Congratulations! You passed!
TO PASS 80% or higher

Keep Learning

GRADE
100%

You have new skill scores!

Great job! Keep learning and making progress in your courses to increase your skill scores.

Applied Machine Learning	269	Artificial Neural Networks	390
Computer Programming	153	Computer Vision	136
Deep Learning	249	Machine Learning	317
Python Programming	234	Statistical Programming	166

Week 4 Quiz

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE
100%

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

- ○ It's based on the file name
- ○ TensorFlow figures it out from the contents
- ◉ It's based on the directory the image is contained in
- ○ You have to manually do it

✓ **Correct**

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

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

✓ **Correct**

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

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

✓ **Correct**

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

- ○ There will be 300 images, each size 300, loaded in batches of 3
- ○ Every Image will be 300x300 pixels, and there should be 3 Convolutional Layers
- ○ There will be 300 horses and 300 humans, loaded in batches of 3
- ◉ Every Image will be 300x300 pixels, with 3 bytes to define color

✓ **Correct**

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**

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

✓ **Correct**

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

- ○ In these images, the features may be in different parts of the frame
- ○ There's a wide variety of horses
- ○ There's a wide variety of humans
- ◉ All of the above

✓ **Correct**

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

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

✓ **Correct**