# **Mini Project**

#### **New York Stock Price Prediction**

### **Description:**

This notebook demonstrates the future price prediction for different stocks using recurrent neural networks in tensorflow. Recurrent neural networks with basic RNN, LSTM or GRU cells are implemented.

#### Done By:

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# 1. Libraries and settings

```
In [1]:
    import numpy as np
    import pandas as pd
    import math
    import sklearn
    import sklearn.preprocessing
    import datetime
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    import tensorflow as tf
    from tensorflow.keras import layers
    from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential

# split data in 80%/10%/10% train/validation/test sets
    valid_set_size_percentage = 10
    test_set_size_percentage = 10
```

# 2. Analyze the Data

- load stock prices from prices-split-adjusted.csv
- analyze data

```
In [2]:  # import all stock prices
    df = pd.read_csv("prices-split-adjusted.csv", index_col = 0)
    df.info()
    df.head()
    # number of different stocks
```

```
print(list(set(df.symbol))[:10])
        <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
        Index: 851264 entries, 2016-01-05 to 2016-12-30
        Data columns (total 6 columns):
             Column Non-Null Count Dtype
        --- ----- ------ ----
            symbol 851264 non-null object
         0
             open 851264 non-null float64
         2
           close 851264 non-null float64
         3 low
                    851264 non-null float64
           high 851264 non-null float64
             volume 851264 non-null float64
        dtypes: float64(5), object(1)
        memory usage: 45.5+ MB
        number of different stocks: 501
        ['DLPH', 'JPM', 'TSS', 'GM', 'LUK', 'RHT', 'AIZ', 'DE', 'CME', 'DLR']
In [3]:
         df.tail()
Out[3]:
                  symbol
                              open
                                        close
                                                   low
                                                            high
                                                                   volume
             date
        2016-12-30
                     ZBH 103.309998 103.199997 102.849998 103.930000
                                                                  973800.0
                   ZION 43.070000 43.040001 42.689999 43.310001 1938100.0
        2016-12-30
                    ZTS 53.639999 53.529999 53.270000 53.740002 1701200.0
        2016-12-30
        2016-12-30
                    AIV 44.730000 45.450001 44.410000 45.590000 1380900.0
        2016-12-30
                     FTV 54.200001 53.630001 53.389999 54.480000
                                                                 705100.0
In [4]:
         df.describe()
Out[4]:
                                  close
                                                low
                                                            high
                                                                      volume
                     open
        count 851264.000000 851264.000000 851264.000000 851264.000000 8.512640e+05
                  64.993618
                              65.011913
                                          64.336541
                                                        65.639748 5.415113e+06
        mean
                  75.203893
                                           74.459518
          std
                              75.201216
                                                        75.906861 1.249468e+07
                  1.660000
                               1.590000
                                           1.500000
                                                        1.810000 0.000000e+00
          min
         25%
                  31.270000
                              31.292776
                                           30.940001
                                                        31.620001 1.221500e+06
         50%
                 48.459999
                              48.480000
                                           47.970001
                                                        48.959999 2.476250e+06
                                                        75.849998 5.222500e+06
         75%
                 75.120003
                              75.139999
                                           74.400002
                                                      1600.930054 8.596434e+08
         max
                1584.439941
                            1578.130005
                                        1549.939941
In [5]:
         df.info()
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

Column Non-Null Count Dtype

symbol 851264 non-null object

Data columns (total 6 columns):

-----

Index: 851264 entries, 2016-01-05 to 2016-12-30

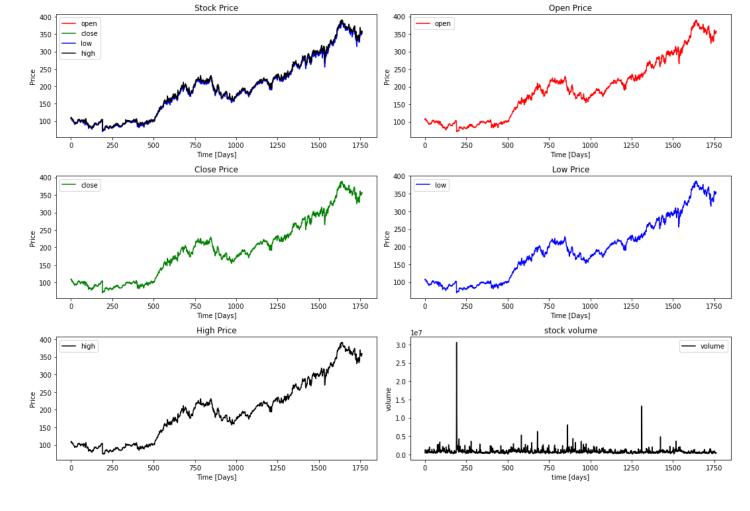
print('\nnumber of different stocks: ', len(list(set(df.symbol))))

```
2 close 851264 non-null float64
        3 low
                   851264 non-null float64
        4 high 851264 non-null float64
           volume 851264 non-null float64
       dtypes: float64(5), object(1)
       memory usage: 45.5+ MB
In [6]:
       plt.figure(figsize=(15, 20));
        plt.subplot(6,2,1);
        plt.plot(df[df.symbol == 'EQIX'].open.values, color='red', label='open')
        plt.plot(df[df.symbol == 'EQIX'].close.values, color='green', label='close')
        plt.plot(df[df.symbol == 'EQIX'].low.values, color='blue', label='low')
        plt.plot(df[df.symbol == 'EQIX'].high.values, color='black', label='high')
        plt.title('Stock Price')
        plt.xlabel('Time [Days]')
        plt.ylabel('Price')
        plt.legend(loc='best')
        #plt.show()
        plt.subplot(6,2,2);
        plt.plot(df[df.symbol == 'EQIX'].open.values, color='red', label='open')
        plt.title('Open Price')
        plt.xlabel('Time [Days]')
        plt.ylabel('Price')
        plt.legend(loc='best')
        plt.subplot(6,2,3);
        plt.plot(df[df.symbol == 'EQIX'].close.values, color='green', label='close')
        plt.title('Close Price')
        plt.xlabel('Time [Days]')
        plt.ylabel('Price')
        plt.legend(loc='best')
        plt.subplot(6,2,4);
        plt.plot(df[df.symbol == 'EQIX'].low.values, color='blue', label='low')
        plt.title('Low Price')
        plt.xlabel('Time [Days]')
        plt.ylabel('Price')
        plt.legend(loc='best')
        plt.subplot(6,2,5);
        plt.plot(df[df.symbol == 'EQIX'].high.values, color='black', label='high')
        plt.title('High Price')
        plt.xlabel('Time [Days]')
        plt.ylabel('Price')
        plt.legend(loc='best')
        plt.subplot(6,2,6);
        plt.plot(df[df.symbol == 'EQIX'].volume.values, color='black', label='volume')
        plt.title('stock volume')
        plt.xlabel('time [days]')
        plt.ylabel('volume')
        plt.legend(loc='best');
        plt.tight layout()
```

851264 non-null float64

1

open



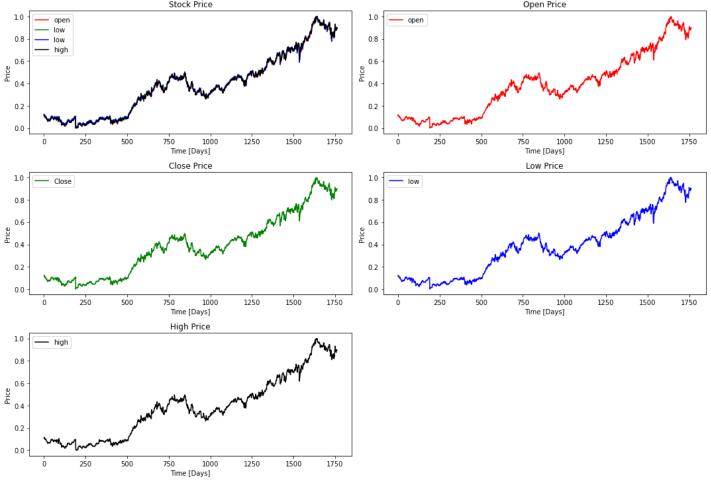
# 3. Manipulate data

- choose a specific stock
- drop feature: volume
- normalize stock data
- · create train, validation and test data sets

```
In [7]:
        # function for min-max normalization of stock
        def normalize data(df):
            min max scaler = sklearn.preprocessing.MinMaxScaler()
            df['open'] = min max scaler.fit transform(df.open.values.reshape(-1,1))
            df['high'] = min max scaler.fit transform(df.high.values.reshape(-1,1))
            df['low'] = min max scaler.fit transform(df.low.values.reshape(-1,1))
            df['close'] = min_max_scaler.fit_transform(df['close'].values.reshape(-1,1))
            return df
        # function to create train, validation, test data given stock data and sequence length
        def load data(stock, seq len):
            data raw = np.array(stock, dtype="float32") # convert to numpy array
            data = []
            # create all possible sequences of length seq len
            for index in range(len(data raw) - seq len):
                data.append(data raw[index: index + seq len])
            data = np.array(data);
            valid set size = int(np.round(valid set size percentage/100*data.shape[0]));
            test set size = int(np.round(test set size percentage/100*data.shape[0]));
            train set size = data.shape[0] - (valid set size + test set size);
```

```
x train = data[:train set size,:-1,:]
            y train = data[:train set size,-1,:]
            x valid = data[train set size:train set size+valid set size,:-1,:]
            y valid = data[train set size:train set size+valid set size,-1,:]
            x test = data[train set size+valid set size:,:-1,:]
            y test = data[train set size+valid set size:,-1,:]
            return [x train, y train, x valid, y valid, x test, y test]
         # choose one stock
        df stock = df[df.symbol == 'EQIX'].copy()
        df stock.drop(labels=['symbol'],axis=1,inplace=True)
        df stock.drop(labels=['volume'],axis=1,inplace=True)
        cols = list(df stock.columns.values)
        print('df stock.columns.values = ', cols)
         # normalize stock
        df stock norm = df stock.copy()
        df stock norm = normalize data(df stock norm)
        # create train, test data
        seq len = 20 # choose sequence length
        x train, y train, x valid, y valid, x test, y test = load data(df stock norm, seq len)
        print('x train.shape = ',x train.shape)
        print('y train.shape = ', y train.shape)
        print('x valid.shape = ',x valid.shape)
        print('y_valid.shape = ', y_valid.shape)
        print('x test.shape = ', x_test.shape)
        print('y_test.shape = ',y_test.shape)
        df stock.columns.values = ['open', 'close', 'low', 'high']
        x train.shape = (1394, 19, 4)
       y train.shape = (1394, 4)
       x \text{ valid.shape} = (174, 19, 4)
       y \text{ valid.shape} = (174, 4)
        x \text{ test.shape} = (174, 19, 4)
       y \text{ test.shape} = (174, 4)
In [8]:
        plt.figure(figsize=(15, 20));
        plt.subplot(6,2,1);
        plt.plot(df stock norm.open.values, color='red', label='open')
        plt.plot(df_stock_norm.close.values, color='green', label='low')
        plt.plot(df stock norm.low.values, color='blue', label='low')
        plt.plot(df stock norm.high.values, color='black', label='high')
        plt.title('Stock Price')
        plt.xlabel('Time [Days]')
        plt.ylabel('Price')
        plt.legend(loc='best')
        #plt.show()
        plt.subplot(6,2,2);
        plt.plot(df stock norm.open.values, color='red', label='open')
        plt.title('Open Price')
        plt.xlabel('Time [Days]')
        plt.ylabel('Price')
        plt.legend(loc='best')
        plt.subplot(6,2,3);
        plt.plot(df stock norm.close.values, color='green', label='Close')
        plt.title('Close Price')
        plt.xlabel('Time [Days]')
        plt.ylabel('Price')
```

```
plt.legend(loc='best')
plt.subplot(6,2,4);
plt.plot(df stock norm.low.values, color='blue', label='low')
plt.title('Low Price')
plt.xlabel('Time [Days]')
plt.ylabel('Price')
plt.legend(loc='best')
plt.subplot(6,2,5);
plt.plot(df stock norm.high.values, color='black', label='high')
plt.title('High Price')
plt.xlabel('Time [Days]')
plt.ylabel('Price')
plt.legend(loc='best')
plt.tight layout()
                     Stock Price
                                                                      Open Price
1.0
                                                1.0
                                                     open
```



## 4. Model and validate data

• RNNs with basic, LSTM, GRU cells

```
In [9]: ## Basic Cell RNN in tensorflow
  index_in_epoch = 0;
  perm_array = np.arange(x_train.shape[0])
  np.random.shuffle(perm_array)

# function to get the next batch
  def get_next_batch(batch_size):
     global index_in_epoch, x_train, perm_array
     start = index_in_epoch
```

```
index in epoch += batch size
      if index in epoch > x train.shape[0]:
       np.random.shuffle(perm array) # shuffle permutation array
       start = 0 # start next epoch
       index in epoch = batch size
      end = index in epoch
      return x train[perm array[start:end]], y train[perm array[start:end]]
    # parameters
    n \text{ steps} = \text{seq len-1}
    n inputs = 4
    n neurons = 200
    n outputs = 4
    n layers = 2
    batch size = 100
    n = 50
In [10]:
    RNNcells = [tf.keras.layers.SimpleRNNCell(n neurons) for in range(n layers)]
    rnn = tf.keras.layers.StackedRNNCells(RNNcells, input shape = (None, n inputs))
    RNNmodel = Sequential()
    RNNmodel.add(layers.RNN(rnn))
    RNNmodel.add(layers.Dense(n outputs))
    RNNmodel.compile(loss=tf.keras.losses.mean squared error, optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Ad
    RNNmodel.fit(x train, y train, validation data=(x valid, y valid), batch size=batch size,
   Epoch 1/50
   Epoch 2/50
   Epoch 3/50
   Epoch 4/50
   Epoch 5/50
   Epoch 6/50
   Epoch 7/50
   Epoch 8/50
   Epoch 9/50
   Epoch 10/50
   Epoch 11/50
   Epoch 12/50
   Epoch 13/50
   Epoch 14/50
```

```
Epoch 15/50
Epoch 16/50
Epoch 17/50
Epoch 18/50
Epoch 19/50
Epoch 20/50
Epoch 21/50
Epoch 22/50
Epoch 23/50
Epoch 24/50
Epoch 25/50
Epoch 26/50
Epoch 27/50
Epoch 28/50
Epoch 29/50
Epoch 30/50
Epoch 31/50
Epoch 32/50
Epoch 33/50
Epoch 34/50
Epoch 35/50
Epoch 36/50
```

```
Epoch 37/50
  Epoch 38/50
  Epoch 39/50
  Epoch 40/50
  7e-04
  Epoch 41/50
  Epoch 42/50
  8e-04
  Epoch 43/50
  2e-04
  Epoch 44/50
  Epoch 45/50
  Epoch 46/50
  Epoch 47/50
  8e-04
  Epoch 48/50
  4e-04
  Epoch 49/50
  Epoch 50/50
  <keras.callbacks.History at 0x24f44f9a5b0>
Out[10]:
In [11]:
  LSTMcells = [tf.keras.layers.LSTMCell(n neurons) for in range(n layers)]
  lstm = tf.keras.layers.StackedRNNCells(LSTMcells, input shape = (None, n inputs))
  LSTMmodel = Sequential()
  LSTMmodel.add(layers.RNN(lstm))
  LSTMmodel.add(layers.Dense(n outputs))
  LSTMmodel.compile(loss=tf.keras.losses.mean squared error, optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers./
  LSTMmodel.fit(x train, y train, validation data=(x valid, y valid), batch size=batch size,
  Epoch 1/50
  Epoch 3/50
  Epoch 4/50
  Epoch 5/50
```

```
Epoch 6/50
Epoch 7/50
Epoch 8/50
Epoch 9/50
Epoch 10/50
Epoch 11/50
0e - 04
Epoch 12/50
Epoch 13/50
1e-04
Epoch 14/50
Epoch 15/50
Epoch 16/50
Epoch 17/50
3e-04
Epoch 18/50
5e-04
Epoch 19/50
Epoch 20/50
Epoch 21/50
0e-04
Epoch 22/50
4e - 04
Epoch 23/50
Epoch 24/50
3e-04
Epoch 25/50
Epoch 26/50
7e-04
```

Epoch 27/50

```
6e-04
Epoch 28/50
Epoch 29/50
7e-04
Epoch 30/50
0e - 04
Epoch 31/50
Epoch 32/50
2e-04
Epoch 33/50
1e-04
Epoch 34/50
5e - 0.4
Epoch 35/50
Epoch 36/50
8e-04
Epoch 37/50
Epoch 38/50
6e-04
Epoch 39/50
Epoch 40/50
7e-04
Epoch 41/50
Epoch 42/50
Epoch 43/50
1e-04
Epoch 44/50
0e - 04
Epoch 45/50
Epoch 46/50
1e-04
Epoch 47/50
7e-04
Epoch 48/50
```

Epoch 49/50

```
2e-04
  Epoch 50/50
  <keras.callbacks.History at 0x24f44d7da00>
Out[11]:
In [12]:
  GRUcells = [tf.keras.layers.GRUCell(n_neurons) for _ in range(n_layers)]
  gru = tf.keras.layers.StackedRNNCells(GRUcells, input shape = (None, n inputs))
  GRUmodel = Sequential()
  GRUmodel.add(layers.RNN(gru))
  GRUmodel.add(layers.Dense(n outputs))
  GRUmodel.compile(loss=tf.keras.losses.mean squared error, optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Ac
  GRUmodel.fit(x train, y train, validation data=(x valid, y valid), batch size=batch size,
  Epoch 1/50
  Epoch 2/50
  Epoch 3/50
  3e-04
  Epoch 4/50
  Epoch 5/50
  9e - 0.4
  Epoch 6/50
  3e-04
  Epoch 7/50
  3e-04
  Epoch 8/50
  Epoch 9/50
  8e-04
  Epoch 10/50
  7e-04
  Epoch 11/50
  Epoch 12/50
  Epoch 13/50
  3e-04
  Epoch 14/50
  8e-04
  Epoch 15/50
  Epoch 16/50
  5e-04
  Epoch 17/50
```

7e-04

```
Epoch 18/50
Epoch 19/50
6e-04
Epoch 20/50
3e-04
Epoch 21/50
Epoch 22/50
8e-04
Epoch 23/50
5e - 0.4
Epoch 24/50
Epoch 25/50
8e-04
Epoch 26/50
5e-04
Epoch 27/50
Epoch 28/50
4e - 04
Epoch 29/50
4e-04
Epoch 30/50
1e-04
Epoch 31/50
8e-04
Epoch 32/50
4e-04
Epoch 33/50
14/14 [============== ] - 0s 33ms/step - loss: 1.0445e-04 - val loss: 3.451
6e - 0.4
Epoch 34/50
Epoch 35/50
Epoch 36/50
2e-04
Epoch 37/50
2e-04
Epoch 38/50
9e-04
Epoch 39/50
```

8e-04

```
Epoch 40/50
Epoch 41/50
4e-04
Epoch 42/50
Epoch 43/50
Epoch 44/50
9e-04
Epoch 45/50
3e-04
Epoch 46/50
Epoch 47/50
2e-04
Epoch 48/50
0e - 04
Epoch 49/50
Epoch 50/50
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x24f45813d30>
```

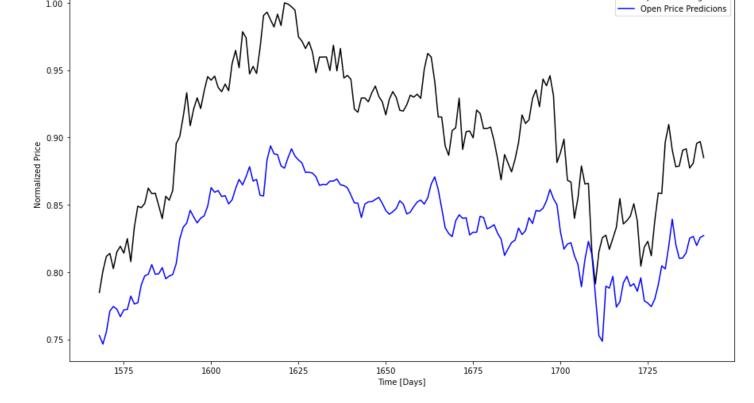
## 5. Predictions

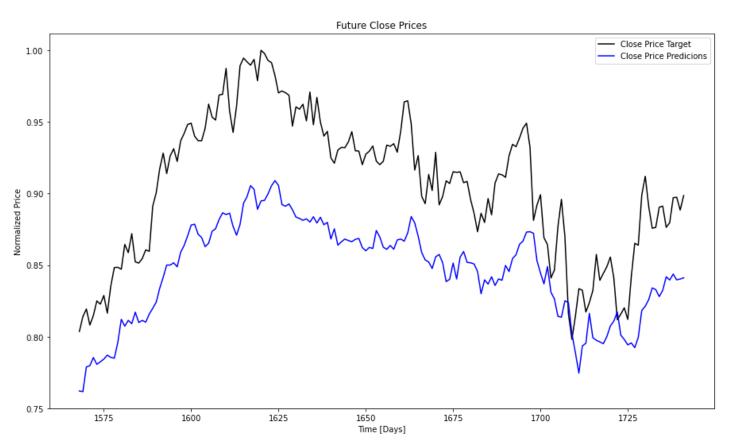
Out[12]:

```
In [13]:
         # RNN Model Prediction
         final = RNNmodel.predict(x test)
         plt.figure(figsize=(15, 40));
         # Open Prices Comparison
         plt.subplot(4,1,1)
         plt.plot(
             np.arange(
                 y train.shape[0] + y valid.shape[0],
                 y train.shape[0] + y test.shape[0] + y test.shape[0],
             y test[:,0],color="black", label="Open Price Target"
         plt.plot(
             np.arange(
                 y train.shape[0] + y valid.shape[0],
                 y train.shape[0] + y test.shape[0] + y test.shape[0],
             final[:,0],color="blue", label="Open Price Predictions"
         plt.title('Future Open Prices')
         plt.xlabel('Time [Days]')
         plt.ylabel('Normalized Price')
         plt.legend(loc='best')
         # Close Prices Comparison
```

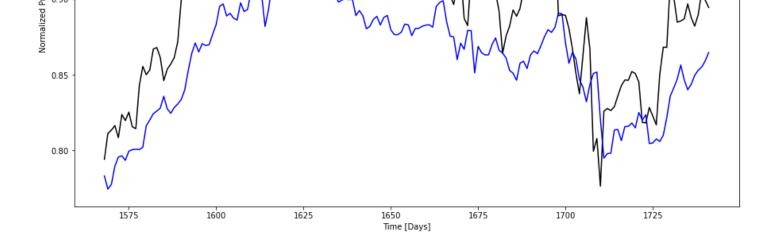
```
plt.subplot(4,1,2)
plt.plot(
   np.arange(
        y_train.shape[0] + y_valid.shape[0],
        y train.shape[0] + y test.shape[0] + y test.shape[0],
    y test[:,1],color="black", label="Close Price Target"
plt.plot(
   np.arange(
        y train.shape[0] + y valid.shape[0],
        y train.shape[0] + y test.shape[0] + y test.shape[0],
    final[:,1],color="blue", label="Close Price Predictions"
plt.title('Future Close Prices')
plt.xlabel('Time [Days]')
plt.ylabel('Normalized Price')
plt.legend(loc='best')
# Low Prices Comparison
plt.subplot(4,1,3)
plt.plot(
   np.arange(
        y train.shape[0] + y valid.shape[0],
        y_train.shape[0] + y_test.shape[0] + y_test.shape[0],
        ),
    y_test[:,2],color="black", label="Low Price Target"
plt.plot(
   np.arange(
        y train.shape[0] + y valid.shape[0],
        y_train.shape[0] + y_test.shape[0] + y_test.shape[0],
    final[:,2],color="blue", label="Low Price Predictions"
plt.title('Future Low Prices')
plt.xlabel('Time [Days]')
plt.ylabel('Normalized Price')
plt.legend(loc='best')
# High Prices Comparison
plt.subplot(4,1,4)
plt.plot(
   np.arange(
        y train.shape[0] + y valid.shape[0],
        y_train.shape[0] + y_test.shape[0] + y_test.shape[0],
    y test[:,3],color="black", label="High Price Target"
plt.plot(
   np.arange(
        y train.shape[0] + y valid.shape[0],
        y_train.shape[0] + y_test.shape[0] + y_test.shape[0],
    final[:,3],color="blue", label="High Price Predictions"
plt.title('Future High Prices')
plt.xlabel('Time [Days]')
plt.ylabel('Normalized Price')
plt.legend(loc='best')
```

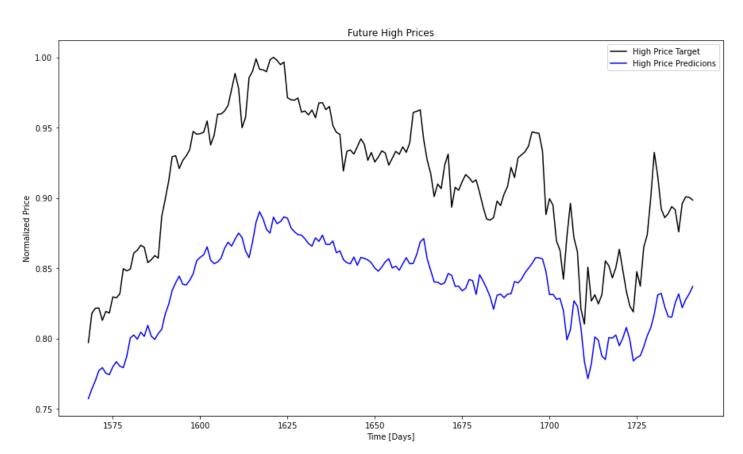
Out[13]:







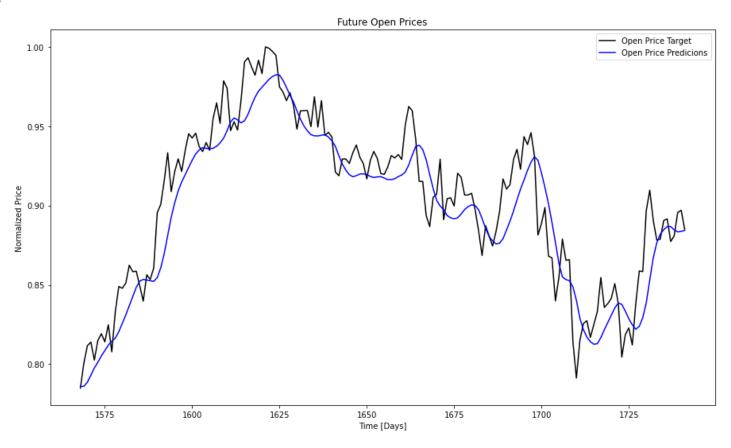


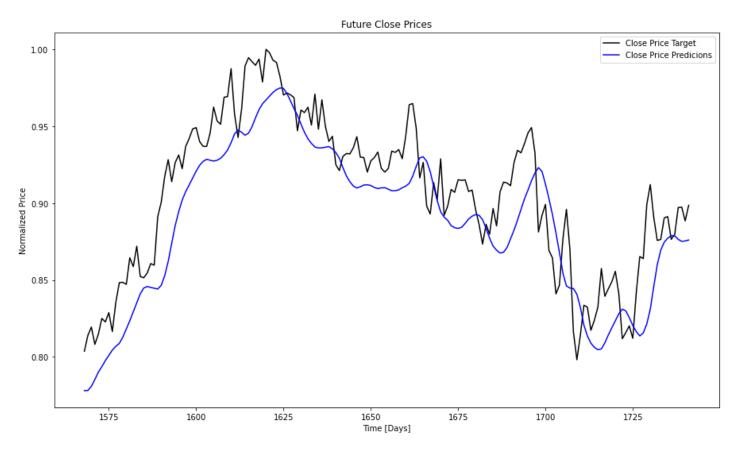


```
In [14]:
          # LSTM Model Prediction
         final = LSTMmodel.predict(x test)
         plt.figure(figsize=(15, 40));
          # Open Prices Comparison
         plt.subplot(4,1,1)
         plt.plot(
             np.arange(
                  y_train.shape[0] + y_valid.shape[0],
                  y_train.shape[0] + y_test.shape[0] + y_test.shape[0],
             y_test[:,0],color="black", label="Open Price Target"
         plt.plot(
             np.arange(
                  y_train.shape[0] + y_valid.shape[0],
                  y_train.shape[0] + y_test.shape[0] + y_test.shape[0],
              final[:,0],color="blue", label="Open Price Predictions"
         plt.title('Future Open Prices')
```

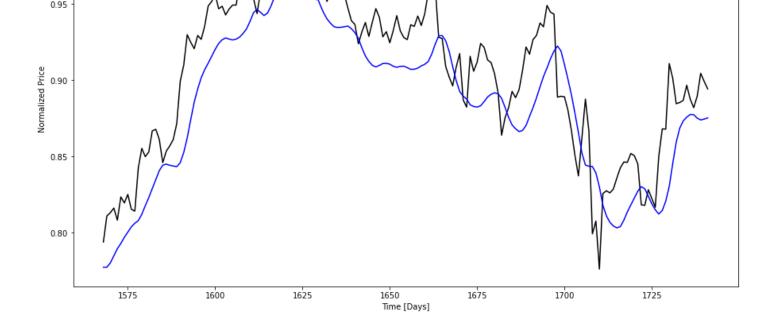
```
plt.xlabel('Time [Days]')
plt.ylabel('Normalized Price')
plt.legend(loc='best')
# Close Prices Comparison
plt.subplot(4,1,2)
plt.plot(
    np.arange(
        y train.shape[0] + y valid.shape[0],
        y train.shape[0] + y test.shape[0] + y test.shape[0],
    y test[:,1],color="black", label="Close Price Target"
plt.plot(
   np.arange(
        y train.shape[0] + y valid.shape[0],
        y train.shape[0] + y test.shape[0] + y test.shape[0],
    final[:,1],color="blue", label="Close Price Predictions"
plt.title('Future Close Prices')
plt.xlabel('Time [Days]')
plt.ylabel('Normalized Price')
plt.legend(loc='best')
# Low Prices Comparison
plt.subplot(4,1,3)
plt.plot(
    np.arange(
        y train.shape[0] + y valid.shape[0],
        y train.shape[0] + y test.shape[0] + y test.shape[0],
    y test[:,2],color="black", label="Low Price Target"
plt.plot(
   np.arange(
        y train.shape[0] + y valid.shape[0],
        y train.shape[0] + y test.shape[0] + y test.shape[0],
    final[:,2],color="blue", label="Low Price Predictions"
plt.title('Future Low Prices')
plt.xlabel('Time [Days]')
plt.ylabel('Normalized Price')
plt.legend(loc='best')
# High Prices Comparison
plt.subplot(4,1,4)
plt.plot(
    np.arange(
        y train.shape[0] + y valid.shape[0],
        y train.shape[0] + y test.shape[0] + y test.shape[0],
    y test[:,3],color="black", label="High Price Target"
plt.plot(
    np.arange(
        y train.shape[0] + y valid.shape[0],
        y train.shape[0] + y test.shape[0] + y test.shape[0],
    final[:,3],color="blue", label="High Price Predictions"
plt.title('Future High Prices')
plt.xlabel('Time [Days]')
plt.ylabel('Normalized Price')
plt.legend(loc='best')
```

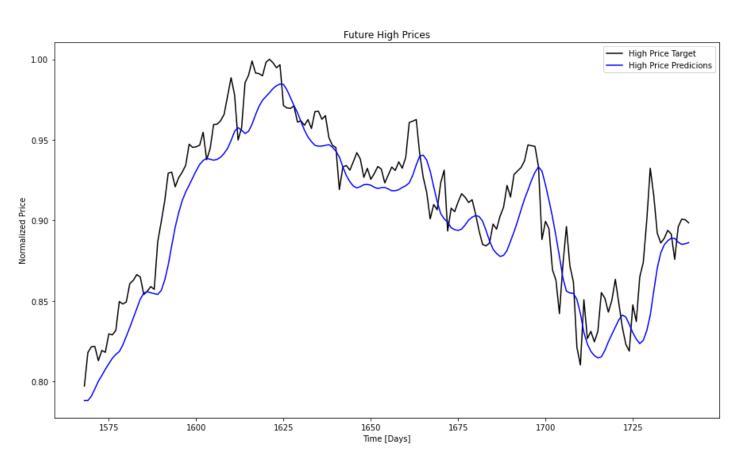
Out[14]:









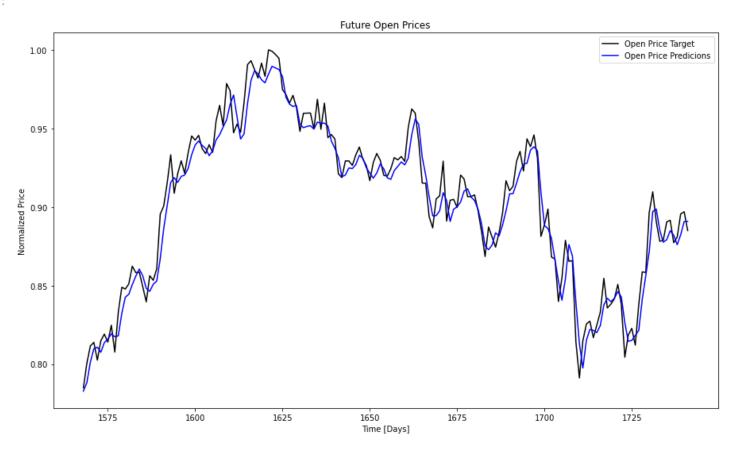


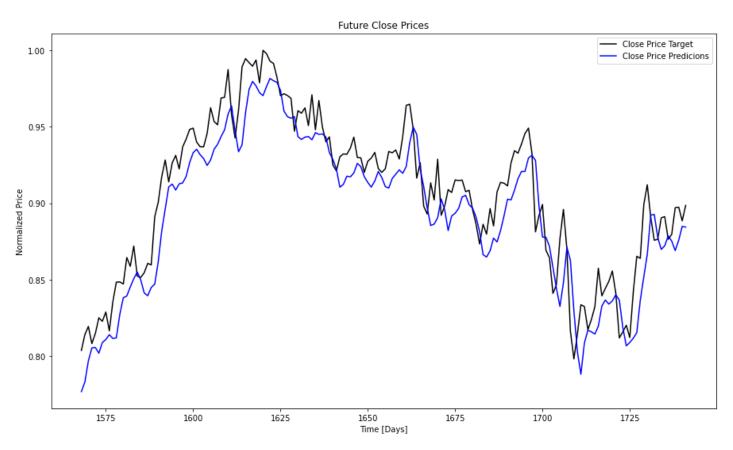
```
In [15]:
          # GRU Model Prediction
         final = GRUmodel.predict(x_test)
         plt.figure(figsize=(15, 40));
          # Open Prices Comparison
         plt.subplot(4,1,1)
         plt.plot(
              np.arange(
                  y_train.shape[0] + y_valid.shape[0],
                 y_train.shape[0] + y_test.shape[0] + y_test.shape[0],
                 ),
              y_test[:,0],color="black", label="Open Price Target"
         )
         plt.plot(
              np.arange(
                  y_train.shape[0] + y_valid.shape[0],
```

```
y train.shape[0] + y test.shape[0] + y test.shape[0],
    final[:,0],color="blue", label="Open Price Predictions"
plt.title('Future Open Prices')
plt.xlabel('Time [Days]')
plt.ylabel('Normalized Price')
plt.legend(loc='best')
# Close Prices Comparison
plt.subplot(4,1,2)
plt.plot(
    np.arange(
        y train.shape[0] + y valid.shape[0],
        y train.shape[0] + y test.shape[0] + y test.shape[0],
    y test[:,1],color="black", label="Close Price Target"
plt.plot(
   np.arange(
        y_train.shape[0] + y_valid.shape[0],
        y train.shape[0] + y test.shape[0] + y test.shape[0],
    final[:,1],color="blue", label="Close Price Predictions"
plt.title('Future Close Prices')
plt.xlabel('Time [Days]')
plt.ylabel('Normalized Price')
plt.legend(loc='best')
# Low Prices Comparison
plt.subplot(4,1,3)
plt.plot(
    np.arange(
        y train.shape[0] + y valid.shape[0],
        y train.shape[0] + y test.shape[0] + y test.shape[0],
    y test[:,2],color="black", label="Low Price Target"
plt.plot(
    np.arange(
        y train.shape[0] + y valid.shape[0],
        y_train.shape[0] + y_test.shape[0] + y_test.shape[0],
    final[:,2],color="blue", label="Low Price Predictions"
plt.title('Future Low Prices')
plt.xlabel('Time [Days]')
plt.ylabel('Normalized Price')
plt.legend(loc='best')
# High Prices Comparison
plt.subplot(4,1,4)
plt.plot(
    np.arange(
        y train.shape[0] + y valid.shape[0],
        y train.shape[0] + y test.shape[0] + y test.shape[0],
    y test[:,3],color="black", label="High Price Target"
plt.plot(
    np.arange(
        y_train.shape[0] + y_valid.shape[0],
        y train.shape[0] + y test.shape[0] + y test.shape[0],
    final[:,3],color="blue", label="High Price Predictions"
```

```
plt.title('Future High Prices')
plt.xlabel('Time [Days]')
plt.ylabel('Normalized Price')
plt.legend(loc='best')
```

Out[15]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x24f4cb99bb0>





**Future Low Prices** 

