

Stock Analysis – Analysis Of stock market

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ABSTRACT: Our project is the recent trend in stock market predictions 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. Machine learning itself employs different models to make predictions easier and authentic. The Technical and fundamental or the time series analysis is used by the most of the stockbrokers while making the stock predictions. The programming language is used to predict the stock market using machine learning is Python. Each machine learning algorithm is tested against the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations System (NASDAQ), New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), Nikkei, and Financial Times Stock Exchange (FTSE). Furthermore, several machine learning algorithms are compared with a normal and a leaked data set. In this project we are using machine learning algorithm called Support Vector Machine (SVM) algorithm, which gives a prediction of various aspects of a particular stock or an index, such as future values of the opening price, closing price, index value etc. This will help investors and traders make better and faster decisions.

Keywords: opening price, Forecasting, Close Stock Market, SVM.

Introduction: This project aims to build an application that provides traders to trade well. This application will use the machine learning algorithm called Support Vector Machine (svm) where users can easily trade and perform trading activities. One of the key features of this application is trades get notifications updates. In this notifications play a much more crucial role since they help users keep track of their orders. Overall this project will provide a overall valuable tool for anyone who needs to trade. Mostly for beginner to trade safely and for experienced people too it makes more comfortable trading.

I. LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review identifies the strengths and limitations of SVM about the stock market analysis.

As stock market comes under the secondary market, securities are buyers and sellers among investors. Secondary market deals with excellent securities. This market is made of organized exchanges and it has trading floor, where orders are transmitted for exchange. All the trading of stocks is maintained and guided by the exchanges. The rules and regulations are set down by the exchanges. For investors, indices give the direction of the entire market. They use indices to track the performance of the stock market. If possible, a change in the price of an index represents an exactly proportional change in the stocks included in the index. The ASPI is one of the principal stock indices of the CSE and it measures the movement of share prices of all listed companies based on market capitalization.

Overview of stock market

The stock market is a centralized marketplace where individuals and institutions can buy and sell shares of publicly traded companies. It provides a platform for investors to trade stocks, bonds, derivatives, and other financial instruments. The stock market plays a crucial role in the economy by facilitating the allocation of capital and enabling companies to raise funds for expansion and growth.

Fundamental and Technical Analysis: Investors use different approaches to evaluate stocks. Fundamental analysis involves analyzing a company's financial health, including its earnings, revenue, balance sheet, management, and competitive position, to determine its intrinsic value. Technical analysis, on the other hand, focuses on historical price and volume patterns, using charts and indicators to forecast future price movements. Investing in the stock market involves

risk. Prices can fluctuate, and investors may experience losses. However, historically, the stock market has provided higher average returns compared to other asset classes over the long term. The risk and potential return of stocks vary based

on factors such as company performance, market conditions, and the investor's risk tolerance.

Overview of support vector machine

Support Vector Machine (SVM) is a supervised machine learning algorithm used for classification and regression tasks. It analyzes data and builds a model that can be used to predict the category or value of new, unseen instances. SVMs are known for their ability to handle complex datasets and achieve

high accuracy. Here are some key aspects of SVMs:

Given a set of training input, SVM is to find an optimal hyperplane that separates different classes in a dataset. SVM will attempt to separate the data instances into two categories with a $p-1$ -dimensional hyperplane, where p is the size of each data instance. SVM aims to find the hyperplane that

maximizes this margin, resulting in better generalization and improved performance on unseen data.

How SVM Works.

SVM requires labeled training data, where each data point is assigned a class label. The data should be preprocessed and transformed into a suitable format, typically numerical values. SVM operates in a high-dimensional feature space, so it's essential to select or engineer appropriate features that capture

the underlying patterns in the data. This step can significantly impact the performance of SVM. In the training phase, SVM finds the optimal hyperplane that maximally separates the classes. The algorithm aims to find a hyperplane that not only separates the data but also maximizes the margin, which is the distance between the hyperplane and the nearest data points of each class. This margin is crucial as it helps the SVM generalize well to unseen data. Once the SVM is trained, it can be used to make predictions on new, unseen data points. The algorithm maps the new data points into the same feature space using the chosen kernel function. It then determines which side of the hyperplane the new data point falls on, assigning it to the corresponding class label.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

To develop a reliable and accurate model for stock market prediction, using historical financial data and other relevant factors. The goal is to predict

future stock prices or trends, enabling investors and traders

to make informed decisions and optimize their portfolio strategies.

III. REQUIRED TOOLS

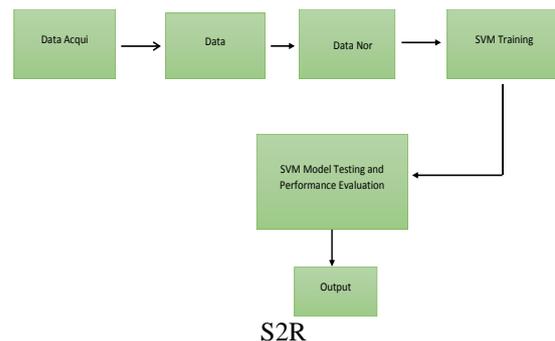
1. **Python**
2. **Datasets**—previous dataset files of stock market
3. **Keras**: it is an open-sourced deep learning framework written in Python. It is designed to simplify the process of building and training deep neural networks by providing a high-level API that abstracts away many of the low-level details of building a neural network.
4. **Scikit-learn**: it is a popular open-source machine learning library for Python. It is designed to provide simple and efficient tools for data analysis and predictive modeling.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The Model Architecture

The architecture of the SVM model for stock closing price prediction is shown below. The description

of each block in the architecture how it relates to other blocks is provided in the subsequent sections.



Data Acquisition and Description

The data used for training and testing of the model was collected from NSE-TATAGLOBAL data. It is comprised of the opening price, high price, low price, closing price, volume and adjacent close of each trading day

Data selection

The data selected from the acquired data and making a total of 170 trading days. The selected data was divided into 70% for training and 30% for testing. Table 1 shows a sample of the data used

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Date	Date	Date	Date	Close	Volume	Openint	Stock
2	#####	0.42388	0.42902	0.41874	0.42388	23220030	0	AAPL
3	#####	0.42388	0.42516	0.41366	0.42134	18022532	0	AAPL
4	#####	0.42516	0.43668	0.42516	0.42902	42498199	0	AAPL
5	#####	0.42902	0.43157	0.41618	0.41618	37125801	0	AAPL
6	#####	0.43927	0.44052	0.43927	0.43927	57822062	0	AAPL
7	#####	0.44052	0.45589	0.44052	0.44566	68847968	0	AAPL
8	#####	0.45718	0.46357	0.45718	0.45718	53755262	0	AAPL
9	#####	0.45718	0.46103	0.44052	0.44052	27136886	0	AAPL
10	#####	0.44052	0.44566	0.43157	0.43157	29641922	0	AAPL
11	#####	0.43286	0.43668	0.43286	0.43286	18453585	0	AAPL
12	#####	0.43286	0.44566	0.42388	0.42902	27842780	0	AAPL
13	#####	0.42902	0.43157	0.42516	0.42516	22033109	0	AAPL
14	#####	0.42388	0.42388	0.41618	0.41618	46515020	0	AAPL
15	#####	0.41618	0.4354	0.41111	0.41111	30947546	0	AAPL
16	#####	0.41111	0.41366	0.41111	0.41111	29541971	0	AAPL
17	#####	0.41111	0.41111	0.39316	0.40081	65093531	0	AAPL
18	#####	0.39956	0.39956	0.39186	0.39186	27268068	0	AAPL
19	#####	0.39443	0.40853	0.39443	0.39443	32977801	0	AAPL
20	#####	0.40081	0.40724	0.40081	0.40081	33583772	0	AAPL
21	#####	0.40593	0.40853	0.40593	0.40593	34995586	0	AAPL
22	#####	0.40593	0.40593	0.39443	0.39699	27211851	0	AAPL
23	#####	0.39699	0.39956	0.39699	0.39699	13099922	0	AAPL
24	#####	0.39699	0.39956	0.39316	0.39316	34933112	0	AAPL
25	#####	0.39316	0.39316	0.38164	0.38164	1.02E+08	0	AAPL
26	#####	0.38164	0.39186	0.37906	0.37906	50969114	0	AAPL
27	#####	0.37906	0.38164	0.35985	0.36241	74126674	0	AAPL

Data Normalization

Due to the inconsistency in the used data and to avoid the classifier from being biased towards large values, the selected data were normalized to the range of 0 and 1. This was done to improve the performance of the models during testing.

Model Training

This selected period from the data was divided into training and testing data, with training data taking 70% (119 trading days) of the selected data. The SVM model was trained using the opening, high and low prices as input to predict the closing price as target.

Model Testing

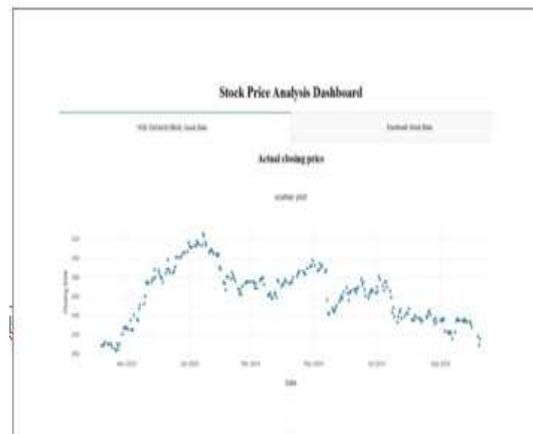
After training, each model was saved and tested externally with the 30% (51 trading days) of selected data to ascertain

its performance. The performance of each model was recorded and analyzed.

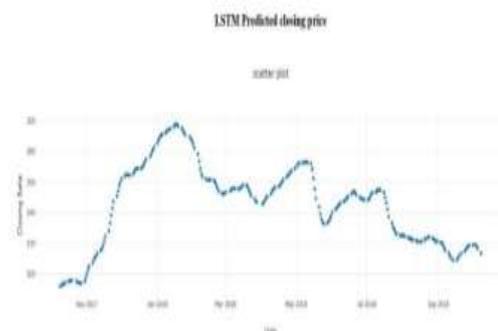
Model Performance Evaluation

The model was evaluated using Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE). The two equations determine the error resulting from the prediction by the proposed model.

Experimental Results:

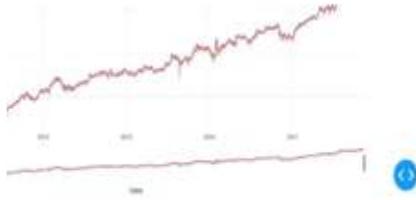


The above graph is the Scatter plot that reads stock data from two CSV files, one for NSE-TATAGLOBAL stock data and another for Facebook stock data and predicts the actual closing price of both the data.

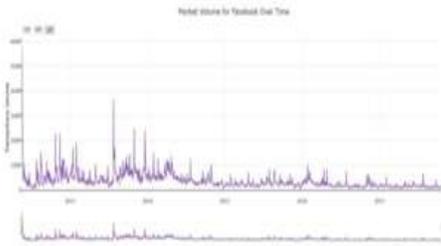


The above graph is the NSE-TATAGLOBAL data used to train an LSTM model.

at predict the closing price of stock.



The above graph is the Facebook data of High vs Low price Over Time



The above graph is market Volume for Facebook data Over Time

V. CONCLUSION

The stock analysis with smart notifications is an user-friendly tool that enhances user interest to trade and to stay informed up-to-date about market conditions, market news, price changes, and any other announcements that may impact their trading decisions. With its advanced algorithm and machine learning techniques, the application provides an easy-to-use platform for traders. Whether you are a professional or a beginner, you can easily trade and minimize your losses, and capitalize on profitable opportunities. Overall, SVMs can be a valuable tool in stock market analysis, but their effectiveness will depend on the specific problem and the quality of the data used. It is important to carefully evaluate the performance of an SVM model before making investment decisions based on its predictions.

VI. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT:

Incorporation of more data sources: SVM models can be improved by incorporating additional data sources into the analysis. For example, social media sentiment analysis or news articles related to the stock market could be included to provide additional insight into the market movements.

Integration of feature selection techniques:

SVM models can be improved by incorporating feature selection techniques, such as principal component analysis (PCA) or feature importance ranking. This would help to identify the most important features that impact the stock market and improve the accuracy of the model.

Implementation of ensemble learning: SVM models can be improved by implementing ensemble learning techniques, such as bagging or boosting. This involves training multiple SVM models and combining their outputs to generate a more accurate prediction. Development of a real-time trading system: SVM models can be implemented in a real-time trading system to provide traders with insights on potential trades. This system could be integrated with a trading platform to execute trades automatically based on the SVM model's predictions.

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