

02-RNN-Exercise

October 19, 2022

Copyright Pierian Data

For more information, visit us at www.pieriandata.com

1 RNN Example for Time Series

TASK: IMPORT THE BASIC LIBRARIES YOU THINK YOU WILL USE

```
[1]: # IMPORTS HERE
```

1.1 Data

Info about this data set: <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/TRFVOLUSM227NFWA>

Read in the data set "Miles_Traveled.csv" from the Data folder. Figure out how to set the date to a datetime index columns

```
[2]: # CODE HERE
```

```
[3]:
```

```
[4]:
```

```
[4]:          TRFVOLUSM227NFWA
DATE
1970-01-01      80173.0
1970-02-01      77442.0
1970-03-01      90223.0
1970-04-01      89956.0
1970-05-01      97972.0
```

Task: Change the column names to Value

```
[ ]: # CODE HERE
```

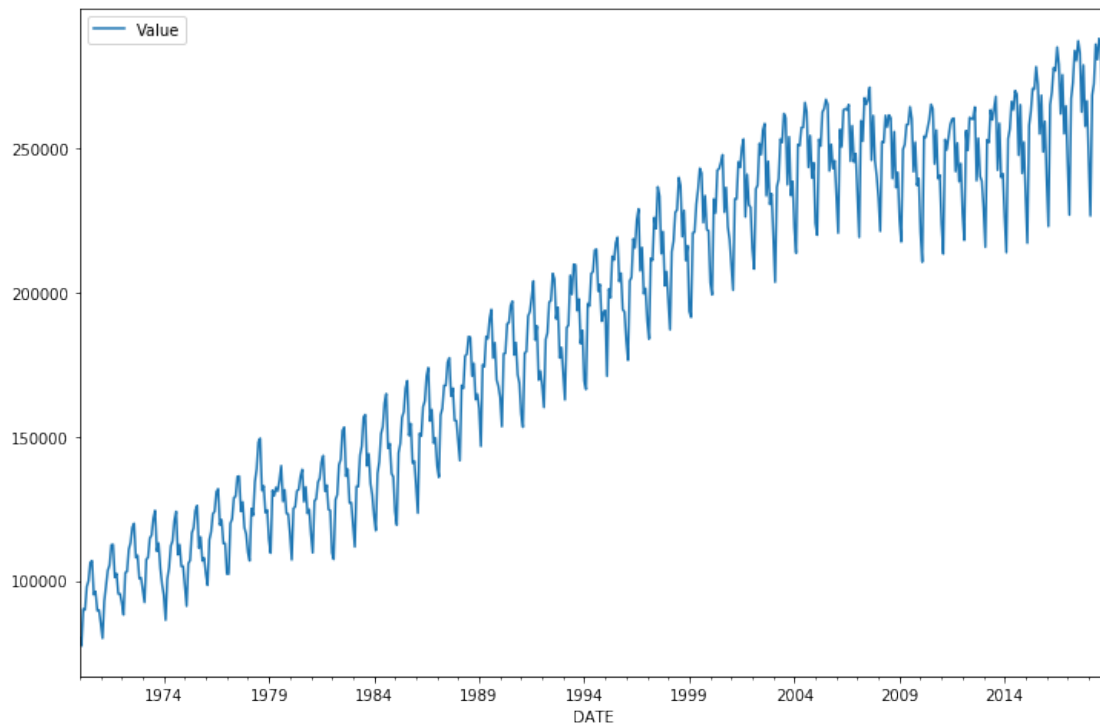
[5]:

TASK: Plot out the time series

[]: *# CODE HERE*

[6]:

[6]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x12cc3a4d2e8>



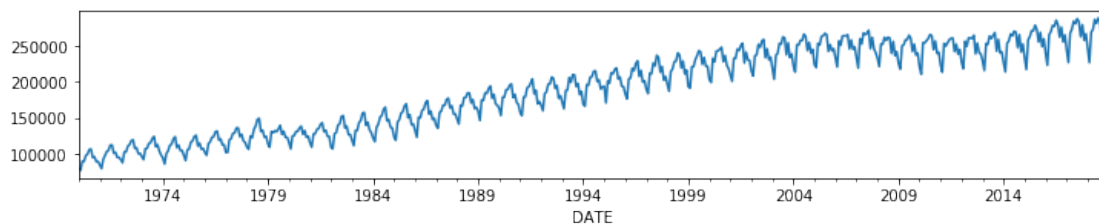
TASK: Perform a Seasonal Decomposition on the model and plot out the ETS components

[7]: *# CODE HERE*

[8]:

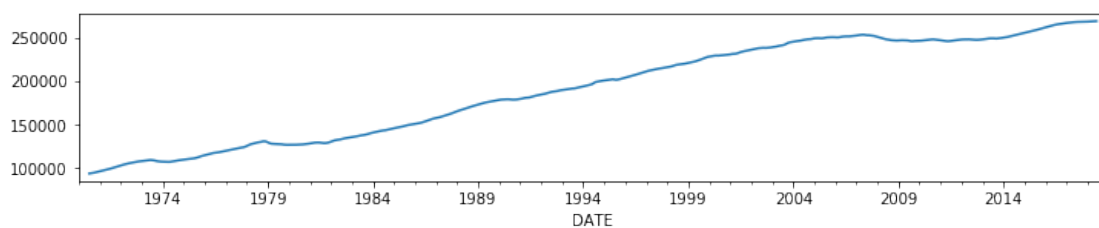
[9]:

[9]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x12cc5b5d588>



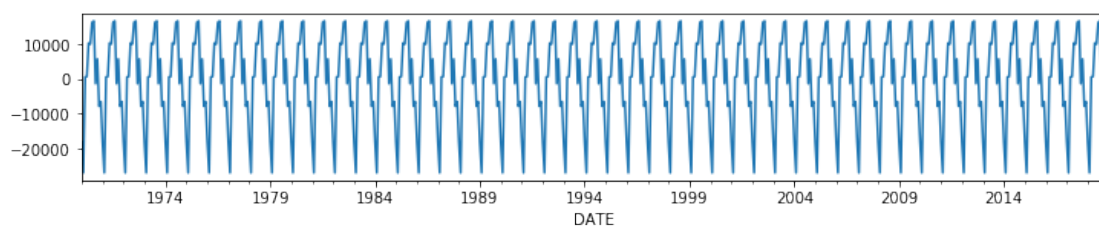
[10]:

[10]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x12cc5b89588>



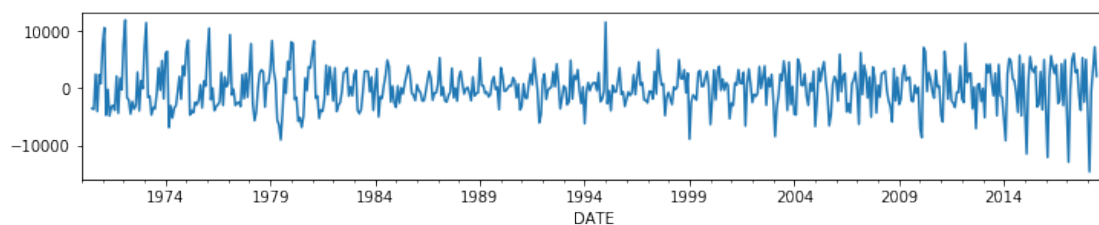
[11]:

[11]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x12cc3fe6e80>



[12]:

[12]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x12cc5def780>



1.2 Train Test Split

TASK: Figure out the length of the data set

```
[ ]: # CODE HERE
```

```
[13]:
```

```
[13]: 588
```

```
[14]:
```

TASK: Split the data into a train/test split where the test set is the last 12 months of data.

```
[15]: # CODE HERE
```

```
[16]: len(test)
```

```
[16]: 12
```

1.3 Scale Data

TASK: Use a MinMaxScaler to scale the train and test sets into scaled versions.

```
[17]: # CODE HERE
```

```
[18]:
```

```
[19]:
```

```
[20]:
```

```
[20]: MinMaxScaler(copy=True, feature_range=(0, 1))
```

```
[21]:
```

2 Time Series Generator

TASK: Create a TimeSeriesGenerator object based off the scaled_train data. The n_input is up to you, but at a minimum it should be at least 12.

[22]: `#CODE HERE`

[23]:

Using TensorFlow backend.

[24]:

2.0.1 Create the Model

TASK: Create a Keras Sequential Model with as many LSTAM units you want and a final Dense Layer.

[25]:

[26]:

[27]:

```
-----
Layer (type)                 Output Shape          Param #
=====
lstm_1 (LSTM)                 (None, 150)           91200
-----
dense_1 (Dense)               (None, 1)             151
=====
Total params: 91,351
Trainable params: 91,351
Non-trainable params: 0
-----
```

TASK: Fit the model to the generator (it should be a lot of epochs, but do as many as you have the patience for! :)

[28]: `# CODE HERE`

[46]:

```
Epoch 1/10
552/552 [=====] - 17s 30ms/step - loss: 0.0010
Epoch 2/10
552/552 [=====] - 17s 30ms/step - loss: 0.0011
Epoch 3/10
552/552 [=====] - 16s 30ms/step - loss: 9.5115e-04
Epoch 4/10
552/552 [=====] - 17s 30ms/step - loss: 8.8495e-04
Epoch 5/10
```

```

552/552 [=====] - 17s 30ms/step - loss: 8.4229e-04
Epoch 6/10
552/552 [=====] - 16s 30ms/step - loss: 0.0012
Epoch 7/10
552/552 [=====] - 17s 30ms/step - loss: 8.6496e-04
Epoch 8/10
552/552 [=====] - 17s 30ms/step - loss: 7.5506e-04
Epoch 9/10
552/552 [=====] - 17s 30ms/step - loss: 0.0010
Epoch 10/10
552/552 [=====] - 16s 30ms/step - loss: 0.0010

```

[46]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x12ef492b128>

TASK: Plot the history of the loss that occurred during training.

[47]: *# CODE HERE*

[48]:

[48]: dict_keys(['loss'])

[]:

2.1 Evaluate on Test Data

TASK: Based on your test data and input size, create an appropriate;y sized "first evaluation batch" like we did in the lecture.

[50]: *# CODE HERE*

[51]:

```

[51]: array([[0.79630397],
             [0.71226435],
             [0.90477416],
             [0.93121043],
             [0.98386382],
             [0.96757519],
             [1.         ],
             [0.9801859 ],
             [0.8824684 ],
             [0.95995255],
             [0.85883345],
             [0.90086755]])

```

[52]:

TASK: Generate predictions into the same time stamps as the test set

```
[53]: # CODE HERE
```

```
[54]:
```

2.2 Inverse Transformations and Compare

TASK: Inverse Transform your new forecasted predictions.

```
[55]: #CODE HERE
```

```
[56]:
```

```
[57]:
```

```
[57]: array([[246787.65124869],
          [235267.94174141],
          [258981.00705367],
          [269320.52187717],
          [280305.23281485],
          [283555.27218211],
          [288203.31152987],
          [283559.36330348],
          [271973.99567699],
          [276999.53167695],
          [261872.87937891],
          [264047.44175631]])
```

TASK: Create a new dataframe that has both the original test values and your predictions for them.

```
[1]: # CODE HERE
```

```
[59]:
```

```
[59]:
```

	Value	Predictions
DATE		
2018-01-01	245695.0	246787.651249
2018-02-01	226660.0	235267.941741
2018-03-01	268480.0	258981.007054
2018-04-01	272475.0	269320.521877
2018-05-01	286164.0	280305.232815
2018-06-01	280877.0	283555.272182
2018-07-01	288145.0	288203.311530
2018-08-01	286608.0	283559.363303
2018-09-01	260595.0	271973.995677

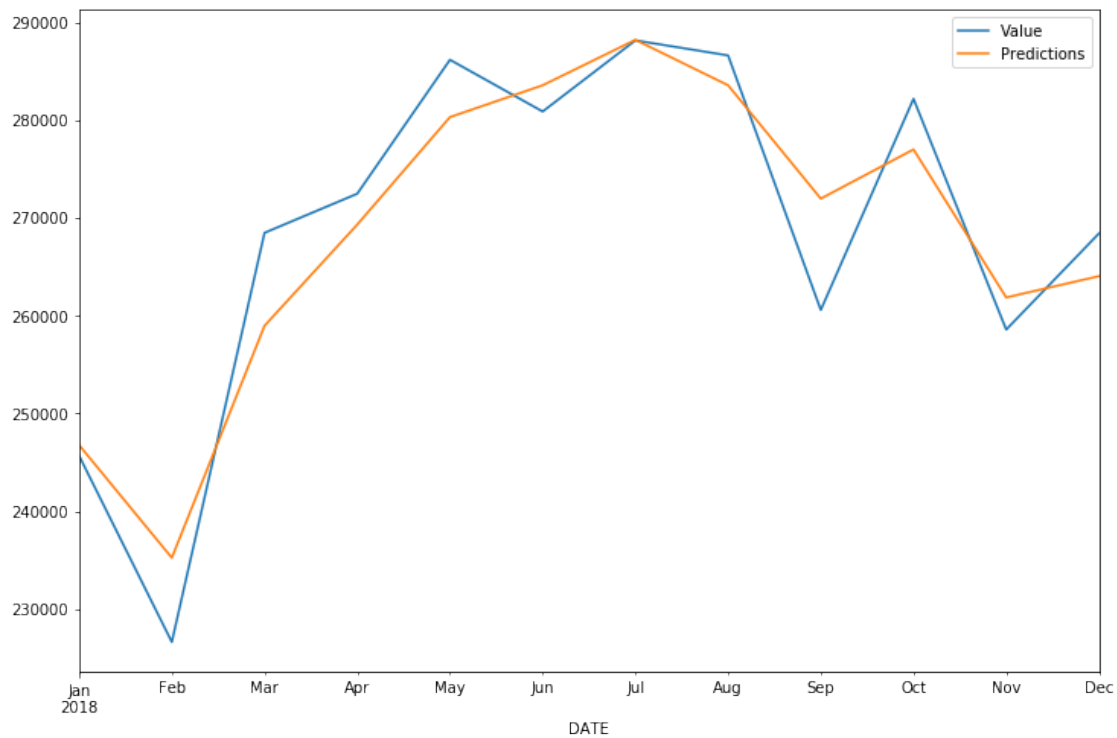
```
2018-10-01  282174.0  276999.531677
2018-11-01  258590.0  261872.879379
2018-12-01  268413.0  264047.441756
```

TASK: Plot out the test set against your own predicted values.

```
[2]: # CODE HERE
```

```
[60]:
```

```
[60]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x12ef97a50f0>
```



3 Saving Models

TASK: Optional, Save your model!

```
[44]:
```