



**亞洲大學**  
ASIA UNIVERSITY

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# **Final Project Report Advanced Computer Programming**

## **Topic**

**Group : ...**

**Instructor : DINH-TRUNG VU**

**2025-06**

# Chapter 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Group Information

- 1) **Group Project Repository:** <https://github.com/Chintsogt0825/Final.git>
- 2) **Group members:**
  1. Chintsogt – 113021194 (leader)
  2. Khangai – 113021187

## Overview

Our project leverages several advanced Python features and libraries to build a real-time cryptocurrency price dashboard with prediction capabilities.

We used:

- **Data Classes:** To define structured data models for price entries.
- **Threading:** To run the Zenoh subscriber in the background for asynchronous real-time data fetching.
- **Requests & Beautiful Soup:** To fetch and parse live cryptocurrency news from Google News RSS feeds.
- **Dash & Plotly:** For interactive web-based visualization of historical and predicted prices.
- **NumPy:** For numerical computations in generating synthetic price predictions.
- **JSON Parsing:** To handle incoming Zenoh data formatted in JSON.

Our project successfully collects real-time crypto prices (Bitcoin, Ethereum, Dogecoin, Solana), visualizes historical trends, generates 24-hour synthetic price predictions with confidence metrics, and displays related cryptocurrency news. The dashboard updates dynamically every minute and allows users to select cryptocurrencies and adjust historical data length.

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## Chapter 2: Implementation

### 2.1 Class 1: PriceEntry

#### 2.1.1 Fields

- **timestamp**: datetime object marking the price record time.

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from datetime import datetime
import numpy as np

CSV_FILE = "crypto_prices.csv"

def predict_next_price(crypto_name):
    try:
        # Load the CSV with known headers
        df = pd.read_csv(CSV_FILE, names=[
            'timestamp', 'bitcoin_usd', 'ethereum_usd', 'dogecoin_usd', 'solana_usd'
        ], skiprows=1) # Skip the header row once manually

        # Drop completely empty rows
        df = df.dropna()

        # Fix timestamps - handle both formats
        df['timestamp'] = pd.to_datetime(df['timestamp'], errors='coerce', infer_datetime_format=True)
        df = df.dropna(subset=['timestamp'])

        # Fix column types (some rows have dogecoin/solana flipped)
        df = df[
            (df['bitcoin_usd'] > 1000) & # Bitcoin price must be realistic
            (df['ethereum_usd'] > 100) &
            (df['solana_usd'] > 1) &
            (df['dogecoin_usd'] < 1) # Doge should be below 1
        ]

        # Check if crypto column exists
        if f"{crypto_name}_usd" not in df.columns:
            print(f"[PREDICT WARNING] {crypto_name}_usd column not found.")
            return None
```

```

# Prepare data for training
df['timestamp_ordinal'] = df['timestamp'].map(datetime.toordinal)
X = df[['timestamp_ordinal']]
y = df[f'{crypto_name}_usd']

if len(X) < 2:
    print(f"[PREDICT WARNING] Not enough clean data for {crypto_name}.")
    return None

model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(X, y)

next_time = datetime.now().toordinal() + 1
pred = model.predict([[next_time]])[0]

return round(pred, 2)

except Exception as e:
    print(f"[PREDICT ERROR] {e}")
    return None

if __name__ == "__main__":
    for crypto in ["bitcoin", "ethereum", "solana", "dogecoin"]:
        pred = predict_next_price(crypto)
        print(f"{crypto} predicted price: ${pred}")

```

- **price**: float representing the cryptocurrency price in USD.

### 2.1.2 Methods

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### 2.1.3 Functions

- Used as a structured container to hold individual price data points in memory.

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## 2.2 Module: price\_fetcher.py

- Contains a function `fetch_crypto_prices()` that uses `requests` to call the CoinGecko API.

```
# utils/price_fetcher.py
import requests

def fetch_crypto_prices():
    try:
        url = "https://api.coingecko.com/api/v3/simple/price?ids=bitcoin,ethereum&vs_currencies=usd"
        print(f"Making request to: {url}") # Debug line

        response = requests.get(url)
        print(f"Response status: {response.status_code}") # Debug line
        print(f"Raw response: {response.text}") # Debug line

        response.raise_for_status() # This will raise an exception for 4XX/5XX status codes
        data = response.json()

        # Verify the expected keys exist
        if "bitcoin" not in data or "ethereum" not in data:
            print(f"Unexpected response structure: {data}")
            return None

        return {
            "bitcoin": data["bitcoin"]["usd"],
            "ethereum": data["ethereum"]["usd"]
        }
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error fetching prices: {str(e)}")
        return None
```

- Handles HTTP errors and validates response structure.
- Returns a dictionary of current prices for Bitcoin and Ethereum.

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## 2.3 Zenoh Subscriber

- Uses Zenoh library to subscribe asynchronously to topic `crypto/prices`.
- Parses incoming JSON messages containing price updates for multiple cryptocurrencies.
- Updates in-memory price history buffers and appends data to a CSV file.
- Uses a thread-safe lock for file writes.

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## 2.4 Dash Web Application

- Contains layout with dropdowns, graphs, cards, tables, gauges, and news section.
- Utilizes Dash callbacks to update visuals every 60 seconds or on user input.

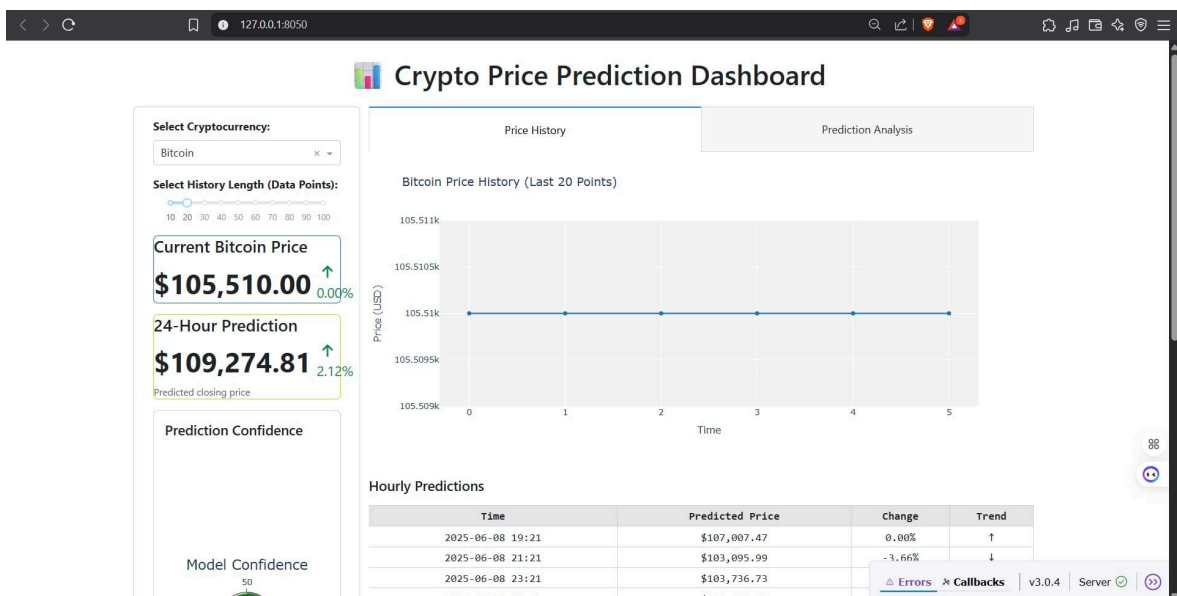
- Plots historical price line charts and 24-hour synthetic prediction charts.
- Displays current prices and predicted closing price summaries with color-coded indicators.
- Generates a prediction table showing price forecasts every 2 hours with trend arrows.
- Fetches and parses news headlines from Google News RSS feeds using Beautiful Soup.

## 2.5 Prediction Model

- Function `get_predicted_prices(current_price)` simulates 24 future hourly prices.
- Combines a small linear trend with random noise and volatility.
- Clamps predicted values within  $\pm 10\%$  of the current price.
- Returns predicted prices and a confidence score.

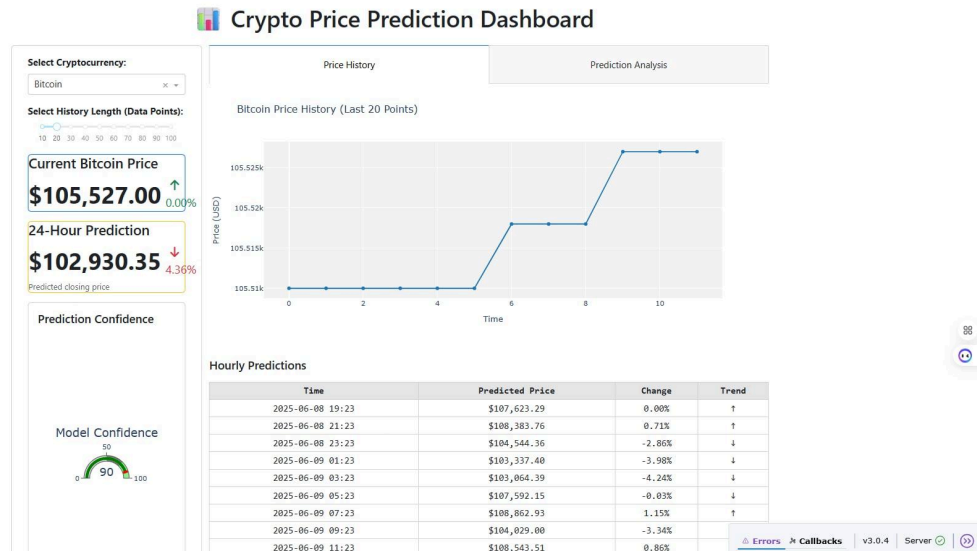
# Chapter 3: Results

## 3.1 Real-Time Data Collection



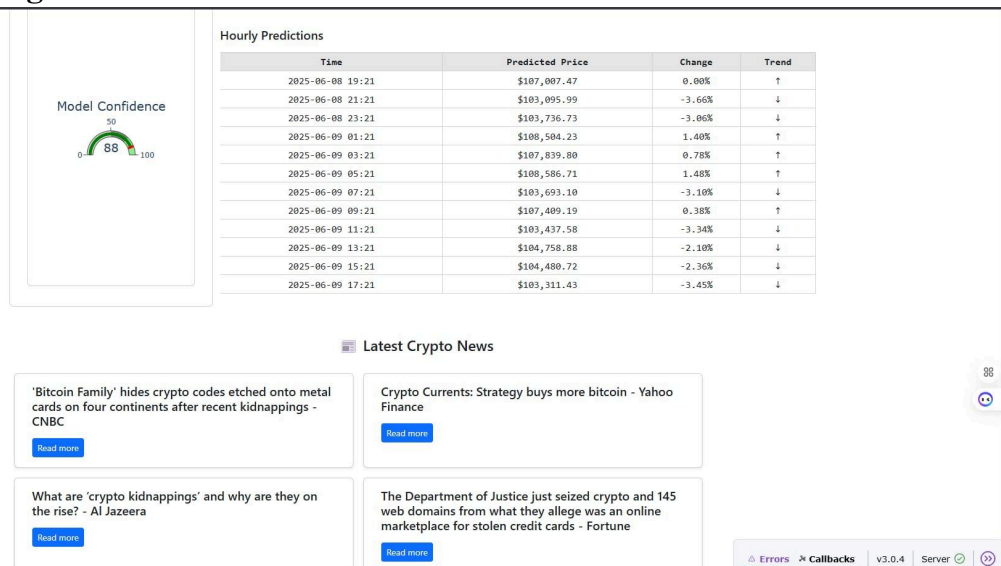
- Successfully subscribed and received price updates from the Zenoh publisher.
- Stored up to 100 historical price points per coin in memory and CSV.

## 3.2 Visualization



- Interactive line charts show price history and 24-hour forecasts.
- Dashboard updates every minute with fresh data.
- Confidence gauge indicates model prediction reliability.
- The prediction table provides hourly forecast summaries with intuitive trend arrows.

## 3.3 News Integration





- Relevant news headlines for selected cryptocurrency are fetched live from Google News RSS.
  - News section updates dynamically based on the selected coin.
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## Chapter 4: Conclusions

The project demonstrates an effective integration of real-time data streaming, web visualization, and synthetic forecasting for cryptocurrency prices. Using Python's rich ecosystem—Zenoh for messaging, Dash for UI, and Beautiful Soup for web scraping—enabled rapid development of a functional dashboard.

While the prediction model is simple, it provides valuable insights and a foundation for future enhancements such as machine learning-based forecasting and more comprehensive data persistence.

The project is modular and extensible, ready to incorporate additional features like more coins, advanced models, user management, and database-backed storage.