

Stock Price Prediction Using Machine

Learning

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Model Building

Now our data is cleaned and it's time to build the model. We can train our data on different algorithms. For this project we are applying seven classification algorithms. The best model is saved based on its performance.

Linear Regression Model

First we are going to initialise the `LinearRegression()` model and training data is passed to the model with `.fit()` function. Test data is forecasted/predicted with `predict()` function and saved in a new variable. For evaluating the model, train score, test score, `r2_score` and MAE scores are used.

```
In [50]: lr = LinearRegression()
         lr.fit(x_train,y_train)

Out[50]: ▾ LinearRegression
         LinearRegression()

In [51]: print('Test score:',lr.score(x_test,y_test))
         print('Train score:',lr.score(x_train,y_train))

         Test score: 0.9998393056964073
         Train score: 0.999895782095648

In [52]: y_pred = lr.predict(x_test)
         print('r2_score:',r2_score(y_test,y_pred))
         print('MAE:',mean_absolute_error(y_test,y_pred))

         r2_score: 0.9998393056964073
         MAE: 0.6803545534964546
```

Decision Tree Regressor

First we are going to initialise the `DecisionTreeRegressor ()` model and training data is passed to the model with `.fit()` function. Test data is forecasted/predicted with `predict()` function and saved in a new variable. For evaluating the model, t

Decision Tree

```
In [38]: dt = DecisionTreeRegressor()
dt.fit(x_train,y_train)

Out[38]: DecisionTreeRegressor
DecisionTreeRegressor()

In [39]: print('Test score:',dt.score(x_test,y_test))
print('Train score:',dt.score(x_train,y_train))

Test score: 0.9995536298964616
Train score: 1.0

In [40]: y_pred = dt.predict(x_test)
print('r2_score:',r2_score(y_test,y_pred))
print('MAE:',mean_absolute_error(y_test,y_pred))

r2_score: 0.9995536298964616
MAE: 1.0284022981651377
```

Extra Trees Regressor

First we are going to initialise the `ExtraTreeRegressor()` model and training data is passed to the model with `fit()` function. Test data is forecasted/predicted with `predict()` function and saved in a new variable. For evaluating the model, train score, test score, `r2_score` and `MAE` scores are used.

Extra Trees Regression

```
In [44]: etr = ExtraTreeRegressor()
etr.fit(x_train,y_train)

Out[44]: ExtraTreeRegressor
ExtraTreeRegressor()

In [45]: print('Test score:',etr.score(x_test,y_test))
print('Train score:',etr.score(x_train,y_train))

Test score: 0.9994142211412407
Train score: 1.0

In [46]: y_pred = etr.predict(x_test)
print('r2_score:',r2_score(y_test,y_pred))
print('MAE:',mean_absolute_error(y_test,y_pred))

r2_score: 0.9994142211412407
MAE: 1.1654668512742097
```

Random Forest Regressor

First we are going to initialise the RandomForestRegressor () model and training data is passed to the model with.fit() function. Test data is forecasted/predicted with predict() function and saved in a new variable. For evaluating the model, train score, test score, r2_score and MAE scores are used.

Random Forest Regression

```
In [128]: rf = RandomForestRegressor()  
          rf.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
Out[128]: RandomForestRegressor  
          RandomForestRegressor()
```

```
In [129]: print('Test score:',rf.score(x_test,y_test))  
          print('Train score:',rf.score(x_train,y_train))
```

```
Test score: 0.9998013249033134  
Train score: 0.9999740655897109
```

```
In [130]: y_pred = rf.predict(x_test)  
          print('r2_score:',r2_score(y_test,y_pred))  
          print('MAE:',mean_absolute_error(y_test,y_pred))
```

```
r2_score: 0.9998013249033134  
MAE: 0.712384695570204
```

Model Comparison And Evaluating Best Model

From the observed r2 scores and Mean absolute errors we can clearly see that the linear regression model has least Mean absolute error among others. So we are going to select Linear Regression model for final Flask application deployment.

To plot the predictions over the original values of all the companies we can use the following code.

First, we are going to store the dates, original closing prices of stocks and predicted closing prices of stocks as shown below. We are going to access company specific rows of test_data and x_test variables using the “Company” column.

```
amd_dates = test_data[test_data['Company']==0]['Date']
amd_pred = lr.predict(x_test[x_test['Company']==0])
amd_orig = test_data[test_data['Company']==0]['Close']

asus_dates = test_data[test_data['Company']==1]['Date']
asus_pred = lr.predict(x_test[x_test['Company']==1])
asus_orig = test_data[test_data['Company']==1]['Close']

intel_dates = test_data[test_data['Company']==2]['Date']
intel_pred = lr.predict(x_test[x_test['Company']==2])
intel_orig = test_data[test_data['Company']==2]['Close']

msi_dates = test_data[test_data['Company']==3]['Date']
msi_pred = lr.predict(x_test[x_test['Company']==3])
msi_orig = test_data[test_data['Company']==3]['Close']

nvidia_dates = test_data[test_data['Company']==4]['Date']
nvidia_pred = lr.predict(x_test[x_test['Company']==4])
nvidia_orig = test_data[test_data['Company']==4]['Close']
```

Now using these columns we are going to plot the data as shown



As we can see the lines plotted by the predicted and original data are almost perfectly overlapping.

```

# Plot predictions and actual values
plt.figure(figsize=(15,8))

sns.lineplot(amd_dates,amd_orig)
sns.lineplot(amd_dates,amd_pred)

sns.lineplot(asus_dates,asus_orig)
sns.lineplot(asus_dates,asus_pred)

sns.lineplot(intel_dates,intel_orig)
sns.lineplot(intel_dates,intel_pred)

sns.lineplot(msi_dates,msi_orig)
sns.lineplot(msi_dates,msi_pred)

sns.lineplot(nvidia_dates,nvidia_orig)
sns.lineplot(nvidia_dates,nvidia_pred)

plt.legend(['AMD Original','AMD Predicted','ASUS Original','ASUS Predicted','INTEL Original',
            'INTEL Predicted','MSI Original','MSI Predicted','NVIDIA Original','NVIDIA Predicted'])
plt.show()

```

The model which is used for this project is Linear Regression as it is evaluated as the best suitable model for estimating the stock price for the top 5 GPU companies according to the results after comparison of the models.