW QUESTION # 52

In the image recognition algorithm, the structure design of the convolutional layer has a great impact on its performance. Which of the following statements are true about the structure and mechanism of the convolutional layer? (Transposed convolution is not considered.)

- A. In the convolutional layer, each neuron only collects some information. This effectively reduces the memory required.
- B. A stride in the convolutional layer can control the spatial resolution of the output feature map. A larger stride indicates a smaller output feature map and simpler calculation.
- C. The convolutional layer slides over the input feature map using a convolution kernel of a fixed size to extract local features without explicitly defining their features.
- D. The convolutional layer uses parameter sharing so that features at different positions share the same group of parameters. This reduces the number of network parameters required but reduces the expression capabilities of models.

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

The convolutional layer in CNNs is optimized for spatial feature extraction:

- * Local connectivity(A) reduces computation and memory usage.
- * Parameter sharing(B) reduces the number of learnable parameters and helps prevent overfitting.
- * Stride control(C) allows adjusting the output resolution and computational cost.
- * Sliding kernel operation(D) extracts local patterns without manual feature definition.

Exact Extract from HCIP-AI EI Developer V2.5:

"CNN convolutional layers leverage local connectivity, parameter sharing, and stride control to efficiently extract local features, reducing computational requirements compared to fully-connected layers." Reference:HCIP-AI EI Developer V2.5 Official Study Guide - Chapter: Convolutional Neural Networks

NEW QUESTION # 53

Among image preprocessing techniques, gamma correction is a common non-linear brightness adjustment method. Which of the following statements are true about the application and features of gamma correction?

- A. Gamma correction applies only to grayscale images and does not apply to color images.
- B. Gamma correction is an enhancement technique based on exponential transformation mapping. It is used for non-linear contrast stretching.
- C. When $\gamma > 1$, the input low grayscale range is compressed, and the high grayscale range is stretched, enhancing the bright areas while compressing the dark areas.
- D. When $\gamma < 1$, the input high grayscale range is compressed, and the low grayscale range is stretched, enhancing the dark areas while compressing the bright areas.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

Gamma correction is a non-linear image processing method used to adjust brightness and contrast. It is not limited to grayscale images - it can be applied to both grayscale and color images by operating on individual channels.

* $\gamma < 1$: Enhances dark regions (brightens shadows) and compresses highlights.

* $\gamma > 1$: Enhances bright regions and compresses dark regions. It is based on power-law (exponential) transformation, making it effective for adjusting human-perceived luminance.

Exact Extract from HCIP-AI EI Developer V2.5:

"Gamma correction is a non-linear brightness adjustment based on power-law transformation. It applies to both grayscale and color images. For $\gamma < 1$, dark regions are brightened; for $\gamma > 1$, bright regions are enhanced." Reference:HCIP-AI EI Developer V2.5 Official Study Guide - Chapter: Image Enhancement

NEW QUESTION # 54

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