# CIS 4130 Mahir Hoque mahir.hoque@baruchmail.cuny.edu

#### **PROPOSAL**

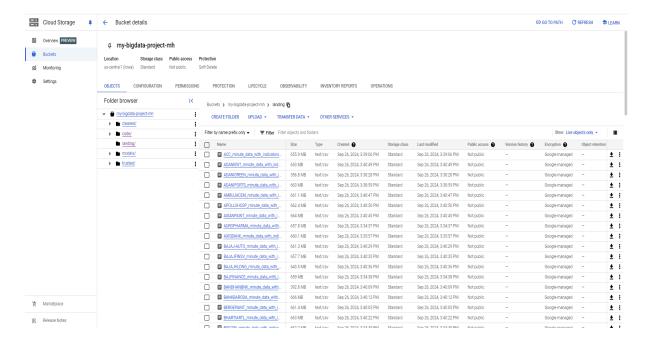
For the big data machine learning project, I intend to use a dataset about stocks from kaggle called "Stock Market Data - Nifty 100 Stocks (1 min) data". This is a dataset that includes 100 stocks data from the Nifty 100 index and two indices data on Nifty 50. For each stock there are 55 technical indicators that include: date, open, high, low, volume, and close price which serve as the data set attribute. There are 102 csv files in this dataset that equal 66.14 GB of data. The url is:

https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/debashis74017/stock-market-data-nifty-50-stocks-1-min-data/data.

I want to predict the stock's next day's closing price using the technical indicators. I will predict the "close" column which will be the Y variable and use the other columns as my X variable. I will use linear regression since I am predicting numerical values, closing stock prices, based on various data points. Also, closing stock price is a continuous outcome variable so linear regression will be a good fit for a predictive model.

# **DATA ACQUISITION**

#### Output:



First, I modified a VM instance, I changed the machine type to n2d-standard-2 and increased the persistent disk size to 150 gb on Google Cloud. I then created a kaggle API token and downloaded the kaggle.json file from the Kaggle website.. I then opened an SSH common terminal and created a .kaggle directory there (Appendix A). I uploaded the kaggle json file, moved it to the directory, then secured it with the correct permissions. I installed all the necessary software packages such as zip and python3 to create a python environment. I activated the python environment and installed the kaggle library to handle the datasets I will load in. I used the Kaggle API to download the stock-market-data-nifty-50-stocks-1-min-data dataset which contained all the stock data. After downloading the dataset, I unzipped the file using unzip and checked to see if everything downloaded using ls -1. After ensuring everything is there, I had to authenticate the VM with Google Cloud Platform by using gcloud auth login then following

the link and entering the authorization code. I made a GC storage bucket called my-big data-project-mh and manually created certain folders within it such as: landing, cleaned, trusted, code, and models. I uploaded the CSV files from the dataset into the landing file of the project bucket and used the recursive command to get all the files ended in CSV into the landing file. Finally, I confirmed all the files wee in the folder using gcloud storage ls -1.

#### EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS AND DATA CLEANING

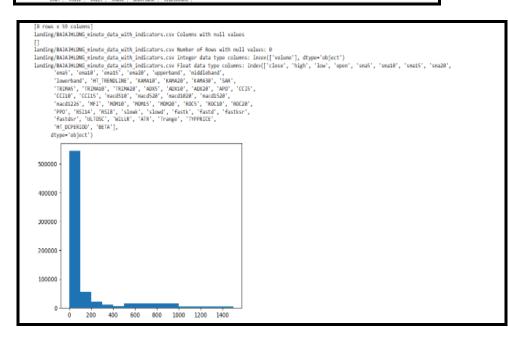
# Output:

# Bajaj Example

Bajaj Holding Data type

Bajaj Record Count

Bajaj Statistics



Bajaj Null Values and Histogram

# Yes Bank Example

Yes Bank Data Type

Yes Bank Record Count

Yes Bank Statistics

```
landing/YESBANK minute data with indicators.csv Integer data type columns: Index(['volume'], dtype='object')
landing/YESBANK minute data_with indicators.csv Float data type columns: Index(['close', 'high', 'low', 'open', 'sma5', 'sma18', 'sma18', 'sma18', 'sma28',
'ema5', 'ema18', 'ema15', 'ema28', 'upperband', 'middleband',
    landing/YESBANK_minute_data_with_indicators.csv Columns with null values
[]
landing/YESBANK_minute_data_with_indicators.csv Number of Rows with null values: 0
landing/YESBANK_minute_data_with_indicators.csv Integer_data_type_columns: Index(['volume'], dtype='object')
landing/YESBANK_minute_data_with_indicators.csv Integer_data_type_columns: Index(['close', 'high', 'low', 'open', 'sma5', 'sma10', 'sma20', 'ema5', 'ema10', 'ema15', 'ema20', 'ema20', 'ema5', 'ema10', 'ema15', 'ema20', 'swa410', 'kAMA30', 'SAR',
    'lowerband', 'HITIMA20', 'AWAX', 'KAMA30', 'SAR',
    'IRIMA5', 'TRIMA10', 'IRIMA20', 'KAMA30', 'KAMA30', 'SAR',
    'CCI10', 'CCI15', 'macd510', 'macd520', 'macd1020', 'AWA30', 'AWA30', 'CCI5',
    'CCI10', 'CCI15', 'Mounto', 'MOMA00', 'MOCS', 'MOC20',
    'macd1226', 'MFIL', 'MOMA0', 'MOMA0', 'ASTA', 'Fasta', 'Fasta', 'Fasta', 'Hasta', 'MILOSC', 'MILLER', 'AIR', 'Irange', 'TYPPRICE',
    'HI DCPERIOO', 'BEIA'],
    dtype='object')
       600
       500
       400
        300
        200
        100
                                                                        400 600 800 1000 1200 1400
```

148,219338

122.687838

16,250000

151.189898 252.178888

483,258888

148.328348

122.663466

9.168888

16.258888

151.184999 252.292999

483,288888

151.181697 . 5.277778e+81 51.536692 252.289758 . 7.178494e+81 188.080808 483.337988 . 1.880808e+82 188.080808

-47.528397 2.143557e-81 32.899858 1.919231e-81

-100.000000 3.955791e-14

-75.000000 5.960529e-02 -50.000000 1.789467e-01 -18.750000 2.926636e-01

-0.000000 7.515128e+00

-28.023327

8.888888

8.161941

8,615898

35.829661

HT\_DCPERIOD

6.881498

15,939119

19.843385

22,728644

49,999995

148.328312

122.664864

16,250000

151,198888

483,888888

148,328918

10.030000

16.253333

151.186888 252.388888

483,828888

0.000000

0.000000

148.429565

122.723782 8.588888

16,388888

151.278888 252.498888

483,958888

148.327779

122.663967

8.810000

16.250000

151.182888 252.382888 483.498888

SM20 em5 ... fastd fastksr count 671013.000000 671013.000000 ... 6.710130+05 671013.000000 mean 148.329487 148.327780 ... 5.27384-001 56.638115 std 12.564887 19.56298C ... 5.27384-001 56.638115

count 6,718138e+85 671813.000800 671813.000800 6,718138e+85

53.386889 14.887784

8.000008

44.107324 52.954902 62.406731

TYPPRICE

6.758888

16,258888

151.188888

252,323333

483,688888

671013.000000 671013.000000 671013.000000 671013.000000 0.214352 148.325400 19.651323 0.319659 0.303408 122.665268 5.634615 0.677969

landing/YESBANK\_minute\_data\_with\_indicators.csv Columns with null values landing/YESBANK minute data with indicators.csv Number of Rows with null values: 0

188,888888

122.663855 ... 2.677320e+81 9.552175 ... -4.151938e-12

16.251464 ... 3.333333e+81

count 6.718138e+85 671813.888888 671813.888888 671813.888888

148.327325

122.664484 6.888888

16,258888

151.198888 252.328888

483,788888

2.0313130+05

7.764663e+05

0.0000000+00

1.927388e+84

4.731588e+84 1.348648e+85

1.618966e+88

122.662487 10.735000

16,258888

151.188800 252.307500

482.838888

5.863821e+81 3.158872e+81

-4.979128e-12

2.633688e+81 5.155356e+81 7.466976e+81 1,0000000+02

8.888888

0.050000

0.150000

0.288888

68.158888

[8 rows x 59 columns]

std min 25% 58%

75% max

min 25%

58% 75%

max

std min

25%

58% 75%

max

min

25% 58% 75%

std min 25%

75%

Yes Bank Null Values and Histogram

**Summary of Output:** 

I performed EDA using a function (Appendix B) that finds the previous information. Only one stock file called "TECHM" only had one row of missing null values. This is good considering that most stock files have around 600,000 records. The data types of the stock files have consistent data types which means that all the indicators have numerical data types like int64 or float64 the besides date variable which was object. The spread of the volume of each stock file varies differently which is good because it shows a wide range of market activity of each stock. Volume is connected to volatility and it is a huge indicator of price changes, so seeing stock have volume means as little as 119.7 like Bajaj Holding to high volume means as high as 2.031313e+05 like YES Bank shows a varied price movements. The histograms of the volumes show multiple left skewed and right skewed stocks which is predicted as some stocks are popular than others and the outliers are some are expected as there could be volatility in the changes. The variability is also proven by the descriptive statistics like the maximum, mean, and minimum of closing price for each stock which shows high and low price spread for each stock. This is good for my model as the different trends and the information from the technical indicators could capture an accurate response. The data now is complete with no nulls and with a varied distribution of each performance indicator due to performing cleaning (Appendix C).

I conducted EDA on my data by searching for numerous things: number of records, number of duplicate records, data type for each variable, statistics for each variable such as mean, the number of rows with null values, the columns with null values, integer data type columns, and float data type columns, as well as made histograms of the volume features. I created a dataproc cluster using N2-Standard-8 machine type with 32 GB memory and used Python 3 Jupyter Notebook environment. I read in all the CSV files and called the EDA function which consists of pandas operations and matplot chart function. I conducted data cleaning by

going through each file in my landing folder, reading it as a dataframe, dropping any records with missing values (which was just one record), adding a ticker symbol, and saving the files as parquet files in my cleaned folder (Appendix C). Going forward, some challenges in feature engineering that I may have with my data would be first deciding to create time based patterns based on the date. I haven't converted that data type to date time yet as I am deciding if I want to utilize it in my model since I am finding per minute stock prices however creating patterns based on months could be interesting as stock prices are affected by external factors. Other challenges could be scaling or normalization data due to the volatility of the stocks which have an impact on the indicators. I plan to create a model with and without those aspects to potentially see the impacts.

# FEATURE ENGINEERING AND MODELING

# Feature Engineering/Normalization Planning Chart

\*next\_day\_close is created from close as target variable

Features	Data Type	WindowSpec	StringIndex	OneHotEncoder	VectorAssembler (Numeric Values for Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler (All features)
date	Object (Late Date Type)	WindowSpec (Order)					
Close (next_day_close is created)	Date	WindowSpec (Lead)					
high	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
low	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
open	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
volume	int64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
sma5	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
sma10	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
sma15	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
sma20	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
ema5	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
ema10	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
ema15	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
ema20	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
upperband	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
middleband	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
lowerband	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
HT_TRENDLINE	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
KAMA10	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
KAMA20	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
KAMA30	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
SAR	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
TRIMA5	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
TRIMA10	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
TRIMA20	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
ADX5	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
ADX10	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
ADX20	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
APO	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
CCI5	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler

CCI10	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
CCI15	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
macd510	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
macd520	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
macd1020	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
macd1520	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
macd1226	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
MFI	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
MOM10	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
MOM15	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
MOM20	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
ROC5	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
ROC10	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
ROC20	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
PPO	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
RSI14	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
RSI8	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
slowk	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
slowd	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
fastk	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
fastd	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
fastksr	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
fastdsr	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
ULTOSC	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
WILLR	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
ATR	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
Trange	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
TYPPRICE	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
HT_DCPERIOD	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
BETA	float64				VectorAssembler (Scaler)	MinMaxScaler	VectorAssembler
ticker_symbol	float64	WindowSpec (Partition)	StringIndexer	OneHotEncoder			VectorAssembler

# Output:

# Features after Next Day Close Created

+				++
				next_day_close
-	2015-02-02			+  76.25
	2015-02-02			
SAIL	2015-02-02	76.25	76.15	76.2
SAIL	2015-02-02	76.15	76.2	76.1
SAIL	2015-02-02	76.2	76.1	76.15
SAIL	2015-02-02	76.1	76.15	76.15
SAIL	2015-02-02	76.1	76.15	76.2
SAIL	2015-02-02	76.2	76.2	76.2
	2015-02-02			
SAIL	2015-02-02	76.2	76.25	76.25
SAIL	2015-02-02	76.25	76.25	76.25
SAIL	2015-02-02	76.25	76.25	76.2
1				I I

# Features after Ticker symbol Index and Encoder

+		
ticker_symbol	tickerIndex	•
SAIL  SAIL  SAIL  SAIL  SAIL  SAIL  SAIL  SAIL	59.0 59.0 59.0 59.0 59.0 59.0 59.0	(99,[59],[1.0])  (99,[59],[1.0])   (99,[59],[1.0])
+		++

# Features after numeric features vector created

numeric_features_vector 
lr

 $\begin{bmatrix} [76.2,76.3,76.2,7223.0,76.219999999998,76.3450000000001,76.386666666667,76.4225,76.25835221526272,76.3114596333582,\\ 76.34776561967712,76.36942002130897,76.2689897951651,76.2199999999998,76.17101020483487,76.44159783549784,76.35923478382\\ 323,76.42494751516341,76.43990799965027,77.0,76.2166666666682,76.319999999998,76.449545454545454,31.406659068753942,13.\\ 715605427413688,6.068086871591404,-0.0743589743589723,37.03703703704142,-58.93719806762911,-89.94708994708749,-0.05310741\\ 80889703,-0.1110678057325174,-0.0579582702221728,-0.0217299611652634,-0.0558735927547076,44.82421744718789,-0.20000000000000000000,-0.400000000000007,-0.29999999999971,-0.130975769482633,-0.2616088947024253,-0.3919007184846501,-0.0972868704658\\ 84,41.56038198198949,37.72416874749003,26.984126984125727,19.04761904761817,33.333333333176,26.984126984125727,99.999999999956,51.74151805656957,36.88332767956419,-84.6153846153853,0.1731559622682564,0.099999999999943,76.25,32.0374618184 \end{bmatrix}$ 

#### Features after final assembler

3,0.0020879839757953333,0.0020672514870638606,0.0020929956695703296,0.002073143508873769,0.0020651591812963265,0.00206755 24439798293,0.002378383311087232,0.0023889605075619194,0.11970683934741044,0.0020680757199872755,0.0021050184805223287,0. 0021137622686242937,0.002115570445740995,0.0027511839916821348,0.002387996202436818,0.002104640976852552,0.00208353416211 73323,0.31366605200976866,0.136007734819495,0.059105595594393205,0.5387386086373679,0.55555555555555621,0.4557971014492781 5,0.6067019399111218,0.7409985058613777,0.7909542149500991,0.7529545931292629,0.7374020267877887,0.737899505741309,0.4482 421740810718,0.49866892413633185,0.49990167673933844,0.4994183503892242,0.2486910960381275,0.24692093872977025,0.24694147 04796524.0.47617694309179703.0.41560381981989486.0.37724168747490033.0.2698412698411424.0.19047619047616018.0.33333333333 33176,0.2698412698411424,0.99999999999997,0.5174151805656863,0.36883327674486355,0.15384615384614705,1.080512250250899E -4,8.72710770559925E-6,0.0023863958224771887,0.5917467380032653,0.3937073043842544] |(99,[59],[1.0])|(157,[0,1,2, 3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,4 5,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,117],[0.00238125,0.0023823871956836014,0.0023886361107236286,4.483644381636041E-5, 0.0023889605075619194,0.0021113226571458123,0.0020879839757953333,0.0020672514870638606,0.0020929956695703296,0.002073143 508873769,0.0020651591812963265,0.0020675524439798293,0.002378383311087232,0.0023889605075619194,0.11970683934741044,0.00 20680757199872755,0.0021050184805223287,0.0021137622686242937,0.002115570445740995,0.0027511839916821348,0.00238799620243 6818.0.002104640976852552.0.0020835341621173323.0.31366605200976866.0.136007734819495.0.059105595594393205.0.538738608637

# Best Model Coefficients/Intercept/Hyperparamters

```
[ ] # bestModel.coeff. and int
    coefficients = bestModel.stages[5].coefficients
    print("bestModel coefficients", coefficients)
    intercept = bestModel.stages[5].intercept
    print("bestModel intercept", intercept)

→ bestModel coefficients [1456.7957334169641,1464.2498543376298,1531.823775635574,-18

    bestModel intercept -5725.1534802806555
# bestModel.hyperparamters
    reg param = bestModel.stages[5].getRegParam()
    print("bestModel reg param", reg param)
    elastic net param = bestModel.stages[5].getElasticNetParam()
    print("bestModel elastic net param", elastic_net_param)

→ bestModel reg param 0.5

    bestModel elastic net param 0.0
for i in range(len(testData.columns)-1):
      print(testData.columns[i],coefficients[i])

→ date 1456.7957334169641

    close 1464.2498543376298
    high 1531.823775635574
    low -18.28374874031694
    open 1479.6585584541654
    volume 1489.7591023947352
    sma5 1486.2282345247759
    sma10 1487.2865004419207
    sma15 1489.9811261140978
    sma20 1487.0589182152105
    ema5 1485.3655373204658
    ema10 1484.2695635834184
    ema15 1657.049204893177
    ema20 1479.6585585197522
    upperband 1480.8727419511538
    middleband 1486.045293167919
    lowerband 1304.5512601121584
    HT TRENDLINE 1178.2562097444857
    KAMA10 1124.879098163754
    KAMA20 0.15142958524671568
    KAMA30 1473.9662142594502
```

Best Model Test predictions/RMSE/RSquared + Average CV Metrics for all Models

4		+	+	+	+4		+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	ticker_symbol	date	next_day_close	open	high	low	volume	sma5	sma10	sma15	sma20	ema5	ema10
4		+	+	+	++		+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	SAIL	2015-02-02	75.25	75.4	75.4	75.25	15613	75.410000000000000	75.51499999999999	75.57333333333334	75.625	75.41968110791045	75.4914
	SAIL	2015-02-02	75.5	75.55	75.55	75.35	52825	75.570000000000000	75.61999999999999	75.67	75.70749999999998	75.5340106087966	75.6022
	SAIL	2015-02-02	75.4	75.6	75.6	75.5	11845	75.620000000000000	75.655	75.6966666666666	75.7299999999998	75.6010159131949	75.6471
	SAIL	2015-02-02	75.5	75.7	75.7	75.5	84171	75.650000000000000	75.67999999999999	75.7166666666665	75.74499999999998	75.65152386979234	75.6798
	SAIL	2015-02-02	75.65	75.65	75.75	75.6	19256	75.69000000000000	75.73499999999999	75.7666666666662	75.76749999999996	75.68583959082373	75.7203
	SAIL	2015-02-02	75.65	75.7	75.7	75.6	12368	75.7400000000000004	75.7699999999998	75.78333333333327	75.78249999999994	75.7306390793534	75.7550
	SAIL	2015-02-02	75.6	75.65	75.7	75.65	12640	75.6600000000000004	75.6999999999999	75.73333333333333	75.75249999999997	75.67728580468852	75.6976
	SAIL	2015-02-02	75.8	75.75	75.8	75.7	9295	75.8600000000000004	75.95499999999997	76.00333333333327	76.02749999999995	75.83833562302394	75.9163
	SAIL	2015-02-02	75.75	75.75	75.8	75.75	5090	75.780000000000000	75.7999999999997	75.799999999999	75.8024999999999	75.77424011863727	75.7906
	SAIL	2015-02-02	75.75	75.8	75.85	75.7	7175	75.790000000000000	75.80999999999997	75.80333333333326	75.8049999999999	75.7863601779559	75.7997
	SAIL	2015-02-02	75.75	75.8	75.85	75.75	6024	75.7800000000000004	75.80499999999998	75.79333333333327	75.79749999999993	75.77840689281771	75.7894
	SAIL	2015-02-02	75.75	75.75	75.8	75.75	10683	75.790000000000000	75.80999999999997	75.796666666666	75.8024999999999	75.79261033922657	75.7982
	SAIL	2015-02-02	75.75	75.8	75.8	75.75	2315	75.8200000000000004	75.80499999999998	75.7999999999999	75.8074999999999	75.80837326325978	75.8084
	SAIL	2015-02-02	75.8	75.8	75.8	75.75	3105	75.820000000000004	75.7999999999998	75.7999999999993	75.8099999999999	75.81255989488967	75.8102
	SAIL	2015-02-02	75.7	75.8	75.85	75.75	11980	75.8100000000000004	75.81499999999997	75.886666666666	75.9399999999994	75.81077294907206	75.8409
	SAIL	2015-02-02	75.85	75.85	75.85	75.75	11999	75.790000000000000	75.78999999999996	75.80333333333326	75.7999999999993	75.80108446787897	75.7982
	SAIL	2015-02-02	75.8	75.8	75.85	75.8	1514	75.8200000000000004	75.80999999999997	75.8099999999999	75.81249999999993	75.81532340090179	75.8196
	SAIL	2015-02-02	75.85	75.8	75.85	75.8	8239	75.7800000000000004	75.8799999999997	75.939999999999	75.98499999999994	75.8113587031182	75.8637
	SAIL	2015-02-02	75.8	75.85	75.85	75.8	6100	75.810000000000004	75.83499999999997	75.906666666666	75.95499999999994	75.81615942360808	75.8501
	SAIL	2015-02-02	75.8	75.85	75.85	75.8	10975	75.810000000000004	75.81999999999996	75.8099999999999	75.8024999999999	75.80681040040079	75.8131
4		+	+	+	++		+	+	+	+	+	+	+

only showing top 20 rows

RMSE: 7.4824094473582 R-squared: 0.999994735293215 Average metric [7.960931984249167, 7.9609320809837785, 7.797832097041481, 8.055319407086197, 7.829515673572518, 8.177735124626418]

### **Summary of Output:**

The best model's R squared score is 0.999994735293215, RMSE score is 7.4824094473582, and cross validation average metric score is 7.797832097041481. The R squared score is close to 1 which could suggest that the model is effective and that the predictor variables have a high percentage of explaining the variation in next day closing prices. While it could also mean overfitting, there have been numerous steps to ensure accurate modeling and mitigating the risks of overfitting. The numeric values have been scaled, the ticker symbols have been indexed and encoded, and there has been a cross validator on the training data (Appendix D). In the outputs you can see the transformation of the data which will be trained and tested on. I also included in my model cross validation and hyperparameters for overfitting reduction and model optimization. For the cross validation metric scores, the scores are relatively low as most of them were almost 8 units off the actual next-day closing price. The test data RMSE is also low with being 8 units off, which shows high accuracy. As for hyperparameters, the best model uses regParam of 0.5 which shows a moderate regularization and has an elastic net param of 0 which

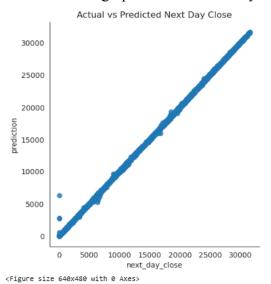
indicates ridge regression. This means this model has the configuration of L2 regularization. The model's coefficients were adjusted to reduce overfitting leading to smaller coefficients.

First, I imported all relevant pyspark functions and modules that are needed for feature engineering, modeling, and evaluation. After reading in my cleaned files, I created a dataframe. Next, I had to configure pyspark time policy in order to change the datatype of date to date type. I then created the target variable, next day close price, by using the windowspec function and shifting over the close prices using the lead function. Since the last day will have no value, I have to drop null values. I then indexed and encoded the ticker symbol because it is a categorical variable, since different stocks will have different patterns, it will be incorporated in the model. I created a list for numerical variables and scaled them using MinMaxScaler. After putting the features into an assembly, I uploaded the data to the trusted folder. I then loaded it in, and split the data into training and test sets. I created a linear regression estimator as well as an evaluator. Next, I created the pipeline that incorporated all the previous steps including the encoded ticker symbol and scaled features. I also built the grid for parameters for model optimization. After training the model and creating the cross validator, I used the best model to predict the data and calculated the metric scores. One challenge I had was with scaling the numeric features. I originally had to manually scale the dataset using the MinMaxScaler but since I also put the numeric feature assembler and scaler in the pipeline, there was an error. I had to adjust the numeric feature scaling and didn't transform before the pipeline. I also had a problem with uploading and loading the parquet file to the trusted dataset in which I had to manually delete a file in that folder and retry again.

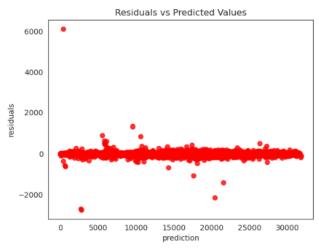
#### **DATA VISUALIZATIONS**

# Outputs:

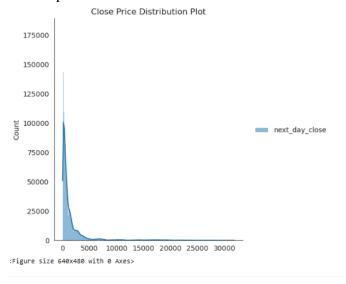
1) Actual vs Predicted Next Day Close Price Scatter Plot - This is a scatter plot that shows the relationship between the next day close actual prices and the prediction of next day close prices from the test model. This graph shows high accuracy as the actual prices match with the prediction prices creating a straight diagonal line. There are a few outliers but this graph enforces accuracy of model and R squared score.



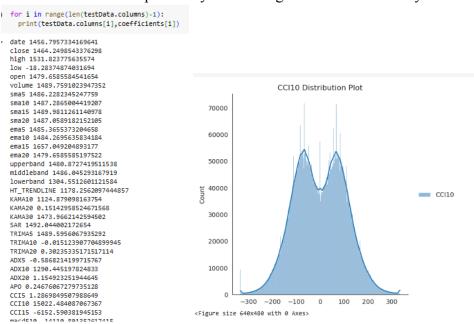
2) <u>Residuals vs Predicted Values Graph</u>- This residual graph shows that most residuals are close to the value of 0 and that it creates a straight line on 0. There are no other patterns and there are few outliers. This shows the accuracy of the model and that there's no overfitting, enforcing the validation of the model too.



3) Next Day Close Price Distribution Chart- This close price distribution chart shows a right skewed, unimodal distribution which shows most values being less than 2500. This graph shows that skewness affects the model's prediction performance and high R squared score on concentrated low values. There are some high outliers that could affect a model's performance but the model's metrics show that it is outlier resistant and is accurate.



4) CCI10 Distribution Plot / Most Important Features - After find the coefficients of each features, the top 10 most important features based on coefficients were: CCI10, macd510, macd520, CCI15, MFI, ema15, ATR, ADX10, WILLR, and macd1226. Based on this, I did a distribution plot of the CCI10 feature (commodity channel index). The distribution plot is a symmetrical, bimodal graph. This shows a balanced and variable feature graph which could explain why it had a high coefficient and why CCI10 is a reliable feature.



# **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

The purpose of this project was to create a linear regression machine learning pipeline to predict the next day's closing price based on the Nifty 100 dataset which included more than 55 important data features on one hundred stocks. The best model had an R squared score of 0.999994735293215, RMSE score of 7.4824094473582, and the cross validation average metric score was 7.797832097041481. The top 10 most important features based on coefficients were CCI10, macd510, macd520, CCI15, MFI, ema15, ATR, ADX10, WILLR, and macd1226. I utilized Google Cloud Platform and PySpark to perform this project which included these following steps: Data Acquisition, EDA, cleaning, feature engineering, modeling, and visualizations. I first sourced the data from Kaggle to GC's storage bucket using a virtual instance on GC through an SSH command terminal and put the data in a landing file. Next, I used JupyterLab through a dataproc cluster to do EDA. I remove null values as well as clear any irrelevant data. I also created a ticker symbol column. After uploading the cleaned data to the cleaned folder in my bucket I did feature engineering by creating the next day closing price as my target variable, indexed and encoded the ticker symbol, scaled the numeric features, then put everything into a vector assembler. I used cross validation and hyperparameters for model optimization and used the best model to create metrics and visualizations. The model used regParam of 0.5 and elastic net param of 0 which correlates to L2 regularization. I put the features after the F.E. phase in the landing folder, the model in the model folder, and visualizations in its own folder of the GC bucket.

In conclusion, this project resulted in a successful linear regression model that has a high R squared score and low RMSE score. This predicting variables model explained almost all the variation in the next day's closing prices This pipeline included Google Cloud and PySpark to handle almost 66 gigabytes of data and transform the data to create the model. This pipeline model ensured to lessen overfitting using three fold cross validation as well as hyperparameters to adjust coefficients. The EDA showed the spread of the data of the stocks which had a great variety in indicator metrics. The visualizations after the model proved the accuracy of the model as well as the spread of impact coefficients compared to target variables. All in all, as the stock market is known to be volatile, this ML pipeline to predict next day closing prices ultimately proved to have consistent performance through cross validation and the metrics of the model enforces the strength of this model.

Github Link: <a href="https://github.com/MahirH21/Big-Data-Stock-Prediction-ML-Pipeline">https://github.com/MahirH21/Big-Data-Stock-Prediction-ML-Pipeline</a>

#### **CODE APPENDICES**

# Appendix A: Code for Data Acquisition

- 1) Modified VM instance changed machine type to n2d-standard-2 and increased persistent disk size to 150 GB
- 2) Created Kaggle API token and downloaded kaggle ison file
- 3) Opened SSH command terminal, made directory for Kaggle then checked if its there

```
mkdir .kaggle
ls -la
```

4) Uploaded kaggle json file, moved it to kaggle directory, then secured the file

```
ls -l
mv kaggle.json .kaggle/
ls -l .kaggle
chmod 600 .kaggle/kaggle.json
ls -l .kaggle
```

5) Installed software packages and set up a python environment

```
sudo apt -y install zip
sudo apt -y install python3-pip python3.11-venv
python3 -m venv pythondev
cd pythondev
source bin/activate
pip3 install kaggle
kaggle datasets list
```

6) Get Kaggle API command and download kaggle dataset

kaggle datasets download -d debashis74017/stock-market-data-nifty-50-stocks-1-min-data

7) Unzipped file and see extracted contents

```
unzip stock-market-data-nifty-50-stocks-1-min-data.zip ls -l
```

8) Authenticated virtual machine, followed link and pasted authorization code after inserting code

```
gcloud auth login
```

9) Created bucket in cloud storage using command. Manually created bucket files (landing, cleaned, trusted, code, models) in cloud console

gcloud storage buckets create gs://my-bigdata-project-mh --project=evocative-bus-433103-s6 --default-storage-class=STANDARD --location=us-central1 --uniform-bucket-level-access

10) Copied files into the landing file in the project bucket. Used recursive to copy all csv files

gcloud storage cp --recursive \*.csv gs://my-bigdata-project-mh/landing/

11) See all the files in the landing folder in the project bucket. Also, double checked manually in the bucket tab on cloud console gcloud storage ls -l gs://my-bigdata-project-mh/landing/

# Appendix B: Code for EDA

```
#Import libraries/modules
from google.cloud import storage
from io import StringIO
import pandas as pd

#EDA Function
def perform_EDA(df: pd.DataFrame, filename: str):

    print(f"{filename} Number of records:")
    print(df.count())
    print(f"{filename} Number of duplicate records: {

len(df)-len(df.drop_duplicates())}" )
    print(f"{filename} Info")
    print(f"{filename} Describe")
    print(f"{filename} Columns with null values")
```

```
print(df.columns[df.isnull().any()].tolist())
    rows with null values = df.isnull().any(axis=1).sum()
   print(f"{filename} Number of Rows with null values:
{rows with null values}" )
    integer column list = df.select dtypes(include='int64').columns
   print(f"{filename} Integer data type columns: {integer column list}")
    float column list = df.select dtypes(include='float64').columns
   print(f"{filename} Float data type columns: {float column list}")
   # Basic graphs/plots with Matplotlib
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    # Plot a histogram from the volume data
   plt.hist(df['volume'], bins = [0,100,200,300,400,500,1000,1500])
    # Show the plot
   plt.show()
#Point to bucket
source bucket name="my-bigdata-project-mh"
#Create a client object that points to GCS
storage client = storage.Client()
#Get a list of the 'blobs' (objects or files) in the bucket
blobs = storage client.list blobs(source bucket name, prefix="landing/")
#Make a list
filtered blobs = [blob for blob in blobs if blob.name.endswith('.csv')]
#Go through each file and do an EDA on each file
for blob in filtered blobs:
   print(f"File {blob.name} with size {blob.size} bytes")
   source file path=f"gs://{source bucket name}/landing/{blob.name}"
   df = pd.read csv(StringIO(blob.download as text()), header=0, sep=",")
   perform EDA(df, blob.name)
```

# **Appendix C: Code for Data Cleaning**

```
#Import libraries/modules
from google.cloud import storage
import pandas as pd
from io import StringIO
#Create a client object that points to GCS
storage client = storage.Client()
#Point to bucket
source bucket name="my-bigdata-project-mh"
bucket=storage client.get bucket(source bucket name)
# Get a list of the 'blobs' (objects or files) in the landing folder of
the source bucket
blobs = storage client.list blobs(source bucket name, prefix="landing/")
#Make list
filtered blobs = [blob for blob in blobs if blob.name.endswith('.csv')]
#Go through each file and perform cleaning
for blob in filtered blobs:
   print(f"Processing file {blob.name} with size {blob.size} bytes")
   source file path=f"gs://{source bucket name}/landing/{blob.name}"
   df = pd.read csv(StringIO(blob.download as text()), header=0, sep=",")
   #Remove rows with missing values
   df= df.dropna()
    #Add ticker column
   filename = blob.name.replace('landing/', '')
   filename parts = filename.split(' ')
   ticker symbol = filename parts[0]
   df['ticker symbol'] = ticker symbol
   #Save the Pandas dataframe to a parquet file and store in a buffer
called filedata
    filedata = df.to parquet(index=False)
```

```
#Create a blob with the associated file name
    #Source
code:https://stackoverflow.com/questions/47141291/upload-file-to-google-cl
oud-storage-bucket-sub-directory-using-pythons (for cleaned folder path)
blob2=bucket.blob(f"cleaned/{ticker_symbol}_minute_data_with_indicators.pa
rquet")

#Upload the filedata buffer to the file blob in the GCS bucket
    blob2.upload_from_string(filedata,
content_type='application/octet-stream')
```

# Appendix D: Code for Feature Engineering and Modeling

```
#Import functions modules, regression models, window, evaluation modules, tuning modules
from pyspark.sql.functions import *
from pyspark.sql import Window
from pyspark.ml.feature import StringIndexer, OneHotEncoder,
VectorAssembler, MinMaxScaler
from pyspark.ml import Pipeline
from pyspark.ml.regression import LinearRegression,
GeneralizedLinearRegression
from pyspark.ml.evaluation import BinaryClassificationEvaluator,
RegressionEvaluator
from pyspark.ml.tuning import CrossValidator, ParamGridBuilder
from pyspark.ml.tuning import *
from pyspark.ml.evaluation import *

#Create source bucket name for paths
```

```
source bucket name = "my-bigdata-project-mh"
#Read parquet files from cleaned bucket and create dataframe
sdf = spark.read.parquet(f"gs://{source bucket name}/cleaned")
#Configure time policy settings to allow for date parsing with timezones
#Source code:
https://stackoverflow.com/questions/74984049/inconsistent-behavior-cross-v
ersion-parse-datetime-by-new-parser
spark.conf.set("spark.sql.parquet.int96RebaseModeInWrite", "CORRECTED")
spark.conf.set("spark.sql.legacy.timeParserPolicy", "LEGACY")
# Convert the date column to an actual date data type
sdf = sdf.withColumn("date", to date(sdf.date, "yyyy-MM-dd"))
# Create a window specification where each stock is within its own
partition and then the data is ordered by Date
windowSpec = Window.partitionBy("ticker symbol").orderBy("date")
# Use the 'lead' function to "look ahead" one day and create the
next day close column
sdf = sdf.withColumn("next day close", lead("close", 1).over(windowSpec))
# Remove records with nulls
sdf = sdf.na.drop()
# Create an indexer for the ticker symbol
indexer = StringIndexer(inputCol="ticker symbol", outputCol="tickerIndex",
handleInvalid="keep")
# Create an encoder for ticker index
```

```
encoder = OneHotEncoder(inputCol="tickerIndex", outputCol="tickerVector",
dropLast=True, handleInvalid="keep")
# List of numeric columns for scaling and assembling
numeric columns list = ["open", "high", "low", "volume", "sma5", "sma10",
"sma15", "sma20", "ema5", "ema10", "ema15", "ema20",
                   "upperband", "middleband", "lowerband", "HT TRENDLINE",
"KAMA10", "KAMA20", "KAMA30", "SAR", "TRIMA5",
                   "TRIMA10", "TRIMA20", "ADX5", "ADX10", "ADX20", "APO",
"CCI5", "CCI10", "CCI15", "macd510", "macd520",
                   "macd1020", "macd1520", "macd1226", "MFI", "MOM10",
"MOM15", "MOM20", "ROC5", "ROC10", "ROC20", "PPO",
                   "RSI14", "RSI8", "slowk", "slowd", "fastk", "fastd",
"fastksr", "fastdsr", "ULTOSC", "WILLR", "ATR",
                   "Trange", "TYPPRICE", "HT DCPERIOD", "BETA"]
# Assemble the numeric features into their own feature vector
numeric assembler = VectorAssembler(inputCols=numeric_columns_list,
outputCol="numeric features vector")
# Create a scaler over the numeric features vector
scaler = MinMaxScaler(inputCol="numeric features vector",
outputCol="scaled features vector")
# Create an assembler for scaled features vector and ticker vector
assembler = VectorAssembler(inputCols=["scaled features vector",
"tickerVector"], outputCol="features")
# Save dataset to trusted folder
sdf.write.parquet(f"gs://{source bucket name}/trusted/features data 5")
# Load trusted folder
```

```
sdf =
spark.read.parquet(f"gs://{source bucket name}/trusted/features data 5")
# Split the data into training and test sets
trainingData, testData = sdf.randomSplit([0.7, 0.3], seed=42)
# Create a Linear Regression Estimator
linear reg = LinearRegression(labelCol="next day close")
# Create a regression evaluator (to get RMSE, R2, RME, etc.)
evaluator = RegressionEvaluator(labelCol="next day close")
# Create the pipeline
pipeline = Pipeline(stages=[indexer, encoder, numeric assembler, scaler,
assembler, linear reg])
# Create a grid to hold hyperparameters
grid = ParamGridBuilder()
grid = grid.addGrid(linear reg.regParam, [0.0, 0.5, 1.0])
grid = grid.addGrid(linear reg.elasticNetParam, [0, 1])
# Build the parameter grid
grid = grid.build()
# How many models to be tested
print('Number of models to be tested: ', len(grid))
# Create the CrossValidator using the hyperparameter grid
cv = CrossValidator(estimator=pipeline, estimatorParamMaps=grid,
evaluator=evaluator, numFolds=3)
# Train the models
all_models = cv.fit(trainingData)
```

```
# Get the best model from all of the models trained
bestModel = all models.bestModel
# Use the model 'bestModel' to predict the test set
test results = bestModel.transform(testData)
# Show the predictions for stock prices
test results.select(
    "ticker symbol", "date", "next day close", "open", "high", "low",
"volume", "sma5", "sma10", "sma15", "sma20",
    "ema5", "ema10", "ema15", "ema20", "upperband", "middleband",
"lowerband", "HT TRENDLINE", "KAMA10", "KAMA20", "KAMA30", "SAR",
"TRIMA5",
    "TRIMA10", "TRIMA20", "ADX5", "ADX10", "ADX20", "APO", "CCI5",
"CCI10", "CCI15", "macd510", "macd520", "macd1020", "macd1520",
"macd1226",
   "MFI", "MOM10", "MOM15", "MOM20", "ROC5", "ROC10", "ROC20", "PPO",
"RSI14", "RSI8", "slowk", "slowd", "fastk", "fastd", "fastksr", "fastdsr",
    "ULTOSC", "WILLR", "ATR", "Trange", "TYPPRICE", "HT DCPERIOD",
"BETA", "prediction").show(truncate=False)
# Save model to model folder
bestModel.write().overwrite().save(f"gs://{source bucket name}/models/stoc
k price model5")
# Calculate RMSE and R2 on test data
rmse = evaluator.evaluate(test results, {evaluator.metricName: "rmse"})
r2 = evaluator.evaluate(test results, {evaluator.metricName: "r2"})
print(f"RMSE: {rmse} R-squared: {r2}")
# Show the average performance over the three folds
print(f"Average metric {all models.avgMetrics}")
# bestModel.coeff. and int
coefficients = bestModel.stages[5].coefficients
```

```
print("bestModel coefficients", coefficients)
intercept = bestModel.stages[5].intercept
print("bestModel intercept", intercept)

# bestModel.hyperparamters
reg_param = bestModel.stages[5].getRegParam()
print("bestModel reg param", reg_param)
elastic_net_param = bestModel.stages[5].getElasticNetParam()
print("bestModel elastic net param", elastic_net_param)

for i in range(len(testData.columns)-1):
    print(testData.columns[i],coefficients[i])
```

# **Appendix E: Code for Data Visualization**

```
#Actual vs Predicted Values Plot
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
df = test results.select('next day close', 'prediction').sample(False,
0.15).toPandas()
sns.set style("white")
sns.lmplot(x='next_day_close', y='prediction', data=df)
plt.title("Actual vs Predicted Next Day Close")
plt.show()
import io
from google.cloud import storage
# Create a memory buffer named img data to hold the figure
img data = io.BytesIO()
# Write the figure to the buffer
plt.savefig(img data, format='png', bbox inches='tight')
# Rewind the pointer to the start of the data
img data.seek(0)
```

```
# Connect to Google Cloud Storage
storage_client = storage.Client()
# Point to the bucket
bucket = storage_client.get_bucket(source_bucket_name)
# Create a blob to hold the data. Give it a file name
blob = bucket.blob("actualvspredictedplot.png")
# Upload the img_data contents to the blob
blob.upload_from_file(img_data)
```

```
#Residual Plot
df =
test results.select('next day close', 'prediction').sample(False, 0.15).toPa
ndas()
df['residuals'] = df['next day close'] - df['prediction']
# Set the style for Seaborn plots
sns.set style("white")
plt.title("Residuals vs Predicted Values")
sns.regplot(x = 'prediction', y = 'residuals', data = df, scatter = True,
color = 'red')
# Create a memory buffer named img data to hold the figure
img data = io.BytesIO()
# Write the figure to the buffer
plt.savefig(img data, format='png', bbox inches='tight')
# Rewind the pointer to the start of the data
img data.seek(0)
# Connect to Google Cloud Storage
storage client = storage.Client()
```

```
# Point to the bucket
bucket = storage_client.get_bucket(source_bucket_name)
# Create a blob to hold the data. Give it a file name
blob = bucket.blob("residualvsprediction.png")
# Upload the img_data contents to the blob
blob.upload_from_file(img_data)
```

```
#Close Price Distribution Plot
df = test results.select('next day close').sample(False, 0.55).toPandas()
sns.set style("white")
sns.displot(df, kde=True, color='green')
plt.title('Close Price Distribution Plot')
plt.show()
# Create a memory buffer named img data to hold the figure
img data = io.BytesIO()
# Write the figure to the buffer
plt.savefig(img data, format='png', bbox inches='tight')
# Rewind the pointer to the start of the data
img data.seek(0)
# Connect to Google Cloud Storage
storage client = storage.Client()
# Point to the bucket
bucket = storage client.get bucket(source bucket name)
# Create a blob to hold the data. Give it a file name
blob = bucket.blob("closepricedistribution.png")
# Upload the img data contents to the blob
blob.upload from file(img data)
```

```
#CCI10 Distribution Plot
df = test_results.select('CCI10').sample(False, 0.55).toPandas()
sns.set_style("white")
sns.displot(df, kde=True, color='green')
plt.title('CCI10 Distribution Plot')
plt.show()
```

```
# Create a memory buffer named img_data to hold the figure
img_data = io.BytesIO()
# Write the figure to the buffer
plt.savefig(img_data, format='png', bbox_inches='tight')
# Rewind the pointer to the start of the data
img_data.seek(0)

# Connect to Google Cloud Storage
storage_client = storage.Client()
# Point to the bucket
bucket = storage_client.get_bucket(source_bucket_name)
# Create a blob to hold the data. Give it a file name
blob = bucket.blob("CCI10pricedistribution.png")
# Upload the img_data contents to the blob
blob.upload_from_file(img_data)
```