



STOCK PRICE PREDICTION

PRESENTED BY: V.RESHMA



INTRODUCTION

A stock market is a public market where you can buy and sell shares for publicly listed companies. The stocks, also known as equities, represent ownership in the company. The stock exchange is the mediator that allows the buying and selling of shares.

IMPORTANCE OF STOCK PRICE PREDICTION

Stock Price Prediction using machine learning helps you discover the future value of company stock and other financial assets traded on an exchange. The entire idea of predicting stock prices is to gain significant profit. There are other factors involved in the prediction, such as physical and psychological factors, rational and irrational behavior, and so on. All these factors combine to make share prices dynamic and volatile. This makes it very difficult to predict stock prices with high accuracy.





1.IMPORT THE LIBRARIES

```
#Import libraries  
import os  
import numpy as np  
import pandas as pd  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
%matplotlib inline
```



2. USE THE OPEN STOCK PRICE COLUMN TO TRAIN THE MODEL

```
training_set = dataset_train.iloc[:,1:2]. values
print(training_set)
print(training_set.shape)
[[325.25]
 [331.27]
 [329.83]
 [793.7 ]
 [783.33]
 [782.75]]
(1258, 1)
```



3. NORMALISING THE DATASET

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler  
scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0,1))  
scaled_training_set = scaler.fit_transform(training_set)  
scaled_training_set  
array([[0.08581368],  
[0.09701243],  
[0.09433366],  
[0.95725128],  
[0.93796041],  
[0.93688146]])
```





4. CREATING X_TRAIN AND Y_TRAIN

```
X_train = []  
y_train = []  
for i in range(60,1258):  
    X_train.append(scaled_training_set[i-  
60:1, 0])  
    y_train.append(scaled_training_set[i,  
0])  
X_train = np.array(X_train)  
y_train = np.array(y_train)
```


5. BUILDING THE MODEL

```
dataset_total = pd.concat((dataset_train['Open'], dataset_test['Open']), axis = 0)
inputs = dataset_total[len(dataset_total)-len(dataset_test)-60:].values
inputs = inputs.reshape(-1,1)
inputs = scaler.transform(inputs)
X_test = []
for i in range(60,80):
    X_test.append(inputs[i-60:1, 0])
X_test = np.array(X_test)
X_test = np.reshape(X_test, (X_test.shape[0], X_test.shape[1], 1))
```

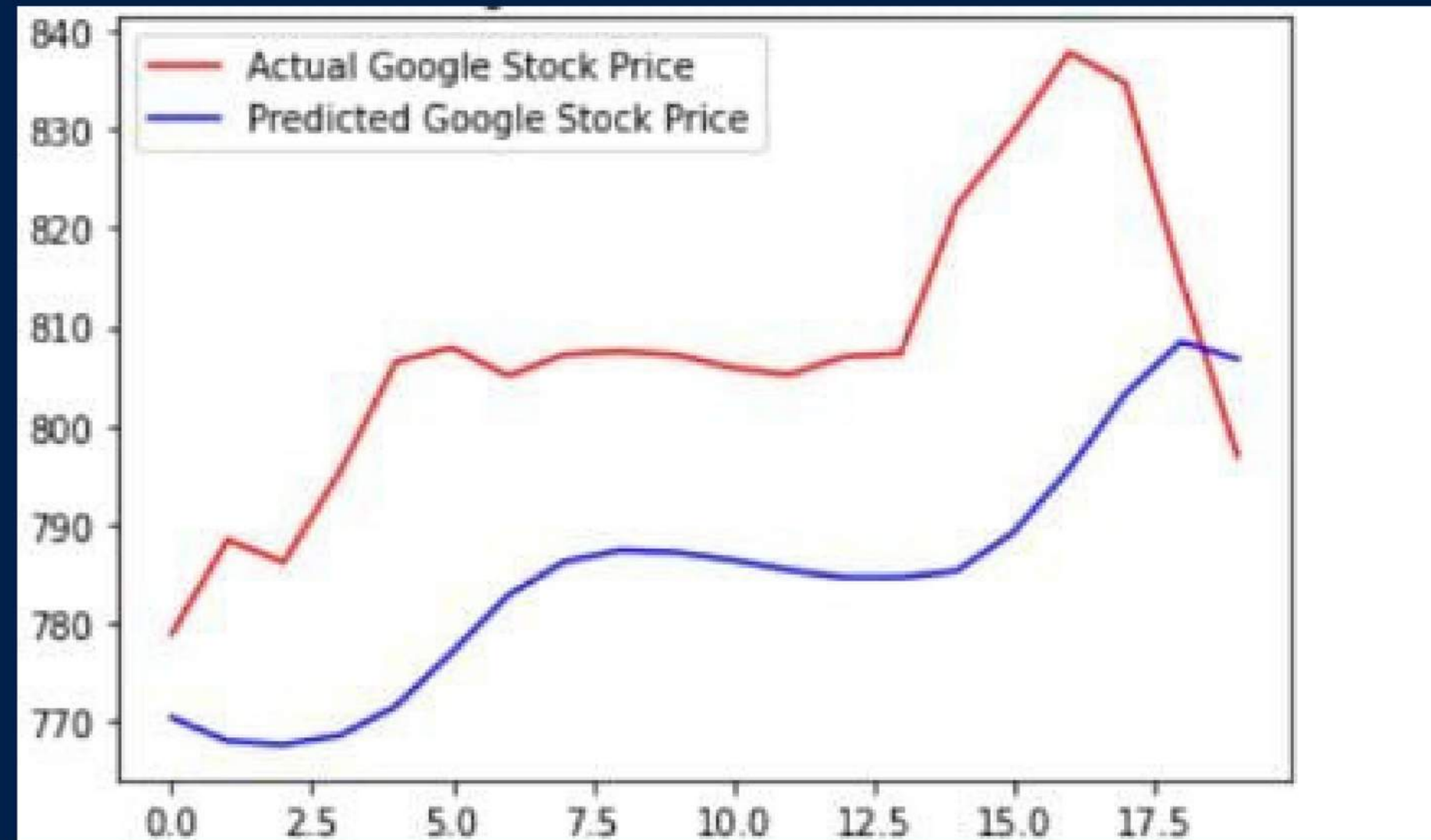


6. PLOTTING THE ACTUAL AND PREDICTED OUTPUT

```
plt.plot(actual_stock_price, color = 'red', label = 'Actual Google  
Stock Price')  
plt.plot(predicted_stock_price, color = 'blue', label = 'Predicted  
Google Stock Price') plt.title('Google Stock Price Prediction')  
plt.xlabel('Time')  
plt.ylabel('Google Stock Price')
```



OUTPUT



CONCLUSION

The stock market plays a remarkable role in our daily lives. It is a significant factor in a country's GDP growth. In this tutorial, you learned the basics of the stock market and how to perform stock price prediction using machine learning.

A close-up photograph of a computer keyboard. The central focus is a large, rectangular blue key with rounded corners, featuring the words "Thank You!" in a white, sans-serif font. Surrounding this key are several standard white keys. Directly above the blue key is a white key with a tilde (~) and an underscore (_) symbol. To the right of that is a white key with a comma and apostrophe (,) symbol. Below the blue key, the top-left corner of a white "alt" key is visible. The keyboard is set against a light-colored, textured background.

Thank You!