# ▼ Semester 7 project

# Group A-02

### ▼ Stock Market Prediction And Forecasting Using Stacked LSTM

```
import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv("./Tesla.csv - Tesla.csv.csv")

df.head()
```

	Date	0pen	High	Low	Close	Volume	Adj Close
0	6/29/2010	19.000000	25.00	17.540001	23.889999	18766300	23.889999
1	6/30/2010	25.790001	30.42	23.299999	23.830000	17187100	23.830000
2	7/1/2010	25.000000	25.92	20.270000	21.959999	8218800	21.959999
3	7/2/2010	23.000000	23.10	18.709999	19.200001	5139800	19.200001
4	7/6/2010	20.000000	20.00	15.830000	16.110001	6866900	16.110001

df.tail()

	Date	0pen	High	Low	Close	Volume	Adj Close
1687	3/13/2017	244.820007	246.850006	242.779999	246.169998	3010700	246.169998
1688	3/14/2017	246.110001	258.119995	246.020004	258.000000	7575500	258.000000
1689	3/15/2017	257.000000	261.000000	254.270004	255.729996	4816600	255.729996
1690	3/16/2017	262.399994	265.750000	259.059998	262.049988	7100400	262.049988
1691	3/17/2017	264.000000	265.329987	261.200012	261.500000	6475900	261.500000

# ▼ Checking close values & plotting graph

```
df1 = df.reset_index()['Close']
df1
     0
              23.889999
              23.830000 21.959999
     1
              19.200001
              16.110001
            ...
246.169998
     1687
     1688
            258.000000
     1689
            255.729996
262.049988
     1690
     1691
             261.500000
     Name: Close, Length: 1692, dtype: float64
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.plot(df1)
```

## ▼ Scaling between 0-1 ~ MinMaxScaler

### Splitting dataset into train and test

```
training size = int(len(df1)*0.70)
test_size = len(df1)-training_size
train_data,test_data = df1[0:training_size,:], df1[training_size:len(df1),:1]
training_size,test_size
     (1184, 508)
train_data
     array([[0.02993635],
            [0.02971433],
            [0.02279455],
            [0.64579633],
            [0.65845174],
            [0.64857164]])
import numpy
# 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 numpy.array(dataX), numpy.array(dataY)

# reshape into X=t,t+1,t+2,t+3 and Y=t+4
time_step = 100
X_train, y_train = create_dataset(train_data, time_step)
X_test, ytest = create_dataset(test_data, time_step)

print(X_train.shape), print(y_train.shape)
  (1083, 100)
  (1083,)
  (None, None)

print(X_test.shape), print(ytest.shape)
  (407, 100)
  (407,)
  (None, None)
```

▼ Reshape input to be [samples, time steps, features] ~ 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)
```

### Creating the Stacked LSTM model

```
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
from tensorflow.keras.layers import LSTM

model=Sequential()
model.add(LSTM(50,return_sequences=True,input_shape=(100,1)))
model.add(LSTM(50,return_sequences=True))
model.add(LSTM(50))
model.add(Dense(1))
model.compile(loss='mean_squared_error',optimizer='adam')
```

model.summary()

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
lstm (LSTM)	(None, 100, 50)	10400
lstm_1 (LSTM)	(None, 100, 50)	20200
lstm_2 (LSTM)	(None, 50)	20200
dense (Dense)	(None, 1)	51

Total params: 50851 (198.64 KB)
Trainable params: 50851 (198.64 KB)

Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

model.summary()

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Total params: 50851 (198.64 KB)

Trainable params: 50851 (198.64 KB) Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

model.fit(X\_train, y\_train, validation\_data=(X\_test,ytest), epochs=100, batch\_size=64, verbose=1)

```
Epoch 1/100
17/17 [==============] - 15s 88ms/step - loss: 0.0308 - val_loss: 0.0132
Epoch 2/100
17/17 [=====
     ========== ] - 0s 16ms/step - loss: 0.0041 - val loss: 0.0054
Epoch 3/100
17/17 [=====
    Epoch 4/100
17/17 [=====
    Epoch 5/100
17/17 [============== ] - 0s 17ms/step - loss: 0.0019 - val_loss: 0.0040
Epoch 6/100
Epoch 7/100
Epoch 8/100
Epoch 9/100
Epoch 10/100
Epoch 11/100
Epoch 12/100
Epoch 13/100
Epoch 14/100
Epoch 15/100
17/17 [=============== ] - 0s 19ms/step - loss: 0.0015 - val_loss: 0.0028
Epoch 16/100
17/17 [=====
     ========== ] - 0s 17ms/step - loss: 0.0013 - val_loss: 0.0025
Epoch 17/100
Epoch 18/100
Epoch 19/100
Epoch 20/100
Epoch 21/100
    17/17 [=====
Epoch 22/100
Epoch 23/100
Enoch 24/100
Epoch 25/100
17/17 [=====
    Epoch 26/100
Epoch 27/100
17/17 [=====
   Epoch 28/100
17/17 [======
    Epoch 29/100
```

import tensorflow as tf

### Prediction and check performance metrics

### Transformback to original form

```
train_predict = scaler.inverse_transform(train_predict)
test predict = scaler.inverse transform(test predict)
```

### ▼ Calculate RMSE performance metrics

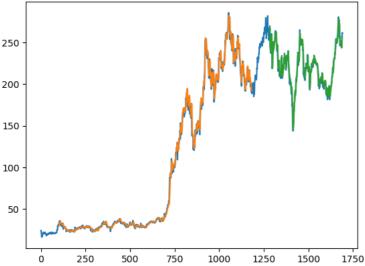
```
import math
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
math.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_train,train_predict))

131.34307791688525
```

#### ▼ Test Data RMSE

## **▼** Plotting GRAPH

```
# shift train predictions for plotting
look_back=100
trainPredictPlot = numpy.empty_like(df1)
trainPredictPlot[:, :] = np.nan
trainPredictPlot[look_back:len(train_predict)+look_back, :] = train_predict
# shift test predictions for plotting
testPredictPlot = numpy.empty_like(df1)
testPredictPlot[:, :] = numpy.nan
testPredictPlot[len(train_predict)+(look_back*2)+1:len(df1)-1, :] = test_predict
# plot baseline and predictions
plt.plot(scaler.inverse_transform(df1))
plt.plot(trainPredictPlot)
plt.plot(testPredictPlot)
plt.show()
```



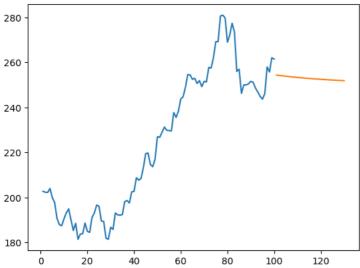
0.6964549612637113, 0.6815053096005484,

```
0.6732163630145528.
      0.6475354765104379,
      0.6372853695397857,
      0.6350650987433915,
      0.6466843997181779,
      0.6564905309783349,
      0.6628922292553653,
      0.6448341925565877,
      0.6274052706977227,
      0.6392835710718171.
      0.6129736215335901,
      0.621558608666269,
      0.6221506342534202,
      0.6396536347066211,
      0.6261841265702445,
      0.6243339194086542,
      0.648941652455318,
      0.6562314723723977,
      0.6692199081446892,
      0.667258692253818,
      0.6430210228419583.
      0.6423919043016313,
      0.6145648292958723,
      0.613047644621711,
      0.6327708603650912,
      0.6292554778593128,
      0.6562684580135578,
      0.6530860979952084,
      0.6526790524196585,
      0.6536041560004536,
      0.6747705296294598.
      0.6767687829672918.
      0.6726613230685616,
      0.6908303684966204
      0.6917184346304547,
      0.714142934327685,
      0.7101094975170756,
      0.7128848082594609,
      0.7309798305993989,
      0.7538854063611284,
      0.7546625155714822,
      0.7359383746912175,
      0.7322749978149978.
      0.7444863761827362,
      0.7814905194145402,
      0.7806024014749052,
      0.7889653193432213,
      0.7973652746584982,
      0.7921476756611564,
      0.7916296213563255,
      0.7911115633510803,
      0.8213069590298896,
len(temp_input)
     100
```

### ▼ Making Prediction for next 30 days

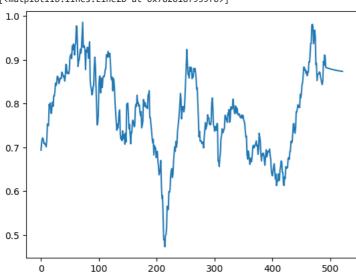
```
from numpy import array
lst_output=[]
n_steps=100
i=0
while(i<30):
    if(len(temp_input)>100):
        #print(temp_input)
        x_input = np.array(temp_input[1:])
        # print("{} day input {}".format(i,x_input))
       x_input=x_input.reshape(1,-1)
        x_input = x_input.reshape((1, n_steps, 1))
        #print(x_input)
       yhat = model.predict(x\_input, verbose=0)
        # print("{} day output {}".format(i,yhat))
        temp_input.extend(yhat[0].tolist())
        temp_input=temp_input[1:]
        #print(temp_input)
        lst_output.extend(yhat.tolist())
       i=i+1
    else:
        x_input = x_input.reshape((1, n_steps,1))
        yhat = model.predict(x_input, verbose=0)
        # print(yhat[0])
```

```
temp_input.extend(yhat[0].tolist())
      # print(len(temp_input))
      lst_output.extend(yhat.tolist())
      i=i+1
print(lst_output)
    day_new = np.arange(1,101)
day_pred = np.arange(101,131)
{\tt import\ matplotlib.pyplot\ as\ plt}
len(df1)
    1692
len(df1) - 100
    1592
plt.plot(day_new, scaler.inverse_transform(df1[1592:]))
plt.plot(day_pred, scaler.inverse_transform(lst_output))
    [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x782018fc6170>]
    280
```



df3=df1.tolist()
df3.extend(lst\_output)
plt.plot(df3[1200:])

[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x782018f959f0>]



## plt.plot(df3)

[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x782028369c00>]

