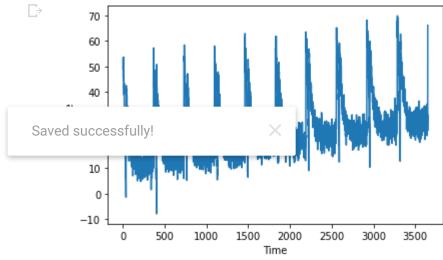
```
#@title Licensed under the Apache License, Version ender the Apache
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# limitations under the License.
!pip install tf-nightly-2.0-preview
import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
print(tf. version )
□ 2.3.0
#The final week we'll be using synthetic data
def plot series(time, series, format="-", start=0, end=None):
   plt.plot(time[start:end], series[start:end], format)
   plt.xlabel("Time")
 Saved successfully!
def trend(time, slope=0):
   return slope * time
def seasonal_pattern(season_time):
    """Just an arbitrary pattern, you can change it if you wish"""
    return np.where(season time < 0.1,
                    np.cos(season time * 6 * np.pi),
                    2 / np.exp(9 * season time))
def seasonality(time, period, amplitude=1, phase=0):
    """Repeats the same pattern at each period"""
   season time = ((time + phase) % period) / period
    return amplitude * seasonal pattern(season time)
def noise(time, noise level=1, seed=None):
   rnd = np.random.RandomState(seed)
   return rnd.randn(len(time)) * noise level
time = np.arange(10 * 365 + 1, dtype="float32")
```

```
baseline = 10
series = trend(time, 0.1)
baseline = 10
amplitude = 40
slope = 0.005
noise level = 3
# Create the series
series = baseline + trend(time, slope) + seasonality(time, period=365, amplitude=amplitude)
# Update with noise
series += noise(time, noise level, seed=51)
split time = 3000
time train = time[:split time]
x train = series[:split time]
time valid = time[split time:]
x valid = series[split time:]
window size = 20
batch size = 32
shuffle_buffer_size = 1000
plot_series(time, series)
```



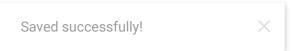
```
#structure and format our data, shuffle it
#keep only rows that're of length window_size
#break it up into different batches of batch_size
def windowed_dataset(series, window_size, batch_size, shuffle_buffer):
    dataset = tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices(series)
    dataset = dataset.window(window_size + 1, shift=1, drop_remainder=True)
    dataset = dataset.flat_map(lambda window: window.batch(window_size + 1))
    dataset = dataset.shuffle(shuffle_buffer).map(lambda window: (window[:-1], window[-1]))
    dataset = dataset.batch(batch_size).prefetch(1)
    return dataset
```

```
tf.random.set seed(51)
np.random.seed(51)
#clear any past variables and avoid conficts with other models
tf.keras.backend.clear session()
dataset = windowed dataset(x train, window size, batch size, shuffle buffer size)
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
 #lambda function that prepares our windowed data for RNN - LSTM's
 #RNN's require input of 3D, but our windowed data is 2D, this expands the
 #data adding another dimension making it 3D and making it capable of being
 #inputted into a LSTM
 tf.keras.layers.Lambda(lambda x: tf.expand dims(x, axis=-1), input shape=[None]),
 #everything except the last RNN layer requires the return sequences=True
 #cuz that's what passes the data from each memory cell onto the next RNN
 tf.keras.layers.Bidirectional(tf.keras.layers.LSTM(32, return sequences=True)),
 tf.keras.layers.Bidirectional(tf.keras.layers.LSTM(32)),
 #windowed data is in scale of 10 multiples, the default activation of Lambda
 #is tanh, (-1<x<1), so in order to bring them to appropriate scaling we multiply
 #by 100
 tf.keras.layers.Lambda(lambda x: x*100.0)
1)
#learning rate callback that changes upon each epoch to help us identify the best
#learning rate
lr schedule = tf.keras.callbacks.LearningRateScheduler(
   lambda epoch: 1e-8 * 10**(epoch / 20))
optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(lr=1e-8, momentum=0.9)
#huber loss - a loss function that's less sensitive to outliers
                                    isy, this is an amazing fit for time series
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                                × uber(),
              metrics=["mae"])
history = model.fit(dataset, epochs=100, callbacks=[lr schedule])
```

```
Epoch 62/100
 Epoch 63/100
 94/94 [============= ] - 2s 21ms/step - loss: 5.9703 - mae: 6.4448
 Epoch 64/100
 Epoch 65/100
 Epoch 66/100
 94/94 [============= ] - 2s 21ms/step - loss: 5.6147 - mae: 6.0880
 Epoch 67/100
 94/94 [============== ] - 2s 21ms/step - loss: 5.4587 - mae: 5.9313
 Epoch 68/100
 94/94 [============== ] - 2s 22ms/step - loss: 5.3111 - mae: 5.7825
 Epoch 69/100
 Epoch 70/100
 Epoch 71/100
 Epoch 72/100
 94/94 [============= ] - 2s 21ms/step - loss: 5.0200 - mae: 5.4903
 Epoch 73/100
 Epoch 74/100
 Epoch 75/100
 Epoch 76/100
 94/94 [============== ] - 2s 21ms/step - loss: 4.8549 - mae: 5.3254
 Epoch 77/100
 Saved successfully!
          =====] - 2s 21ms/step - loss: 4.6779 - mae: 5.1472
 Epoch 80/100
 Epoch 81/100
 Epoch 82/100
 94/94 [============== ] - 2s 21ms/step - loss: 4.6028 - mae: 5.0729
 Epoch 83/100
 Epoch 84/100
 Epoch 85/100
 Epoch 86/100
 Epoch 87/100
 Epoch 88/100
 Epoch 89/100
 Epoch 90/100
```

```
Epoch 91/100
Epoch 92/100
94/94 [============== ] - 2s 21ms/step - loss: 4.0602 - mae: 4.5276
Epoch 93/100
Epoch 94/100
Epoch 95/100
Epoch 96/100
Epoch 97/100
94/94 [============== ] - 2s 21ms/step - loss: 3.9997 - mae: 4.4689
Epoch 98/100
94/94 [============= ] - 2s 21ms/step - loss: 3.9991 - mae: 4.4694
Epoch 99/100
Epoch 100/100
```

Saved successfully!



```
#get the best learning rate from this graph
plt.semilogx(history.history["lr"], history.history["loss"])
plt.axis([1e-8, 1e-4, 0, 30])
# FROM THIS PICK A LEARNING RATE
    (1e-08, 0.0001, 0.0, 30.0)
      30
      25
      20
      15
      10
       5
       0 -
                              10-6
                  10^{-7}
                                         10-5
                                                    10^{-4}
 Saved successfully!
tt.keras.backend.clear session()
tf.random.set_seed(51)
np.random.seed(51)
tf.keras.backend.clear session()
dataset = windowed dataset(x train, window size, batch size, shuffle buffer size)
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
  tf.keras.layers.Lambda(lambda x: tf.expand_dims(x, axis=-1), input_shape=[None]),
  tf.keras.layers.Bidirectional(tf.keras.layers.LSTM(32, return sequences=True)),
  tf.keras.layers.Bidirectional(tf.keras.layers.LSTM(32)),
  tf.keras.layers.Lambda(lambda x: x*100.0)
1)
model.compile(loss="mse", optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(lr=5e-5, momentum=0.9),metrics=["
history = model.fit(dataset,epochs=500,verbose=1)
# FIND A MODEL AND A LR THAT TRAINS TO AN MAE < 3
```

 $\Gamma$ 

```
Epoch 472/500
Epoch 473/500
Epoch 474/500
Epoch 475/500
Epoch 476/500
Epoch 477/500
Epoch 478/500
Epoch 479/500
Epoch 480/500
Epoch 481/500
Epoch 482/500
Epoch 483/500
Epoch 484/500
Epoch 485/500
Epoch 486/500
Epoch 487/500
Enach 188/500
     =====] - 2s 21ms/step - loss: 19.5411 - mae: 2.9416
Saved successfully!
Epoch 490/500
Epoch 491/500
Epoch 492/500
Epoch 493/500
Epoch 494/500
Epoch 495/500
Epoch 496/500
Epoch 497/500
Epoch 498/500
Epoch 499/500
Epoch 500/500
```

Saved successfully!