

# Stock Price Prediction with LSTM

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2021/4/17





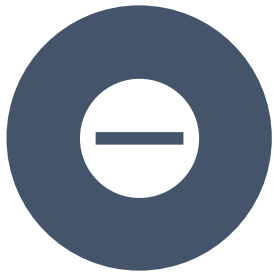
# Stock Trading System

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# Trading Strategy

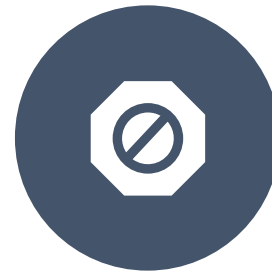
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ENTER



EXIT



STOP



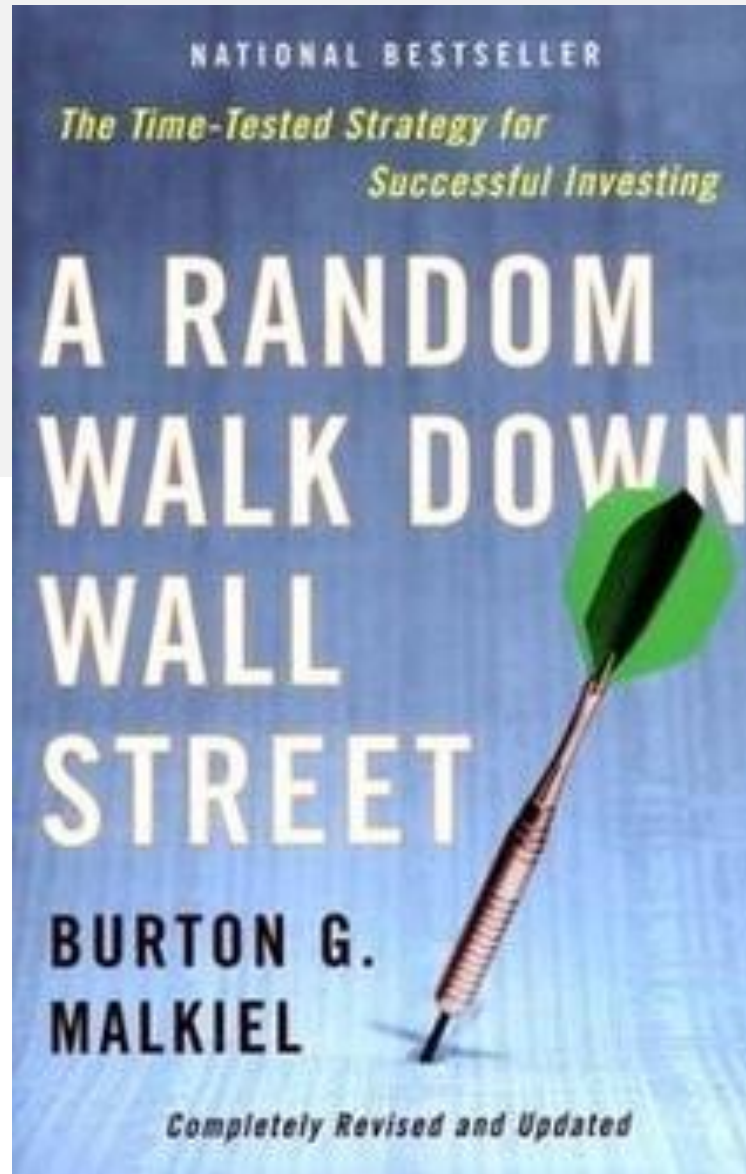
MAX DRAW  
DOWN (MDD)





# A Random Walk Down Wall Street

- A blindfolded monkey throwing darts at a newspaper's financial pages could select a portfolio that would do just as well as one carefully selected by experts.







Cathie Wood



# Flash Crash

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2010\\_flash\\_crash](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2010_flash_crash)



# DataCamp Tutorial: Stock Market Predictions with LSTM in Python

- <https://www.datacamp.com/community/tutorials/lstm-python-stock-market>



Thushan Ganegedara  
January 2nd, 2020

DEEP LEARNING +2

## Stock Market Predictions with LSTM in Python

Discover Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks in Python and how you can use them to make stock market predictions!



GAIN THE CAREER-BUILDING PYTHON  
SKILLS YOU NEED WITH DATA CAMP

Start Learning Now

In this tutorial, you will see how you can use a time-series model known as Long Short-Term Memory. LSTM models are powerful, especially for retaining a long-term memory, by design, as you will see later. You'll tackle the following topics in this tutorial:

- Understand [why](#) would you need to be able to predict stock price movements;

# Getting Your Data

- Alpha Vantage Stock API
  - Obtain for free API Key [here](#).
- Kaggle: [Huge Stock Market Dataset](#)
- 永豐金證券
- XQ全球贏家
- Multicharts <https://www.multicharts.com/>





# Huge Stock Market Dataset

Historical daily prices and volumes of all U.S. stocks and ETFs



Boris Marjanovic • updated 3 years ago (Version 3)

[Data](#)[Tasks \(1\)](#)[Code \(122\)](#)[Discussion \(22\)](#)[Activity](#)[Metadata](#)[Download \(772 MB\)](#)[New Notebook](#)

Usability 7.5

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Tags business, finance, investing, economics, artificial intelligence

- <https://www.kaggle.com/borismarjanovic/price-volume-data-for-all-us-stocks-etfs>

## Description

### Context

High-quality financial data is expensive to acquire and is therefore rarely shared for free. Here I provide the full historical daily price and volume data for all US-based stocks and ETFs trading on the NYSE, NASDAQ, and NYSE MKT. It's one of the best datasets of its kind you can obtain.

### Content

The data (last updated 11/10/2017) is presented in CSV format as follows: Date, Open, High, Low, Close, Volume, OpenInt. Note that prices have been adjusted for dividends and splits.

### Acknowledgements

This dataset belongs to me. I'm sharing it here for free. You may do with it as you wish.

# Stock Price Prediction with LSTM in TensorFlow 1.x

- <https://colab.research.google.com/drive/14XaxRKS-5c5awkkNlfnLsvHCBpRMevdd?usp=sharing>



# Print Your Data



stock\_predict\_LSTM\_tf.ipynb ☆

檔案 編輯 檢視畫面 插入 執行階段 工具 說明 儲存中...

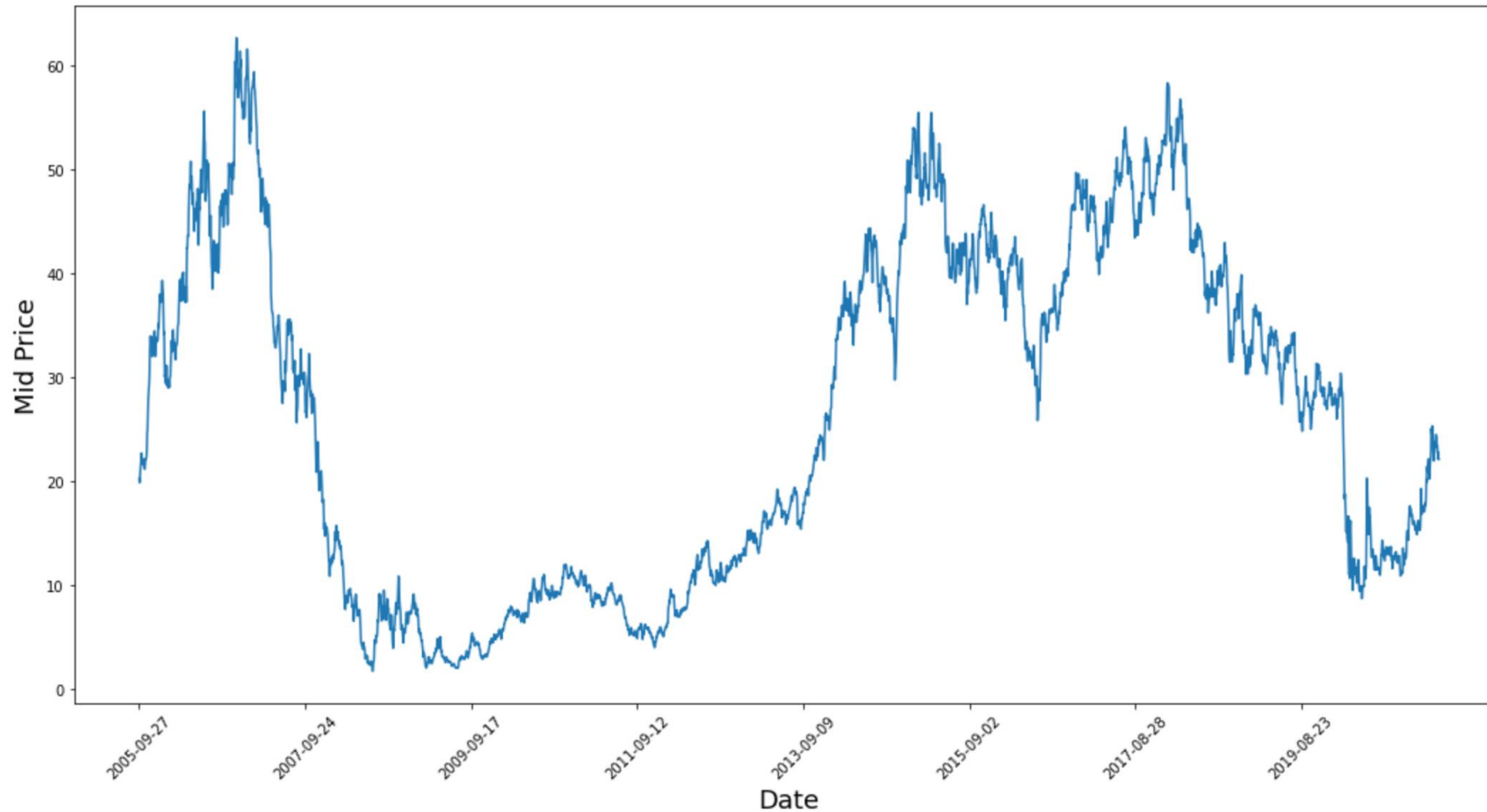
+ 程式碼 + 文字

```
[3] # Sort DataFrame by date
df = df.sort_values('Date')
df.head()
```

	Unnamed: 0	Date	Low	High	Close	Open
<b>3914</b>	0	2005-09-27	19.10	21.40	19.30	21.05
<b>3913</b>	1	2005-09-28	19.20	20.53	20.50	19.30
<b>3912</b>	2	2005-09-29	20.10	20.58	20.21	20.40
<b>3911</b>	3	2005-09-30	20.18	21.05	21.01	20.26
<b>3910</b>	4	2005-10-03	20.90	21.75	21.50	20.90

# Data Visualization


```
[4] plt.figure(figsize = (18,9))  
plt.plot(range(df.shape[0]), (df['Low'] + df['High']) / 2.0)  
plt.xticks(range(0, df.shape[0], 500), df['Date'].loc[::500], rotation=45)  
plt.xlabel('Date', fontsize=18)  
plt.ylabel('Mid Price', fontsize=18)  
plt.show()
```





# Data Normalization

- MinMaxScaler



```
# Scale the data to be between 0 and 1
# When scaling remember! You normalize both test and train data with respect to training data
# Because you are not supposed to have access to test data
scaler = MinMaxScaler()
train_data = train_data.reshape(-1,1)
test_data = test_data.reshape(-1,1)
```

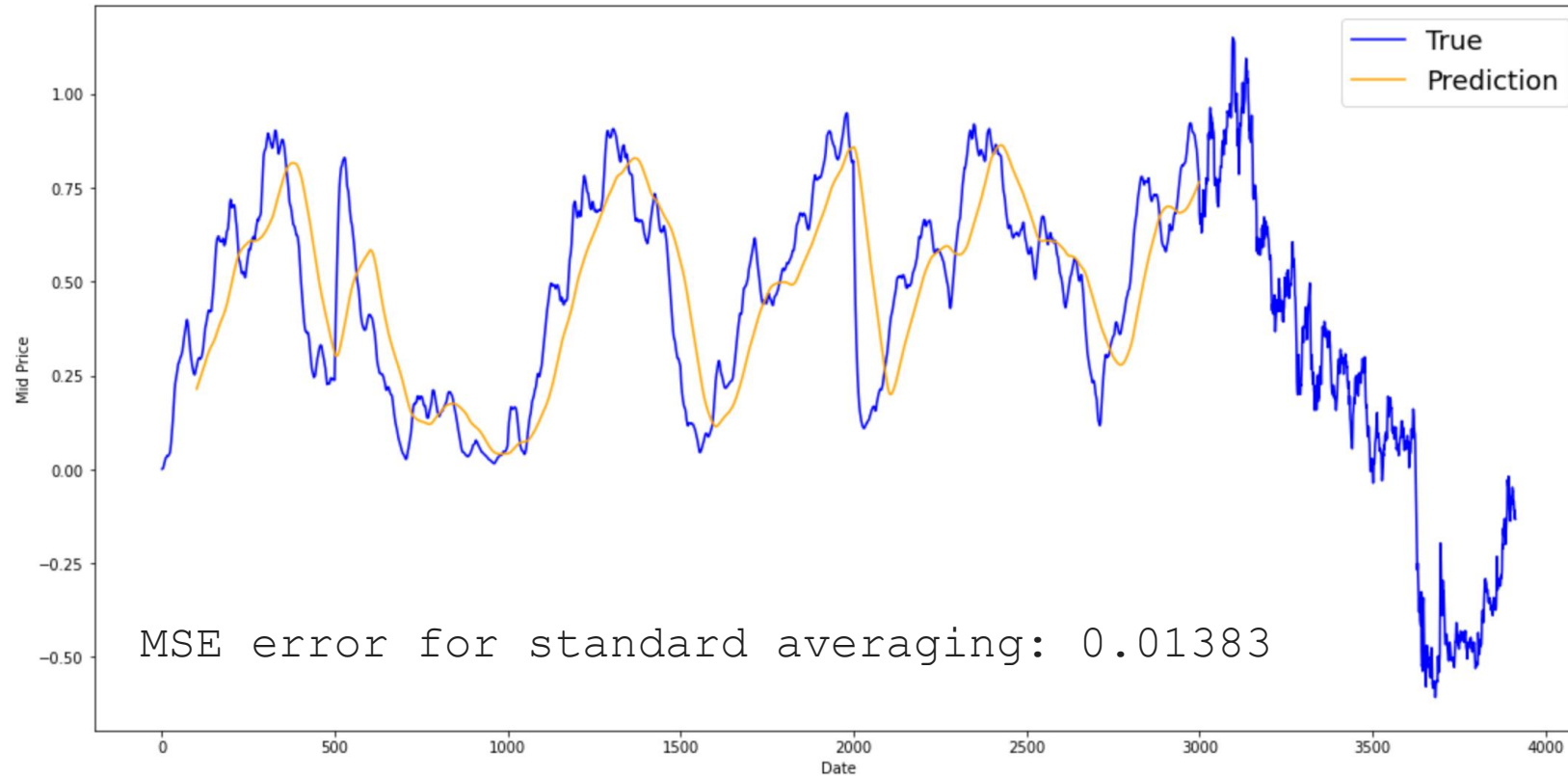
```
[ ] train_data.shape
```

```
(3000, 1)
```

```
[ ] # Train the Scaler with training data and smooth data
smoothing_window_size = 500
for di in range(0, NUM_TRAIN_DATA, smoothing_window_size):
    scaler.fit(train_data[di:di+smoothing_window_size,:])
    train_data[di:di+smoothing_window_size,:] = scaler.transform(train_data[di:di+smoothing_window_size,:])
```

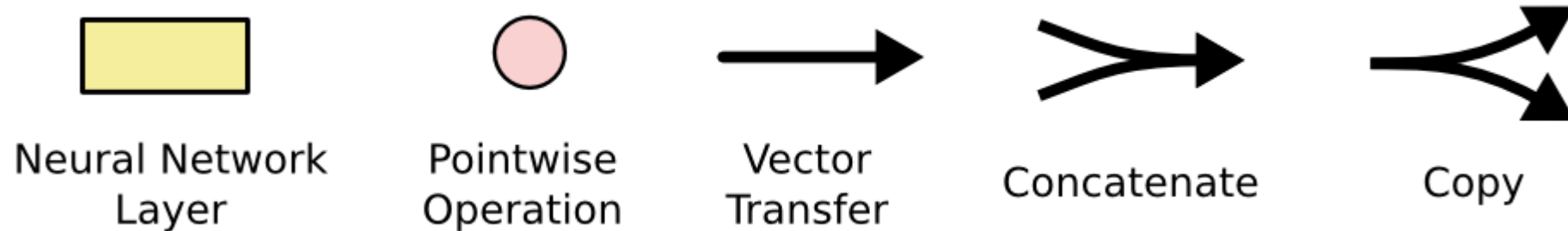
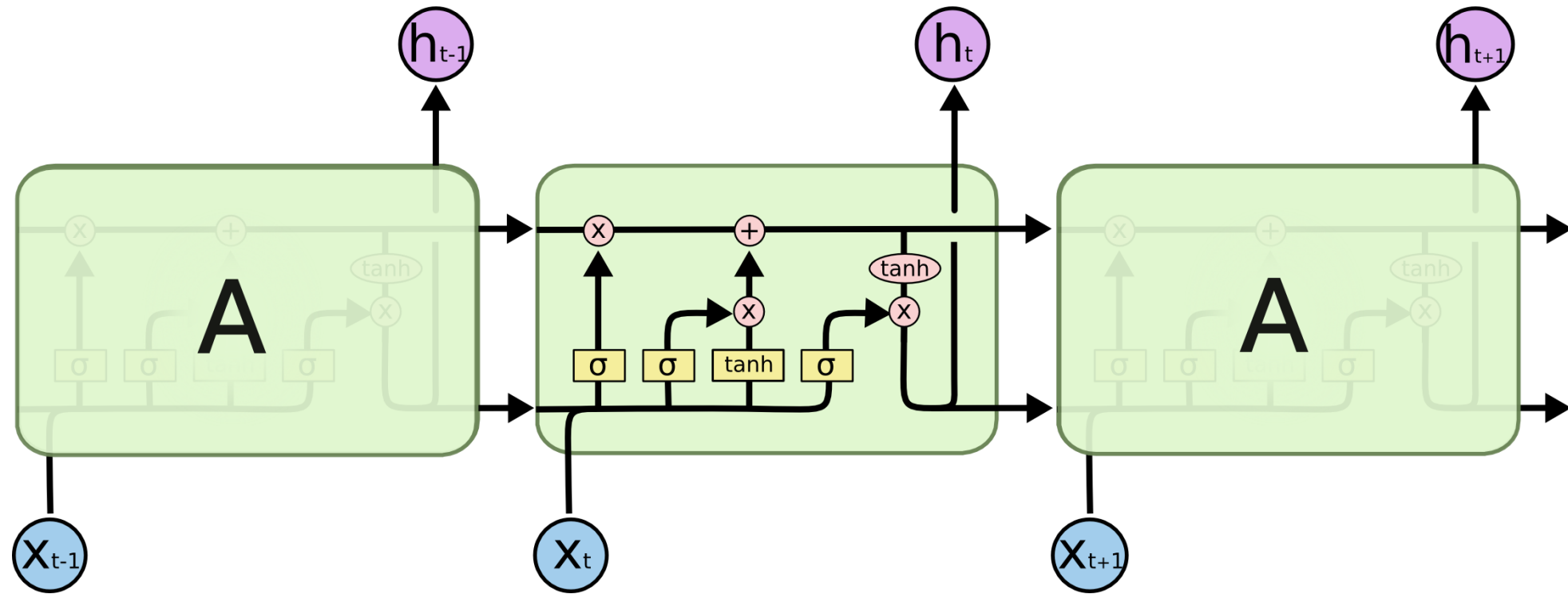
# Prediction using Standard Average

```
plt.figure(figsize = (18,9))
plt.plot(range(df.shape[0]),all_mid_data,color='b',label='True')
plt.plot(range(window_size,N),std_avg_predictions,color='orange',label='Prediction')
#plt.xticks(range(0,df.shape[0],50),df['Date'].loc[:50],rotation=45)
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Mid Price')
plt.legend(fontsize=18)
plt.show()
```





# Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)



# Implement LSTM using TensorFlow

```
[ ] D = 1 # Dimensionality of the data. Since your data is 1-D this would be 1
    num_unrollings = 10 # Number of time steps you look into the future.
    batch_size = 500 # Number of samples in a batch
    num_nodes = [200,200,150] # Number of hidden nodes in each layer of the deep LSTM stack we're using
    n_layers = len(num_nodes) # number of layers
    dropout = 0.2 # dropout amount
```

```
[ ] tf.reset_default_graph() # This is important in case you run this multiple times
```

```
[ ] # Input data.
    train_inputs, train_outputs = [], []

    # You unroll the input over time defining placeholders for each time step
    for ui in range(num_unrollings):
        train_inputs.append(tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[batch_size,D],name='train_inputs_%d'%ui))
        train_outputs.append(tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[batch_size,1], name = 'train_outputs_%d'%ui))
```

```
[ ] lstm_cells = [
    tf.contrib.rnn.LSTMCell(num_units=num_nodes[li],
                           state_is_tuple=True,
                           initializer= tf.contrib.layers.xavier_initializer())
    for li in range(n_layers)]

    drop_lstm_cells = [tf.contrib.rnn.DropoutWrapper(
        lstm, input_keep_prob=1.0,output_keep_prob=1.0-dropout, state_keep_prob=1.0-dropout
    ) for lstm in lstm_cells]
    drop_multi_cell = tf.contrib.rnn.MultiRNNCell(drop_lstm_cells)
    multi_cell = tf.contrib.rnn.MultiRNNCell(lstm_cells)

    w = tf.get_variable('w',shape=[num_nodes[-1], 1], initializer=tf.contrib.layers.xavier_initializer())
    b = tf.get_variable('b',initializer=tf.random_uniform([1],[-0.1,0.1]))
```

# Prediction Results

- MSE is around 0.04

