1. What does flow_from_directory give you on the ImageGenerator?

- ○ The ability to easily load images for training
- ○ The ability to pick the size of training images
- ○ The ability to automatically label images based on their directory name
- ◉ All of the above

✓ **Correct**

2. If my Image is sized 150x150, and I pass a 3x3 Convolution over it, what size is the resulting image?

- ◉ 148x148
- ○ 150x150
- ○ 450x450
- ○ 153x153

✓ **Correct**

3. If my data is sized 150x150, and I use Pooling of size 2x2, what size will the resulting image be?

- ○ 148x148
- ○ 149x149
- ○ 300x300
- ◉ 75x75

✓ **Correct**

4. If I want to view the history of my training, how can I access it?

- ○ Download the model and inspect it
- ○ Use a model.fit_generator
- ◉ Create a variable 'history' and assign it to the return of model.fit or model.fit_generator
- ○ Pass the parameter 'history=true' to the model.fit

✓ **Correct**

5. What's the name of the API that allows you to inspect the impact of convolutions on the images?

- (●) The model.layers API
- ( ) The model.images API
- ( ) The model.pools API
- ( ) The model.convolutions API

✓ **Correct**

6. When exploring the graphs, the loss levelled out at about .75 after 2 epochs, but the accuracy climbed close to 1.0 after 15 epochs. What's the significance of this?

- ( ) There was no point training after 2 epochs, as we overfit to the validation data
- (●) There was no point training after 2 epochs, as we overfit to the training data
- ( ) A bigger training set would give us better validation accuracy
- ( ) A bigger validation set would give us better training accuracy

✓ **Correct**

7. Why is the validation accuracy a better indicator of model performance than training accuracy?

- ( ) It isn't, they're equally valuable
- ( ) There's no relationship between them
- (●) The validation accuracy is based on images that the model hasn't been trained with, and thus a better indicator of how the model will perform with new images.
- ( ) The validation dataset is smaller, and thus less accurate at measuring accuracy, so its performance isn't as important

✓ **Correct**

8. Why is overfitting more likely to occur on smaller datasets?

- ○ Because in a smaller dataset, your validation data is more likely to look like your training data
- ○ Because there isn't enough data to activate all the convolutions or neurons
- ○ Because with less data, the training will take place more quickly, and some features may be missed
- ◉ Because there's less likelihood of all possible features being encountered in the training process.

✓ **Correct**