btc prices prediction-05312020

June 18, 2020

1 Bitcoin Prices Prediction with Deep Learning/Machine Learning

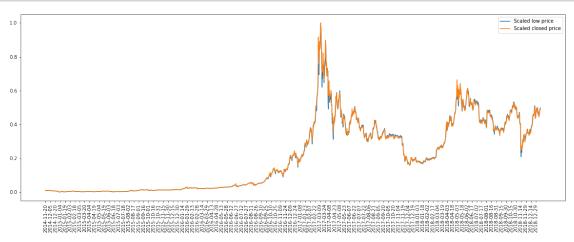
```
[1]: # Data analysis and wrangling
     import pandas as pd
     import numpy as np
     import os
     import string
     import csv
     # Visualization
     %matplotlib inline
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import seaborn
     from datetime import datetime, timedelta
     # Model prediction
     import tensorflow as tf
     from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
     from tensorflow.keras import backend, models, layers
     from tensorflow.keras.models import Model, Sequential
     from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, LSTM
```

```
[2]:
                                                         Close
                                                                Adj_Close \
             Date
                        Open
                                   High
                                               Low
    0 2014-11-20
                  380.307007
                             382.024994 356.781006 357.839996 357.839996
    1 2014-11-21
                  357.878998 357.878998 344.112000 350.847992 350.847992
    2 2014-11-22 351.604004
                             364.841003 350.877991 352.920013 352.920013
    3 2014-11-23 353.174988
                             370.845001
                                         353.174988 367.572998 367.572998
    4 2014-11-24 366.947998 387.209015 366.669006 376.901001 376.901001
```

```
1 29850100
     2 15273000
     3 15151600
     4 30930100
    price_data.tail()
[3]:
                 Date
                              Open
                                                                    Close
                                           High
                                                         Low
     2015
          2020-05-27
                       8837.380859
                                    9203.320313
                                                 8834.157227
                                                              9181.017578
     2016 2020-05-28
                       9184.945313
                                    9546.319336
                                                 9148.457031
                                                              9525.750977
     2017 2020-05-29
                       9528.355469
                                    9573.666992
                                                 9379.338867
                                                              9439.124023
                                                 9366.729492 9700.414063
     2018 2020-05-30
                                    9704.030273
                       9438.914063
     2019 2020-05-31
                       9696.850586
                                    9696.850586
                                                 9538.416016 9569.117188
            Adj_Close
                             Volume
     2015 9181.017578 32740536902
     2016 9525.750977
                        34367073114
     2017 9439.124023
                        32896642044
    2018 9700.414063
                       32722975141
     2019 9569.117188 29666250752
         Visualize with scaling the data
[4]: signal = np.copy(price_data['Close'].values)
     std_signal = (signal - np.mean(signal)) / np.std(signal)
     series = pd.Series(std_signal)
     series.describe(percentiles = [0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.85, 0.95])
[4]: count
              2.020000e+03
            -2.978915e-17
    mean
     std
              1.000248e+00
    min
             -1.005636e+00
     25%
            -9.396601e-01
     50%
            -1.837176e-01
     75%
              8.051709e-01
     85%
              1.148393e+00
     95%
              1.639047e+00
     max
              3.813184e+00
     dtype: float64
[5]: # visualize with mim max scaler
     scaler = MinMaxScaler()
     # transform data
     minmax = scaler.fit(price_data[['Low', 'Close']])
     scaled = minmax.fit_transform(price_data[['Low', 'Close']])
```

Volume 25233200

0



1.2 Training and Testing sets

```
[7]: # Encode the date
price_data['date'] = pd.to_datetime(price_data['Date']).dt.date
group = price_data.groupby('date')
```

```
[8]: # Split data
prediction_days = 60
Real_Price = group['Close'].mean()
price_train = Real_Price[:len(Real_Price)-prediction_days]
price_test = Real_Price[len(Real_Price)-prediction_days:]
```

```
[9]: # Process data
training_set = price_train.values
training_set = np.reshape(training_set, (len(training_set), 1))
```

1.3 Scaling the training set

```
[10]: # Define scaler
scaler = MinMaxScaler()

training_set = scaler.fit_transform(training_set)
X_train = training_set[0:len(training_set)-1]
y_train = training_set[1:len(training_set)]
```

1.4 Reshape the train data for the Model

```
[11]: X_train = np.reshape(X_train, (len(X_train), 1, 1))
```

1.5 Build the Model

```
[12]: # Build a RNN-LSTM model
      backend.clear session()
      model = Sequential()
      # Adding the input layer and the LSTM layer
      model.add(LSTM(units = 100, activation = 'sigmoid', input_shape = (None, 1)))
      model.add(layers.Dropout(0.2))
      # Adding the output layer
      model.add(Dense(units = 1, activation='linear'))
      # Compiling the model
      model.compile(loss = 'mean_squared_error',
                   optimizer = 'adam',
                   metrics = ['accuracy'])
      model.summary()
      # Fitting the model to the Training set
      model.fit(X_train, y_train,
                batch_size = 10,
                epochs = 50,
                verbose = 0)
      # Making the price predictions
      test_set = price_test.values
      inputs = np.reshape(test_set, (len(test_set), 1))
      inputs = scaler.transform(inputs)
      inputs = np.reshape(inputs, (len(inputs), 1, 1))
      pred_btc_price = model.predict(inputs)
      pred_btc_price_inverse = scaler.inverse_transform(pred_btc_price)
```

```
# Visualising the results
plt.figure(figsize = (25,15), dpi=50, facecolor='w', edgecolor='k')
ax = plt.gca()
plt.plot(test_set, color = 'red', label = 'Actual BTC Prices')
plt.plot(pred_btc_price_inverse, color = 'blue', label = 'Predicted BTC Prices')
plt.title('BTC Price Prediction', fontsize=20)
price_test = price_test.reset_index()
x = price_test.index
labels = price test['date']
plt.xticks(x, labels, rotation = 'vertical')
for tick in ax.xaxis.get_major_ticks():
    tick.label1.set_fontsize(15)
for tick in ax.yaxis.get_major_ticks():
    tick.label1.set_fontsize(15)
plt.xlabel('Time(Date)', fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel('BTC Price(USD)', fontsize=20)
plt.legend(loc=2, prop={'size': 25})
plt.show()
```

WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\cuong\lib\site-

packages\tensorflow\python\ops\resource_variable_ops.py:435: colocate_with (from tensorflow.python.framework.ops) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.

Instructions for updating:

Colocations handled automatically by placer.

WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\cuong\lib\site-

packages\tensorflow\python\keras\layers\core.py:143: calling dropout (from tensorflow.python.ops.nn_ops) with keep_prob is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.

Instructions for updating:

Please use `rate` instead of `keep_prob`. Rate should be set to `rate = 1 - keep prob`.

WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\cuong\lib\site-

packages\tensorflow\python\keras\utils\losses_utils.py:170: to_float (from tensorflow.python.ops.math_ops) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.

Instructions for updating:

Use tf.cast instead.

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
lstm (LSTM)	(None, 100)	40800
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 100)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 1)	101

Total params: 40,901 Trainable params: 40,901 Non-trainable params: 0

WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\cuong\lib\site-

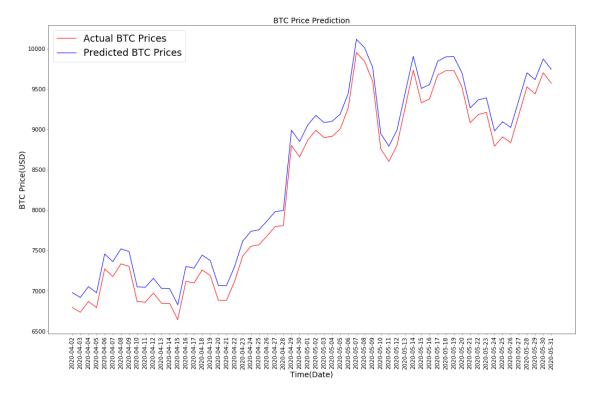
 ${\tt packages \tensorflow \python \ops.py:3066: to_int32 \ (from \end{tensor}}$

tensorflow.python.ops.math_ops) is deprecated and will be removed in a future

version.

Instructions for updating:

Use tf.cast instead.



[]: