Crude Oil Price Prediction

Team ID : PNT2022TMID47290

Team Members :

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2. VIMAL S
3. SRIMAN V
4. SRIKANTH K

1. Introduction

a. Project Overview

Oil demand is inelastic, thereforethe rise in price is good news for producersbecause they will see anincrease in their revenue. Oil importers, however, will experience increased costs of purchasing oil. Because oil is the largest traded commodity, the effects are quite significant. A rising oil price can even shift economic/political power from oil importers to oil exporters. The crude oil price movementsare subject to diverseinfluencing factors.

This Guided Projectmainly focuses on applying NeuralNetworks to predictthe Crude Oil Price. Thisdecision helps us to buy crude oil at the proper time. Time series analysis is the best option for this kind of prediction becausewe are using the Previoushistory of crude oil pricesto predict futurecrudeoil. So we would be implementing RNN (Recurrent Neural Network) with LSTM(Long Short Term Memory)to achieve the task.

b. Purpose

Crude oil is amongst the most important resources in today's world, it is the chief fuel and its cost hasa directeffect on the global habitat,our economy and oil exploration, exploitation and other activities.Prediction of oil prices has become the need of the hour, it is a boon to many large and small industries, individuals and the government.

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2. Literature Survey

a. Existing Problem

Although many methods and models have been developed for predicting crude oil prices, itremains one of the most challenging forecasting problems due to the high volatility of oil prices.In this project, we propose a novel approach for crude oil price prediction based on a new machinelearning paradigms and Neural Network Concept. The main advantage of our projectis that the prediction model can capture the changing pattern of oil prices since the model is continuously updated whenever new oil price data are available, with very small constant overhead.

b. References

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c. Problem Statement Definition

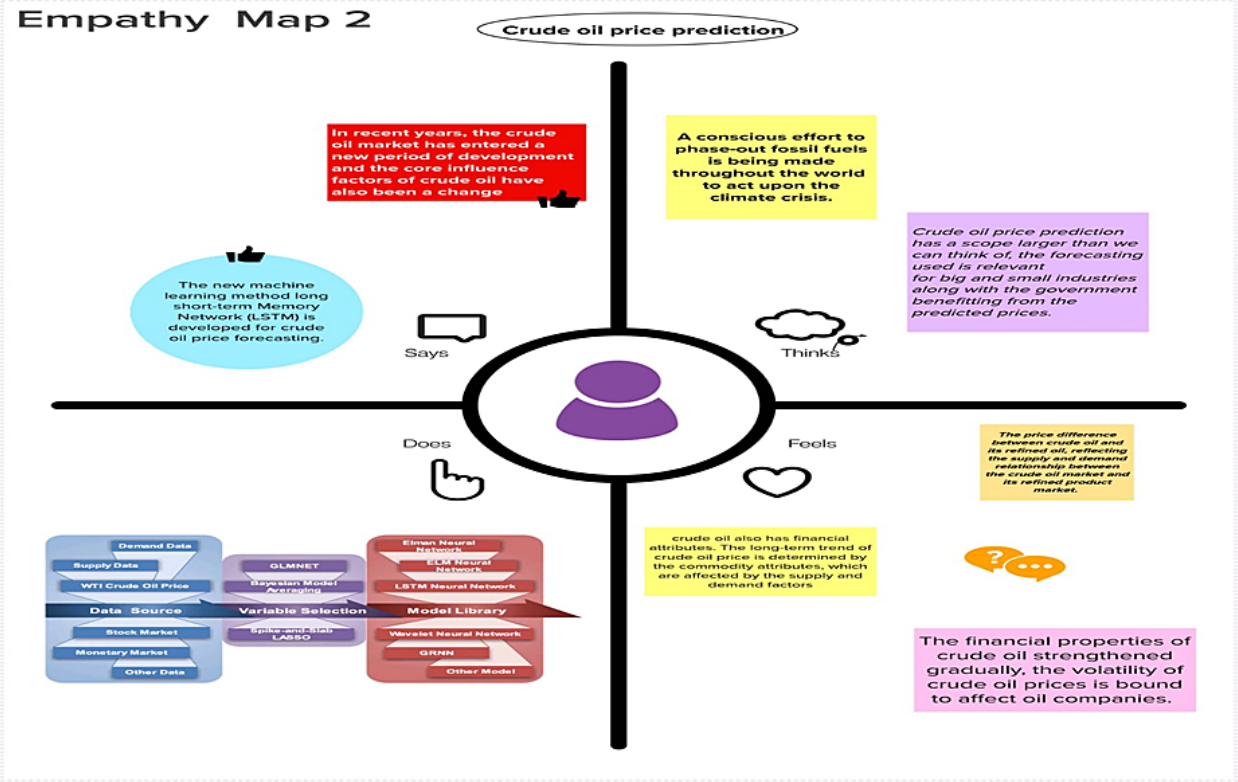
Oil demand is inelastic, thereforethe rise in price is good news for producersbecause they will see anincrease in their revenue. Oil importers, however, will experience increased costs of purchasing oil. Because oil is the largest traded commodity, the effects are quite significant. A rising oil price can even shift economic/political power from oil importers to oil exporters. The crude oil price movementsare subject to diverseinfluencing factors.

This Guided Projectmainly focuses on applying NeuralNetworks to predictthe Crude Oil Price. Thisdecision helps us to buy crude oil at the proper time. Time series analysis is the best option for this kind of prediction becausewe are using the Previoushistory of crude oil pricesto predict futurecrudeoil. So we would be implementing RNN(Recurrent

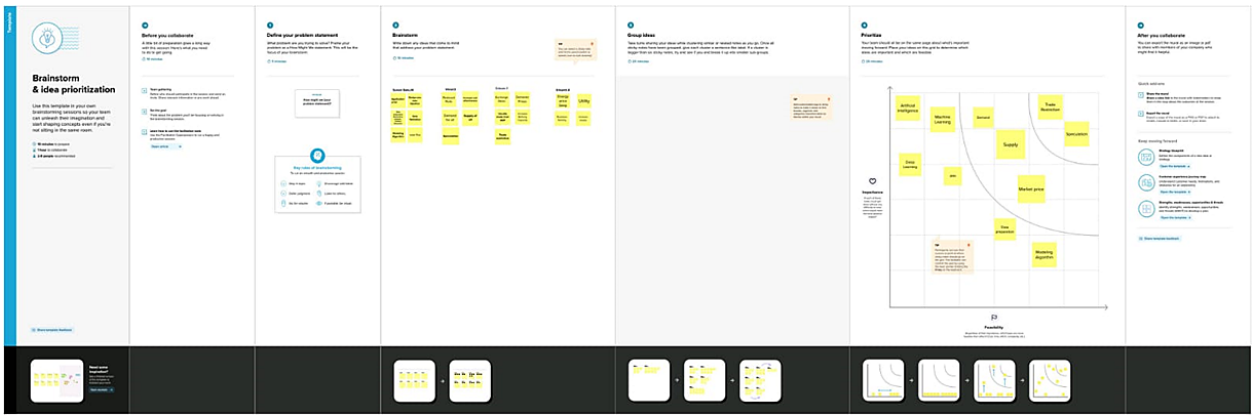
Neural Network) with LSTM(Long Short Term Memory)to achieve the task.

3. IDEATION & PROPOSEDSOLUTION

a. Empathy Map Canvas



3 Ideation & Brainstorming



Proposed Solution

3.3 Proposed Solution

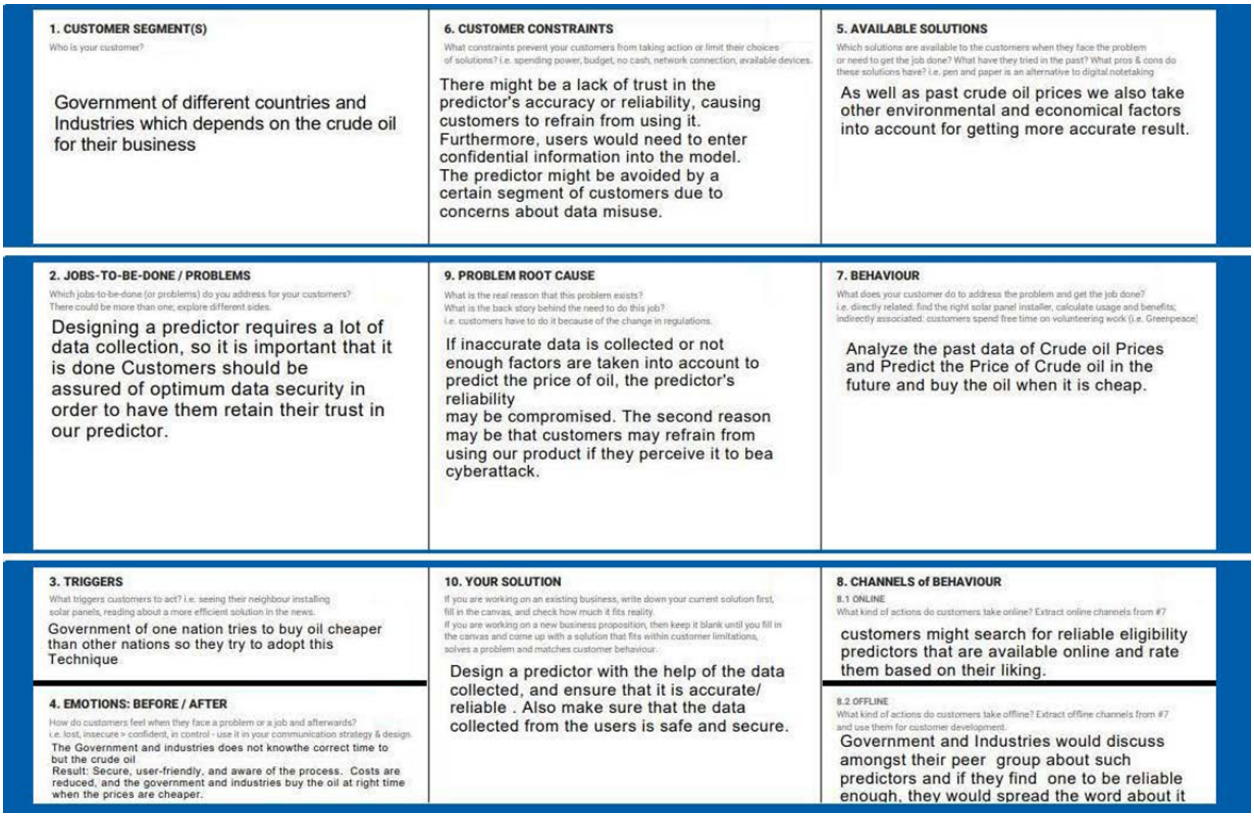
S.No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	Oil demand is inelastic, therefore the rise in price is good news for producers because they will see an increase in their revenue. Oil importers, however, will experience increased costs of purchasing oil. Because oil is the largest traded commodity, the effects are quite significant. A rising oil price can even shift economic/political power from oil importers to oil exporters. The crude oil price movements are subject to diverse influencing factors.

2.	Idea / Solution description	This Guided Project mainly focuses on applying Neural Networks to predict the Crude Oil Price. This decision helps us to buy crude oil at the proper time. Time series analysis is the best option for this kind of prediction because we are using the Previous history of crude oil prices to predict future crude oil. So we would be implementing RNN(Recurrent Neural Network) with LSTM(Long Short Term Memory) to achieve the task.
3	Novelty / Uniqueness	We use the concept of Artificial Neural Network and Machine Learning To predict the price of Crude Oil More accurately Than other existing Models. The main advantage of artificial neural network is that it continuously captures the unstable pattern and variations of crude oil price.
4.	Socia€Impact / Customer Satisfaction	Crude oil is amongst the most important resources in today's world, it is the chief fuel and its cost has a direct effect on the global habitat, our economy and oil exploration, exploitation and other activities. Prediction of oil prices has become the need of the hour, it is a boon to many large and small industries, individuals and the government.

5	Business Model (Revenue Model)	Financially, this project could benefit the small scale and large-scale industries. The receipt and expenditure of oil revenues are matters for fiscal policy, and we consider them in the context Of India's federal system, where fiscal responsibility is divided between the federal government and state governments. But the time profile Of oil revenues is distinctive compared with fiscal revenues more generally: oil revenues are volatile, driven largely by the volatility of oil prices. The required data sets are obtained from Kaggle.com The dataset was used to train various models .

6	Scalability of the Solution	In this Project , We use Artificial Neural Network and various ML Algorithms To predict the Unstable Variations of Crude Oil Price Over a Given Time Period. To Predict the Price of Crude Oil In Future We Train The Data Model With The Past Oil Prices Data Which we Obtain From Kaggle.com.

Proposed Solution fit



1. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

Functional requirement

Functional Requirements:

Following are the functional requirements of the proposed solution.

FR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
FR-1	User Registration	Registration through Form.
FR-2	User Confirmation	Confirmation via SMS.
FR-3	Fetching input data	Give the model the input data.
FR-4	Generating Results	Prediction of Oil Prices.

Non Functional requirement

Non-functional Requirements:

Following are the non-functional requirements of the proposed solution.

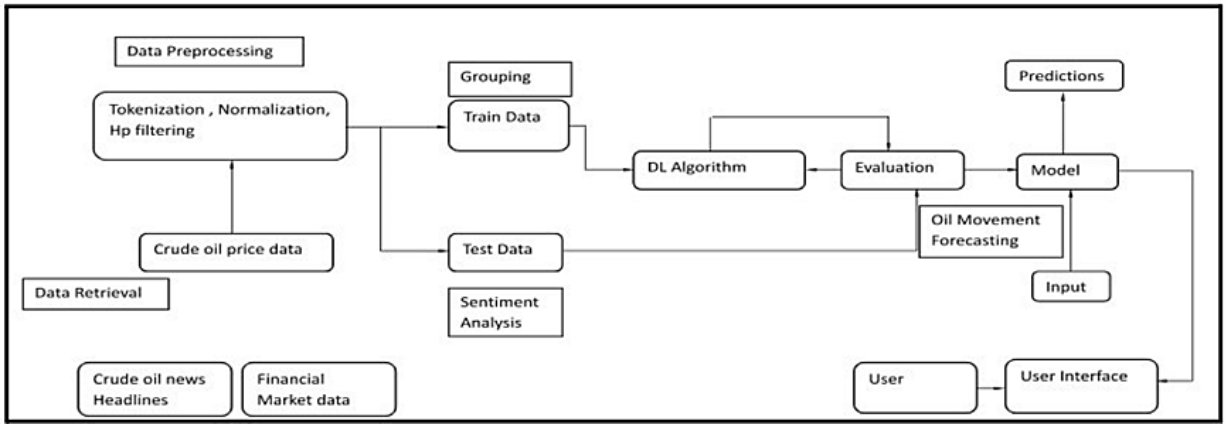
NFR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	**Usability**	user interfaces are easy to use.
NFR-2	**Security**	Sensitive data is protected.
NFR-3	**Reliability**	Because there is very little variance from the prediction, the testing is highly dependable.
NFR-4	**Performance**	Using LSTM networks gives highly performance.
NFR-5	**Availability**	The system tested with 4 datasets and the system operating properly.
NFR-6	**Scalability**	LSTM network model works efficiently for large number of users.

PROJECT DESIGN

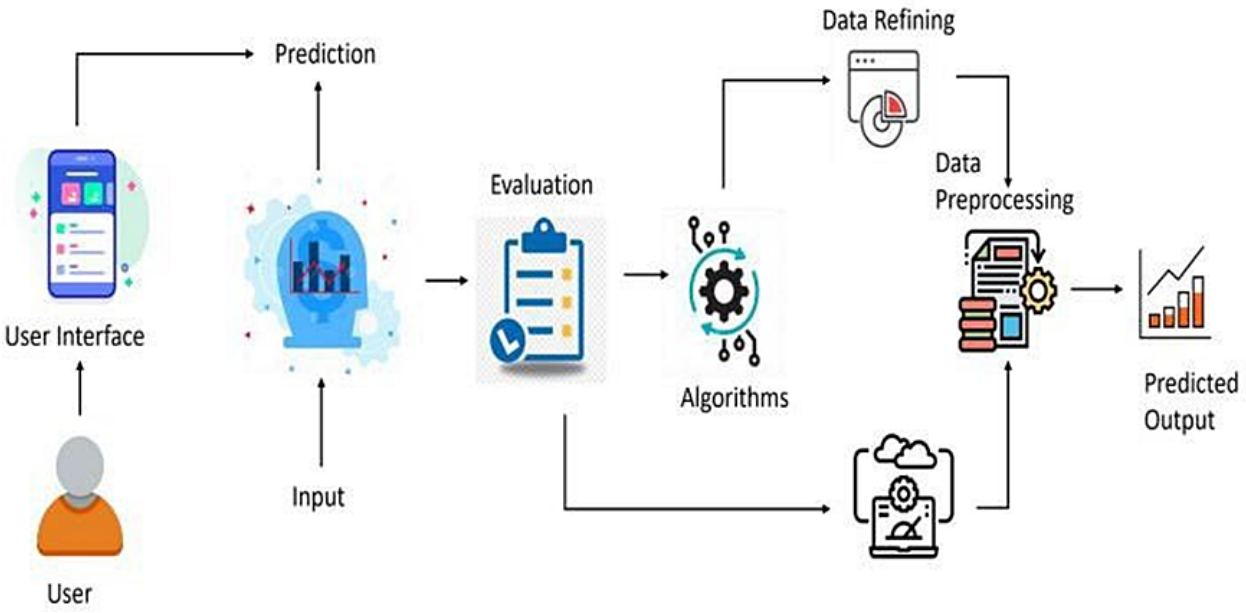
Data Flow Diagrams

Data Flow Diagrams:

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a traditional visual representation of the information flows within a system. A neat and clear DFD can depict the right amount of the system requirement graphically. It shows how data enters and leaves the system, what changes the information, and where data is stored.



Solution & Technical Architecture



User Stories

User Type	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release
Customer (Mobile user)	Registration	USN-1	As a user, I can register for the application by entering my email, password, and confirming my password.	I can access my account / dashboard	High	Sprint-1
		USN-2	As a user, I will receive confirmation email once I have registered for the application	I can receive confirmation email & click confirm	High	Sprint-1
		USN-3	As a user, I can register for the application through Facebook	I can register & access the dashboard with Facebook Login	Low	Sprint-2
		USN-4	As a user, I can register for the application through Gmail		Medium	Sprint-1
	Login	USN-5	As a user, I can log into the application by entering email & password		High	Sprint-1
	Dashboard					
Customer (Web user)						
Customer Care Executive						
Administrator						

6. PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING

6.1 Sprint Planning & Estimation

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	UserStory Number	UserStory/Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-1	Data Collection	USN-1	Download Crude Oil Price Dataset	2	Medium	Suresh Babu
Sprint-1	Data Pre processing	USN-2	Importing The Dataset into Workspace	1	Low	Vimal
Sprint-1		USN-3	Handling Missing Data	3	Medium	Sriman
Sprint-1		USN-4	Feature Scaling	3	Low	Srikanth
Sprint-1		USN-5	Data Visualization	3	Medium	Suresh Babu
Sprint-1		USN-6	Splitting Data into Train and Test	4	High	Suresh Babu
Sprint-1		USN-7	Creating A Dataset with Sliding Windows	4	High	Sriman
Sprint-2	Model Building	USN-8	Importing The Model Building Libraries	1	Medium	Vimal
Sprint-2		USN-9	Initializing The Model	1	Medium	Srikanth
Sprint-2		USN-10	Adding LSTM Layers	2	High	Vimal
Sprint-2		USN-11	Adding Output Layers	3	Medium	Srikanth
Sprint-2		USN-12	Configure The Learning Process	4	High	Suresh Babu

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	UserStory Number	UserStory/Task	StoryPoints	Priority	TeamMembers
Sprint-2		USN-13	Train The Model	2	Medium	SURE SH BABU
Sprint-2		USN-14	Model Evaluation	1	Medium	SRIMAN
Sprint-2		USN-15	Save The Model	2	Medium	SRIKANTH
Sprint-2		USN-16	Test The Model	3	High	SURESH BABU
Sprint-3	Application Building	USN-17	Create An HTML File	4	Medium	SURESH BABU
Sprint-3		USN-18	Build Python Code	4	High	VIMAL
Sprint-3		USN-19	Run The App in Local Browser	4	Medium	VIMAL
Sprint-3		USN-20	Showcasing Prediction On UI	4	High	SURESH BABU
Sprint-4	Train The Model On IBM	USN-21	Register For IBM Cloud	4	Medium	SURESH BABU
Sprint-4		USN-22	Train The ML Model On IBM	8	High	SURESH BABU
Sprint-4		USN-23	Integrate Flask with Scoring EndPoint	8	High	SURES H BABU

6.2 Sprint Delivery Schedule

Sprint	Total StoryPoints	Duration	Sprint StartDate	SprintEndDate (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on Planned EndDate)	Sprint Release Date(Actual)
Sprint-1	20	6Days	24Oct2022	29Oct2022	20	29Oct2022
Sprint-2	20	6Days	31Oct2022	05Nov2022	20	03Nov2022
Sprint-3	20	6Days	07Nov2022	12Nov2022	20	10Nov2022
Sprint-4	20	6Days	14Nov2022	19Nov2022	20	17Nov2022

7. CODING & SOLUTIONING

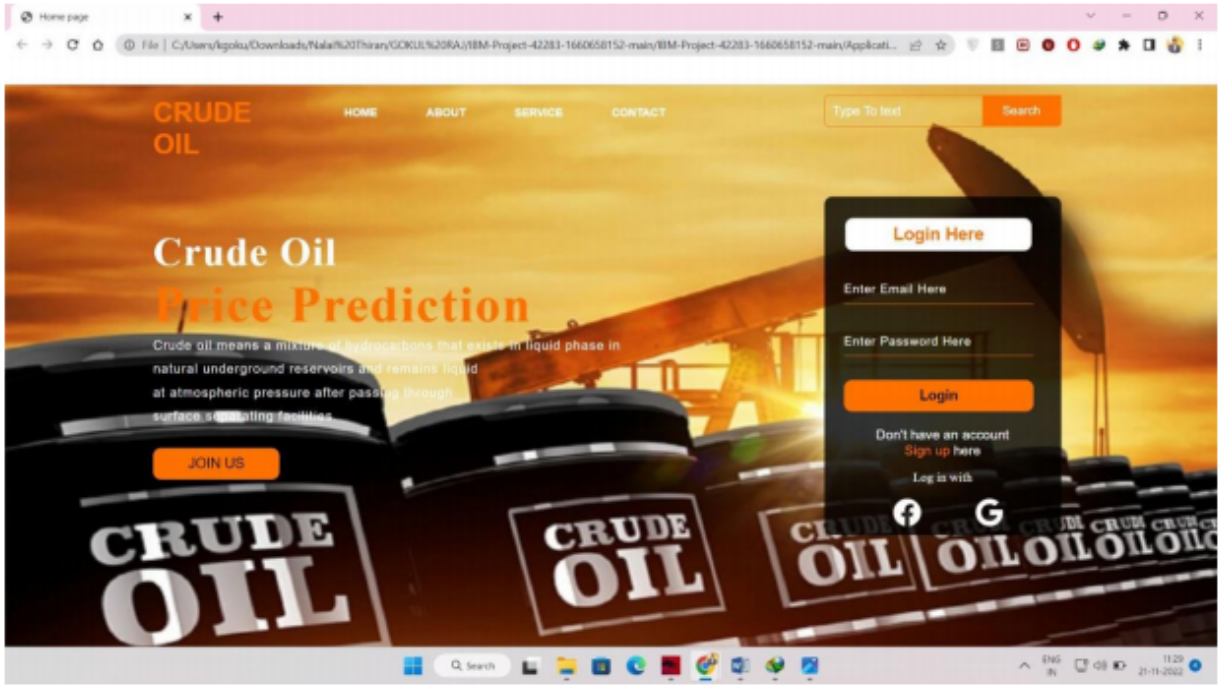
7.1 Feature 1

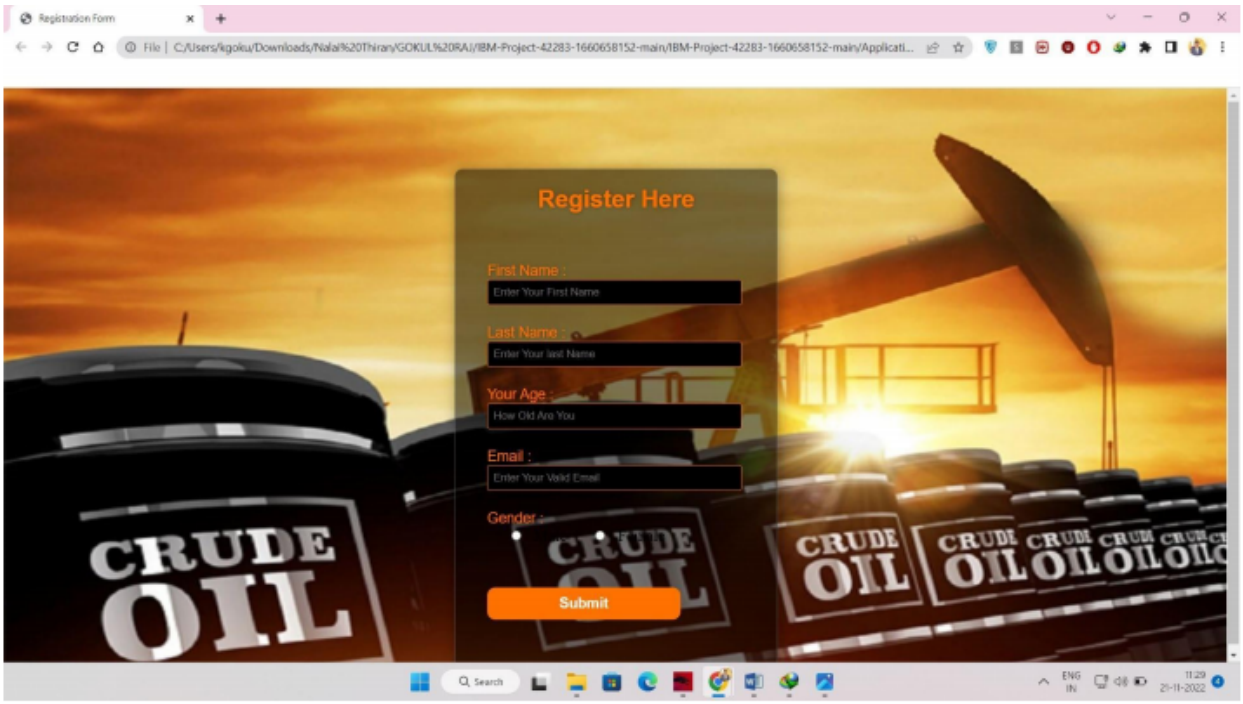
- IBM Watson Platform
- Web UI
- Python Code
- HTML
- CSS
- JS

7.2 Feature 2

- Cloudant DB
- Neural Network
- NLP
- Artificial Intelligence

8. Testing And Results




Registration Form
Register Here
First Name :
Enter Your First Name
Last Name :
Enter Your last Name
Your Age :
How Old Are You
Email :
Enter Your Valid Email
Gender :
Submit
CRUDE OIL


CRUDE OIL PRICE PREDICTION
ENTER PRICE:
dd-mm-yyyy
Submit
PREDICTED PRICE:

9. Advantages

- User Friendly
- Predicts Crude Oil price precisely and approximately
- Helps Industries and Factories to Buy Crude oil at proper time.

10. Disadvantages

- The Predicted price by the system will is not the exact value.
- Need Accurate Data of Crude Oil Prices in past to predict the accurate price of crude oil.

11. Conclusion

Crude Oil plays a major in the nations economy so that predicting the crude oil prices proves worthy and our project predicts the crude oil prices to a high accuracy.

12. Future Scope

Our projects plays a major role in predicting the crude oil prices it is of great importance in the upcoming years.

13. Appendix

13.1 Source Code

```
import numpy as np
from flask import Flask, render_template, request
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
app = Flask( name ,template_folder='template')
model = load_model("./model/crude_oil.h5")
@app.route('/')
def home():
    return render_template('index.html')
@app.route('/predict')
def home2():
   return render_template('predict.html')
@app.route("/login", methods=['POST','GET'])
def Login():
   if request.method=='POST':
        a = request.form['year1']
        b = request.form['year2']
        c = request.form['year3']
        d = request.form['year4']
        e = request.form['year5']
        f = request.form['year6']
        g = request.form['year7']
        h = request.form['year8']
        i = request.form['year9']
        j = request.form['year10']
        x_input = [a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j]
        for i in range(0, len(x_input)):
            x_input[i] = float(x_input[i])
        print(x_input)
        x_input = np.array(x_input).reshape(1, -1)
        temp_input = list(x_input)
        temp_input = temp_input[0].tolist()
        lst_output = []
        n_steps = 10
        i = 0
        while (i < 1):
            if (len(temp_input) > 10):
```

```
                x_input = np.array(temp_input[1:])
                print("{} day input {}".format(i, x_input))
                x_input = x_input.reshape(1, -1)
                x_input = x_input.reshape((1, n_steps, 1))
                yhat = model.predict(x_input, verbose=0)
                print("{} day output {}".format(i, yhat))
                temp_input.extend(yhat[0].tolist())
                temp_input = temp_input[1:]
                lst_output.extend(yhat.tolist())
                i=i+1
            else:
                x_input = x_input.reshape((1, n_steps, 1))
                yhat = model.predict(x_input, verbose=0)
                print(yhat[0])
                temp_input.extend(yhat[0].tolist())print(len(temp_input))
                lst_output.extend(yhat.tolist())
                i = i + 1
        print(lst_output)
        return render_template("predict.html", showcase='The next day predicted value is:' +
str(lst_output))
if __name__ == '__main__':
        app.run(debug=True, port=5000)
```

13.2 GitHub

IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-50311-1660903010: Crude Oil Price Prediction (github.com)