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inclination.

Huawei HCIP-AI-EI Developer V2.5 Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which of the following has never been used as a method in the history of NLP?

- A. Rule-based method
- B. Statistics-based method
- **C. Recursion-based method**
- D. Deep learning-based method

Answer: C

Explanation:

Historically, NLP has evolved through three main methodological phases:

- * Rule-based methods- used in early systems, relying on manually crafted grammar and lexicons.
- * Statistics-based methods- introduced probabilistic models such as HMMs and n-grams.
- * Deep learning-based methods- using neural networks, transformers, and embeddings.

A "recursion-based method" has never been recognized as a distinct NLP methodology, even though recursion can appear in linguistic theory, it is not a primary computational approach in NLP history.

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

"The evolution of NLP includes rule-based, statistical, and deep learning-based methods. Recursion-based approaches are not considered a formal method in NLP development history." Reference:HCIP-AI EI Developer V2.5 Official Study Guide - Chapter: NLP Development History

NEW QUESTION # 54

Which of the following statements about the functions of the encoder and decoder is true?

- A. The encoder converts context vectors into variable-length output sequences.
- B. The decoder converts variable-length input sequences into fixed-length context vectors, encoding the information of the input sequences in the context vectors.
- C. The output lengths of the encoder and decoder are the same.
- **D. The encoder converts variable-length input sequences into fixed-length context vectors, encoding the information of the input sequences in the context vectors.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In an encoder-decoder architecture:

- * The encoder processes variable-length inputs and encodes them into fixed-length context vectors that summarize the input. (C is correct.)
- * The decoder generates output sequences from this context, which may be of variable length.
- * A describes the decoder incorrectly; B mixes roles; D is false because output length depends on the target sequence, not the encoder output length.

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

"The encoder transforms variable-length sequences into context vectors, which the decoder uses to generate variable-length outputs." Reference:HCIP-AI EI Developer V2.5 Official Study Guide - Chapter: Encoder-Decoder Functions

NEW QUESTION # 55

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. FALSE
- **B. TRUE**

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 56

The deep neural network (DNN)-hidden Markov model (HMM) does not require the HMM-Gaussian mixture model (GMM) as an auxiliary.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: A

Explanation:

In traditional hybrid DNN-HMM speech recognition systems, the DNN is often trained using frame-level alignments generated by an HMM-GMM system. The GMM serves as an auxiliary tool to perform initial alignments between audio frames and phonetic units, which are then used to train the DNN. Without the HMM-GMM step, supervised training of the DNN in this context is typically not possible.

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

"In a DNN-HMM hybrid system, the DNN replaces the GMM in modeling emission probabilities, but GMMs are still used in the initial alignment process to prepare training data for the DNN." Reference: HCIP-AI EI Developer V2.5 Official Study Guide - Chapter: Hybrid Speech Recognition Models

NEW QUESTION # 57

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. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

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 # 58

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