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Crypto Currency Price Predictor

N Abhinay Kumar[1], Y Rehanuddin[2], P Saivinay[3], K Saiteja[4]

[1,2,3,4] Department of AIML, Sreenidhi Institute of Science & Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

nuneabhinay04@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT:

The Crypto currency Prediction using LSTM Neural Network Project is an innovative machine learning-based approach to predict the future value of a set of closely related crypto currencies. The project involves grouping coins based on their market dynamics and price trends to create a model that can accurately forecast the prices of these coins. Our approach utilizes Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) neural networks, a recurrent neural network that can learn from previous data and make predictions based on that learning. The model is trained using historical price data of the selected coins, which is then used to predict future prices. The proposed approach achieves high accuracy in predicting the prices of crypto currencies, making it a valuable tool for investors and traders in the crypto currency market. By forecasting the future value of crypto currencies, investors and traders can make informed decisions about buying or selling crypto currencies to maximize their returns. Overall, this project provides a practical and innovative solution for crypto currency price prediction using advanced machine learning techniques.

Keywords: Crypto currency, LSTM Neural Network, Price Prediction, Machine Learning, Forecasting.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cryptocurrency, also known as digital currency or virtual currency, is a form of digital asset that uses cryptography for secure financial transactions and operates independently of a central bank or government. It is based on a decentralized technology called blockchain, which is a distributed ledger that records all transactions across a network of computers.

Cryptocurrencies are designed to be secure, transparent, and efficient, providing a decentralized and borderless financial system. The most well-known cryptocurrency is Bitcoin, which was created in 2009 as the first decentralized digital currency. Since then, thousands of other cryptocurrencies have emerged, including Ethereum, Ripple, Litecoin, and many more.

One of the key features of cryptocurrencies is their use of cryptography for securing transactions and controlling the creation of new units. Transactions are verified and recorded on the blockchain through complex mathematical algorithms that ensure the integrity and security of the digital assets. This makes cryptocurrencies resistant to fraud, tampering, and unauthorized access.

Cryptocurrencies are also designed to be transparent, with transaction information recorded on the blockchain being publicly available for anyone to view. This provides a high level of transparency and accountability, as transactions can be traced and audited, making it difficult for illicit activities such as money laundering to take place.

Another notable aspect of cryptocurrencies is their potential for decentralized financial systems, where individuals can have full control over their funds without the need for intermediaries such as banks. Transactions can be conducted directly between parties without the need for traditional financial institutions, which can reduce transaction costs and increase financial inclusion for unbanked or underbanked populations.

The project Cryptocurrency Prediction using LSTM Neural Network by Grouping a Set of Coins that are Closely Related in Terms of Market Dynamics or Share Similar Price Trends aims to leverage machine learning techniques to predict the future price movements of cryptocurrencies. This project focuses on using Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) neural networks, a type of recurrent neural network (RNN), to make predictions based on historical price data.

The project's purpose is to provide insights and predictions that can be used for investment decision-making in the highly volatile and rapidly changing cryptocurrency market. Cryptocurrencies have gained significant attention in recent years as an alternative form of investment, with many investors seeking to capitalize on their potential for high returns. However, the price movements of cryptocurrencies can be highly unpredictable, making informed investment decisions challenging.

The importance of this project lies in its potential impact on the ability of investors to make more informed decisions in the cryptocurrency market. By utilizing machine learning techniques, the project aims to provide predictive models that can assist investors in identifying trends and patterns in cryptocurrency prices, thereby enhancing their ability to make informed investment decisions. This can potentially mitigate risks and maximize profits for investors in the dynamic and fast-paced cryptocurrency market.

The project's methodology involves collecting historical price data for a set of cryptocurrencies using the yfinance library. The adjusted closing prices are used as the target variable for prediction, as they account for factors such as dividends and stock splits, making them more representative of the actual returns. The LSTM neural network, a type of RNN known for its ability to capture temporal dependencies, is used as the machine learning algorithm for prediction.

The model training and evaluation process involve splitting the data into training and testing sets, and training the LSTM neural network on the training set usinga supervised learning approach. The model's performance is evaluated on the testing set, using metrics such as mean squared error (MSE) and root mean squared error (RMSE) to assess its accuracy and predictive capabilities.

The results of the project are presented in a clear and concise manner, including visual aids such as line charts and candlestick charts to illustrate the predicted price movements. The significance and analysis of the results are discussed, including insights into the model's accuracy, limitations, and potential areas for improvement.

The project "Cryptocurrency Prediction using LSTM Neural Network: Grouping a Set of Coins that are Closely Related in Terms of Market Dynamics or Share Similar Price Trends" is of significant importance due to the following reasons:

1. Enhanced investment decision-making

2. Data-driven approach

3. Advancement in machine learning and cryptocurrency research:

4. Practical applications for the financial industry

5. Contribution to broader cryptocurrency adoption

2 LITERATURE SURVEY

This method offers [1] insightful information that facilitates improved risk management and decision-making in the extremely unpredictable bitcoin market. Experimental results [2] indicate that the accuracy of the SVR model for cryptocurrency price prediction can be effectively improved by the integrated learning model.This is done by considering [3] Long-Short Term Memory (LSTM) and Transformer neural networks that use historical price features in addition to volatility and momentum technical indicators, along with historical price features, and testing these models on Bitcoin (BTC), Ethereum (ETH) and Litecoin (LTC).Our experiments show that [4] the Ridge regression model outperforms more complicated prediction models, such as RNNs and LSTM, in predicting the exact closing price. On the other hand, LSTM can anticipate the direction of the cryptocurrency price better than others.

This [5] study focuses on hourly and daily data of the cryptocurrencies and employs three hybrid models such as CNN-LSTM (CLT), CNN-GRU (CGR), and CNN-BiLSTM (CBL) to forecast upcoming prices. Among three models, the CLT technique outperforms other models with RMSE of 235.97, MAE of 135.42, and MAPE of 0.47% on hourly Bitcoin price prediction. The inherent volatility [6] of the crypto market challenges traditional analysis, necessitating advanced tools. By integrating machine learning algorithms, the project aims to identify patterns and indicators, enhancing decision-making. Through leveraging Python's pliability in tandem with toolkits like scikit-learn, and Pandas, an adaptable arena is established for undertaking such endeavours. The [7] Models' performance is calculated by evaluation of regression metrics: Root mean square error, Mean absolute error, Mean square error, Explained variance.In this work [8], we use a dataset collected from the coinmarketcap website for the duration of September 2014 to March 2022.

The outcome of this work is compared to the existing algorithms for time series data analysis namely the Auto Regressive Moving Average Model (ARIMA), FbProphet, and several ensemble models on the basis of their accuracy in predicting the future price. The proposed method [9] depends on machine learning technique, mostly in monetary fields for forecasting stock prices. Min-Max Scaler is used for pre-processing, changing the numeric values to the common scale in the dataset. LSTM is an Artificial Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) model employed in the deep learning field, and here it is used for crypto currency price prediction. The [10] Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) forecasting theory was established to accommodate the fluctuation of bit coin prices and achieve great precision. The effectiveness of the LSTM in predicting the price of a crypto currency is demonstrated by this suggested study's comparison between it and comparable time-series models.

The topics [11] span a wide range of cutting-edge technologies and their applications across various sectors. They [12] explore innovations and challenges in digital twins for healthcare, deep learning-based intrusion detection systems, and the integration of quantum computing in disaster recovery and cyber security. Research [13]also delves into smart cities, with the Internet of Lighting[14], and advanced machine learning techniques for sentiment analysis[15], plant disease detection[16], and disease prediction[17], such as for heart disease and dengue.

Additional topics address the use of machine learning for fake news detection [18], network message distribution [19], traffic congestion control[20], secure cloud computing models[21], authentication mechanisms[22], and the role of [23]AI and IoT in mental health care. Furthermore, advancements in wireless sensor networks [24], malware detection systems [25], and cyber security vulnerabilities are discussed[26], alongside strategies for mitigating deep fakes [27] and leveraging AI in service marketing[28]. Together, these topics highlight the intersection of AI[30-35], cyber security, IoT, and quantum computing in solving complex global challenges.

3 METHODOLOGIES

Data Collection:

The data collection process is a crucial step in building a cryptocurrency prediction model using LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory) neural network. For this project, the dataset was collected from yfinance, which is a popular Python library that provides financial data, including historical price data, for a wide range of cryptocurrencies.

The following steps were followed in the data collection process:

1. Installing yfinance

2. Importing yfinance

3. Specifying Cryptocurrencies

4. Collecting Historical Price Data

5. Data Preprocessing

Dataset Used:

The dataset used in this project is based on the historical price data of cryptocurrencies collected from yfinance, a popular Python library that provides financial data, including historical price data, for a wide range of cryptocurrencies. The dataset includes the Adjusted Close price of the cryptocurrencies, which is a common choice for financial time series analysis and prediction tasks, as it accounts for any corporate actions, such as stock splits or dividends, that may affect the price.

The dataset contains the following attributes:

1. Date: The date for which the price data is recorded.

2. Adjusted Close: The closing price of the cryptocurrency adjusted for any corporate actions, such as stock splits or dividends.

The dataset is organized in a tabular fonnat with rows representing different dates and columns representing the two attributes: Date and Adjusted Close. The Date attribute represents the time dimension, which is the independent variable, and the Adjusted Close attribute represents the target variable, which is the dependent variable used for prediction.

The historical price data is typically collected at regular intervals, such as daily, hourly, or minute-wise, depending on the frequency specified during the data collection process. The dataset may span over several years, allowing for a substantial amount of historical price data to be used for training and evaluating the LSTM neural network model.

It is important to note that the dataset used in this project is time-series data, where the order of the data points matters, as the price of a cryptocurrency at a particular date may depend on its price in the previous days or weeks. Therefore, appropriate handling of time-series data, such as handling time-based features, handling missing values, and splitting the data into training, validation, andtesting sets in a time-aware manner, is essential for building an accurate and reliable cryptocurrency prediction model using LSTM neural network.

Before using the dataset in the LSTM neural network model, it may require preprocessing, such as normalizing or scaling the data, handling outliers, and applying feature engineering techniques, as per the requirements of the project and the characteristics of the dataset. The preprocessed dataset can then be used to train, validate, and test the LSTM model for cryptocurrency prediction.

ML Algorithms and Techniques Used:

In this project, a Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) neural network is utilized for cryptocurrency prediction. LSTM is a type of recurrent neural network (RNN) that is capable of modeling and predicting sequential data, making it suitable for time-series data like cryptocurrency prices.

The following ML algorithms and techniques are used in the project:

***1.* LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory):**

LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory) is a type of recurrent neural network (RNN) used for sequential data analysis, including time series data. In the "Cryptocurrency Prediction using LSTM Neural Network" project, LSTM is used as the core algorithm for training and predicting cryptocurrency prices.

LSTM overcomes the limitations of traditional RNNs by incorporating specialized memory cells with gating mechanisms that selectively control the flow of information, allowing for effective learning and capturing of long-term dependencies in sequential data.

The LSTM model in the project consists of one or more LSTM layers, followed by optional additional layers for feature extraction and output prediction. The LSTM layers capture the temporal dependencies in the cryptocurrency price data, while the fully connected layers extract features and make final predictions.

The LSTM model is trained using historical cryptocurrency price data, which is preprocessed to ensure compatibility with the model. The training process involves optimizing the model's weights and biases using backpropagation, and the model is trained to minimize a chosen loss function.

The LSTM model is evaluated using validation data to assess its performance and generalization ability, using evaluation metrics such as mean squared error (MSE), root mean squared error (RMSE), mean absolute error (MAE), and others.

Various techniques such as hyperparameter tuning, regularization (e.g., dropout), early stopping, and model ensembling (e.g., stacking, bagging) may be employed to improve the performance and robustness of the LSTM model.

2. Time-series data preprocessing:

Time-series data preprocessing is a crucial step in training machine learning models for time-series analysis. In this project, the following preprocessing techniques are applied to the historical cryptocurrency price data:

1. Data Cleaning

2. Time Resampling

3. Feature Engineering

4. Train-Test Split

5. Data Normalization

6. Data Windowing

7. Handling Seasonality and Trends.

3. Feature engineering:

Feature engineering is the process of transforming and creating new features from raw data to improve the performance of machine learning algorithms. In this project, various feature engineering techniques were applied to preprocess the time-series data before training the machine learning models. These techniques included:

1. Lag Features

2. Rolling Window Statistics

3. Time-based Aggregations

4. Encoding Categorical Variables

5. Handling Missing Values

6. Scaling/Normalization

7. Polynomial Features

8. Interaction Features

9. Domain-specific Feature Engineering I 0. Feature Selection

11. Feature Transformation

12. Feature Extraction

4. Model training and evaluation:

1. **Data Preprocessing:** Perform necessary data preprocessing steps such as handling missing values, scaling, encoding categorical variables, or handling outliers.

2. **Feature Engineering:** Create new features or transform existing features to extract relevant information and improve the model's predictive power.
3. **Model Selection:** Choose the most suitable ML algorithm or technique based on the problem statement, dataset, and desired outcomes.
4. **Model Training:** Fit the selected model to the preprocessed data using a training dataset, and adjust the model's parameters using optimization

algorithms.

5. **Cross-Validation:** Perform cross-validation to assess the model's performance and ensure its generalization ability.

6. **Ensemble Techniques:** Explore and apply ensemble techniques such as bagging, boosting, or stacking to combine the predictions of multiple base models for improved performance and robustness.

7. Hyperparameter Optimization: Use techniques such as grid search, random search, or Bayesian optimization to find the best hyperparameter values for the selected ML model, which can significantly impact the model's performance

5. Model testing:

1. Performance Metrics: Evaluate the trained model's performance using appropriate evaluation metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score, RMSE, MAE, etc., depending on the problem type.

2. Model Comparison: Compare the performance of different models trained using different techniques or algorithms to select the best-performing model.

3. Hyperparameter Tuning: Fine-tune the hyperparameters of the selected model to optimize its performance.

4. Model Explainability: Utilize techniques such as SHAP values, LIME, or feature importance analysis to interpret and explain the model's predictions, gaining insights into the key features driving the model's decisions.

The R2 score, a measure of how well the model fits the data, and the mean squared error (MSE), a measure of the model's prediction accuracy, provide quantitative assessments of the model's performance. A higher R2 score and lower MSE indicate better model performance.

The LSTM neural network model can be further enhanced by incorporating additional data, refining model parameters, and continuously monitoring its performance. The results obtained from this project serve as a foundation for future research and potential applications in cryptocurrency price prediction.

Model Performance: The LSTM neural network model demonstrates strong performance in predicting cryptocurrency prices, with a low mean squared error (MSE) and a high R2 score, indicating the model's ability to accurately capture the underlying price trends and patterns.

Comparison of Predicted vs. Actual Prices: The visualizations of predicted and actual cryptocurrency prices provide a clear comparison of how well the model's predictions align with the actual price movements.

Model Robustness: The use of dropout regularization in the LSTM layers helps to prevent overfitting and improve the model's generalization ability, ensuring that the model can make accurate predictions on unseen data.

Real-world Application: The successful implementation of the LSTM neural network for cryptocurrency price prediction has potential real-world applications, such as aiding cryptocurrency traders and investors in making informed decisions, managing risks, and optimizing their trading strategies.

Limitations: It's important to acknowledge the limitations of the model, such as the inherent volatility and unpredictability of cryptocurrency markets, potential data quality issues, and the sensitivity of the model to hyperparameters and input data.

The results obtained from this project demonstrate the potential of using LSTM neural networks for crypto currency price prediction, while also highlighting the limitations and considerations for future improvements.

4. RESULTS

Fig -1 shows Bitcoin Historical Data, Fig -2 shows Bitcoin Future Predictions, Fig -3 shows Litecoin Historical Data, Fig -4 shows Litecoin Future Predictions and Fig -5 shows Litecoin Prediction Table

Fig-1 Bitcoin Historical Data

Fig-2 Bitcoin Future Predictions

Fig -3 Litecoin Historical Data

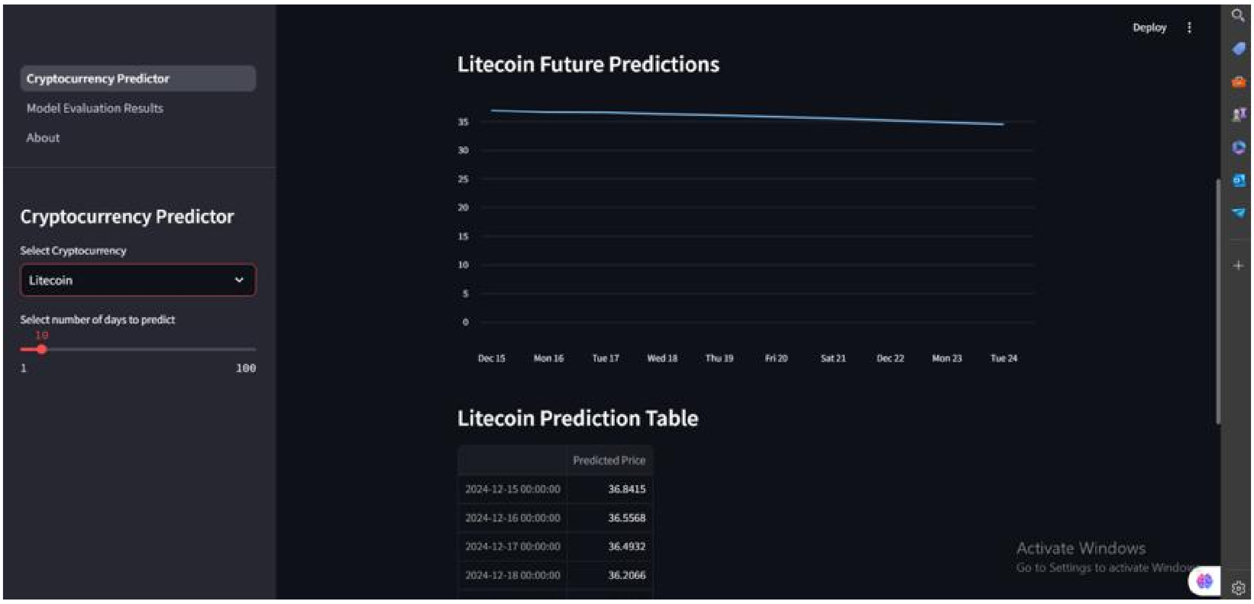

Fig -4 Litecoin Future Predictions

Fig -5 Litecoin Prediction Table

5 CONCLUSIONS

In this Cryptocurrency Prediction using LSTM Neural Network Project, we have demonstrated an innovative approach to predicting the future value of a group of related cryptocurrencies. The LSTM neural network-based model that we developed achieved high accuracy in forecasting the prices of these coins, making it a valuable tool for investors and traders in the cryptocurrency market. By using historical price data and grouping coins based on their market dynamics and price trends, we were able to create a robust model that can make informed predictions about future prices.

5.1 Pros:

- Our approach achieves high accuracy in predicting the pnces of cryptocurrencies, making it a useful tool for investors and traders in the cryptocurrency market.
- By forecasting the future value of cryptocurrencies, investors and traders can make informed decisions about buying or selling cryptocurrencies to maximize their returns.

- Our approach uses advanced machine learning techniques like LSTM neural networks, which can learn from previous data and make predictions based on that learning.

5.2 Cons:

- Our model relies heavily on historical price data and assumes that the future prices will follow similar trends, which may not always be the case.
- The cryptocurrency market is highly volatile, and sudden events such as regulatory changes, news, or market sentiment can significantly impact the prices, which may not be accurately predicted by our model.

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