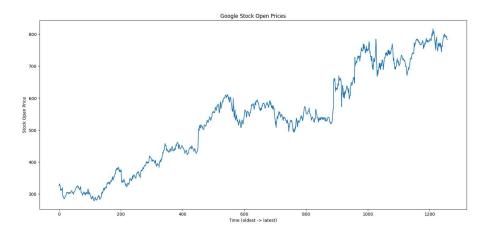
```
Name: Saniya Mansuri Rollno: 20C0071
```

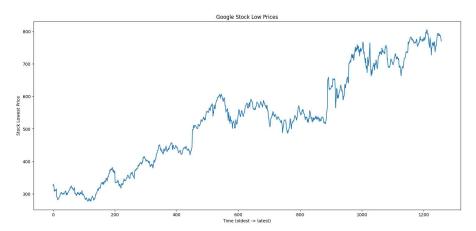
Recurrent neural network (RNN) Use the Google stock prices dataset and design a time series analysis and prediction system using RNN.

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
from \ sklearn.preprocessing \ import \ MinMaxScaler
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import LSTM
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dropout
dataset_train = pd.read_csv('Google_Stock_Price_Train.csv')
dataset_train.head()
\square
            Date
                   0pen
                           High
                                   Low Close
                                                   Volume
     0 1/3/2012 325.25 332.83 324.97 663.59
                                                7,380,500
      1 1/4/2012 331.27 333.87 329.08 666.45
                                                 5,749,400
      2 1/5/2012 329.83 330.75 326.89 657.21
                                                6,590,300
      3 1/6/2012 328.34 328.77 323.68 648.24
                                                5,405,900
      4 1/9/2012 322.04 322.29 309.46 620.76 11,688,800
training_set = dataset_train.iloc[:, 1: 2].values
training_set.shape
     (1258, 1)
sc = MinMaxScaler(feature_range = (0, 1))
#fit: get min/max of train data
training_set_scaled = sc.fit_transform(training_set)
X_{train} = []
y_train = []
for i in range(60, len(training_set_scaled)):
X_train.append(training_set_scaled[i-60: i, 0])
y_train.append(training_set_scaled[i, 0])
X_train, y_train = np.array(X_train), np.array(y_train)
X_train.shape
     (1198, 60)
y_train.shape
     (1198,)
X_train = np.reshape(X_train, newshape =
 (X_train.shape[0], X_train.shape[1], 1))
X_train.shape
     (1198, 60, 1)
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(18, 8))
plt.plot(dataset_train['Open'])
plt.title("Google Stock Open Prices")
plt.xlabel("Time (oldest -> latest)")
plt.ylabel("Stock Open Price")
plt.show()
```

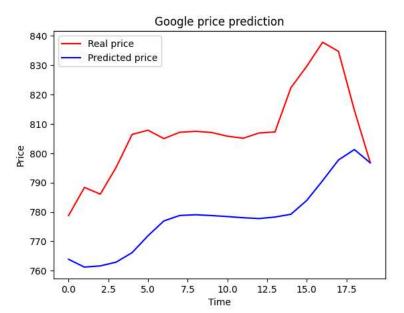


```
plt.figure(figsize=(18, 8))
plt.plot(dataset_train['Low'])
plt.title("Google Stock Low Prices")
plt.xlabel("Time (oldest -> latest)")
plt.ylabel("Stock Lowest Price")
plt.show()
```



```
regressor = Sequential()
#add 1st lstm layer
regressor.add(LSTM(units = 50, return_sequences = True, input_shape = (X_train.shape[1], 1)))
regressor.add(Dropout(rate = 0.2))
##add 2nd 1stm layer: 50 neurons
regressor.add(LSTM(units = 50, return_sequences = True))
regressor.add(Dropout(rate = 0.2))
##add 3rd 1stm layer
regressor.add(LSTM(units = 50, return sequences = True))
regressor.add(Dropout(rate = 0.2))
##add 4th 1stm layer
regressor.add(LSTM(units = 50, return_sequences = False))
regressor.add(Dropout(rate = 0.2))
##add output layer
regressor.add(Dense(units = 1))
regressor.compile(optimizer = 'adam', loss = 'mean_squared_error')
regressor.fit(x = X_train, y = y_train, batch_size = 32, epochs = 100)
  Epoch 1/100
  Epoch 2/100
  Epoch 3/100
  Epoch 4/100
  38/38 [============] - 4s 101ms/step - loss: 0.0052
  Epoch 5/100
  Epoch 6/100
  38/38 [=========] - 5s 128ms/step - loss: 0.0053
  Epoch 7/100
  38/38 [============== ] - 4s 101ms/step - loss: 0.0048
  Epoch 8/100
  Epoch 9/100
  38/38 [=======] - 6s 150ms/step - loss: 0.0046
  Epoch 10/100
  Epoch 11/100
  38/38 [========] - 5s 123ms/step - loss: 0.0052
  Epoch 12/100
  Epoch 13/100
  38/38 [============== ] - 4s 101ms/step - loss: 0.0038
  Epoch 14/100
  38/38 [============= ] - 5s 128ms/step - loss: 0.0037
  Epoch 15/100
  Epoch 16/100
  38/38 [=========] - 5s 131ms/step - loss: 0.0039
  Epoch 17/100
  Epoch 18/100
  38/38 [========] - 4s 102ms/step - loss: 0.0039
  Epoch 19/100
  Epoch 20/100
  38/38 [============ ] - 5s 127ms/step - loss: 0.0038
  Epoch 21/100
  38/38 [===========] - 5s 120ms/step - loss: 0.0036
  Epoch 22/100
  Epoch 23/100
  Epoch 24/100
  Epoch 25/100
  38/38 [============= ] - 7s 181ms/step - loss: 0.0032
  Epoch 26/100
  Epoch 27/100
  Epoch 28/100
  Epoch 29/100
```

```
dataset_test = pd.read_csv('Google_Stock_Price_Test.csv')
dataset_test.head()
           Date
                   0pen
                          High
                                  Low Close
                                                 Volume
     0 1/3/2017 778.81 789.63 775.80 786.14 1.657.300
      1 1/4/2017 788.36 791.34 783.16 786.90 1.073.000
      2 1/5/2017 786.08 794.48 785.02 794.02 1,335,200
      3 1/6/2017 795.26 807.90 792.20 806.15 1,640,200
      4 1/9/2017 806.40 809.97 802.83 806.65 1.272.400
real_stock_price = dataset_test.iloc[:, 1: 2].values
real_stock_price.shape
     (20, 1)
#vertical concat use 0, horizontal uses 1
dataset_total = pd.concat((dataset_train['Open'], dataset_test['Open']),
axis = 0)
##use .values to make numpy array
inputs = dataset_total[len(dataset_total) - len(dataset_test) - 60:].values
#reshape data to only have 1 col
inputs = inputs.reshape(-1, 1)
#scale input
inputs = sc.transform(inputs)
len(inputs)
     80
X_{\text{test}} = []
for i in range(60, len(inputs)):
X_test.append(inputs[i-60:i, 0])
X_test = np.array(X_test)
#add dimension of indicator
X_test = np.reshape(X_test, (X_test.shape[0], X_test.shape[1], 1))
X_test.shape
     (20, 60, 1)
predicted_stock_price = regressor.predict(X_test)
     1/1 [=======] - 2s 2s/step
#inverse the scaled value
predicted_stock_price = sc.inverse_transform(predicted_stock_price)
##visualize the prediction and real price
plt.plot(real_stock_price, color = 'red', label = 'Real price')
plt.plot(predicted stock price, color = 'blue', label = 'Predicted price')
plt.title('Google price prediction')
plt.xlabel('Time')
plt.ylabel('Price')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Start coding or generate with AI.