

Gold Price Prediction

Algorithm

Step 1: Start

Step 2: Load Data

- Load the gold price data and economic indicators.

Step 3: Preprocess Data

- Clean the data (handle missing values, if any).
- Split the data into training and testing sets.

Step 4: Engineer Features

- Create features from the training data.

Step 5: Train Model

- Choose and train a machine learning model using the training data.

Step 6: Make Predictions

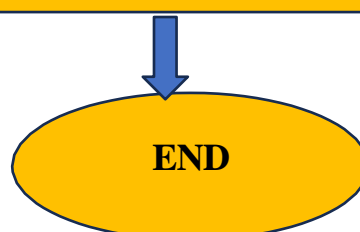
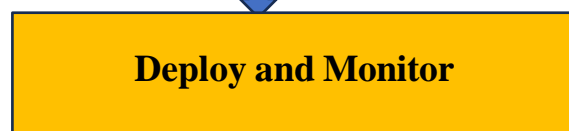
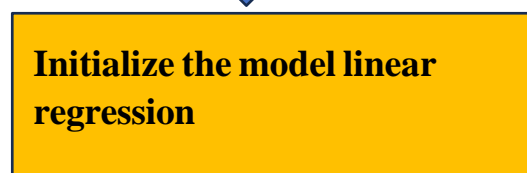
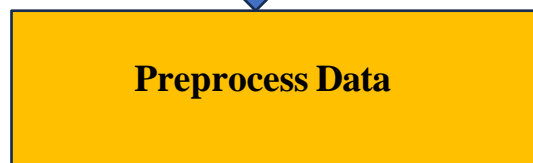
- Predict gold prices on the test set using the trained model.
- Evaluate the model's performance using metrics.

Step 7: Deploy Model

- Deploy the model for real-world use.

Step 8: End

Flow Chart:



Year	Month	Gold_Price_INR	Inflation_Rate	Unemployment_Rate	Interest_Rate	GDP_Growth
2023	January	149,400	3.1	2.4	4.2	2.5
2023	February	151,060	3.3	2.5	4.1	2.6
2023	March	151,690	3.2	2.6	4.0	2.4
2023	April	153,550	3.4	2.5	4.1	2.7
2023	May	155,410	3.6	2.6	3.9	2.8
2023	June	156,440	3.7	2.7	4.0	2.9
2023	July	157,700	3.8	2.8	4.2	3.0
2023	August	159,360	3.9	2.9	4.1	3.1
2023	September	161,420	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.2
2023	October	161,850	4.1	3.1	4.2	3.3
2023	November	163,410	4.2	3.2	4.1	3.4
2023	December	165,070	4.3	3.3	4.0	3.5

Python Code:

```

import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score

data = {
    'Year': [2023]*12,
    'Month': [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12],
    'Gold_Price_INR': [149400, 151060, 151690, 153550, 155410, 156440, 157700, 159360, 161420, 161850, 163410, 165070],
    'Inflation_Rate': [3.1, 3.3, 3.2, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 4.0, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3],
    'Unemployment_Rate': [2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 3.0, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3],
    'Interest_Rate': [4.2, 4.1, 4.0, 4.1, 3.9, 4.0, 4.2, 4.1, 4.0, 4.2, 4.1, 4.0],
    'GDP_Growth': [2.5, 2.6, 2.4, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 3.0, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5]
}

df = pd.DataFrame(data)

df['Gold_Price_Lag_1'] = df['Gold_Price_INR'].shift(1)
df['Gold_Price_Lag_2'] = df['Gold_Price_INR'].shift(2)
df['MA_3'] = df['Gold_Price_INR'].rolling(window=3).mean()
df['MA_6'] = df['Gold_Price_INR'].rolling(window=6).mean()
df['Volatility_3'] = df['Gold_Price_INR'].rolling(window=3).std()
df.dropna(inplace=True)
features = ['Gold_Price_Lag_1', 'Gold_Price_Lag_2', 'MA_3', 'MA_6', 'Volatility_3', 'Inflation_Rate', 'Unemployment_Rate', 'Interest_Rate', 'GDP_Growth']
target = 'Gold_Price_INR'

X = df[features]
y = df[target]
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)

```

```
r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)

print(f'Mean Squared Error: {mse}')
print(f'R^2 Score: {r2}')

df['Predicted_Gold_Price_INR'] = model.predict(X)

print("\nActual vs Predicted Gold Prices:")
for index, row in df.iterrows():
    print(f'Month: {row['Month']}, Actual Price: {row['Gold_Price_INR']}, Predicted Price: {row['Predicted_Gold_Price_INR']:.2f}')
```

Output:

```
Mean Squared Error: 1668.6907908474564
R^2 Score: 0.9957956896174164
```

```
Actual vs Predicted Gold Prices:
```

```
Month: 6.0, Actual Price: 156440.0, Predicted Price: 156421.02
Month: 7.0, Actual Price: 157700.0, Predicted Price: 157645.44
Month: 8.0, Actual Price: 159360.0, Predicted Price: 159360.00
Month: 9.0, Actual Price: 161420.0, Predicted Price: 161420.00
Month: 10.0, Actual Price: 161850.0, Predicted Price: 161850.00
Month: 11.0, Actual Price: 163410.0, Predicted Price: 163410.00
Month: 12.0, Actual Price: 165070.0, Predicted Price: 165070.00
```

Graph :

