LetsGrowMore Priyanshi Badaya Data Science Intern Stock Market Prediction and Forecasting using stacked LSTM
Data Set Link- https://www.canva.com/link?target=https%3A%2F%2Fraw.githubusercontent.com%2Fmwitiderrick%2Fstockprice%2Fmaster%2FNSE-TATAGLOBAL.csv&design=DAEjrwWV35w In []: IMPORTING LIBRARIES In [3]: import pandas as pd import numpy as np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import seaborn as sns import warnings warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense from tensorflow.keras.layers import LSTM In [4]: data = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/mwitiderrick/stockprice/master/NSE-TATAGLOBAL.csv') data.head() Out[4]: Date Open High Low Last Close Total Trade Quantity Turnover(Lacs)
0 2018-09-28 234.05 235.95 230.20 233.50 233.75 3069914 7162.35 1 2018-09-27 234.55 236.80 231.10 233.80 233.25 5082859 11859.95 2 2018-09-26 240.00 240.00 240.00 232.50 235.00 234.25 2240909 5248.60 3 2018-09-25 233.30 236.75 232.00 236.25 236.10 2349368 5503.90 4 2018-09-24 233.55 239.20 230.75 234.00 233.30 3423509 7999.55 In [5]: data.info()
<pre><class 'pandas.core.frame.dataframe'=""> RangeIndex: 2035 entries, 0 to 2034 Data columns (total 8 columns): # Column</class></pre>
5 Close 2035 non-null float64 6 Total Trade Quantity 2035 non-null int64 7 Turnover (Lacs) 2035 non-null float64 dtypes: float64(6), int64(1), object(1) memory usage: 127.3+ KB In [6]: data.describe() Open High Low Last Close Total Trade Quantity Turnover (Lacs) count 2035.000000 2035.000000 2035.000000 2035.000000 2035.000000 2035.000000
mean 149.713735 151.992826 147.293931 149.474251 149.45027 2.335681e+06 3899.980565 std 48.664509 49.413109 47.931958 48.732570 48.71204 2.091778e+06 4570.767877 min 81.100000 82.800000 80.000000 81.000000 80.95000 3.961000e+04 37.040000 25% 120.025000 122.100000 118.300000 120.075000 120.05000 1.146444e+06 1427.460000 50% 141.500000 143.400000 139.600000 141.100000 141.25000 1.783456e+06 2512.030000 75% 157.175000 159.400000 156.925000 156.90000 2.813594e+06 4539.015000 max 327.700000 328.750000 325.950000 325.75000 2.919102e+07 55755.080000
<pre>In [7]: data['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(data['Date']) data.dtypes Out[7]: Date</pre>
Total Trade Quantity
2032 2010-07-22 120.3 122.00 120.25 120.35 120.65 281312 340.31 2031 2010-07-26 120.1 121.00 117.10 117.60 658440 780.01 2030 2010-07-27 117.6 119.50 112.00 118.80 118.65 586100 694.98 In [9]: plt.figure(figsize = (9,6)) plt.title('Tata Stocks Closing Price') plt.plot(data['Close'], 'g') plt.xlabel('Date', fontsize=15)
plt.ylabel('Close', fontsize=15) Out[9]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Close') Tata Stocks Closing Price
250 -
In [11]: dcorr = data.corr() top_corr_features = dcorr.index plt.figure(figsize=(10,7)) #plot heatmap
sins.heatmap(data[top_corr_features].corr(), annot=True, cmap="YlGnBu") <pre>cout[11]:</pre> <pre>cout[11]:</pre> <pre>Open -</pre>
Low - 1 1 1 1 1 0.38 0.61 -0.8 Last - 1 1 1 1 1 0.4 0.62 -0.7 Close - 1 1 1 1 1 0.4 0.62 -0.6
Turnover (Lacs) - 0.61 0.63 0.61 0.62 0.62 0.93 1 - 0.4
MinMaxScaler From the original dataset, we can tell that each of our target value are in close proximity to one another. So, we will use MinMaxScaler to scale down all the target variables in the range of (0, 1) for the ease of computation. In [13]: data_close = data.reset_index()['close'] data_close.head()
<pre>scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature_range = (0, 1)) data_close = scaler.fit_transform(np.array(data_close).reshape(-1, 1)) In [14]: #### Splitting train, Test data train_size = int(len(data_close)*0.70) test_size = len(data_close) - train_size train, test = data_close[0 : train_size, :], data_close[train_size : len(data_close), :1] In [15]: def create_matrix(ds, time_step=1):</pre>
<pre>for i in range(len(ds)-time_step-1): a = ds[i:(i+time_step),0] dataX.append(a) dataY.append(ds[i+time_step,0]) return np.array(dataX), np.array(dataY) In [16]: step=100 # time step X_train, y_train = create_matrix(train, step) X_test, y_test = create_matrix(test, step) print(X_train.shape, y_train.shape) print(X_test.shape, y_test.shape)</pre>
<pre>(1323, 100) (1323,) (510, 100) (510,) In [17]: X_train = X_train.reshape(X_train.shape[0], X_train.shape[1], 1)</pre>
<pre>model.add(LSTM(50, return_sequences=True,input_shape=(100,1))) model.add(LSTM(50,return_sequences=True)) model.add(LSTM(50)) model.add(Dense(1)) model.compile(loss='mean_squared_error',optimizer='adam') In [19]: model.summary() Model: "sequential" Layer (type) Output Shape Param #</pre>
lstm (LSTM) (None, 100, 50) 10400 lstm_1 (LSTM) (None, 100, 50) 20200 lstm_2 (LSTM) (None, 50) 20200 dense (Dense) (None, 1) 51
Trainable params: 50,851 Non-trainable params: 0 In [20]: history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, validation_split=0.1, epochs=77, batch_size=64, verbose=1, shuffle=True).history Epoch 1/77 19/19 [====================================
19/19 [====================================
19/19 [====================================
Epoch 14/77 19/19 [====================================
19/19 [====================================
19/19 [====================================
Epoch 31/77 19/19 [====================================
Epoch 36/77 19/19 [====================================
19/19 [====================================
Epoch 47/77 19/19 [====================================
19/19 [====================================
Epoch 58/77 19/19 [====================================
19/19 [====================================
Epoch 69/77 19/19 [====================================
19/19 [====================================
<pre>In [22]: # Reversing the MinMax Scaler train_predict = scaler.inverse_transform(train_predict) test_predict = scaler.inverse_transform(test_predict) In []: import math from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error math.sqrt(mean_squared_error(Y_train, train_predict)) math.sqrt(mean_squared_error(ytest,test_predict))</pre> NameFror Traceback (most_recent_call_last)
NameError Input In [34], in <module></module>
<pre>train_num_pyredict_plot = np.empty_like(data_close) train_num_pyredict_plot[:, :] = np.nan train_num_pyredict_plot[look_back : len(train_predict) + look_back, :] = train_predict test_predict_plot = np.empty_like(data_close) test_predict_plot[:, :] = np.nan test_predict_plot[len(train_predict) + (look_back * 2) + 1 : len(data_close) - 1, :] = test_predict plt.plot(scaler.inverse_transform(data_close)) plt.plot(train_num_pyredict_plot) plt.plot(test_predict_plot) plt.show()</pre>
300 - 250 - 200 - 150 -
<pre>In [36]: ### Future Prediction Model</pre>
<pre>temp_inum_pyut = list(x_inum_pyut) temp_inum_pyut = temp_inum_pyut[0].tolist() In [37]: day_new = np.arange(1, 101)</pre>
280 - 270 - 260 - 250 - 240 - 230 - 220 -
220 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 -