# CRYPTOCURRENCY PRICE ANALYSIS WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

A Minor Project thesis submitted to the **JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of

**BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY**

**In**

**Cyber Security**

Submitted by

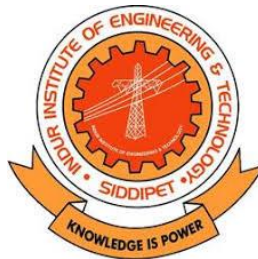| | |
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**December, 2023**

Date:     /     /2023

# CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis **'A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON ANALYSING CRYPTOCURRENCY PRICE USING DIFFERENT ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNIQUES'** being submitted by

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In partial fulfilment for the award of **"BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY"** in the Department of "**COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING**". **(B. Tech)** to the **"JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY"** is a record of bonafide Mini Project Work carried out by them under our guidance and supervision.

**The results embodied in this thesis have not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree or diploma.**

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EXTERNAL EXAMINER

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are thankful to **Mr. Ritesh Thakur, Project Guide, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of CSE** who guided us a lot by his favourable suggestions to complete our project. He is the research-oriented personality with higher end technical exposure.

We are thankful to **Dr. T. Benarji, Head, Dept. of CSE, Indur Institute of Engineering & Technology,** for extending his help in the department academic activities in the course duration. He the personality of dynamic, enthusiastic in the academic activities.

We extend our thanks to **Dr. V.P. Raju Principal, Indur Institute of Engineering & Technology, Siddipet** for extending his help throughout the duration of this project.

We sincerely acknowledge to all the faculty of the Dept. of CSE for their motivation during my B. Tech course.

We would like to say thanks to all my friends and family members for their timely help and encouragement.

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# DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the project entitled **'A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON ANALYSING CRYPTOCURRENCY PRICE USING DIFFERENT ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNIQUES'** submitted in the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of degree of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering. This dissertation is our original work, and the project has not formed the basis for the award of any degree, associate, fellowship or any other similar titles and no part of it has been published or sent for the publication at the time of submission.

BY

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# ABSTRACT

Cryptocurrency is playing an increasingly important role in reshaping the financial system due to its growing popular appeal and merchant acceptance. While many people are making investments in Cryptocurrency, the dynamical features, uncertainty, the predictability of Cryptocurrency are still mostly unknown, which dramatically risk the investments. It is a matter to try to understand the factors that influence the value formation. In this study, we use advanced artificial intelligence frameworks of fully connected Artificial Neural Network (ANN) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) Recurrent Neural Network to analyze the price dynamics of Bitcoin, Ethereum, and Ripple. We find that ANN tends to rely more on long-term history while LSTM tends to rely more on short-term dynamics, which indicates the efficiency of LSTM to utilize useful information hidden in historical memory is stronger than ANN. However, given enough historical information ANN can achieve a similar accuracy, compared with LSTM. This study provides a unique demonstration that Cryptocurrency market price is predictable. However, the explanation of the predictability could vary depending on the nature of the involved machine-learning model.

# CONTENTS

# LIST OF FIGURES

# LIST OF TABLES

# CHAPTER 1

# INTRODUCTION

Cryptocurrency is the peer-to-peer digital money and payment system that exist online via a controlled algorithm. When a miner cracks an algorithm to record a block of transactions to public ledger named blockchain and the cryptocurrency is created when the block is added to the blockchain. It allows people to store and transfer through encryption protocol and distributed network. Mining is a necessary and competitive component of the cryptocurrency system. The miner with more computational power has a better chance of finding a new coin than that of less. Bitcoin is the first and one of the leading digital currencies (its market capitalization had more than $ 7 billion in 2014, and then it increased significantly to $ 29 billion in 2017) which was first introduced by Satoshi Nakamoto in 2008. Among many features of bitcoin, the most impressive one is decentralization that it can remove the involvement of traditional financial sectors and monetary authorities effectively due to its blockchain network features. In addition, the electronic payment system of Bitcoin is based on cryptographic proof rather than the trust between each other as its transaction history cannot be changed unless redoing all proof of work of all blockchain, which play a critical role of being a trust intermediary and this can be widely used in reality such as recording charitable contribution to avoid corruption. Moreover, bitcoin has introduced the controllable anonymity scheme, and this enhances users' safety and anonymity by using this technology, for instance, we can take advantage of this property of blockchain to make identification cards, and it not only can protect our privacy but verify our identity. Nowadays, investing in cryptocurrencies, like Bitcoin, is one of the efficient ways of earning money. For example, the rate of Bitcoin significant rises in 2017, from a relatively low point 963 USD on January 1ST 2017 to its peak 19186 USD on December 17th 2017, and it closed with 9475 USD at the end of the year. Consequently, the rate of return of bitcoin investment for 2017, was over 880%, which is an impressive and surprising scenery for most investors. While an increasing number of people are making investments in Cryptocurrency, the majority of investors cannot get such profit for being inconsiderable to cryptocurrencies' dynamics and the critical factors that influence the trends of bitcoins. Therefore, raising people's awareness of vital factors

can help us to be wise investors. Although market prediction is demanding for its complex nature the dynamics are predictable and understandable to some degree. For example, when there is a shortage of the bitcoin, its price will be increased by their sellers as investors who regard bitcoin as a profitable investment opportunity will have a strong desire to pay for bitcoin. Furthermore, the price of bitcoin may be easily influenced by some influential external factors such as political factors. Although existing efforts on Cryptocurrency analysis and prediction is limited, a few studies have been aiming to understand the Cryptocurrency time series and build statistical models to reproduce and predict price dynamics. For example, Madan et al. collected bitcoins price with the time interval of 0.5, 1and 2 hours, and combined it with the blockchain network, the underlying technology of bitcoin. Their predictive model leveraging random forests and binomial logistic regression classifiers, and the precision of the model is around 55% in predicting bitcoin's price. Shah et al. used Bayesian regression and took advantages of high frequency (10-second) prices data of Bitcoin to improve investment strategy of bitcoin. Their models had also achieved great success. In an Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP) based prediction model was presented to forecast the next day price of bitcoin by using two sets of input: the first type of inputs: the opening, minimum, maximum and closing price and the second set of inputs: Moving Average of both short (5,10,20 days) and long (100, 200 days) windows. During validation, their model was proved to be accurate at the 95% level. There has been many academic researches looking at exchange rate forecasting, for example, the monetary and portfolio balance models examined by Meese and Rogoff (1983, 1988). Significant efforts have been made to analyze and predict the trends of traditional financial markets especially the stock market however, predicting cryptocurrencies market prices is still at an early stage. Compared to these stock price prediction models, traditional time series methods are not very useful as cryptocurrencies are not precisely the same with stocks but can be deemed as a complementary good of existing currency system with sharp fluctuations features. Therefore, it is urgently needed to understand the dynamics of cryptocurrencies better and establish a suitable predictive modelling framework. In this study, we hypothesis that time series of cryptocurrencies exhibits a clear internal memory, which could be used to help the memory-based time series model to works more appropriately if the length of internal memory could be quantified. We aim to use two artificial intelligence modelling frameworks to understand and predict the most popular cryptocurrencies price dynamics, including Bitcoin, Ethereum, and Ripple.

## 1.1 LITERATURE SURVEY

### 1.1.1 Using the Bitcoin Transaction Graph to Predict the Price of Bitcoin

**AUTHORS:  Greaves, A., & Au, B.**

Bitcoin is the world's leading cryptocurrency, allowing users to make transactions securely and anonymously over the Internet. In recent years, The Bitcoin the ecosystem has gained the attention of consumers, businesses, investors and speculators alike. While there has been significant research done to analyze the network topology of the Bitcoin network, limited research has been performed to analyze the network's influence on overall Bitcoin price. In this paper, we investigate the predictive power of blockchain network-based features on the future price of Bitcoin. As a result of blockchain-network based feature engineering and machine learning optimization, we obtain up-down Bitcoin price movement classification accuracy of roughly 55%.

### 1.1.2 Cryptocurrency Value Formation: Empirical Analysis Leading to A Cost of Production Model for Valuing Bitcoin

**AUTHORS: Hayes, A. S.**

 This paper aims to identify the likely source(s) of value that cryptocurrencies exhibit in the marketplace using cross sectional empirical data examining 66 of the most used such 'coins'. A regression model was estimated that points to three main drivers of cryptocurrency value: the difficulty in 'mining 'for coins; the rate of unit production; and the cryptographic algorithm employed. These amount to relative differences in the cost of production of one coin over another at the margin, holding all else equal. Bitcoin-denominated relative prices were used, avoiding much of the price volatility associated with the dollar exchange rate. The resulting regression model can be used to better understand the drivers of relative value observed in the emergent area of cryptocurrencies. Using the above analysis, a cost of production model is proposed for valuing bitcoin, where the primary input is electricity. This theoretical model produces useful results for both an individual producer, by setting breakeven points to start and stop production, and for the bitcoin exchange rate on a macro level. Bitcoin production

seems to resemble a competitive commodity market; in theory miners will produce until their marginal costs equal their marginal product.

### 1.1.3 Economic prediction using neural networks: the case of IBM daily stock Returns

**AUTHORS: H. White**

A report is presented of some results of an ongoing project using neural-network modeling and learning techniques to search for and decode nonlinear regularities in asset price movements. The author focuses on the case of IBM common stock daily returns. Having to deal with the salient features of economic data highlights the role to be played by statistical inference and requires modifications to standard learning techniques which may prove useful in other contexts.

### 1.1.4 Designing a neural network for forecasting financial and economic time Series

**AUTHORS: Kaastra and M. Boyd**

Artificial neural networks are universal and highly flexible function approximators first used in the fields of cognitive science and engineering. In recent years, neural network applications in finance for such tasks as pattern recognition, classification, and time series forecasting have dramatically increased. However, the large number of parameters that must be selected to develop a neural network forecasting model have meant that the design process still involves much trial and error. The objective of this paper is to provide a practical introductory guide in the design of a neural network for forecasting economic time series data. An eight-step procedure to design a neural network forecasting model is explained including a discussion of tradeoffs in parameter selection, some common pitfalls, and points of disagreement among practitioners.

# CHAPTER 2
# SYSTEM ANALYSIS

## 2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

Although existing efforts on Cryptocurrency analysis and prediction is limited, a few studies have been aiming to understand the Cryptocurrency time series and build statistical models to reproduce and predict price dynamics. While an increasing number of people are making investments in Cryptocurrency, the majority of investors cannot get such profit for being inconsiderable to cryptocurrencies' dynamics and the critical factors that influence the trends of bitcoins.

### 2.1.1 DISADVANTAGES OF EXISTING SYSTEM

1. Although existing efforts on Cryptocurrency analysis and prediction is limited, a few studies have been aiming to understand the Cryptocurrency time series and build statistical models to reproduce and predict price dynamics. While an increasing number of people are making investments in Cryptocurrency, the majority of investors cannot get such profit for being inconsiderable to cryptocurrencies' dynamics and the critical factors that influence the trends of bitcoins.

## 2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

Among many features of bitcoin, the most impressive one is decentralization that it can remove the involvement of traditional financial sectors and monetary authorities effectively due to its blockchain network features. In addition, the electronic payment system of Bitcoin is based on cryptographic proof rather than the trust between each other as its transaction history cannot be changed unless redoing all proof of work of all blockchain, which play a critical role of being a trust intermediary and this can be widely used in reality such as recording charitable contribution to avoid corruption.

### 2.2.1 ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED SYSTEM:

1. The bitcoin has introduced the controllable anonymity scheme, and this enhances users' safety and anonymity by using this technology, for instance, we can take advantage of this property of blockchain to make identification cards, and it not only can protect our privacy but verify our identity.

## 2.3 FEASIBILITY STUDY

The feasibility of the project is analyzed in this phase and business proposal is put forth with a very general plan for the project and some cost estimates. During system analysis the feasibility study of the proposed system is to be carried out. This is to ensure that the proposed system is not a burden to the company.  For feasibility analysis, some understanding of the major requirements for the system is essential.

**Three key considerations involved in the feasibility analysis are,**

- ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY
- TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY
- SOCIAL FEASIBILITY

### 2.3.1 ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY

This study is carried out to check the economic impact that the system will have on the organization. The amount of fund that the company can pour into the research and development of the system is limited. The expenditures must be justified. Thus the developed system as well within the budget and this was achieved because most of the technologies used are freely available. Only the customized products had to be purchased.

### 2.3.2 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

This study is carried out to check the technical feasibility, that is, the technical requirements of the system. Any system developed must not have a high demand on the available technical resources. This will lead to high demands on the available technical resources. This will lead to high demands being placed on the client. The developed

system must have a modest requirement, as only minimal or null changes are required for implementing this system.

### 2.3.3 SOCIAL FEASIBILITY

The aspect of study is to check the level of acceptance of the system by the user. This includes the process of training the user to use the system efficiently. The user must not feel threatened by the system, instead must accept it as a necessity. The level of acceptance by the users solely depends on the methods that are employed to educate the user about the system and to make him familiar with it. His level of confidence must be raised so that he is also able to make some constructive criticism, which is welcomed, as he is the final user of the system.

## 2.4 REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

The project involved analyzing the design of few applications so as to make the application more users friendly. To do so, it was really important to keep the navigations from one screen to the other well-ordered and at the same time reducing the amount of typing the user needs to do. In order to make the application more accessible, the browser version had to be chosen so that it is compatible with most of the Browsers.

## 2.5 REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

**Functional Requirements**

- Graphical User interface with the User.

**Software Requirements**

For developing the application the following are the Software Requirements:

1. Python

2. Django

**Operating Systems supported**

1. Windows 7

2. Windows XP

3. Windows 8

**Technologies and Languages used to Develop**

1. Python

**Debugger and Emulator**

- Any Browser (Particularly Chrome)

**Hardware Requirements**

For developing the application the following are the Hardware Requirements:

- Processor: Pentium IV or higher
- RAM: 256 GB
- Space on Hard Disk: minimum 512MB

# 2.6 SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

System specifications are classified into two types.

## 2.6.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

- **System**       **:** Pentium IV 2.4 GHz.

- **Hard Disk**     **:** 500 GB.

- **Monitor**      : 15'' LED

- **Mouse**       **:** Optical Mouse.

- **Ram**        **:** 1GB.

## 2.6.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

- **Operating system** **:** Windows 7.

- **Coding Language** **:** Python.

- **Front-End**    **:** Html. CSS

❖ **Designing**            **:** Html, CSS, JavaScript.

❖ **Data Base**            **:** MYSQL.

## 2.7 SYSTEM ENVIRONMENTS

### 2.7.1 PYTHON

Python is a general-purpose interpreted, interactive, object-oriented, and high-level programming language. An <u>interpreted language</u>, Python has a design philosophy that emphasizes code <u>readability</u> (notably using <u>whitespace</u> indentation to delimit <u>code blocks</u> rather than curly brackets or keywords), and a syntax that allows programmers to express concepts in fewer <u>lines of code</u> than might be used in languages such as <u>C++</u>or <u>Java</u>. It provides constructs that enable clear programming on both small and large scales. Python interpreters are available for many <u>operating systems</u>. <u>CPython</u>, the <u>reference implementation</u> of Python, is <u>open source</u> software and has a community-based development model, as do nearly all of its variant implementations. CPython is managed by the non-profit <u>Python Software Foundation</u>. Python features a <u>dynamic type</u> system and automatic <u>memory management</u>. It supports multiple <u>programming paradigms</u>, including <u>object-oriented</u>, <u>imperative</u>, <u>functional</u> and <u>procedural</u>, and has a large and comprehensive <u>standard library</u>.

**Interactive Mode Programming**

Invoking the interpreter without passing a script file as a parameter brings up the following prompt −

$ python

Python 2.4.3 (#1, Nov 11 2010, 13:34:43)

[GCC 4.1.2 20080704 (Red Hat 4.1.2-48)] on linux2

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

>>>

Type the following text at the Python prompt and press the Enter −

9

>>> print "Hello, Python!"

If you are running new version of Python, then you would need to use print statement with parenthesis as in print ("Hello, Python!"); However in Python version 2.4.3, this produces the following result −

Hello, Python!

**Script Mode Programming**

Invoking the interpreter with a script parameter begins execution of the script and continues until the script is finished. When the script is finished, the interpreter is no longer active.

Let us write a simple Python program in a script. Python files have extension .py. Type the following source code in a test.py file −

Live Demo

print "Hello, Python!"

We assume that you have Python interpreter set in PATH variable. Now, try to run this program as follows −

$ python test.py

This produces the following result −

Hello, Python!

Let us try another way to execute a Python script. Here is the modified test.py file –

Live Demo

#!/usr/bin/python

print "Hello, Python!"

We assume that you have Python interpreter available in /usr/bin directory. Now, try to run this program as follows −

$ chmod +x test.py     # This is to make file executable

$./test.py

This produces the following result −

Hello, Python!

**Python Identifiers**

A Python identifier is a name used to identify a variable, function, class, module or other object. An identifier starts with a letter A to Z or a to z or an underscore (_) followed by zero or more letters, underscores and digits (0 to 9).

Python does not allow punctuation characters such as @, $, and % within identifiers. Python is a case sensitive programming language. Thus, Manpower and manpower are two different identifiers in Python.

Here are naming conventions for Python identifiers −

Class names start with an uppercase letter. All other identifiers start with a lowercase letter.

Starting an identifier with a single leading underscore indicates that the identifier is private.

Starting an identifier with two leading underscores indicates a strongly private identifier.

If the identifier also ends with two trailing underscores, the identifier is a language-defined special name.

**Reserved Words**

The following list shows the Python keywords. These are reserved words and you cannot use them as constant or variable or any other identifier names. All the Python keywords contain lowercase letters only.

and     exec    not

assert   finally  or

| break | for | pass |
| --- | --- | --- |
| class | from | print |
| continue | global | raise |
| def | if | return |
| del | import | try |
| elif | in | while |
| else | is | with |
| except | lambda | yield |

**Lines and Indentation**

Python provides no braces to indicate blocks of code for class and function definitions or flow control. Blocks of code are denoted by line indentation, which is rigidly enforced.

The number of spaces in the indentation is variable, but all statements within the block must be indented the same amount. For example −

```
if True:
   print "True"
else:
   print "False"
```

However, the following block generates an error −

```
if True:
print "Answer"
print "True"
else:
print "Answer"
```

print "False"

Thus, in Python all the continuous lines indented with same number of spaces would form a block. The following example has various statement blocks −

Note − Do not try to understand the logic at this point of time. Just make sure you understood various blocks even if they are without braces.

```
#!/user/bin/python

import sys

try:

   # open file stream

   file = open(file_name, "w")

except IOError:

   print "There was an error writing to", file_name

   sys.exit()

print "Enter '", file_finish,

print "' When finished"

while file_text != file_finish:

   file_text = raw_input("Enter text: ")

   if file_text == file_finish:

      # close the file

      file.close

      break

   file.write(file_text)

   file.write("\n")
```

```python
file.close()

file_name = raw_input("Enter filename: ")

if len(file_name) == 0:

    print "Next time please enter something"

    sys.exit()

try:

    file = open(file_name, "r")

except IOError:

    print "There was an error reading file"

    sys.exit()

file_text = file.read()

file.close()

print file_text
```

Multi-Line Statements

Statements in Python typically end with a new line. Python does, however, allow the use of the line continuation character (\) to denote that the line should continue. For example –

```python
total = item_one + \

    item_two + \

    item_three
```

Statements contained within the [], {}, or () brackets do not need to use the line continuation character. For example −

```python
days = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday',

    'Thursday', 'Friday']
```

Quotation in Python

Python accepts single ('), double (") and triple (''' or """) quotes to denote string literals, as long as the same type of quote starts and ends the string.

The triple quotes are used to span the string across multiple lines. For example, all the following are legal −

word = 'word'

sentence = "This is a sentence."

paragraph = """This is a paragraph. It is

made up of multiple lines and sentences."""

**Comments in Python**

A hash sign (#) that is not inside a string literal begins a comment. All characters after the # and up to the end of the physical line are part of the comment and the Python interpreter ignores them.

 Live Demo

```
#!/usr/bin/python

# First comment

print "Hello, Python!" # second comment
```

This produces the following result −

Hello, Python!

You can type a comment on the same line after a statement or expression −

```
name = "Madisetti" # This is again comment
```

You can comment multiple lines as follows −

```
# This is a comment.

# This is a comment, too.
```

# This is a comment, too.

# I said that already.

Following triple-quoted string is also ignored by Python interpreter and can be used as a multiline comments:

'''

This is a multiline

comment.

'''

Using Blank Lines

A line containing only whitespace, possibly with a comment, is known as a blank line and Python totally ignores it.

In an interactive interpreter session, you must enter an empty physical line to terminate a multiline statement.

Waiting for the User

The following line of the program displays the prompt, the statement saying "Press the enter key to exit", and waits for the user to take action −

#!/usr/bin/python

raw_input("\n\nPress the enter key to exit.")

Here, "\n\n" is used to create two new lines before displaying the actual line. Once the user presses the key, the program ends. This is a nice trick to keep a console window open until the user is done with an application.

Multiple Statements on a Single Line

The semicolon ( ; ) allows multiple statements on the single line given that neither statement starts a new code block. Here is a sample snip using the semicolon.

import sys; x = 'foo'; sys.stdout.write(x + '\n')

Multiple Statement Groups as Suites

A group of individual statements, which make a single code block are called suites in Python. Compound or complex statements, such as if, while, def, and class require a header line and a suite.

Header lines begin the statement (with the keyword) and terminate with a colon ( : ) and are followed by one or more lines which make up the suite. For example −

if expression :

  suite

elif expression :

  suite

else :

  suite

**Command Line Arguments**

Many programs can be run to provide you with some basic information about how they should be run. Python enables you to do this with -h −

$ python -h

usage: python [option] ... [-c cmd | -m mod | file | -] [arg] ...

Options and arguments (and corresponding environment variables):

-c cmd : program passed in as string (terminates option list)

-d    : debug output from parser (also PYTHONDEBUG=x)

-E    : ignore environment variables (such as PYTHONPATH)

-h    : print this help message and exit

You can also program your script in such a way that it should accept various options. Command Line Arguments is an advanced topic and should be studied a bit later once you have gone through rest of the Python concepts.

**Python Lists**

The list is a most versatile datatype available in Python which can be written as a list of comma-separated values (items) between square brackets. Important thing about a list is that items in a list need not be of the same type.

Creating a list is as simple as putting different comma-separated values between square brackets. For example −

list1 = ['physics', 'chemistry', 1997, 2000];

list2 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];

list3 = ["a", "b", "c", "d"]

Similar to string indices, list indices start at 0, and lists can be sliced, concatenated and so on.

A tuple is a sequence of immutable Python objects. Tuples are sequences, just like lists. The differences between tuples and lists are, the tuples cannot be changed unlike lists and tuples use parentheses, whereas lists use square brackets.

Creating a tuple is as simple as putting different comma-separated values. Optionally you can put these comma-separated values between parentheses also. For example −

tup1 = ('physics', 'chemistry', 1997, 2000);

tup2 = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5);

tup3 = "a", "b", "c", "d";

The empty tuple is written as two parentheses containing nothing −

tup1 = ();

To write a tuple containing a single value you have to include a comma, even though there is only one value −

tup1 = (50,);

Like string indices, tuple indices start at 0, and they can be sliced, concatenated, and so on.

Accessing Values in Tuples

To access values in tuple, use the square brackets for slicing along with the index or indices to obtain value available at that index. For example −

Live Demo

```
#!/usr/bin/python

tup1 = ('physics', 'chemistry', 1997, 2000);

tup2 = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7);

print "tup1[0]: ", tup1[0];

print "tup2[1:5]: ", tup2[1:5];
```

When the above code is executed, it produces the following result −

```
tup1[0]:  physics

tup2[1:5] :  [2, 3, 4, 5]
```

Updating Tuples

Accessing Values in Dictionary

To access dictionary elements, you can use the familiar square brackets along with the key to obtain its value. Following is a simple example −

Live Demo

```
#!/usr/bin/python

dict = {'Name': 'Zara', 'Age': 7, 'Class': 'First'}

print "dict['Name']: ", dict['Name']

print "dict['Age']: ", dict['Age']
```

When the above code is executed, it produces the following result −

dict['Name']:  Zara

dict['Age']:  7

If we attempt to access a data item with a key, which is not part of the dictionary, we get an error as follows −

 Live Demo

```
#!/usr/bin/python

dict = {'Name': 'Zara', 'Age': 7, 'Class': 'First'}

print "dict['Alice']: ", dict['Alice']
```

When the above code is executed, it produces the following result −

```
dict['Alice']:

Traceback (most recent call last):

  File "test.py", line 4, in <module>

    print "dict['Alice']: ", dict['Alice'];

KeyError: 'Alice'
```

Updating Dictionary

You can update a dictionary by adding a new entry or a key-value pair, modifying an existing entry, or deleting an existing entry as shown below in the simple example −

Live Demo

```
#!/usr/bin/python

dict = {'Name': 'Zara', 'Age': 7, 'Class': 'First'}

dict['Age'] = 8; # update existing entry

dict['School'] = "DPS School"; # Add new entry

print "dict['Age']: ", dict['Age']
```

print "dict['School']: ", dict['School']

When the above code is executed, it produces the following result −

dict['Age']:  8

dict['School']:  DPS School

Delete Dictionary Elements

You can either remove individual dictionary elements or clear the entire contents of a dictionary. You can also delete entire dictionary in a single operation.

To explicitly remove an entire dictionary, just use the del statement. Following is a simple example −

 Live Demo

```
#!/usr/bin/python

dict = {'Name': 'Zara', 'Age': 7, 'Class': 'First'}

del dict['Name']; # remove entry with key 'Name'

dict.clear();     # remove all entries in dict

del dict ;        # delete entire dictionary

print "dict['Age']: ", dict['Age']

print "dict['School']: ", dict['School']
```

This produces the following result. Note that an exception is raised because after del dict dictionary does not exist any more −

dict['Age']:

Traceback (most recent call last):

  File "test.py", line 8, in <module>

    print "dict['Age']: ", dict['Age'];

TypeError: 'type' object is unsubscriptable

Note − del() method is discussed in subsequent section.

**Properties of Dictionary Keys**

Dictionary values have no restrictions. They can be any arbitrary Python object, either standard objects or user-defined objects. However, same is not true for the keys.

There are two important points to remember about dictionary keys −

(a) More than one entry per key not allowed. Which means no duplicate key is allowed. When duplicate keys encountered during assignment, the last assignment wins. For example −

 Live Demo

```
#!/usr/bin/python

dict = {'Name': 'Zara', 'Age': 7, 'Name': 'Manni'}

print "dict['Name']: ", dict['Name']
```

When the above code is executed, it produces the following result −

dict['Name']:  Manni

(b) Keys must be immutable. Which means you can use strings, numbers or tuples as dictionary keys but something like ['key'] is not allowed. Following is a simple example −

 Live Demo

```
#!/usr/bin/python

dict = {['Name']: 'Zara', 'Age': 7}

print "dict['Name']: ", dict['Name']
```

When the above code is executed, it produces the following result −

Traceback (most recent call last):

  File "test.py", line 3, in <module>

dict = {['Name']: 'Zara', 'Age': 7};

TypeError: unhashable type: 'list'

Tuples are immutable which means you cannot update or change the values of tuple elements. You are able to take portions of existing tuples to create new tuples as the following example demonstrates −

Live Demo

```
#!/usr/bin/python

tup1 = (12, 34.56);

tup2 = ('abc', 'xyz');

# Following action is not valid for tuples

# tup1[0] = 100;

# So let's create a new tuple as follows

tup3 = tup1 + tup2;

print tup3;
```

When the above code is executed, it produces the following result −

(12, 34.56, 'abc', 'xyz')

Delete Tuple Elements

Removing individual tuple elements is not possible. There is, of course, nothing wrong with putting together another tuple with the undesired elements discarded. To explicitly remove an entire tuple, just use the del statement. For example −

Live Demo

```
#!/usr/bin/python

tup = ('physics', 'chemistry', 1997, 2000);

print tup;
```

del tup;

print "After deleting tup : ";

print tup;

This produces the following result. Note an exception raised, this is because after del tup tuple does not exist any more −

('physics', 'chemistry', 1997, 2000)

After deleting tup :

Traceback (most recent call last):

  File "test.py", line 9, in <module>

    print tup;

NameError: name 'tup' is not defined

## 2.7.2 DJANGO

Django is a high-level Python Web framework that encourages rapid development and clean, pragmatic design. Built by experienced developers, it takes care of much of the hassle of Web development, so you can focus on writing your app without needing to reinvent the wheel. It's free and open source.

Django's primary goal is to ease the creation of complex, database-driven websites. Django emphasizes reusability and "pluggability" of components, rapid development, and the principle of don't repeat yourself. Python is used throughout, even for settings files and data models.
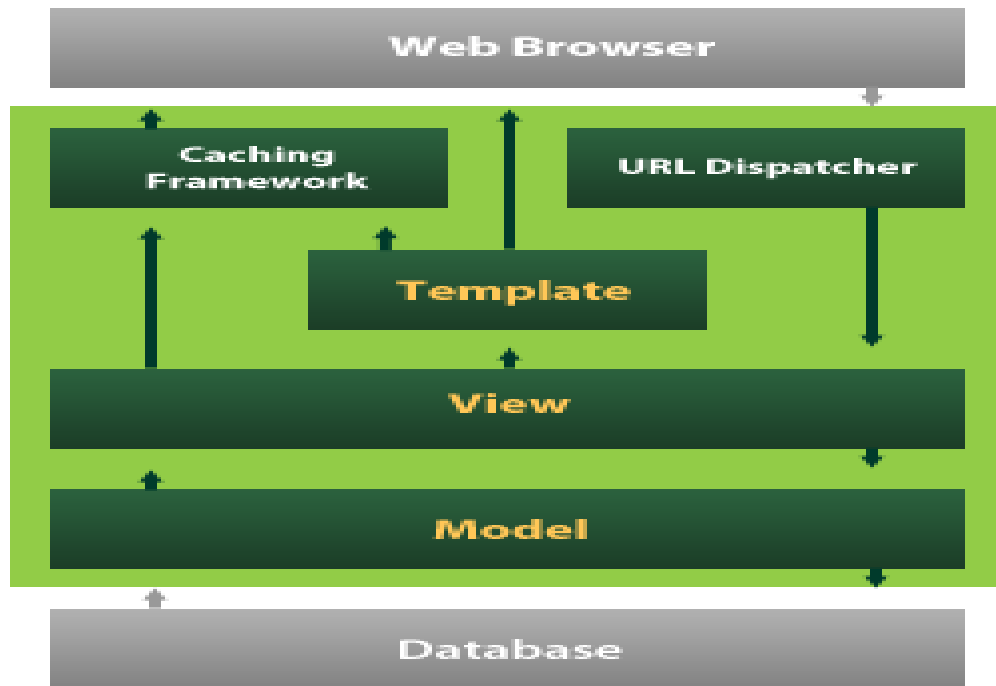
**Fig 2.7.2(a):** Django Architecture

Django also provides an optional administrative create, read, update and delete interface that is generated dynamically through introspection and configured via admin models
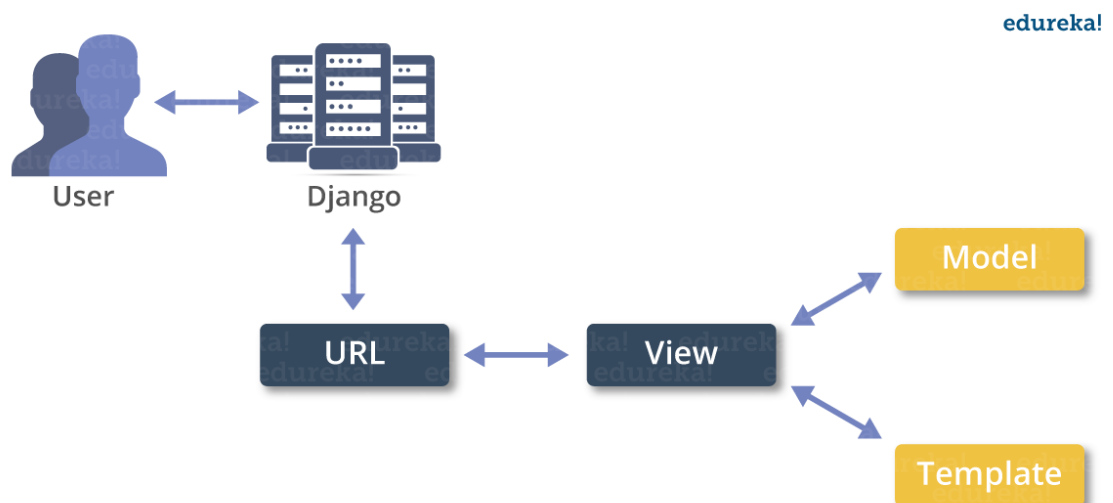


**Fig 2.7.2(b):** Model View Template Architecture

**Create a Project**

Whether you are on Windows or Linux, just get a terminal or a cmd prompt and navigate to the place you want your project to be created, then use this code −

$ django-admin startproject myproject

This will create a "myproject" folder with the following structure −

myproject/

  manage.py

  myproject/

    __init__.py

    settings.py

    urls.py

    wsgi.py

The Project Structure

The "myproject" folder is just your project container, it actually contains two elements −

manage.py − This file is kind of your project local django-admin for interacting with your project via command line (start the development server, sync db...). To get a full list of command accessible via manage.py you can use the code −

$ python manage.py help

The "myproject" subfolder − This folder is the actual python package of your project. It contains four files −

__init__.py − Just for python, treat this folder as package.

settings.py − As the name indicates, your project settings.

urls.py − All links of your project and the function to call. A kind of ToC of your project.

wsgi.py − If you need to deploy your project over WSGI.

**Setting Up Your Project**

Your project is set up in the subfolder myproject/settings.py. Following are some important options you might need to set −

DEBUG = True

This option lets you set if your project is in debug mode or not. Debug mode lets you get more information about your project's error. Never set it to 'True' for a live project. However, this has to be set to 'True' if you want the Django light server to serve static files. Do it only in the development mode.

DATABASES = {

  'default': {

    'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.sqlite3',

    'NAME': 'database.sql',

    'USER': '',

    'PASSWORD': '',

    'HOST': '',

    'PORT': '',

  }

}

Database is set in the 'Database' dictionary. The example above is for SQLite engine. As stated earlier, Django also supports −

MySQL (django.db.backends.mysql)

PostGreSQL (django.db.backends.postgresql_psycopg2)

Oracle (django.db.backends.oracle) and NoSQL DB

MongoDB (django_mongodb_engine)

Before setting any new engine, make sure you have the correct db driver installed.

You can also set others options like: TIME_ZONE, LANGUAGE_CODE, TEMPLATE…

Now that your project is created and configured make sure it's working −

$ python manage.py runserver

You will get something like the following on running the above code −

Validating models...

0 errors found

September 03, 2015 - 11:41:50

Django version 1.6.11, using settings 'myproject.settings'

Starting development server at http://127.0.0.1:8000/

Quit the server with CONTROL-C.

A project is a sum of many applications. Every application has an objective and can be reused into another project, like the contact form on a website can be an application, and can be reused for others. See it as a module of your project.

**Create an Application**

We assume you are in your project folder. In our main "myproject" folder, the same folder then manage.py −

$ python manage.py startapp myapp

You just created myapp application and like project, Django create a "myapp" folder with the application structure −

myapp/

  __init__.py

admin.py

models.py

tests.py

views.py

__init__.py − Just to make sure python handles this folder as a package.

admin.py − This file helps you make the app modifiable in the admin interface.

models.py − This is where all the application models are stored.

tests.py − This is where your unit tests are.

views.py − This is where your application views are.

Get the Project to Know About Your Application

At this stage we have our "myapp" application, now we need to register it with our Django project "myproject". To do so, update INSTALLED_APPS tuple in the settings.py file of your project (add your app name) −

INSTALLED_APPS = (

  'django.contrib.admin',

  'django.contrib.auth',

  'django.contrib.contenttypes',

  'django.contrib.sessions',

  'django.contrib.messages',

  'django.contrib.staticfiles',

  'myapp',

)

Creating forms in Django, is really similar to creating a model. Here again, we just need to inherit from Django class and the class attributes will be the form fields.

Let's add a forms.py file in myapp folder to contain our app forms. We will create a login form.

myapp/forms.py

```
#-*- coding: utf-8 -*-

from django import forms

class LoginForm(forms.Form):

   user = forms.CharField(max_length = 100)

   password = forms.CharField(widget = forms.PasswordInput())
```

As seen above, the field type can take "widget" argument for html rendering; in our case, we want the password to be hidden, not displayed. Many others widget are present in Django: DateInput for dates, CheckboxInput for checkboxes, etc.

**Using Form in a View**

There are two kinds of HTTP requests, GET and POST. In Django, the request object passed as parameter to your view has an attribute called "method" where the type of the request is set, and all data passed via POST can be accessed via the request.POST dictionary.

Let's create a login view in our myapp/views.py –

```
#-*- coding: utf-8 -*-

from myapp.forms import LoginForm

def login(request):

   username = "not logged in"

      if request.method == "POST":

      #Get the posted form

      MyLoginForm = LoginForm(request.POST)

         if MyLoginForm.is_valid():
```

```
                username = MyLoginForm.cleaned_data['username']

    else:

        MyLoginForm = Loginform()

        return render(request, 'loggedin.html', {"username" : username})
```

The view will display the result of the login form posted through the loggedin.html. To test it, we will first need the login form template. Let's call it login.html.

```html
<html>

  <body>

        <form name = "form" action = "{% url "myapp.views.login" %}"

        method = "POST" >{% csrf_token %}

            <div style = "max-width:470px;">

            <center>

              <input type = "text" style = "margin-left:20%;"

                placeholder = "Identifiant" name = "username" />

            </center>

        </div>

        <br>

        <div style = "max-width:470px;">

            <center>

              <input type = "password" style = "margin-left:20%;"

                placeholder = "password" name = "password" />

            </center>
```

```
                </div>

            <br>

                <div style = "max-width:470px;">

            <center>

                <button style = "border:0px; background-color:#4285F4; margin-top:8%;

                height:35px; width:80%;margin-left:19%;" type = "submit"

                value = "Login" >

                <strong>Login</strong>

            </button>

                </center>

        </div>

        </form>

    </body>

</html>
```

The template will display a login form and post the result to our login view above. You have probably noticed the tag in the template, which is just to prevent Cross-site Request Forgery (CSRF) attack on your site.

{% csrf_token %}

Once we have the login template, we need the loggedin.html template that will be rendered after form treatment.

```
<html>

    <body>

    You are : <strong>{{username}}</strong>

    </body>
```

</html>

Now, we just need our pair of URLs to get started: myapp/urls.py

from django.conf.urls import patterns, url

from django.views.generic import TemplateView

urlpatterns = patterns('myapp.views',

   url(r'^connection/',TemplateView.as_view(template_name = 'login.html')),

   url(r'^login/', 'login', name = 'login'))

When accessing "/myapp/connection", we will get the following login.html template rendered −

**Setting Up Sessions**

   In Django, enabling session is done in your project settings.py, by adding some lines to the MIDDLEWARE_CLASSES and the INSTALLED_APPS options. This should be done while creating the project, but it's always good to know, so MIDDLEWARE_CLASSES should have −

'django.contrib.sessions.middleware.SessionMiddleware'

And INSTALLED_APPS should have −

'django.contrib.sessions'

   By default, Django saves session information in database (django_session table or collection), but you can configure the engine to store information using other ways like: in file or in cache.

When session is enabled, every request (first argument of any view in Django) has a session (dict) attribute.

   Let's create a simple sample to see how to create and save sessions. We have built a simple login system before (see Django form processing chapter and Django Cookies Handling chapter). Let us save the username in a cookie so, if not signed out, when accessing our login page you won't see the login form. Basically, let's make our

login system we used in Django Cookies handling more secure, by saving cookies server side.

For this, first lets change our login view to save our username cookie server side −

```
def login(request):

  username = 'not logged in'

    if request.method == 'POST':

    MyLoginForm = LoginForm(request.POST)

      if MyLoginForm.is_valid():

      username = MyLoginForm.cleaned_data['username']

      request.session['username'] = username

    else:

      MyLoginForm = LoginForm()

   return render(request, 'loggedin.html', {"username" : username}
```

Then let us create formView view for the login form, where we won't display the form if cookie is set –

```
    def formView(request):

  if request.session.has_key('username'):

    username = request.session['username']

    return render(request, 'loggedin.html', {"username" : username})

  else:

    return render(request, 'login.html', {})
```

Now let us change the url.py file to change the url so it pairs with our new view −

```
from django.conf.urls import patterns, url
```

```python
from django.views.generic import TemplateView

urlpatterns = patterns('myapp.views',

    url(r'^connection/','formView', name = 'loginform'),

    url(r'^login/', 'login', name = 'login'))
```

When accessing /myapp/connection, you will get to see the following page

# CHAPTER 3

# SYSTEM DESIGN

## 3.2 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE
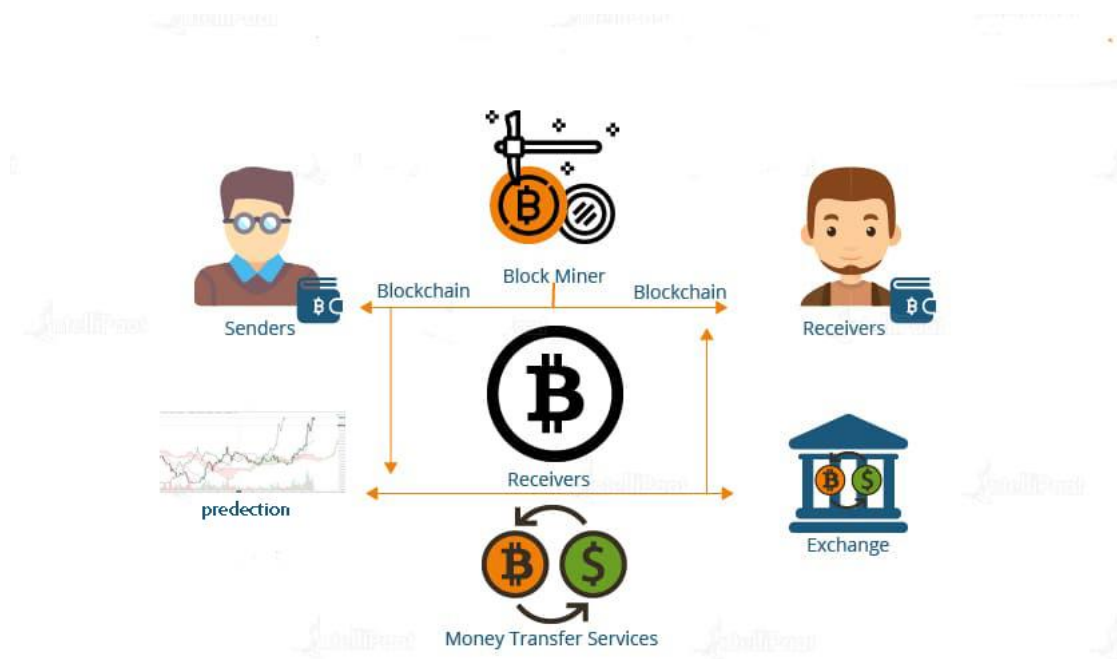


**Fig 3.1:** System Architecture

## 3.2 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

1. The DFD is also called as bubble chart. It is a simple graphical formalism that can be used to represent a system in terms of input data to the system, various processing carried out on this data, and the output data is generated by this system.

2. The data flow diagram (DFD) is one of the most important modeling tools. It is used to model the system components. These components are the system process, the data used by the process, an external entity that interacts with the system and the information flows in the system.

3. DFD shows how the information moves through the system and how it is modified by a series of transformations. It is a graphical technique that depicts

information flow and the transformations that are applied as data moves from input to output.

4. DFD is also known as bubble chart. A DFD may be used to represent a system at any level of abstraction. DFD may be partitioned into levels that represent increasing information flow and functional detail.
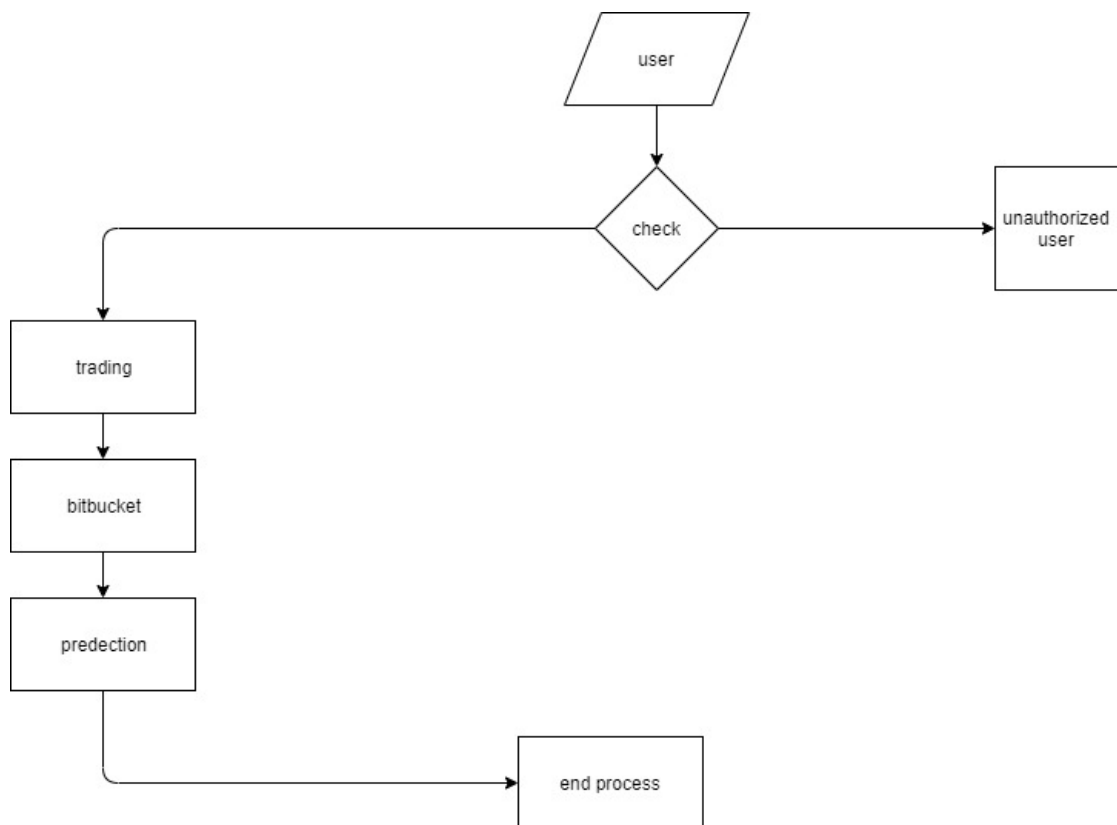


**Fig 3.2(a)** Data flow Diagram of User
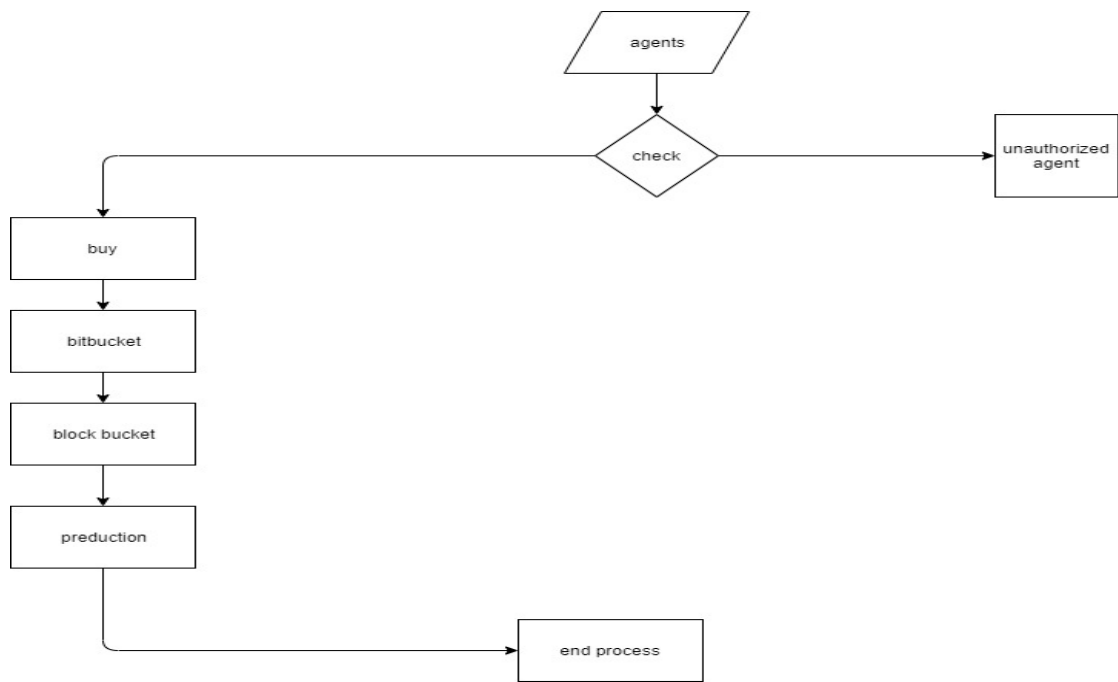
**Fig 3.2(b)** Data flow Diagram of Agents
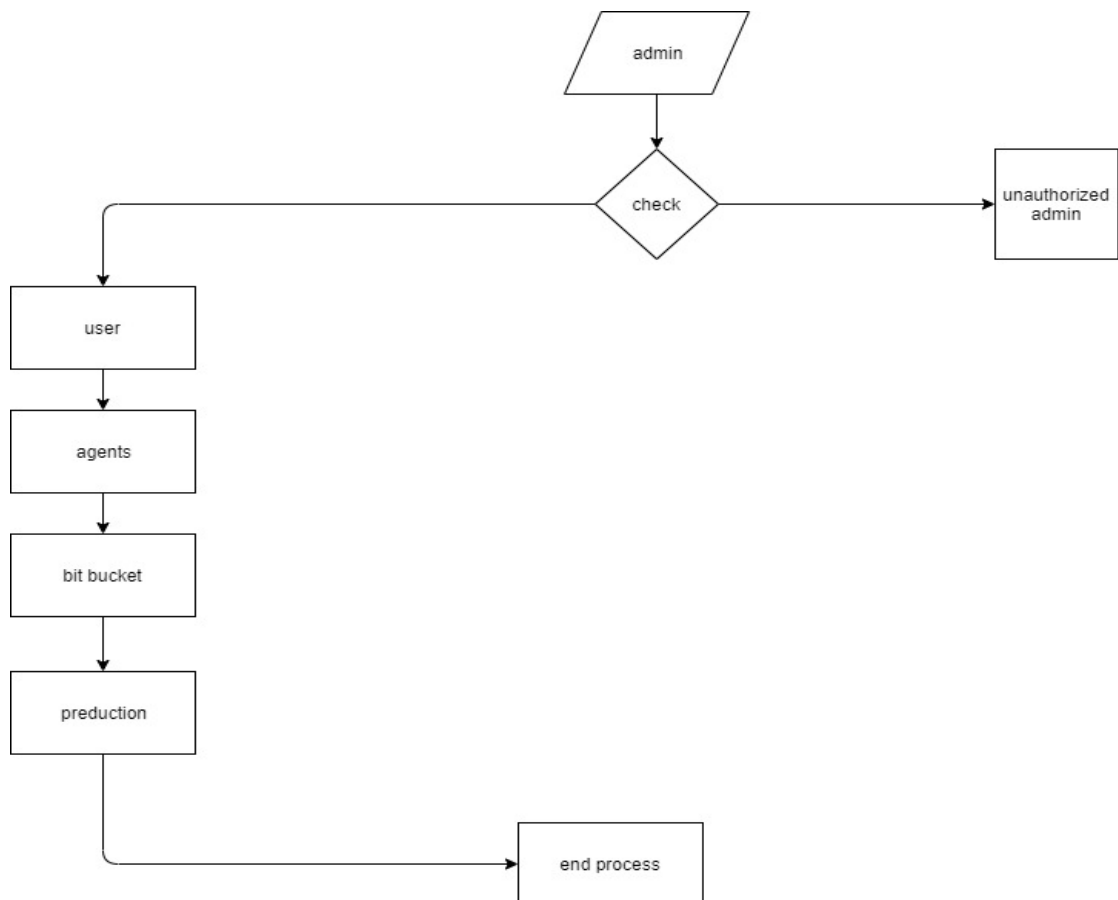


**Fig 3.2(c)** Data flow Diagram of Admin

## 3.3 UML DIAGRAMS

UML stands for Unified Modeling Language. UML is a standardized general-purpose modeling language in the field of object-oriented software engineering. The standard is managed, and was created by, the Object Management Group.

The goal is for UML to become a common language for creating models of object-oriented computer software. In its current form UML is comprised of two major components: a Meta-model and a notation. In the future, some form of method or process may also be added to; or associated with, UML.

The Unified Modeling Language is a standard language for specifying, Visualization, Constructing and documenting the artifacts of software system, as well as for business modeling and other non-software systems.

The UML represents a collection of best engineering practices that have proven successful in the modeling of large and complex systems.

The UML is a very important part of developing objects-oriented software and the software development process. The UML uses mostly graphical notations to express the design of software projects.

**GOALS:**

The Primary goals in the design of the UML are as follows:

1. Provide users a ready-to-use, expressive visual modeling Language so that they can develop and exchange meaningful models.
2. Provide extendibility and specialization mechanisms to extend the core concepts.
3. Be independent of particular programming languages and development process.
4. Provide a formal basis for understanding the modeling language.
5. Encourage the growth of OO tools market.
6. Support higher level development concepts such as collaborations, frameworks, patterns and components.
7. Integrate best practices.

### 3.3.1 USE CASE DIAGRAM

A use case diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of behavioral diagram defined by and created from a Use-case analysis. Its purpose is to present a graphical overview of the functionality provided by a system in terms of

actors, their goals (represented as use cases), and any dependencies between those use cases. The main purpose of a use case diagram is to show what system functions are performed for which actor. Roles of the actors in the system can be depicted.
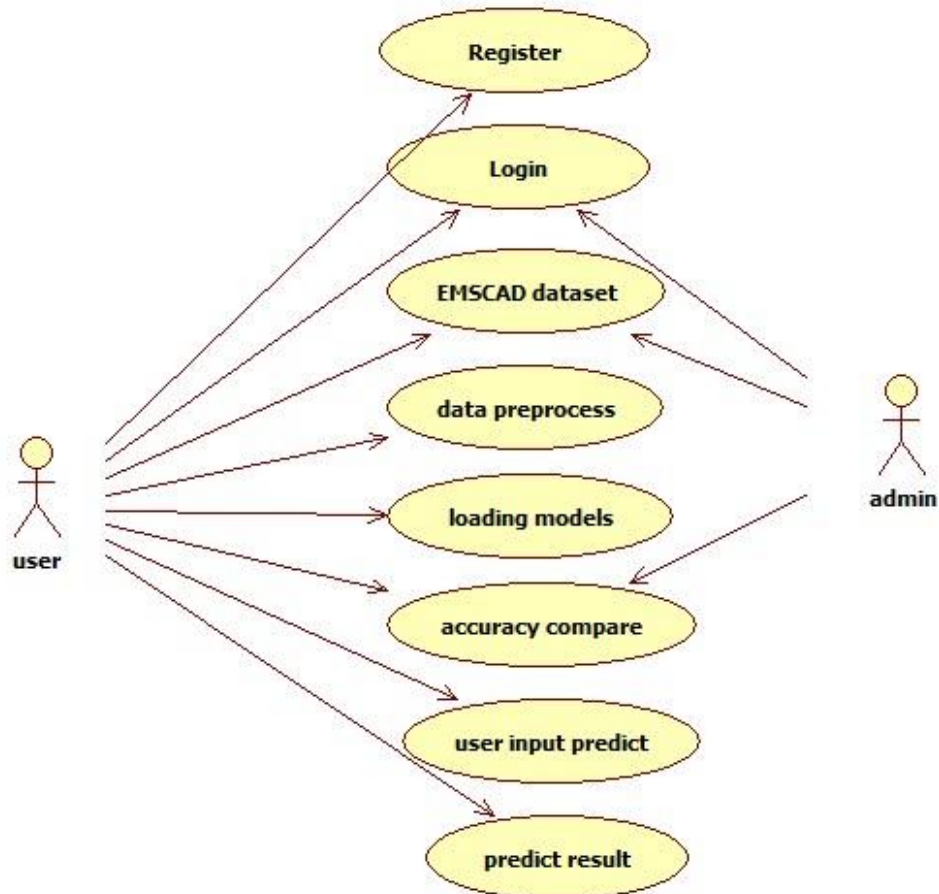


**Fig 3.3.1(a)** Use Case Diagram of User
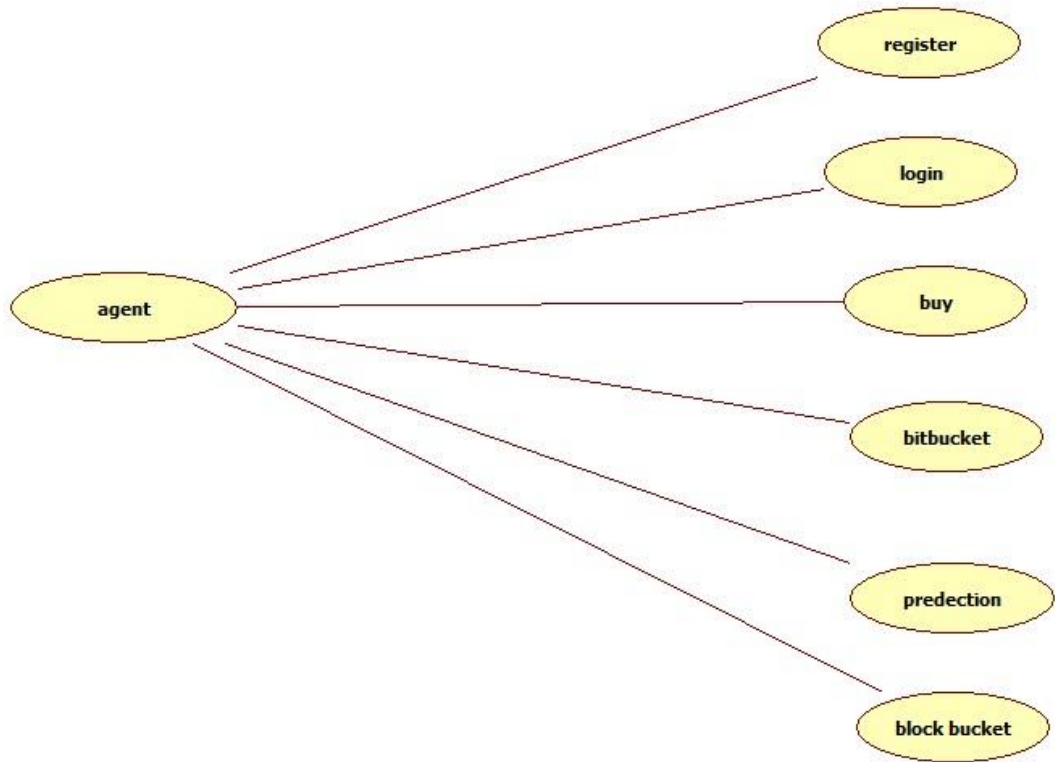
**Fig 3.3.1(b)** Use Case Diagram of Agent
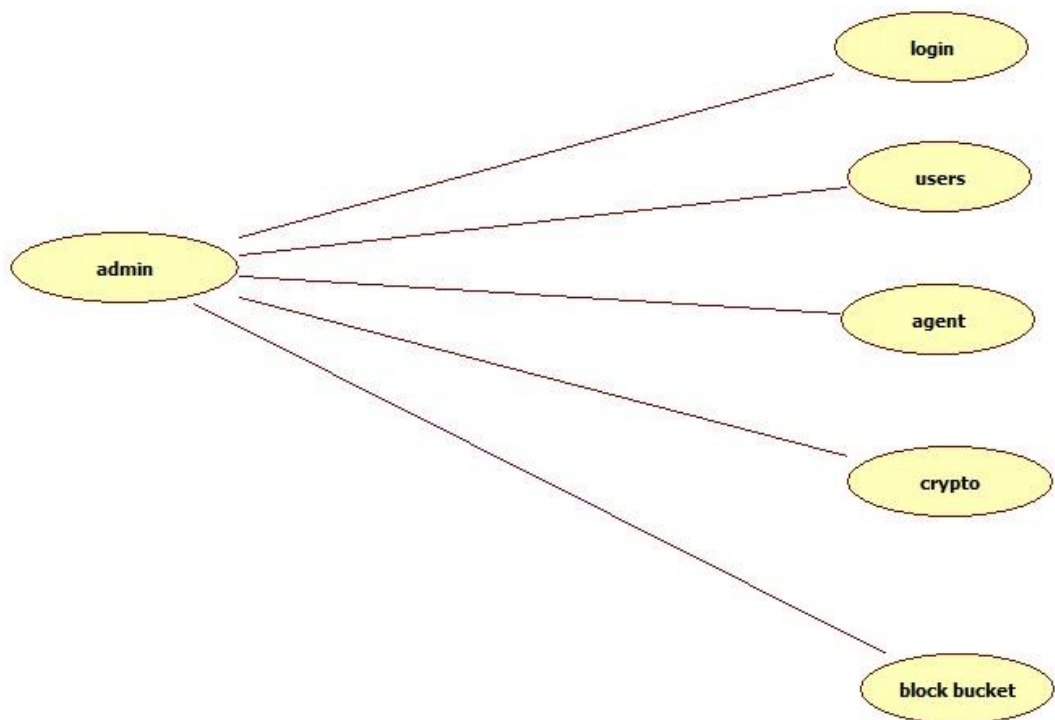


**Fig 3.3.1(c)** Use Case Diagram of Admin

**3.3.2 CLASS DIAGRAM**

In software engineering, a class diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of static structure diagram that describes the structure of a system by showing the system's classes, their attributes, operations (or methods), and the relationships among the classes. It explains which class contains information.
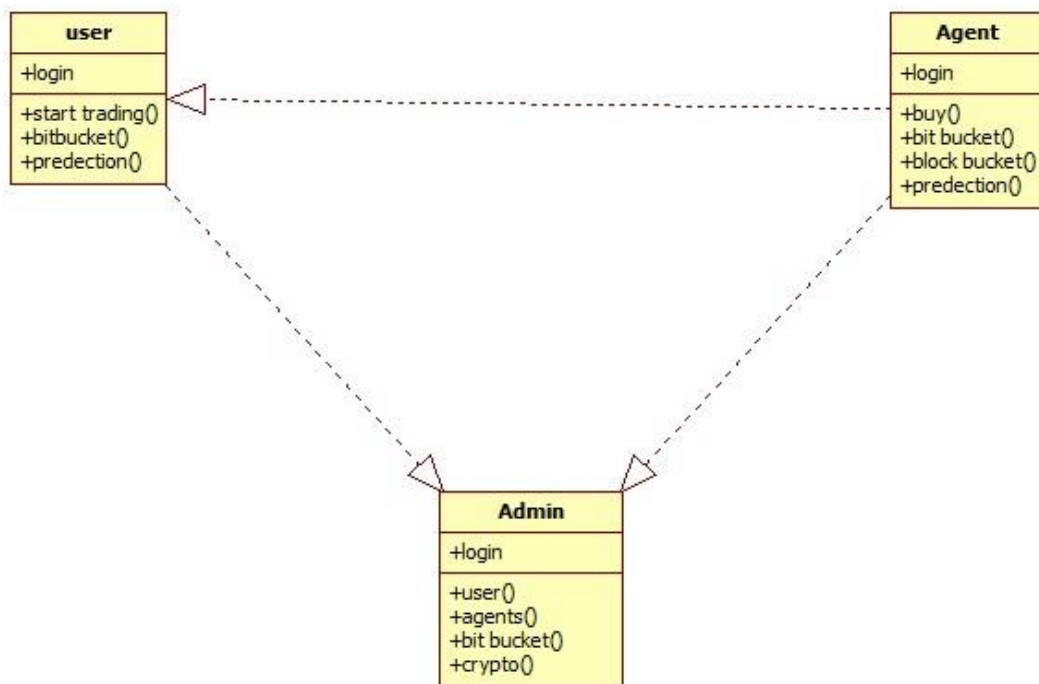


**Fig 3.3.2** Class Diagram

### 3.3.3 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

A sequence diagram in Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a kind of interaction diagram that shows how processes operate with one another and in what order. It is a construct of a Message Sequence Chart. Sequence diagrams are sometimes called event diagrams, event scenarios, and timing diagrams.
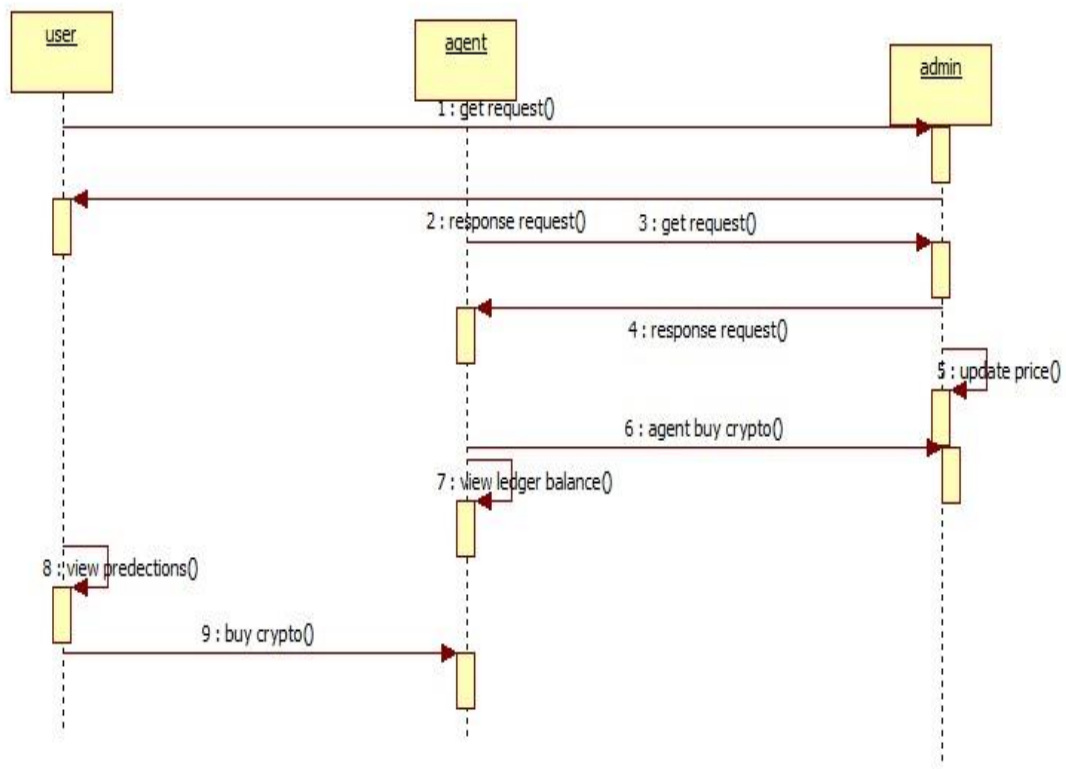


**Fig 3.3.3** Sequence Diagram

## 3.3.4 ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

Activity diagrams are graphical representations of workflows of stepwise activities and actions with support for choice, iteration and concurrency. In the Unified Modeling Language, activity diagrams can be used to describe the business and operational step-by-step workflows of components in a system. An activity diagram shows the overall flow of control.
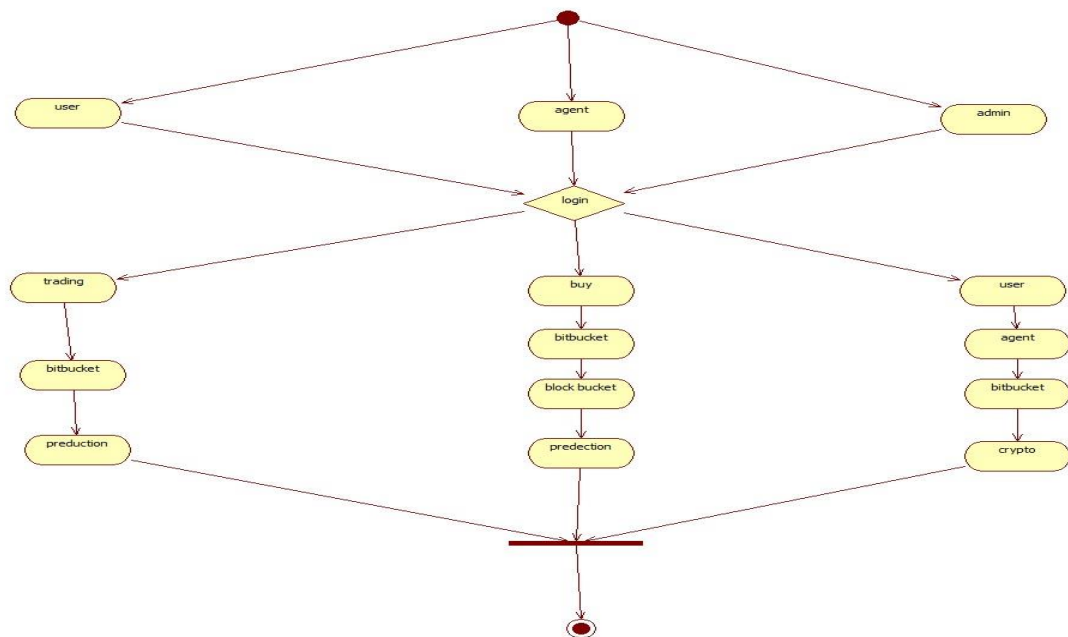
**Fig 3.3.4** Activity Diagram

# CHAPTER 4

# IMPLEMENTATION

## 4.1 MODULES

- User
- Agent
- Admin
- Artificial Intelligence

### 4.1.1 User

The electronic payment system of Bitcoin is based on cryptographic proof rather than the trust between each other as its transaction history cannot be changed unless redoing all proof of work of all blockchain, which play a critical role of being a trust intermediary and this can be widely used in reality such as recording charitable contribution to avoid corruption. Moreover, bitcoin has introduced the controllable anonymity scheme, and this enhances users' safety and anonymity by using this technology, for instance, we can take advantage of this property of blockchain to make identification cards, and it not only can protect our privacy but verify our identity.

### 4.1.2 Agent

While an increasing number of people are making investments in Cryptocurrency, the majority of investors cannot get such profit for being inconsiderable to cryptocurrencies' dynamics and the critical factors that influence the trends of bitcoins. Therefore, raising people's awareness of vital factors can help us to be wise investors. Although market prediction is demanding for its complex nature [6, 7], the dynamics are predictable and understandable to some degree. For example, when there is a shortage of the bitcoin, its price will be increased by their sellers as investors who regard bitcoin as a profitable investment opportunity will have a strong desire to pay for bitcoin. Furthermore, the price of bitcoin may be easily influenced by some influential external factors such as political factors.

### 4.1.3 Admin

The aim of admin is to approve the users and agents. When a miner cracks an algorithm to record a block of transactions to public ledger named blockchain and the cryptocurrency is created when the block is added to the blockchain. It allows people to store and transfer through encryption protocol and distributed network. Mining is a necessary and competitive component of the cryptocurrency system. The miner with more computational power has a better chance of finding a new coin than that of less. Bitcoin is the first and one of the leading digital currencies (its market capitalization had more than $ 7 billion in 2014, and then it increased significantly to $ 29 billion in 2017) which was first introduced by Satoshi Nakamoto in 2008. Among many features of bitcoin, the most impressive one is decentralization that it can remove the involvement of traditional financial sectors and monetary authorities effectively due to its blockchain network features.

### 4.1.4 Artificial Intelligence:

The application of advanced digital, smart technologies, robotic systems, new materials and design techniques, creation of large data processing systems, computer-aided learning and artificial intelligence (AI) are relevant for various branches of science and technology, including manned space programs. Some technology concepts and pilot systems based on the AI (3-D computer vision, automated systems for planning and evaluating the activities of cosmonauts, inquiry and communications system) were developed in the industry over several decades.

## 4.2 INPUT AND OUTPUT DESIGN

### 4.2.1 INPUT DESIGN

The input design is the link between the information system and the user. It comprises the developing specification and procedures for data preparation and those steps are necessary to put transaction data in to a usable form for processing can be achieved by inspecting the computer to read data from a written or printed document or it can occur by having people keying the data directly into the system. The design of input focuses on controlling the amount of input required, controlling the errors, avoiding delay, avoiding extra steps and keeping the process simple. The input is

designed in such a way so that it provides security and ease of use with retaining the privacy. Input Design considered the following things:

- ➢ What data should be given as input?
- ➢ How the data should be arranged or coded?
- ➢ The dialog to guide the operating personnel in providing input.
- ➢ Methods for preparing input validations and steps to follow when error occur.

**OBJECTIVES**

1.Input Design is the process of converting a user-oriented description of the input into a computer-based system. This design is important to avoid errors in the data input process and show the correct direction to the management for getting correct information from the computerized system.

2. It is achieved by creating user-friendly screens for the data entry to handle large volume of data. The goal of designing input is to make data entry easier and to be free from errors. The data entry screen is designed in such a way that all the data manipulates can be performed. It also provides record viewing facilities.

3.When the data is entered it will check for its validity. Data can be entered with the help of screens. Appropriate messages are provided as when needed so that the user will not be in maize of instant. Thus, the objective of input design is to create an input layout that is easy to follow.

**4.2.2 OUTPUT DESIGN**

A quality output is one, which meets the requirements of the end user and presents the information clearly. In any system results of processing are communicated to the users and to other system through outputs. In output design it is determined how the information is to be displaced for immediate need and also the hard copy output. It is the most important and direct source information to the user. Efficient and intelligent output design improves the system's relationship to help user decision-making.

1. Designing computer output should proceed in an organized, well thought out manner; the right output must be developed while ensuring that each output element is designed so that people will find the system can use easily and effectively. When analysis design computer output, they should Identify the specific output that is needed to meet the requirements.

2.Select methods for presenting information.

3.Create document, report, or other formats that contain information produced by the system.

The output form of an information system should accomplish one or more of the following objectives.

- Convey information about past activities, current status or projections of the
- Future.
- Signal important events, opportunities, problems, or warnings.
- Trigger an action.
- Confirm an action.

# CHAPTER 5

# RESULTS

## SCREENS

## 5.1 Home Page
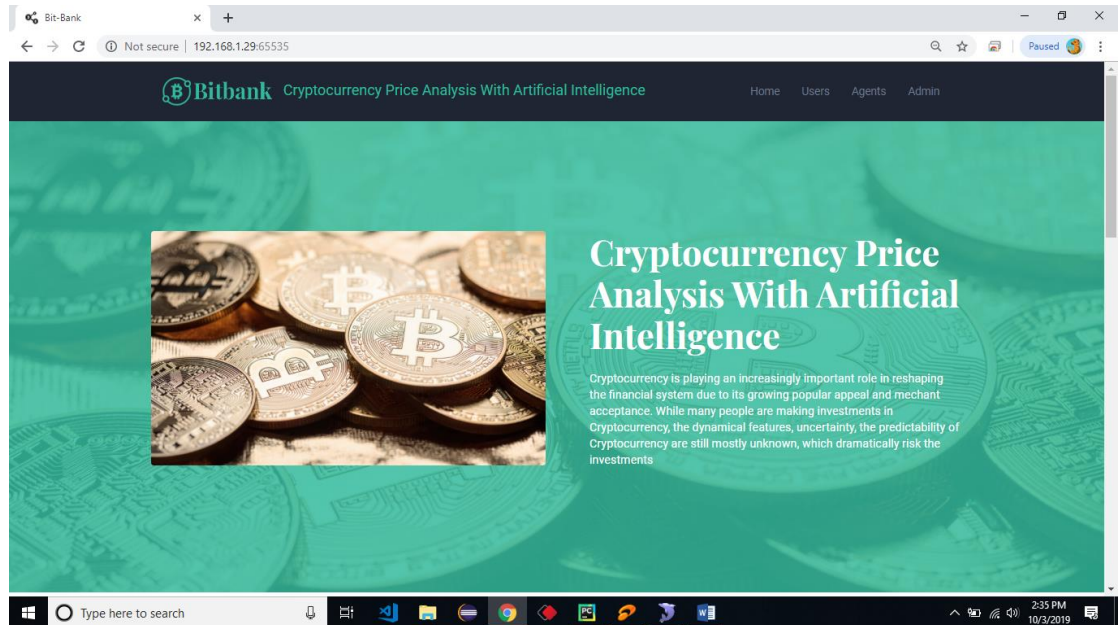


**Fig 5.1** Home Page

## 5.2 User Login Page
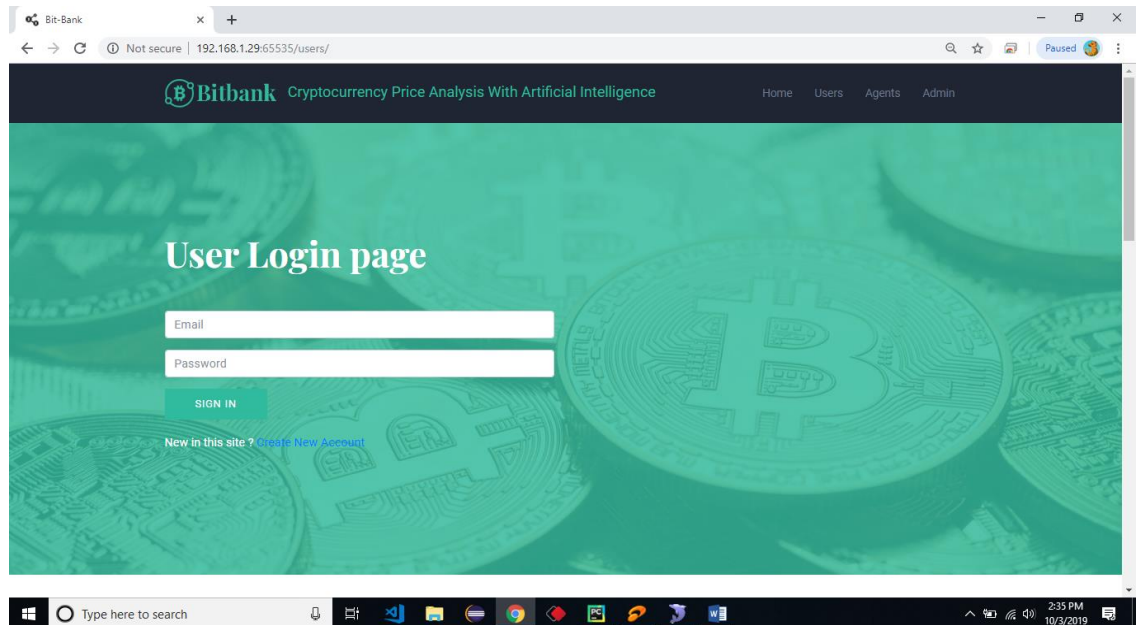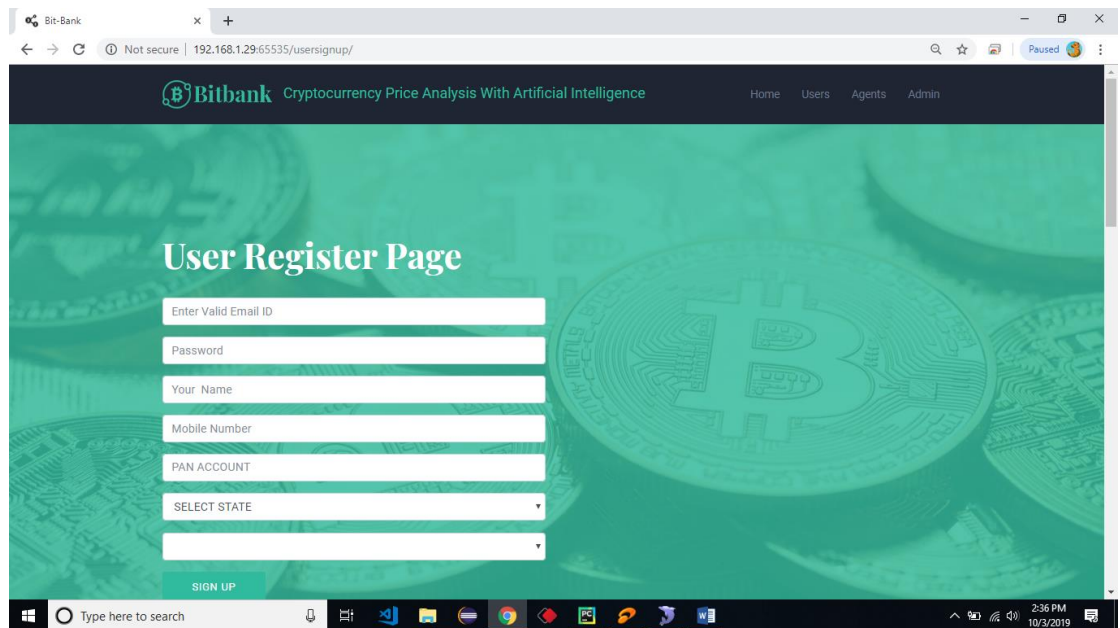


**Fig 5.2** User Login Page
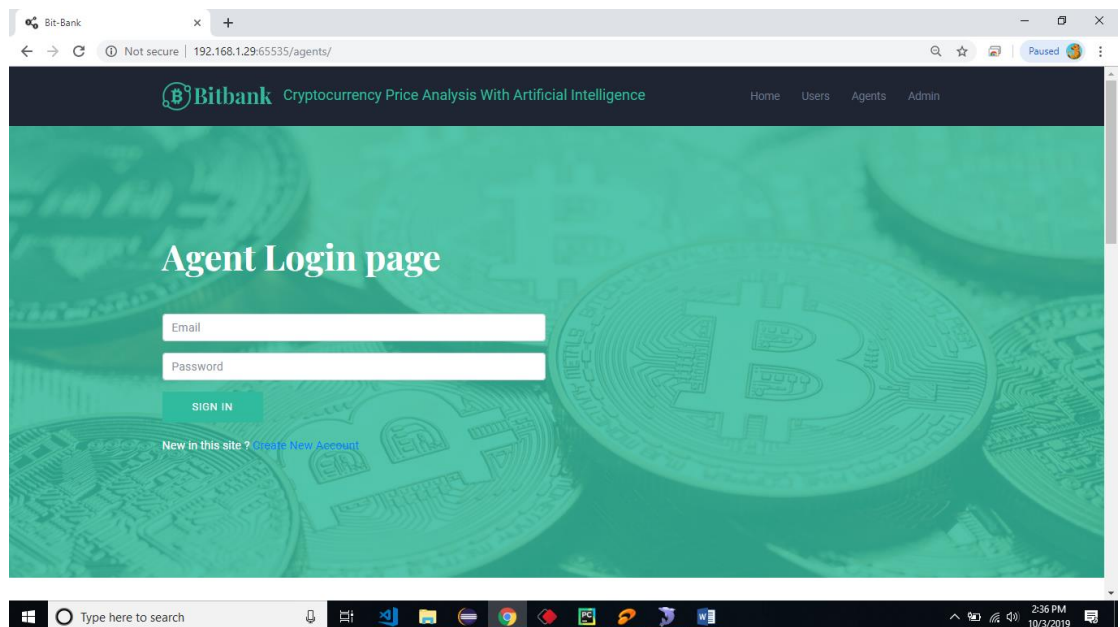
## 5.3 User Register Form



**Fig 5.3** User Register Form

## 5.4 Agent Login page



**Fig 5.4** Agent Login Page

## 5.5 Agent Register Page



**Fig 5.5** Agent Register Page

## 5.6 Admin Login Page



**Fig 5.6** Admin Login Page

## 5.7 Admin Activate Users



**Fig 5.7** Admin Active Users

## 5.8 Admin Activate Agents



**Fig 5.8** Admin Activate Agents

## 5.9 Current Price and Update



**Fig 5.9** Current Price and Update

## 5.10 Crypto Update History



**Fig 5.10** Crypto Update History

## 5.11 Blockchain Ledger Maintenance



**Fig 5.11** Blockchain Ledger Maintenance

## 5.12 Agent Biting Crypto Coins



**Fig 5.12** Agent Biting Crypto Coins

## 5.13 Agent Buy Transactions



**Fig 5.13** Agent Buy Transactions

## 5.14 Agent Transaction History



**Fig 5.14** Agent Transaction History

## 5.15 Agent View Ledger Balance



**Fig 5.15** Agent View Ledger Balance

## 5.16 Agent View Predictions Dataset for Test



**Fig 5.16** Agent View Predictions Dataset for Test

## 5.17 Dataset Analysis
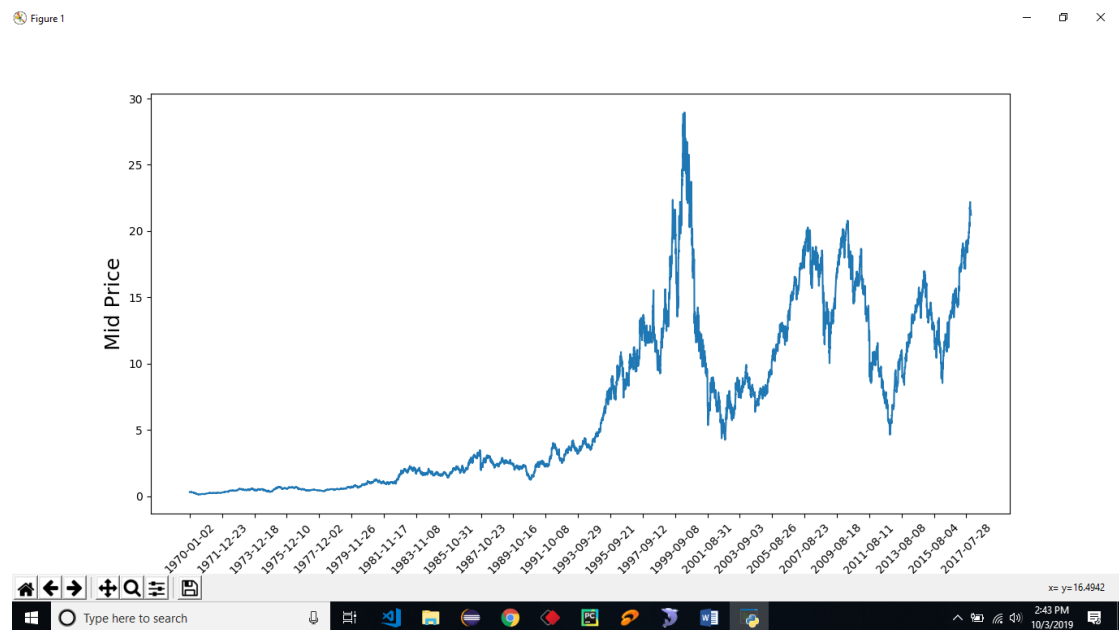


**Fig 5.17** Dataset Analysis

## 5.18 True Predictions
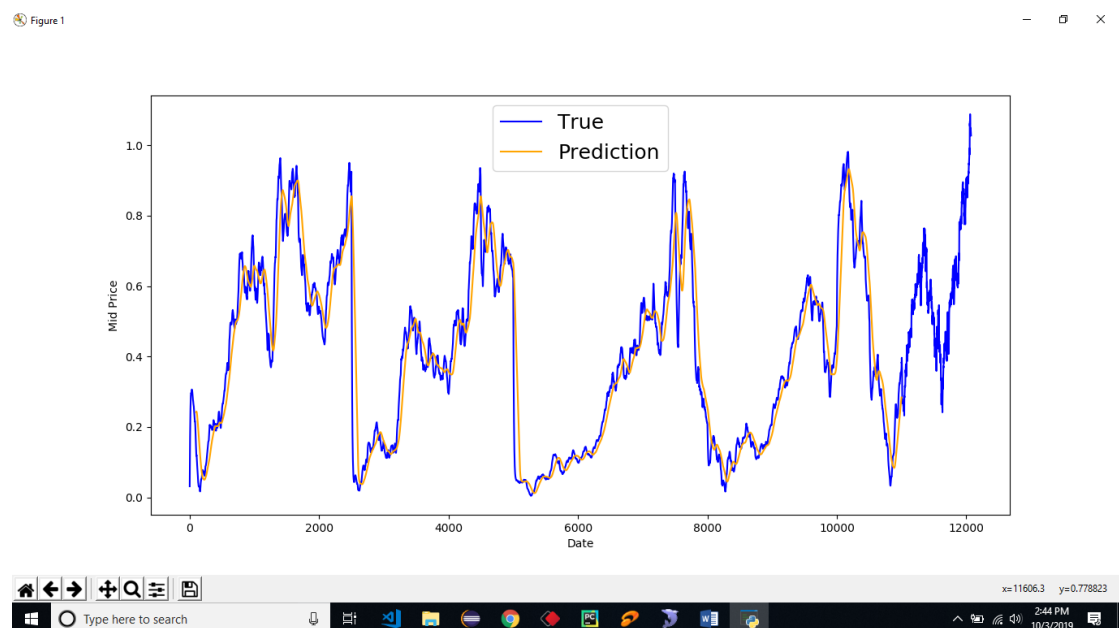


**Fig 5.18** True Predictions

## 5.19 Predictions
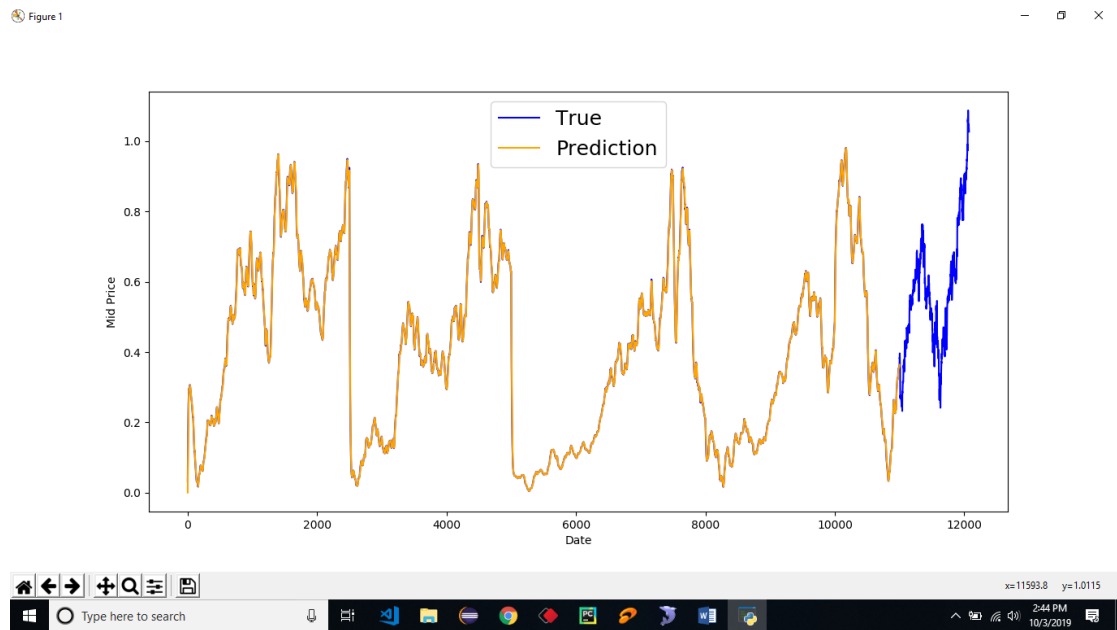


**Fig 5.19** Predictions

## 5.20 User Buying Coins



**Fig 5.20** User Buying Coins

## 5.21 User Purchased Coins



**Fig 5.21** User Purchased Coins

## 5.22 User Can Test the Predictions



**Fig 5.22** User Can Test the Predictions

# CHAPTER 6

# SYSTEM TESTING

The purpose of testing is to discover errors. Testing is the process of trying to discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a work product. It provides a way to check the functionality of components, sub-assemblies, assemblies and/or a finished product It is the process of exercising software with the intent of ensuring that the Software system meets its requirements and user expectations and does not fail in an unacceptable manner. There are various types of tests. Each test type addresses a specific testing requirement.

## TYPES OF TESTING

## 6.1 Unit testing

Unit testing involves the design of test cases that validate that the internal program logic is functioning properly, and that program inputs produce valid outputs. All decision branches and internal code flow should be validated. It is the testing of individual software units of the application .it is done after the completion of an individual unit before integration. This is a structural testing, that relies on knowledge of its construction and is invasive. Unit tests perform basic tests at component level and test a specific business process, application, and/or system configuration. Unit tests ensure that each unique path of a business process performs accurately to the documented specifications and contains clearly defined inputs and expected results.

## 6.2 Integration testing

Integration tests are designed to test integrated software components to determine if they actually run as one program.  Testing is event driven and is more concerned with the basic outcome of screens or fields. Integration tests demonstrate that although the components were individually satisfaction, as shown by successfully unit testing, the combination of components is correct and consistent. Integration testing is specifically aimed at    exposing the problems that arise from the combination of components.

## 6.3 Functional testing

Functional tests provide systematic demonstrations that functions tested are available as specified by the business and technical requirements, system documentation, and user manuals.

Functional testing is centered on the following items:

Valid Input        :  identified classes of valid input must be accepted.

Invalid Input      : identified classes of invalid input must be rejected.

Functions          : identified functions must be exercised.

Output             : identified classes of application outputs must be    exercised.

Systems            : interfacing systems or procedures must be invoked.

Organization and preparation of functional tests is focused on requirements, key functions, or special test cases. In addition, systematic coverage pertaining to identify Business process flows; data fields, predefined processes, and successive processes must be considered for testing. Before functional testing is complete, additional tests are identified and the effective value of current tests is determined.

## 6.4 System Test

System testing ensures that the entire integrated software system meets requirements. It tests a configuration to ensure known and predictable results. An example of system testing is the configuration-oriented system integration test. System testing is based on process descriptions and flows, emphasizing pre-driven process links and integration points.

## 6.5 White Box Testing

White Box Testing is a testing in which in which the software tester has knowledge of the inner workings, structure and language of the software, or at least its purpose. It is purpose. It is used to test areas that cannot be reached from a black box level.

## 6.6 Black Box Testing

Black Box Testing is testing the software without any knowledge of the inner workings, structure or language of the module being tested. Black box tests, as most other kinds of tests, must be written from a definitive source document, such as specification or requirements document, such as specification or requirements document. It is a test in which the software under test is treated, as a black box. you cannot "see" into it. The test provides inputs and responds to outputs without considering how the software works.

## 6.7 Test strategy and Approaches

Field testing will be performed manually, and functional tests will be written in detail.

### 6.7.1 Unit Testing

Unit testing is usually conducted as part of a combined code and unit test phase of the software lifecycle, although it is not uncommon for coding and unit testing to be conducted as two distinct phases.

**Test objectives**

- All field entries must work properly.
- Pages must be activated from the identified link.
- The entry screen, messages and responses must not be delayed.

**Features to be tested**

- Verify that the entries are of the correct format.
- No duplicate entries should be allowed.
- All links should take the user to the correct page.

### 6.7.2 Integration Testing

Software integration testing is the incremental integration testing of two or more integrated software components on a single platform to produce failures caused by interface defects**.**

The task of the integration test is to check that components or software applications, e.g. components in a software system or – one step up – software applications at the company level – interact without error.

**Test Results:** All the test cases mentioned above passed successfully. No defects encountered.

### 6.7.3 Acceptance Testing

User Acceptance Testing is a critical phase of any project and requires significant participation by the end user. It also ensures that the system meets the functional requirements.

**Test Results:** All the test cases mentioned above passed successfully. No defects encountered.

## 6.8 Sample Test Cases

| S.no | Test Case | Excepted Result | Result | Remarks (IF Fails) |
|------|-----------|-----------------|--------|--------------------|
| 1 | User REGISTERED | If user registration successfully. | Pass | If user is not registered. |
| 2 | Agent REGISTERED | If agent registration successfully. | Pass | If agent is not registered. |
| 3 | ADMIN | user rights will be accepted here. | Pass | If user are not registered. |
| 4 | ADMIN | agent rights will be accepted here. | Pass | If agent are not registered. |
| 5 | user LOGIN | If username and password is correct, then it will getting valid page. | Pass | If username or password is not correct. |

| 6 | agent LOGIN | If agent name and password is correct, then it will getting valid page. | Pass | If agent name or password is not correct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Agent buying crypto currency from admin | If agent is correct, then it will getting valid page. | Pass | If sale crypto currencies are not available. |
| 8 | User buying crypto currency from agent | If user is correct, then it will getting valid page | Pass | If sale crypto currencies are not available |

# CHAPTER 7

# CONCLUSION

## 7.1 CONCLUSION

Cryptocurrency, such as Bitcoin, has established itself as the leading role of decentralization. There are a large number of cryptocurrencies that sprang up after Bitcoin such as Ethereum and Ripple. Because of the significant uncertainty in its prices, many people hold them as a means of speculation. Therefore, it is critically important to understand the internal features and predictability of those cryptocurrencies. In this project, we use two distinct artificial intelligence frameworks, namely, fully connected Artificial Neural Network (ANN) and Long-Short-Term-Memory (LSTM) to analyze and predict the price dynamics of Bitcoin, Ethereum, and Ripple. We showed that the ANN and LSTM models are comparable and both reasonably well enough in price prediction, although the internal structures are different. Then we further analyze the influence of historical memory on model prediction. We find that ANN tends to rely more on long-term history while LSTM tends to rely more on short-term dynamics, which indicates the efficiency of LSTM to utilize useful information hidden in historical memory is stronger than ANN. However, given enough historical information ANN can achieve a similar accuracy, compared with LSTM. This project provides a unique demonstration that Cryptocurrency market price is predictable. However, the explanation of the predictability could vary depending on the nature of the involved machine-learning model.

## 7.2 FUTURE IMPROVEMENT

We have used different artificial intelligence techniques to analyze Cryptocurrency price. This study provides a unique demonstration that Cryptocurrency market price is predictable. However, the explanation of the predictability could vary depending on the nature of the involved machine-learning model.

# CHAPTER 8

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# CHAPTER 9

# **APPENDICES**

## SAMPLE CODE

**User side view**

```
from django.contrib import admin

from django.urls import path

from .views import index,users,agents,admins,usersignup,agentsignup,logout

from users.views import
bituserregister,userlogincheck,StartUserTrading,UserBuyQuantity,UserBuyingCoins,
UserTransactionsHistory,UserPredictionTest,UserPredictTestProcess

from agents.views import
bitagentregister,agentlogincheck,AgentBuyCrypto,agentbuycurrency,AgentTransactio
ns,AgentHadCoins,AgentLedgerStatus,AgentPredectionTest,AgentredictTestProcess

from admins.views import
adminlogincheck,viewusers,viewagents,activatewaitedusers,activatewaitedagents,curr
entrate,updatecryptocurrency,AdminGetLedger


urlpatterns = [

    path('admin/', admin.site.urls),

    path('',index,name='index'),

    path('index/', index, name='index'),

    path('users/',users,name='users'),

    path('agents/',agents,name='agents'),

    path('admins/',admins,name='admins'),
```

```
path('usersignup/',usersignup,name='usersignup'),

path('agentsignup/',agentsignup,name='agentsignup'),

path('logout/',logout,name='logout'),


path('bituserregister/',bituserregister,name='bituserregister'),

path('userlogincheck/',userlogincheck,name='userlogincheck'),

path('StartUserTrading/',StartUserTrading,name='StartUserTrading'),

path('UserBuyQuantity/',UserBuyQuantity,name='UserBuyQuantity'),

path('UserBuyingCoins/',UserBuyingCoins,name='UserBuyingCoins'),


path('UserTransactionsHistory/',UserTransactionsHistory,name='UserTransactionsHis
tory'),

path('UserPredictionTest/',UserPredictionTest,name='UserPredictionTest'),

path('bitagentregister/',bitagentregister,name='bitagentregister'),

path('agentlogincheck/',agentlogincheck,name='agentlogincheck'),

path('AgentBuyCrypto/',AgentBuyCrypto,name='AgentBuyCrypto'),


path('agentbuycurrency/<currencyname>',agentbuycurrency,name='agentbuycurrency'
),

path('AgentTransactions/',AgentTransactions,name='AgentTransactions'),

path('AgentHadCoins/',AgentHadCoins,name='AgentHadCoins'),

path('AgentLedgerStatus/',AgentLedgerStatus,name='AgentLedgerStatus'),

path('AgentPredectionTest/',AgentPredectionTest,name='AgentPredectionTest'),
```

```python
path('AgentredictTestProcess/<value>',AgentredictTestProcess,name='AgentredictTes
tProcess'),

    path('adminlogincheck/',adminlogincheck,name='adminlogincheck'),

    path('viewusers/',viewusers,name='viewusers'),

    path('viewagents/',viewagents,name='viewagents'),

    path('activatewaitedusers/',activatewaitedusers,name='activatewaitedusers'),

    path('activatewaitedagents/',activatewaitedagents,name='activatewaitedagents'),

    path('currentrate/',currentrate,name='currentrate'),

path('updatecryptocurrency/<curr>',updatecryptocurrency,name='updatecryptocurrenc
y'),

    path('AdminGetLedger/',AdminGetLedger,name='AdminGetLedger'),


path('UserPredictTestProcess/<value>',UserPredictTestProcess,name='UserPredictTes
tProcess'),

]
```

Admin side **models.py**

```python
from django.db import models

import datetime

from django.utils import timezone



# Create your models here.



class cryptcurrencyratemodel(models.Model):
```

```python
currencytype=models.CharField(max_length=100, primary_key=True)

doller=models.FloatField()

rupee=models.FloatField()

originalprice = models.FloatField()


def __str__(self):

    return self.currencytype

class Meta:

    db_table = 'currencyrate'


class CurrencyUpdateModel(models.Model):

    id = models.AutoField(primary_key=True)

    currencyname = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    conversionRate = models.FloatField()

    newCurrencyValue = models.FloatField()

    originalCurrencyValue = models.FloatField()

    chnageValue = models.FloatField()

    profitorloss = models.CharField(max_length=50)

    changedate = models.DateTimeField()


    def __str__(self):

        return self.currencyname

    class Meta:
```

```
        db_table = 'currencychnagetable'

        unique_together = ('currencyname', 'changedate',)
```

Admins Side **Views.py**

```python
from django.shortcuts import render,HttpResponse

from django.contrib import messages

from users.models import BitUserRegisterModel,BlockChainLedger

from agents.models import BitAgentRegisterModel

from .models import cryptcurrencyratemodel,CurrencyUpdateModel

import string

import random

from datetime import date

from django.db.models import Sum


# Create your views here.


def adminlogincheck(request):

    if request.method=='POST':

        usrid = request.POST.get('adminid')

        pswd  = request.POST.get('pswd')

        print("User ID is = ", usrid)

        if usrid == 'admin' and pswd == 'admin':

            return render(request, 'admins/adminhome.html')
```

```python
        else:

            messages.success(request, 'Please Check Your Login Details')

    return render(request, 'admins.html')


def viewusers(request):

    dict = BitUserRegisterModel.objects.all()

    return render(request, 'admins/userslist.html', {'objects': dict})


def viewagents(request):

    dict = BitAgentRegisterModel.objects.all()

    return render(request,'admins/agentslist.html',{'objects':dict})

def activatewaitedusers(request):

    if request.method=='GET':

        id = request.GET.get('uid')

        status = 'activated'

        print("PID = ", id, status)

        authkey = genSecretKey(8)


BitUserRegisterModel.objects.filter(id=id).update(status=status,authkey=authkey)

        registerusers = BitUserRegisterModel.objects.all()

        return render(request, 'admins/userslist.html', {'objects': registerusers})

def activatewaitedagents(request):

    if request.method=='GET':
```

```python
    id = request.GET.get('uid')

    status = 'activated'

    print("PID = ", id, status)

    authkey = genSecretKey(8)

    BitAgentRegisterModel.objects.filter(id=id).update(status=status,
authkey=authkey)

    registerusers = BitAgentRegisterModel.objects.all()

    return render(request, 'admins/agentslist.html', {'objects': registerusers})


def genSecretKey(stringLength=8):

    """Generate a random string of letters and digits """

    lettersAndDigits = string.ascii_letters + string.digits

    return ''.join(random.choice(lettersAndDigits) for i in range(stringLength))


def currentrate(request):

    dict = cryptcurrencyratemodel.objects.all()

    dict2 = CurrencyUpdateModel.objects.all()

    return
render(request,'admins/cryptoratecurrent.html',{'objects':dict,'objects1':dict2})


def updatecryptocurrency(request,curr):

    rate = request.GET.get('rate')

    print('Rate = ',type(rate),' Currency ',type(curr))
```

```python
incrementRate = float(rate)

if incrementRate>0:

    check = cryptcurrencyratemodel.objects.get(currencytype=curr)

    currentRate = check.doller

    currentRupee = check.rupee

    originalDollerrate = check.originalprice

    originalRupee = check.originalprice


    newRupee = (incrementRate * currentRupee) / 100

    newCurrencyVal = (incrementRate * currentRate) / 100

    print('Updated Currency ', newCurrencyVal)

    today = date.today()

    print("Today's date:", today)


    # changes = newCurrencyVal - originalDollerrate

    changes = newCurrencyVal + currentRate

    newRup = newRupee + currentRupee

    print("Chnages is ", changes)

    currencygain = ''


    if changes > currentRate:

        currencygain = 'Gain'

    else:
```

```python
            currencygain = "loss"

        print('Currency is ', currencygain)

        CurrencyUpdateModel.objects.create(currencyname=curr, conversionRate=rate,
newCurrencyValue=changes,

                                originalCurrencyValue=originalDollerrate,
chnageValue=changes,

                                profitorloss=currencygain, changedate=today)

        cryptcurrencyratemodel.objects.filter(currencytype=curr).update(doller=changes,
rupee=newRup)


        dict = cryptcurrencyratemodel.objects.all()

        dict2 = CurrencyUpdateModel.objects.all()

        return render(request, 'admins/cryptoratecurrent.html', {'objects': dict, 'objects1':
dict2})
    elif incrementRate==0:

        print("Please Check Yhe Conversion rate")

    else:

        print("Currency Decrease Starts")

        check = cryptcurrencyratemodel.objects.get(currencytype=curr)

        currentRate = check.doller

        currentRupee = check.rupee

        originalDollerrate = check.originalprice

        originalRupee = check.originalprice
```

```python
newRupee = (abs(incrementRate) * currentRupee) / 100

newCurrencyVal = (abs(incrementRate) * currentRate) / 100

print('Updated Currency ', newCurrencyVal)

today = date.today()

print("Today's date:", today)


# changes = newCurrencyVal - originalDollerrate

changes =currentRate - newCurrencyVal

newRup = currentRupee - newRupee

print("Chnages is ", changes)

currencygain = ''


if changes > currentRate:

    currencygain = 'gain'

else:

    currencygain = "loss"

print('Currency is ', currencygain)

CurrencyUpdateModel.objects.create(currencyname=curr, conversionRate=rate,
newCurrencyValue=changes,

                        originalCurrencyValue=originalDollerrate,
chnageValue=changes,

                        profitorloss=currencygain, changedate=today)

cryptcurrencyratemodel.objects.filter(currencytype=curr).update(doller=changes,
rupee=newRup)
```

```python
        dict = cryptcurrencyratemodel.objects.all()

        dict2 = CurrencyUpdateModel.objects.all()

        return render(request, 'admins/cryptoratecurrent.html', {'objects': dict, 'objects1':
dict2})


def AdminGetLedger(request):

    check = BlockChainLedger.objects.aggregate(Sum('blockchainmoney'))

    x = check.get("blockchainmoney__sum")

    x = round(x, 2)

    print('Totoal Ledger Sum ', x)

    dict = BlockChainLedger.objects.all()

    return render(request, 'admins/adminsblock.html', {'objects': dict, 'ledger': x})
```

agent **models.py**

```python
from django.db import models

from django.utils import timezone
# Create your models here.
class BitAgentRegisterModel(models.Model):

    id = models.AutoField(primary_key=True)

    email = models.CharField(max_length=100, unique=True)

    pswd = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    username = models.CharField(max_length=100)
```

```python
    mobile = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    pan = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    state = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    location = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    cryptcurrency = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    status = models.CharField(max_length=100, default='waiting')

    authkey = models.CharField(max_length=100, default='waiting')

    # cdate = models.DateTimeField(auto_now_add=True)

    cdate = models.DateTimeField()


    def __str__(self):

        return self.email


    class Meta:

        db_table = 'agentregister'


    def save(self, *args, **kwargs):

        ''' On save, update timestamps '''

        if not self.id:

            self.cdate = timezone.now()

        return super(BitAgentRegisterModel, self).save(*args, **kwargs)

class AgentHadCrypto(models.Model):

    id = models.AutoField(primary_key=True)
```

```python
    currencyName = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    useremail = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    quantity = models.IntegerField()


    def __str__(self):

        return self.useremail


    class Meta:

        db_table = "agentscryptoquantity"

        unique_together = ('currencyName', 'useremail',)


class AgentBuyCryptoModel(models.Model):

    id = models.AutoField(primary_key=True)

    agentName = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    agentemail = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    currencyname = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    currentprice = models.FloatField()

    quantity = models.IntegerField()

    payableammount = models.FloatField()

    cardnumber = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    nameoncard = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    cardexpiry = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    cvv = models.IntegerField()
```

```python
        cdate= models.DateTimeField(auto_now_add=True)



    def __str__(self):

        return self.id

    class Meta:

        db_table = 'AgentBuyedTransactions'
```

Agent side **views.py**

```python
from django.shortcuts import render, HttpResponse,redirect

from .models import BitAgentRegisterModel,
AgentHadCrypto,AgentBuyCryptoModel

from django.contrib import messages

from admins.models import cryptcurrencyratemodel, CurrencyUpdateModel

from users.models import BlockChainLedger

from django.db.models import Sum

from django.conf import settings

import os

from users.lstmann import predictionstart

from users.algo.generatedata import GetData

# Create your views here.



def bitagentregister(request):

    if request.method == 'POST':
```

```python
        email = request.POST.get('email')

        pswd = request.POST.get('pswd')

        username = request.POST.get('username')

        mobile = request.POST.get('mobile')

        pan = request.POST.get('pan')

        state = request.POST.get('state')

        location = request.POST.get('location')

        crypttype = request.POST.get('cryptocurrencies')

        print("Valid Form = ", email)

        try:

            rslts = BitAgentRegisterModel.objects.create(email=email, pswd=pswd,
username=username, mobile=mobile,

                                        pan=pan, state=state, location=location,

                                        cryptcurrency=crypttype)


            if rslts is None:

                print("Invalid Data ", rslts)

                messages.success(request, 'Email ID already exist, Registration Failed ')

            else:

                print("Valid Data ", rslts)

                messages.success(request, 'Registration Success')

        except:

            messages.success(request, 'Email ID already exist, Registration Failed ')
```

```python
            return render(request, 'agents/agentsignup.html', {})

    else:

        print("Invalid Form Data")

        messages.success(request, 'Email ID already exist, Registration Failed ')

    return render(request, 'agents/agentsignup.html', {})


def agentlogincheck(request):

    if request.method == "POST":

        email = request.POST.get('email')

        pswd = request.POST.get('pswd')

        print("Email = ", email, ' Password = ', pswd)

        try:

            check = BitAgentRegisterModel.objects.get(email=email, pswd=pswd)

            status = check.status

            print('Status is = ', status)

            if status == "activated":

                request.session['id'] = check.id

                request.session['loggedagent'] = check.username

                request.session['email'] = check.email

                print("User id At", check.id, status)

                return render(request, 'agents/agentpage.html', {})

            else:

                messages.success(request, 'Your Account Not at activated')
```

```python
            return render(request, 'users.html')

        # return render(request, 'user/userpage.html',{})

    except Exception as e:

        print('Exception is ', str(e))

        pass

    messages.success(request, 'Invalid Email id and password')

return render(request, 'agents.html', {})


def AgentBuyCrypto(request):

    dict = cryptcurrencyratemodel.objects.all()

    dict2 = CurrencyUpdateModel.objects.all()

    return render(request, 'agents/buycurrencybyagent.html', {'objects': dict, 'objects1':
dict2})


def agentbuycurrency(request, currencyname):

    quntity = int(request.GET.get('quantity'))

    check = cryptcurrencyratemodel.objects.get(currencytype=currencyname)

    currentPrice = check.doller

    payableAmount = quntity * currentPrice

    print("1 Bitcoint value = ", currentPrice, " Currency is = ", currencyname, "
Quanity = ", quntity,

        " Payable Ammount = ", payableAmount)

    dict = {
```

```python
            "currentPrice": currentPrice,

            "currencyname": currencyname,

            "quntity": quntity,

            "PayableAmmount": payableAmount

        }

    return render(request, 'agents/agentbuycrypto.html', dict)


def AgentTransactions(request):

    if request.method == 'POST':

        currencyname = request.POST.get('currencyname')

        currentprice = float(request.POST.get('currentprice'))

        quantity = int(request.POST.get('quantity'))

        payableammount = float(request.POST.get('payableammount'))

        cardnumber = request.POST.get('cardnumber')

        nameoncard = request.POST.get('nameoncard')

        cardexpiry = request.POST.get('cardexpiry')

        cvv = int(request.POST.get('cvv'))

        agentName = request.session['loggedagent']

        email = request.session['email']


        agentQuantities = checkusercrypto(email, currencyname)

        print("Agents Quantity ", agentQuantities)

        if agentQuantities == 0:
```

```python
        print("AM in IF block")

        AgentHadCrypto.objects.create(currencyName=currencyname,
useremail=email, quantity=quantity)

    else:

        totalQuanty = int(agentQuantities) + quantity

        print("AM in else block ",totalQuanty )

        AgentHadCrypto.objects.filter(currencyName=currencyname,
useremail=email).update(quantity=totalQuanty)

    AgentBuyCryptoModel.objects.create(agentName =
agentName,agentemail=email,currencyname=currencyname,currentprice=currentprice
,quantity = quantity,payableammount = payableammount,cardnumber =
cardnumber,nameoncard = nameoncard,cardexpiry = cardexpiry,cvv= cvv)

    dict1 = AgentHadCrypto.objects.filter(useremail=email)

    dict2 = AgentBuyCryptoModel.objects.filter(agentemail=email)

    return render(request, 'agents/agentbuyed.html', {"object1": dict1, 'object2': dict2})


def checkusercrypto(useremail, currencyname):

    qty = 0

    try:

        obj = AgentHadCrypto.objects.get(currencyName=currencyname,
useremail=useremail)

        qty = obj.quantity

    except Exception as e:

        qty = 0

        print('Error is ', str(e))
```

```python
        return qty


def AgentHadCoins(request):

    email = request.session['email']

    dict1 = AgentHadCrypto.objects.filter(useremail=email)

    dict2 = AgentBuyCryptoModel.objects.filter(agentemail=email)


    return render(request,'agents/agentbuyed.html',{"object1":dict1,'object2':dict2})


def AgentLedgerStatus(request):

    email = request.session['email']

    check = BlockChainLedger.objects.aggregate(Sum('blockchainmoney'))

    x = check.get("blockchainmoney__sum")

    x = round(x, 2)

    print('Totoal Ledger Sum ',x)

    dict = BlockChainLedger.objects.filter(agentemail=email)

    return render(request,'agents/agentblock.html',{'objects':dict,'ledger':x})


def AgentPredectionTest(request):

    dict = {}

    dirName = settings.MEDIA_ROOT

    listOfFile = getListOfFiles(dirName)

    # print('List Files ',listOfFile)
```

```python
        count = 0;

        for x in listOfFile:

            count += 1

            x1 = os.path.basename(x)

            dict.update({count: x1})

        print('List Of Files = ', dict)

        return render(request, 'agents/agentpredictTest.html', {'dict': dict})


def getListOfFiles(dirName):

    # create a list of file and sub directories

    # names in the given directory

    listOfFile = os.listdir(dirName)

    allFiles = list()

    # Iterate over all the entries

    for entry in listOfFile:

        # Create full path

        fullPath = os.path.join(dirName, entry)

        # If entry is a directory then get the list of files in this directory

        if os.path.isdir(fullPath):

            allFiles = allFiles + getListOfFiles(fullPath)

        else:

            allFiles.append(fullPath)
```

```python
    return allFiles


def AgentredictTestProcess(request,value):

    print("FIle is ",value)


    fileName = settings.MEDIA_ROOT + "\\" + value

    print('Dataset Name  is ', fileName)

    obj = GetData()

    list = obj.generateTrading()

    # print("List Data is ",list)

    pPath = settings.MEDIA_ROOT + "\\" + "predections.txt"

    with open(pPath, 'a') as f:

        # f.write("Date,Open,High,Low,Close,Volume,OpenInt")

        # f.write('\n')

        for item in list:

            for x in item:

                f.write("%s," % x)

            f.write('\n')


    predictionstart(fileName)

    return redirect("AgentPredectionTest")
```

user side **models.py**

```python
from django.db import models

import datetime

from django.utils import timezone

# Create your models here.


class BitUserRegisterModel(models.Model):

    id = models.AutoField(primary_key = True)

    email = models.CharField(max_length=100, unique=True)

    pswd = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    username = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    mobile = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    pan = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    state = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    location = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    status = models.CharField(max_length=100,default='waiting')

    authkey = models.CharField(max_length=100,default='waiting')

    #cdate = models.DateTimeField(auto_now_add=True)

    cdate = models.DateTimeField()

    def __str__(self):

        return self.email

    class Meta:

        db_table = 'userregister'
```

```python
    def save(self, *args, **kwargs):

        ''' On save, update timestamps '''

        if not self.id:

            self.cdate = timezone.now()

        return super(BitUserRegisterModel, self).save(*args, **kwargs)

class CustomerHadCoins(models.Model):

    id = models.AutoField(primary_key=True)

    currencyName = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    customeremail = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    quantity = models.IntegerField()


    def __str__(self):

        return self.customeremail

    class Meta:

        db_table = "CustomerContainCoins"

        unique_together = ('currencyName', 'customeremail',)

class UserBuyingCryptoModel(models.Model):

    id = models.AutoField(primary_key=True)

    customername = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    email = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    currencyname = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    quantity = models.IntegerField()

    agentemail = models.CharField(max_length=100)
```

```python
        singlecoingamount = models.FloatField()

        payableammount = models.FloatField()

        cardnumber = models.CharField(max_length=100)

        nameoncard = models.CharField(max_length=100)

        cardexpiry = models.CharField(max_length=100)

        cvv = models.IntegerField()

        cdate= models.DateTimeField(auto_now_add=True)


        def __str__(self):

            return self.id

        class Meta:

            db_table = 'UserBuyingCryptoModel'


class BlockChainLedger(models.Model):

    id = models.AutoField(primary_key=True)

    customeremail = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    agentemail = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    currencyname = models.CharField(max_length=100)

    quantity = models.IntegerField()

    paidammout = models.FloatField()

    blockchainmoney = models.FloatField()


    def __str__(self):
```

```
        return self.id

    class Meta:

        db_table = "BlockChainLedger"
```

user side **views.py**

```python
from django.shortcuts import render, HttpResponse,redirect

from .models import BitUserRegisterModel, CustomerHadCoins,
UserBuyingCryptoModel,BlockChainLedger

from django.contrib import messages

from agents.models import AgentHadCrypto

from admins.models import cryptcurrencyratemodel

from django.conf import settings

import os

import pandas as pd

import datetime as dt

from datetime import datetime

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from .lstmann import predictionstart

from .algo.generatedata import GetData
```

```python
# Create your views here.


def bituserregister(request):

    if request.method == 'POST':

        email = request.POST.get('email')

        pswd = request.POST.get('pswd')

        username = request.POST.get('username')

        mobile = request.POST.get('mobile')

        pan = request.POST.get('pan')

        state = request.POST.get('state')

        location = request.POST.get('location')

        print("Valid Form = ", email)

        try:

            rslts = BitUserRegisterModel.objects.create(email=email, pswd=pswd,
username=username, mobile=mobile,

                                    pan=pan, state=state, location=location)

            if rslts is None:

                print("Invalid Data ", rslts)

                messages.success(request, 'Email ID already exist, Registration Failed ')

            else:

                print("Valid Data ", rslts)

                messages.success(request, 'Registration Success')

        except:
```

```python
        messages.success(request, 'Email ID already exist, Registration Failed ')

        return render(request, 'users/usersignup.html', {})

    else:

        print("Invalid Form Data")

        messages.success(request, 'Email ID already exist, Registration Failed ')

    return render(request, 'users/usersignup.html', {})


def userlogincheck(request):

    if request.method == "POST":

        email = request.POST.get('email')

        pswd = request.POST.get('pswd')

        print("Email = ", email, ' Password = ', pswd)

        try:

            check = BitUserRegisterModel.objects.get(email=email, pswd=pswd)

            status = check.status

            print('Status is = ', status)

            if status == "activated":

                request.session['id'] = check.id

                request.session['loggeduser'] = check.username

                request.session['email'] = check.email

                print("User id At", check.id, status)

                return render(request, 'users/userpage.html', {})

            else:
```

```python
            messages.success(request, 'Your Account Not at activated')

            return render(request, 'users.html')

        # return render(request, 'user/userpage.html',{})

    except Exception as e:

        print('Exception is ', str(e))

        pass

    messages.success(request, 'Invalid Email id and password')

    return render(request, 'users.html', {})

def StartUserTrading(request):

    dict = AgentHadCrypto.objects.all()

    return render(request, 'users/UserTrading.html', {'objects': dict})


def UserBuyQuantity(request):

    quantity = request.POST.get('quantity')

    currencyname = request.POST.get('currencyname')

    agentemail = request.POST.get('agentemail')

    print("Crypto = ", currencyname, ' Agent Email = ', agentemail, ' Quantity = ',
quantity)

    getDollers = cryptcurrencyratemodel.objects.get(currencytype=currencyname)

    coinPrice = getDollers.doller

    blockchain = 11.5

    bitBlock = (coinPrice * blockchain) / 100

    print("Block Bit Money ", bitBlock)
```

```python
        bitMoney = bitBlock + coinPrice

        print("paid for 1 Bit ", bitMoney)

        pay = float(quantity) * bitMoney

        dict = {

            'quantity': quantity,

            'currencyname': currencyname,

            'agentemail': agentemail,

            'bitBlock': round(bitMoney, 2),

            'payableAmmount': round(pay, 2)

        }


    return render(request, 'users/userbuytranscation.html', dict)

def UserBuyingCoins(request):

    if request.method == 'POST':

        currencyname = request.POST.get('currencyname')

        quantity = int(request.POST.get('quantity'))

        agentemail = request.POST.get('agentemail')

        singlecoingamount = float(request.POST.get('singlecoingamount'))

        payableammount = float(request.POST.get('payableammount'))

        cardnumber = request.POST.get('cardnumber')

        nameoncard = request.POST.get('nameoncard')

        cardexpiry = request.POST.get('cardexpiry')

        cvv = int(request.POST.get('cvv'))
```

```python
customername = request.session['loggeduser']

email = request.session['email']


oneBlock = 11.5

fetchBit = payableammount/100


blockChainAmmount = fetchBit*oneBlock

print("Ledger balance ",blockChainAmmount)


updateAgentCoins(agentemail,currencyname,quantity)

userQuantity = checkusercrypto(email, currencyname)

print("Agents Quantity ", userQuantity)

if userQuantity == 0:

    print("AM in IF block")

    CustomerHadCoins.objects.create(currencyName=currencyname,
customeremail=email, quantity=quantity)

else:

    totalQuanty = int(userQuantity) + quantity

    print("AM in else block ", totalQuanty)

    CustomerHadCoins.objects.filter(currencyName=currencyname,
customeremail=email).update(quantity=totalQuanty)
```

```python
    UserBuyingCryptoModel.objects.create(customername=customername,
email=email, currencyname=currencyname,quantity=quantity,
agentemail=agentemail, singlecoingamount=singlecoingamount,
payableammount=payableammount, cardnumber=cardnumber,
nameoncard=nameoncard, cardexpiry=cardexpiry, cvv=cvv)


BlockChainLedger.objects.create(customeremail=email,agentemail=agentemail,curre
ncyname=currencyname,quantity=quantity,paidammout=payableammount,blockchain
money=blockChainAmmount)


    dict1 = CustomerHadCoins.objects.filter(customeremail=email)

    dict2 = UserBuyingCryptoModel.objects.filter(email=email)

    return render(request, 'users/userbuyed.html', {"object1": dict1, 'object2': dict2})


def checkusercrypto(useremail, currencyname):

    qty = 0

    try:

        obj = CustomerHadCoins.objects.get(currencyName=currencyname,
customeremail=useremail)

        qty = obj.quantity

    except Exception as e:

        qty = 0

        print('Error is ', str(e))

    return qty
```

```python
def updateAgentCoins(agentemail,currencyname,quantity):

    check = AgentHadCrypto.objects.get(currencyName=currencyname,useremail=agentemail)

    availableCquantity = check.quantity

    balannceQua = availableCquantity - quantity

    AgentHadCrypto.objects.filter(currencyName=currencyname,
useremail=agentemail).update(quantity=balannceQua)

    return availableCquantity


def UserTransactionsHistory(request):

    email = request.session['email']

    dict1 = CustomerHadCoins.objects.filter(customeremail=email)

    dict2 = UserBuyingCryptoModel.objects.filter(email=email)

    return render(request, 'users/userbuyed.html', {"object1": dict1, 'object2': dict2})


def UserPredictionTest(request):

    dict = {}

    dirName = settings.MEDIA_ROOT

    listOfFile = getListOfFiles(dirName)

    # print('List Files ',listOfFile)

    count = 0;

    for x in listOfFile:

        count += 1
```

```python
        x1 = os.path.basename(x)

        dict.update({count: x1})

    print('List Of Files = ',dict)

    return render(request,'users/predictTest.html',{'dict':dict})


def getListOfFiles(dirName):
    # create a list of file and sub directories

    # names in the given directory

    listOfFile = os.listdir(dirName)

    allFiles = list()

    # Iterate over all the entries

    for entry in listOfFile:

        # Create full path

        fullPath = os.path.join(dirName, entry)

        # If entry is a directory then get the list of files in this directory

        if os.path.isdir(fullPath):

            allFiles = allFiles + getListOfFiles(fullPath)

        else:

            allFiles.append(fullPath)


    return allFiles


def UserPredictTestProcess(request,value):
```

```
    print('Dataset Name  is ',value)

    fileName = settings.MEDIA_ROOT+"\\"+value

    print('Dataset Name  is ', fileName)


    obj = GetData()

    list = obj.generateTrading()

    #print("List Data is ",list)

    pPath = settings.MEDIA_ROOT+"\\"+"predections.txt"

    with open(pPath, 'a') as f:

        #f.write("Date,Open,High,Low,Close,Volume,OpenInt")

        #f.write('\n')

        for item in list:

            for x in item:

                f.write("%s," % x)

            f.write('\n')

    predictionstart(fileName)

    return redirect('UserPredictionTest')
```

**lstmandann.py**

```
from admins.models import CurrencyUpdateModel

from users.models import UserBuyingCryptoModel

from django.db.models import Sum

from django.conf import settings
```

```python
import os

import traceback

import csv


class GetData:


    def __init__(self):

        print("Invoke Once")


    def generateTrading(self):

        print("Trading Started")

        check = CurrencyUpdateModel.objects.all()

        list2 = []

        for fk in check:

            list = []

            cdate = fk.changedate

            dat = cdate.strftime('%Y-%m-%d')

            open = fk.originalCurrencyValue

            #high = fk.newCurrencyValue

            convRate = fk.conversionRate

            high = 0.0

            low = 0.0

            openint = 0
```

```python
if convRate >0:

    high = open *convRate

    openint = 0

else:

    low = open*abs(convRate)

    openint=1

close = fk.newCurrencyValue

cname  = fk.currencyname

check = UserBuyingCryptoModel.objects.filter(currencyname=cname).aggregate(Sum('quantity'))

Volume = check.get("quantity__sum")

print('Volume is ',Volume)


list.append(dat)

list.append(open)

list.append(high)

list.append(low)

list.append(close)

list.append(Volume)

list.append(openint)

list2.append(list)
```

```
        path = settings.MEDIA_ROOT+'\\'+"ram.txt"


        #print("FIle Path is ",list2)

        return list2
```

**Base.html**

{% load static%}

<!DOCTYPE html>

<!--[if lt IE 7]>     <html class="no-js lt-ie9 lt-ie8 lt-ie7"> <![endif]-->

<!--[if IE 7]>       <html class="no-js lt-ie9 lt-ie8"> <![endif]-->

<!--[if IE 8]>       <html class="no-js lt-ie9"> <![endif]-->

<!--[if gt IE 8]><!-->

<html class="no-js"> <!--<![endif]-->

<head>

 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">

 <meta name="description" content="Bingo One page parallax responsive HTML Template ">


 <meta name="author" content="Themefisher.com">

 <title>Bit-Bank</title>


<!-- Mobile Specific Meta

===================================================== -->

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

<!-- Favicon -->

<link rel="shortcut icon" type="image/x-icon" href="{%static 'images/bitcoinnetwork.png'%}" />

<!-- CSS

===================================================== -->

<!-- Themefisher Icon font -->

<link rel="stylesheet" href="{%static 'plugins/themefisher-font.v-2/style.css'%}">

<!-- bootstrap.min css -->

<link rel="stylesheet" href="{%static 'plugins/bootstrap/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css'%}">

<!-- Slick Carousel -->

<link rel="stylesheet" href="{%static 'plugins/slick-carousel/slick/slick.css'%}">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="{%static 'plugins/slick-carousel/slick/slick-theme.css'%}">

<!-- Main Stylesheet -->

<link rel="stylesheet" href="{%static 'css/style.css'%}">

</head>

<body id="body">

```html
<!--
Start Preloader
==================================== -->
<div id="preloader">
  <div class="preloader">
    <div class="sk-circle1 sk-child"></div>
    <div class="sk-circle2 sk-child"></div>
    <div class="sk-circle3 sk-child"></div>
    <div class="sk-circle4 sk-child"></div>
    <div class="sk-circle5 sk-child"></div>
    <div class="sk-circle6 sk-child"></div>
    <div class="sk-circle7 sk-child"></div>
    <div class="sk-circle8 sk-child"></div>
    <div class="sk-circle9 sk-child"></div>
    <div class="sk-circle10 sk-child"></div>
    <div class="sk-circle11 sk-child"></div>
    <div class="sk-circle12 sk-child"></div>
  </div>
</div>
<!--
End Preloader
==================================== -->
```

```
<!--

Fixed Navigation

================================== -->


<section class="header  navigation">

    <div class="container">

        <div class="row">

            <div class="col-md-12">

                <nav class="navbar navbar-expand-md">

                    <a class="navbar-brand" href="index.html">

                        <img src="{%static 'images/logo.png'%}" alt="" width="150px">
  Cryptocurrency Price Analysis With Artificial Intelligence

                    </a>

                    <button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-toggle="collapse"
data-target="#navbarSupportedContent" aria-controls="navbarSupportedContent"
aria-expanded="false" aria-label="Toggle navigation">

                        <span class="tf-ion-android-menu"></span>

                    </button>

                    <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarSupportedContent">

                        <ul class="navbar-nav ml-auto">

                            <li class="nav-item ">

                                <a class="nav-link" href="{%url 'index'%}">Home <span
class="sr-only">(current)</span></a>

                            </li>
```

```html
                    <li class="nav-item">

                       <a class="nav-link" href="{%url 'users'%}">Users</a>

                    </li>

                    <li class="nav-item">

                       <a class="nav-link" href="{%url 'agents'%}">Agents</a>

                    </li>

                    <li class="nav-item">

                       <a class="nav-link" href="{%url 'admins'%}">Admin</a>

                    </li>

                 </ul>

               </div>

            </nav>

         </div>

      </div>

</section>


 <!--

Welcome Slider

=================================== -->

{%block contents%}

{%endblock%}

<!--
```

Start Blog Section

============================================= -->

```html
<section class="blog section" id="blog">

        <div class="container">

                <div class="row">

                        <div class="col">

                                <div class="title text-center">

                                        <h4>Our untold story</h4>

                                        <h2>Bitcoin Knowledge Base.</h2>

                                        <span class="border"></span>

                                        <p>As for the LSTM model, it has a comparable
```

performance with the ANN model in general, when predicting the one-day future

prices of these cryptocurrencies, based on mean square error. It demonstrates that

although ANN is lack of internal capability, it could effectively extract and use the

useful information hidden in the historical price dynamics to predict a future

price.</p>

```html
                                </div>

                        </div>

                </div>

                <div class="row">

                        <!-- single blog post -->

                        <article class="col-12 col-md-6" >

                                <div class="post-item">

                                        <div class="post-thumb">
```

```
                    <img class="img-fluid shadow rounded"
src="{%static 'images/blog/post-1.jpg'%}" alt="Generic placeholder image">

                    </div>

                    <div class="post-title">

                    <h3 class="mt-0"><a href="">Ten things about
Business</a></h3>

                    </div>

                    <div class="post-meta">

                        <span>By</span> <a href=""
class="">Wang Yiying</a>

                    </div>

                    <div class="post-content">

                        <p>Nowadays, investing in cryptocurrencies,
like Bitcoin, is one of the efficient ways of earning money. For example, the rate of
Bitcoin significant rises in 2017, from a relatively low point 963 USD on January 1ST
2017, to its peak 19186 USD on December 17th 2017, and it closed with 9475 USD at
the end of the year. Consequently, the rate of return of bitcoin investment for 2017
was over 880%, which is an impressive and surprising scenery for most investors.
</p>

                    </div>


                </div>

            </article>

            <!-- /single blog post -->


            <!-- single blog post -->
```

```html
<article class="col-12 col-md-6" >

    <div class="post-item">

        <div class="post-thumb">

            <img class="img-fluid shadow rounded" src="{%static 'images/blog/post-2.jpg'%}" alt="Generic placeholder image">

        </div>

        <div class="post-title">

        <h3 class="mt-0"><a href="">Something I need to tell you</a></h3>

        </div>

        <div class="post-meta">

            <ul class="list-inline">

                <li class="list-inline-item">

                    <span>By</span> <a href="" class="">Zang Yeze</a>

                </li>

                <li class="list-inline-item">

                    <span>By</span> <span> 978-1-7281-3430-7/19/$31.00 ©2019 IEEE</span>

                </li>

            </ul>

        </div>
```

```html
<div class="post-content">

    <p>Cryptocurrency is the peer-to-peer
digital moneyory and payment system that exist online via a controlled algorithem.
When a miner cracks an algorithem to record a block of transactions to public ledger
named blockchain and the cryptocurrency is created when the block is added to the
blockchain. It allows people to store and transfer through encryption protocol and
distributed network. </p>

</div>



</div>

</article>

<!-- end single blog post -->



</div> <!-- end row -->

</div> <!-- end container -->

</section> <!-- end section -->



<!--

Start Call To Action

=================================== -->

<section class="call-to-action section-sm">

    <div class="container">

        <div class="row">

            <div class="col-md-12 text-center">
```

```html
                    <h2>Open account for free and start trading Bitcoins
now!</h2>

                    <p>The price data comprised of four elements namely
opening, high, low, closing prices. In this study, we analyse the price of three of the
most popuer cryptocurrencies: Bitcoin, Ethereum and Ripple.</p>

                    <a href="" class="btn btn-main">Get Started</a>

            </div>

        </div>          <!-- End row -->

      </div>            <!-- End container -->

</section>   <!-- End section -->


<footer id="footer" class="bg-one">


  <div class="footer-bottom">

    <h5>Copyright 2019. All Rights Reserved.</h5>

    <h6>Design and Developed by <a href="">Alex Hales</a></h6>

  </div>

</footer> <!-- end footer -->


  <!-- Main jQuery -->

  <script src="{%static 'plugins/jquery/dist/jquery.min.js'%}"></script>

  <!-- Bootstrap 3.7 -->

  <script src="{%static 'plugins/bootstrap/dist/js/popper.min.js'%}"></script>

  <script src="{%static 'plugins/bootstrap/dist/js/bootstrap.min.js'%}"></script>
```

<!-- Owl Carousel -->

<script src="{%static 'plugins/slick-carousel/slick/slick.min.js'%}"></script>

<script src="https://cdn.plot.ly/plotly-latest.min.js"></script>

<!-- Smooth Scroll js -->

<script src="{%static 'plugins/smooth-scroll/dist/js/smooth-scroll.min.js'%}"></script>

<script src="https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?key=AIzaSyCC72vZw-6tGqFyRhhg5CkF2fqfILn2Tsw"></script>

<!-- Custom js -->

<script src="{%static 'js/script.js'%}"></script>

<script src="{% static 'js/state.js' %}"></script>

</body>

</html>