```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error,r2_score
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

data=pd.read_csv("/content/Bitcoin.csv")
```

data

| ₹ |         | Date          | Open        | High        | Low         | Close       | Volume        | Market Cap     |
|---|---------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
|   | 0       | Jul 31, 2017  | 2763.24     | 2889.62     | 2720.61     | 2875.34     | 860,575,000   | 45,535,800,000 |
|   | 1       | Jul 30, 2017  | 2724.39     | 2758.53     | 2644.85     | 2757.18     | 705,943,000   | 44,890,700,000 |
|   | 2       | Jul 29, 2017  | 2807.02     | 2808.76     | 2692.8      | 2726.45     | 803,746,000   | 46,246,700,000 |
|   | 3       | Jul 28, 2017  | 2679.73     | 2897.45     | 2679.73     | 2809.01     | 1,380,100,000 | 44,144,400,000 |
|   | 4       | Jul 27, 2017  | 2538.71     | 2693.32     | 2529.34     | 2671.78     | 789,104,000   | 41,816,500,000 |
|   |         |               |             |             |             |             |               |                |
|   | 1994    | 2017-06-07    | 2869.379883 | 2869.379883 | 2700.560059 | 2732.159912 | 2732.159912   | 1517709952     |
|   | 1995    | 2017-06-08    | 2720.489990 | 2815.300049 | 2670.949951 | 2805.620117 | 2805.620117   | 1281170048     |
|   | 1996    | 2017-06-09    | 2807.439941 | 2901.709961 | 2795.620117 | 2823.810059 | 2823.810059   | 1348950016     |
|   | 1997    | 2017-06-10    | 2828.139893 | 2950.989990 | 2746.550049 | 2947.709961 | 2947.709961   | 2018889984     |
|   | 1998    | 2017-06-11    | 2942.409912 | 2996.600098 | 2840.530029 | 2958.110107 | 2958.110107   | 1752400000     |
|   | 1999 rc | ws × 7 column | ns          |             |             |             |               |                |

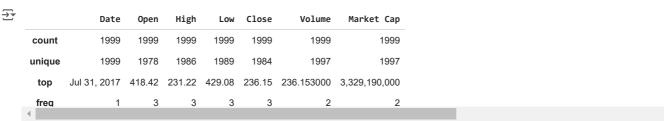
data.isnull().sum()



data.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
    RangeIndex: 1999 entries, 0 to 1998
    Data columns (total 7 columns):
                    Non-Null Count Dtype
    # Column
    ---
         -----
                    1999 non-null
     0
        Date
                                   object
     1
         0pen
                    1999 non-null
                                    object
     2
         High
                    1999 non-null
                                    object
         Low
                    1999 non-null
                                    object
         Close
                    1999 non-null
                                    object
        Volume
                    1999 non-null
                                   object
        Market Cap 1999 non-null
                                   object
    dtypes: object(7)
    memory usage: 109.4+ KB
```

data.describe()



data.drop("Date",axis=1,inplace=True)

## data.head()

```
\overline{\Rightarrow}
           0pen
                    High
                              Low
                                     Close
                                                  Volume
                                                              Market Cap
      0 2763 24 2889 62 2720 61 2875 34
                                              860,575,000 45,535,800,000
      1 2724.39 2758.53 2644.85 2757.18
                                              705,943,000 44,890,700,000
     2 2807.02 2808.76
                           2692.8 2726.45
                                              803,746,000 46,246,700,000
      3 2679.73 2897.45 2679.73 2809.01 1,380,100,000 44,144,400,000
        2538.71 2693.32 2529.34 2671.78
                                              789.104.000 41.816.500.000
```

#### data.abs

```
\overline{z}
      pandas.core.generic.NDFrame.abs
      def abs() -> Self
      Return a Series/DataFrame with absolute numeric value of each element.
      This function only applies to elements that are all numeric.
      Returns
```

# data['Open'].dtype

→ dtype('0')

# Encoder=LabelEncoder()

data['Open']=Encoder.fit\_transform(data['Open'])

data['High']=Encoder.fit\_transform(data['High'])

data['Low']=Encoder.fit\_transform(data['Low'])

data['Close']=Encoder.fit\_transform(data['Close'])

data['Volume']=Encoder.fit\_transform(data['Volume'])

data['Market Cap']=Encoder.fit\_transform(data['Market Cap'])

## data.dtypes



```
print(data.dtypes)
# Calculate the correlation matrix
correlation_matrix = data.corr()
```

# Visualize the correlation matrix with a heatmap

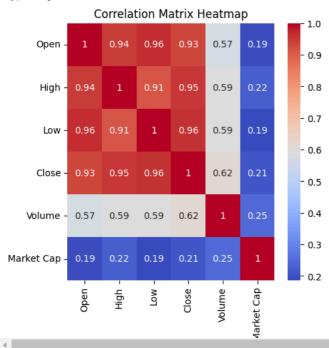
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 5))

sns.heatmap(correlation\_matrix, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm')

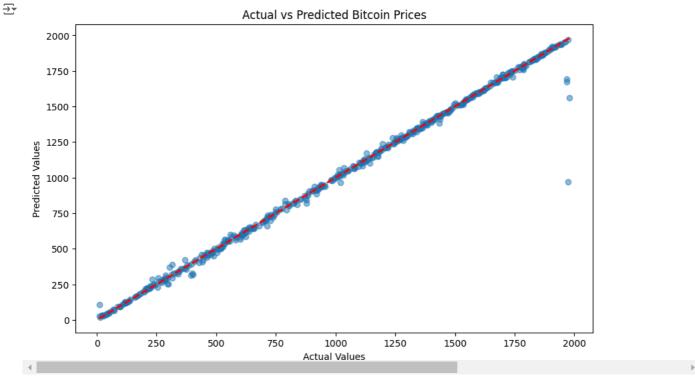
plt.title('Correlation Matrix Heatmap')

plt.show()

```
Open int64
High int64
Low int64
Close int64
Volume int64
Market Cap int64
dtype: object
```



```
# split the dataset into dependent and independent data features
x=data.drop("Close",axis=1)
y=data["Close"]
x.isnull().sum()
y.isnull().sum()
 → 0
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.25,random_state=42)
model=RandomForestRegressor()
y_pred=model.fit(x_train,y_train).predict(x_test)
# Calculate evaluation metrics
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error, r2_score
mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
print(f"Mean Absolute Error (MAE): {mae:.2f}")
print(f"Mean Squared Error (MSE): {mse:.2f}")
print(f"Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): {rmse:.2f}")
print(f"R-squared (R2) Score: {r2:.2f}")
           Mean Absolute Error (MAE): 13.76
              Mean Squared Error (MSE): 2952.37
              Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): 54.34
              R-squared (R<sup>2</sup>) Score: 0.99
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Plotting actual vs. predicted values
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.scatter(y_test, y_pred, alpha=0.5)
plt.plot([\min(y\_test), \; \max(y\_test)], \; [\min(y\_test), \; \max(y\_test)], \; 'r--', \; lw=2) \; \; \# \; Line \; of \; perfect \; prediction \; and \; line \; of \; perfect \; prediction \; and \; line \; of \; perfect \; prediction \; and \; line \; of \; perfect \; prediction \; and \; line \; of \; perfect \; prediction \; and \; line \; of \; perfect \; prediction \; and \; line \; of \; perfect \; prediction \; and \; line \; of \; perfect \; prediction \; and \; line \; of \; perfect \; prediction \; and \; line \; of \; perfect \; prediction \; and \; line \; and \; line \; of \; perfect \; prediction \; and \; line \; line \; of \; perfect \; prediction \; and \; line \; line \; line \; of \; perfect \; prediction \; and \; line \; lin
plt.xlabel('Actual Values')
plt.ylabel('Predicted Values')
plt.title('Actual vs Predicted Bitcoin Prices')
plt.show()
```

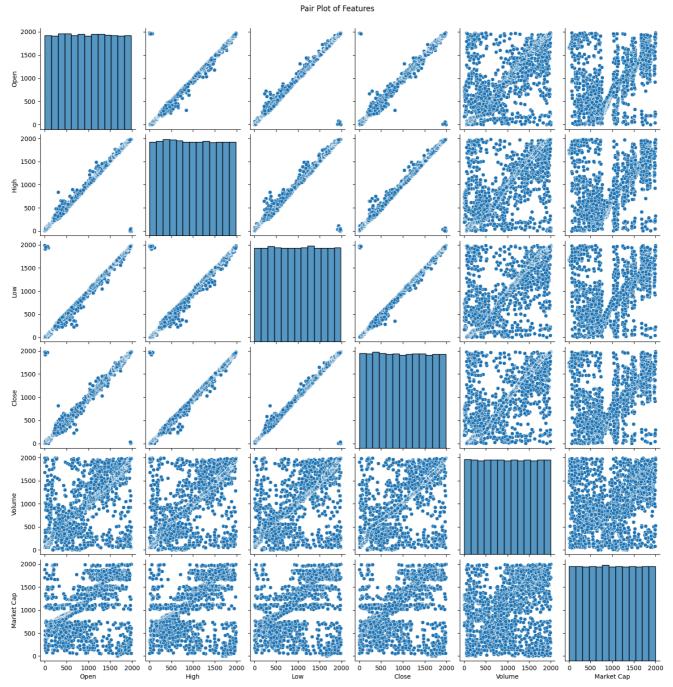


```
# Feature importance
feature_importances = model.feature_importances_
features = x.columns
importance_df = pd.DataFrame({'Feature': features, 'Importance': feature_importances}).sort_values(by='Importance', ascending=False)
print(importance_df)
→
           Feature
                    Importance
              High
                      0.509092
               Low
                      0.456277
     0
              0pen
                      0.031168
            Volume
                      0.003197
       Market Cap
                      0.000266
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
# Perform cross-validation
cv_scores = cross_val_score(model, x, y, cv=5, scoring='neg_mean_squared_error')
cv_rmse = np.sqrt(-cv_scores)
print(f"Cross-validated RMSE: {np.mean(cv_rmse):.2f} ± {np.std(cv_rmse):.2f}")
→ Cross-validated RMSE: 76.47 ± 64.68
# Distribution Plot for 'Close' Price
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.histplot(data['Close'], bins=30, kde=True, color='blue')
plt.title('Distribution of Close Prices')
plt.xlabel('Close Price')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```

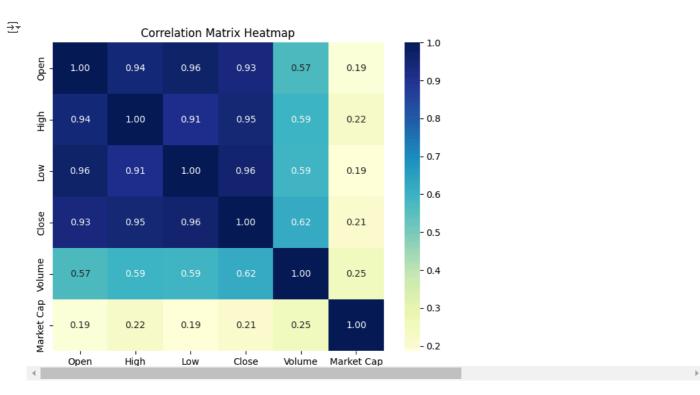


# Pair Plot for all Features
sns.pairplot(data)
plt.suptitle('Pair Plot of Features', y=1.02)
plt.show()

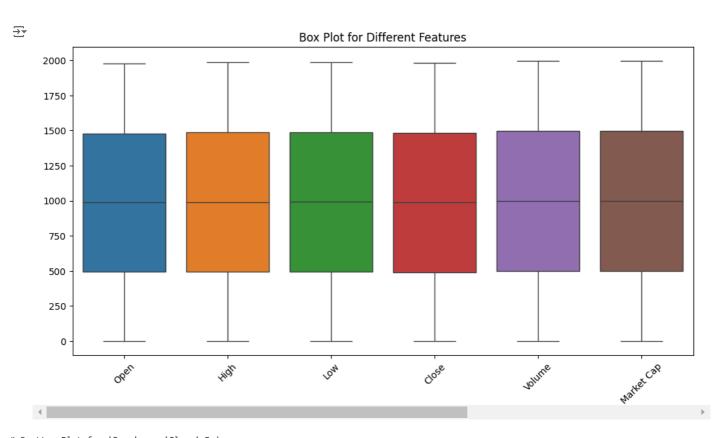




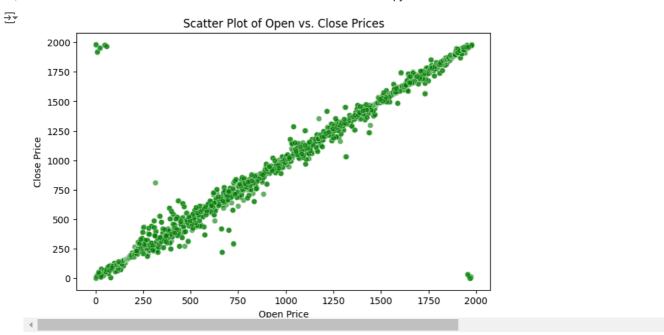
<sup>#</sup> Heatmap of the Correlation Matrix
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap(correlation\_matrix, annot=True, cmap='YlGnBu', fmt=".2f")
plt.title('Correlation Matrix Heatmap')



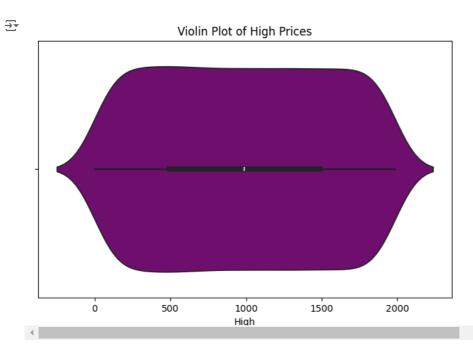
```
# Box Plot for Different Features
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.boxplot(data=data)
plt.title('Box Plot for Different Features')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```



```
# Scatter Plot for 'Open' vs. 'Close' Prices
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.scatterplot(x='Open', y='Close', data=data, color='green', alpha=0.6)
plt.title('Scatter Plot of Open vs. Close Prices')
plt.xlabel('Open Price')
plt.ylabel('Close Price')
plt.show()
```



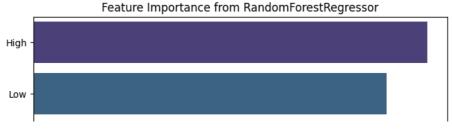
# Violin Plot for the Distribution of 'High' Prices
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.violinplot(x='High', data=data, color='purple')
plt.title('Violin Plot of High Prices')
plt.show()



# Bar Plot for Feature Importance
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.barplot(x='Importance', y='Feature', data=importance\_df, palette='viridis')
plt.title('Feature Importance from RandomForestRegressor')
plt.show()

<ipython-input-60-661aa1a6f7c5>:3: FutureWarning:

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `y` variable to `hue` and set `le sns.barplot(x='Importance', y='Feature', data=importance\_df, palette='viridis')



# Joint Plot for 'High' vs. 'Low' Prices
sns.jointplot(x='High', y='Low', data=data, kind='scatter', color='red')
plt.suptitle('Joint Plot of High vs. Low Prices', y=1.02)
plt.show()

