1.	True Or False: In the model parallelism, the models are replicated into different devices (GPU) and trained on data batches.	1 / 1 punto
	○ True	
	False	
	Correcto That's right! In model parallelism, you segment the model into different subsections, running concurrently in other nodes, and synchronize the shared parameters on the same training data.	
2.	Which of the following terminologies are often used in the world of distributed computing? (Select all that apply)	1/1 punto
	Mirrored Variable	
	Correcto That's right! When you copy the same variables in the model to multiple devices, they are called mirrored variables. Training methodologies keep these variables in sync across various devices.	
	Сору	
	Device	
	Correcto That's right! The term device is very commonly used to refer to a CPU or an accelerator like a GPU or TPU on any physical machine which runs machine learning models during different stages of its life cycle.	
	✓ Worker	



(v) Correcto

That's right! The term worker is very common and is defined as the accelerator on which some calculations are performed, as in this replica.

3. True or False: The pipeline performance can be optimized through parallelizing data extraction and transformation.

1/1 punto

False

True



That's right! Parallelizing processes, like data extraction or data transformation or both, is a way to accelerate your pipeline performance.

4. True or False: TensorFlow offers techniques to optimize pipeline performance like prefetching, parallelizing data extraction and transformation, caching and reducing memory. These techniques are available through the **sklearn.decomposition** API.

1/1 punto

False

True



(v) Correcto

That's correct! The API incorporating prefetching, parallelizing data extraction and transformation, caching and reducing memory is tf.data.

5.	True Or False: As important developments in both model growth and hardware improvement have been made, parallelism becomes an alternative of greater importance.	1/1 punto
	FalseTrue	
	Correcto That's correct! Even in recent years the size of machine learning models has been increasing, hardware accelerators (like GPUs and TPUs) have also been growing, but at a slower pace.	
6.	The library uses synchronous mini-batch gradient descent for training in a distributed way.	1/1 punto
	O Scikit-learn	
	O Pandas	
	Scipy	
	GPipe	
	Correcto That's right! This distributed machine learning library allows you to make partition models across different accelerators and automatically splits a mini-batch of training examples into smaller micro-batches in a distributed way.	