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Grade received **100%** To pass 80% or higher

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Week 4 Quiz

Latest Submission Grade 100%

1. Which Devices support TensorFlow Lite for Inference? (Check all that apply)

1 / 1 point

☒ Sparkfun Edge

✔ Correct

☒ Raspberry Pi

✔ Correct

☒ Coral

✔ Correct

☐ RISC

2. With a Raspberry Pi, how can you use TensorFlow?

1 / 1 point

☒ Inference and Training

☐ Training Only

☐ It doesn't work on Pi

☐ Inference Only

✔ Correct

3. If you only want to do inference on a Pi, what's the best way?

1 / 1 point

☒ Install the standalone interpreter using pip

☐ Compile all of TensorFlow from Source and run it

☐ Install the full TensorFlow with Pip install

☐ Do nothing, the Pi base image has TensorFlow in it

✔ Correct

4. When using ImageNet on a Raspberry Pi for Image Classification, how many classes are supported?

1 / 1 point

☒ 1000

☐ 100

☐ 800

☐ 500

✔ Correct

5. How do you initialize the standalone interpreter in Python?

1 / 1 point

☐ tf.lite.load(lite_model)

☐ tf.lite.load(saved_model)

☐ tf.lite.Interpreter(directory_of_saved_model)

☒ tf.lite.Interpreter(directory_of_lite_Model)

✔ Correct

6. How do you get the input tensors for a model with the standalone interpreter?

1 / 1 point

☐ Collect input tensors() after initialize the interpreter

- ☐ Call `get_input_tensors()` after initializing the interpreter
- ☒ Call `get_input_details()` after calling `allocate_tensors()` on the interpreter
- ☐ Call `get_input_details()` after initializing the interpreter
- ☐ Call `get_input_tensors()` after calling `allocate_tensors()` on the interpreter

✓ Correct

7. How do you perform inference using the interpreter?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Call `invoke()`, and pass it the input tensor
- ☐ Call `invoke()`, and pass it both the input and output tensors
- ☒ Set the input tensor with the `set_tensor` command and then call `invoke()`
- ☐ Just call `invoke()`, TensorFlow can do the rest

✓ Correct

8. How do you read the results of inference using the interpreter?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Call `invoke()`, pass it the input and output tensors, and then read the output tensor
- ☐ Call `invoke()`, and the the output will be rendered automatically
- ☒ Call `invoke()`, and then call `get_tensor()` on the interpreter to read the output
- ☐ Call `invoke()`, pass it the input tensor, read the results

✓ Correct