STOCK PRICE PREDICTION USING LSTM

Muskan Yadav
RA2211003011499
SRM Insitute of Science and Technology
Chennai,India-603204
my8063@srmist.edu.in

Rishabh Mishra
RA2211003011503
SRM Insitute of Science and Technology
Chennai,India-603203
rm9016@srmsist.edu.in

Sayan Patra
RA2211003011496
SRM Institute of Science and Technology
Chennai,India-603203
Sp8275@srmist.edu.in

B Tej bruhath
RA2211003011494
SRM Insitute of Science and Technology
Chennai,Indai-603203
tb5154@srmist.edu.in

Dr.Hariharan
Assistant Professor
SRM Insitute of Science and Technology
Chennai,India-603203
hariharr2@srmist.edu.in

Abstract

Stock price prediction is the most significantly used in the financial sector. Stock market is volatile in nature, so it is difficult to predict stock prices. This is a time series problem. Stock price prediction is a difficult task where there are no rules to predict the price of the stock in the stock market. There are so many existing methods for predicting stock prices. The prediction methods are Logistic Regression Model, SVM, ARCH model, RNN, CNN, Backpropagation, Naïve Bayes, ARIMA model, etc. In these models, Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) is the most suitable algorithm for time series problems. The main objective is to forecast the current market trends and could predict the stock prices accurately. We use LSTM recurrent neural networks to predict the stock prices accurately. The results show that prediction accuracy is over 93%.

Keywords: *LSTM, CNN, ML, DL, Trade Open, Trade Close, Trade Low, Trade High.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Stock market prediction means forecasting the current trends of a company and predict the value of stocks whether it's going up or down. Stock market is the place where a company's shares are traded. A stock is an investment in an institution where it represents ownership in a company. Stock market is a place where those stocks are purchased. Purchasing a stock of a company is owning a small share of an institution.

we are predicting the stock prices using the machine learning algorithm to develop a model which forecasts the stock price effectively based on the current market trends. We have used LSTM recurrent neural networks to predict the stock prices accurately. You would find two types of stocks, one of them was Intraday trading, which is known to us by the term day trading. Intraday trading is that which means all positions are squared-off before the market closes then and there and there would be no possibility of changing the ownership after the day end. LSTM's are very important, as they are very powerful in sequence prediction problems because they could store previous or past information. This is very important in stock prediction as we need to store and read the previous stock information as well to forecast the stock prices accurately in the future.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 introduces the research status of stock price prediction. Section 3 introduces the methodologies. Section 4 consists of the

experimental results and the analysis of the results. Section 5 concludes the paper.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Stock price prediction can be predicted using AI and machine learning models in machine learning fields. Using the SVM model for stock price prediction. SVM is one of the machine learning algorithms which works on classification algorithms. It is used to get a new text as an output. Applying Multiple Linear Regression with Interactions to predict the trend in stock prices (Osman Hegazy et al. 2013 [20The literature on stock market prediction has evolved from traditional statistical methods, like ARIMA, to advanced machine learning and deep learning techniques, such as LSTM networks, which are particularly effective at capturing temporal dependencies in historical stock price data. Research shows that historical data alone offers valuable insights but often lacks the responsiveness needed for real-time prediction.

With the advent of digital media, sentiment analysis has gained prominence in financial forecasting. Studies have demonstrated that public sentiment, as captured through news and social media, significantly impacts market movements. For instance, research on Twitter sentiment and news headlines highlights that shifts in public mood can precede stock price changes, emphasizing the role of psychological factors in trading decisions.

Hybrid models that integrate historical price trends with sentiment analysis have shown improved predictive accuracy. Studies using deep learning algorithms to merge these data types have reported robust outcomes, making this combined approach increasingly popular. However, challenges remain, as financial data is highly volatile, and news sentiment can be noisy and difficult to interpret accurately.

Recognition and Grading of Cataract Using a Combined Log Gabor/Discrete Wavelet Transform with ANN and SVM

Recognition and grading of stock market trends involve identifying and categorizing market movements based on patterns, sentiment, and historical data. This process is crucial for understanding the trajectory of stock prices and assessing potential shifts in market dynamics. In the context of predictive modeling, recognition refers to detecting patterns and signals that suggest specific price movements, while grading categorizes these movements by their strength, reliability, or potential impact. By analyzing these factors, models can assign varying levels of confidence or weight to predicted trends, aiding investors in evaluating the significance of each prediction.

Recognition is achieved by using advanced machine learning techniques, such as pattern recognition algorithms, to identify recurring behaviors in time-series data. For example, LSTM models recognize temporal dependencies in historical prices, capturing patterns indicative of upward or downward trends. Grading, on the other hand, involves ranking predictions based on criteria like sentiment strength or volatility, allowing for refined decision-making.

3. DATA COLLECTION

For the experimental study, we downloaded live datasets namely google, nifty, reliance, etc. from the Yahoo Finance website (https://finance.yahoo.com/).

Table 3.1 Google

Attribute Name	Min	Max
Open	87.74	1005.49
Low	86.37	996.62
High	89.29	1008.61
Close	87.58	1004.28

Table 3.2 Nifty50

Attribute Name	Min	Max
Open	87.74	1005.49
Low	86.37	996.62
High	89.29	1008.61
Close	87.58	1004.28

Table 3.3 Reliance

Attribute Name	Min	Max
Open	205.5	3298
Low	197.15	3141.3
High	219.5	3298
Close	203.2	3220.85

Sample Input

Table 3.1 Sample Input

Date	Trade Open	Trade Low	Trade High	Trade Close
11-Jun-2021	2,524.92	2,498.29	2,526.99	2,513.93
10-Jun-2021	2,494.01	2,494.00	2,523.26	2,521.60
09-Jun-2021	2,499.50	2,487.33	2,505.00	2,491.40
08-Jun-2021	2,479.90	2,468.24	2,494.50	2,482.85
07-Jun-2021	2,451.32	2,441.07	2,468.00	2,466.09
04-Jun-2021	2,422.52	2,417.77	2,453.86	2,451.76
03-Jun-2021	2,395.02	2,382.83	2,409.75	2,404.61
02-Jun-2021	2,435.31	2,404.20	2,442.00	2,421.28

4. METHODOLOGIES

4.1 LSTM Algorithm

LSTM uses the RNN approach which has the ability to memorize. Each LSTM cell has three gates i.e. input, forget and output gates. While the data that enters the LSTM's network, the data that is required is kept and the unnecessary data will be forgotten by the forget gate.

LSTM can be used in many applications such as for weather forecasting, NLP, speech recognition, handwriting recognition, time-series prediction, etc.

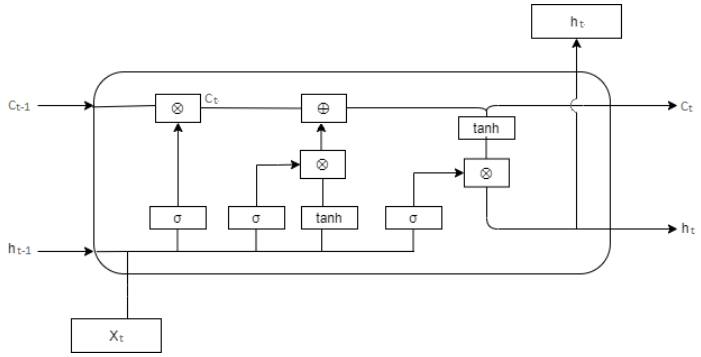

Fig 4.1.1: LSTM Architecture

As shown in Fig. 4.1.1, the inputs to the current cell state (C_t) is the previous hidden state (h_{t-1}), previous cell state (C_{t-1}) and present input (X_t). The cell consists of three gates i.e. forget gate, input gate and output gate.

Forget Gate:
A forget gate will remove unnecessary data from the cell state.

- The information that is less important or not required for the LSTM to understand things is removed by performing multiplication of hidden state by a sigmoid function.
- This step is necessary to optimize the performance of the model.
- It takes two inputs i.e., $h_{(t-1)}$ and x_t, where $h_{(t-1)}$ is the previous cell hidden state output and x_t is the current cell input.

$$F_t = \sigma\ (W_{fx} * Xt + W_{fh} * h_{t-1} + b_f)$$

Input Gate:

1. This cell is responsible for regulating the data that is added to the cell from the input. Forget gate is used to filter some input.
2. A vector is created by adding all the possible values from the previous cell hidden state $h_{(t-1)}$ and current cell input X_t by using the tanh function. The output of the tanh function in the ranges of [-1, 1].
3. Finally, the outputs of sigmoid and tanh functions are multiplied and the output is added to the cell state.

$$I_t = \sigma\ (W_{ix} * X_t + W_{hh} * h_{t-1} + b_i) + \tanh(W_{cx} * X_t + W_{ch} * h_{t-1} + b_i)$$

Output Gate:

- Tanh function is applied to the cell state to create a vector with all possible values.
- Sigmoid function is applied to previous cell hidden state $h_{(t-1)}$ and current cell input x_t to filter necessary data from the previous cell.
- Now, the outputs of sigmoid and tanh functions are multiplied and this output is sent as a hidden state of the next cell.

$$O_t = \sigma\ (W_{ox} * X_t + W_{hh} * h_{t-1} + W_{oc} * C_{t-1} + b_i)$$

Intermediate cell state (C_t) is obtained by the multiplication of Forget gate (F_t) with previous cell state (C_{t-1}). Then this intermediate state is added to the output of the input gate.

$$C_t = F_t * C_{t-1} + I_t$$

Current hidden/output state is obtained by multiplying output gate and tanh of cell state.

$$h_t = O_t * \tanh(C_t)$$

4.2 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

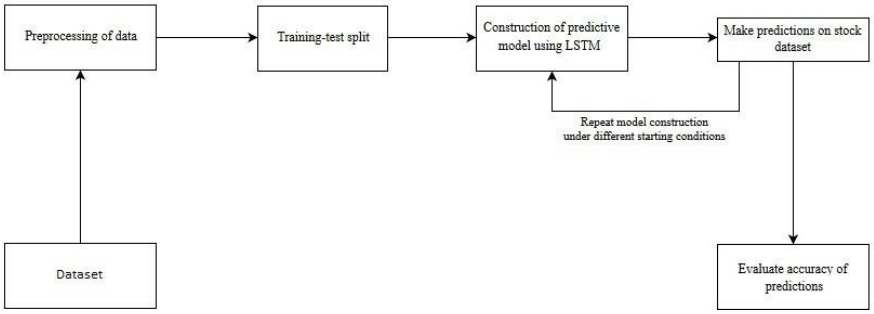

Fig 4.2.1: Overall Architecture

Data Selection: The first step is to select data for an organization and split the data into training and testing. we have used 75% for training and 25% for testing purposes.

Pre-processing of data: In pre-processing, we are selecting attributes required for the algorithm and the remaining attributes are neglected. The selected attributes are Trade Open, Trade High, Trade Low, Trade Close, Trade Volume. In pre-processing, we are using normalization to get values in a particular range.

Prediction using LSTM: In this system, we are using the LSTM algorithm for predicting stock values. Initially, the training data is passed through the system and train the model. Then in the testing phase, the predicted values are compared with the actual values.

Evaluation: In the evaluation phase we are calculating the Accuracy, Mean Square Error (MSE) and Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) values for comparison.

5. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

5.1 Google

Fig 5.1.1 Google Graph

Table 5.1.2 Google Epochs

epochs	Accuracy	MSE	RMSE
10	93.00717	207.6578	14.41034
20	94.01166	156.3873	12.50549
30	95.64188	105.3248	10.26279
40	95.59026	99.17409	9.958619
50	96.99466	62.24641	7.88964

In the results, as we have shown in Fig 5.1.1, the graph shows Trade Close value for the google dataset. In this graph blue line indicates the training data and the yellow color

shown is the predicted values from the test data. Table 5.1.2 shows the accuracy, MSE and RMSE values for no of iterations (epochs).

5.2 Reliance

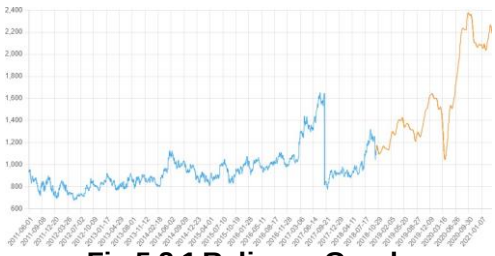

Fig 5.2.1 Reliance Graph

Table 5.2.2 Reliance Epochs

epochs	Accuracy	MSE	RMSE
10	96.25328	4839.5690	69.56701
20	97.63884	2653.1278	51.50852
30	98.19937	1650.3337	40.62430
40	98.13571	1616.9295	40.21106
50	98.37254	1361.8098	36.90270

Above graph 5.2.1 shows Trade Close value for the Reliance dataset and table 5.2.2 shows the MSE, RMSE and accuracy values for the Reliance dataset.

CONCLUSION

we are predicting the closing stock price of any given organization, we have developed an application for predicting close stock price using LSTM algorithm. We have used datasets belonging to Google, Nifty50, TCS, Infosys and Reliance Stocks and achieved above 93% accuracy for these datasets. In the future, we can extend this application for predicting cryptocurrency trading and also, we can add sentiment analysis for better predictions.

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