Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 88.88% To pass 80% or higher

Go to next item

Week 4 Quiz

Total points 9

1. What does the acronym ETL stand for? **1 / 1 point**

- (•) Extract / Transform / Load
- ( ) External / Transform / Load
- ( ) Enhance / Transfer / Load
- ( ) Extract / Transfer / Load

Correct

2. You have a multi processor machine, containing a CPU and GPU. How would you typically distribute these for training a model? **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) Use CPU and GPU for all tasks in parallel
- ( ) Use CPU for extracting and loading, and the GPU for transforming
- (•) Use CPU for extracting, transferring and loading, and the GPU for training
- ( ) Use CPU for extracting and the GPU for transforming and loading

Correct

3. One way to speed up ETL is to use a cache. What's the API for this called? **1 / 1 point**

- (•) tf.data.Dataset.cache()
- ( ) tf.data.Dataset.ETLCache()
- ( ) tf.data.Dataset.datacache()
- ( ) tf.data.DataCache()

Correct

4. I have a dataset loaded using this code: **0 / 1 point**

```
1  dataset = tfds.load('cats_vs_dogs',split=tfds.Split.TRAIN)
```

How would I cache it on disk?

- (●) train_dataset = dataset.cache()
- ( ) train_dataset = dataset.cache(filename='cache')
- ( ) train_dataset = dataset.cache(file='cache')
- ( ) train_dataset = dataset.cache(cachename=file)

Incorrect

5. I have a dataset loaded using this code: **1 / 1 point**

```
dataset = tfds.load('cats_vs_dogs',split=tfds.Split.TRAIN)
```

How would I cache it in memory?

- ( ) train_dataset = dataset.cache(cachename='memory')
- ( ) train_dataset = dataset.memorycache()
- ( ) train_dataset = dataset.cache_in_memory()
- (●) train_dataset = dataset.cache()

Correct

6. If I create a function called 'augment' that transforms data, what code would I use to apply this after loading a dataset with **1 / 1 point**

```
dataset = tfds.load('cats_vs_dogs',split=tfds.Split.TRAIN)
```

- ( ) augmented_dataset = dataset.augment(dataset)
- ( ) augmented_dataset = dataset.augment()
- ( ) augmented_dataset = map(augment)
- (●) augmented_dataset = dataset.map(augment)

Correct

7. If you want to parallelise the transform of a dataset across multiple cores, what's the correct call? **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) s = dataset.map(augment, num_parallel=2)
- ( ) s = dataset.map(augment, parallel_calls=2)
- ( ) s = dataset.map(augment, 2)
- (●) s = dataset.map(augment, num_parallel_calls=2)

Correct

8. If you're not sure how many cores are accessible, for example, if you're running in a shared cloud environment, how can you find out how many are available to you? **1 / 1 point**

- num_cores = multiprocessing.available_cpus()
- It's not possible
- num_cores = multiprocessing.cpu_count()
- num_cores = multiprocessing.cpu.count()

Correct

9. The process of executing a custom map function over a batch of inputs is called: **1 / 1 point**

- Map batching
- Vectorization
- Visualization
- Batch mapping

Correct