

值得信賴的新版H13-321_V2.5題庫和資格考試中的領先提供者與最新的H13-321_V2.5認證資料

华为 HCIP-AI-EI(H13-321)V2.0 认证考试必备题库（高分版）

一、单选题

1. 图像预处理的速度实验中，以下哪一个函数是调用 OpenCV 的中值模糊 API?

A. cv2.GaussianBlur(img, (5, 5), 0)

B. cv2.blur(img, (2, 2))

C. cv2.medianBlur(img, 5)

D. cv2.Filter2D(img, -1, sharpen())

答案: C

解析: GaussianBlur() 为高斯模糊, blur() 为均值模糊, medianBlur() 为中值模糊, Filter2D() 为卷积

2. 昇腾 AI 处理器属于以下哪一类型的 AI 芯片?

A. NPU

B. ASIC

C. FPGA

D. GPU

答案: A

解析: NPUNeural-NetworkProcessingUnit, 神经网络处理器是专门用于神经网络计算的芯片, 在电路层模拟人脑神经元和突触, 并且深度学习指令集直接处理大规模的神经元和突触, 一条指令完成一位神经元的处理。NPUN典型代表有: 华为昇腾 AI 芯片(Ascend), 寒武纪芯片, IBM 的 TrueNorth。

1

順便提一下，可以從雲存儲中下載NewDumps H13-321_V2.5考試題庫的完整版：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1hhbs3jp-WHxNMESljRZ0G8K3t3WoWSna>

想更好更快的通過Huawei的H13-321_V2.5考試嗎？快快選擇我們NewDumps吧！它可以迅速的完成你的夢想。我們NewDumps是一個為多種IT認證考試的人，提供準確的考試材料的網站，我們NewDumps是一個可以為很多IT人士提升自己的職業藍圖，我們的力量會讓你難以置信。你可以先嘗試我們NewDumps為你們提供的免費下載關於Huawei的H13-321_V2.5考試的部分考題及答案，檢測我們的可靠性。

NewDumps是個為Huawei H13-321_V2.5認證考試提供短期有效培訓的網站。Huawei H13-321_V2.5 是個能對生活有改變的認證考試。拿到Huawei H13-321_V2.5 認證證書的IT人士肯定比沒有拿人員工資高，職位上升空間也很大，在IT行業中職業發展前景也更廣。

>> 新版H13-321_V2.5題庫 <<

權威的新版H13-321_V2.5題庫和資格考試的領導者和最新的Huawei HCIP-AI-EI Developer V2.5

H13-321_V2.5 認證是互聯網界具有極大聲望的網路技能認證，在全球，通過IBM認證考試的工程師，平均年薪在10萬元以上。通過 HP 認證考試的工程師，平均年薪在30萬元以上。獲得 Huawei 的 H13-321_V2.5 認證的工程師，

平均年薪也不低於20萬人民幣。據說，這還只是基本工資，不包括獎金，紅利和其他非工資性補貼。難怪美國副總統戈爾曾把 Huawei H13-321_V2.5 認證恰當而幽默地稱為“獲得高技術，高薪水的頭等艙船票”。

最新的 HCIP-AI EI Developer H13-321_V2.5 免費考試真題 (Q21-Q26):

問題 #21

In the deep neural network (DNN)-hidden Markov model (HMM), the DNN is mainly used for feature processing, while the HMM is mainly used for sequence modeling.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

答案： A

解題說明：

In hybrid DNN-HMM speech recognition:

- * The DNN acts as an acoustic model, transforming audio features into probability estimates for phonetic states.
- * The HMM models the temporal sequence and transitions between phonetic states, handling time dependencies and variability in speech.

This combination leverages the representational power of DNNs and the sequence modeling strengths of HMMs.

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

"In DNN-HMM systems, the DNN outputs state posterior probabilities, and the HMM models the temporal sequence structure of speech." Reference: HCIP-AI EI Developer V2.5 Official Study Guide - Chapter: Hybrid Speech Recognition Models

問題 #22

Which of the following statements about the multi-head attention mechanism of the Transformer are true?

- A. The concatenated output is fed directly into the multi-headed attention mechanism.
- B. The dimension for each header is calculated by dividing the original embedded dimension by the number of headers before concatenation.
- C. The multi-head attention mechanism captures information about different subspaces within a sequence.
- D. Each header's query, key, and value undergo a shared linear transformation to obtain them.

答案： B,C

解題說明：

In the multi-head attention mechanism:

- * A: True - the input embedding dimension is split across multiple heads, so each head operates on a lower-dimensional subspace before concatenation.
- * B: True - having multiple attention heads allows the model to attend to information from different representation subspaces simultaneously.
- * C: False - each head has its own learned linear transformations for queries, keys, and values.
- * D: False - after concatenation, the result is passed through a final linear projection, not fed back into the attention module directly.

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

"Multi-head attention divides the embedding dimension across heads to learn from multiple subspaces in parallel, then concatenates and linearly projects the result." Reference: HCIP-AI EI Developer V2.5 Official Study Guide - Chapter: Transformer Multi-Head Attention

問題 #23

If a scanned document is not properly placed, and the text is tilted, it is difficult to recognize the characters in the document. Which of the following techniques can be used for correction in this case?

- A. Grayscale transformation
- B. Affine transformation
- C. Rotational transformation
- D. Perspective transformation

答案： B,C

解題說明：

When text in scanned images is tilted, rotational transformation can correct the angle of the text to align horizontally. Affine transformation can correct tilt and skew by applying linear transformations such as rotation, scaling, and translation while preserving parallelism of lines. Perspective transformation (A) is used for correcting trapezoidal distortions, while grayscale transformation (B) only adjusts pixel intensity, not orientation.

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

"Text skew correction can be achieved using rotation and affine transformations, aligning text baselines and improving OCR accuracy." Reference: HCIP-AI EI Developer V2.5 Official Study Guide - Chapter: Image Transformation

問題 #24

Which of the following are required for the image object detection algorithm?

- A. Object contour calculation
- B. Object classification determination
- C. Object location calculation
- D. Confidence calculation

答案： B,C,D

解題說明：

An object detection system must:

- * Classify the detected object (A).
- * Locate the object by generating bounding box coordinates (C).
- * Estimate confidence scores indicating prediction reliability (D).

Object contour calculation (B) is a separate task often related to instance segmentation, not general object detection.

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

"Object detection includes classification, bounding box localization, and confidence score prediction.

Contour detection belongs to segmentation tasks."

Reference: HCIP-AI EI Developer V2.5 Official Study Guide - Chapter: Object Detection Workflow

問題 #25

The image saturation can be enhanced by processing the _____ component of the HSV color space. (Enter H, S, or V.)

答案：

解題說明：

S

Explanation:

In the HSV (Hue, Saturation, Value) color model:

- * H represents hue (color type).
- * S represents saturation (color intensity or vividness).
- * V represents brightness.

To enhance saturation in an image, adjustments are made to the S component. Increasing S increases the color vividness, making the image appear more vibrant, while reducing S moves colors toward grayscale. This approach is widely used in image enhancement tasks, especially in object recognition and segmentation, where vivid colors improve feature contrast.

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

"In HSV color space, saturation (S) describes the vividness of colors. Increasing the S value enhances saturation, making colors more intense, while decreasing it makes them closer to gray." Reference: HCIP-AI EI Developer V2.5 Official Study Guide - Chapter: Image Processing Basics

問題 #26

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對於 H13-321_V2.5 認證考試，你已經準備好了嗎？考試近在眼前，你可以信心滿滿地迎接考試嗎？如果你還沒有通過考試的信心，在這裏向你推薦一個最優秀的參考資料。只需要短時間的學習就可以通過考試的最新的 H13-321_V2.5 考古題出現了。这个考古題是由 NewDumps 提供的。

