| 1. | What's the name of the package you install to get TensorFlow Serving?   | 1 / 1 point |
|----|---|-------------|
|    | tensorflow-serving  |             |
|    | O model-server  |             |
|    | tensorflow-model-server   |             |
|    | ○ tf-serving  |             |
|    | ✓ Correct   |             |
|    |   |             |
| 2. | What Unix command is used to start TensorFlow serving in a way that will run it and continue running even if the session is disconnected? | 1 / 1 point |
|    | nohup   |             |
|    | Shell   |             |
|    | Shellhup  |             |
|    | hup   |             |
|    | ✓ Correct   |             |
|    |   |             |
| 3. | What's the name of the production-scale ML platform for TensorFlow?   | 1 / 1 point |
|    | ○ XLA   |             |
|    | ○ TF-E  |             |
|    | ○ TFAX  |             |
|    | TFX   |             |

| 4. | What advantages do you get by running inference on a server instead of distributing the model to all your clients? | 1 / 1 point |
|----|--|-------------|
|    | Everybody will use the same model version  |             |
|    | You can update your model transparently  |             |
|    | You can scale your model infrastructure for speed and/or volume  |             |
|    | All of the above   |             |
|    | ✓ Correct  |             |
|    |  |             |
| 5. | How do you prepare your model for serving?   | 1 / 1 point |
|    | Train it and convert it to TensorFlow lite and copy that to the server   |             |
|    | Train it on the server and it will serve automatically   |             |
|    | Give your users the colab URL  |             |
|    | <ul> <li>Use TensorFlow SavedModel to save it, and then deploy it to the server</li> </ul>                         |             |
|    | ✓ Correct  |             |
|    |  |             |
| 6. | If you want to inspect the inputs and outputs for your model, what command do you use?                             | 1 / 1 point |
|    | inspect_saved_model  |             |
|    | Cli_saved_model  |             |
|    | saved_model_cli  |             |
|    | inspect_model  |             |

| 7. | If you want to start the model server on port 8501, what parameter do you use?  | 0 / 1 point |
|----|---|-------------|
|    | rest_api  |             |
|    | rest_api_port   |             |
|    | rest_port   |             |
|    | <pre>api_port</pre>   |             |
|    | Incorrect   |             |
|    |   |             |
| 8. | I want to pass a list of values (i.e. 8, 9, 10) to the server and have it perform inferences on them, what's the correct syntax for this data?          | 1 / 1 point |
|    | O [[8 9 10]]  |             |
|    | O [[8] [9] [10]]  |             |
|    | [8, 9, 10]  |             |
|    | [[8], [9], [10]]  |             |
|    | ✓ Correct   |             |
|    |   |             |
| 9. | If I publish V1 a model called 'helloworld' and run it with a REST API on port 8501. What's the URL of the endpoint used to run inference on localhost? | 1 / 1 point |
|    | http://localhost:8501/helloworld:predict/v1   |             |
|    | http://localhost:8501/models/v1/helloworld:predict  |             |
|    | http://localhost:8501/v1/models/helloworld:predict  |             |
|    | http://localhost:8501/1//helloworld:predict   |             |

10. After running inference using a model hosted on TF Serving, the following is returned. Can you explain what data was sent to the model, and what these return values mean?

[ [5.77123615e-07, 2.66907847e-08, 4.7217938e-08, 1.97792871e-09, 5.31984341e-08, 0.00734644197, 3.1462946e-07, 0.0439051725, 0.000500570168, 0.948246837],

[0.00227244, 6.12080342e-09, 0.967876315, 3.0579281e-06, 0.0183339939, 3.18483538e-11, 0.011510049, 1.38639566e-14, 4.19033222e-06, 4.40264526e-11],

[1.45221502e-05, 0.999841571, 3.96758715e-08, 0.000131023204, 1.22008023e-05, 1.18227668e-08, 5.97860179e-08, 1.31281848e-08, 5.49047854e-07, 2.97885189e-10]]

- You passed 30 items to the model, and it returned the likelihood that it matches what you need
- Not possible to tell
- You passed an item to a model that recognizes 30 classes and it returned the probabilities for each item that it recognized
- You passed three items to a model that recognizes 10 classes, and it returned the probabilities for each item in each class