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PREDICTION OF STOCK PRICE USING DATA SCIENCE TECHNIQUE

[1] Dr. M. Therasa, Aishwarya, [2] Priyadharshini, [3] Joshna
Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Panimalar Institute of Technology,
Student, Department of Computer Science Engineering, Panimalar Institute of Technology.

ABSTRACT - Forecasting the future price of a stock on the stock exchange is a difficult task. Stock exchange is difficult to predict due to stock volatility. The price of a stock is altered throughout time. Stock customers are in high demand when it comes to balancing the stock exchange. Applying all of the regulations provided at any one moment is a huge hurdle in accurately forecasting stock in the future values. The latest speculative strategies used in the stock exchange like System of the Neuro-Fuzzy, Neural Network(Artificial), Nearest Neighbor Classifier, Deep Convolution Network , and the pros and cons are investigated and evaluated in this draft activity. This document will now talk through various forecasting tactics for the stock exchange.

Keywords: [System of the Neuro-Fuzzy, Deep Convolution Network, Neural Network (Artificial), Nearest Neighbor Classifier (K), Stock market prediction.]

1. INTRODUCTION

Many business experts and scholars believe that predicting stock exchange prices remains a major obstacle. Stock exchange valuation is both an interesting and a difficult subject.

Forecasting the stock market with 100% correctness is tricky due to the tremendous and obvious effect of foreign organizations such as cultural, physiological, economic, and financial organizations. The major element of stock exchange data is that it is frequently altered and changed. In the stock market, stock market projections are critical. If traders do not have enough knowledge and expertise, his\her capital might be seriously harmed. To maximize earnings, traders should forecast the cost of future assets of firms. To create reliable stock market predictions, many forecasting methodologies have been introduced. When there were no calculating methods for vulnerability assessment, there were two ways that were generally recognized as traditional methods. Share price forecasting may be done in a variety of methods (by analyzing past data). Analysis Of financial statements and Quantitative Analysis are the two most widely utilized methodologies.

Financial Framework: It is vital to be able to compete with the financial realities and that they are involved to obtain correct product value, dependable, and factual data in a company's financial report.

Quantitative Framework: "The premise of technical analysis is that stock prices are a trend/action owing to the ever-changing features of investors due to various strengths/variables."

2. RELATED WORK

In the stock price projection research, there were two crucial indications. These are fundamental analysis and Practical examination. These were employed in the study of the stock exchange. The latest stock market predictions have been presented and provided a comparison of all of these tactics. The majority of forecasting approaches, such as big data, deep learning, and in-depth pedagogies, were utilized to estimate the prospective value of a stock based on these tactics, and their upsides and downsides were explored. Machine Learning Algorithms include Convolutional Neural Networks and Holt-Winters Strategies and Neural Networks' in-depth learning strategies. Neural Network is a sophisticated data extraction technology that detects the fundamental process from the facts and then tends to move away from that too. In comparison to most other approaches, It has the ability to mimic and analyze complex structures in large amounts of input.. The system is based on the fundamental structure of a Neural Network, which is made up of units. The model's tiers are in action.Input, encryption, and output are all included in this package. 7 DAYS MA, 14 DAYS MA, 21 DAYS MA, 7 DAYS STD DEV, H-L, O-C, 7 DAYS MA, 14 DAYS MA, 21
DAYS MA, 7 DAYS STD DEV, and In the input nodes, all of the new variables are volume. Weights are duplicated, augmented, and transferred into neurons in each system is designed. These neurons are in the concealed or firing layer. The sheer weight is determined and transferred to the convolutional layers, the final layer. Just one neuron is present in the convolutional layers, which will offer the anticipated value based on the stock closing rate. The ANN designs and new parameters that act as embedded are explained and elaborated in the diagram below. If the garch model contains trending and cyclical components, the Holt-Winters model is acceptable. The trending, basic, and seasonal components of the sequence are separated into three or more segments. Change, elevation, and season are the parameters that Holt-Winters gets. The two versions are the Addition Holt-Winters Sharpening System and the Multiplicative Holt-Winters Sharpening Model. If there is no continuous season fluctuation in the dataset, the aforementioned is utilized for forecasting and the hindmost is favored. It's well-known for its precision, having outperformed a slew of other forecasting models. In

relatively brief projections of industrial development prospects, With periodic or cyclical variability, the Holt-Winters single exponential technique is widely used.. The next step is considered intake after identifying recent patterns out from input, and Holt-Winters produces periodically re essential for prediction in hindsight. Based on activity data, most metrics necessary for forecast purposes are easily operated. A machine learning approach known as the close neighborhood technique is deemed simple to use (Aha et al. 1991). The supply forecasting issue may be translated to a division map with a similar foundation. A collection of dimensions is created using stock returns data and test data. The size of N on each stock element is represented by each vector. The Euclidean range and other requirements and meet are then used to produce a judgment. An interpretation of kNN is analyzed in this chapter. KNN is regarded as slacker research since it does not estimate the parameters of function before producing near k training materials that are extremely comparable to testing (i.e. question record). Then, among the chosen k entries, a large number of votes were made to establish the target class and designate a question record.This diagram depicts the schematic deep fuzzy neural hybrid, HW circuit. The HW model, a system with neurofuzziness termed Safin, and a multilayer perceptron all send data equally across three separate networks (MLP). The HW model and the system with neurofuzziness produce forecasts for overall raw data, including permanent and variable data, with the Mlp functioning as a monitoring system. By identifying raw data as stable nor variable, the MLP network generates the parameters of the associated system with neurofuzziness and the outcome of the HW model. For Membership functions activity, input data is first turned into anonymous tags with a level of the subscriber. Those strategies are simple to comprehend and put into practice. The technique enters a risky and easily accessible atmosphere. Such strategies are sometimes thought to be the easiest to tackle complicated problems. Because one variation is treated as a dependent variable and the other is treated as a descriptive variable, line reversal is subject to two related connections. The numerical version of the vertical pole is X = a + bZ, where Z is the informative changes and X is the variance. The point's thickness is b, and an is a cross (the value of X if Y = 0) in the equation. Implementation of uncurving Regression for AMZN share forecasting: For forecasts using data with a fixed numerical change, line deceleration is utilized. Scientists utilize certain factors as the response variable and a few of them as predictor factors when predicting. We prefer to employ line regression methods when there is only one relying upon and one explanatory variable. Depending on whether the situation is classed as a single variable or a reversal, the decrease may be a single or variable (FengmeiYang et al, 2019). We have a single date variation and a single spot price variation in the equity market forecasting procedure. Our independent variance, which is also a goal variable, is the spot price ending. We will use the parameter estimation approach to obtain a prediction statistic in this investigation. The panda data processing library in Python has combined various data sets into a data framework. We can process feature identification data using raw data. The attributes were period, accessible, moderate, maximum, and the deadline over a certain day. Each of these characteristics were utilized to train the computer in the Tree Decision Classifier, which estimated the entity's variability, which is the value of a certain period. To measure accuracy, scientists utilized test set predictions and actual values. The attention-grabbing machine is used to structure the stock price prediction algorithm for large financial data (STPA). Three layers make up the entire algorithm. That is, the scalar presentation layer of the company's stock change feature, the BGRU element withdrawal layer, and the asset prices change prediction attention-setting technique. The element identification layer is a stock data customization process, and each model's input layer is the representation of the trend element. The BGRU featured release platform uses the BGRU model to derive protracted necessarily define of the share market pattern to achieve the same impact over time.

A stock conversion note for huge financial data is the use of a focused approach to computing the strength of the share influence on stock exchange movements in each interval. As a result, forecasting stock price change prospects is based on the continually changing pattern of asset prices throughout time. A feature selection algorithm is used to forecast the stock market. It was among the most basic classifiers, with high prediction accuracy.. In segmentation tasks, this is frequently used. The forecasting function is quite difficult due to the high volatility in the stock market. We use a random forest section with the same parameters as the decision tree in stock market forecasts. A tree-like model is used in the decision tool. It makes a decision based on the possible outcomes, which include things like the outcome of the event, the cost of the service, and the number of people who use it. The random forest algorithm is an algorithm that selects sightings and different features at random to build a few decision trees and then combines the results of those trees. Labeling or attribute queries are used to divide data into partitions. We used data from last year's stock market, which we obtained from an online public website. We used 80% of the data for machine learning and 20% for data analysis. The primary concept of a supervised learning model is to examine insights and correlations in facts from a test dataset while replicating test data. PCA (Key Analysis of Components) is a method for reducing other variables in new components without removing the original mutation's features [9]. When reducing data volatility in a number of flexible sets called Principal Component (PC) [10], PCA is used. As a result, PCA can be defined as a method for reducing data in all managed changes while maintaining data features to create a new component. PCA's first method for detecting eigenvalues in fixed data. Following the discovery of the eigenvalue, a few units will be constructed based on the number of initial mutations. The total variance of the component results is the same as the original variance, but the main components (features) are chosen based on the components with a variance greater than 1. If the difference is less than one, the component has less information than the other. As a result, some initial variables aren't worth keeping [11]. Each component is unique and contains a variety of variables sorted by size eigenvalue.The panda data processing library in Python has combined various data sets into a data framework. We can process feature identification data using raw data. The attributes were period, expose, moderate,

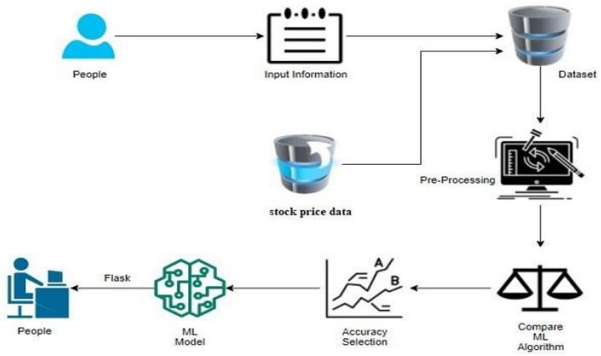
maximum, and the end date over a certain period. Each of these characteristics was utilized to build the computer in the Tree Decision Classifier, which forecasted the entity's variability, which is the value of a certain period. To measure accuracy, scientists even used test set predictions and actual values.Housing information is downloaded to the website and saved in a Comma Separated Value (CSV) file after data collection. The sqlite3 module is used to download data from the site, while the CSV module is used to create and save house data records in a CSV file. This CSV file is used to create a database. Identity, time, the total number of rooms, and sf living are database attributes. The attribute records that were chosen were all continuous numerical values. After the data had been processed and changed, a further task was to develop a linearization using different line analysis. The retrospective method was chosen since the graphical formulation of the predictor function does not require domain knowledge. We can do this by using a linear model. In the student library, lower line (). We use an algorithm to train the model using the attribute we considered in the database. Tuning and matching models are done with training sets. A multi-line backup algorithm generates multivariate analysis rules. Data analysis can be done with qualified data. Using this model, it is beneficial to provide output or an accurate predicted house price.

MATHEMATICAL BACKROUND

The baseline model in our proposed model is the BST now casting model. This research takes a novel approach to determining the stock's future trend by looking at news sentiment scores. It attempts to identify stock market predictors..

$$Y_i = \mu_i + T_i + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \beta_i^T X_i + \begin{cases} z_{i,} & \text{if } P^{\alpha} = 0 \\ O_{i,} & \text{if } P^{\alpha} = 1. \end{cases}$$

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



MODULE EXPLANATION

Process of data evaluation, processing, and formatting

Collecting the supplied statistics and installing auxiliary modules. Identifying variables texture and kind of the data, as well as analyzing lacking and identical values. When tuning models and procedures for making the best use of validation and test datasets when evaluating your models, a verification raw data is a snippet of info held hidden from instructing your framework which is used to guesstimate design abilities while refining concepts and guidelines for creating the correct use of verification and test data sources when evaluating your concepts. Dataset purification / pre-processing is accomplished by rearranging the validation set and eliminating the fields, among other things, to analyze the mono, multi, and tri processes. Depending on the dataset, different stages and approaches will be used to clean the data. The basic purpose of info purification is to detect and rectify mistakes and inconsistencies so that the worth of the inputs can be enhanced.

MODULE DIAGRAM

GIVEN INPUT EXPECTED OUTPUT

input: data
output: removing noisy data

Exploration data analysis of visualization

Data visualization is an important ability in modern data science. Metrics is concerned with the description and assessment of statistical methods. Data visualization is a useful collection of tools for analyzing the analysis period. When studying and learning about a dataset, this might be beneficial for processes and ensure the corruption of data, outliers, and other issues. With little subject matter expertise, data visualizations can be utilized to convey and illustrate key relationships in graphs and diagrams which are more visceral and meaningful to clients than measurements of linkage or importance. Data visualization and exploratory data analysis are fields in and of themselves, and for more information, you should read some of the books listed at the conclusion. Data that is not presented in a visual style, such as figures and plots, may not sound right. Both updated and applied deep learning require the capacity to swiftly view raw data and other entities. It will demonstrate to you well now understand better your data by using the many sorts of charts accessible when viewing information in Py.

How to use line plots to visualise time series data and bar charts to visualise categorical data.

How to use histograms and box plots to summarise data distributions.

MODULE DIAGRAM

GIVEN INPUT EXPECTED OUTPUT

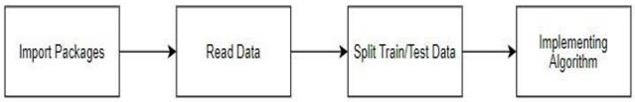
input : data
output : visualized data

Logistic Regression

It is a statistical method for assessing collected data having 1 or even more distinct factors that have an impact on the outcome. The outcome is measured using a binary factor (where it has 2 outcomes). The purpose of regression models is to identify the finest model that represents the relationships among a set of predictor factors and a binary feature of concern (predictor variables = reaction or outcome variable). To forecast the probability of a set of variables, a Machine Learning techniques approach called logistical analysis is utilized. In regression analysis, the

response variable is a dichotomous variable that comprises data encoded as One (positive, success, etc.) or Zero (negative) (negative, non-success, etc.).
To put it another way, the logistics. . In the other words, the linear regression model forecasts P(Y=1) as a function of X. Assumptions: Regression analysis is a technique for predicting the outcome of Assumptions: Logistic regression is a technique for predicting the outcome of Assumptions: Logistic Binary logistic regression requires a dual dependent variable.
The dependent variable's component tier 1 should symbolize the intended outcome in dichotomous regression.
Only the most important factors will be included.
The factors must not be connected in any way. To look at it another way, the design should be devoid of anything.
The independent variables are linearly connected to the probability value.

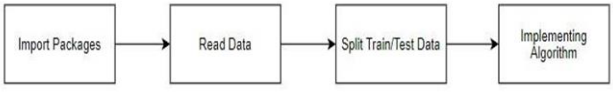
MODULE DIAGRAM



GIVEN INPUT EXPECTED OUTPUT
input : data
output : getting accuracy

Random Forest Classifier
Random forest algorithm, also called random selection forests, are an orchestra training method for categorization, analysis, as well as other problems that functions by developing a huge classification tree and then outputting the group that is the average prediction (recurrence) of the tress. Decision tree algorithm have a tendency to overfit their trained model, which is corrected by extremely randomized forests. Confusion matrix is a supervised machine learning technique based on pattern learning. Ensemble learning combines numerous copies of the same technique to create a more effective forecasting model. The decision tree algorithm incorporates numerous similar techniques, including multiple inputs, to form a forest of trees, thus the term "Random Forest." The randomized forest approach can help with both classification and regression problems.
The random forest algorithm is performed in the following steps:
From the dataset, choose N entries at arbitrary. Make a prediction based on these N records.
Repeat procedure 1 and 2 until your algorithm has the desired number of trees.
Every tree in the forest forecasts a score for Y for one new record in a regression issue (output). By summing the anticipated readings from all of the forest trees, the final index can be estimated. In the case of a classification issue, every individual in the forest forecasts the classification whereby the new record falls. Eventually, the new record is awarded to the group with the amount of votes.

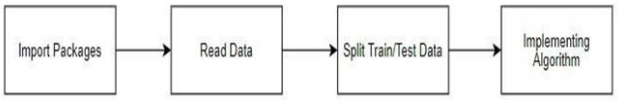
MODULE DIAGRAM



GIVEN INPUT EXPECTED OUTPUT
input : data
output : getting accuracy

Decision tree Classifier
It's a well-known and strong algorithm. A guided training algorithm, the outcome method is classed as such. It works with both discrete and continuous target values. Assumptions for the decision tree: We consider the full learning dataset to be the origin at first. For information gain, classified categories are required, although continuum attributes are assumed. Iteratively, entries are dispersed based on feature values.
As a core or entity, we apply analytical techniques to rank characteristics. A logistic regression generates categorization or logistic regression in the decision tree. It cuts down a set of data into progressively smaller subgroups over time while also building a prediction model. A categorization or judgement is represented by a binary tree, while a decision node contains two or even more components. The best predictor is represented by the root of the tree, which is the highest decision node in a tree. Decision trees can handle both qualitative and statistical values. A decision tree generates classification or regression models in the decision tree. For categorization, it employs a globally exclusive and extensive set of if-then constraints. Using the data for training, the principles are acquired piece by piece, piece by piece. Every moment a condition is learnt, the elements encompassed by the constraints are eliminated.
This method is continued on the test examples until a terminal point is achieved. From the summit bottom, it's designed in a cyclical partitioning method. All of the traits should have a quantitative nature. They should then be divided ahead of schedule if not. The gain ratio concept is being used to find qualities that have a stronger influence on categorization near the top of a tree. Overfitting a decision tree can result in an enormous number of divisions, revealing irregularities sound levels or exceptions.

MODULE DIAGRAM



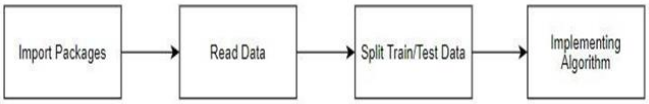
GIVEN INPUT EXPECTED OUTPUT
input : data
output : getting accuracy

Naive Bayes algorithm:
- The Naive Bayes classifier is a straightforward way for producing forecasts based on probability of each group's features. This is the supervised learning strategy you'd use to probabilistically analyze a predictive analysis problem.
- Naive Bayes simplifies the computation of probabilities by presuming that the likelihood of any attribute specific to a single attribute value is irrespective of all the other attributes. Although this is a bold assumption, it leads to a rapid and successful solution.
- The conditional probability is the likelihood of a classifier based on a feature values. By aggregating the conditional distribution for each feature for a given

classifier, we may compute the chance of a data set adhering to a class. We may compute the chances of each class's occurrence and pick the class value with the highest likelihood to make a forecast. The Bayes Theorem is used to build the Naive Bayes statistical categorization approach. It's one of the most straightforward learning algorithms on the market. The Naive Bayes classifier is a reliable, fast, and accurate algorithm. Naive Bayes classifiers have good speed and accuracy on huge datasets.

- Naive The Bayes classifier implies that the impact of one factor on a class is unaffected by the impact of other characteristics. The income, past lending and transaction records, education, and location of a prospective borrower establish his or her worth. Even though these characteristics are interdependent, they are nonetheless assessed independently. This presumption is considered naïve since it makes computation easier. This assumption is known as class conditional independence.

MODULE DIAGRAM



GIVEN INPUT EXPECTED OUTPUT

input : data
output : getting accuracy

RESULT

This study is the first to examine the influence of news emotions on the share market using time - series data predicting. Because news stories convey perspectives about the existing economy, we included sentiment ratings to the BST model. The BST method's performance is improved much more by including the RNN (LSTM) into it. This paper presents a unique BST-LSTM hybrid version that can pick important forecasters, assess financial risk by setting a baseline, and detect anomalous sharemarket behaviour. Our Bayesian LSTM model can also capture the stock market's complex originally came. The efficiency of the suggested technique has been proved experimentally by calculating MSE and MAPE. We may infer that the suggested model surpasses (reduced MSE and MAPE ratio) and forecasts more correctly than other short-term prediction models following comparing the results obtained.

CONCLUSION

Data cleaning and processing, missing value analysis, exploratory analysis, and model building and evaluation were all part of the analytical process. The best accuracy on a public test set will be discovered, as will the highest accuracy score. This application can assist you in determining the stock price prediction.

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