Sarah Brown - ANN - Homework 3

April 5, 2021

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[80]: import yfinance as yf
      import pandas as pd
      import numpy as np
      def get_price(tick,start='2020-10-01',end=None):
          return yf.Ticker(tick).history(start=start,end=end)['Close']
      def get_prices(tickers,start='2020-10-01',end=None):
          df=pd.DataFrame()
          for s in tickers:
              df[s]=get_price(s,start,end)
          return df
      feature_stocks=['tsla','fb','twtr','amzn','nflx','gbtc','gdx','intc','dal','c']
      predict_stock='msft'
      # training set
      start_date_train='2020-10-01'
      end_date_train='2020-12-31'
      X_train=get_prices(feature_stocks,start=start_date_train,end=end_date_train)
      y_train=get_prices([predict_stock],start=start_date_train,end=end_date_train)
      # testing set
      start_date_test='2021-01-01' # end date omit, default is doday
      X_test=get_prices(feature_stocks,start=start_date_test)
      y_test=get_prices([predict_stock],start=start_date_test)
      X_train=np.array(X_train)
      Y_train=np.array(y_train)
      X_test=np.array(X_test)
      Y_test=np.array(y_test)
[81]: #linear regression
      X_train_lin = np.concatenate( [X_train, np.ones((X_train.shape[0],1))],1)
      X_test_lin = np.concatenate( [X_test, np.ones((X_test.shape[0],1))],1)
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w = np.linalg.inv(X_train_lin.T @ X_train_lin) @ X_train_lin.T @ y_train
      linear_train = X_train_lin @ w
      linear_test = X_test_lin @ w
[82]: #SKR
      from sklearn.svm import SVR
      from sklearn.pipeline import make_pipeline
      from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
      dummyFeatureX_train = np.array(pd.get_dummies(X_train[0]))
      dummyFeatureX_test = np.array(pd.get_dummies(X_test[0]))
      ytrain = np.ravel(y_train,)
      regr = make_pipeline(StandardScaler(), SVR(C=1.0, epsilon=0.2))
      regr.fit(X_train, ytrain)
      skr train = regr.predict(X train)
      skr_test = regr.predict(X_test) # uses model to make predictions
[83]: | \# 1: Estimate the MSFT stock price with a fully connected neural network with 5_{\sqcup}
      \rightarrow hidden layers.
      # Each hidden layer has 20 neurons. Use ReLU as the activation function.
      import torch
      import torch.nn as nn
      x_train = torch.from_numpy(X_train).type(torch.Tensor)
      x_test = torch.from_numpy(X_test).type(torch.Tensor)
      y_train = torch.from_numpy(Y_train).type(torch.Tensor)
      y_test = torch.from_numpy(Y_test).type(torch.Tensor)
      N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, len(X_train[0]), 20, len(Y_train[0])
      device = torch.device('cpu')
      \#x = torch.randn(N, D_in, device=device)
      #y = torch.randn(N, D out, device=device)
      model = torch.nn.Sequential(
                  torch.nn.Linear(D_in, H),
                  torch.nn.ReLU(),
                  torch.nn.Linear(H, H),
```

torch.nn.ReLU(),

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torch.nn.ReLU(),

torch.nn.Linear(H, H),

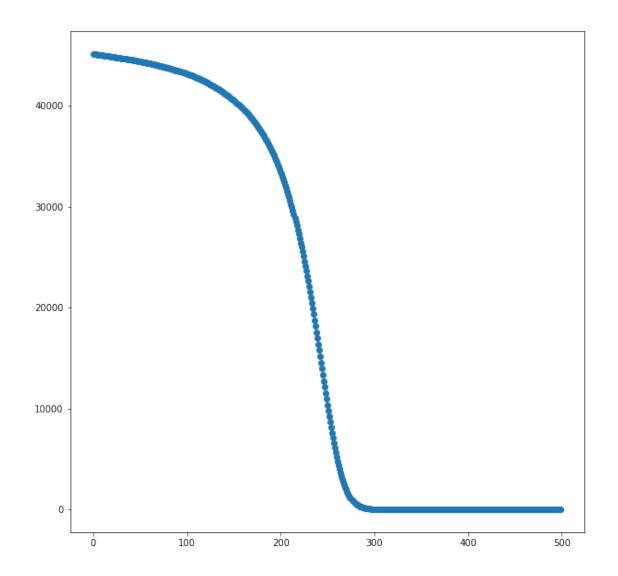
torch.nn.Linear(H, H),

```
torch.nn.Linear(H, H),
            torch.nn.ReLU(),
            torch.nn.Linear(H, H),
            torch.nn.ReLU(),
            torch.nn.Linear(H, D_out),).to(device)
loss_fn = torch.nn.MSELoss(reduction='mean')
learning_rate = 5e-8
lossEpoch = []
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = model(x_train)
    loss = loss_fn(y_pred, y_train)
    lossEpoch.append([t, loss.item()])
    #print(t, loss.item())
    model.zero_grad()
    loss.backward()
    with torch.no_grad():
        for param in model.parameters():
            param.data -= learning_rate * param.grad
```

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[92]: #2: plot loss vs epoch
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline

plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
loss_epoch_array = np.array(lossEpoch)
#print(loss_epoch_array[:,0])
x_epoch = loss_epoch_array[:,0]
y_loss = loss_epoch_array[:,1]
plt.scatter(x_epoch,y_loss)
```

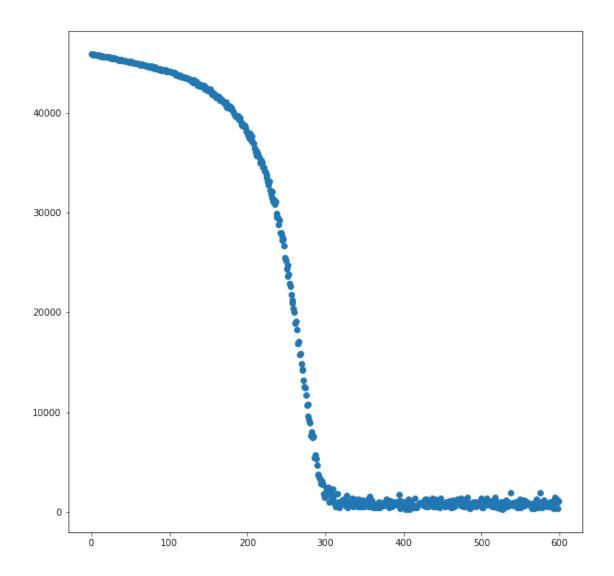
[92]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7f08722c91c0>



```
torch.nn.Linear(H, H),
            torch.nn.Dropout(.01),
            torch.nn.ReLU(),
            torch.nn.Linear(H, H),
            torch.nn.Dropout(.01),
            torch.nn.ReLU(),
            torch.nn.Linear(H, D_out),).to(device)
lossEpochDrop = []
for t in range(600):
    y_pred_drop = model_drop(x_train)
    loss_drop = loss_fn(y_pred_drop, y_train)
    lossEpochDrop.append([t, loss_drop.item()])
    #print(t, loss_drop.item())
    model_drop.zero_grad()
    loss_drop.backward()
    with torch.no_grad():
        for param in model_drop.parameters():
            param.data -= learning_rate * param.grad
```

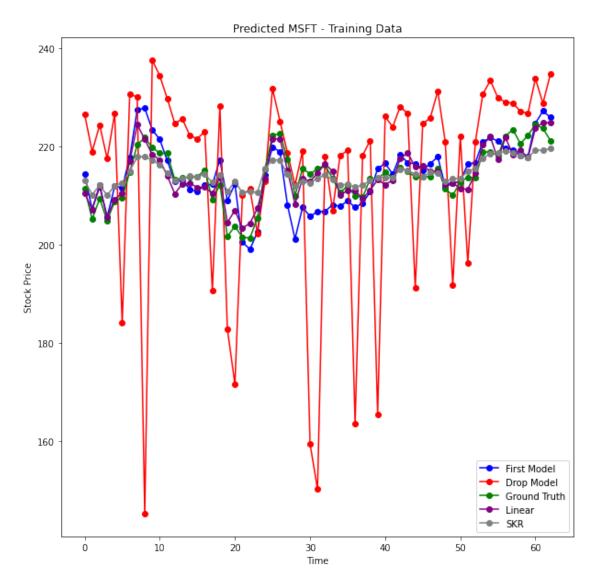
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[93]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
    drop_loss_epoch_array = np.array(lossEpochDrop)
    x_epoch_drop = drop_loss_epoch_array[:,0]
    y_loss_drop = drop_loss_epoch_array[:,1]
    plt.scatter(x_epoch_drop,y_loss_drop)
```

[93]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7f087229b0d0>



```
ax.plot(time, first_model, color = "b", label="First Model", marker='o')
ax.plot(time, drop_model, color = "r", label = "Drop Model", marker='o')
ax.plot(time, y_train, color = "g", label = "Ground Truth", marker='o')
ax.plot(time, linear_train, color = "purple", label = "Linear", marker='o')
ax.plot(time, skr_train, color = "grey", label = "SKR", marker='o')
ax.legend()
```

[100]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f0871fa3a60>



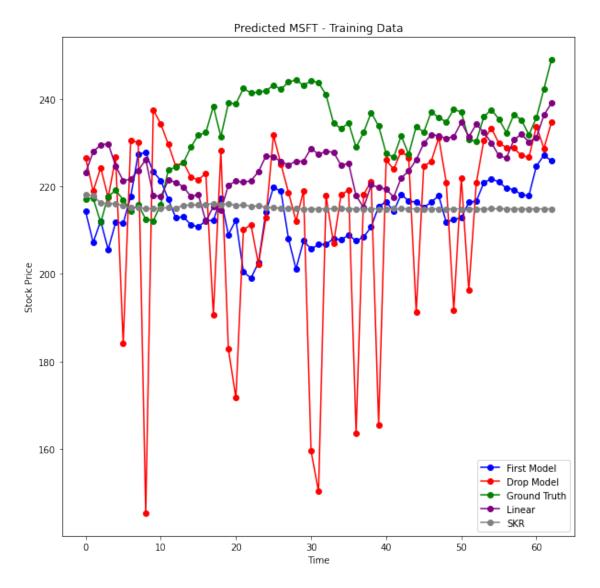
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[101]: #5: Repeat plot from 4 with testing data
first_model_test = model(x_test).detach().numpy()
drop_model_test = model_drop(x_test).detach().numpy()
```

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plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))

ax = plt.gca()
plt.xlabel("Time")
plt.ylabel("Stock Price")
plt.title("Predicted MSFT - Training Data")

ax.plot(time, first_model, color = "b", label="First Model", marker='o')
ax.plot(time, drop_model, color = "r", label = "Drop Model", marker='o')
ax.plot(time, y_test, color = "g", label = "Ground Truth", marker='o')
ax.plot(time, linear_test, color = "purple", label = "Linear", marker='o')
ax.plot(time, skr_test, color = "grey", label = "SKR", marker='o')
ax.legend()
```

[101]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f0871f25d60>



[]: