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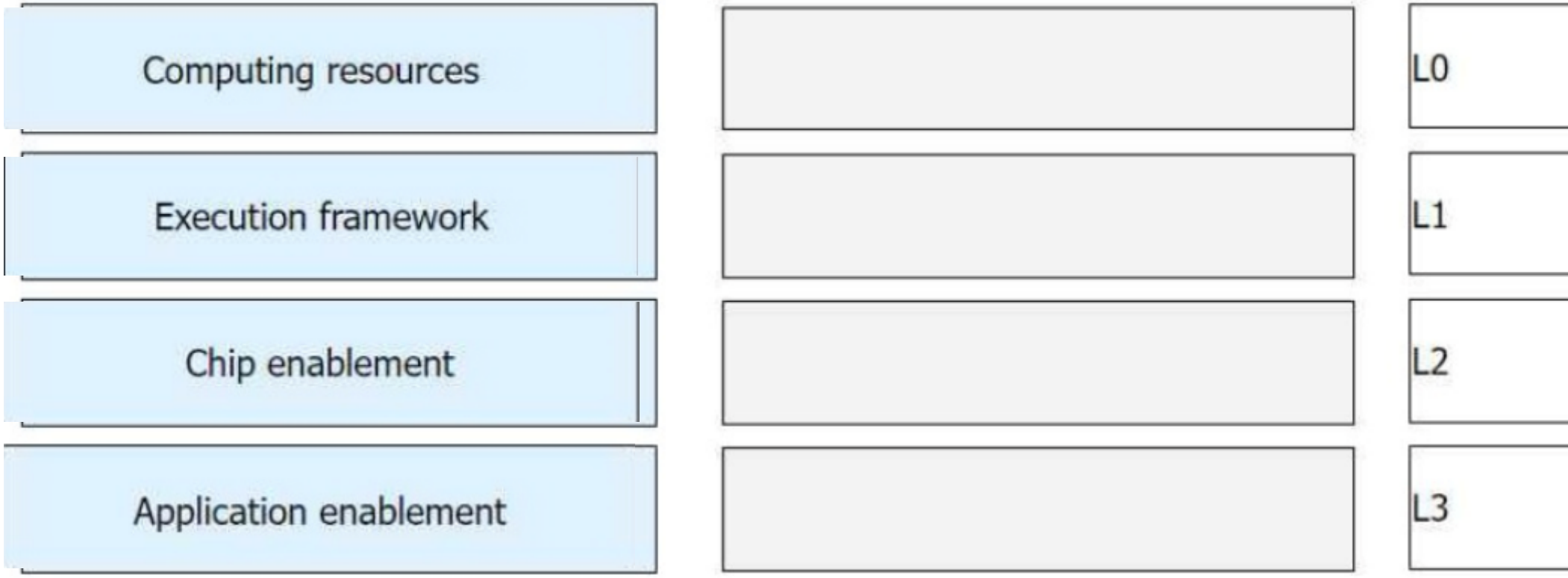
Question 1

Question Type: DragDrop

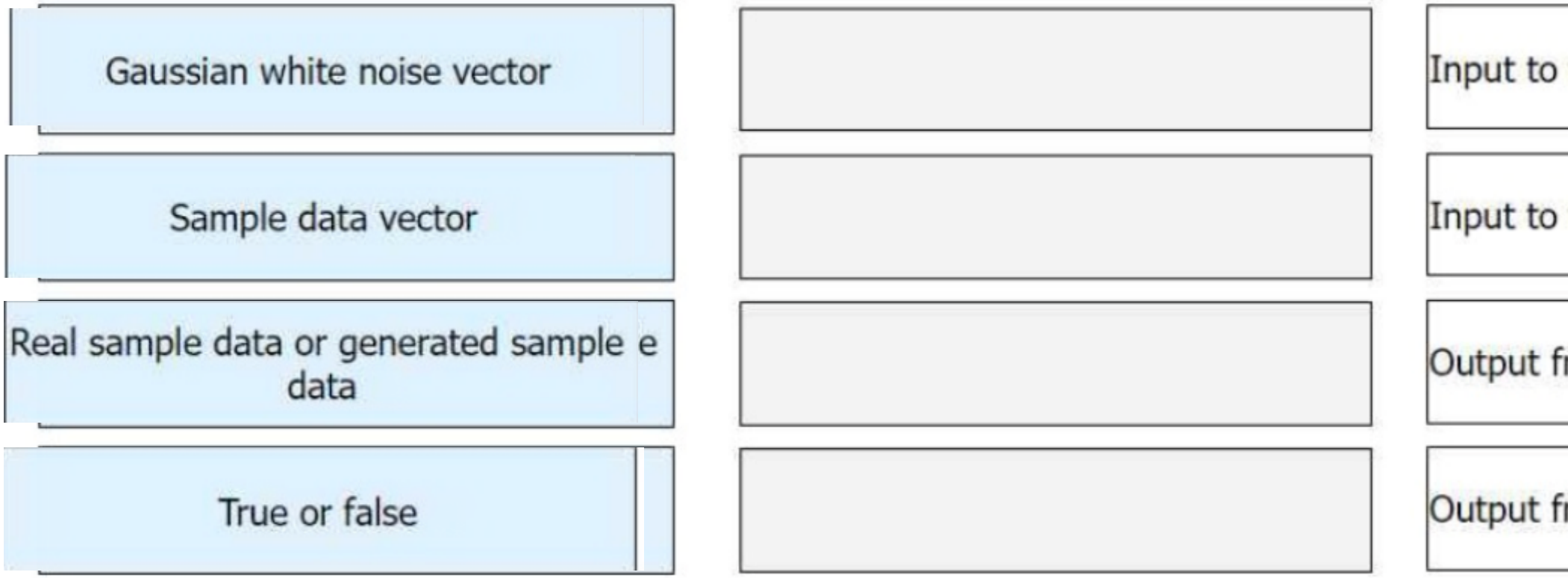
Correctly connect the layers in the architecture of an Ascend AI Processor.



Question 2

Question Type: DragDrop

Match the input and output of a generative adversarial network (GAN).



Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following are use cases of generative adversarial networks?

Options:

A- Photo repair

B- Generating face images

C- Generating a 3D model from a 2D image

D- Generating images from text

Answer:

A, B, C, D

Explanation:

Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) are widely used in several creative and image generation tasks, including:

A . Photo repair: GANs can be used to restore missing or damaged parts of images.

B . Generating face images: GANs are known for their ability to generate realistic face images.

C . Generating a 3D model from a 2D image: GANs can be used in applications where 2D images are converted into 3D models.

D . Generating images from text: GANs can also generate images based on text descriptions, as seen in tasks like text-to-image synthesis.

All of the provided options are valid use cases of GANs.

HCIA AI

Deep Learning Overview: Discusses the architecture and use cases of GANs, including applications in image generation and creative content.

AI Development Framework: Covers the role of GANs in various generative tasks across industries.

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which of the following are general quantum algorithms?

Options:

A- HHL algorithm

B- Shor algorithm

C- Grover algorithm

D- A* search algorithm

Answer:

A, B, C

Explanation:

The general quantum algorithms include:

A . HHL algorithm (Harrow-Hassidim-Lloyd): An algorithm designed for solving systems of linear equations using quantum computers.

B . Shor algorithm: A quantum algorithm for factoring large integers efficiently, which is important in cryptography.

C . Grover algorithm: A quantum search algorithm used for unstructured database search, providing a quadratic speedup over classical search algorithms.

The A search algorithm* is not a quantum algorithm; it is a classical algorithm used for finding the shortest path in a graph. Therefore, D is incorrect.

HCIA AI

Cutting-edge AI Applications: Discusses the potential of quantum algorithms in AI and other advanced computing applications.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following does not belong to the process for constructing a knowledge graph?

Options:

A- Determining the target domain of the knowledge graph

B- Data acquisition

C- Creating new concepts

D- Knowledge fusion

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The process of constructing a knowledge graph typically involves several key steps:

A . Determining the target domain of the knowledge graph: This defines the scope and boundaries of the information to be represented.

B . Data acquisition: Involves gathering structured and unstructured data from various sources.

D . Knowledge fusion: This step involves integrating and reconciling data from multiple sources to create a consistent and coherent knowledge graph.

Creating new concepts is not typically part of the knowledge graph construction process. Instead, knowledge graphs usually focus on extracting, integrating, and structuring existing knowledge, not creating new concepts.

HCIA AI

AI Development Framework: Describes the steps in constructing knowledge graphs, from data acquisition to knowledge fusion and domain determination.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Google proposed the concept of knowledge graph and took the lead in applying knowledge graphs to search engines in 2012, successfully improving users' search quality and experience.

Options:

A- TRUE

B- FALSE

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Google introduced the concept of the knowledge graph in 2012, and it played a significant role in improving the search engine's ability to understand the relationships between different entities (e.g., people, places, things). This allowed Google to provide richer, more relevant search results by moving from keyword-based search to a more semantic understanding of the user's query. The knowledge graph helps organize information in a more structured way, making it easier for users to find relevant answers quickly and enhancing the overall search experience.

HCIA AI

AI Overview: Discusses the impact of knowledge graphs on search engines and their importance in improving AI-driven user experiences.

Cutting-edge AI Applications: Provides insights into how knowledge graphs are applied in AI systems for improving information retrieval.

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which of the following are AI capabilities provided by the HMS Core?

Options:

A- MindSpore Lite

B- HiAI Foundation

C- HiAI Engine

D- ML Kit

Answer:

B, C, D

Explanation:

Huawei HMS Core (Huawei Mobile Services Core) provides a variety of AI capabilities, including:

HiAI Foundation: Offers basic AI infrastructure, enabling AI computing capabilities.

HiAI Engine: Provides pre-built AI engines for tasks like image processing and NLP.

ML Kit: Provides machine learning features for developers to integrate into apps.

MindSpore Lite is not part of HMS Core but rather a lightweight version of the MindSpore framework designed for mobile and edge devices.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Huawei Cloud ModelArts provides ModelBox for device-edge-cloud joint development. Which of the following are its optimization policies?

Options:

A- Hardware affinity

B- Operator optimization

C- Automatic segmentation of operators

D- Model replication

Answer:

A, B, C

Explanation:

Huawei Cloud ModelArts provides ModelBox, a tool for device-edge-cloud joint development, enabling efficient deployment across multiple environments. Some of its key optimization policies include:

Hardware affinity: Ensures that the models are optimized to run efficiently on the target hardware.

Operator optimization: Improves the performance of AI operators for better model execution.

Automatic segmentation of operators: Automatically segments operators for optimized distribution across devices, edges, and clouds.

Model replication is not an optimization policy offered by ModelBox.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following are covered by Huawei Cloud EIHealth?

Options:

A- Drug R&D

B- Clinical research

C- Diagnosis and treatment

D- Genome analysis

Answer:

A, B, C, D

Explanation:

Huawei Cloud EIHealth is a comprehensive platform that offers AI-powered solutions across various healthcare-related fields such as:

Drug R&D: Accelerates drug discovery and development using AI.

Clinical research: Enhances research efficiency through AI data analysis.

Diagnosis and treatment: Provides AI-based diagnostic support and treatment recommendations.

Genome analysis: Uses AI to analyze genetic data for medical research and personalized medicine.

Question 10

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Huawei Cloud EI provides knowledge graph, OCR, machine translation, and the Celia (virtual assistant) development platform.

Options:

A- TRUE

B- FALSE

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Huawei Cloud EI (Enterprise Intelligence) provides a variety of AI services and platforms, including knowledge graph, OCR (Optical Character Recognition), machine translation, and the Celia virtual assistant development platform. These services enable businesses to integrate AI capabilities such as language processing, image recognition, and virtual assistant development into their systems.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

AI inference chips need to be optimized and are thus more complex than those used for training.

Options:

A- TRUE

B- FALSE

Answer:

B

Explanation:

AI inference chips are generally simpler than training chips because inference involves running a trained model on new data, which requires fewer computations compared to the training phase. Training chips need to perform more complex tasks like backpropagation, gradient calculations, and frequent parameter updates. Inference, on the other hand, mostly involves forward pass computations, making inference chips optimized for speed and efficiency but not necessarily more complex than training chips.

Thus, the statement is false because inference chips are optimized for simpler tasks compared to training chips.

HCIA AI

Cutting-edge AI Applications: Describes the difference between AI inference and training chips, focusing on their respective optimizations.

Deep Learning Overview: Explains the distinction between the processes of training and inference, and how hardware is optimized accordingly.