### **TP1 SERIES TEMPS**

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Il s'agit de l'implémentation du TP1 sur le dataset des données des bitcoin

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
          import numpy as np
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
In [2]: FILEPATH="BTC-EUR.csv"
         extension=FILEPATH.split(".")[-1]
         SEP=","
         if extension=="csv":
              df=pd.read csv(FILEPATH, sep=SEP)
         else:
              df=pd.read excel(FILEPATH, index col=0)
In [3]: extension
Out[3]: 'csv'
In [4]: df.info()
        <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
        RangeIndex: 3490 entries, 0 to 3489
        Data columns (total 7 columns):
         # Column Non-Null Count Dtype
         0 Date 3490 non-null object
1 Open 3490 non-null float64
2 High 3490 non-null float64
3 Low 3490 non-null float64
4 Close 3490 non-null float64
             Adj Close 3490 non-null float64
         5
             Volume
                         3490 non-null int64
        dtypes: float64(5), int64(1), object(1)
        memory usage: 191.0+ KB
In [5]: df.head()
```

```
Out[5]:
                Date
                          Open
                                      High
                                                  Low
                                                            Close
                                                                    Adj Close
                                                                               Volume
            2014-09-
                      359.546204 361.468506 351.586884 355.957367 355.957367 16389166
        0
                  17
            2014-09-
                      355.588409 355.505402 319.789459 328.539368 328.539368 26691849
            2014-09-
                      328.278503 330.936707 298.921021 307.761139 307.761139 29560103
        2
            2014-09-
                      307.665253 329.978180 303.931244 318.758972 318.758972 28736826
                  20
            2014-09-
                      318.120514 321.504517 306.502197 310.632446 310.632446 20702625
                  21
In [6]:
        metrique="High"
        period="Date"
In [7]: df[metrique].describe()
Out[7]: count
                  3490.000000
                 14260.255169
        mean
                15680.520917
        std
                   183.047470
        min
        25%
                   955.831451
        50%
                  7678.308106
                  24935.772949
        75%
                  67416.492188
        Name: High, dtype: float64
In [8]: df=df.dropna()
```

### **Question 1**

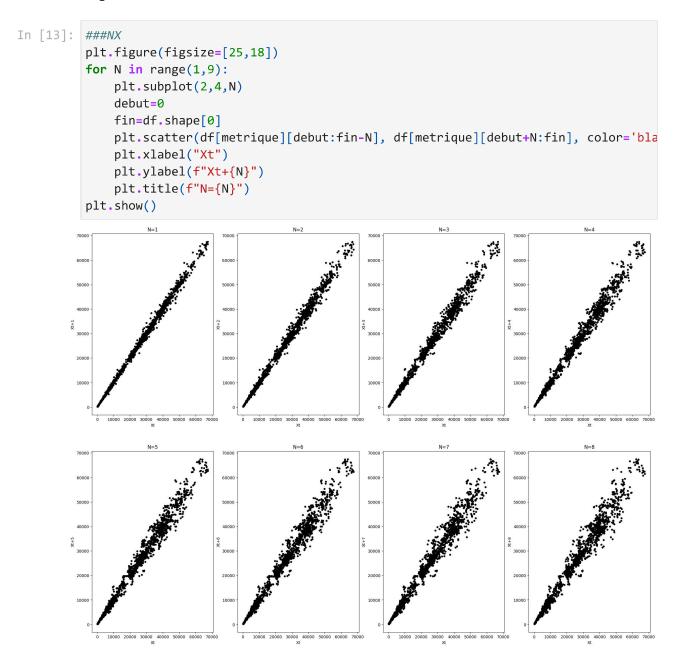
```
In [9]: #moyenne
    np.mean(df[metrique])
Out[9]: 14260.25516856132
In [10]: #varaince
    np.std(df[metrique])**2
Out[10]: 245808283.8535156
In [11]: #ecart-type
    np.std(df[metrique])
Out[11]: 15678.274262606697
```

## Question 2

```
In [12]: plt.figure(figsize=[25,10])
   plt.plot(df[metrique], color='black',)
```

```
plt.xlabel(period)
plt.ylabel(metrique)
plt.show()
```

# Question 3



#### **Question 4**

```
In [14]: #Calcul l'auto-Covariance empirique
         def auto_cov(data, K, moy):
             debut=0
             fin=len(data)
             Xt=data[debut:fin-K]
             Xt_k=data[debut+K:fin]
             cov=0
             for i in range(fin-K):
                 cov+=(Xt[i]-moy)*(Xt_k[i]-moy)
             return cov/(fin-K)
In [15]: def auto_cor(data, K):
             moy=np.mean(data)
             cov_0=auto_cov(data, 0, moy)
             cov_K=auto_cov(data, K, moy)
             return cov_K/cov_0
In [16]: from tqdm import tqdm
         auto_cor_all=list()
         data=list(df[metrique])
         for i in tqdm(range(1, 51)):
             auto_cor_all.append(auto_cor(data, i))
        100%
             | 50/50 [00:00<00:00, 234.68it/s]
In [17]: indexes=[i for i in range(1,51)]
         plt.figure(figsize=[25,10])
         plt.bar(indexes,auto_cor_all, align='edge', width= 0.25, color='black')
         plt.xlabel("Ordre")
         plt.ylabel("Auto-Correlation")
Out[17]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Auto-Correlation')
```