SUBMITTED BY- MAZIZ YAMIN RAHMAN(102008721) COS30018 - Option B - Task 6: Machine Learning 3

In this task, we undertake the process to develop an ensemble modelling approach for predicting the stock prices.

UNDERSTANDING THE ARIMA MODEL CONCEPT

ARIMA means Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average model. It is capable of capturing a suite of different standard temporal structures in time-series data. The parameters for this model are;

```
p = number of lag observations
```

- d = degree of differencing
- q = size/width of the moving average window.

During this report we will trial out different hyperparameter configurations for this model and document our findings.

IMPORTS

The additional dependencies needed are as follows.

from statsmodels.tsa.arima.model import ARIMA

from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error

MODEL CREATION

We must need to train and test data. We are predicting the closing stock prices for Facebook. We will import the data from Yahoo finance which can be separated in training and testing it.

1. We are going to take 70% of the data to train. We will take 30% to test.

train_data, test_data = data[0:int(len(data)*0.7)], data[int(len(data)*0.7):]

```
training_data = train_data['Close'].values
```

```
2. We will need some additional variables
```

```
model_predictions = []
history = [x for x in training_data]
N test observations = len(test data)
```

test data = test data['Close'].values

3. Building the model

```
for time_point in range(N_test_observations):
    model = ARIMA(history, order=(4, 1, 0))
    model_fit = model.fit()
    output = model_fit.forecast()
    yhat = output[0]
    model_predictions.append(yhat)
    true_test_value = test_data[time_point]
    history.append(true_test_value)
```

4. When the model is created, we will predict the values for each test set

```
elif i == n_layers - 1:
     # last layer
     if bidirectional:
         model.add(Bidirectional(cell(units, return_sequences=False)))
     else:
         model.add(cell(units, return_sequences=False))
```

- 5. Pay attention to the parameter configuration used here which is (4, 1, 0) for the (p,d,q)
- 6. After we predict, we will calculate the mean squared error for the actual vs the predicted price

```
MSE_error = mean_squared_error(test_data, model_predictions)
print('Testing Mean Squared Error is {}'.format(MSE_error))
```

PLOTTING THE PREDICTION

```
We can plot our predicted values
```

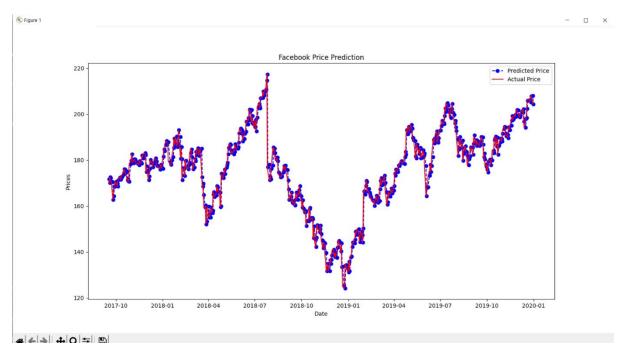
OUTPUT:

```
Testing Nean Squared Error is 12.741338743957701

Prediction using LSTM model: [[247.61684 253.57663 233.84404 238.80816 234.84048 236.78801 248.71862
226.79826 247.315 245.47786 249.8689 244.2764 245.85254 246.19295
247.6917 242.42587 248.42589 251.44432 234.3946 239.27132 223.63962
246.8077 255.56537 232.86626 258.16791 243.24664 237.47581 248.38313
229.83812 241.80988 251.36691 233.32356 244.80391 248.27686 244.73213
226.44122 239.8086 243.86874 246.7631 242.33434 236.69734 242.62694
244.2947 246.37631 239.55855 238.46683 242.77435 245.43852 248.49887
238.38499[]

Prediction using ARIMA model: [171.6775472407485, 178.10766007416487, 172.5502154479129, 172.25482111791365, 170.90629245851795, 178.56289167361828, 162.74723830352477, 164.346163
```

OUTPUT



PREDICTION USING ARIMA

ENSEMBLE PREDICTION