Questions	Answer
You have referenced 5 prior works. But the comparative table has only two. Why?	Mistakenly I haven't added those papers to the table whereas I have mentioned them in Literature. I have updated the table with left papers.
The comparison table shows accuracy and F1. But your results talk about error rates.	Thanks for raising this question. Actually, according to the studies, accuracy and F-score is preferred where we are performing classification, and the place where we are dealing very limited range of solution. However, in case of actual value prediction or forecasting, we generally aim to think of the range of value, and we generally try to deduce future projections. So for that we need to discuss, what amount of error we receiving in actual and predicted value.
Why are you not using data from previous work? What is your baseline to say that your method works?	The web news dataset employed in reference [2] of main manuscript, I have explored that dataset, but there also dataset only incorporates the financial news, which will show high correlation, and trained model will only be confined financial news. But here in proposed model, news incorporated are of different categories like politics, entertainment, sports, etc. Also, mostly previous work is either related to predict the trend, or if anyone is predicting the actual value they are taking twitter dataset. Twitter is also one of the prominent place whose dataset can be explored, but what I really felt was, reach to daily news and reach to twitter of common public, daily news has slight edge (it is my observation and viewpoint). So performing analysis on daily news dataset is something satisfies my opinion.
Table 1: what is the compound column? Also, what is the correlation of sentiment of sentiment with?	Compound field is the sum of other three sentiments i.e. positive, negative, and neutral, which is further normalized in the range of [-1, 1]. Sentiment to stock price correlation is already quoted in the manuscript in table 1. Also, code is updated and sentiment to sentiment correlation is also added, also manuscript is updated.

Can you give an example of datasets? So, a sample dataset for a week or two days for a stock and the related news along with sentiment. What is the correlation in this context? Why would you have expected the correlation to be high in this example?	For ease in understanding, I have added the screen shot of dataset in manuscript, and also I have added the dataset in my GitHub repository. Moreover, I have also added table which gives the insight of correlation at certain interval of time like weekly, monthly. Correlation is a term that refers to the strength of a relationship between two variables where a strong, or high, correlation means that two or more variables have a strong relationship with each other while a weak or low correlation means that the variables are hardly related. Correlation analysis is the process of studying the strength of that relationship with available statistical data. So depending upon correlation, regression model are selected, and dataset is passed to it. If correlation is high regression models are going to be trained with high precision, whereas vice a versa case is totally opposite.