```
In [1]:
import pandas as pd
In [2]:
data = pd.read_csv('Google_Stock_Price_Train.csv')
In [3]:
data.head()
Out[3]:
        Date
              Open
                      High
                              Low
                                    Close
                                             Volume
 0 01-03-2012 325.25 332.83 324.97
                                   663.59
                                            73.80.500
 1 01-04-2012 331.27 333.87 329.08
                                   666.45
                                            57,49,400
 2 01-05-2012 329.83 330.75 326.89 657.21
                                            65.90.300
 3 01-06-2012 328.34 328.77 323.68 648.24
                                            54,05,900
 4 01-09-2012 322.04 322.29 309.46 620.76 1,16,88,800
In [4]:
data.tail()
Out[4]:
           Date
                 Open
                         High
                                 Low Close
                                               Volume
 1253 12/23/2016 790.90 792.74 787.28 789.91
                                              6.23,400
 1254 12/27/2016 790.68 797.86 787.66 791.55
                                              7,89,100
 1255 12/28/2016 793.70 794.23 783.20 785.05
                                             11,53,800
 1256 12/29/2016 783.33 785.93 778.92 782.79
                                              7.44.300
 1257 12/30/2016 782.75 782.78 770.41 771.82 17,70,000
In [5]:
data.shape
Out[5]:
(1258, 6)
In [6]:
data.columns
Out[6]:
Index(['Date', 'Open', 'High', 'Low', 'Close', 'Volume'], dtype='object')
```

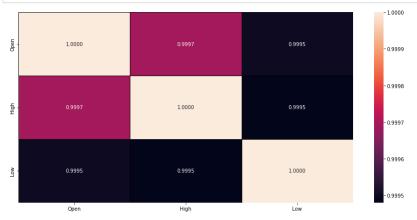
```
In [7]:
data.duplicated().sum()
Out[7]:
In [8]:
data.isnull().sum()
Out[8]:
Date
         0
Open
         0
High
         0
Low
         0
Close
         0
Volume
         a
dtype: int64
In [9]:
data.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1258 entries, 0 to 1257
Data columns (total 6 columns):
    Column Non-Null Count Dtype
    Date 1258 non-null object
0
    Open 1258 non-null float64
 1
   High 1258 non-null float64
3
   Low
           1258 non-null float64
    Close 1258 non-null
                            object
5
    Volume 1258 non-null
                            object
dtypes: float64(3), object(3)
memory usage: 59.1+ KB
In [10]:
data.describe()
Out[10]:
```

	Open	High	Low
count	1258.000000	1258.000000	1258.000000
mean	533.709833	537.880223	529.007409
std	151.904442	153.008811	150.552807
min	279.120000	281.210000	277.220000
25%	404.115000	406.765000	401.765000
50%	537.470000	540.750000	532.990000
75%	654.922500	662.587500	644.800000
max	816.680000	816.680000	805.140000

```
In [11]:
```

```
data.nunique()
Out[11]:
Date
          1258
0pen
          1215
High
          1219
Low
          1223
Close
          1241
          1240
Volume
dtype: int64
In [12]:
data.corr()
Out[12]:
                  High
         Open
                           Low
 Open 1.000000 0.999692 0.999498
 High 0.999692 1.000000 0.999480
 Low 0.999498 0.999480 1.000000
In [13]:
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
In [14]:
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

#### In [15]:



#### In [16]:

```
data_set = data.loc[:, ["Open"]].values
data_set
```

## Out[16]:

#### In [17]:

```
train = data_set[:len(data_set) - 50]
test = data_set[len(train):]
train.reshape(train.shape[0],1)
train.shape
```

#### Out[17]:

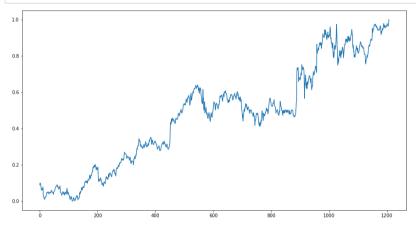
(1208, 1)

```
In [18]:
```

```
[0.10045847],
[0.09768454],
...,
[0.96447835],
[0.97998536],
[1. ]])
```

## In [19]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=[15,8],)
plt.plot(train_scaler)
plt.show()
```



## In [20]:

```
import numpy as np
```

```
In [21]:
```

```
X_train = []
Y_train = []
timesteps = 50

for i in range(timesteps, len(train_scaler)):
    X_train.append(train_scaler[i - timesteps:i, 0])
    Y_train.append(train_scaler[i,0])

X_train, Y_train = np.array(X_train), np.array(Y_train)
X_train = np.reshape(X_train, (X_train.shape[0], X_train.shape[1], 1))
```

# In [22]:

```
X_train.shape
```

# Out[22]:

(1158, 50, 1)

```
In [23]:
```

```
X train
Out[23]:
array([[[0.08886192],
        [0.10045847],
        [0.09768454],
        . . . ,
        [0.03806442],
        [0.04646325],
        [0.05245415]],
       [[0.10045847],
        [0.09768454],
        [0.0948143],
        [0.04646325],
        [0.05245415],
        [0.05399522]],
       [[0.09768454],
        [0.0948143],
        [0.08267838],
        [0.05245415],
        [0.05399522],
        [0.05811758]],
       . . . ,
       [[0.9528818],
        [0.96871629],
        [0.96698259],
        [0.97210664],
        [0.96721375],
        [0.96804207]],
       [[0.96871629],
        [0.96698259],
        [0.97208738],
        [0.96721375],
        [0.96804207],
        [0.96447835]],
       [[0.96698259],
        [0.97208738],
        [0.9744953],
        ...,
        [0.96804207],
        [0.96447835],
        [0.97998536]]])
```

#### In [26]:

```
# Import Library
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, SimpleRNN, Dropout
# Initialising the RNN
regressor = Sequential()
# Add the first RNN layer and some Dropout regularisation
regressor.add(SimpleRNN(units = 50, activation = "tanh", return sequences = True, input shap
regressor.add(Dropout(0.2))
# Second RNN Layer and some Dropout regularisation
regressor.add(SimpleRNN(units = 50, activation = "tanh", return sequences = True))
regressor.add(Dropout(0.2))
# Third RNN Layer and some Dropout regularisation
regressor.add(SimpleRNN(units = 50, activation = "tanh", return sequences = True))
regressor.add(Dropout(0.2))
# Fourth RNN layer and some Dropout regularisation
regressor.add(SimpleRNN(units = 50))
regressor.add(Dropout(0.2))
# Add the output layer
regressor.add(Dense(units = 1))
# Compiling the RNN
regressor.compile(optimizer = "adam", loss = "mean squared error")
# Fitting the RNN to the training set
regressor.fit(X train, Y train, epochs = 100, batch size = 32)
EDOCII 44/100
Epoch 45/100
37/37 [================== ] - 1s 28ms/step - loss: 0.0074
Epoch 46/100
37/37 [=============== ] - 1s 27ms/step - loss: 0.0070
Epoch 47/100
37/37 [=================== ] - 1s 29ms/step - loss: 0.0070
Epoch 48/100
37/37 [===========] - 1s 28ms/step - loss: 0.0064
Epoch 49/100
Epoch 50/100
37/37 [================== ] - 1s 27ms/step - loss: 0.0063
Epoch 51/100
Epoch 52/100
37/37 [================] - 1s 28ms/step - loss: 0.0057
Epoch 53/100
37/37 [=========== ] - 1s 28ms/step - loss: 0.0059
```

```
In [27]:
```

```
inputs = data_set[len(data_set) - len(test) - timesteps:]
inputs = scaler.transform(inputs)
```

#### In [28]:

```
X_test = []
for i in range(timesteps, inputs.shape[0]):
        X_test.append(inputs[i - timesteps:i, 0])

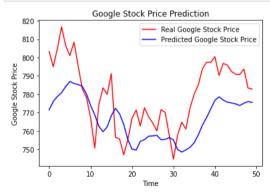
X_test_rnn = np.array(X_test)

X_test_rnn = np.reshape(X_test_rnn, (X_test_rnn.shape[0], X_test_rnn.shape[1], 1))
predicted_stock_price = regressor.predict(X_test_rnn)
predicted_stock_price = scaler.inverse_transform(predicted_stock_price)
```

2/2 [======] - 0s 23ms/step

#### In [29]:

```
# visualising the results
plt.plot(test, color = "red", label = "Real Google Stock Price")
plt.plot(predicted_stock_price, color = "blue", label = "Predicted Google Stock Price")
plt.title("Google Stock Price Prediction")
plt.xlabel("Time")
plt.ylabel("Google Stock Price")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



#### In [30]:

```
trainX = np.reshape(X_train, (X_train.shape[0], 1, X_train.shape[1]))
```

## In [31]:

import math
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, LSTM
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
from sklearn.metrics import mean\_squared\_error

## In [32]:

```
model = Sequential()
model.add(LSTM(10, input_shape = (1, timesteps)))
model.add(Dense(1))
model.compile(loss = "mean_squared_error", optimizer = "adam")
model.fit(trainX, Y_train, epochs = 50, batch_size = 1)
```

```
Epoch 1/50
Epoch 2/50
Epoch 3/50
Epoch 4/50
Epoch 5/50
1158/1158 [============= ] - 4s 3ms/step - loss: 9.9990e-04
Epoch 6/50
Epoch 7/50
Epoch 8/50
Epoch 9/50
1158/1158 [============ ] - 4s 3ms/step - loss: 7.9522e-04
Epoch 10/50
Epoch 11/50
Epoch 12/50
Epoch 13/50
Epoch 14/50
1158/1158 [============ ] - 3s 3ms/step - loss: 7.0677e-04
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
1158/1158 [========================] - 3s 3ms/step - loss: 5.9020e-04
Epoch 28/50
1158/1158 [=========== ] - 3s 3ms/step - loss: 5.6921e-04
Epoch 29/50
1158/1158 [============= ] - 3s 3ms/step - loss: 5.5375e-04
Epoch 30/50
1158/1158 [============== ] - 3s 3ms/step - loss: 5.6322e-04
Epoch 31/50
```

```
Epoch 32/50
1158/1158 [============ ] - 3s 3ms/step - loss: 5.5258e-04
Epoch 33/50
Epoch 34/50
Epoch 35/50
1158/1158 [============ ] - 4s 3ms/step - loss: 5.2528e-04
Epoch 36/50
1158/1158 [=========== ] - 3s 3ms/step - loss: 5.6085e-04
Epoch 37/50
Epoch 38/50
1158/1158 [============ ] - 3s 3ms/step - loss: 5.5883e-04
Epoch 39/50
Epoch 40/50
Epoch 41/50
1158/1158 [=========== ] - 3s 3ms/step - loss: 5.7524e-04
Epoch 42/50
Epoch 43/50
Epoch 44/50
Epoch 45/50
Enoch 46/50
Epoch 47/50
Epoch 48/50
1158/1158 [=========== ] - 3s 3ms/step - loss: 4.9169e-04
Epoch 49/50
Epoch 50/50
Out[32]:
```

<keras.callbacks.History at 0x166380ecbb0>

#### In [33]:

```
testX = np.array(X_test)
testX = testX.reshape(testX.shape[0], 1, testX.shape[1])

predict_lstm = model.predict(testX)
predict_lstm = scaler.inverse_transform(predict_lstm)
```

```
2/2 [======= ] - 0s 8ms/step
```

## In [34]:

```
plt.plot(test, color = "red", label = "Real Google Stock Price")
plt.plot(predict_lstm, color = "blue", label = "Predicted Google Stock Price")
plt.title("Google Stock Price Prediction")
plt.xlabel("Time")
plt.ylabel("Google Stock Price")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

