IMPORTING LIBRARIES

```
In [1]:
         import numpy as np # linear algebra
         import pandas as pd # data processing, CSV file I/O (e.g. pd.read_csv)
         import datetime
         from pylab import rcParams
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import warnings
         import itertools
         import statsmodels.api as sm
         from keras.models import Sequential
         from keras.layers import Dense
         from keras.layers import LSTM
         from keras.layers import Dropout
         from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared error
         from keras.callbacks import ReduceLROnPlateau, EarlyStopping, ModelCheckpoint
         from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error
         from sklearn.metrics import mean absolute error
         import seaborn as sns
         sns.set_context("paper", font_scale=1.3)
         sns.set_style('white')
         import math
         from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
         # Input data files are available in the "../input/" directory.
         # For example, running this (by clicking run or pressing Shift+Enter) will list
         warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
         plt.style.use('fivethirtyeight')
         import os
         for dirname, _, filenames in os.walk('/kaggle/input'):
             for filename in filenames:
                 print(os.path.join(dirname, filename))
```

IMPORTING DATA

```
import io
    df = pd.read_excel('Crude Oil Prices Daily.xlsx')
    df.head()
    df[:10]
```

Out[10]:		Date	Closing Value
	0	1986-01-02	25.56
	1	1986-01-03	26.00
	2	1986-01-06	26.53
	3	1986-01-07	25.85
	4	1986-01-08	25.87
	5	1986-01-09	26.03
	6	1986-01-10	25.65
	7	1986-01-13	25.08
	8	1986-01-14	24.97

```
In [11]:
          #Sort dataset by column Date
          df = df.sort_values('Date')
          df = df.groupby('Date')['Closing Value'].sum().reset_index()
          df.set_index('Date', inplace=True)
          df=df.loc[datetime.date(year=2000,month=1,day=1):]
In [12]:
          df.head()
Out[12]:
                     Closing Value
               Date
          2000-01-04
                            25.56
          2000-01-05
                            24.65
          2000-01-06
                            24.79
          2000-01-07
                            24.79
          2000-01-10
                            24.71
          DATA PRE-PROCESSING
In [13]:
          def DfInfo(df_initial):
               # gives some infos on columns types and numer of null values
              tab_info = pd.DataFrame(df_initial.dtypes).T.rename(index={0: 'column type'
              tab info = tab info.append(pd.DataFrame(df initial.isnull().sum()).T.rename
              tab_info = tab_info.append(pd.DataFrame(df_initial.isnull().sum() / df_init
                                           rename(index={0: 'null values (%)'}))
              return tab_info
In [14]:
          DfInfo(df)
Out[14]:
                        Closing Value
            column type
                              float64
          null values (nb)
                                  0
          null values (%)
                                 0.0
In [15]:
          df.index
Out[15]: DatetimeIndex(['2000-01-04', '2000-01-05', '2000-01-06', '2000-01-07',
                          '2000-01-10', '2000-01-11', '2000-01-12', '2000-01-13',
                         '2000-01-14', '2000-01-18',
                         '2018-06-26', '2018-06-27', '2018-06-28', '2018-06-29',
                         '2018-07-02', '2018-07-03', '2018-07-04', '2018-07-05',
```

9 1986-01-15

25.18

```
'2018-07-06', '2018-07-09'],
dtype='datetime64[ns]', name='Date', length=4673, freq=None)

In [16]: y = df['Closing Value'].resample('MS').mean()

In [17]: y.plot(figsize=(15, 6))
plt.show()
```

```
rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 18, 8
decomposition = sm.tsa.seasonal_decompose(y, model='additive')
fig = decomposition.plot()
plt.show()
```

Date



```
In [19]:
    sc = MinMaxScaler(feature_range = (0, 1))
    df = sc.fit_transform(df)
```

TRAINING AND TESTING

```
In [20]:
    train_size = int(len(df) * 0.70)
    test_size = len(df) - train_size
    train, test = df[0:train_size, :], df[train_size:len(df), :]
```

```
TU [ST]:
       def create_data_set(_data_set, _look_back=1):
          data_x, data_y = [], []
          for i in range(len(_data_set) - _look_back - 1):
             a = _data_set[i:(i + _look_back), 0]
             data_x.append(a)
             data_y.append(_data_set[i + _look_back, 0])
          return np.array(data x), np.array(data y)
In [23]:
       look_back =90
       X_train,Y_train,X_test,Ytest = [],[],[],[]
       X_train,Y_train=create_data_set(train,look_back)
       X_train = np.reshape(X_train, (X_train.shape[0], X_train.shape[1], 1))
       X test,Y test=create data set(test,look back)
       X_test = np.reshape(X_test, (X_test.shape[0], X_test.shape[1], 1))
       LSTM LAYER
In [24]:
       regressor = Sequential()
       regressor.add(LSTM(units = 60, return_sequences = True, input_shape = (X_train.
       regressor.add(Dropout(0.1))
       regressor.add(LSTM(units = 60, return_sequences = True))
       regressor.add(Dropout(0.1))
       regressor.add(LSTM(units = 60))
       regressor.add(Dropout(0.1))
       regressor.add(Dense(units = 1))
       regressor.compile(optimizer = 'adam', loss = 'mean squared error')
       reduce_lr = ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='val_loss',patience=5)
       history =regressor.fit(X_train, Y_train, epochs = 20, batch_size = 15,validatio
       Epoch 1/20
       oss: 0.0321 - lr: 0.0010
       Epoch 2/20
       212/212 [============= ] - 17s 79ms/step - loss: 0.0122 - val 1
       oss: 0.0445 - lr: 0.0010
       Epoch 3/20
       oss: 0.0513 - lr: 0.0010
       Epoch 4/20
       oss: 0.0483 - lr: 0.0010
       Epoch 5/20
       oss: 0.0549 - lr: 0.0010
       Epoch 6/20
       oss: 0.0478 - lr: 0.0010
       Epoch 7/20
       oss: 0.0031 - lr: 1.0000e-04
       Epoch 8/20
```

```
Epoch 9/20
oss: 0.0019 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 10/20
oss: 0.0017 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 11/20
oss: 0.0017 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 12/20
oss: 0.0016 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 13/20
oss: 0.0014 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 14/20
oss: 0.0013 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 15/20
oss: 0.0013 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 16/20
al_loss: 0.0013 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 17/20
oss: 0.0013 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 18/20
al_loss: 0.0013 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 19/20
al loss: 0.0014 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 20/20
al loss: 0.0013 - lr: 1.0000e-04
MODEL TRAINING
train predict = regressor.predict(X train)
test_predict = regressor.predict(X_test)
100/100 [=========== ] - 4s 27ms/step
41/41 [======== ] - 1s 28ms/step
train_predict = sc.inverse_transform(train_predict)
Y_train = sc.inverse_transform([Y_train])
test_predict = sc.inverse_transform(test_predict)
```

oss: 0.0024 - lr: 1.0000e-04

PREDICTION

Y_test = sc.inverse_transform([Y_test])

In [25]:

In [26]:

```
In [27]:
    print('Train Mean Absolute Error:', mean_absolute_error(Y_train[0], train_predi
    print('Train Root Mean Squared Error:',np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(Y_train[0], t
    print('Test Mean Absolute Error:', mean_absolute_error(Y_test[0], test_predict[
```

```
print('Test Root Mean Squared Error:',np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(Y_test[0], tes
plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Train Loss')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='Test Loss')
plt.title('model loss')
plt.ylabel('loss')
plt.ylabel('loss')
plt.xlabel('epochs')
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.show();
```

Train Mean Absolute Error: 2.7544575163643317
Train Root Mean Squared Error: 3.5074279586248873
Test Mean Absolute Error: 2.373878536093426
Test Root Mean Squared Error: 5.286033010892939



```
In [28]:
    aa=[x for x in range(180)]
    plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
    plt.plot(aa, Y_test[0][:180], marker='.', label="actual")
    plt.plot(aa, test_predict[:,0][:180], 'r', label="prediction")
    plt.tight_layout()
    sns.despine(top=True)
    plt.subplots_adjust(left=0.07)
    plt.ylabel('Price', size=15)
    plt.xlabel('Time step', size=15)
    plt.legend(fontsize=15)
    plt.show();
```



