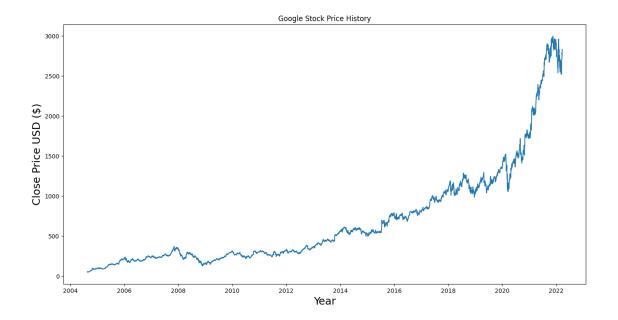
lab4

April 7, 2025

```
[1]: # Import necessary libraries
     import pandas as pd
     import numpy as np
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
     from keras.models import Sequential
     from keras.layers import Dense, LSTM
[2]: # Load the dataset
     df = pd.read_csv('GOOGL.csv')
[3]: # Set the date as the index
     df = df.set_index(pd.DatetimeIndex(df['Date'].values))
[4]: # Visualize the dataset
    plt.figure(figsize=(16,8))
     plt.title('Google Stock Price History')
     plt.plot(df['Close'])
     plt.xlabel('Year', fontsize=18)
     plt.ylabel('Close Price USD ($)', fontsize=18)
     plt.show()
```



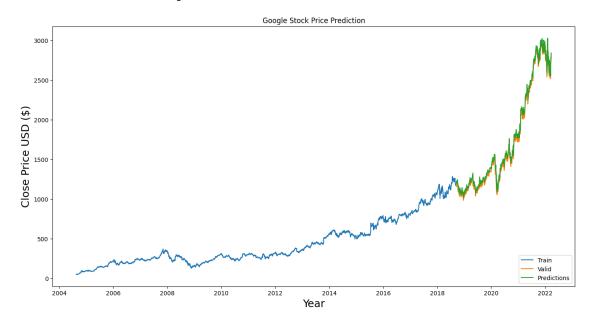
```
[5]: # Create a new dataframe with only the 'Close' column
      data = df.filter(['Close'])
 [6]: # Convert the dataframe to a numpy array
      dataset = data.values
 [7]: # Get the number of rows to train the model on
      training_data_len = int(np.ceil(0.8 * len(dataset)))
 [8]: # Scale the data
      scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0,1))
      scaled_data = scaler.fit_transform(dataset)
 [9]: # Create the training data
      train_data = scaled_data[0:training_data_len, :]
[11]: | # Define time_steps
      time_steps = 30
      \# Split the data into x_train and y_train datasets
      x_train = []
      y_train = []
      for i in range(time_steps, len(train_data)):
          x_train.append(train_data[i-time_steps:i, 0])
          y_train.append(train_data[i, 0])
```

```
[12]: # Convert x train and y train to numpy arrays
     x_train, y_train = np.array(x_train), np.array(y_train)
[13]: # Reshape the data for LSTM input
     x_train = np.reshape(x_train, (x_train.shape[0], x_train.shape[1], 1))
[14]: # Build the LSTM model
     model = Sequential()
     model.add(LSTM(50, return_sequences=True, input_shape=(x_train.shape[1], 1)))
     model.add(LSTM(50, return_sequences=False))
     model.add(Dense(25))
     model.add(Dense(1))
[15]: # Compile the model
     model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mean_squared_error')
[16]: # Train the model
     model.fit(x_train, y_train, batch_size=1, epochs=5)
    Epoch 1/5
    3515/3515 [============== ] - 55s 14ms/step - loss: 1.6706e-04
    Epoch 2/5
    3515/3515 [============== ] - 49s 14ms/step - loss: 7.0474e-05
    Epoch 3/5
    3515/3515 [============== ] - 48s 14ms/step - loss: 6.3285e-05
    Epoch 4/5
    3515/3515 [============== ] - 49s 14ms/step - loss: 4.1911e-05
    Epoch 5/5
    [16]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x15ef62d70>
[17]: # Create the testing data
     test_data = scaled_data[training_data_len - time_steps:, :]
[18]: # Split the data into x_test and y_test datasets
     x_test = []
     y_test = dataset[training_data_len:, :]
     for i in range(time_steps, len(test_data)):
         x_test.append(test_data[i-time_steps:i, 0])
[19]: # Convert x_test to a numpy array
     x_test = np.array(x_test)
[20]: # Reshape the data for LSTM input
     x_test = np.reshape(x_test, (x_test.shape[0], x_test.shape[1], 1))
```

```
[21]: # Get the predicted stock prices
     predictions = model.predict(x_test)
     predictions = scaler.inverse_transform(predictions)
     28/28 [======== ] - 2s 9ms/step
[22]: # Calculate the root mean squared error (RMSE)
     rmse = np.sqrt(np.mean(((predictions - y_test) ** 2)))
[23]: # Plot the data
     train = data[:training_data_len]
     valid = data[training data len:]
     valid['Predictions'] = predictions
     plt.figure(figsize=(16,8))
     plt.title('Google Stock Price Prediction')
     plt.xlabel('Year', fontsize=18)
     plt.ylabel('Close Price USD ($)', fontsize=18)
     plt.plot(train['Close'])
     plt.plot(valid[['Close', 'Predictions']])
     plt.legend(['Train', 'Valid', 'Predictions'], loc='lower right')
     plt.show()
```

A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame. Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy valid['Predictions'] = predictions



[24]: print(rmse)

49.151383720912015