



### Stock Price Prediction using Machine Learning



Predicting the stock market is one of the most important applications of Machine Learning in finance. In this article, I will take you through a simple Data Science project on Stock Price Prediction using Machine Learning Python.



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At the end of this article, you will learn how to predict stock prices by using the Linear Regression model by implementing the Python programming language.

Also, Read - Machine Learning Full Course for free.

#### **Stock Price Prediction**

Predicting the stock market has been the bane and goal of investors since its inception. Every day billions of dollars are traded on the stock exchange, and behind every dollar is an investor hoping to make a profit in one way or another.

Entire companies rise and fall daily depending on market behaviour. If an investor is able to accurately predict market movements, he offers a tantalizing promise of wealth and influence.

```
Lily ATT Unedited

It's estimated that Milana could be worth up to $3 million

Fame 1st
```

Today, so many people are making money staying at home trading in the stock market. It is a plus point for you if you use your experience in the stock market and your machine learning skills for the task of stock price prediction.

Let's see how to predict stock prices using Machine Learning and the python programming language. I will start this task by importing all the necessary python libraries that we need for this task:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn import preprocessing
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
stock price prediction.py hosted with ♥ by GitHub view raw
```

## **Data Preparation**

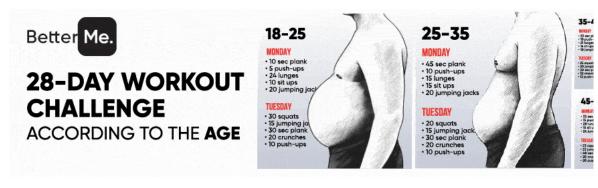
In the above section, I started the task of stock price prediction by importing the python libraries. Now I will write a function that will prepare the dataset so that we can fit it easily in the Linear Regression model:

```
def prepare_data(df,forecast_col,forecast_out,test_size):
    label = df[forecast_col].shift(-forecast_out) #creating new column called label with the
    X = np.array(df[[forecast_col]]) #creating the feature array
    X = preprocessing.scale(X) #processing the feature array
    X_lately = X[-forecast_out:] #creating the column i want to use later in the predicting
    X = X[:-forecast_out] # X that will contain the training and testing
    label.dropna(inplace=True) #dropping na values
    y = np.array(label) # assigning Y
    X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=test_size, random_st
```

```
10
11 response = [X_train, X_test , Y_train, Y_test , X_lately]
12 return response

stock price prediction.py hosted with ♥ by GitHub view raw
```

You can easily understand the above function as I have narrated the functioning of every line step by step. Now the next thing to do is reading the data:



```
1 df = pd.read_csv("prices.csv")
2 df = df[df.symbol == "GOOG"]
```

Now we need to prepare three input variables as already prepared in the function created in the above section. We need to declare an input variable mentioning about which column we want to predict. The next variable we need to declare is how much far we want to predict.

And the last variable that we need to declare is how much should be the size of the test set. Now let's declare all the variables:

```
1 forecast_col = 'close'
2 forecast_out = 5
3 test_size = 0.2
```

# **Applying Machine Learning for Stock Price Prediction**

Now I will split the data and fit into the linear regression model:

```
1 X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test , X_lately =prepare
2 learner = LinearRegression() #initializing linear re
```

```
3
4 learner.fit(X_train,Y_train) #training the linear re
```

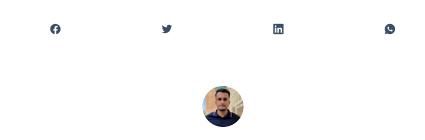
Now let's predict the output and have a look at the prices of the stock prices:

```
1 score=learner.score(X_test,Y_test)#testing the linear regression model
2 forecast= learner.predict(X_lately) #set that will contain the forecasted data
3 response={}#creting json object
4 response['test_score']=score
5 response['forecast_set']=forecast
6
7 print(response)

stock price prediction.py hosted with ♥ by GitHub view raw
```

{'test\_score': 0.9481024935723803, 'forecast\_set': array([786.54352516, 788.13020371, 781.84159626, 779.65508615, 769.04187979])}

So this is how we can predict the stock prices with Machine Learning. I hope you liked this article on Stock Price prediction using Python with machine learning by implementing the Linear Regression Model. Feel free to ask your valuable questions in the comments section below.



**Aman Kharwal** 

I'm a writer and data scientist on a mission to educate others about the incredible power of data.

ARTICLES: 1376



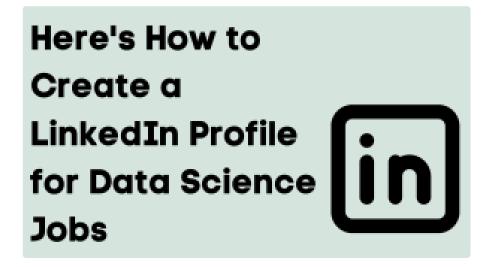


#### **Recommended For You**



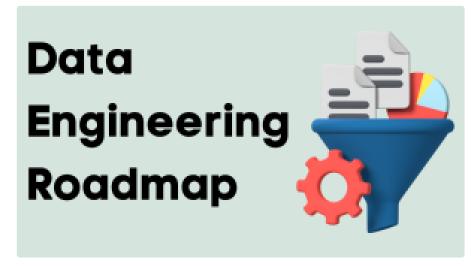
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REPLY

can you tell me where is prices .csv file?



REPLY

You can download the latest data from yahoo finance



Could you please share the sample Prices.CSV file or please share the navigation steps to download from yahoo finance.

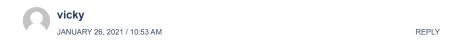


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here you will find all the steps to download data.



what should we on yahoo finance to get prices.csv dataset?



what should we search on yahoo finance to get prices.csv dataset?



Go to Yahoo finance and search for the company, then click on the historical data and then click on download



I am unable to find prices.csv file at company search. Could you please share a dataset link. I would be grateful. Thanks in advance



prices.csv is just the name of the file:

<a href="https://query1.finance.yahoo.com/v7/finance/download/INR">https://query1.finance.yahoo.com/v7/finance/download/INR</a>

=X?

period1=1580035828&period2=1611658228&interval=1d&e vents=history&includeAdjustedClose=true



REPLY

Hi Aman, I have got the output but with a very different test score.

{'test\_score': 0.639145178346672, 'forecast\_set': array([73.37040254, 73.12634778, 73.16456803, 73.20017668, 73.1776807])}

Also can you tell why we are taking below given point as it is giving me error:

df = df[df.symbol == "GOOG"]



REPLY

maybe you are using a new dataset



REPLY

can you please tell me what is your input and output data column



REPLY

Close column is the input variable, which indicates close prices



REPLY

1.#calling the method were the cross validation and data preperation is in

X\_train, X\_test, Y\_train, Y\_test , X\_lately
=prepare\_data(df,forecast\_col,forecast\_out,test\_size)
learner = LinearRegression() #initializing linear regression model

learner.fit(X\_train,Y\_train) #training the linear regression model

ValueError: Found input variables with inconsistent numbers of samples: [246, 244] (i am getting this error when i ran above code... could you please solve for me



REPLY

Check the dataset you are working with



hey thanks, it worked there were some null values worked after deleting it



REPLY

@vbasheer how did you resolve the error could you please lete me know



REPLY

these are my results

{'test\_score': 0.9132328868016113, 'forecast\_set': array([14733.28834587, 14678.01387179, 14455.85132032, 14320.59050617, 14044.5766888])}

i think test score is okay but i dont understand forecast set



REPLY

Great



REPLY

Hi am a beginner, want to know which tool to use? Spyder or Jupyter or Pycharm?



REPLY

For any task where most of your work is related to analysis and visualization, you can use Jypyter notebook or Google Colab there. And for other tasks like GUI and logical problem solving you can use VS Code or any other IDE.



REPLY

hey please tell me why we are taking below given point as it is giving me error:

df = df[df.symbol == "GOOG"]



REPLY

I think you have not downloaded the csv file



REPLY

What is the meaning of this linedf = df[df.symbol == "GOOG"]



REPLY

GOOG is the financial symbol of stock prices of Google



REPLY

#### THE LINK THAT YOU SHARED

https://query1.finance.yahoo.com/v7/finance/download/INR=X?
period1=1580035828&period2=1611658228&interval=1d&events=
history&includeAdjustedClose=true DOES NOT CONTAIN
ATTRIBUTE 'SYMBOL'

AttributeError: 'DataFrame' object has no attribute 'symbol' and without df=df[df.symbol="GOOG"] it is is giving result as follow 'test\_score': 0.6391451783466715, 'forecast\_set': array([73.37040254, 73.12634778, 73.16456803, 73.20017668, 73.1776807])}



REPLY

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