



BIG DATA

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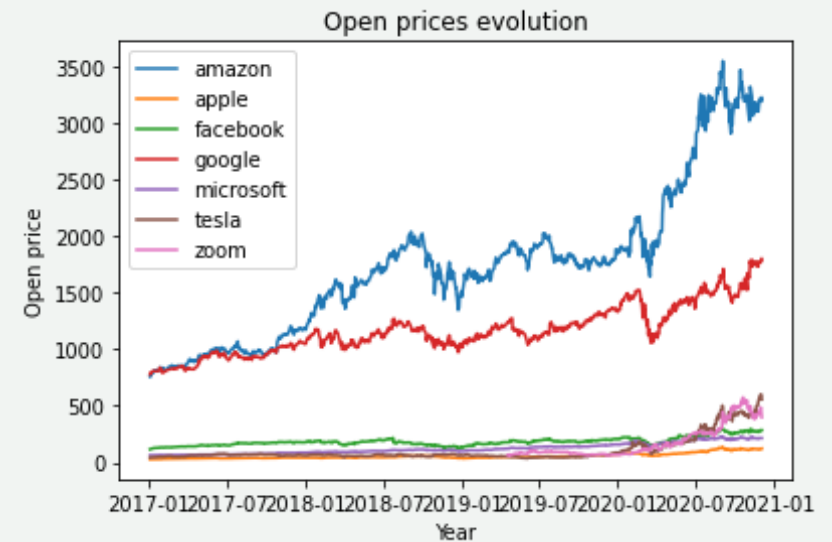
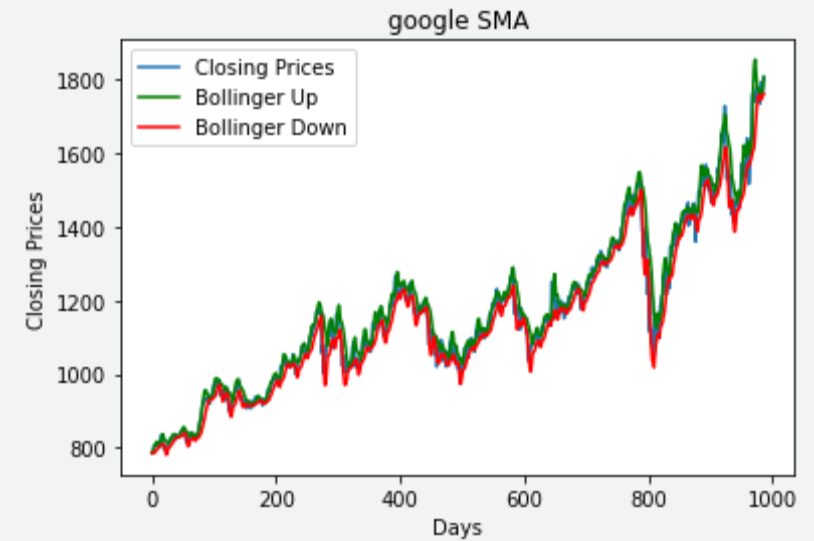
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Part 1: Data exploration

- Explore the Dataset with the given instructions:
 - Characterization of dataset
 - Missing values
 - Calculating key indicators
 - Highest daily return
 - Average for all stock price categories (daily, monthly, yearly)

Part 2: Insights

- Evolution of Stocks
- Bollinger Bands



Part 3: Machine Learning Pipeline

- Data cleansing
 - Imputer with strategies (replace with 0, drop the row, replace with mean)
- Data preparation
 - One hot encoded categorical variables (which in this case there's none)
 - Assembled the input as vector of double
- Estimator Selection (Linear Regression, Decision Tree, Random Forest Regression)
- Hyperparameter Tuning

Part 3: Results

	High	Low	Close	Open	AdjClose	Volume
RMSE	26.95	28.26	34.45	24.24	34.35	3454448.40
R2	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.98	0.96	-2.31

Linear Regression

	High	Low	Close	Open	AdjClose	Volume
RMSE	107.4557	104.0034	107.904	105.1103	107.904	689368.414
R2	0.6096	0.6521	0.612	0.6334	0.612	0.2195

Linear Regression (Log Scale)

Part 3: Results

	High	Low	Close	Open	AdjClose	Volume
RMSE	112.4271	104.6856	109.8498	107.0157	107.0157	903302.823
R2	0.5727	0.6476	0.5979	0.62	0.62	-0.34

Decision Tree

	High	Low	Close	Open	AdjClose	Volume
RMSE	112.4729	104.7283	109.3667	107.0968	109.3667	873475.358
R2	0.5723	0.6473	0.6014	0.6194	0.6014	-0.253

Random Forest Regressor (Hyperparameter Tuning)

Part 3: Interpretation

- All the stock price categories were able to be predicted with mediocre accuracy at best.
 - The future is inherently unpredictable
 - Does not account for qualitative variable (news, scandals, corruption)
- Volume was the hardest to predict.
 - Due to the unstable nature of buying and selling stocks
 - The focus of the market of a given day
- If it is easy to predict, everybody would be billionaire.