

Stock Price Prediction

A COURSE PROJECT REPORT

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In partial fulfilment for the Course

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in

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this mini project report " **Stock Price Prediction**" is the bonafide work of Akash kumar pandit(RA2011027010122), Shivansh Sharma (RA2011027010081) , Rudransh Pandey(RA2011027010071) who carried out the project work under my supervision.

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18CSE396T
DATA SCIENCE
PROJECT
On
Stock Price Prediction

INDEX

<u>1.</u>	<u>Abstract</u>
<u>2.</u>	<u>Data set used</u>
<u>3.</u>	<u>Code</u>
<u>4.</u>	<u>Result</u>
<u>5.</u>	<u>Conclusion</u>
<u>6.</u>	<u>Reference</u>


ABSTRACT

In Stock Market Prediction, the aim is to predict the future value of the financial stocks of a company. The recent trend in stock market prediction technologies is the use of machine learning which makes predictions based on the values of current stock market indices by training on their previous values. Machine learning itself employs different models to make prediction easier and authentic. The project focuses on the use of LSTM based Machine learning algorithm to predict stock values. Factors considered are open, close, low, high and volume. The prediction is done based on the close values.

Datasets used:

To build the stock price prediction model, we will use the Apple dataset. We will get all values of its open, close, high, low and volume from the keras API function and receive data from yahoo finance. The model will predict data based on the previous data provided and shift in the array as per requirement and new day values.

Jupyter Notebook Code:

Jupyter ShareMarketPricePrediction Last Checkpoint: Last Tuesday at 17:32 (autosaved)  Logout

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In [8]:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas_datareader as data
```

In [9]:

```
start = '2010-01-01'
end = '2019-12-31'

df=data.DataReader('AAPL','yahoo', start, end )
df.head()
```

Out[9]:


	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Adj Close
Date						
2009-12-31	7.619643	7.520000	7.611786	7.526071	352410800.0	6.434927
2010-01-04	7.660714	7.585000	7.622500	7.643214	493729600.0	6.535086
2010-01-05	7.699643	7.616071	7.664286	7.656429	601904800.0	6.546382
2010-01-06	7.686786	7.526786	7.656429	7.534643	552160000.0	6.442254
2010-01-07	7.571429	7.466071	7.562500	7.520714	477131200.0	6.430346

In [10]:

```
df=df.reset_index()
df.head()
```

Out[10]:

	Date	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Adj Close
0	2009-12-31	7.619643	7.520000	7.611786	7.526071	352410800.0	6.434927
1	2010-01-04	7.660714	7.585000	7.622500	7.643214	493729600.0	6.535086
2	2010-01-05	7.699643	7.616071	7.664286	7.656429	601904800.0	6.546382
3	2010-01-06	7.686786	7.526786	7.656429	7.534643	552160000.0	6.442254
4	2010-01-07	7.571429	7.466071	7.562500	7.520714	477131200.0	6.430346

Jupyter ShareMarketPricePrediction Last Checkpoint: Last Tuesday at 17:32 (autosaved)  Logout

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In [11]:

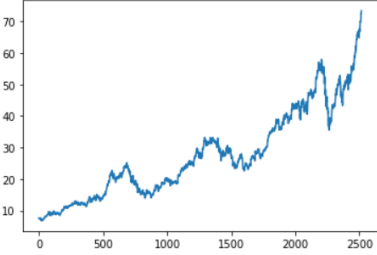
```
df=df.drop(['Date','Adj Close'],axis=1)
df.head()
```

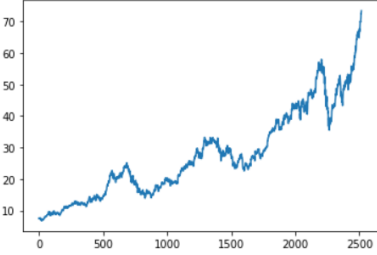
Out[11]:

	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
0	7.619643	7.520000	7.611786	7.526071	352410800.0
1	7.660714	7.585000	7.622500	7.643214	493729600.0
2	7.699643	7.616071	7.664286	7.656429	601904800.0
3	7.686786	7.526786	7.656429	7.534643	552160000.0
4	7.571429	7.466071	7.562500	7.520714	477131200.0

In [12]:

```
plt.plot(df.Close)
```

Out[12]: []



In [13]:

```
df
```


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```
Out[13]:
```

	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
0	7.619643	7.520000	7.611786	7.526071	352410800.0
1	7.660714	7.585000	7.622500	7.643214	493729600.0
2	7.699643	7.616071	7.664286	7.656429	601904800.0
3	7.686786	7.526786	7.656429	7.534643	552160000.0
4	7.571429	7.466071	7.562500	7.520714	477131200.0
...
2512	71.222504	70.730003	71.172501	71.067497	48478800.0
2513	72.495003	71.175003	71.205002	72.477501	93121200.0
2514	73.492500	72.029999	72.779999	72.449997	146266000.0
2515	73.172501	71.305000	72.364998	72.879997	144114400.0
2516	73.419998	72.379997	72.482498	73.412498	100805600.0

2517 rows x 5 columns

```
In [14]: ma100=df.Close.rolling(100).mean()
ma100
```

```
Out[14]:
```

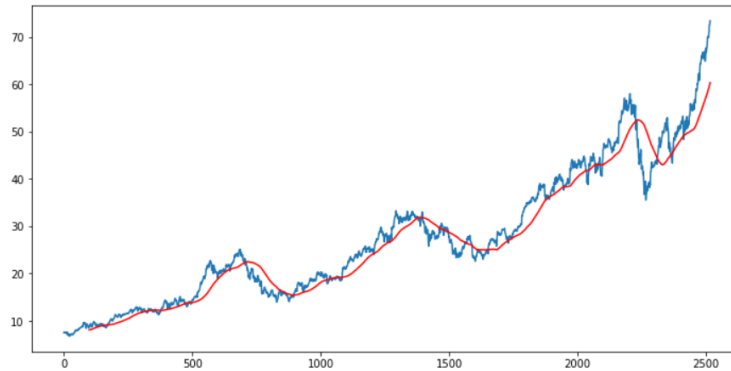
0	NaN
1	NaN
2	NaN
3	NaN
4	NaN
...	...
2512	59.401700
2513	59.643125
2514	59.875125
2515	60.106325
2516	60.331875

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Name: Close, Length: 2517, dtype: float64

```
In [15]: plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
plt.plot(df.Close)
plt.plot(ma100, 'r')
```

```
Out[15]: [ <matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1d590934d88> ]
```



```
In [16]: ma200=df.Close.rolling(200).mean()
ma200
```

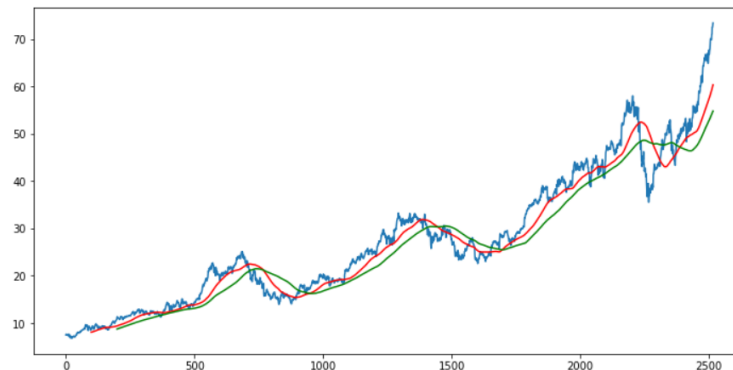
```
Out[16]:
```

0	NaN
1	NaN
2	NaN

```
...
2512 54.261513
2513 54.396763
2514 54.529350
2515 54.661100
2516 54.793137
Name: Close, Length: 2517, dtype: float64
```

```
In [17]: plt.figure(figsize = (12,6))
plt.plot(df.Close)
plt.plot(ma100, 'r')
plt.plot(ma200, 'g')
```

```
Out[17]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1d5909c97c8>]
```



```
In [18]: df.shape
```

```
Out[18]: (2517, 5)
```

```
In [20]: # Splitting data into two DataFrames ie. Testing and Training

data_training = pd.DataFrame(df['Close'][0:int(len(df)*0.70)])
data_testing = pd.DataFrame(df['Close'][int(len(df)*0.70):int(len(df))])

print(data_training.shape)
print(data_testing.shape)
```

```
(1761, 1)
(756, 1)
```

```
In [21]: data_training.head()
```

```
Out[21]:
```

	Close
0	7.526071
1	7.643214
2	7.656429
3	7.534643
4	7.520714

```
In [22]: data_testing.head()
```

```
Out[22]:
```

	Close
1761	29.182501
1762	28.955000

```

1763 29.037500
1764 29.004999
1765 29.152500

In [24]: from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
         scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0,1))

In [25]: data_training_array = scaler.fit_transform(data_training)
         data_training_array

Out[25]: array([[0.02527908],
                [0.02971782],
                [0.03021854],
                ...,
                [0.84388656],
                [0.85089656],
                [0.84616011]])

In [31]: x_train = []
         y_train = []

         for i in range(100, data_training_array.shape[0]):
             x_train.append(data_training_array[i-100: i])
             y_train.append(data_training_array[i, 0])

         x_train, y_train = np.array(x_train), np.array(y_train)

In [32]: # ML model

In [34]: from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, LSTM
         from keras.models import Sequential
    
```

```

In [37]: model = Sequential()
         model.add(LSTM(units = 50, activation = 'relu', return_sequences = True, input_shape = (x_train.shape[1], 1)))
         model.add(Dropout(0.2))

         model.add(LSTM(units = 60, activation = 'relu', return_sequences = True))
         model.add(Dropout(0.3))

         model.add(LSTM(units = 80, activation = 'relu', return_sequences = True))
         model.add(Dropout(0.4))

         model.add(LSTM(units = 120, activation = 'relu'))
         model.add(Dropout(0.5))
         model.add(Dense(units = 1))

In [38]: model.summary()

Model: "sequential_1"

```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
lstm (LSTM)	(None, 100, 50)	10400
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 100, 50)	0
lstm_1 (LSTM)	(None, 100, 60)	26640
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 100, 60)	0
lstm_2 (LSTM)	(None, 100, 80)	45120
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 100, 80)	0
lstm_3 (LSTM)	(None, 120)	96480

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```

dropout_3 (Dropout)          (None, 120)          0
dense (Dense)                (None, 1)            121
=====
Total params: 178,761
Trainable params: 178,761
Non-trainable params: 0

```

```

In [39]: model.compile(optimizer = 'adam', loss = 'mean_squared_error')
         model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs = 50)

Epoch 1/50
52/52 [=====] - 27s 330ms/step - loss: 0.0713
Epoch 2/50
52/52 [=====] - 16s 307ms/step - loss: 0.0134
Epoch 3/50
52/52 [=====] - 16s 308ms/step - loss: 0.0124
Epoch 4/50
52/52 [=====] - 16s 310ms/step - loss: 0.0105
Epoch 5/50
52/52 [=====] - 16s 309ms/step - loss: 0.0097
Epoch 6/50
52/52 [=====] - 16s 308ms/step - loss: 0.0092
Epoch 7/50
52/52 [=====] - 16s 305ms/step - loss: 0.0088
Epoch 8/50
52/52 [=====] - 16s 310ms/step - loss: 0.0082
Epoch 9/50
52/52 [=====] - 16s 310ms/step - loss: 0.0074
Epoch 10/50
52/52 [=====] - 18s 347ms/step - loss: 0.0076
Epoch 11/50
52/52 [=====] - 18s 338ms/step - loss: 0.0077

```

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```

Epoch 50/50
52/52 [=====] - 17s 320ms/step - loss: 0.0031

```

Out[39]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x1d5ab628208>

```

In [40]: model.save('ML_model_LSTM')

INFO:tensorflow:Assets written to: ML_model_LSTM\assets

```

```

In [41]: data_training.tail(100)

```

Out[41]:

	Close
1661	27.092501
1662	27.202499
1663	27.000000
1664	26.982500
1665	27.045000
...	...
1756	29.264999
1757	29.072500
1758	29.129999
1759	29.315001
1760	29.190001

100 rows x 1 columns

```

In [42]: data_testing.head()

```

Out[42]:

	Close
--	-------

Out[42]:

	Close
1761	29.182501
1762	28.955000
1763	29.037500
1764	29.004999
1765	29.152500

In [43]: *# we need to append the values from tail to the values of head only then we will be able to predict the values based on the head position*

In [44]: `past_100_days = data_training.tail(100)`

In [45]: `final_df = past_100_days.append(data_testing, ignore_index = True)`

In [46]: `final_df.head()`

Out[46]:

	Close
0	27.092501
1	27.202499
2	27.000000
3	26.982500
4	27.045000

In [47]: `input_data = scaler.fit_transform(final_df)`
`input_data`

Out[47]: `array([[0.0275037],`
`[0.02981315],`

In [47]: `input_data = scaler.fit_transform(final_df)`
`input_data`

Out[47]: `array([[0.0275037],`
`[0.02981315],`
`[0.02556164],`
`[0.02519422],`
`[0.02650642],`
`[0.03332987],`
`[0.03280496],`
`[0.03196517],`
`[0.03123034],`
`[0.0327],`
`[0.02823853],`
`[0.0300231],`
`[0.02571909],`
`[0.02330465],`
`[0.01999793],`
`[0.01936806],`
`[0.01506405],`
`[0.01558892],`
`[0.01889569],`
`[0.02981315],`

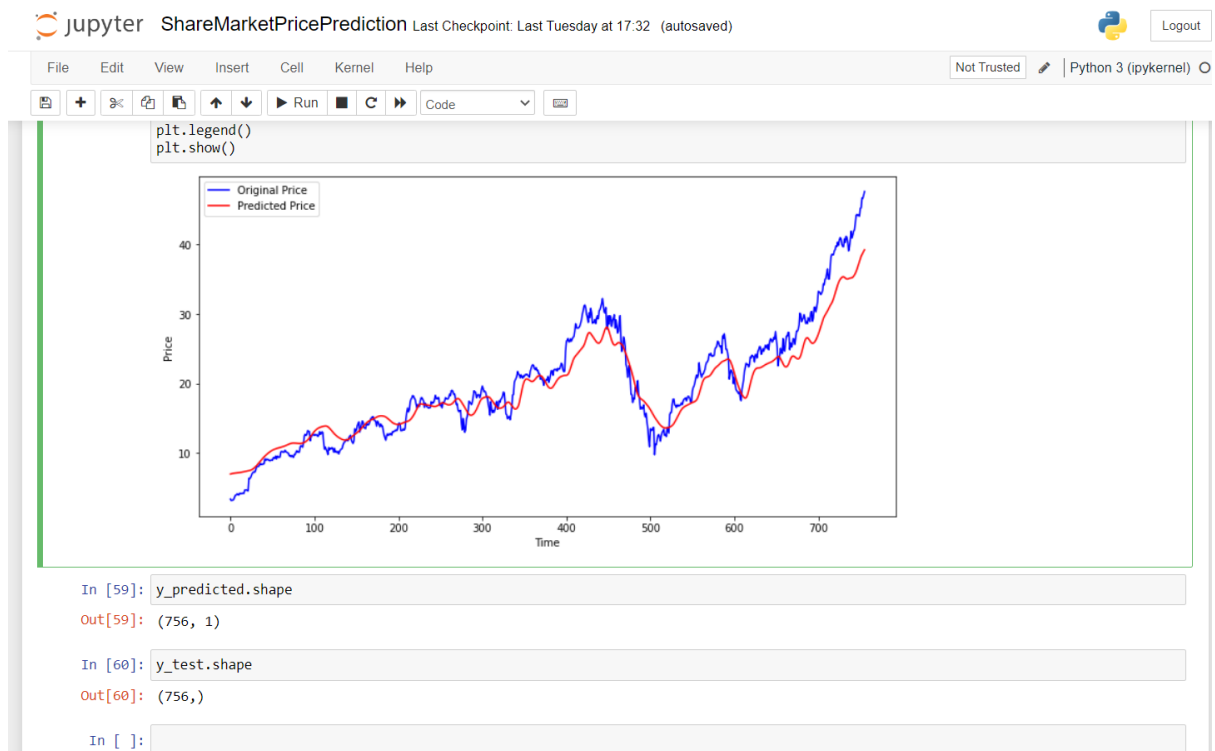
In [48]: `input_data.shape`

Out[48]: `(856, 1)`

In [50]: `x_test = []`
`y_test = []`

```
for i in range(100, input_data.shape[0]):
    x_test.append(input_data[i-100: i])
    y_test.append(input_data[i, 0])

x_test, y_test = np.array(x_test), np.array(y_test)
```

Result Summary:

Stock price prediction is a machine learning project; I develop a stock cost prediction model and implemented stock market prediction using the LSTM model. The prediction model's accuracy is around 98%.

Conclusion

LSTM technique is used in the model. the technique have shown an improvement in the accuracy of predictions, thereby yielding positive results. Use of recently introduced machine learning techniques in the prediction of stocks have yielded promising results and thereby marked the use of them in profitable exchange schemes. It has led to the conclusion that it is possible to predict stock market with more accuracy and efficiency using machine learning techniques. In the future, the stock market prediction system can be further improved by utilizing a much bigger dataset than the one being utilized currently. This would help to increase the accuracy of our prediction models. Furthermore, other models of Machine Learning could also be studied to check for the accuracy rate resulted by them.

Reference

1. www.youtube.com
2. www.simplilearn.com
3. www.zerodha.com

THANK YOU