

## **ABSTRACT**

*Stocks are financial instruments that reflect an individual's or business entity's ownership of a company. In the stock market, predicting stock price movements is crucial for investors to minimize the risk of loss. However, complex stock price fluctuations, influenced by various factors, such as economic conditions, monetary policy, and market sentiment, make the prediction process challenging. Machine learning has become an effective tool in addressing this challenge, with various methods capable of analyzing historical patterns and predicting stock price movements. This study aims to compare the performance of the Random Forest and XGBoost machine learning algorithm, and evaluate the effectiveness of the Stacking Ensemble approach combined with Bayesian Optimization to improve stock price prediction accuracy. Test results show that the Stacking Ensemble model with Ridge Meta Learner performed better than the either models alone. After hyperparameter tuning using Bayesian Optimization, the model produced an MAE of 67.166437, an MSE of 7989.648978, an RMSE of 89.384836, and an  $R^2$  of 0.985115. This demonstrates that the application of Bayesian Optimization can improve the model's predictive performance compared to the default configuration. This approach provides an empirical contribution to the development of machine learning-based stock price prediction models using a combination of Stacking Ensemble and Bayesian Optimization methods. It can serve as a reference for investors and researchers in selecting more accurate and stable prediction strategies.*

**Keywords:** *Machine Learning, Random Forest, XGBoost, Bayesian Optimization, Stacking Ensemble Learning.*

## ABSTRAK

Saham merupakan instrumen keuangan yang mencerminkan kepemilikan individu atau badan usaha terhadap suatu perusahaan. Dalam pasar saham, prediksi pergerakan harga saham menjadi aspek krusial bagi investor guna meminimalkan risiko kerugian. Namun, fluktuasi harga saham yang kompleks dan dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor, seperti kondisi ekonomi, kebijakan moneter, serta sentimen pasar, membuat proses prediksi menjadi tantangan tersendiri. *Machine Learning* telah menjadi alat yang efektif dalam mengatasi tantangan ini dengan berbagai metode yang mampu menganalisis pola historis dan memprediksi pergerakan harga saham. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan performa algoritma *Machine Learning Random Forest* dan *XGBoost*, serta mengevaluasi efektivitas pendekatan *Stacking Ensemble* yang dikombinasikan dengan *Bayesian Optimization* untuk meningkatkan akurasi prediksi harga saham. Hasil pengujian menunjukkan bahwa model *Stacking Ensemble* dengan *Meta Learner Ridge* memberikan performa terbaik dibandingkan model tunggal. Setelah dilakukan *Hyperparameter Tuning* menggunakan *Bayesian Optimization*, model tersebut menghasilkan nilai MAE sebesar 67.166437, MSE sebesar 7989.648978, RMSE sebesar 89.384836, dan  $R^2$  sebesar 0.985115. Hal ini membuktikan bahwa penerapan *Bayesian Optimization* mampu meningkatkan performa prediksi model dibandingkan konfigurasi default. Pendekatan ini memberikan kontribusi empiris terhadap pengembangan model prediksi harga saham berbasis *Machine Learning* dengan kombinasi metode *Stacking Ensemble* dan *Bayesian Optimization*, serta dapat menjadi referensi bagi investor maupun peneliti dalam memilih strategi prediksi yang lebih akurat dan stabil.

**Kata Kunci:** *Machine Learning, Random Forest, XGBoost, Bayesian Optimization, Stacking Ensemble Learning.*