02 - RNN-LSTM Model Estimation

January 31, 2020

```
[1]: # If you run this it won't necessarily give you the best RNN model.

# I've saved the best model that I estimated and I use it in the next Jupyter

Notebook.

# This just an example of the steps I took for estimating the model.

stock = 'Google'

timesteps = 6 # This is the number of lags
```

0.1 Loading Data

```
[2]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
sns.set()
import pandas as pd
```

```
[3]: df = pd.read_csv(f'{stock}.csv')
    df.tail()
```

```
[3]:
                Date
                            Open
                                        High
                                                      Low
                                                                Close
    3871 2020-01-06 1350.000000 1396.500000 1350.000000 1394.209961
    3872 2020-01-07
                     1397.939941 1402.989990
                                              1390.380005 1393.339966
    3873 2020-01-08 1392.079956 1411.579956
                                              1390.839966 1404.319946
    3874 2020-01-09 1420.569946 1427.329956
                                              1410.270020 1419.829956
    3875 2020-01-10 1427.560059 1434.928955 1418.349976 1429.729980
            Adj Close
                      Volume
```

```
3871 1394.209961 1732300
3872 1393.339966 1502700
3873 1404.319946 1528000
3874 1419.829956 1500900
3875 1429.729980 1820700
```

```
[4]: data = pd.DataFrame()
data[f'{stock}'] = df['Adj Close'].copy()
```

```
[5]: data[f'D{stock}'] = data[f'{stock}'].diff()
data['Variance'] = (data[f'D{stock}']-data[f'D{stock}'].mean())**2
```

```
[6]: data.dropna(axis=0, inplace=True) data.tail()
```

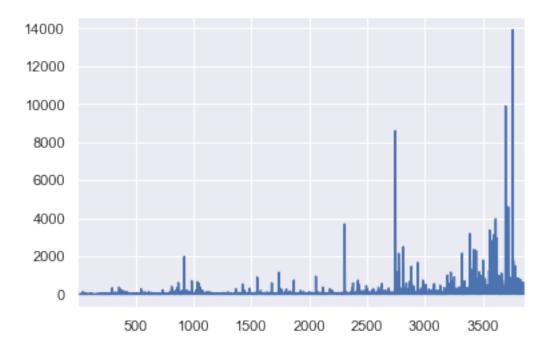
```
[6]:
                Google
                          DGoogle
                                      Variance
          1394.209961
                       33.549927
     3871
                                   1101.832552
     3872 1393.339966
                        -0.869995
                                      1.503220
     3873 1404.319946
                        10.979980
                                    112.867595
     3874 1419.829956 15.510010
                                    229.642085
     3875 1429.729980
                         9.900024
                                     91.087176
```

0.2 Splitting the data in training and test sample

```
[7]: data_training = pd.DataFrame()
  data_test = pd.DataFrame()
  data_training['Variance'] = data['Variance'][:-timesteps-3].copy()
  data_test['Variance'] = data['Variance'][-timesteps-3:].copy()
```

```
[8]: data_training['Variance'].plot()
```

[8]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x2b9ef3e0908>



0.3 Training Data preprocessing

```
[9]: import numpy as np

x_train = []
y_train = []

for i in range(timesteps, data_training.shape[0]):
    x_train.append(data_training['Variance'].iloc[i-timesteps:i].values.
    →tolist())
    y_train.append((data_training['Variance'].iloc[i]))

x_train, y_train = np.array(x_train), np.array(y_train)

x_train.shape, y_train.shape
```

[9]: ((3860, 6), (3860,))

0.4 Scaling the data

```
[10]: # I am using logarithmic scale.
from sklearn.preprocessing import FunctionTransformer
scaler = FunctionTransformer(np.log1p, validate=True)
x_train = scaler.fit_transform(x_train)
x_train = x_train[..., np.newaxis]
x_train.shape
```

[10]: (3860, 6, 1)

0.5 Test data preprocessing

```
[11]: x_test = []
y_test = []

for i in range(timesteps, data_test.shape[0]):
    x_test.append(data_test['Variance'].iloc[i-timesteps:i].values.tolist())
    y_test.append((data_test['Variance'].iloc[i]))

x_test, y_test = np.array(x_test), np.array(y_test)

x_test.shape, y_test.shape
```

```
[11]: ((3, 6), (3,))
```

```
[12]: x_test = scaler.transform(x_test)
    x_test = x_test[..., np.newaxis]
    x_test.shape
```

[12]: (3, 6, 1)

0.6 Tensorflow Model

```
[13]: import tensorflow as tf
     from tensorflow.keras import Sequential
     from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, LSTM, GRU, Dropout,
      →BatchNormalization
     from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint
[14]: model = Sequential()
     model.add(LSTM(units = 60, activation = 'relu', return_sequences = True, __
     →input_shape = (timesteps, 1)))
     model.add(Dropout(0.2))
     model.add(BatchNormalization())
     model.add(LSTM(units = 60, activation = 'relu', return_sequences = True))
     model.add(Dropout(0.2))
     model.add(BatchNormalization())
     model.add(LSTM(units = 60, activation = 'relu'))
     model.add(Dropout(0.2))
     model.add(BatchNormalization())
     model.add(Dense(units = 1, activation = 'relu'))
[15]: opt = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(lr=0.001, decay=1e-6)
[16]: model.compile(optimizer=opt, loss = 'mean_absolute_error')
[17]: model.summary()
    Model: "sequential"
    Layer (type)
                   Output Shape
     ______
    1stm (LSTM)
                               (None, 6, 60)
    dropout (Dropout)
                         (None, 6, 60)
    batch_normalization (BatchNo (None, 6, 60)
                                                       240
    lstm_1 (LSTM)
                               (None, 6, 60)
                                                       29040
    dropout_1 (Dropout) (None, 6, 60)
```

batch_normalization_1 (Batch		240
lstm_2 (LSTM)	•	29040
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 60)	0
batch_normalization_2 (Batch	(None, 60)	240
dense (Dense)	(None, 1)	61
Total params: 73,741 Trainable params: 73,381 Non-trainable params: 360		
[18]: model.fit(x_train, y_train,	epochs=50, batch_size=32,	validation_split=0.0)
Train on 3860 samples Epoch 1/50 3860/3860 [====================================		mple - loss: 78.2132 mple - loss: 77.4070 mple - loss: 77.0473 mple - loss: 76.5964 mple - loss: 76.6291 mple - loss: 76.5122 mple - loss: 76.4591 mple - loss: 76.3833 mple - loss: 76.3837 mple - loss: 76.4064 mple - loss: 76.2600
Epoch 14/50 3860/3860 [====== Epoch 15/50		
3860/3860 [=======	=======] - 4s 1ms/sa	mple - loss: 76.2240

Epoch 16/50
3860/3860 [====================================
Epoch 17/50
3860/3860 [====================================
Epoch 18/50
3860/3860 [====================================
Epoch 19/50
3860/3860 [====================================
Epoch 20/50
3860/3860 [====================================
Epoch 21/50
3860/3860 [====================================
Epoch 22/50
3860/3860 [====================================
Epoch 23/50
3860/3860 [====================================
Epoch 24/50
3860/3860 [====================================
Epoch 25/50
3860/3860 [====================================
Epoch 26/50
3860/3860 [====================================
Epoch 27/50
3860/3860 [====================================
Epoch 28/50
3860/3860 [============= - 5s 1ms/sample - loss: 75.7013
Epoch 29/50
3860/3860 [==============] - 5s 1ms/sample - loss: 75.9483
Epoch 30/50
3860/3860 [====================================
Epoch 31/50
3860/3860 [====================================
Epoch 32/50
3860/3860 [====================================
Epoch 33/50
3860/3860 [====================================
Epoch 34/50 3860/3860 [====================================
Epoch 35/50 3860/3860 [====================================
Epoch 36/50
3860/3860 [====================================
Epoch 37/50
3860/3860 [====================================
Epoch 38/50
3860/3860 [====================================
0000,0000 [1029' 10'0000
Epoch 39/50 3860/3860 [====================================

```
Epoch 40/50
   3860/3860 [============== ] - 4s 1ms/sample - loss: 75.7117
   Epoch 41/50
   Epoch 42/50
   3860/3860 [============== ] - 4s 1ms/sample - loss: 75.6426
   Epoch 43/50
   3860/3860 [=============== ] - 4s 1ms/sample - loss: 75.9856
   Epoch 44/50
   3860/3860 [=============== ] - 4s 1ms/sample - loss: 75.8019
   Epoch 45/50
   Epoch 46/50
   3860/3860 [=============== ] - 4s 1ms/sample - loss: 75.4809
   Epoch 47/50
   Epoch 48/50
   Epoch 49/50
   3860/3860 [============== ] - 4s 1ms/sample - loss: 75.6346
   Epoch 50/50
   3860/3860 [============== ] - 6s 1ms/sample - loss: 75.3645
[18]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x2ba6e2bc508>
```

0.7 Evaluating RNN-LSTM Model

```
[19]: y_pred = model.predict(x_test)

[20]: from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error
   mae = round(mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred), 3)
   print(mae)
```

0.8 Visualization

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