

Stock Market Prediction Using Machine Learning

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Abstract: One of the most **important** activities in the world of finance is stock trading. To predict the value of stocks or other financial instruments in the stock market by buying or selling those instruments in the financial markets. This study describes stock prediction using machine learning. Most stock brokers use technical, fundamental or time series analysis when forecasting stocks. Python is a computer language used to predict the stock market using machine learning.

In this paper, we propose a machine learning (ML) method that learns and gains intelligence using currently available stock market data, and then uses the resulting information to make accurate predictions. In this regard, this work used support vector machine (SVM) machine learning techniques to predict the price of both large and small stocks in three separate markets using both daily and per-minute prices.

Keywords - Stock Market, Machine Learning, Predictions, Support Vector Machine

INTRODUCTION

Huge amounts of data is generated **every day in the market**. Investment of funds is made to reap a future benefit. One of the categories of securities are stocks. As the most widely used financial market instrument, its value fluctuates rapidly. This is an indication that an individual or entity has invested in a corporation or limited liability company. Brokers and businesses have the opportunity to invest on an even playing field thanks to the stock market. The future worth of a company's shares or other financial instruments that are traded on stock exchanges is forecasted using stock prices. However, because the stock market interacts with so many different factors. Consequently, it is difficult to make accurate stock value predictions . Many traders have recently started using machine learning techniques in their work, and some of

them have shown some very encouraging outcomes as a result of the growing popularity of machine learning across a variety of industries. In this **task, you will develop** a financial data **forecasting program**. The algorithm **is** trained on data from a dataset **containing** all historical stock prices. The **main purpose** of **forecasting** is to **reduce** the uncertainty **associated with** choosing an **investment** strategy. Future stock prices, price **volatility** or market trends are all possible **subjects of** stock market **forecasting**. Stock market prediction **systems** use two **types** of predictions: dummy predictions and real-time predictions. **What-if forecasting predicts future stock prices by setting** a set of rules and **calculating an** average price. Real-time forecasting required **internet usage**, and **checking** the stock price of the company. **Advances in computing technology have introduced** machine learning approaches **to** financial **market prediction systems**. In this study, we use a SVM, a **technique of machine learning**, to predict the stock market. Python is the programming language **in use**.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Investigators **always** have a **particular gripe** with stock market predictions. Despite several scientific attempts, there is still no reliable **way to value stocks**. **Problems with** market power **models make forecasting difficult**. There are many reliable forecasting **methods**, but their **effectiveness is limited**. The two **basic** ideas of **fundamental** and technical methodologies are combined in stock market research. **Fundamental** analysis assumes that stock **price movements** are **the** result of security information. Fundamentalists **use statistics** to predict the future, including profitability, **ratings** and **business** performance. It is **believed** that **the timing of the market is very important** in technical analysis. Charts and **measures** are used by experts to determine volume and **price** trends.

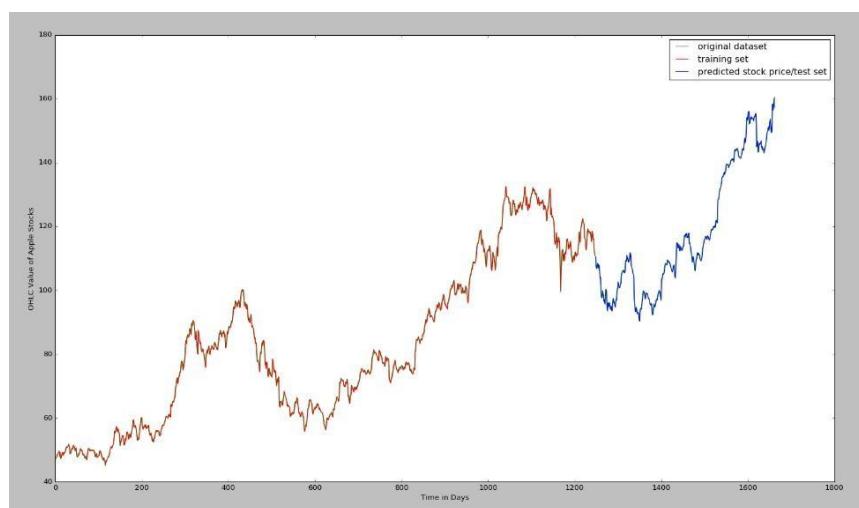
Later these **people** turned to previous data to **predict** future outcomes. **Text** data is one source of stock market forecasting **success**. **Breaking** news or information **in** quarterly reports can have a **significant** impact on **stock prices**. The identification of a set of **predefined** keywords and machine learning **methods forms the basis of** many financial **literacy materials currently available**. These **methods often** assign metrics to keywords **based on** changes in stock price. These **analyzes** clearly but **inefficiently** predicted the direction of **stock** price.

OBJECTIVE

An attempt to **classify** the value of **stocks in future** is **called** stock market **forecasting**. Yield Significant Profit is the **expected** price of a stock **with a successful valuation**. This **allows** you to make **smart** investments **with** high returns.

METHODOLOGY

This project uses Support Vector Machine (SVM), time series forecasting and Firefly algorithm to predict the stock market.



Support Vector Machine

A **discriminant classifier** described by **a** separating hyperplane in a formal way is called a **Support Vector Machine (SVM)**. In other words, the algorithm **creates a better** hyperplane to **classify new** cases based on the provided **labeled** training data (supervised learning). In **2D** space with one class on each side, **this hyperplane that divides the plane into two halves** is a line. The

Support Vector Machine (SVM) is **considered** the best for time series **forecasting**. **Regression** and classification **can be performed** using **controlled techniques**.

SVMs involve visualizing data as a point in an n-dimensional space.

Time-series forecasting

According to Saini (2016), time series **forecasting** is a way to provide knowledge and information **that will help you make choices later**. As a result, the goal of time series analysis is to establish dependencies between historical data. Linear and nonlinear **predictive** models **are divided** into two **main** types. Traditional linear statistical forecasting methods in financial engineering **have been** used for many years. Time series forecasting **can** use **several** well-known statistical models.

Firefly Algorithm

Recent studies have shown that the hybrid models of forecasting **can** be successfully **implemented** to fluctuations in the stock market and **provide sufficient** **forecasting** accuracy [2]. The authors **found** hybrid forecasting models **to be** effective tools for management practitioners **who use** hybrid models to incorporate both linear and **nonlinear** aspects of stock price time series. According to literature studies, improving the performance of least squares **supported** vector regression is based on nature inspired metaheuristic optimization **methods** such as the fire fly which is an unresolved **problem** in the field of stock price prediction.

A. Requirement & Analysis:

At this stage, the project's potential **requirements**, specifications, and time **constraints** are **considered** and combined into a functional specification. **Focus on project definition** and planning rather than **exploring specific** processes. **Analyze system specifications** to develop product models and business logic that **drives production**. **This step also evaluates** the availability of financial and **technical resources**.

B. Design:

A technical design blueprint provides particular design information, including the programming language, hardware requirements, data sources, architecture, and necessary services.

C. Implementation:

In this section, code deployment is carried out based on earlier inputs. The application is introduced to the working environment and made accessible to users.

D. Testing: All types of **testing** (beta testing, unit testing, systems **and quality control**) are **designed to identify and document any possible** issues. Therefore, you may need **to repeat the** debug steps of the encoding process.

E. Maintenance & Operation:

After all functions have **been** verified, **the product or program is put into** operation.

F. Corrective, Adaptive, and Perfective Maintenance:

The final product is **continually updated, updated** and improved **through** these methods. **Implementing** updates or new versions **could** be one of **them**.

5 SIMULATION AND RESULT

Results are collected after using Bayesian classification. The combined **results** are compared against a single **naive** Bayesian prediction generated by **machine learning**. The **proposed** system **improves** system performance and **improves** accuracy. However, Python is not without drawbacks. The language is **very versatile** and **duck typing favors** packages.

This can be annoying if, for example, a **packaged** function returns something that **actually** looks like an **array rather than a collection**. This can result in a lot of **testing** and **error testing** that is not possible with **other trusted** document **types**. Especially since the standard Python documentation **doesn't** state the **exact return type**. This **issue** makes it **difficult** to learn how to **use** a new Python package or library. **Extended periods of uninterrupted** access and control.

The necessary software is readily **available** and the hardware is user-friendly. There is a **large** community **supporting** the Python language. Visit Stack

Overflow to quickly **resolve** any issues **you encounter**. As one of the most **popular** languages **for websites**, Python provides clear answers to all your questions.

Python provides a wide **range** of **powerful** tools for computing in scientific purpose. Numpy, Pandas, and other packages such as SciPy are **free, better** options.

These can **unexpectedly reduce** the amount of code which is required to create a **particular** program. This will definitely speed up the iterations.

A. Technology Used:

1. PYTHON:

The language for this project was Python.. For **several** reasons, we chose this language.

1. This language [Python 19] has a significant user base. All your problems can be solved by visiting Stack Overflow.

As the most commonly used language, it provides the simplest answer to any question.

2. Python [19] has some powerful tools prepared for computing. Packages such as

NumPy, Pandas and SciPy are **well** documented and completely free of cost. These packages reduce and **change** the amount of code required to create a **particular** program.

This **will increase the speed of iterations.**

However, Python [19] **has some drawbacks. It is well known that** Python is a dynamically written **language** and its modules are **written in duck**. This **can be annoying if**, for example, **the batch approach gives you something that looks like** an array but it **is not**.

This issue makes it **difficult** to learn how to **use** alternative Python **packages or libraries.**

2. NUMPY:

The Python Numpy module provides **higher level scientific and mathematical abstractions wrapped in** Python. It serves as a basic **library for scientific computing** [20] and includes tools to integrate C, **powerful n-dimensional array objects**, C++, and more. It also **helps with linear algebra and random number generation.**

Numpy's **array type adds an efficient data structure to the Python language** for numerical computations such as matrix manipulation. Numpy also provides basic **numerical operations such as tools for** determining eigenvectors.

3. JUPYTER NOTEBOOK:

An open source web program, Jupyter Notebook allows its users to create and share the **documentations with equations, live code and visualizations. Data can be utilized for a variety of** purposes like **data cleaning, data visualization, data transformation, statistical modeling, machine learning, and more.**

4. TENSORFLOW:

An open source software library for numerical computation utilising data flow graphs is available in TensorFlow [22]. The edges of the graph, which correspond to the multidimensional knowledge arrays (tensors) that are exchanged between the graph's nodes, reflect mathematical equations. A single API may be used to distribute the computation to one or more GPUs or CPUs in a desktop, mobile device, or server thanks to the flexible design. TensorFlow was originally created by engineers and researchers working on the Google Brain Team at various times within Google's Machine Intelligence analysis organisation for the purposes of conducting deep neural network research and machine learning, but the system is generally sufficient to be suitable in a wide range of alternative domains as well.

TensorFlow is Google Brain's second-generation system.

5. SPRINGBOOT:

The project known as Spring Boot is built on top of the Spring Framework. **This method allows you to quickly and easily install, configure, and run both simple and web-based programs. The core and intermediate principles of the Spring Framework are covered in the Spring Boot tutorials. The Spring Boot guide is for both experts and beginners. Rapid Application Development (RAD) is a feature that the Spring framework brings in from the Spring Boot module.**

6. MONGO DB:

A type of NoSQL database that stores data as **JSON-like documents with a flexible schema**. It provides **greater scalability than traditional relational databases and simplifies data integration**. Its rich data **model** and dynamic queries make MongoDB a popular **choice** for many **enterprises**. The goal is to **structure the schema in such a way that the application can return all the data it needs** in a single request.

7. CONCLUSION

In this study, we propose to predict changes in stock indices using machine learning algorithms and data collected from several international financial markets. The SVM algorithm works with large data sets collected from several international financial markets. Also, SVM has no problem with retrofitting. Several algorithms based on machine learning are presented to predict the trend of market share daily. Calculation values indicate higher efficiency.

Our predictive EA served as the basis for a pragmatic trading model. Compared to selected benchmarks, this model offers higher returns..

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