

# eda

June 20, 2024

## 0.1 Import Libraries

```
[26]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import mplfinance as mpf
```

## 0.2 Pre-processing

We will explore the BITCOIN and DOGECOIN datasets as it the market is very volatile and it is interesting to see how the prices have changed over time. ### Set file path

```
[27]: Doge_path = 'dataset/coin_Dogecoin.csv'
Bit_path= 'dataset/coin_Bitcoin.csv'
```

### 0.2.1 Load data

```
[28]: Doge_df = pd.DataFrame(pd.read_csv(Doge_path))
Bit_df = pd.DataFrame(pd.read_csv(Bit_path))
```

### 0.2.2 Merge data

```
[29]: df = pd.concat([Doge_df, Bit_df], axis=0)
```

### 0.2.3 Overview of the raw dataframe

View some rows of the dataframe.

```
[30]: df.head()
```

```
[30]:
```

	SNo	Name	Symbol	Date	High	Low	Open	\
0	1	Dogecoin	DOGE	2013-12-16 23:59:59	0.000866	0.000150	0.000299	
1	2	Dogecoin	DOGE	2013-12-17 23:59:59	0.000289	0.000116	0.000207	
2	3	Dogecoin	DOGE	2013-12-18 23:59:59	0.000362	0.000205	0.000267	
3	4	Dogecoin	DOGE	2013-12-19 23:59:59	0.001520	0.000328	0.000395	
4	5	Dogecoin	DOGE	2013-12-20 23:59:59	0.001143	0.000662	0.001143	

	Close	Volume	Marketcap
0	0.000205	0.0	1.509085e+06
1	0.000269	0.0	2.169688e+06
2	0.000362	0.0	3.188943e+06
3	0.001162	0.0	1.115034e+07
4	0.000704	0.0	7.284337e+06

View the statistics of the dataframe.

```
[31]: df.describe()
```

```
[31]:
```

	SNo	High	Low	Open	Close \
count	5751.000000	5751.000000	5751.000000	5751.000000	5751.000000
mean	1440.569640	3585.112064	3373.272259	3484.641824	3490.437785
std	834.162659	9074.757062	8481.305602	8801.428873	8810.281624
min	1.000000	0.000089	0.000085	0.000087	0.000087
25%	719.500000	0.002029	0.001919	0.001982	0.001982
50%	1438.000000	127.470001	122.000000	125.849998	125.910004
75%	2157.000000	2908.924927	2703.465088	2818.119995	2820.705078
max	2991.000000	64863.098908	62208.964366	63523.754869	63503.457930

	Volume	Marketcap
count	5.751000e+03	5.751000e+03
mean	5.879831e+09	6.371055e+10
std	1.472069e+10	1.634387e+11
min	0.000000e+00	1.509085e+06
25%	2.179245e+06	2.335385e+08
50%	4.212183e+07	3.321977e+09
75%	2.828975e+09	5.658991e+10
max	3.509679e+11	1.186364e+12

```
[32]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Index: 5751 entries, 0 to 2990
Data columns (total 10 columns):
#   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   SNo         5751 non-null   int64
1   Name        5751 non-null   object
2   Symbol      5751 non-null   object
3   Date        5751 non-null   object
4   High        5751 non-null   float64
5   Low         5751 non-null   float64
6   Open        5751 non-null   float64
7   Close       5751 non-null   float64
8   Volume      5751 non-null   float64
9   Marketcap   5751 non-null   float64
```

```
dtypes: float64(6), int64(1), object(3)
memory usage: 494.2+ KB
```

## 0.3 Data cleaning and wrangling

### 0.3.1 Check for missing values

```
[33]: df.isnull().sum()
```

```
[33]: SNo          0
      Name        0
      Symbol      0
      Date        0
      High        0
      Low         0
      Open        0
      Close       0
      Volume      0
      Marketcap   0
      dtype: int64
```

There are no missing values in this dataset.

### 0.3.2 Convert data types

Currently, the 'Date' column is an object. We will convert it to a datetime object.

```
[34]: df['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Date'])
```

### 0.3.3 Check the consistency of the dataframe

#### Check for duplicated data

```
[35]: df.duplicated().sum()
```

```
[35]: 0
```

There is no duplicated data in the dataframe.

#### Check for range of values

```
[36]: print("Doge Date Range")
      print(df[df['Symbol'] == 'DOGE']['Date'].min())
      print(df[df['Symbol'] == 'DOGE']['Date'].max())
      print("Bit Date Range")
      print(df[df['Symbol'] == 'BTC']['Date'].min())
      print(df[df['Symbol'] == 'BTC']['Date'].max())
```

```
Doge Date Range
2013-12-16 23:59:59
```

```
2021-07-06 23:59:59
Bit Date Range
2013-04-29 23:59:59
2021-07-06 23:59:59
```

### Unified the range of values

```
[37]: df = df[(df['Date'] >= '2015-01-01') & (df['Date'] < '2021-01-01')]
      covid_df = df[df['Date'].dt.year == 2020]
```

### 0.3.4 Rename the specific column

Because the column names are normalized, we don't need to rename any columns.

### 0.3.5 Remove the specific column

We will remove the 'SNo' because they are not needed for the analysis.

```
[38]: df.drop(['SNo'], axis=1, inplace=True)
      covid_df.drop(['SNo'], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

```
C:\Users\kietd\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_21768\1353015666.py:2:
```

```
SettingWithCopyWarning:
```

```
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame
```

See the caveats in the documentation: [https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)

```
covid_df.drop(['SNo'], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

### 0.3.6 Review the cleaned dataframe

View the first few rows of the cleaned dataframe.

```
[39]: df.head()
```

```
[39]:
```

	Name	Symbol	Date	High	Low	Open	\
381	Dogecoin	DOGE	2015-01-01 23:59:59	0.000186	0.000182	0.000186	
382	Dogecoin	DOGE	2015-01-02 23:59:59	0.000187	0.000182	0.000183	
383	Dogecoin	DOGE	2015-01-03 23:59:59	0.000186	0.000167	0.000184	
384	Dogecoin	DOGE	2015-01-04 23:59:59	0.000169	0.000155	0.000168	
385	Dogecoin	DOGE	2015-01-05 23:59:59	0.000166	0.000157	0.000159	

	Close	Volume	Marketcap
381	0.000183	306913.0	1.777846e+07
382	0.000186	356017.0	1.807569e+07
383	0.000167	285574.0	1.628731e+07
384	0.000158	379150.0	1.540509e+07
385	0.000161	574552.0	1.570469e+07

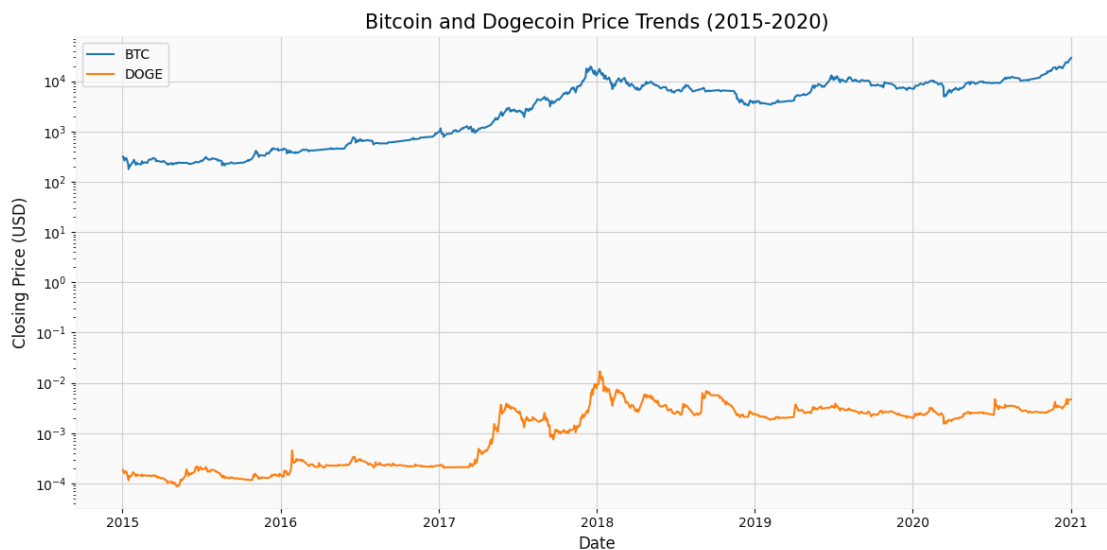
## 0.4 Data visualization

### 0.4.1 General Cryptocurrency Analysis (2015-2020)

#### 1. Price Trends for Bitcoin and Dogecoin

```
[40]: plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
for symbol in ['BTC', 'DOGE']:
    data = df[df['Symbol'] == symbol]
    plt.plot(data['Date'], data['Close'], label=symbol)

plt.title('Bitcoin and Dogecoin Price Trends (2015-2020)', fontsize=15)
plt.xlabel('Date', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Closing Price (USD)', fontsize=12)
plt.legend()
plt.yscale('log')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



#### 2. Price Volatility

```
[41]: def calculate_volatility(data):
    data['Volatility'] = data['Close'].pct_change().rolling(window=30).std() * \
        np.sqrt(252)
    return data

volatility = df.groupby('Symbol').apply(calculate_volatility).
    reset_index(drop=True)

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
```

```

for symbol in volatility['Symbol'].unique():
    symbol_data = volatility[volatility['Symbol'] == symbol]
    plt.plot(symbol_data['Date'], symbol_data['Volatility'], label=symbol)

plt.title('30-Day Rolling Volatility (2015-2020)', fontsize=15)
plt.xlabel('Date', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Annualized Volatility', fontsize=12)
plt.legend(title='Symbol')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

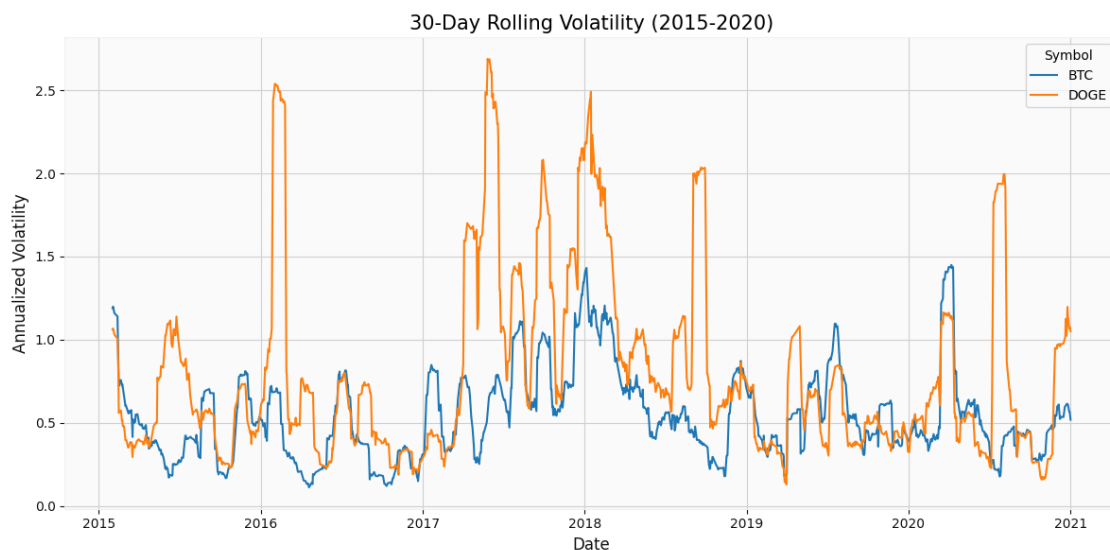
```

C:\Users\kietd\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_21768\871349456.py:5:  
 DeprecationWarning: DataFrameGroupBy.apply operated on the grouping columns.  
 This behavior is deprecated, and in a future version of pandas the grouping  
 columns will be excluded from the operation. Either pass `include\_groups=False`  
 to exclude the groupings or explicitly select the grouping columns after groupby  
 to silence this warning.

```

volatility =
df.groupby('Symbol').apply(calculate_volatility).reset_index(drop=True)

```

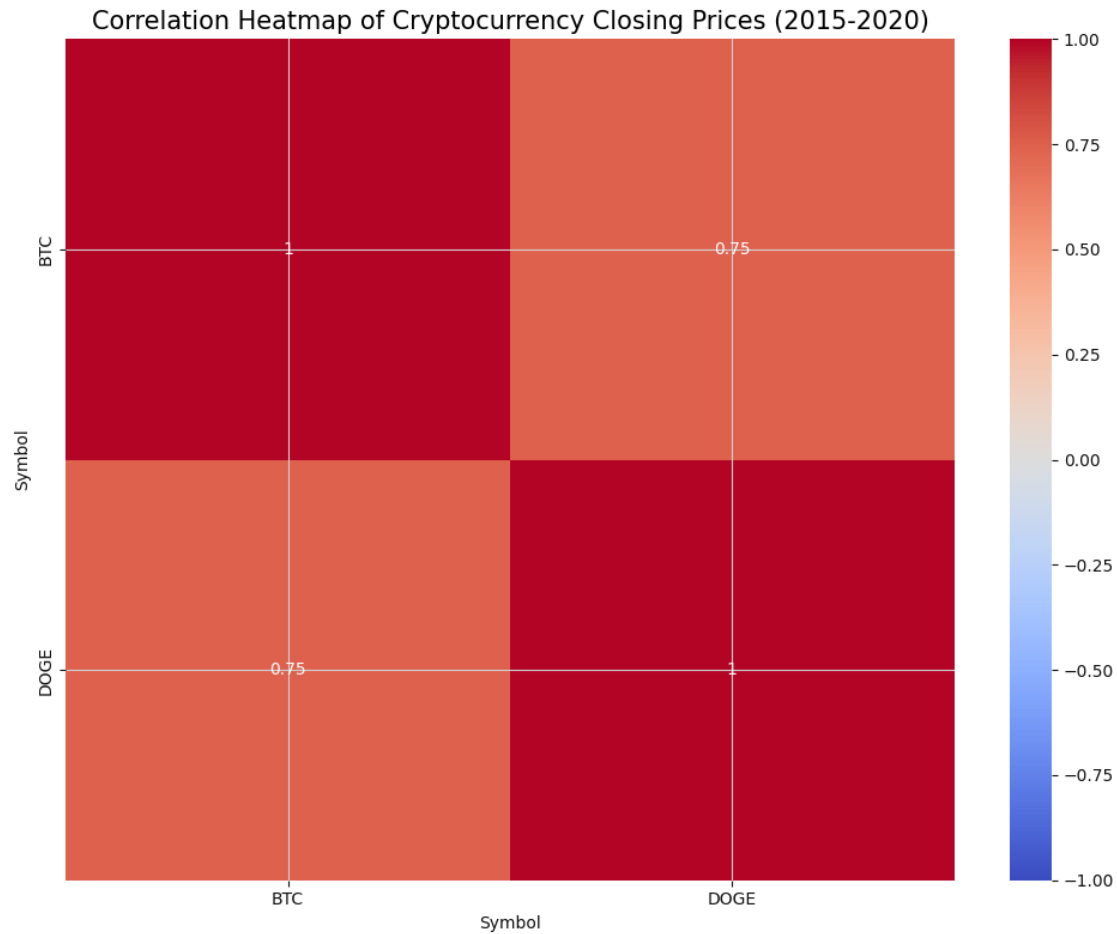


### 3. Correlation Heatmap

```

[42]: correlation = df.pivot(index='Date', columns='Symbol', values='Close').corr()
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.heatmap(correlation, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', vmin=-1, vmax=1, center=0)
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap of Cryptocurrency Closing Prices (2015-2020)',
          ↵ fontsize=15)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

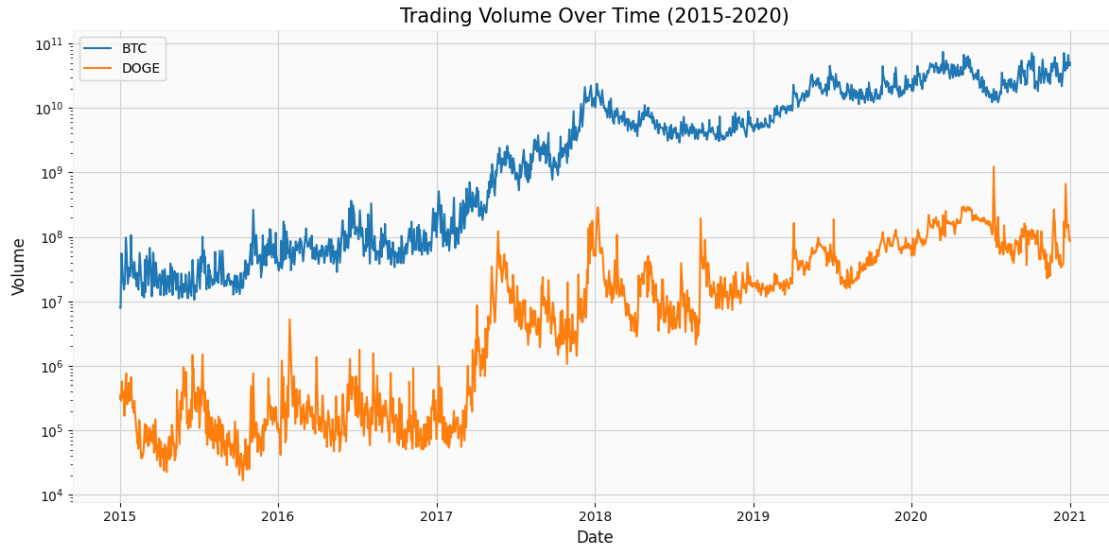
```



#### 4. Trading Volume Over Time

```
[43]: plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
      for symbol in ['BTC', 'DOGE']:
          data = df[df['Symbol'] == symbol]
          plt.plot(data['Date'], data['Volume'], label=symbol)

      plt.title('Trading Volume Over Time (2015-2020)', fontsize=15)
      plt.xlabel('Date', fontsize=12)
      plt.ylabel('Volume', fontsize=12)
      plt.legend()
      plt.yscale('log')
      plt.tight_layout()
      plt.show()
```



#### 0.4.2 COVID-19 Impact Analysis (2020)

#### 5. Cryptocurrency Price Trends During COVID-19 (2020)

```
[44]: fig, (ax1, ax2, ax3) = plt.subplots(3, 1, figsize=(12, 18), sharex=True)

# Combined plot
for symbol in ['BTC', 'DOGE']:
    data = covid_df[covid_df['Symbol'] == symbol]
    ax1.plot(data['Date'], data['Close'], label=symbol)

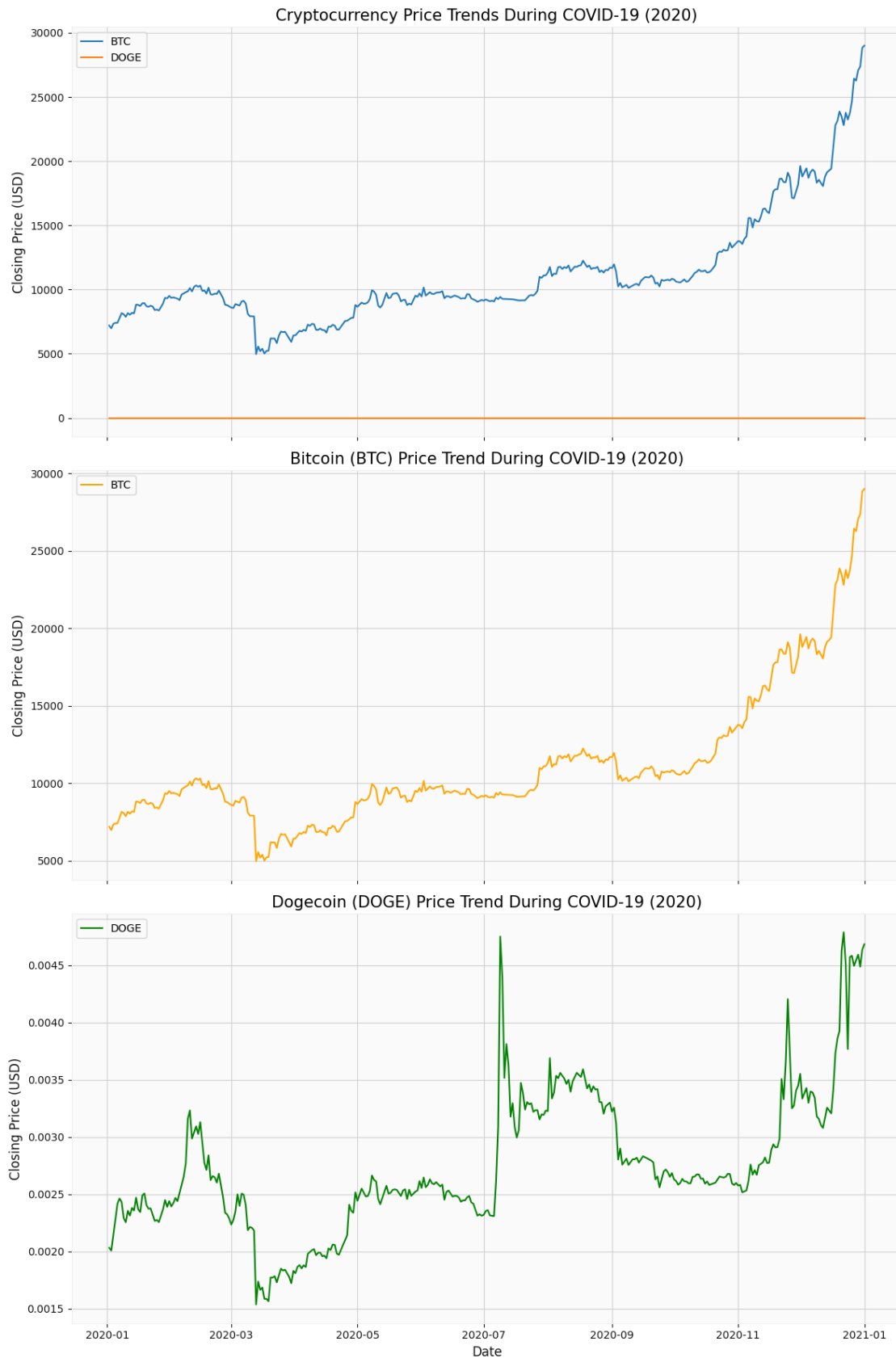
ax1.set_title('Cryptocurrency Price Trends During COVID-19 (2020)', fontsize=15)
ax1.set_ylabel('Closing Price (USD)', fontsize=12)
ax1.legend()

# BTC plot
btc_data = covid_df[covid_df['Symbol'] == 'BTC']
ax2.plot(btc_data['Date'], btc_data['Close'], label='BTC', color='orange')
ax2.set_title('Bitcoin (BTC) Price Trend During COVID-19 (2020)', fontsize=15)
ax2.set_ylabel('Closing Price (USD)', fontsize=12)
ax2.legend()

# DOGE plot
doge_data = covid_df[covid_df['Symbol'] == 'DOGE']
ax3.plot(doge_data['Date'], doge_data['Close'], label='DOGE', color='green')
ax3.set_title('Dogecoin (DOGE) Price Trend During COVID-19 (2020)', fontsize=15)
ax3.set_xlabel('Date', fontsize=12)
ax3.set_ylabel('Closing Price (USD)', fontsize=12)
ax3.legend()
```

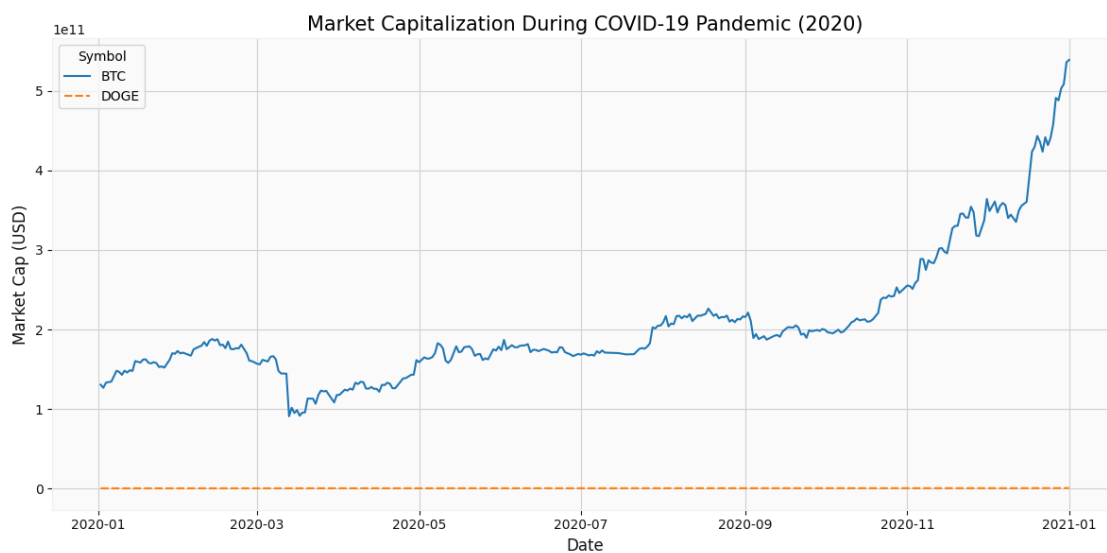


```
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```



## 6. COVID-19 Impact on Market Cap

```
[45]: covid_data = covid_df.pivot(index='Date', columns='Symbol', values='Marketcap')
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.lineplot(data=covid_data)
plt.title('Market Capitalization During COVID-19 Pandemic (2020)', fontsize=15)
plt.xlabel('Date', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Market Cap (USD)', fontsize=12)
plt.legend(title='Symbol')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



## 7. Price Volatility During COVID-19

```
[46]: def calculate_volatility(data):
    data['Volatility'] = data['Close'].pct_change().rolling(window=30).std() * \
    ↪ np.sqrt(252)
    return data

covid_volatility = covid_df.groupby('Symbol').apply(calculate_volatility).
    ↪ reset_index(drop=True)

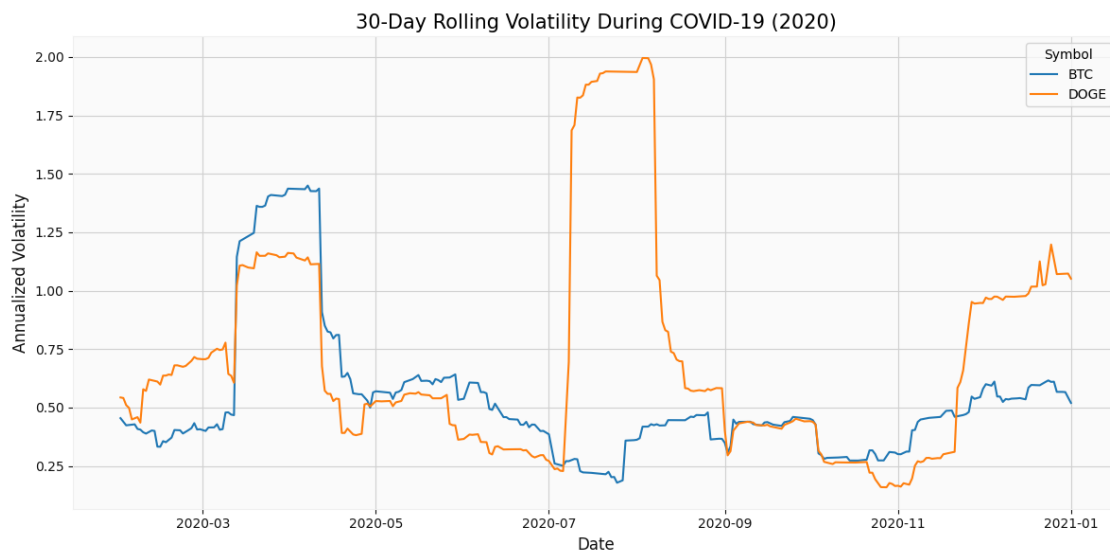
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
for symbol in covid_volatility['Symbol'].unique():
    symbol_data = covid_volatility[covid_volatility['Symbol'] == symbol]
    plt.plot(symbol_data['Date'], symbol_data['Volatility'], label=symbol)
```

```
plt.title('30-Day Rolling Volatility During COVID-19 (2020)', fontsize=15)
plt.xlabel('Date', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Annualized Volatility', fontsize=12)
plt.legend(title='Symbol')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

C:\Users\kietd\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_21768\449986385.py:5:

DeprecationWarning: DataFrameGroupBy.apply operated on the grouping columns. This behavior is deprecated, and in a future version of pandas the grouping columns will be excluded from the operation. Either pass `include\_groups=False` to exclude the groupings or explicitly select the grouping columns after groupby to silence this warning.

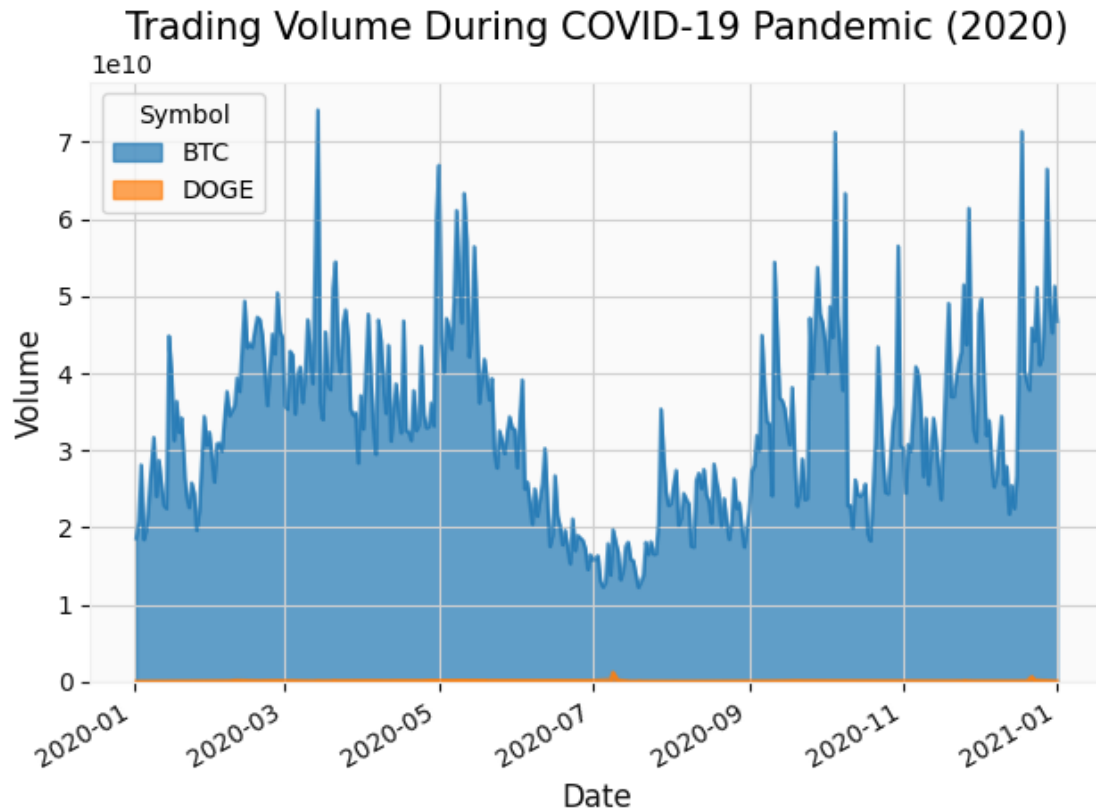
```
covid_volatility =
covid_df.groupby('Symbol').apply(calculate_volatility).reset_index(drop=True)
```



## 8. Volume Comparison During COVID-19

```
[47]: covid_data = covid_df.pivot(index='Date', columns='Symbol', values='Volume')
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
covid_data.plot(kind='area', stacked=False, alpha=0.7)
plt.title('Trading Volume During COVID-19 Pandemic (2020)', fontsize=15)
plt.xlabel('Date', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Volume', fontsize=12)
plt.legend(title='Symbol')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

<Figure size 1200x600 with 0 Axes>



## 9. Candlestick Chart for Bitcoin during COVID-19

```
[48]: btc_covid = covid_df[covid_df['Symbol'] == 'BTC'].set_index('Date')
      mpf.plot(btc_covid, type='candle', style='yahoo', title='Bitcoin Candlestick_
      ↳Chart During COVID-19 (2020)',
      volume=True, figsize=(12, 8))
```

**Bitcoin Candlestick Chart During COVID-19 (2020)**

