# 人工智能实践: Tensorflow笔记

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### 本讲目标:用RNN实现连续数据的预测(以股票预测为例)

回顾卷积神经网络

循环神经网络

循环核

循环核时间步展开

循环计算层

TF描述循环计算层

循环计算过程 手动计算循环计算层的前向传播

实践: ABCDE字母预测

One-hot

Embedding

实践:股票预测

**RNN** 

LSTM

GRU

✓ 卷积核:参数空间共享,卷积层提取空间信息。

### 卷积神经网络网络的主要模块

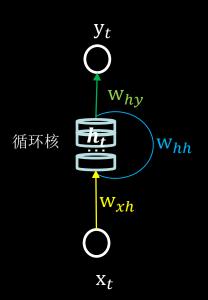


卷积是什么? 卷积就是特征提取器,就是CBAPD

卷积神经网络:借助卷积核提取空间特征后,送入全连接网络。

鱼离不开 水

### ✓ 循环核:参数时间共享,循环层提取时间信息。



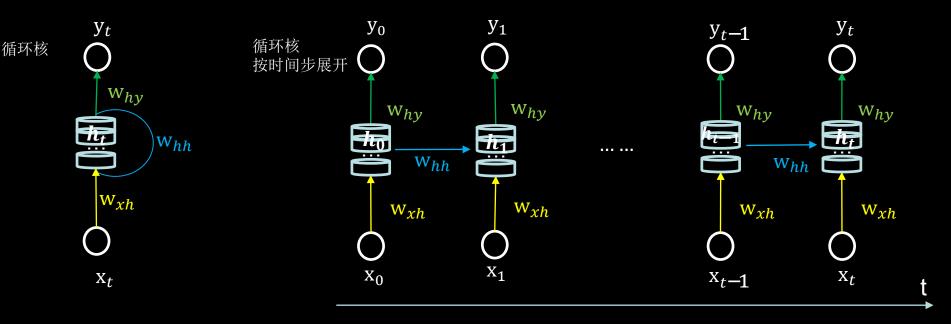
前向传播时:记忆体内存储的状态信息ht,在每个时刻都被刷新,三个参数矩阵wxh whh why自始至终都是固定不变的。

反向传播时:三个参数矩阵wxh whh why被梯度下降法更新。

$$y_t = softmax(h_t w_{hy} + by)$$

$$\mathbf{h}_t = \tanh(x_t \mathbf{w}_{xh} + h_{t-1} \mathbf{w}_{hh} + \mathbf{bh})$$

### ✓ 循环核按时间步展开。

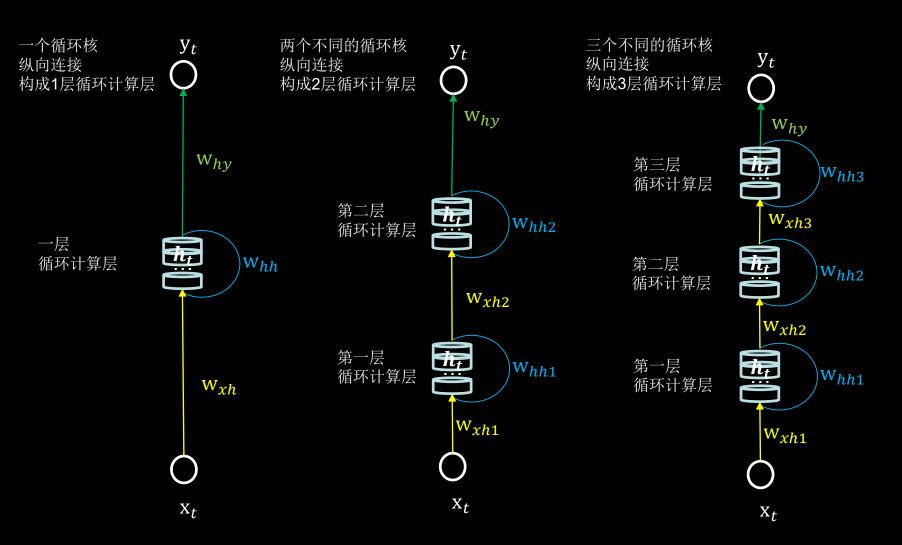


$$y_t = softmax(h_t w_{hy} + by)$$

$$\mathbf{h}_t = \tanh(x_t \mathbf{w}_{xh} + h_{t-1} \mathbf{w}_{hh} + \mathbf{bh})$$

循环神经网络:借助循环核提取时间特征后,送入全连接网络。

## ✓ 循环计算层: 向输出方向生长。



### ✓ TF描述循环计算层

tf.keras.layers.SimpleRNN(记忆体个数, activation='激活函数',

return\_sequences=是否每个时刻输出ht到下一层)

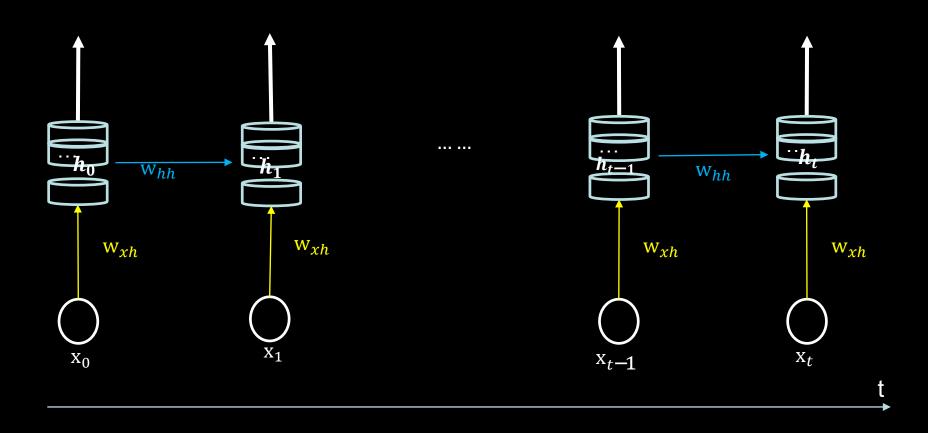
activation='激活函数'(不写,默认使用tanh)

return\_sequences=True 各时间步输出ht

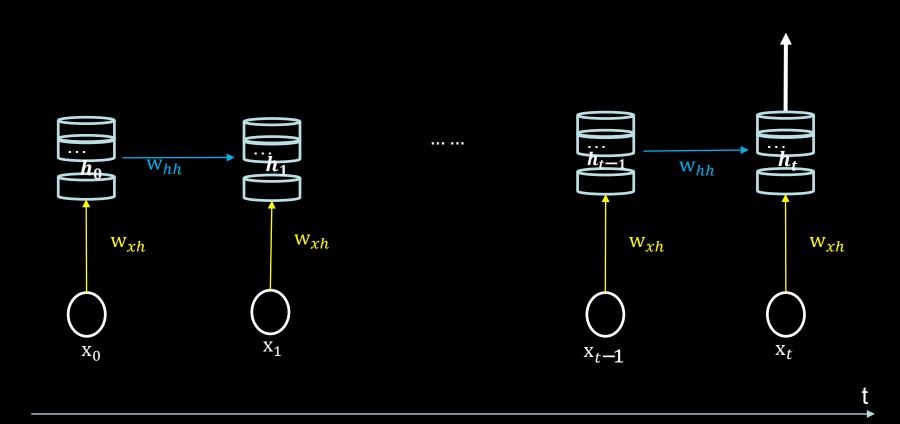
return\_sequences=False 仅最后时间步输出ht(默认)

例: SimpleRNN(3, return\_sequences=True)

### return\_sequences = True 循环核各时刻会把ht推送到到下一层



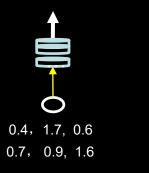
#### return\_sequences= False 循环核仅在最后一个时刻把ht推送到到下一层

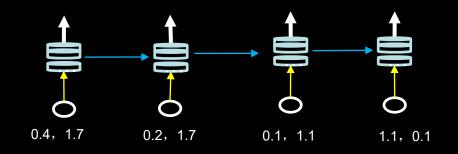


### ✓ TF描述循环计算层

入RNN时, x\_train维度:

[送入样本数, 循环核时间展开步数, 每个时间步输入特征个数]





RNN层期待维度: [2, 1, 3]

RNN层期待维度: [1, 4, 2]

### ✓ 循环计算过程

b

输入字母

词向量空间:

10000

а

		字母预测:输入a预测出b,输入b预测出c,	01000	b
输出 预测	С		00100	С
		<sub>1</sub> 输入c预测出d,输入d预测出e,输入e预测出a [	00010	d
yt	0.0 0.1 0.4 -0.7 0.1		00001	е
Vhy [-1.7 0.7 -1.7 [-1.6 -1.6 0.7 [-1.4 1.9 1.2	1.3 1.4] [0.0 0.1 0	0.4 -0.7 0.1]		
ht	0.0, 0.0, 0.0	Whh [[-0.9 -0.2 -0.4] [-0.3 0.9 0.2] [ 0.4 0.3 -0.9]]		
Wxh	-1.7 1.7]			
	0.8 1.1] bh			
[ 1.3	1.7 1.4 ] [0.5 0.3	$h_t = \tanh(x_t w_{xh} + h_{t-1} w_{hh} + bh)$		
	0.8 -1.1 ] -2.0 -1.0			2 0 01
]	2.0 1.0	= tanh([-2.3 0.8 1.1] + 0 +	[0.5]	.3 -0.2])
xt	0, 1, 0, 0, 0	= tanh[-1.8 1.1 0.9]		

### ✓ 循环计算过程

词向量空间:

10000

а

		字母预测• 输送	\a预测出b,输入b预测出c,	01000	b
输出 预测	С			00100	С
			输入d预测出e,输入e预测出a	00010	d
yt	0.02 0.02 <b>0.91</b> 0.03 0.0	2		00001	е
Why [[-1.7 0.7 -1.7 [-1.6 -1.6 0.7	1.3 1.4]	.1 0.4 -0.7 0.1]	$y_t = \text{softmax}(h_t w_{hy} + by)$		
[-1.4 1.9 1.2	1.7 -1.9]]		= softmax([-0.7 -0.6 2.9 0.7	7 -0.8]	+ [ 0.0
ht	-0.9, 0.8, 0.7	Whh [[-0.9 -0.2 -0.4] [-0.3 0.9 0.2] [ 0.4 0.3 -0.9]]	0.1 0.4 -0.7 0.1])		
Wxh			= softmax([-0.7 -0.5 3.3 (	0.0 -0.7	7])
[-2.3 [ 1.3 [ 0.3	0.8 -1.1 ]	.3 -0.2]	$h_t = \pi a [0h 0 2_t v_{xh}^0 2 h 0.9 1 v_{hh}^0 0 3 b 0]$	.02]	
[-1.0 - ]]	2.0 -1.0		= tanh([-2.3 0.8 1.1] + 0 +	[ 0.5	
xt	0, 1, 0, 0, 0		0.3 -0.2])		
输入字母	b		= tanh[-1.8	0.8 0.	.7]

用RNN实现输入一个字母,预测下一个字母 (One hot 编码)

源码: p15\_rnn\_onehot\_1pre1.py

```
import numpy as np
     import tensorflow as tf
     from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, SimpleRNN
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import os
     input word = "abcde"
     w to id = {'a': 0, 'b': 1, 'c': 2, 'd': 3, 'e': 4} # 单词映射到数值id的词典
    □id to onehot = {0: [1., 0., 0., 0., 0.], 1: [0., 1., 0., 0.], 2: [0., 0., 1., 0., 0.], 3: [0., 0., 0., 1., 0.],
                      4: [0., 0., 0., 0., 1.]} # id编码为one-hot
11
    \exists x \text{ train} = [id \text{ to onehot}[w \text{ to } id['a']], id \text{ to onehot}[w \text{ to } id['b']], id \text{ to onehot}[w \text{ to } id['c']],
12
                 id to onehot[w to id['d']], id to onehot[w to id['e']]]
13
     y train = [w \text{ to id}['b'], w \text{ to id}['c'], w \text{ to id}['d'], w \text{ to id}['e'], w \text{ to id}['a']
14
15
     np.random.seed(7)
     np.random.shuffle(x train)
17
     np.random.seed(7)
     np.random.shuffle(y train)
     tf.random.set seed(7)
21
     # 使x train符合SimpleRNN输入要求: [送入样本数, 循环核时间展开步数, 每个时间步输入特征个数]。
23
     #此处整个数据集送入所以送入,送入样本数为len(x train);输入1个字母出结果,循环核时间展开步数为1;表示为独热码有5个输入特征,每个时间步输入特征个数为5
     x train = np.reshape(x train, (len(x train), 1, 5))
24
     y train = np.array(y train)
```

#### 源码: p15\_rnn\_onehot\_1pre1.py

```
model = tf.keras.Sequential([
        SimpleRNN(3),
                                                    y_t = \operatorname{softmax}(h_t w_{hy} + by)
        Dense (5, activation='softmax')
29
    1)
    model.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(0.01),
                  loss=tf.keras.losses.SparseCategoricalCrossentropy(from logits=False),
33
34
                  metrics=['sparse categorical accuracy'])
    checkpoint save path = "./checkpoint/rnn onehot 1pre1.ckpt"
36
   pif os.path.exists(checkpoint save path + '.index'):
        print('-----')
        model.load weights (checkpoint save path)
   cp callback = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(filepath=checkpoint save path,
                                                   save weights only=True,
43
                                                   save best only=True,
44
                                                   monitor='loss') # 由于fit没有给出测试集,不计算测试集准确率,根据loss,保存最优模型
    history = model.fit(x train, y train, batch size=32, epochs=100, callbacks=[cp callback])
49
    model.summary()
```

```
源码: p15_rnn_onehot_1pre1.py
     51
参数提取
     52
          file = open('./weights.txt', 'w') #参数提取
     53
         for v in model.trainable variables:
     54
             file.write(str(v.name) + '\n')
     55
             file.write(str(v.shape) + '\n')
     56
             file.write(str(v.numpy()) + '\n')
     57
          file.close()
     58
     59
          show
                                                   acc/loss可视化
     60
     61
          # 显示训练集和验证集的acc和loss曲线
          acc = history.history['sparse categorical accuracy']
          loss = history.history['loss']
     63
     64
          plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
          plt.plot(acc, label='Training Accuracy')
     66
          plt.title('Training Accuracy')
     67
          plt.legend()
     69
     70
          plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
     71
          plt.plot(loss, label='Training Loss')
          plt.title('Training Loss')
     72
     73
          plt.legend()
```

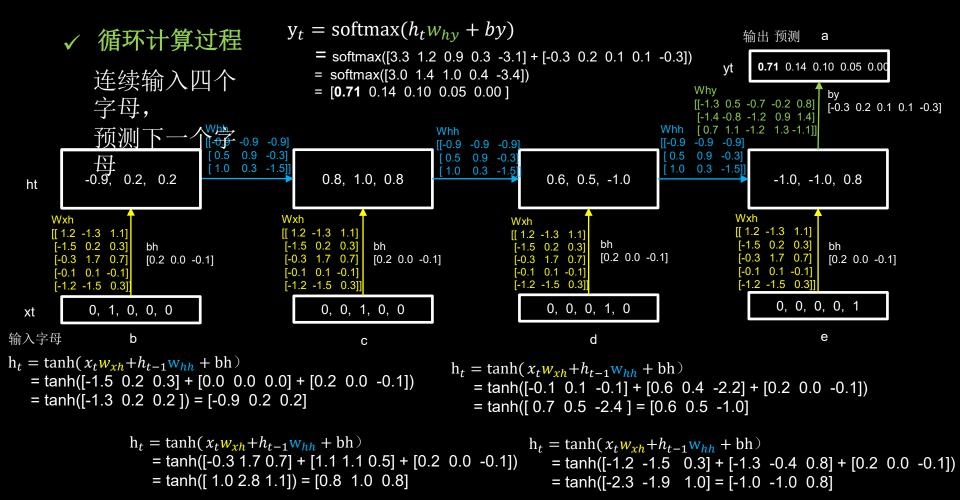
plt.show()

74

#### 源码: p15\_rnn\_onehot\_1pre1.py

#### 应用:字母预测

```
76
77
78 preNum = int(input("input the number of test alphabet:"))
79 目 for i in range(preNum):
80 alphabet1 = input("input test alphabet:")
81 alphabet = [id_to_onehot[w_to_id[alphabet1]]]
82 # 使alphabet符合simpleRNN输入要求: [这入样本数, 循环核时间展开步数, 每个时间步输入特征个数]。
83 *#此处验证效果送入了1个样本, 送入样本数为1; 输入1个字母出结果, 所以循环核时间展开步数为1; 表示为独热码有5个输入特征, 每个时间步输入特征个数为5
84 alphabet = np.reshape(alphabet, (1, 1, 5))
85 result = model.predict([alphabet])
86 pred = tf.argmax(result, axis=1)
87 pred = int(pred)
88 tf.print(alphabet1 + '->' + input_word[pred])
```



# 用RNN实现输入连续四个字母,预测下一个字母 (One hot 编码)

输入abcd输出e 输入bcde输出a 输入cdea输出b 输入deab输出c 输入eabc输出d

#### 源码: p21\_rnn\_onehot\_4pre1.py

```
import numpy as np
      import tensorflow as tf
      from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, SimpleRNN
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      import os
      input word = "abcde"
      w to id = {'a': 0, 'b': 1, 'c': 2, 'd': 3, 'e': 4} # 单词映射到数值id的词典
    □id to onehot = {0: [1., 0., 0., 0., 0.], 1: [0., 1., 0., 0., 0.], 2: [0., 0., 1., 0., 0.], 3: [0., 0., 0., 1., 0.],
                      4: [0., 0., 0., 0., 1.]} # id编码为one-hot
11
12
     🛮x train = [
          [id to onehot[w to id['a']], id to onehot[w to id['b']], id to onehot[w to id['c']], id to onehot[w to id['d']]],
13
          [id to onehot[w to id['b']], id to onehot[w to id['c']], id to onehot[w to id['d']], id to onehot[w to id['e']]],
14
          [id to onehot[w to id['c']], id to onehot[w to id['d']], id to onehot[w to id['e']], id to onehot[w to id['a']]],
15
          [id to onehot[w to id['d']], id to onehot[w to id['e']], id to onehot[w to id['a']], id to onehot[w to id['b']]],
16
          [id to onehot[w to id['e']], id to onehot[w to id['a']], id to onehot[w to id['b']], id to onehot[w to id['c']]],
17
      y train = [w to id['e'], w to id['a'], w to id['b'], w to id['c'], w to id['d']]
20
21
      np.random.seed(7)
22
      np.random.shuffle(x train)
23
      np.random.seed(7)
24
      np.random.shuffle(y train)
25
      tf.random.set seed(7)
```

#### 源码: p21\_rnn\_onehot\_4pre1.py

```
27
              # 使x train符合SimpleRNN输入要求: [送入样本数, 循环核时间展开步数, 每个时间步输入特征个数]。
              # 此处整个数据集送入所以送入,送入样本数为len(x train);输入4个字母出结果,循环核时间展开步数为4;表示为独热码有5个输入特征,每个时间步输入特征个数为5
             x train = np.reshape(x train, (len(x train), 4, 5))
             y train = np.array(y train)
            model = tf.keras.Sequential([
sequential
                 SimpleRNN(3),
                 Dense(5, activation='softmax')
              1)
            model.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(0.01),
                           loss=tf.keras.losses.SparseCategoricalCrossentropy(from logits=False),
                           metrics=['sparse categorical accuracy'])
              checkpoint save path = "./checkpoint/rnn onehot 4prel.ckpt"
        43

if os.path.exists(checkpoint save path + '.index'):
                 print('-----load the model-----')
        44
                 model.load_weights(checkpoint save path)
        47
            cp callback = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(filepath=checkpoint save path,
                                                            save weights only=True,
                                                            save best only=True,
                                                            monitor='loss') # 由于fit没有给出测试集,不计算测试集准确率,根据loss,保存最优模型
              history = model.fit(x train, y train, batch size=32, epochs=100, callbacks=[cp callback])
断点续训
        54
              model.summary()
summary
```

```
参数提取
         57
              file = open('./weights.txt', 'w') # 参数提取
         58
             for v in model.trainable variables:
         59
                  file.write(str(v.name) + '\n')
                  file.write(str(v.shape) + '\n')
                  file.write(str(v.numpy()) + '\n')
         62
              file.close()
         63
         64
acc/loss可视化
               ***********************************
                                                  show
                                                       # 显示训练集和验证集的acc和loss曲线
              acc = history.history['sparse categorical accuracy']
         67
              loss = history.history['loss']
         68
         69
              plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
         70
              plt.plot(acc, label='Training Accuracy')
         71
              plt.title('Training Accuracy')
         72
              plt.legend()
         73
         74
         75
              plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
              plt.plot(loss, label='Training Loss')
         76
              plt.title('Training Loss')
         77
              plt.legend()
         78
         79
              plt.show()
```

#### 源码: p21\_rnn\_onehot\_4pre1.py

#### 应用:字母预测

```
80
81
     ############## predict ############
82
83
     preNum = int(input("input the number of test alphabet:"))
84
    for i in range (preNum):
85
         alphabet1 = input("input test alphabet:")
86
         alphabet = [id to onehot[w to id[a]] for a in alphabet1]
87
88
         # 此处验证效果送入了1个样本,送入样本数为1;输入4个字母出结果,所以循环核时间展开步数为4;表示为独热码有5个输入特征,每个时间步输入特征个数为5
89
         alphabet = np.reshape(alphabet, (1, 4, 5))
         result = model.predict([alphabet])
         pred = tf.argmax(result, axis=1)
         pred = int(pred)
         tf.print(alphabet1 + '->' + input word[pred])
93
```

### ✓ Embedding —— 一种编码方法

独热码:数据量大过于稀疏,映射之间是独立的,没有表现出关联性

Embedding: 是一种单词编码方法,用低维向量实现了编码,

这种编码通过神经网络训练优化,能表达出单词间的相关性。

#### tf.keras.layers.Embedding(词汇表大小,编码维度)

编码维度就是用几个数字表达一个单词

对1-100进行编码, [4] 编码为 [0.25, 0.1, 0.11]

例: tf.keras.layers.Embedding(100, 3)

入Embedding时, x\_train维度:

[送入样本数,循环核时间展开步数]

# 用RNN实现输入一个字母,预测下一个字母(Embedding 编码)

```
import numpy as np
     import tensorflow as tf
     from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, SimpleRNN, Embedding
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import os
     input word = "abcde"
     w to id = {'a': 0, 'b': 1, 'c': 2, 'd': 3, 'e': 4} # 单词映射到数值id的词典
     x train = [w to id['a'], w to id['b'], w to id['c'], w to id['d'], w to id['e']]
10
     y train = [w to id['b'], w to id['c'], w to id['d'], w to id['e'], w to id['a']]
11
12
13
     np.random.seed(7)
14
     np.random.shuffle(x train)
15
     np.random.seed(7)
     np.random.shuffle(y train)
16
17
     tf.random.set seed(7)
18
19
     # 使x train符合Embedding输入要求: [送入样本数, 循环核时间展开步数],
20
21
     x train = np.reshape(x train, (len(x train), 1))
     y train = np.array(y train)
22
```

```
23
        24
            ⊟model = tf.keras.Sequential([
                Embedding(5, 2),
        25
                SimpleRNN(3),
        26
                Dense(5, activation='softmax')
        27
            1)
        28
            model.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(0.01),
                          loss=tf.keras.losses.SparseCategoricalCrossentropy(from logits=False),
                          metrics=['sparse categorical accuracy'])
        34
             checkpoint save path = "./checkpoint/run embedding 1pre1.ckpt"
        35
            if os.path.exists(checkpoint save path + '.index'):
        36
                print('-----load the model-----')
                model.load weights (checkpoint save path)
            □cp callback = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(filepath=checkpoint save path,
                                                            save weights only=True,
                                                            save best only=True,
                                                            monitor='loss') # 由于fit没有给出测试集,不计算测试集准确率,根据loss,保存最优模型
        44
             history = model.fit(x train, y train, batch size=32, epochs=100, callbacks=[cp callback])
断点续训
            model.summary()
```

```
48
       49
            file = open('./weights.txt', 'w') # 参数提取
       51
           for v in model.trainable variables:
       52
                file.write(str(v.name) + '\n')
       53
                file.write(str(v.shape) + '\n')
       54
                file.write(str(v.numpy()) + '\n')
            file.close()
       56
       57
acc/loss可视
            show
                                                      59
            acc = history.history['sparse categorical accuracy']
            loss = history.history['loss']
       61
       62
       63
            plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
            plt.plot(acc, label='Training Accuracy')
       64
            plt.title('Training Accuracy')
       66
            plt.legend()
       67
            plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
       69
            plt.plot(loss, label='Training Loss')
       70
            plt.title('Training Loss')
       71
            plt.legend()
       72
            plt.show()
```

2

#### 应用:字母预测

```
73
74
     ############## predict ###########
75
    preNum = int(input("input the number of test alphabet:"))
76

for i in range(preNum):
77
         alphabet1 = input("input test alphabet:")
78
79
         alphabet = [w to id[alphabet1]]
         # 使alphabet符合Embedding输入要求: [送入样本数, 循环核时间展开步数]。
80
         # 此处验证效果送入了1个样本,送入样本数为1;输入1个字母出结果,循环核时间展开步数为1。
81
         alphabet = np.reshape(alphabet, (1, 1))
82
83
         result = model.predict(alphabet)
        pred = tf.argmax(result, axis=1)
84
        pred = int(pred)
85
        tf.print(alphabet1 + '->' + input word[pred])
86
```

用RNN实现输入连续四个字母,预测下一个字母(Embedding 编码)

```
import numpy as np
     import tensorflow as tf
     from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, SimpleRNN, Embedding
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import os
     input word = "abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz"
    w to id = {'a': 0, 'b': 1, 'c': 2, 'd': 3, 'e': 4,
                'f': 5, 'g': 6, 'h': 7, 'i': 8, 'j': 9,
                'k': 10, 'l': 11, 'm': 12, 'n': 13, 'o': 14,
10
11
                'p': 15, 'q': 16, 'r': 17, 's': 18, 't': 19,
                'u': 20, 'v': 21, 'w': 22, 'x': 23, 'y': 24, 'z': 25} # 单词映射到数值id的词典
12
13
    Htraining set scaled = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
14
                            11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,
15
16
                            21, 22, 23, 24, 25]
17
     x train = []
18
     y train = []
19
21
    \blacksquare for i in range (4, 26):
         x train.append(training set scaled[i - 4:i])
22
         y train.append(training set scaled[i])
23
24
     np.random.seed(7)
25
     np.random.shuffle(x train)
26
27
     np.random.seed(7)
     np.random.shuffle(y train)
     tf.random.set seed(7)
29
```

```
x train = np.reshape(x train, (len(x train), 4))
34
    y train = np.array(y train)
    model = tf.keras.Sequential([
        Embedding (26, 2),
        SimpleRNN(10),
        Dense(26, activation='softmax')
    1)
   model.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(0.01),
                  loss=tf.keras.losses.SparseCategoricalCrossentropy(from logits=False),
                  metrics=['sparse categorical accuracy'])
44
    checkpoint save path = "./checkpoint/rnn embedding 4pre1.ckpt"
   pif os.path.exists(checkpoint save path + '.index'):
        print('-----load the model-----')
49
        model.load weights (checkpoint save path)
   cp callback = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(filepath=checkpoint save path,
                                                    save weights only=True,
                                                    save best only=True,
54
                                                    monitor='loss') # 由于fit没有给出测试集,不计算测试集准确率,根据loss,保存最优模型
56
    history = model.fit(x train, y train, batch size=32, epochs=100, callbacks=[cp callback])
    model.summary()
```

```
61
           #file = open('./weights.txt', 'w') # 参数提取
       62
          pfor v in model.trainable variables:
参数提取
               file.write(str(v.name) + '\n')
       63
               file.write(str(v.shape) + '\n')
       64
               file.write(str(v.numpy()) + '\n')
           file.close()
       66
       67
acc/loss可视
       68
           show
                                                      69
      70
      71
           acc = history.history['sparse categorical accuracy']
           loss = history.history['loss']
      72
      73
      74
           plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
           plt.plot(acc, label='Training Accuracy')
      75
           plt.title('Training Accuracy')
      76
           plt.legend()
      78
      79
           plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
      80
           plt.plot(loss, label='Training Loss')
      81
           plt.title('Training Loss')
           plt.legend()
      82
           plt.show()
       83
```

#### 应用:字母预测

```
85
     ################ predict #################
86
87
     preNum = int(input("input the number of test alphabet:"))
88
    □for i in range(preNum):
         alphabet1 = input("input test alphabet:")
89
         alphabet = [w to id[a] for a in alphabet1]
90
        # 使alphabet符合Embedding输入要求: [送入样本数, 时间展开步数]。
91
92
        # 此处验证效果送入了1个样本,送入样本数为1;输入4个字母出结果,循环核时间展开步数为4。
        alphabet = np.reshape(alphabet, (1, 4))
93
         result = model.predict([alphabet])
94
        pred = tf.argmax(result, axis=1)
95
96
        pred = int(pred)
         tf.print(alphabet1 + '->' + input word[pred])
97
```

# 用RNN实现股票预测

### 数据源

#### class6\SH600519.csv

Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н
	date	open	close	high	low	volume	code
74	2010/4/26	88.702	87.381	89.072	87.362	107036.1	600519
75	2010/4/27	87.355	84.841	87.355	84.681	58234.48	600519
76	2010/4/28	84.235	84.318	85.128	83.597	26287.43	600519
77	2010/4/29	84.592	85.671	86.315	84.592	34501.2	600519
78	2010/4/30	83.871	82.34	83.871	81.523	85566.7	600519

### 源码: p37\_tushare.py

```
import tushare as ts
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
df1 = ts.get_k_data('600519', ktype='D', start='2010-04-26', end='2020-04-26')
datapath1 = "./SH600519.csv"
df1.to_csv(datapath1)
```

```
import numpy as np
                                                                                    源码: p38_rnn_stock.py
     import tensorflow as tf
     from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dropout, Dense, SimpleRNN
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import os
     import pandas as pd
     from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
     from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error, mean absolute error
     import math
10
11
     maotai = pd.read csv('./SH600519.csv') # 读取股票文件
12
13
     training set = maotai.iloc[0:2426 - 300, 2:3].values # 前(2426-300=2126)天的开盘价作为训练集,表格从0开始计数,2:3 是提取[2:3)列,前闭后开,故提取出c列开盘价
     test set = maotai.iloc[2426 - 300:, 2:3].values # 后300天的开盘价作为测试集
14
15
16
     # 归一化
17
     sc = MinMaxScaler(feature range=(0, 1)) # 定义归一化: 归一化到(0, 1)之间
18
     training set scaled = sc.fit transform(training set) # 求得训练集的最大值,最小值这些训练集固有的属性,并在训练集上进行归一化
19
     test set = sc.transform(test set) # 利用训练集的属性对测试集进行归一化
20
21
     x train = []
22
     y train = []
23
24
     x test = []
25
     y test = []
```

38

源码: p38\_rnn\_stock.py

```
26
27
28
    for i in range (60, len (training set scaled)):
29
         x train.append(training set scaled[i - 60:i, 0])
         y train.append(training set scaled[i, 0])
32
     np.random.seed(7)
34
     np.random.shuffle(x train)
35
     np.random.seed(7)
36
     np.random.shuffle(y train)
     tf.random.set seed(7)
37
39
     x train, y train = np.array(x train), np.array(y train)
40
     x train = np.reshape(x train, (x train.shape[0], 60, 1))
45
    for i in range(60, len(test set)):
         x test.append(test set[i - 60:i, 0])
         y test.append(test set[i, 0])
     x test, y test = np.array(x test), np.array(y test)
     x test = np.reshape(x test, (x test.shape[0], 60, 1))
```

```
model = tf.keras.Sequential([
       54
                SimpleRNN(80, return sequences=True),
                Dropout (0.2),
                SimpleRNN(100),
       56
       57
                Dropout (0.2),
                 Dense (1)
            1)
            model.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(0.001),
                          loss='mean squared error') # 损失函数用均方误差
       64
             checkpoint save path = "./checkpoint/stock.ckpt"

lif os.path.exists(checkpoint save path + '.index'):
       67
                print('-----load the model-----')
                model.load weights (checkpoint save path)
           cp callback = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(filepath=checkpoint save path,
                                                             save weights only=True,
                                                             save best only=True,
       74
                                                             monitor='val loss')
           🖩 history = model.fit(x train, y train, batch size=64, epochs=50, validation data=(x test, y test), validation freq=1,
断点续训
                                callbacks=[cp callback])
             model.summary()
```

源码: p38\_rnn\_stock.py

```
80
      81
           file = open('./weights.txt', 'w') # 参数提取
参数提取
      82
          for v in model.trainable variables:
      83
               file.write(str(v.name) + '\n')
               file.write(str(v.shape) + '\n')
      84
      85
               file.write(str(v.numpy()) + '\n')
           file.close()
      86
      87
           loss = history.history['loss']
      88
loss可视化
           val loss = history.history['val loss']
      89
      90
      91
           plt.plot(loss, label='Training Loss')
      92
           plt.plot(val loss, label='Validation Loss')
           plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
      93
           plt.legend()
      94
      95
           plt.show()
      96
```

```
源码: p38_rnn_stock.py
       91
            ################# predict #####################
应用:股票预测
       92
            # 测试集输入模型进行预测
            predicted stock price = model.predict(x test)
       93
       94
            # 对预测数据还原---从(0,1)反归一化到原始范围
            predicted stock price = sc.inverse transform(predicted stock price)
       95
            # 对真实数据还原---从(0,1)反归一化到原始范围
       96
       97
            real stock price = sc.inverse transform(test set[60:])
       98
            # 画出真实数据和预测数据的对比曲线
            plt.plot(real stock price, color='red', label='MaoTai Stock Price')
       99
预测效果可视化
            plt.plot(predicted stock price, color='blue', label='Predicted MaoTai Stock Price')
      100
      101
            plt.title('MaoTai Stock Price Prediction')
      102
            plt.xlabel('Time')
      103
            plt.ylabel('MaoTai Stock Price')
      104
            plt.legend()
      105
            plt.show()
```

源码: p38\_rnn\_stock.py

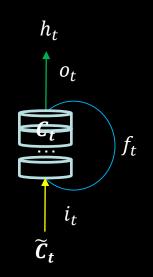
#### 模型预测效果量化

```
106
107
     ##########evaluate###############
108
     # calculate MSE 均方误差 ---> E[(预测值-真实值)^2] (预测值减真实值求平方后求均值)
109
     mse = mean squared error (predicted stock price, real stock price)
110
     # calculate RMSE 均方根误差--->sgrt[MSE]  (对均方误差开方)
111
     rmse = math.sqrt (mean squared error (predicted stock price, real stock price)
112
     # calculate MAE 平均绝对误差---->E[|预测值-真实值|](预测值减真实值求绝对值后求均值)
113
     mae = mean absolute error (predicted stock price, real stock price)
114
     print('均方误差: %.6f' % mse)
     print('均方根误差: %.6f' % rmse)
115
     print('平均绝对误差: %.6f' % mae)
116
```

# 用LSTM实现股票预测

LSTM 由Hochreiter & Schmidhuber 于1997年提出,通过门控单元改善了RNN长期依赖问题。 Sepp Hochreiter,Jurgen Schmidhuber.LONG SHORT-TERM MEMORY.Neural Computation,December 1997.

### LSTM计算过程



输入门(门限): 
$$i_t = \sigma(W_i.[h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_i)$$

遗忘门(门限): 
$$f_t = \sigma(W_f.[h_{t-1},x_t] + b_f)$$

输出门(门限): 
$$o_t = \sigma(W_o.[h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_o)$$

细胞态(长期记忆): 
$$C_t = f_t * C_{t-1} + i_t * \tilde{C}_t$$
  
过去 现在

记忆体(短期记忆):  $h_t = o_t * tanh(C_t)$ 

候选态(归纳出的新知识):
$$\widetilde{C}_t = \tanh(W_c.[h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_c)$$
上一页 当前页 ppt ppt

## ✓ TF描述LSTM层

```
tf.keras.layers.LSTM(记忆体个数,return_sequences=是否返回输出)
return_sequences=True 各时间步输出ht
return_sequences=False 仅最后时间步输出ht(默认)
例:
```

```
model = tf.keras.Sequential([
    LSTM(80, return_sequences=True),
    Dropout(0.2),
    LSTM(100),
    Dropout(0.2),
    Dense(1)
])
```

```
import numpy as np
    import tensorflow as tf
    from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dropout, Dense LSTM
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    import os
    import pandas as pd
    from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
    from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error, mean absolute error
    import math
    maotai = pd.read csv('./SH600519.csv') # 读取股票文件
    training set = maotai.iloc[0:2426 - 300, 2:3].values # 前(2426-300=2126)天的开盘价作为训练集,表格从0开始计数,2:3 是提取[2:3)列,前闭后开,故提取出c列开盘价
13
    test set = maotai.iloc[2426 - 300:, 2:3].values # 后300天的开盘价作为测试集
14
15
16
    sc = MinMaxScaler(feature range=(0, 1)) # 定义归一化: 归一化到(0, 1)之间
17
    training set scaled = sc.fit transform(training set) # 求得训练集的最大值,最小值这些训练集固有的属性,并在训练集上进行归一化
18
    test set = sc.transform(test set) # 利用训练集的属性对测试集进行归一化
20
    x train = []
    y train = []
23
24
    x test = []
   y test = []
25
```

```
26
27
28
29
   for i in range (60, len (training set scaled)):
        x train.append(training set scaled[i - 60:i, 0])
        y_train.append(training set scaled[i, 0])
31
32
     np.random.seed(7)
33
     np.random.shuffle(x train)
34
35
     np.random.seed(7)
36
     np.random.shuffle(y train)
37
     tf.random.set seed (7)
38
    x train, y train = np.array(x train), np.array(y train)
     ‡ 使x_train符合RNN输入要求: [送入样本数, 循环核时间展开步数, 每个时间步输入特征个数]。
     ‡ 此处整个数据集送入,送入样本数为x train.shape[0]即2066组数据:输入60个开盘价,预测出第61天的开盘价,循环核时间展开步数为60; 每个时间步送入的特征是某一天的开盘价,只有1个数据,故每个时间步输入特征个数为1
43
     x train = np.reshape(x train, (x train.shape[0], 60, 1))
   □for i in range(60, len(test set)):
        x test.append(test set[i - 60:i, 0])
        y test.append(test set[i, 0])
49
50
    x_test, y_test = np.array(x_test), np.array(y_test)
    x_test = np.reshape(x_test, (x_test.shape[0], 60, 1))
```

```
53
          model = tf.keras.Sequential([
      54
               LSTM(80, return sequences=True),
               Dropout (0.2),
               LSTM(100),
      56
      57
               Dropout (0.2),
               Dense (1)
          model.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(0.001),
                         loss='mean squared error') # 损失函数用均方误差
      63
      64
           checkpoint save path = "./checkpoint/LSTM stock.ckpt"
          □if os.path.exists(checkpoint save path + '.index'):
      67
               print('-----load the model-----')
               model.load weights (checkpoint save path)
      69
          pcp callback = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(filepath=checkpoint save path,
                                                            save weights only=True,
                                                            save best only=True,
      73
                                                           monitor='val loss')
          ⊟history = model.fit(x train, y train, batch size=64, epochs=50, validation data=(x test, y test), validation freq=1,
断点续训
                              callbacks=[cp callback])
           model.summary()
```

```
80
     81
           file = open('./weights.txt', 'w') #参数提取
参数提取
     82
         for v in model.trainable variables:
     83
               file.write(str(v.name) + '\n')
     84
               file.write(str(v.shape) + '\n')
     85
               file.write(str(v.numpy()) + '\n')
     86
           file.close()
     87
loss可视化
     88
           loss = history.history['loss']
     89
           val loss = history.history['val loss']
     90
     91
           plt.plot(loss, label='Training Loss')
     92
           plt.plot(val loss, label='Validation Loss')
           plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
     93
     94
           plt.legend()
     95
           plt.show()
     96
```

```
应用: 股票预测
        91
            ################ predict ########################
        92
            # 测试集输入模型进行预测
            predicted stock price = model.predict(x test)
        93
        94
            # 对预测数据还原---从(0,1)反归一化到原始范围
        95
            predicted stock price = sc.inverse transform(predicted stock price)
            # 对真实数据还原---从(0,1)反归一化到原始范围
        96
            real stock price = sc.inverse transform(test set[60:])
        97
            # 画出真实数据和预测数据的对比曲线
        98
预测效果可视化
        99
            plt.plot(real stock price, color='red', label='MaoTai Stock Price')
            plt.plot(predicted stock price, color='blue', label='Predicted MaoTai Stock Price')
       100
       101
            plt.title('MaoTai Stock Price Prediction')
            plt.xlabel('Time')
       102
            plt.ylabel('MaoTai Stock Price')
       103
            plt.legend()
       104
            plt.show()
       105
```

#### 模型预测效果量化

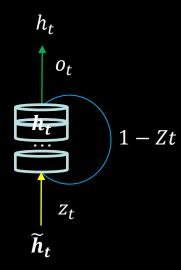
```
106
107
     ##########evaluate###############
108
     # calculate MSE 均方误差 ---> E[(预测值-真实值)^2] (预测值减真实值求平方后求均值)
     mse = mean squared error (predicted stock price, real stock price)
109
110
     # calculate RMSE 均方根误差--->sgrt[MSE] (对均方误差开方)
111
     rmse = math.sqrt (mean squared error (predicted stock price, real stock price))
     # calculate MAE 平均绝对误差---->E[|预测值-真实值|](预测值减真实值求绝对值后求均值)
112
     mae = mean absolute error (predicted stock price, real stock price)
113
     print('均方误差: %.6f' % mse)
\overline{1}\overline{1}4
     print('均方根误差: %.6f' % rmse)
115
     print('平均绝对误差: %.6f' % mae)
116
```

# 用GRU实现股票预测

GRU由Cho等人于2014年提出,优化LSTM结构。

Kyunghyun Cho,Bart van Merrienboer,Caglar Gulcehre,Dzmitry Bahdanau,Fethi Bougares,Holger Schwenk,Yoshua Bengio.Learning Phrase Representations using RNN Encoder–Decoder for Statistical Machine Translation.Computer ence, 2014.

## GRU计算过程



更新门: 
$$z_t = \sigma(W_z.[h_{t-1}, x_t])$$

重置门: 
$$r_t = \sigma(W_r.[h_{t-1}, x_t])$$

记忆体: 
$$h_t = (1 - z_t) * h_{t-1} + z_t * \tilde{h}_t$$
 过去 现在

候选隐藏层:  $\tilde{h}_t = tanh(W.[r_t * h_{t-1}, x_t])$ 

## ✓ TF描述GRU层

```
tf.keras.layers.GRU(记忆体个数,return_sequences=是否返回输出)
return_sequences=True 各时间步输出ht
return_sequences=False 仅最后时间步输出ht(默认)
例:
```

```
model = tf.keras.Sequential([
    GRU(80, return_sequences=True),
    Dropout(0.2),
    GRU(100),
    Dropout(0.2),
    Dense(1)
])
```

```
import numpy as np
    import tensorflow as tf
    from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dropout, Dense, GRU
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    import os
    import pandas as pd
    from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
    from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error, mean absolute error
    import math
    maotai = pd.read csv('./SH600519.csv') # 读取股票文件
    training set = maotai.iloc[0:2426 - 300, 2:3].values # 前(2426-300=2126)天的开盘价作为训练集,表格从0开始计数,2:3 是提取[2:3)列,前闭后开,故提取出C列开盘价
    test set = maotai.iloc[2426 - 300:, 2:3].values # 后300天的开盘价作为测试集
14
15
    sc = MinMaxScaler(feature range=(0, 1)) # 定义归一化: 归一化到(0, 1)之间
    training set scaled = sc.fit transform(training set) # 求得训练集的最大值,最小值这些训练集固有的属性,并在训练集上进行归一化
    test set = sc.transform(test set) # 利用训练集的属性对测试集进行归一化
    x train = []
    y train = []
23
    x \text{ test} = []
24
   y test = []
```

### 源码: p56\_GRU\_stock.py

```
26
27
28
29
   for i in range (60, len (training set scaled)):
        x train.append(training set scaled[i - 60:i, 0])
        y_train.append(training set scaled[i, 0])
31
32
     np.random.seed(7)
33
     np.random.shuffle(x train)
34
     np.random.seed(7)
35
36
     np.random.shuffle(y train)
37
     tf.random.set seed (7)
38
39
    x train, y train = np.array(x train), np.array(y train)
     ‡ 使x_train符合RNN输入要求: [送入样本数, 循环核时间展开步数, 每个时间步输入特征个数]。
41
     ‡ 此处整个数据集送入,送入样本数为x train.shape[0]即2066组数据:输入60个开盘价,预测出第61天的开盘价,循环核时间展开步数为60; 每个时间步送入的特征是某一天的开盘价,只有1个数据,故每个时间步输入特征个数为1
     x train = np.reshape(x train, (x train.shape[0], 60, 1))
43
     # 测试集: csv表格中后300天数据
   □for i in range(60, len(test set)):
        x test.append(test set[i - 60:i, 0])
        y test.append(test set[i, 0])
49
50
    x test, y test = np.array(x test), np.array(y test)
    x_test = np.reshape(x_test, (x_test.shape[0], 60, 1))
```

```
52
          model = tf.keras.Sequential([
              GRU (80, return sequences=True),
      54
              Dropout (0.2),
              GRU (100),
      57
              Dropout (0.2),
      58
              Dense (1)
      59
          1)
          model.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(0.001),
      62
                        loss='mean squared error') # 损失函数用均方误差
      63
          checkpoint save path = "./checkpoint/stock.ckpt"
      66
      67
         pif os.path.exists(checkpoint save path + '.index'):
              print('-----)
print('-----)
              model.load weights (checkpoint save path)
      69
         □cp callback = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(filepath=checkpoint save path,
                                                          save weights only=True,
                                                          save best only=True,
                                                          monitor='val loss')
         □history = model.fit(x train, y train, batch size=64, epochs=50, validation data=(x test, y test), validation freq=1
断点续训 77
                              callbacks=[cp callback])
          model.summary()
     79
```

源码: p56 GRU stock.py

```
80
     81
           file = open('./weights.txt', 'w') #参数提取
参数提取
     82
         for v in model.trainable variables:
     83
               file.write(str(v.name) + '\n')
     84
               file.write(str(v.shape) + '\n')
     85
               file.write(str(v.numpy()) + '\n')
     86
           file.close()
     87
loss可视化
     88
           loss = history.history['loss']
     89
           val loss = history.history['val loss']
     90
     91
           plt.plot(loss, label='Training Loss')
     92
           plt.plot(val loss, label='Validation Loss')
     93
           plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
     94
           plt.legend()
     95
           plt.show()
     96
```

### 源码: p56\_GRU\_stock.py

```
应用: 股票预测
        91
            ################ predict ########################
        92
            # 测试集输入模型进行预测
            predicted stock price = model.predict(x test)
        93
        94
            # 对预测数据还原---从(0,1)反归一化到原始范围
        95
            predicted stock price = sc.inverse transform(predicted stock price)
            # 对真实数据还原---从(0,1)反归一化到原始范围
        96
        97
            real stock price = sc.inverse transform(test set[60:])
            # 画出真实数据和预测数据的对比曲线
        98
预测效果可视化
        99
            plt.plot(real stock price, color='red', label='MaoTai Stock Price')
            plt.plot(predicted stock price, color='blue', label='Predicted MaoTai Stock Price')
       100
       101
            plt.title('MaoTai Stock Price Prediction')
            plt.xlabel('Time')
       102
            plt.ylabel('MaoTai Stock Price')
       103
            plt.legend()
       104
            plt.show()
       105
```

### 源码: p56\_GRU\_stock.py

#### 模型预测效果量化

```
106
107
     ##########evaluate###############
108
     # calculate MSE 均方误差 ---> E[(预测值-真实值)^2] (预测值减真实值求平方后求均值)
     mse = mean squared error (predicted stock price, real stock price)
109
110
     # calculate RMSE 均方根误差--->sgrt[MSE] (对均方误差开方)
111
     rmse = math.sqrt (mean squared error (predicted stock price, real stock price))
     # calculate MAE 平均绝对误差---->E[|预测值-真实值|](预测值减真实值求绝对值后求均值)
112
     mae = mean absolute error (predicted stock price, real stock price)
113
     print('均方误差: %.6f' % mse)
\overline{1}\overline{1}4
     print('均方根误差: %.6f' % rmse)
115
     print('平均绝对误差: %.6f' % mae)
116
```

