```
Submitted By : Mrinal Bhan
DSAI - 211020428
1 import numpy as np # linear algebra
2 import pandas as pd # data processing, CSV file I/O (e.g. pd.read_csv)
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4 import warnings
6 warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
7
8 np.random.seed(42)
9 data = pd.read_csv("/kaggle/input/tesla-stock-price/Tesla.csv - Tesla.csv.csv")
1 data.info()
2
    <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
    RangeIndex: 1692 entries, 0 to 1691
    Data columns (total 7 columns):
    # Column Non-Null Count Dtype
                   -----
    0 Date 1692 non-null object
1 Open 1692 non-null float64
2 High 1692 non-null float64
3 Low 1692 non-null float64
    4 Close 1692 non-null float64
    5 Volume 1692 non-null int64
    6 Adj Close 1692 non-null float64
    dtypes: float64(5), int64(1), object(1)
    memory usage: 92.7+ KB
1 length_data = len(data) # rows that data has
2 split_ratio = 0.7 # %70 train + %30 validation
3 length_train = round(length_data * split_ratio)
4 length_validation = length_data - length_train
5 print("Data length :", length_data)
6 print("Train data length :", length_train)
7 print("Validation data lenth :", length_validation)
8
    Data length : 1692
    Train data length : 1184
    Validation data lenth : 508
1 train_data = data[:length_train].iloc[:, :2]
2 train_data["Date"] = pd.to_datetime(
     train_data["Date"]
4 ) # converting to date time object
5 train_data
```

	Date	Open
0	2010-06-29	19.000000
1	2010-06-30	25.790001
2	2010-07-01	25.000000
3	2010-07-02	23.000000
4	2010-07-06	20.000000
1179	2015-03-06	199.210007
1180	2015-03-09	194.389999
1181	2015-03-10	188.460007
1182	2015-03-11	191.149994
1183	2015-03-12	193.750000

1184 rows × 2 columns

(1184,)

```
1 # Creatting train dataset
2 dataset_train = train_data.Open.values
3 dataset_train.shape
4
```

→ Feature scaling

0.2

0.0

200

400

```
1 from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
2
3 scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0, 1))
6 # scaling dataset
7 dataset_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(dataset_train)
9 dataset_train_scaled.shape
10
     (1184, 1)
1 plt.subplots(figsize=(15, 6))
2 plt.plot(dataset_train_scaled)
3 plt.xlabel("Days as 1st, 2nd, 3rd..")
4 plt.ylabel("Open Price")
5 plt.show()
        1.0
        0.8
        0.6
     Open Price
        0.4
```

600

Days as 1st, 2nd, 3rd..

1000

1200

800

```
2 X_train = np.reshape(X_train, (X_train.shape[0], X_train.shape[1], 1))
3 y_train = np.reshape(y_train, (y_train.shape[0], 1))
4
5 print("Shape of X_train after reshape :", X_train.shape)
6
Shape of X_train after reshape : (1134, 50, 1)
```

Training the RNN architecture

```
1 # importing libraries
2 from keras.models import Sequential
3 from keras.layers import Dense
4 from keras.layers import SimpleRNN
5 from keras.layers import Dropout
1 # initializing the RNN
2 regressor = Sequential()
4 # adding first RNN layer and dropout regulatization
5 regressor.add(
    SimpleRNN(
7
      units=50,
8
      activation="ReLU",
9
      return_sequences=True,
      input_shape=(X_train.shape[1], 1),
10
11
    )
12)
14 regressor.add(Dropout(0.2))
15
17 # adding second RNN layer and dropout regulatization
18 regressor.add(SimpleRNN(units=50, activation="ReLU", return_sequences=True))
20 regressor.add(Dropout(0.2))
22 # adding third RNN layer and dropout regulatization
23 regressor.add(SimpleRNN(units=50, activation="ReLU", return_sequences=True))
25 regressor.add(Dropout(0.2))
27 # adding fourth RNN layer and dropout regulatization
28 regressor.add(SimpleRNN(units=50))
30 regressor.add(Dropout(0.2))
32 # adding the output layer
33 regressor.add(Dense(units=1))
1 # compiling RNN
2 regressor.compile(optimizer="adam", loss="mean_squared_error", metrics=["accuracy"])
4 # fitting the RNN
5 history = regressor.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=50, batch_size=32)
  Epoch 1/50
   Epoch 2/50
  Epoch 3/50
  Epoch 4/50
   Epoch 5/50
  Epoch 6/50
  Epoch 7/50
   Epoch 8/50
   Epoch 9/50
  36/36 [============== ] - 2s 47ms/step - loss: 0.0062 - accuracy: 8.8183e-04
  Epoch 10/50
   Epoch 11/50
```

```
Epoch 12/50
Epoch 13/50
Epoch 14/50
Epoch 15/50
Epoch 16/50
Epoch 17/50
Epoch 18/50
Epoch 19/50
Epoch 20/50
Epoch 21/50
Epoch 22/50
Epoch 23/50
Epoch 24/50
Epoch 25/50
Epoch 26/50
Epoch 27/50
Epoch 28/50
Epoch 29/50
```

Utilizing tanh as activation function

1 # initializing the RNN

```
2 regressor = Sequential()
4 # adding first RNN layer and dropout regulatization
5 regressor.add(
      SimpleRNN(
6
7
         units=50,
         activation="tanh",
8
9
         return_sequences=True,
10
         input_shape=(X_train.shape[1], 1),
11
      )
12)
13
14 regressor.add(Dropout(0.2))
17 # adding second RNN layer and dropout regulatization
18 regressor.add(SimpleRNN(units=50, activation="tanh", return_sequences=True))
20 regressor.add(Dropout(0.2))
22 # adding third RNN layer and dropout regulatization
23 regressor.add(SimpleRNN(units=50, activation="tanh", return sequences=True))
25 regressor.add(Dropout(0.2))
26
27 # adding fourth RNN layer and dropout regulatization
28 regressor.add(SimpleRNN(units=50))
30 regressor.add(Dropout(0.2))
32 # adding the output layer
33 regressor.add(Dense(units=1))
1 # compiling RNN
 2 regressor.compile(optimizer="adam", loss="mean_squared_error", metrics=["accuracy"])
4 # fitting the RNN
 5 history = regressor.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=50, batch_size=32)
    Epoch 1/50
    36/36 [============== ] - 5s 45ms/step - loss: 0.3447 - accuracy: 8.8183e-04
    Epoch 2/50
```

```
Epoch 3/50
Epoch 5/50
Epoch 6/50
Epoch 7/50
Epoch 8/50
Epoch 9/50
Epoch 10/50
Epoch 11/50
Epoch 12/50
Epoch 13/50
Epoch 14/50
Epoch 15/50
Epoch 16/50
Epoch 17/50
Epoch 18/50
Epoch 19/50
Epoch 20/50
Epoch 21/50
Epoch 22/50
36/36 [================== ] - 2s 46ms/step - loss: 0.0113 - accuracy: 8.8183e-04
Epoch 23/50
Epoch 24/50
Epoch 25/50
Epoch 26/50
36/36 [=================== ] - 2s 47ms/step - loss: 0.0086 - accuracy: 8.8183e-04
Epoch 27/50
Epoch 28/50
Epoch 29/50
```

Evaluating the model

1 # Losses

```
2 history.history["loss"]
    [0.3446778953075409,
     0.21114075183868408,
     0.14008377492427826,
     0.10714800655841827,
     0.0693284198641777,
     0.052157990634441376,
     0.04964325204491615,
     0.041003912687301636,
     0.030470574274659157,
     0.026379797607660294,
     0.02748677134513855,
     0.024967987090349197,
     0.022941455245018005,
     0.021872660145163536,
     0.018185725435614586,
     0.015520120970904827,
     0.0149683291092515,
     0.0152418939396739,
     0.015794532373547554,
     0.01286360714584589,
     0.012567155994474888,
     0.011335828341543674,
     0.010833166539669037,
     0.010291064158082008,
     0.00895395502448082,
```

0.008637135848402977,
0.01003816444426775,

```
0.007197853643447161,
     0.006324528716504574,
     0.005895284470170736,
     0.005587760824710131,
     0.005545112770050764,
     0.005054568871855736,
     0.004961862228810787,
     0.005322640761733055,
     0.004741175100207329,
     0.0053269946947693825,
     0.004431688692420721,
     0.004269062075763941,
     0.004498624708503485,
     0.004016960971057415,
     0.0036271694116294384,
     0.00423276424407959,
     0.004385589621961117,
     0.0038776553701609373,
     0.0036004732828587294]
1 # Plotting Loss vs Epochs
2 plt.figure(figsize=(10, 7))
3 plt.plot(history.history["loss"])
4 plt.xlabel("Epochs")
5 plt.ylabel("Losses")
```

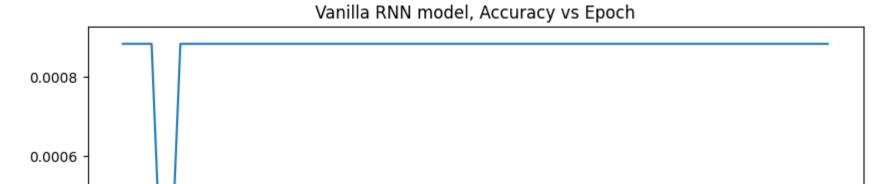
0.007730260491371155, 0.007144193165004253, 0.006479351315647364,

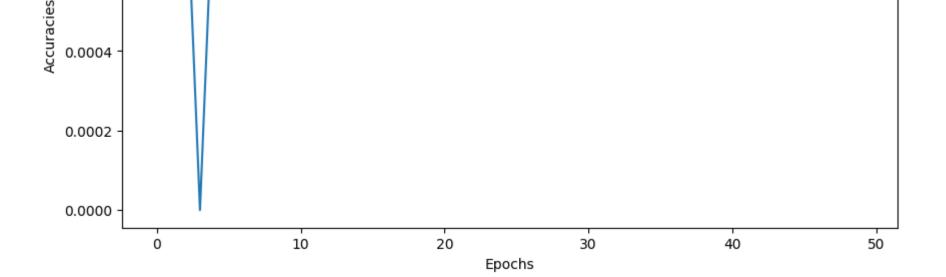
6 plt.title("Simple RNN model, Loss vs Epoch")

7 plt.show()

Simple RNN model, Loss vs Epoch 0.35 0.30 0.25 0.20 Losses 0.15 0.10 0.05 0.00 10 20 30 40 50 Epochs

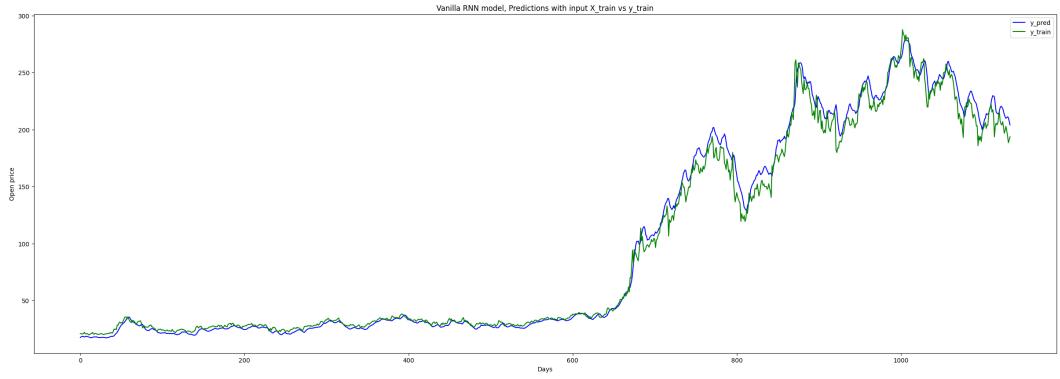
```
1 # Plotting Accuracy vs Epochs
2 plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
3 plt.plot(history.history["accuracy"])
4 plt.xlabel("Epochs")
5 plt.ylabel("Accuracies")
6 plt.title("Vanilla RNN model, Accuracy vs Epoch")
7 plt.show()
8
```





Model prediction for train data

```
1 y_pred = regressor.predict(X_train) # predictions
2 y_pred = scaler.inverse_transform(y_pred) # scaling back from 0-1 to original
3 y_pred.shape
    36/36 [========] - 1s 13ms/step
    (1134, 1)
1 y_train = scaler.inverse_transform(y_train) # scaling back from 0-1 to original
2 y_train.shape
    (1134, 1)
 1 # visualisation
2 plt.figure(figsize=(30, 10))
 3 plt.plot(y_pred, color="b", label="y_pred")
4 plt.plot(y_train, color="g", label="y_train")
5 plt.xlabel("Days")
6 plt.ylabel("Open price")
7 plt.title("Vanilla RNN model, Predictions with input X_{train} vs y_{train}")
 8 plt.legend()
9 plt.show()
10
```



Creating Test Dataset from Validation Data

```
1 validation_data = data[length_train:].iloc[:, :2]
2 validation_data["Date"] = pd.to_datetime(
```

```
5 validation_data
                 Date
                            0pen
     1184 2015-03-13 188.949997
     1185 2015-03-16 192.000000
     1186 2015-03-17 195.429993
     1187 2015-03-18 194.960007
     1188 2015-03-19 202.000000
     1687 2017-03-13 244.820007
     1688 2017-03-14 246.110001
     1689 2017-03-15 257.000000
     1690 2017-03-16 262.399994
     1691 2017-03-17 264.000000
     508 rows × 2 columns
 1 dataset_validation = (
      validation_data.Open.values
 3 ) # getting "open" column and converting to array
 4 dataset_validation = np.reshape(
      dataset_validation, (-1, 1)
 6 ) # converting 1D to 2D array
 7 scaled_dataset_validation = scaler.fit_transform(
      dataset_validation
9 ) # scaling open values to between 0 and 1
10 print("Shape of scaled validation dataset :", scaled_dataset_validation.shape)
11
    Shape of scaled validation dataset : (508, 1)
1 # Creating X_test and y_test
2 X_{test} = []
3 y_{\text{test}} = []
 5 for i in range(time_step, length_validation):
      X_test.append(scaled_dataset_validation[i - time_step : i, 0])
      y_test.append(scaled_dataset_validation[i, 0])
1 # Converting to array
2 X_test, y_test = np.array(X_test), np.array(y_test)
1 print("Shape of X_test before reshape :", X_test.shape)
 2 print("Shape of y_test before reshape :", y_test.shape)
3
    Shape of X_test before reshape : (458, 50)
    Shape of y_test before reshape : (458,)
 1 X_test = np.reshape(
  X_test, (X_test.shape[0], X_test.shape[1], 1)
3 ) # reshape to 3D array
4 y_test = np.reshape(y_test, (-1, 1)) # reshape to 2D array
 1 print("Shape of X_test after reshape :", X_test.shape)
2 print("Shape of y_test after reshape :", y_test.shape)
    Shape of X_test after reshape : (458, 50, 1)
    Shape of y_test after reshape : (458, 1)
```

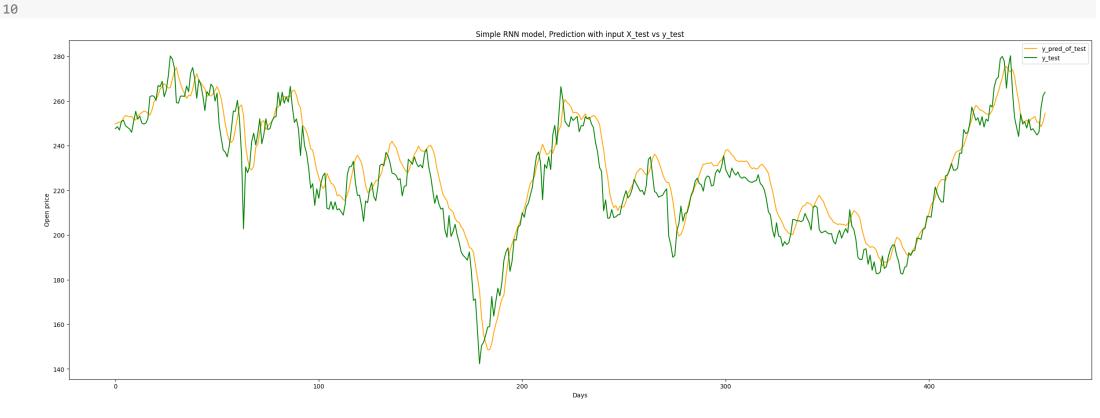
Evaluating with validation data

7

Aattaactou acal pace l 4) # converting to date time object

```
1 # predictions with X_test data
2 y_pred_of_test = regressor.predict(X_test)
3 # scaling back from 0-1 to original
4 y_pred_of_test = scaler.inverse_transform(y_pred_of_test)
5 print("Shape of v pred of test :", v pred of test.shape)
```

```
15/15 [========== ] - 0s 14ms/step
   Shape of y_pred_of_test : (458, 1)
1 # visualisation
2 plt.figure(figsize=(30, 10))
3 plt.plot(y_pred_of_test, label="y_pred_of_test", c="orange")
4 plt.plot(scaler.inverse_transform(y_test), label="y_test", c="g")
5 plt.xlabel("Days")
6 plt.ylabel("Open price")
7 plt.title("Simple RNN model, Prediction with input X_test vs y_test")
8 plt.legend()
9 plt.show()
```



Future Price Prediction

[0.46316584], [0.48450549], [0.42345532], [0.49415485], [0.40675446], [0.47300067], [0.45611434], [0.58953431].

10

```
1 X_input = data.iloc[
     -time_step:
3 ].Open.values # getting last 50 rows and converting to array
4 X_input = scaler.fit_transform(
     X_input.reshape(-1, 1)
6 ) # converting to 2D array and scaling
7 X_input = np.reshape(X_input, (1, 50, 1)) # reshaping : converting to 3D array
8 print("Shape of X_input :", X_input.shape)
9 X_input
   Shape of X input : (1, 50, 1)
    array([[[0.
            [0.00946363],
            [0.04731867],
            [0.10354429],
            [0.04917441],
            [0.04898868],
            [0.06643166],
            [0.19075893],
            [0.18983106],
            [0.38652815],
            [0.35331247],
            [0.36054942],
            [0.43755803],
            [0.57320468],
            [0.5171645],
```

```
[0.57394708],
           [0.7390982],
            [0.80478773],
            [0.82241588],
           [0.97624793],
           [0.99424758],
           [0.94971253],
           [0.73074763],
           [0.90981655],
           [1.
                      ],
           [0.69734648],
           [0.48691791],
           [0.40359993],
           [0.32974585],
           [0.51512331],
           [0.43217682],
           [0.45128979],
           [0.39877539],
           [0.47318612],
           [0.38188907],
           [0.39357964],
           [0.36722971],
           [0.34143643],
           [0.36537397],
           [0.56745225],
           [0.66765626],
            [0.69734648]]])
1 vanilla_RNN_prediction = scaler.inverse_transform(regressor.predict(X_input))
2 print(
3
      "Vanilla RNN, Open price prediction for 3/18/2017
                                                           :",
     vanilla_RNN_prediction[0, 0],
4
5)
6
   1/1 [=======] - 0s 34ms/step
   Vanilla RNN, Open price prediction for 3/18/2017
                                                        : 257.36172
```