

HCIA-AI V3.5 Exam

Huawei H13-311 V3.5

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 2

Total Premium Questions: 23

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Machine Learning Overview	4
Topic 2, Deep Learning Overview	13
Topic 3, Huawei AI Development Framework MindSpore	2
Topic 4, AI Development Process	4
Total	23

QUESTION NO: 1

A classification model has been deployed for several months. Newly labelled production samples are now available, and the feature distribution has changed since training. Which action most directly determines whether the deployed model has degraded?

- A. Evaluate the model on recent labelled production samples.
- B. Inspect only the loss recorded during the original training process.
- C. Assume that the original test accuracy remains unchanged.
- D. Delete production samples whose feature values differ from the training data.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The appropriate action is to evaluate the deployed model on recently collected production samples for which reliable labels are available. This directly measures current predictive performance and reveals whether the distribution change has reduced accuracy, recall, precision, or other relevant metrics. Training loss describes historical optimization performance and cannot establish whether the deployed model still performs adequately on current data.

QUESTION NO: 2

During training, the training loss continues to decrease, while the validation loss begins to increase after several epochs. Which two actions are appropriate responses to this condition? Select two.

- A. Stop training at the epoch with the best validation result
- B. Apply regularization to reduce model complexity or weight magnitude
- C. Continue training until the training loss can no longer decrease
- D. Replace validation labels with labels from the training subset
- E. Reduce the learning rate as the primary correction for overfitting

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Stop training at the epoch with the best validation result and **apply regularization** are correct. The divergence between improving training loss and worsening validation loss is evidence of overfitting. Early stopping retains a model before validation performance degrades further. Regularization methods, such as weight decay or dropout where appropriate, can reduce excessive fitting to training examples.

Continuing training is likely to worsen the observed overfitting. Replacing validation labels with training labels invalidates evaluation. Reducing the learning rate may be useful for unstable optimization, but the stated evidence specifically indicates a generalization problem rather than an excessively large update step.