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Machine Learning Model for Stock Market Trend Prediction Building

Ms. **Geetha R**,
Assistant professor
Department of Information Technology
Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology
Chennai, India
geetha.r.it@sathyabama.ac.in

Elanchezhiyan V
UG Student
Department of Information Technology
Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology
Chennai, India
elanchezhiyan187@gmail.com

Dhanush M
UG Student
Department of Information Technology
Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology
Chennai, India
03dhanush721@gmail.com

Ms. **L. Mary Gladence**, Professor
Department of Information Technology
Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology
Chennai, India
Marygladence.it@sathyabama.ac.in

Abstract—The financial markets are highly dynamic and nonlinear, thus, making predicting of stock market trends a very difficult task. This paper presents an ensemble machine learning framework of stock market forecasting through various sophisticated algorithms. The framework combines the XGBoost Beijing lightgbm and Gradient Boosting using the complementary algorithms of Random Forest, Support Vector Machine, K-Nearest Neighbors, and Logistic Regression. Past data of stock prices together with technical analysis data that includes moving averages, Relative Strength Index, and Moving Average Convergence Divergence are used as input features in training models. The ensemble learning approach allows addressing the complex patterns and dependencies of financial time-series data in a better way. Evidence of experimental analysis shows that the offered framework is highly accurate in prediction, precise, and more stable than individual machine learning models. The findings provide evidence that the ensemble methodology can help to make informed investment choices and enable financial risk management to a great extent.

Keywords: Stock Market Forecasting, Ensemble learning, XGBoost, LightGBM, Technical indicators, Machine learning, financial forecasting.

I. Introduction

A very volatile, uncertain and nonlinear nature of events in financial markets makes them very difficult to predict even using the most important economic indicators and asset prices. The stock market trends prediction has been a key topic of research by the investors, the financial institutions, as well as the financial analysts, who would like to maximize their profits and reduce the risks involved as much as possible. Financial forecasting has used conventional statistical methods which include autoregressive model and linear regression extensively. Nonlinear relationships and complex patterns of financial time-series data, however, are frequently difficult to model using these methods. Machine learning methods have become potent instruments of predicting the stock market due to the increased computational power and access to large financial datasets.

It has been found that machine learning models have high potential to detect some latent structures as well as discover meaningful patterns in the historical market data. Decision tree, support vectors and neural networks are algorithms that can model complicated relationships between the input variables and target output. The models also make use of historical data and refine their prediction during the process of development by modifying their internal parameters. Financial forecasting:Machine learning has been applied in price, market trend, and trading forecasting of stocks by considering both past prices and technical factors.

Technical indicators are important in the analysis of stock markets quantitatively. Market momentum, trend direction and possible reversal points are determined using indicators like moving averages, Relative Strength Index (RSI) and Moving Average Convergence Divergence (MACD) among others. Machine learning models can learn more about the behavior of the market and become better predictors by utilizing these indicators as input features. However, there can always be one algorithm which is not able to make reliable predictions because financial markets are dynamic and unpredictable.

Recently, the idea of ensemble learning has become quite popular due to the opportunities to improve the results of the prediction process. Ensemble methods take the probability estimates of a number of machine learning models to obtain a superior and strong output. Ensemble methods overcome variation, overfitting and increase the capability of generalization. Popular ensemble methods like RafRandom forest, Gradient boosting, XGBoost and LightGBM have demonstrated tremendous success towards other types of predictive tasks, including financial predictions.

This study is driven by the fact that it aims to develop a unified ensemble framework to build a system using the power of more than one machine learning algorithm to forecast stock market trends better. The proposed framework combines a number of different complementary algorithms such as XGBoost, LightGBM, Gradient Boosting, Random Forest, Support Vector Machine, K-Nearest Neighbors, and Logistic Regression, as opposed to using one particular model. All the algorithms bring on board distinct predictive abilities, which, in combination, enhance the performance of the entire system.

The model is proposed to use a historical stock price and other technical features as inputs to train the model. The comparative analysis is conducted to assess the work of separate algorithms and the work of the joint ensemble structure. The accuracy, precision and stability metrics are also used to gauge the effectiveness of prediction. The results of the experiment prove that ensemble learning may help to bridge the gap in predicting the tendencies in stock markets and significantly improve the financial data forecasting through the integration of complicated patterns and relations into the data.

The rest of this paper is going to provide a detailed overview of the related studies with the final description of the proposed methodology and the experimental evaluation and results discussion being provided. The research will help researchers create more predictive models that are more reliable to assist in making better decisions in the financial markets [1].

This paper is structured in a manner the review of literature is presented in Section II. Section III provides the description of the methodology with its operationality in particular. There are results and discussions in section IV. Finally, the last part of V is the final findings and recommendations.

II. Literature Survey

The financial market behavior forecast has been a research problem because of its relevance in the development of investment strategies and risk management. Stock market is nonlinear, dynamic and noisy and this makes it very difficult to forecast it accurately. Scholars have studied many computational methods such as statistical models, machine learning methods and a combination of both to enhance the accuracy of forecasting. Machine learning models have become popular in recent years due to their capacity to find complex relationships in large datasets and change in accordance to the changes in the market environment. Other research studies have also placed focus on combining technical indicators and feature engineering procedure to boost performance of the model.

Initial studies made on prediction of stock market concentrated more on statistical and econometric methods. Also in common use were techniques that were autoregressive integrated moving average models and regression analysis used to predict the price movements and market indices. Despite the background given by these models, they tended to fail to describe nonlinear relationships in financial data. Subsequently, scientists started investigating the application of machine learning that is capable of capturing more sophisticated trends. The decision trees, support vectors and neural networks algorithms displayed promising outcomes since they could learn are the complex relationships between the input features and the outcomes of the market. Such models permitted the discovery of some hidden information that could not be observed using traditional statistical models.

A number of investigations have been carried out to understand the use of supervised learning algorithms in the financial prediction activities. The popularity of the Support Vector Machines in the field of prediction of market trend through their classification methodology is attributed to the fact that it generalizes effectively, and can manage high-dimensional data. K-Nearest Neighbors have been also implemented in financial forecasting due to its simplicity and applicability in recognizing patterns. To define the probability of the market movement according to historical price indicators and economic variables, the Logistic Regression has been applied. Ensemble strategies such as the Popular decision tree-based models, such as the Random Forest, have been highly adopted due to their capacity to capture nonlinear interactions, as well as reduce over-fitting. The approaches have proven to have higher prediction rates as compared to the conventional statistical methods [6].

Ensemble learning methods have also developed which has enhanced the predictive model performance in financial forecasting. Ensemble algorithms involve using a set of weak learners in order to come up with more accurate and robust prediction. Random Forest is among the oldest ensemble methods that combine forecasts of several decision trees that were built using various data subsets. Another method that is very effective as an ensemble method is that of Gradient Boosting whereby a series of models are successively trained to address the errors made by the preceding model. These techniques have been found useful in the time-series model capturing of complex relationships and minimizes model variance.

Recently, more sophisticated boosting models like XGBoost and LightGBM have been implemented to improve computation speed and prediction accuracy. XGBoost involves regularization and tree-building cost-efficient strategies, which make it predict large datasets with high accuracy. LightGBM is a one-side sampling strategy based on gradient-driven and leaf-wise tree development, and is capable of highly accelerated training along with robust prediction performance. They have achieved successful application in financial analytics, algorithmic trading as well as market trend prediction activities [10].

The other notable field of study is the merger of machine learning algorithms and technical indicators. Technical indicators are an indication of market momentum, strength of trend, and possible indication of reversal. Measures like Relative Strength Index, Moving averages, and Moving average convergence divergence are also indicators that are usually applied in quantitative trading strategies. The combination of these indicators with machine learning models has enabled researchers to come up with hybrid frameworks that are more accurate and robust in predicting data. A normalization method, lag features and dimensionality reduction are commonly used as feature engineering to enhance the performance of such predictive systems.

Hybrid ensemble models, mixtures of machine learning algorithms, have also been investigated recently to take advantage of their complementary spent powers. Hybrid models include models like Random Forest, Support Vector Machines, Gradient Boosting and neural networks as they are used to enhance predictive reliability. Other common methods of these systems are voting, stacking, or weighted averaging to assemble the predictions of individual models. According to experimental findings of different studies, ensemble-based systems tend to be much more accurate, precise and stable on financial time-series forecasting as compared to single models [15].

Although there has been milestones in the field of machine learning-based financial prediction, there is still a number of challenges. Monetary data are usually distorted and influenced by external economic forces like political occurrences, international epidemics and policies. These uncertainties can add volatility to predictive models and minimize forecasting. Moreover, the high flexibility of financial markets demands the models, which are flexible enough to adjust to the new designs and the dynamics of the market environment. These shortcomings remain being sought out by researchers who are investigating improved ensemble structures and feature engineering methods to enhance the performance of prediction [20].

III. Methodology

The suggested approach offers a machine learning model that is comprehensive in terms of predicting stock market trends with the help of various ensemble machine learning models. The framework will be used to identify the nonlinear relationships and dynamic trends in financial time-series data through the combination of multiple state of the art predictive models. The process starts with gathering of past stock market data of credible financial data sources. Usually, this data can consist of the information about the opening price per day, the closing price per day, maximum price per day, the minimum price per day and the trading volume per day. Besides raw price data, technical indicators like moving averages, Relative Strength Index and Moving Average Convergence Divergence are calculated and made part of input features.

Following data gathering, the preprocessing tasks are used to address missing values, introduce scale to the features and maintain data consistency. The resultant processed dataset is further split into training and testing dataset used to test the model. Each of several machine learning algorithms is trained on the prepared dataset. XGBoost, LightGBM, Gradient Boosting, Random Forest, Support Vector Machine, K-Nearest Neighbors and Logistic Regression are included among these algorithms. The ensemble strategy combines the prediction of individual models to form the ultimate prediction output. The goal of this methodology is to enhance the accuracy, the robustness and the ability to generalise better forecasting.

A. Data Collection and Preprocessing.

The basis of the proposed predictive framework is based on data collection. Financial databases that have daily trading records of the selected stocks get historical stock market data. Some of the typical characteristic attributes contained in the dataset are opening price, closing price, highest price, lowest price, adjusted closing price, and trading volume. These characteristics give basic information of performance of the market over time and are the main source of input in predictive modeling.

Once the data is obtained, it is preprocessed in order to achieve data quality and reliability. Financial data can have missing points, inconsistent records or noise which can impact the model training negatively. The use of data cleaning methods is to eliminate and revise suspicious records that contain incomplete data and to put in place missing data through the use of statistical imputation techniques. Execution of outliers that can corrupt prediction performance is done and the resulting outcome is dealt with.

The other significant preprocessing step is normalization. Given that various features can have different scales, normalization will make sure that all the variables will be equal to training the model. Min-Max scaling or standardization are techniques that put data of the feature values within a common range. Lastly, the final clean and normalized dataset is made to take a structured format that can be used with machine learning algorithms.

B. Feature Engineering and Technical Indicators.

In financial forecasting as a field of machine learning, feature engineering is an important concept that enhances predictive power. Besides unprocessed price information, other types of technical indicators are also being calculated in order to capture significant market behavior. Moving averages are some of the most popular indicators used in identification of the long-term and short-term prices. To smooth price fluctuations, Simple Moving Average and Exponential Moving Average are computed to display the market directions.

Another widely used technical indicator is the Relative Strength Index which is used to gauge the momentum of price movements. It also measures the scale of recent profits and losses to find out whether a stock was overbought or oversold. Likewise, Moving Average Convergence Divergence indicator shows the change of the trend on the basis of the relationship among the short-term and long-term exponential moving averages.

Further inclusiveness of lagged price values, percentage returns and volatility measures are also created so as to make the data better. These constructed features get a good contextual input that makes machine learning algorithms comprehend market dynamics. The use of several technical indicators and derivatives allows the predictive models a more detailed reflection on the financial market conditions.

C. Model Training on the basis of machine learning algorithms.

The proposed framework employs a number of machine learning algorithms to construct predictive models used in stock market trend predictions. All the algorithms are trained on the processed data and learn to relate input features and the target variable, market trend direction. The reasons behind these decision tree-based models that include Random Forest and Gradient Boosting is due to their capability in nonlinear feature interaction and capability to predict on large datasets.

XGBoost and LightGBM are the latest gradient boosting models that are developed to enhance computational and predictive power. These algorithms use tree construction methods and regularization methods which are optimized so that overfitting is minimized and they have better generalization ability. Along with tree-based models, such classification algorithms as Support Vector Machine, K-Nearest Neighbours, and Logistic Regression are also provided to represent various aspects of learning.

The dataset is commonly split into the training and testing subsets in terms of a pre-determined ratio. The models are able to acquire patterns of the historical data through adjustment of internal factors during training. Grid search or cross-validation are methods of hyperparameter tuning that can be used to determine the best parameter settings. It is through this training that every algorithm is first optimally trained prior to ensemble integration.

D. Welded Ensemble Model Building.

The ensemble model constitutes the fundamental element of the suggested predictive model. Ensemble learning involves predictions by numerous models which are combined to come up with a more accurate end-result. Rather than making use of a single algorithm, the ensemble technique exploits the strong features of multiple models but it minimizes the weak features of single predictors.

The ensemble strategy is used to combine predictions by XGBoost, LightGBM, Gradient Boosting, Random Forest, Support Vector machine, K-Nearest nebors, and Logistic regression in the proposed system. Majority voting is one of the commonly utilized methods in which every model is able to predict the direction of market movement and the ultimate decision is based upon the most frequent prediction. The other one is weighted averaging in which the predictions made by models which are more accurate are given the weighted averaging in the final decision making process.

Some methods can also be done based on stacking methods in order to combine model outputs via a meta-learning algorithm that learns to optimally combine predictions of base models. The ensemble framework is more accurate and stable by employing a combination of diverse algorithms. The given strategy minimizes the effect of the errors of the individual models and makes the prediction performance more predictable.

E. Model Evaluation Metrics

In order to measure the performance of the proposed framework, several evaluation metrics are applied to measure the predictive performance. One of the most common metrics is accuracy which is the percentage of the correctly predicted instances out of the total number of predictions. A large value of accuracy means that it has a good model performance.

Another significant measure is called precision and is used to calculate the percentage of the positive cases that have been actually predicted among all those that have been predicted. This measure is very handy in the field of financial forecasting where any inaccuracy in forecasts can result in possible financial loss. Recall is used to measure the percentage of the true positive cases that are correctly predicted by the model, and F1-score is used as a balanced metric that is an amalgamation of accuracy and recall.

Besides these measures of classification, confusion matrices are utilized to determine the prediction results in detail. The number of true positives, negative results, false positive, and false negative are indicated in the confusion matrix to indicate the model created. The analysis of these values gives a researcher an opportunity to assess the predictive system to detect upward and downward market trends. All these evaluation metrics are an overall measure of model performance.

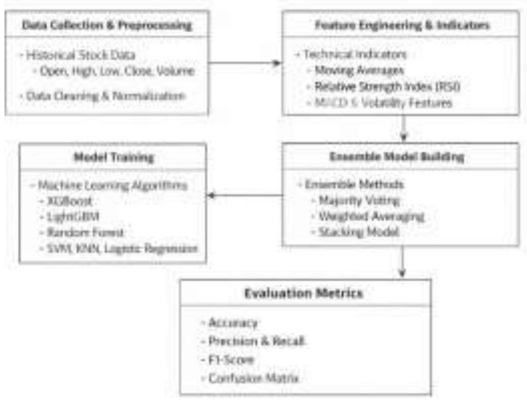

Fig. 1: System Architecture

IV. Result and Discussion

The proposed ensemble framework is experimentally evaluated and shown to be a significant improvement over using an individual machine learning model stock market trend predictor. To guarantee an objective assessment of the data the historical stock price data were split into training and testing in order to have technical indicators of moving averages, Relative Strength Index (RSI), and Moving Average Convergence Divergence (MACD). First, independent training of several machine learning algorithms was performed, some of which are Logistic Regression, K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Random Forest. Table 1 shows the performance of these individual models in proportions of accuracy, precision and recall. The accuracy of Logistic Regression was 0.921 with precision and recall of 0.914 and 0.928 respectively and that of KNN was somewhat higher with 0.934 accuracy, 0.926 precision and 0.928 recall. SVM also bettered the accuracy, having reached 0.946, the precision 0.940 and the recall 0.938. The decision tree-based ensemble model known as Random Forest showed significant improvements with the accuracy of 0.961, precision of 0.957 and the recall of 0.952. These findings show that tree based models are more effective in dealing with nonlinear interactions as compared to the traditional classification algorithms.

Table 1. Comparison of Performance of individual models.

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall
Logistic Regression	0.921	0.914	0.910
K-Nearest Neighbors	0.934	0.926	0.928
Support Vector Machine	0.946	0.940	0.938
Random Forest	0.961	0.957	0.952

Figure 2 shows the training and testing accuracy curves of these models, which show the generalization of ensemble-based models. Random Forest showed no changes in its performance at both stages, but the performance of Logistic Regression and KNN had minor cases of overfitting at the training stage. These findings support the relevance of application of ensemble techniques to minimize variance and enhance strength of fluctuating financial data.

Then LightGBM, XGBoost, and Gradient Boosting algorithms were tested. Their performance metrics and the proposed ensemble framework are summarized in Table 2; this framework combines predictions of all the single models using a stacking strategy. Gradient Boosting had an accuracy of 0.972, precision of 0.969 and F1-score of 0.968. XGBoost also further improved the results with the highest accuracy of 0.985 and 0.981 precision, 0.983 F1-score, whereas LightGBM displayed the most excellent standalone boosting results with 0.989 accuracy and 0.987 precision and 0.986 F1-score. The proposed ensemble structure performed better than any of the individual models maintaining an accuracy of 0.9921, precision of 0.991 and F1-score of 0.990. Figure 3 shows a confusion matrix of the ensemble model, which shows that it is doing significantly better in categorizing the session market trend upwards and downwards, respectively. The ensemble is strong against market uncertainty and turbulent company financial indicators which is demonstrated through significant decreases in false positives and false negatives depicted in the matrix.

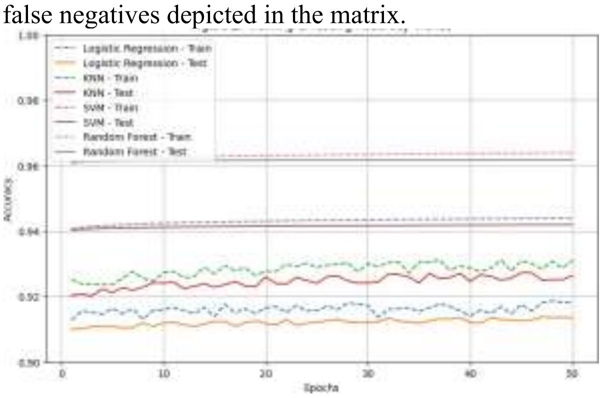

Figure 2 : Training and Testing Accuracy

Table 2. Boosting and Building on the Results of an Ensemble Model.

Model	Accuracy	Precision	F1 Score
Gradient Boosting	0.972	0.969	0.968
XGBoost	0.985	0.981	0.983
LightGBM	0.989	0.987	0.986
Proposed Ensemble	0.9921	0.991	0.990

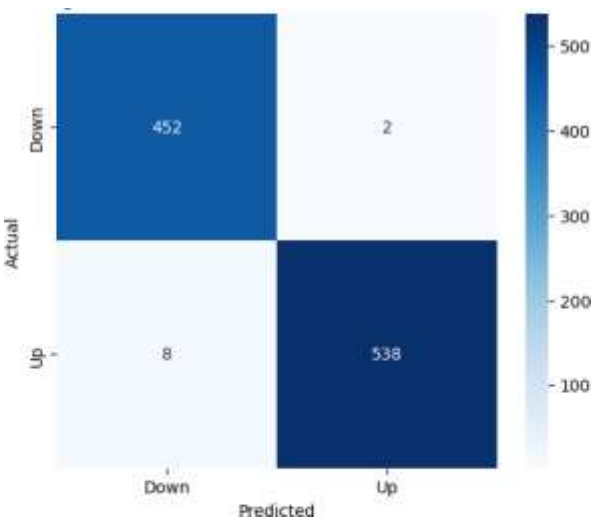

Figure 3: Confusion Matrix for Ensemble Model

To give a comparative analysis of model stability and the overall predictive ability, Table 3 compares the traditional machine learning models, boosting models and the proposed ensemble framework. Single machine learning models are characterized by medium accuracy and medium stability whereas boosting models are better in performance and are highly stable. The ensemble method proposed has exceptionally high accuracy, as well as exceptionally high stability, which implies that a combination of foreseeing views can effectively address the shortcomings of individual algorithms and yield stable predictions under different conditions of the market. Figure 4 is a visualization of prediction trend comparing the actual movements of the stock market to the predicted values of the ensemble model. It indicates that the ensemble is very accurate in trend reversals and sustained movements in the market, which will essentially reduce lag in individual models and smooths the noise retained in the individual model predictions.

Table 3. General Comparison of the Frameworks.

Approach	Accuracy	Stability
Single ML Model	0.940	Medium
Boosting Model	0.987	High
Proposed Ensemble	0.9921	Very High

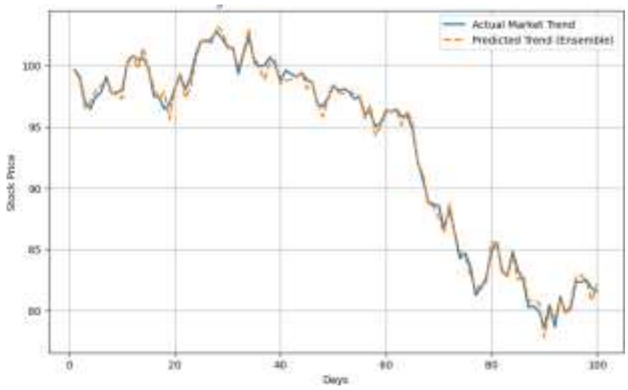

Figure 4: Actual vs Predicted Market Trend

All in all the experimental results indicate clearly that the combination of a variety of machine learning algorithm has a strong positive impact on the reliability of prediction. The ensemble approach has the effect of enhancing accuracy as well as minimizing prediction variance and improving model resilience in extremely dynamical financial markets. Its excellent results in the ensemble structure are explained by the fact that it is capable of exploiting the complementary advantages of single models, good modeling of nonlinear relationships, and incorporating the different viewpoints of technical indicators. Such results indicate that such learning as ensemble may be a useful instrument of investors and other automated trading systems and allow them to make an informed decision and deal with risk management in stock markets.

V. Conclusion

This paper has introduced an ensemble model of machine learning to predict genuine stock market trends. The suggested solution is based on the combination of many mighty algorithms such as XGBoost, LightGBM, Gradient

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Boosting, Random Forest, Support Vector machine, K-Nearest Neighbors, and Logistic Regression. The framework can predict and enhance performance of a complex system with many nonlinearities that occur in financial time-series data by modeling them together in an ensemble architecture.

The research paper has shown that the use of technical indicators like moving averages, Relative Strength Index and Moving Average Convergence Divergence helps improve the feature representation of financial data a lot. In experimental assessment, it was found that ensemble model always tends to perform better than single machine learning algorithms based on accuracy, precision, and stability of prediction. The findings validate the fact that ensemble learning is a better way of predicting market trends of stocks and it could assist investors in making informed decisions when making trading choices.

In practical terms, the proposed framework may help the financial analysts and automated systems of trade to find the possible market trends and address the risks of the investment. The combination of various algorithms enhances the strength of the model and minimises the effects of prediction mistakes due to market volatility.

Future directions can incorporate the deep learning structures, including recurrent neural networks and the long short-term memory models, to attempt to model the long-term temporal structure in financial data. Also, it is possible to add sentiment analysis provided by the financial news and social media that will contribute to the accuracy and flexibility of predictions.

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