CRUDE OIL PROCE PREDICTION

November 15, 2024

1 DATA PREPROCESSING

1.1 Importing the libraries

```
[1]: import numpy as np
     import pandas as pd
     import matplotlib.pyplot as pyt
     import seaborn as sns
     import tensorflow as tf
[2]: pwd
[2]: 'C:\\Users\\lenovo\\Desktop'
[3]: import pandas as pd
     data= pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\lenovo\Downloads\Crude Oil Prices Daily.csv")
     print(data.head())
           Date
                 Closing Value
    0 1/2/1986
                         25.56
    1 1/3/1986
                         26.00
    2 1/6/1986
                         26.53
                         25.85
    3 1/7/1986
    4 1/8/1986
                         25.87
```

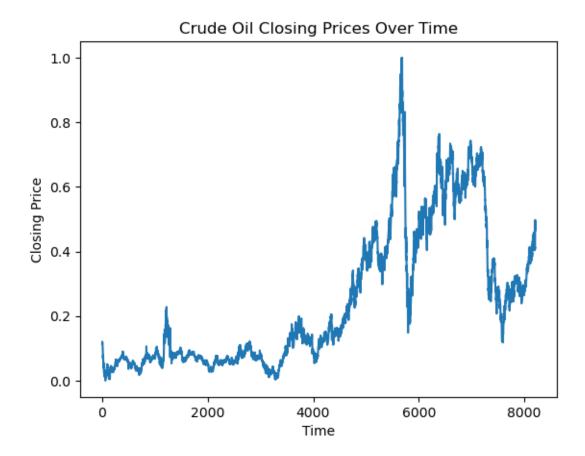
1.2 Analyze the Data

```
[4]: Date Closing Value
0 1/2/1986 25.56
1 1/3/1986 26.00
2 1/6/1986 26.53
3 1/7/1986 25.85
4 1/8/1986 25.87
```

```
[11]:
                Date Closing Value
      8218 7/3/2018
                              74.19
      8219 7/4/2018
                                NaN
      8220 7/5/2018
                              73.05
      8221 7/6/2018
                              73.78
      8222 7/9/2018
                              73.93
[12]: data.describe()
[12]:
             Closing Value
               8216.000000
      count
                 43.492139
     mean
      std
                 29.616804
                 10.250000
     min
      25%
                 19.577500
      50%
                 29.610000
      75%
                 63.402500
     max
                145.310000
     data.info()
     1.3 Handling missing values
[14]: data.isnull().any()
[14]: Date
                       False
      Closing Value
                        True
      dtype: bool
[15]: data.isnull().sum()
[15]: Date
                       0
                       7
      Closing Value
      dtype: int64
[16]: data.dropna(axis=0,inplace=True)
[17]: data.isnull().sum()
[17]: Date
                       0
      Closing Value
                       0
      dtype: int64
[18]: data_oil = data.reset_index()['Closing Value']
[19]: data_oil
```

```
[19]: 0
              25.56
              26.00
      2
              26.53
      3
              25.85
      4
              25.87
      8211
              73.89
              74.19
      8212
      8213
              73.05
      8214
              73.78
              73.93
      8215
      Name: Closing Value, Length: 8216, dtype: float64
[20]: print(data_oil.isnull().sum())
      print(data_oil.shape)
     (8216,)
[21]: data_oil.dropna(inplace=True)
      print(data_oil.isnull().sum())
      print(data_oil.shape)
     (8216,)
[22]: print(data_oil.isnull().any())
     False
     1.4 Feature Scaling
[23]: from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
      scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0, 1))
      data_oil = scaler.fit_transform(np.array(data_oil).reshape(-1, 1))
     1.5 Data Visualization
```

```
[24]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # Use plt as the standard alias
   plt.title('Crude Oil Closing Prices Over Time')
   plt.plot(data_oil)
   plt.xlabel('Time')
   plt.ylabel('Closing Price')
   plt.show()
```



1.6 Splitting Data into Train and Test

```
dataX, dataY = [], []
          for i in range(len(dataset) - time_step - 1):
              a = dataset[i:(i + time_step), 0]
              dataX.append(a)
              dataY.append(dataset[i + time_step, 0])
          return np.array(dataX), np.array(dataY)
[29]: time_step = 10
      X_train, y_train = create_dataset(train_data, time_step)
      X_test, ytest = create_dataset(test_data, time_step)
[30]: print(X_train.shape,y_train.shape)
     (5329, 10) (5329,)
[31]: print(X_test.shape,y_train.shape)
     (2865, 10) (5329,)
[32]: X_train
[32]: array([[0.11335703, 0.11661484, 0.12053902, ..., 0.10980305, 0.1089886,
              0.11054346],
             [0.11661484, 0.12053902, 0.11550422, ..., 0.1089886, 0.11054346,
              0.10165852],
             [0.12053902, 0.11550422, 0.1156523, ..., 0.11054346, 0.10165852,
              0.09906708],
             [0.36731823, 0.35176958, 0.36080261, ..., 0.36391234, 0.37042796,
              0.37042796],
             [0.35176958, 0.36080261, 0.35354657, ..., 0.37042796, 0.37042796,
              0.37879461],
             [0.36080261, 0.35354657, 0.35295424, ..., 0.37042796, 0.37879461,
              0.37916482]])
[33]: X_train = X_train.reshape(X_train.shape[0], X_train.shape[1],1)
      X_test = X_test.reshape(X_test.shape[0], X_test.shape[1],1)
         Model Building
```

2.1 Importing the Model Building Libraries

```
[38]: from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential from tensorflow.keras.layers import LSTM from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense,Input
```

2.2 Initializing the model

```
[39]: model = Sequential()
```

2.3 Adding LSTM Layers

```
[40]: model.add(LSTM(50, return_sequences=True, input_shape=(10,1)))
model.add(LSTM(50, return_sequences=True))
model.add(LSTM(50))
```

2.4 Adding output Layers

```
[41]: model.add(Dense(1))
```

[42]: model.summary()

Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
lstm_3 (LSTM)	(None, 10, 50)	10,400
lstm_4 (LSTM)	(None, 10, 50)	20,200
lstm_5 (LSTM)	(None, 50)	20,200
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 1)	51

Total params: 50,851 (198.64 KB)

Trainable params: 50,851 (198.64 KB)

Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)

2.5 Configure The Learning Process

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

2.6 Train The model

90/90

1s 8ms/step

```
[44]: model.fit(X_train, y_train, validation_data=(X_test,ytest), epochs=10,__
       ⇒batch_size=64, verbose=1)
     Epoch 1/10
     84/84
                       12s 43ms/step -
     loss: 0.0055 - val_loss: 8.8414e-04
     Epoch 2/10
     84/84
                       3s 30ms/step -
     loss: 1.3258e-04 - val_loss: 7.6096e-04
     Epoch 3/10
     84/84
                       2s 28ms/step -
     loss: 1.1566e-04 - val_loss: 8.1974e-04
     Epoch 4/10
     84/84
                       3s 31ms/step -
     loss: 1.1804e-04 - val_loss: 7.6955e-04
     Epoch 5/10
     84/84
                       3s 29ms/step -
     loss: 1.1955e-04 - val_loss: 0.0011
     Epoch 6/10
     84/84
                       2s 29ms/step -
     loss: 1.1475e-04 - val_loss: 7.9172e-04
     Epoch 7/10
     84/84
                       2s 28ms/step -
     loss: 1.3041e-04 - val_loss: 8.3297e-04
     Epoch 8/10
     84/84
                       2s 28ms/step -
     loss: 1.1645e-04 - val_loss: 7.7667e-04
     Epoch 9/10
     84/84
                       3s 29ms/step -
     loss: 1.1570e-04 - val_loss: 9.2034e-04
     Epoch 10/10
     84/84
                       3s 32ms/step -
     loss: 1.0593e-04 - val_loss: 0.0027
[44]: <keras.src.callbacks.history.History at 0x1aaadb4f590>
[45]: train_predict = model.predict(X_train)
      test_predict = model.predict(X_test)
     167/167
                         3s 15ms/step
```

2.7 Model Evaluation

```
[47]: train_predict=scaler.inverse_transform(train_predict)
test_predict=scaler.inverse_transform(test_predict)
```

```
[48]: import math
    from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
    math.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_train,train_predict))
```

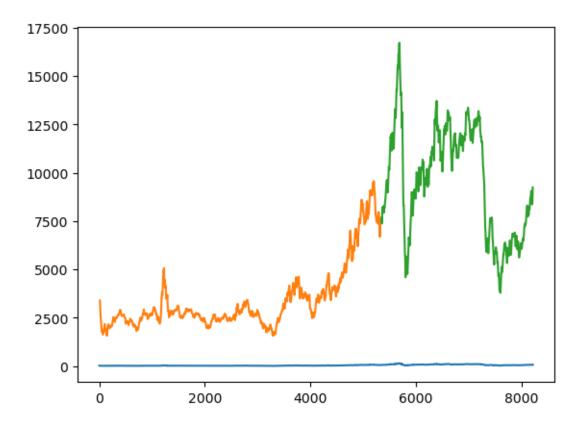
[48]: 3827.0821056981763

2.8 Save the Model

```
[49]: from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
```

```
[52]: model.save('Crude_oil_price_prediction.keras')
```

2.9 Test the Model



```
[56]: len(test_data)
[56]: 2876
[57]: x_input = test_data[2866:].reshape(1,-1)
      x_input.shape
[57]: (1, 10)
[58]: temp_input = list(x_input)
      temp_input = temp_input[0].tolist()
[59]: temp_input
[59]: [0.44172960165852215,
       0.48111950244335855,
       0.49726047682511476,
       0.4679401747371539,
       0.4729749740855915,
       0.47119798608026064,
       0.47341922108692425,
       0.4649785280616022,
```

```
0.4703835332444839,
```

0.47149415074781587]

```
[61]: first_output = []
      n \text{ steps} = 10
      i = 0
      while i < 10:
          if len(temp_input) > 10:
              x_input = np.array(temp_input[1:])
              print(f"{i} day input {x_input}")
              x_input = x_input.reshape(1, -1)
              x_input = x_input.reshape((1, n_steps, 1))
              yhat = model.predict(x_input, verbose=0)
              print(f"{i} day output {yhat}")
              temp_input.extend(yhat[0].tolist())
              temp_input = temp_input[1:]
              first_output.extend(yhat.tolist())
              i += 1
          else:
              x_input = np.array(temp_input).reshape((1, n_steps, 1))
              yhat = model.predict(x_input, verbose=0)
              print(yhat[0])
              temp_input.extend(yhat[0].tolist())
              print(len(temp_input))
              first_output.extend(yhat.tolist())
              i += 1
     [0.43688264]
     11
     1 day input [0.4811195 0.49726048 0.46794017 0.47297497 0.47119799 0.47341922
      0.46497853 0.47038353 0.47149415 0.43688264]
     1 day output [[0.43722245]]
     2 day input [0.49726048 0.46794017 0.47297497 0.47119799 0.47341922 0.46497853
      0.47038353 0.47149415 0.43688264 0.43722245]
     2 day output [[0.4339377]]
     3 day input [0.46794017 0.47297497 0.47119799 0.47341922 0.46497853 0.47038353
      0.47149415 0.43688264 0.43722245 0.4339377 ]
     3 day output [[0.42893893]]
     4 day input [0.47297497 0.47119799 0.47341922 0.46497853 0.47038353 0.47149415
      0.43688264 0.43722245 0.4339377 0.42893893]
     4 day output [[0.42501116]]
     5 day input [0.47119799 0.47341922 0.46497853 0.47038353 0.47149415 0.43688264
```

0.43722245 0.4339377 0.42893893 0.42501116]

```
5 day output [[0.42015254]]
```

- 6 day input [0.47341922 0.46497853 0.47038353 0.47149415 0.43688264 0.43722245 0.4339377 0.42893893 0.42501116 0.42015254]
- 6 day output [[0.41498962]]
- 7 day input [0.46497853 0.47038353 0.47149415 0.43688264 0.43722245 0.4339377 0.42893893 0.42501116 0.42015254 0.41498962]
- 7 day output [[0.4094336]]
- 8 day input [0.47038353 0.47149415 0.43688264 0.43722245 0.4339377 0.42893893 0.42501116 0.42015254 0.41498962 0.4094336]
- 8 day output [[0.40418002]]
- 9 day input [0.47149415 0.43688264 0.43722245 0.4339377 0.42893893 0.42501116 0.42015254 0.41498962 0.4094336 0.40418002]
- 9 day output [[0.39845008]]

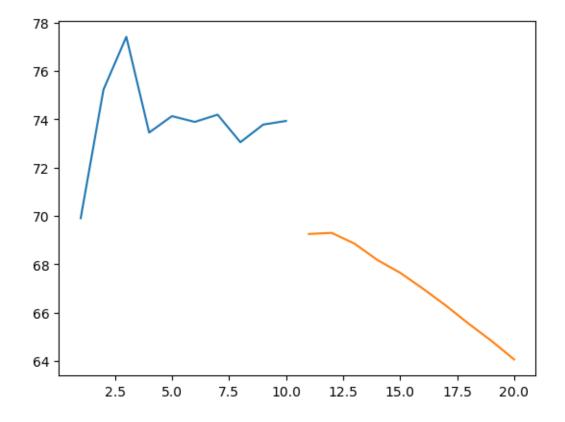
```
[65]: day_new = np.arange(1, 11)
day_pred = np.arange(11, 21)
```

[66]: len(data_oil)

[66]: 8216

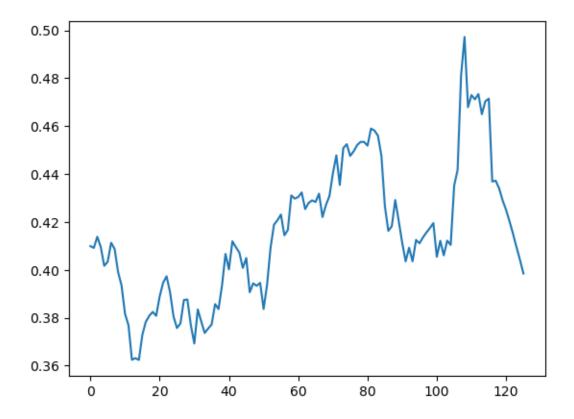
[68]: plt.plot(day_new,scaler.inverse_transform(data_oil[8206:]))
plt.plot(day_pred,scaler.inverse_transform(first_output))

[68]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1aab4c23350>]



```
[71]: df3 = data_oil.tolist()
df3.extend(first_output)
plt.plot(df3[8100:])
```

[71]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1aab4ee61b0>]



[73]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1aab501e8a0>]

past data had next 10 days output prediction after reversing the sacaled values

