

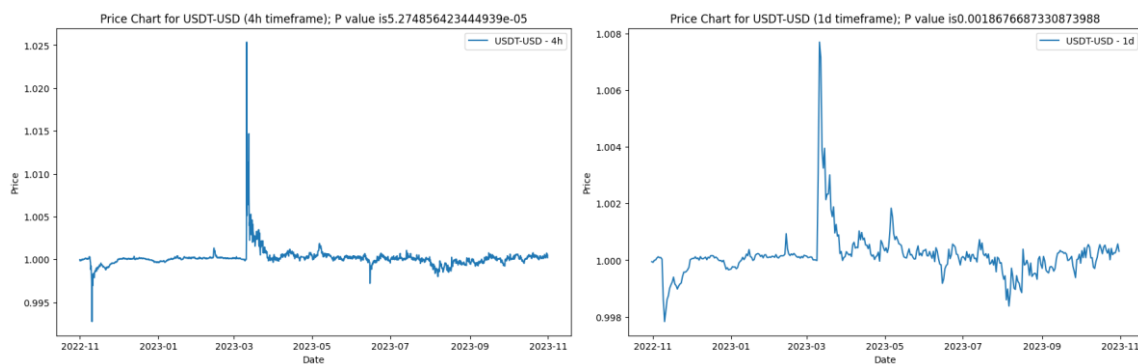
امیرعلی فرازمند

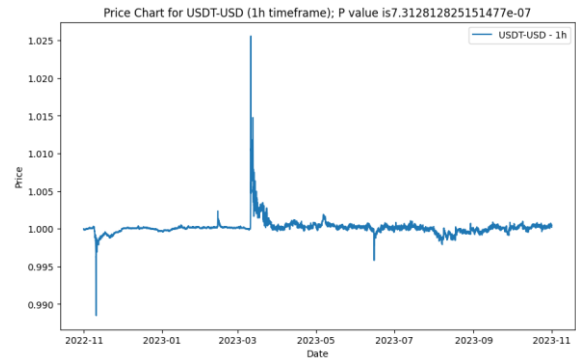
۹۹۵۲۳۳۲۹

گزارش تمرین سوم

بخش اول، ADF test:

حالت هایی که بالای ۹۰٪ مانا هستند:





```

1 # Function to collect historical data for a cryptocurrency using yfinance
2 > def fetch_crypto_data(symbol, start_date, end_date, interval): ...
26 # Function to perform the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test
27 def perform_adf_test(series): ...
30
31 # Function to plot the price chart
32 > def plot_price_chart(crypto, timeframe, start_date, end_date, p_value=0): ...
44
45 # Function to find the most stationary combination
46 > def find_most_stationary_combination(cryptos, timeframes, start_date, end_date): ...
74
[3] ✓ 0.0s Python

1
2 # Main execution
3 top_cryptos = ['BTC-USD', 'ETH-USD', 'USDT-USD', 'BNB-USD', 'XRP-USD']
4 time_frames = ['1d', '4h', '1h']
5
6 start_date = datetime(2022, 11, 1, tzinfo=timezone('Asia/Tehran'))
7 end_date = datetime(2023, 11, 1, tzinfo=timezone('Asia/Tehran'))
8
9 # Find the most stationary combination
10 stationary_combination = find_most_stationary_combination(top_cryptos, time_frames, start_date, end_date)
11 print(stationary_combination)
12 if stationary_combination:
13     crypto, timeframe, p_val = stationary_combination
14     # Plot the price chart for the most stationary combination
15     plot_price_chart(crypto, timeframe, start_date, end_date, p_value=p_val)
16 else:
17     print("No combination found with at least 90% stationarity.")
18
[4] ✓ 9.8s Python

... BTC-USD - 1d: p-value = 0.885654747686342
BTC-USD - 4h: p-value = 0.839563969693417
BTC-USD - 1h: p-value = 0.8686516375719748
ETH-USD - 1d: p-value = 0.44795699281066927
ETH-USD - 4h: p-value = 0.4582347372954474
ETH-USD - 1h: p-value = 0.433499949452919
...
Price Chart for USDT-USD (1d timeframe); P value is 0.0018676687330873988

```

تنها رمزاری که شرط بالای ۹۰٪ مانا بودن را برآورده میکرد USDT بود که در تایم فریم ۱ ساعته بیشترین مانا بودن را دارد (طبق ۲ معیار گفته شده).

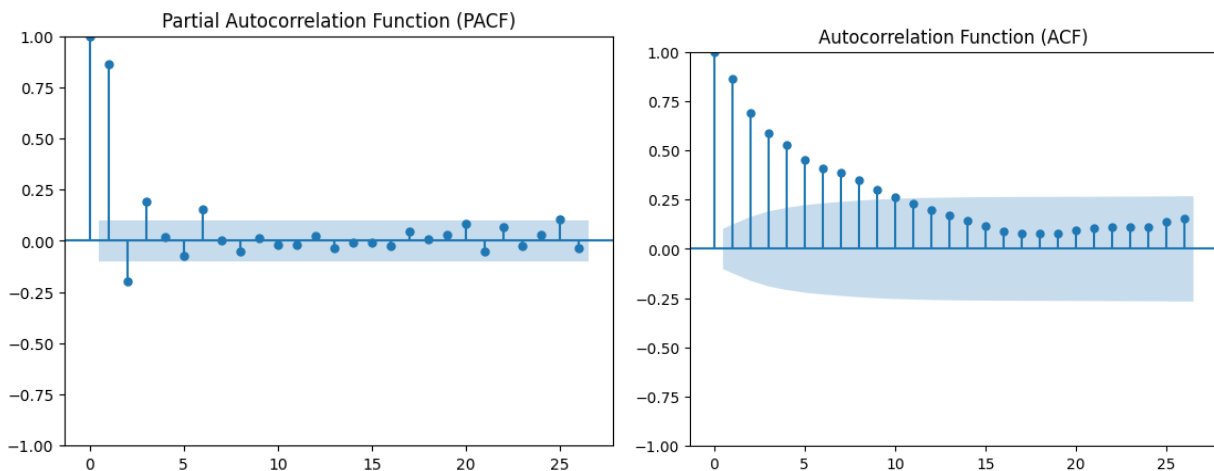
[Top cryptos by volume](#)

بخش دوم، PACF/ACF:

```

1 # Plot ACF
2 def acf_plt(data):
3     plot_acf(data)
4     plt.title('Autocorrelation Function (ACF)')
5     plt.show()
6
7 # Plot PACF
8 def dacf_plt(data):
9     plot_pacf(data)
10    plt.title('Partial Autocorrelation Function (PACF)')
11    plt.show()
12
13 [5] ✓ 0.0s Python
14
15 1
16 2 def fetch_crypto_data(symbol, start_date, end_date, priod):
17     data = yf.Ticker(symbol)
18
19     tickerDf = data.history(period=priod, start=start_date, end=end_date)
20     tickerDf = tickerDf[['Close']]
21     print(tickerDf)
22     return tickerDf
23
24 10
25 11 def get_data_and_plot(crypto, timeframe, start, end):
26     data = fetch_crypto_data(crypto, start, end, timeframe)
27     acf_plt(data['Close'])
28     dacf_plt(data['Close'])
29     return data
30
31 17 > def predict_and_plot(data:pd.DataFrame, train_end, test_end, p=0,q=0,plot_option=False):...
32 81
33 [19] ✓ 0.0s Python
34
35 1
36 2 train_end = datetime(2023,10,1, tzinfo=timezone('Asia/Tehran'))
37 3 test_end = datetime(2023,11,1, tzinfo=timezone('Asia/Tehran'))
38 4 data = get_data_and_plot('USD1-USD1', '1d', start_date,end_date)
39 5
40 6
41 [21] ✓ 0.2s Python
42
43 ...
44
45 Date
46 2022-10-31 00:00:00+00:00 0.999947
47 2022-11-01 00:00:00+00:00 0.999924
48 2022-11-02 00:00:00+00:00 0.999996

```



در ادامه مدل های $ARMA(3,0)$, $ARMA(5,0)$, $ARMA(6,0)$, $ARMA(0,9)$, $ARMA(0,10)$, $ARMA(0,11)$, $ARMA(5,0)$, $ARMA(3,10)$ ساخته و پس از predict کردن error هایشان حساب شده اند که در آن ها $MA(10)$ بهترین عملکرد را داشته.


```

1 def get_mse_msp(data:pd.DataFrame,train_data, test_data, train_end, test_end,p,q):
2     model = ARIMA(train_data, order=(p,0,q))
3     model_fit = model.fit()
4     pred_start_date = test_data.index[0]
5     pred_end_date = test_data.index[-1]
6     predictions = model_fit.predict(start=pred_start_date, end=pred_end_date)
7     residuals = test_data['Close'] - predictions
8     # temp_mape = round(np.mean(abs(residuals/test_data.Close)),8)
9     # temp_mse = round(np.sqrt(np.mean(residuals**2)),8)
10    temp_mape = np.mean(abs(residuals/test_data.Close))
11    temp_mse = np.sqrt(np.mean(residuals**2))
12
13    return (temp_mape, temp_mse)
14
15 def get_best_combination(data:pd.DataFrame, train_end, test_end, def_p=0, def_q=0, loop_over_p=False, loop_over_q=False, max_loop = 5):
16
17    mse, mape = 99999,999999
18    best_combination = {'p':def_p, 'q':def_q}
19    train_data = data.loc[:train_end].loc???
20    test_data = data.loc[train_end + timedelta(days=1):test_end]
21    if loop_over_p and loop_over_q:
22        for p in range(max_loop):
23            for q in range(max_loop):
24                temp_mape, temp_mse = get_mse_msp(data, train_data, test_data, train_end, test_end, p,q)
25                print(f'ARIMA({p},{def_q}) -> MSE={temp_mse}, MAPE={temp_mape}')
26                # if temp_mse <= mse: and temp_mape <= mape
27                if np.less(temp_mse, mse):
28                    mse = temp_mse
29                    best_combination['p'] = p
30                    best_combination['q'] = q
31
32    elif loop_over_p:
33        for p in range(max_loop):
34            temp_mape, temp_mse = get_mse_msp(data, train_data, test_data, train_end, test_end, p,def_q)
35            print(f'ARIMA({p},{def_q}) -> MSE={temp_mse}, MAPE={temp_mape}')
36            # if temp_mse <= mse: and temp_mape <= mape
37            if np.less(temp_mse, mse):
38                mse = temp_mse
39                best_combination['p'] = p
40                # best_combination['q'] = def_q
41
42    elif loop_over_q:
43        for q in range(max_loop):
44            temp_mape, temp_mse = get_mse_msp(data, train_data, test_data, train_end, test_end, def_p,q)
45            print(f'ARIMA({def_p},{q}) -> MSE={temp_mse}, MAPE={temp_mape}')
46            # if temp_mse <= mse: and temp_mape <= mape
47            if np.less(temp_mse, mse):
48                mse = temp_mse
49                # best_combination['p'] = def_p
50                best_combination['q'] = q
51    else:
52        raise ValueError("looped not over p neither q, or something else")
53    return best_combination

```

با توابع بالا یکبار روی p ، یکبار روی q و یکبار روی هر دو لوپ میزنیم ببینیم بهترین مقادیر چه هستند. برای اینکه p, q بهتری پیدا کنیم. مدلی که MSE کمتری دارد را انتخاب شده است. میتوانستیم and معیار گفته شده را اعمال کنیم.

روی $p: AR(5)$

```

1 best_comb = get_best_combination(data, train_end, test_end, loop_over_p=True, max_loop=50)
2 print(best_comb)
3 predict_and_plot(data, train_end, test_end, p= best_comb['p'], q = best_comb['q'], plot_option=True)

```

{'p': 5, 'q': 0}

SARIMAX Results

Dep. Variable: Close

No. Observations: 335

Model: ARIMA(5, 0, 0)

Log Likelihood: 2176.834

Date: Wed, 13 Dec 2023

AIC: -4239.667

Time: 13:00:59

BIC: -4212.968

Sample: 10-31-2022

HQIC: -4229.023

- 09-30-2023

Covariance Type: opg

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
const	1.0002	0.000	4260.868	0.000	1.000	1.001
ar.L1	1.0925	0.022	49.338	0.000	1.049	1.136
ar.L2	-0.4232	0.023	-18.544	0.000	-0.468	-0.378
ar.L3	0.1887	0.026	7.395	0.000	0.139	0.239
ar.L4	0.0618	0.031	1.993	0.046	0.001	0.123
ar.L5	-0.0576	0.034	-1.719	0.086	-0.123	0.008
sigma2	1.757e-07	5.62e-09	31.290	0.000	1.65e-07	1.87e-07

Ljung-Box (L1) (Q): 0.02

Jarque-Bera (JB): 24129.65

Prob(Q): 0.88

Prob(JB): 0.00

Heteroskedasticity (H): 2.95

Skew: 4.09

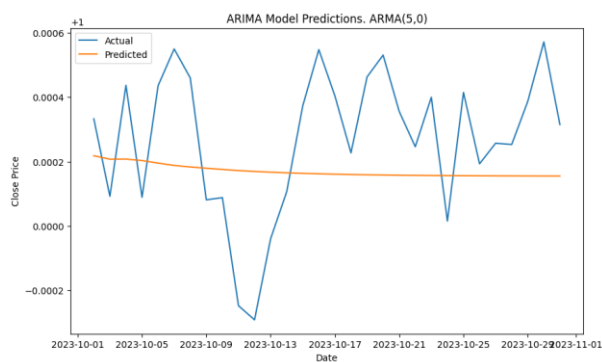
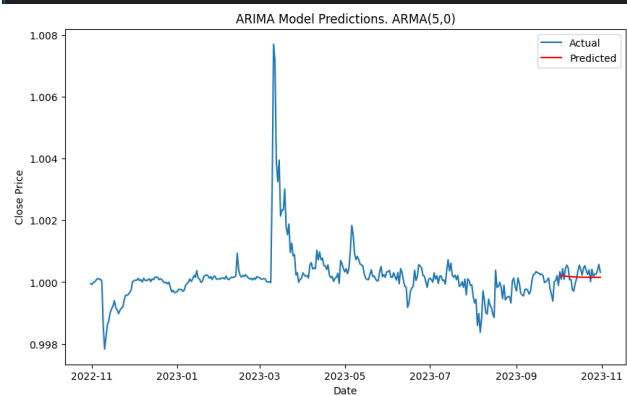
...

[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).

[2] Covariance matrix is singular or near-singular, with condition number 4.56e+16. Standard errors may be unstable.

Mean Absolute Percent Error: 0.00021146

Root Mean Squared Error: 0.00024267

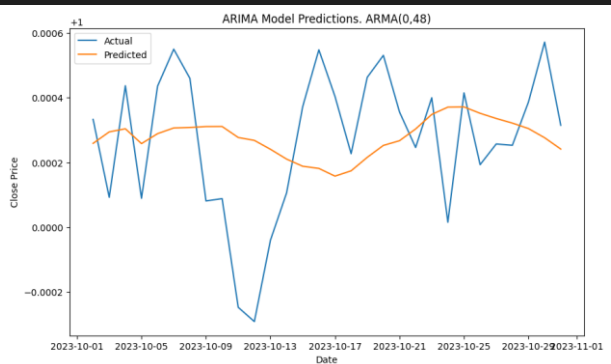
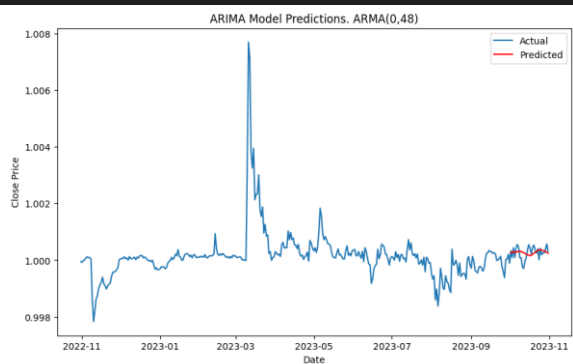


روی q:MA(48)

```

=====
SARIMAX Results
=====
Dep. Variable:      Close    No. Observations:      335
Model:              ARIMA(0, 0, 48)    Log Likelihood      2066.676
Date:               Wed, 13 Dec 2023    AIC                  -4033.351
Time:               13:19:19            BIC                  -3842.645
Sample:             10-31-2022          HQIC                 -3957.322
Covariance Type:    opg
=====
               coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025    0.975]
-----
const          1.0002      0.001    907.260      0.000      0.998      1.002
ma.L1          0.7044      0.036    19.816      0.000      0.635      0.774
ma.L2          0.7582      0.036    21.272      0.000      0.688      0.828
ma.L3          0.7954      0.047    17.079      0.000      0.704      0.887
ma.L4          0.8151      0.062    13.241      0.000      0.694      0.936
ma.L5          0.8120      0.047    17.404      0.000      0.721      0.903
ma.L6          0.8024      0.044    18.330      0.000      0.717      0.888
ma.L7          0.7856      0.044    17.887      0.000      0.700      0.872
ma.L8          0.7537      0.049    15.247      0.000      0.657      0.851
ma.L9          0.7162      0.053    13.427      0.000      0.612      0.821
ma.L10         0.6819      0.036    18.761      0.000      0.611      0.753
ma.L11         0.6512      0.054    12.159      0.000      0.546      0.756
ma.L12         0.6253      0.053    11.818      0.000      0.522      0.729
...
[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).
[2] Covariance matrix is singular or near-singular, with condition number 2.58e+18. Standard errors may be unstable.
Mean Absolute Percent Error: 0.00019248
Root Mean Squared Error: 0.00023289

```



ARMA(13,12):p,q روی

```

1 best_comb = get_best_combination(data, train_end, test_end, loop_over_p=True, loop_over_q=True, max_loop=20)
2 print(best_comb)
3 predict_and_plot(data, train_end, test_end, p= best_comb['p'], q = best_comb['q'], plot_option=True)
[35] ✓ 8m 40.6s Python

=====
SARIMAX Results
=====
Dep. Variable:      Close    No. Observations:      335
Model:              ARIMA(13, 0, 12)    Log Likelihood      2101.044
Date:               Wed, 13 Dec 2023    AIC                  -4148.089
Time:               13:15:37            BIC                  -4045.107
Sample:             10-31-2022          HQIC                 -4107.033
Covariance Type:    opg
=====
               coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025    0.975]
-----
const          0.8984      0.000    8102.105      0.000      0.898      0.899
ar.L1         -3.7693      0.001   -6335.875      0.000     -3.771     -3.768
ar.L2         -7.7800      0.002   -4399.125      0.000     -7.783     -7.777

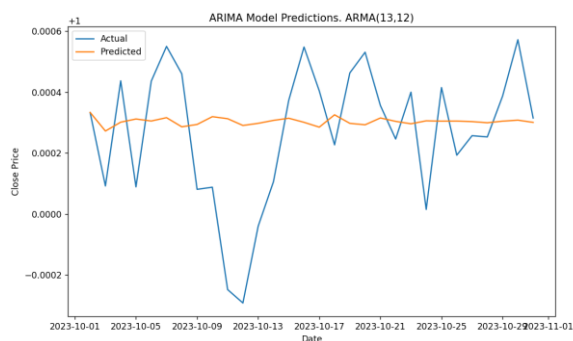
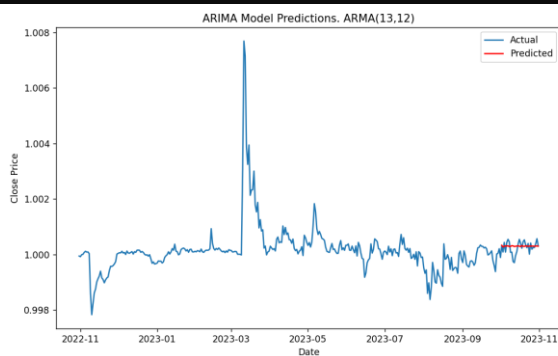
```

```

ma.L10      7.1652      0.001      1.15e+04      0.000      7.164      7.166
ma.L11      2.1998      0.000      5011.618      0.000      2.199      2.201
ma.L12      0.3600      3.24e-05      1.11e+04      0.000      0.360      0.360
sigma2      1.974e-07      4.9e-09      40.301      0.000      1.88e-07      2.07e-07
=====
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):      11.47      Jarque-Bera (JB):      5721.60
Prob(Q):      0.00      Prob(JB):      0.00
Heteroskedasticity (H):      3.65      Skew:      1.77
Prob(H) (two-sided):      0.00      Kurtosis:      22.93
=====

Warnings:
[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).
Mean Absolute Percent Error: 0.00017665
Root Mean Squared Error: 0.00022274

```



در سل آخر، p, q در رنج ۰ تا ۲۰ تغییر میکنند نه ۵۰ تا ۵۰۰ چراکه ران تایم خیلی خیلی زیادی میگرفت (حجم نوت بوک هم زیاد میشد). همچنین سل آخر نوت بوک اجرا نشده و در عوض `last_part.py` اجرا شده است.