

untitled-3

October 1, 2023

```
[5]: import yfinance as yf
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
```

```
[6]: # Define the cryptocurrency symbol and timeframe
crypto_symbol = 'BTC-USD'
start_date = '2020-01-01'
end_date = '2021-12-31'
```

```
[7]: # Download historical cryptocurrency price data using yfinance
crypto_data = yf.download(crypto_symbol, start=start_date, end=end_date)
```

[*****100%*****] 1 of 1 completed

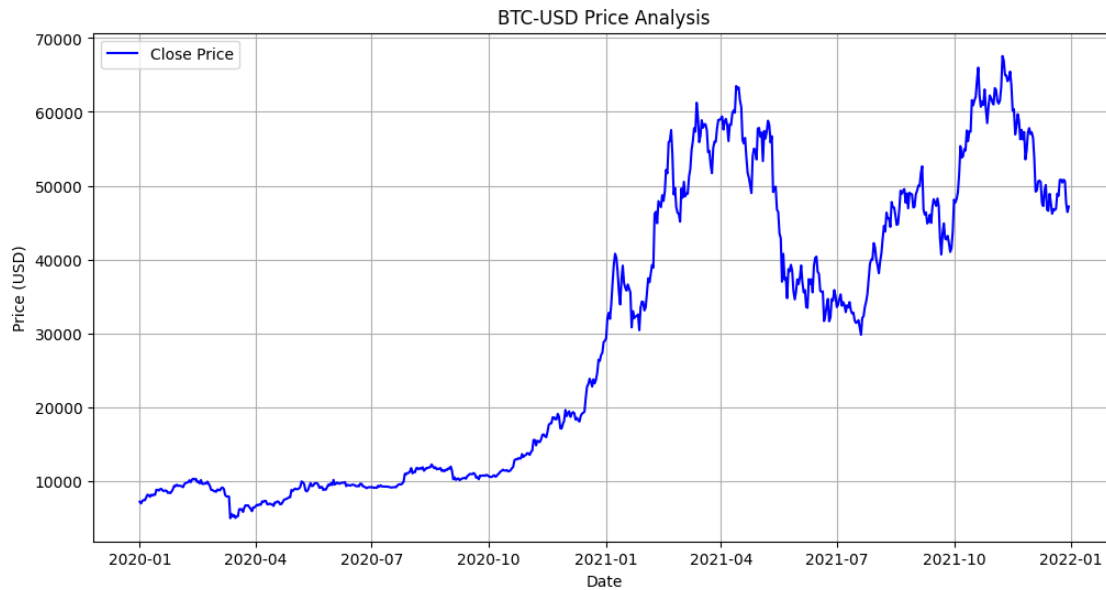
```
[8]: # Display the first few rows of the data
print(crypto_data.head())
```

	Open	High	Low	Close	Adj Close \
Date					
2020-01-01	7194.892090	7254.330566	7174.944336	7200.174316	7200.174316
2020-01-02	7202.551270	7212.155273	6935.270020	6985.470215	6985.470215
2020-01-03	6984.428711	7413.715332	6914.996094	7344.884277	7344.884277
2020-01-04	7345.375488	7427.385742	7309.514160	7410.656738	7410.656738
2020-01-05	7410.451660	7544.497070	7400.535645	7411.317383	7411.317383

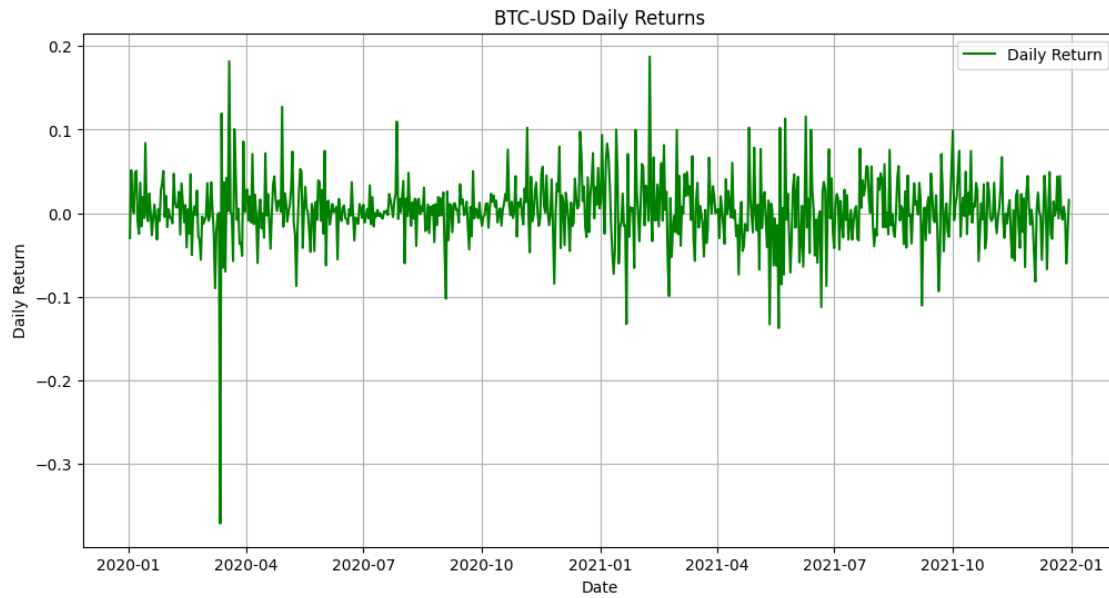
	Volume
Date	
2020-01-01	18565664997
2020-01-02	20802083465
2020-01-03	28111481032
2020-01-04	18444271275
2020-01-05	19725074095

```
[9]: # Plotting the cryptocurrency price
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.title(f'{crypto_symbol} Price Analysis')
plt.plot(crypto_data['Close'], label='Close Price', color='blue')
```

```
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Price (USD)')
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



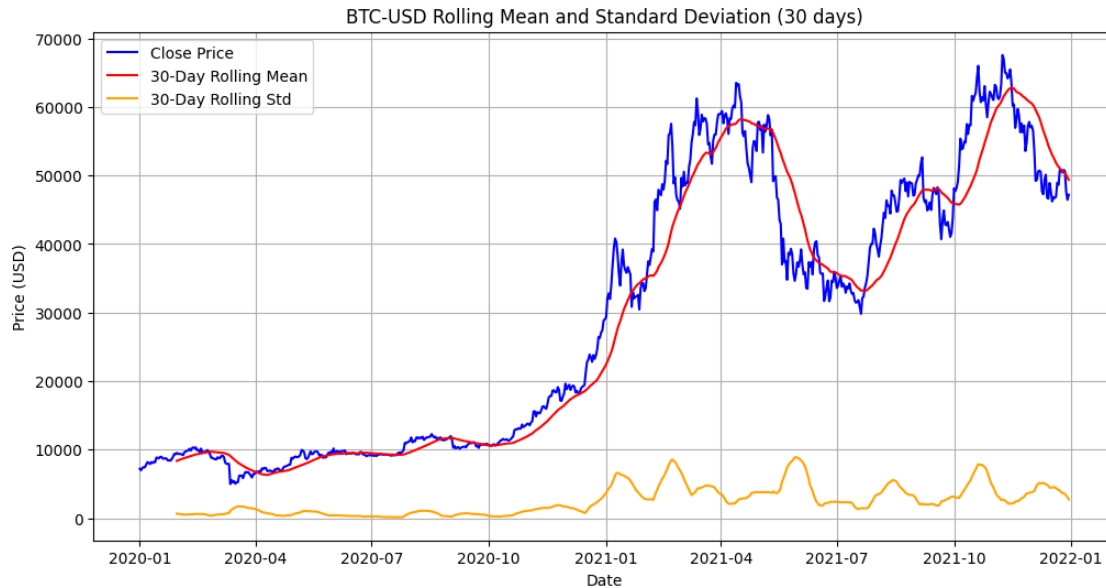
```
[48]: # Calculate and visualize daily returns
crypto_data['Daily Return'] = crypto_data['Close'].pct_change()
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.title(f'{crypto_symbol} Daily Returns')
plt.plot(crypto_data['Daily Return'], label='Daily Return', color='green')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Daily Return')
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



```
[11]: # Calculate and visualize volatility
volatility = crypto_data['Daily Return'].std()
print(f'Volatility: {volatility:.4f}')
```

Volatility: 0.0400

```
[51]: # Calculate and visualize rolling mean and rolling standard deviation
rolling_mean = crypto_data['Close'].rolling(window=30).mean()
rolling_std = crypto_data['Close'].rolling(window=30).std()
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.title(f'{crypto_symbol} Rolling Mean and Standard Deviation (30 days)')
plt.plot(crypto_data['Close'], label='Close Price', color='blue')
plt.plot(rolling_mean, label='30-Day Rolling Mean', color='red')
plt.plot(rolling_std, label='30-Day Rolling Std', color='orange')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Price (USD)')
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



```
[52]: crypto_data['Daily Return'] = crypto_data['Adj Close'].pct_change()
```

```
[14]: # Calculate daily mean return and standard deviation of return
mean_return = crypto_data['Daily Return'].mean()
std_return = crypto_data['Daily Return'].std()
```

```
[53]: # Set the simulation parameters
initial_price = crypto_data['Adj Close'][-1] # Current price
days = 365 # Number of days for the simulation
num_simulations = 1000 # Number of Monte Carlo simulation
```

```
[54]: simulated_prices = pd.DataFrame()
```

```
[55]: # Perform Monte Carlo simulations
for i in range(num_simulations):
    daily_returns = np.random.normal(mean_return, std_return, days)
    price_path = [initial_price]

    for j in range(1, days):
        price_path.append(price_path[j - 1] * (1 + daily_returns[j]))

    simulated_prices[f'Simulation {i + 1}'] = price_path
```

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    simulated_prices[f'Simulation {i + 1}'] = price_path
C:\Users\akram\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_26940\648705944.py:9:
PerformanceWarning: DataFrame is highly fragmented.  This is usually the result
of calling `frame.insert` many times, which has poor performance.  Consider
joining all columns at once using pd.concat(axis=1) instead.  To get a de-
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fragmented frame, use `newframe = frame.copy()`

```

```

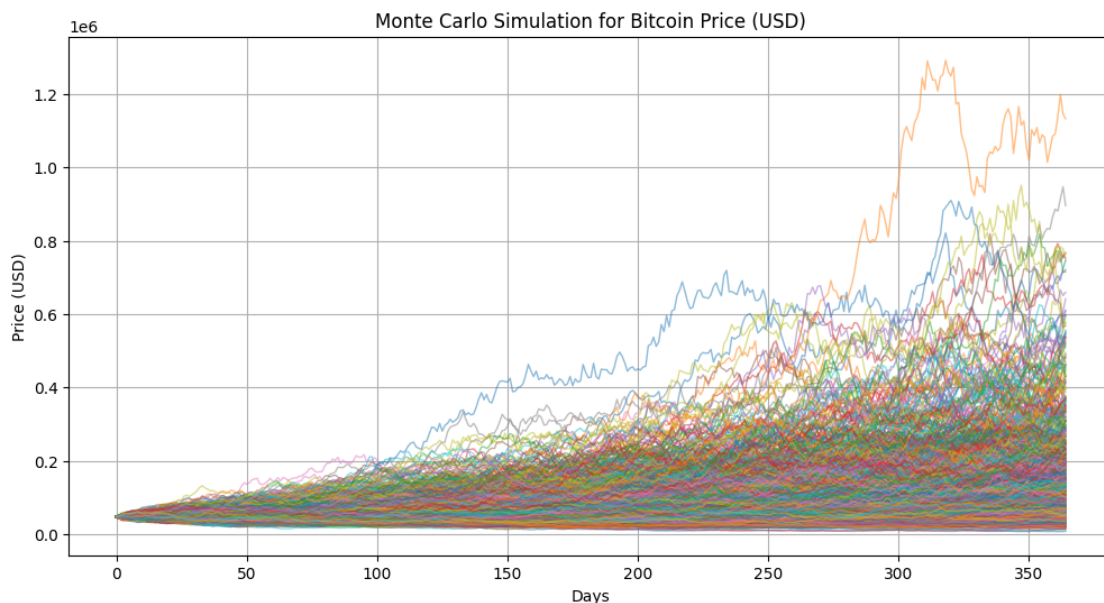
simulated_prices[f'Simulation {i + 1}'] = price_path
C:\Users\akram\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_26940\648705944.py:9:
PerformanceWarning: DataFrame is highly fragmented. This is usually the result
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C:\Users\akram\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_26940\648705944.py:9:
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of calling `frame.insert` many times, which has poor performance. Consider
joining all columns at once using pd.concat(axis=1) instead. To get a de-
fragmented frame, use `newframe = frame.copy()`
simulated_prices[f'Simulation {i + 1}'] = price_path

```

```

[56]: # Plot the Monte Carlo simulation results
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.title('Monte Carlo Simulation for Bitcoin Price (USD)')
plt.xlabel('Days')
plt.ylabel('Price (USD)')
for i in range(num_simulations):
    plt.plot(simulated_prices[f'Simulation {i + 1}'], lw=1, alpha=0.5)
plt.grid()
plt.show()

```

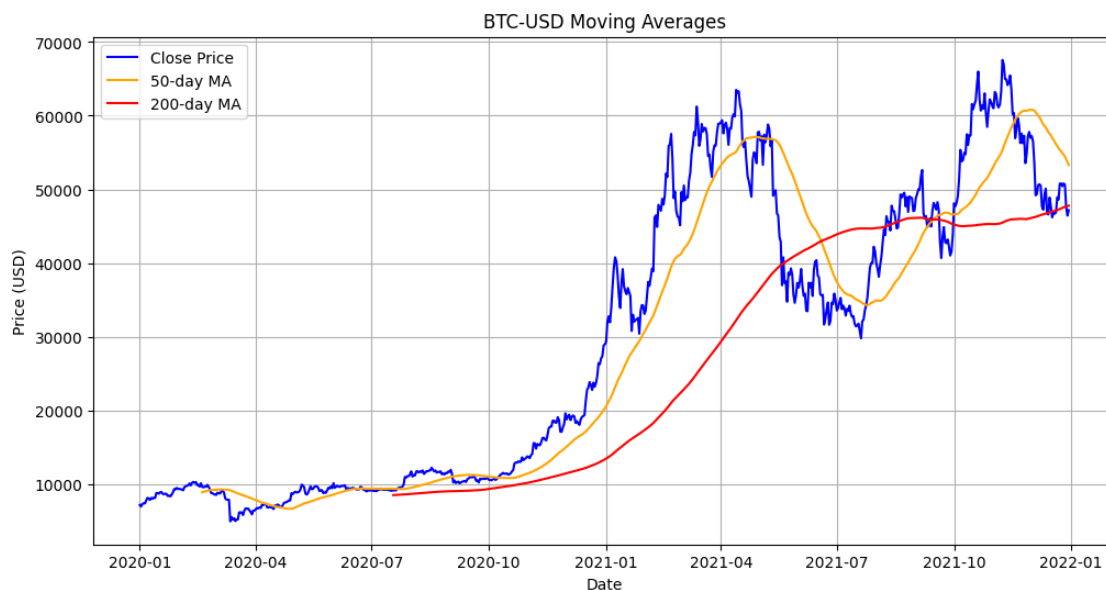


Technical Analysis

```
[21]: # Moving Averages
short_window = 50 # Short-term moving average window
long_window = 200 # Long-term moving average window

[22]: # Calculate short-term and long-term moving averages
crypto_data['Short_MA'] = crypto_data['Adj Close'].rolling(window=short_window).
    ↪mean()
crypto_data['Long_MA'] = crypto_data['Adj Close'].rolling(window=long_window).
    ↪mean()

[23]: # Plot moving averages
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.title(f'{crypto_symbol} Moving Averages')
plt.plot(crypto_data.index, crypto_data['Adj Close'], label='Close Price',
    ↪color='blue')
plt.plot(crypto_data.index, crypto_data['Short_MA'], label=f'{short_window}-day
    ↪MA', color='orange')
plt.plot(crypto_data.index, crypto_data['Long_MA'], label=f'{long_window}-day
    ↪MA', color='red')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Price (USD)')
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



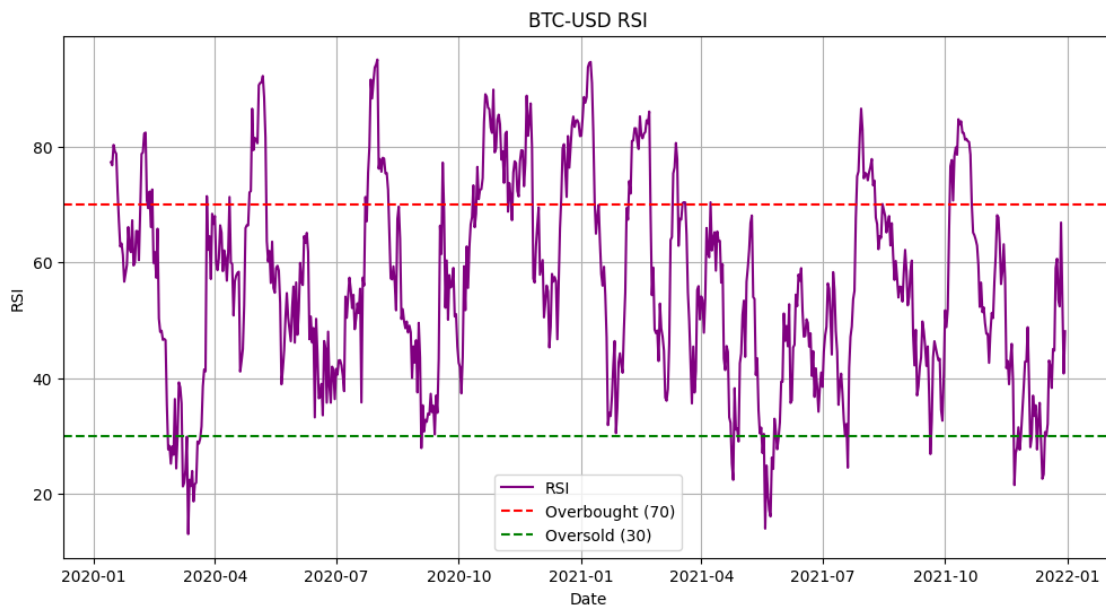
```
[24]: # Relative Strength Index (RSI)
rsi_window = 14
```

```
[25]: # Calculate RSI
delta = crypto_data['Adj Close'].diff(1)
gain = delta.where(delta > 0, 0)
loss = -delta.where(delta < 0, 0)
```

```
[26]: avg_gain = gain.rolling(window=rsi_window).mean()
avg_loss = loss.rolling(window=rsi_window).mean()

rs = avg_gain / avg_loss
rsi = 100 - (100 / (1 + rs))
```

```
[27]: # Plot RSI
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.title(f'{crypto_symbol} RSI')
plt.plot(crypto_data.index, rsi, label='RSI', color='purple')
plt.axhline(70, color='red', linestyle='--', label='Overbought (70)')
plt.axhline(30, color='green', linestyle='--', label='Oversold (30)')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('RSI')
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



BACKTESTING

```
[35]: # Create a column to signal buy/sell based on the moving average crossover
crypto_data['Signal'] = 0 # Initialize signal column
crypto_data['Signal'][short_window:] = np.
    ↳where(crypto_data['Short_MA'][short_window:] >
    ↳crypto_data['Long_MA'][short_window:], 1, 0)
```

C:\Users\akram\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_26940\2833403269.py:3:

SettingWithCopyWarning:

A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame

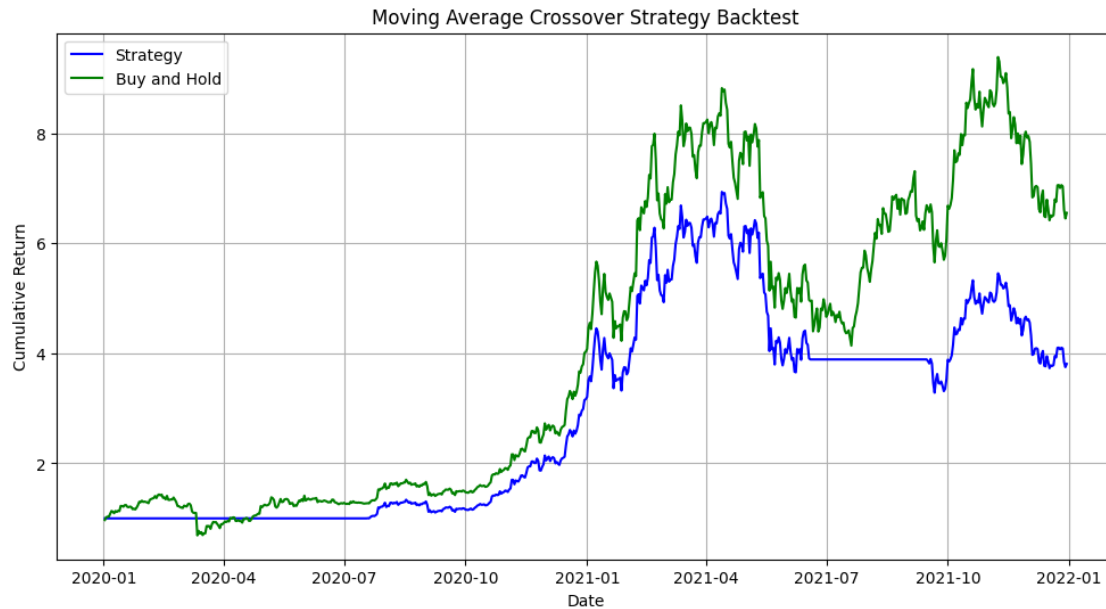
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
crypto_data['Signal'][short_window:] =
np.where(crypto_data['Short_MA'][short_window:] >
crypto_data['Long_MA'][short_window:], 1, 0)
```

```
[36]: # Calculate daily returns
crypto_data['Daily_Return'] = crypto_data['Adj Close'].pct_change()
crypto_data['Strategy_Return'] = crypto_data['Signal'].shift(1) *
    ↳crypto_data['Daily_Return']
```

```
[37]: # Calculate cumulative returns
crypto_data['Cumulative_Strategy_Return'] = (1 +
    ↳crypto_data['Strategy_Return']).cumprod()
crypto_data['Cumulative_Holding_Return'] = (1 + crypto_data['Daily_Return']).
    ↳cumprod()
```

```
[38]: # Plot cumulative returns
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.title('Moving Average Crossover Strategy Backtest')
plt.plot(crypto_data.index, crypto_data['Cumulative_Strategy_Return'],
    ↳label='Strategy', color='blue')
plt.plot(crypto_data.index, crypto_data['Cumulative_Holding_Return'],
    ↳label='Buy and Hold', color='green')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Cumulative Return')
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```

```
[43]: # Calculate performance metrics
strategy_cagr = (crypto_data['Cumulative_Strategy_Return'][-1] ** (252 / len(crypto_data.index))) - 1 # Annualized CAGR
strategy_volatility = crypto_data['Strategy_Return'].std() * np.sqrt(252) # Annualized volatility
strategy_sharpe_ratio = strategy_cagr / strategy_volatility # Sharpe ratio
strategy_max_drawdown = (crypto_data['Cumulative_Strategy_Return'] / crypto_data['Cumulative_Strategy_Return'].cummax() - 1).min() # Maximum drawdown
```

```
[44]: print(f"Strategy CAGR: {strategy_cagr:.2%}")
print(f"Strategy Volatility: {strategy_volatility:.2%}")
print(f"Strategy Sharpe Ratio: {strategy_sharpe_ratio:.2f}")
print(f"Strategy Maximum Drawdown: {strategy_max_drawdown:.2%}")
```

```
Strategy CAGR: 58.66%
Strategy Volatility: 48.38%
Strategy Sharpe Ratio: 1.21
Strategy Maximum Drawdown: -52.63%
```

```
[57]: lags = 5
```

```
[59]: cols = []
for lag in range(1, lags + 1):
    col = f'lag_{lag}'
    crypto_data[col] = crypto_data['Adj Close'].shift(lag)
    cols.append(col)
```

```
crypto_data.dropna(inplace=True)
```

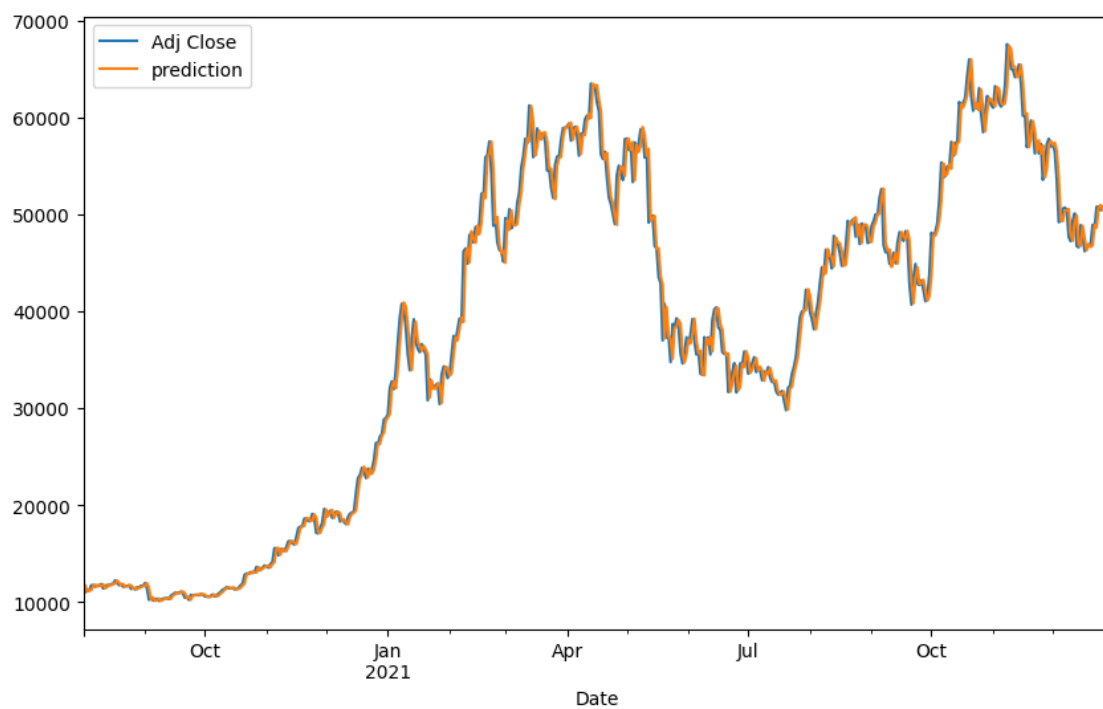
```
[60]: reg = np.linalg.lstsq(crypto_data[cols], crypto_data['Adj Close'],  
    rcond=None)[0]
```

```
[61]: reg
```

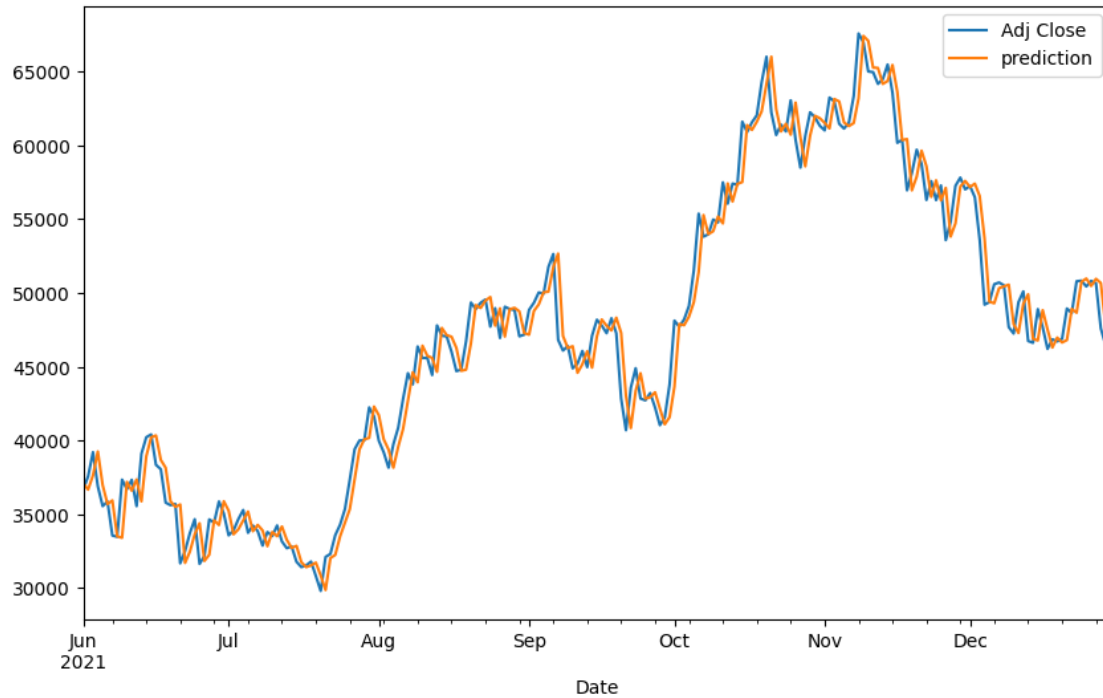
```
[61]: array([ 0.9595198 ,  0.04205169,  0.00981083,  0.05248047, -0.06352994])
```

```
[63]: crypto_data['prediction'] = np.dot(crypto_data[cols], reg)
```

```
[67]: crypto_data[['Adj Close', 'prediction']].plot(figsize=(10, 6));
```



```
[68]: crypto_data[['Adj Close', 'prediction']].loc['2021-06-1:'].plot(  
    figsize=(10, 6));
```



```
[74]: crypto_data['return'] = np.log(crypto_data['Adj Close'] /
    crypto_data['Adj Close'].shift(1))
```

```
[75]: crypto_data.dropna(inplace=True)
```

```
[78]: cols = []
for lag in range(1, lags + 1):
    col = f'lag_{lag}'
    crypto_data[col] = crypto_data['return'].shift(lag)
    cols.append(col)
crypto_data.dropna(inplace=True)
```

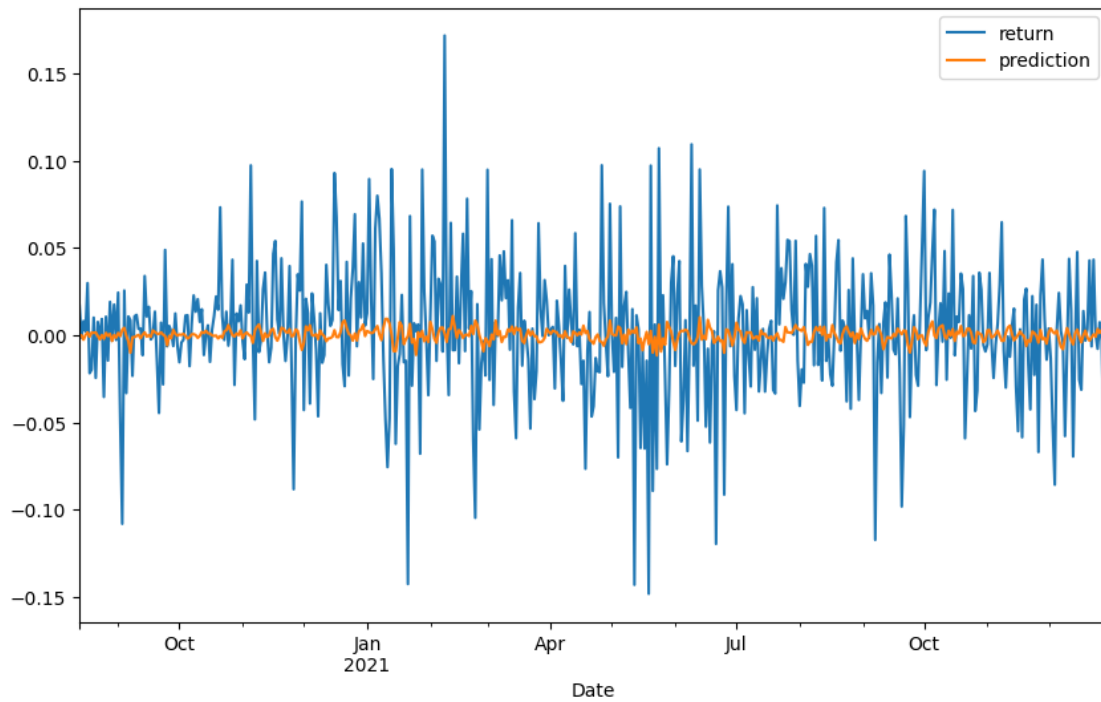
```
[80]: reg = np.linalg.lstsq(crypto_data[cols], crypto_data['return'],
    rcond=None)[0]
```

```
[81]: reg
```

```
[81]: array([-0.03713645,  0.00523426,  0.01414599,  0.08030019,  0.02255332])
```

```
[82]: crypto_data['prediction'] = np.dot(crypto_data[cols], reg)
```

```
[83]: crypto_data[['return', 'prediction']].iloc[lags:].plot(figsize=(10, 6));
```



```
[86]: hits = np.sign(crypto_data['return'] *
    crypto_data['prediction']).value_counts()
```

```
[87]: hits
```

```
[87]: 1.0      268
      -1.0     242
      dtype: int64
```

```
[88]: hits.values[0] / sum(hits)
```

```
[88]: 0.5254901960784314
```

```
[89]: reg = np.linalg.lstsq(crypto_data[cols], np.sign(crypto_data['return']),
    rcond=None)[0]
```

```
[90]: reg
```

```
[90]: array([-1.66052253, -0.53561152,  0.80480457,  0.78128289,  0.28496472])
```

```
[92]: crypto_data['prediction'] = np.sign(np.dot(crypto_data[cols], reg))
```

```
[93]: crypto_data['prediction'].value_counts()
```

```
[93]: 1.0    261  
      -1.0   249  
      Name: prediction, dtype: int64
```

```
[94]: hits = np.sign(crypto_data['return'] *  
                    crypto_data['prediction']).value_counts()
```

```
[95]: hits
```

```
[95]: 1.0    270  
      -1.0   240  
      dtype: int64
```

```
[96]: hits.values[0] / sum(hits)
```

```
[96]: 0.5294117647058824
```

```
[97]: crypto_data['strategy'] = crypto_data['prediction'] * crypto_data['return']
```

```
[98]: crypto_data[['return', 'strategy']].sum().apply(np.exp)
```

```
[98]: return    4.066563  
      strategy    2.005430  
      dtype: float64
```

```
[99]: crypto_data[['return', 'strategy']].dropna().cumsum(  
      ).apply(np.exp).plot(figsize=(10, 6));
```

