



DEEP LEARNING IN PYTHON

Creating a keras model



Model building steps

- Specify Architecture
- Compile
- Fit
- Predict



Model specification

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
```

```
In [2]: from keras.layers import Dense
```

```
In [3]: from keras.models import Sequential
```

```
In [4]: predictors = np.loadtxt('predictors_data.csv', delimiter=',')
```

```
In [5]: n_cols = predictors.shape[1]
```

```
In [6]: model = Sequential()
```

```
In [7]: model.add(Dense(100, activation='relu', input_shape = (n_cols,)))
```

```
In [8]: model.add(Dense(100, activation='relu'))
```

```
In [9]: model.add(Dense(1))
```



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Compiling and fitting a model

Why you need to compile your model

- Specify the optimizer
 - Many options and mathematically complex
 - “Adam” is usually a good choice
- Loss function
 - “mean_squared_error” common for regression



Compiling a model

```
In [1]: n_cols = predictors.shape[1]
```

```
In [2]: model = Sequential()
```

```
In [3]: model.add(Dense(100, activation='relu', input_shape=(n_cols,)))
```

```
In [4]: model.add(Dense(100, activation='relu'))
```

```
In [5]: model.add(Dense(1))
```

```
In [6]: model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mean_squared_error')
```



What is fitting a model

- Applying backpropagation and gradient descent with your data to update the weights
- Scaling data before fitting can ease optimization



Fitting a model

```
In [1]: n_cols = predictors.shape[1]
```

```
In [2]: model = Sequential()
```

```
In [3]: model.add(Dense(100, activation='relu', input_shape=(n_cols,)))
```

```
In [4]: model.add(Dense(100, activation='relu'))
```

```
In [5]: model.add(Dense(1))
```

```
In [6]: model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mean_squared_error')
```

```
In [7]: model.fit(predictors, target)
```



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Classification models

Classification

- ‘categorical_crossentropy’ loss function
- Similar to log loss: Lower is better
- Add metrics = [‘accuracy’] to compile step for easy-to-understand diagnostics
- Output layer has separate node for each possible outcome, and uses ‘softmax’ activation

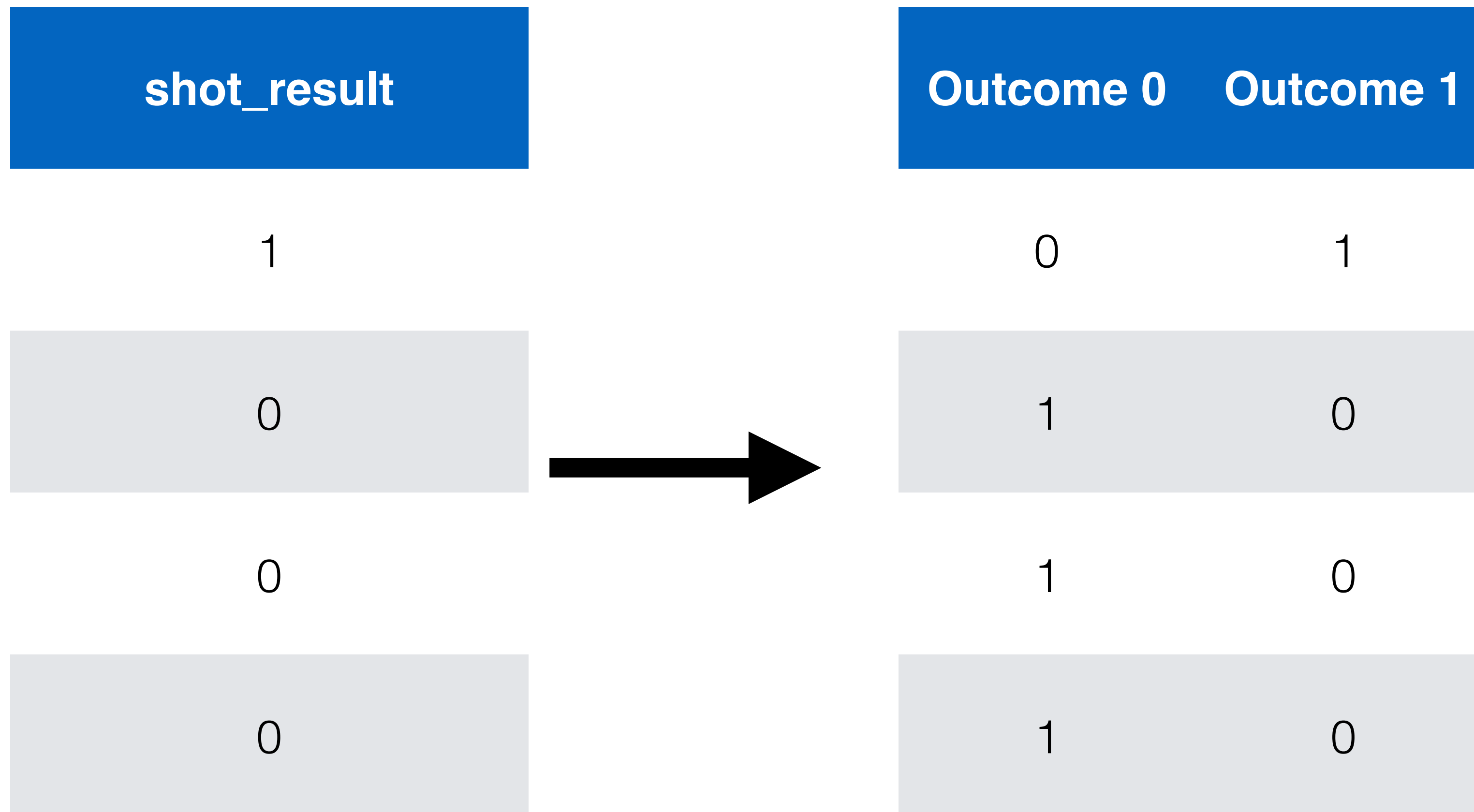


Quick look at the data

shot_clock	dribbles	touch_time	shot_dis	close_def_ dis	shot_result
10.8	2	1.9	7.7	1.3	1
3.4	0	0.8	28.2	6.1	0
0	3	2.7	10.1	0.9	0
10.3	2	1.9	17.2	3.4	0



Transforming to categorical





Classification

```
In[1]: from keras.utils import to_categorical

In[2]: data = pd.read_csv('basketball_shot_log.csv')

In[3]: predictors = data.drop(['shot_result'], axis=1).as_matrix()

In[4]: target = to_categorical(data.shot_result)

In[5]: model = Sequential()

In[6]: model.add(Dense(100, activation='relu', input_shape = (n_cols,)))

In[7]: model.add(Dense(100, activation='relu'))

In[8]: model.add(Dense(100, activation='relu'))

In[9]: model.add(Dense(2, activation='softmax'))

In[10]: model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy',
...:                  metrics=['accuracy'])

In[11]: model.fit(predictors, target)
```



Classification

```
Out[11]:
```

```
Epoch 1/10
```

```
128069/128069 [=====] - 4s - loss: 0.7706 - acc: 0.5759
```

```
Epoch 2/10
```

```
128069/128069 [=====] - 5s - loss: 0.6656 - acc: 0.6003
```

```
Epoch 3/10
```

```
128069/128069 [=====] - 6s - loss: 0.6611 - acc: 0.6094
```

```
Epoch 4/10
```

```
128069/128069 [=====] - 7s - loss: 0.6584 - acc: 0.6106
```

```
Epoch 5/10
```

```
128069/128069 [=====] - 7s - loss: 0.6561 - acc: 0.6150
```

```
Epoch 6/10
```

```
128069/128069 [=====] - 9s - loss: 0.6553 - acc: 0.6158
```

```
Epoch 7/10
```

```
128069/128069 [=====] - 9s - loss: 0.6543 - acc: 0.6162
```

```
Epoch 8/10
```

```
128069/128069 [=====] - 9s - loss: 0.6538 - acc: 0.6158
```

```
Epoch 9/10
```

```
128069/128069 [=====] - 10s - loss: 0.6535 - acc: 0.6157
```

```
Epoch 10/10
```

```
128069/128069 [=====] - 10s - loss: 0.6531 - acc: 0.6166
```



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Using models



Using models

- Save
- Reload
- Make predictions



Saving, reloading and using your Model

```
In [1]: from keras.models import load_model  
  
In [2]: model.save('model_file.h5')  
  
In [3]: my_model = load_model('my_model.h5')  
  
In [4]: predictions = my_model.predict(data_to_predict_with)  
  
In [5]: probability_true = predictions[:,1]
```

Verifying model structure

```
In [6]: my_model.summary()
```

```
Out[6]:
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 100)	1100	dense_input_1[0][0]
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 100)	10100	dense_1[0][0]
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 100)	10100	dense_2[0][0]
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 2)	202	dense_3[0][0]

```
Total params: 21,502
```

```
Trainable params: 21,502
```

```
Non-trainable params: 0
```



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