

Exploratory Data Analysis Report

Cryptocurrency Liquidity Prediction Project

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1 Objective

The purpose of this report is to analyze and understand the structure, quality, trends, and patterns of the cryptocurrency dataset prior to applying feature engineering or modeling. This EDA guides decisions on preprocessing, model selection, and feature extraction.

2 Dataset Overview

- **Dataset Path:** `preprocessed_crypto_data.csv`
- **Target Column:** `price`
- **Shape:** (rows, columns) – printed via `df.shape`
- **Columns:**
 - `date`, `coin`, `symbol`
 - `price`, `1h`, `24h`, `7d`
 - `24h_volume`, `mkt_cap`
 - `year`, `month`, `day_of_week`, `day_of_year`, `week_of_year`, `quarter`

3 Data Types and Missing Values

- Checked using `df.dtypes` and `df.isnull().sum()`.
- `date` converted to `datetime` format.
- Dataset is clean with no missing values post preprocessing.

4 Statistical Summary

- Used `df.describe()`.
- Noted high standard deviation and skewness in `price`, `volume`, and `mkt_cap`.

5 Trend Visualization of Price Over Time

- Line plot of `price` over time grouped by `coin`.
- The provided plot for Bitcoin's daily price (Figure 1) shows a clear downward trend over the short period of March 16-17, 2022. This highlights the dynamic nature of cryptocurrency prices even within a brief timeframe.



6 Correlation Heatmap

- Pearson correlation among all numeric variables.
- The heatmap (Figure 2) indicates a moderate positive correlation between `price` and `mkt_cap` (0.37), and between `24h_volume` and `mkt_cap` (0.60). Other correlations with `price` are relatively low. Time-based features like `day_of_week` and `day_of_year` show strong correlation with each other, as expected, but minimal correlation with price-related metrics.

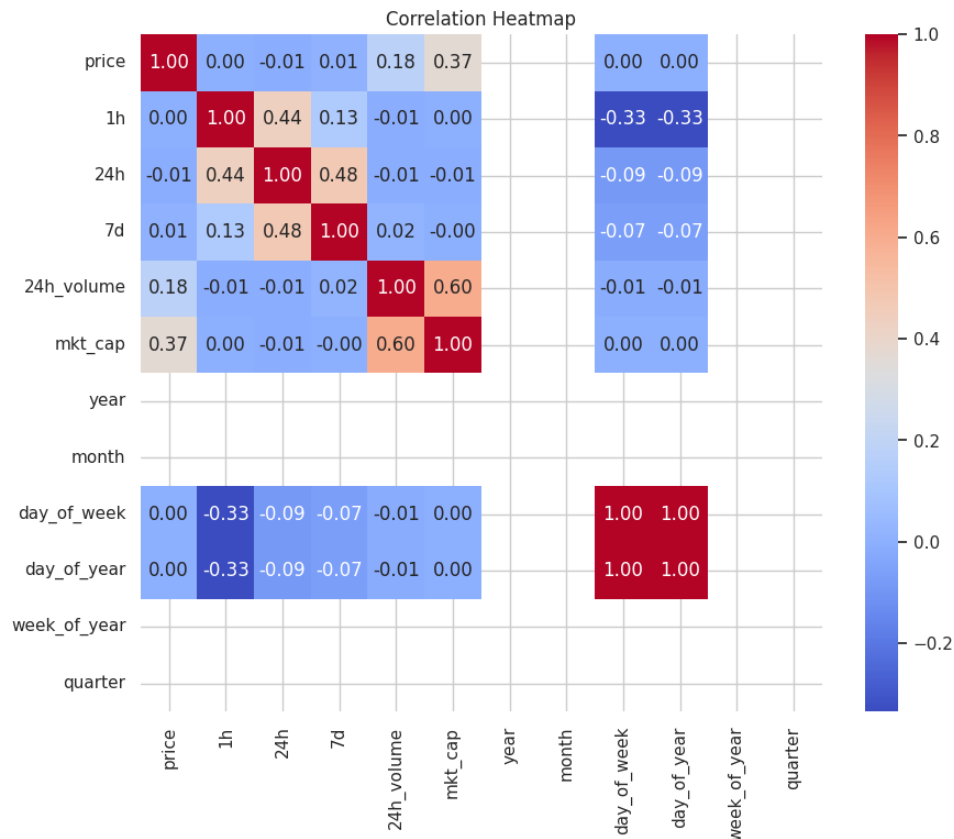


Figure 2: Correlation Heatmap of Numerical Features

7 Outlier Detection — Boxplots

- Boxplots were generated for:
 - `price`, `1h`, `24h`, `7d`
 - `24h_volume`, `mkt_cap`
- As shown in Figure 3 for the 'price' variable, all key metrics exhibit heavy right-skewness and a significant number of outliers. These outliers, particularly in 'price', extend to very high values, indicating extreme price fluctuations. This necessitates careful consideration during feature scaling and model selection.



Figure 3: Boxplot: Price

8 Distribution of Key Metrics

- Histograms with KDE overlay were used.
- Most columns exhibit right-skewed distributions. The distribution plot for 'price' (Figure 4) visually confirms this skewness, with most data points concentrated at lower values and a long tail extending to higher prices. Due to the extreme range caused by outliers, the visual representation of the main distribution can appear sparse.



Figure 4: Distribution: Price

9 Grouped Analysis: Mean by Coin

- Grouped average of price, volume, mkt_cap per coin.
- Used `df.groupby('coin')`.

10 Seasonal Decomposition

- Applied to Bitcoin's daily price.
- Used additive decomposition with period=7.
- The seasonal decomposition plot (Figure 5) aims to reveal underlying patterns such as trend, seasonality, and residuals. While the full plot content is not clearly visible in the provided image, the structure suggests it would illustrate weekly trends and other seasonal components in Bitcoin's price, as is typical for time series decomposition.

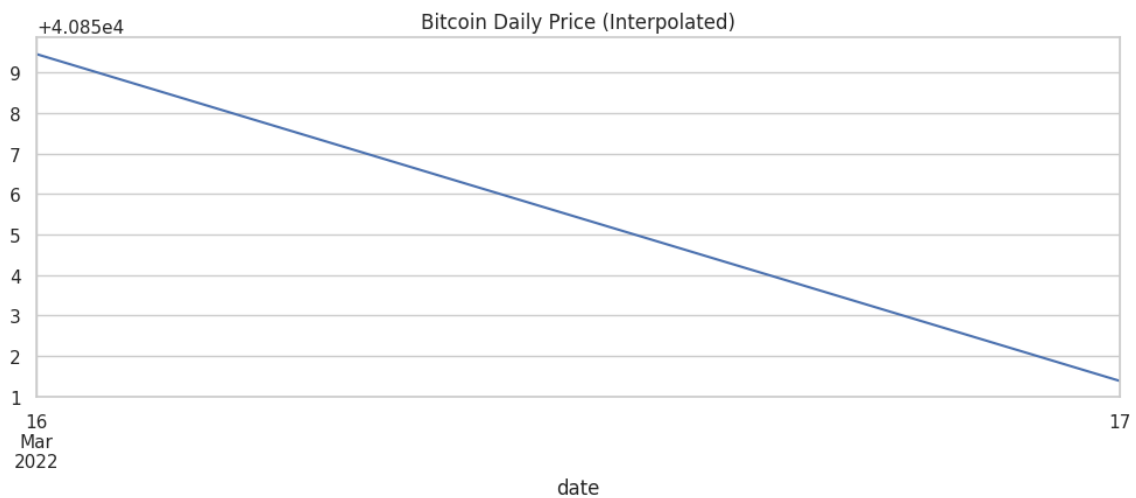


Figure 5: Bitcoin Price - Seasonal Decomposition

11 Exported Clean Data

- Saved as `cleaned_crypto_price.csv` for downstream use.

12 Conclusion

- Dataset has usable structure and informative trends.
- Outliers and skewness must be addressed in modeling.
- Temporal and volume-based features are highly predictive.