

Securities exchange Forecast Utilizing LONG Momentary MEMORY (LSTM)

Dr. C. Suresh Kumar ¹, T. Sunitha ², Dr. Srinivasulu manda ³, K. Venkata Ratnam ⁴, Shravya A.Swathi¹, Nidamanuri Srinu ², C. Surekha ³, P.Anitha⁴ , K. Navya Sree⁵

^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5} Department of Computer Science and Engineering,

^{1, 2, 3, 5}QIS College of Engineering and Technology, Ongole, Andhra Pradesh, India

⁴Engineering and Technology Program, GVPCDPGC(A)

a.swathai@qiscet.edu.in ¹, srinu.nidamanuri@qiscet.edu.in², surekha.c@qiscet.edu.in³,

anitha501p@gvpcdpgc.edu.in⁴, navyasree.k@qiscet.edu.in⁵

Corresponding Author Mail: qispublications@qiscet.edu.in

Abstract— The securities exchange is quite possibly of the most capricious and exceptionally concerned place on the planet. There is no major method for estimating securities exchange share costs. So individuals think securities exchange forecast is a bet. By and by, it is feasible to produce a helpful example by utilizing various sorts of calculations and foresee the offer cost. However, when the attributes are complicated, and the biggest piece of these grouping strategies are straight, coming about awful execution in class name forecast. In this paper we propose a non-direct method in light of the Long Momentary Memory (LSTM) design. As indicated by concentrates When compared to other models, LSTM-based models are better in anticipating time and subsequent RNN is the core computation in these models, and it has an internal memory that allows it to recollect its feedback. the best choice for AI problems involving subsequent information. We obtained the offer market data for our experiment from Beximco throughout the course of the past 11 years from a specific organisation. Different test information is used to reassert the framework's viability. This paper offers a solid, LSTM-based technique that can accurately predict stock cost.

Keywords—investigation, Trade, AI, Example Acknowledgment, Stock cost forecast

INTRODUCTION

The securities In many developing countries like Bangladesh, exchange is a key component of the economy. Numerous businesses raise money by offering offers to individuals. In this way, as different nations, our financial development is firmly connected with the securities exchange. Foreseeing securities exchange share cost is a secretive and intense undertaking. The forecast can have a tremendous effect on both the great and terrible sides. The majority of the arising nations depend on their securities exchange for reinforcing their economy.

The stock trade is known for its breaking point multifaceted nature and capriciousness, and people are consistently looking for an definite and strong way to deal with oversee stock trading. Many tasks have been completed to foresee the securities exchange. Generally Four are present. expectation strategy types:- 1) Specialized Examination policy 2) Major Investigation policy 3) AI calculation techniques and 4) Time-Series Forecast. Irregular brain associations (RNN) develop Long Momentary Memory (LSTM) brain associations, that have imperative application significance in different disciplines. [1]. In order to suppress genuine stock data, focus and train its features, and create a figure model of a stock cost in light of long-term memory, a wavelet change is utilised (LSTM).The brain internet in significant education has turned into a standard marker due to its extraordinary nonlinear assessment limit furthermore, flexible self-decided learning. In discourse acknowledgment and text handling, long momentary memory (LSTM) (LSTM)brain networks possess demonstrated to be viable [2]. LSTM brain organizations, then again, are fitting for arbitrary stochastic game plans, for example, stock-esteem time series, as they possess memory cells and selectivity. In LSTM networks, a lasting brain the network that will depend upon request a grouping expectation. It is a conduct required to confounded disadvantage spaces like man-made intelligence, discourse acknowledgment, and something else for anticipating or examining various kinds of information. LSTMs region unit an extravagant space of profound learning. It will be laborious to prompt your hands around what LSTMs region unit, and the manner in which terms like biface and arrangement to-succession Connect with the circle. There are a few late investigations on the utilisation of LSTM brain organizations to the trade. A crossover sample of summed up It was predicted that autoregressive contingent heteroscedasticity (GARCH) combined with LSTM might predict fluctuations in stock value [2]. NBC was acclimated foster a numerical stock decision technique to out of stock stock patterns then foresee stock costs double- LSTM being dealt to push a half breed brain network design for analytical fleeting request strategies to expand benefits. Late many times AI calculations, alongside acritical brain organizations, slope improved inversion vector and trees backing and, irregular estimates, there have streamlined in a blend of measurements and models for teaching.Ongoing many times AI calculations, alongside acritical brain organizations, slope upgraded inversion vector amd trees backing and, irregular

figures there have streamlined in a blend of measurements and models for teaching.

Issue Statement

Presently the day's securities exchange has turned into the core of the worldwide monetary framework. To raise any capital or increment the Gross domestic product esteem securities exchange assumes a significant part. Practically in many nations, any finance managers or any people and different financial backer's access the business sectors to trade loads of these organizations. Foreseeing a securities exchange result is to decide the future monetary worth of an organization or a stock so the future cost could return a critical benefit. An organization's stock cost generally mirrors any financial backers' capacity to procure its benefit from now on. Assuming the organization is doing great the financial backers will be blissful and they will stay with the organization and get expansions in pay. The worth of stocks in ceaselessly evolving. Today in the event that the worth is high tomorrow it can beneath. The examples are dependably unusual so the financial backers need to constantly shrewd to put resources into any stock. That is the reason they will constantly require the refreshed worth of any stocks. Taking into account what is going on, we are chipping away at an investigation strategy to perceive the worth and find an example with the goal that the financial backers can foresee the forthcoming stock worth and settle on a choice priority to putting resources into a stock. Long haul short memory networks are (LSTM) a perpetual brain a network that can request in succession expectation. This is a trademark that is essential in cutting edge downside fields like as Programmed discourse acknowledgment, and other for expecting or dissecting different types of information. Without taking a shrewd choice it is generally challenging for financial backers to set aside the perfect time to trade any stocks. Any terrible choice a financial backer can lose of huge load of cash. Financial backers generally need benefits from their stock prices, without being aware of the precise moment the stock is extravagant financial backers can pass up a great deal of benefit. Utilizing this technique from past stock trade information anticipated results will assist the financial backers with being familiar with the impending outcomes so financial backers can know the anticipated outcomes and put away their cash on the right stocks and create extraordinary gains..

Research Objectives

Our principal targets of this examination is to recognize the secret example in the verifiable securities exchange information and anticipate the future extension and furthermore to address the expectation of stock with the goal such that exploration can individuals obtain a suggestion of stock purchase and sale decisions, and learn more benefits. Set up Your Essay Prior to Styling

B. Research Concerns

Can LSTM be used to predict Stock Market data?

READING REVIEW

That is segment amount of exploration, studies and exploratory strategies will be evaluated in light of the financial exchange expectation handling procedures applying various techniques and hypotheses. The survey will chiefly be zeroing in on profound Learning methods that are actually being used to predict the upcoming outcome of stock.

Reference [1] - This essay develops an expecting framework to predict the underlying expenses a stock. They used a wavelet change to organise stock data and used a thought using LSTM brain association to expect the market opening expense, with superb results. The experimental outcomes prove that diverged from the for the most part used GRU, LSTM, and LSTM brain association models that incorporate wavelet change; their suggested model has a predominant fitting degree and further developed accuracy of the assumption results. Accordingly, The model is quite versatile and is significantly serious with the models in use.

[3] Reference made an information a mining model [KNN] that uses stock data over a five-year period to predict the stock expense and differentiation both of them primary improvements for 5 years old. It just so happens, the capability of the test data is around 65-70% on the off chance that the data isn't by and large skewed else the precision is around 48 - 53%.

Reference [4] tended to enormous information and its characteristics, in addition to data mining techniques and standards for information investigation. In HDFS, used to keep the enormous volume of huge information. The Guide, Decrease strategy is utilized to arrange the enormous information. This parallelizes the records handling. The fundamental advantage of gauging which they can promptly anticipate stock trades as to future patterns, permitting financial backers to find out concerning the market and made their cash in beneficial exchanges.

[5] Reference suggested model recognizes the model concealed in the recorded Securities exchange data predicts future academic achievement.. Due to the weaknesses in the data stock data, the precision I purchased this model. is practically 80%. Various factors influence the accuracy within the stock worth assumption. News outlets, supply interest, historical information, and other other elements all effect stock costs. This kind might be upgraded by considering a wide range of data sources, for example, news, which can be ordered utilizing opinion examination to increment estimate precision. It might likewise utilize Generative Ill-disposed Organizations (GAN) to foster the forecast model, in addition Lengthy Momentary Memory (LSTM) (LSTM),a Repetitive Brain Organization Convolutional Brain Organization (CNN) and Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) as a discriminator.

citation [6], That is exploration they guess by combining divergent web-based data sources with regular time-game plan and concentrated Markers for a stock can provide a more useful and intelligent consistently trading ace system. Their "surmising motor" depends on three AI models: choice trees, brain organizations, and backing vector machines. They gave a contextual investigation in light that the AAPL (Apple NASDAQ)stock to assess the viability master framework. Their

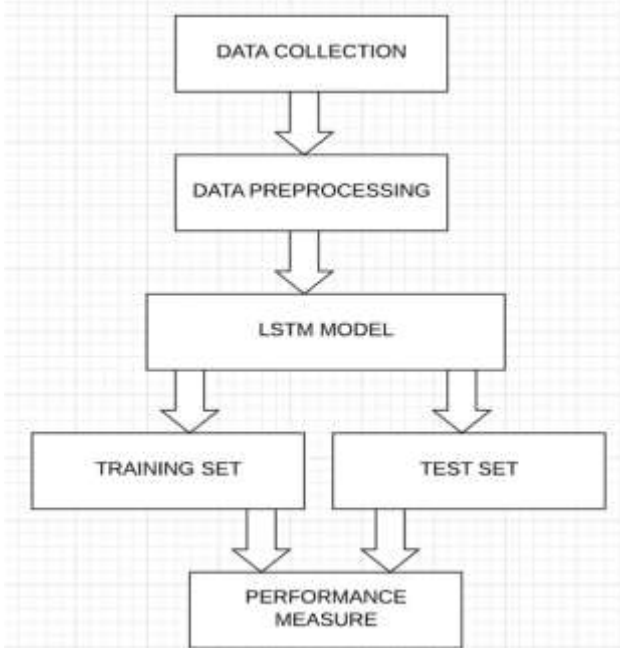
calculation anticipated the following day's AAPL shares improvement with a precision of 85%, beating the expressed pricing in the composition. That's what their results suggest: (a) the data base of financial expert structures can benefit by data got from modern "trained professionals" like Google and Wikipedia; (b) widening the data base by joining data from remarkable sources can assist with working on the introduction of money related master frameworks; and (c) the usage of direct simulated intelligence models for rule-making and derivation With their extensive data informational index, age is legitimate.

Referencing [7], LSTM with and without states were examined as four altered relationships in this research. They came to the conclusion that there are no real differences between LSTM at the stock, stateful and stateless expense assumption problem selected for testing. The unpredictable development that takes place every LSTM run, which results in little variations in yield, can address a significant portion of the qualification in features. This implies that stateless LSTM is more stable as compared to stateful LSTM. The number of hidden layers increased from one to seven. The findings indicate that, in terms of mean RMSE, n = 1 has all the potential to be the optimal strategy. Growing the number of covert layers has the benefit that The decreasing standard deviation regarding, the spread for the condition, and the fibre plot diagram demonstrate that the LSTM becomes more stable.

| # | DATE | TRAINING CODE | OPEN | HIGH | LOW | OPENP | CLOSEP | VOL | TRADE | WEEK HIGH | WEEK LOW |
|----|------------|---------------|------|------|------|-------|--------|------|-------|-----------|----------|
| 1 | 2017-04-11 | BERWACO | 72 | 72.4 | 67.3 | 68.9 | 72 | 86 | 4340 | 408.89 | 5.72134 |
| 2 | 2017-04-11 | BERWACO | 89 | 71.2 | 68.4 | 68.9 | 89 | 62.7 | 1384 | 478.49 | 6.791307 |
| 3 | 2017-04-11 | BERWACO | 86.3 | 71.4 | 67.1 | 71 | 86.7 | 12.7 | 6.76 | 66.83 | 6.518447 |
| 4 | 2017-04-08 | BERWACO | 12.7 | 19.7 | 12.4 | 14.7 | 12.7 | 19.9 | 1380 | 184.84 | 3.201728 |
| 5 | 2017-04-07 | BERWACO | 14.8 | 16.8 | 14.1 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 14.2 | 4380 | 188.20 | 3.754566 |
| 6 | 2017-04-06 | BERWACO | 14.2 | 16.8 | 12 | 15 | 14.2 | 12.3 | 1781 | 443.49 | 3.861801 |
| 7 | 2017-04-05 | BERWACO | 12.1 | 12 | 10.7 | 10 | 12.1 | 10.5 | 1811 | 128.47 | 4.108361 |
| 8 | 2017-04-04 | BERWACO | 10.1 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 11.1 | 1741 | 171.40 | 4.071318 |
| 9 | 2017-04-03 | BERWACO | 11.1 | 16 | 11.8 | 12.9 | 11.1 | 12.6 | 1910 | 174.10 | 3.910310 |
| 10 | 2017-03-31 | BERWACO | 11.1 | 17.4 | 11.9 | 11 | 11.1 | 12.6 | 1840 | 184.20 | 3.908222 |
| 11 | 2017-03-30 | BERWACO | 12.2 | 16 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 1624 | 144.20 | 3.236300 |
| 12 | 2017-03-29 | BERWACO | 13.3 | 13.9 | 11 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 13.1 | 1494 | 114.80 | 4.092240 |
| 13 | 2017-03-28 | BERWACO | 11.1 | 14.2 | 10.1 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.5 | 1811 | 171.80 | 4.444874 |
| 14 | 2017-03-27 | BERWACO | 11.9 | 17 | 10.2 | 11 | 11.9 | 17 | 1380 | 171.94 | 3.946480 |
| 15 | 2017-03-22 | BERWACO | 11 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 10.9 | 11 | 10 | 1381 | 111.48 | 3.862201 |
| 16 | 2017-03-21 | BERWACO | 10 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 10 | 10.2 | 1811 | 154.24 | 3.511587 |
| 17 | 2017-03-20 | BERWACO | 14.1 | 17.4 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 14.1 | 17.2 | 1880 | 142.20 | 3.231444 |
| 18 | 2017-03-19 | BERWACO | 12.2 | 14.4 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 1840 | 124.40 | 3.518807 |
| 19 | 2017-03-18 | BERWACO | 11.9 | 14 | 11.2 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 1811 | 171.20 | 3.911802 |
| 20 | 2017-03-17 | BERWACO | 12.1 | 12.8 | 11.9 | 12 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 1320 | 121.20 | 4.401124 |
| 21 | 2017-03-16 | BERWACO | 12.1 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 12.6 | 1811 | 181.10 | 3.912544 |
| 22 | 2017-03-15 | BERWACO | 11.1 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 12.1 | 11.1 | 12.4 | 1840 | 181.10 | 3.911801 |
| 23 | 2017-03-14 | BERWACO | 12.4 | 12.2 | 11.1 | 11 | 12.4 | 14.4 | 1780 | 171.10 | 3.794341 |

Figure 2. Dse.bd data set

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|----------|
| 7/1/2018 | BERWACO | 25.6 | 26.2 | 25.3 | 25.8 | 25.6 | 25.7 | 2568 | 78.96 | 3062414 |
| 7/2/2018 | BERWACO | 25.8 | 26.5 | 25.6 | 26.4 | 25.7 | 26.2 | 2999 | 195.816 | 7055291 |
| 6/28/2018 | BERWACO | 26.2 | 27 | 26.1 | 27 | 26.2 | 26.3 | 1826 | 147.62 | 5602072 |
| 6/27/2018 | BERWACO | 25.9 | 27 | 26.4 | 26.6 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 1629 | 94.932 | 3562026 |
| 6/26/2018 | BERWACO | 26.5 | 27.1 | 26.4 | 27 | 26.5 | 26.9 | 1757 | 113.858 | 4258384 |
| 6/25/2018 | BERWACO | 26.7 | 28.1 | 26.6 | 27.5 | 26.9 | 27.8 | 2562 | 240.924 | 8748677 |
| 6/24/2018 | BERWACO | 27.7 | 28.1 | 26.9 | 27 | 27.6 | 26.8 | 2828 | 208.547 | 7428580 |
| 6/21/2018 | BERWACO | 26.8 | 27.4 | 26.6 | 27 | 26.8 | 26.7 | 2207 | 168.704 | 6258374 |
| 6/20/2018 | BERWACO | 26.6 | 27.3 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 26.7 | 26.4 | 1928 | 127.565 | 4741865 |
| 6/19/2018 | BERWACO | 26.3 | 27.3 | 26.2 | 26.3 | 26.4 | 26.3 | 2263 | 181.788 | 6813142 |
| 6/18/2018 | BERWACO | 26.6 | 26.9 | 26.2 | 26.7 | 26.3 | 26.7 | 1252 | 99.518 | 2251406 |
| 6/12/2018 | BERWACO | 26.8 | 27.2 | 26.6 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 26.8 | 1107 | 58.49 | 2182509 |
| 6/11/2018 | BERWACO | 26.7 | 27.3 | 26 | 26.1 | 26.6 | 26.1 | 1663 | 100.548 | 3994750 |
| 6/10/2018 | BERWACO | 26.2 | 27.1 | 25.9 | 27 | 26.1 | 26.9 | 2326 | 135.34 | 5165601 |
| 6/7/2018 | BERWACO | 26.9 | 27.8 | 26.8 | 27.6 | 26.9 | 27.5 | 1994 | 111.346 | 4887105 |
| 6/6/2018 | BERWACO | 27.5 | 28.5 | 27.4 | 28.1 | 27.5 | 27.9 | 2050 | 179.05 | 6405344 |
| 6/5/2018 | BERWACO | 28.1 | 28.4 | 27.6 | 27.8 | 27.9 | 27.8 | 2190 | 137.642 | 4914880 |
| 6/4/2018 | BERWACO | 27.6 | 28.2 | 27.4 | 27.9 | 27.6 | 27.7 | 1440 | 121.721 | 4390933 |
| 6/3/2018 | BERWACO | 27.6 | 28.2 | 27.1 | 27.4 | 27.7 | 27.3 | 1155 | 174.798 | 6305872 |
| 5/31/2018 | BERWACO | 27.5 | 28.2 | 27.2 | 28.2 | 27.1 | 28.2 | 2463 | 151.32 | 5472256 |
| 5/30/2018 | BERWACO | 28 | 29.4 | 27.8 | 28.4 | 28.2 | 28.1 | 4417 | 274.154 | 9558373 |
| 5/29/2018 | BERWACO | 28.1 | 28.1 | 25.4 | 25.6 | 28.1 | 25.8 | 4849 | 315.401 | 11567905 |
| 5/28/2018 | BERWACO | 25.4 | 26.6 | 25.4 | 26.6 | 25.4 | 26.5 | 2240 | 102.284 | 3938546 |
| 5/27/2018 | BERWACO | 26.4 | 26.9 | 26.3 | 26.4 | 26.5 | 26.2 | 1670 | 87.226 | 3284243 |
| 5/24/2018 | BERWACO | 26.2 | 26.5 | 25.8 | 26.3 | 26.2 | 26 | 2032 | 117.812 | 4503889 |
| 5/23/2018 | BERWACO | 25.9 | 27.1 | 25.7 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 2668 | 147.173 | 5581888 |
| 5/22/2018 | BERWACO | 26.8 | 27.4 | 26.8 | 27.4 | 27 | 27.2 | 1896 | 108.558 | 3982478 |
| 5/21/2018 | BERWACO | 27.2 | 27.7 | 26.2 | 26.6 | 27.2 | 26.4 | 2842 | 164.006 | 6019088 |
| 5/20/2018 | BERWACO | 26.5 | 27.5 | 26.2 | 27.2 | 26.4 | 26.9 | 1825 | 99.247 | 3715132 |
| 5/17/2018 | BERWACO | 27 | 28.1 | 26.8 | 28.1 | 26.9 | 27.9 | 2534 | 136.444 | 5007389 |



Figuring 1: Conceptual model
A. Data Gathering

International Journal of Computational Intelligence in Control

One of Bangladesh's two stock exchanges is the Dhaka Stock Exchange. We used Kaggle for the remaining data and www.dsebd.org, the official website of the Dhaka Stock Exchange, for part of the information in our study. We selected the Beximco company stocks for our research. We chose this company in particular since it has a long track record in the stock market and has experienced many ups and downs. The dataset consists of eleven columns. Date, Company Name, LTP (Last Traded Price), YCP (Yesterday Closing Price), High, Low, OPENP (Opening Price), CIOSEP (Closing Price), Trade, Value, Volume, and Volume Percentage and Volume are some of the information given..

Figure 3: Kaggle data set

B. Data Preparation

We have a dataset. gathered Kaggle data is in json. design. Thus, In Python, we use the json and csv libraries. changing over Our dataset was converted from JSON to CSV. From that point forward, we physically look at missing qualities and zero qualities. For evaluating the connection in between us anticipated trademark quality, we use Pearson's Relationship Coefficient. At long last, They appear to be associated.

C. Data Mining Methodology

One sort of the neural network called a recurrent neural network (RNN) uses the output from one hidden layer as the input for a subsequent layer. A unique type of RNN that can retain knowledge for extended periods of time is one with long short-term memory. This is the state of the cell that contains all the data in vector form..

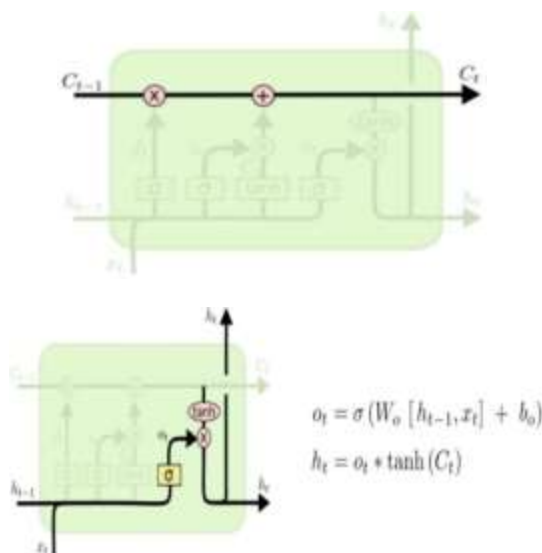
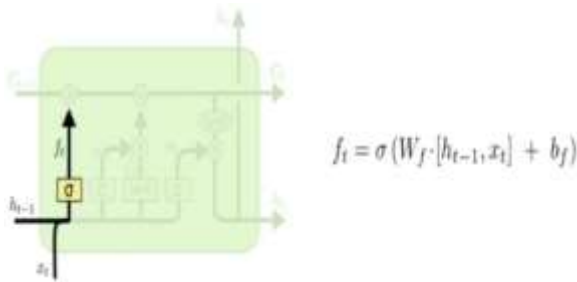


Fig. 4. "Cell State"

International Journal of Computational Intelligence in Control

he forget gate layer comes next, which essentially adds or subtracts information from the condition of the cell. It obtains the output of the



preceding layer and connects it to the current input layer then passes the result to the sigmoid function. The function's output will either be 0 or 1; 1 indicates that information will be retained, while 0 indicates that it will be deleted.

Fig. 5. Delete the gate layer

This process will be used to update the cell state with fresh data. It is split divided into two layers: a layer of sigmoid stores the updated values, as well as a tanh layer stores the updated information's vector. These two layers' results will then be combined and stored in the memory cell.

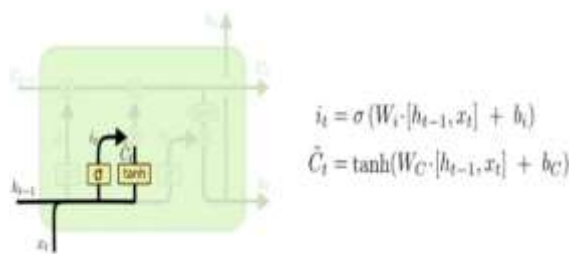


Fig. 6. entry layer

Finally, this layer's overall output will now be decided in two stages. The The input and previous layers will be first be processed through a layer of sigmoid once more, followed by the cell state data being transferred through a tanh layer. The results of these two layers will then be multiplied. The following layer will receive this outcome.

Figure 7: The output layer

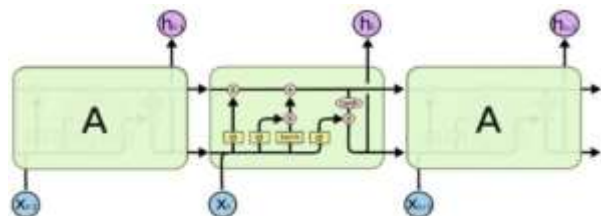


Fig. 8. Long short-term memory

```

regressor = Sequential()
# First LSTM layer with Dropout regularisation
regressor.add(LSTM(units=50, return_sequences=True, input_shape=(X_train.shape[1],1)))
regressor.add(Dropout(0.2))
# Second LSTM layer
regressor.add(LSTM(units=50, return_sequences=True))
regressor.add(Dropout(0.2))
# # Third LSTM layer
regressor.add(LSTM(units=50, return_sequences=True))
regressor.add(Dropout(0.2))
# Fourth LSTM layer
regressor.add(LSTM(units=50))
regressor.add(Dropout(0.2))
# The output layer
regressor.add(Dense(units=1))

# Compiling the RNN
regressor.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mean_squared_error', metrics=['accuracy'])

```

Stacked LSTM was applied to the model. Multiple LSTM layers are combined to form a stacked LSTM. One LSTM produces a sequence with no value which is subsequently fed into the subsequent stacked LSTM layer. Following the completion of all LSTM layers, a specified value is then provided in the output layer. For predicting sequential data, this method is quite stable. The model has a dense output layer and four hidden layers. There are fifty neurons in each stratum. The batch size is 32 and there are 50 epochs. The ADAM optimizer was then applied, with a dropout of 0.2 and a square root loss. This design seeks to forecast the 30-day closing cost based on data from the last 30 days..

Figure 9: LSTM Model Code Snippet

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Result Analysis

The dataset was split into two sections for the purpose of testing the model. A test set and a training set were each present. A total of 2893 data points from the data set, which covered the period from January 1, 2009 to February 2, 2021, were utilised to train the model. A total of 31 data points throughout the entire month of March 2021 were included in the test set. Root mean square error was used to determine the accuracy. RMSE came in at 0.33. The precision was 65.73%.

Predictive Accuracy Comparison

The K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN) method is one of the simplest machine learning algorithms based on the supervised learning technique. There are many other types of machine learning algorithms that have been used to forecast data. A data mining algorithm called KNN was developed by Reference [3] and applied to stock information over a five-year period to predict stock costs and compare them to early developments. In addition, the accuracy of the exam information is between 48 and 53%, which is not a better alternative for consumers and has a proficiency of roughly 65-70% if the material is not significantly biased..

This article made use of the Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) neural network, a recurrent neural network (RNN)-based neural network with great application potential in a number of fields [1]. Only 2893 of the available The RMSE value was 0.33 when data were used. With such little data, the accuracy was 65.93%, which seems respectable. But having more data will unquestionably improve the model's accuracy. It appears that customers can trust this model in their quest for greater accuracy. One more thing to keep in mind is that using LSTM has a few advantages over RNN or any other neural network because RNN predicts the outcome by providing a set of parameters memory-like feedback loop. As a result, the prior inputs to the leave a trail, model. This idea is expanded upon by LSTM, which incorporates Both short-term and long-term memory are required. LSTM is an excellent tool for anything that involves a sequence. as a result. Considering that a word's meaning is influenced by the words that came before it. This made it possible for narrative analyses to be utilised for text production and for neural networks to be employed in NLP. This model can be taught using the writing of a particular author, for instance, and it will find new phrases that imitate the author's style and preferences

B. Visualization

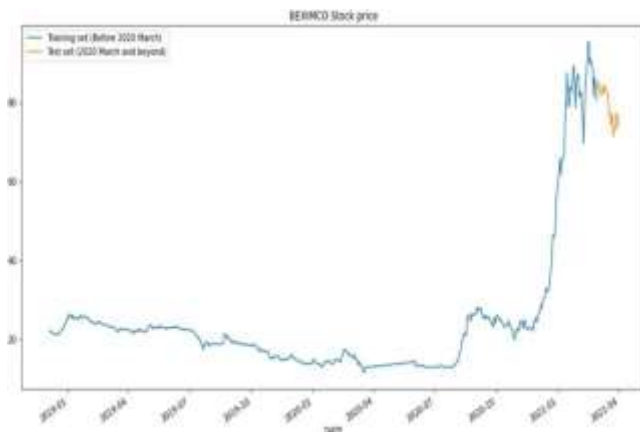


Fig. 10. Training and Test Set Plot

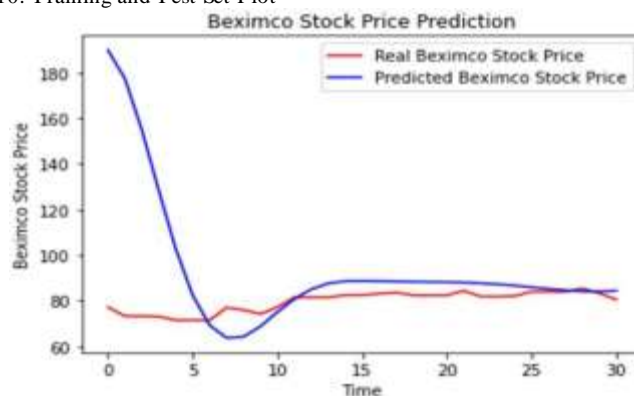


Figure 11: Actual vs. Predicted Close Price

C. Discussion

Sets of data are gathered from the official DSE and Kaggle websites, as was previously described. We employ the information derived from both sources since it will result in better results and be more accurate and trustworthy. There are 11 traits and 2924 instances overall. We used all of the data for our study, part of it as a practise set and some of it as a test set.

Following the LSTM design application, we achieve a 65 percent accuracy. The error percentage was below 0.5. The plot and graph allow us to infer that the model's predicted values are sufficiently close. Our algorithm accurately forecasts whether the closing price will be lower or higher as a result. We obtain the required output after examining the outcome. This strategy can be used by many investment sites to analyse stock price.

V. CONCLUSION

Stocks information is a key area where effective information preparation has a significant impact on predicting expenses that can help investors make wise financial decisions. Since a significant number of people are becoming motivated by this field. Offer their slices of the pie to this new company so they can grow their business. Many start-up companies use these information-gathering techniques to estimate all of the stock credits. By doing so, they may create a solid framework that, in the future, may help someone manage their personal budget. The more time and knowledge the machine has, the more accurate it will become. Information mining techniques can be applied to analyses stock information from a data set. The results of this data mining could theoretically be used in the coming years to relieve and try to reduce stock prices. We anticipate that stock information mining will have a bright future in enhancing the effectiveness and viability of insightful and knowledge-based research.

FUTURE WORK

The stock market is a crucial area for investment. number of persons working in this field

International Journal of Computational Intelligence in Control

are quickly expanding. Machine learning's capacity to recognise trends and forecast these stock prices has the potential to improve accuracy day by day. Typically, stock information is determined by an item's value or by how satisfied customers are associated with the company's showcase[14]. In the future, we will plan to expand our model to include different ranges, and in addition to We also considered the closing price. attempt to predict additional metrics. Since stock prices are based on how satisfied customers are with a product, we'll try to create a price prediction system based on news and data customer feedback gathered from various sources

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Prior to anything else, we would want to thank God Almighty for your abundant blessings and graces needed to finish this research. In order to properly thank our great research supervisor, Md., we will do so here. For his continuous support and direction throughout the entire project, Tohedul Islam, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, American International University-Bangladesh (AIUB). His drive, motivation, genuineness, and vision help us keep on the correct path. I gained a great deal of respect and value from working and thinking under his direction.. For taking the time to chat with us .Dr. Dip Nondi is an Associate Professor and the Director of the Faculty of American International University-Bangladesh Science and Technology (AIUB), has our sincere gratitude. Particular thanks should be extended to Dr. Carmen Z. Lamagna, renowned Vice Chancellor of American International University-Bangladesh (AIUB), for her outstanding leadership. assistance. To everyone of our friends and family, we would like to express our gratitude for their support, concern, and penances, which have helped us learn and get ready for the future.

REFERENCES

- [1] Qiu, Jiayu, Bin Wang, and Changjun Zhou. "Forecasting stock prices with long-short term memory neural network based on attention mechanism." *PloS one* 15, no. 1 (2020): e0227222.
- [2] Kim, Ha Young, and Chang Hyun Won. "Forecasting the volatility of stock price index: A hybrid model integrating LSTM with multiple GARCH-type models." *Expert Systems with Applications* 103 (2018): 25-37.
- [3] Gupta, Archana, Pranay Bhatia, Kashyap Dave, and Pritesh Jain. "Stock market prediction using data mining techniques." In *2nd International Conference on Advances in Science & Technology (ICAST)*. 2019.
- [4] Sandhiya, V., T. Revathi, A. Jayashree, A. Ramya, and S. Sivasankari. "Stock market prediction on bigdata using machine learning algorithm." vol 7 (2017): 10057-10059.
- [5] Kulshrestha, Tanisha. "Pattern Recognition in Stock Market.", unpublished.
- [6] Weng, Bin, Mohamed A. Ahmed, and Fadel M. Megahed. "Stock market one-day ahead movement prediction using disparate data sources." *Expert Systems with Applications* 79 (2017): 153-163.
- [7] Yadav, Anita, C. K. Jha, and Aditi Sharan. "Optimizing LSTM for timeseries prediction in Indian stock market." *Procedia Computer Science* 167 (2020): 2091-2100.
- [8] Rubi, Maksuda Akter, and Md Kamrul Hossain. "Forecasting dse broad index: an application of multi-layer feed forward neural network." *Daffodil International University Journal of Science and Technology* 14, no. 1 (2019).
- [9] Desai, Ruchi, and Snehal Gandhi. "Stock market prediction using data mining." *International Journal of Engineering Development and Research* 2, no. 2 (2014): 2780-2784.
- [10] Al Rafi, Abu Sadat, Tauhidur Rahman, Abdur Rahman Al Abir, Tanvir Ahmed Rajib, Muha yminul Islam, and Md Saddam Hossain Mukta. "A new classification technique: random weighted lstm (rwli)." In *2020 IEEE Region 10 Symposium (TENSymp)*, pp. 262-265. IEEE, 2020.
- [11] Yang, Yuxi, and Takashi Hasuike. "Construction of investor sentiment index in the Chinese stock market." In *2017 6th IIAI International Congress on Advanced Applied Informatics (IIAI-AAI)*, pp. 23-28. IEEE, 2017.
- [12] Nti, Isaac Kofi, Adebayo Felix Adekoya, and Benjamin Asubam Weyori. "A systematic review of fundamental and technical analysis of stock market predictions." *Artificial Intelligence Review* 53, no. 4 (2020): 3007-3057.
- [13] De Fortuny, Enric Junqué, Tom De Smedt, David Martens, and Walter Daelemans. "Evaluating and understanding text-based stock price prediction models." *Information Processing & Management* 50, no. 2 (2014): 426-441.
- [14] Al-Radaideh, Qasem A., Adel Abu Assaf, and Eman Alnagi. "Predicting stock prices using data mining techniques." In *The International Arab Conference on Information Technology (ACIT'2013)*, pp. 1-8. 2013..
- [15] Adebayo, A. D., A. F. Adekoya, and M. T. Rahman. "Predicting stock trends using Tsk-fuzzy rule based system." *Journal of Energy and Natural Resource Management (JENRM)* 4, no. 1 (2017).
- [16] Gupta, N.A. Literature Survey on Artificial Intelligence. 2017. Available online: <https://www.ijert.org/research/a-literature-survey-on-artificial-intelligence/IJERTCONV5IS19015.pdf>
- [17] Ketulkumar Govindbhai Chaudhari. (2019). Windmill Monitoring System Using Internet of Things with Raspberry Pi. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering*, 8(2), 482-485. DOI:10.15662/IJAREEIE.2019.0802043.
- [18] Pothuganti Karunakar, Jagadish Matta, R. P. Singh, O. Ravi Kumar, (2020), Analysis of Position Based Routing Vanet Protocols using Ns2 Simulator, *International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)*, Volume -9 Issue-5, March 2020.
- [19] Ketulkumar Govindbhai Chaudhari. (2019). Review on Challenges and Advanced Research Areas in Internet of Things. *International*

International Journal of Computational Intelligence in Control

- Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering, 7(7), 3570-3574. DOI: 10.15680/IJIRCC.2019.0707016.
- [20] McCarthy, J.; Minsky, M.L.; Rochester, N.; Shannon, C.E. A Proposal for the Dartmouth Summer Research Project on Artificial Intelligence. *AI Mag.* 2006, 27, 12.
- [21] Soni, V. D. (2020). Global impact of E-learning during COVID 19. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. doi:10.2139/ssrn.3630073
- [22] Ankit Narendrakumar Soni (2019). Spatical Context Based Satellite Image Classification-Review. *International Journal of Scientific Research and Engineering Development*, 2(6), 861-868. *International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews Vol (2) Issue (1) (2021) Page 90-93*
- [23] Moore, A. Carnegie Mellon Dean of Computer Science on the Future of AI. Available online: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/peterhigh/2017/10/30/carnegie-mellon-dean-of-computer-science-on-the-future-of-ai/#3a283c652197> (accessed on 7 January 2020).
- [24] Ketulkumar Govindbhai Chaudhari. (2019). Water Quality Monitoring System using Internet of Things and SWQM Framework. *International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering*, 7(9), 3898-3903. DOI: 10.15680/IJIRCC.2019.0709008.
- [25] Soni, V. D. (2020). Emerging Roles of Artificial Intelligence in e-commerce. *International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development*, 7(2), 47-50. Retrieved from http://ijirt.org/master/publishedpaper/IJIRT149921_PAPER.pdf
- [26] Singer, J.; Gent, I.P.; Smail, A. Backbone fragility and the local search cost peak. *J. Artif. Intell. Res.* 2000, 12, 235-270.
- [27] Soni, Ankit Narendrakumar, Diabetes Mellitus Prediction Using Ensemble Machine Learning Techniques (July 3, 2020). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3642877> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3642877>.
- [28] P Ramprakash, M Sakthivadivel, N Krishnaraj, J Ramprasath. "Host-based Intrusion Detection System using Sequence of System Calls" *International Journal of Engineering and Management Research, Vandana Publications, Volume 4, Issue 2, 241-247, 2014*
- [29] N Krishnaraj, S Smys. "A multihoming ACO-MDV routing for maximum power efficiency in an IoT environment" *Wireless Personal Communications* 109 (1), 243-256, 2019.
- [30] N Krishnaraj, R Bhuvanesh Kumar, D Rajeshwar, T Sanjay Kumar, Implementation of energy aware modified distance vector routing protocol for energy efficiency in wireless sensor networks, 2020 *International Conference on Inventive Computation Technologies (ICICT)*, 201-204
- [31] Ibrahim, S. Jafar Ali, and M. Thangamani. "Enhanced singular value decomposition for prediction of drugs and diseases with hepatocellular carcinoma based on multi-source bat algorithm based random walk." *Measurement* 141 (2019): 176-183. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.measurement.2019.02.056>
- [32] Ibrahim, Jafar Ali S., S. Rajasekar, Varsha, M. Karunakaran, K. Kasirajan, Kalyan NS Chakravarthy, V. Kumar, and K. J. Kaur. "Recent advances in performance and effect of Zr doping with ZnO thin film sensor in ammonia vapour sensing." *GLOBAL NEST JOURNAL* 23, no. 4 (2021): 526-531. <https://doi.org/10.30955/gnj.004020>, https://journal.gnest.org/publication/gnest_04020
- [33] N.S. Kalyan Chakravarthy, B. Karthikeyan, K. Alhaf Malik, D. Bujji Babbu, K. Nithya S. Jafar Ali Ibrahim, Survey of Cooperative Routing Algorithms in Wireless Sensor Networks, *Journal of Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology*, 5316-5320, 2021
- [34] Rajmohan, G, Chinnappan, CV, John William, AD, Chandrakrishnan Balakrishnan, S, Anand Muthu, B, Manogaran, G. Revamping land coverage analysis using aerial satellite image mapping. *Trans Emerging Tel Tech.* 2021; 32:e3927. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ett.3927>
- [35] Vignesh, C.C., Sivaparthipan, C.B., Daniel, J.A. et al. Adjacent Node based Energetic Association Factor Routing Protocol in Wireless Sensor Networks. *Wireless Pers Commun* 119, 3255-3270 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11277-021-08397-0>.
- [36] C Chandru Vignesh, S Karthik, Predicting the position of adjacent nodes with QoS in mobile ad hoc networks, *Journal of Multimedia Tools and Applications*, Springer US, Vol 79, 8445-8457, 2020