Creating A Dataset With Sliding Windows

A special data structure is needed to cover n-time stamps, based on which LSTM will predict the n +1 tt price. Here the number of past timestamps is set to 10.

The function takes two arguments, the dataset which is a NumPy array that we want to convert into a dataset and the time_step which is the number of previous time steps to use as input variables to predict the next time period, in this case, defaulted to 1.

This default will create a dataset where X is the price of crude oil at a given time (t) and Y is the price of crude oil at the next time (t + 1).

```
# convert an array of values into a dataset matrix

def create_dataset(dataset, time_step=1):
    dataX, dataY = [], []
    for i in range(len(dataset)-time_step-1):
        a = dataset[i:(i+time_step), 0] ###i=0, 0,1,2,3----99 100
        dataX.append(a)
        dataY.append(dataset[i + time_step, 0])
        return np.array(dataX), np.array(dataY)
```

We are applying the function on training data and test data. Hence we get X_train,y_train and X_test,ytest

```
# reshape into X=t,t+1,t+2,t+3 and Y=t+4
time_step = 10
X_train, y_train = create_dataset(train_data, time_step)
X_test, ytest = create_dataset(test_data, time_step)
```

The shape of training data

```
print(X_train.shape), print(y_train.shape)

(5329, 10)
(5329,)
```

The shape of test data

```
print(X_test.shape), print(ytest.shape)

(2865, 10)
(2865,)
```

The data of X train is as follows

For LSTM model, it is necessary to reshape the X_train and X_test into 3 dimensional array before building the model.

reshape input to be [samples, time steps, features] which is required for LSTM

```
X_train =X_train.reshape(X_train.shape[0],X_train.shape[1] , 1)
X_test = X_test.reshape(X_test.shape[0],X_test.shape[1] , 1)
```