

1. Libraries and settings

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import math
import sklearn
import sklearn.preprocessing
from sklearn import metrics
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
import seaborn as sns
import datetime
import os
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import tensorflow as tf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import keras
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Flatten, Reshape, GlobalAveragePooling1D
from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Conv1D, MaxPooling1D
from keras.utils import np_utils
```

```
#display parent directory and working directory
print(os.path.dirname(os.getcwd())+':', os.listdir(os.path.dirname(os.getcwd())));
print(os.getcwd()+':', os.listdir(os.getcwd()));
```

2. Analyze Data

```
df = pd.read_csv("../prices-split-adjusted.csv", index_col = 0)
print(df.info())
print(df.head())
print(df.values.shape)
# number of different stocks
print("\nnumber of different stocks: ', len(list(set(df.symbol))))
print(list(set(df.symbol))[:10])

df.tail()
df.describe()
```

#看資料

```
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5));
plt.subplot(1,2,1);
plt.plot(df[df.symbol == 'EQIX'].open.values, color='red', label='open')
plt.plot(df[df.symbol == 'EQIX'].close.values, color='green', label='close')
plt.plot(df[df.symbol == 'EQIX'].low.values, color='blue', label='low')
plt.plot(df[df.symbol == 'EQIX'].high.values, color='black', label='high')
plt.title('stock price')
plt.xlabel('time [days]')
plt.ylabel('price')
plt.legend(loc='best')
#plt.show()

plt.subplot(1,2,2);
plt.plot(df[df.symbol == 'EQIX'].volume.values, color='black', label='volume')
plt.title('stock volume')
plt.xlabel('time [days]')
plt.ylabel('volume')
plt.legend(loc='best');
```

3. Manipulate data

- #- choose a specific stock
- #- drop feature: volume
- #- normalize stock data
- #- create train and test data sets

```
def feature_normalize(train):
    train_norm = train.apply(lambda x: (x - np.min(x)) / (np.max(x) - np.min(x))) #
    標準化(介於 0~1 之間)
    return train_norm
```

很重要 切割視窗

```
def create_segments_and_labels(df, time_steps, step):#, label_name):
```

```
    """
```

This function receives a dataframe and returns the reshaped segments
of x,y,z acceleration as well as the corresponding labels

Args:

df: Dataframe in the expected format

time_steps: Integer value of the length of a segment that is created

Returns:

reshaped_segments

labels:

"""

#feature 有四個

N_FEATURES = 4

#選擇測試切出 20%

test_set_size_percentage = 20

segments = []

labels = []

data_raw = df.as_matrix()

#創造時間窗，將所有選擇特徵一起切割視窗

for i in range(0, len(df) - time_steps, step):#

segments.append(df.values[i: i + time_steps])

#以當期四種特徵預測下一期收盤價

rate = (df.open.values[i + time_steps]-df.open.values[i + time_steps-1])/df.open.values[i + time_steps-1]

temp = rate

if temp < 0:

if temp <= -0.2:

label = 0

elif temp <= -0.1:

label = 1

elif temp < 0:

label = 2

else:

if temp == 0:

label = 3

elif temp <= 0.1:

label = 4

elif temp <= 0.2:

label = 5

elif temp > 0.2:

label = 6

labels.append([label])

```

test_set_size =
np.round(test_set_size_percentage/100*np.asarray(segments).shape[0])
train_set_size = int(np.asarray(segments).shape[0] - (test_set_size));
print(train_set_size)
# segments = np.array(segments);
reshaped_segments_train = np.asarray(segments[:train_set_size], dtype=
np.float32).reshape(-1, time_steps, N_FEATURES)
reshaped_segments_test = np.asarray(segments[train_set_size:], dtype=
np.float32).reshape(-1, time_steps, N_FEATURES)
labels_train = np.asarray(labels[:train_set_size])
labels_test = np.asarray(labels[train_set_size:])
#以訓練資料占比分割訓練測試集，並以視窗最後一筆資料當作預測值
# x_train = segments[:train_set_size,:,-1,:]#(1394, 19, 4)
# y_train = labels[:train_set_size,-1,:]#(1394, 4)
# x_valid = data[train_set_size:train_set_size+valid_set_size,-1,:]
# y_valid = data[train_set_size:train_set_size+valid_set_size,-1,:]
# x_test = segments[train_set_size:,-1,:]
# y_test = labels[train_set_size:,-1,:]
return reshaped_segments_train, labels_train,
reshaped_segments_test, labels_test
# return [x_train, y_train, x_valid, y_valid, x_test, y_test]

```

choose one stock & drop volume

```

df_stock = df[df.symbol == 'EQIX'].copy()
df_stock.drop(['symbol'],1,inplace=True)
df_stock.drop(['volume'],1,inplace=True)

```

```

cols = list(df_stock.columns.values)
print('df_stock.columns.values = ', cols)

```

normalize stock

```

df_stock_norm = df_stock.copy()
df_stock_norm = feature_normalize(df_stock_norm)

```

create train, test data

```

time_steps = 20 # choose sequence length
step = 5

```

```

x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test = create_segments_and_labels(df_stock_norm,
time_steps, step)
print('x_train.shape = ',x_train.shape)
print('y_train.shape = ', y_train.shape)
print('x_test.shape = ',x_test.shape)
print('y_test.shape = ', y_test.shape)
num_classes = 7
y_train_onehot = np_utils.to_categorical(y_train, num_classes)
print(f"y_train_onehot:{y_train_onehot.shape}")
y_test_onehot = np_utils.to_categorical(y_test, num_classes)
print(f"y_test_onehot:{y_test_onehot.shape}")
#繪刪除特徵後圖形
plt.plot(df_stock_norm.open.values, color='red', label='open')
plt.plot(df_stock_norm.close.values, color='green', label='close')
plt.plot(df_stock_norm.low.values, color='blue', label='low')
plt.plot(df_stock_norm.high.values, color='black', label='high')
#plt.plot(df_stock_norm.volume.values, color='gray', label='volume')
plt.title('stock')
plt.xlabel('time [days]')
plt.ylabel('normalized price/volume')
plt.legend(loc='best')
plt.show()
#reshape
num_time_periods, num_sensors = x_train.shape[1], x_train.shape[2]
input_shape = (num_time_periods*num_sensors)    ## 80*3 每一筆資料 80(時間窗) 3 個變數( xyz)
x_train_reshape = x_train.reshape(x_train.shape[0], input_shape).astype('float32')
print(f"x_train_reshape.shape:{x_train_reshape.shape}")
x_test_reshape = x_test.reshape(x_test.shape[0], input_shape).astype('float32')
print(f"x_test_reshape.shape:{x_test_reshape.shape}")

```

#建立模型

```

## units 可自行調整，設越大訓練越久
## kernel_initializer：函數初始值
## activation：激勵函數可自行挑選
# units 需設為 13，否則會報錯

```

```

model_mlp = Sequential()

```

```

model_mlp.add(Dense(units=256, input_dim = 80, kernel_initializer="normal",
activation="softmax"))
model_mlp.add(Dense(units=200, kernel_initializer="normal", activation="relu"))
model_mlp.add(Dense(units=7, kernel_initializer="normal", activation="relu"))
print(model_mlp.summary())

```

#開始訓練

```

# model.compile(loss="categorical_crossentropy", optimizer="Adam",
metrics=["accuracy"])
model_mlp.compile(loss="categorical_crossentropy", optimizer="Adam",
metrics=["accuracy"])

from keras.callbacks import ReduceLROnPlateau
learning_rate_function = ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='val_acc',
patience=3, #準確率重複 3 次
就要減少
verbose=1,
factor=0.5, #準確率乘上
factor 設成下一個 learning_rate
min_lr=0.00001) #降

```

```

# callbacks_list = [
#     keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
#         filepath='best_model.{epoch:02d}-{val_loss:.2f}.h5',
#         monitor='val_loss', save_best_only=True),
#     keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor='acc', patience=1)
# ]
# epochs:訓練幾次
train_history = model_mlp.fit(x = x_train_reshape, y = y_train_onehot,
validation_split=0.18, epochs=200, batch_size=30,
callbacks=[learning_rate_function], verbose=2)

```

#繪圖

#訓練驗證圖

```

# summarize history for accuracy and loss
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))

```

```

plt.plot(history.history['acc'], "g--", label="Accuracy of training data")
plt.plot(history.history['val_acc'], "g", label="Accuracy of validation data")
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], "r--", label="Loss of training data")
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], "r", label="Loss of validation data")
plt.title('Model Accuracy and Loss')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy and Loss')
plt.xlabel('Training Epoch')
plt.ylim(0)
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```

#正確誤差圖

```

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def show_train_history(train_history, train, validation):
    plt.plot(train_history.history[train])
    plt.plot(train_history.history[validation])
    plt.title("Train History")
    plt.ylabel(train)
    plt.xlabel('Epoch')
    plt.show()

show_train_history(train_history, "acc", "val_acc") ## 訓練正確率圖

show_train_history(train_history, "loss", "val_loss") ## 訓練誤差圖

```

#評估測試準確度

```

score = model_mlp.evaluate(x_test_reshape, y_test_oneshot, verbose=1)

print("\nAccuracy on test data: %0.2f" % score[1])
print("\nLoss on test data: %0.2f" % score[0])

```

#混沌矩陣

```

# %%

print("\n--- Confusion matrix for test data ---\n")
y_pred_test = model_mlp.predict(x_test_reshape)
# Take the class with the highest probability from the test predictions

```

```
max_y_pred_test = np.argmax(y_pred_test, axis=1)
max_y_test = np.argmax(y_test_onehot, axis=1)

show_confusion_matrix(max_y_test, max_y_pred_test)

# %%

print("\n--- Classification report for test data ---\n")

print(classification_report(max_y_test, max_y_pred_test))
```