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Mata Kuliah: Deep Learning

Jurusan : Data Science

Link Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c6NuhT20-so

Import Dataset

libary

import pandas as pd

Data diambil melalui drive

```
# connect to drive to easily get data
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')

Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly
remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force_remount=True).
```

Parse colomn date sehingga sesuai dengan format date dan juga membuat kolom date menjadi index, karena time series data

```
# specify to make date as a index
df1 =
pd.read csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/UAS deepLearning data/Dataset
C/GOOGL.csv',parse dates=["Date"],index col=["Date"])
df2 =
pd.read csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/UAS deepLearning data/Dataset
C/INTC.csv',parse dates=["Date"],index col=["Date"])
print(df1)
print(df2)
                   0pen
                                High
                                              Low
                                                          Close
                                                                   Adj
Close \
Date
2004-08-19
              50.050049
                           52.082081
                                        48.028027
                                                      50.220219
50.220219
2004-08-20
                           54.594593
                                        50.300301
                                                      54.209209
              50.555557
54.209209
2004-08-23
              55.430431
                           56.796795
                                        54.579578
                                                      54.754753
54.754753
2004-08-24
              55.675674
                           55.855854
                                        51.836838
                                                      52.487488
```

52.487488 2004-08-25 53.053055	52.532532	2 54.0540	954 51.9	91993 53	3.053055
2020-03-26	1114.719971	l 1171.4799	980 1092.0	30029 1162	2.920044
1162.920044 2020-03-27	1127.469971	1151.0500	049 1104.0	00000 1110	.260010
1110.260010 2020-03-30	1132.640015	5 1151.0000	000 1098.4	89990 1146	5.310059
1146.310059 2020-03-31	1148.729986	1173.4000	924 1136.7	19971 1161	949951
1161.949951 2020-04-01 1102.099976	1124.000000	1129.4200	044 1093.4	89990 1102	2.099976
	Volume				
Date	vo cume				
2004-08-19 2004-08-20 2004-08-23 2004-08-24 2004-08-25	44659000 22834300 18256100 15247300 9188600				
2020-03-26 2020-03-27 2020-03-30 2020-03-31 2020-04-01	3828100 3139700 2936800 3261400 2597100				
[3932 rows :	x 6 columns] Open	l High	Low	Close	Adj Close
Volume Date		J			
1980-03-17 10924800	0.325521	0.330729	0.325521	0.325521	0.204750
1980-03-18	0.325521	0.328125	0.322917	0.322917	0.203112
17068800 1980-03-19	0.330729	0.335938	0.330729	0.330729	0.208026
18508800 1980-03-20	0.330729	0.334635	0.329427	0.329427	0.207207
11174400 1980-03-21 12172800	0.322917	0.322917	0.317708	0.317708	0.199836
2020-03-26 41459800 2020-03-27	51.740002 53.419998	 55.950001 54.639999	51.660000 52.070000	55.540001 52.369999	55.540001 52.369999

```
31633500
2020-03-30
            52.990002 56.099998 52.830002 55.490002
                                                           55.490002
31628600
2020-03-31 55.060001 55.799999
                                    53.220001
                                               54.119999
                                                           54.119999
48074700
2020-04-01
            52.500000 54.689999
                                    51.430000
                                               51.880001
                                                           51.880001
29582100
[10098 \text{ rows } \times 6 \text{ columns}]
```

Pada soal yang dipakai hanya kolom close untuk kedua data, sehingga dapat membuat dataframe baru yang berisikan colomn close.

```
# takes only index and close on each day
google = pd.DataFrame(df1["Close"])
intc = pd.DataFrame(df2["Close"])
print(google.head())
print(intc.head())
                Close
Date
2004-08-19
            50.220219
2004-08-20 54.209209
2004-08-23
            54.754753
2004-08-24
           52.487488
           53.053055
2004-08-25
               Close
Date
1980-03-17
            0.325521
1980-03-18
            0.322917
1980-03-19
            0.330729
1980-03-20
            0.329427
1980-03-21
            0.317708
```

Database telah terbentuk dengan berisikan kolom close dan index date

With this we can proceed to the next step, which is LSTM preprocessing

[LO 3, LO 4, 10 poin] Lakukan eksplorasi data terlebih dahulu untuk memahami permasalahan yang dihadapi terlebih dahulu. Dataset yang diberikan adalah data time series, lakukan praproses data untuk menyelesaikan problem dari data tersebut. Pisahkan data time seriestersebut menjadi dua bagian input dan output dengan window size = 5 [dari hari senin s.d jumat] dan horizon = 1 [hari senin saja]. Selanjutnya pisahkan dataset menjadi train, test dan validation set dengan ketentuan (80 train, 10 val, 10 test)

```
# Library
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import math
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
```

```
print(google.head(20))
print()
print(intc.head(20))
                 Close
Date
2004-08-19
            50.220219
2004-08-20
            54.209209
            54.754753
2004-08-23
2004-08-24
            52.487488
2004-08-25
            53.053055
2004-08-26
            54.009010
2004-08-27
            53.128128
            51.056057
2004-08-30
2004-08-31
            51.236237
2004-09-01
            50.175175
2004-09-02
            50.805805
2004-09-03
            50.055054
2004-09-07
            50.840839
2004-09-08
            51.201202
2004-09-09
            51.206207
2004-09-10
            52.717716
2004-09-13
            53.803802
2004-09-14
            55.800800
2004-09-15
            56.056057
2004-09-16
            57.042042
                Close
Date
1980 - 03 - 17
            0.325521
            0.322917
1980-03-18
1980-03-19
            0.330729
1980-03-20
            0.329427
1980-03-21
            0.317708
1980-03-24
            0.311198
1980-03-25
            0.312500
1980-03-26
            0.309896
1980-03-27
            0.299479
1980-03-28
            0.311198
1980-03-31
            0.321615
1980-04-01
            0.322917
1980-04-02
            0.325521
1980-04-03
            0.319010
1980-04-07
            0.311198
1980-04-08
            0.312500
1980-04-09
            0.305990
1980-04-10
            0.304688
1980-04-11
            0.304688
1980-04-14
            0.307292
```

Disini dapat dilihat terdapat beberapa hari libur dimana pada hari tersebut bursa saham tutup, selain itu juga setiap hari sabtu dan minggu bursa sama tutup.

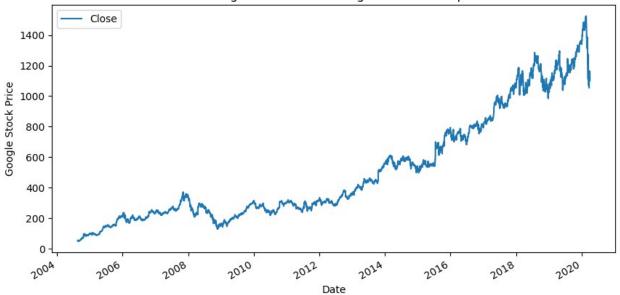
```
# Exploration data on each dataset
# Checking null value
google.info()
print()
intc.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
DatetimeIndex: 3932 entries, 2004-08-19 to 2020-04-01
Data columns (total 1 columns):
#
     Column Non-Null Count Dtype
     Close 3932 non-null float64
0
dtypes: float64(1)
memory usage: 61.4 KB
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
DatetimeIndex: 10098 entries, 1980-03-17 to 2020-04-01
Data columns (total 1 columns):
     Column Non-Null Count Dtype
0
     Close 10098 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(1)
memory usage: 157.8 KB
```

Dari sini diketahui tidak ada null value yang dihasilkan dan terdapat 3932 data pada saham google dan 10098 data pada saham into

disini data duplicated tidak cek, karena ada kemungkinan saham memiliki value yang sama pada saat close di hari yang berbeda dan juga untuk outlier tidak cek, karena ada kemungkinan di dalam data saham memiliki data yang melonjak tinggi pada hari-hari tertentu atau suatu event.

```
# see the data in plot
google.plot(figsize=(10, 5))
plt.ylabel("Google Stock Price")
plt.title("Price of Google Stock from 19 August 2004 to 1 April 2020",
fontsize=12)
plt.legend(fontsize=10);
```

Price of Google Stock from 19 August 2004 to 1 April 2020



```
# see the data in plot
intc.plot(figsize=(10, 5))
plt.ylabel("INTC Stock Price")
plt.title("Price of INTC Stock from 17 March 1980 to 1 April 2020",
fontsize=12)
plt.legend(fontsize=10);
```



Dari kedau plot yang telah terbentuk kita mengetahui intel memiliki kenaikan harga close lebih kecil dibandingkan dengan google.

Selain itu intc memiliki data dari tahun 1980, sedangkan google memiliki data tahun 2004.

Untuk trend dari data sendiri dapat dilihat google meningkat setiap tahun, tetapi untuk saham intel megalami kenaikan tinggi disekitar tahun 200.

Before windowing changing make new variable of array to hold a value of the clossing price

```
# to hold value of price
close_goo = google["Close"].to_numpy()
close_intc = intc["Close"].to_numpy()

print(close_goo)
print(close_intc)

[ 50.22021866   54.20920944   54.75475311 ... 1146.31005859
1161.94995117
   1102.09997559]
[ 0.32552084   0.32291666   0.33072916 ... 55.49000168 54.11999893
   51.88000107]
```

Membuat function untuk pembuatan window dan horizon yang sekaligus melakukan splitting.

Window yang diminta adalah 5 dari senin hingga jumat dan horizon adalah 1 hari senin saja.

Define scaler untuk melakukan scalling, karena pada modeling akan dikalukan scaling.

```
scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature range=(0,1))
def window data(df close, scaling=False, train size=0.8,
check value=False):
    training data len = math.ceil(len(df close)* train size)
    if scaling is True:
      data = scaler.fit transform(df close.values.reshape(-1, 1))
    else:
      data = df close.values
    train df = df close.iloc[: training data len]
    train_data = data[:training_data_len]
    #Train set data
    # Define variable for train
    train window = []
    train horizon = []
    # using for loop with validate only accept closing when there is
start from monday to friday(window)
    # Also have next following data of monday(horizon)
    for i in range(len(train_df)):
```

```
if train df.index[i].weekday() == 0 and i+5 < len(train df) and
train df.index[i + 5].weekday() == 0:
        train window.append(train data[i:i+5])
        train horizon.append(train data[i+5])
    #Determine where the start value of validation and test
    val test df = df close.iloc[training_data_len: ]
    val test data = data[training data len: ]
    val test_len = len(val_test_data)
    val_len = int(val_test_len * 0.5)
    test len = val test len - val len
    # Validation set data
    # Define variable for validation
    val window = []
    val horizon = []
    val df =val test df.iloc[:val len]
    val data = val test data[:val len]
    # using for loop with validate only accept closing when there is
start from monday to friday(window)
    # Also have next following data of monday(horizon)
    for i in range(len(val data)):
      if val df.index[i].weekday() == 0 and i+5 < len(val df) and
val df.index[i + 5].weekday() == 0:
        val window.append(val data[i:i+5])
        val horizon.append(val data[i+5])
    # Test set
    # Define variable for validation
    test window = []
    test_horizon = []
    test df = val test df.iloc[test len:]
    test data = val test data[test len:]
    # using for loop with validate only accept closing when there is
start from monday to friday(window)
    # Also have next following data of monday(horizon)
    for i in range(len(test df)):
      if test_df.index[i].weekday() == 0 and i+5 < len(test_df) and
test df.index[i + 5].weekday() == 0:
        test window.append(test data[i:i+5])
        test horizon.append(test data[i+5])
    # change the window data to array
    train window = np.array(train window)
    train_horizon = np.array(train_horizon)
    val window = np.array(val window)
    val horizon = np.array(val horizon)
    test_window = np.array(test_window)
    test horizon = np.array(test horizon)
```

```
# Reshape the data so it can use in training data
    train_window = np.reshape(train_window, (train_window.shape[0],
train_window.shape[1], 1))
    val_window = np.reshape(val_window, (val_window.shape[0],
val_window.shape[1], 1))
    test_window = np.reshape(test_window, (test_window.shape[0],
test_window.shape[1], 1))
    if check_value is True :
        print("Sample Window :")
        for i in range(5):
            print("train window :",train_window[i].flatten(),"->
Horizon :",train_horizon[i].flatten())
    else:
        return train_window, train_horizon, val_window, val_horizon,
test_window, test_horizon
```

Contoh dari window dan horizon yang akan terbentuk pada train set

```
print("google")
window data(google,check value=True)
print()
print("intel")
window data(intc,check value=True)
google
Sample Window:
train window : [54.75475311 52.48748779 53.05305481 54.00901031
53.12812805] -> Horizon : [51.05605698]
train window : [53.80380249 55.80080032 56.05605698 57.04204178
58.80380249] -> Horizon : [59.73973846]
train window : [59.73973846 58.9789772
                                        59.2492485 60.47047043
59.97497559] -> Horizon : [59.18918991]
train window : [59.18918991 63.49349213 65.60560608 64.86486816
66.35635376] -> Horizon : [67.59759521]
train window : [67.59759521 69.2542572 68.60861206 69.49449158
68.93393707] -> Horizon : [67.6977005]
intel
Sample Window:
train window : [0.32552084 0.32291666 0.33072916 0.32942709
0.31770834] -> Horizon : [0.31119791]
train window : [0.31119791 0.3125
                                      0.30989584 0.29947916
0.31119791] -> Horizon : [0.32161459]
train window : [0.31119791 0.3125
                                      0.30598959 0.3046875
0.3046875 ] -> Horizon : [0.30729166]
train window : [0.30729166 0.30338541 0.29166666 0.28645834
0.29036459] -> Horizon : [0.28776041]
train window : [0.28776041 0.30078125 0.31901041 0.3203125
0.31510416] -> Horizon : [0.3125]
```

```
train_win_goo, train_lab_goo, val_win_goo, val_lab_goo, test_win_goo,
test_lab_goo = window_data(google, scaling = True)
len(train_win_goo), len(train_lab_goo), len(val_win_goo),
len(val_lab_goo), len(test_win_goo), len(test_lab_goo)

(480, 480, 60, 60, 60, 60)

train_win_int, train_lab_int, val_win_int, val_lab_int, test_win_int,
test_lab_int = window_data(intc, scaling = True)
len(train_win_int), len(train_lab_int), len(val_win_int),
len(val_lab_int), len(test_win_int), len(test_lab_int)

(1269, 1269, 154, 154, 153, 153)

test_win_int_check =
scaler.inverse_transform(test_win_int[:,0,0].reshape(-1, 1))
test_win_goo_check =
scaler.inverse_transform(test_win_goo[:,0,0].reshape(-1, 1))
```

Degan begitu kedua dataset telah siap untuk dimodelkan

[LO 3, LO 4, 5 poin] Buatlah arsitektur baseline dengan LSTM (units=50) dan layer akhir berupa node Perceptron dengan units=1. Activation function untuk LSTM menggunakan ReLU

Sebelum modeling membuat beberapa function untuk mengevaluasi model

```
# library
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers
def make preds(model, input data):
  forecast = model.predict(input data)
  return tf.squeeze(forecast)
# function for evaluate model
def evaluate_preds(y_true, y_pred):
 # Make sure float32 (for metric calculations)
 y true = tf.cast(y true, dtype=tf.float32)
 y pred = tf.cast(y pred, dtype=tf.float32)
 # Calculate various metrics
 mae = tf.keras.metrics.mean absolute error(y true, y pred)
 mse = tf.keras.metrics.mean_squared_error(y_true, y_pred)
  rmse = tf.sqrt(mse)
 mape = tf.keras.metrics.mean absolute percentage error(y true,
y pred)
  return mae.numpy(),rmse.numpy(),mape.numpy()
```

Membuat dataframe yang akan menampung result dari model

```
google_model = pd.DataFrame(columns=['Model', 'MAE', 'RMSE', 'MAPE'])
intel_model = pd.DataFrame(columns=['Model', 'MAE', 'RMSE', 'MAPE'])
```

Basemodel google

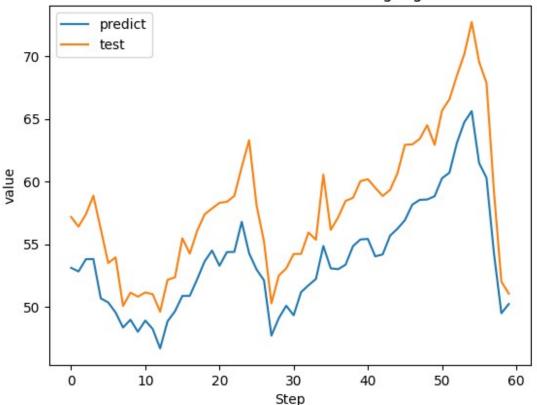
```
basemodel goo = keras.Sequential()
# imput layer next with lstm
basemodel goo.add(layers.LSTM(units=50, input shape=(5, 1),
activation="relu"))
# output layer
basemodel goo.add(layers.Dense(1))
basemodel goo.compile(loss="mae")
basemodel goo.fit(train win goo,
       train lab goo,
       epochs=40,
       verbose=1,
       batch size = 32,
       validation data=(val win goo, val lab goo))
Epoch 1/40
val loss: 0.5111
Epoch 2/40
15/15 [============== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0862 -
val loss: 0.3806
Epoch 3/40
15/15 [============= ] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0592 -
val loss: 0.2820
Epoch 4/40
val loss: 0.1713
Epoch 5/40
val loss: 0.0544
Epoch 6/40
val loss: 0.0563
Epoch 7/40
val loss: 0.0347
Epoch 8/40
15/15 [============= ] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0097 -
val loss: 0.0565
Epoch 9/40
val loss: 0.0444
```

```
Epoch 10/40
val loss: 0.0592
Epoch 11/40
val loss: 0.0444
Epoch 12/40
val loss: 0.0586
Epoch 13/40
val loss: 0.0321
Epoch 14/40
15/15 [============= ] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0090 -
val loss: 0.0522
Epoch 15/40
15/15 [============ ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0093 -
val loss: 0.0325
Epoch 16/40
val loss: 0.0552
Epoch 17/40
val loss: 0.0337
Epoch 18/40
val loss: 0.0503
Epoch 19/40
val loss: 0.0381
Epoch 20/40
val loss: 0.0572
Epoch 21/40
val loss: 0.0359
Epoch 22/40
val loss: 0.0473
Epoch 23/40
val loss: 0.0224
Epoch 24/40
val loss: 0.0449
Epoch 25/40
15/15 [============= ] - Os 8ms/step - loss: 0.0086 -
val loss: 0.0199
Epoch 26/40
```

```
15/15 [============= ] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0098 -
val loss: 0.0454
Epoch 27/40
val loss: 0.0261
Epoch 28/40
val loss: 0.0223
Epoch 29/40
15/15 [============= ] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0092 -
val loss: 0.0464
Epoch 30/40
val loss: 0.0253
Epoch 31/40
val loss: 0.0452
Epoch 32/40
val loss: 0.0231
Epoch 33/40
val loss: 0.0393
Epoch 34/40
val loss: 0.0270
Epoch 35/40
val loss: 0.0452
Epoch 36/40
val_loss: 0.0211
Epoch 37/40
val loss: 0.0413
Epoch 38/40
val loss: 0.0225
Epoch 39/40
val loss: 0.0239
Epoch 40/40
val loss: 0.0395
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7fe1d4ce5c00>
basemodel goo.evaluate(test win goo, test lab goo)
```

```
0.05842805653810501
basemodel goo preds = basemodel goo.predict(test win goo)
basemodel goo preds check =
scaler.inverse transform(basemodel goo preds)
2/2 [======= ] - 0s 17ms/step
basemodel goo results =
evaluate_preds(y_true=tf.squeeze(test lab goo),
y pred=basemodel goo preds.flatten())
google model.loc[0] =
["Base", basemodel goo_results[0], basemodel_goo_results[1], basemodel_go
o results[2]]
print("MAE :", basemodel goo results[0])
print("RMSE :",basemodel_goo_results[1])
print("MAPE : ", basemodel_goo_results[2])
MAE: 0.058428064
RMSE: 0.06350657
MAPE : 7.3717737
plt.plot(basemodel_goo_preds_check, label='predict')
plt.plot(test_win_goo_check, label='test')
plt.title("Predict Vs Test in Base Model google")
plt.xlabel("Step")
plt.ylabel("value")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Predict Vs Test in Base Model google



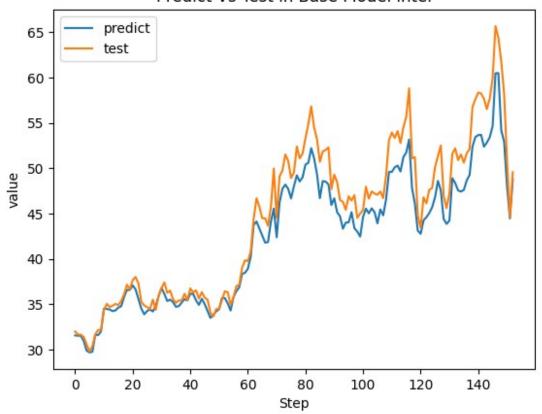
```
basemodel int = keras.Sequential()
# imput layer next with lstm
basemodel int.add(layers.LSTM(units=50, input shape=(5,1),
activation="relu"))
# output layer
basemodel int.add(layers.Dense(1))
basemodel int.compile(loss="mae")
history = basemodel_int.fit(train_win_int,
          train lab int,
          epochs=40,
          verbose=1,
          validation_data=(val_win_int, val_lab_int))
Epoch 1/40
val loss: 0.0985
Epoch 2/40
                             ====] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0164 -
40/40 [=====
val_loss: 0.0075
Epoch 3/40
40/40 [====
                            =====] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0097 -
```

```
val loss: 0.0068
Epoch 4/40
val loss: 0.0058
Epoch 5/40
val loss: 0.0068
Epoch 6/40
val loss: 0.0071
Epoch 7/40
val_loss: 0.0089
Epoch 8/40
val loss: 0.0085
Epoch 9/40
val loss: 0.0098
Epoch 10/40
val loss: 0.0075
Epoch 11/40
val loss: 0.0063
Epoch 12/40
val loss: 0.0065
Epoch 13/40
val loss: 0.0113
Epoch 14/40
val loss: 0.0133
Epoch 15/40
val loss: 0.0073
Epoch 16/40
val loss: 0.0077
Epoch 17/40
val loss: 0.0065
Epoch 18/40
val loss: 0.0108
Epoch 19/40
val loss: 0.0108
```

```
Epoch 20/40
val loss: 0.0076
Epoch 21/40
val loss: 0.0091
Epoch 22/40
val loss: 0.0088
Epoch 23/40
val loss: 0.0064
Epoch 24/40
val loss: 0.0130
Epoch 25/40
val loss: 0.0093
Epoch 26/40
val loss: 0.0096
Epoch 27/40
val loss: 0.0061
Epoch 28/40
val loss: 0.0116
Epoch 29/40
val loss: 0.0073
Epoch 30/40
val loss: 0.0115
Epoch 31/40
val loss: 0.0081
Epoch 32/40
val loss: 0.0060
Epoch 33/40
val loss: 0.0164
Epoch 34/40
val loss: 0.0059
Epoch 35/40
val loss: 0.0088
Epoch 36/40
```

```
val loss: 0.0074
Epoch 37/40
val loss: 0.0060
Epoch 38/40
val loss: 0.0117
Epoch 39/40
val loss: 0.0062
Epoch 40/40
val loss: 0.0057
basemodel int.evaluate(test win int, test lab int)
5/5 [============= ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0125
0.012461621314287186
basemodel int preds = basemodel goo.predict(test win int)
basemodel int preds check =
scaler.inverse transform(basemodel int preds)
5/5 [======= ] - 0s 3ms/step
basemodel int results =
evaluate preds(y true=tf.squeeze(test lab int),
y pred=basemodel int preds.flatten())
intel model.loc[0] =
["Base", basemodel_int_results[0], basemodel_int_results[1], basemodel_in
t results[2]]
print("MAE :",basemodel_int_results[0])
print("RMSE :",basemodel int results[1])
print("MAPE :",basemodel int results[2])
MAE: 0.029387984
RMSE: 0.037500776
MAPE: 4.477377
plt.plot(basemodel int preds check, label='predict')
plt.plot(test win int check,label='test')
plt.title("Predict Vs Test in Base Model intel")
plt.xlabel("Step")
plt.ylabel("value")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Predict Vs Test in Base Model intel



[LO 1, LO 2, LO 3, LO 4, 15 poin] Setelah mengetahui hasil dari nomor (1c), modifikasi arsitektur pada nomor 1c untuk mendapatkan unjuk kerja yang optimal (kalian dapat menambahkan atau mengurangi arsitektur tersebut, atau mengganti hyperparameter, atau menggunakan tuning pada hyperparameter). Jelaskan alasan kalian untuk menggunakan pendekatan yang kalian pilih

Lanjut ke modelling data LSTM dengan menggunakan arsitektur yang sama untuk google dengan menabhkan unit 75. Dan terdapat tambahan pada google dimana google akan diganti lossnya menjadi MSE, sendangkan untuk intel tetap dengan MAE.

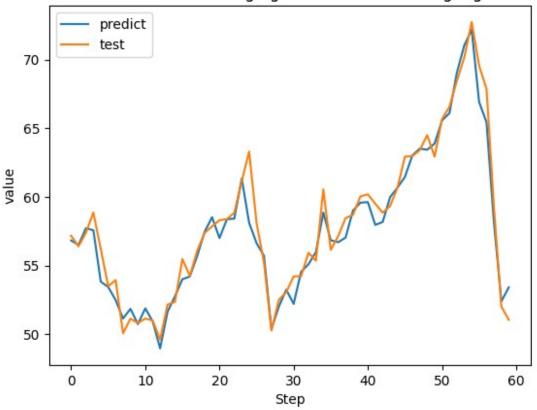
```
batch size=32,
    validation data=(val win goo, val lab goo))
Epoch 1/50
val loss: 0.1576
Epoch 2/50
val loss: 0.0313
Epoch 3/50
val_loss: 0.0171
Epoch 4/50
04 - val loss: 5.6652e-04
Epoch 5/50
04 - val loss: 9.4508e-04
Epoch 6/50
04 - val loss: 2.9611e-04
Epoch 7/50
05 - val loss: 2.7126e-04
Epoch 8/50
05 - val loss: 3.1775e-04
Epoch 9/50
05 - val loss: 3.9596e-04
Epoch 10/50
05 - val loss: 3.4570e-04
Epoch 11/50
05 - val loss: 3.2772e-04
Epoch 12/50
05 - val loss: 3.4698e-04
Epoch 13/50
05 - val loss: 3.6300e-04
Epoch 14/50
05 - val loss: 3.2966e-04
Epoch 15/50
05 - val loss: 3.4464e-04
Epoch 16/50
```

```
05 - val loss: 3.6849e-04
Epoch 17/50
05 - val loss: 3.5814e-04
Epoch 18/50
05 - val loss: 3.2144e-04
Epoch 19/50
05 - val loss: 2.9850e-04
Epoch 20/50
05 - val loss: 3.3969e-04
Epoch 21/50
05 - val loss: 3.2060e-04
Epoch 22/50
05 - val loss: 3.1672e-04
Epoch 23/50
05 - val loss: 3.6694e-04
Epoch 24/50
05 - val loss: 3.3074e-04
Epoch 25/50
05 - val loss: 3.4089e-04
Epoch 26/50
05 - val loss: 3.6006e-04
Epoch 27/50
05 - val loss: 3.4334e-04
Epoch 28/50
05 - val loss: 3.3836e-04
Epoch 29/50
05 - val loss: 4.0785e-04
Epoch 30/50
05 - val loss: 3.1646e-04
Epoch 31/50
05 - val loss: 3.4801e-04
Epoch 32/50
05 - val loss: 3.5725e-04
Epoch 33/50
```

```
05 - val loss: 3.2544e-04
Epoch 34/50
05 - val loss: 4.0550e-04
Epoch 35/50
05 - val loss: 3.0038e-04
Epoch 36/50
05 - val loss: 3.0402e-04
Epoch 37/50
05 - val loss: 3.4071e-04
Epoch 38/50
05 - val loss: 3.0729e-04
Epoch 39/50
05 - val loss: 3.8724e-04
Epoch 40/50
05 - val loss: 3.2495e-04
Epoch 41/50
05 - val loss: 3.1554e-04
Epoch 42/50
05 - val loss: 2.6115e-04
Epoch 43/50
05 - val loss: 4.1237e-04
Epoch 44/50
05 - val loss: 2.8191e-04
Epoch 45/50
05 - val loss: 3.4238e-04
Epoch 46/50
05 - val loss: 2.6467e-04
Epoch 47/50
05 - val loss: 4.4021e-04
Epoch 48/50
05 - val loss: 3.2720e-04
Epoch 49/50
05 - val loss: 3.1222e-04
```

```
Epoch 50/50
05 - val loss: 2.8065e-04
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7fe1e4047ee0>
model1 goo.evaluate(test win goo, test lab goo)
0.0005898595554754138
model1 goo preds = model1 goo.predict(test win goo)
model1 goo preds check = scaler.inverse transform(model1 goo preds)
2/2 [======= ] - 0s 9ms/step
model1 goo results = evaluate preds(y true=tf.squeeze(test lab goo),
y pred=model1 goo preds.flatten())
google model.loc[1] = ["Unit 75 with
MSE", model1 goo results[0], model1 goo results[1], model1 goo results[2]
print("MAE :", model1_goo_results[0])
print("RMSE :", model1 goo results[1])
print("MAPE :", model1 goo results[2])
MAE : 0.017915709
RMSE: 0.02428702
MAPE : 2.3419776
plt.plot(model1 goo preds check, label='predict')
plt.plot(test win goo check,label='test')
plt.title("Predict Vs Test changing unit LSTM in Model google")
plt.xlabel("Step")
plt.ylabel("value")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Predict Vs Test changing unit LSTM in Model google



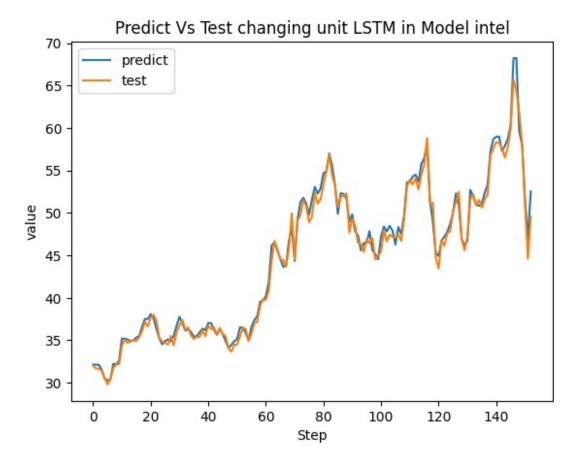
```
model1 int =
            keras.Sequential()
# imput layer next with lstm
model1 int.add(layers.LSTM(units=75, input shape=(5, 1),
activation="relu"))
# output laver
model1 int.add(layers.Dense(1,activation="linear"))
model1 int.compile(loss="mae",optimizer=tf.optimizers.Adam())
model1_int.fit(train_win_goo,
          train lab goo,
          epochs=50,
          verbose=1,
          batch size=32,
          validation_data=(val_win_goo, val_lab_goo))
Epoch 1/50
15/15 [=======
                      ========] - 1s 22ms/step - loss: 0.1716 -
val loss: 0.5270
Epoch 2/50
val loss: 0.3642
Epoch 3/50
```

```
val loss: 0.2341
Epoch 4/50
val loss: 0.0999
Epoch 5/50
15/15 [============= ] - Os 6ms/step - loss: 0.0147 -
val loss: 0.0677
Epoch 6/50
val loss: 0.0148
Epoch 7/50
val loss: 0.0141
Epoch 8/50
val loss: 0.0141
Epoch 9/50
val loss: 0.0138
Epoch 10/50
val loss: 0.0140
Epoch 11/50
val loss: 0.0122
Epoch 12/50
val loss: 0.0150
Epoch 13/50
val_loss: 0.0133
Epoch 14/50
val loss: 0.0124
Epoch 15/50
val loss: 0.0124
Epoch 16/50
val loss: 0.0123
Epoch 17/50
val loss: 0.0124
Epoch 18/50
val loss: 0.0131
Epoch 19/50
```

```
val loss: 0.0123
Epoch 20/50
val loss: 0.0141
Epoch 21/50
val loss: 0.0123
Epoch 22/50
val loss: 0.0169
Epoch 23/50
val loss: 0.0128
Epoch 24/50
val loss: 0.0140
Epoch 25/50
val loss: 0.0152
Epoch 26/50
val loss: 0.0126
Epoch 27/50
val loss: 0.0151
Epoch 28/50
val loss: 0.0132
Epoch 29/50
val loss: 0.0135
Epoch 30/50
val loss: 0.0124
Epoch 31/50
val loss: 0.0131
Epoch 32/50
val loss: 0.0127
Epoch 33/50
val loss: 0.0124
Epoch 34/50
val loss: 0.0134
Epoch 35/50
val loss: 0.0141
```

```
Epoch 36/50
val loss: 0.0123
Epoch 37/50
val loss: 0.0125
Epoch 38/50
val loss: 0.0122
Epoch 39/50
val loss: 0.0156
Epoch 40/50
val loss: 0.0122
Epoch 41/50
15/15 [============ ] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0055 -
val loss: 0.0136
Epoch 42/50
val loss: 0.0132
Epoch 43/50
val loss: 0.0139
Epoch 44/50
val loss: 0.0145
Epoch 45/50
val_loss: 0.0137
Epoch 46/50
val loss: 0.0133
Epoch 47/50
15/15 [============== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0053 -
val loss: 0.0131
Epoch 48/50
val loss: 0.0123
Epoch 49/50
val loss: 0.0123
Epoch 50/50
15/15 [============ ] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0055 -
val loss: 0.0127
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7fe1e61e1420>
model1_int.evaluate(test_win_int, test_lab_int)
```

```
5/5 [============= ] - Os 4ms/step - loss: 0.0128
0.012817795388400555
model1 int preds = model1 int.predict(test win int)
model1 int preds check = scaler.inverse transform(model1 int preds)
5/5 [======== ] - 0s 5ms/step
model1 int results =
evaluate_preds(y_true=tf.squeeze(test_lab_int),y_pred=model1_int_preds
.flatten())
intel model.loc[1] = ["Unit 75 with
MAE", model1 int results[0], model1 int results[1], model1 int results[2]
print("MAE :", model1_int_results[0])
print("RMSE :", model1 int results[1])
print("MAPE :", model1_int_results[2])
MAE : 0.012817802
RMSE: 0.021113459
MAPE: 2.083454
plt.plot(model1 int preds check, label='predict')
plt.plot(test win int check,label='test')
plt.title("Predict Vs Test changing unit LSTM in Model intel")
plt.xlabel("Step")
plt.ylabel("value")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Setelah mendapatkan hasil dari model pertama, loss yang didapatkan cukup baik.

Untuk melakukan uji coba selenajutnya akan mecoba algoritma dari GRU untuk melihat performa mana yang lebih baik.

Pada model kedua akan menggunakan GRU sebagai pengganti dari LSTM

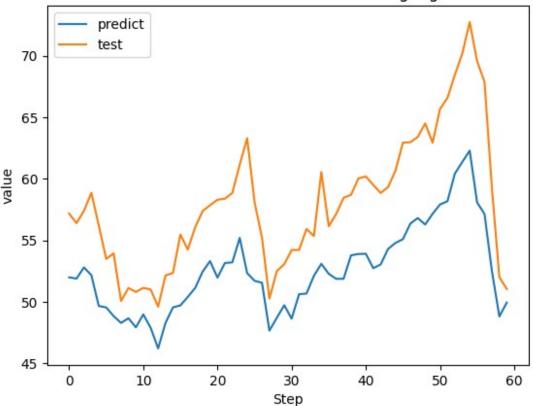
```
Epoch 1/50
val loss: 0.1247
Epoch 2/50
val loss: 0.0333
Epoch 3/50
15/15 [============== ] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0023 -
val loss: 0.0181
Epoch 4/50
04 - val loss: 0.0054
Epoch 5/50
05 - val loss: 0.0020
Epoch 6/50
05 - val loss: 0.0025
Epoch 7/50
05 - val loss: 0.0033
Epoch 8/50
05 - val loss: 0.0028
Epoch 9/50
05 - val loss: 0.0027
Epoch 10/50
05 - val loss: 0.0026
Epoch 11/50
05 - val loss: 0.0026
Epoch 12/50
05 - val loss: 0.0028
Epoch 13/50
05 - val loss: 0.0026
Epoch 14/50
05 - val loss: 0.0025
Epoch 15/50
05 - val loss: 0.0024
Epoch 16/50
05 - val loss: 0.0024
Epoch 17/50
15/15 [============== ] - Os 8ms/step - loss: 3.9834e-
```

```
05 - val loss: 0.0024
Epoch 18/50
05 - val loss: 0.0024
Epoch 19/50
05 - val loss: 0.0025
Epoch 20/50
05 - val loss: 0.0024
Epoch 21/50
05 - val loss: 0.0024
Epoch 22/50
05 - val loss: 0.0025
Epoch 23/50
05 - val loss: 0.0023
Epoch 24/50
05 - val loss: 0.0023
Epoch 25/50
05 - val loss: 0.0026
Epoch 26/50
05 - val loss: 0.0024
Epoch 27/50
05 - val loss: 0.0025
Epoch 28/50
05 - val loss: 0.0023
Epoch 29/50
05 - val loss: 0.0024
Epoch 30/50
05 - val loss: 0.0022
Epoch 31/50
05 - val loss: 0.0023
Epoch 32/50
05 - val loss: 0.0023
Epoch 33/50
05 - val loss: 0.0024
Epoch 34/50
```

```
05 - val loss: 0.0023
Epoch 35/50
05 - val loss: 0.0025
Epoch 36/50
05 - val loss: 0.0022
Epoch 37/50
05 - val_loss: 0.0024
Epoch 38/50
05 - val loss: 0.0022
Epoch 39/50
05 - val loss: 0.0024
Epoch 40/50
05 - val loss: 0.0023
Epoch 41/50
05 - val loss: 0.0024
Epoch 42/50
05 - val loss: 0.0023
Epoch 43/50
05 - val loss: 0.0022
Epoch 44/50
05 - val loss: 0.0023
Epoch 45/50
05 - val loss: 0.0023
Epoch 46/50
05 - val loss: 0.0024
Epoch 47/50
05 - val loss: 0.0022
Epoch 48/50
05 - val loss: 0.0023
Epoch 49/50
05 - val loss: 0.0023
Epoch 50/50
```

```
05 - val loss: 0.0023
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7fe1d3dd31c0>
model2 goo.evaluate(test win goo, test lab goo)
2/2 [=========== ] - Os 6ms/step - loss: 0.0065
0.006457001436501741
model2 goo preds = model2 goo.predict(test win goo)
model2 goo preds check = scaler.inverse transform(model2 goo preds)
2/2 [=======] - 0s 6ms/step
model2_goo_results = evaluate_preds(y_true=tf.squeeze(test_lab_goo),
v pred=model2 goo preds.flatten())
google model.loc[2] =
["GRU", model2 goo results[0], model2 goo results[1], model2 goo results[
2]]
print("MAE :", model2 goo results[0])
print("RMSE :",model2_goo_results[1])
print("MAPE : ", model2 goo results[2])
MAE: 0.07354324
RMSE: 0.08035548
MAPE: 9.226133
plt.plot(model2 goo preds check, label='predict')
plt.plot(test win goo check,label='test')
plt.title("Predict Vs Test with GRU in Model google")
plt.xlabel("Step")
plt.ylabel("value")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Predict Vs Test with GRU in Model google



```
model2 int =
             keras.Sequential()
# imput layer next with lstm
model2 int.add(layers.GRU(units=50, input shape=(5, 1),
activation="relu"))
# output layer
model2 int.add(layers.Dense(1,activation="linear"))
model2_int.compile(loss="mae",optimizer=tf.optimizers.Adam(learning_ra
te=0.001)
model2 int.fit(train win goo,
           train_lab_goo,
           epochs=50,
           verbose=1,
           batch size=32,
           validation_data=(val_win_goo, val_lab_goo))
Epoch 1/50
15/15 [=======
                         =======] - 1s 22ms/step - loss: 0.1637 -
val loss: 0.5182
Epoch 2/50
15/15 [======
                        =======] - Os 5ms/step - loss: 0.1010 -
```

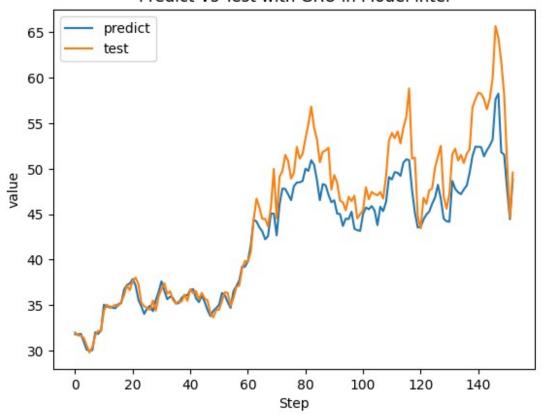
```
val loss: 0.4012
Epoch 3/50
val loss: 0.3102
Epoch 4/50
val loss: 0.2607
Epoch 5/50
val loss: 0.1787
Epoch 6/50
val_loss: 0.0252
Epoch 7/50
val loss: 0.0516
Epoch 8/50
val loss: 0.0370
Epoch 9/50
val loss: 0.0397
Epoch 10/50
val loss: 0.0326
Epoch 11/50
val loss: 0.0355
Epoch 12/50
val loss: 0.0349
Epoch 13/50
val loss: 0.0366
Epoch 14/50
val loss: 0.0358
Epoch 15/50
15/15 [============== ] - Os 7ms/step - loss: 0.0049 -
val loss: 0.0344
Epoch 16/50
val loss: 0.0372
Epoch 17/50
val loss: 0.0288
Epoch 18/50
val loss: 0.0362
```

```
Epoch 19/50
val loss: 0.0302
Epoch 20/50
val loss: 0.0324
Epoch 21/50
val loss: 0.0302
Epoch 22/50
val loss: 0.0300
Epoch 23/50
val loss: 0.0330
Epoch 24/50
15/15 [============= ] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 0.0048 -
val loss: 0.0315
Epoch 25/50
val loss: 0.0360
Epoch 26/50
val loss: 0.0329
Epoch 27/50
val loss: 0.0383
Epoch 28/50
val loss: 0.0336
Epoch 29/50
val loss: 0.0343
Epoch 30/50
val loss: 0.0326
Epoch 31/50
val loss: 0.0354
Epoch 32/50
val loss: 0.0334
Epoch 33/50
15/15 [============== ] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 0.0048 -
val loss: 0.0398
Epoch 34/50
val loss: 0.0366
Epoch 35/50
```

```
val loss: 0.0372
Epoch 36/50
val loss: 0.0313
Epoch 37/50
val loss: 0.0322
Epoch 38/50
15/15 [============= ] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0048 -
val loss: 0.0306
Epoch 39/50
val loss: 0.0371
Epoch 40/50
val loss: 0.0329
Epoch 41/50
val loss: 0.0287
Epoch 42/50
val loss: 0.0276
Epoch 43/50
val loss: 0.0332
Epoch 44/50
val loss: 0.0270
Epoch 45/50
val_loss: 0.0354
Epoch 46/50
val loss: 0.0316
Epoch 47/50
val loss: 0.0372
Epoch 48/50
val loss: 0.0392
Epoch 49/50
val loss: 0.0356
Epoch 50/50
val loss: 0.0381
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7fe1d3bd6fb0>
```

```
model2 int.evaluate(test win int, test lab int)
5/5 [=========== ] - Os 5ms/step - loss: 0.0272
0.027195706963539124
model2 int preds = model2 goo.predict(test win int)
model2 int preds check = scaler.inverse transform(model2 int preds)
5/5 [======= ] - 0s 3ms/step
model2 int results = evaluate preds(y true=tf.squeeze(test lab int),
y pred=model2 int preds.flatten())
intel model.loc[2] =
["GRU", model2 int results[0], model2 int results[1], model2 int results[
print("MAE :", model2_int_results[0])
print("RMSE :", model2 int results[1])
print("MAPE :", model2_int_results[2])
MAE: 0.02885242
RMSE: 0.039915234
MAPE: 4.256309
plt.plot(model2 int preds check, label='predict')
plt.plot(test win int check,label='test')
plt.title("Predict Vs Test with GRU in Model intel")
plt.xlabel("Step")
plt.ylabel("value")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Predict Vs Test with GRU in Model intel



Setelah melihat performa dari gru yang cukup kurang maka dari itu GRU tidak akan dilanjutkan.

Pada pemodelah selanjutnya akan menambahkan hidden layer di dalamm LSTM. Dimana secara teori menambahkan hidden layer akan meningkatkan akurasi model.

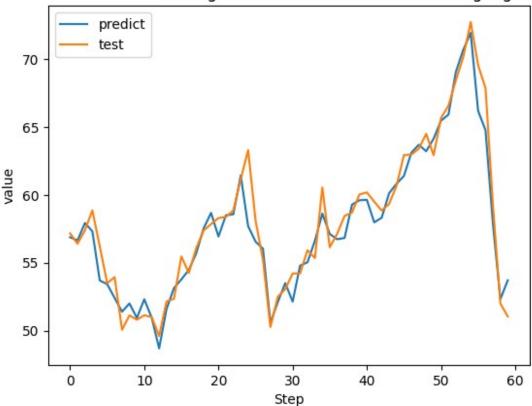
```
Epoch 1/50
val loss: 0.0365
Epoch 2/50
15/15 [============= ] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0064 -
val loss: 0.0444
Epoch 3/50
val loss: 8.3394e-04
Epoch 4/50
04 - val loss: 6.2626e-04
Epoch 5/50
05 - val loss: 5.2276e-04
Epoch 6/50
05 - val loss: 2.8245e-04
Epoch 7/50
05 - val loss: 3.3025e-04
Epoch 8/50
05 - val loss: 3.2280e-04
Epoch 9/50
05 - val loss: 3.0669e-04
Epoch 10/50
05 - val loss: 3.3434e-04
Epoch 11/50
05 - val loss: 2.5580e-04
Epoch 12/50
05 - val loss: 2.6838e-04
Epoch 13/50
05 - val loss: 2.6014e-04
Epoch 14/50
05 - val_loss: 2.5631e-04
Epoch 15/50
05 - val loss: 2.6030e-04
Epoch 16/50
05 - val loss: 3.0392e-04
Epoch 17/50
```

```
05 - val loss: 2.2642e-04
Epoch 18/50
05 - val loss: 2.2433e-04
Epoch 19/50
05 - val loss: 2.8408e-04
Epoch 20/50
05 - val loss: 2.1042e-04
Epoch 21/50
05 - val loss: 2.7618e-04
Epoch 22/50
05 - val loss: 2.3950e-04
Epoch 23/50
05 - val loss: 2.0980e-04
Epoch 24/50
05 - val loss: 3.4007e-04
Epoch 25/50
05 - val loss: 2.1460e-04
Epoch 26/50
05 - val loss: 2.1101e-04
Epoch 27/50
05 - val loss: 2.5394e-04
Epoch 28/50
05 - val loss: 2.0982e-04
Epoch 29/50
05 - val loss: 2.9674e-04
Epoch 30/50
05 - val loss: 2.3751e-04
Epoch 31/50
05 - val loss: 2.0867e-04
Epoch 32/50
05 - val loss: 2.9540e-04
Epoch 33/50
05 - val loss: 2.0835e-04
Epoch 34/50
```

```
05 - val loss: 2.0837e-04
Epoch 35/50
05 - val loss: 2.1455e-04
Epoch 36/50
05 - val loss: 2.0814e-04
Epoch 37/50
05 - val loss: 3.0390e-04
Epoch 38/50
05 - val loss: 2.0792e-04
Epoch 39/50
05 - val loss: 2.0704e-04
Epoch 40/50
05 - val loss: 2.1867e-04
Epoch 41/50
05 - val loss: 2.8738e-04
Epoch 42/50
05 - val loss: 2.0666e-04
Epoch 43/50
05 - val loss: 2.2201e-04
Epoch 44/50
05 - val loss: 2.1541e-04
Epoch 45/50
05 - val loss: 2.2671e-04
Epoch 46/50
05 - val loss: 2.0490e-04
Epoch 47/50
05 - val loss: 2.0457e-04
Epoch 48/50
05 - val loss: 2.6670e-04
Epoch 49/50
05 - val loss: 2.2396e-04
Epoch 50/50
```

```
05 - val loss: 2.3585e-04
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7fe1c9f73190>
model3 goo.evaluate(test win goo, test lab goo)
0.0005107354372739792
model3_goo_preds = model3 goo.predict(test win goo)
model3 goo preds check = scaler.inverse transform(model3 goo preds)
2/2 [=======] - 0s 4ms/step
model3 goo results =
evaluate preds(y true=tf.squeeze(test lab goo),y pred=model3 goo preds
.flatten())
google model.loc[3] = ["Dense
60", model3 goo results[0], model3 goo results[1], model3 goo results[2]]
print("MAE : ", model3_goo_results[0])
print("RMSE :", model3_goo_results[1])
print("MAPE :", model3_goo_results[2])
MAE : 0.017043483
RMSE: 0.02259945
MAPE : 2.2203598
plt.plot(model3 goo preds check, label='predict')
plt.plot(test win goo check,label='test')
plt.title("Predict Vs Test using unit 75 with loss MSE in Model
google")
plt.xlabel("Step")
plt.ylabel("value")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Predict Vs Test using unit 75 with loss MSE in Model google



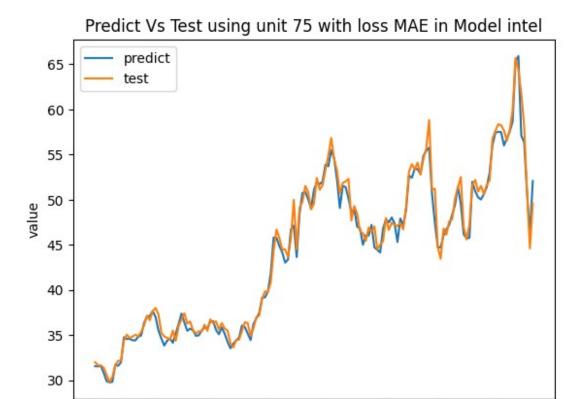
```
model3 int =
            keras.Sequential()
# imput layer next with lstm
model3 int.add(layers.LSTM(units=75, input shape=(5, 1),
activation="relu"))
model3 int.add(layers.Dense(60))
# output layer
model3_int.add(layers.Dense(1,activation="linear"))
model3 int.compile(loss="mae",optimizer=tf.optimizers.Adam())
model3 int.fit(train win goo,
          train lab goo,
          epochs=50,
          verbose=1,
          batch size=32,
          validation_data=(val_win_goo, val_lab_goo))
Epoch 1/50
val loss: 0.1967
Epoch 2/50
15/15 [========
                    ========] - Os 12ms/step - loss: 0.0551 -
val loss: 0.1272
```

```
Epoch 3/50
val loss: 0.0308
Epoch 4/50
val loss: 0.0110
Epoch 5/50
val loss: 0.0116
Epoch 6/50
val loss: 0.0122
Epoch 7/50
val loss: 0.0149
Epoch 8/50
val loss: 0.0181
Epoch 9/50
val loss: 0.0108
Epoch 10/50
val loss: 0.0111
Epoch 11/50
val loss: 0.0121
Epoch 12/50
val loss: 0.0137
Epoch 13/50
val loss: 0.0122
Epoch 14/50
val loss: 0.0122
Epoch 15/50
val loss: 0.0150
Epoch 16/50
val loss: 0.0122
Epoch 17/50
val loss: 0.0129
Epoch 18/50
val loss: 0.0133
Epoch 19/50
```

```
val_loss: 0.0118
Epoch 20/50
val loss: 0.0109
Epoch 21/50
val loss: 0.0107
Epoch 22/50
val loss: 0.0108
Epoch 23/50
val loss: 0.0111
Epoch 24/50
val loss: 0.0121
Epoch 25/50
val loss: 0.0107
Epoch 26/50
val loss: 0.0143
Epoch 27/50
val loss: 0.0106
Epoch 28/50
val loss: 0.0153
Epoch 29/50
val_loss: 0.0105
Epoch 30/50
val loss: 0.0125
Epoch 31/50
val loss: 0.0137
Epoch 32/50
val loss: 0.0125
Epoch 33/50
val loss: 0.0115
Epoch 34/50
val loss: 0.0106
Epoch 35/50
```

```
val loss: 0.0107
Epoch 36/50
val loss: 0.0131
Epoch 37/50
val loss: 0.0106
Epoch 38/50
val loss: 0.0112
Epoch 39/50
val_loss: 0.0119
Epoch 40/50
val loss: 0.0110
Epoch 41/50
val loss: 0.0110
Epoch 42/50
val loss: 0.0114
Epoch 43/50
val loss: 0.0139
Epoch 44/50
val loss: 0.0205
Epoch 45/50
val loss: 0.0107
Epoch 46/50
val loss: 0.0133
Epoch 47/50
val loss: 0.0121
Epoch 48/50
val loss: 0.0112
Epoch 49/50
val loss: 0.0104
Epoch 50/50
val loss: 0.0118
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7fe1cacb8580>
model3 int.evaluate(test win int, test lab int)
```

```
5/5 [=========== ] - Os 4ms/step - loss: 0.0126
0.012599618174135685
model3_int_preds = model3_goo.predict(test_win_int)
model3 int preds check = scaler.inverse transform(model3 int preds)
5/5 [======== ] - 0s 3ms/step
model3_int_results = evaluate_preds(y_true=tf.squeeze(test lab int),
y_pred=model3_int_preds.flatten())
intel model.loc[3] = ["Dense
60", model3_int_results[0], model3_int_results[1], model3_int_results[2]]
print("MAE :", model3 int results[0])
print("RMSE :", model3_int_results[1])
print("MAPE :", model3_int_results[2])
MAE : 0.012469493
RMSE: 0.0182536
MAPE : 2.0062723
plt.plot(model3 int preds check, label='predict')
plt.plot(test_win_int_check,label='test')
plt.title("Predict Vs Test using unit 75 with loss MAE in Model
intel")
plt.xlabel("Step")
plt.ylabel("value")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



[LO 3, LO 4, 5 poin] Lakukan evaluasi unjuk kerja kedua arsitektur di atas pada test set dengan mencari nilai RMSE, MAE dan MAPE. Dan berikan penjelasan mengenai hasilnya dengan rinci.

80

Step

100

120

140

60

google_model				
0 1 2 3	Unit 75 with MSE GRU	MAE 0.058428 0.017916 0.073543 0.017043	0.024287 0.080355	2.341978 9.226133

Penjelasan dari data diatas:

0

20

40

- Pada model base yang terbentuk oleh data google dapat dilihat dengan hanya base saja tidak ada optimizer dan menghasil hasil yang cukup baik, yaitu error 7.3 persen.
- Dari sini lah model dilakukan revisi kembali agar menghasilkan output yang lebih baik dengan mengati unit dari LSTM menjadi 75, selain itu menggati loss function mejadi MSE. Dengan mengganti loss dan unit error dari model menuru menjadi 2.3 persen.
- Pada model 3 akan mencoba merubah algoritma dari LSTM menjadi GRU, tetapi sayangnya cara ini tidak berhasil dimana error model naik menjadi 10 persen.

- Pada modified terkahir yang mana model terbaik. Pada model ini di tambahkan dense yang mana menjadi hidden layer dengan 60 unit. Disini error dari model menurun hingga 2 persen. Jika dilihat dengan penambahan dense akan membuat model lebih mengenal data, sehingga error dari model menurun.
 - ₩ Kesimpulan yang didapatkan base model yang sudah cukup baik tinggal penambahan fitur-fitur. fitur yang ditambahakan pada model adalah optimizer adam, menaikan unit LSTM dari 50 kek 75, dan penambahan hidden layer pada model dengan unit 60, dan mengganti loss function menjadi MSE. Dengan cara tersebut menurunkan error model hingga 1 persen dari base.

```
intel model
             Model
                         MAE
                                 RMSE
                                           MAPE
              Base
                    0.029388
                                       4.477377
                             0.037501
1
  Unit 75 with MAE
                    0.012818
                             0.021113
                                       2.083454
2
               GRU 0.028852 0.039915 4.256309
3
          Dense 60 0.012469 0.018254 2.006272
```

Penjelasan dari data diatas:

- Pada awalnya saat menggunaknan RNN dengan metode LSTM didapatkan hasil untuk data intel cukup memuaskan pada bagian MAE, RMSE, MAPE. hal ini dapat dilihat dari error model 3 persen.
- Untuk mningkatkan model lebih dalam dengan menggunakan menaikan unit pada LSTM, tetapi disini loss function tidak diubah seperti data google. Pada kasus ini loss function dengan MAE menghasilkan hasil yang lebih baik daripada MSE. Hasil yang didapatkan hampir menurunkan error model 1 persen.
- Selanjutnya pada pengetesan ini sama seperti google menggunkan GRU, tetapi cara ini tidaklah berhasil, karena GRU tidak memberikan error yang lebih baik dari pada model diatasnya.
- Pada percobaan terakhir dimana merupakan best model pada tahapan ini sama seperti model google akan ditambahan hidden layer dengan 60. Dengan menabahkan hidden layer membuat model lebih mengenal data dan menurunkan error model.
 - For Kesimpulan yang didapatkan pada model ini adalah model dari data intel pada saat baseline sudah cukup baik. Sehingga pada saat modifikasi tidak terlalu membutuhkan banyak hal. Modifikasi yang digunakan menaikan unit dari LSTM, penggunaan optimizer, dan penggunaan hidden layer.