Your grade: 87.50%

Your latest: 87.50% • Your highest: 87.50% • To pass you need at least 80%. We keep your highest score.

Next item

Week 2 Quiz

1. When using image augmentation with image_dataset_from_directory, what happens to your raw image data on-disk. **1 / 1 point**

- 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

Correct
That's right!

2. How does image augmentation help solve overfitting? **1 / 1 point**

- 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

Correct
That's right!

3. True or False: Using image augmentation effectively simulates having a larger variation of images in the training dataset. **1 / 1 point**

- False
- True

Correct
Exactly!

4. When using image augmentation, model training gets... **1 / 1 point**

- slower
- faster
- stays the same
- much faster

Correct
That's right!

5. If my training data only has people facing left, but I want to classify people facing right, how would I avoid overfitting? **0 / 1 point**

- Use the RandomFlip layer and set mode='vertical'
- Use the ‘flip’ parameter of image_dataset_from_directory
- Use the RandomFlip layer and set mode='horizontal'
- Use the 'flip' parameter of image_dataset_from_directory and set 'horizontal'

Incorrect
Not quite.

6. How do you use image augmentation in TensorFLow **1 / 1 point**

- With the tf.augment API
- With the keras.augment API
- You have to write a plugin to extend tf.layers
- Using preprocessing layers from the Keras Layers API

Correct
That's right!

7. After adding data augmentation and using the same batch size and steps per epoch, you noticed that each training epoch became a little slower than when you trained without it. Why? **1 / 1 point**