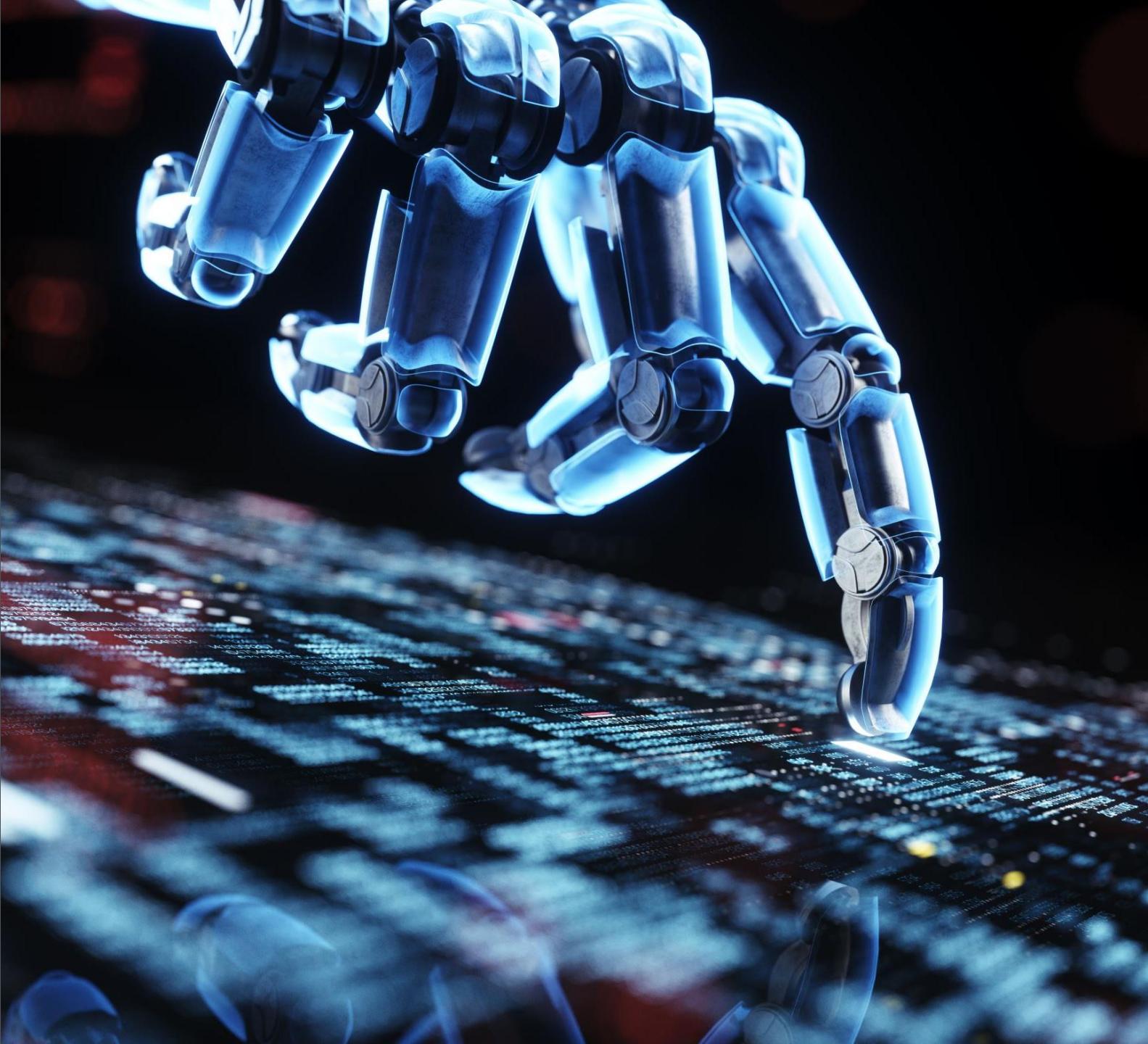


TRADE BOT REPORT

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2025 March



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

- Addresses the opportunities and challenges of cryptocurrency trading, characterized by high volatility and rapid market changes.
- Highlights the limitations of manual trading, including the need for constant monitoring and high stress.
- Emphasizes the importance of a modular design for scalability and future upgrades.

Objective

- Develop a Python-based crypto trading bot that integrates with the Binance API.
- Incorporate key functionalities such as data handling, feature engineering, model development, signal processing, strategy and risk management, backtesting, and both live and mock trading.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Methodology & Implementation

- Leverages an event-driven architecture with real-time data flows for immediate market response.
- Uses a modular structure to simplify future expansions and allow easy modifications or replacements of individual components.
- Focuses on robust data processing, seamless integration of trading modules, and dynamic risk controls.

Results & Performance

- Demonstrated favorable performance metrics in backtesting, including ROI, drawdowns, and win rates.
- Validated the system's capability to manage risk effectively while executing trades in real time.

CONTENT

- Introduction
- Objectives
- Methodology & Implementation
- Results & Performance
- Future works

INTRODUCTION

- **Cryptocurrencies:** high volatility, rapid price movements, and continuous market development --- opportunities and challenges for short-term trading.
- **Manual Trading:** significant attention and constant market monitoring, workload and stress.
- **Scalability and Maintainability:** to handle future expansions, e.g. new trading strategies and upgrading existing components --- Modular design

OBJECTIVE

Develop a Python-based cryptocurrency trading bot integrating Binance API that does:

- Data Handling**
- Feature/Indicator Engineering**
- Model Development**
- Signal Processing**
- Strategy Management**
- Risk Management**
- Backtesting**
- Live and Mock Trading**
- Logging and Reports**

The tradebot has been through two major upgrade, the previous two does not integrate the Live and Mock trading functionality.

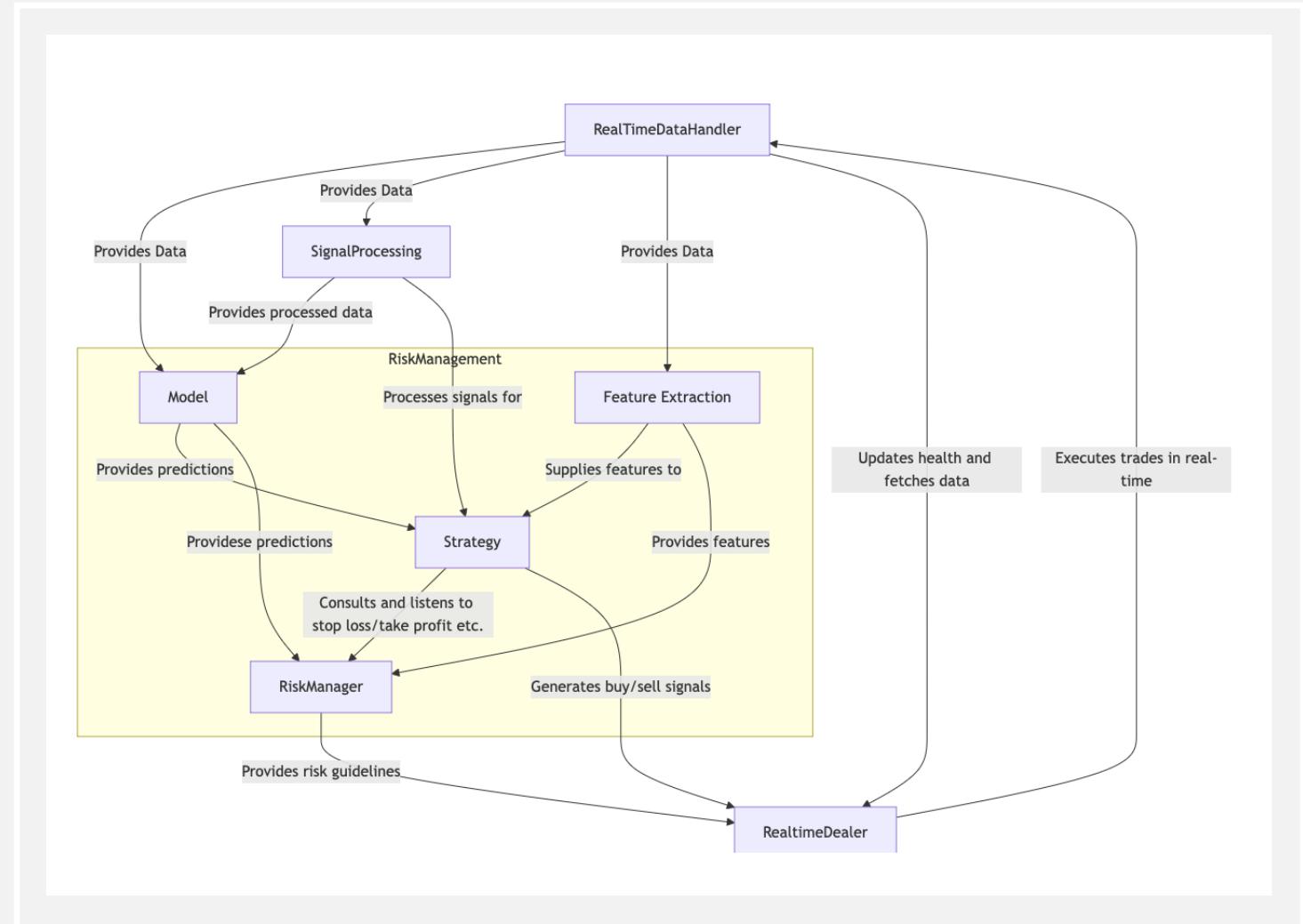
STRUCTURE OVERVIEW

Real-Time Data Flows

- Enables instant response to market changes
- Facilitates event-driven interactions across components

Modular Structure

- Increases scalability and flexibility
- Allows easy expansion, modification, or replacement of individual parts



METHODOLOGY & IMPLEMENTATION

DATA HANDLER

Data collection (historical/real-time), cleaning

METHODOLOGY: DATA HANDLER MODULE

- **Purpose & Objectives:**

- Unified interface for managing, processing, and retrieving data (historical & real-time)
- Designed for financial analysis and modeling

- **Core Principles:**

- **Abstraction:**

- Base class with common functionalities (e.g., configuration loading, URL construction, parameter management)

- **Modularity:**

- Separates core functionalities from specialized tasks in derived classes (HistoricalDataHandler, RealTimeDataHandler)

- **Scalability & Flexibility:**

- Adapts to various data sources and formats using dynamic configuration (JSON files)

METHODOLOGY: DATA HANDLER MODULE

- **Workflow Integration:**
 - **Configuration Management:**
 - Loads source URLs, endpoints, and parameters consistently
 - **Data Processing Pipeline:**
 - Standardized methods for data retrieval, error handling, and transformation
 - **Extensibility:**
 - Derived modules extend the base functionality for specific data types and operations

IMPLEMENTATION: DATA HANDLER MODULE

- **Core Components**
 - **Configuration Loader:**
 - Methods to load JSON configuration files for data sources, cleaning, and validation parameters
 - **URL Builder & Data Fetching:**
 - Constructs API endpoints and fetches data accordingly
 - **Utility Methods:**
 - Standardizes date formatting and file path generation for consistent data storage
- **Error Handling & Robustness**
 - Implements retry loops with delays for API request failures
 - Uses progress monitoring (via tqdm) for long-running data downloads

IMPLEMENTATION: DATA HANDLER MODULE

- **Extensions via Derived Classes**
 - **HistoricalDataHandler**
 - Loads pre-processed data from local files
 - Fetches data in chunks to manage API limits and memory usage
 - Integrates cleaning and rescaling routines (via DataCleaner and DataChecker)
 - **RealTimeDataHandler**
 - Streams live data feeds
 - Processes data in real time with rapid error handling and dynamic updates

FEATURE ENGINEERING

Technical/Customize Indicator calculation and selection

METHODOLOGY: FEATURE MODULE – EXTRACTION

- **Data Transformation:**
 - Convert raw input into a standardized format (e.g., Pandas DataFrame)
 - Clean, normalize, and structure data for uniform downstream processing
- **Modularity:**
 - Modular design allows extension with new extraction techniques
 - Encourages reusability and customization based on data type/requirements
- **Integration:**
 - Final output is a well-structured dataset for seamless integration with feature selection and modeling

METHODOLOGY: FEATURE MODULE – EXTRACTION

- **Technical Indicators:** Utilized the TA library for traditional indicators (e.g., moving averages, RSI, MACD)
- **Incremental Updates:** Developed an incremental update mechanism for technical indicators to efficiently process streaming or updated data
- **Custom Metrics:** Domain-specific features capturing unique patterns

METHODOLOGY: FEATURE MODULE – SELECTION

- **Evaluations:**
 - Assess relevance via statistical correlations
 - Use machine learning techniques
- **Dimensionality Reduction:**
 - Apply PCA or similar methods to reduce redundancy and feature space
- **Selection Criteria:**
 - Use variance thresholds and mutual information to decide which features to retain
- **Optimization:**
 - Produce a refined dataset focused on features with the highest predictive value
 - Reduce overfitting, lower computational cost, and enhance interpretability

IMPLEMENTATION: FEATURE MODULE

- **Modularity & Extensibility:**
 - Clear separation of extraction methods allows for easy extension
 - Users can add new feature computations without disrupting the existing pipeline
- **Pipeline Integration:**
 - Extracted features are formatted to integrate smoothly with subsequent modules

IMPLEMENTATION: FEATURE MODULE – EXTRACTOR

- **Pre-processing:**
 - Cleaning and normalization methods
- **Computation Routines:**
 - Functions for calculating statistical measures, technical indicators (leveraging the TA library), and custom metrics
- **Incremental Update:**
 - Implements incremental updates for traditional technical indicators to handle data updates efficiently
- **Structured Output:**
 - Organize computed features into a DataFrame for further use

IMPLEMENTATION (FUTURE FOCUS): FEATURE MODULE – SELECTION

- **Evaluation Methods:**
 - Compute statistical metrics and apply machine learning techniques for feature importance
- **Dimensionality Reduction Tools:**
 - Implement algorithms (e.g., PCA) to retain essential information (ongoing)
- **Selection Algorithms:**
 - Filter out less relevant features using dynamic or predefined thresholds
- **Output Optimization:**
 - Produces a dataset containing only the most informative features for improved modeling performance

MODEL DEVELOPMENT

Forcasting Model design and training

METHODOLOGY: MODEL MODULE

- **Unified Modeling Framework:**
 - Base Model provides common methods (train, predict, evaluate)
 - Specialized models to be developed for:
 - **Machine Learning:** Neural networks, decision trees, ensembles
 - **Physics:** Simulation-based, analytical models from physics inspiration
 - **Statistical:** Regression, time series, hypothesis testing
- **Model Trainer:**
 - Centralized module for model training, evaluation, and integration

IMPLEMENTATION (FUTURE FOCUS): MODEL MODULE

- **Current State:**
 - Machine learning/physics/statistical Modules are empty and serve as scaffolding
- **Planned Features:**
 - Define common interfaces and shared methods in `base_model.py`
 - Extend specialized models from the base model
 - Implement model trainer to manage training loops and evaluation metrics
 - Parameter management, scalability, and extensibility as key design principles

SIGNAL PROCESSING

Applications in time-series analysis, noise reduction

METHODOLOGY: SIGNAL PROCESSING MODULE

- **Design Principles:**
 - **Modularity:**
 - Separate modules for filtering, processing, and transformation
 - **Scalability & Flexibility:**
 - Designed to handle a wide range of signals and data formats
 - **Integration:**
 - Seamless pipeline from filtering through to feature extraction, and predictive models

METHODOLOGY: SIGNAL PROCESSING MODULE

Core Components:

- **Signal Processor (signal_processor.py):**
 - Coordinates the application of filters and transformations
 - Manages tasks like segmentation, normalization, and sequential processing
- **Filters (filters.py):**
 - Remove noise and unwanted frequency components
 - Implements various filtering techniques (low-pass, high-pass, band-pass)
- **Transformation (transform.py):**
 - Converts signals from the time domain to the frequency domain
 - Implements techniques such as Fourier and Wavelet Transforms for frequency analysis

IMPLEMENTATION: SIGNAL PROCESSING MODULE

- **Signal Processor Module (signal_processor.py):**
 - Supports processing of both batch and streaming data
- **Filters Module (filters.py):**
 - Designs filters with configurable parameters (e.g., cutoff frequencies, order)
 - Dynamic configurability allows easy tuning for different signal types
- **Transformation Module (transform.py):**
 - Provides functions for converting signals from time to frequency domain (e.g., FFT, Wavelet)
 - Enables feature extraction from transformed signals

RISK MANAGEMENT

To Mitigate risk and protect capital at both single asset and portfolio levels

METHODOLOGY: RISK MANAGEMENT MODULE

- **Single Asset Risk Management (single_risk.py):**
 - Sets stop-loss and take-profit levels based on volatility and risk/reward ratios.
 - Adjusts position sizes to limit risk per trade.
 - Supports incremental risk updates with evolving market data.
- **Central Risk Manager (risk_manager.py):**
 - Aggregates risk metrics across different strategies.
 - Provides a unified interface for monitoring and adjusting risk parameters.

METHODOLOGY: RISK MANAGEMENT MODULE

- **Portfolio Risk Management (`portfolio_manager.py`):**
 - Manages risk across multiple assets using diversification and rebalancing.
 - Monitors overall portfolio exposure and correlations.
- **Capital Allocation (`capital_allocator.py`):**
 - Allocates capital based on risk-adjusted returns.
 - Dynamically adjusts allocations in response to market conditions.
- **Design Considerations:**
 - Systematic and quantitative risk controls (e.g., using ATR for thresholds).
 - Customization via JSON configuration files for risk parameters.
 - Seamless integration with trading strategies and real-time data updates.

IMPLEMENTATION: RISK MANAGEMENT MODULE

- **Single Asset Risk Management:**
 - Implements functions for calculating stop-loss/take-profit levels.
 - Adjusts position sizes using predefined risk metrics.
 - Updates risk measures incrementally as new data arrives.
- **Central Risk Manager:**
 - Consolidates individual risk metrics.
 - Provides utilities for enforcing risk limits and making adjustments.
 - Incorporates logging and error-handling for robust risk monitoring.

IMPLEMENTATION (FUTURE FOCUS): RISK MANAGEMENT MODULE

- **Portfolio Risk Management:**
 - Evaluates asset correlations and implements diversification strategies.
 - Monitors overall portfolio exposure and triggers rebalancing when needed.
- **Capital Allocation:**
 - Uses risk-adjusted metrics to distribute capital among assets.
 - Dynamically modifies allocations based on real-time risk and market changes.
 - Integrates with central and portfolio risk managers for comprehensive control.

STRATEGY MODULE

Realization of trading strategy

METHODOLOGY: STRATEGY MODULE

- **Single Asset Strategy:**
 - Focus on one asset using technical analysis and tailored risk management
 - Use chosen model to forecast and make buy and sell signals.
- **Multi Asset Strategy:**
 - Aggregates signals from multiple assets for portfolio-level trading
 - Uses portfolio optimization, diversification, and dynamic rebalancing

METHODOLOGY: STRATEGY MODULE

Customization via JSON Files:

- Strategies can be customized using JSON configuration files (e.g., strategy.json)
- Example configuration includes parameters for:
 - **Model:** e.g., Base_RSIwADX_type0 with custom indicator thresholds and parameters
 - **Risk Manager:** Stop-loss, take-profit, and position sizing parameters
 - **Decision Maker:** Decision rules such as threshold levels
- Enables flexible, user-defined strategy adjustments for different assets

IMPLEMENTATION: STRATEGY MODULE

- **Single Asset Strategy (`single_asset_strategy.py`):**
 - Implements technical indicators and signal generation for one asset
 - Integrates risk management (stop-loss, take-profit) specific to single asset dynamics
 - Applies incremental updates to process evolving market data efficiently
- **Multi Asset Strategy (`multi_asset_strategy.py`):**
 - Aggregates signals from individual asset strategies
 - Performs portfolio-level analysis for optimal capital allocation
 - Dynamically rebalances the portfolio based on market conditions

IMPLEMENTATION: STRATEGY MODULE

- **Customization & Integration:**
 - Loads and applies strategy configurations from JSON files
 - Allows user-defined customization for models, risk management, and decision-making parameters
 - Seamlessly integrates with data handling and execution systems for live trading
- **Additional Considerations:**
 - Systematic signal generation through predefined rules and algorithms
 - Emphasis on modularity, enabling rapid iteration and testing of strategy rules

BACKTESTING MODULE

To Simulate historical trading performance to evaluate
strategies/models

METHODOLOGY: BACKTESTING MODULE

- **Backtester (backtester.py):**
 - Simulates trade execution and virtual order management
 - Tracks performance metrics like cumulative returns and drawdowns
- **Model Evaluation (model_evaluation.py):**
 - Computes performance metrics (accuracy, ROI, Sharpe ratio)
 - Compares predictive power of different models
- **Strategy Evaluation (strategy_evaluation.py):**
 - Aggregates trade and model performance to assess overall strategy effectiveness
 - Supports optimization and parameter tuning

METHODOLOGY: BACKTESTING MODULE

- **Design Principles:**
 - Systematic simulation to mirror live market conditions
 - Modularity for independent development and testing of components
- **Customization via JSON Files:**
 - *strategy.json* for multi-asset strategies: Configures model methods, risk manager parameters, and decision rules (e.g., Base_MACD_type0)
 - *single_strategy.json* for single-asset strategies: Defines specific parameters like start date, interval, and indicator thresholds (e.g., Base_RSIwADX_type0)
- **Data Handling Customization:**
 - *data_h.json* sets data ingestion parameters such as file type, symbols, retry count, memory and log settings, and required data labels

IMPLEMENTATION: BACKTESTING MODULE

- **Workflow Integration:**
 - Use python notebook for quick analysis
 - Sequential processing: Data ingestion → Trade simulation → Model & Strategy evaluation
 - Customization via JSON files allows flexible configuration of models, risk management, and data parameters
- **Backtester:**
 - Loads and processes historical market data
 - Executes simulated trades based on generated signals
 - Records detailed performance statistics

IMPLEMENTATION: BACKTESTING MODULE

- **Model Evaluation:**
 - Calculates performance metrics to compare various predictive models
 - Provides statistical analysis for model validation
- **Strategy Evaluation:**
 - Aggregates trade-level and model-level results to gauge overall strategy effectiveness
 - Supports tuning of strategy parameters based on backtest outcomes

LIVE/MOCK TRADING MODULE

Execution of orders, tracking of accounts in real time

METHODOLOGY: REAL/MOCK TRADING MODULE

- **Key Concepts:**
 - **Unified Trading Engine:**
 - Shared core for order generation, risk controls, and connectivity
 - **Real-Time Trading:**
 - Executes live trades via Binance API
 - **Mock Trading:**
 - Simulates orders, account balance, and order status
 - Mimics Binance behavior for realistic testing
- **Customization:**
 - Configurable via JSON files (e.g., API keys, account settings, order parameters)

IMPLEMENTATION: REAL/MOCK TRADING MODULE

- **Real-Time Dealer:**
 - Connects directly to Binance for live market data and order execution
 - Implements order submission, modification, and cancellation
- **Mock Trading Modules:**
 - **Mock Real-Time Dealer:**
 - Simulates live trading by generating mock order responses
 - **Mock Order Manager:**
 - Manages simulated orders and virtual account details

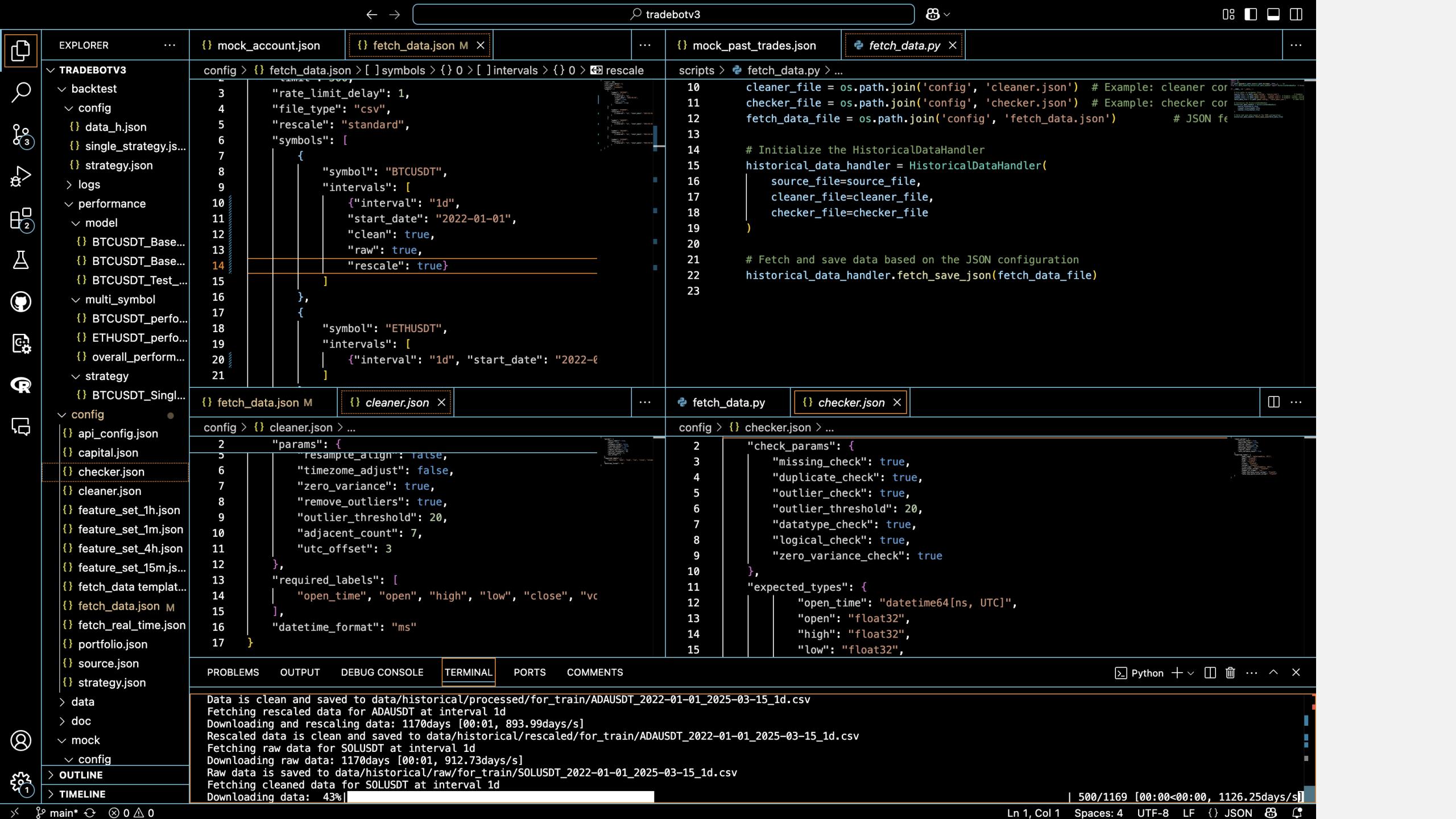
IMPLEMENTATION: REAL/MOCK TRADING MODULE

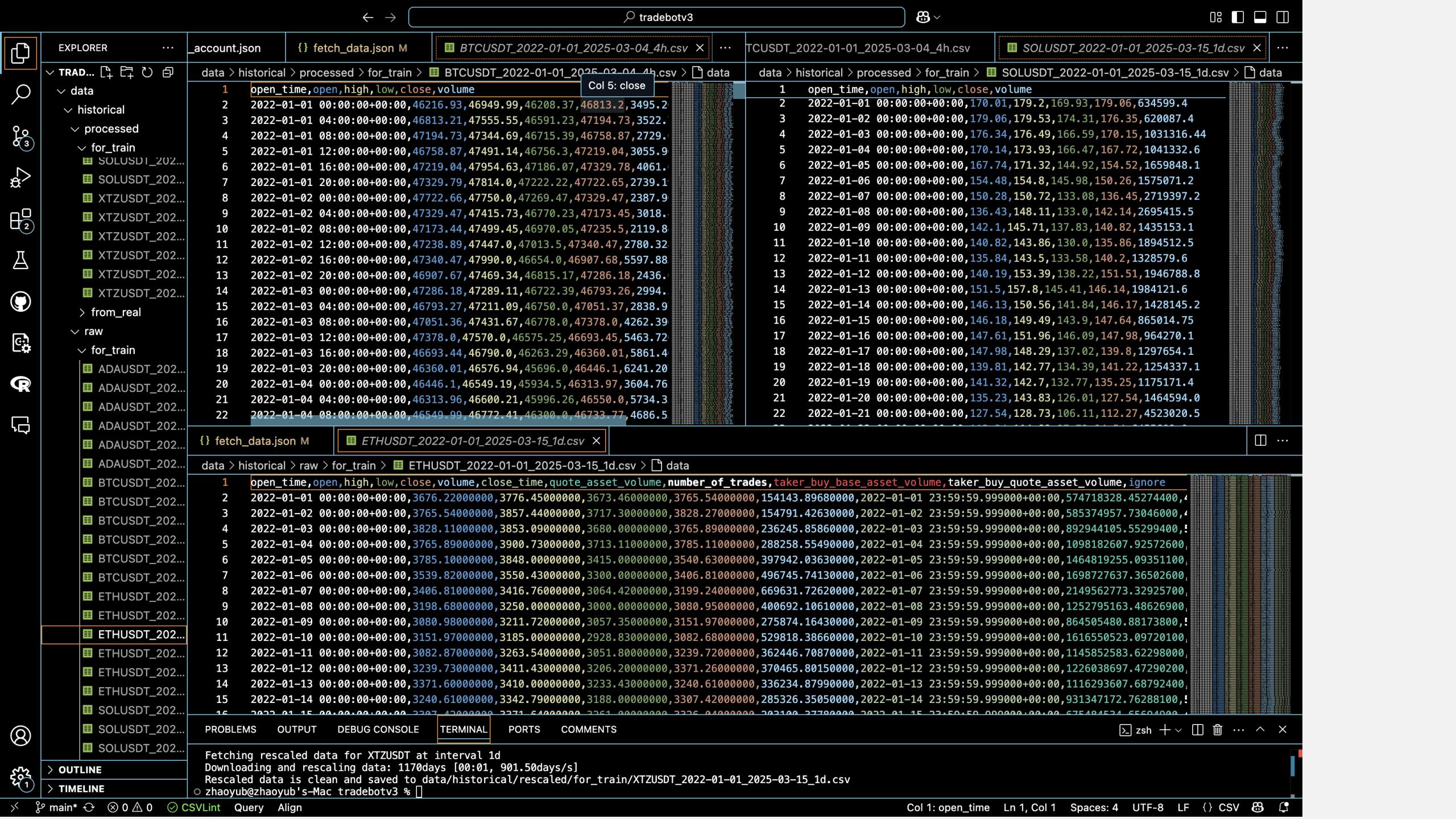
- **Common Features:**
 - Integrated risk management (stop-loss, take-profit, position sizing)
 - Logging, error-handling, and consistent API compatibility with Binance
- **Configuration & Flexibility:**
 - JSON-based settings allow easy switching and parameter tuning between real and mock environments

RESULTS & PERFORMANCE

Code Snippets and performance demonstration

DATA RETRIVAL & CLEANING





BACKTESTING

← → 🔍 tradebotv3 88%

EXPLORER ... { } single_strategy.json M { } data_h.json MACD_dyRSI_experiments.ipynb ...

TRADE... + ⚡ ⚡ ⚡ backtest > config > { } single_strategy.json > { } BTCUSDT

```
1  {
2    "BTCUSDT": {
3      "start_date": "2023-01-01",
4      "interval": "15m",
5      "end_date": "2024-09-24",
6      "model": {"method": "Base_MACDwADX_type0", "params": {"adx_threshold": 45, "variance_factor": 1.8, "rsi_var_window": 23, "macd_threshold": 0}},
7      "risk_manager": {"stop_method": "atr", "stop_params": {"para1": 0.05, "take_profit": 0.1, "atr_window": 14},
8                    "take_method": "risk_reward", "take_params": {"risk_reward_ratio": 4, "atr_window": 14},
9                    "position_method": "none", "position_params": {"risk_per_trade": 1.0}},
10     "decision_maker": {"method": "threshold_mode1", "params": {"threshold": 0.010, "para2": "p2"}}
11   }
12 }
```

{ } single_strategy.json M backtest_v1.py M ...

scripts > backtest_v1.py > ...

```
43  if __name__ == '__main__':
44    backtester_BTCUSDT = SingleAssetBacktester()
45    backtester_BTCUSDT.run_initialization()
46    backtester_BTCUSDT.run_backtest()
47    equity_history = backtester_BTCUSDT.equity_history
48    trade_history = backtester_BTCUSDT.trade_log
49    model_history = backtester_BTCUSDT.log_model
50    model_to_csv = []
51    history_to_csv = []
52    for trade in trade_history:
53      # {'symbol': self.symbol, 'date': self.current_date, 'price': price,
54      # 'quantity': quantity, 'order': order, 'balance': self.balance, 'equity': self.equity}
55      # {'symbol': self.symbol, 'date': self.current_date, 'price': price, 'order': order}
56      history_to_csv.append([trade['symbol'], trade['date'], trade['price'], trade['quantity'], trade['order'], trade['balance'], trade['equity']])
57    for model in model_history:
58      model_to_csv.append([model['symbol'], model['date'], model['price'], model['order']])
59    trade_history = pd.DataFrame(history_to_csv, columns=['symbol', 'date', 'price', 'quantity', 'order', 'balance', 'equity'])
60    model_history = pd.DataFrame(model_to_csv, columns=['symbol', 'date', 'price', 'order'])
61    output_path = os.path.abspath(os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), '..', 'backtest', 'logs'))
62    os.makedirs(output_path, exist_ok=True)
63    trade_history.to_csv(os.path.join(output_path, 'trade_history_BTCUSDT.csv'))
64    model_history.to_csv(os.path.join(output_path, 'model_history_BTCUSDT.csv'))
65    capital_history = pd.Series(backtester_BTCUSDT.capital_full_position)
66    capital_history.to_csv(os.path.join(output_path, 'capital_history_BTCUSDT.csv'))
67
```

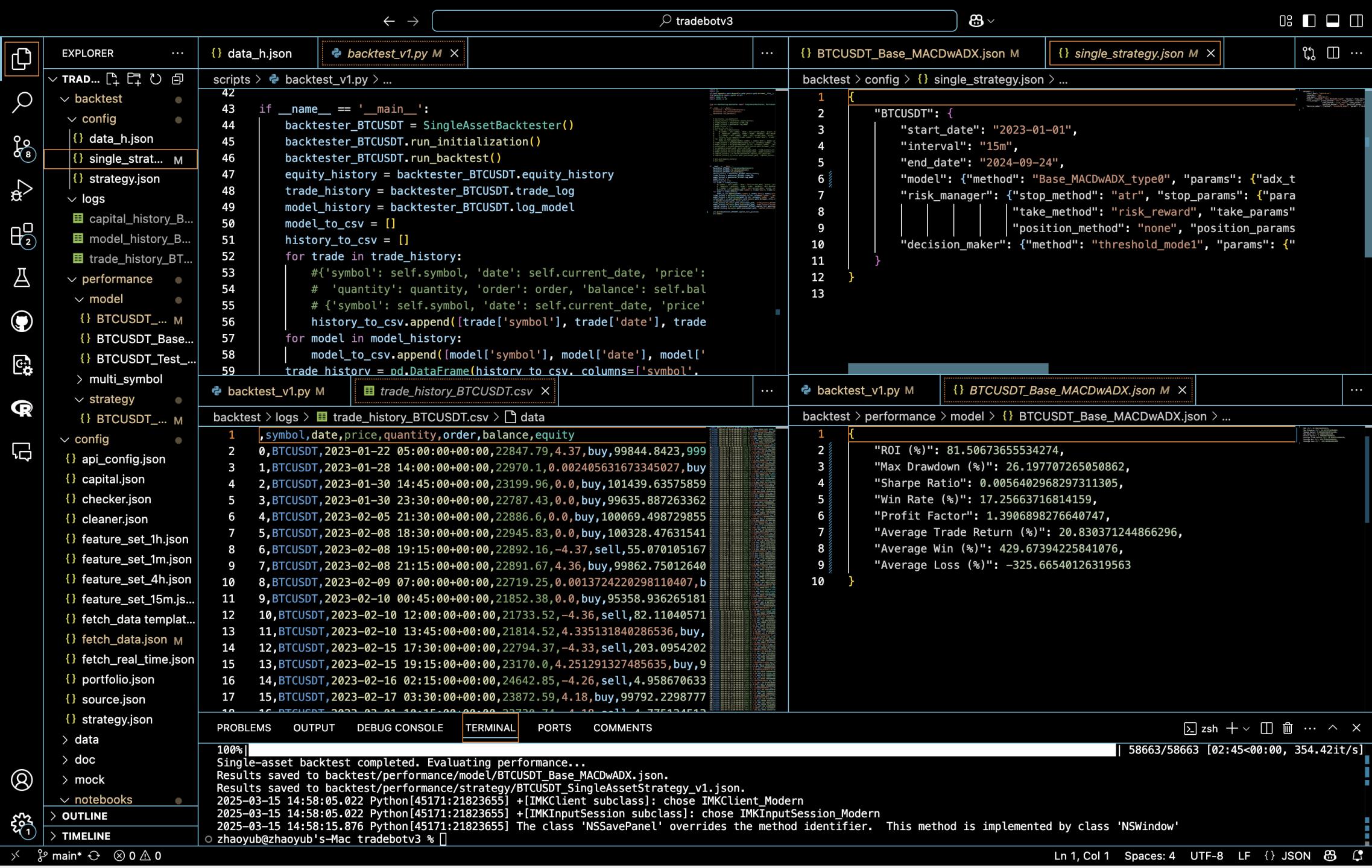
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS JUPYTER COMMENTS

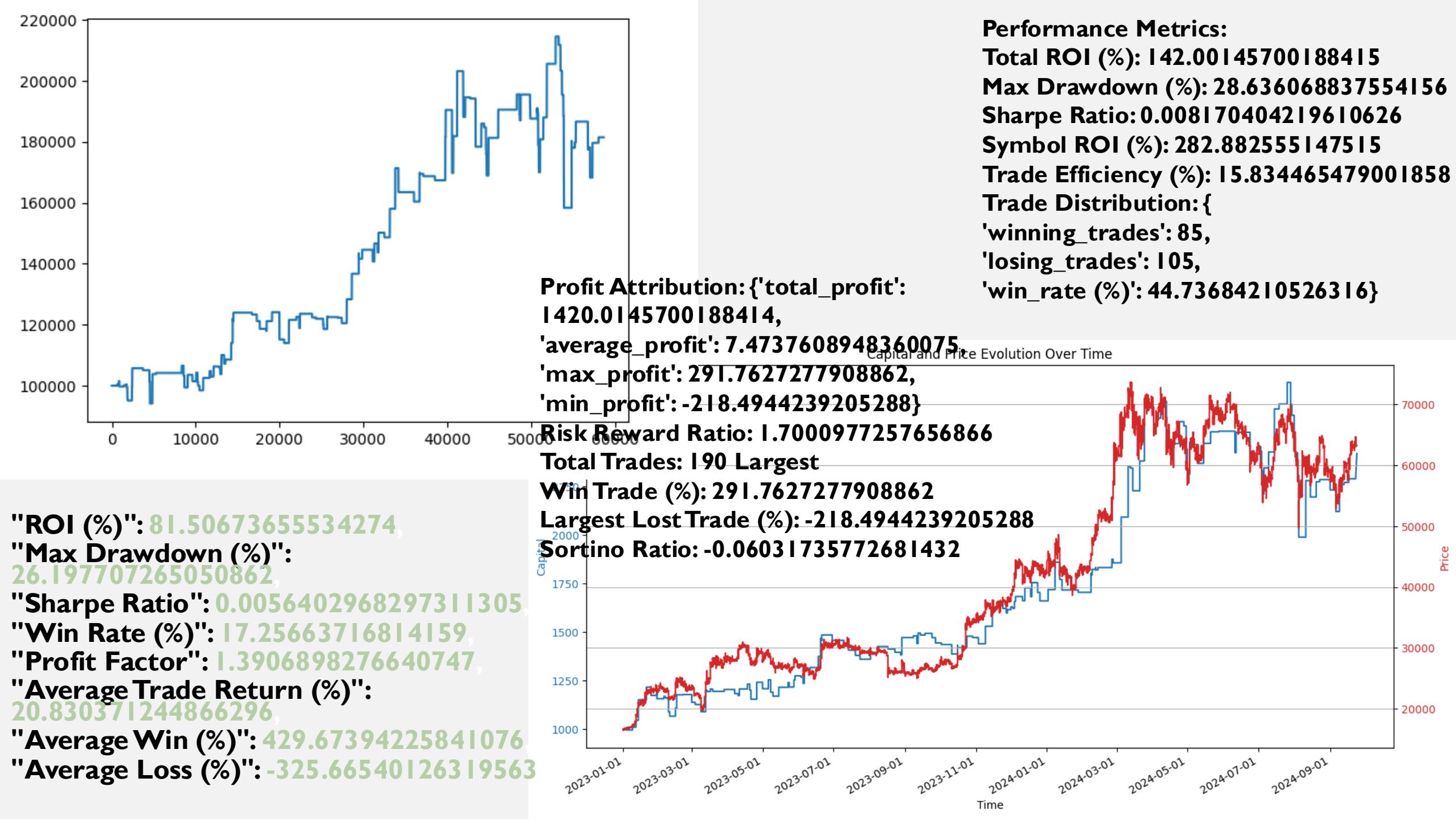
Python + ⚡ ⚡ ⚡ ... ^ ×

Results saved to backtest/performance/strategy/BTCUSDT_SingleAssetStrategy_v1.json.
2025-03-15 14:47:02.095 Python[44608:21809914] +[IMKClient subclass]: chose IMKClient_Modern
2025-03-15 14:47:02.095 Python[44608:21809914] +[IMKInputSession subclass]: chose IMKInputSession_Modern
2025-03-15 14:47:08.426 Python[44608:21809914] The class 'NSSavePanel' overrides the method identifier. This method is implemented by class 'NSWindow'
zhaoyub@zhaoyub's-Mac tradebotv3 % python3 scripts/backtest_v1.py
Initializing single-asset backtest...
Starting backtest from 2023-01-01 00:00:00+00:00 to 2024-09-24 00:00:00+00:00.
91% | 53489/58663 [02:27<00:15, 333.05it/s]

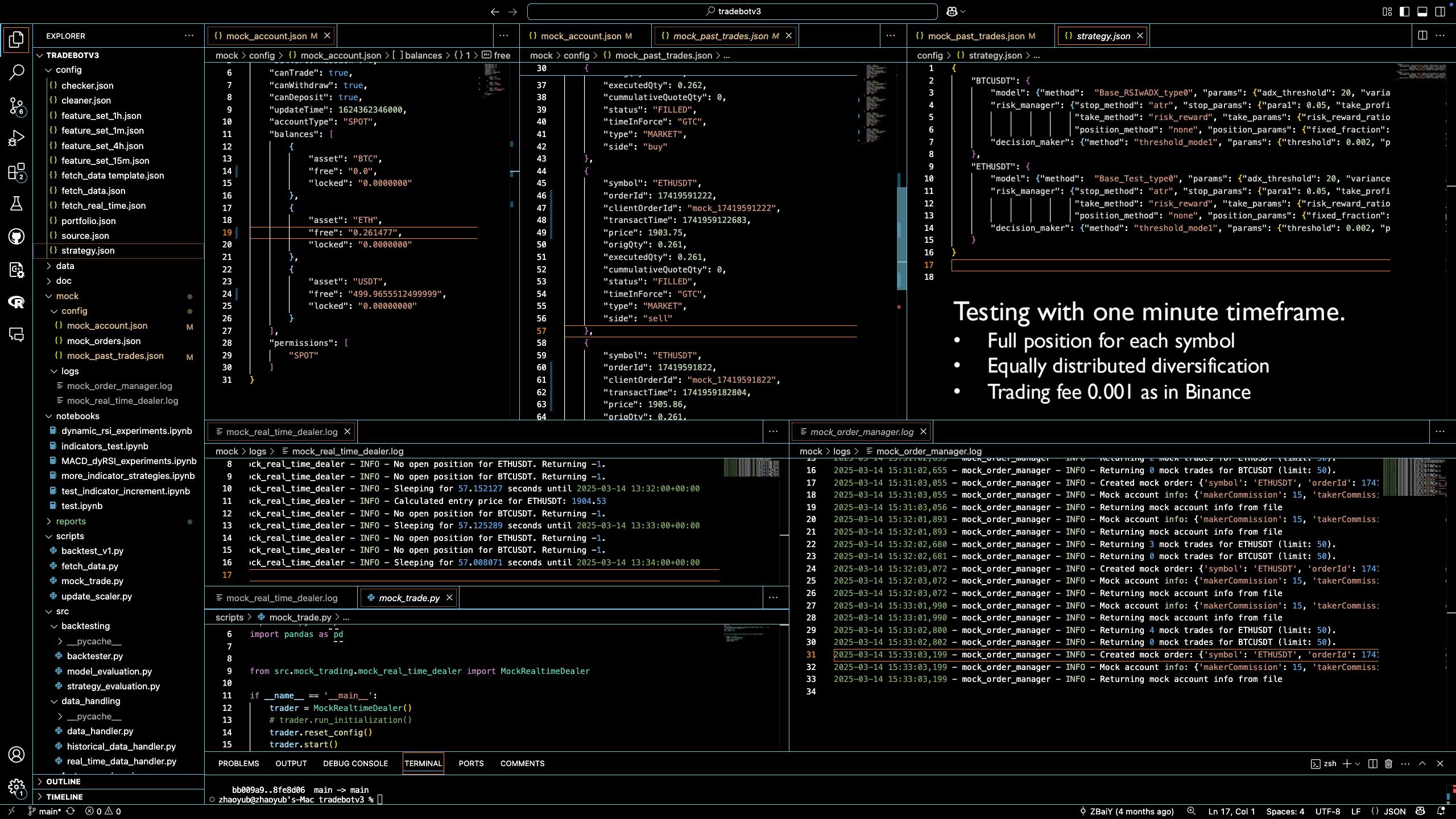
main* ⚡ ⚡ ⚡ 0 ⚡ 0

Ln 1, Col 1 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 LF {} Python 3.12.3 ⚡ ⚡ ⚡





MOCK TRADING





File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help

EXPLORER

DOCUMENTS

tradebotv3

- data
 - historical
 - real_time
 - logs
 - data_logs_15m.log
 - error_logs_15m.log
 - memory_logs_15m.log
 - time_logs_15m.log
 - warning_logs_15m.log
 - processed
 - BTCUSDT_15m_2025-03.csv
 - ETHUSDT_15m_2025-03.csv
 - raw
 - BTCUSDT_15m_2025-03.csv
 - ETHUSDT_15m_2025-03.csv
 - scaler
 - doc
 - mock
 - config
 - mock_account.json
 - mock_orders.json
 - mock_past_trades.json
 - logs
 - mock_real_time_dealer.log
 - notebooks
 - scripts
 - src
 - backtesting
 - data_handling
 - feature_engineering
 - live_trading
- OUTLINE
- TIMELINE

tradebotv3 > mock > config > mock_account.json > # updateTime

```

1  {
2      "makerCommission": 15,
3      "takerCommission": 15,
4      "buyerCommission": 0,
5      "sellerCommission": 0,
6      "canTrade": true,
7      "canWithdraw": true,
8      "canDeposit": true,
9      "updateTime": 1624362346000,
10     "accountType": "SPOT",
11     "balances": [
12         {
13             "asset": "BTC",
14             "free": "0.0117882",
15             "locked": "0.0000000"
16         },
17         {
18             "asset": "ETH",
19             "free": "0.0",
20             "locked": "0.0000000"
21         },
22         {
23             "asset": "USDT",
24             "free": "6.384186000000113",
25             "locked": "0.0000000"
26         }
27     ],
28     "permissions": [
29         "SPOT"
30     ]
31 }

```

tradebotv3 > mock > config > mock_past_trades.json > ...

```

15    },
16    {
17        "symbol": "ETHUSDT",
18        "orderId": 17358143672,
19        "clientOrderId": "mock_17358143672",
20        "transactTime": 1735814367610,
21        "price": 3468.0,
22        "origQty": 0.14400031387882295,
23        "executedQty": 0.14400031387882295,
24        "cummulativeQuoteQty": 0,
25        "status": "FILLED",
26        "timeInForce": "GTC",
27        "type": "MARKET",
28        "side": "sell"
29    },
30    {
31        "symbol": "BTCUSDT",
32        "orderId": 17420193021,
33        "clientOrderId": "mock_17420193021",
34        "transactTime": 1742019302858,
35        "price": 84204.73,
36        "origQty": 0.0118,
37        "executedQty": 0.0118,
38        "cummulativeQuoteQty": 0,
39        "status": "FILLED",
40        "timeInForce": "GTC",
41        "type": "MARKET",
42        "side": "buy"
43    }
44 ]

```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

bai@bai-Inspiron-7460:~/Documents/tradebotv3\$ python3 scripts/mock_trade.py

```

/home/bai/.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages/matplotlib/projections/_init_.py:63: UserWarning: Unable to import Axes3D. This
may be due to multiple versions of Matplotlib being installed (e.g. as a system package and as a pip package). As a result, the
3D projection is not available.
  warnings.warn("Unable to import Axes3D. This may be due to multiple versions of "

```

Running 15 mins time frame on another
Computer with Ubuntu OS

FUTURE WORKS

FUTURE WORKS

- Optimization of data storage
- Shorting Capabilities
- Expansion of strategy/indicator portfolio

Trade Bot version 4:

- Cleaner modular design
- Enhancement of Configuration File designs

