Examining Statistical and Machine Learning Techniques to Predict the Stock Market

Alex Roell, Aakash Shambwani, David Mennen, Yashmanth Chintamaneni, Yuvraj Malhotra, Matthew A. Lanham
Purdue University, Krannert School of Management
roella@purdue.edu; ashambwa@purdue.edu; dmennen@purdue.edu; ychintam@purdue.edu; malhotry@purdue.edu; du131@purdue.edu; lu796@purdue.edu; lanhamm@purdue.edu

## ABSTRACT

In this study we examine stock market prediction using statistical and machine learning approaches. The motivation for this study is that understanding the stock market and being able to predict when stocks will rise and fall can be very rewarding if done even remotely accurately. We investigate using the h2o R library to shortlist 6 best models for the prediction.

## INTRODUCTION

For an investor, predicting the stock market can be a serious challenge. Only $55 \%$ of adults invest in the stock market which could be because they are not confident
investing in the stock market. Turns out these stocks rise, and an investor has investing in the stock market. Turns out these stocks rise, and an investor has
forgone hundreds to thousands of dollars. Our study will help investors be more confident in investing in the stock market.

Percentage of Adults that Invest in the Stock Market

Source:https://www.statista.com/statistics/2700344/percentage-of-us-adults to--have-money-invested-in-the-stock-market Research Objective:

- How can we maximize the returns on an investment portfolio?


## LITERATURE REVIEW

Many of the studies utilized an ensemble of different machine learning models and statistics. Unlike the rest of the studies, we utilized an XGBoost model, along with generalized linear models. Especially by using the XGBoost model, we believe our study goes above and beyond and adds predictive performance the others do not.

| Study | ARIMA | XGBoost | RF | LM | Ensemble |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (2006) Qian |  |  | x |  | x |
| (2014) Ariyo | x |  |  |  |  |
| (2015) Rather |  |  |  | x | x |
| (2016) Khaidem |  |  | x |  | x |
| (2020) Our Study |  | x |  | x | x |



Mult-Core Processing using h20 (Parallel Execution)


- We used the h20 library to train and identify the best candidate model.
- H2O does the data pre-processing and normalization steps.


## STATISTICAL RESULTS

The following graph shows the difference in the RMSE of the test and the training datasets. As shown in the graph the difference is bare minimum between them for GLM. Thus we can concur that the data is not overfitting. Out of the 6 models we had chosen using h2o's AutoML functionality which led to the GLM model being the best since it has the lowest test RMSE.

| Model |  | Mean Residual Devaince |  | RMSE |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GLM | $6.84 \mathrm{E}-06$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0 2 6 2}$ |  |  |  |
| XGBoost 1 | $2.37 \mathrm{E}-05$ | 0.00487 |  |  |  |
| XGBoost 2 | $3.21 \mathrm{E}-05$ | 0.00567 |  |  |  |
| XGBoost 3 | $1.53 \mathrm{E}-05$ | 0.00391 |  |  |  |
| StackedEnsemble 1 | $6.90 \mathrm{E}-06$ | 0.00263 |  |  |  |
| StackedEnsemble 2 | $6.96 \mathrm{E}-06$ | 0.00264, |  |  |  |

Difference in RMSE between training and test set for 6 different models.


## EXPECTED BUSINESS IMPACT

The Dow Jones Industrial Average Index makes an average return of $5.42 \%$ per year. The average investor in the United States invests about $10 \%-15 \%$ of their annual salary.

Assuming an investor
deposits $\$ 6,000$ at the deposits $\$ 6,000$ at the beginning of the first year. If their deposit is in for 10 years being compounded yearly, we would expect the investor to earn more using our best model with $64 \%$ accuracy versus a $60 \%$ accurate model by $\$ 371.66$ on average.


## CONCLUSIONS

According to our model we predict an accuracy of $\underline{\mathbf{6 4 . 8}} \mathbf{~ u s i n g}$ the Dow Jones Industrial Average Index. Through this model an investor can increase their returns significantly. For every $\mathbf{1 \%}$ increase in model accuracy it will raise the return on the investment for 1 year by $\mathbf{0 . 0 5 4 2 \%}$.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank Professor Matthew Lanham, Xinyu Wang, Theo Ginting, and our graduate student mentors Zeyu Du and Zhaotian Lu for their guidance and support on this project.

