### Retail- Giant Sales Forecasting

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#### Background: Retail – Giant Forecasting

#### Background:

- "Global Mart" is an online store super giant having worldwide operations.
- Deals with all the major product categories Consumer, corporate & home office.

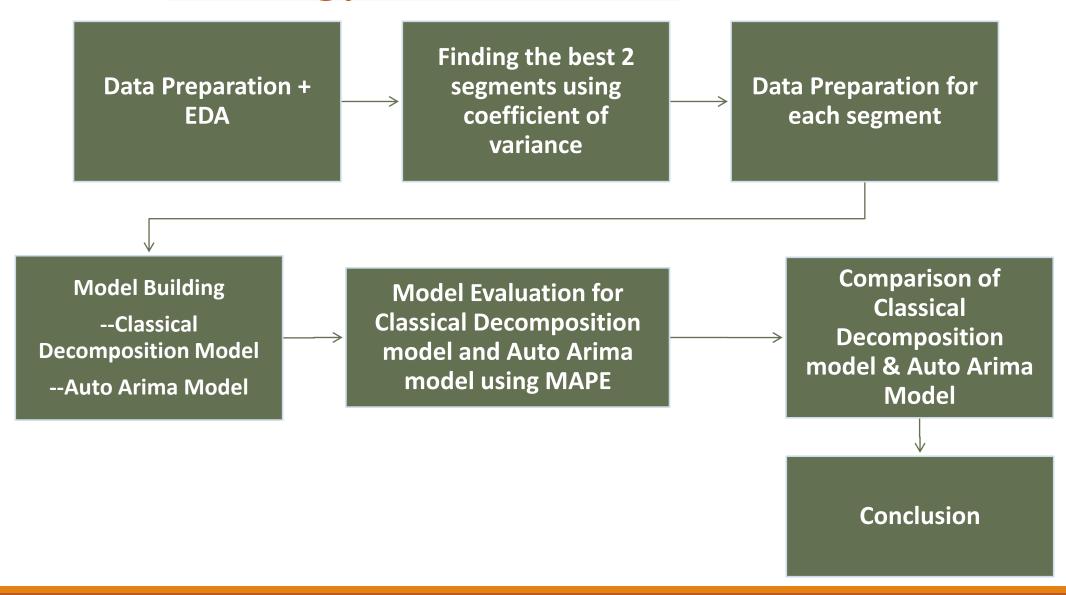
#### **Business Objective:**

• To Forecast the sales and the demand for the next 6 months, that would help the sales/operation manager of Global Mart to manage the revenue and inventory accordingly.

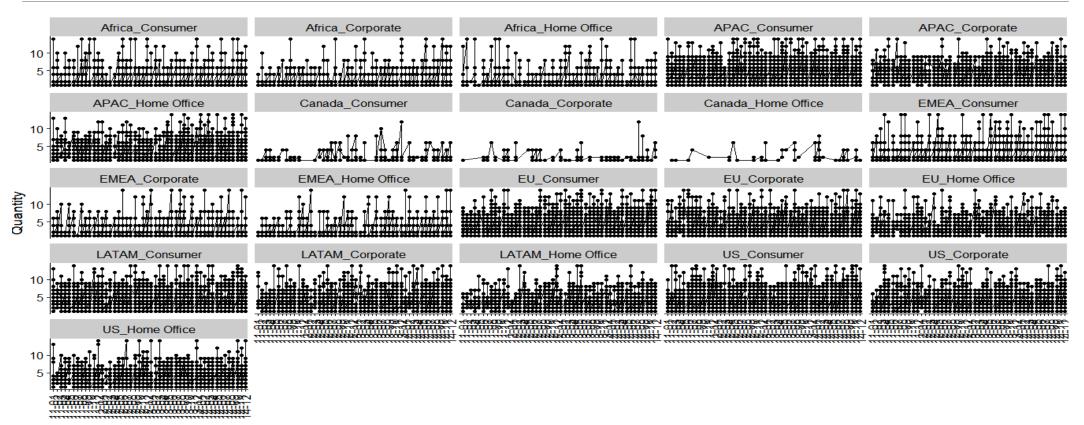
#### Data understanding

- Given data is at the transactional level, with each row representing unique order made on the online store.
- Total number of attributes: 24
- Important variables for analysis : Segment, Market, Sales, Quantity, Profit, Order Date

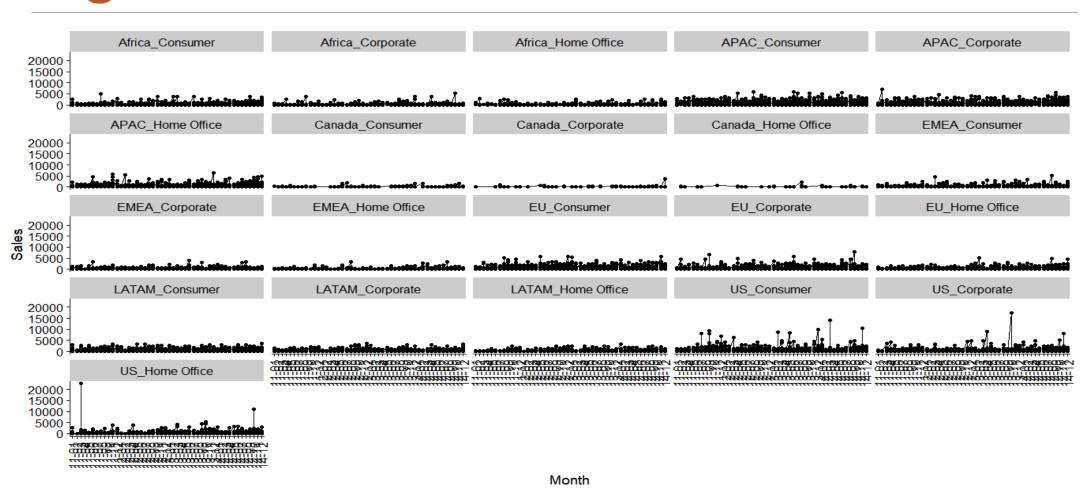
#### Strategy: Flow Chart



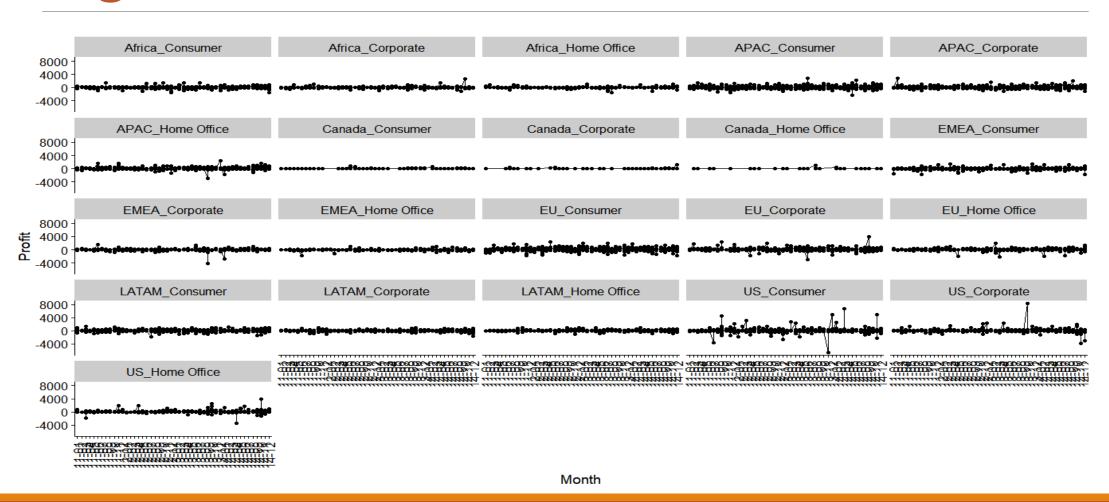
### EDA: Plots of Monthly Quantity for all 21 segments



### EDA: Plots of Monthly Sales for all 21 segments

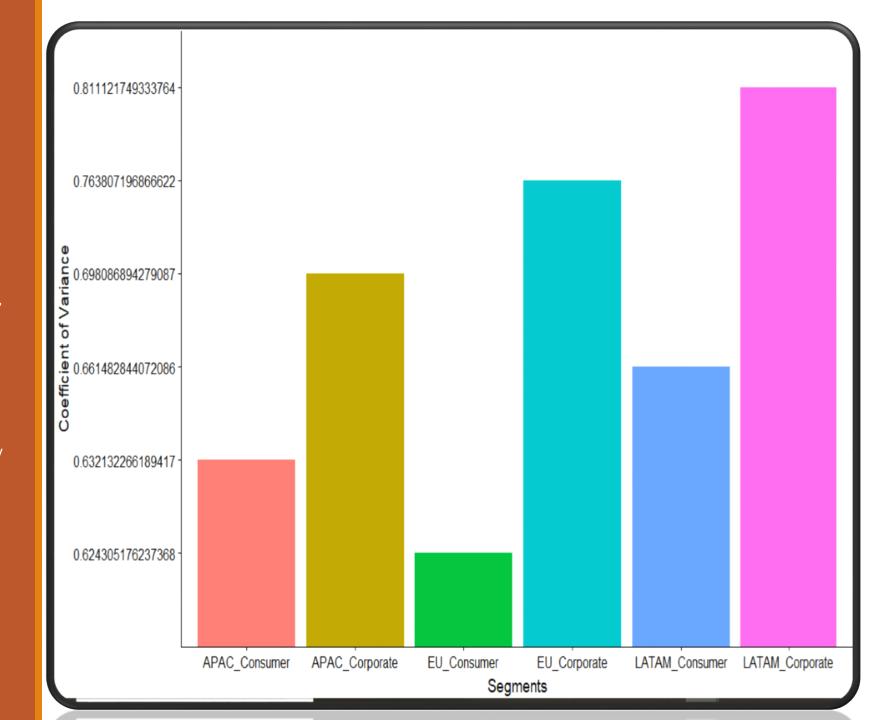


# EDA: Plots of Monthly Profit for all 21 segments



### Important Market Segments

- Best segments calculated using the Principle of 'Coefficient of Variance': Lower the ratio of standard deviation to mean, better is the outcome.
- Bar Graph plotted shows the result obtained after calculating coefficient of variance for top 6 market segments(having lower COV value)
- It clearly depicts Top 2 best market segments with the lowest coefficient of variance :
- 1) EU\_Consumer
- 2) APAC\_Consumer



# Time Series Analysis: Segment: EU\_Consumer

#### Time Series Analysis: EU\_Consumer (Sales)

Step: 1: Fig.(a) represents original time series ,smoothed series & model line after modelling trend and seasonality

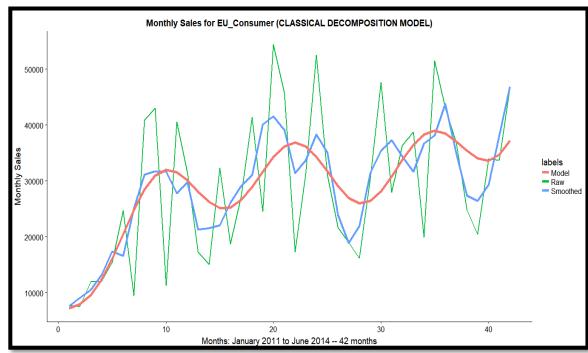
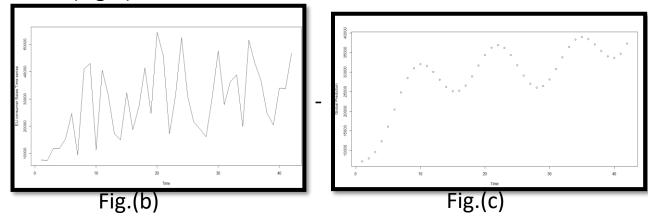
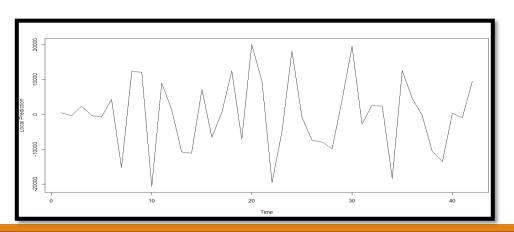


Fig.(a)

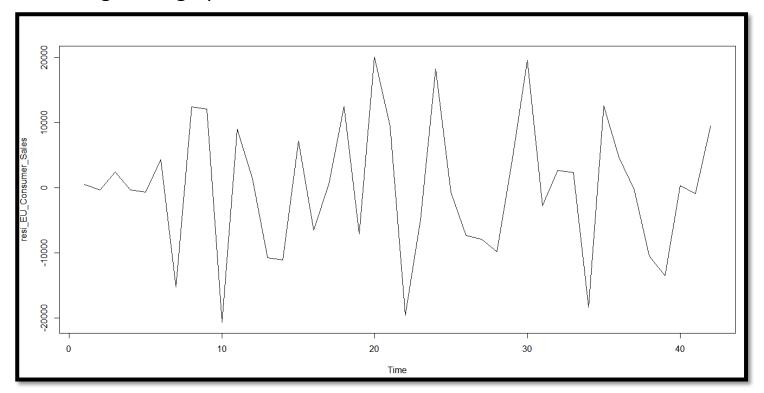
Step: 2: Locally predictable series(Fig:d) can be obtained by removing Trend and seasonality(Fig:c) from the original time series(Fig:b)





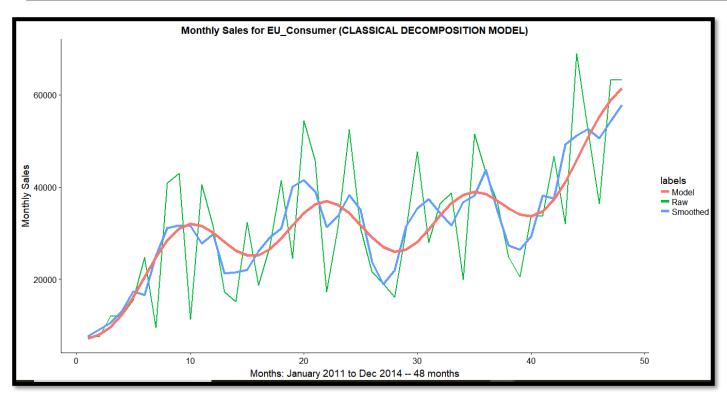
#### Time Series Analysis: EU\_Consumer (Sales)

Step 3: After applying auto.arima() on the local prediction, next step is to check if the remaining residual obtained is white noise. Following is the graph obtained for residual:



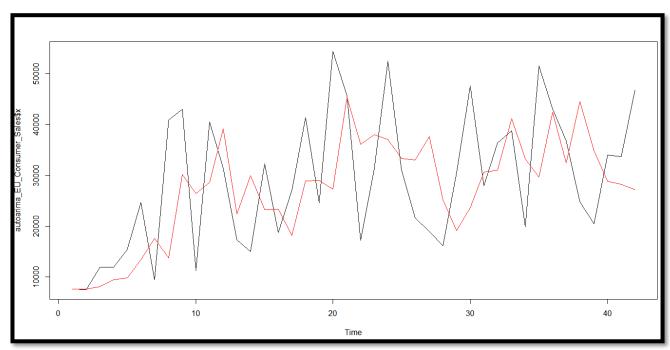
Step 4: adf test with pvalue = 0.01 and kpss test with pvalue 0.1 signifies that residual can be considered as white noise.

# Evaluating the Classical Decomposition model using MAPE: EU\_Consumer (Sales)



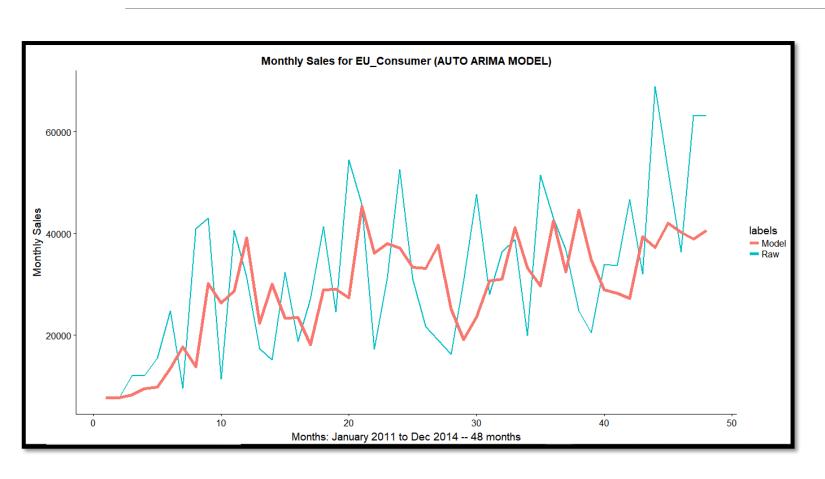
- After forecasting the sales value for last 6 months using the model created, we get MAPE = 21% on comparing forecasted values with actual values.
- Since the MAPE is lower, therefore model can be considered
- The graph shows original patterns with the predicted pattern.

# Model Building - Auto Arima : EU\_Consumer (Sales)



- Graph shows the model obtained using Auto Arima method.
- On checking if the residual is noise we get the following result:
  - adf test with pvalue = 0.01 and kpss test with pvalue 0.1 signifies that residual can be considered as white noise.

# Evaluating the Auto Arima model using MAPE: EU\_Consumer(Sales)

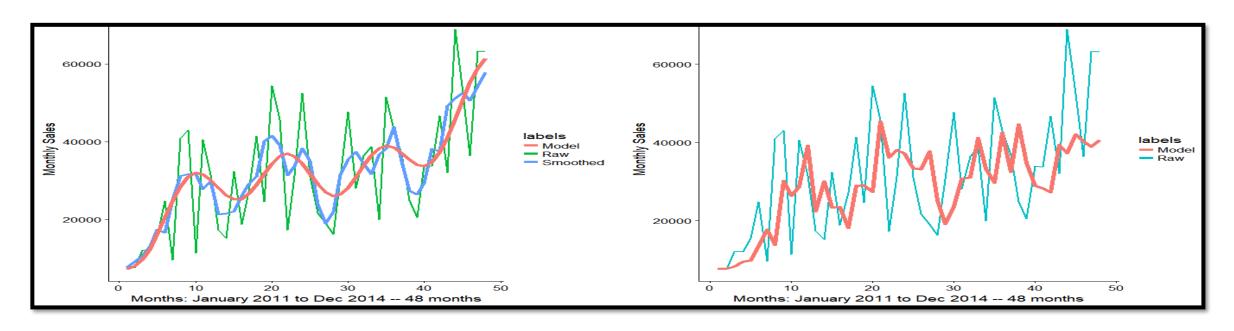


- After forecasting the sales value for last 6 months using the model created, we get MAPE = 28% on comparing forecasted values with actual values.
- Since the MAPE is lower, therefore model can be considered
- The graph shows original patterns with the predicted pattern.

### COMPARING CLASSICAL DECOMPOSITION MODEL AND AUTO ARIMA MODEL: EU\_Consumer(Sales)

CLASSICAL DECOMPOSITION MODEL MAPE: 21%

AUTO ARIMA MODEL MAPE: 28%



Through Graphs as well as MAPE Values, we can conclude that the model prepared manually through classical decomposition will lead to better forecasts for this particular market\_segment.

#### Time Series Analysis: EU\_Consumer (Quantity)

Step: 1: Fig.(a) represents original time series ,smoothed series & model line after modelling trend and seasonality

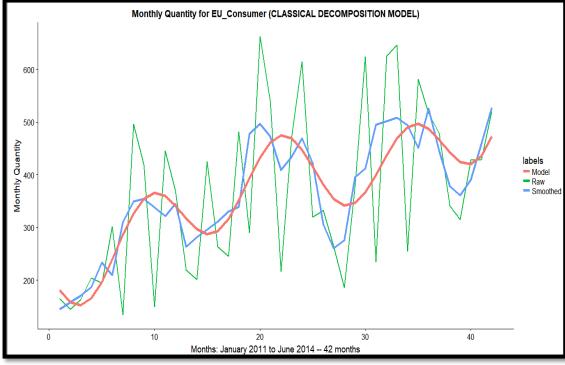
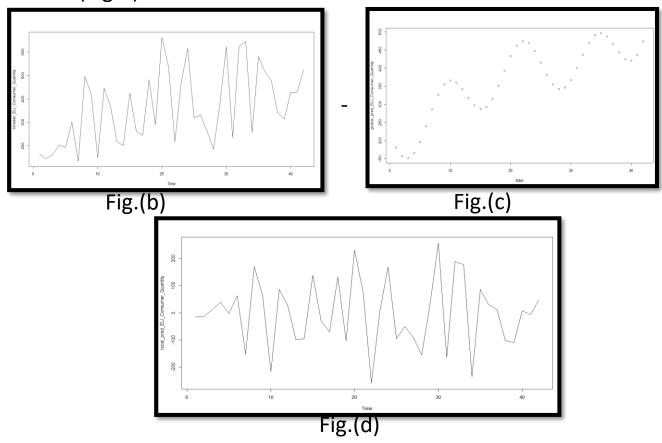


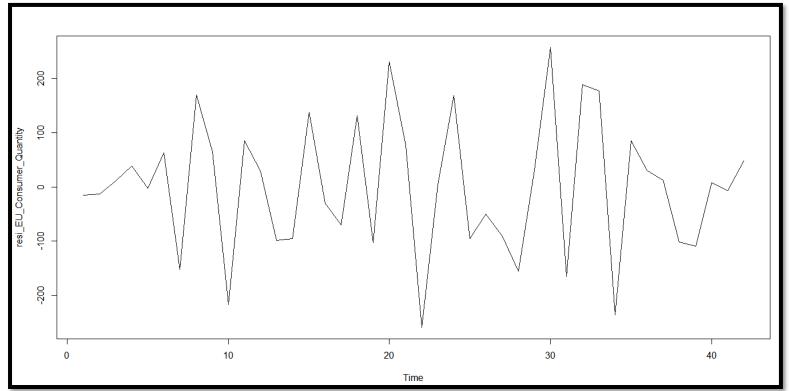
Fig.(a)

Step: 2: Locally predictable series(Fig:d) can be obtained by removing Trend and seasonality(Fig:c) from the original time series(Fig:b)



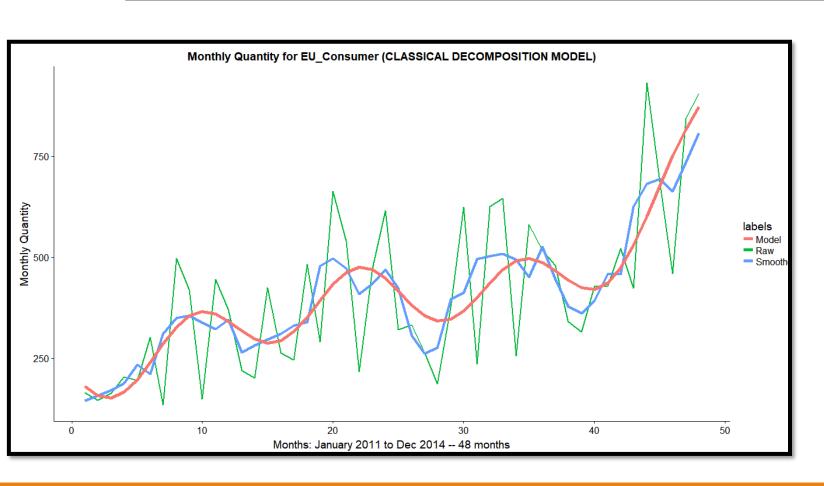
#### Time Series Analysis: EU\_Consumer (Quantity)

Step 3: After applying auto.arima() on the local prediction, next step is to check if the remaining residual obtained is white noise. Following is the graph obtained for residual:



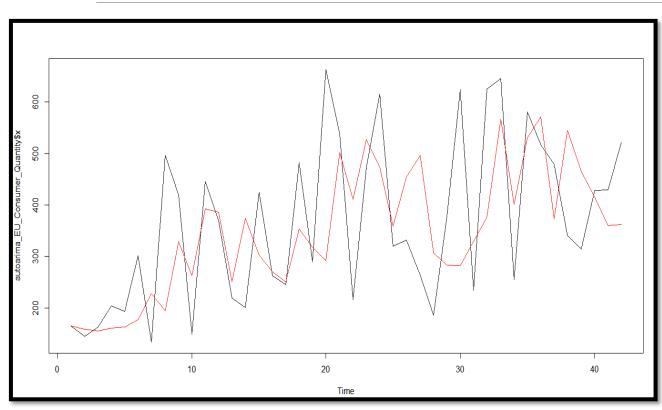
Step 4: adf test with pvalue = 0.02 and kpss test with pvalue 0.1 signifies that residual can be considered as white noise.

### Evaluating the Classical Decomposition model using MAPE: EU\_Consumer (Quantity)



- After forecasting the sales value for last 6 months using the model created, we get MAPE = 22% on comparing forecasted values with actual values.
- Since the MAPE is lower, therefore model can be considered
- The graph shows original patterns with the predicted pattern.

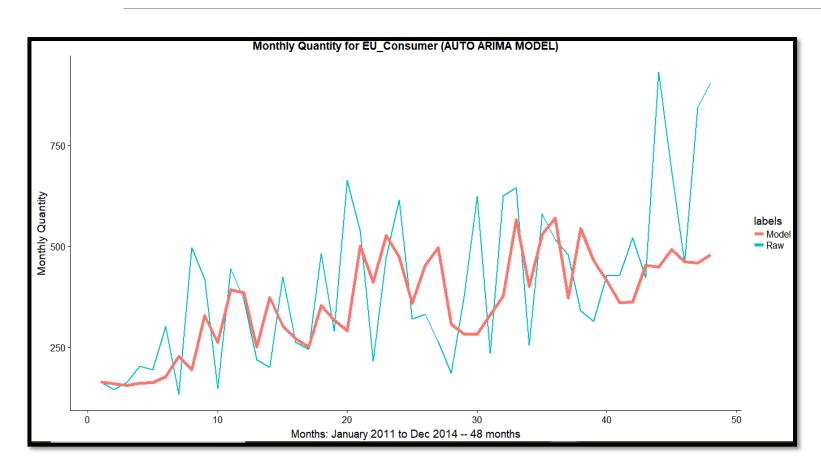
### Model Building - Auto Arima : EU\_Consumer (Quantity)



- Graph shows the model obtained using Auto Arima method.
- On checking if the residual is noise we get the following result:

adf test with pvalue = 0.04 and kpss test with pvalue 0.1 signifies that residual can be considered as white noise.

# Evaluating the Auto Arima model using MAPE: EU\_Consumer(Quantity)

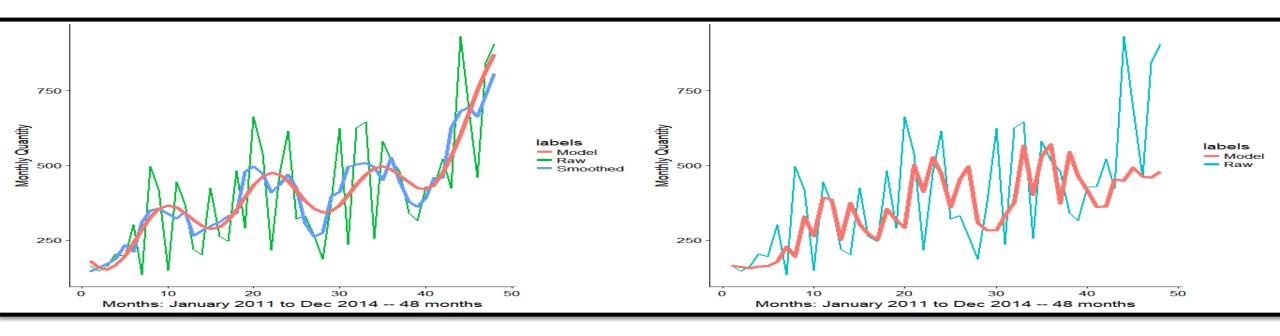


- After forecasting the sales value for last 6 months using the model created, we get MAPE = 30.13% on comparing forecasted values with actual values.
- Since the MAPE is lower, therefore model can be considered
- The graph shows original patterns with the predicted pattern.

### COMPARING CLASSICAL DECOMPOSITION MODEL AND AUTO ARIMA MODEL: EU\_Consumer (Quantity)

CLASSICAL DECOMPOSITION MODEL MAPE: 22%

AUTO ARIMA MODEL MAPE: 30%



Through Graphs as well as MAPE Values, we can conclude that the model prepared manually through classical decomposition will lead to better forecasts for this particular market\_segment.

#### Time Series Analysis: Segment: APAC\_Consumer

#### Time Series Analysis: APAC\_Consumer (Sales)

Step: 1: Fig.(a) represents original time series ,smoothed series & model line after modelling trend and seasonality

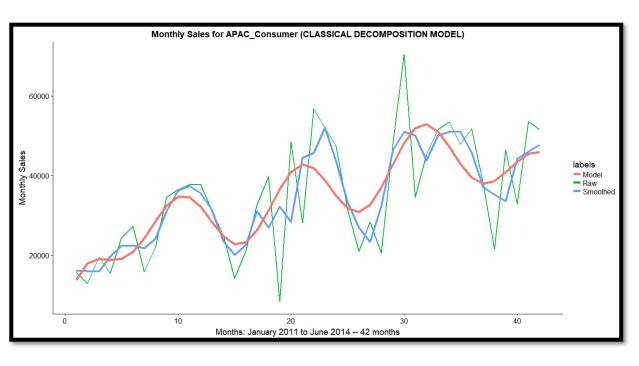
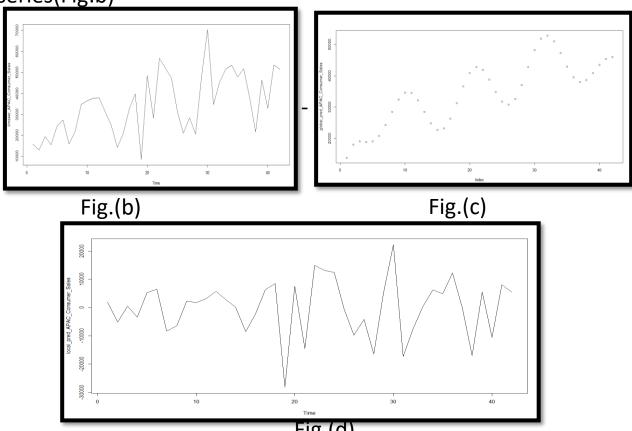


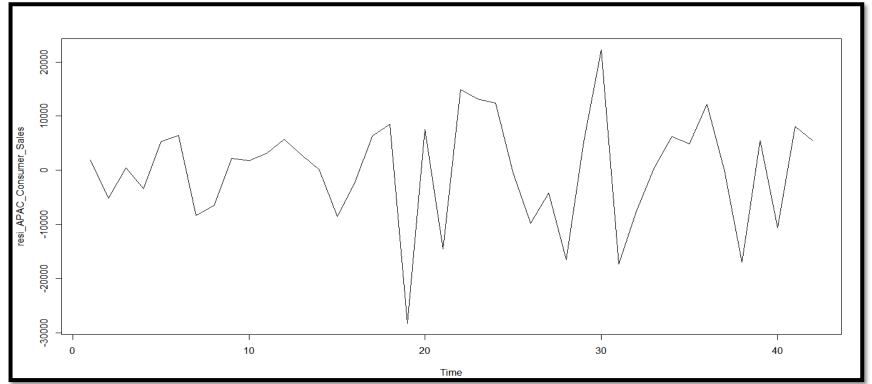
Fig.(a)

Step: 2: Locally predictable series(Fig:d) can be obtained by removing Trend and seasonality(Fig:c) from the original time series(Fig:b)



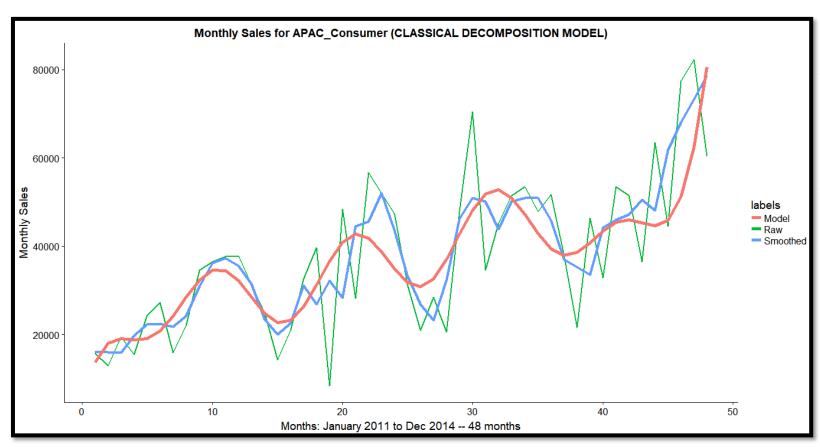
#### Time Series Analysis: APAC\_Consumer (Sales)

Step 3: After applying auto.arima() on the local prediction, next step is to check if the remaining residual obtained is white noise. Following is the graph obtained for residual:



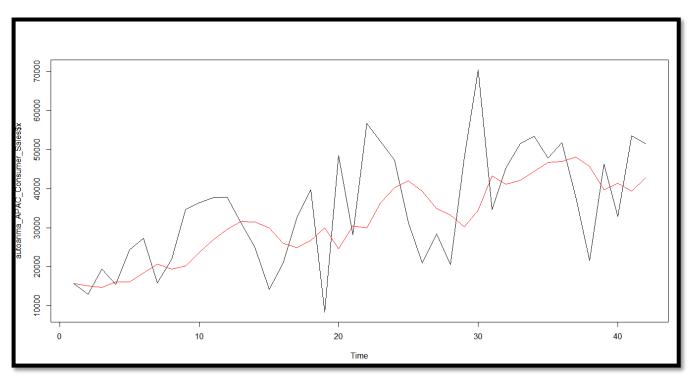
Step 4: adf test with pvalue = 0.01 and kpss test with pvalue 0.1 signifies that residual can be considered as white noise.

### Evaluating the Classical Decomposition model using MAPE : APAC\_Consumer (Sales)



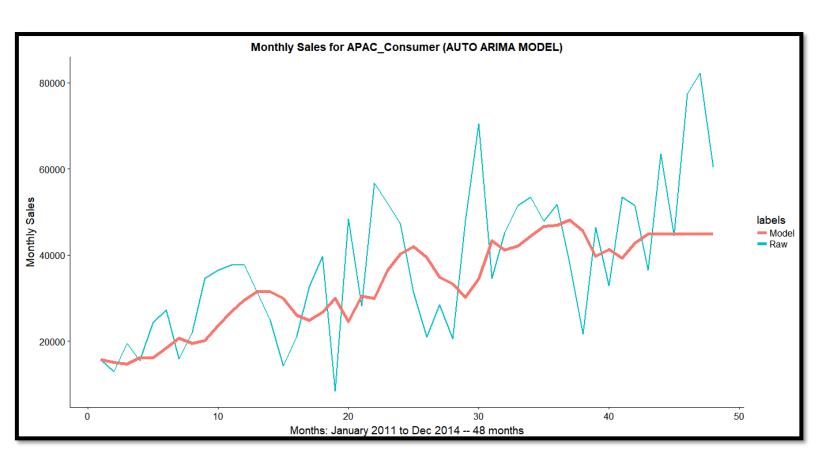
- After forecasting the sales value for last 6 months using the model created, we get MAPE = 24.7% on comparing forecasted values with actual values.
- Since the MAPE is lower, therefore model can be considered
- The graph shows original patterns with the predicted pattern.

## Model Building - Auto Arima : APAC\_Consumer (Sales)



- Graph shows the model obtained using Auto Arima method.
- On checking if the residual is noise we get the following result:
  - adf test with pvalue = 0.01 and kpss test with pvalue 0.1 signifies that residual can be considered as white noise.

# Evaluating the Auto Arima model using MAPE: APAC\_Consumer (Sales)

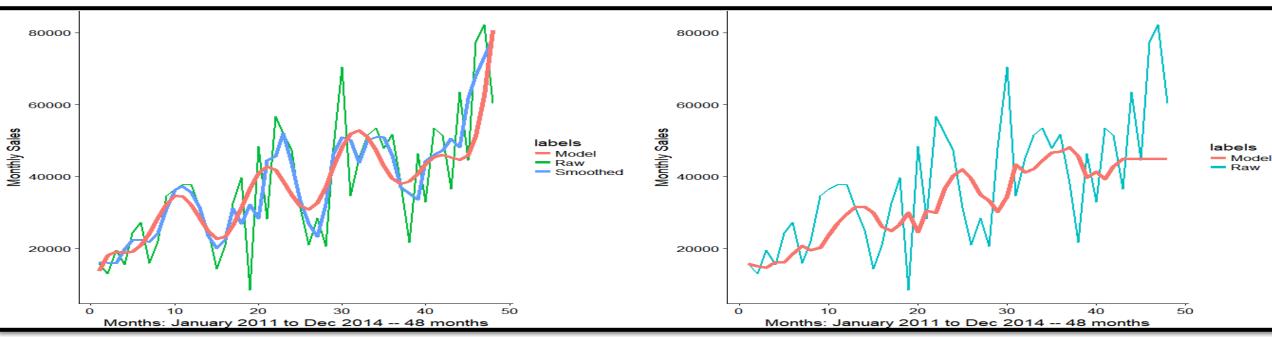


- After forecasting the sales value for last 6 months using the model created, we get MAPE = 27.68% on comparing forecasted values with actual values.
- Since the MAPE is lower, therefore model can be considered
- The graph shows original patterns with the predicted pattern.

### COMPARING CLASSICAL DECOMPOSITION MODEL AND AUTO ARIMA MODEL: APAC\_Consumer (Sales)

CLASSICAL DECOMPOSITION MODEL MAPE: 24.76%

AUTO ARIMA MODEL MAPE: 27.68%



Through Graphs as well as MAPE Values, we can conclude that the model prepared manually through classical decomposition will lead to better forecasts for this particular market\_segment.

#### Time Series Analysis: APAC\_Consumer (Quantity)

Step: 1: Fig.(a) represents original time series ,smoothed series & model line after modelling trend and seasonality

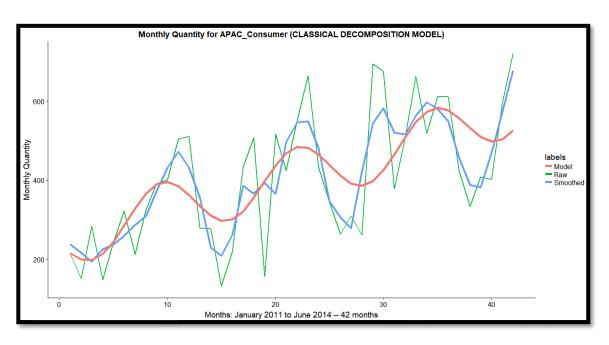
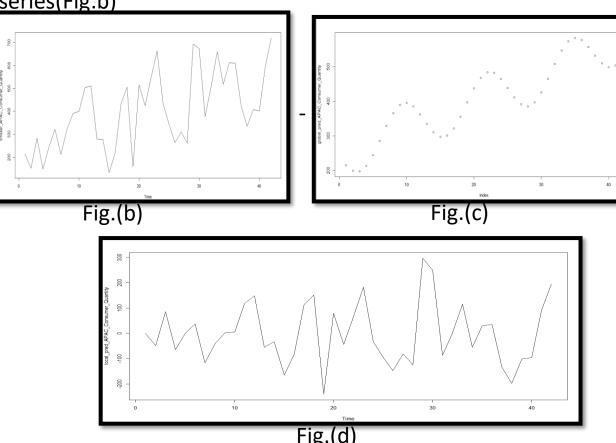


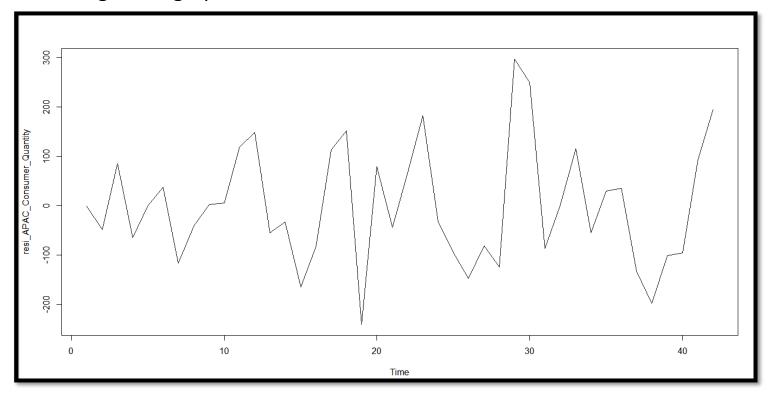
Fig.(a)

Step :2 : Locally predictable series(Fig:d) can be obtained by removing Trend and seasonality(Fig:c) from the original time series(Fig:b)



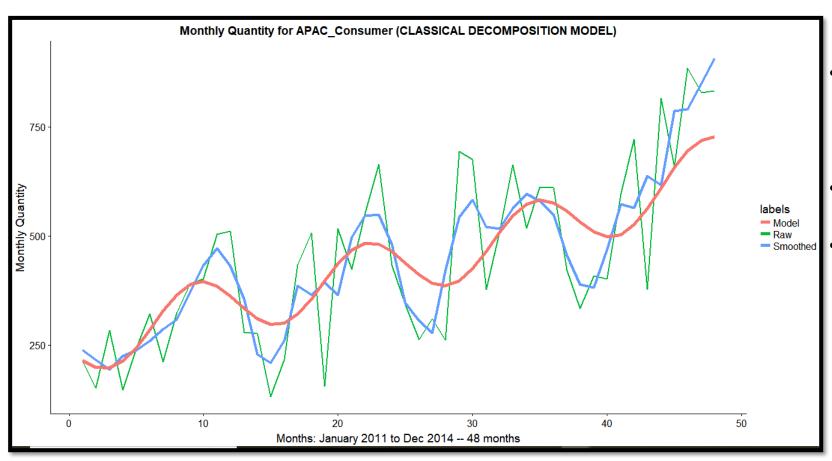
#### Time Series Analysis: APAC\_Consumer (Quantity)

Step 3: After applying auto.arima() on the local prediction, next step is to check if the remaining residual obtained is white noise. Following is the graph obtained for residual:



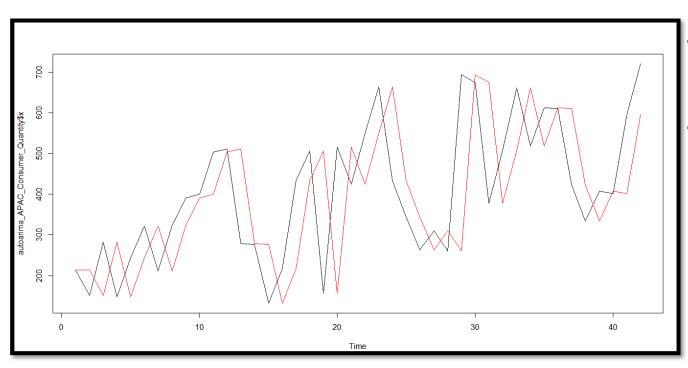
Step 4: adf test with pvalue = 0.01 and kpss test with pvalue 0.1 signifies that residual can be considered as white noise.

### Evaluating the Classical Decomposition model using MAPE: APAC\_Consumer (Quantity)



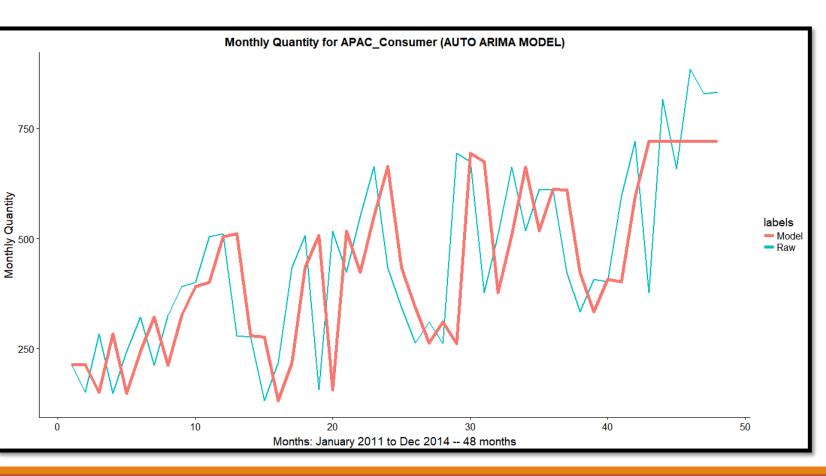
- After forecasting the sales value for last 6 months using the model created, we get MAPE = 20% on comparing forecasted values with actual values.
- Since the MAPE is lower, therefore model can be considered
- The graph shows original patterns with the predicted pattern.

# Model Building - Auto Arima: APAC\_Consumer (Quantity)



- Graph shows the model obtained using Auto Arima method.
- On checking if the residual is noise we get the following result:
  - adf test with pvalue = 0.01 and kpss test with pvalue 0.1 signifies that residual can be considered as white noise.

# Evaluating the Auto Arima model using MAPE: APAC\_Consumer (Quantity)

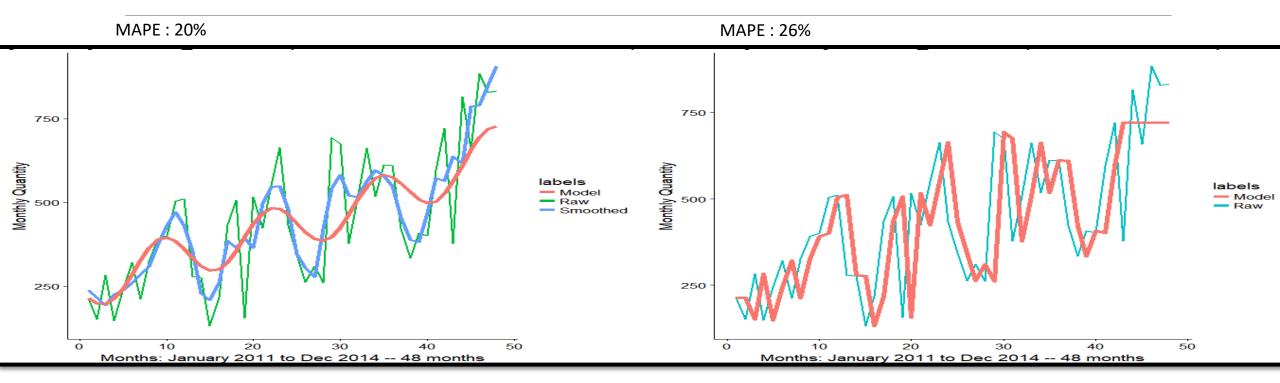


- After forecasting the sales value for last 6 months using the model created, we get MAPE = 26% on comparing forecasted values with actual values.
- Since the MAPE is lower, therefore model can be considered
- The graph shows original patterns with the predicted pattern.

### COMPARING CLASSICAL DECOMPOSITION MODEL AND AUTO ARIMA MODEL: APAC\_Consumer (Quantity)

CLASSICAL DECOMPOSITION MODEL

**AUTO ARIMA MODEL** 



Through Graphs as well as MAPE Values, we can conclude that the model prepared manually through classical decomposition will lead to better forecasts for this particular market segment.

Also, the auto-arima model appears to be fitting better on the input data, but that is the case of overfitting, as it does not fit that well on output data.

#### Thank You...