1. **How do you use Image Augmentation in TensorFLow** — 1 / 1 point

- ○ With the keras.augment API
- ◉ Using parameters to the ImageDataGenerator
- ○ You have to write a plugin to extend tf.layers
- ○ With the tf.augment API

✓ Correct

2. **If my training data only has people facing left, but I want to classify people facing right, how would I avoid overfitting?** — 1 / 1 point

- ○ Use the 'flip_vertical' parameter around the Y axis
- ○ Use the 'flip' parameter and set 'horizontal'
- ○ Use the 'flip' parameter
- ◉ Use the 'horizontal_flip' parameter

✓ Correct

3. **When training with augmentation, you noticed that the training is a little slower. Why?** — 1 / 1 point

- ○ Because the training is making more mistakes
- ○ Because the augmented data is bigger
- ○ Because there is more data to train on
- ◉ Because the image processing takes cycles

✓ Correct

4. **What does the fill_mode parameter do?** 1 / 1 point

- ○ **There is no fill_mode parameter**
- ○ **It creates random noise in the image**
- ◉ **It attempts to recreate lost information after a transformation like a shear**
- ○ **It masks the background of an image**

✓ **Correct**

5. When using Image Augmentation with the ImageDataGenerator, what happens to your raw image data on-disk. 1 / 1 point

- ○ It gets overwritten, so be sure to make a backup
- ○ A copy is made and the augmentation is done on the copy
- ◉ Nothing, all augmentation is done in-memory
- ○ It gets deleted

✓ **Correct**

6. How does Image Augmentation help solve overfitting? 1 / 1 point

- ○ It slows down the training process
- ◉ It manipulates the training set to generate more scenarios for features in the images
- ○ It manipulates the validation set to generate more scenarios for features in the images
- ○ It automatically fits features to images by finding them through image processing techniques

✓ **Correct**

7. When using Image Augmentation my training gets... 1 / 1 point

- (•) Slower
- ( ) Faster
- ( ) Stays the Same
- ( ) Much Faster

✓ **Correct**

8. Using Image Augmentation effectively simulates having a larger data set for training. 1 / 1 point

- ( ) False
- (•) True

✓ **Correct**