

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas_datareader as web
import datetime as dt
import datetime as dt
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, LSTM
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
```

```
In [3]: # The crypto currencies we will study
crypto_currency1 = 'BTC'
crypto_currency2 = 'ETH'
crypto_currency3 = 'LTC'
against_currency = 'USD'

acc = []

def create_and_fit_model(x_train, y_train):

    # Sequential models are a simple way to stack layers one after another.
    model = Sequential()
    model.add(LSTM(units=50, return_sequences=True, input_shape=(x_train.shape[1], x_train.shape[2])))
    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))

    model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mean_squared_error')
    model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=25, batch_size=32)

    return model

def prediction_function(crypto_currency):
    # The dataset should be read/downloaded from the 1st of Jan, 2018
    start_date = dt.datetime(2018, 1, 1)
    # The dataset should be read/downloaded till today
    end_date = dt.datetime.now()

    # Read the entire CSV file
    df = pd.read_csv('Preprocess.csv')

    # Convert 'Date' column to datetime if it's not already in datetime form
    df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['date'])
```

```

# Filter DataFrame to include only data within the specified date range
df = df[(df['d'] >= start_date) & (df['d'] <= end_date)]
scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0, 1))

df_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df[['c', 'v']].values.reshape(-1, 2))

# Looks back on 60 days of data to predict the values of 61st day
lookback = 60
x_train, y_train, vol, = [], [], []

# Filling up the x_train and y_train with the scaled data
for i in range(lookback, len(df_scaled)):

    # Finding the consolidated Volume for the past lookback days
    com_vol = 0
    for j in range(i - lookback, i):
        com_vol += df_scaled[j, 1]

    # Re-Scaling it to the range [0, 1]
    com_vol = com_vol / 60
    vol.append(com_vol)

    # The value of Closing Price for the last 'lookback' days should be used
    x_train.append(df_scaled[i - lookback:i, 0])

    # The value of Closing price at i is the the required output/label
    y_train.append(df_scaled[i, 0])

# Converting the data set we have created into a numpy array
x_train = np.array(x_train)
y_train = np.array(y_train)
vol = np.array(vol)
print("\n\n The number of samples in our training data = " + str(len(x_train)))

# ***** Testing Data *****

# Start Date of Testing data
test_start = dt.datetime(2021, 1, 1)
test_end = dt.datetime.now()

# Read the entire CSV file
df = pd.read_csv('Preprocess.csv')

# Convert 'Date' column to datetime if it's not already in datetime format
df['d'] = pd.to_datetime(df['d'])

# Filter DataFrame to include only data within the specified test date range
df_test = df[(df['d'] >= test_start) & (df['d'] <= test_end)]

# Print the first few rows of the filtered DataFrame
print(df_test.head())

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actual_prices = df_test['c'].values

# Creating a combined (Test + Train data set)
df_total = pd.concat((df['c'], df_test['c']), axis=0)
# The inputs to the model for testing will be the test data set - lookback
model_inputs = df_total[len(df_total) - len(df_test) - lookback:].values
model_inputs = model_inputs.reshape(-1, 1)
# The test data has not been scaled, so scaling the test data to the range
model_inputs = scaler.fit_transform(model_inputs)

x_test, y_test = [], []

# Creating an 2D array of of our data where each data item has 'lookback'
for i in range(lookback, len(model_inputs)):
    x_test.append(model_inputs[i - lookback: i, 0])
    y_test.append(model_inputs[i, 0])

x_test = np.array(x_test)
x_test = np.reshape(x_test, (x_test.shape[0], x_test.shape[1], 1))

print("\n\n The number of samples in our testing data = " + str(len(x_test)))
x_train = np.reshape(x_train, (x_train.shape[0], x_train.shape[1], 1))

# Creating the model
model = create_and_fit_model(x_train, y_train)

# Predicting the value and inverting the scaling
prediction_prices = model.predict(x_test)
prediction_prices = scaler.inverse_transform(prediction_prices)
acc.append(r2_score(actual_prices, prediction_prices))

# Plotting the training, test and prediction data
plt.plot(actual_prices, color='black', label='Actual Prices')
plt.plot(prediction_prices, color='green', label='Predicted Prices')
plt.title("{} Price Prediction".format(crypto_currency))
plt.xlabel("Time")
plt.ylabel("Price")
plt.legend(loc='upper left')
plt.show()

# Predict next day

real_data = [model_inputs[len(model_inputs) - lookback:len(model_inputs)]]
real_data = np.array(real_data)

prediction = []
#real_data[0].shape

for i in range(7):
    rd = np.reshape(real_data, (real_data.shape[0], real_data.shape[1], 1))
    t = model.predict(rd)
    price = scaler.inverse_transform(t)

```

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prediction.append(price[0][0])
n_real_data = []
for i in range(1, len(real_data[0])):
    n_real_data.append([real_data[0][i]])
n_real_data.append(t[0])
n_real_data = np.array(n_real_data)
n_real_data = np.transpose(n_real_data)
real_data = n_real_data

# prediction
prediction = np.array(prediction)
prediction = np.reshape(prediction, (len(prediction), 1))

final_prediction_prices = prediction_prices
final_prediction_prices = np.row_stack((final_prediction_prices, prediction_prices))

plt.plot(actual_prices, color='black', label='Actual Prices')
plt.plot(final_prediction_prices, color='green', label='Predicted Prices')
plt.title("{} Price Prediction with 7 days forecast".format(crypto_currency))
plt.xlabel("Time")
plt.ylabel("Price")
plt.legend(loc='upper left')
plt.show()

price_today = actual_prices[len(actual_prices)-1]
pred_price_today = prediction_prices[len(prediction_prices)-1][0]

max_price = prediction[0][0]
min_price = prediction[0][0]
for i in range(len(prediction)):
    max_price = max(max_price, prediction[i][0])
    min_price = min(min_price, prediction[i][0])

upside = (((max_price - pred_price_today)*100)/pred_price_today)
downside = (((min_price - pred_price_today)*100)/pred_price_today)

return [upside, downside]

sides1 = prediction_function(crypto_currency1)
sides2 = prediction_function(crypto_currency2)
sides3 = prediction_function(crypto_currency3)

```

The number of samples in our training data = 1548


	d	o	h	l	c	v
481	2021-01-01	29326.55	29350.00	29326.55	29337.16	81.585
482	2021-01-02	32208.71	32222.00	32172.18	32199.91	291.592
483	2021-01-03	32984.17	33077.34	32965.54	33054.53	535.856
484	2021-01-04	32049.71	32068.00	32022.56	32031.07	251.813
485	2021-01-05	33944.26	34016.13	33937.37	33999.52	141.828


The number of samples in our testing data = 1127


Epoch 1/25


```
/Users/charan/anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages/keras/src/layers/rnn/rnn.py:204: UserWarning: Do not pass an `input_shape`/`input_dim` argument to a layer. When using Sequential models, prefer using an `Input(shape)` object as the first layer in the model instead.
```


```
super().__init__(**kwargs)
```


49/49  3s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0673
Epoch 2/25


49/49  1s 24ms/step - loss: 0.0049
Epoch 3/25


49/49  1s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0049
Epoch 4/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0043
Epoch 5/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0037
Epoch 6/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0038
Epoch 7/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0040
Epoch 8/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0038
Epoch 9/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0035
Epoch 10/25


49/49  1s 24ms/step - loss: 0.0035
Epoch 11/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0031
Epoch 12/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0030
Epoch 13/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0034
Epoch 14/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0029
Epoch 15/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0026
Epoch 16/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0029
Epoch 17/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0029
Epoch 18/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0024
Epoch 19/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0023
Epoch 20/25



49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0022
Epoch 21/25

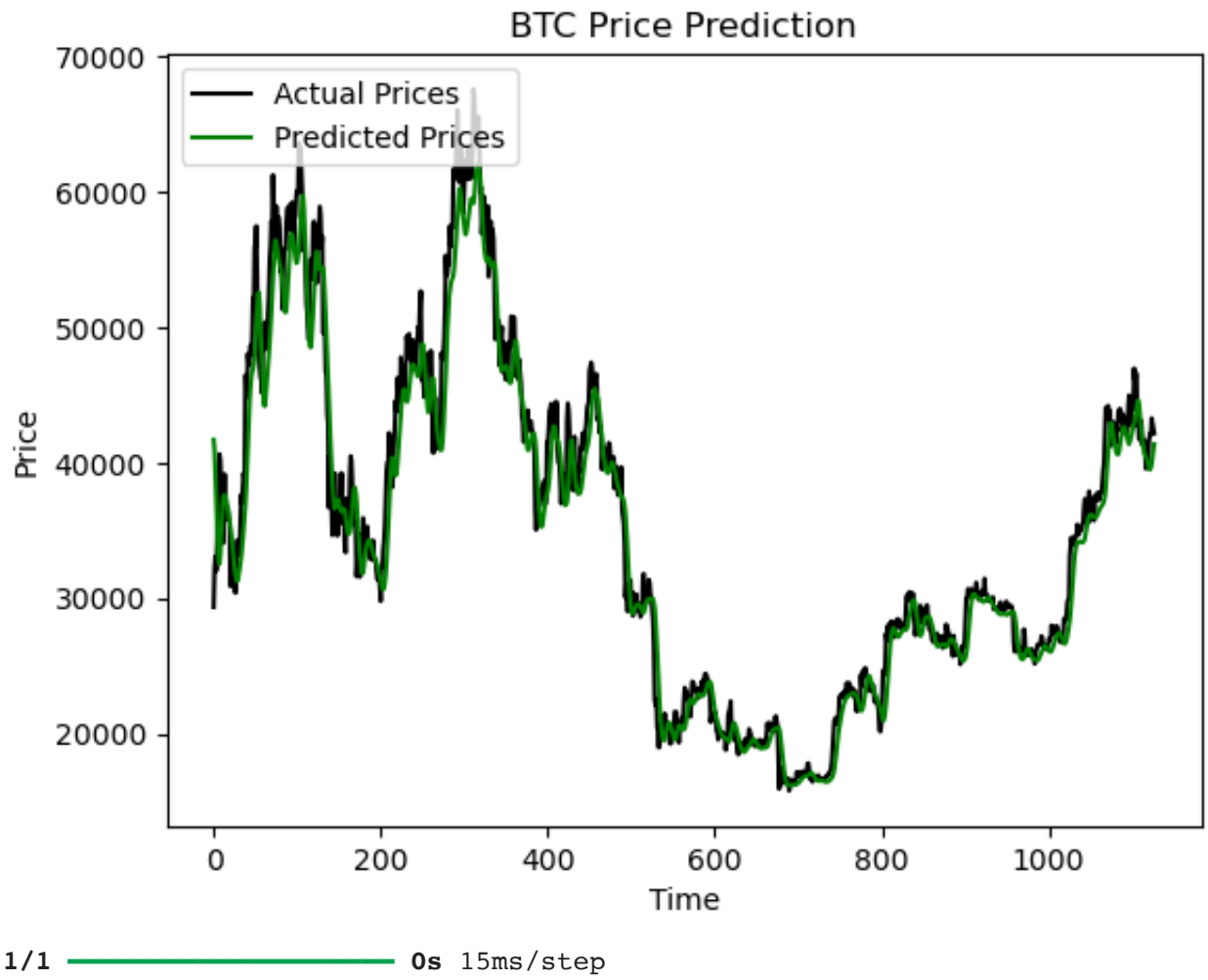
49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0026
Epoch 22/25

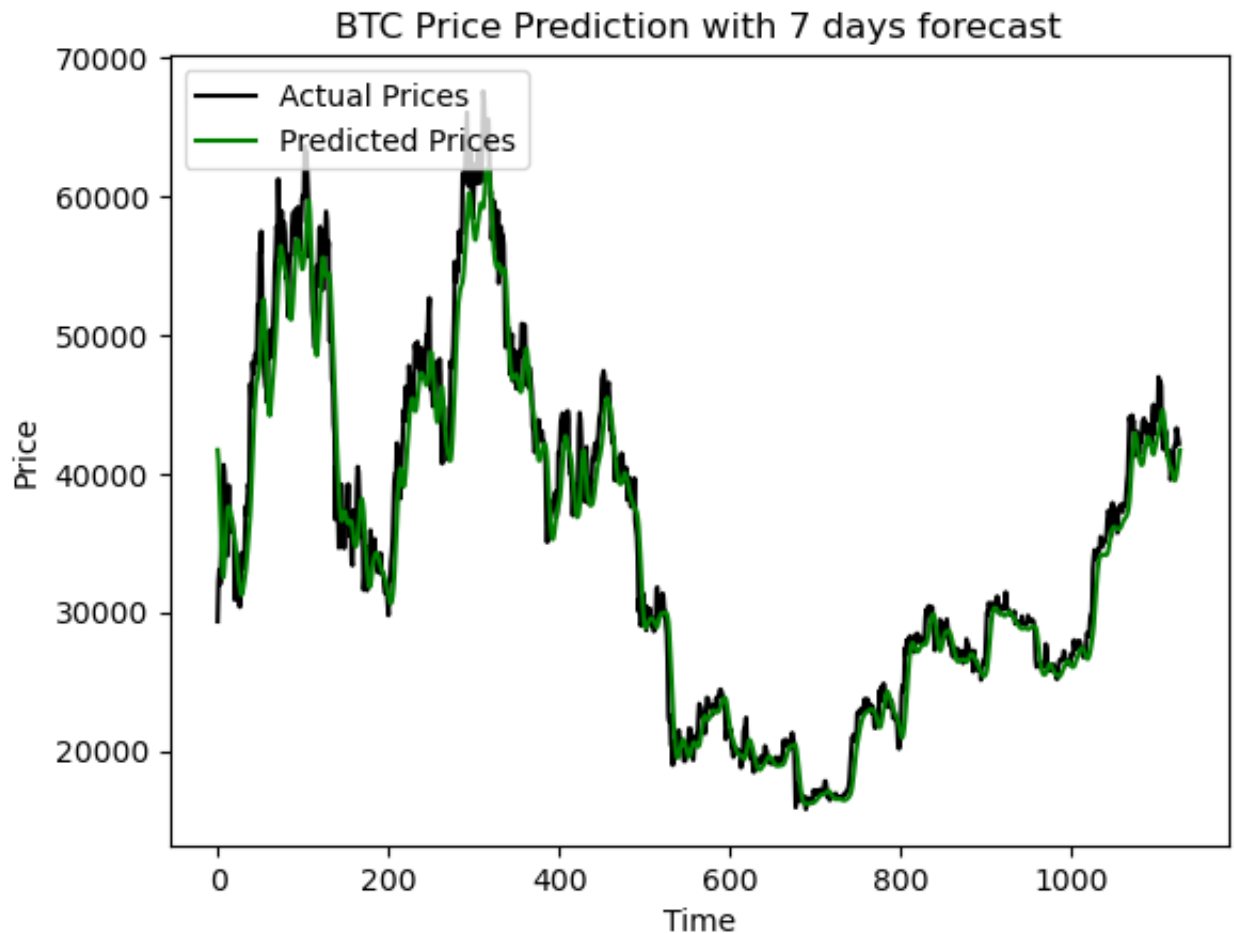
49/49  1s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0023
Epoch 23/25

49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0025
Epoch 24/25

49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0022
Epoch 25/25

49/49  1s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0023
36/36  1s 10ms/step






The number of samples in our training data = 1548


	d	o	h	l	c	v
481	2021-01-01	29326.55	29350.00	29326.55	29337.16	81.585
482	2021-01-02	32208.71	32222.00	32172.18	32199.91	291.592
483	2021-01-03	32984.17	33077.34	32965.54	33054.53	535.856
484	2021-01-04	32049.71	32068.00	32022.56	32031.07	251.813
485	2021-01-05	33944.26	34016.13	33937.37	33999.52	141.828


The number of samples in our testing data = 1127


Epoch 1/25


```
/Users/charan/anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages/keras/src/layers/rnn/rnn.py:204: UserWarning: Do not pass an `input_shape`/`input_dim` argument to a layer. When using Sequential models, prefer using an `Input(shape)` object as the first layer in the model instead.
  super().__init__(**kwargs)
```



49/49  2s 24ms/step - loss: 0.0530
Epoch 2/25


49/49  1s 24ms/step - loss: 0.0057
Epoch 3/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0043
Epoch 4/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0041
Epoch 5/25


49/49  1s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0041
Epoch 6/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0035
Epoch 7/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0039
Epoch 8/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0038
Epoch 9/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0032
Epoch 10/25


49/49  1s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0033
Epoch 11/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0032
Epoch 12/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0032
Epoch 13/25


49/49  1s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0033
Epoch 14/25


49/49  1s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0035
Epoch 15/25


49/49  1s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0026
Epoch 16/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0027
Epoch 17/25


49/49  1s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0031
Epoch 18/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0024
Epoch 19/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0022
Epoch 20/25



49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0024
Epoch 21/25

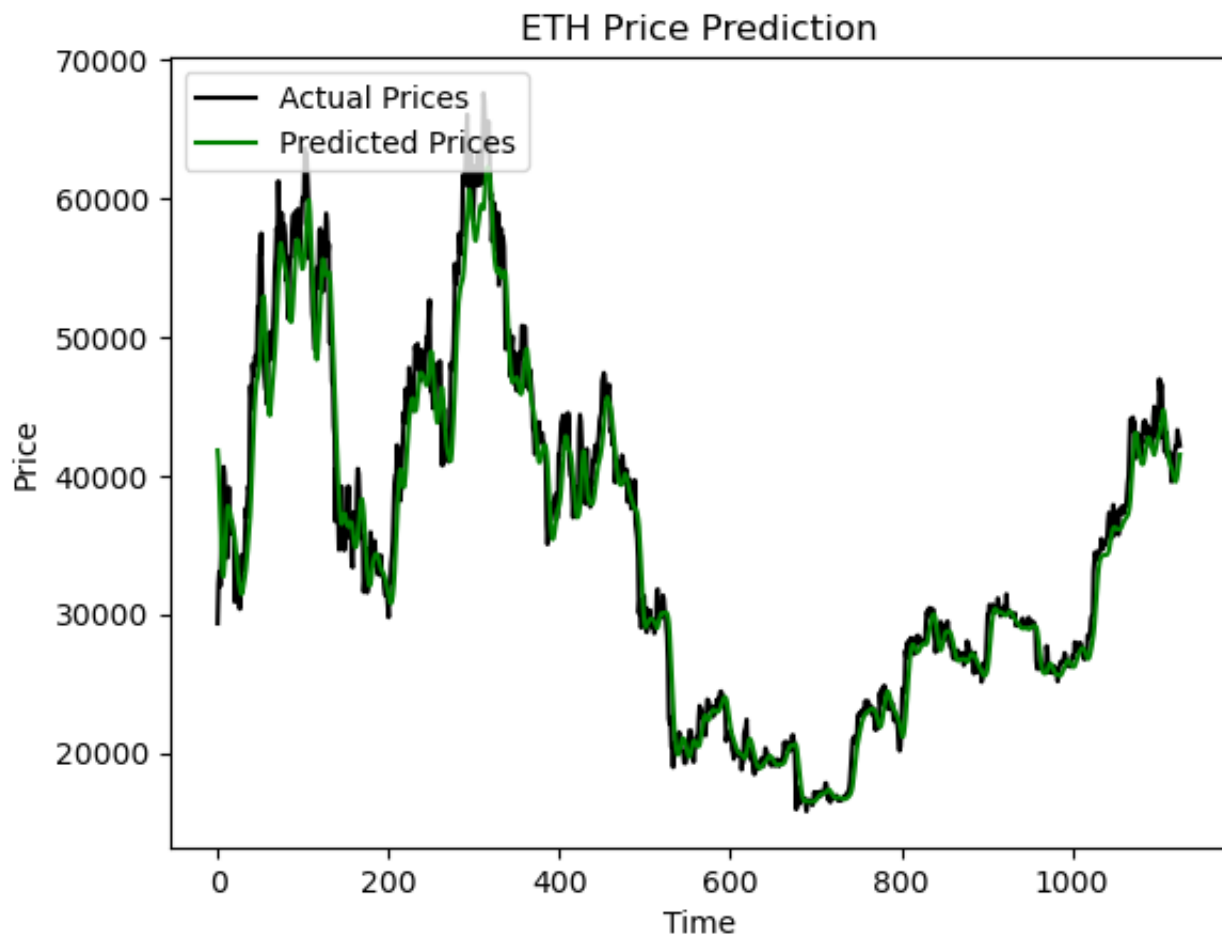
49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0025
Epoch 22/25

49/49  1s 27ms/step - loss: 0.0026
Epoch 23/25

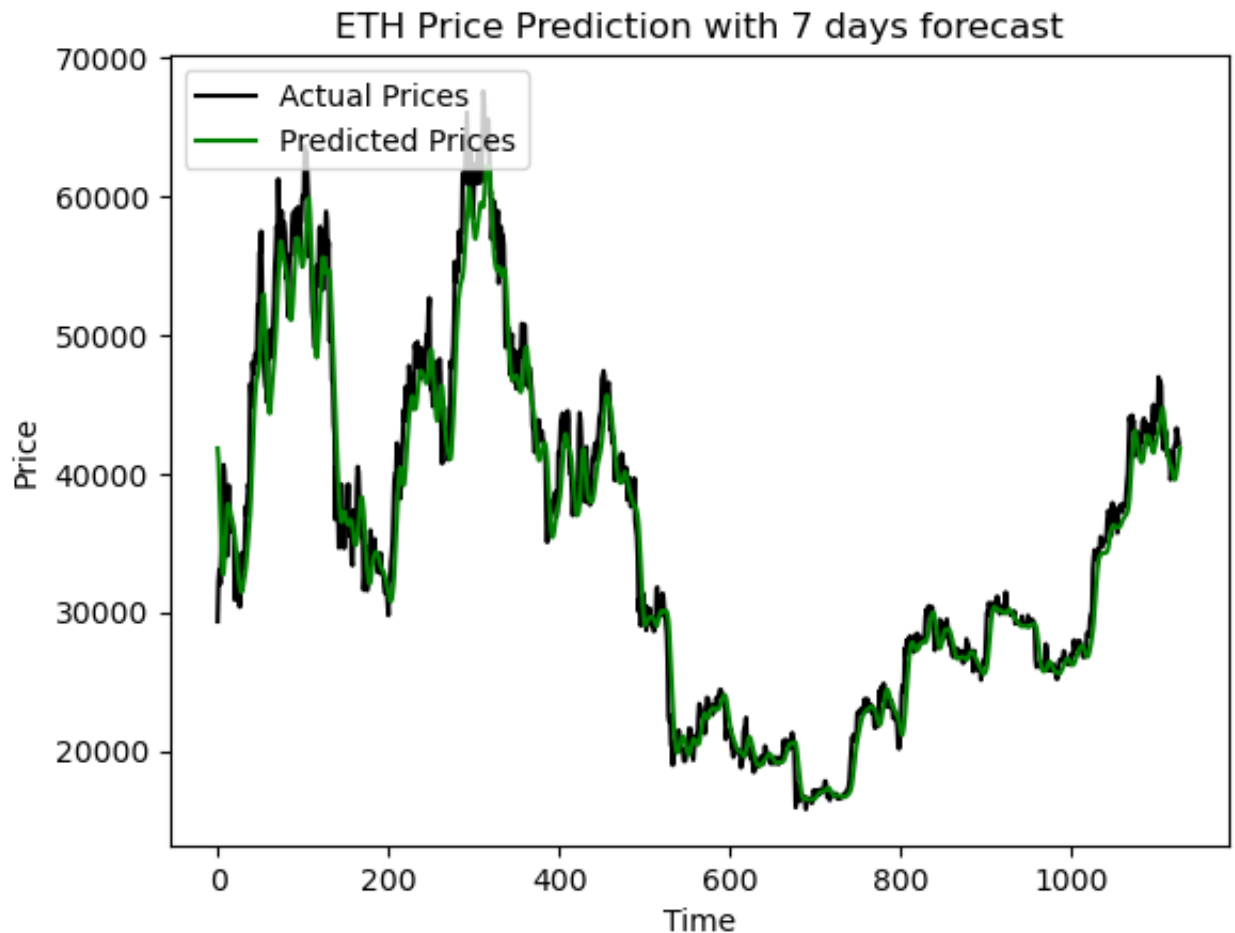
49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0022
Epoch 24/25

49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0020
Epoch 25/25

49/49  1s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0021
36/36  0s 10ms/step



1/1 ————— 0s 14ms/step




The number of samples in our training data = 1548


	d	o	h	l	c	v
481	2021-01-01	29326.55	29350.00	29326.55	29337.16	81.585
482	2021-01-02	32208.71	32222.00	32172.18	32199.91	291.592
483	2021-01-03	32984.17	33077.34	32965.54	33054.53	535.856
484	2021-01-04	32049.71	32068.00	32022.56	32031.07	251.813
485	2021-01-05	33944.26	34016.13	33937.37	33999.52	141.828


The number of samples in our testing data = 1127


Epoch 1/25


```
/Users/charan/anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages/keras/src/layers/rnn/rnn.py:204: UserWarning: Do not pass an `input_shape`/`input_dim` argument to a layer. When using Sequential models, prefer using an `Input(shape)` object as the first layer in the model instead.
  super().__init__(**kwargs)
```


49/49  2s 24ms/step - loss: 0.0560
Epoch 2/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0049
Epoch 3/25


49/49  1s 29ms/step - loss: 0.0048
Epoch 4/25


49/49  1s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0038
Epoch 5/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0039
Epoch 6/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0042
Epoch 7/25


49/49  1s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0036
Epoch 8/25


49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0033
Epoch 9/25


49/49  1s 30ms/step - loss: 0.0030
Epoch 10/25


49/49  2s 31ms/step - loss: 0.0026
Epoch 11/25


49/49  1s 27ms/step - loss: 0.0028
Epoch 12/25


49/49  2s 31ms/step - loss: 0.0027
Epoch 13/25


49/49  1s 27ms/step - loss: 0.0030
Epoch 14/25


49/49  1s 27ms/step - loss: 0.0024
Epoch 15/25


49/49  1s 27ms/step - loss: 0.0027
Epoch 16/25


49/49  1s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0024
Epoch 17/25


49/49  1s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0025
Epoch 18/25


49/49  1s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0020
Epoch 19/25


49/49  1s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0022
Epoch 20/25



49/49  1s 29ms/step - loss: 0.0022
Epoch 21/25

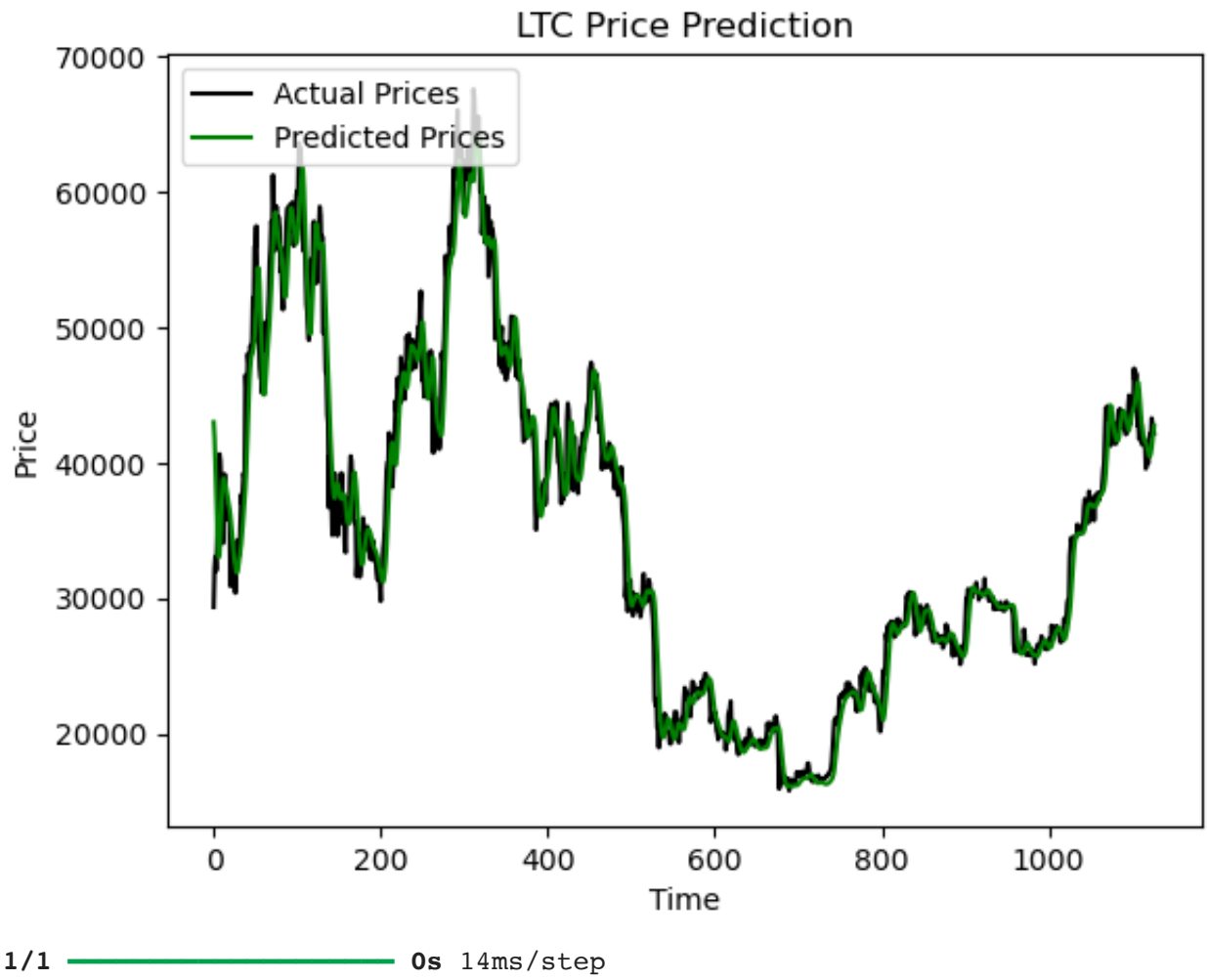
49/49  1s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0025
Epoch 22/25

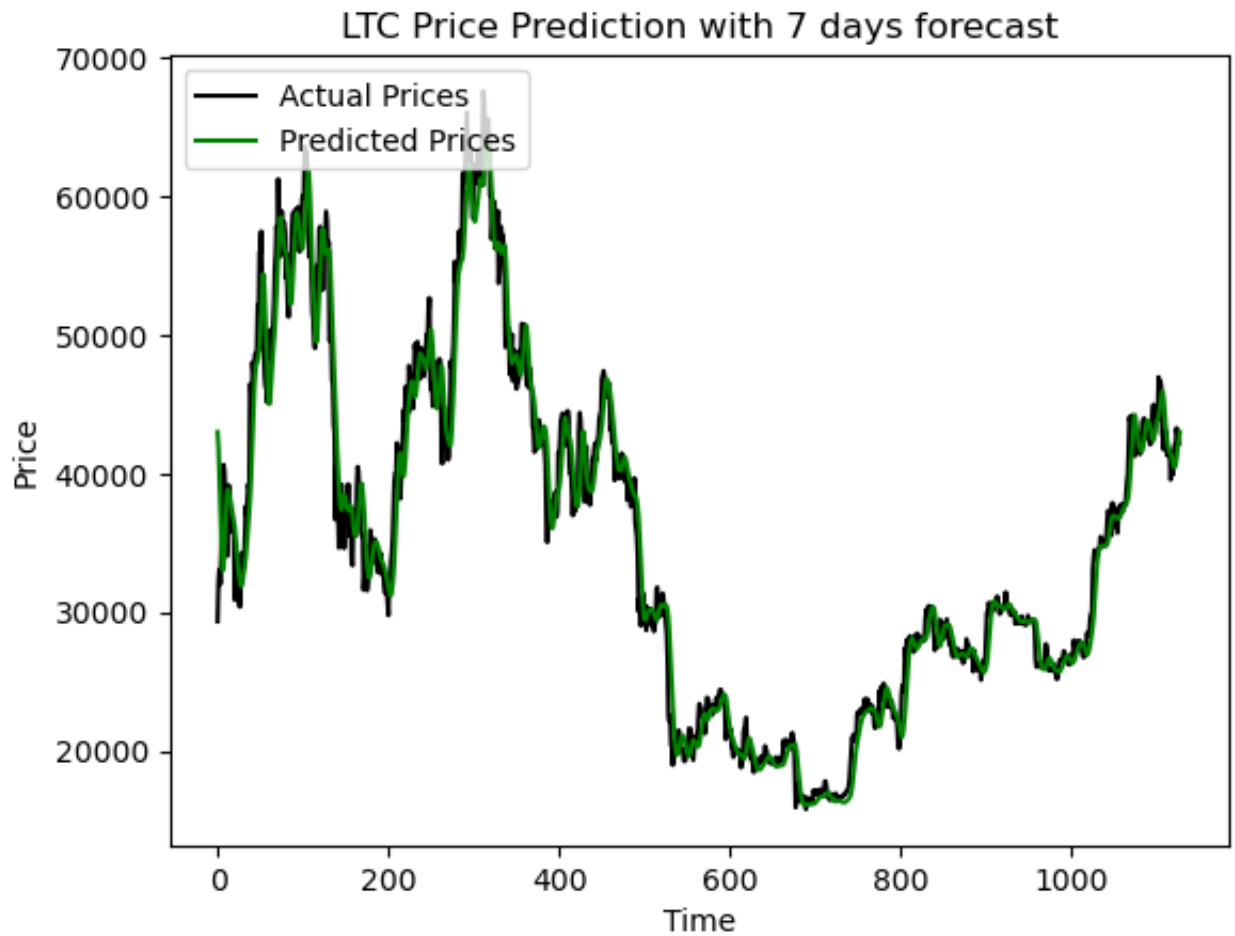
49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0025
Epoch 23/25

49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0026
Epoch 24/25

49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0020
Epoch 25/25

49/49  1s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0019
36/36  0s 10ms/step





```
In [4]: print("The R2 accuracy score for BTC = {} %".format(acc[0]*100))
print("The R2 accuracy score for ETH = {} %".format(acc[1]*100))
print("The R2 accuracy score for LTC = {} %".format(acc[2]*100))

print("Average R2 accuracy score = {} %".format((acc[0]+acc[1]+acc[2])*100/3))

The R2 accuracy score for BTC = 95.99586459685221 %
The R2 accuracy score for ETH = 96.22229285920754 %
The R2 accuracy score for LTC = 96.90199949622296 %
Average R2 accuracy score = 96.3733856507609 %
```

```

In [7]: amount = np.float64(input("Enter the amount: "))

if sides1[0] < 0:
    sides1[0] = 0

if sides2[0] < 0:
    sides2[0] = 0

if sides3[0] < 0:
    sides3[0] = 0

if sides1[0] == 0 and sides2[0] == 0 and sides3[0] == 0:
    print("This is not the right time to invest! All the cryptocurrencies are

else:
    BTC_share = amount*(sides1[0]/(sides1[0] + sides2[0] + sides3[0]))
    BTC_upside = (BTC_share*sides1[0])/100
    BTC_downside = (BTC_share*sides1[1])/100

    ETH_share = amount*(sides2[0]/(sides1[0] + sides2[0] + sides3[0]))
    ETH_upside = (ETH_share*sides2[0])/100
    ETH_downside = (ETH_share*sides2[1])/100

    LTC_share = amount*(sides3[0]/(sides1[0] + sides2[0] + sides3[0]))
    LTC_upside = (LTC_share*sides3[0])/100
    LTC_downside = (LTC_share*sides3[1])/100

    total_upside = BTC_upside + ETH_upside + LTC_upside
    total_downside = BTC_downside + ETH_downside + LTC_downside

    BTC_share = round(BTC_share, 2)
    ETH_share = round(ETH_share, 2)
    LTC_share = round(LTC_share, 2)

    print("You should invest\n {} {} in {}\n {} {} in {}\n {} {} in {} \nFor a
                                                    agai
                                                    agai
                                                    agai
                                                    roun
                                                    roun

```

```

You should invest
  USD 892.07 in BTC
  USD 843.91 in ETH
  USD 764.02 in LTC
For an upside of 0.72% and downside of 0.72% !

```

In []:

In []:

In []:

In []: