#### Theano vs Keras

```
import theano
import theano.tensor as T
from theano.ifelse import ifelse
import numpy as np
from random import random
# Define variables
x = T.matrix('x')
w1 = theano.shared(np.array([random(),random()]))
w2 = theano.shared(np.array([random(),random()]))
w3 = theano.shared(np.array([random(),random()]))
        a2 = 1/(1+T.exp(-T.dot(x,w2)-b1))
        x2 = T.stack([a1,a2],axis=1)
       a3 = 1/(1+T.exp(-T.dot(x2,w3)-b2))
        a_hat = T.vector('a_hat') #Actual output
        cost = -(a_hat*T.log(a3) + (1-a_hat)*T.log(1-a3)).sum()
        dw1, dw2, dw3, db1, db2 = T.grad(cost, [w1, w2, w3, b1, b2])
                                 [w1, w1-learning_rate*dw1],
                                 [w2, w2-learning_rate*dw2],
                                 [w3, w3-learning_rate*dw3],
                                 [b1, b1-learning_rate*db1],
                                 [b2, b2-learning_rate*db2]
                                              # You can (finally) train your model
                                              cost = []
                                              for iteration in range(30000):
                                                 pred, cost_iter = train(inputs, outputs)
                                                  cost.append(cost_iter)
```

```
from keras.layers import Dense
from keras.models import Sequential

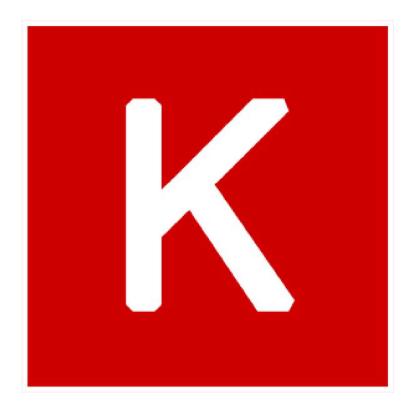
# Define model and add layers
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(2,input_shape=(2,),activation='sigmoid'))
model.add(Dense(1,activation='sigmoid'))

model.compile(optimizer='adam',loss='categorical_crossentropy')

# Train model
model.fit(inputs,outputs)
```

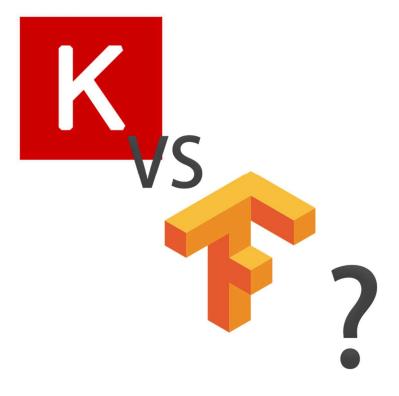
#### **Keras**

- Deep Learning Framework
- Enables fast experimentation
- Runs on top of other frameworks
- Written by François Chollet



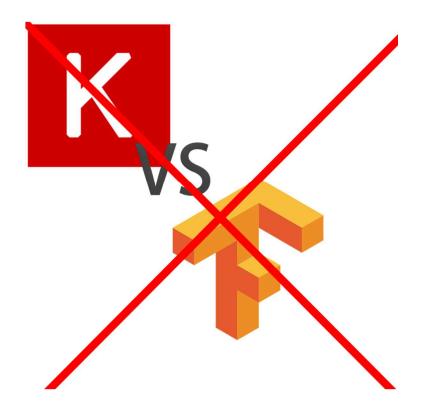
# Why use Keras?

- Fast industry-ready models
- For beginners and experts
- Less code
- Build any architecture
- Deploy models in multiple platforms



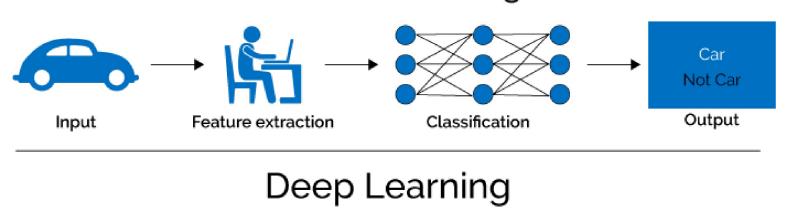
#### **Keras + TensorFlow**

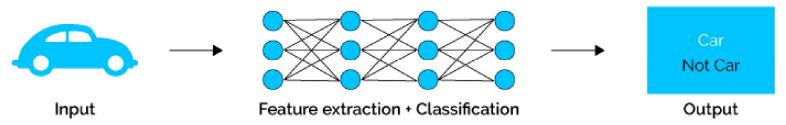
- TensorFlow's high level framework of choice
- Keras is complementary to TensorFlow
- You can use TensorFlow for low level features



## **Feature Engineering**

### Machine Learning





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Towards Data Science



## **Unstructured data**





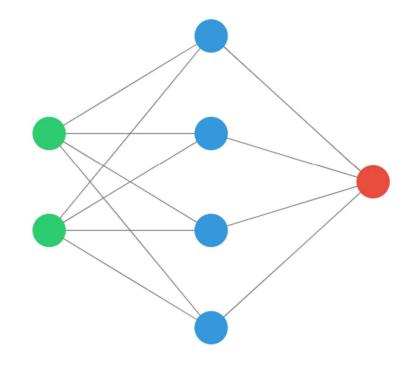


### So, when to use neural networks?

- Dealing with unstructured data
- Don't need easily interpretable results
- You can benefit from a known architecture

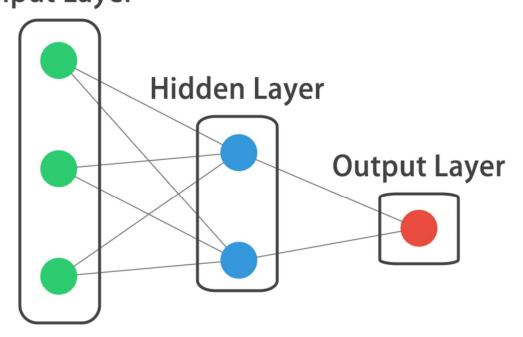
**Example:** Classify images of cats and dogs

- Images -> Unstructured data
- You don't care about why the network knows it's a cat or a dog
- You can benefit from convolutional neural networks



#### A neural network?

## **Input Layer**



### **Parameters**

