

### St. Francis Institute of Technology Department of Computer Engineering

### Mini Project Title: (STOCK MARKET PREDECTION)

### **Group Members:**

Nithin Menezes
Subhash Mishra
Mithun Mathai

Under the guidance of

Name of the Guide: Rupesh Mishra

# **Content**

- Introduction
- Problem Statement
  - Proposed Solution
- Work Flow of the system
- Algorithm with Implementation details
- Experimental Set Up
  - Data Set
  - Performance Evaluation Parameters
- Results & Discussion
- Conclusion
- References



# Introduction

### In Stock Market Prediction,

- The aim is to predict the close price value of the financial stocks of a company.
- The recent trend in stock market prediction technologies is the use of machine learning which makes predictions based on the values of current stock market indices by training on their previous values.
- The goal of this study is to develop and evaluate a decision-making system that could be used to predict close price which will help the investor to make choices.



### **Application:**

- The use of external data sources along with traditional metrics leads to improve the prediction performance;
- The prediction models benefit from the feature selection and dimensional reduction techniques.



## Problem Statement

- People in times found it very difficult to invest on stocks because they didnt have any idea of viewing or purchasing stocks and thus it ends up being a huge loss for them.
- We want to look into our future with inner most desire as we reduce or decrease risk factor.

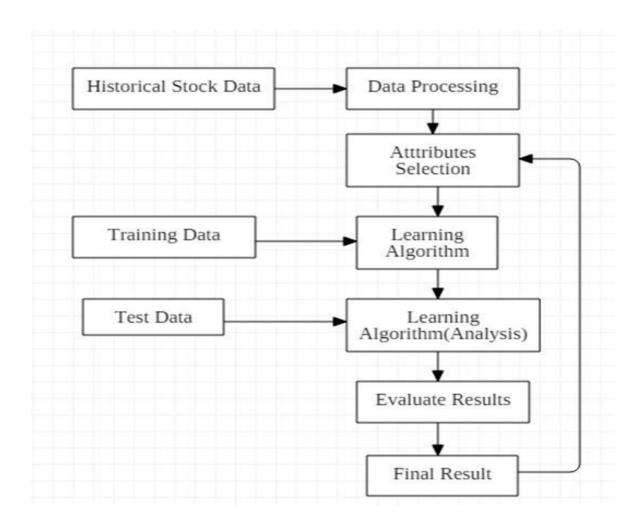


# Proposed solution

- The stock market is a vast array of investors and traders who buy and sell stock pushing the price up and down.
- The main functionality of our project is that it will help us to predict the actual and closing price of any stock along with the actual and predicted graph.
- We have used LSTM model which can not only process single data points but also entire sequence of data.



# Work Flow of the system





# Algorithm with Implementation Details

### Implementation of LSTM model

- In this project, we have used LSTM model i.e long short term memory model for our stock prediction.
- Long short term memory model is an artificial neural network architecture used in the field of deep learning and unlike standard feet for neural network.
- LSTM model is very popular in time series forecasting and also for processing data.
- LSTM are used for prediction problems and have proven to be extremely effective.

```
#Build the LSTM model
model = Sequential()
model.add(LSTM(50, return_sequences=True, input_shape= (x_train.shape[1], 1)))
model.add(LSTM(50, return_sequences= False))
model.add(Dense(25))
model.add(Dense(1))
```



### Implementation of RMSE model

- Root mean square error takes the difference for each observed and predicted value.
- **Lower** values of **RMSE** indicate better fit. **RMSE** is a good measure of how accurately the model predicts the response, and it **is the** most important criterion for fit if the main purpose of the model is prediction.
- There is no absolute good or bad threshold, however you can define it based on your DV. For a datum which ranges from 0 to 1000, an **RMSE** of 0.7 is small.

```
#Get the root mean squarred error (RMSE)
rmse = np.sqrt( np.mean( predictions - y_test )**2 )
rmse
```

0.4026114702224731



# Experimental Setup

The datasource of our project is 'yahoo'.

#### Performance Measure

- The average value of LSTM has an accuracy of 95%
- Our model has a accuracy of 92%

```
Close Price and Predicted Close
                                    Close
                                             Predictions
   2021-04-20T00:00:00+05:30
                                 133.1100
                                                128.5201
   2021-04-21T00:00:00+05:30
                                 133.5000
                                                128.9785
   2021-04-22T00:00:00+05:30
                                 131.9400
                                                129.2857
   2021-04-23T00:00:00+05:30
                                 134.3200
                                                129.3384
   2021-04-26T00:00:00+05:30
                                 134.7200
                                                129.4526
   2021-04-27T00:00:00+05:30
                                 134.3900
                                                129.5987
   2021-04-28T00:00:00+05:30
                                 133.5800
                                                129.7149
   2021-04-29T00:00:00+05:30
                                 133.4800
                                                129.7351
                                 131.4600
   2021-04-30T00:00:00+05:30
                                                129.6946
   2021-05-03T00:00:00+05:30
                                 132.5400
                                                129.4489
   2021-05-04T00:00:00+05:30
                                 127.8500
                                                129.2147
```



### Results and Discussions

- The user entered the date to find the predicted price(128.80)
- The user entered the same date to find the close price(125.91)

The difference between them was quite small.

```
#Get the quote to find the predicted CLOSE price
apple_quote = web.DataReader( 'AAPL', data_source='yahoo',start='2012-01-01', end='2021-05-
#Create a new dataframe
new df = apple quote.filter(['Close'])
#Get teh last 60 daysclosing price values and convert the dataframe to an array
last 60 days = new df[-60:].values
#Scale the data to be values between 0 and 1
last 60 days scaled = scaler.transform(last 60 days)
#Create an empty list
X test = []
#Append teh past 60 days
X test.append(last 60 days scaled)
#Convert the X_test data set to a numpy array
X_test = np.array(X_test)
#Reshape the data
X_test = np.reshape(X_test, (X_test.shape[0], X_test.shape[1], 1))
#Get the predicted scaled price
pred price = model.predict(X test)
#undo the scaling
pred_price = scaler.inverse_transform(pred_price)
print("The predicted price of next day is; ")
print(pred price)
```

The predicted price of next day is; [[128.80728]]



```
20#Get the quote to find the close price of a given date
current_d=input('Enter Date to find out the close price:')
ds = input("Enter stock = ")
apple_quote2 = web.DataReader( ds , data_source='yahoo', start=current_d, end=current_d)
print(apple_quote2['Close'])

Enter Date to find out the close price:2021-05-11
Enter stock = AAPL
```



Date

2021-05-11 125.910004

Name: Close, dtype: float64

# Conclusion

- In this project, we tried to develop a prediction model for the stock market based on the technical analysis using LSTM stock market data.
- LSTM model are very powerful in sequence prediction problems because they are able to store past information.
- This could guide the future investors in the stock market to make profitable investment decisions whether to buy or sell or hold a share.
- They are able to keep track of context specific temporal dependencies between stock prices for a longer period of time while performing predictions.

Project title: Stock Market Prediction

# References

- Stock Market Prediction Using Hybrid Approach, Vivek Rajput
- Using Neural Networks to Forecast Stock Market Prices, Ramon Lawrence.
- <a href="https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2020/10/create-interactive-dashboards-with-streamlit-and-python/">https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2020/10/create-interactive-dashboards-with-streamlit-and-python/</a>
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# Thank you!!! Q&A??

