

The background is a dark navy blue. In the top-left corner, there are two overlapping geometric shapes: a blue parallelogram and a light green parallelogram. In the top-right corner, there is a grey, 3D-rendered pattern of interlocking cubes or a circuit board layout. In the bottom-left corner, there is a circular inset showing a detailed, high-magnification view of a printed circuit board (PCB) with various electronic components and solder points.

# Project 1: Bitcoin Butler

Josh, Daniel, and Kenny



# Project Overview

\*Utilization of machine learning and training data to predict crypto price.



# Selected Models

\*Linear regression

\*Dense/Dropout/LSTM

\*Sequential

\*MinMaxScaler

\*Train\_test\_split



# Data Prep

\*Upload the "BTC-USD.csv" file into Jupyter, then store in a Pandas DataFrame

\*BTC data from 2019-01-01 to 2021-01-01 via yfinance API



# Group Approach

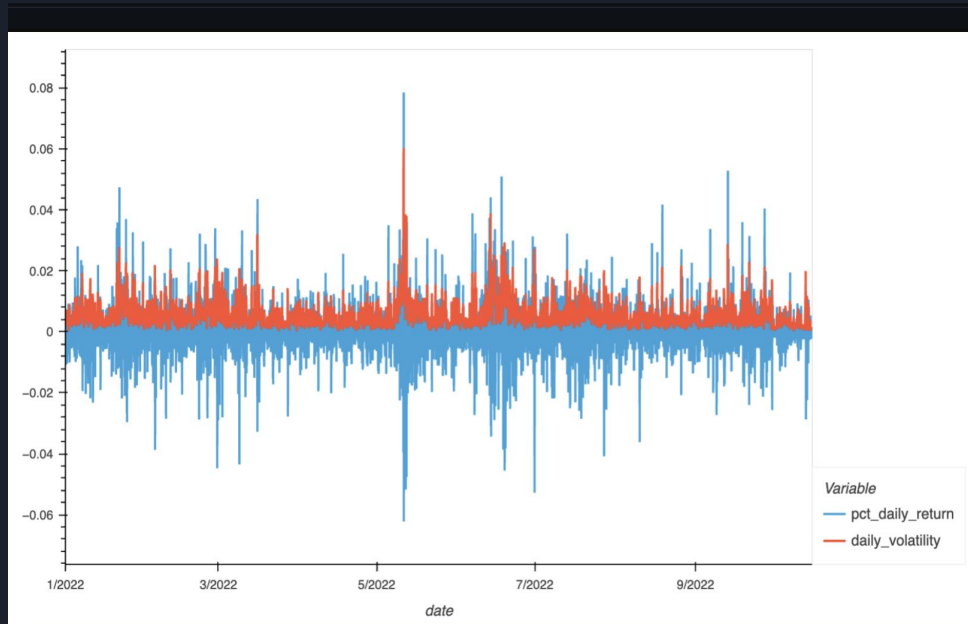
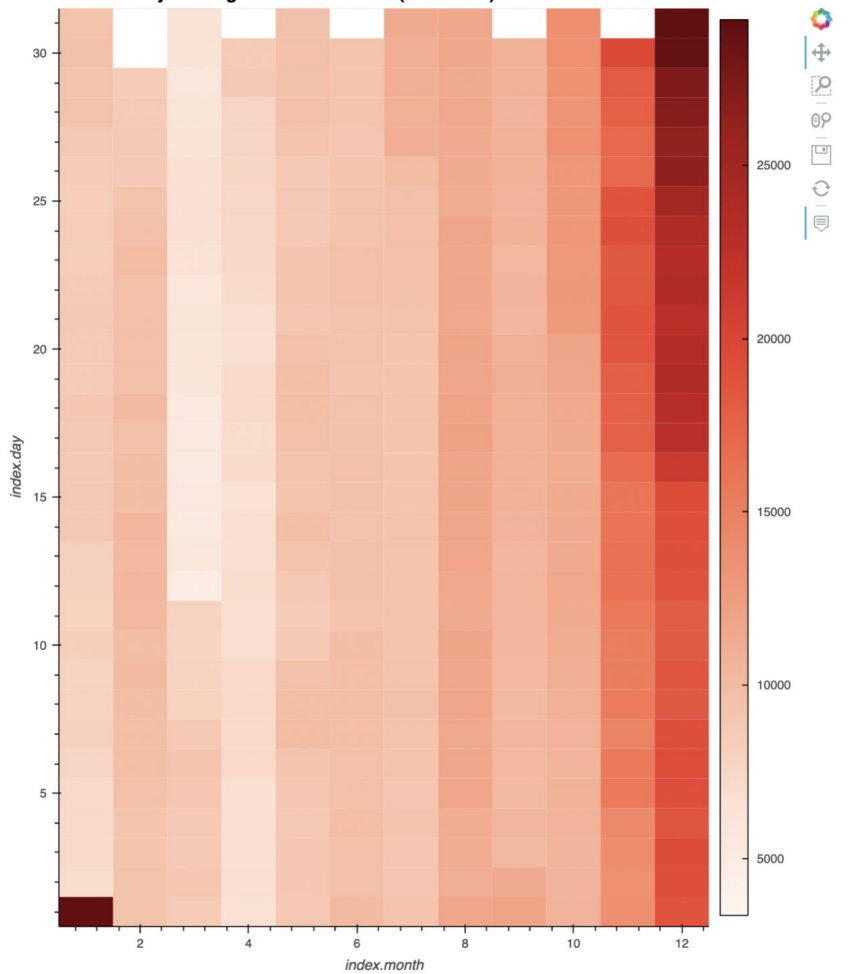
\*Josh-time series

\*Kenny- neural network model

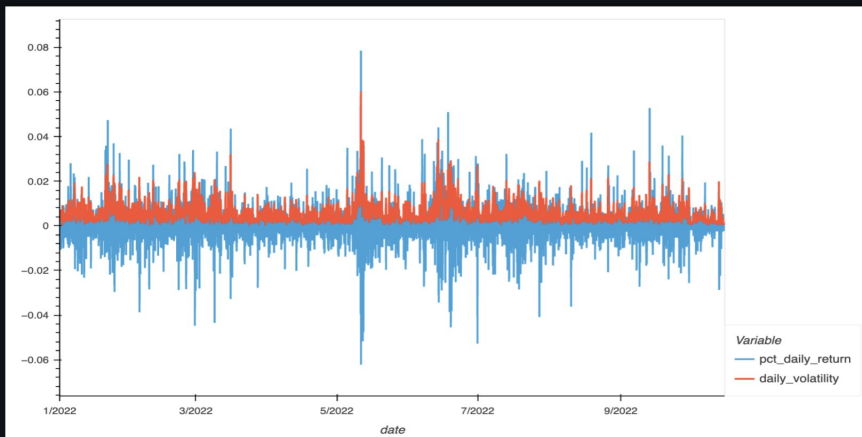
\*Daniel-Linear Regression



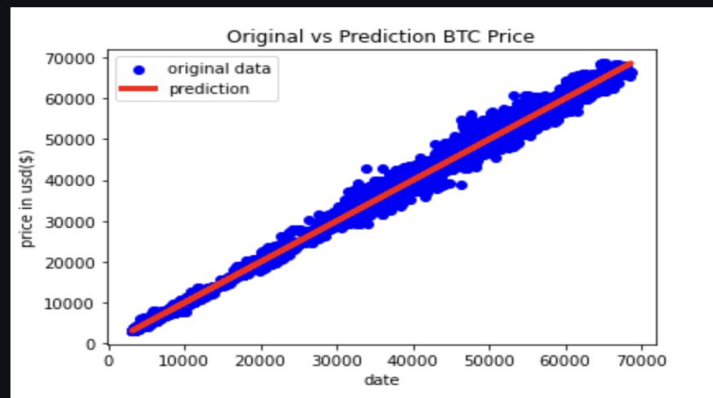
Bitcoin Daily Closing Price Year to Date (2019-2021)



## Plot of BTC daily returns and volatility



## Plot of Original vs Prediction BTC Price



```
#Neural Network Model
model= Sequential()
#LSTM layers, recurrent layers to memorize important info to feed data back to neural network, dropout layer to prevent overfitting
model.add(LSTM(units=50, return_sequences=True, input_shape=(x_train.shape[1], 1)))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(LSTM(units=50, return_sequences=True))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(LSTM(units=50))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(Dense(units=1))

#compile model via .compile and train model via .fit
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mean_squared_error')
model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=25, batch_size=32)
```



## Results and Conclusions

\*Results were achieved

\*Machine learning is difficult

