

```
In [1]: """
Data (Daily & Minute): Binance API-Will need Binance API keys to be able to pull the data.
Binance API Documentation: https://binance-docs.github.io/apidocs/spot/en/#introduction
"""

Out[1]: '\nData (Daily & Minute): Binance API-Will need Binance API keys to be able to pull the data. \nBinance API Documentation: https://binance-docs.github.io/apidocs/spot/en/#introduction\n\n'

In [2]: # J.Guanzon Comment-Imports needed to run this file
from binance import Client, ThreadedWebsocketManager, ThreadedDepthCacheManager
import pandas as pd
import mplfinance as mpl
import mplfinance as mpf
import os
import json
import requests
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Activation, Dense, Dropout, LSTM
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.dates as mdates
import numpy as np
from pathlib import Path
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error
%matplotlib inline

In [3]: # Pull API keys from .env file
api_key = os.environ.get("api_key")
api_secret = os.environ.get("api_secret")

In [4]: client = Client(api_key, api_secret)

In [5]: # J.Guanzon Comment: Gather tickers for all
tickers = client.get_all_tickers()

In [6]: ticker_df = pd.DataFrame(tickers)

In [7]: ticker_df.set_index('symbol', inplace=True)
ticker_df

Out[7]:
           price
symbol
ETHBTC  0.06277200
LTCBTC  0.00311200
BNBBTC  0.00805900
NEOBTC  0.00077600
QTUMETH 0.00364900
...         ...
SHIBAUD 0.00004008
RAREBTC 0.00003596
RAREBNB 0.00444600
RAREBUSD 2.08400000
RAREUSDT 2.08500000
1695 rows × 1 columns

In [8]: """
Ability to save csv file of all tickers.
Allows the user to see what types of cryptocurrencies are out there.
For now, we will only focus on Bitcoin.
"""

Out[8]: ' \nAbility to save csv file of all tickers.\nAllows the user to see what types of cryptocurrencies are out there.\nFor now, we will only focus on Bitcoin.\n\n'

In [9]: ticker_df.to_csv("Resources/binance_tickers.csv")

In [10]: display(float(ticker_df.loc['BTCUSDT']['price']))

58046.29

In [11]: depth = client.get_order_book(symbol='BTCUSDT')

In [12]: depth_df = pd.DataFrame(depth['asks'])
depth_df.columns = ['Price', 'Volume']
depth_df.head()
```

Out[12]:

	Price	Volume
0	58046.31000000	0.30500000
1	58049.14000000	0.06882000
2	58049.20000000	0.06322000
3	58049.21000000	0.18056000
4	58050.88000000	0.06328000

In [13]:
"""
Pulling historical daily data
"""

Out[13]:
'\nPulling historical daily data\n'

In [14]:
btc_daily_data = client.get_historical_klines('BTCUSDT', Client.KLINE_INTERVAL_1DAY, '1 Jan 2020')

In [15]:
btc_daily_df = pd.DataFrame(btc_daily_data)
btc_daily_df.columns = ['Open Time', 'Open', 'High', 'Low', 'Close', 'Volume', 'Close Time', 'Quote Asset Volume',
 'Number of Trades', 'TB Base Volume', 'TB Quote Volume', 'Ignore']

In [16]:
btc_daily_df['Open Time'] = pd.to_datetime(btc_daily_df['Open Time']/1000, unit='s')
btc_daily_df['Close Time'] = pd.to_datetime(btc_daily_df['Close Time']/1000, unit='s')

In [17]:
numeric_columns = ['Open', 'High', 'Low', 'Close', 'Volume', 'Quote Asset Volume', 'TB Base Volume', 'TB Quote Volume']
btc_daily_df[numeric_columns] = btc_daily_df[numeric_columns].apply(pd.to_numeric, axis=1)

In [18]:
btc_ohlc_daily = btc_daily_df.iloc[:,0:6]
btc_ohlc_daily = btc_ohlc_daily.set_index('Open Time')
btc_ohlc_daily

Out[18]:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume
Open Time					
2020-01-01	7195.24	7255.00	7175.15	7200.85	16792.388165
2020-01-02	7200.77	7212.50	6924.74	6965.71	31951.483932
2020-01-03	6965.49	7405.00	6871.04	7344.96	68428.500451
2020-01-04	7345.00	7404.00	7272.21	7354.11	29987.974977
2020-01-05	7354.19	7495.00	7318.00	7358.75	38331.085604
...
2021-10-10	54949.72	56561.31	54080.00	54659.00	89237.836128
2021-10-11	54659.01	57839.04	54415.06	57471.35	52933.165751
2021-10-12	57471.35	57680.00	53879.00	55996.93	53471.285500
2021-10-13	55996.91	57777.00	54167.19	57367.00	55808.444920
2021-10-14	57370.83	58532.54	57138.72	58046.31	8951.601841

653 rows x 5 columns

In [19]:
btc_ohlc_daily.to_csv("Resources/daily_btc_ohclv_2021.csv")

In [20]:
"""
Pulling historical minute data
"""

Out[20]:
'\nPulling historical minute data \n'

In [21]:
historical_minute = client.get_historical_klines('BTCUSDC', Client.KLINE_INTERVAL_1MINUTE, '5 day ago UTC')

In [22]:
hist_min = pd.DataFrame(historical_minute)

In [23]:
hist_min.columns = ['Open Time', 'Open', 'High', 'Low', 'Close', 'Volume', 'Close Time', 'Quote Asset Volume',
 'Number of Trades', 'TB Base Volume', 'TB Quote Volume', 'Ignore']

In [24]:
hist_min['Open Time'] = pd.to_datetime(hist_min['Open Time']/1000, unit='s')
hist_min['Close Time'] = pd.to_datetime(hist_min['Close Time']/1000, unit='s')

In [25]:
numeric_columns = ['Open', 'High', 'Low', 'Close', 'Volume', 'Quote Asset Volume', 'TB Base Volume', 'TB Quote Volume']
hist_min[numeric_columns] = hist_min[numeric_columns].apply(pd.to_numeric, axis=1)

In [26]:

```
btc_ohlc_minute = hist_min.iloc[:,0:6]
btc_ohlc_minute = btc_ohlc_minute.set_index('Open Time')
btc_ohlc_minute
```

Out[26]:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume
Open Time					
2021-10-09 04:04:00	54582.97	54590.12	54564.10	54573.77	0.04503
2021-10-09 04:05:00	54574.20	54574.21	54527.51	54538.75	0.07378
2021-10-09 04:06:00	54544.94	54549.07	54534.63	54537.26	0.03881
2021-10-09 04:07:00	54551.88	54560.12	54551.42	54560.12	0.00871
2021-10-09 04:08:00	54557.39	54572.79	54549.07	54549.07	0.24201
...
2021-10-14 03:59:00	58088.26	58088.26	58056.91	58059.32	0.61327
2021-10-14 04:00:00	58093.95	58121.27	58072.47	58094.08	2.53567
2021-10-14 04:01:00	58078.46	58120.76	58068.64	58097.55	0.97611
2021-10-14 04:02:00	58094.37	58098.50	58059.57	58059.57	1.40761
2021-10-14 04:03:00	58056.71	58056.71	58056.71	58056.71	0.00887

7200 rows × 5 columns

```
In [27]: btc_ohlc_minute.to_csv("Resources/minute_btc_ohclv_2021.csv")
```

```
In [28]: """
Next, we will be using the daily data for our Recurrent Neural Network. We are using Recurrent Neural Network for its use of time series and sequential data. RNN specializes in using information from prior inputs and uses it to influence current inputs and outputs, and the cycle repeats.
"""
```

Out[28]: '\nNext, we will be using the daily data for our Recurrent Neural Network. We are using Recurrent Neural Network for its use of time series and sequential data. \nRNN specializes in using information from prior inputs and uses it to influence current inputs and outputs, and the cycle repeats. \n'

```
In [29]: btc_df = pd.read_csv(Path("Resources/daily_btc_ohclv_2021.csv"),
                             index_col= "Open Time")
target_col = 'Close'
```

```
In [30]: # J.Guanzon Comment: Using an 80/20 split for our training data and testing data. Testing 2 other testing sizes to see if there are any differences in accuracy

def train_test_split(btc_df, test_size=0.2):
    split_row = len(btc_df) - int(test_size * len(btc_df))
    train_data = btc_df.iloc[:split_row]
    test_data = btc_df.iloc[split_row:]
    return train_data, test_data

train, test = train_test_split(btc_df, test_size=0.2)

# def train_test_split(btc_df, test_size=0.3):
#     split_row = len(btc_df) - int(test_size * len(btc_df))
#     train_data = btc_df.iloc[:split_row]
#     test_data = btc_df.iloc[split_row:]
#     return train_data, test_data

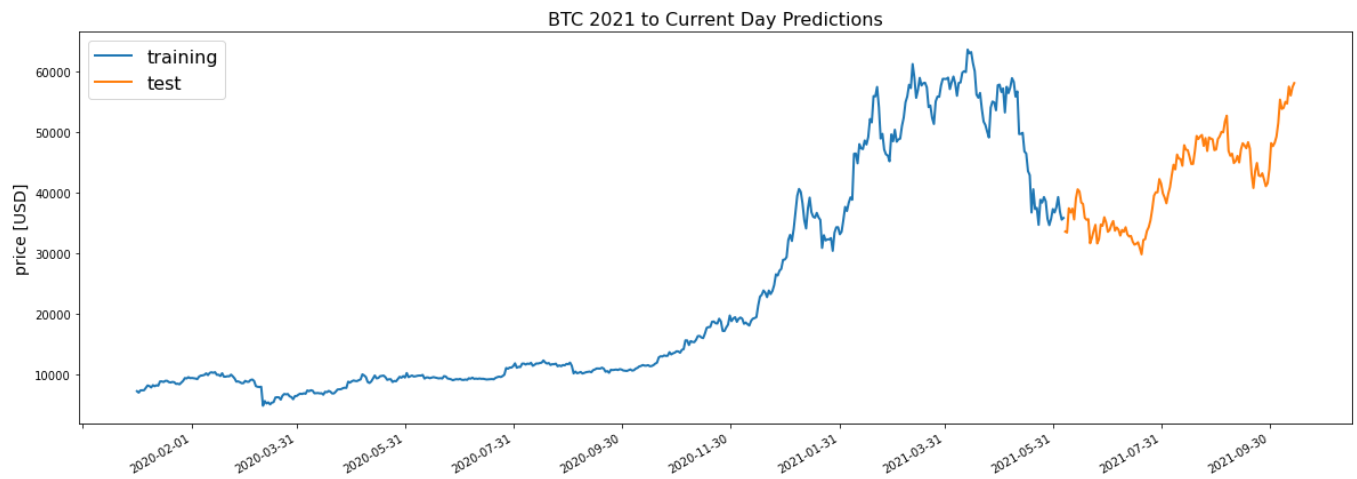
# train, test = train_test_split(btc_df, test_size=0.3)

# def train_test_split(btc_df, test_size=0.1):
#     split_row = len(btc_df) - int(test_size * len(btc_df))
#     train_data = btc_df.iloc[:split_row]
#     test_data = btc_df.iloc[split_row:]
#     return train_data, test_data

# train, test = train_test_split(btc_df, test_size=0.1)
```

```
In [31]: def line_plot(line1, line2, label1=None, label2=None, title='', lw=2):
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, figsize=(20, 7))
ax.plot(line1, label=label1, linewidth=lw)
ax.plot(line2, label=label2, linewidth=lw)
ax.set_ylabel('price [USD]', fontsize=14)
fmt_bimonthly = mdates.MonthLocator(interval=2)
ax.xaxis.set_major_locator(fmt_bimonthly)
ax.set_title(title, fontsize=16)
fig.autofmt_xdate()
ax.legend(loc='best', fontsize=16)

line_plot(train[target_col], test[target_col], 'training', 'test', title='BTC 2021 to Current Day Predictions')
```



```
In [32]: """
Next, we have to prep the data for RNN by normalizing the numeric columns in the dataset to a common scale, without distorting differences in the range of v
"""
```

```
Out[32]: '\nNext, we have to prep the data for RNN by normalizing the numeric columns in the dataset to a common scale, without distorting differences in the range o
f values.\n'
```

```
In [33]: def normalise_zero_base(df):
return df / df.iloc[0] - 1

def normalise_min_max(df):
return (df - df.min()) / (data.max() - df.min())
```

```
In [34]: def extract_window_data(btc_df, window_len=10, zero_base=True):
window_data = []
for idx in range(len(btc_df) - window_len):
tmp = btc_df[idx: (idx + window_len)].copy()
if zero_base:
tmp = normalise_zero_base(tmp)
window_data.append(tmp.values)
return np.array(window_data)
```

```
In [35]: # J.Guanzon Comment: We want to use the data from Jan-Jun 2021 and use the rest of the data to train and predict the rest of the data.
X_train= btc_df[:"2021-06-01"]
X_test = btc_df["2021-06-01":]
y_train = btc_df.loc[:"2021-06-01",target_col]
y_test = btc_df.loc["2021-06-01":,target_col]
```

```
In [36]: def prepare_data(btc_df, target_col, window_len=10, zero_base=True, test_size=0.2):
train_data, test_data = train_test_split(btc_df, test_size=test_size)
X_train = extract_window_data(train_data, window_len, zero_base)
X_test = extract_window_data(test_data, window_len, zero_base)
y_train = train_data[target_col][window_len:].values
y_test = test_data[target_col][window_len:].values
if zero_base:
y_train = y_train / train_data[target_col][:-window_len].values - 1
y_test = y_test / test_data[target_col][:-window_len].values - 1

return train_data, test_data, X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test

# def prepare_data(btc_df, target_col, window_len=10, zero_base=True, test_size=0.3):
# train_data, test_data = train_test_split(btc_df, test_size=test_size)
# X_train = extract_window_data(train_data, window_len, zero_base)
# X_test = extract_window_data(test_data, window_len, zero_base)
# y_train = train_data[target_col][window_len:].values
# y_test = test_data[target_col][window_len:].values
# if zero_base:
# y_train = y_train / train_data[target_col][:-window_len].values - 1
# y_test = y_test / test_data[target_col][:-window_len].values - 1

# return train_data, test_data, X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test

# def prepare_data(btc_df, target_col, window_len=10, zero_base=True, test_size=0.1):
# train_data, test_data = train_test_split(btc_df, test_size=test_size)
# X_train = extract_window_data(train_data, window_len, zero_base)
# X_test = extract_window_data(test_data, window_len, zero_base)
# y_train = train_data[target_col][window_len:].values
# y_test = test_data[target_col][window_len:].values
# if zero_base:
# y_train = y_train / train_data[target_col][:-window_len].values - 1
# y_test = y_test / test_data[target_col][:-window_len].values - 1

# return train_data, test_data, X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test
```

```
In [37]: def build_lstm_model(input_data, output_size, neurons=100, activ_func='linear', dropout=0.2, loss='mse', optimizer='adam'):
model = Sequential()
stm= LSTM(neurons, input_shape=(input_data.shape[1], input_data.shape[2]))
model.add(stm)
model.add(Dropout(dropout))
```

```

model.add(Dense(units=output_size))
model.add(Activation(activ_func))
model.compile(loss=loss, optimizer=optimizer)
return model

```

```

In [38]: np.random.seed(46)
window_len = 10
test_size = 0.2
zero_base = True
lstm_neurons = 100
epochs = 20
batch_size = 32
loss = 'mse'
dropout = 0.2
optimizer = 'adam'

```

```

In [39]: train, test, X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = prepare_data(
        btc_df, target_col, window_len=window_len, zero_base=zero_base, test_size=test_size)
model = build_lstm_model(
    X_train, output_size=1, neurons=lstm_neurons, dropout=dropout, loss=loss,
    optimizer=optimizer)
history = model.fit(
    X_train, y_train, epochs=epochs, batch_size=batch_size, verbose=1, shuffle=True)

```

```

Epoch 1/20
17/17 [=====] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0117
Epoch 2/20
17/17 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0060
Epoch 3/20
17/17 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0057
Epoch 4/20
17/17 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0080
Epoch 5/20
17/17 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0046
Epoch 6/20
17/17 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0048
Epoch 7/20
17/17 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0044
Epoch 8/20
17/17 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0041
Epoch 9/20
17/17 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0038
Epoch 10/20
17/17 [=====] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0039
Epoch 11/20
17/17 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0040
Epoch 12/20
17/17 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0038
Epoch 13/20
17/17 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0032
Epoch 14/20
17/17 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0034
Epoch 15/20
17/17 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0032
Epoch 16/20
17/17 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0032
Epoch 17/20
17/17 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0034
Epoch 18/20
17/17 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0032
Epoch 19/20
17/17 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0033
Epoch 20/20
17/17 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0032

```

```

In [40]: targets = test[target_col][window_len:]
preds = model.predict(X_test).squeeze()
mean_absolute_error(preds, y_test)

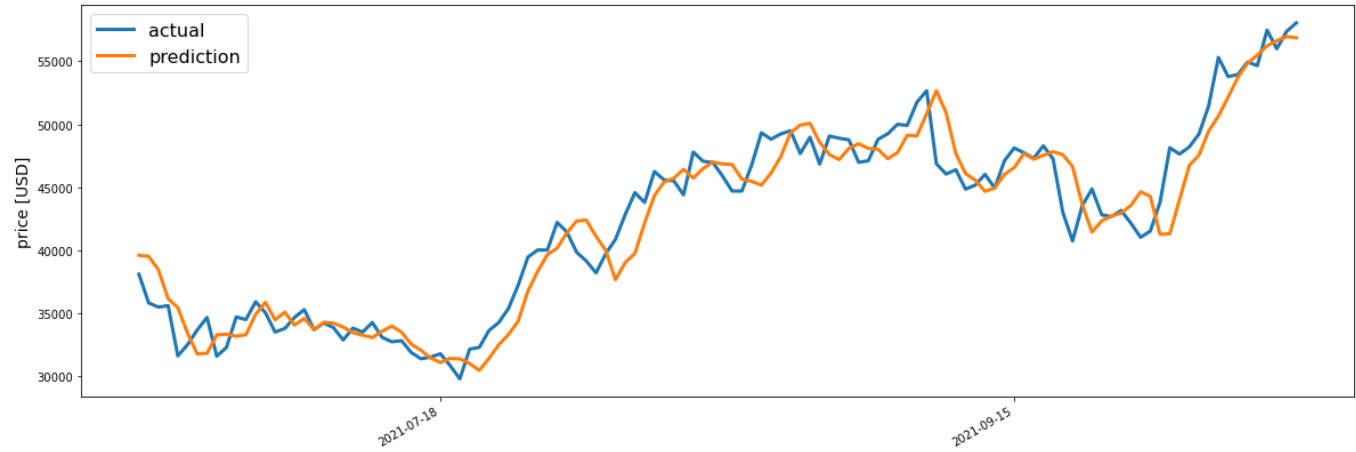
```

Out[40]: 0.03993122109175172

```

In [41]: # Plotting predictions against the actual.
preds = test[target_col].values[:-window_len] * (preds + 1)
preds = pd.Series(index=targets.index, data=preds)
line_plot(targets, preds, 'actual', 'prediction', lw=3)

```



In []: