

Three-input models

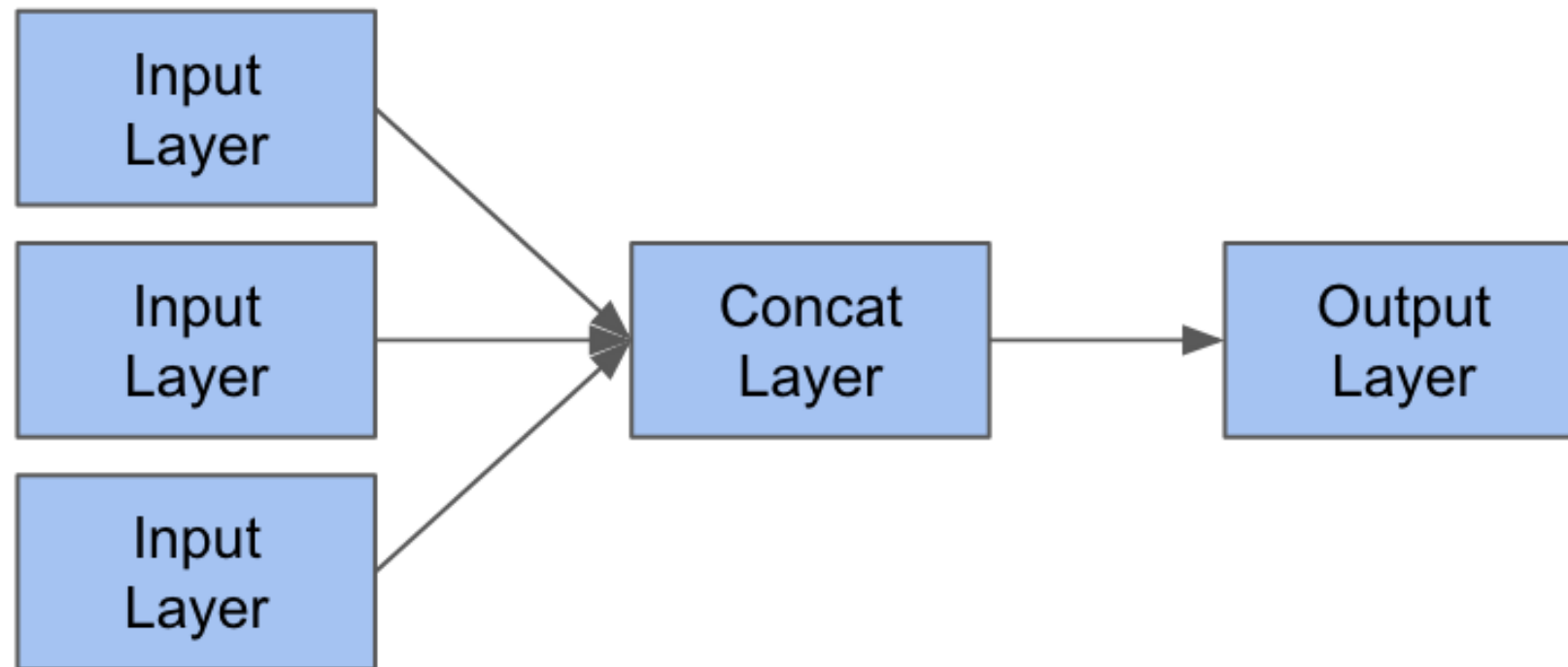
ADVANCED DEEP LEARNING WITH KERAS



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Data Scientist

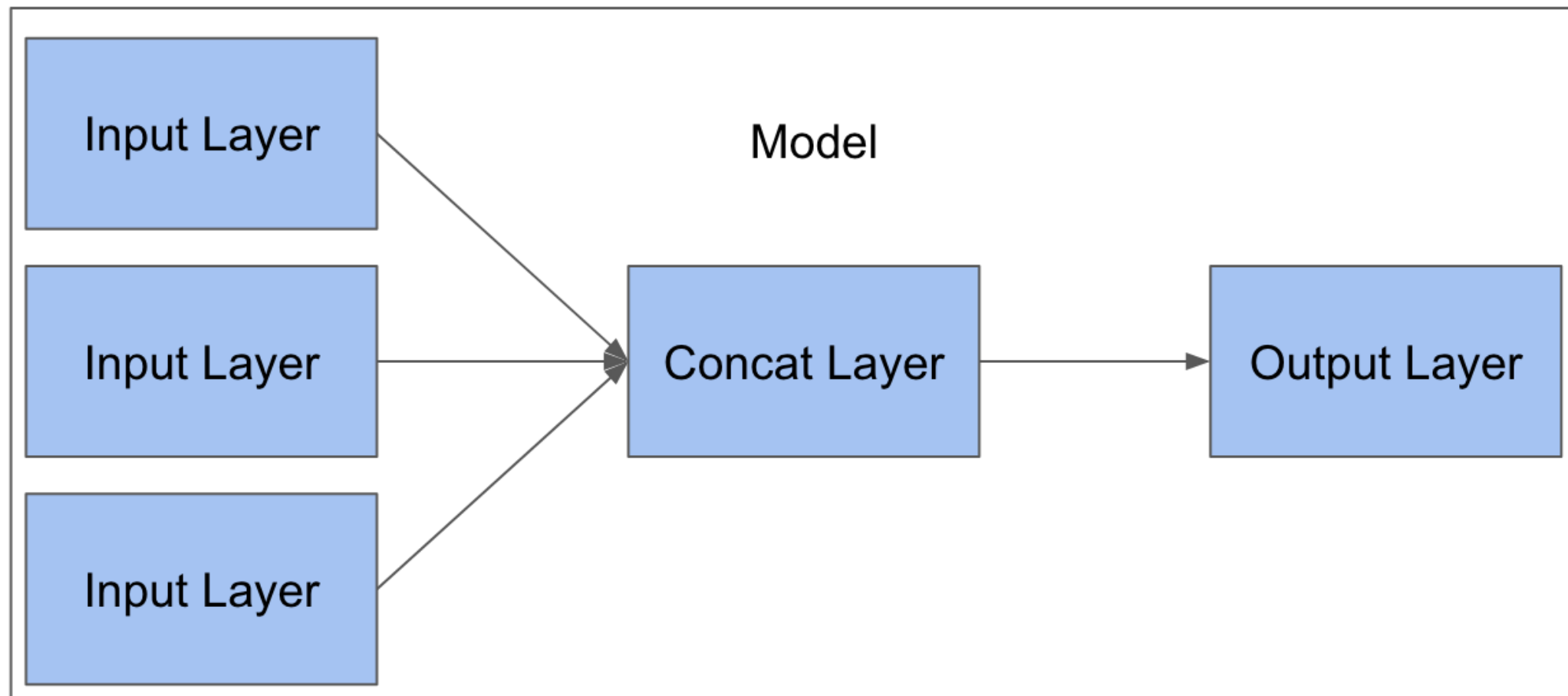
Simple model with 3 inputs

```
from keras.layers import Input, Concatenate, Dense
in_tensor_1 = Input(shape=(1,))
in_tensor_2 = Input(shape=(1,))
in_tensor_3 = Input(shape=(1,))
out_tensor = Concatenate()([in_tensor_1, in_tensor_2, in_tensor_3])
output_tensor = Dense(1)(out_tensor)
```



Simple model with 3 inputs

```
from keras.models import Model
model = Model([in_tensor_1, in_tensor_2, in_tensor_3], out_tensor)
```

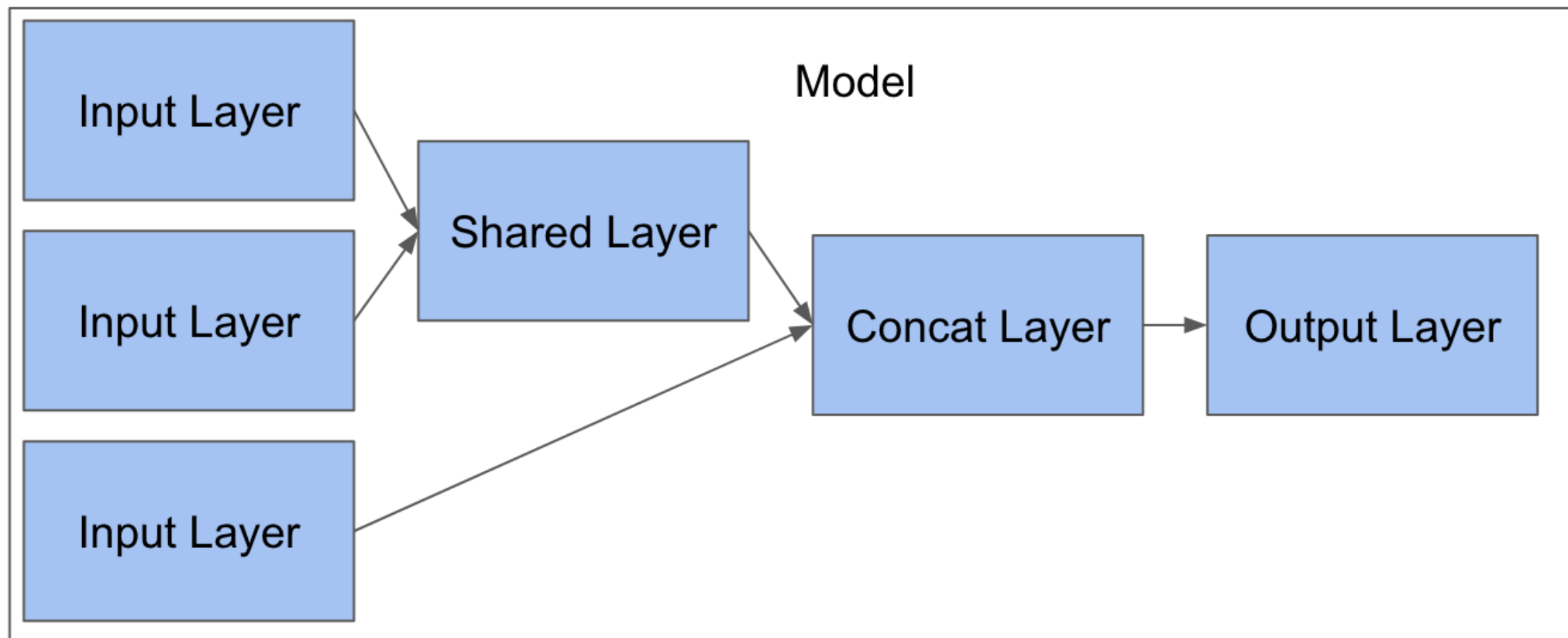


Shared layers with 3 inputs

```
shared_layer = Dense(1)
shared_tensor_1 = shared_layer(in_tensor_1)
shared_tensor_2 = shared_layer(in_tensor_1)
out_tensor = Concatenate()([shared_tensor_1, shared_tensor_2, in_tensor_3])
out_tensor = Dense(1)(out_tensor)
```

Shared layers with 3 inputs

```
from keras.models import Model
model = Model([in_tensor_1, in_tensor_2, in_tensor_3], out_tensor)
```



Fitting a 3 input model

```
from keras.models import Model
model = Model([in_tensor_1, in_tensor_2, in_tensor_3], out_tensor)
model.compile(loss='mae', optimizer='adam')
```

```
model.fit([[train['col1'], train['col2'], train['col3']],
          train_data['target']])
```

```
model.evaluate([[test['col1'], test['col2'], test['col3']],
                test['target']])
```

Let's practice

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Summarizing and plotting models

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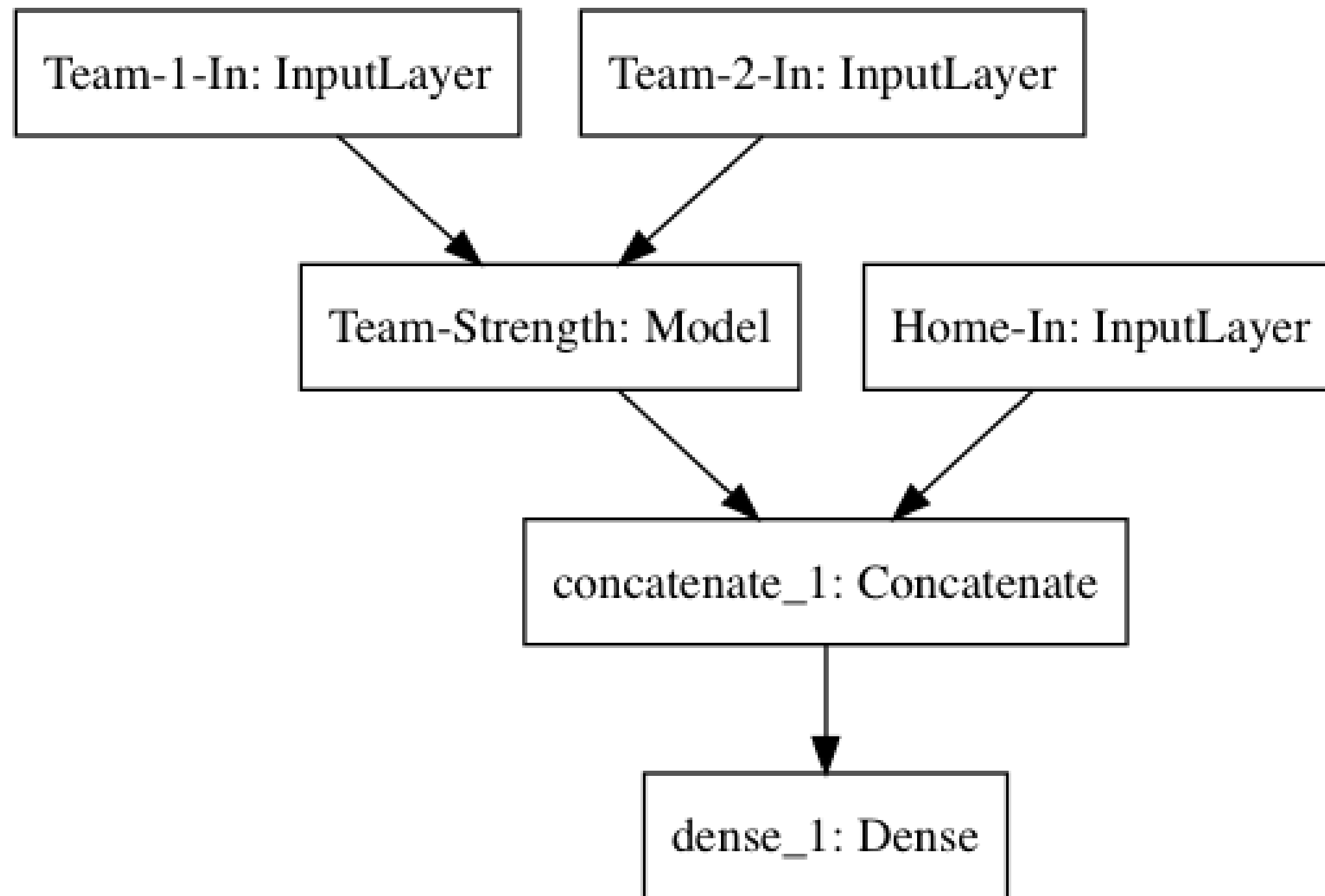
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Understanding a model summary

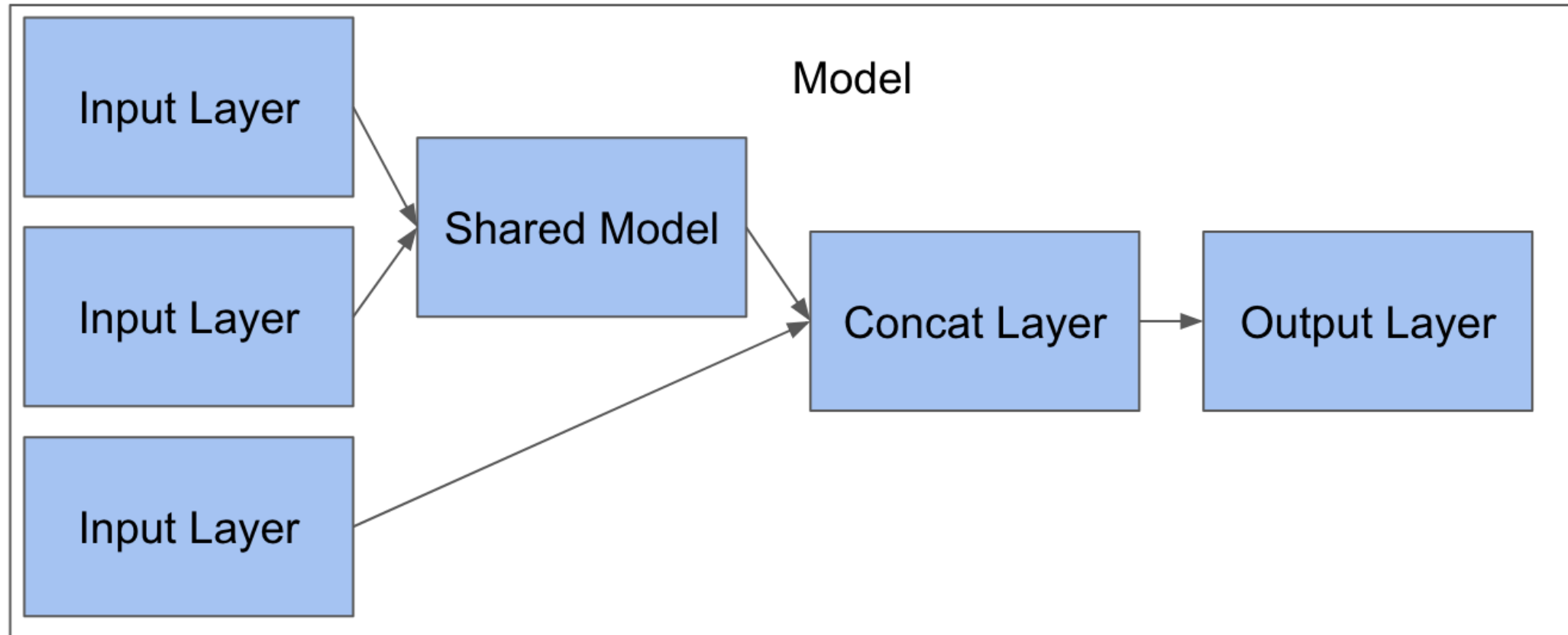
| Layer (type) | Output Shape | Param # | Connected to |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------|---|
| input_1 (InputLayer) | (None, 1) | 0 | |
| input_2 (InputLayer) | (None, 1) | 0 | |
| input_3 (InputLayer) | (None, 1) | 0 | |
| concatenate_1 (Concatenate) | (None, 3) | 0 | input_1[0][0] input_2[0][0] input_3[0][0] |
| dense_1 (Dense) | (None, 1) | 4 | concatenate_1[0][0] |
| Total params: 4 | | | |
| Trainable params: 4 | | | |
| Non-trainable params: 0 | | | |

Understanding a model summary

| Layer (type) | Output Shape | Param # | Connected to |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------|---|
| input_1 (InputLayer) | (None, 1) | 0 | |
| embedding_1 (Embedding) | (None, 1, 1) | 10887 | input_1[0][0] |
| flatten_1 (Flatten) | (None, 1) | 0 | embedding_1[0][0] |
| input_2 (InputLayer) | (None, 1) | 0 | |
| input_3 (InputLayer) | (None, 1) | 0 | |
| concatenate_1 (Concatenate) | (None, 3) | 0 | flatten_1[0][0] input_2[0][0] input_3[0][0] |
| dense_1 (Dense) | (None, 1) | 4 | concatenate_1[0][0] |
| Total params: 10,891 | | | |
| Trainable params: 10,891 | | | |
| Non-trainable params: 0 | | | |



Understanding a model plot!



Let's Practice

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Stacking models

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Stacking models requires 2 datasets

```
from pandas import read_csv
games_season = read_csv('datasets/games_season.csv')
games_season.head()
```

| | team_1 | team_2 | home | score_diff |
|---|--------|--------|------|------------|
| 0 | 3745 | 6664 | 0 | 17 |
| 1 | 126 | 7493 | 1 | 7 |
| 2 | 288 | 3593 | 1 | 7 |
| 3 | 1846 | 9881 | 1 | 16 |
| 4 | 2675 | 10298 | 1 | 12 |

```
games_tourney = read_csv('datasets/games_tourney.csv')
games_tourney.head()
```

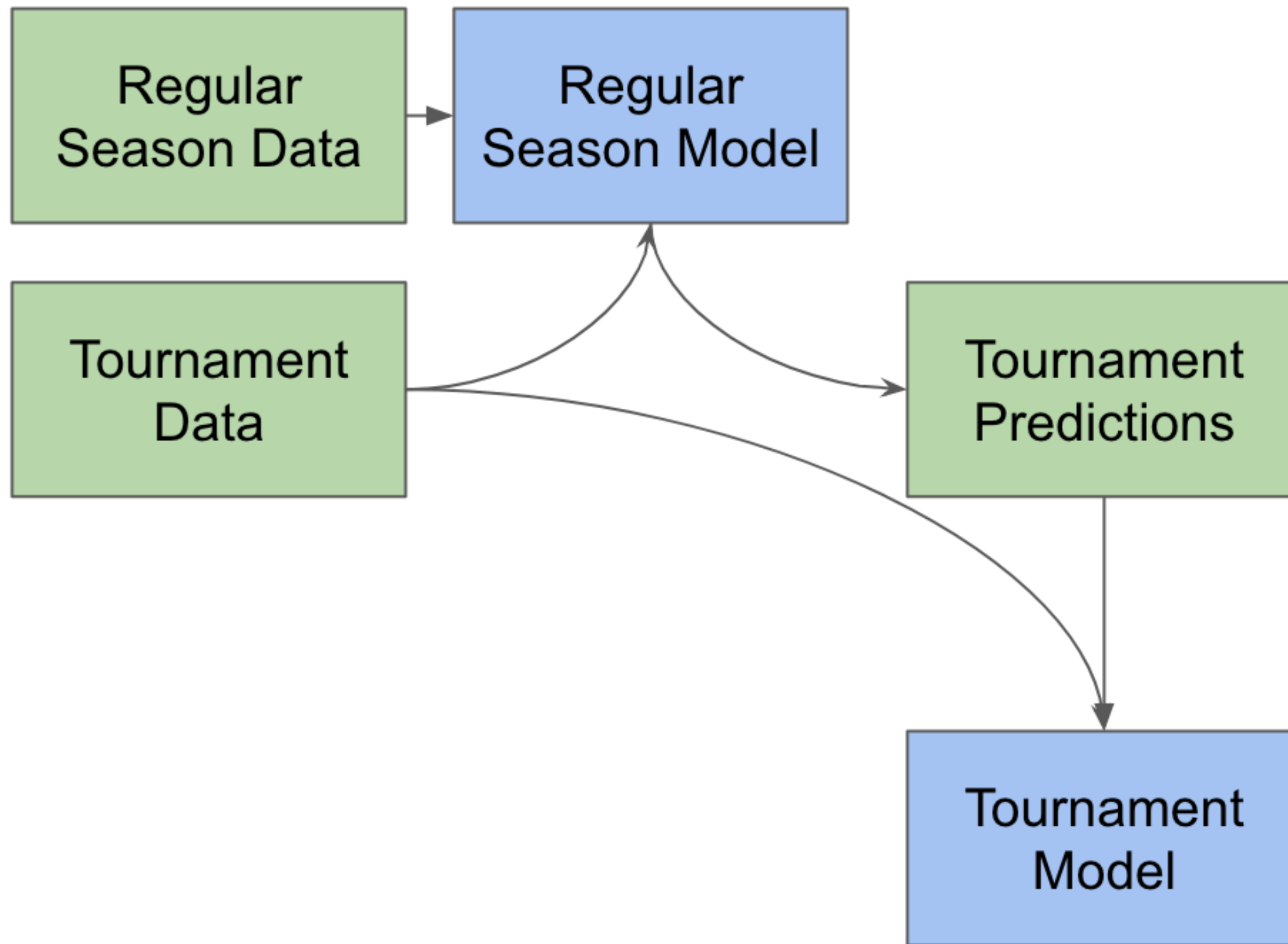
| | team_1 | team_2 | home | seed_diff | score_diff |
|---|--------|--------|------|-----------|------------|
| 0 | 288 | 73 | 0 | -3 | -9 |
| 1 | 5929 | 73 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| 2 | 9884 | 73 | 0 | 5 | -4 |
| 3 | 73 | 288 | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| 4 | 3920 | 410 | 0 | 1 | -9 |

Enrich the tournament data

```
in_data_1 = games_tourney['team_1']
in_data_2 = games_tourney['team_2']
in_data_3 = games_tourney['home']
pred = regular_season_model.predict([in_data_1, in_data_2, in_data_3])
```

```
games_tourney['pred'] = pred
games_tourney.head()
```

| | team_1 | team_2 | home | seed_diff | pred | score_diff |
|---|--------|--------|------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 0 | 288 | 73 | 0 | -3 | 0.582556 | -9 |
| 1 | 5929 | 73 | 0 | 4 | 0.707279 | 6 |
| 2 | 9884 | 73 | 0 | 5 | 1.364844 | -4 |
| 3 | 73 | 288 | 0 | 3 | 0.699145 | 9 |
| 4 | 3920 | 410 | 0 | 1 | 0.833066 | -9 |

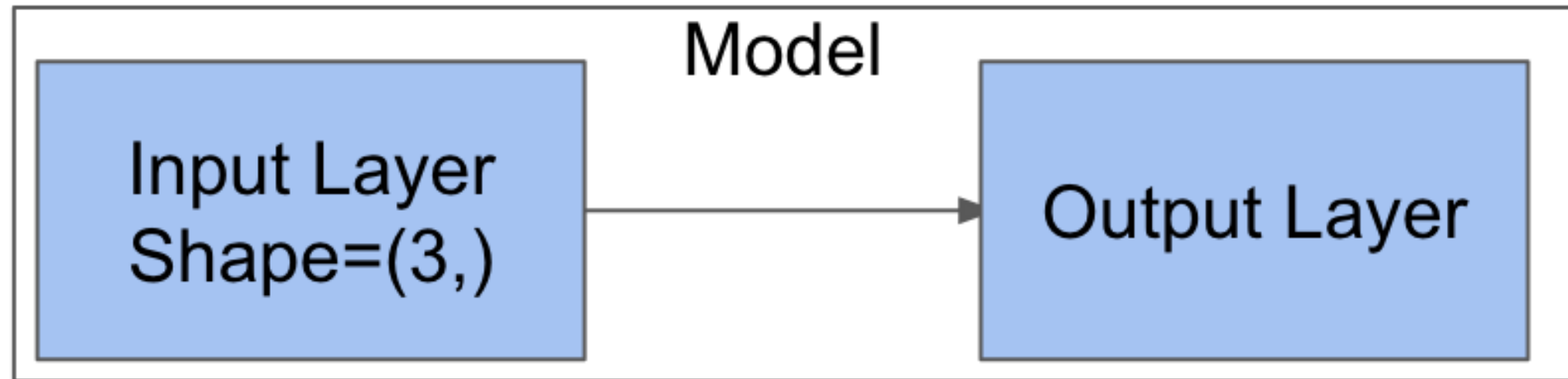


3 input model with pure numeric data

```
games_tourney[['home', 'seed_diff', 'pred']].head()
```

| | home | seed_diff | pred |
|---|------|-----------|----------|
| 0 | 0 | -3 | 0.582556 |
| 1 | 0 | 4 | 0.707279 |
| 2 | 0 | 5 | 1.364844 |
| 3 | 0 | 3 | 0.699145 |
| 4 | 0 | 1 | 0.833066 |

3 input model with pure numeric data



3 input model with pure numeric data

```
from keras.layers import Input, Dense
in_tensor = Input(shape=(3,))
out_tensor = Dense(1)(in_tensor)
```

```
from keras.models import Model
model = Model(in_tensor, out_tensor)
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mae')
train_X = train_data[['home', 'seed_diff', 'pred']]
train_y = train_data['score_diff']
model.fit(train_X, train_y, epochs=10, validation_split=.10)
```

```
test_X = test_data[['home', 'seed_diff', 'pred']]
test_y = test_data['score_diff']
model.evaluate(test_X, test_y)
1066/1066 [=====] - 0s 14us/step
9.11321775461451
```

Let's practice!

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