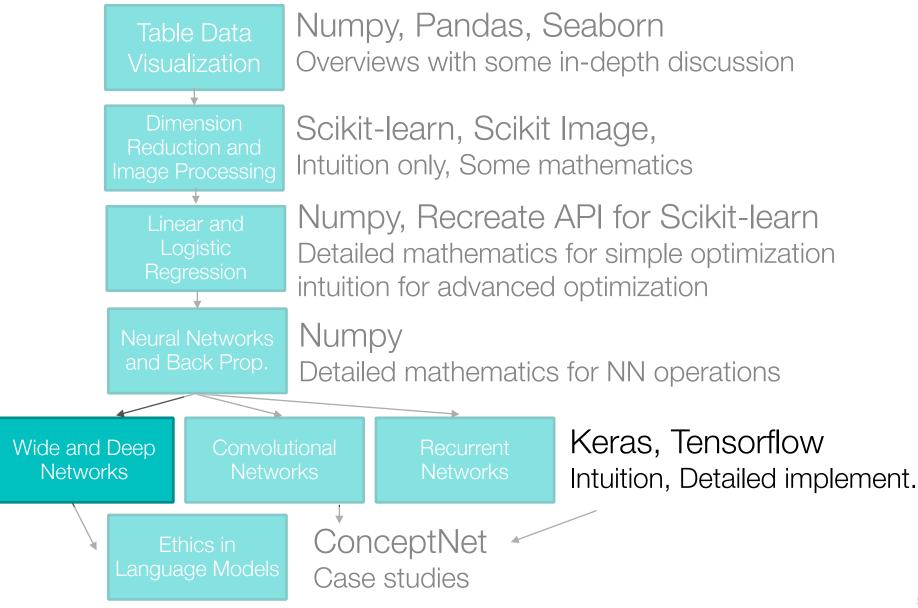
Lecture Notes for **Machine Learning in Python**

Professor Eric Larson Wide and Deep Networks

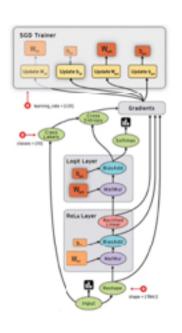
Lecture Agenda

- Finish Keras Demo
- Wide and Deep Networks
- Wide and Deep Town Hall (if time)

Class Overview, by topic



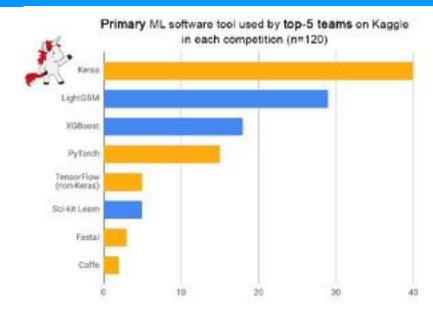
Last Time: Tensorflow and Keras



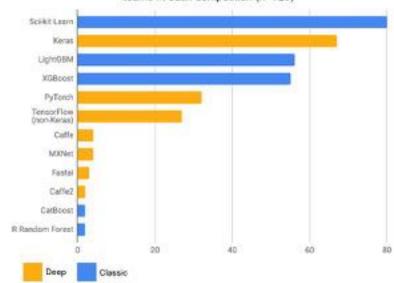
- Nothing evaluated until you define a session and tell it to evaluate it
- Session defines configuration of execution
 - like GPU versus CPU



- Keras Sequential API
 - great for simple, feed forward models
- Keras Functional API
 - build models through series of nested functions
 - each "function" represents an operation in the NN

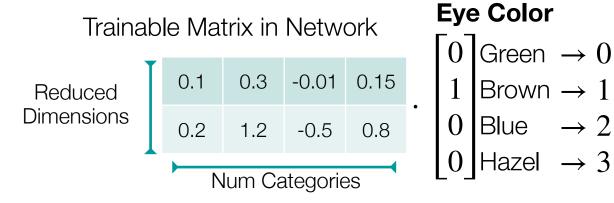


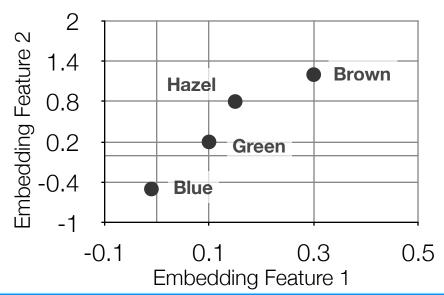
All (primary + auxiliary) ML software tools used by top-5 Kaggle teams in each competition (n=120)



Categorical Feature Embeddings

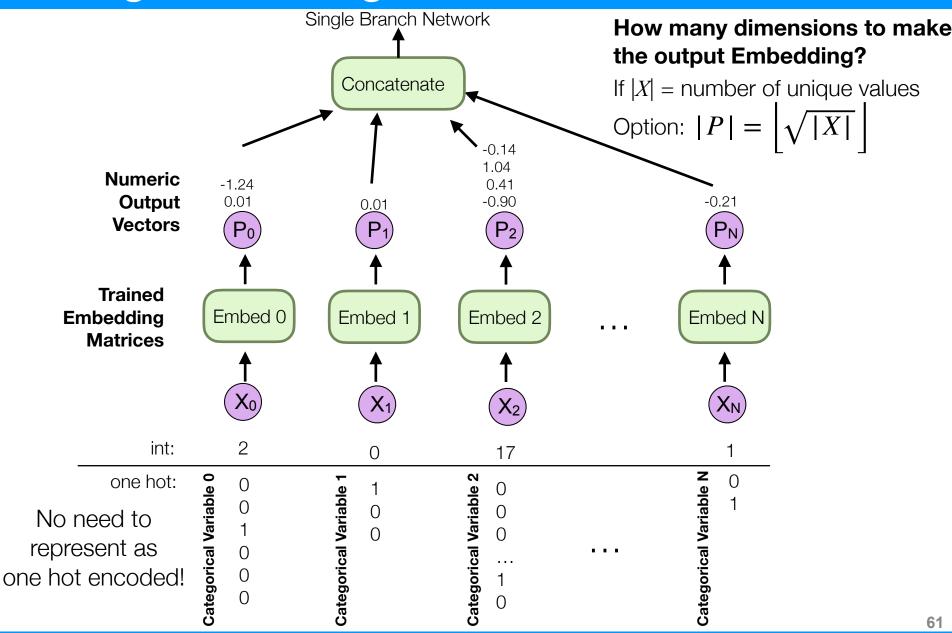
 One hot encoded data can be "embedded" through a matrix multiplication (column select)





Computationally: there is no need to one hot encode eye color, we can just use the integer to index into column of embedding matrix

Using Embeddings in Keras



Demo

10. Keras Wide and Deep.ipynb

Adding Embedding Branches



https://github.com/jtoy/awesome-tensorflow

https://elitedatascience.com/keras-tutorial-deep-learning-in-python

Or do a Google search!!! They are everywhere!!!

Make me slow down if I go too fast!!

Wide and Deep Networks



Wide and Deep

Wide & Deep Learning for Recommender Systems

Heng-Tze Cheng, Levent Koc, Jeremiah Harmsen, Tal Shaked, Tushar Chandra, Hrishi Aradhye, Glen Anderson, Greg Corrado, Wei Chai, Mustafa Ispir, Rohan Anil, Zakaria Haque, Lichan Hong, Vihan Jain, Xiaobing Liu, Hemal Shah Google Inc.*

ABSTRACT

Generalized linear models with nonlinear feature transfor-

have never or rarely occurred in the past. Recommendations based on memorization are usually more topical and

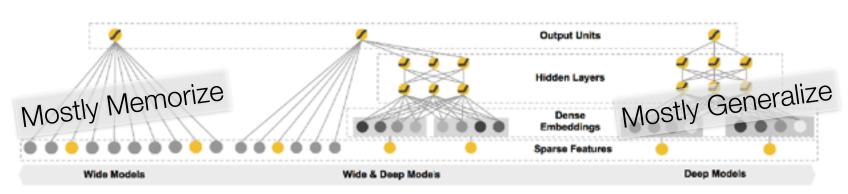
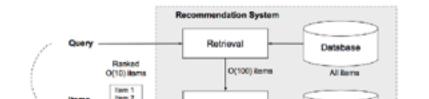


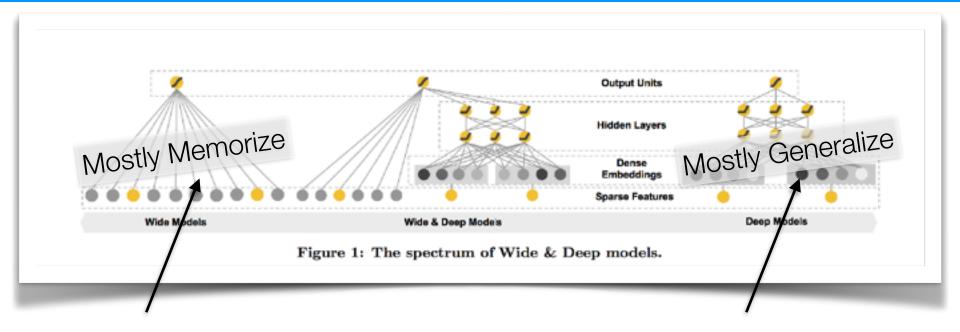
Figure 1: The spectrum of Wide & Deep models.

linear model with feature transformations for generic recommender systems with sparse inputs.

 The implementation and evaluation of the Wide & Deep recommender system productionized on Google



Why wide and deep?



But why memorize?

Obvious!

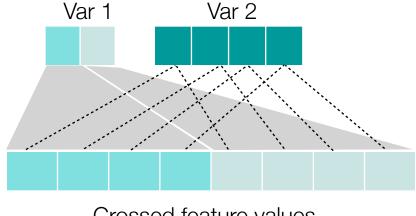
- Categorical values have combinations that repeat!
 - so memorizing these values is not necessarily a bad strategy
 - let's make memorizing easy on one network

Wide networks (Memorize?)

- Wide refers to the expansion of features set
- Crossed feature columns of categorical features
 - Movie Rating

 - · PG
 - PG-13
 - R
 - Else

- Movie Genre
 - Action
 - Drama
 - Comedy
 - Horror
 - Else



Crossed feature values

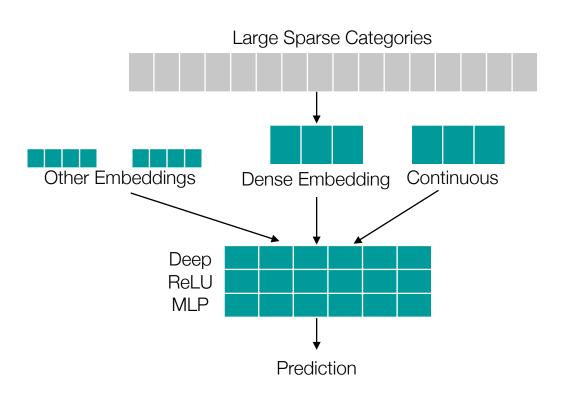
- Crossed feature "Rating-Genre"
 - G-Action, G-Drama, G-Comedy, G-Horror, G-else
 - PG-Action, PG-Drama, PG-Comedy, PG-Horror, G-else
 - and so on ... one hot encoded

Sparse Embedding and Deep MLP (Generalize?)

- Deep refers to increasingly narrow hidden layers
- Embed into sparse representations via ReLU

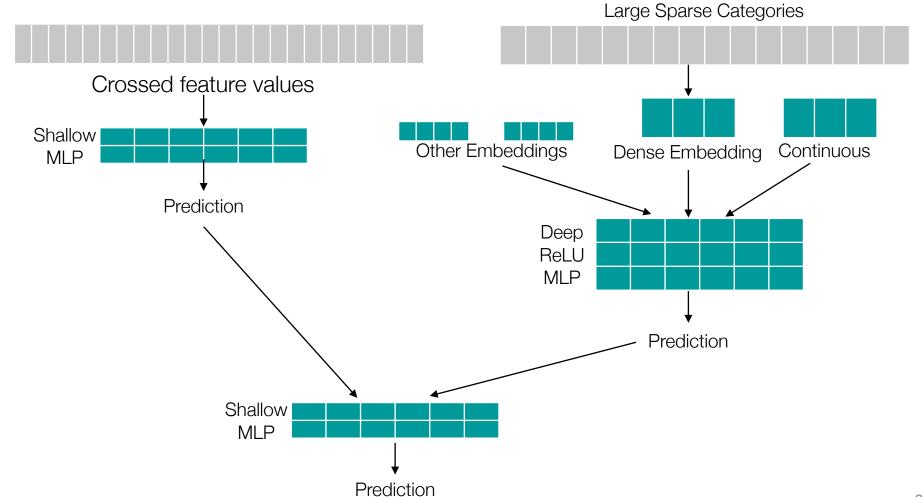
- Movie Actors
 - Armand Assante
 - Meryl Streep
 - Danny Trejo
 - Kevin Bacon
 - Audrey Hepburn
 - •

•



Combining Memorization and Generalization

- Deep refers to increasingly narrow hidden layers
- Embed into sparse representations via ReLU



Wide and Deep



10. Keras Wide and Deep.ipynb

The awful dataset:

Toy Census Data Example

Other tutorials:

https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/wide and deep

End of Session

- Next Time:
 - Convolutional Neural Networks