

Week 2 Quiz

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

87.5%

1. How do you use Image Augmentation in TensorFlow

1 / 1 point

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

✓ 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 'horizontal_flip' parameter
- ☐ Use the 'flip' parameter and set 'horizontal'
- ☐ Use the 'flip' parameter

✓ Correct

3. When training with augmentation, you noticed that the training is a little slower. Why?

0 / 1 point

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

! Incorrect

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