### Two-output models

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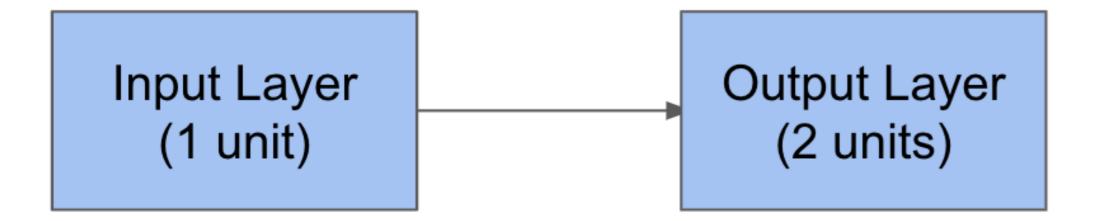


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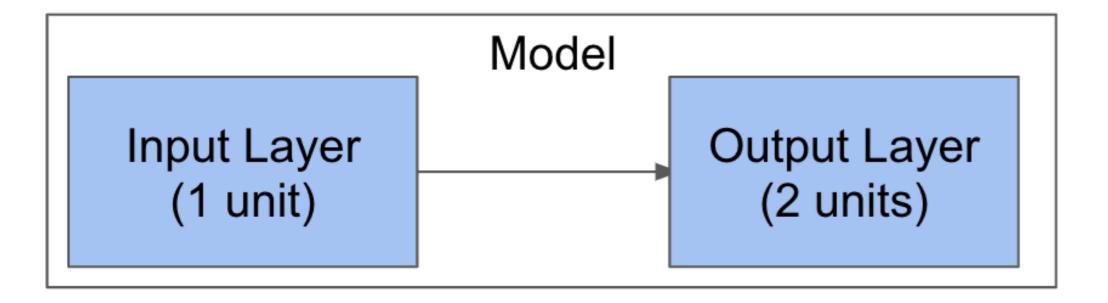
#### Simple model with 2 outputs

```
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Input, Concatenate, [
input_tensor = Input(shape=(1,))
output_tensor = Dense(2)(input_tensor)
```



#### Simple model with 2 outputs

```
from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
model = Model(input_tensor, output_tensor)
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mean_absolute_error')
```



#### Fitting a model with 2 outputs

```
games_tourney_train[['seed_diff', 'score_1', 'score_2']].head()
```

```
      seed_diff
      score_1
      score_2

      0
      -3
      41
      50

      1
      4
      61
      55

      2
      5
      59
      63

      3
      3
      50
      41

      4
      1
      54
      63
```

```
X = games_tourney_train[['seed_diff']]
y = games_tourney_train[['score_1', 'score_2']]
model.fit(X, y, epochs=500)
```

#### Inspecting a 2 output model

```
model.get_weights()

[array([[ 0.60714734, -0.5988793 ]], dtype=float32), array([70.39491, 70.39306], dtype=float32)]
```



#### Evaluating a model with 2 outputs

```
X = games_tourney_test[['seed_diff']]
y = games_tourney_test[['score_1', 'score_2']]
model.evaluate(X, y)
```

11.528035634635021

## Let's practice!

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# Single model for classification and regression

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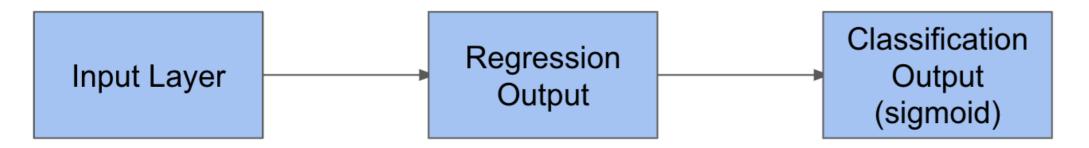


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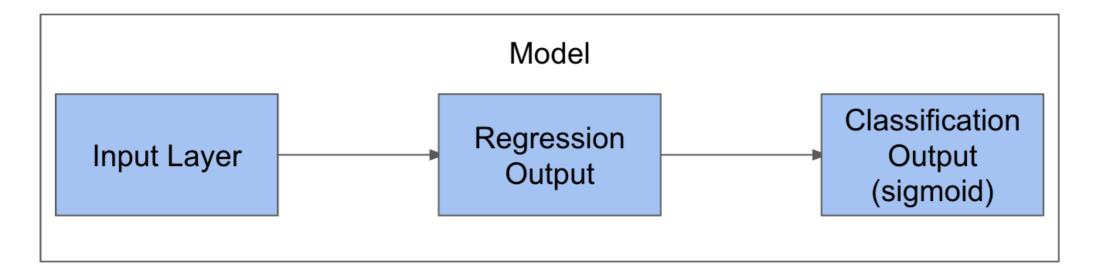
#### Build a simple regressor/classifier

```
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Input, Dense
input_tensor = Input(shape=(1,))
output_tensor_reg = Dense(1)(input_tensor)
output_tensor_class = Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')(output_tensor_reg)
```





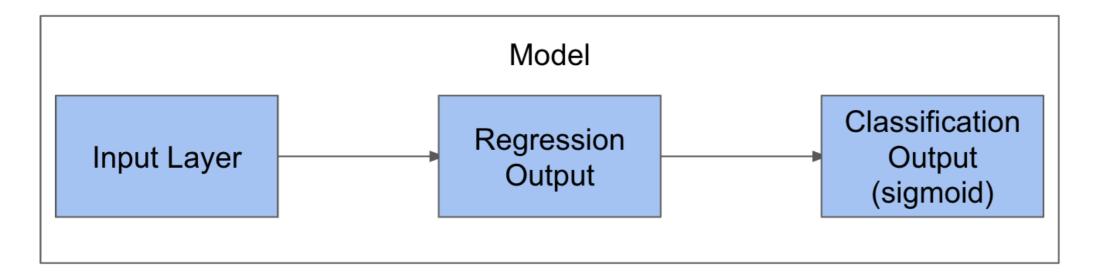
#### Make a regressor/classifier model





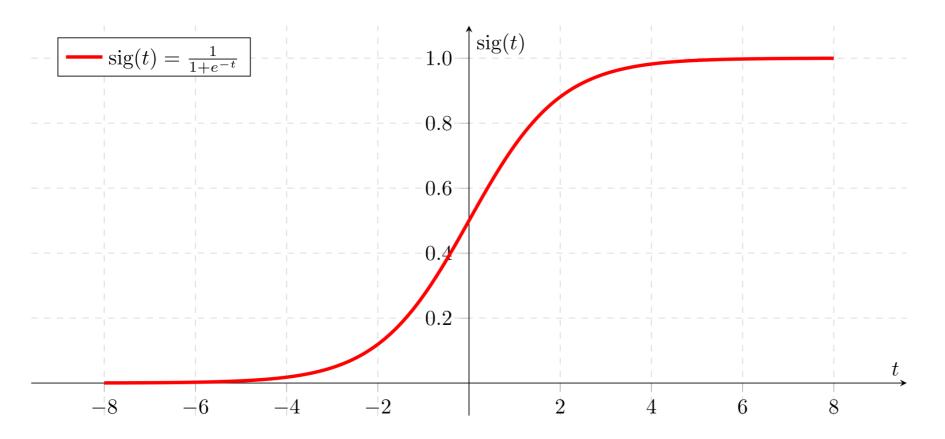
#### Fit the combination classifier/regressor

```
X = games_tourney_train[['seed_diff']]
y_reg = games_tourney_train[['score_diff']]
y_class = games_tourney_train[['won']]
model.fit(X, [y_reg, y_class], epochs=100)
```



#### Look at the model's weights

```
model.get_weights()
[array([[1.2371823]], dtype=float32),
    array([-0.05451894], dtype=float32),
    array([[0.13870609]], dtype=float32),
    array([0.00734114], dtype=float32)]
```





#### Look at the model's weights

```
model.get_weights()
[array([[1.2371823]], dtype=float32),
 array([-0.05451894], dtype=float32),
 array([[0.13870609]], dtype=float32),
 array([0.00734114], dtype=float32)]
from scipy.special import expit as sigmoid
print(sigmoid(1 * 0.13870609 + 0.00734114))
```

0.5364470465211318



#### Evaluate the model on new data

```
X = games_tourney_test[['seed_diff']]
y_reg = games_tourney_test[['score_diff']]
y_class = games_tourney_test[['won']]
model.evaluate(X, [y_reg, y_class])
```

```
[9.866300069455413, 9.281179495657208, 0.585120575627864]
```



# Now you try! ADVANCED DEEP LEARNING WITH KERAS



# Wrap-up ADVANCED DEEP LEARNING WITH KERAS



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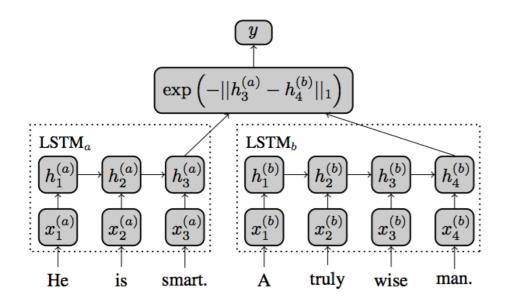
#### So far...

- Functional API
- Shared layers
- Categorical embeddings
- Multiple inputs
- Multiple outputs
- Regression / Classification in one model

#### **Shared layers**

Useful for making comparisons

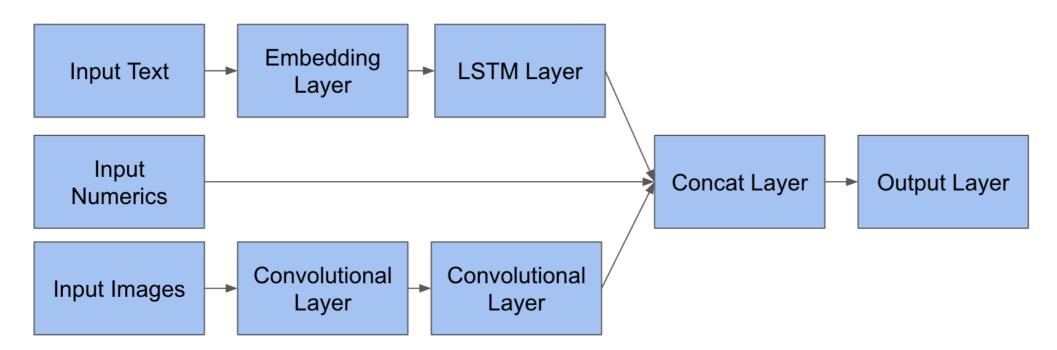
- Basketball teams
- Image similarity / retrieval
- Document similarity



Known in the academic literature as Siamese networks

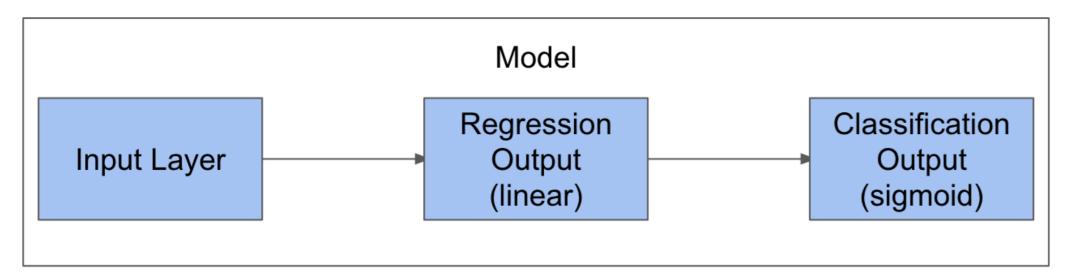
- Link to blog post
- Link to academic paper

#### Multiple inputs





#### Multiple outputs

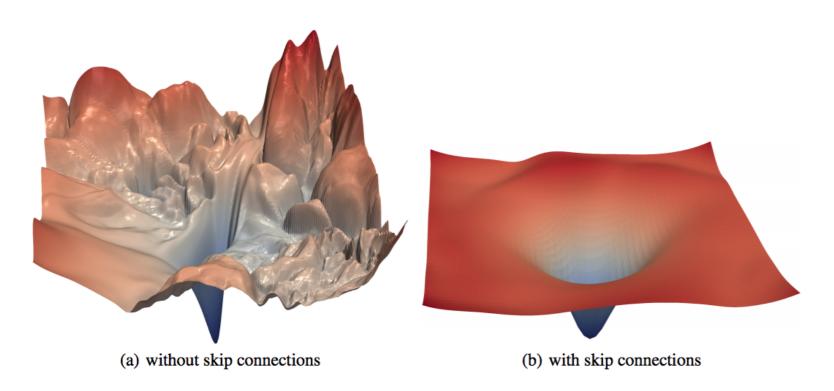




#### Skip connections

```
input_tensor = Input((100,))
hidden_tensor = Dense(256, activation='relu')(input_tensor)
hidden_tensor = Dense(256, activation='relu')(hidden_tensor)
hidden_tensor = Dense(256, activation='relu')(hidden_tensor)
output_tensor = Concatenate()([input_tensor, hidden_tensor])
output_tensor = Dense(256, activation='relu')(output_tensor)
```

#### Visualizing the Loss Landscape of Neural Nets



#### **Best of luck!**

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