Week 4 Quiz

Quiz, 7 questions

1 point

1.
Using Image Generator, how do you label images?

- You have to manually do it
- TensorFlow figures it out from the contents
- It's based on the directory the image is contained in
- It's based on the file name

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1 point

2.
What method on the Image Generator is used to normalize the image?

- normalize_image
- Rescale_image
- rescale
- normalize

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1 point

3.
How did we specify the training size for the images?

- The training_size parameter on the training generator
- The target_size parameter on the training generator

- The training_size parameter on the validation generator
- The target_size parameter on the validation generator

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1 point

4.
When we specify the input_shape to be (300, 300, 3), what does that mean?

- Every Image will be 300x300 pixels, with 3 bytes to define color
- Every Image will be 300x300 pixels, and there should be 3 Convolutional Layers
- There will be 300 horses and 300 humans, loaded in batches of 3
- There will be 300 images, each size 300, loaded in batches of 3

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1 point

5.
If your training data is close to 1.000 accuracy, but your validation data isn't, what's the risk here?

- You're overfitting on your training data
- You're underfitting on your validation data
- No risk, that's a great result
- You're overfitting on your validation data

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1 point

6.
Convolutional Neural Networks are better for classifying images like horses and humans because:

- In these images, the features may be in different parts of the frame
- There's a wide variety of horses
- There's a wide variety of humans

All of the above

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7.

After reducing the size of the images, the training results were different. Why?

- The training was faster
- We removed some convolutions to handle the smaller images
- There was more condensed information in the images
- There was less information in the images

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