

1.	Why is managing scale paramount when serving a sophisticated model? (Select all that apply)	1/1 point
	☐ The changes in the dynamic environment in which the model operates may cause the model to drift.	
	The costs of training deep neural networks with billions of operations on massive datasets are high.	
	Correct That's right! Scaling out the hardware for training distributes the training across the hardware, making it far more efficient as a result. For example, it could take days to complete training on a standard CPU or a single GPU.	
	The high volumes of requests to the model for inference can overwhelm the server.	
	Correct You've got it! When the model is deployed, too many inference requests can overwhelm the server, so the ability to scale the runtime inference and the training is vital.	
	The number of parameters increases considerably in more extensive and more sophisticated networks.	
	Correct Absolutely! The cost of training a network goes beyond the data—the more complex the network, the higher the number of parameters that need to be tuned and fine-tuned.	

2.	True or False: The elasticity of vertical scaling allows to upgrade the hardware resources without taking the app offline.	1 / 1 point
	False	
	○ True	
	Correct Indeed! When vertical scaling you must take the app offline as the upgrade involves or even replaces the entire hardware.	
3.	How do containers become lighter and more flexible than virtual machines?	1/1 point
	By using the same operating system for all partitions.	
	By having a hypervisor managing multiple instances of operating systems and apps.	
	O By running the apps on a bin/library within an operating system that does not run on hardware.	
	Correct Nailed it! In containers, app instances don't require separate operating systems. In addition, the abstraction of having them run within a container runtime gives you greater flexibility.	