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## Huawei HCIP-AI-EI Developer V2.5 Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

### NEW QUESTION # 42

Seq2Seq is a model that translates one sequence into another sequence, essentially consisting of two recurrent neural networks (RNNs), one is the Encoder, and the other is the ----- . (Fill in the blank.)

#### Answer:

Explanation:

Decoder

Explanation:

The Seq2Seq architecture is widely used in machine translation, speech recognition, and other NLP tasks. It consists of:

\* Encoder: Processes the input sequence and encodes it into a fixed-length context vector containing semantic information.

\* Decoder: Uses this context vector to generate the target output sequence step by step.

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

"Seq2Seq models consist of an encoder and a decoder. The encoder transforms the input into a context vector, which the decoder uses to generate the output sequence." Reference:HCIP-AI EI Developer V2.5 Official Study Guide - Chapter: Encoder-Decoder Architecture

#### NEW QUESTION # 43

Overfitting is a condition where a model is overly simple and excessive generalization errors occur.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Overfitting occurs when a model learns the training data too well, including its noise and outliers, to the extent that it negatively impacts performance on unseen data. Contrary to the statement, overfitting is not caused by an "overly simple" model but typically by an overly complex model with too many parameters relative to the amount of training data. Such models have high variance and low bias, meaning they fit the training data perfectly but fail to generalize to new datasets. In the HCIP-AI EI Developer V2.5 curriculum, overfitting is described as a scenario where the model's complexity captures random fluctuations in training data instead of general patterns, leading to poor predictive performance.

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

"Overfitting means that the trained model performs very well on the training dataset but poorly on new data.

It usually results from excessive model complexity, insufficient data, or lack of regularization." Reference:HCIP-AI EI Developer V2.5 Official Study Guide - Chapter: Model Training Challenges

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

John wants to deploy a large model locally to implement the Q&A assistant function for his company. Which of the following factors is unnecessary for John to consider?

- A. Output delay
- B. Demand for computing power
- C. Model development framework
- D. Model security

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

When deploying a pre-trained large model locally for a specific function, the model development framework used during its creation is generally irrelevant unless modifications or retraining are required. However, John must consider:

- \* Output delay- to ensure low latency for real-time Q&A.
- \* Model security- to protect intellectual property and sensitive company data.
- \* Computing power demand- large models require high-performance hardware.

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

"When deploying pre-trained models locally, the deployment plan should address computing resources, performance latency, and security, but does not require re-evaluating the original training framework." Reference:HCIP-AI EI Developer V2.5 Official Study Guide - Chapter: Large Model Deployment Considerations

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

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. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. In the convolutional layer, each neuron only collects some information. This effectively reduces the memory required.

- 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 # 46

Which of the following statements are true about the differences between using convolutional neural networks (CNNs) in text tasks and image tasks?

- A. For CNN, there is no difference in handling text or image tasks.
- B. CNNs are suitable for image tasks, but they perform poorly in text tasks.
- C. Color image input is multi-channel, whereas text input is single-channel.
- D. When the CNN is used for text tasks, the kernel size must be the same as the number of word vector dimensions. This constraint, however, does not apply to image tasks.

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

In CNN usage:

- \* A:True - color images have multiple channels (e.g., RGB = 3), while text inputs are represented as sequences of word embeddings, typically single-channel in structure.
- \* B:True - in text tasks, the convolution kernel height must match the embedding dimension to capture complete token information, which is not a constraint in images.
- \* C:False - there are clear differences in handling between text and image data.
- \* D:False - CNNs can perform very well in text classification when used appropriately.

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

"In text CNNs, convolution kernels span the entire embedding dimension, whereas in image CNNs, kernel size is independent of channel count." Reference:HCIP-AI EI Developer V2.5 Official Study Guide - Chapter: CNN in NLP

#### NEW QUESTION # 47

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