In []:

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# RNN and LSTM Implementation
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
n_{inputs} = 4
n_neurons = 6
n_{timesteps} = 2
The data is a sequence of a number from 0 to 9 and divided into three batches of data.
## Data
X_batch = np.array([
        [[0, 1, 2, 5], [9, 8, 7, 4]], # Batch 1
        [[3, 4, 5, 2], [0, 0, 0, 0]], # Batch 2
        [[6, 7, 8, 5], [6, 5, 4, 2]], # Batch 3
    ])
X = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, n_timesteps, n_inputs])
basic_cell = tf.contrib.rnn.BasicRNNCell(num_units=n_neurons)
outputs, states = tf.nn.dynamic_rnn(basic_cell, X, dtype=tf.float32)
## Define the shape of the tensor
X = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, n_timesteps, n_inputs])
## Define the network
basic_cell = tf.contrib.rnn.BasicRNNCell(num_units=n_neurons)
outputs, states = tf.nn.dynamic_rnn(basic_cell, X, dtype=tf.float32)
init = tf.global_variables_initializer()
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with tf.Session() as sess:
    init.run()
    outputs_val = outputs.eval(feed_dict={X: X_batch})
print(states.eval(feed_dict={X: X_batch}))
print(outputs_val)
print(outputs_val.shape)
# To plot pretty figures
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
def create ts(start = '2001', n = 201, freq = 'M'):
    rng = pd.date_range(start=start, periods=n, freq=freq)
    ts = pd.Series(np.random.uniform(-18, 18, size=len(rng)), rng).cumsum()
    return ts
ts= create_ts(start = '2001', n = 192, freq = 'M')
ts.tail(5)
ts = create_ts(start = '2001', n = 222)
# Left
plt.figure(figsize=(11,4))
plt.subplot(121)
plt.plot(ts.index, ts)
plt.plot(ts.index[90:100], ts[90:100], "b-", linewidth=3, label="A training instance")
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plt.title("A time series (generated)", fontsize=14)
# Right
plt.subplot(122)
plt.title("A training instance", fontsize=14)
plt.plot(ts.index[90:100], ts[90:100], "b-", markersize=8, label="instance")
plt.plot(ts.index[91:101], ts[91:101], "bo", markersize=10, label="target", markerfacecolor
plt.legend(loc="upper left")
plt.xlabel("Time")
plt.show()
series = np.array(ts)
n_windows = 20
n_{input} = 1
n \text{ output} = 1
size_train = 201
## Split data
train = series[:size_train]
test = series[size_train:]
print(train.shape, test.shape)
(201,) (21,)
x_data = train[:size_train-1]: Select all the training instance minus one day
X_{\text{batches}} = x_{\text{data.reshape}}(-1, \text{ windows, input}): create the right shape for the batch e.g (1)
def create batches(df, windows, input, output):
    ## Create X
        x_data = train[:size_train-1] # Select the data
        X_batches = x_data.reshape(-1, windows, input) # Reshape the data
    ## Create y
        y_data = train[n_output:size_train]
        y_batches = y_data.reshape(-1, windows, output)
        return X_batches, y_batches
    X_batches, y_batches = create_batches(df = train,
                                       windows = n_windows,
                                       input = n_input,
                                       output = n_output)
    print(X_batches.shape, y_batches.shape)
    X_test, y_test = create_batches(df = test, windows = 20,input = 1, output = 1)
print(X_test.shape, y_test.shape)
tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, n windows, n input])
## 1. Construct the tensors
X = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, n_windows, n_input])
y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, n_windows, n_output])
## 2. create the model
basic cell = tf.contrib.rnn.BasicRNNCell(num units=r neuron, activation=tf.nn.relu)
rnn_output, states = tf.nn.dynamic_rnn(basic_cell, X, dtype=tf.float32)
stacked_rnn_output = tf.reshape(rnn_output, [-1, r_neuron])
stacked outputs = tf.layers.dense(stacked rnn output, n output)
outputs = tf.reshape(stacked outputs, [-1, n windows, n output])
tf.reset_default_graph()
r_neuron = 120
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stacked_rnn_output = tf.reshape(rnn_output, [-1, r_neuron])
stacked outputs = tf.layers.dense(stacked_rnn_output, n_output)
outputs = tf.reshape(stacked_outputs, [-1, n_windows, n_output])
## 3. Loss + optimization
learning rate = 0.001
loss = tf.reduce_sum(tf.square(outputs - y))
optimizer = tf.train.AdamOptimizer(learning_rate=learning_rate)
training_op = optimizer.minimize(loss)
init = tf.global_variables_initializer()
iteration = 1500
with tf.Session() as sess:
    init.run()
    for iters in range(iteration):
        sess.run(training_op, feed_dict={X: X_batches, y: y_batches})
        if iters % 150 == 0:
            mse = loss.eval(feed_dict={X: X_batches, y: y_batches})
            print(iters, "\tMSE:", mse)
    y_pred = sess.run(outputs, feed_dict={X: X_test})
    plt.title("Forecast vs Actual", fontsize=14)
plt.plot(pd.Series(np.ravel(y_test)), "bo", markersize=8, label="Actual", color='green')
plt.plot(pd.Series(np.ravel(y_pred)), "r.", markersize=8, label="Forecast", color='red')
plt.legend(loc="lower left")
plt.xlabel("Time")
plt.show()
n windows = 20
n input = 1
n \text{ output} = 1
size train = 201
X = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, n_windows, n_input])
y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, n_windows, n_output])
basic_cell = tf.contrib.rnn.BasicRNNCell(num_units=r_neuron, activation=tf.nn.relu)
rnn output, states = tf.nn.dynamic rnn(basic cell, X, dtype=tf.float32)
stacked_rnn_output = tf.reshape(rnn_output, [-1, r_neuron])
stacked_outputs = tf.layers.dense(stacked_rnn_output, n_output)
outputs = tf.reshape(stacked_outputs, [-1, n_windows, n_output])
learning rate = 0.001
loss = tf.reduce sum(tf.square(outputs - y))
optimizer = tf.train.AdamOptimizer(learning_rate=learning_rate)
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