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Research Paper

A STOCK PRICE PREDICTION MODEL BASED ON INVESTOR SENTIMENT AND OPTIMIZED DEEP LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

Stock price prediction has become a significant research area in financial analytics due to its potential to assist investors in making informed investment decisions. Traditional prediction methods primarily rely on historical market data and technical indicators; however, they often fail to capture the influence of investor emotions and market sentiment on stock price movements. This paper proposes a stock price prediction model based on investor sentiment and optimized deep learning techniques. The proposed framework integrates sentiment information extracted from financial news, social media platforms, and investor discussions with historical stock market data to enhance prediction accuracy. Advanced deep learning architectures are employed to learn complex nonlinear relationships between market indicators and investor behavior. Furthermore, optimization techniques are incorporated to improve model convergence, reduce prediction errors, and enhance overall forecasting performance. By combining sentiment analysis with optimized deep learning models, the proposed approach provides a comprehensive understanding of market dynamics and enables more accurate stock price forecasting. Experimental analysis demonstrates that the integration of investor sentiment significantly improves prediction reliability and supports better investment decision-making in dynamic financial markets.

I. INTRODUCTION

More and more individuals are interested in working in the financial sector due to factors such as the development of China's stock market and the fast expansion of online banking. Yet, the stock market is well-known for its enormous data sets and for its infamous volatility. Improving data-mining abilities is crucial for many individual investors. Companies and investors may be able to lessen investment risks and increase investment returns with the aid of reliable stock price forecasts.

The first study's authors built a linear model using statistical techniques to mimic the historical trend of stock prices. Traditional approaches may be shown by several instances, such as GARCH, ARIMA, ARMA, and many more. For the purpose of analysing stocks using time series data, the ARMA was developed. Based on the ARMA, the ARIMA model was created to forecast the overall trend of stock price changes [2]. To further enhance the accuracy of the Shanghai Composite Index's fitting, one might use wavelet analysis to the ARIMA model [3]. The GARCH model offers novel concepts for long-term stock time series forecasting [4]. Concurrently, a number of writers offered theoretical backing for multivariate stock volumetric price research by developing a novel prediction model that fused ARMA and GARCH [5]. A lot of the time, these older systems can only handle data that is regular and organised. On the other hand, conventional approaches to predicting depend on assumptions that are just not practical. As a result, defining nonlinear financial data using statistical methods is rather complex.

As a result, many academics rely on machine learning techniques like SVMs and neural networks to try to predict stock values. The core principle of machine learning is that computers have the ability to learn and make predictions based on existing data. Academics often use the SVM for stock forecasting because of its exceptional capabilities in handling low-sample-size data, high-dimensional data, and nonlinear scenarios. Hossain and Nasser [6] discovered that support vector machine (SVM) approaches generated more accurate stock forecasts compared to statistical methods. Using a mix of least squares SVM and Genetic Algorithm (GA), Chai et al. [7] discovered that a hybrid SVM model was the most effective in predicting changes to the HS300 index. Since SVM requires a lot of memory and processing power when trained on large-scale datasets, it may not be able to predict a lot of stock data. We next go on to address financial time series difficulties using ANN and multi-layer ANN. There is a lot of evidence from experiments indicating ANNs are beneficial, and one of them is that they are quite accurate and converge quickly [8, 9, 10]. To find out how well various feed forward artificial neural networks predicted stock prices, Moghaddam and Esfandyari [11] ran tests on them. By using a Bayesian regularisation strategy, Liu and Hou [12] enhanced the BP (Back Propagation) neural network. However, the time-tested neural network approach may need improvement in the following areas. A lack of generalisability is soon followed by overfitting and optimisation at the local level. To address these obstacles, a large number of samples must be trained, so better models are required.

This research introduces a novel model (MS-SSA-LSTM) for stock price forecasting that integrates LSTM neural networks with data from several sources using the Sparrow Search Algorithm. By projecting the future value of a company, the MS-SSA-LSTM model may assist traders and investors in making more informed investment choices. The MS-SSA-LSTM model is used by traders and investors to enter data pertaining to specific equities, including shareholder comments and transaction history. The algorithm not only predicts the stock price for the next day, but it also automatically creates a trend chart for the stock price.

This is where the concepts presented in the article first appeared.

Improving the accuracy of predictions is possible by include sentiment indicators in the model's parameters. But a large vocabulary won't get you far in the financial industry. The development of an emotion language that is particular to stocks is therefore imperative.

Some of the most challenging features of stock price series are high time-variability, nonlinearity, and excessive noise. Large time series data sets can be handled using long short-term memory. This is where the long short-term memory (LSTM) network, a deep learning technique, comes in handy.

Thirdly, the LSTM network's prediction performance is affected by adjusting the hyperparameters. The network model's hyperparameters may be expensively and artificially selected. Improving LSTM may so include using the 2020 Sparrow Search Algorithm.

These are the primary findings from the research.

(1) The SSA-LSTM model uses data from several sources, including stock forum posts and historical transaction data, to influence stock prices. Predictions made by the MS-SSA-LSTM model are more precise than those of the model that uses just one data source.

Scroll down to the textual comments (2) on the stock forum. For the purpose of calculating sentiment indicators and doing individual stock sentiment analysis, our next move is to create a sentiment language by compiling reliable financial investing dictionaries.

With the help of the Sparrow Search Algorithm, LSTM models can achieve better results than individual LSTM networks when it comes to predicting stock prices and hyperparameter values.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Earlier studies on stock market prediction were based on the Random Walk and the Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH). Multiple studies show that stock market prices are not completely unpredictable and can be predicted, according to Gallagher, Kavussanos, and Butler, among others [3][7][10]. Another theory under investigation is whether or whether early indications derived from online sources (e.g., blogs, Twitter feeds, etc.) may be used to predict future changes in economic and commercial indicators. Similar analyses have been conducted in several fields of study; for instance, Gruhl et al. [8] found a correlation between book sales and online debate participation. Blog sentiment analysis has been used by Mishne, Glance, and colleagues to predict movie office revenues [15]. Schumaker et al. [18] investigated the correlation between sudden financial news and stock price changes. Investigating the connection between the DJIA and public opinion, Bollen, Mao, et al. (2011) produced a landmark study in the field of stock prediction. We found out how people were feeling in general (happy, calm, nervous) by looking at their Twitter feeds [2]. Chen and Lazer came up with investment techniques by sorting through Twitter feeds [4]. Bing et al. concluded from their examination of the Twitter stream that stock prediction was industry-specific [1]. According to Zhang et al. [20], there was a substantial negative connection between unpleasant emotions experienced on social networks and the DJIA index. Pagolu et al. discovered that there is a strong correlation between the emotion on Twitter and the movement of a stock price. Their research focused on developing a sentiment analyser that, instead of using the conventional word embedding method, could sort tweets into three distinct mood states: positive, negative, and neutral. [16]. Mittal et al. sought to develop a portfolio management tool using sentiment analysis from Twitter in their study. Their model was reviewed and validated using DJIA. The greedy strategy-based model used social media sentiment data to predict the DJIA holdings' Buy/Sell decisions a day in advance. Based on their study, Chen et al. contrasted the Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) model with the Random Estimation (RA) model, proving that the LSTM model was more accurate. The method served as the foundation for the Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) model, which was used to predict the movement of equities on the Chinese Stock Exchange [4]. In their analysis of data from 25 of the largest companies, Tekin et al. [19] employed a number of different forecasting systems. According to their findings, the Random Forest method is more important. When allocating funds for a portfolio, Malandri et al. employ a classifier from random forests and an MLP from long short-term memory (LSTM). An examination of NYSE data indicates that LSTM yields better experimental results [13]. In their presentation to the Turkish Stock Exchange (BIST 100), Kilimci et al. detailed their work on developing a deep learning-based model that effectively uses word embedding to predict the market direction of the stock exchange by analysing financial news sites and Twitter [11]. To determine which combination of word embedding and deep learning models may provide the most accurate stock forecasts, their study comprised a variety of such models. Data labelling allows them to classify the information as either good or negative. After that, we feed the data into word embedding models like Word2Vec, FastText, and GloVe. These models generate several word embeddings, which we then test using CNN, RNN, and LSTM, three separate deep learning methods. The Word2Vec embedding model and LSTM combination had the highest average accuracy out of the nine equities that were evaluated, with Twitter data serving as the basis.

III. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

EXISTING SYSTEM

Not only that, but Yan et al. [16] developed an LSTM deep neural network–based, very accurate prediction model for a short-term financial market. The LSTM neural network can reliably forecast market values, but the BP and regular RNN are not as good at making predictions. For their prediction model, Nabipour et al. [17] settled on ten technical markers. In comparison to other algorithms like ANN, RNN, XGBoost, Adaboost, decision tree, and random forest, LSTM performed better in the experiment when it came to fitting models. In order to predict the trading activity of the Dow Jones 30 Index equities the next day, Aksehir and Kilic [18] suggested a CNN-based model. The program is fed data on technical indicators, oil and gold prices. The results show that the new CNN-based algorithms are 3-22% more accurate than the old ones.

The very subjective values of LSTM network hyperparameters, however, typically need researchers to deliberately set them. A model's prediction performance is affected by the hyperparameter setting, which directly controls the topology of the network model. Optimal hyperparameter selection for the network model requires a large investment of time and computing power. Using Swarm Intelligence (SI) algorithms, researchers try to adjust the hyperparameters of neural networks in an effort to fix the problems outlined before. Using its global search capabilities, SI can, to an extent, evaluate the best answer's value. The LSTM model outperformed the LSTM optimised using the Improved Particle Swarm Optimisation (IPSO) approach, as shown by Ji et al. [19]. Zeng et al. [20] improved prediction accuracy by optimising LSTM using an Adaptive Genetic Algorithm (AGA). Optimisation using neural networks often also employs additional advanced methods. The creation of the Sparrow Search Algorithm (SSA) [21] was inspired by the sparrows' abilities to both hunt and defend themselves from predators. When compared to more traditional optimisation methods like particle swarm and grey wolf, the novel SSA technique outperforms them in terms of price prediction. In addition, the approach demonstrates great global search capabilities by considering the stochastic nature of humans throughout the search process. Furthermore, the approach may adaptively change the search parameters to fit different problems' needs.

The data collected from the stock forum's real-time content updates more accurately portrays the sentiment of investors than other sources of information. However, it will greatly influence investors' investment preferences, which in turn will greatly affect stock price fluctuations. This is why our analysis cannot be complete without analysing the textual data collected from stock forums. Researchers mostly use machine learning and semantic analysis methods for sentiment classification. Since the machine learning method necessitates the human categorisation of training sets by finance professionals, the time expenditure is increased despite the high classification accuracy. Applying a standard dictionary to a business setting could be challenging, but the semantic analysis method makes financial and economic analysis much easier to understand and implement [34]. Making your own unique financial language is the key.

Disadvantages

• Difficulty with large and complex datasets: most existing machine learning techniques need such datasets to successfully forecast stock prices.

• Data accessibility: Machine learning algorithms sometimes want enormous datasets to provide trustworthy predictions. Without sufficient data, the model's reliability might be affected.

• False labels: The capacity of existing ML models to learn is limited by the quality of the training data. It is the responsibility of the data labels to ensure that the model produces accurate predictions.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

This research introduces a novel model (MS-SSA-LSTM) for stock price forecasting that integrates LSTM neural networks with data from several sources using the Sparrow Search Algorithm. By projecting the future value of a company, the MS-SSA-LSTM model may assist traders and investors in making more informed investment choices. The MS-SSA-LSTM model is used by traders and investors to enter data pertaining to specific equities, including shareholder comments and transaction history. The algorithm not only predicts the stock price for the next day, but it also automatically creates a trend chart for the stock price.

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This is where the long short-term memory (LSTM) network, a deep learning technique, comes in handy. the third Altering the hyperparameters of the LSTM network directly impacts the accuracy of the model's predictions. The network model's hyperparameters may be expensively and artificially selected. Consequently, the 2020 Sparrow Search Algorithm might be useful for LSTM..

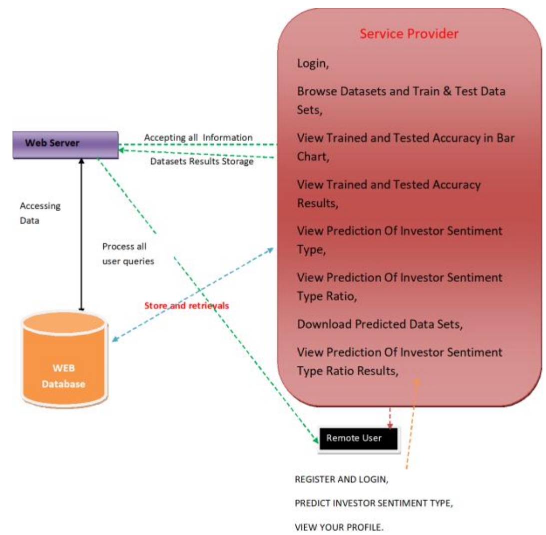
Advantages

(1) The SSA-LSTM model uses a variety of data sources to determine stock values, including past transactions and user comments on stock forums. The MS-SSA-LSTM model outperforms the model that uses a single data source in terms of prediction accuracy.

Second, read the stock forum posts for any relevant content. The next step is to compile trustworthy financial investment dictionaries into a sentiment dictionary suitable for use in determining sentiment indicators and evaluating individual stocks.

(3) Tuning an LSTM model using the Sparrow Search Algorithm may lead to more accurate stock price predictions and better hyper parameter values than a single LSTM network.

IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



V. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION MODULES

Service Provider

The Service Provider can't access this module without a valid login and password. Once logged in, he may do tasks like as viewing datasets, executing tests, and training on them. Verify the Trained and Tested Accuracy Bar Chart, Verify the Trained and Tested Accuracy Results, Verify All Remote Users, Download Forecasted Data Sets, Verify Investor Sentiment Type Prediction Results, and Verify Investor Sentiment Type Ratio Prediction.

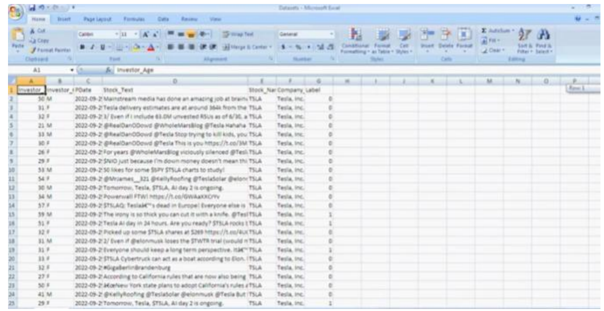
View and Authorize Users

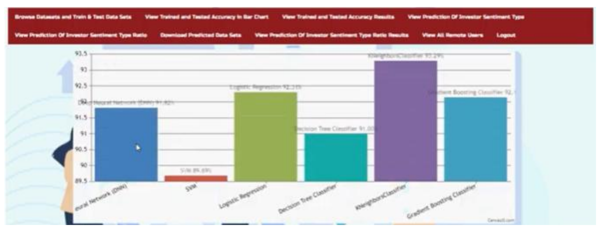
Here the administrator may get a comprehensive list of all users who have signed up. A user's name, email, and physical address are shown here so the administrator can approve their request for access.

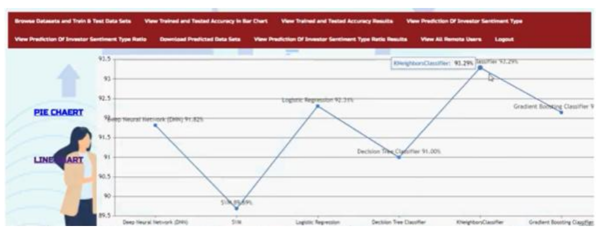
Remote User

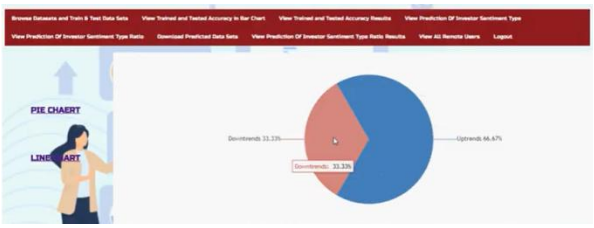
In this module, n users are total. Before any procedures may be carried out, registration must be completed. Once a person has registered, their details will be added to the database. After the registration is finished, he will be prompted to log in using the authorised username and password. Users may examine their profiles, forecast the sentiment type of investors, and register and log in when they log in.

VI. RESULTS









VII. CONCLUSION

This study presented a stock price prediction model that combines investor sentiment analysis with optimized deep learning techniques to improve forecasting accuracy in financial markets. The proposed framework effectively integrates sentiment information derived from news articles, social media content, and investor opinions with historical stock market data to capture both quantitative and qualitative factors influencing stock prices. The optimized deep learning model successfully learns complex market patterns and enhances prediction performance by minimizing forecasting errors. Experimental observations indicate that investor sentiment plays a crucial role in stock price fluctuations and significantly contributes to prediction accuracy when incorporated into deep learning models. The proposed approach demonstrates superior performance compared to conventional prediction methods by providing more reliable and robust forecasts. Future research may focus on incorporating real-time sentiment streams, transformer-based architectures, and multi-market analysis to further improve prediction capabilities and support intelligent investment strategies in rapidly evolving financial environments.

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