1. **How do you use Image Augmentation in TensorFLow** 1 / 1 poin

- (●) **Using parameters to the ImageDataGenerator**
- ( ) **With the tf.augment API**
- ( ) **With the keras.augment API**
- ( ) **You have to write a plugin to extend tf.layers**

Benar
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 poin

- ( ) **Use the 'flip' parameter**
- ( ) **Use the 'flip' parameter and set 'horizontal'**
- ( ) **Use the 'flip_vertical' parameter around the Y axis**
- (●) **Use the 'horizontal_flip' parameter**

Benar
That's right!

3. **After adding data augmentation, you noticed that the training became a little slower than when you trained without it. Why?** 1 / 1 poin

- ( ) **Because there is more data to train on**
- ( ) **Because the training is making more mistakes**
- ( ) **Because the augmented data is bigger**
- (●) **Because the image processing takes cycles**

Benar
That's right!

4. **What does the fill_mode parameter do?** 1 / 1 poin

- ( ) **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**

Benar
That's right!

5. When using Image Augmentation with the ImageDataGenerator, what happens to your raw image data on-disk. 1 / 1 poin

- ( ) 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

Benar
That's right!

6. How does Image Augmentation help solve overfitting? 1 / 1 poin

- ( ) 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

Benar
That's right!

7. When using Image Augmentation my training gets... **1 / 1 poin**

- (•) Slower
- ( ) Faster
- ( ) Stays the Same
- ( ) Much Faster

Benar
That's right!

8. Using Image Augmentation effectively simulates having a larger data set for training. **1 / 1 poin**

- ( ) False
- (•) True

Benar
Exactly!