

A Time Series Forecast of Stock Prices Using Twitter Sentiment and Financial Data

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1 Data Collection Processing

1.1 Data Loading

To begin the analysis, we load the datasets provided in the ZIP file. This includes tweet data and stock price data for multiple companies, including Apple (AAPL), Amazon (AMZN), Google (GOOG), Microsoft (MSFT), and Tesla (TSLA). The tweet data captures the sentiment expressed in tweets, while the stock price data provides daily stock prices for each company.

1.2 Loading Stock Price Data

The next step involved loading the stock price data for the selected companies: Apple (AAPL), Amazon (AMZN), Google (GOOG), Microsoft (MSFT), and Tesla (TSLA). This data spans the period from January 2020 to December 2020 and contains information on daily stock prices, including fields such as date, open, high, low, close, adjusted close, and trading volume.

The data for each company was stored in separate CSV files, which were imported using Python's `pandas` library.

1.3 Date Conversion

To ensure consistency in our time series analysis, we converted the date columns in both the tweet and stock price datasets to `datetime` format. This step is crucial as it allows us to properly align the data during analysis. Invalid date formats were handled using the `errors='coerce'` option, converting any problematic entries into `NaT` (Not a Time) values for easier identification and cleaning.

1.4 Sentiment Analysis

Sentiment analysis was performed on the tweet data using the `TextBlob` library. Each tweet's text was processed to calculate a sentiment polarity score, which ranges from -1 (negative) to 1 (positive). This score helps identify the overall sentiment of the tweets related to the selected stocks.

The sentiment scores were then aggregated by date to align with the daily stock price data. This aggregation allowed us to assess the average sentiment for each day, providing a temporal dimension that can be used in the forecasting analysis.

1.5 Merging Sentiment Data with Stock Prices

In this step, we merge the daily sentiment data with the stock price data for each selected company (AAPL, AMZN, GOOG, MSFT, TSLA). The sentiment data is joined on the date, allowing us to analyze how daily sentiment might correlate with stock price changes. After merging, we drop redundant columns to clean up the data.

1.6 Storing Processed Data for VM Integration

The processed datasets, including the merged stock prices and sentiment scores, are stored in the `processed_data` directory. This storage step is essential for facilitating integration with the virtual machines (VMs) in the subsequent phases of the analysis. Each VM is configured to access the `processed_data` folder, enabling the following actions:

- **SQL Database VM:** The stock price data is imported into a MySQL database running on the SQL VM. This structured data storage allows for efficient querying and time-series analysis using SQL commands.
- **NoSQL Database VM:** The tweet data and sentiment scores are stored in a MongoDB database on the NoSQL VM. The flexible schema of MongoDB is well-suited for the unstructured nature of tweet text data, making it easier to perform sentiment-related queries.
- **Big Data Processing VM (Hadoop/Spark):** Both the stock price and tweet data are accessed by the Hadoop/Spark VM for distributed processing. Spark jobs are executed to analyze the data at scale, including further feature engineering and aggregation necessary for the forecasting models.

Storing the processed data in the **processed_data** folder creates a unified data source accessible by the various VMs, supporting the subsequent stages of analysis, storage, and processing.

References

A Appendix Data Collection Processing

A.1 Loading Tweet Dataset

The following Python code snippet demonstrates how the tweet dataset was loaded into the environment:

```
import pandas as pd
import os
import zipfile
import warnings

warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

# Unzip the file directly in the current directory
with zipfile.ZipFile('stock-tweet-and-price.zip', 'r') as zip_ref:
    zip_ref.extractall()

# Load the tweet dataset
tweets_df = pd.read_csv('stock-tweet-and-price/stocktweet/stocktweet.csv')

# List all unique tickers in the 'ticker' column
unique_tickers = tweets_df['ticker'].unique()
print(f"Unique tickers in the dataset: {unique_tickers}")

# Display the first few rows of the tweet dataset
tweets_df.head()
```

A.2 Loading Stock Price Data

The following Python code snippet demonstrates how the stock price data for the selected companies was loaded:

```
# Choose companies
companies = ['AAPL', 'AMZN', 'GOOG', 'MSFT', 'TSLA']
stock_data = {}
```

```
# Load stock data for each company
for company in companies:
    stock_data[company] = pd.read_csv(f'stock-tweet-and-price/stockprice

# Display the first few rows of one of the company's stock data
stock_data['AAPL'].head()
```

A.3 Date Conversion

The following Python code snippet demonstrates how the date columns in the tweet and stock price datasets were converted to `datetime` format:

```
# Convert tweet dates to datetime and handle any invalid date formats
tweets_df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(tweets_df['date'], format='%d/%m/%Y',

# Convert stock prices 'Date' columns to datetime and handle invalid for
for company in companies:
    stock_data[company]['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(stock_data[company]['Da
```

A.4 Sentiment Analysis

The following Python code snippet demonstrates how sentiment analysis was performed on the tweets using the `TextBlob` library:

```
from textblob import TextBlob

# Apply sentiment analysis
tweets_df['sentiment'] = tweets_df['tweet'].apply(lambda tweet: TextBlob

# Aggregate sentiment by date
daily_sentiment = tweets_df.groupby('date')['sentiment'].mean().reset_in

# Display the first few rows of the aggregated sentiment data
daily_sentiment.head()
```

A.5 Merging Sentiment and Stock Price Data

The following Python code snippet demonstrates how we merged the daily sentiment data with the stock price data for each selected company:

```
# Merge sentiment data with stock price data for each selected company
for company in companies:
    df = stock_data[company]
    df = df.merge(daily_sentiment, left_on='Date', right_on='date', how='left')
    df.drop(columns=['date'], inplace=True)
    stock_data[company] = df

# Display the first few rows of the merged data for one company (e.g., AAPL)
stock_data['AAPL'].head()
```