Stock Price Prediction using Machine Learning Models

*Note: Sub-titles are not captured in Xplore and should not be used

1st Geoff Patton, 2nd Rohit Bhattacharya, 3rd Fengtian Lu, 4th Ananda Mahalingam
dept. name of organization (of Aff.)
Drexel University
Philadelphia, United States
gp495@drexel.edu, rb689@drexel.edu, fl373@drexel.edu, asm465@drexel.edu

***Abstract*—Prediction of stock prices has been a major area of research for a long time. While supporters of the efficient market hypothesis believe that it is impossible to predict stock prices accurately, there are formal propositions demonstrating that accurate modeling and designing of appropriate variables may lead to models using which stock prices and stock price movement patterns can be very accurately predicted. This paper attempts to predict stock price of few ticker symbols to prove the theory. We propose an approach of modeling for stock price prediction for CMCSA (Comcast) and its competitors building different machine learning and deep learning-based models. This paper also attempts to compare the price prediction from different models for different ticker symbols. The Data collected from Finn Hub using the Finn Hub APIs, preprocessed, and prepared for training the model. The Dataset will be split into 80%-20% split with 80% of the data used for training the model. The following models are used for predicting the stock price among others: Linear regression, locally weighted Linear regression, Decision Tree Regression and Random Forest Regressor. This paper lays out the results from different models, provides an accuracy score for each model and provides insight into the best fit for the stock price prediction.**

***Index Terms*—component, formatting, style, styling, insert**

I. Background

Comcast Corporation operates as a media and technology company worldwide. It operates through Residential Connectivity Platforms, Business Services Connectivity, Media, Studios, and Theme Parks segments. The Residential Connectivity Platforms segment provides residential broadband and wireless connectivity services, residential and business video services, advertising sales, and Sky channels. Some of the top competitors of Comcast include Verizon, ATT, Charter Communications, Dish Network, and Walt Disney Company. Comcast stock is listed in the NASDAQ stock exchange using the symbol (CMCSA). Machine learning is a branch of artificial intelligence that analyzes complex sets of historical data, discovers hidden relationships between data sets, makes forecasts, and learns along the way to become even more accurate. Such capabilities make ML-based tools well-suited for financial analysis. Machine learning (ML) is playing an increasingly significant role in stock trading. Predicting market fluctuations, studying consumer behavior, and analyzing stock price dynamics are examples of how investment companies can use machine learning for stock trading. In this paper, we shall use the machine learning models to predict the stock price of Comcast (CMCSA) and one of its prime competitors, Verizon (VZ). The predicted price can then be compared with the actual stock price to arrive at an accuracy score. Regression is a key element of predictive modelling and is a perfect fit for predicting financial stock prices. We will be using various regression models for our study here.

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II. Ease of Use

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Number equations consecutively. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in:

$$a + b = \gamma \tag{1}$$

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Please use "soft" (e.g., `\eqref{Eq}`) cross references instead of "hard" references (e.g., `(1)`). That will make it possible to combine sections, add equations, or change the order of figures or citations without having to go through the file line by line.

Please don't use the `{eqnarray}` equation environment. Use `{align}` or `{IEEEeqnarray}` instead. The `{eqnarray}` environment leaves unsightly spaces around relation symbols.

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E. Some Common Mistakes

- The word "data" is plural, not singular.
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- In American English, commas, semicolons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
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- Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones "affect" and "effect", "complement" and "compliment", "discreet" and "discrete", "principal" and "principle".
- Do not confuse "imply" and "infer".
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- There is no period after the "et" in the Latin abbreviation "et al.".
- The abbreviation "i.e." means "that is", and the abbreviation "e.g." means "for example".

An excellent style manual for science writers is [**?**].

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The class file is designed for, but not limited to, six authors. A minimum of one author is required for all conference articles. Author names should be listed starting from left to right and then moving down to the next line. This is the author sequence that will be used in future citations and by indexing services. Names should not be listed in columns nor group by affiliation. Please keep your affiliations as succinct as possible (for example, do not differentiate among departments of the same organization).

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Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your paper. There are two types: component heads and text heads.

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a) Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation "Fig. **??**", even at the beginning of a sentence.

TABLE I
TABLE TYPE STYLES

Table Head	**Table Column Head**		
	Table column subhead	***Subhead***	***Subhead***
copy	More table copy[a]		

[a]Sample of a Table footnote.

Fig. 1. Example of a figure caption.

Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity "Magnetization", or "Magnetization, M", not just "M". If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write "Magnetization (A/m)" or "Magnetization {A[m(1)]}", not just "A/m". Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write "Temperature (K)", not "Temperature/K".

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preferred spelling of the word "acknowledgment" in America is without an "e" after the "g". Avoid the stilted expression "one of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...". Instead, try "R. B. G. thanks...". Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

REFERENCES

Please number citations consecutively within brackets [**?**]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [**?**]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [**?**]—do not use "Ref. [**?**]" or "reference [**?**]" except at the beginning of a sentence: "Reference [**?**] was the first ..."

Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the abstract or reference list. Use letters for table footnotes.

Unless there are six authors or more give all authors' names; do not use "et al.". Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as "unpublished" [**?**]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as "in press" [**?**]. Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols.

For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [**?**].

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