Assignment 3 Timeseries

Different kinds of timeseries tasks

A temperature-forecasting example

```
In [9]:
         import os
         import zipfile
         import urllib.request
         url = "https://s3.amazonaws.com/keras-datasets/jena climate 2009 2016.csv.zip"
         filename = "jena climate 2009 2016.csv.zip"
         unzipped_filename = "jena_climate_2009_2016.csv"
         if not os.path.exists(filename):
             # File doesn't exist, download it
             urllib.request.urlretrieve(url, filename)
         if os.path.exists(filename):
             with zipfile.ZipFile(filename, 'r') as zip ref:
                 zip ref.extractall()
                 print(f"{filename} unzipped successfully.")
         else:
             print("File not found and could not be downloaded.")
```

jena climate 2009 2016.csv.zip unzipped successfully.

Inspecting the data of the Jena weather dataset

```
import os
fname = os.path.join("jena_climate_2009_2016.csv")

with open(fname) as f:
    data = f.read()

lines = data.split("\n")
header = lines[0].split(",")
lines = lines[1:]
print(header)
print(len(lines))

['"Date Time"': '"n (mbar)"': '"T (degC)"': '"Tnot (K)"': '"Tdew (degC)"': '"rh (%)"'.
```

```
['"Date Time"', '"p (mbar)"', '"T (degC)"', '"Tpot (K)"', '"Tdew (degC)"', '"rh (%)"',
'"VPmax (mbar)"', '"VPact (mbar)"', '"VPdef (mbar)"', '"sh (g/kg)"', '"H2OC (mmol/mo
l)"', '"rho (g/m**3)"', '"wv (m/s)"', '"max. wv (m/s)"', '"wd (deg)"']
420451
```

Parsing the data

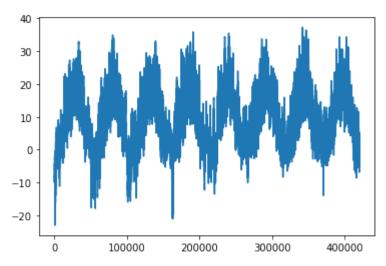
```
import numpy as np
temperature = np.zeros((len(lines),))
raw_data = np.zeros((len(lines), len(header) - 1))
for i, line in enumerate(lines):
```

```
values = [float(x) for x in line.split(",")[1:]]
temperature[i] = values[1]
raw_data[i, :] = values[:]
```

Plotting the temperature timeseries

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
plt.plot(range(len(temperature)), temperature)
```

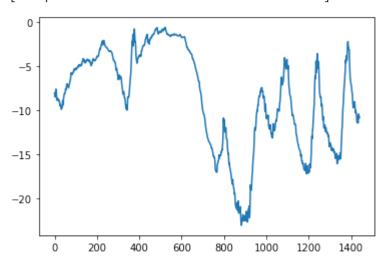
Out[12]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f71a2c5bcf8>]



Plotting the first 10 days of the temperature timeseries

```
In [13]: plt.plot(range(1440), temperature[:1440])
```

Out[13]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f7404644128>]



Computing the number of samples we'll use for each data split

```
num_train_samples = int(0.5 * len(raw_data))
num_val_samples = int(0.25 * len(raw_data))
num_test_samples = len(raw_data) - num_train_samples - num_val_samples
print("num_train_samples:", num_train_samples)
print("num_val_samples:", num_val_samples)
print("num_test_samples:", num_test_samples)
```

num_train_samples: 210225
num_val_samples: 105112
num_test_samples: 105114

Preparing the data

Normalizing the data

```
In [15]:
          mean = raw data[:num train samples].mean(axis=0)
          raw data -= mean
          std = raw_data[:num_train_samples].std(axis=0)
          raw data /= std
In [16]:
          import numpy as np
          from tensorflow import keras
          int sequence = np.arange(10)
          dummy_dataset = keras.utils.timeseries_dataset_from_array(
              data=int_sequence[:-3],
              targets=int sequence[3:],
              sequence_length=3,
              batch_size=2,
          )
          for inputs, targets in dummy dataset:
              for i in range(inputs.shape[0]):
                  print([int(x) for x in inputs[i]], int(targets[i]))
         [0, 1, 2] 3
         [1, 2, 3] 4
         [2, 3, 4] 5
         [3, 4, 5] 6
         [4, 5, 6] 7
```

Instantiating datasets for training, validation, and testing

```
In [17]:
          sampling_rate = 6
          sequence length = 120
          delay = sampling rate * (sequence length + 24 - 1)
          batch_size = 256
          train dataset = keras.utils.timeseries dataset from array(
              raw_data[:-delay],
              targets=temperature[delay:],
              sampling_rate=sampling_rate,
              sequence_length=sequence_length,
              shuffle=True,
              batch_size=batch_size,
              start index=0,
              end_index=num_train_samples)
          val dataset = keras.utils.timeseries dataset from array(
              raw_data[:-delay],
              targets=temperature[delay:],
              sampling_rate=sampling_rate,
              sequence_length=sequence_length,
              shuffle=True,
              batch_size=batch_size,
              start_index=num_train_samples,
```

```
end_index=num_train_samples + num_val_samples)

test_dataset = keras.utils.timeseries_dataset_from_array(
    raw_data[:-delay],
    targets=temperature[delay:],
    sampling_rate=sampling_rate,
    sequence_length=sequence_length,
    shuffle=True,
    batch_size=batch_size,
    start_index=num_train_samples + num_val_samples)
```

Inspecting the output of one of our datasets

```
In [18]:
    for samples, targets in train_dataset:
        print("samples shape:", samples.shape)
        print("targets shape:", targets.shape)
        break

samples shape: (256, 120, 14)
targets shape: (256,)
```

A common-sense, non-machine-learning baseline

Computing the common-sense baseline MAE

```
def evaluate_naive_method(dataset):
    total_abs_err = 0.
    samples_seen = 0
    for samples, targets in dataset:
        preds = samples[:, -1, 1] * std[1] + mean[1]
        total_abs_err += np.sum(np.abs(preds - targets))
        samples_seen += samples.shape[0]
    return total_abs_err / samples_seen

print(f"Validation MAE: {evaluate_naive_method(val_dataset):.2f}")
print(f"Test MAE: {evaluate_naive_method(test_dataset):.2f}")
Validation MAE: 2.44
```

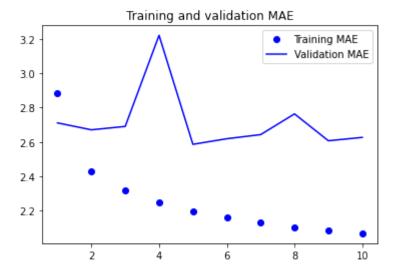
Test MAE: 2.62

Let's try a basic machine-learning model

Training and evaluating a densely connected model

```
history = model.fit(train dataset,
         epochs=10,
         validation data=val dataset,
         callbacks=callbacks)
model = keras.models.load model("jena dense.keras")
print(f"Test MAE: {model.evaluate(test dataset)[1]:.2f}")
Epoch 1/10
819/819 [=================== ] - 11s 13ms/step - loss: 13.9448 - mae: 2.8816 -
val loss: 11.8385 - val mae: 2.7109
Epoch 2/10
val loss: 11.5174 - val mae: 2.6705
Epoch 3/10
val_loss: 11.5283 - val_mae: 2.6902
Epoch 4/10
val loss: 16.1120 - val mae: 3.2210
Epoch 5/10
al loss: 10.6873 - val mae: 2.5861
Epoch 6/10
al_loss: 10.9699 - val_mae: 2.6185
Epoch 7/10
val_loss: 11.2178 - val_mae: 2.6426
Epoch 8/10
al_loss: 12.2452 - val_mae: 2.7633
Epoch 9/10
val loss: 10.9512 - val mae: 2.6068
Epoch 10/10
val loss: 11.0920 - val mae: 2.6263
Test MAE: 2.70
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
loss = history.history["mae"]
val_loss = history.history["val_mae"]
epochs = range(1, len(loss) + 1)
plt.figure()
plt.plot(epochs, loss, "bo", label="Training MAE")
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "b", label="Validation MAE")
plt.title("Training and validation MAE")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

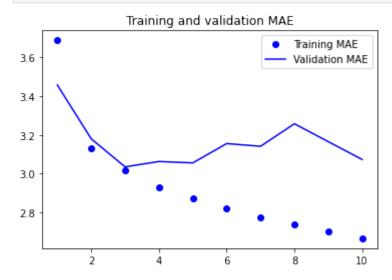


Let's try a 1D convolutional model

```
In [ ]:
         inputs = keras.Input(shape=(sequence_length, raw_data.shape[-1]))
         x = layers.Conv1D(8, 24, activation="relu")(inputs)
         x = layers.MaxPooling1D(2)(x)
         x = layers.Conv1D(8, 12, activation="relu")(x)
         x = layers.MaxPooling1D(2)(x)
         x = layers.Conv1D(8, 6, activation="relu")(x)
         x = layers.GlobalAveragePooling1D()(x)
         outputs = layers.Dense(1)(x)
         model = keras.Model(inputs, outputs)
         callbacks = [
             keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint("jena_conv.keras",
                                              save_best_only=True)
         model.compile(optimizer="rmsprop", loss="mse", metrics=["mae"])
         history = model.fit(train_dataset,
                             epochs=10,
                             validation data=val dataset,
                             callbacks=callbacks)
         model = keras.models.load_model("jena_conv.keras")
         print(f"Test MAE: {model.evaluate(test_dataset)[1]:.2f}")
```

```
Epoch 1/10
819/819 [================== ] - 26s 31ms/step - loss: 22.2297 - mae: 3.6879 -
val loss: 18.5067 - val mae: 3.4575
Epoch 2/10
819/819 [================== ] - 26s 32ms/step - loss: 15.5387 - mae: 3.1292 -
val_loss: 15.9798 - val_mae: 3.1802
Epoch 3/10
val loss: 14.8220 - val mae: 3.0354
Epoch 4/10
val loss: 15.1413 - val mae: 3.0631
Epoch 5/10
val loss: 15.0597 - val mae: 3.0559
Epoch 6/10
val loss: 16.0358 - val mae: 3.1556
```

```
In [23]:
    loss = history.history["mae"]
    val_loss = history.history["val_mae"]
    epochs = range(1, len(loss) + 1)
    plt.figure()
    plt.plot(epochs, loss, "bo", label="Training MAE")
    plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "b", label="Validation MAE")
    plt.title("Training and validation MAE")
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```

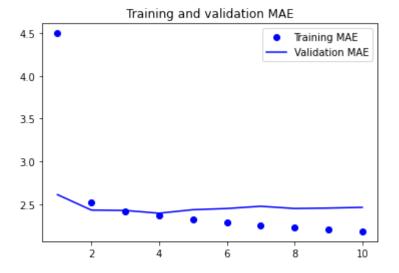


A first recurrent baseline

A simple LSTM-based model with Dense 16

```
epochs=10,
                validation data=val dataset,
                callbacks=callbacks)
     model = keras.models.load_model("jena_lstm.keras")
     print(f"Test MAE: {model.evaluate(test dataset)[1]:.2f}")
     Epoch 1/10
     819/819 [================== ] - 39s 46ms/step - loss: 38.2989 - mae: 4.4968 -
     val loss: 11.7446 - val mae: 2.6135
     Epoch 2/10
     val loss: 9.7137 - val mae: 2.4335
     Epoch 3/10
     val loss: 9.6833 - val mae: 2.4291
     Epoch 4/10
     val loss: 9.4734 - val mae: 2.3966
     Epoch 5/10
     val_loss: 9.7920 - val_mae: 2.4375
     Epoch 6/10
     val_loss: 9.9809 - val_mae: 2.4515
     Epoch 7/10
     val loss: 10.1379 - val mae: 2.4777
     Epoch 8/10
     val loss: 9.8899 - val mae: 2.4517
     Epoch 9/10
     val loss: 9.9484 - val mae: 2.4567
     Epoch 10/10
     val loss: 9.9955 - val mae: 2.4651
     Test MAE: 2.58
    Plotting results
In [25]:
     loss = history.history["mae"]
     val_loss = history.history["val_mae"]
     epochs = range(1, len(loss) + 1)
     plt.figure()
     plt.plot(epochs, loss, "bo", label="Training MAE")
     plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "b", label="Validation MAE")
     plt.title("Training and validation MAE")
```

plt.legend()
plt.show()



A simple LSTM-based model with Dense 32

val_loss: 11.3172 - val_mae: 2.6218

```
In [26]:
     inputs = keras.Input(shape=(sequence_length, raw_data.shape[-1]))
     x = layers.LSTM(32)(inputs)
     outputs = layers.Dense(1)(x)
     model = keras.Model(inputs, outputs)
     callbacks = [
        keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint("jena lstm.keras",
                         save best only=True)
     ]
     model.compile(optimizer="rmsprop", loss="mse", metrics=["mae"])
     history = model.fit(train dataset,
                epochs=10,
                validation data=val dataset,
                callbacks=callbacks)
     model = keras.models.load model("jena lstm.keras")
     print(f"Test MAE: {model.evaluate(test dataset)[1]:.2f}")
     Epoch 1/10
     val loss: 9.8108 - val mae: 2.4120
     Epoch 2/10
     val loss: 9.7837 - val mae: 2.4170
     Epoch 3/10
     val_loss: 10.0707 - val_mae: 2.4476
     Epoch 4/10
     val_loss: 10.1339 - val_mae: 2.4689
     Epoch 5/10
     val_loss: 10.6482 - val_mae: 2.5399
     Epoch 6/10
     val loss: 10.9769 - val mae: 2.5736
     Epoch 7/10
     val loss: 10.9052 - val mae: 2.5698
     Epoch 8/10
```

```
In [27]:
    loss = history.history["mae"]
    val_loss = history.history["val_mae"]
    epochs = range(1, len(loss) + 1)
    plt.figure()
    plt.plot(epochs, loss, "bo", label="Training MAE")
    plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "b", label="Validation MAE")
    plt.title("Training and validation MAE")
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```

Training and validation MAE Training MAE Validation MAE 3.0 2.8 2.6 2.4 2.2 2.0 -

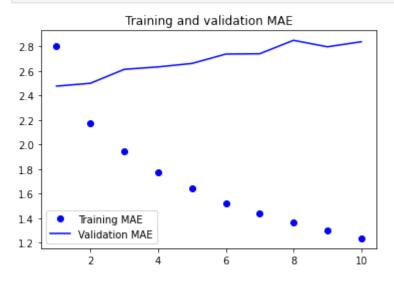
A simple LSTM-based model with Dense 64

2

10

```
Epoch 1/10
- val loss: 9.9137 - val mae: 2.4759
Epoch 2/10
val loss: 10.1414 - val mae: 2.4989
Epoch 3/10
819/819 [=================== ] - 88s 108ms/step - loss: 6.2542 - mae: 1.9440 -
val loss: 10.9031 - val mae: 2.6124
Epoch 4/10
val_loss: 11.1763 - val_mae: 2.6323
Epoch 5/10
val loss: 11.4128 - val mae: 2.6603
Epoch 6/10
val_loss: 12.1055 - val_mae: 2.7367
Epoch 7/10
val_loss: 12.0399 - val_mae: 2.7393
Epoch 8/10
val loss: 13.1740 - val mae: 2.8487
Epoch 9/10
val loss: 12.6051 - val mae: 2.7958
Epoch 10/10
val loss: 12.9789 - val mae: 2.8371
Test MAE: 2.70
```

```
In [37]:
    loss = history.history["mae"]
    val_loss = history.history["val_mae"]
    epochs = range(1, len(loss) + 1)
    plt.figure()
    plt.plot(epochs, loss, "bo", label="Training MAE")
    plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "b", label="Validation MAE")
    plt.title("Training and validation MAE")
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```



Understanding recurrent neural networks

NumPy implementation of a simple RNN

```
In [38]:
          import numpy as np
          timesteps = 100
          input_features = 32
          output_features = 64
          inputs = np.random.random((timesteps, input features))
          state_t = np.zeros((output_features,))
          W = np.random.random((output_features, input_features))
          U = np.random.random((output_features, output_features))
          b = np.random.random((output features,))
          successive outputs = []
          for input_t in inputs:
              output_t = np.tanh(np.dot(W, input_t) + np.dot(U, state_t) + b)
              successive_outputs.append(output_t)
              state t = output t
          final output sequence = np.stack(successive outputs, axis=0)
```

A recurrent layer in Keras

An RNN layer that can process sequences of any length

```
In [39]:
    num_features = 14
    inputs = keras.Input(shape=(None, num_features))
    outputs = layers.SimpleRNN(16)(inputs)
```

An RNN layer that returns only its last output step

```
In [40]:
    num_features = 14
    steps = 120
    inputs = keras.Input(shape=(steps, num_features))
    outputs = layers.SimpleRNN(16, return_sequences=False)(inputs)
    print(outputs.shape)

(None, 16)
```

An RNN layer that returns its full output sequence

```
num_features = 14
steps = 120
inputs = keras.Input(shape=(steps, num_features))
outputs = layers.SimpleRNN(16, return_sequences=True)(inputs)
print(outputs.shape)
```

(None, 120, 16)

Stacking RNN layers

```
inputs = keras.Input(shape=(steps, num_features))
x = layers.SimpleRNN(16, return_sequences=True)(inputs)
x = layers.SimpleRNN(16, return_sequences=True)(x)
outputs = layers.SimpleRNN(16)(x)
```

Advanced use of recurrent neural networks

Using recurrent dropout to fight overfitting

Training and evaluating a combination of 1d_Convnet and dropout-regularized LSTM

```
In [43]:
      inputs = keras.Input(shape=(sequence_length, raw_data.shape[-1]))
      x = layers.Conv1D(32, 5, activation="relu", padding="same")(inputs)
      x = layers.MaxPooling1D(2)(x)
      x = layers.LSTM(64, recurrent dropout=0.25)(x)
      x = layers.Dropout(0.5)(x)
      outputs = layers.Dense(1)(x)
      model = keras.Model(inputs, outputs)
      callbacks = [
        keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint("jena_lstm_dropout.keras",
                           save best only=True)
      model.compile(optimizer="rmsprop", loss="mse", metrics=["mae"])
      history = model.fit(train_dataset,
                 epochs=10,
                 validation data=val dataset,
                 callbacks=callbacks)
      model = keras.models.load_model("jena_lstm_dropout.keras")
      print(f"Test MAE: {model.evaluate(test dataset)[1]:.2f}")
     Epoch 1/10
     val_loss: 10.3037 - val_mae: 2.5020
     Epoch 2/10
     val_loss: 9.8968 - val_mae: 2.4397
     Epoch 3/10
     val loss: 10.2925 - val mae: 2.5130
     Epoch 4/10
     val loss: 10.6391 - val mae: 2.5420
     Epoch 5/10
     val loss: 11.1962 - val mae: 2.6297
     Epoch 6/10
     val_loss: 11.8224 - val_mae: 2.7070
     Epoch 7/10
     val_loss: 11.8553 - val_mae: 2.6978
     Epoch 8/10
     val loss: 12.2576 - val mae: 2.7472
     Epoch 9/10
```

```
In [44]:
    loss = history.history["mae"]
    val_loss = history.history["val_mae"]
    epochs = range(1, len(loss) + 1)
    plt.figure()
    plt.plot(epochs, loss, "bo", label="Training MAE")
    plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "b", label="Validation MAE")
    plt.title("Training and validation MAE")
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```

Training and validation MAE Training MAE Validation MAE 2.8 2.6 2.4 2.0 -

```
in [45]:
    inputs = keras.Input(shape=(sequence_length, num_features))
    x = layers.LSTM(32, recurrent_dropout=0.2, unroll=True)(inputs)
```

Stacking recurrent layers

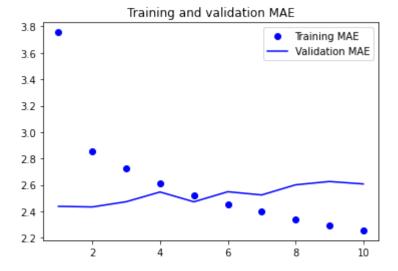
2

Training and evaluating a dropout-regularized, stacked LSTM model

```
callbacks=callbacks)
model = keras.models.load_model("jena_stacked_gru_dropout.keras")
print(f"Test MAE: {model.evaluate(test dataset)[1]:.2f}")
Epoch 1/10
819/819 [================= ] - 149s 178ms/step - loss: 25.7697 - mae: 3.7564
- val loss: 9.9786 - val mae: 2.4382
Epoch 2/10
- val loss: 9.7934 - val mae: 2.4336
Epoch 3/10
- val loss: 9.9396 - val mae: 2.4732
Epoch 4/10
- val_loss: 10.4649 - val_mae: 2.5469
Epoch 5/10
- val loss: 9.9930 - val mae: 2.4727
Epoch 6/10
- val loss: 10.6136 - val mae: 2.5489
Epoch 7/10
- val_loss: 10.4126 - val_mae: 2.5244
Epoch 8/10
- val loss: 11.1224 - val mae: 2.6011
Epoch 9/10
- val loss: 11.2667 - val mae: 2.6262
Epoch 10/10
- val_loss: 11.0992 - val_mae: 2.6078
Test MAE: 2.53
```

validation data=val dataset,

```
In [47]:
    loss = history.history["mae"]
    val_loss = history.history["val_mae"]
    epochs = range(1, len(loss) + 1)
    plt.figure()
    plt.plot(epochs, loss, "bo", label="Training MAE")
    plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "b", label="Validation MAE")
    plt.title("Training and validation MAE")
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```



Using bidirectional RNNs

Training and evaluating a bidirectional LSTM

```
Epoch 1/10
- val loss: 10.8732 - val mae: 2.5499
Epoch 2/10
val loss: 9.9145 - val mae: 2.4398
Epoch 3/10
val loss: 9.8620 - val mae: 2.4366
Epoch 4/10
val loss: 9.9146 - val mae: 2.4437
Epoch 5/10
val loss: 9.9742 - val mae: 2.4491
Epoch 6/10
val_loss: 10.2091 - val_mae: 2.4724
Epoch 7/10
819/819 [=========================== ] - 85s 103ms/step - loss: 7.5430 - mae: 2.1452 -
val_loss: 10.4170 - val_mae: 2.5077
Epoch 8/10
819/819 [==================== ] - 85s 104ms/step - loss: 7.3490 - mae: 2.1196 -
val loss: 11.1986 - val mae: 2.5836
Epoch 9/10
val loss: 11.0339 - val mae: 2.5573
Epoch 10/10
val loss: 10.4320 - val mae: 2.5108
```

```
In [49]:
    loss = history.history["mae"]
    val_loss = history.history["val_mae"]
    epochs = range(1, len(loss) + 1)
    plt.figure()
    plt.plot(epochs, loss, "bo", label="Training MAE")
    plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "b", label="Validation MAE")
    plt.title("Training and validation MAE")
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```

