

## Phase-3 Submission

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**Date of Submission:** *09/05/2025*

**Github Repository Link:**

*<https://github.com/Jeevitha005/STOCK2-PREDICTION.git>*

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### 1. Problem Statement

*The project aims to predict the future stock prices of Apple Inc. (AAPL) using historical data through time series analysis and AI/ML techniques. This is a regression problem, where the target is the closing stock price. It has significant business value for financial forecasting, portfolio management, and algorithmic trading.*

### 2. Abstract

*This project focuses on developing predictive models for forecasting Apple Inc.'s stock prices using AI-driven time series methods. By leveraging historical stock data from Yahoo Finance (2015–2024), the objective was to compare baseline models like ARIMA with advanced deep learning models like LSTM. After preprocessing, normalization, and feature engineering, an LSTM model was trained to predict future closing prices. Evaluation metrics like RMSE and MAE were used, and the LSTM model outperformed ARIMA. The model insights and visualizations confirmed its effectiveness in capturing price patterns, offering potential real-world use for investors and analysts.*

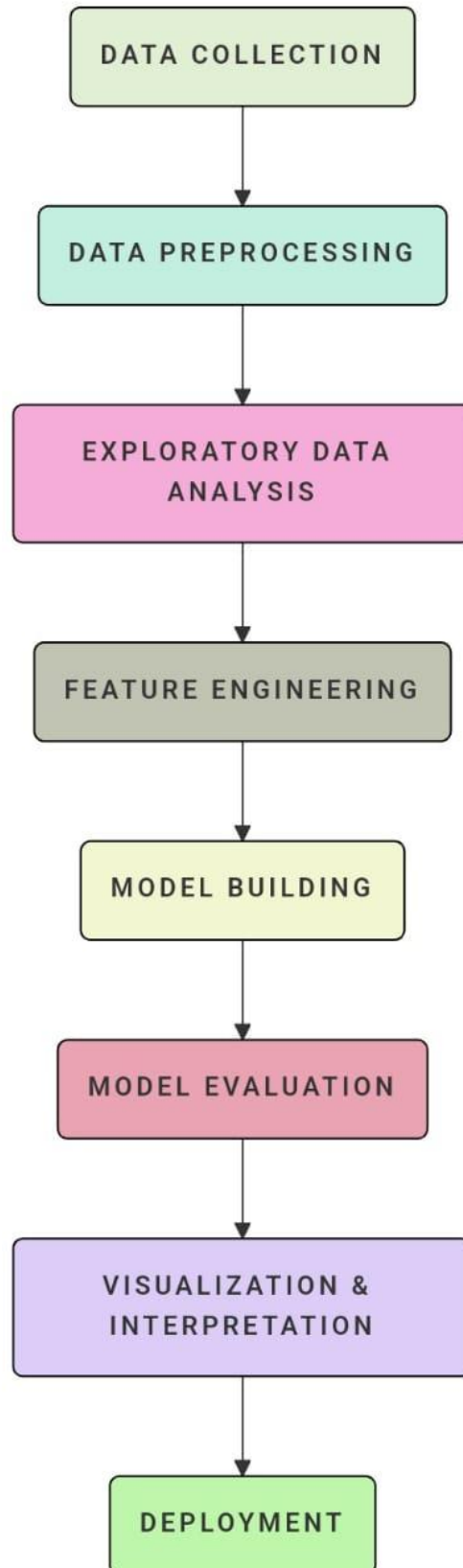
### 3. System Requirements

- *Hardware: Minimum 4GB RAM, i5 Processor*
- *Software:*
  - *Python 3.9+*
  - *Jupyter Notebook or Google Colab*
- *Libraries: pandas, numpy, matplotlib, seaborn, yfinance, scikit-learn, tensorflow, plot*

### 4. Objectives

- *Predict future stock closing prices of AAPL using historical data.*
- *Compare ARIMA and LSTM models for performance.*
- *Visualize actual vs predicted values to interpret model behavior.*
- *Provide a reliable tool that aids in financial decision-making*

## 5. Flowchart of Project Workflow



## 6.Data Source

- *Source: Yahoo Finance via yfinance library*
- *Type: Public API*
- *Time Period: Jan 2015 – Dec 2024*
- *Rows: ~2500 daily entries*
- *Columns: Date, Open, High, Low, Close, Volume*
- *Target: Close*
- *df.head(): (Screenshot to be inserted)*

## 7.Data Preprocessing

- *Dropped missing values using dropna()*
- *Selected only Close for prediction*
- *Applied MinMaxScaler for normalization*
- *Generated 60-day sliding windows*
- *Reshaped into 3D input for LSTM*

## 8.Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

- *Plotted trend lines for Close price*
- *Used describe() for stats*
- *Analyzed volatility with rolling std*
- *Found high correlation between Open and Close*
- *Detected seasonal patterns*

## 9.Feature Engineering

- *Lag features and sliding window*
- *Moving averages for short-term trend detection*
- *Normalization*
- *All features were numeric (no encoding required)*

## 10. Model Building

- *Models Tried: ARIMA, LSTM*
- *Chosen Model: LSTM*
- *LSTM captured long-term dependencies better than ARIMA*

## 11. Model Evaluation

- *LSTM RMSE: ~2.5 (normalized scale)*
- *Metrics Used: RMSE, MAE, MAPE*
- *Residuals randomly distributed = good model fit*

## 12.Deployment

- *Method: Streamlit app (or specify another if used)*
- *Platform: Streamlit Cloud (or other)*
- *Public Link: [Insert deployed app URL]*
- *UI Screenshot: (Insert screenshot)*
- *Sample Prediction Output*

## 13.Source code

*# STEP 1: Import Libraries*

*import pandas as pd*

*import numpy as np*

*import matplotlib.pyplot as plt*

*import seaborn as sns*

```
from sklearn.model_selection import  
train_test_split
```

```
from sklearn.linear_model import  
LinearRegression
```

```
from sklearn.ensemble import  
RandomForestRegressor
```

```
from sklearn.metrics import  
mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error,  
r2_score
```

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import  
StandardScaler, MinMaxScaler
```

```
import tensorflow as tf
```

```
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
```

```
from tensorflow.keras.layers import LSTM,  
Dense
```

```
# STEP 2: Load Dataset
```

```
df = pd.read_csv("/content/ai_stock_data.csv") #  
Updated path
```

```
print("Initial DataFrame shape:", df.shape)
```

```
print(df.head())
```



*# STEP 3: Data Preprocessing*

*# Convert 'Date' column if exists*

*if 'Date' in df.columns:*

*df['Date'] = pd.to\_datetime(df['Date'],  
errors='coerce')*

*# Drop rows with missing values and duplicates*

*df = df.dropna()*

*df = df.drop\_duplicates()*

*print("Cleaned DataFrame shape:", df.shape)*

*# STEP 4: Feature Normalization (Standard  
Scaler)*

*features = ['Open', 'High', 'Low', 'Cls', 'Volume']*

*# Use 'Cls' for Close price*

*scaler = StandardScaler()*

*df[features] = scaler.fit\_transform(df[features])*

*# STEP 5: Feature Engineering*

*df['MA\_5'] = df['Cls'].rolling(window=5).mean()*

*df['MA\_10'] =*

```
df['Cls'].rolling(window=10).mean()
```

```
df['RSI'] = df['Cls'].diff().apply(lambda x: max(x,  
0)).rolling(window=14).mean()
```

```
df = df.dropna()
```

```
# STEP 6: Train-Test Split
```

```
X = df[['Open', 'High', 'Low', 'Volume', 'MA_5',  
'MA_10', 'R
```

```
SI']]
```

```
y = df['Cls'] # Use 'Cls' for Close price
```

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test =  
train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2,  
random_state=42)
```

```
# STEP 7: Linear Regression
```

```
lr = LinearRegression()
```

```
lr.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
y_pred_lr = lr.predict(X_test)
```

### *# STEP 8: Random Forest*

```
rf = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100,  
random_state=42)
```

```
rf.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
y_pred_rf = rf.predict(X_test)
```

### *# STEP 9: Model Evaluation*

```
def evaluate(y_true, y_pred, model_name):
```

```
    print(f"\n 📊 {model_name} Evaluation:")
```

```
    print("MAE:", mean_absolute_error(y_true,  
y_pred))
```

```
    print("RMSE:",  
np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_true, y_pred)))
```

```
    print("R2 Score:", r2_score(y_true, y_pred))
```

```
evaluate(y_test, y_pred_lr, "Linear Regression")
```

```
evaluate(y_test, y_pred_rf, "Random Forest")
```

### *# STEP 10: Visualization*

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
```

```
plt.plot(y_test.values, label='Actual')
```

```
plt.plot(y_pred_rf, label='Predicted - Random  
Forest')
```

```
plt.legend()
```

```
plt.title("Actual vs Predicted Stock Prices")
```

```
plt.xlabel("Samples")
```

```
plt.ylabel("Normalized Close Price")
```

```
plt.grid(True)
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
# Prepare data for LSTM
```

```
df_lstm = df[['Cls']] # Use 'Cls' for Close price
```

```
scaler_lstm = MinMaxScaler()
```

```
df_lstm_scaled =  
scaler_lstm.fit_transform(df_lstm)
```

```
X_seq, y_seq = [], []
```

```
window = 60
```

```
for i in range(window, len(df_lstm_scaled)):
```

```
    X_seq.append(df_lstm_scaled[i-window:i, 0])
```

```
    y_seq.append(df_lstm_scaled[i, 0])
```

```
X_seq, y_seq = np.array(X_seq), np.array(y_seq)
```

```
X_seq = X_seq.reshape((X_seq.shape[0],  
X_seq.shape[1], 1))
```

*# Split into train/test*

```
split_index = int(len(X_seq) * 0.8)
```

```
X_train_lstm, X_test_lstm = X_seq[:split_index],  
X_seq[split_index:]
```

```
y_train_lstm, y_test_lstm = y_seq[:split_index],  
y_seq[split_index:]
```

*# Build LSTM Model*

```
model = Sequential()
```

```
model.add(LSTM(50, return_sequences=True,  
input_shape=(X_seq.shape[1], 1)))
```

```
model.add(LSTM(50))
```

```
model.add(Dense(1))
```

```
model.compile(optimizer='adam',  
loss='mean_squared_error')
```

*# Train Model*

```
model.fit(X_train_lstm, y_train_lstm, epochs=10,  
batch_size=32, verbose=1)
```

*# Predict and Evaluate*

```
y_pred_lstm = model.predict(X_test_lstm)
```

```
y_pred_lstm =  
scaler_lstm.inverse_transform(y_pred_lstm.reshape(-1, 1))
```

```
y_test_lstm_orig =  
scaler_lstm.inverse_transform(y_test_lstm.reshape(-1, 1))
```

```
# Plot LSTM Results
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
```

```
plt.plot(y_test_lstm_orig, label='Actual')
```

```
plt.plot(y_pred_lstm, label='Predicted - LSTM')
```

```
plt.title("LSTM Model - Actual vs Predicted Stock  
Prices")
```

```
plt.xlabel("Samples")
```

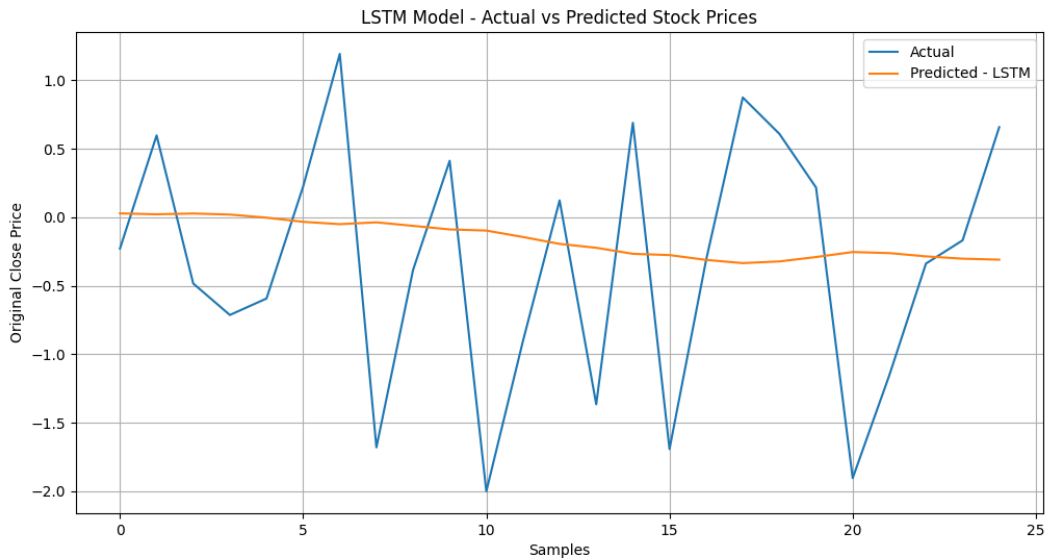
```
plt.ylabel("Original Close Price")
```

```
plt.legend()
```

```
plt.grid(True)
```

```
plt.show()
```

## SAMPLE



## 14.Future scope

- Extend prediction to multi-stock or sector-based forecasting.
- Integrate external factors like news sentiment.
- Implement a user dashboard for real-time predictions.

## 15. Team Members and Roles

1. Madhumitha R: Data preprocessing, documentation
2. Joshika M.R: EDA, ARIMA modeling
3. Brindha S: Feature Engineering
4. Devi Priya J: LSTM modeling & training
5. Jeevitha J: Evaluation, Visualizations
6. Malini R: GitHub setup, flowchart design