Congratulations! You passed!

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

- ○ 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

Correct
That's right! The directory of the image is the label.

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

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

Correct
You've got it! This is the correct method for normalizing images.

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

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

Correct
Exactly! target_size specifies the image training size

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

- ○ 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
- ◉ 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

Correct
Nailed it! input_shape specifies image resolution.

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

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

Correct
Great job! The analysis corresponds too closely to the training data, and may therefore fail to fit additional data.

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

- [x] There's a wide variety of horses

  Correct
  Way to go! CNNs are better in this case as they are independent from prior knowledge and human intervention in feature extraction.

- [x] In these images, the features may be in different parts of the frame

  Correct
  Correct! The receptive fields of different neurons partially overlap such that they cover the entire visual field.

- [x] There's a wide variety of humans

  Correct
  You've got it! CNNs are better in this case as they are independent from prior knowledge and human intervention in feature extraction.

7. After reducing the size of the images, the training results were different. Why? **1 / 1 point**

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

  Correct
  Yes! Removing some convolutions modifies the training results.