

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
df = pd.read_csv('/content/seattle-weather.csv')
```

Start coding or generate with AI.

df.head()

	date	precipitation	temp_max	temp_min	wind	weather
0	2012-01-01	0.0	12.8	5.0	4.7	drizzle
1	2012-01-02	10.9	10.6	2.8	4.5	rain
2	2012-01-03	0.8	11.7	7.2	2.3	rain
3	2012-01-04	20.3	12.2	5.6	4.7	rain
4	2012-01-05	1.3	8.9	2.8	6.1	rain

Next steps: [Generate code with df](#) [View recommended plots](#) [New interactive sheet](#)

df.isnull().sum()

	0
date	0
precipitation	0
temp_max	0
temp_min	0
wind	0
weather	0

dtype: int64

```
df.duplicated().sum()
```

```
np.int64(0)
```

```
#column Open converted into numpy array
training_set = df.iloc[:,2:3].values
training_set
```

```
array([[12.8],
       [10.6],
       [11.7],
       ...,
       [ 7.2],
       [ 5.6],
       [ 5.6]])
```

```
len(training_set)
```

```
1461
```

```
def df_to_XY(df,window_size=10):  
    X_train=[]  
    y_train=[]  
  
    for i in range(10,len(training_set)):  
        X_train.append(training_set[i-10:i,0])  
        y_train.append(training_set[i,0])  
  
    X_train, y_train = np.array(X_train), np.array(y_train)  
    return X_train, y_train
```

```
WINDOW = 10  
X,y = df_to_XY(df,WINDOW)  
print(len(X),len(y))  
X_train = X[:800]  
y_train = y[:800]  
X_val = X[800:1000]  
y_val = y[800:1000]  
X_test = X[1000:]  
x_test = y[1000:]
```

```
1451 1451
```

```
#Reshaping(To add new dimensions)  
X_train = np.reshape(X_train,(X_train.shape[0],X_train.shape[1],1))  
X_val = np.reshape(X_val,(X_val.shape[0],X_val.shape[1],1))  
X_test = np.reshape(X_test,(X_test.shape[0],X_test.shape[1],1))
```

```
#Building the RNN  
from keras.models import Sequential  
from keras.layers import Dense, LSTM, Dropout
```

```
regressor = Sequential()
```

```
#Addinf the first LSTM layer and some Dropout regularisation  
regressor.add(LSTM(units=50, return_sequences = True, input_shape=(X_train.shape[1], 1)))  
regressor.add(Dropout(0.2))  
  
regressor.add(LSTM(units=50, return_sequences = True))  
regressor.add(Dropout(0.2))  
  
regressor.add(LSTM(units=50, return_sequences = True))  
regressor.add(Dropout(0.2))  
  
regressor.add(LSTM(units=50))  
regressor.add(Dropout(0.2))  
  
#Output layer  
regressor.add(Dense(units=1))
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/rnn/rnn.py:199: UserWarning: Do not pass an ` `   
    super().__init__(**kwargs)
```

```
#Compiling
regressor.compile(optimizer='adam',loss='mean_squared_error')
```

```
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint,EarlyStopping
from tensorflow.keras.losses import MeanSquaredError
from tensorflow.keras.metrics import RootMeanSquaredError
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
```

```
# =====
# Hyperparameters
# =====
learning_rate = 0.001      # optimizer learning rate
batch_size = 32            # number of samples per batch
epochs = 100               # number of epochs
loss_function = 'mean_squared_error'
optimizer_choice = 'adam' # can be 'adam', 'rmsprop', etc.

# =====
# Compile the model
# =====
regressor.compile(
    optimizer=optimizer_choice,
    loss=loss_function
)

# =====
# Train the model
# =====
history = regressor.fit(
    X_train, y_train,
    validation_data=(X_val, y_val),
    epochs=epochs,
    batch_size=batch_size,
    verbose=1
)
```

```

25/25 ————— 1s 23ms/step - loss: 7.0433 - val_loss: 10.7332
Epoch 84/100
25/25 ————— 1s 23ms/step - loss: 7.0932 - val_loss: 11.0339
Epoch 85/100
25/25 ————— 1s 27ms/step - loss: 6.0597 - val_loss: 10.7218
Epoch 86/100
25/25 ————— 1s 33ms/step - loss: 6.6057 - val_loss: 10.9803
Epoch 87/100
25/25 ————— 1s 37ms/step - loss: 6.3732 - val_loss: 11.0315
Epoch 88/100
25/25 ————— 1s 23ms/step - loss: 6.7695 - val_loss: 11.0907
Epoch 89/100
25/25 ————— 1s 24ms/step - loss: 6.3608 - val_loss: 10.8502
Epoch 90/100
25/25 ————— 1s 24ms/step - loss: 7.0395 - val_loss: 10.5366
Epoch 91/100
25/25 ————— 1s 24ms/step - loss: 7.4452 - val_loss: 11.4698
Epoch 92/100
25/25 ————— 1s 23ms/step - loss: 6.7304 - val_loss: 10.9371
Epoch 93/100
25/25 ————— 1s 23ms/step - loss: 6.8641 - val_loss: 11.6863
Epoch 94/100
25/25 ————— 1s 24ms/step - loss: 7.0916 - val_loss: 10.7047
Epoch 95/100
25/25 ————— 1s 23ms/step - loss: 5.6533 - val_loss: 11.1861
Epoch 96/100
25/25 ————— 1s 23ms/step - loss: 5.8925 - val_loss: 11.1026
Epoch 97/100
25/25 ————— 1s 24ms/step - loss: 6.7199 - val_loss: 11.7043
Epoch 98/100
25/25 ————— 1s 23ms/step - loss: 6.1695 - val_loss: 10.7769
Epoch 99/100
25/25 ————— 1s 24ms/step - loss: 6.9668 - val_loss: 12.5372
Epoch 100/100
25/25 ————— 1s 26ms/step - loss: 6.6723 - val_loss: 11.3621

```

```
his = pd.DataFrame(history.history)
```

```
his.head()
```

	loss	val_loss	
0	7.992771	9.513064	
1	8.218747	10.438987	
2	8.086651	9.532013	
3	7.710031	9.667523	
4	8.554678	9.789336	

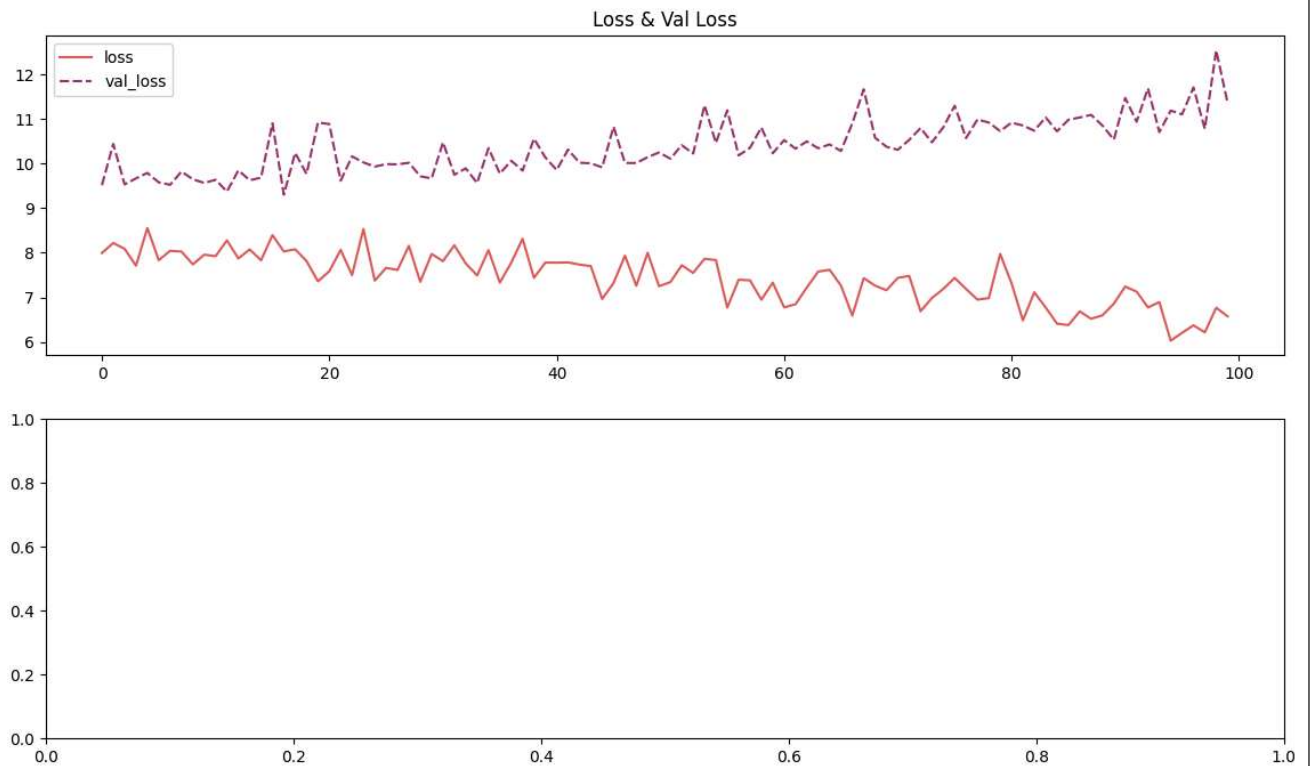
Next steps: [Generate code with his](#) [View recommended plots](#) [New interactive sheet](#)

```

import seaborn as sns
his.columns
history_loss = his[['loss', 'val_loss']]

fig, axes = plt.subplots(2, 1, figsize=(14, 8))
plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
plt.title("Loss & Val Loss")
sns.lineplot(history_loss, palette="flare");

```



```
train_pred = regressor.predict(X_train).flatten()
val_pred = regressor.predict(X_val).flatten()
test_pred = regressor.predict(X_test).flatten()
```

```
25/25 ————— 1s 9ms/step
7/7 ————— 2s 313ms/step
15/15 ————— 0s 16ms/step
```

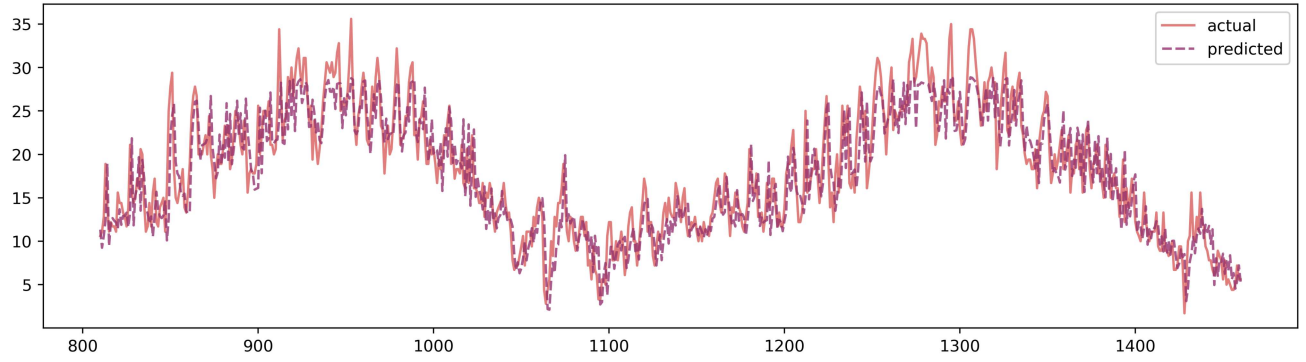
```
pred = np.concatenate([train_pred, val_pred, test_pred])
df_pred = pd.DataFrame(df["temp_max"].copy())
df_pred.columns=["actual"]
df_pred = df_pred[WINDOW:]
df_pred["predicted"] = pred

fig, axes = plt.subplots(2, 1, figsize=(14, 8), dpi=400)

plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
plt.title("Validation Results")
sns.lineplot(df_pred[800:], alpha=0.8, palette="flare", linestyle=None);

plt.subplot(2, 1, 2)
plt.title("Test Results")
sns.lineplot(df_pred[1000:], alpha=0.8, palette="flare", linestyle=None);
```

Validation Results



Test Results

