

Pandas Library and Data

Pandas library imported as pd (see Readme documentation for install instructions)

- Pd.read_csv command allows us to read and present CSV data through pandas for use in python terminal
 - Result saved to a variable called df ("dataframe")
 - Link to file, dates and columns are all defined as parameters, in addition to the data types of the column

CSV data and resulting data table in Python

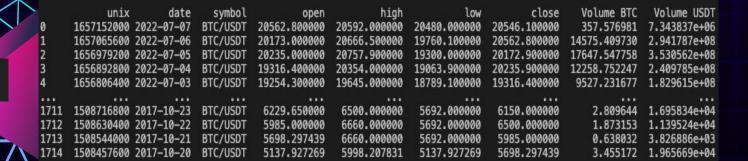
unix,date,symbol,open,high,low,close,Volume BTC,Volume USDT
1657152000,2022-07-07 00:00:00,BTC/USDT,20562.8,20592,20480,20546.1,357.57698142,7343836.968213407
1657065600,2022-07-06 00:00:00,BTC/USDT,20173,20666.5,19760.1,20562.8,14575.40972953,294178705.570032839
1656979200,2022-07-05 00:00:00,BTC/USDT,20235,20757.9,19300,20172.9,17647.54775843,353056234.294418878
1656892800,2022-07-04 00:00:00,BTC/USDT,19316.4,20354,19063.9,20235.9,12258.75224657,240978509.171530066
1656806400,2022-07-03 00:00:00,BTC/USDT,19254.3,19645,18789.1,19316.4,9527.23167678,182961470.00257628
1656720000,2022-07-02 00:00:00,BTC/USDT,19281.8,19454.7,18980,19254.4,8789.71565522,169086696.878013549
1656633600,2022-07-01 00:00:00,BTC/USDT,19937.8,20914.3,18971,19281.8,20741.24138727,407670779.17680111
1656547200,2022-06-30 00:00:00,BTC/USDT,20126.5,20174.5,18631.3,19937.8,23097.7958329,444853332.425869513
1656460800,2022-06-29 00:00:00,BTC/USDT,20280.1,20428.5,19855.9,20126.4,19277.69432083,388122506.661906976
1656374400,2022-06-28 00:00:00,BTC/USDT,20743.6,21206,20202,20280,18547.49802752,383911346.746736327
1656288000,2022-06-27 00:00:00,BTC/USDT,21038,21540.2,20500,20743.6,16856.1182801,353751756.774662214

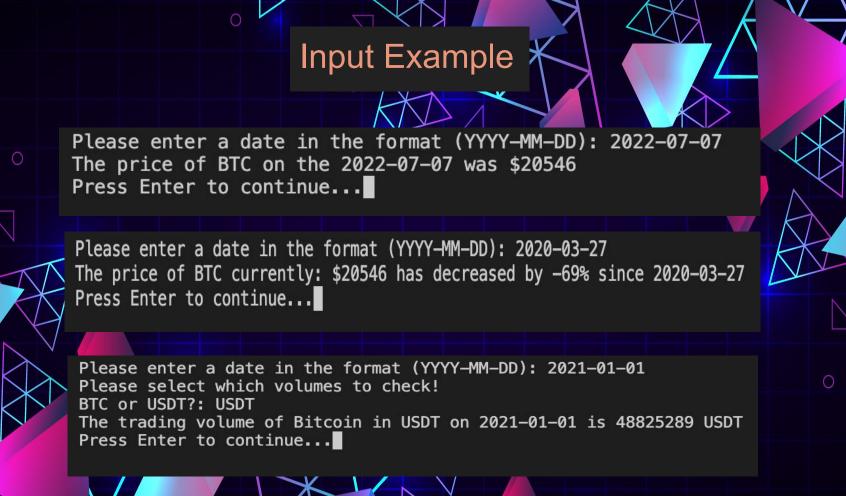
1656201600,2022-06-26 00:00:00,BTC/USDT,21489.6,21888,20970,21037.9,11558.98991819,246870447.600396628 1656115200,2022-06-25 00:00:00.BTC/USDT,21236.2,21607.8,20913.4,21492.3,11720.21926396,249253678.513238348



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Before





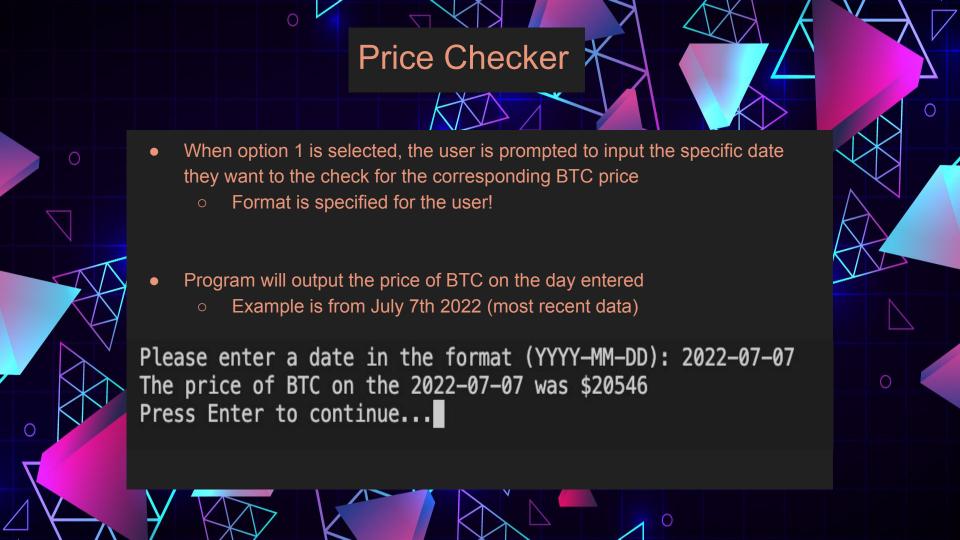
Introduction and Menu

- Welcome_message and print_options function is printed when the application is run
- User selects an option by inputting 1-4 (with 4 telling the program to close)
 - Farewell message included

Welcome to the BTC historical price/volume checker! To begin, please select from the following options:

- 1) Check historical price of BTC
- Price comparison between today and entered date
- 3) Check volume of BTC
- 4) Exit

Select your option (1-4): ■



Price Comparison

- With option 2 selected, again user inputs a date that they want to compare with the most current date (2022-07-07)
- The program will calculate the % difference between the price at the user's entered date and the current date and generate the output.
- There is a different statement generated depending on if the difference is negative or positive

Please enter a date in the format (YYYY-MM-DD): 2020-12-25
On the 2020-12-25, the price of BTC was 20% greater than the current price: \$20546
Press Enter to continue...

Please enter a date in the format (YYYY-MM-DD): 2020-03-20
The price of BTC currently: \$20546 has decreased by -69% since 2020-03-20
Press Enter to continue...

Volume Checker

- User inputs date which then prompts a sub-menu asking for units (BTC/USDT)
 - Distinct from price checker
- Matches input date with the date in the data and outputs the trading volume in the specified unit on the input date

Please enter a date in the format (YYYY-MM-DD): 2020-03-02
Please select which volumes to check!
BTC or USDT?: USDT

The trading volume of Bitcoin in USDT on 2020-03-02 is 11779280 USDT Press Enter to continue...

Menu Logic

- Welcome message and menu programmed using functions and print statements.
 - First step where user interacts with the program by selecting the option they want

print("Welcome to the BTC historical price/volume checker! \n To begin, please select from the following options:")

```
# function to display options 1-4 for the user to select
def print_options():
    print("1) Check historical price of BTC")
    print("2) Price comparison between today and entered date")
    print("3) Check volume of BTC")
    print("4) Exit")
```

def welcome_message_BTC():

Menu Logic (cont.)

- Menu utilises while loops to control flow of program in a sequential step
- If the option selected is 1,2 or 3, the corresponding output will be to call the function to complete the task
 - E.g. Option 2 selected will result in the elif option == 2 to
 return True which calls the price_comparison function
- If the user selects option 4, the loop runs through to "Goodbye have a great time!" and the program ends.
- Accounted for options not (1-4), if E.g. 5 is entered, loop will recognise Else statement to be True and print to user that is not a valid option.
- "Press Enter to Continue..." is an important feature of this loop as it allows the user to return to the main menu to perform another function or exit program

```
while option != "4":
    system("clear")
    welcome message BTC()
    option = print_options()
    system("clear")
    if option == "1":
        price_check_input()
    elif option == "2":
        price comparison()
    elif option == "3":
        volume check input()
    elif option == "4":
        continue
    else:
        print("Invalid option")
    input("Press Enter to continue...")
    system("clear")
```

print("Goodbye have a great time!")

option =

User Input Date Logic

- Core part of the program is taking user input in a date format as below
 - Saved to a variable and can be called as a function in subsequent functions
 - Critical as the date comparison between user input and the data is the basis on how information is located and presented to user

 Further implementations of code to account for the event a date is entered that does not match the format provided.

def user_input_date():

user_date = input("Please enter a date in the format (YYYY-MM-DD): ")
return user_date

Price Check Logic

Price check input function is called when user selects "1"

 User input date function is called and saved to a separate variable called user_date

- Pandas function df.loc ("dataframe.locate") is used to check against the transformed CSV file (saved as df) and when a matching date is found, the price called by ['close'] is then saved to a variable called Data price.
- Data price is printed to the user in a statement as an integer

```
def price_check_input():
    user_date = user_input_date()
    date_price = float(df.loc[(df['date'] == user_date)]['close'])
    print(f"The price of BTC on the {user_date} was ${int(date_price)}")
```

Price Comparison logic

• Again, price comparison logic calls on the user_input_date function and saved to a variable: user comparison date

• Df.loc matches the user_comparison_date with the exact date in the data and gets the closing price and saves the variable as a float.

 Current close price variable is created from locating the most recent date and the closing price.

Price Comparison logic (cont.)

- Once the close price of the user's input date and the current date has been saved, operations can be performed on it
- To calculate the % difference, first the difference was calculated and then "percentdiff" variable was defined
- If statements to control the flow of the function where if the difference was positive or negative, this would impact the output statement shown to the user
- Function is returned at the end to be called in later functions **testing**
- Further implementations to account for percentdiff = 0

```
difference = user_close_price - current_close_price
```

percentdiff = (difference / current close price) * 100

Volume Check Logic

- Volume check function follows the same motif, call on user_input_date function and save to a variable
- Difference now is there is a submenu within function to ask for user input on what units to define the data provided by volume column (BTC/USDT)
 - Saved to a variable called volume_input

Critical as CSV data provides both volume in BTC and in USDT

```
def volume_check_input():
    volume_input_date = user_input_date()
    print("Please select which volumes to check!")
    volume_input = input("BTC or USDT?: ")
```

Volume Check Logic (cont.)

- Once units are confirmed, if statements are used and when the user input matches the string, we locate the matching date and refer to the value in the columns [Volume USDT/BTC] instead of ['close']
- Function then prints out a statement indicating volume in the specified units.
- Function will also be built upon to account for any user inputs that do not match either of the strings

