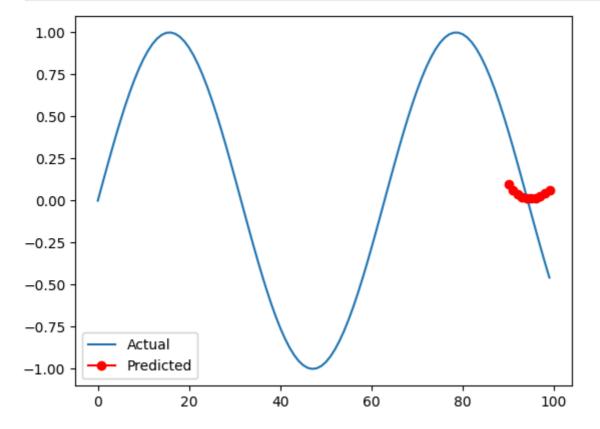
## 6. Develop a program to forecast future values in time series data, such as weather patterns, using RNN models like LSTM or GRU.

(Using Synthetic data)

```
In [2]:
       import numpy as np
       import tensorflow as tf
       import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
In [3]: data = np.sin(np.arange(100) * 0.1)
       data.shape
Out[3]: (100,)
In [4]: X, y = [], []
       for i in range(len(data) - 10):
          X.append(data[i:i+10])
          y.append(data[i+10])
In [5]: X, y = np.array(X), np.array(y)
       X = X.reshape(-1, 10, 1)
In [6]: model = tf.keras.Sequential([
          tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(10, 1)),
          tf.keras.layers.LSTM(20),
          tf.keras.layers.Dense(1)
       ])
In [7]: model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mse')
In [8]: model.fit(X, y, epochs=10, verbose=1)
      Epoch 1/10
      Epoch 2/10
      Epoch 3/10
      3/3 [======== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.3590
      Epoch 4/10
      3/3 [======== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.3142
      Epoch 5/10
      3/3 [======== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.2756
      Epoch 6/10
      3/3 [============ ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.2407
      Epoch 7/10
      3/3 [======== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2106
      Epoch 8/10
      3/3 [==========] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1876
      Epoch 9/10
      Epoch 10/10
      3/3 [======== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1547
Out[8]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x2225eff6710>
In [9]: preds = []
       seq = X[-1]
In [10]: | for _ in range(10):
       pred = model.predict(seq.reshape(1, 10, 1), verbose=0)[0, 0]
```

```
preds.append(pred)
seq = np.roll(seq, -1) # shift sequence
seq[-1] = pred # append predicted value
```

```
In [11]: plt.plot(data, label='Actual')
    plt.plot(range(90, 100), preds, 'ro-', label='Predicted')
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```



In [ ]: