



# NFT Madness

Uncovering the key drivers of price in an NFT collection.

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**01.**

**What are the key drivers  
of price for a single NFT  
Collection?**

# What are NFTs?

NFT stands for Non-Fungible Token.

- Non-Fungible relates their unique nature
- Token expresses the collectible/*tradable* aspect of NFTs

So you can buy them, sell them... own them?

- This is where things start getting tricky
- NFT ownership is not like many other types of ownership
  - Once you buy an NFT you do own it, but what is “it” exactly?
  - The digital artwork is still reproducible and you do not necessarily own the rights to it
  - But while other people can make *copies* of it, you own the *original*
- Try to avoid the headache of reconciling this with “non-fungible”
  - meaning: can’t be replaced by something identical
  - At the end of the day this ownership is secured by the blockchain, with a validated smart contract witnessing to the event of you becoming the owner



# The Collection

Mfers were created by twitter user Sartoshi who designed 10,000 one of a kind characters based of a meme in the crypto space. They were minted on 11-30-21 and are sold primarily on OpenSea.

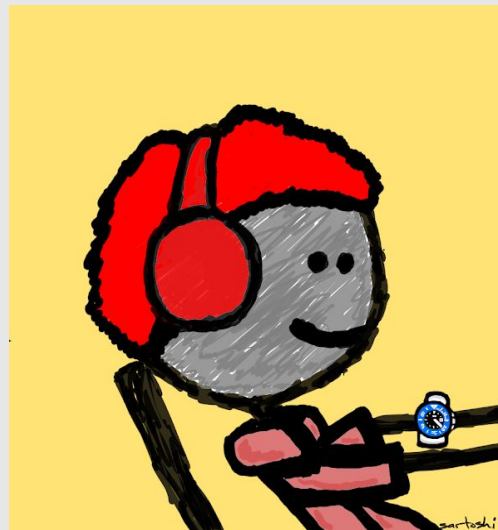
# Problem

## Efficient Market Theory

- Highly Liquid
- Lots of Buyers and Sellers
- Perfect Information
- Market Competition
- History

## NFT Markets

- Illiquid
- Few Buyers & Sellers
- Imperfect Information
- Unsaturated Markets & Unique Offerings
- Nascent



# Why would anyone buy these things?

## Alpha

There's money to be made.

## Market

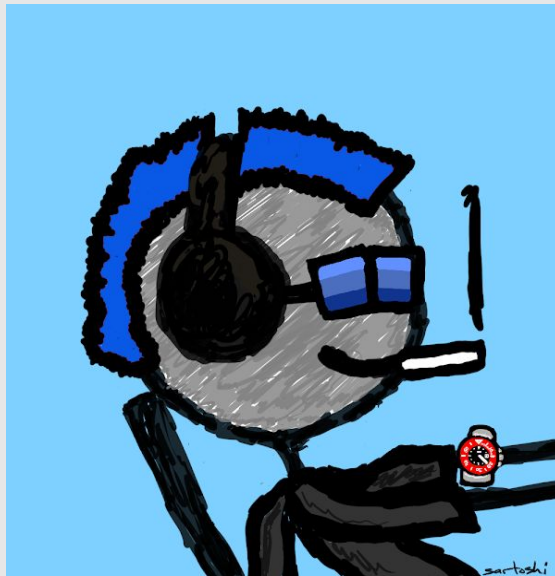
## Dynamics

Low liquidity, hedging, arbitrage.

## Intrinsic

## Value

There must be something about them.



# Arbitrage



## Efficient Markets

Arbitrage is theoretically priced out by the perfect exchanges of buyers and sellers in equilibrium.



## Imperfect Markets

Riskier, but arbitrage is theoretically more available.





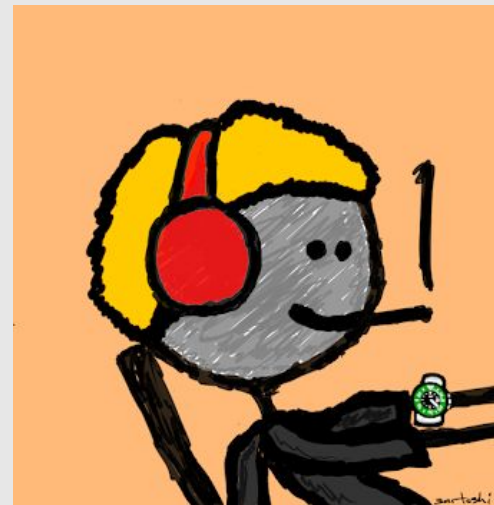
**02.**

# **Data Science Process**

# Data Science Process

## Data Collection

- Web APIs
  - Rarible
  - OpenSea
  - Moralis
- Collection and Asset level metadata
- Transactions and Feature-focused
- Nearly 20,000 txns
- 80+ features after engineering

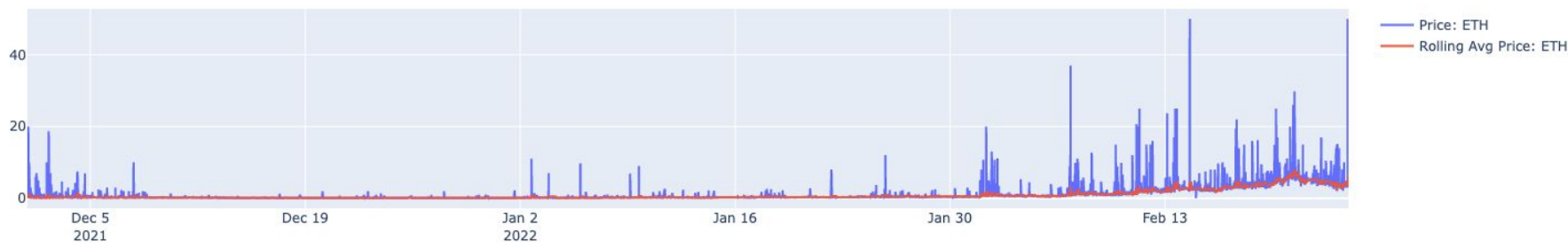


<b>4:20 WATCH</b> Sub Lantern (gr... 6% have this trait	<b>BACKGROUND</b> Orange 20% have this trait	<b>EYES</b> Regular Eyes 72% have this trait
<b>HEADPHONES</b> Red Headphon... 7% have this trait	<b>MOUTH</b> Smile 79% have this trait	<b>SHIRT</b> Hoodie Down G... 6% have this trait
<b>SHORT HAIR</b> Messy Yellow 2% have this trait	<b>SMOKE</b> Cig Black 38% have this trait	<b>TYPE</b> Charcoal Mfer 40% have this trait

# Exploratory Data Analysis

How has price changed over time for the assets in the collection?

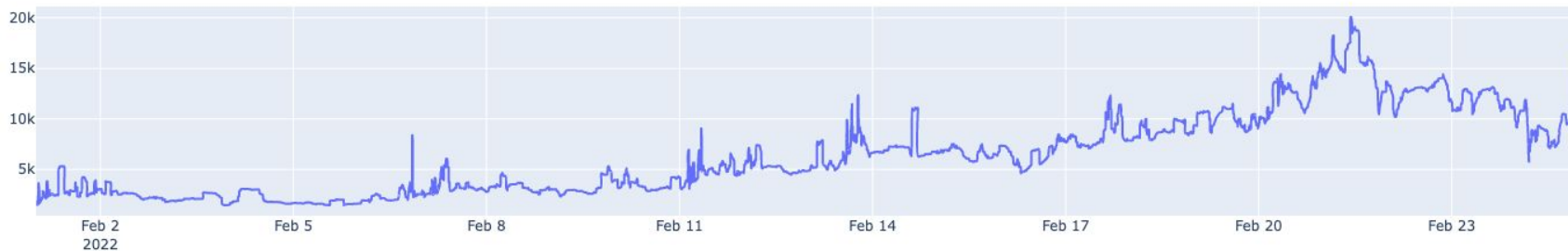
NFT Collection Price (ETH) Over Time



# Exploratory Data Analysis

Looking at just the rolling average price for the most recent 5000 transactions:

Avg NFT Price (ETH) In Recent Time



# Exploratory Data Analysis

## Fast Facts:

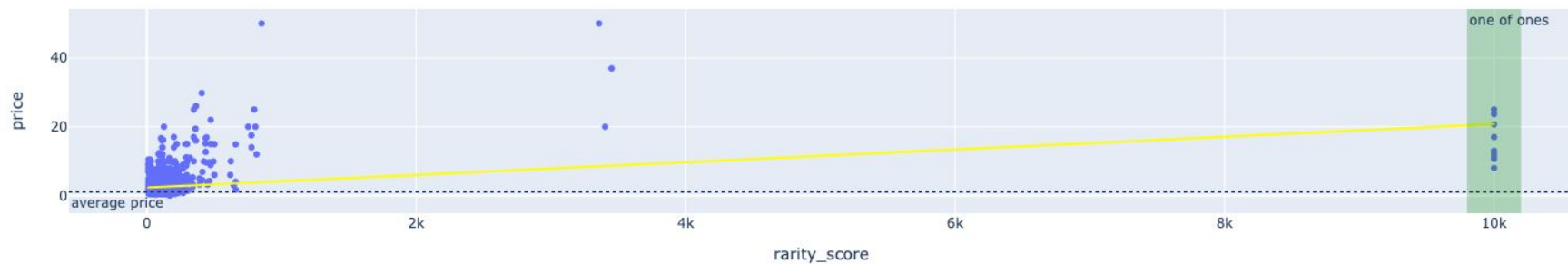
- Do to data collection limitations, I could not retrieve collection level metrics at any given date so these are this is current trading metadata.
- Because of this, these features were stagnant values and essentially learnable coefficients to models.
- Take note of:
  - Average price
  - Floor price
  - Discrepancies between average price at different horizons

stats	
one_day_volume	262.080800
one_day_change	-0.012042
one_day_sales	81.000000
one_day_average_price	3.235565
seven_day_volume	4460.061519
seven_day_change	-0.436667
seven_day_sales	1082.000000
seven_day_average_price	4.122053
thirty_day_volume	19705.088064
thirty_day_change	15.286376
thirty_day_sales	7848.000000
thirty_day_average_price	2.510842
total_volume	23444.929392
total_sales	20434.000000
total_supply	10020.000000
count	10020.000000
num_owners	5072.000000
average_price	1.147349
num_reports	7.000000
market_cap	41302.972660
floor_price	2.790000

# Exploratory Data Analysis

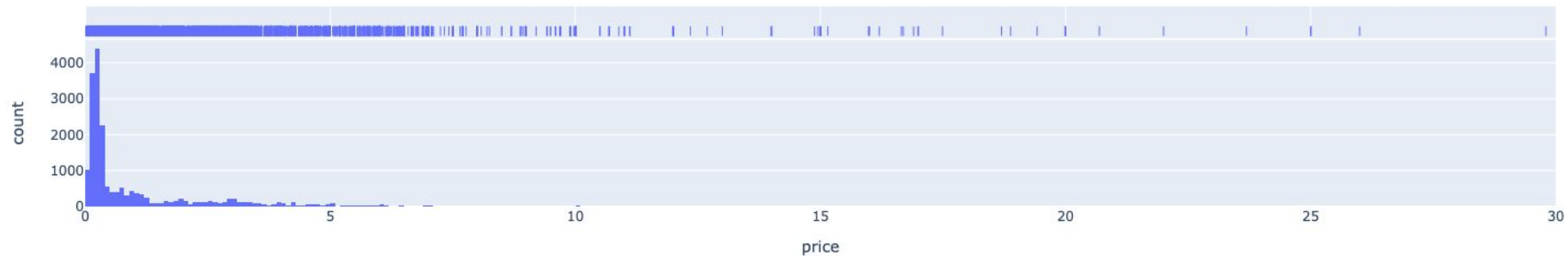
How does feature rarity affect price?

Rarity Score vs Price

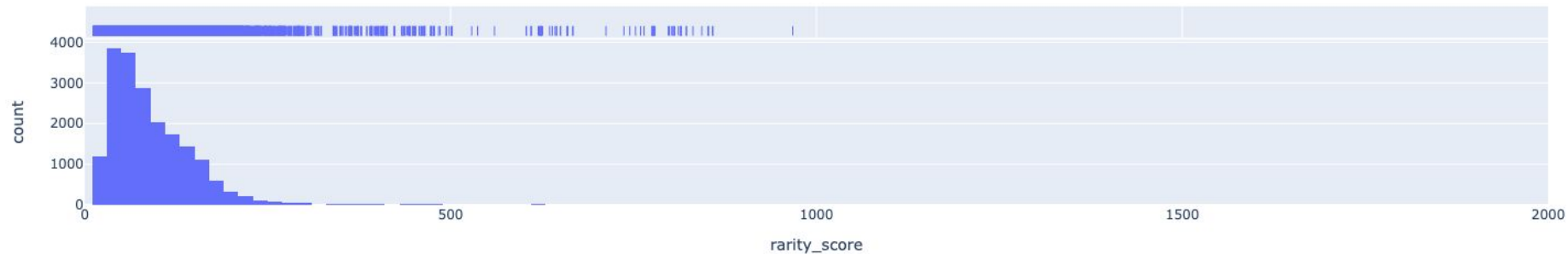


# EDA: How are price and rarity distributed across the collection?

NFT Price Distribution



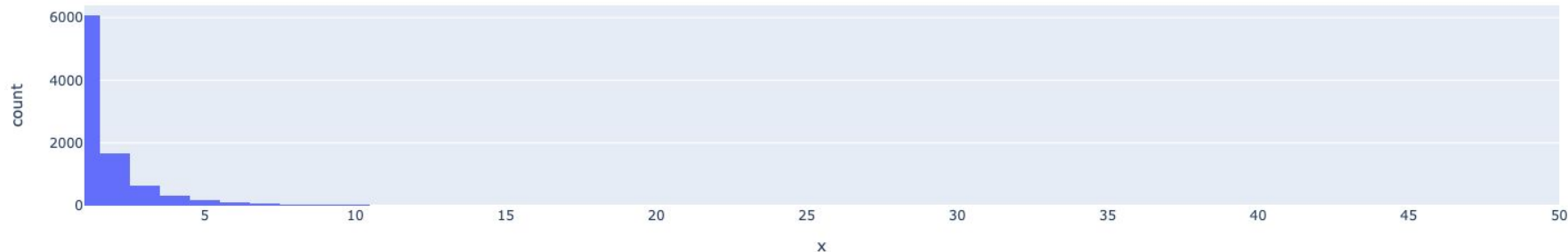
NFT Rarity Score Distribution



# Exploratory Data Analysis

Who owns these NFTs?

Distribution of Quantity Owned



- One address owns 1817 mfers!
- 9000 unique buyers, 7000 unique sellers





**03.**


# **Modeling**

# Modeling

The data:

- 20k transactions, 80 features
- 8977 unique tokens traded
- Features primarily span nft feature rarity, nft feature scores, and collection trading stats

The approach:

and  
everything  the kitchen  
sink.



# Preliminary Results

## ML Methods

- Linear Regression +
- Every regressor scikit learn offers

## Preliminary Results

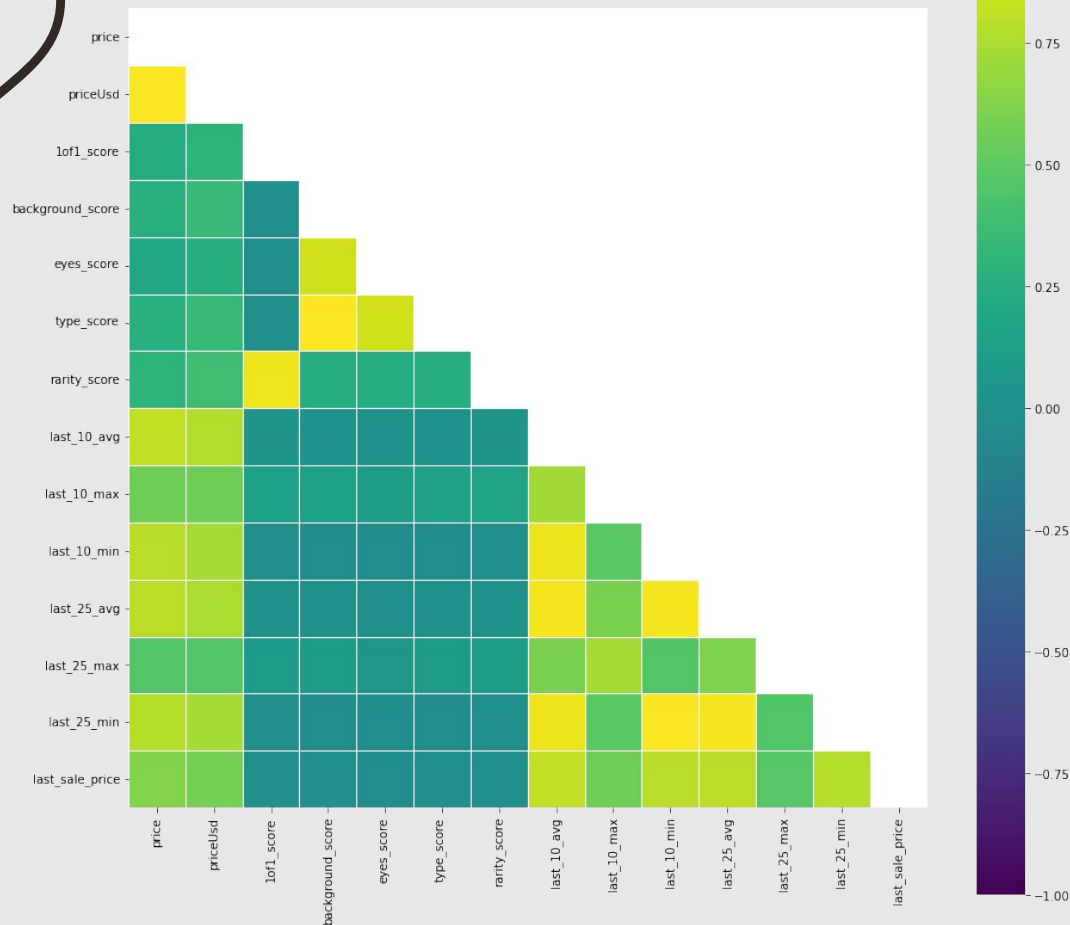
- Uniform disaster
  - Drastic overfitting
  - Negative  $r^2$  Scores
  - Best  $r^2$ : 0.21

# Tweaks and Learning

- Normalization and Regularization
  - little ( $<0.1$ ) or negative effects on  $r^2$  scores
- Mix and matching features to include
  - Rarity scores influenced better performance than feature rarity
  - Total rarity score captured alone nearly all the effects of individual score columns
- Subsetting data
  - Modeling on recent transactions improved scores
  - Including the last transaction for each token improved scores

# Breakthrough

- I was preoccupied with predicting value from an asset's singular features when in reality momentum was the single most important factor to price prediction.
- Though my dataset did not operate on a continuous time frame, it was still ordered and contiguous along a time frame.
- Borrowing from time series modeling techniques I extracted rolling averages looking back n prior transactions to engineer new features as well as the price of the last sale.



	price
last_10_avg	0.810
last_25_avg	0.795
last_10_min	0.784
last_25_min	0.780
last_sale_price	0.628
last_10_max	0.556
last_25_max	0.469
rarity_score	0.303
type_score	0.267
background_score	0.266
1of1_score	0.241
eyes_score	0.201
hat_over_headphones_score	0.088
hat_under_headphones_score	0.013
chain_score	0.010
short_hair_score	0.002
mouth_score	0.001
headphones_score	0.001
smoke_score	-0.004
watch_score	-0.012
shirt_score	-0.015
beard_score	-0.016
long_hair_score	-0.027

# Final Model

## 1. Linear Regression

Train R2: 0.8063

Test R2: 0.8059

RMSE: \$2046

MAE: \$697

## 2. Support Vector Machine

Train R2: 0.8625

Test R2: 0.8632

RMSE: \$1789

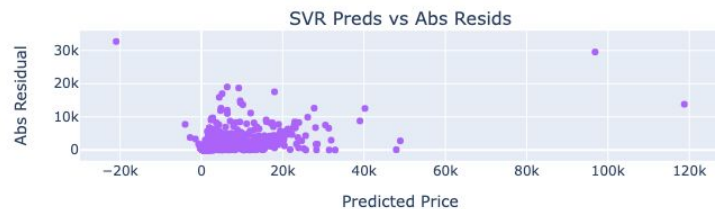
MAE: \$901

	coefs
type_rarity	2088.204
type_score	857.607
hat_over_headphones_score	21.162
mouth_score	17.925
rarity_score	8.628
beard_score	2.897
chain_score	2.448
last_10_avg	0.554
last_25_avg	0.265
last_10_min	0.227

	coefs
smoke_score	-2.654
hat_under_headphones_score	-2.867
short_hair_score	-4.048
1of1_score	-4.807
watch_score	-5.660
shirt_score	-8.154
eyes_score	-18.714
long_hair_score	-19.361
last_sale_price	-139.360
background_score	-825.483

# Final Model Comparison

Comparison of LinearRegression and SVR (\$USD)



- lr resid
- svr resid
- lr abs
- svr abs
- lr actual
- svr actual



# A Note on Outliers

Mfers #904

- Space background, Alien eyes, Alien type
  - Rarity: 0.09%
  - Rarity Score: 852
- Generally feature-less
  - Only has 6 unique characteristics
  - Score lacks weighting methodology
- Timeline
  - Bought 10 ETH
  - Sold 50 ETH
  - Bid 80 ETH
  - Listed 100 ETH (\$430k)





**04.**

# **Conclusions**

# What did I learn?

- Price movement in this NFT collection is heavily rooted in Momentum
- Momentum traders buy into trends; they sell losers trending down and buy winners trending up
- For those in touch with the language of the crypto space this actually isn't at all a foreign concept
  - "Aping" refers to collectively piling into a project whether it's a cheap alt-coin or nft collection
- Communities drive interest in projects in spaces like twitter and discord rousing others to ape in with them
- That's where I learned about this collection and they racquet around mfers is what made me cave and buy in
- The risk in momentum trading, especially with NFTs such as these that aren't designed with a long-term utility application in mind, is knowing when to get in and when to get out to get attractive returns and avoid being left with the bag
- In the models, being able to explain 80%+ of the variance in price primarily from incredibly near-sighted statistics confirms this explanation

# #7510

- I bought in at 0.7 ETH at the beginning of February
- Sold a few weeks later for 1.7 ETH
- Two weeks after that #7510 sold for 3.5 ETH



# Further Considerations

- Implementing a weighted scoring system for rarity score calculations
- Fitting a NN with similar results
- Classifying images of an NFT collection according to percentile rarity
- How easily can this all be transferred to any other collection?