

Project_Gabriel_Astieres

April 30, 2021

1 Introduction

I'm very interested by cryptocurrencies and started to dive in that universe one year ago. I wanted to start building a trading bot and used this class project as a opportunity to get started.

The idea will be to scrap everyday the marked price of the market, plug that into my Neural Network and take a position according to the prediction via an API to an coin exchange plateform.

The project is subdivided in 4 main parts: Feature Engineering, Dense Layer Model, Decision Tree Classifier and finally a LSTM CNN. Each time you will find a detailed explanation of the section in a markdown at its beginning.

In order to have to obtain promessing results, I made a lot of research and trials. However, to keep this as short as possible, only the final methods I kept will be shown and detailed here.

```
[1]: import tensorflow as tf
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from tensorflow.keras.models import *
from tensorflow.keras.layers import *

import sklearn.decomposition as sk
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
from sklearn import tree
from sklearn import preprocessing

import seaborn as sns
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

import plotly.graph_objects as go

#Technical analysis of charts library
import ta
# help(ta)
```

2 Part I: Feature Engineering

The key element to obtain viable results lies in the feature and the data themselves. I have a Dataset for each of the most important coins, each of them contains the Open, Close, High and Low values in USD for everyday. In the future, those values will be fairly easy to access on a daily basis using an API to any reliable website.

I created a function “Pre_Processing” that would proceed to any pretreatment required and output a useable dataset. I made the function in such a way that I could use it on Ethereum, Bitcoin or any other coin and still obtain an appropriate result with the good columns name and everything in place. You can call it like this: `df = Pre_Processing(“NameOfTheCurrency”)`.

The few main steps this function follows are: the Normalization, the removing of useless columns, the creation of the label and the adding of a couple features such as the RSI (Relative Strength Index) and the moving average over 14 and 60 periods of time. The label is the variation of the coin, if the next closing is higher than the previous we have 1, otherwise 0.

You can see in this part, the 3 Component PCA as well as the correlation heat map and notice that my features aren’t really correlated with the label I implemented. I was struggling to obtain any promising result like this.

Therefore, after some research I found a great library that computes most of the technical indicators of a price chart. You can compare this second dataset with the new PCA and the new correlation heatmap. This dataframe contains 90 features, all computed from the 4 initial ones, and that is what I used for the rest of the project.

```
[2]: def Normalize(df):  
    #     Min-Max normalization  
    normalized = (df-df.min())/(df.max()-df.min())  
  
    #     mean/std normalization  
    #     (df-df.mean())/df.std()  
    return(normalized)  
  
def Get_RSI(price, n=14):  
  
    delta = price.diff()  
    dUp, dDown = delta.copy(), delta.copy()  
  
    dUp[dUp < 0] = 0  
    dDown[dDown > 0] = 0  
  
    RolUp = dUp.rolling(n).mean()  
    RolDown = dDown.rolling(n).mean().abs()  
  
    RS = RolUp / RolDown  
    RSI = 100 - (100 / (1 + RS))  
    return(RSI)
```

```

def Pre_Processing(coin, previous = False, Use_TA_lib = True):
    # Read the file of the coin
    df = pd.read_csv('Data/coin_'+coin+'.csv')

    ticker = df["Symbol"][1]

    # # Take only last year
    # df = df.tail(365)

    # Drop useless columns
    df = df.drop('Name', axis='columns')
    df = df.drop('Symbol', axis='columns')
    df = df.drop('SNo', axis='columns')
    df = df.drop('Date', axis='columns')

    if Use_TA_lib:
        df = ta.add_all_ta_features(df, open="Open", high="High", low="Low",
        ↪close="Close", volume="Volume", fillna=True)

    else:
        # Add moving average 14 & 60 periods
        df['MA_14'] = df['Close'].rolling(window=14,center=False).mean()
        df['MA_60'] = df['Close'].rolling(window=60,center=False).mean()

        # Add MA Previous
        if previous:
            for i in range(1,8):
                df['MA_14_'+str(i)] = df['MA_14'].shift(periods=-i,
        ↪freq=None, axis=0)
                df['MA_60_'+str(i)] = df['MA_60'].shift(periods=-i,
        ↪freq=None, axis=0)

        # Add RSI
        df['RSI'] = Get_RSI(df['Close'])

        # Add RSI Previous
        if previous:
            for i in range(1,8):
                df['RSI_'+str(i)] = Get_RSI(df['Close']).shift(periods=-i,
        ↪freq=None, axis=0)

        # Add +1 or -1 for variation
        diff = np.sign(df['Close'].diff(periods=1)).shift(periods=-1, freq=None,
        ↪axis=0)
        df["Variation"] = diff

```

```

# Normalize
df = Normalize(df)

names = []
for column in df:names+= [column + '_' + ticker]
df.columns = names

# Drop lines with NaN
df = df.dropna(axis='rows')

# Reset the index to have a proper count
df = df.reset_index()

return(df)

```

```

[3]: # df = pd.read_csv('Data/coin_Ethereum.csv')
df = pd.read_csv('Data/coin_Bitcoin.csv')

fig = go.Figure(data=[go.Candlestick(x=df['Date'],
                                     open=df['Open'],
                                     high=df['High'],
                                     low=df['Low'],
                                     close=df['Close'])])

fig.show()

# This is an interactive graph for illustration purpose, feel free to zoom on
→ any relevant period and manipulate it using the
# slider at the bottom or the top right tools.

```

```

[4]: # The DF using my method
df_My_Features = Pre_Processing("Bitcoin", False, False)
df_My_Features.head()

```

```

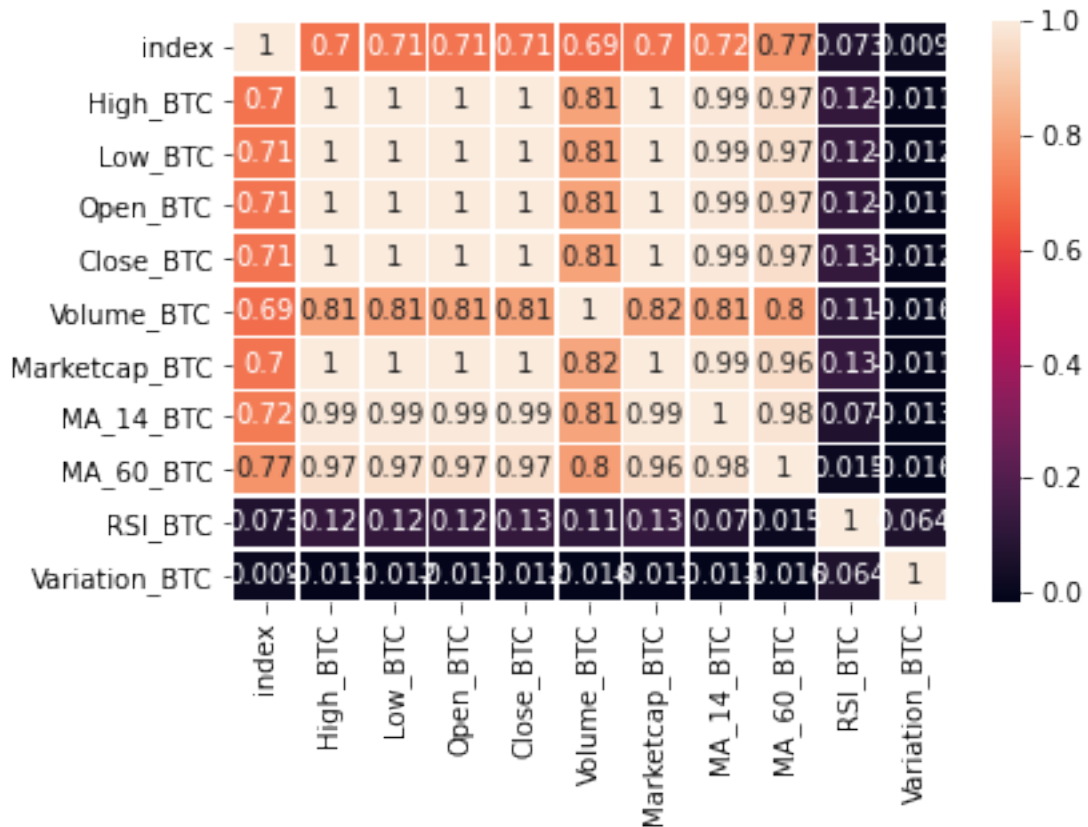
[4]:
   index  High_BTC  Low_BTC  Open_BTC  Close_BTC  Volume_BTC  Marketcap_BTC  \
0      59  0.000505  0.000640  0.000618  0.000574          0.0         0.000347
1      60  0.000466  0.000482  0.000578  0.000456          0.0         0.000276
2      61  0.000437  0.000494  0.000455  0.000462          0.0         0.000280
3      62  0.000404  0.000516  0.000461  0.000490          0.0         0.000297
4      63  0.000397  0.000374  0.000505  0.000341          0.0         0.000207

   MA_14_BTC  MA_60_BTC  RSI_BTC  Variation_BTC
0  0.000422   0.000478  0.425431          0.0
1  0.000414   0.000457  0.380366          1.0
2  0.000407   0.000439  0.387446          1.0

```

```
3  0.000403  0.000430  0.426791          0.0
4  0.000384  0.000423  0.282513          1.0
```

```
[5]: # Correlation with my features for comparison with the TA library
sns.heatmap(df_My_Features.corr(), annot=True, linewidths=.5)
plt.show()
```



```
[6]: def Get_PCA(df):

    df_pca = df.copy()
    fig = plt.figure(figsize=(12, 12))
    ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')

    label = df_pca.pop(df_pca.columns[-1])

    # Run The PCA
    pca = PCA(n_components=3)
    pca.fit(df_pca)

    # Store results of PCA in a data frame
```

```

    result = pd.DataFrame(pca.transform(df_pca), columns=['PCA1', 'PCA2', 'PCA3'], index=df.index)

    targets = [0,1]
    colors = ['g', 'b']

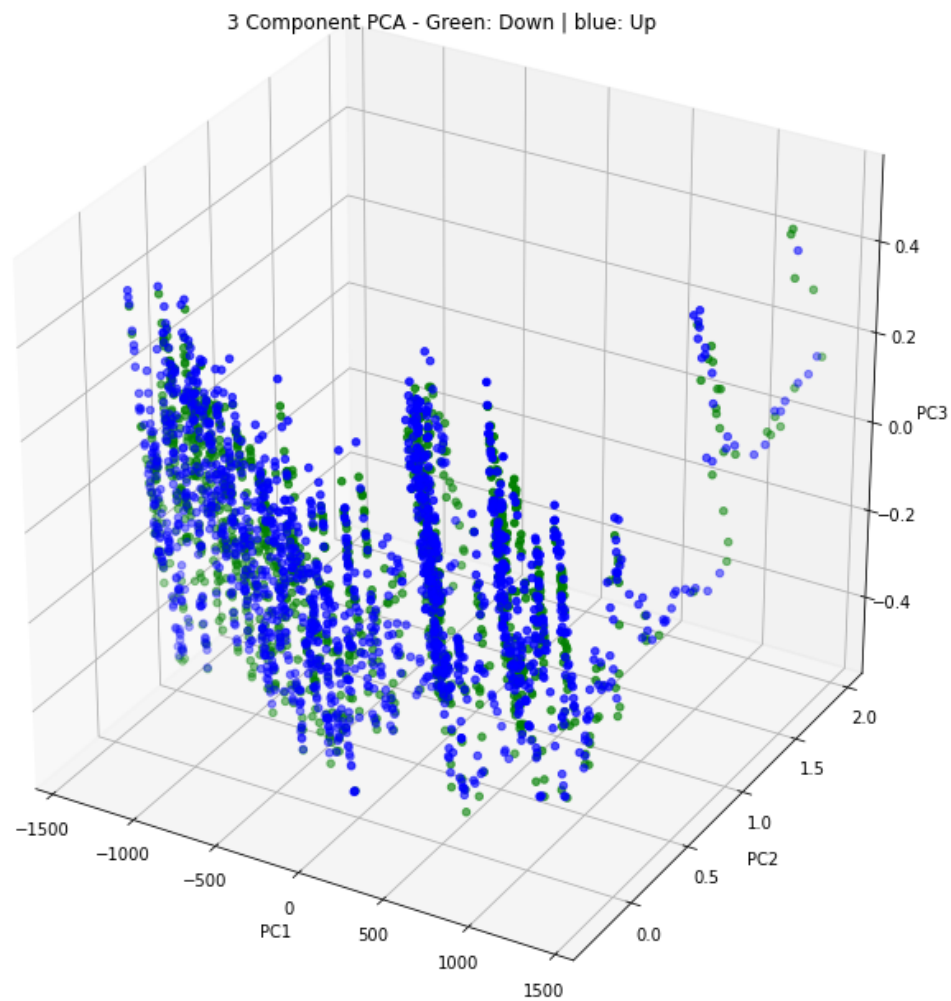
    for target, color in zip(targets, colors):
        indicesToKeep = result[result['target'] == target].index
        ax.scatter(result.loc[indicesToKeep, 'PCA1'],
                    result.loc[indicesToKeep, 'PCA2'],
                    result.loc[indicesToKeep, 'PCA3'],
                    c = color,
                    s = 20)

    # label the axes
    ax.set_xlabel("PC1")
    ax.set_ylabel("PC2")
    ax.set_zlabel("PC3")
    plt.title("3 Component PCA - Green: Down | blue: Up")
    plt.show()

    return(df_pca)

df_My_Features_pca = Get_PCA(df_My_Features)

```



```
[7]: # DF using all the technicals indicators
```

```
# df = Pre_Processing("Ethereum")  
df = Pre_Processing("Bitcoin")  
df.head()
```

```
D:\Programs\conda\lib\site-packages\ta\trend.py:768: RuntimeWarning:  
invalid value encountered in double_scalars
```

```
D:\Programs\conda\lib\site-packages\ta\trend.py:772: RuntimeWarning:  
invalid value encountered in double_scalars
```

```
[7]:
```

	index	High_BTC	Low_BTC	Open_BTC	Close_BTC	Volume_BTC	Marketcap_BTC	\
0	0	0.001252	0.001231	0.001147	0.001324	0.0	0.000770	
1	1	0.001242	0.001232	0.001314	0.001228	0.0	0.000713	
2	2	0.001121	0.000759	0.001227	0.000845	0.0	0.000486	
3	3	0.000876	0.000481	0.000833	0.000640	0.0	0.000364	
4	4	0.000576	0.000244	0.000657	0.000510	0.0	0.000287	

		volume_adi_BTC	volume_obv_BTC	volume_cmf_BTC	...	momentum_ao_BTC	\
0		0.000074	0.000271	0.345694	...	0.230926	
1		0.000074	0.000271	0.345694	...	0.230926	
2		0.000074	0.000271	0.345694	...	0.230926	
3		0.000074	0.000271	0.345694	...	0.230926	
4		0.000074	0.000271	0.345694	...	0.230926	

		momentum_kama_BTC	momentum_roc_BTC	momentum_ppo_BTC	\
0		0.001229	0.20552	0.248522	
1		0.001162	0.20552	0.248522	
2		0.000873	0.20552	0.248522	
3		0.000614	0.20552	0.248522	
4		0.000452	0.20552	0.248522	

		momentum_ppo_signal_BTC	momentum_ppo_hist_BTC	others_dr_BTC	\
0		0.218915	0.472307	0.000000	
1		0.218915	0.472307	0.665682	
2		0.218915	0.472307	0.579949	
3		0.218915	0.472307	0.621133	
4		0.218915	0.472307	0.642411	

		others_dlr_BTC	others_cr_BTC	Variation_BTC
0		0.565241	0.001324	0.0
1		0.517706	0.001228	0.0
2		0.355572	0.000845	0.0
3		0.436157	0.000640	0.0
4		0.475789	0.000510	1.0

[5 rows x 91 columns]

```
[8]: # Example on another coin
df_demo = Pre_Processing("Ethereum")
df_demo.head()
```

D:\Programs\conda\lib\site-packages\ta\trend.py:768: RuntimeWarning:

invalid value encountered in double_scalars

D:\Programs\conda\lib\site-packages\ta\trend.py:772: RuntimeWarning:

invalid value encountered in double_scalars


```
[8]:
```

	index	High_ETH	Low_ETH	Open_ETH	Close_ETH	Volume_ETH	Marketcap_ETH	\
0	0	0.001138	0.000155	0.001206	0.000163	0.000009	0.000059	
1	1	0.000195	0.000110	0.000140	0.000136	0.000007	0.000045	
2	2	0.000121	0.000114	0.000144	0.000140	0.000005	0.000047	
3	3	0.000319	0.000128	0.000141	0.000323	0.000022	0.000144	
4	4	0.000396	0.000244	0.000320	0.000399	0.000034	0.000184	

	volume_adi_ETH	volume_obv_ETH	volume_cmf_ETH	...	momentum_ao_ETH	\
0	0.000004	0.026348	0.000000	...	0.384313	
1	0.000004	0.026348	0.156616	...	0.384313	
2	0.000004	0.026348	0.364462	...	0.384313	
3	0.000005	0.026349	0.717123	...	0.384313	
4	0.000005	0.026351	0.854039	...	0.384313	

	momentum_kama_ETH	momentum_roc_ETH	momentum_ppo_ETH	\
0	0.000105	0.247591	0.408479	
1	0.000083	0.247591	0.392520	
2	0.000080	0.247591	0.364676	
3	0.000230	0.247591	0.461176	
4	0.000316	0.247591	0.579914	

	momentum_ppo_signal_ETH	momentum_ppo_hist_ETH	others_dr_ETH	\
0	0.439364	0.341845	0.000000	
1	0.435454	0.314344	0.617396	
2	0.425504	0.271865	0.668979	
3	0.441187	0.452145	1.000000	
4	0.482826	0.634688	0.755885	

	others_dlr_ETH	others_cr_ETH	Variation_ETH
0	0.573042	0.000163	0.0
1	0.499467	0.000136	1.0
2	0.582708	0.000140	1.0
3	1.000000	0.000323	1.0
4	0.709446	0.000399	1.0

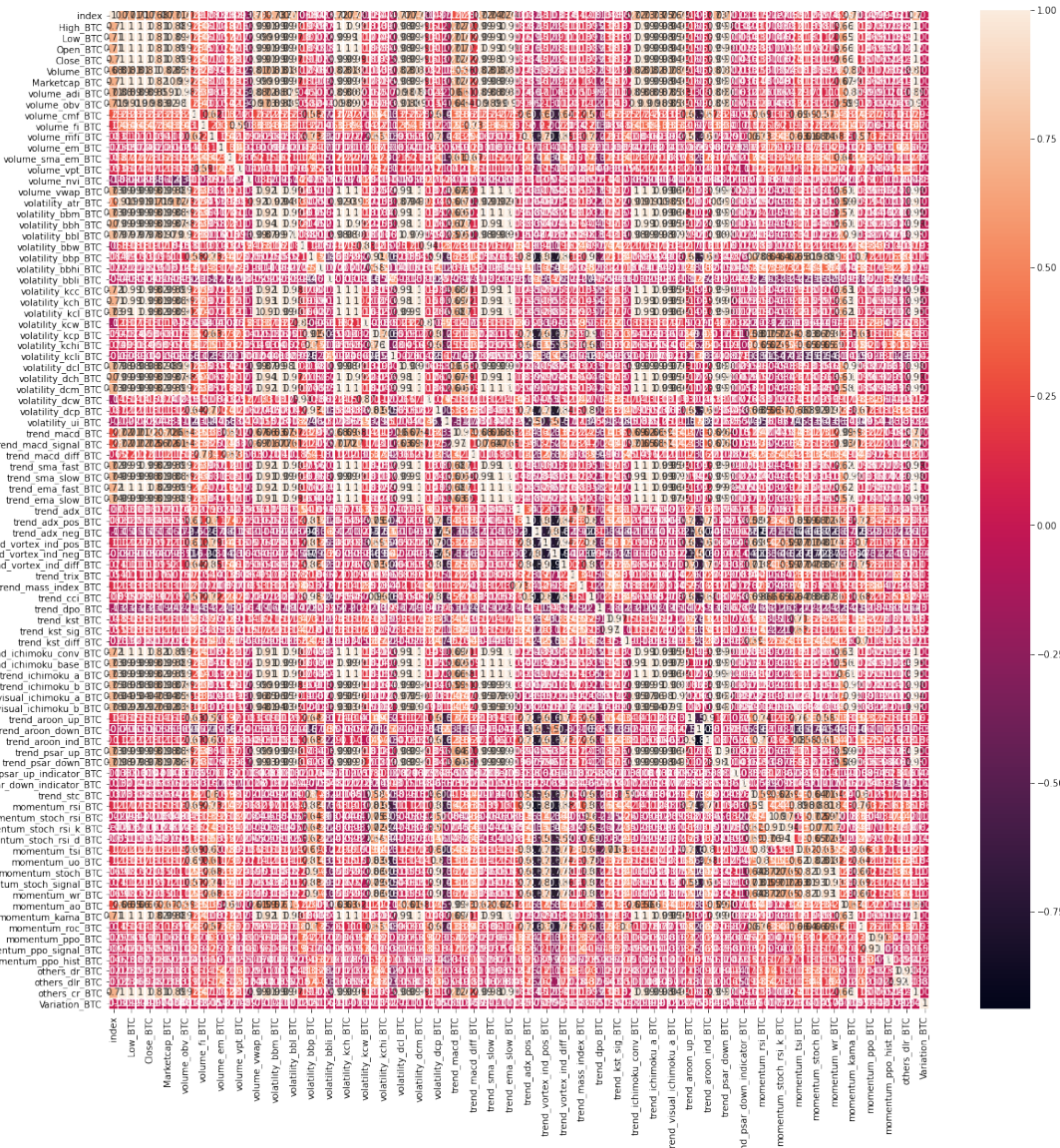
[5 rows x 91 columns]

```
[9]: # df.info(verbose=True)
print(df.dtypes)
```

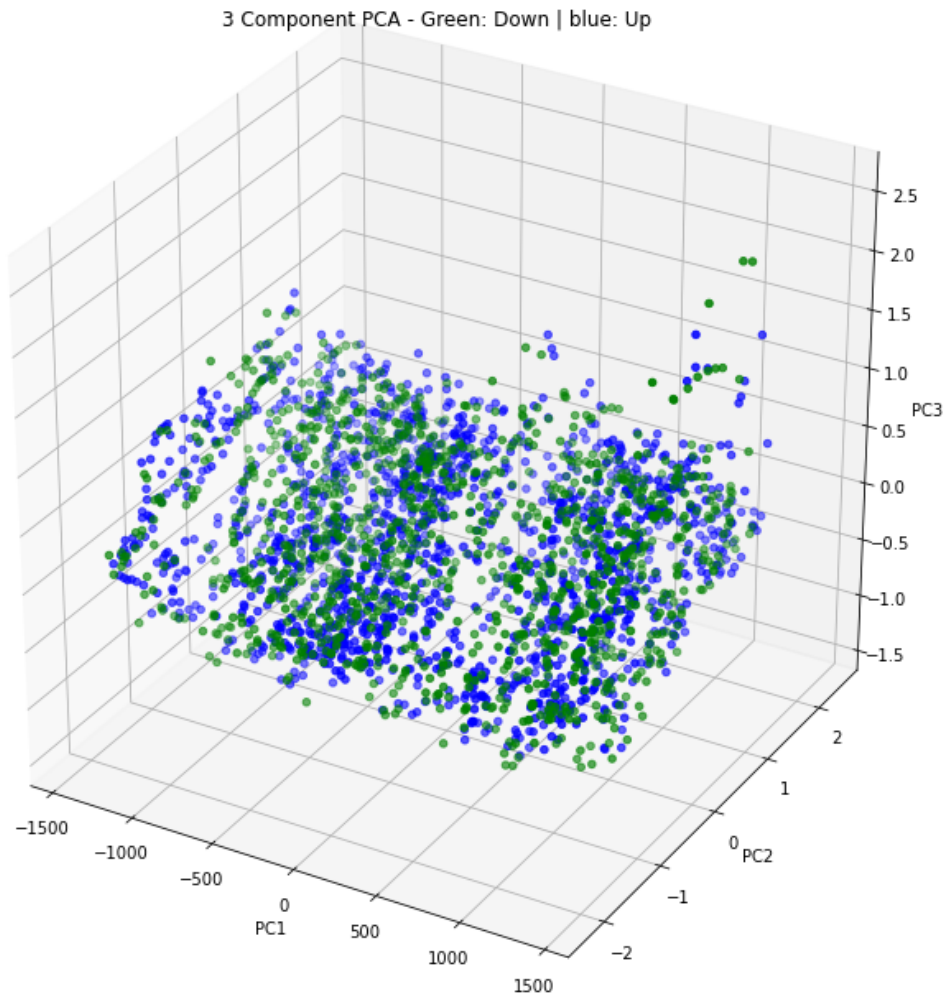
```
index                int64
High_BTC             float64
Low_BTC              float64
Open_BTC             float64
Close_BTC            float64
...
```

```
momentum_ppo_hist_BTC    float64
others_dr_BTC            float64
others_dlr_BTC           float64
others_cr_BTC            float64
Variation_BTC            float64
Length: 91, dtype: object
```

```
[10]: plt.figure(figsize = (20,20))
      sns.heatmap(df.corr(), annot=True, linewidths=.5)
      plt.show()
```



```
[11]: df_pca = Get_PCA(df)
```



3 Part II: Dense Layer Model

In this part, I recreated a basic Neural Network similar to the one used in the previous assignments. I used 5 Dense layers from Keras with sigmoid activation and a last one to go back to the (None,2) shape of the categorical labels.

However, regardless of the modification I made to the network, I couldn't managed to get it to learn anything. My guess is that, it couldn't create complex enough operations to actually predict something. As a result, the callback stops the training each time because the validation categorical accuracy didn't improve.

```
[12]: model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
    Dense(1024, batch_input_shape=(None, df.shape[1]-1), activation="sigmoid"),
    Dense(2048, activation="sigmoid"),
```

```

Dense(4096, activation="sigmoid"),
Dense(8192, activation="sigmoid"),
Dense(2, activation="softmax"),
])

sgd = tf.optimizers.SGD(lr=1e-4)
model.compile(optimizer=sgd, loss='categorical_crossentropy',
↳metrics=['categorical_accuracy'])

model.summary()

```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense (Dense)	(None, 1024)	93184
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 2048)	2099200
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 4096)	8392704
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 8192)	33562624
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 2)	16386

Total params: 44,164,098
 Trainable params: 44,164,098
 Non-trainable params: 0

```

[13]: X = df.copy()
      Y = X.pop(X.columns[-1])
      Y_c = tf.keras.utils.to_categorical(Y)

      X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, Y_c, test_size=0.2,
↳random_state=1, stratify=Y_c)

```

```

[14]: callback = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor='val_categorical_accuracy',
↳patience=20)
      history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=200, batch_size=64,
↳validation_data=(X_test, y_test), callbacks=[callback], verbose=2)

```

Epoch 1/200

36/36 - 8s - loss: 0.7462 - categorical_accuracy: 0.5420 - val_loss: 0.6897 -
val_categorical_accuracy: 0.5428

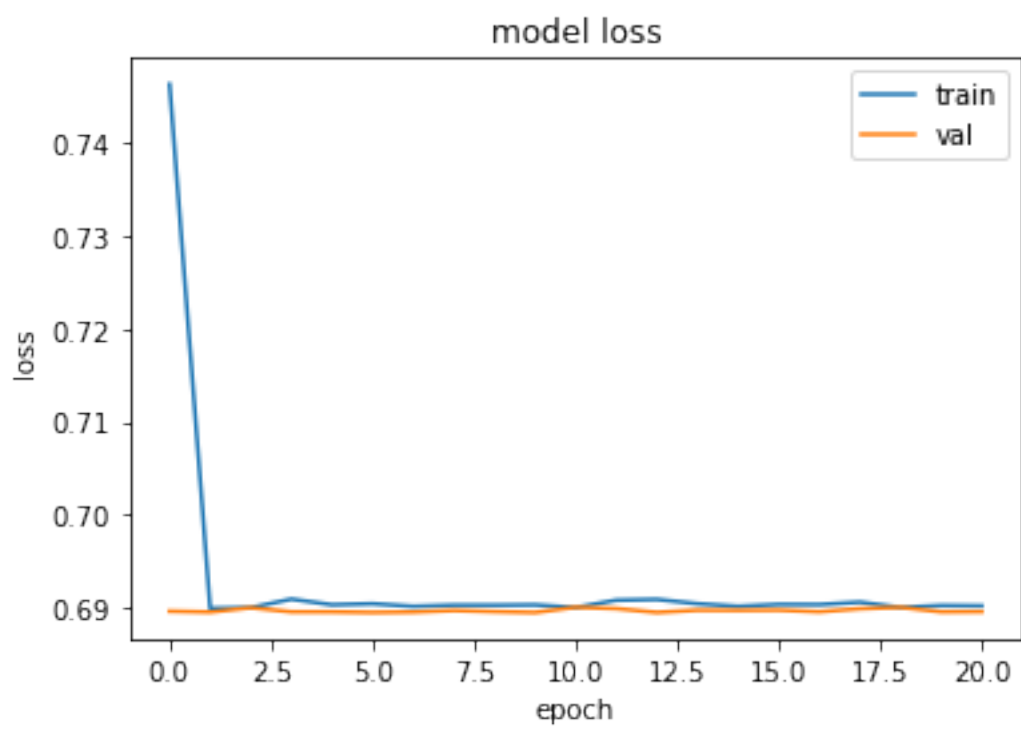
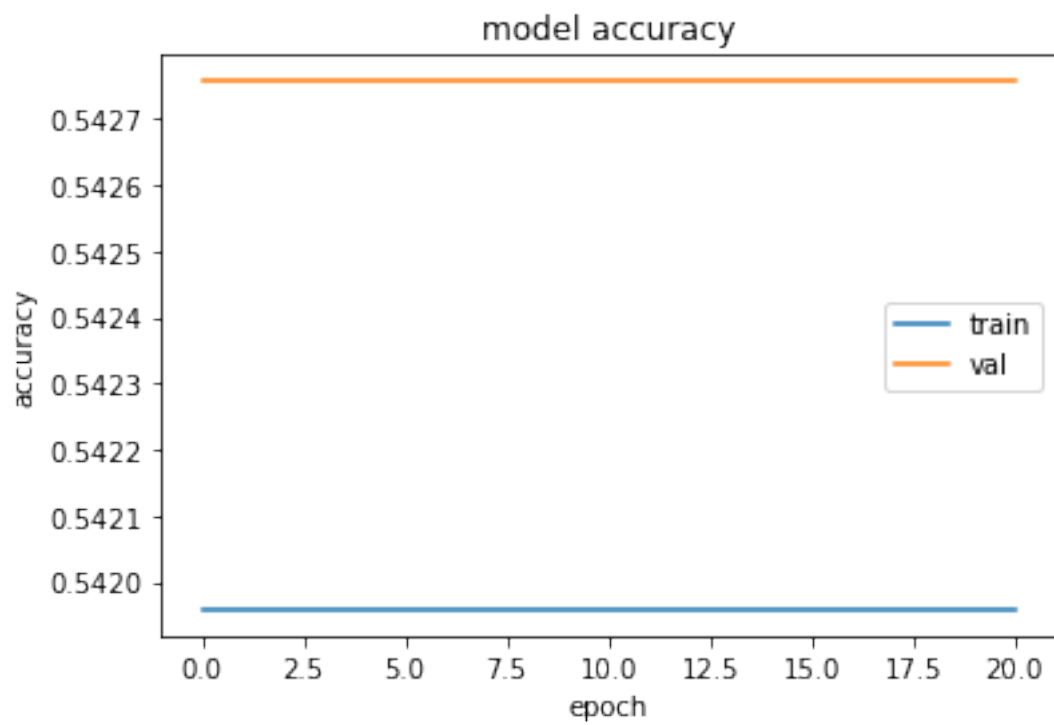
Epoch 2/200

36/36 - 7s - loss: 0.6900 - categorical_accuracy: 0.5420 - val_loss: 0.6896 -
val_categorical_accuracy: 0.5428

Epoch 3/200
36/36 - 7s - loss: 0.6900 - categorical_accuracy: 0.5420 - val_loss: 0.6900 -
val_categorical_accuracy: 0.5428
Epoch 4/200
36/36 - 7s - loss: 0.6910 - categorical_accuracy: 0.5420 - val_loss: 0.6896 -
val_categorical_accuracy: 0.5428
Epoch 5/200
36/36 - 7s - loss: 0.6904 - categorical_accuracy: 0.5420 - val_loss: 0.6896 -
val_categorical_accuracy: 0.5428
Epoch 6/200
36/36 - 7s - loss: 0.6905 - categorical_accuracy: 0.5420 - val_loss: 0.6895 -
val_categorical_accuracy: 0.5428
Epoch 7/200
36/36 - 7s - loss: 0.6902 - categorical_accuracy: 0.5420 - val_loss: 0.6896 -
val_categorical_accuracy: 0.5428
Epoch 8/200
36/36 - 7s - loss: 0.6903 - categorical_accuracy: 0.5420 - val_loss: 0.6897 -
val_categorical_accuracy: 0.5428
Epoch 9/200
36/36 - 7s - loss: 0.6903 - categorical_accuracy: 0.5420 - val_loss: 0.6896 -
val_categorical_accuracy: 0.5428
Epoch 10/200
36/36 - 6s - loss: 0.6903 - categorical_accuracy: 0.5420 - val_loss: 0.6895 -
val_categorical_accuracy: 0.5428
Epoch 11/200
36/36 - 7s - loss: 0.6901 - categorical_accuracy: 0.5420 - val_loss: 0.6901 -
val_categorical_accuracy: 0.5428
Epoch 12/200
36/36 - 7s - loss: 0.6908 - categorical_accuracy: 0.5420 - val_loss: 0.6899 -
val_categorical_accuracy: 0.5428
Epoch 13/200
36/36 - 6s - loss: 0.6909 - categorical_accuracy: 0.5420 - val_loss: 0.6895 -
val_categorical_accuracy: 0.5428
Epoch 14/200
36/36 - 6s - loss: 0.6905 - categorical_accuracy: 0.5420 - val_loss: 0.6898 -
val_categorical_accuracy: 0.5428
Epoch 15/200
36/36 - 6s - loss: 0.6902 - categorical_accuracy: 0.5420 - val_loss: 0.6898 -
val_categorical_accuracy: 0.5428
Epoch 16/200
36/36 - 6s - loss: 0.6904 - categorical_accuracy: 0.5420 - val_loss: 0.6898 -
val_categorical_accuracy: 0.5428
Epoch 17/200
36/36 - 6s - loss: 0.6904 - categorical_accuracy: 0.5420 - val_loss: 0.6896 -
val_categorical_accuracy: 0.5428
Epoch 18/200
36/36 - 7s - loss: 0.6906 - categorical_accuracy: 0.5420 - val_loss: 0.6899 -
val_categorical_accuracy: 0.5428

Epoch 19/200
36/36 - 7s - loss: 0.6901 - categorical_accuracy: 0.5420 - val_loss: 0.6901 -
val_categorical_accuracy: 0.5428
Epoch 20/200
36/36 - 7s - loss: 0.6903 - categorical_accuracy: 0.5420 - val_loss: 0.6896 -
val_categorical_accuracy: 0.5428
Epoch 21/200
36/36 - 7s - loss: 0.6902 - categorical_accuracy: 0.5420 - val_loss: 0.6896 -
val_categorical_accuracy: 0.5428

```
[15]: print(history.history.keys())  
plt.plot(history.history['categorical_accuracy'])  
plt.plot(history.history['val_categorical_accuracy'])  
plt.title('model accuracy')  
plt.ylabel('accuracy')  
plt.xlabel('epoch')  
plt.legend(['train', 'val'])  
plt.show()  
  
plt.plot(history.history['loss'])  
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])  
plt.title('model loss')  
plt.ylabel('loss')  
plt.xlabel('epoch')  
plt.legend(['train', 'val'])  
plt.show()  
  
dict_keys(['loss', 'categorical_accuracy', 'val_loss',  
'val_categorical_accuracy'])
```



4 Part III: Decision Tree Classifier

In this part, I wanted to see how the basic concept of decision tree seen in class would behave on this complex case.

I noticed that because the entropy is linked to the number of labels and its related features, therefore I equalized the representation of each label during the second run and we see how it affects the classification.

```
[16]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, np.argmax(Y_c, axis=1),  
    ↪test_size=0.2, random_state=1)  
clf_entropy = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion = "entropy", random_state = 100,  
    ↪max_depth = 3, min_samples_leaf = 5)  
clf_entropy.fit(X_train, y_train)  
y_pred = clf_entropy.predict(X_test)  
  
print("Confusion Matrix:", "\n", confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred), "\n")  
print("Accuracy Validation:", "\n", accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)*100, "\n")  
print("Confusion Matrix:", "\n", classification_report(y_test, y_pred), "\n")
```

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[ 73 255]  
 [ 49 196]]
```

Accuracy Validation:

46.94589877835951

Confusion Matrix:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.60	0.22	0.32	328
1	0.43	0.80	0.56	245
accuracy			0.47	573
macro avg	0.52	0.51	0.44	573
weighted avg	0.53	0.47	0.43	573

```
[17]: # With equal label representation
```

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, np.argmax(Y_c, axis=1),  
    ↪test_size=0.2, random_state=1, stratify=Y)  
clf_entropy = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion = "entropy", random_state = 100,  
    ↪max_depth = 3, min_samples_leaf = 5)  
clf_entropy.fit(X_train, y_train)  
y_pred = clf_entropy.predict(X_test)
```



```
print("Confusion Matrix:", "\n", confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred), "\n")
print("Accuracy Validation:", "\n", accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)*100, "\n")
print("Confusion Matrix:", "\n", classification_report(y_test, y_pred), "\n")
```

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[108 203]
 [ 86 176]]
```

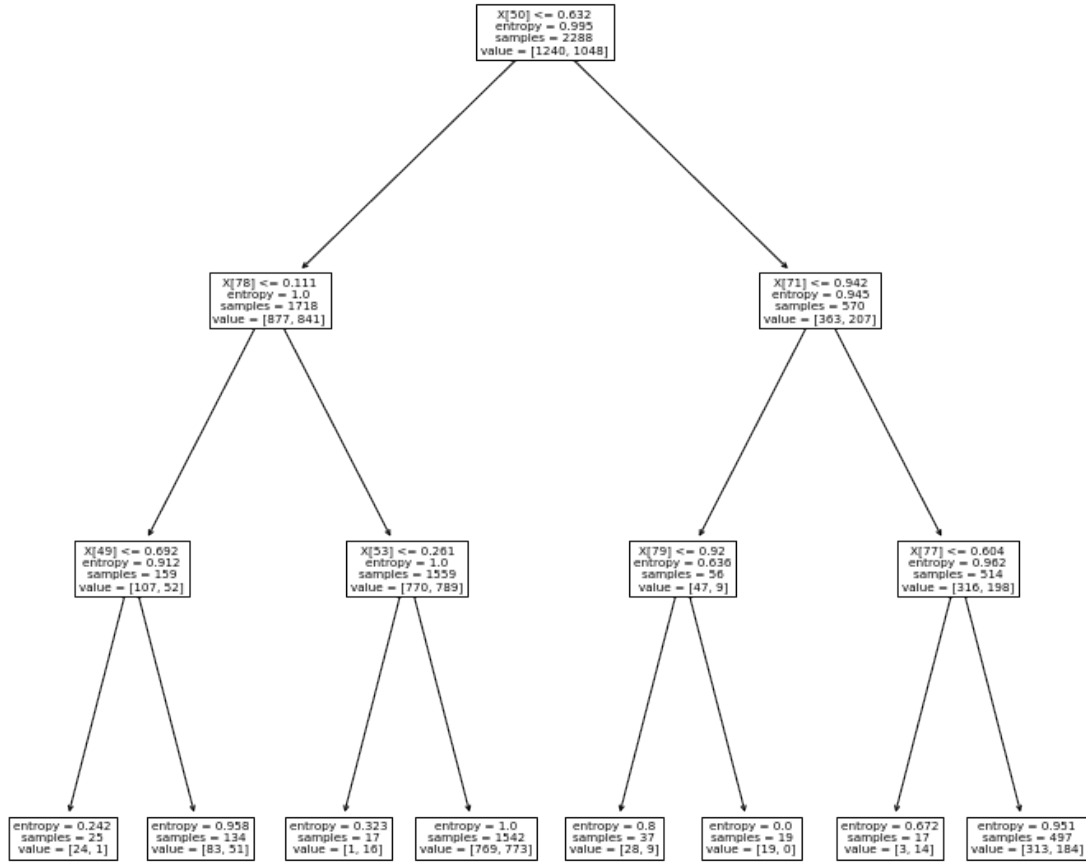
Accuracy Validation:

49.56369982547993

Confusion Matrix:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.56	0.35	0.43	311
1	0.46	0.67	0.55	262
accuracy			0.50	573
macro avg	0.51	0.51	0.49	573
weighted avg	0.51	0.50	0.48	573

```
[18]: plt.figure(figsize = (12,12))
      tree.plot_tree(clf_entropy)
      plt.show()
```



5 Part IV: Long & Short Term Memory Cell

Here is the essence of my work. I Implemented a Long & Short Term Memory & CNN Model. To do so, I used the help of the following ressource: <https://towardsdatascience.com/the-beginning-of-a-deep-learning-trading-bot-part1-95-accuracy-is-not-enough-c338abc98fc2>.

I'm not sure why, but I ran into a lot of troubles when trying to implement a binary cross entropy, so I had to change the label. For this application I'm not having 1 or 0 for the variation but instead I'm directly predicting the closing price.

Because I'm doing a 1D convolution, I have to change the shape of the features and the label into "packages" on which I can train. The hyperparameter that defines this size is the sequence, and I set it to 64. Since we have 89 features, the shapes are now: (None, 64, 89) and for the labels (None,).

Then, training using the following network I managed up 93% of accuracy on the price prediction on the validation set!! In fact in the best epoch, the Mean Average Error was down to 7%, so this network from one day to another could predict the price of the Bitcoin (We can compare the performance on other coins by calling another dataset).

However, even if those results are very promessing, this is not precise enough to be hoping to make an automated process out of this network, and I will detail possible improvements in the conclusion. Please find the network, in the following part.

```
[19]: # df = Pre_Processing("Litecoin")
# df = Pre_Processing("Monero")
# df = Pre_Processing("Cosmos")
# df = Pre_Processing("Ethereum")
df = Pre_Processing("Bitcoin")

df.pop(df.columns[-1]) # Removing the variation

df.tail()
```

D:\Programs\conda\lib\site-packages\ta\trend.py:768: RuntimeWarning:

invalid value encountered in double_scalars

D:\Programs\conda\lib\site-packages\ta\trend.py:772: RuntimeWarning:

invalid value encountered in double_scalars

```
[19]:
```

	index	High_BTC	Low_BTC	Open_BTC	Close_BTC	Volume_BTC	\
	2856	0.986316	0.879421	1.000000	0.942013	0.262282	
	2857	0.929181	0.813297	0.942089	0.848351	0.302314	
	2858	0.879147	0.847877	0.848642	0.863678	0.181485	
	2859	0.890456	0.845725	0.863852	0.818239	0.155304	
	2860	0.829034	0.798267	0.819848	0.805118	1.000000	

	Marketcap_BTC	volume_adi_BTC	volume_obv_BTC	volume_cmf_BTC	...	\
2856	0.942082	1.000000	0.965750	0.627135	...	
2857	0.848493	0.993881	0.926271	0.565683	...	
2858	0.863862	0.997826	0.949971	0.596194	...	
2859	0.818479	0.982652	0.929690	0.527725	...	
2860	0.805400	0.979007	0.799104	0.498546	...	

	momentum_wr_BTC	momentum_ao_BTC	momentum_kama_BTC	momentum_roc_BTC	\
2856	0.714642	1.000000	1.000000	0.303304	
2857	0.342109	0.951797	0.999033	0.214552	
2858	0.390133	0.874597	0.998523	0.227423	
2859	0.138287	0.768105	0.997705	0.205403	

2860	0.135843	0.621920	0.995259	0.182445
------	----------	----------	----------	----------

	momentum_ppo_BTC	momentum_ppo_signal_BTC	momentum_ppo_hist_BTC	\
2856	0.253215	0.229611	0.454705	
2857	0.278688	0.233743	0.522317	
2858	0.266620	0.234540	0.481952	
2859	0.249737	0.231668	0.437543	
2860	0.417670	0.264280	0.867024	

	others_dr_BTC	others_dlr_BTC	others_cr_BTC
2856	0.651688	0.492673	0.942013
2857	0.622126	0.438036	0.848351
2858	0.705950	0.586990	0.863678
2859	0.655531	0.499598	0.818239
2860	0.681623	0.545607	0.805118

[5 rows x 90 columns]

[20]: *# Creating the packages of data*

```

X = df.copy()
Y = X.pop(X.columns[4]) #CLOSE VALUE !!
sequence = 64

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.2,
↳random_state=1)
y_train = np.array(y_train)
y_test = np.array(y_test)

XX = []
YY = []

for i in range(sequence, len(X_train)):
    XX.append(X_train[i-sequence:i])
    YY.append(y_train[i])
X_train, y_train = np.array(XX), np.array(YY)

XX = []
YY = []

for i in range(sequence, len(X_test)):
    XX.append(X_test[i-sequence:i])
    YY.append(y_test[i])
X_test, y_test = np.array(XX), np.array(YY)

print(X_train.shape, y_train.shape)

```

```
print(X_test.shape, y_test.shape)
```

```
(2224, 64, 89) (2224,)
```

```
(509, 64, 89) (509,)
```

```
[21]: def Inception_A(layer_in, c7):
        branch1x1_1 = Conv1D(c7, kernel_size=1, padding="same",
        ↪use_bias=False)(layer_in)
        branch1x1 = BatchNormalization()(branch1x1_1)
        branch1x1 = ReLU()(branch1x1)

        branch5x5_1 = Conv1D(c7, kernel_size=1, padding='same',
        ↪use_bias=False)(layer_in)
        branch5x5 = BatchNormalization()(branch5x5_1)
        branch5x5 = ReLU()(branch5x5)
        branch5x5 = Conv1D(c7, kernel_size=5, padding='same',
        ↪use_bias=False)(branch5x5)
        branch5x5 = BatchNormalization()(branch5x5)
        branch5x5 = ReLU()(branch5x5)

        branch3x3_1 = Conv1D(c7, kernel_size=1, padding='same',
        ↪use_bias=False)(layer_in)
        branch3x3 = BatchNormalization()(branch3x3_1)
        branch3x3 = ReLU()(branch3x3)
        branch3x3 = Conv1D(c7, kernel_size=3, padding='same',
        ↪use_bias=False)(branch3x3)
        branch3x3 = BatchNormalization()(branch3x3)
        branch3x3 = ReLU()(branch3x3)
        branch3x3 = Conv1D(c7, kernel_size=3, padding='same',
        ↪use_bias=False)(branch3x3)
        branch3x3 = BatchNormalization()(branch3x3)
        branch3x3 = ReLU()(branch3x3)

        branch_pool = AveragePooling1D(pool_size=(3), strides=1,
        ↪padding='same')(layer_in)
        branch_pool = Conv1D(c7, kernel_size=1, padding='same',
        ↪use_bias=False)(branch_pool)
        branch_pool = BatchNormalization()(branch_pool)
        branch_pool = ReLU()(branch_pool)
        outputs = Concatenate(axis=-1)([branch1x1, branch5x5, branch3x3,
        ↪branch_pool])
        return outputs

def Inception_B(layer_in, c7):
    branch3x3 = Conv1D(c7, kernel_size=3, padding="same", strides=2,
    ↪use_bias=False)(layer_in)
```

```

branch3x3 = BatchNormalization()(branch3x3)
branch3x3 = ReLU()(branch3x3)

branch3x3dbl = Conv1D(c7, kernel_size=1, padding="same",
↪use_bias=False)(layer_in)
branch3x3dbl = BatchNormalization()(branch3x3dbl)
branch3x3dbl = ReLU()(branch3x3dbl)
branch3x3dbl = Conv1D(c7, kernel_size=3, padding="same",
↪use_bias=False)(branch3x3dbl)
branch3x3dbl = BatchNormalization()(branch3x3dbl)
branch3x3dbl = ReLU()(branch3x3dbl)
branch3x3dbl = Conv1D(c7, kernel_size=3, padding="same", strides=2,
↪use_bias=False)(branch3x3dbl)
branch3x3dbl = BatchNormalization()(branch3x3dbl)
branch3x3dbl = ReLU()(branch3x3dbl)

branch_pool = MaxPooling1D(pool_size=3, strides=2, padding="same")(layer_in)

outputs = Concatenate(axis=-1)([branch3x3, branch3x3dbl, branch_pool])
return outputs

def Inception_C(layer_in, c7):
    branch1x1_1 = Conv1D(c7, kernel_size=1, padding="same",
↪use_bias=False)(layer_in)
    branch1x1 = BatchNormalization()(branch1x1_1)
    branch1x1 = ReLU()(branch1x1)

    branch7x7_1 = Conv1D(c7, kernel_size=1, padding="same",
↪use_bias=False)(layer_in)
    branch7x7 = BatchNormalization()(branch7x7_1)
    branch7x7 = ReLU()(branch7x7)
    branch7x7 = Conv1D(c7, kernel_size=(7), padding="same",
↪use_bias=False)(branch7x7)
    branch7x7 = BatchNormalization()(branch7x7)
    branch7x7 = ReLU()(branch7x7)
    branch7x7 = Conv1D(c7, kernel_size=(1), padding="same",
↪use_bias=False)(branch7x7)
    branch7x7 = BatchNormalization()(branch7x7)
    branch7x7 = ReLU()(branch7x7)

    branch7x7dbl_1 = Conv1D(c7, kernel_size=1, padding="same",
↪use_bias=False)(layer_in)
    branch7x7dbl = BatchNormalization()(branch7x7dbl_1)
    branch7x7dbl = ReLU()(branch7x7dbl)

```

```

        branch7x7dbl = Conv1D(c7, kernel_size=(7), padding="same",
↪use_bias=False)(branch7x7dbl)
        branch7x7dbl = BatchNormalization()(branch7x7dbl)
        branch7x7dbl = ReLU()(branch7x7dbl)
        branch7x7dbl = Conv1D(c7, kernel_size=(1), padding="same",
↪use_bias=False)(branch7x7dbl)
        branch7x7dbl = BatchNormalization()(branch7x7dbl)
        branch7x7dbl = ReLU()(branch7x7dbl)
        branch7x7dbl = Conv1D(c7, kernel_size=(7), padding="same",
↪use_bias=False)(branch7x7dbl)
        branch7x7dbl = BatchNormalization()(branch7x7dbl)
        branch7x7dbl = ReLU()(branch7x7dbl)
        branch7x7dbl = Conv1D(c7, kernel_size=(1), padding="same",
↪use_bias=False)(branch7x7dbl)
        branch7x7dbl = BatchNormalization()(branch7x7dbl)
        branch7x7dbl = ReLU()(branch7x7dbl)

        branch_pool = AveragePooling1D(pool_size=3, strides=1,
↪padding='same')(layer_in)
        branch_pool = Conv1D(c7, kernel_size=1, padding='same',
↪use_bias=False)(branch_pool)
        branch_pool = BatchNormalization()(branch_pool)
        branch_pool = ReLU()(branch_pool)

        outputs = Concatenate(axis=-1)([branch1x1, branch7x7, branch7x7dbl,
↪branch_pool])
        return outputs

def create_model():

    in_seq = Input(shape=(sequence, df.shape[1] - 1))

    x = Inception_A(in_seq, 32)
    x = Inception_A(x, 32)
    x = Inception_B(x, 32)
    x = Inception_B(x, 32)
    x = Inception_C(x, 32)
    x = Inception_C(x, 32)

    x = Bidirectional(LSTM(128, return_sequences=True))(x)
    x = Bidirectional(LSTM(128, return_sequences=True))(x)
    x = Bidirectional(LSTM(64, return_sequences=True))(x)

    avg_pool = GlobalAveragePooling1D()(x)
    max_pool = GlobalMaxPooling1D()(x)

```

```

    conc = concatenate([avg_pool, max_pool])
    conc = Dense(64, activation="relu")(conc)

    out = Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")(conc)

    model = Model(inputs=in_seq, outputs=out)
    model.compile(loss="mse", optimizer="adam", metrics=['mae'])
    return model

model = create_model()
model.summary()

```

Model: "model"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 64, 89)]	0	
conv1d_3 (Conv1D)	(None, 64, 32)	2848	input_1[0][0]
batch_normalization_3 (BatchNormalizatio	(None, 64, 32)	128	conv1d_3[0][0]
re_lu_3 (ReLU)	(None, 64, 32)	0	batch_normalization_3[0][0]
conv1d_1 (Conv1D)	(None, 64, 32)	2848	input_1[0][0]
conv1d_4 (Conv1D)	(None, 64, 32)	3072	re_lu_3[0][0]
batch_normalization_1 (BatchNormalizatio	(None, 64, 32)	128	conv1d_1[0][0]
batch_normalization_4 (BatchNormalizatio	(None, 64, 32)	128	conv1d_4[0][0]
re_lu_1 (ReLU)	(None, 64, 32)	0	batch_normalization_1[0][0]
re_lu_4 (ReLU)	(None, 64, 32)	0	

batch_normalization_4[0][0]			

average_pooling1d (AveragePooli	(None, 64, 89)	0	input_1[0][0]

conv1d (Conv1D)	(None, 64, 32)	2848	input_1[0][0]

conv1d_2 (Conv1D)	(None, 64, 32)	5120	re_lu_1[0][0]

conv1d_5 (Conv1D)	(None, 64, 32)	3072	re_lu_4[0][0]

conv1d_6 (Conv1D)	(None, 64, 32)	2848	
average_pooling1d[0][0]			

batch_normalization (BatchNorma	(None, 64, 32)	128	conv1d[0][0]

batch_normalization_2 (BatchNor	(None, 64, 32)	128	conv1d_2[0][0]

batch_normalization_5 (BatchNor	(None, 64, 32)	128	conv1d_5[0][0]

batch_normalization_6 (BatchNor	(None, 64, 32)	128	conv1d_6[0][0]

re_lu (ReLU)	(None, 64, 32)	0	
batch_normalization[0][0]			

re_lu_2 (ReLU)	(None, 64, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_2[0][0]			

re_lu_5 (ReLU)	(None, 64, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_5[0][0]			

re_lu_6 (ReLU)	(None, 64, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_6[0][0]			

concatenate (Concatenate)	(None, 64, 128)	0	re_lu[0][0]

			re_lu_2[0][0]
			re_lu_5[0][0]
			re_lu_6[0][0]

conv1d_10 (Conv1D)	(None, 64, 32)	4096	
concatenate[0][0]			

batch_normalization_10 (BatchNo	(None, 64, 32)	128	conv1d_10[0][0]

re_lu_10 (ReLU)	(None, 64, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_10[0][0]			

conv1d_8 (Conv1D)	(None, 64, 32)	4096	
concatenate[0][0]			

conv1d_11 (Conv1D)	(None, 64, 32)	3072	re_lu_10[0][0]

batch_normalization_8 (BatchNor	(None, 64, 32)	128	conv1d_8[0][0]

batch_normalization_11 (BatchNo	(None, 64, 32)	128	conv1d_11[0][0]

re_lu_8 (ReLU)	(None, 64, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_8[0][0]			

re_lu_11 (ReLU)	(None, 64, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_11[0][0]			

average_pooling1d_1 (AveragePoo	(None, 64, 128)	0	
concatenate[0][0]			

conv1d_7 (Conv1D)	(None, 64, 32)	4096	
concatenate[0][0]			

conv1d_9 (Conv1D)	(None, 64, 32)	5120	re_lu_8[0][0]

conv1d_12 (Conv1D)	(None, 64, 32)	3072	re_lu_11[0][0]

conv1d_13 (Conv1D)	(None, 64, 32)	4096	
average_pooling1d_1[0][0]			

batch_normalization_7 (BatchNor	(None, 64, 32)	128	conv1d_7[0][0]

batch_normalization_9 (BatchNor	(None, 64, 32)	128	conv1d_9[0][0]

batch_normalization_12 (BatchNo	(None, 64, 32)	128	conv1d_12[0][0]

batch_normalization_13 (BatchNo	(None, 64, 32)	128	conv1d_13[0][0]

re_lu_7 (ReLU)	(None, 64, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_7[0][0]			

re_lu_9 (ReLU)	(None, 64, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_9[0][0]			

re_lu_12 (ReLU)	(None, 64, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_12[0][0]			

re_lu_13 (ReLU)	(None, 64, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_13[0][0]			

concatenate_1 (Concatenate)	(None, 64, 128)	0	re_lu_7[0][0] re_lu_9[0][0] re_lu_12[0][0] re_lu_13[0][0]

conv1d_15 (Conv1D)	(None, 64, 32)	4096	
concatenate_1[0][0]			

batch_normalization_15 (BatchNo	(None, 64, 32)	128	conv1d_15[0][0]

re_lu_15 (ReLU)	(None, 64, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_15[0][0]			

conv1d_16 (Conv1D)	(None, 64, 32)	3072	re_lu_15[0][0]

batch_normalization_16 (BatchNo	(None, 64, 32)	128	conv1d_16[0][0]

re_lu_16 (ReLU)	(None, 64, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_16[0][0]			

conv1d_14 (Conv1D)	(None, 32, 32)	12288	
concatenate_1[0][0]			

conv1d_17 (Conv1D)	(None, 32, 32)	3072	re_lu_16[0][0]

batch_normalization_14 (BatchNo	(None, 32, 32)	128	conv1d_14[0][0]

batch_normalization_17 (BatchNo	(None, 32, 32)	128	conv1d_17[0][0]

re_lu_14 (ReLU)	(None, 32, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_14[0][0]			

re_lu_17 (ReLU)	(None, 32, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_17[0][0]			

max_pooling1d (MaxPooling1D)	(None, 32, 128)	0	
concatenate_1[0][0]			

concatenate_2 (Concatenate)	(None, 32, 192)	0	re_lu_14[0][0] re_lu_17[0][0]
max_pooling1d[0][0]			

conv1d_19 (Conv1D)	(None, 32, 32)	6144	
concatenate_2[0][0]			

batch_normalization_19 (BatchNo	(None, 32, 32)	128	conv1d_19[0][0]

re_lu_19 (ReLU)	(None, 32, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_19[0][0]			

conv1d_20 (Conv1D)	(None, 32, 32)	3072	re_lu_19[0][0]

batch_normalization_20 (BatchNo	(None, 32, 32)	128	conv1d_20[0][0]

re_lu_20 (ReLU)	(None, 32, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_20[0][0]			

conv1d_18 (Conv1D)	(None, 16, 32)	18432	
concatenate_2[0][0]			

conv1d_21 (Conv1D)	(None, 16, 32)	3072	re_lu_20[0][0]

batch_normalization_18 (BatchNo	(None, 16, 32)	128	conv1d_18[0][0]

batch_normalization_21 (BatchNo	(None, 16, 32)	128	conv1d_21[0][0]

re_lu_18 (ReLU)	(None, 16, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_18[0][0]			

re_lu_21 (ReLU)	(None, 16, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_21[0][0]			

max_pooling1d_1 (MaxPooling1D)	(None, 16, 192)	0	
concatenate_2[0][0]			

concatenate_3 (Concatenate)	(None, 16, 256)	0	re_lu_18[0][0] re_lu_21[0][0]
max_pooling1d_1[0][0]			

conv1d_26 (Conv1D)	(None, 16, 32)	8192	

concatenate_3[0][0]

batch_normalization_26 (BatchNo (None, 16, 32) 128 conv1d_26[0][0]

re_lu_26 (ReLU) (None, 16, 32) 0
batch_normalization_26[0][0]

conv1d_27 (Conv1D) (None, 16, 32) 7168 re_lu_26[0][0]

batch_normalization_27 (BatchNo (None, 16, 32) 128 conv1d_27[0][0]

re_lu_27 (ReLU) (None, 16, 32) 0
batch_normalization_27[0][0]

conv1d_23 (Conv1D) (None, 16, 32) 8192
concatenate_3[0][0]

conv1d_28 (Conv1D) (None, 16, 32) 1024 re_lu_27[0][0]

batch_normalization_23 (BatchNo (None, 16, 32) 128 conv1d_23[0][0]

batch_normalization_28 (BatchNo (None, 16, 32) 128 conv1d_28[0][0]

re_lu_23 (ReLU) (None, 16, 32) 0
batch_normalization_23[0][0]

re_lu_28 (ReLU) (None, 16, 32) 0
batch_normalization_28[0][0]

conv1d_24 (Conv1D) (None, 16, 32) 7168 re_lu_23[0][0]

conv1d_29 (Conv1D) (None, 16, 32) 7168 re_lu_28[0][0]

batch_normalization_24 (BatchNo (None, 16, 32) 128 conv1d_24[0][0]

batch_normalization_29 (BatchNo	(None, 16, 32)	128	conv1d_29[0][0]
re_lu_24 (ReLU)	(None, 16, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_24[0][0]			
re_lu_29 (ReLU)	(None, 16, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_29[0][0]			
average_pooling1d_2 (AveragePoo	(None, 16, 256)	0	
concatenate_3[0][0]			
conv1d_22 (Conv1D)	(None, 16, 32)	8192	
concatenate_3[0][0]			
conv1d_25 (Conv1D)	(None, 16, 32)	1024	re_lu_24[0][0]
conv1d_30 (Conv1D)	(None, 16, 32)	1024	re_lu_29[0][0]
conv1d_31 (Conv1D)	(None, 16, 32)	8192	
average_pooling1d_2[0][0]			
batch_normalization_22 (BatchNo	(None, 16, 32)	128	conv1d_22[0][0]
batch_normalization_25 (BatchNo	(None, 16, 32)	128	conv1d_25[0][0]
batch_normalization_30 (BatchNo	(None, 16, 32)	128	conv1d_30[0][0]
batch_normalization_31 (BatchNo	(None, 16, 32)	128	conv1d_31[0][0]
re_lu_22 (ReLU)	(None, 16, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_22[0][0]			
re_lu_25 (ReLU)	(None, 16, 32)	0	

```

batch_normalization_25[0][0]
-----
re_lu_30 (ReLU)                (None, 16, 32)      0
batch_normalization_30[0][0]
-----
re_lu_31 (ReLU)                (None, 16, 32)      0
batch_normalization_31[0][0]
-----
concatenate_4 (Concatenate)    (None, 16, 128)     0      re_lu_22[0][0]
                                         re_lu_25[0][0]
                                         re_lu_30[0][0]
                                         re_lu_31[0][0]
-----
conv1d_36 (Conv1D)             (None, 16, 32)     4096
concatenate_4[0][0]
-----
batch_normalization_36 (BatchNo (None, 16, 32)     128      conv1d_36[0][0]
-----
re_lu_36 (ReLU)                (None, 16, 32)      0
batch_normalization_36[0][0]
-----
conv1d_37 (Conv1D)             (None, 16, 32)     7168      re_lu_36[0][0]
-----
batch_normalization_37 (BatchNo (None, 16, 32)     128      conv1d_37[0][0]
-----
re_lu_37 (ReLU)                (None, 16, 32)      0
batch_normalization_37[0][0]
-----
conv1d_33 (Conv1D)             (None, 16, 32)     4096
concatenate_4[0][0]
-----
conv1d_38 (Conv1D)             (None, 16, 32)     1024      re_lu_37[0][0]
-----
batch_normalization_33 (BatchNo (None, 16, 32)     128      conv1d_33[0][0]
-----

```


batch_normalization_38 (BatchNo	(None, 16, 32)	128	conv1d_38[0] [0]

re_lu_33 (ReLU)	(None, 16, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_33[0] [0]			

re_lu_38 (ReLU)	(None, 16, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_38[0] [0]			

conv1d_34 (Conv1D)	(None, 16, 32)	7168	re_lu_33[0] [0]

conv1d_39 (Conv1D)	(None, 16, 32)	7168	re_lu_38[0] [0]

batch_normalization_34 (BatchNo	(None, 16, 32)	128	conv1d_34[0] [0]

batch_normalization_39 (BatchNo	(None, 16, 32)	128	conv1d_39[0] [0]

re_lu_34 (ReLU)	(None, 16, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_34[0] [0]			

re_lu_39 (ReLU)	(None, 16, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_39[0] [0]			

average_pooling1d_3 (AveragePoo	(None, 16, 128)	0	
concatenate_4[0] [0]			

conv1d_32 (Conv1D)	(None, 16, 32)	4096	
concatenate_4[0] [0]			

conv1d_35 (Conv1D)	(None, 16, 32)	1024	re_lu_34[0] [0]

conv1d_40 (Conv1D)	(None, 16, 32)	1024	re_lu_39[0] [0]

conv1d_41 (Conv1D)	(None, 16, 32)	4096	
average_pooling1d_3[0] [0]			

batch_normalization_32 (BatchNo (None, 16, 32)	128	conv1d_32[0] [0]
batch_normalization_35 (BatchNo (None, 16, 32)	128	conv1d_35[0] [0]
batch_normalization_40 (BatchNo (None, 16, 32)	128	conv1d_40[0] [0]
batch_normalization_41 (BatchNo (None, 16, 32)	128	conv1d_41[0] [0]
re_lu_32 (ReLU) (None, 16, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_32[0] [0]		
re_lu_35 (ReLU) (None, 16, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_35[0] [0]		
re_lu_40 (ReLU) (None, 16, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_40[0] [0]		
re_lu_41 (ReLU) (None, 16, 32)	0	
batch_normalization_41[0] [0]		
concatenate_5 (Concatenate) (None, 16, 128)	0	re_lu_32[0] [0] re_lu_35[0] [0] re_lu_40[0] [0] re_lu_41[0] [0]
bidirectional (Bidirectional) (None, 16, 256)	263168	
concatenate_5[0] [0]		
bidirectional_1 (Bidirectional) (None, 16, 256)	394240	
bidirectional[0] [0]		
bidirectional_2 (Bidirectional) (None, 16, 128)	164352	
bidirectional_1[0] [0]		
global_average_pooling1d (Global Average Pooling) (None, 128)	0	

```

bidirectional_2[0][0]
-----
global_max_pooling1d (GlobalMax (None, 128)      0
bidirectional_2[0][0]
-----
concatenate_6 (Concatenate)      (None, 256)      0
global_average_pooling1d[0][0]
global_max_pooling1d[0][0]
-----
dense_5 (Dense)      (None, 64)      16448
concatenate_6[0][0]
-----
dense_6 (Dense)      (None, 1)      65      dense_5[0][0]
=====
=====
Total params: 1,045,505
Trainable params: 1,042,817
Non-trainable params: 2,688
-----
-----

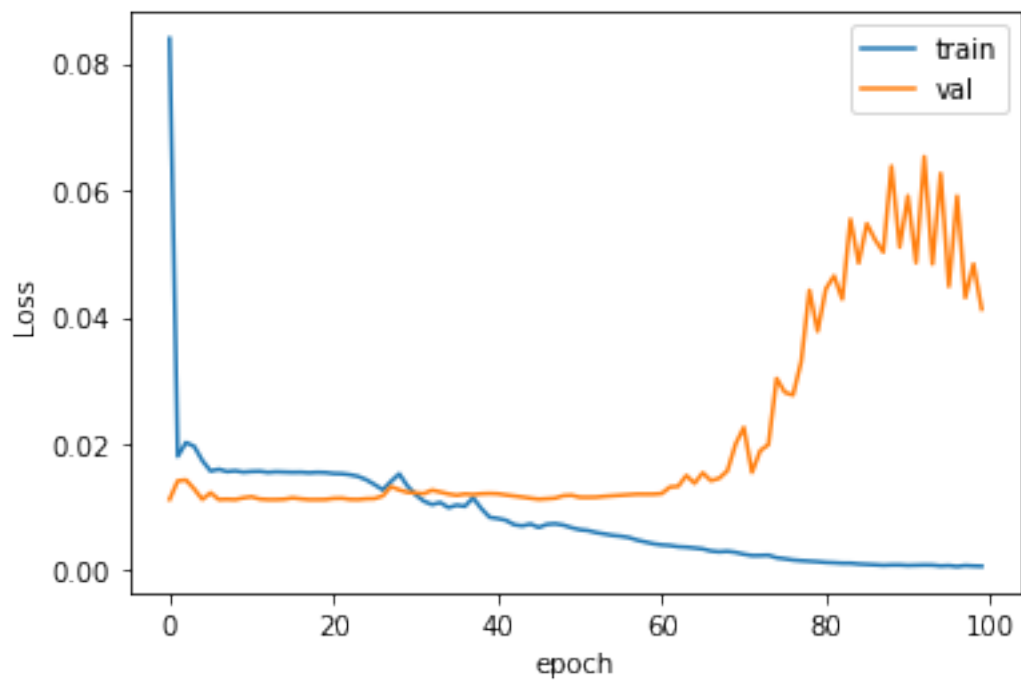
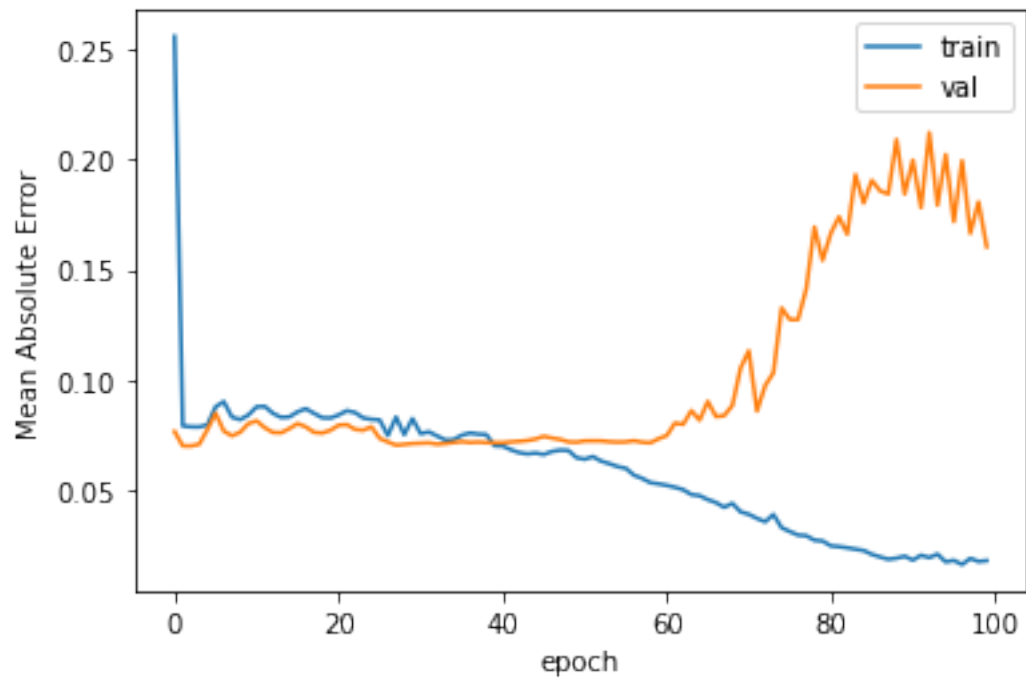
```

```
[22]: history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=100, batch_size=1024,
    ↪ validation_data=(X_test, y_test), verbose=0)
```

```
[23]: #Calculate predication for training, validation and test data
history.history.keys()

plt.plot(history.history['mae'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_mae'])
plt.ylabel('Mean Absolute Error')
plt.xlabel('epoch')
plt.legend(['train', 'val'])
plt.show()

plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.xlabel('epoch')
plt.legend(['train', 'val'])
plt.show()
```



```
[24]: best_epoch = np.argmin(history.history["val_mae"])
      print("The minimum MAE is:", history.history["val_mae"][best_epoch]*100, "%")
```

The minimum MAE is: 6.997121870517731 %

6 Conclusion - Avenues for improvement:

There are several take away from this work, but first I have to admit that I'm very impressed by the possibilities and the accuracy of the networks out there.

However, predicting the closing value of an asset with a 7

- Reinforced Learning: From the research I made, RL is the prominent technology, because when setting a "gym" and a proper system rewards, the network can learn in a simulation of the real world taking multiples parameters such as the fee the trader as to pay for each transaction. In this said vertical environment, we can see how the portofolio varies and reward the network accordingly. For this project, I started to implement such system but this was too long, however I will do one for myself to obtain a viable trading bot.

- Categorical label UP/DOWN: In order to be profitable, it is not necessary to predict the price, but predicting the direction of the movement might be better since it will be easier for the network. We could imagine a system where the network takes a position as a proportion of the confidence in the prediction, if the confidence justify the various fees.

- Max draw down: We need to quantify an important metric, the "Draw Down", it is the maximum amount of losses a trading network can assume in the event of a catastrophic event or mistake.

- Add New Features: Adding more features to the Dataset can improve the network performances. In the cryptocurrencies world we notice that since the Bitcoin is the prominent asset, it impacts the over values when it varies. Therefore, it can be interesting to concatenate the dataset of the most capitalized currencies to have a 360 degrees visions on the environment. In addition, in order for the network to be able to apprehend real world events, we could be parsing twitter or any other Finance related journal so that we could take in account when those are positively -or negatively- speaking of those.

Thank you for reading me, sorry for exceeding the page cap, I really wanted to dig the subject and I will continue later as a personnal project.