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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

A decision-tree classifier is trained with increasing maximum depth. Training accuracy continues to increase at every depth, but validation accuracy reaches its highest value at depth 7 and decreases as the tree becomes deeper. Which model-selection decision is most appropriate?

- A. Select the tree with maximum depth 7.
- B. Select the deepest tree because it has the highest training accuracy.
- C. Select the shallowest tree regardless of validation accuracy.
- D. Use the final test set repeatedly to select the tree depth.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The tree with maximum depth 7 is the most appropriate choice because it has the best validation accuracy. The divergence between rising training accuracy and falling validation accuracy indicates overfitting: deeper trees are fitting training-specific details that do not generalize well to unseen data.

Selecting the deepest tree solely because of training accuracy would preserve the overfitting. A shallower arbitrary depth may underfit, while evaluating repeatedly on the final test set would contaminate the unbiased final performance estimate.

QUESTION NO: 2

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

- A. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. Lexical analysis is to find the lexemes of a word and obtain linguistic information from them.
- E. Pragmatic analysis is to study the influence of the language's external environment on the language users.

ANSWER: C D E

Explanation:

"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" correctly describes the speech-processing layer of natural language understanding. Spoken audio must be segmented and interpreted through sound units before it can be represented as words for subsequent language processing. This corresponds to the speech-recognition pipeline, in which acoustic and linguistic information are used to derive word-level output.

"Lexical analysis is to find the lexemes of a word and obtain linguistic information from them" is also correct. Lexical analysis operates at the word level, identifying lexemes and associating relevant linguistic properties, such as a word's normalized form and grammatical information. This creates structured word information for higher-level processing.

"Pragmatic analysis is to study the influence of the language's external environment on the language users" correctly captures the context-dependent nature of pragmatics. Pragmatic understanding considers how surrounding circumstances, speaker intent, and usage context affect the interpretation of language, rather than treating utterances as isolated strings of words. These layers reflect the progression from speech signals and word forms to contextual meaning. See [IBM's natural language processing overview](#) and the [NIST Speech Test Framework](#).