Week 4 Quiz

TOTAL POINTS 7

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

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

2. What method on the Image Generator is used to normalize the image? 1 point

- ○ Rescale_image
- ○ normalize_image
- ◉ rescale
- ○ normalize

3. How did we specify the training size for the images? 1 point

- ○ The training_size parameter on the validation generator
- ○ The target_size parameter on the validation generator
- ○ The training_size parameter on the training generator
- ◉ The target_size parameter on the training generator

4. When we specify the input_shape to be (300, 300, 3), what does that mean? 1 point

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

5. If your training data is close to 1.000 accuracy, but your validation data isn't, what's the risk here? 1 point

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

6. Convolutional Neural Networks are better for classifying images like horses and humans because: 1 point

- ( ) 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? 1 point

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