Three-input models

ADVANCED DEEP LEARNING WITH KERAS

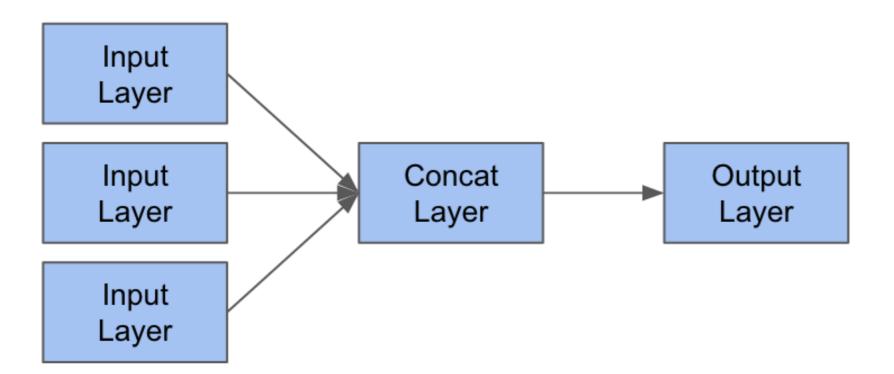


Zach Deane Mayer
Data Scientist



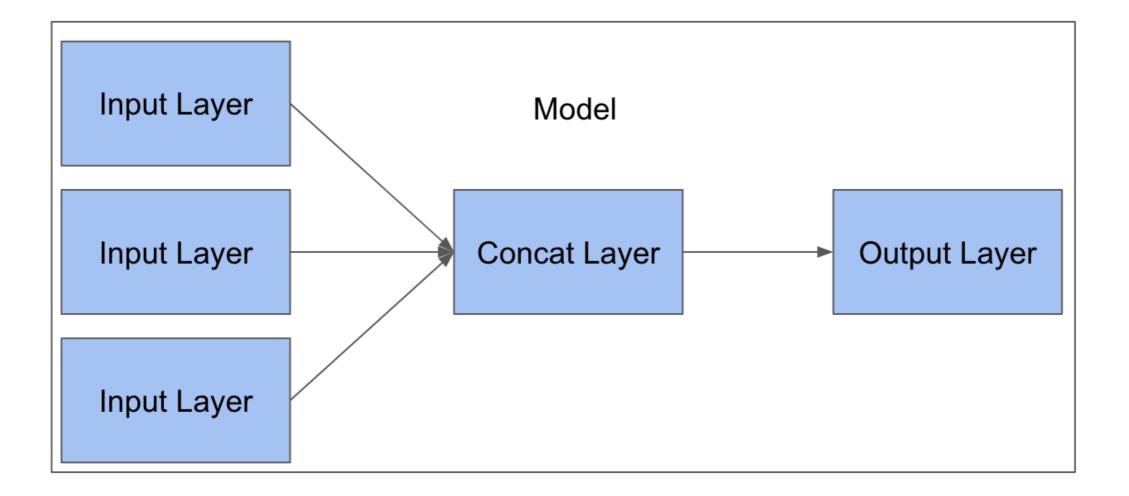
Simple model with 3 inputs

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





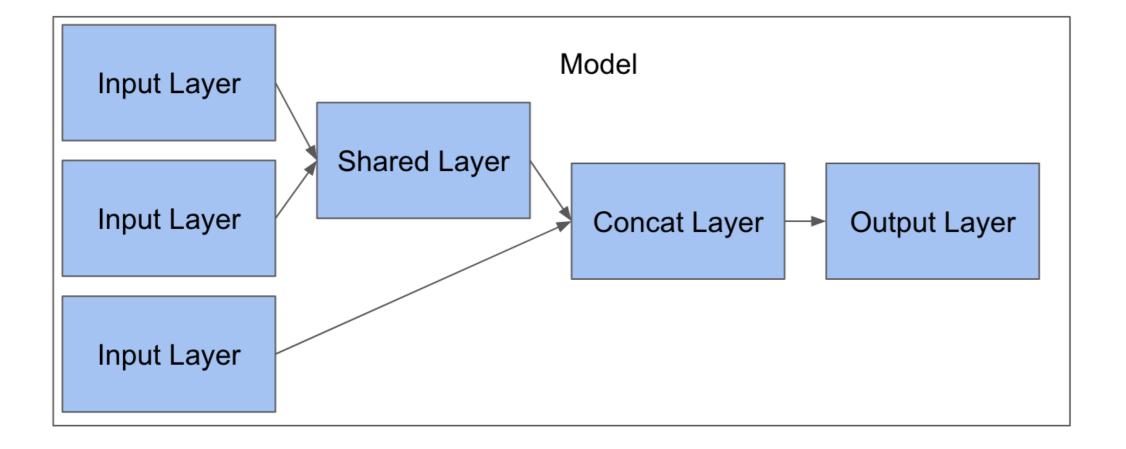
Shared layers with 3 inputs

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





Fitting a 3 input model



Let's practice

ADVANCED DEEP LEARNING WITH KERAS



Summarizing and plotting models

ADVANCED DEEP LEARNING WITH KERAS



Zach Deane Mayer
Data Scientist



Understanding a model summary

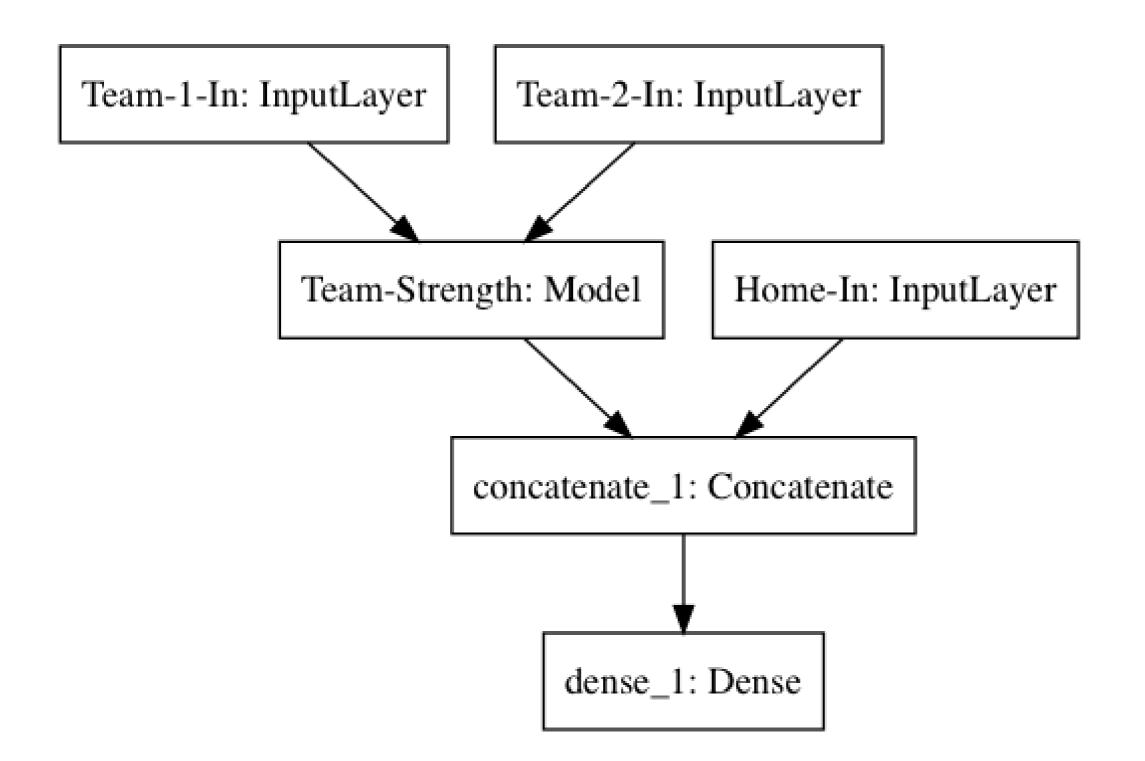
		[]	=====
	0	[]	
input 3 (Inputlaver) [(None 1)			
inpot_o (inpottayor) [(None, 1)] 0	[]	
concatenate (Concatenate) (None, 3)	0	['input_1[0][0]', 'input_2[0][0]', 'input_3[0][0]']	
dense (Dense) (None, 1)	4	['concatenate[0][0]']	



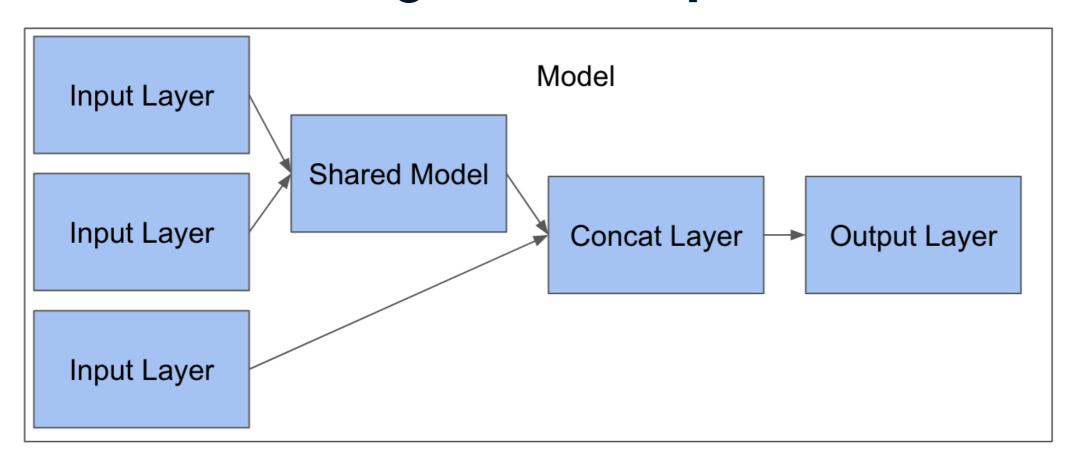
Understanding a model summary

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 1)]	0	[]
embedding (Embedding)	(None, 1, 1)	10887	['input_1[0][0]']
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 1)	0	['embedding[0][0]']
input_2 (InputLayer)	[(None, 1)]	0	[]
input_3 (InputLayer)	[(None, 1)]	0	[]
concatenate (Concatenate)	(None, 3)	0	['flatten[0][0]', 'input_2[0][0]', 'input_3[0][0]']
dense (Dense)	(None, 1)	4	['concatenate[0][0]']





Understanding a model plot!





Let's Practice

ADVANCED DEEP LEARNING WITH KERAS



Stacking models

ADVANCED DEEP LEARNING WITH KERAS



Zach Deane Mayer
Data Scientist



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
    3745
            6664
                               17
           7493
    126
    288
           3593
                               16
    1846
           9881
    2675
          10298
                               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
```

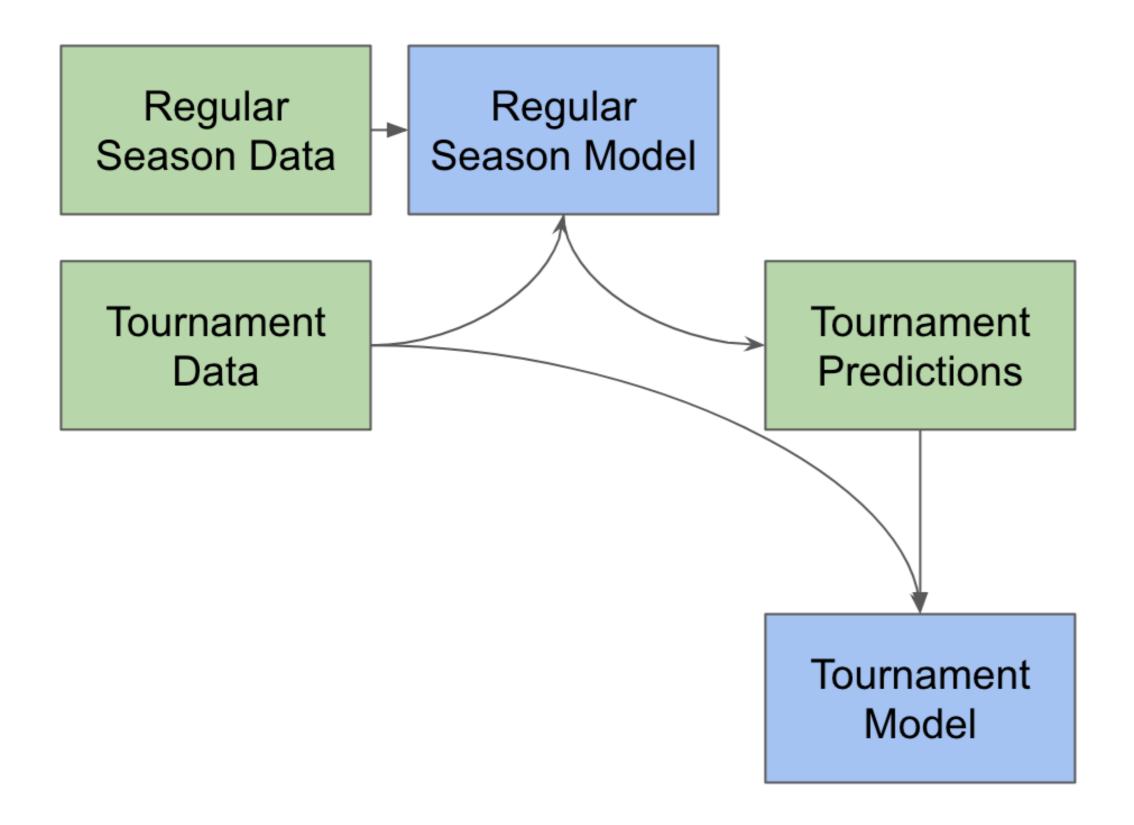


Enrich the tournament data

```
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])
```

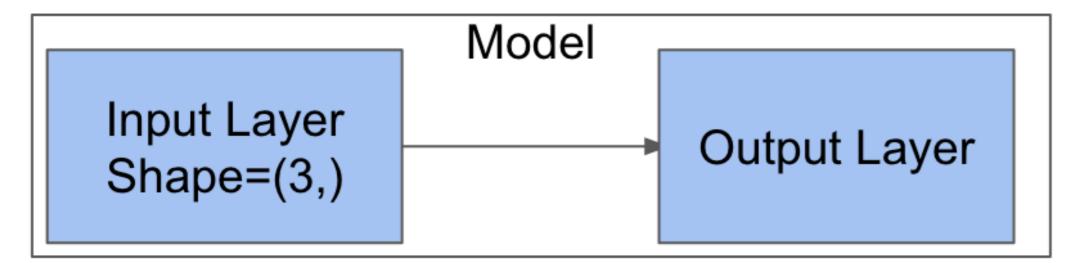
```
games_tourney['pred'] = pred
games_tourney.head()
  team_1 team_2 home seed_diff pred score_diff
    288
                      -3 0.582556
       73 0 4 0.707279
   5929
               0 5 1.364844
       73
   9884
               0 3 0.699145
         288
   73
   3920
         410
                      1 0.833066
                                      -9
```





3 input model with pure numeric data

3 input model with pure numeric data



3 input model with pure numeric data

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



9.11321775461451

Let's practice!

ADVANCED DEEP LEARNING WITH KERAS

