Week 3 Quiz

TOTAL POINTS 8

1. **When using the toxicity library, a statement will be labelled with 2 probabilities. What are they?** 1 point

   - (●) The first is the probability value for whether or not the phrase is not an insult, and the second is the probability for whether or not it is
   - ( ) The first is the probability value for whether or not the phrase is an insult, and the second is the threshold
   - ( ) The first is the probability value for whether or not the phrase is not an insult, and the second is the threshold
   - ( ) The first is the probability value for whether or not the phrase is an insult, and the second is the probability for whether or not it is not

2. **If toxicity returns a probabilities list with values of [0.8, 0.2], what does that mean?** 1 point

   - ( ) We don't know. The answer depends on something else
   - ( ) The phrase contains an insult
   - ( ) There's an error
   - (●) The phrase does not contain an insult

3. **How do you determine what type of toxicity is contained in a result from toxicity?** 1 point

   - ( ) When you call the API you specify what type of toxicity you are looking for with a parameter (i.e. 'threat')
   - ( ) When you call the API you send it a list of specific toxicity types you want it to look for (i.e. (['threat', 'obscene'])
   - (●) It returns an array of answers, each one corresponding to a different type of toxicity
   - ( ) There's no way to determine type of toxicity, either a sentence is toxic or it isn't

4. **When using mobilenet in js to classify an image, it can recognize up to 1000 types. How many predictions does it return by default?** 1 point

   - (●) 3
   - ( ) 1000
   - ( ) All non-zero predictions
   - ( ) All that are above a threshold, set by the threshold parameter

5. **When converting Python-trained models to JSON to use in tensorflow.js, what is the package that you need to 'pip install' (assuming you already have installed tensorflow)** 1 point

   - ( ) None, it's built into TensorFlow
   - ( ) tensorflow-js
   - (●) Tensorflowjs
   - ( ) tensorflow-javascript

6. **How do you convert a Python-trained model to JSON?** 1 point

   - ( ) Simply save it as JSON
   - ( ) Save it as a TensorFlow Saved Model, then use the tensorflowjs_convertor script in JavaScript
   - (●) Save it as a TensorFlow Saved Model, then use the tensorflowjs_convertor script in Python
   - ( ) Save it as a TensorFlow Saved Model, then import that as a JSON object

7. **If you have a model that you've converted to JSON how do you load it into JavaScript?** 1 point

   - ( )
   ```
   1 const model = tf.loadLayersModel(MODEL_URL)
   ```
   - (●)
   ```
   1 const model = await tf.loadLayersModel(MODEL_URL)
   ```
   - ( )
   ```
   1 const model = tf.loadSavedModel(MODEL_URL)
   ```
   - ( )
   ```
   1 const model = await tf.loadSavedModel(MODEL_URL)
   ```

8. **When you convert a Python-based model to JSON, how many files will you get?** 1 point

   - ( ) Two, the model file and a snapshot of binary weights
   - ( ) One, the model file itself
   - ( ) Two, the model file and a metadata file
   - (●) At least two: the model file, and a sharded collection of binary weight files that can have one or more files

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