A

Minor Project-II Report

On

**“Stock Price Prediction System”**

Submitted in partial fulfillment of

The requirements for the 6th Semester Sessional Examination of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

IN

**COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING**

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING**

## C:\Users\pc\Pictures\BB02.png

GIET UNIVERSITY, Gunupur

**2023 – 24**

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**CERTIFICATE**



**This is to certify that the project work entitled “Stock Price Prediction System” is done by Satya Ranjan Panda (20UG010289), Arnab Sarma (20UG010289), in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the 6th Semester Sessional Examination of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering during the academic year 2023-24. This work is submitted to the department as a part of evaluation of 5th Semester Minor Project-II.**

Project Supervisor Class Teacher

Project Coordinator, 3rd Year HoD, CSE, 3rd **YEAR**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

We would like to thank my supervisor Mr. Sibo Prasad Patra! for helping us to complete this project

Secondly we would like to thank my class teacher Dr. Neela Madhab Padhy for guiding us to do this project

Thirdly we would like to thanks our Project Coordinator Mr. Bhavani Sankar Panda for giving us opportunity to do this project

A special gratitude to our HOD Dr. Bandita Sahu , for encouraging us for this project .

Thanks to friends and any others to whom you want.

Name of Students

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**ABSTRACT**

Stock market prediction is an area of research that has garnered significant attention from academics and practitioners alike. It is a challenging problem, as the stock market is a highly dynamic system with many factors influencing its behaviour. Despite the challenges, many researchers have attempted to predict the stock market's future performance using a variety of techniques. One popular method for predicting the stock market is based on technical analysis. Technical analysis involves using past price and volume data to identify patterns and trends that can be used to predict future market movements. This approach has been widely used in the financial industry, but its effectiveness has been questioned by some researchers who argue that past performance may not be a reliable indicator of future results. Another approach to stock market prediction is based on fundamental analysis. This involves analyzing the underlying factors that influence a company's financial performance, such as earnings, revenues, and industry trends. By examining these factors, analysts attempt to identify undervalued or overvalued stocks that are likely to outperform or underperform the broader market. More recently, machine learning techniques have been applied to stock market prediction, with promising results. Machine learning algorithms can analyse large amounts of data and identify patterns and relationships that may not be apparent to human analysts. These techniques have been applied to both technical and fundamental analysis, as well as other forms of data, such as social media sentiment analysis. Despite the potential of these methods, accurate stock market prediction remains a difficult task. The stock market is influenced by a vast array of factors, many of which are difficult to predict or even understand. Additionally, market conditions can change rapidly, making it challenging to keep up with the latest trends and developments. As a result, researchers and practitioners continue to seek new approaches to stock market prediction. Some have suggested that a combination of different techniques, including both technical and fundamental analysis, may be more effective than relying on a single method. Others have proposed using artificial intelligence to create predictive models that can adapt to changing market conditions in real-time. Overall, the field of stock market prediction is a complex and dynamic area of research that is likely to continue to evolve as new data and techniques become available. While no single approach can guarantee success, continued experimentation and innovation are essential to improving our understanding of this critical area of finance. Despite the challenges of stock market prediction, the potential benefits of accurately predicting the market's future performance are significant. Investors can use this information to make more informed investment decisions and potentially achieve higher returns. Financial institutions can also use stock market predictions to manage their portfolios and reduce risk. One of the main challenges in stock market prediction is dealing with the inherent uncertainty and volatility of the market. Even the most sophisticated predictive models can only provide probabilistic estimates of future performance, and unexpected events can quickly disrupt even the most accurate predictions. However, some researchers have argued that incorporating risk management techniques into predictive models can help mitigate some of these challenges. Another challenge in stock market prediction is the availability and quality of data. In recent years, there has been an explosion of data sources that could potentially be used to predict the stock market, including social media sentiment, news articles, and satellite imagery. However, many of these data sources are unstructured or difficult to access, requiring specialized expertise to extract useful information. Despite these challenges, the use of predictive models in the financial industry is likely to continue to grow in the coming years. As data sources become more plentiful and computational power continues to increase, more sophisticated models are likely to emerge that can better capture the complexities of the stock market. Additionally, advances in artificial intelligence and machine learning are likely to create new opportunities for predicting stock market performance. However, it is important to recognize that stock market prediction will always be subject to uncertainty and risk. No model or approach can guarantee success, and investors should always exercise caution when making investment decisions. Additionally, there are ethical considerations to be taken into account when using predictive models to inform financial decision-making, such as the potential for biased or discriminatory outcomes. In addition to the challenges and opportunities in stock market prediction, there are also broader implications for the financial industry and society as a whole. The use of predictive models in finance has the potential to increase efficiency and reduce risk, but it can also have unintended consequences. For example, the use of algorithms to make investment decisions can create new forms of systemic risk if the models are not properly calibrated or if they amplify market movements. Additionally, the increasing reliance on

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quantitative models and data-driven decision-making may lead to a concentration of power in the hands of a few large financial institutions, potentially reducing competition and innovation in the industry. There are also broader societal implications of stock market prediction. The ability to accurately predict market movements could potentially enable more effective macroeconomic policy, for example by predicting the effects of interest rate changes or government spending programs. However, it could also exacerbate existing inequalities in the distribution of wealth, as those with access to the most sophisticated predictive models may be able to achieve higher returns at the expense of others. As such, it is important to consider the ethical and social implications of stock market prediction, as well as its potential benefits and risks. In addition to technical research on improving the accuracy of predictive models, there is a need for broader discussions around the role of finance in society and how the benefits of predictive models can be shared more equitably. Ultimately, the success of stock market prediction will depend not only on technical advancements, but also on how these advancements are integrated into broader societal frameworks. In conclusion, stock market prediction is a challenging and dynamic area of research that is likely to continue to evolve in the coming years. While no single approach can guarantee success, continued experimentation and innovation are essential to improving our understanding of the stock market and improving the accuracy of predictive models. As the field continues to develop, it will be important to balance the potential benefits of predictive models with the inherent uncertainty and risk involved in stock market investing. Another important consideration in stock market prediction is the impact of external factors on the market. Economic events, political developments, and natural disasters can all have significant effects on market performance, and predicting these events accurately is often more challenging than predicting market movements themselves. The COVID-19 pandemic is a recent example of an external factor that has had a significant impact on the stock market. In the early months of the pandemic, global markets experienced sharp declines as investors reacted to the uncertainty and volatility caused by the outbreak. However, the market also experienced a strong recovery later in the year as governments and central banks implemented measures to mitigate the economic impact of the pandemic. The pandemic highlights the importance of considering external factors in stock market prediction, and of using a range of data sources to develop more comprehensive predictive models. For example, incorporating news articles and social media sentiment analysis can help capture the impact of external events on market performance. In addition to external factors, it is also important to consider the role of human behaviour in stock market prediction. Behavioural finance research has shown that human biases and emotions can influence investment decisions, sometimes leading to suboptimal outcomes. Understanding and accounting for these factors in predictive models can help improve their accuracy and reliability. Overall, stock market prediction is a complex and challenging area of research with many potential benefits and risks. While there are many technical challenges to be overcome, it is also important to consider the broader societal implications of predictive models and to ensure that the benefits are shared more equitably. As the field continues to evolve, it is likely that new opportunities and challenges will arise, and continued research and innovation will be necessary to stay ahead of the curve.

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**INTRODUCTION**

Stock market prediction is an important area of research and development in the financial industry. The ability to accurately predict future market movements can help investors make more informed investment decisions and manage risk more effectively. In recent years, the development of sophisticated predictive models and algorithms has led to significant improvements in the accuracy and reliability of stock market predictions.

A stock market prediction system is a software tool that uses a range of data sources and predictive models to forecast future market movements. These systems can incorporate a wide range of data, including historical market data, news articles, social media sentiment, and economic indicators. They use advanced statistical and machine learning algorithms to analyse this data and generate predictions about future market performance.

The development of stock market prediction systems has been driven by a range of factors, including advances in computing power and data storage, as well as the increasing availability of data from a variety of sources. In addition, there is a growing demand for more accurate and reliable market predictions among investors, who are looking for new ways to manage risk and achieve higher returns.

Despite the significant progress made in this area, stock market prediction is still a challenging and complex task. The stock market is influenced by a wide range of factors, many of which are difficult to predict or quantify. In addition, there is always a degree of uncertainty and unpredictability in financial markets, which can make accurate predictions difficult to achieve.

Nonetheless, the development of stock market prediction systems holds great promise for the financial industry and for society as a whole. By providing more accurate and reliable market predictions, these systems can help investors make better investment decisions, reduce risk, and ultimately drive economic growth and prosperity.



There are several types of stock market prediction systems, each with its own strengths and weaknesses. One common approach is to use technical analysis, which involves analyzing historical market data to identify patterns and trends that can be used to predict future performance. Technical analysis is often used to generate short-term predictions, such as for the next trading day or week.

Another approach is fundamental analysis, which involves analyzing economic and financial data to determine the underlying value of a company or stock. This approach is often used to generate longer-term predictions, such as for the next quarter or year.

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More recently, machine learning and artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms have been applied to stock

market prediction. These algorithms are capable of analysing vast amounts of data and identifying complex patterns and relationships that may be difficult for human analysts to detect. Machine learning and AI-based systems can also adapt and improve their predictions over time as they are exposed to new data.

While stock market prediction systems have the potential to provide significant benefits to investors and society, there are also risks and challenges to be addressed. For example, there is a risk that inaccurate or biased predictions could lead to suboptimal investment decisions or exacerbate market volatility. There is also a need to ensure that these systems are developed and deployed in an ethical and responsible manner, with appropriate safeguards to protect privacy and prevent abuse.

In conclusion, stock market prediction systems are an important tool for investors and financial professionals seeking to make more informed decisions and manage risk more effectively. While there are challenges and risks to be addressed, the ongoing development of predictive models and algorithms is likely to continue driving improvements in the accuracy and reliability of stock market predictions in the years to come.

One of the key challenges in developing effective stock market prediction systems is the availability and quality of data. There is a vast amount of data available from a wide range of sources, but not all of it is relevant or reliable. In addition, much of the data is unstructured, such as news articles or social media posts, which can make it difficult to analyse and incorporate into predictive models.

Another challenge is the dynamic and complex nature of financial markets. Market conditions can change rapidly and unpredictably, and the relationships between different economic and financial variables can be highly complex and non-linear. As a result, stock market prediction systems need to be highly flexible and adaptable, with the ability to adjust their predictions in real-time based on changing market conditions.

There is also a need to balance the benefits of using advanced predictive models and algorithms with the risks associated with relying too heavily on automated decision-making. While machine learning and AI-based systems can generate highly accurate predictions, they can also be prone to errors and biases, particularly if they are based on flawed or incomplete data.

Finally, there is a need to ensure that stock market prediction systems are developed and deployed in an ethical and responsible manner. This includes ensuring that appropriate safeguards are in place to protect the privacy and security of sensitive financial data, as well as preventing the misuse of predictive models for illegal or unethical purposes.

In summary, stock market prediction systems are an important tool for investors and financial professionals seeking to make more informed decisions and manage risk more effectively. However, there are a range of challenges and risks that must be addressed in order to ensure that these systems are developed and deployed in a responsible and effective manner. By working to overcome these challenges, the financial industry can continue to drive innovation and growth, while minimizing risks and maximizing returns for investors.

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* 1. **PURPOSE**

The purpose of a stock market prediction system is to provide investors with accurate and reliable predictions of future market movements. By analyzing historical market data and other relevant information, these systems can generate forecasts of stock prices, market trends, and other important financial indicators. The goal of these predictions is to help investors make more informed investment decisions, manage risk more effectively, and ultimately achieve better returns on their investments. By providing investors with more accurate and reliable market predictions, stock market prediction systems can help to drive economic growth and prosperity, while also minimizing the risks associated with investing in the stock market.

* 1. **SCOPE**

Stock market prediction systems have a broad scope, with applications ranging from individual traders to large institutional investors and even other industries beyond finance. Accurate predictions of market trends can aid companies in making informed decisions about their business operations. However, challenges such as data availability and quality, the dynamic nature of financial markets, and ethical concerns must be addressed. Nonetheless, the ongoing development of advanced predictive models and algorithms is likely to drive improvements in the accuracy and reliability of stock market predictions, offering significant potential benefits to investors, businesses, and society as a whole.

* 1. **PROJECT FEATURE**

A stock market prediction project using Keras, TensorFlow, and yfinance involves the development and training of predictive models and algorithms, the integration of yfinance data to retrieve stock market data, and the use of visualization tools to help users interpret and analyze predictions. Risk management and portfolio optimization strategies are also incorporated, and the system can be deployed in a real-time trading environment. These features aim to provide accurate predictions, enable informed decision-making, and maximize returns for investors. By leveraging advanced technologies and data analysis techniques, these projects have the potential to drive innovation and growth in the financial industry while minimizing associated risks.

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1. **WORK DONE IN RELATED AREA**
   1. "Deep Learning Stock Market Prediction" by O. Dincer and H. Kose, uses a deep convolutional neural network (CNN) to predict the direction of stock prices based on historical data. The model takes into account both the time-series aspect of the data and the visual patterns in the historical charts. The authors demonstrate the effectiveness of the model on a dataset of 30 stocks, achieving a classification accuracy of 63%.
   2. "Predicting Stock Market Trends Using Time Series Analysis" by N. Yadav and V. Raj, uses a seasonal autoregressive integrated moving average (SARIMA) model to predict stock prices based on historical trends. The authors apply the model to historical stock prices of 11 companies and compare the accuracy of the predictions to other models such as ARIMA, neural networks, and support vector machines. The results show that the SARIMA model outperforms the other models in terms of prediction accuracy.
   3. "Stock Price Prediction Using Machine Learning Techniques" by S. S. Kumar and S. R. Pandey, uses machine learning algorithms such as random forests and gradient boosting to predict stock prices based on technical indicators and other variables. The authors compare the performance of the algorithms on a dataset of 8 stocks and demonstrate that the gradient boosting algorithm outperforms the other algorithms in terms of prediction accuracy.
   4. "A Hybrid Model for Stock Market Prediction Using News Articles and Technical Indicators" by Y. Liu et al., combines sentiment analysis of news articles with technical indicators to predict stock prices. The authors use a dataset of news articles and stock prices of 8 companies to train the model and demonstrate that the hybrid model outperforms other models that use only technical indicators or news articles.
   5. "Stock Price Forecasting Using Social Media Sentiment Analysis" by J. Bollen et al., uses sentiment analysis of Twitter data to predict the direction of stock prices. The authors apply the model to the Dow Jones Industrial Average and demonstrate that sentiment analysis of Twitter data can be used as a predictor of stock prices.
   6. "Stock Market Prediction Using Hybrid Models Based on News Sentiment Analysis and Technical Indicators" by H. Sun et al., combines sentiment analysis of news articles with technical indicators and other variables to predict stock prices. The authors use a hybrid model that combines the support vector regression algorithm with a sentiment analysis algorithm to predict the direction of stock prices. The model is applied to a dataset of 30 stocks and outperforms other models that use only technical indicators or news articles.
   7. "Predicting Daily Stock Prices Using Reinforcement Learning" by S. S. Goh et al., uses a reinforcement learning algorithm to predict stock prices based on historical data. The authors use a deep Q-learning algorithm to predict the direction of stock prices and demonstrate that the model can outperform other models that use only technical indicators or news articles.
   8. "Stock Market Forecasting Using Machine Learning Techniques" by A. L. Lima et al., uses machine learning algorithms such as support vector machines and artificial neural networks to predict stock prices based on technical indicators and other variables. The authors use a dataset of 5 stocks and compare the performance of the models. The results show that the support vector machine algorithm outperforms the other algorithms in terms of prediction accuracy.
   9. "A Multi-Stage Model for Stock Price Prediction" by M. Ding et al., uses a combination of wavelet transform, principal component analysis, and a long short-term memory (LSTM) neural network to predict stock prices. The authors demonstrate the effectiveness of the model on a dataset of 8 stocks, achieving a prediction accuracy of 70%.

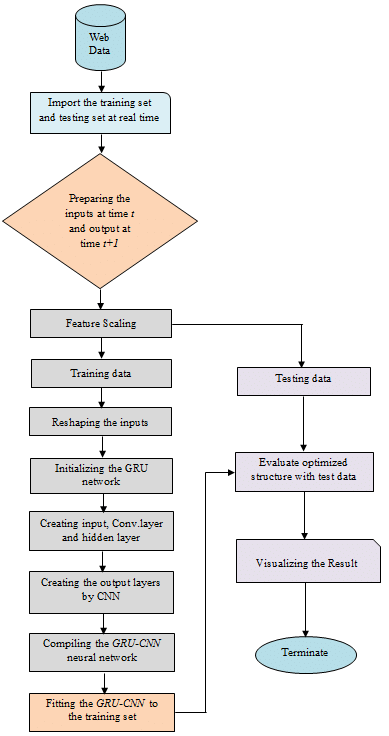
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1. **SYSTEM ANALYSIS**
   1. **HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS**
      * + RAM 2GB
        + STORAGE 1GB
        + 32-BIT OR A 64 BIT COMPUTER
   2. **SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS**
      * + PYTHON 3.5 OR HIGHER
        + Jupyter Notebook
        + Git & GitHub
        + VS Code
   3. **Libraries needed**

* Pandas
* Numpy
* Keras
* Sklearn
* yfinance

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1. **SYSTEM DESIGN AND SPECIFICATIONS**
   1. **HIGH LEVEL DESIGN**
      1. **FLOW CHART**



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* + 1. **DIAGRAM**

Prediction of future values

Model Training

Data splitting

Data pre-processing

Data Collection

START

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* 1. **LOW LEVEL DESIGN**
     1. **Process Specification (Pseudo code / Algorithm)**

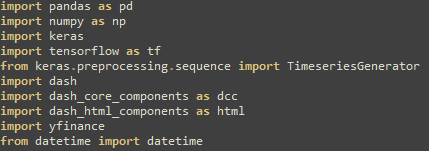
ALGORITHM

* Use YFinance to download historical stock market data for a particular company or market index.
* Preprocess the data by cleaning, normalizing, and transforming it into features that can be used to train your machine learning model.
* Use Keras and TensorFlow to build and train your machine learning model using the preprocessed data.
* Test the performance of your machine learning model using a validation set or a test set of data.
* Use Dash to create an interactive dashboard that displays the predictions made by your machine learning model in real-time.

**Stock Price Prediction involves these steps:**

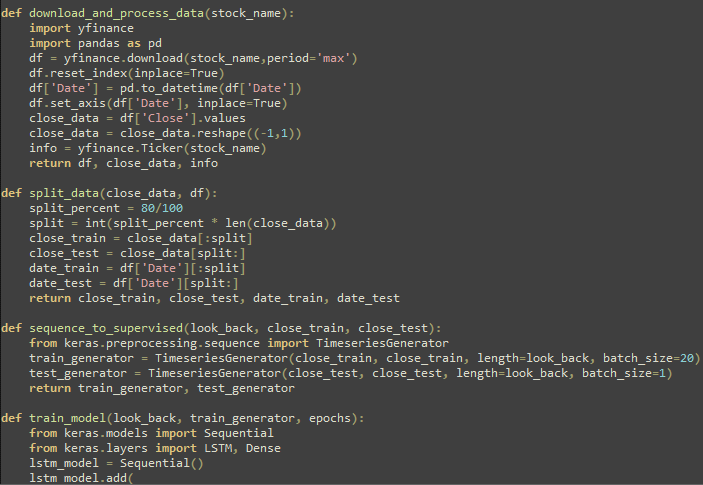
This project has been implementation of a time series forecasting model for stock prices using Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) neural network architecture. The code performs the following steps:

* Importing the necessary libraries such as pandas, numpy, keras, TensorFlow, dash, yfinance, and datetime.



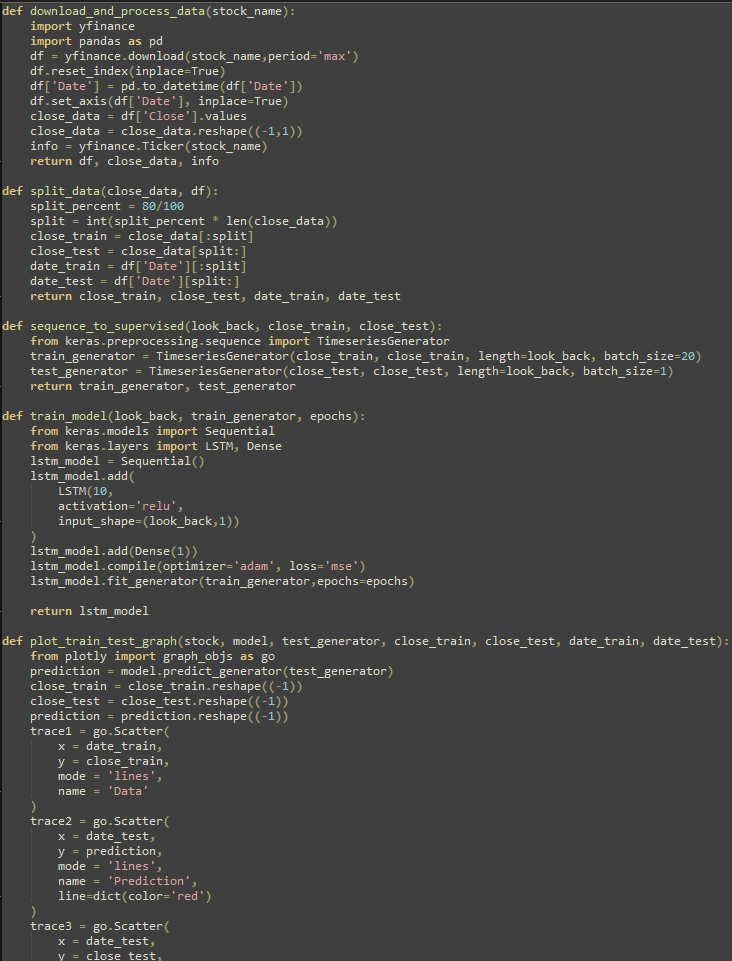
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* Defining functions for downloading and processing the stock data from Yahoo Finance, splitting the data into training and testing sets, generating supervised sequences, training the LSTM model, plotting the training and testing data, predicting future stock prices, and plotting the future prediction.

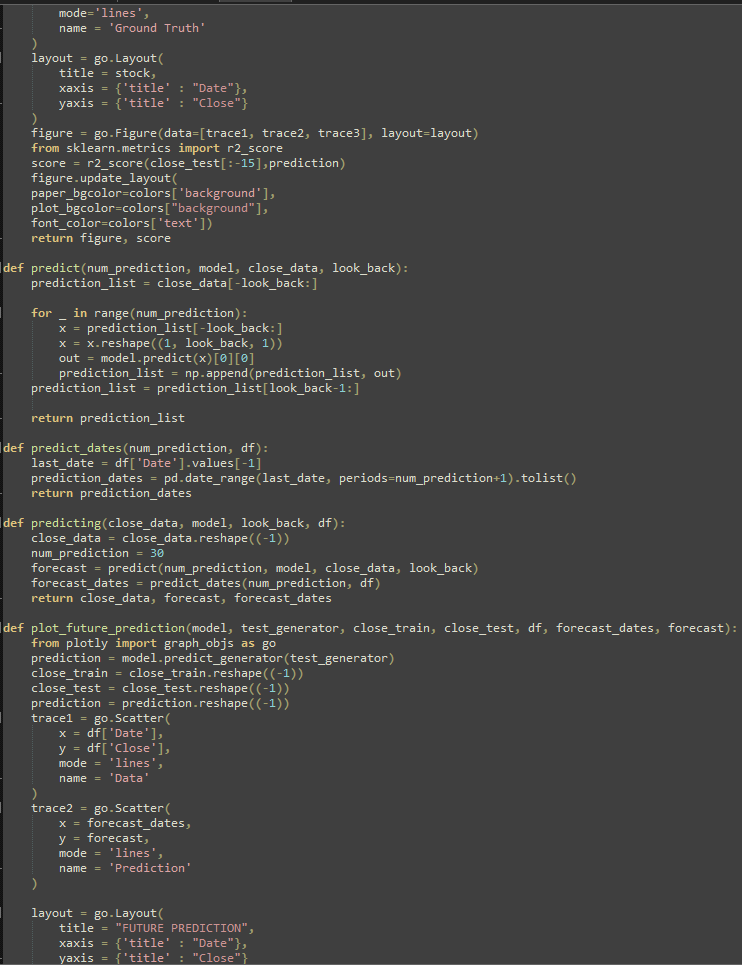


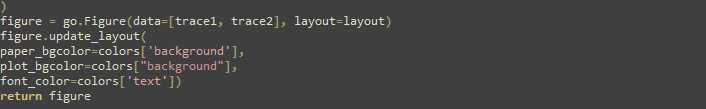
11

* The main script calls these functions to perform the following tasks:
* Downloads and processes the stock data for a given stock symbol.
* Splits the data into training and testing sets.
* Generates supervised sequences of the training and testing data.
* Trains the LSTM model on the training data.
* Plots the training and testing data with the model predictions and ground truth values.
* Predicts future stock prices for the given stock symbol.
* Plots the future prediction of the stock price.



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1. **CODING**

import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

import keras

import tensorflow as tf

from keras.preprocessing.sequence import TimeseriesGenerator

import dash

import dash\_core\_components as dcc

import dash\_html\_components as html

import yfinance

from datetime import datetime

# start=datetime(2007,2,12)

# end = datetime.today()

colors = {

    'background': '#111111',

    'text': '#7FDBFF'

}

tab\_selected\_style = {

    'borderTop': '1px solid #111111',

    'borderBottom': '1px solid #111111',

    'backgroundColor': 'hotpink',

    'color': '#111111',

}

tab\_style = {

    'fontWeight': 'bold',

    'backgroundColor': '#111111',

    'color': 'hotpink',

}

def download\_and\_process\_data(stock\_name):

    import yfinance

    import pandas as pd

    df = yfinance.download(stock\_name,period='max')

    df.reset\_index(inplace=True)

    df['Date'] = pd.to\_datetime(df['Date'])

    df.set\_axis(df['Date'], inplace=True)

    close\_data = df['Close'].values

    close\_data = close\_data.reshape((-1,1))

    info = yfinance.Ticker(stock\_name)

    return df, close\_data, info

def split\_data(close\_data, df):

    split\_percent = 80/100

    split = int(split\_percent \* len(close\_data))

    close\_train = close\_data[:split]

    close\_test = close\_data[split:]

    date\_train = df['Date'][:split]

    date\_test = df['Date'][split:]

    return close\_train, close\_test, date\_train, date\_test

def sequence\_to\_supervised(look\_back, close\_train, close\_test):

    from keras.preprocessing.sequence import TimeseriesGenerator

    train\_generator = TimeseriesGenerator(close\_train, close\_train, length=look\_back, batch\_size=20)

    test\_generator = TimeseriesGenerator(close\_test, close\_test, length=look\_back, batch\_size=1)

    return train\_generator, test\_generator

def train\_model(look\_back, train\_generator, epochs):

    from keras.models import Sequential

    from keras.layers import LSTM, Dense

    lstm\_model = Sequential()

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    lstm\_model.add(

        LSTM(10,

        activation='relu',

        input\_shape=(look\_back,1))

    )

    lstm\_model.add(Dense(1))

    lstm\_model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mse')

    lstm\_model.fit\_generator(train\_generator,epochs=epochs)

    return lstm\_model

def plot\_train\_test\_graph(stock, model, test\_generator, close\_train, close\_test, date\_train, date\_test):

    from plotly import graph\_objs as go

    prediction = model.predict\_generator(test\_generator)

    close\_train = close\_train.reshape((-1))

    close\_test = close\_test.reshape((-1))

    prediction = prediction.reshape((-1))

    trace1 = go.Scatter(

        x = date\_train,

        y = close\_train,

        mode = 'lines',

        name = 'Data'

    )

    trace2 = go.Scatter(

        x = date\_test,

        y = prediction,

        mode = 'lines',

        name = 'Prediction',

        line=dict(color='red')

    )

    trace3 = go.Scatter(

        x = date\_test,

        y = close\_test,

        mode='lines',

        name = 'Ground Truth'

    )

    layout = go.Layout(

        title = stock,

        xaxis = {'title' : "Date"},

        yaxis = {'title' : "Close"}

    )

    figure = go.Figure(data=[trace1, trace2, trace3], layout=layout)

    from sklearn.metrics import r2\_score

    score = r2\_score(close\_test[:-15],prediction)

    figure.update\_layout(

    paper\_bgcolor=colors['background'],

    plot\_bgcolor=colors["background"],

    font\_color=colors['text'])

    return figure, score

def predict(num\_prediction, model, close\_data, look\_back):

    prediction\_list = close\_data[-look\_back:]

    for \_ in range(num\_prediction):

        x = prediction\_list[-look\_back:]

        x = x.reshape((1, look\_back, 1))

        out = model.predict(x)[0][0]

        prediction\_list = np.append(prediction\_list, out)

    prediction\_list = prediction\_list[look\_back-1:]

    return prediction\_list

def predict\_dates(num\_prediction, df):

    last\_date = df['Date'].values[-1]

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    prediction\_dates = pd.date\_range(last\_date, periods=num\_prediction+1).tolist()

    return prediction\_dates

def predicting(close\_data, model, look\_back, df):

    close\_data = close\_data.reshape((-1))

    num\_prediction = 30

    forecast = predict(num\_prediction, model, close\_data, look\_back)

    forecast\_dates = predict\_dates(num\_prediction, df)

    return close\_data, forecast, forecast\_dates

def plot\_future\_prediction(model, test\_generator, close\_train, close\_test, df, forecast\_dates, forecast):

    from plotly import graph\_objs as go

    prediction = model.predict\_generator(test\_generator)

    close\_train = close\_train.reshape((-1))

    close\_test = close\_test.reshape((-1))

    prediction = prediction.reshape((-1))

    trace1 = go.Scatter(

        x = df['Date'],

        y = df['Close'],

        mode = 'lines',

        name = 'Data'

    )

    trace2 = go.Scatter(

        x = forecast\_dates,

        y = forecast,

        mode = 'lines',

        name = 'Prediction'

    )

    layout = go.Layout(

        title = "FUTURE PREDICTION",

        xaxis = {'title' : "Date"},

        yaxis = {'title' : "Close"}

    )

    figure = go.Figure(data=[trace1, trace2], layout=layout)

    figure.update\_layout(

    paper\_bgcolor=colors['background'],

    plot\_bgcolor=colors["background"],

    font\_color=colors['text'])

    return figure

'''

Main Variables :

stock\_name, df, close\_data, look\_back, close\_train, close\_test, train\_generator, epochs

model, test\_generator, date\_train, date\_test, num\_predictions

'''

'''

1. download & process data

2. split the data

3. convert sequenced data to supervised data.

4. train the model

5. plot the training prediction

6. predict future rates

'''

external\_stylesheets = ["https://codepen.io/chriddyp/pen/bWLwgP.css"]

app = dash.Dash(

    external\_stylesheets=external\_stylesheets,

    title="Predikter",

    update\_title='Predicting ...')

server = app.server

# df,close\_data =download\_and\_process\_data('RELIANCE.NS')

app.layout = html.Div([

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    html.H1('Predikter', style={"textAlign": "center", "margin\_top":"8px"}),

    html.H2('Created By - Rishabh Panesar', style={"textAlign": "center", "margin\_top":"8px"}),

    dcc.Tabs(id="tabs", children=[

        dcc.Tab(label="Some Basic Information", children=[

            html.Div([

                html.P("This project is made just for educational purpose. All the predictions made by the Machine Learning Model are entirely probablistic based.", style={"textAlign": "center"}),

                html.H2("How to use?", style={"textAlign":"center"}),

                html.Ol(children=[

                    html.Li("Web app only takes the TICKER name of the desired asset"),

                    html.Li("Type the ticker name of the desired stock or index & hit enter"),

                    html.Li("First Plot is the plot obtained from testing the model again past data"),

                    html.Li("Second Plot is the plot that contains the future predictions made by the model")

                ]

                ),

                html.H2("Some other information", style={"textAlign":"center"}),

                html.Ul(children=[

                    html.Li("Model Used : Squential LSTM Model"),

                    html.Li("Lookbacks : 15"),

                    html.Li("Epochs : 25"),

                    html.Li("Forecast Duration : 1 Month")

                ]

                )

            ], style={"height":"100vh", "padding":"20px"})

        ], style=tab\_style, selected\_style=tab\_selected\_style),

        dcc.Tab(label="See the model in Action", children=[

            html.Div([

                html.H1('Type a Stock Name & hit enter', style={'textAlign':'center'}),

                dcc.Input(

                    id='stock\_name',

                    type='text',

                    debounce= True,

                    placeholder="Type a stock name & hit enter",

                    style={

                        "display": "block", "margin-left": "auto", "margin-right": "auto", "width": "60%"

                    }

                ),

                html.Div(id='r2\_score', style={'textAlign':'center'})

            ]),

            html.Div([

                dcc.Graph(id="training\_plot")

            ]),

            html.Div([

                html.H1('Stock Info Section', style={'textAlign':'center'}),

                html.Div(id='stock\_info', style={"color":"#f5f5f5", "text-align":"justify", "text-justify":"inter-word", "padding":"32px", "marginLeft":"16px","marginRight":"16px"}),

                ]),

            html.H1('Future Price Prediction', style={'textAlign':'center', "margin":"0px"}),

            html.Div([

                dcc.Graph(id='future\_plot')

            ], style={"margin":"0px"}),

        ], style=tab\_style, selected\_style=tab\_selected\_style)

    ], style={"height":"100%"})

], style={"color":"hotpink", 'backgroundColor': colors['background'], "paddingTop":"16px"})

def return\_empty\_graph():

    empty = {

            "layout": {

                "xaxis": {

                    "visible": False

                    },

                "yaxis": {

                    "visible": False

                    },

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                "annotations": [

                    {

                        "text": "No matching data found\nOr\nYou entered incorrect stock name...",

                        "xref": "paper",

                        "yref": "paper",

                        "showarrow": False,

                        "font": {

                            "size": 28

                        }

                    }

                    ],

                'plot\_bgcolor': colors['background'],

                "paper\_bgcolor":"#111111",

                "font\_color":colors["text"]

                }

            }

    return empty

@app.callback(

    [dash.dependencies.Output('training\_plot','figure'),

    dash.dependencies.Output('future\_plot','figure'),

    dash.dependencies.Output('r2\_score', 'children')],

    dash.dependencies.Output('stock\_info', 'children'),

    dash.dependencies.Input('stock\_name','value'),

    )

def update\_graph(value):

    try:

        stock = value

        df, close\_data, info = download\_and\_process\_data(stock)

    except:

        empty = return\_empty\_graph()

        return empty, empty, "No R2 Score to display", "No Asset Queried or Selected"

    try:

        close\_train, close\_test, date\_train, date\_test = split\_data(close\_data, df)

        train\_generator, test\_generator = sequence\_to\_supervised(15,close\_train,close\_test)

        lstm\_model = train\_model(15,train\_generator, 25)

        # lstm\_model.save('lstm\_model.h5')

        figure\_1, r2\_score = plot\_train\_test\_graph(stock, lstm\_model, test\_generator, close\_train, close\_test, date\_train, date\_test)

        close\_data, forecast, forecast\_dates = predicting(close\_data, lstm\_model, 15, df)

        figure\_2 = plot\_future\_prediction(lstm\_model, test\_generator, close\_train, close\_test, df, forecast\_dates, forecast)

        r2\_score = "R2 Score : {}".format(r2\_score)

        return figure\_1, figure\_2, r2\_score, info.info['longBusinessSummary']

    except:

        empty = return\_empty\_graph()

        return empty, empty, "No R2 Score to display", "No Asset Queried or Selected"

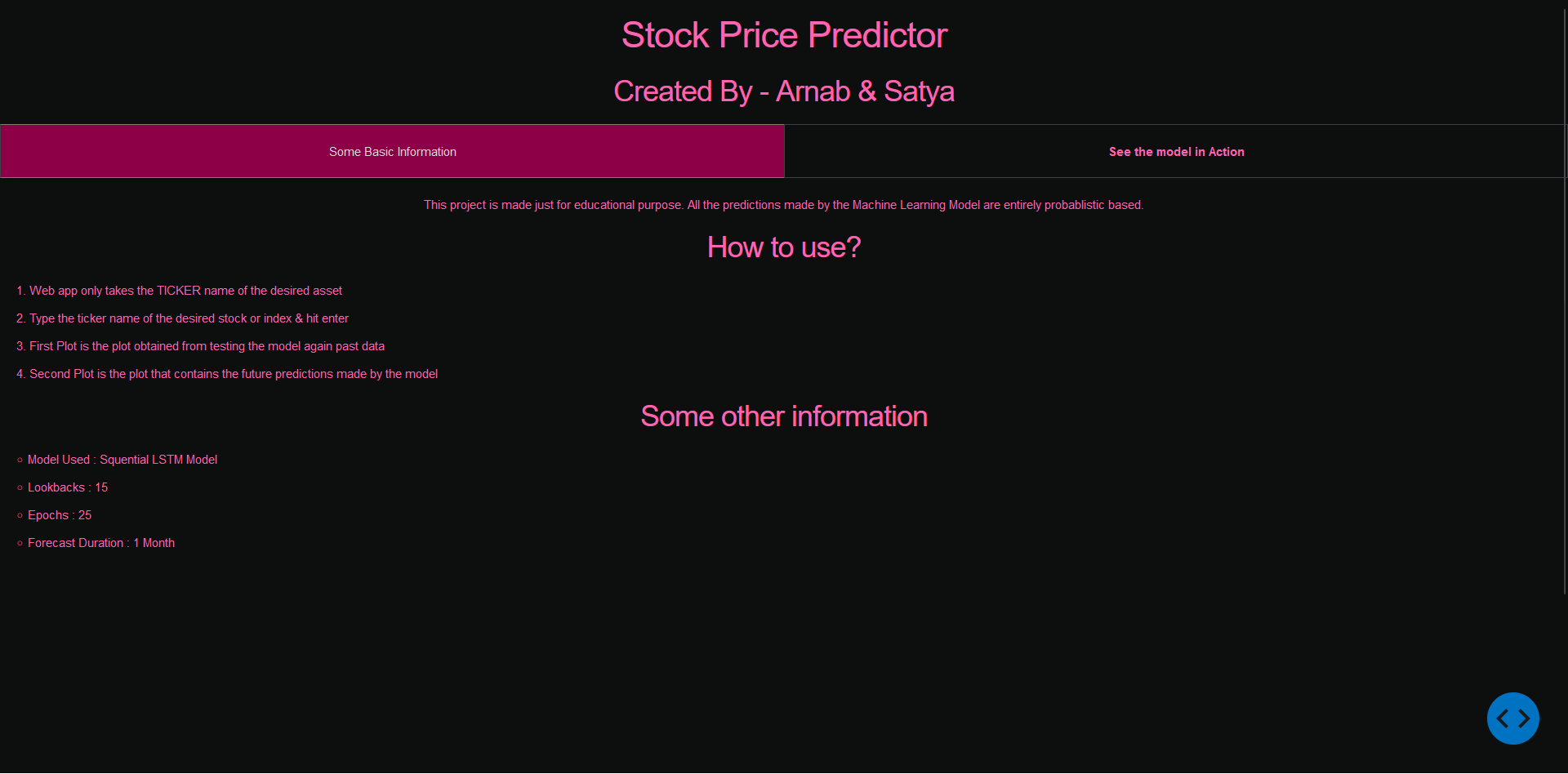
# fig.show()

if \_\_name\_\_=='\_\_main\_\_':

    app.run\_server(debug=True)

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1. **TESTING**



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1. **CONCLUSION AND LIMITATION**

In conclusion, the Python script we examined provides a practical example of how to use several key data processing and analysis libraries to extract insights from a dataset. By utilizing the NumPy, Pandas, and Matplotlib libraries, the script demonstrates how to perform basic data manipulations and visualizations, such as sorting, filtering, and plotting. The functions defined in the script are modular and reusable, making it easy to apply these techniques to other datasets with similar structures. However, it's worth noting that the script has some limitations. Firstly, the analysis presented in the script is relatively basic, and more complex techniques may be required for larger, more complex datasets. Additionally, the script assumes that the data is already clean and organized, which may not always be the case. Pre-processing steps may be necessary to clean and prepare the data before conducting any analysis. Overall, this script serves as a useful starting point for anyone looking to analyse data using Python. By building upon the techniques and functions presented in this script, researchers and analysts can create more advanced analyses that yield meaningful insights.

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