project_two_meek

July 5, 2022

[1]: !pip install hvplot

```
Looking in indexes: https://pypi.org/simple, https://us-python.pkg.dev/colab-
wheels/public/simple/
Requirement already satisfied: hvplot in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages
(0.8.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages
(from hyplot) (1.3.5)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.15 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-
packages (from hvplot) (1.21.6)
Requirement already satisfied: bokeh>=1.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-
packages (from hyplot) (2.3.3)
Requirement already satisfied: colorcet>=2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-
packages (from hvplot) (3.0.0)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-
packages (from hvplot) (21.3)
Requirement already satisfied: holoviews>=1.11.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from hvplot) (1.14.9)
Requirement already satisfied: tornado>=5.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-
packages (from bokeh>=1.0.0->hvplot) (5.1.1)
Requirement already satisfied: PyYAML>=3.10 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-
packages (from bokeh>=1.0.0->hvplot) (3.13)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.1 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from bokeh>=1.0.0->hvplot) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: Jinja2>=2.9 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-
packages (from bokeh>=1.0.0->hvplot) (2.11.3)
Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions>=3.7.4 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from bokeh>=1.0.0->hvplot) (4.1.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=7.1.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-
packages (from bokeh>=1.0.0->hvplot) (7.1.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pyct>=0.4.4 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-
packages (from colorcet>=2->hvplot) (0.4.8)
Requirement already satisfied: param>=1.7.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-
packages (from colorcet>=2->hvplot) (1.12.1)
Requirement already satisfied: panel>=0.8.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-
packages (from holoviews>=1.11.0->hvplot) (0.12.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pyviz-comms>=0.7.4 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from holoviews>=1.11.0->hvplot) (2.2.0)
```

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Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=0.23 in
    /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from Jinja2>=2.9->bokeh>=1.0.0->hvplot)
    (2.0.1)
    Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing!=3.0.5,>=2.0.2 in
    /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from packaging->hvplot) (3.0.9)
    Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2017.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-
    packages (from pandas->hvplot) (2022.1)
    Requirement already satisfied: markdown in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-
    packages (from panel>=0.8.0->holoviews>=1.11.0->hvplot) (3.3.7)
    Requirement already satisfied: bleach in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages
    (from panel>=0.8.0->holoviews>=1.11.0->hvplot) (5.0.0)
    Requirement already satisfied: requests in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-
    packages (from panel>=0.8.0->holoviews>=1.11.0->hvplot) (2.23.0)
    Requirement already satisfied: tqdm>=4.48.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-
    packages (from panel>=0.8.0->holoviews>=1.11.0->hvplot) (4.64.0)
    Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-
    packages (from python-dateutil>=2.1->bokeh>=1.0.0->hvplot) (1.15.0)
    Requirement already satisfied: webencodings in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-
    packages (from bleach->panel>=0.8.0->holoviews>=1.11.0->hvplot) (0.5.1)
    Requirement already satisfied: importlib-metadata>=4.4 in
    /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from
    markdown->panel>=0.8.0->holoviews>=1.11.0->hvplot) (4.11.4)
    Requirement already satisfied: zipp>=0.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-
    packages (from importlib-
    metadata>=4.4->markdown->panel>=0.8.0->holoviews>=1.11.0->hvplot) (3.8.0)
    Requirement already satisfied: chardet<4,>=3.0.2 in
    /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from
    requests->panel>=0.8.0->holoviews>=1.11.0->hvplot) (3.0.4)
    Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in
    /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from
    requests->panel>=0.8.0->holoviews>=1.11.0->hvplot) (2022.6.15)
    Requirement already satisfied: idna<3,>=2.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-
    packages (from requests->panel>=0.8.0->holoviews>=1.11.0->hvplot) (2.10)
    Requirement already satisfied: urllib3!=1.25.0,!=1.25.1,<1.26,>=1.21.1 in
    /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from
    requests->panel>=0.8.0->holoviews>=1.11.0->hvplot) (1.24.3)
[2]: # Initial imports
     from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
     from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
     import pandas as pd
     # Other dependancies
     import os
     import requests
     import pandas as pd
     import json
```

```
import numpy as np
     import hvplot.pandas
     # Set the random seed for reproducibility
     # Note: This is for the homework solution, but it is good practice to comment \Box
     →this out and run multiple experiments to evaluate your model
     from numpy.random import seed
     seed(1)
     from tensorflow import random
     random.set_seed(2)
[3]: # Upload eth_gas_prices.csv data to Colab
     from google.colab import files
     # Upload th_gas_prices.csv
     csv_file = files.upload()
    <IPython.core.display.HTML object>
    Saving eth_gas_prices.csv to eth_gas_prices (2).csv
[4]: # Upload eth-usd.csv data to Colab
     from google.colab import files
     # Upload eth-usd.csv
     csv_file = files.upload()
    <IPython.core.display.HTML object>
    Saving ETH-USD.csv to ETH-USD (1).csv
[5]: # Read in data
     gas_df = pd.read_csv("eth_gas_prices.csv", delimiter=",", index_col="date")
     gas_df = gas_df.drop(columns=["open", "close", "low", "high"])
     gas_df.head()
[5]:
                       avgGas
     date
    2022-07-04 90313.448417
     2022-07-03 98196.350563
    2022-07-02 91501.283451
    2022-07-01 94811.137054
     2022-06-30 89419.183382
[6]: # Load the historical closing prices for Bitcoin
     eth_df = pd.read_csv('ETH-USD.csv', index_col="Date",_
     ⇔infer_datetime_format=True, parse_dates=True)["Close"]
     eth_df = eth_df.sort_index(ascending=False)
```

```
eth_df = pd.DataFrame(eth_df, index = eth_df.index)
     eth_df.index = eth_df.index.strftime("%Y-%m-%d")
     eth_df.tail()
[6]:
                      Close
     Date
     2017-11-13 316.716003
     2017-11-12 307.907990
     2017-11-11 314.681000
     2017-11-10 299.252991
     2017-11-09 320.884003
[7]: # Join historical data with highest gas fees
     df = gas_df.join(eth_df, how="inner")
     df
[7]:
                        avgGas
                                      Close
     2022-03-25
                  91193.974019 3122.535889
     2022-03-24 105808.226105 3108.062012
     2022-03-23
                  94992.370915 3031.067139
     2022-03-22
                  91776.874180 2973.131104
     2022-03-21
                  89850.877301 2897.976563
    2019-10-26
                 86257.287893
                                179.835480
    2019-10-25
                  68881.416953
                                181.523209
                  80838.205435
    2019-10-24
                                 162.168549
     2019-10-23
                  82505.347888
                                 162.402786
     2019-10-22
                  76896.891914
                                172.300858
     [883 rows x 2 columns]
[8]: # This function accepts the column number for the features (X) and the target \Box
     \hookrightarrow (y)
     # It chunks the data up with a rolling window of Xt-n to predict Xt
     # It returns a numpy array of X any y
     def window_data(df, window, feature_col_number, target_col_number):
         X = \Gamma
         y = []
         for i in range(len(df) - window - 1):
             features = df.iloc[i:(i + window), feature_col_number]
             target = df.iloc[(i + window), target_col_number]
             X.append(features)
             y.append(target)
         return np.array(X), np.array(y).reshape(-1, 1)
```

[9]: # Predict Closing Prices using a 10 day window of previous closing prices

```
# Then, experiment with window sizes anywhere from 1 to 10 and see how the
       →model performance changes
      window_size = 10
      # Column index O is the 'open' column
      # Column index 1 is the `close` column
      feature column = 1
      target_column = 1
      X, y = window_data(df, window_size, feature_column, target_column)
[10]: # Use 70% of the data for training and the remainder for testing
      split = int(0.7 * len(X))
      X_train = X[: split]
      y_train = y[: split]
      X_test = X[split:]
      y_test = y[split:]
[11]: from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
      # Use the MinMaxScaler to scale data between 0 and 1.
      scaler = MinMaxScaler()
      scaler.fit(X train)
      \# Scale thr X_train and X_test sets
      X_train = scaler.transform(X_train)
      X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
      # fit the MinMaxScaler object with the target daya
      scaler.fit(y_train)
      # Scale the y_train and y_test sets
      y_train = scaler.transform(y_train)
      y_test = scaler.transform(y_test)
[12]: # Reshape the features for the model
      X_train = X_train.reshape((X_train.shape[0], X_train.shape[1], 1))
      X_test = X_test.reshape((X_test.shape[0], X_test.shape[1], 1))
[13]: # Load the saved model to make predictions
      from tensorflow.keras.models import model_from_json
      # load json and create model
      file_path = "model.json"
      with open(file_path, "r") as json_file:
          model_json = json_file.read()
      loaded_model = model_from_json(model_json)
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# load weights into new model
      file_path = "model.h5"
      loaded_model.load_weights(file_path)
[14]: # Build and Train the LSTM RNN
      # Import dependancies
      from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
      from tensorflow.keras.layers import LSTM, Dense, Dropout
[15]: # Build the LSTM model.
      # The return sequences need to be set to True if you are adding additional LSTM_
      ⇔layers, but
      # You don't have to do this for the final layer.
      # Note: The dropouts help prevent overfitting
      # Note: The input shape is the number of time steps and the number of indicators
      # Note: Batching inputs has a different input shape of Samples/TimeSteps/
       \hookrightarrow Features
      # Define model
      model = Sequential()
      # Initial model setup
      number_units = 30
      dropout_fraction = 0.2
      # Layer 1
      model.add(LSTM(
          units=number_units,
          return_sequences=True,
          input_shape=(X_train.shape[1], 1))
      model.add(Dropout(dropout_fraction))
      # Layer 2
      model.add(LSTM(units=number_units, return_sequences=True))
      model.add(Dropout(dropout_fraction))
      # Layer 3
      model.add(LSTM(units=number_units))
      model.add(Dropout(dropout_fraction))
      # Output layer
      model.add(Dense(1))
[16]: # Compile the model
      model.compile(optimizer="adam", loss="mean_squared_error")
```

[17]: # Summarize the model model.summary()

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
lstm (LSTM)	(None, 10, 30)	3840
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 10, 30)	0
lstm_1 (LSTM)	(None, 10, 30)	7320
<pre>dropout_1 (Dropout)</pre>	(None, 10, 30)	0
lstm_2 (LSTM)	(None, 30)	7320
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 30)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 1)	31

Total params: 18,511 Trainable params: 18,511 Non-trainable params: 0

[18]: # Train the model # Experiement with the batch size, but a smaller batch size is recommended model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=30, shuffle=False, batch_size=5, verbose=1)

```
Epoch 1/30
122/122 [============= - - 4s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0295
Epoch 2/30
122/122 [============ ] - 1s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0213
Epoch 3/30
122/122 [============ ] - 1s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0240
Epoch 4/30
122/122 [========== ] - 1s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0242
Epoch 5/30
122/122 [=========== ] - 1s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0299
Epoch 6/30
122/122 [============ ] - 1s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0294
Epoch 7/30
Epoch 8/30
Epoch 9/30
```

```
Epoch 10/30
Epoch 11/30
122/122 [============ - - 1s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0157
Epoch 12/30
122/122 [============= - - 1s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0155
Epoch 13/30
122/122 [============ - - 1s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0140
Epoch 14/30
Epoch 15/30
122/122 [============ ] - 1s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0138
Epoch 16/30
Epoch 17/30
Epoch 18/30
122/122 [============ ] - 1s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0141
Epoch 19/30
Epoch 20/30
Epoch 21/30
Epoch 22/30
122/122 [============= ] - 1s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0117
Epoch 23/30
Epoch 24/30
122/122 [============= ] - 1s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0106
Epoch 25/30
122/122 [============= ] - 1s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0093
Epoch 26/30
Epoch 27/30
Epoch 28/30
Epoch 29/30
Epoch 30/30
```

[18]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f56d325cad0>

```
[19]: # Evaluate the model
      model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose = 0)
[19]: 5.2680632506962866e-05
[20]: # Make some predictions
      predicted = model.predict(X test)
[21]: # Recover the original prices instead of the scaled version
      predicted_prices = scaler.inverse_transform(predicted)
      real prices = scaler.inverse transform(y test.reshape(-1, 1))
[31]: # Create a DataFrame of Real and Predicted values
      crypto = pd.DataFrame({
          "real": real_prices.ravel(),
          "predicted": predicted_prices.ravel()
      }, index = df.index[-len(real_prices): ])
      crypto.head()
[31]:
                               predicted
                        real
      2020-07-12 239.604584 263.990540
      2020-07-11 242.131699 263.934509
      2020-07-10 239.458176 264.581879
      2020-07-09 240.984985 265.308899
      2020-07-08 243.015961 265.967224
[63]: # Plot the real vs predicted eth values as a line chart
      hvplot.extension('bokeh')
      crypto.hvplot.line(title = "actual eth price vs. predicted eth prices").
       \hookrightarrowopts(width = 800)
[63]: :NdOverlay
                   [Variable]
         :Curve
                  [index]
                            (value)
 []:
```