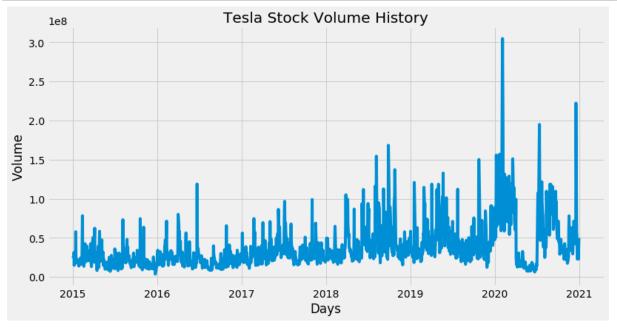
## Tesla Stock Price Prediction using Keras LSTM Model

```
In [15]:
         import math
         import pandas datareader as web
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import pandas as pd
         import numpy as np
         import keras
         from keras.models import Sequential
         from keras.layers import Dense
         from keras.layers import LSTM
         from keras.layers import Dropout
         from keras.layers import *
         from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
         from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error
         from sklearn.metrics import mean absolute error
         from sklearn.model selection import train test split
         from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
         plt.style.use('fivethirtyeight')
In [16]: # Get the stock quote from July 2015 to December 2020
         # Pulled data from Yahoo Finance
         df = web.DataReader('TSLA', data source = 'yahoo', start = '2015-01-01',
         end = '2020-12-31')
         print('Number of rows and columns: ', df.shape)
         print(df.head(5))
         print("checking if any null values are present\n", df.isna().sum())
         Number of rows and columns:
                                      (1511, 6)
                          Hiah
                                      Low
                                                Open
                                                          Close
                                                                     Volume Adi
         Close
         Date
         2015-01-02 44.650002 42.652000 44.574001 43.862000 23822000.0
                                                                             43.
         862000
         2015-01-05 43.299999 41.431999 42.910000
                                                      42.018002 26842500.0
                                                                             42.
         018002
         2015-01-06 42.840000 40.841999 42.012001 42.256001 31309500.0
                                                                             42.
         256001
         2015-01-07 42.956001 41.956001 42.669998
                                                     42.189999 14842000.0
                                                                             42.
         189999
         2015-01-08 42.759998 42.001999 42.562000
                                                      42.124001 17212500.0
         checking if any null values are present
          High
                       0
         Low
                      0
         Open
                      0
         Close
         Volume
                      0
         Adj Close
         dtype: int64
```

```
In [18]: plt.figure(figsize = (12,6))
    plt.plot(df["Open"])
    plt.plot(df["High"])
    plt.plot(df["Low"])
    plt.plot(df["Close"])
    plt.title('Tesla Stock Price History')
    plt.ylabel('Price (USD)')
    plt.xlabel('Days')
    plt.legend(['Open','High','Low','Close'], loc='upper left')
    plt.show()
```



```
In [19]: plt.figure(figsize = (12,6))
    plt.plot(df["Volume"])
    plt.title('Tesla Stock Volume History')
    plt.ylabel('Volume')
    plt.xlabel('Days')
    plt.show()
```



```
In [54]: # Create a dataframe with only the Close Stock Price Column
         # Target Variable: Close stock price value
         data_target = df.filter(['Close'])
         # Convert the dataframe to a numpy array to train the LSTM model
         target = data target.values
         # Training set has 75% of the data
         training data = math.ceil(len(target)* 0.75)
         training_data
Out[54]: 1134
In [55]: # Normalizing data before model fitting using MinMaxScaler
         # Feature Scaling
         sc = MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0,1))
         training_scaled_data = sc.fit_transform(target)
         training scaled data
         # Create a training dataset containing the last 180-day closing price va
         lues we want to use to estimate the 181st closing price value.
         train_data = training_scaled_data[0:training_data , : ]
         X train = []
         y train = []
         for i in range(180, len(train data)):
             X train.append(train data[i-180:i, 0])
             y train.append(train data[i, 0])
         X_train, y_train = np.array(X_train), np.array(y_train) # converting int
         o numpy sequences to train the LSTM model
         X train = np.reshape(X train, (X train.shape[0], X train.shape[1], 1))
         print('Number of rows and columns: ', X_train.shape) #(954 values, 180
          time-steps, 1 output)
```

Number of rows and columns: (954, 180, 1)

## **Building the LSTM Model**

```
In [31]: # We add the LSTM layer and later add a few Dropout layers to prevent ov
         erfitting.
         # Building a LTSM model with 50 neurons and 4 hidden layers. We add the
          LSTM layer with the following arguments:
         # 50 units which is the dimensionality of the output space
         # return sequences=True which determines whether to return the last outp
         ut in the output sequence, or the full sequence input shape as the shape
         of our training set.
         # When defining the Dropout layers, we specify 0.2, meaning that 20% of
          the layers will be dropped.
         # Thereafter, we add the Dense layer that specifies the output of 1 uni
         # After this, we compile our model using the popular adam optimizer and
          set the loss as the mean squarred error.
         model = Sequential()
         #Adding the first LSTM layer and some Dropout regularisation
         model.add(LSTM(units = 50, return sequences = True, input shape = (X tra
         in.shape[1], 1)))
         model.add(Dropout(0.2))
         # Adding a second LSTM layer and some Dropout regularisation
         model.add(LSTM(units = 50, return sequences = True))
         model.add(Dropout(0.2))
         # Adding a third LSTM layer and some Dropout regularisation
         model.add(LSTM(units = 50, return sequences = True))
         model.add(Dropout(0.2))
         # Adding a fourth LSTM layer and some Dropout regularisation
         model.add(LSTM(units = 50))
         model.add(Dropout(0.2))
         # Adding the output layer
         model.add(Dense(units = 1))
         # Compiling the RNN
         model.compile(optimizer = 'adam', loss = 'mean squared error')
         print(model.summary())
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
lstm (LSTM)	(None, 180, 50)	10400
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 180, 50)	0
lstm_1 (LSTM)	(None, 180, 50)	20200
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 180, 50)	0
lstm_2 (LSTM)	(None, 180, 50)	20200
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 180, 50)	0
lstm_3 (LSTM)	(None, 50)	20200
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 50)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 1)	51

Total params: 71,051 Trainable params: 71,051 Non-trainable params: 0

None

In [32]: # Fitting the RNN to the Training set
model.fit(X\_train, y\_train, epochs = 100, batch\_size = 32)

```
Epoch 1/100
-04
Epoch 2/100
Epoch 3/100
Epoch 4/100
Epoch 5/100
05
Epoch 6/100
-05
Epoch 7/100
-05
Epoch 8/100
30/30 [=============== ] - 11s 356ms/step - loss: 4.7700e
-05
Epoch 9/100
-05
Epoch 10/100
Epoch 11/100
05
Epoch 12/100
0.5
Epoch 13/100
05
Epoch 14/100
30/30 [============== ] - 8s 269ms/step - loss: 4.6094e-
05
Epoch 15/100
Epoch 16/100
30/30 [=============== ] - 8s 259ms/step - loss: 3.7223e-
05
Epoch 17/100
05
Epoch 18/100
30/30 [=============== ] - 8s 257ms/step - loss: 3.5425e-
05
Epoch 19/100
```

```
Epoch 20/100
05
Epoch 21/100
05
Epoch 22/100
Epoch 23/100
30/30 [============ ] - 8s 258ms/step - loss: 3.1376e-
05
Epoch 24/100
05
Epoch 25/100
05
Epoch 26/100
Epoch 27/100
Epoch 28/100
05
Epoch 29/100
-0.5
Epoch 30/100
-05
Epoch 31/100
30/30 [============== ] - 9s 308ms/step - loss: 2.6708e-
0.5
Epoch 32/100
30/30 [================ ] - 8s 253ms/step - loss: 2.4510e-
Epoch 33/100
30/30 [=============== ] - 9s 295ms/step - loss: 2.3994e-
Epoch 34/100
05
Epoch 35/100
30/30 [=============== ] - 8s 261ms/step - loss: 2.2365e-
05
Epoch 36/100
30/30 [================ ] - 8s 261ms/step - loss: 2.4429e-
05
Epoch 37/100
05
Epoch 38/100
30/30 [================ ] - 8s 254ms/step - loss: 2.1792e-
```

```
Epoch 39/100
05
Epoch 40/100
05
Epoch 41/100
Epoch 42/100
05
Epoch 43/100
05
Epoch 44/100
05
Epoch 45/100
Epoch 46/100
Epoch 47/100
05
Epoch 48/100
0.5
Epoch 49/100
05
Epoch 50/100
30/30 [============== ] - 8s 260ms/step - loss: 2.2477e-
0.5
Epoch 51/100
30/30 [================ ] - 8s 263ms/step - loss: 1.9122e-
Epoch 52/100
30/30 [=============== ] - 8s 251ms/step - loss: 1.8267e-
Epoch 53/100
05
Epoch 54/100
30/30 [=============== ] - 9s 306ms/step - loss: 1.8415e-
05
Epoch 55/100
05
Epoch 56/100
05
Epoch 57/100
```

```
Epoch 58/100
05
Epoch 59/100
05
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 61/100
05
Epoch 62/100
05
Epoch 63/100
05
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 66/100
05
Epoch 67/100
0.5
Epoch 68/100
-05
Epoch 69/100
30/30 [============== ] - 8s 260ms/step - loss: 1.6036e-
05
Epoch 70/100
30/30 [================ ] - 7s 249ms/step - loss: 1.4698e-
Epoch 71/100
30/30 [=============== ] - 7s 248ms/step - loss: 1.8109e-
Epoch 72/100
05
Epoch 73/100
30/30 [=============== ] - 7s 248ms/step - loss: 1.5694e-
05
Epoch 74/100
05
Epoch 75/100
30/30 [================ ] - 8s 252ms/step - loss: 1.7133e-
05
Epoch 76/100
```

```
Epoch 77/100
05
Epoch 78/100
05
Epoch 79/100
Epoch 80/100
05
Epoch 81/100
05
Epoch 82/100
05
Epoch 83/100
Epoch 84/100
Epoch 85/100
05
Epoch 86/100
0.5
Epoch 87/100
05
Epoch 88/100
0.5
Epoch 89/100
Epoch 90/100
30/30 [============== ] - 8s 270ms/step - loss: 1.4339e-
Epoch 91/100
05
Epoch 92/100
30/30 [=============== ] - 8s 255ms/step - loss: 1.6098e-
05
Epoch 93/100
05
Epoch 94/100
05
Epoch 95/100
```

```
Epoch 96/100
      05
      Epoch 97/100
      Epoch 98/100
      Epoch 99/100
      05
      Epoch 100/100
      05
Out[32]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7ff26efc6310>
In [59]: # Getting the predicted stock price
      # Create the x test and y test data sets
      test_data = training_scaled_data[training_data - 180: , : ]
      X_{test} = []
      y_test = target[training_data : , : ]
      for i in range(180,len(test_data)):
        X test.append(test data[i-180:i,0])
      # Convert x test to a numpy array
      X test = np.array(X test)
      #Reshape the data into the shape accepted by the LSTM
      X test = np.reshape(X test, (X test.shape[0], X test.shape[1],1))
      print('Number of rows and columns: ', X test.shape)
```

Number of rows and columns: (377, 180, 1)

## **Predictions**

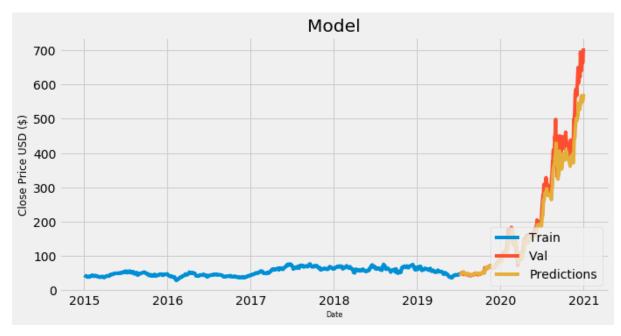
```
In [69]: # Making predictions using the test dataset
    predicted_stock_price = model.predict(X_test)
    predicted_stock_price = sc.inverse_transform(predicted_stock_price)
```

```
In [72]: #Create the data for the graph
    train = data_target[:training_data]
    valid = data_target[training_data:]
    valid['Predictions'] = predicted_stock_price

#Visualize the data
    plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
    plt.title('Model')
    plt.xlabel('Date', fontsize=8)
    plt.ylabel('Close Price USD ($)', fontsize=12)
    plt.plot(train['Close'])
    plt.plot(valid[['Close', 'Predictions']])
    plt.legend(['Train', 'Val', 'Predictions'], loc='lower right')
    plt.show();
```

/Users/shimonyagrawal/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/ipykern el\_launcher.py:4: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row\_indexer,col\_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy after removing the cwd from sys.path.



**Close Predictions** 

In [73]: # Show valid and predicted prices
 valid

Out[73]:

Date		
2019-07-08	46.068001	47.431995
2019-07-09	46.012001	47.384583
2019-07-10	47.784000	47.103020
2019-07-11	47.720001	47.618355
2019-07-12	49.015999	48.234806
2020-12-24	661 770020	E40.000010
	001.770020	548.692810
2020-12-28	663.690002	548.692810
2020-12-28 2020-12-29	0011110020	0.0.00_0.0
	663.690002	551.229858
2020-12-29	663.690002 665.989990	551.229858 556.942139