

Question 1

Using Image Generator, how do you label images?

- A. It's based on the directory the image is contained in**
- B. TensorFlow figures it out from the contents
- C. You have to manually do it
- D. It's based on the file name

Question 2

What method on the Image Generator is used to normalize the image?

- A. Normalize_image
- B. Rescale**
- C. Normalize
- D. Rescale_image

Question 3

How did we specify the training size for the images?

- A. The target_size parameter on the validation generator
- B. The target_size parameter on the training generator**
- C. The training_size parameter on the training generator
- D. The training_size parameter on the validation generator

Question 4

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

- A. There will be 300 horses and 300 humans, loaded in batches of 3
- B. Every Image will be 300x300 pixels, with 3 bytes to define color**
- C. There will be 300 images, each size 300, loaded in batches of 3
- D. Every Image will be 300x300 pixels, and there should be 3 Convolutional Layers

Question 5

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

- A. You're underfitting on your validation data
- B. No risk, that's a great result
- C. You're overfitting on your training data**
- D. You're overfitting on your validation data

Question 6

Convolutional Neural Networks are better for classifying images like horses and humans because:

- A. In these images, the features may be in different parts of the frame
- B. There's a wide variety of horses
- C. There's a wide variety of humans

D. All of the above

Question 7

After reducing the size of the images, the training results were different. Why?

- A. The training was faster
- B. We removed some convolutions to handle the smaller images**
- C. There was more condensed information in the images
- D. There was less information in the images