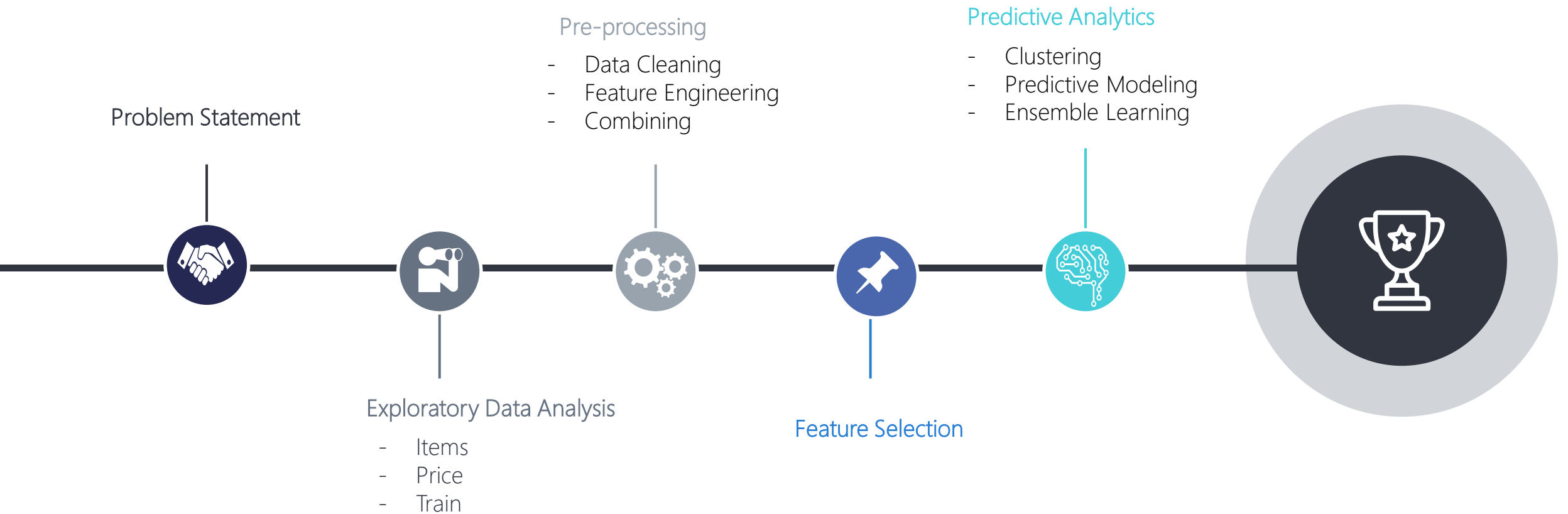




# Sales Forecast For Sporting Goods

Bengi Koseoglu, Na Gong, Qian Xia, Sanjita Suresh

# AGENDA



# PROBLEM STATEMENT



- E-commerce sporting goods company
- Goal: Predict the sold out date of the products for February
  - Stock at the beginning of the month
  - Sales unit of each day
  - Sales data between october 2017 and January 2018 that covers 12824 unique products
- Solution : Predict the daily sales of each products and subtract it from the stock.
- Tools: Python, R, RapidMiner



Product	Day	Pred	Remaing stock
Id1	01.02.2019	0	4
Id1	02.02.2019	1	3
id1	02.03.2019	3	0

# EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS



We have three datasets

- **Items:** serves as master data
- **Train:** daily sales of products
- **Price:** historical pricing information between october and february

Items

	pid	size	color	brand	rrp	mainCategory	category	subCategory	stock	releaseDate
0	10000	XL ( 158-170 )	gruen	Nike	25.33	1	7	25.0	1	2017-10-01
1	10001	L	schwarz	Jako	38.03	1	7	16.0	1	2017-10-01
2	10003	3 (35-38 )	weiss	Jako	12.63	1	7	13.0	1	2017-10-01
3	10003	4 ( 39-42 )	weiss	Jako	12.63	1	7	13.0	1	2017-10-01
4	10003	5 ( 43-46 )	weiss	Jako	12.63	1	7	13.0	1	2017-10-01

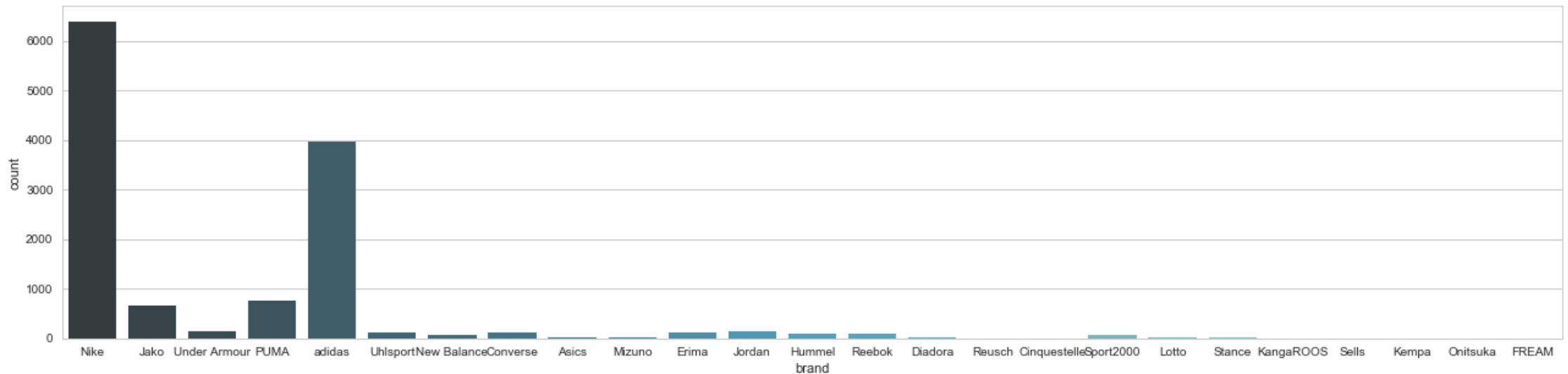
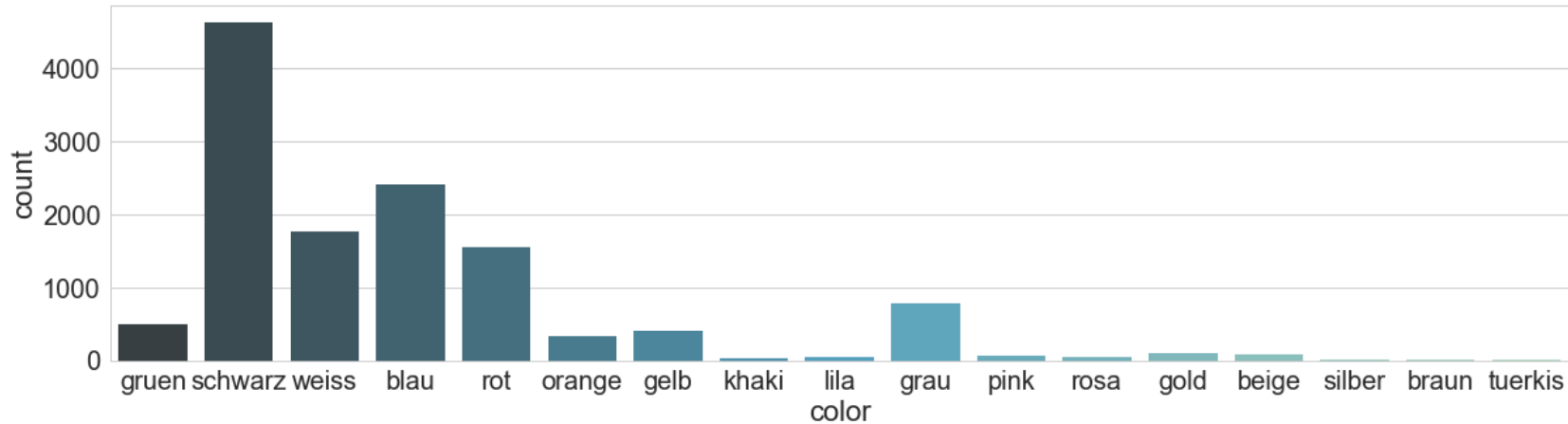
Train

	date	pid	size	units
0	2017-10-01	14393	2 ( 37-39 )	1
1	2017-10-01	10069	36	2
2	2017-10-01	10069	35	1
3	2017-10-01	16221	L	1
4	2017-10-01	11317	L	1

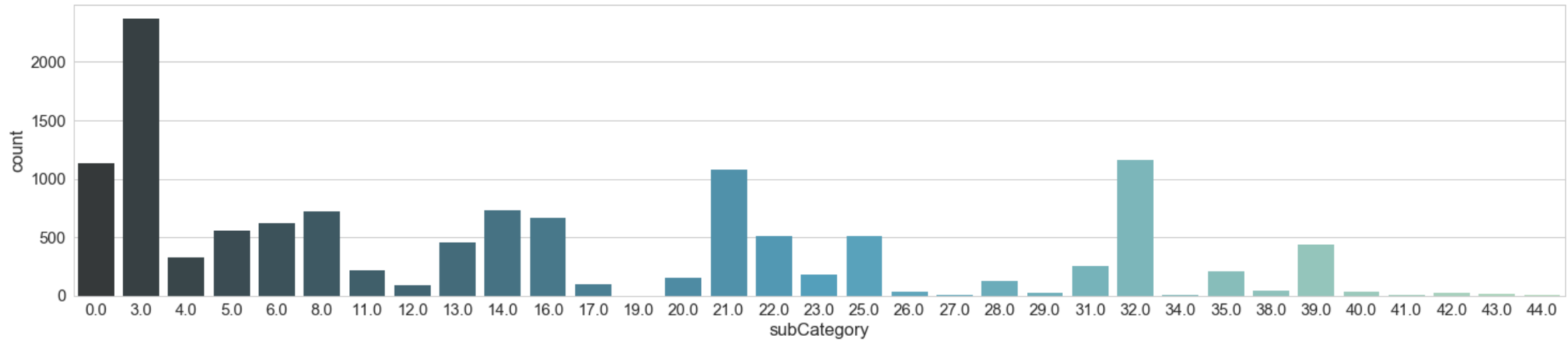
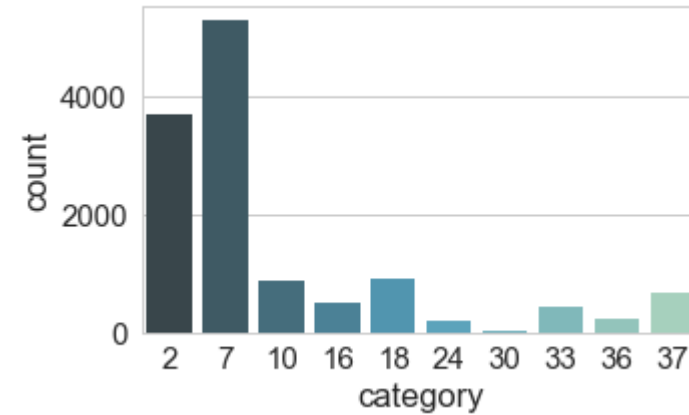
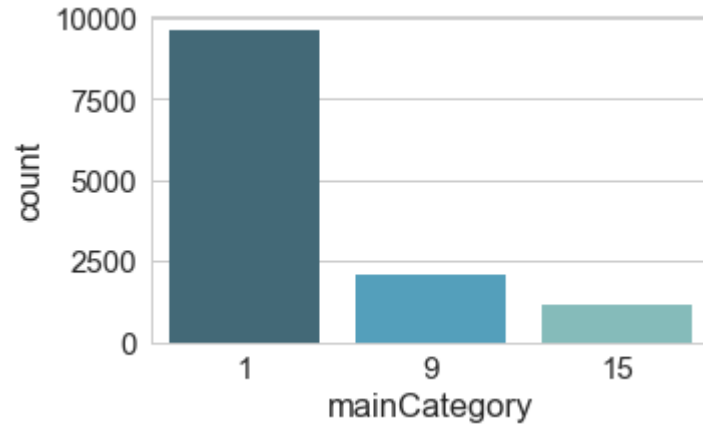
Price

	pid	size	2017-10-01	2017-10-02	2017-10-03	2017-10-04	2017-10-05	2017-10-06	2017-10-07	2017-10-08	...	2018-02-19	2018-02-20	2018-02-21	2018-02-22	2018-02-23	2018-02-24	2018-02-25	2018-02-26	2018-02-27
0	19671	39 1/3	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	...	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31
1	19671	40	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	...	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31
2	19671	41 1/3	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	...	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31
3	19671	42	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	...	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31
4	19671	42 2/3	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	...	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31

# EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS



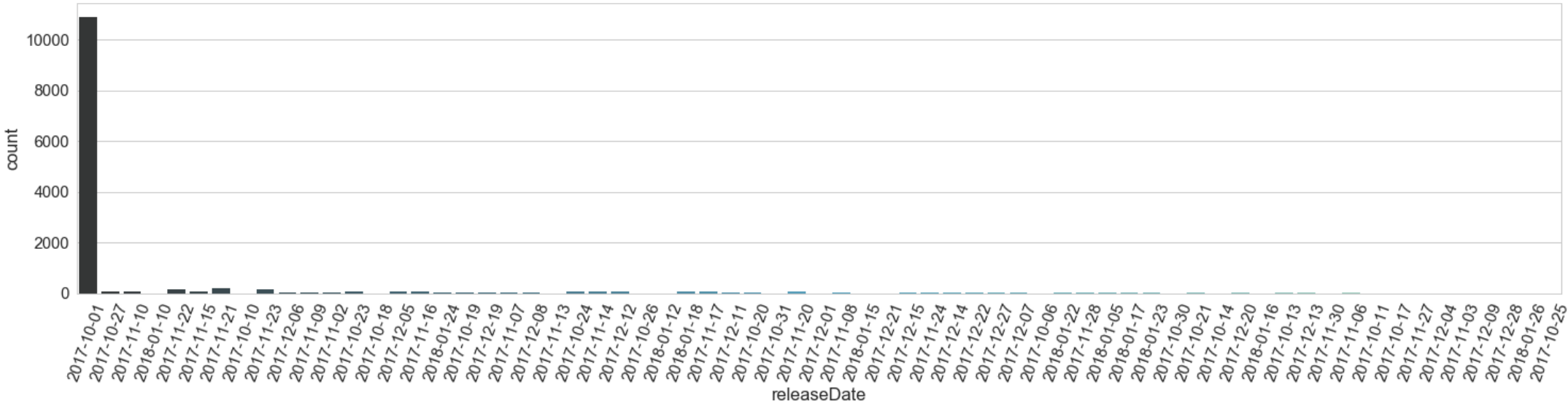
# EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS



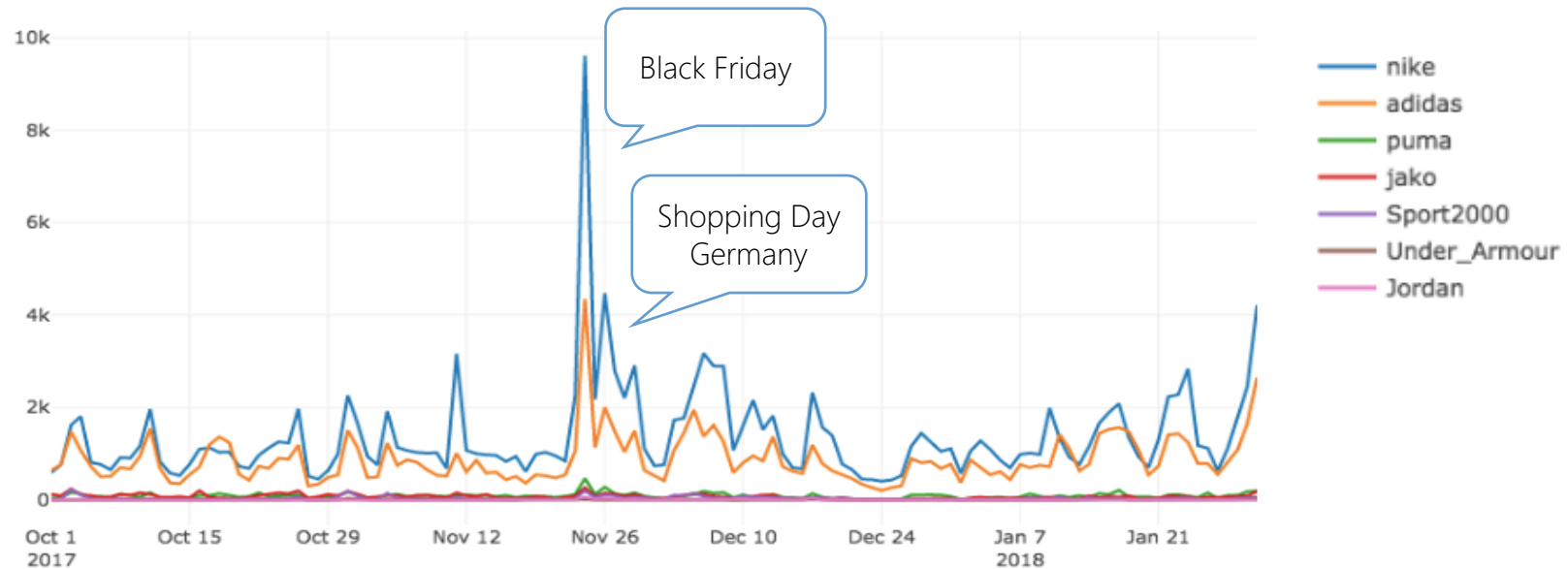
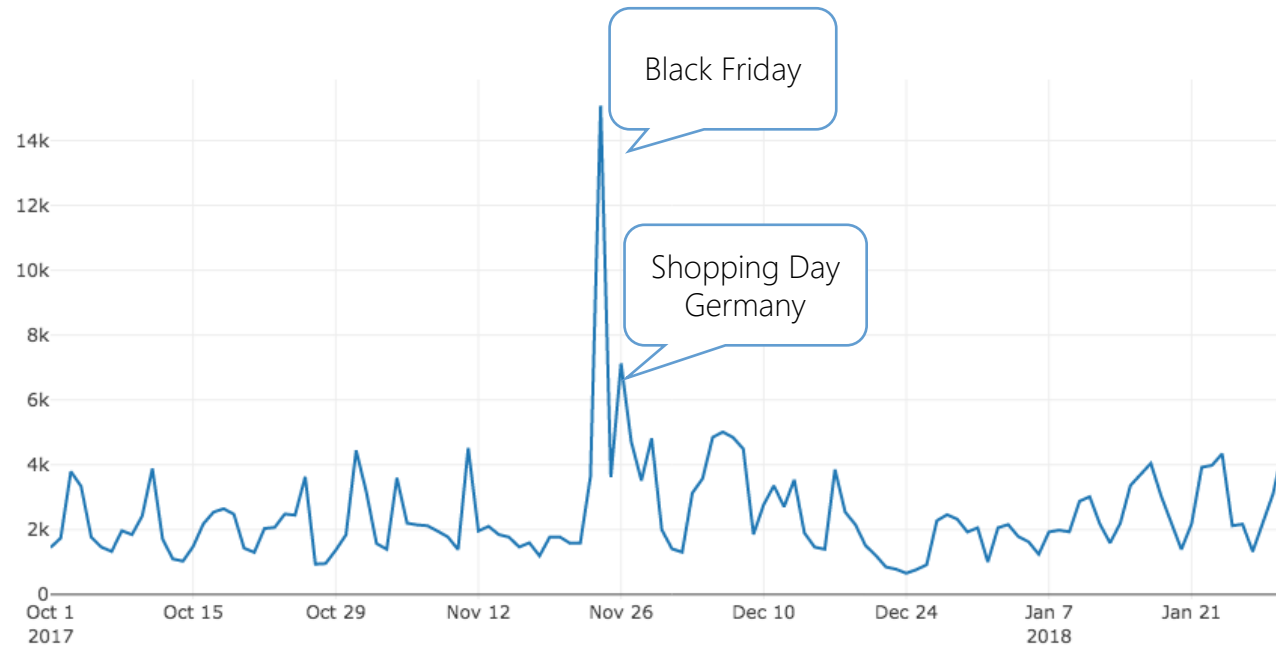
# EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS



	rrp	stock
count	12824.000000	12824.000000
mean	98.526149	3.532829
std	90.787734	11.034285
min	2.470000	1.000000
25%	38.030000	1.000000
50%	69.780000	1.000000
75%	114.230000	2.000000
max	463.480000	459.000000



# EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS





# PRE-PROCESSING (Data Cleaning)



- A unique column id is created
- Missing variables are handled
  - Price attributes in *price* dataset: mean of the product's average price
  - Subcategory attribute in *items* dataset: created another category
  - For size attribute in *items* dataset: filled with most frequent size of each brand
- Size information translated into a unified format

```
#size
print('n unique values=%s'%len(items['size'].unique()))
items.groupby('size').pid.nunique()
```

n unique values=179



```
#grouped_size
print('n unique values=%s'%len(items['grouped_size'].unique()))
items.groupby('grouped_size').pid.nunique()
```

n unique values=28

```
array(['XL ( 158-170 )', 'L', '3 ( 35-38 )', '4 ( 39-42 )', '5 ( 43-46 )',
      'XL', 'M', 'S', '140', '43', '44', '45', 'L ( 152-158 )',
      'XS ( 116-128 )', '46', '37,5', '42', 'M ( 140-152 )', '176',
      '39 1/3', '41 1/3', '44 2/3', '46 2/3', '48', '2 ( 37-39 )',
      '4 ( 43-45 )', '33', '34', '35', '36', '37 1/3', '45,5',
      'L ( 40/42 )', 'XL ( 44/46 )', '36,5', '41', '38', '39', '2XL',
      '7 ( L )', '43 1/3', '40', '40 2/3', '45 1/3', '40,5', '44,5',
      '152', '164', 'S ( 128-140 )', '3 ( 40-42 )', '5 ( 46-48 )',
      'L ( 42-46 )', 'M ( 38-42 )', 'S ( 34-38 )', 'XL ( 46-50 )',
      'XS ( 30-34 )', '36 2/3', '38,5', '38 2/3', '38/40 ( M / L )',
      '42 2/3', 'M ( 38/40 )', '33,5', '2 ( 35-38 )', '3 ( 39-42 )',
      '4 ( 43-46 )', '5 ( 47-49 )', '42,5', '164/176', '1 ( Junior)',
      '35,5', '128', '39/42', '43/46', '47', '47 1/3', 'XL ( 46-48,5)',
      'XS', '2 ( Senior)', nan, '116', '30', '32', '3XL', '41 - 44',
      '47,5', 'S ( 34/36 )', '6', '48 2/3', '37', '12 ( 41-45)', '39,5',
      '9', '31', '35 - 38', '39 - 42', '43 - 46', '1 ( 31-34 )', '41,5',
      '3', 'YLG 147,5-157,5', 'XS ( 32/34 )', '31,5', '8 ( XL )',
      '0 ( 31-33 )', '1 ( 34-36 )', '3 ( 41-43 )', 'M ( 40 )', '2XL/T',
      '43,5', '4XL', '116/128', '140/152', '2', 'XS ( 32 )',
      '0 ( Bambini )', '46,5', 'YXL 157,5-167,5', '35/38', '10 ( 36-40)',
      '29', '10 ( 140)', 'L ( 43 - 46)', '45 - 47', '14/16 ( 164-176)',
      '14 ( 46-48)', '00 ( 27-30 )', '102 ( M)', '37 - 40', '6 ( 47-50 )',
      'L/XL ( 39-47 )', 'S ( 36 )', 'M ( 38 - 42)', '1 ( 140 )',
      '47 - 50', '47/49', '48,5', '0 ( 128 )', '11', '5', '7', '8', '4',
      'L ( 42-47 )', 'M/L', '2 ( 152 )', '3 ( 164 )', '1 ( 33-36 )',
      'YM 135-147,5', '1 ( 25-30 )', '2 ( 31-34 )', '10', '43-46',
      '6/8 ( 116-128)', '30 ( 5XL)', '134', '146', '158', '2 ( 37-40 )',
      '45-48', 'XS/S', '39-42', '3XL/T', 'XL/T', '4 ( 44-46 )', 'L/K',
      '24 ( M)', '28 ( 3XL)', 'L/T', '19 ( 38)', 'YSM 125-135', 'L ( 44 )',
      '01 Junior', '02 Senior', '104', '116-122', '10/12 ( 140-152)',
      '14 ( 164)', '16 ( 176)'], dtype=object)
```

# PRE-PROCESSING (Feature Engineering)

- **Price\_daily\_change** : Price change of product compared to previous day
  - **New\_product**: Binary variable, based on release day
  - **Day**: Day of the month
  - **Month**: Month as categorical variable
  - **Weekday**: Monday, Tuesday etc. as numerical variable
- 
- **Holiday**: Binary variable (Christmas, school holiday)
  - **Avg\_temp / Med\_temp** : average and median weather information of Germany

	pid	size	color	brand	rrp	mainCategory	category	subCategory	stock	releaseDate
0	10000	XL ( 158-170 )	gruen	Nike	25.33	1	7	25.0	1	2017-10-01
1	10001	L	schwarz	Jako	38.03	1	7	16.0	1	2017-10-01
2	10003	3 (35-38 )	weiss	Jako	12.63	1	7	13.0	1	2017-10-01
3	10003	4 ( 39-42 )	weiss	Jako	12.63	1	7	13.0	1	2017-10-01
4	10003	5 ( 43-46 )	weiss	Jako	12.63	1	7	13.0	1	2017-10-01

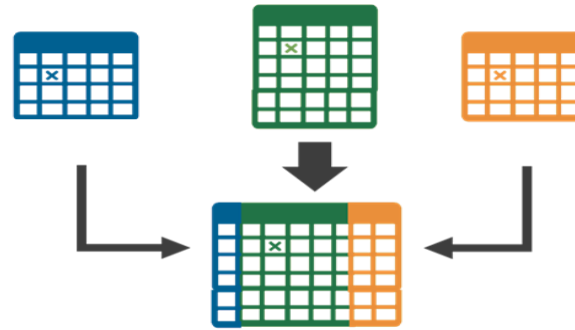
	date	pid	size	units
0	2017-10-01	14393	2 ( 37-39 )	1
1	2017-10-01	10069	36	2
2	2017-10-01	10069	35	1
3	2017-10-01	16221	L	1
4	2017-10-01	11317	L	1

	pid	size	2017-10-01	2017-10-02	2017-10-03	2017-10-04	2017-10-05	2017-10-06	2017-10-07	2017-10-08	...
0	19671	39 1/3	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	...
1	19671	40	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	...
2	19671	41 1/3	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	...
3	19671	42	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	...
4	19671	42 2/3	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	133.31	...

# PRE-PROCESSING (Combining)

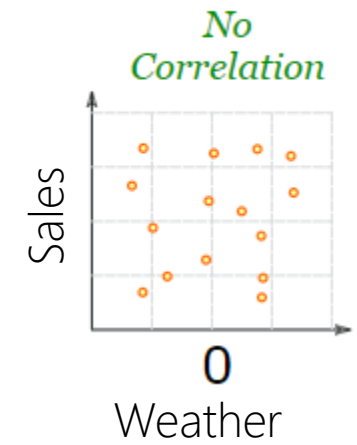
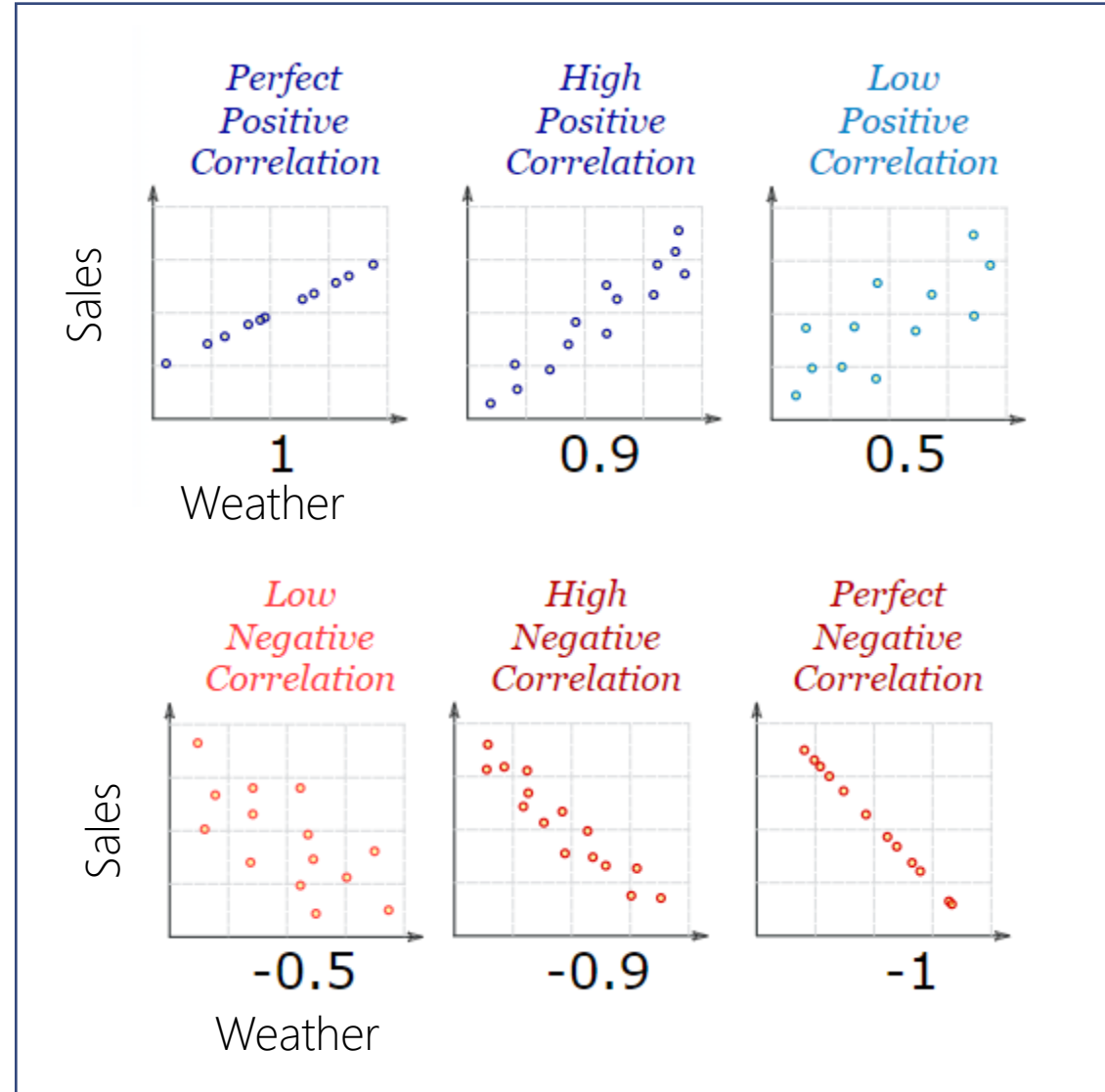


- Categorical variables are converted to dummy variables
- Black Friday is removed from the dataset
- All datasets are combined -> 1.564.528 rows and 210 columns



key	weekday	day	month	date	rrp	new size_L	new size_M	new size_S	...	new size_44	new size_43	units	avg_temp	median_temp	company_offer	holiday	sum_unit
19671 39 1/3	6	1	10	2017-10-01	190.43	0	0	0	...	0	0	0.0	12.5625	12.50	0	0	0.0
19671 39 1/3	0	2	10	2017-10-02	190.43	0	0	0	...	0	0	0.0	13.3125	13.75	0	0	0.0
19671 39 1/3	1	3	10	2017-10-03	190.43	0	0	0	...	0	0	0.0	12.1875	12.50	0	1	0.0
19671 39 1/3	2	4	10	2017-10-04	190.43	0	0	0	...	0	0	0.0	10.7500	10.75	0	0	0.0
19671 39 1/3	3	5	10	2017-10-05	190.43	0	0	0	...	0	0	1.0	11.7500	11.50	0	0	1.0

# FEATURE SELECTION



# FEATURE SELECTION



- New Product
- New size\_m
- New size\_l
- Brand: nike
- Brand: adidas
- Brand: sport2000
- Color: blau
- Color: grau
- Color: schwarz
- Color: weiss
- Temp: avg
- Temp: med
- Day: 5
- Day: 6

.....



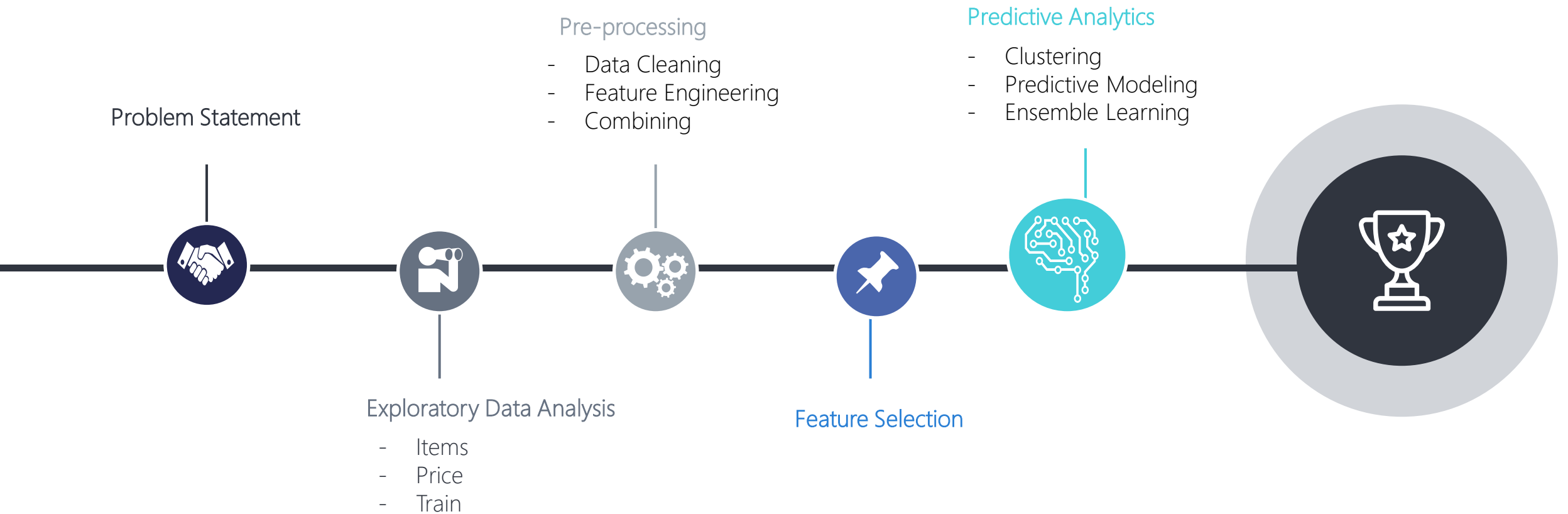
- Weekday\_1
- Weekday\_2
- Weekday\_3
- Weekday\_4
- Weekday\_5
- Weekday\_6
- Weekday\_7
- Price\_daily\_change
- Holiday

.....

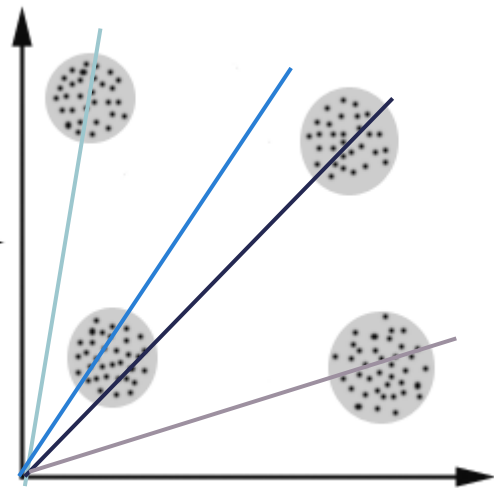
34 VARIABLES  
ARE SELECTED



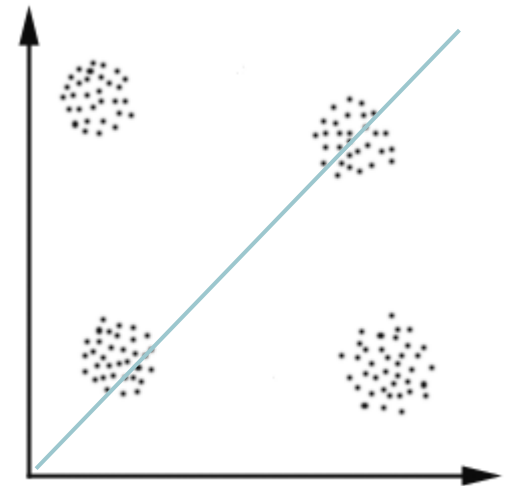
# AGENDA



# PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS



Clustering  
+  
Predictive Modeling



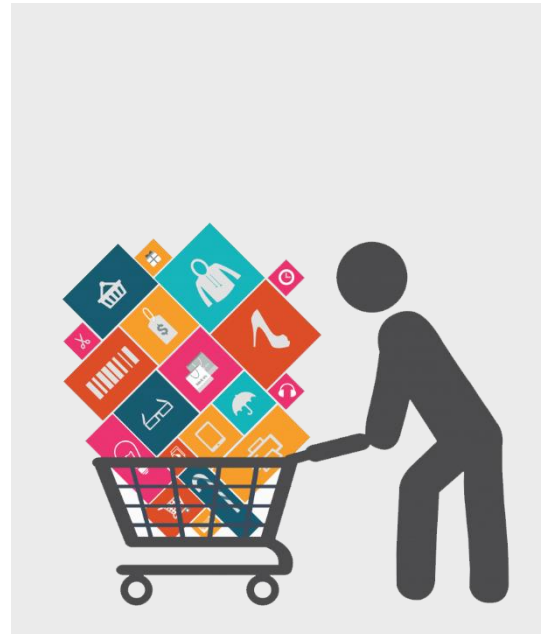
Predictive  
Modeling on the  
whole data

# PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS (Clustering)



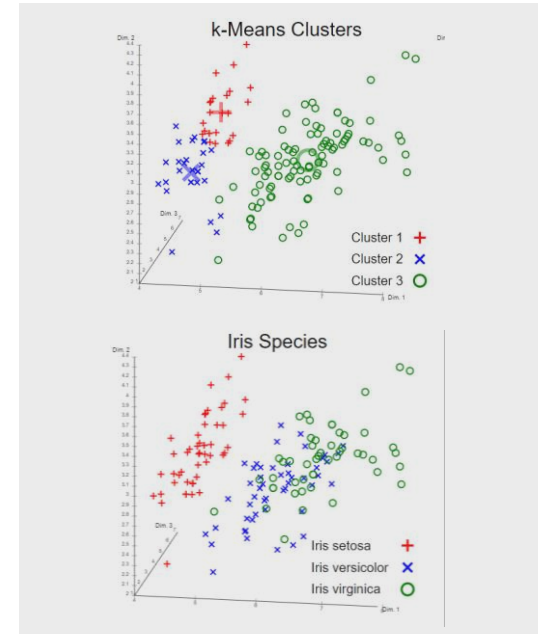
Brand  
Clustering

- Nike
- Adidas
- PUMA
- Jako
- Other brands



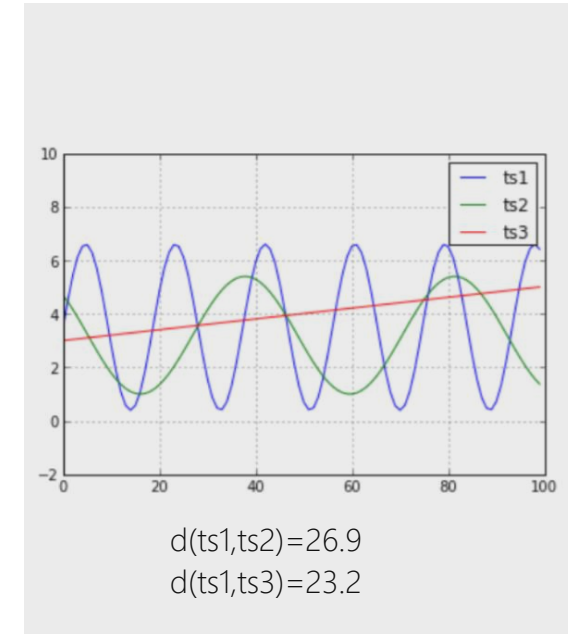
Category  
Clustering

- mainCategory\_1
- mainCategory\_9
- mainCategory\_15



K- Means  
Clustering

- Input: items (!no sale info)
- Result: items that are similar to each other



Dynamic Time  
Warping  
Clustering

- Input: Sale trend for each product
- Result: items that have similar sales units and trend across time



# PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS (Clustering)




Actual Day      Prediction Day

$$E = \sqrt{\sum_i |d_i - \hat{d}_i|}$$

Actual Sold out date = 24th of June  
Predicted Sold out date = 16 th of June

Difference= 8 days

Clustering	Performance
K-means	280
Main Category	276.6
Brand	276.1
 Time Series	261

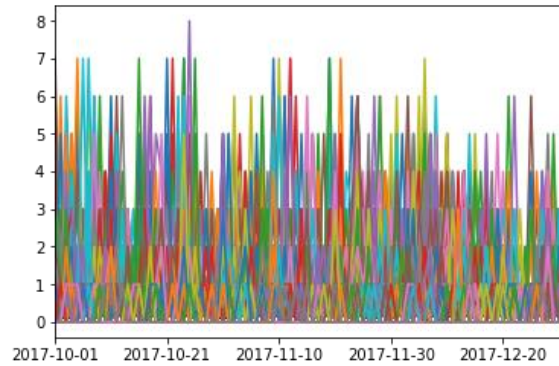


\* Gboost regression without parameter tuning

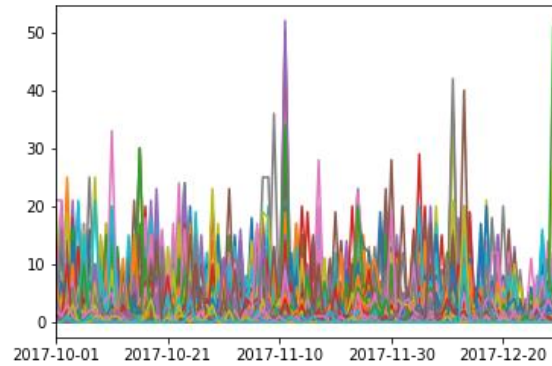
# PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS (Clustering)



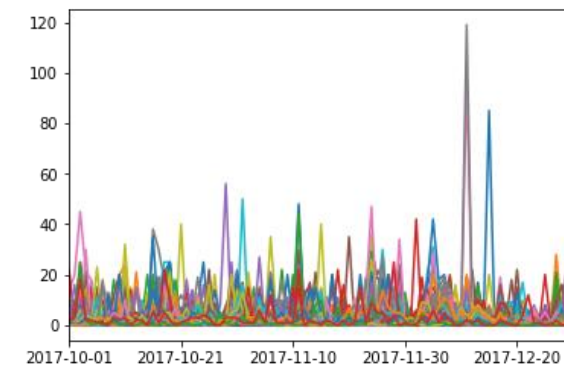
Cluster 1



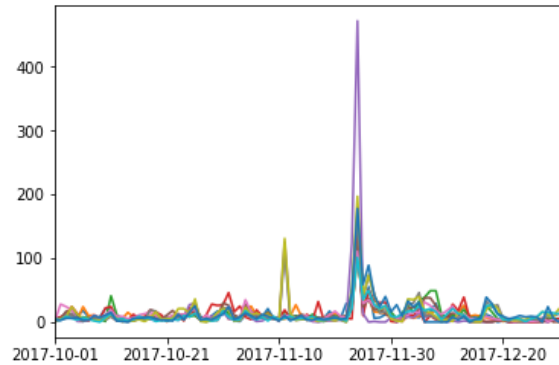
Cluster 2



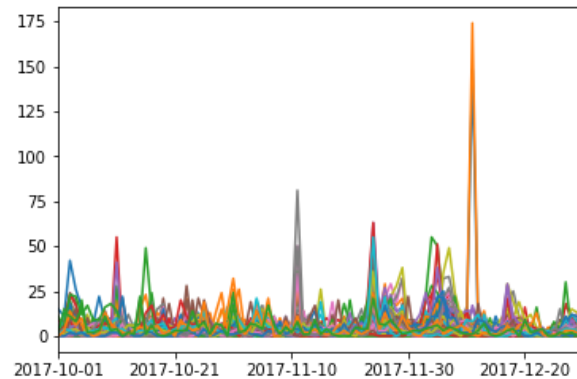
Cluster 3



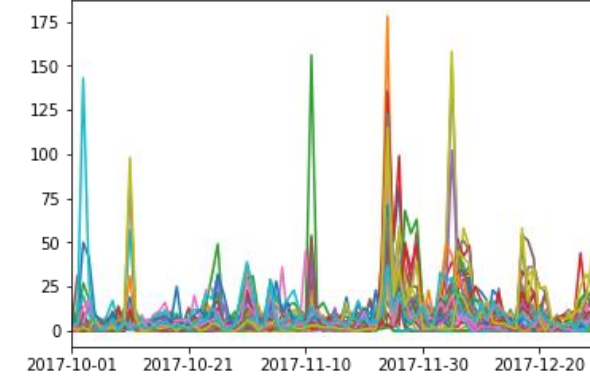
Cluster 4



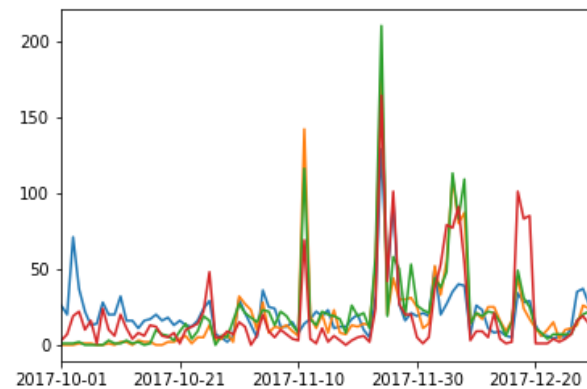
Cluster 5



Cluster 6



Cluster 7



# PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS (Modeling)



## SALES FORECASTING



01

### ARIMA Model

Pure time series model

02

### Windowing Approach

Treating time series forecast a regression problem

03

### Regression Model

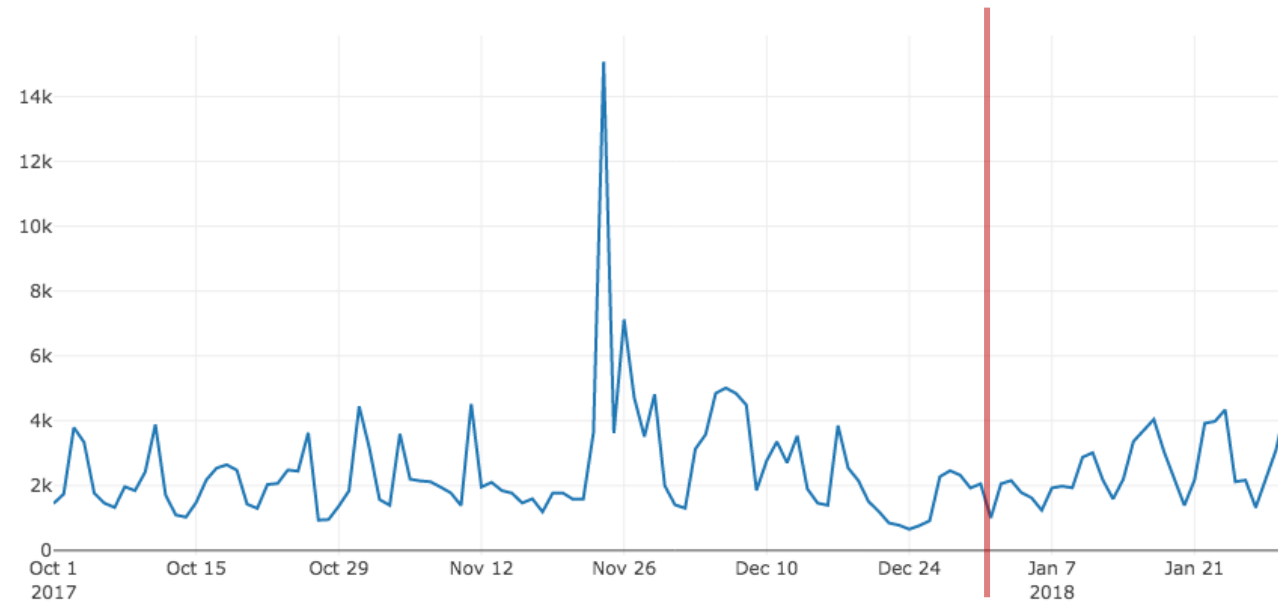
Predict daily unit sales for each day by using regression

04

### Combined Model

Train different models for each cluster

# PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS (Modeling)



Train

Test

# PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS (ARIMA)



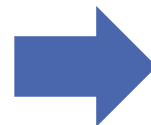
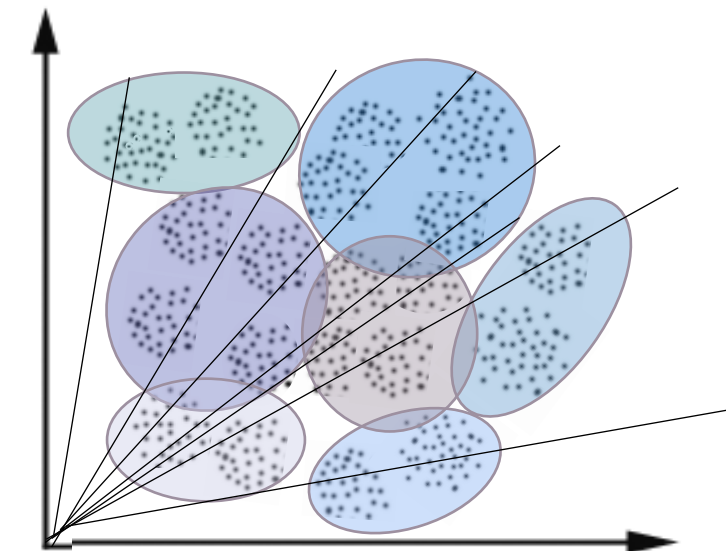
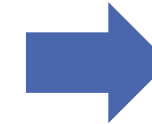
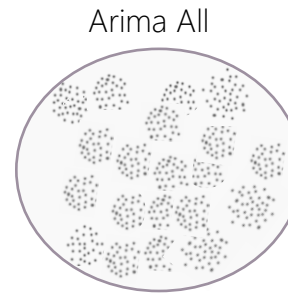
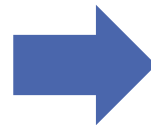
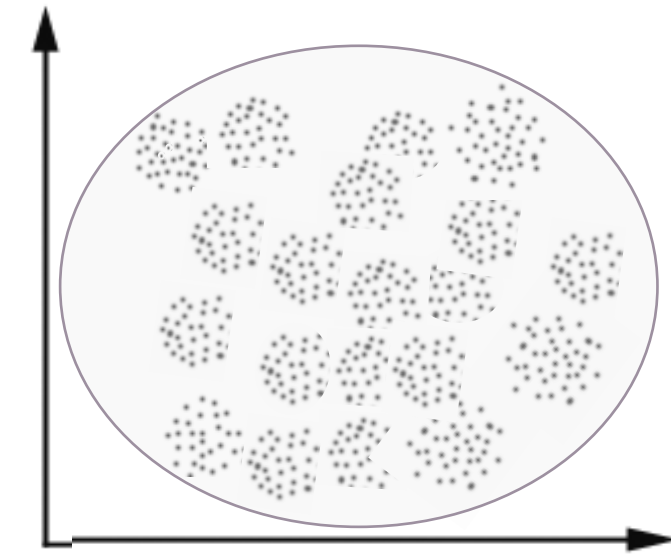
$$E = \sqrt{\sum_i |d_i - \hat{d}_i|}.$$

Direct Result

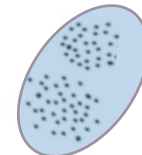
Model	Performance
ARIMA All	280
ARIMA Time Clustering	276.6

Average

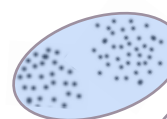
$$*Arima = \frac{C1: Arima + C2: Arima + C3: Arima + C4: Arima + C5: Arima + C6: Arima + C7: Arima}{7}$$



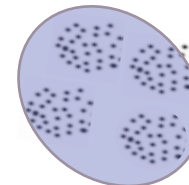
C1: Arima



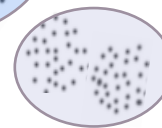
C2: Arima



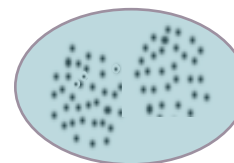
C4: Arima



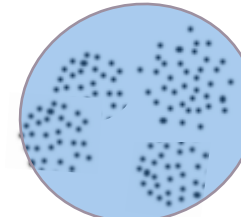
C3: Arima



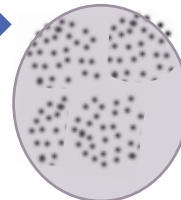
C6: Arima



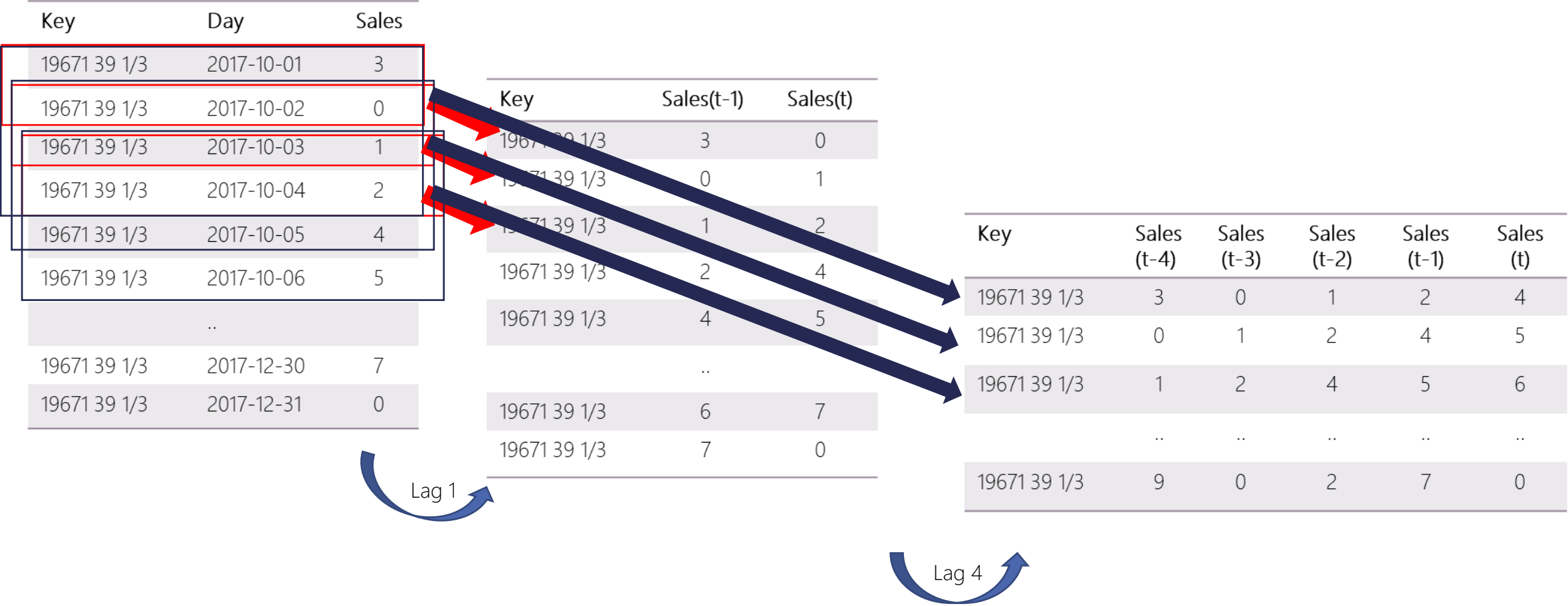
C5: Arima



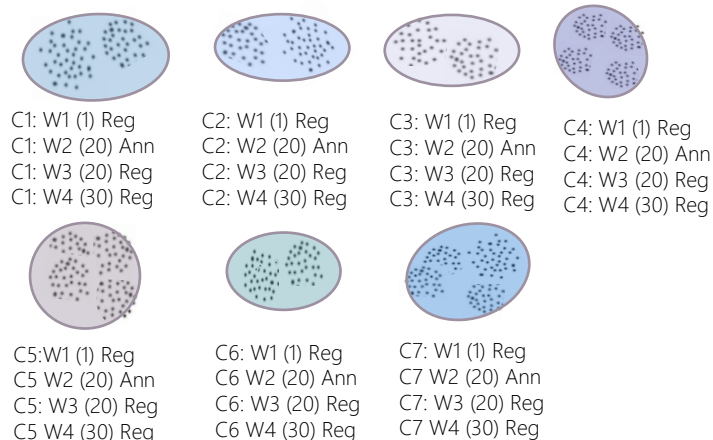
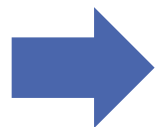
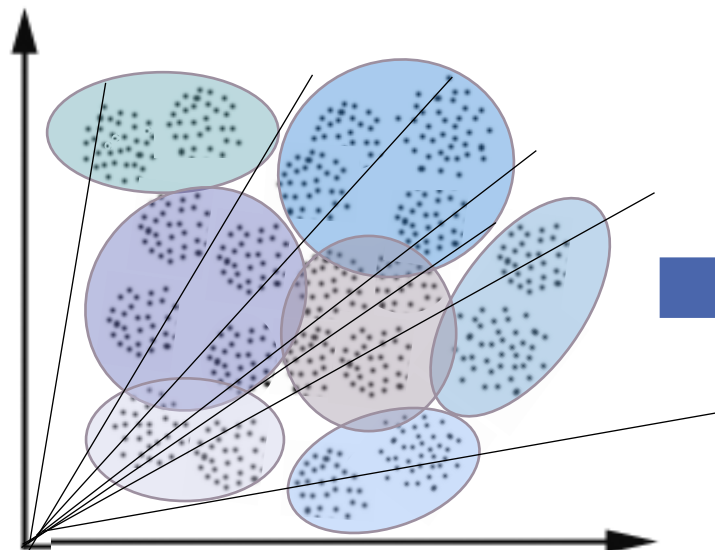
C7: Arima



# PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS (Windowing)




# PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS (Windowing)



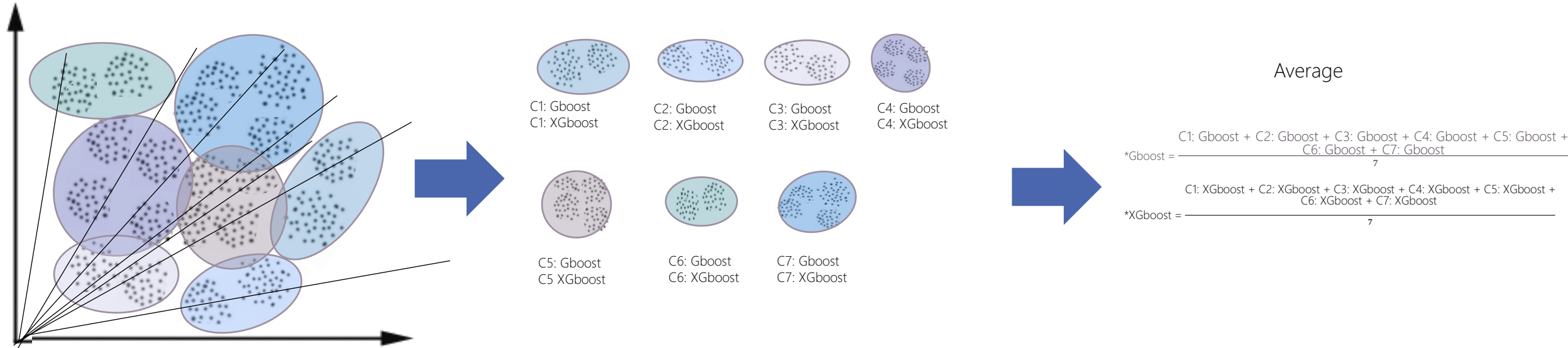
Average

$$\begin{aligned} *W1 &= \frac{C1: W1 (1) \text{ Reg} + C2: W1 (1) \text{ Reg} + C3: W1 (1) \text{ Reg} + C4: W1 (1) \text{ Reg} + C5: W1 (1) \text{ Reg} + C6: W1 (1) \text{ Reg} + C7: W1 (1) \text{ Reg}}{7} \\ *W2 &= \frac{C1: W2 (20) \text{ ANN} + C2: W2 (20) \text{ ANN} + C3: W2 (20) \text{ ANN} + C4: W2 (20) \text{ ANN} + C5: W2 (20) \text{ ANN} + C6: W2 (20) \text{ ANN} + C7: W2 (20) \text{ ANN}}{7} \\ *W3 &= \frac{C1: W3 (20) \text{ Reg} + C2: W3 (20) \text{ Reg} + C3: W3 (20) \text{ Reg} + C4: W3 (20) \text{ Reg} + C5: W3 (20) \text{ Reg} + C6: W3 (20) \text{ Reg} + C7: W3 (20) \text{ Reg}}{7} \\ *W4 &= \frac{C1: W4 (30) \text{ Reg} + C2: W4 (30) \text{ Reg} + C3: W4 (30) \text{ Reg} + C4: W4 (30) \text{ Reg} + C5: W4 (30) \text{ Reg} + C6: W4 (30) \text{ Reg} + C7: W4 (30) \text{ Reg}}{7} \end{aligned}$$

Model	Performance
 W1: Time Cluster (1) Reg	254
W2: Time Cluster (20) ANN	250
W3: Time Cluster (20) Reg	252
W4: Time Cluster (30) Reg	266

$$E = \sqrt{\sum_i |d_i - \hat{d}_i|}$$

# PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS (Regression)

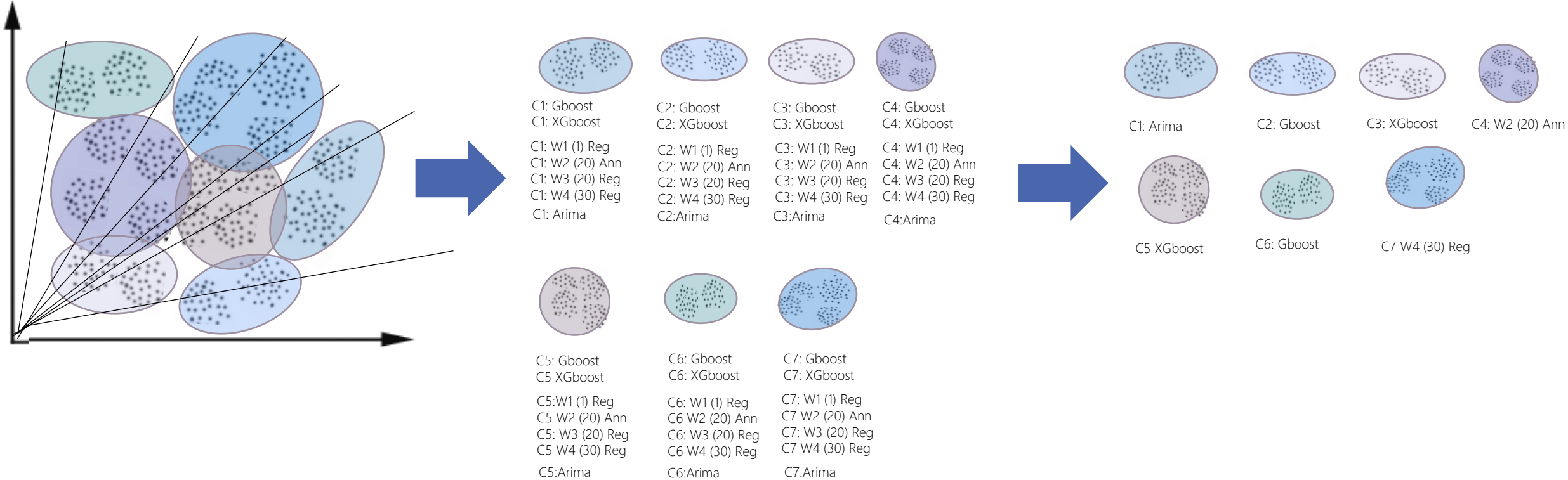



Model	Performance
 Time Cluster + Gboost Regression	253
Time Cluster + Xgboost Regression	254

$$E = \sqrt{\sum_i |d_i - \hat{d}_i|}.$$



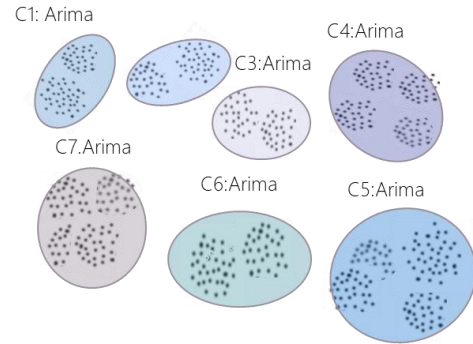
# PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS (Combined)



Model	Performance
Combine Model-1	248.7
Combine Model-2	247.0
Combine Model-3	246.8
 Combine Model-4	245.8

$$E = \sqrt{\sum_i |d_i - \hat{d}_i|}$$

# PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS (Modeling)

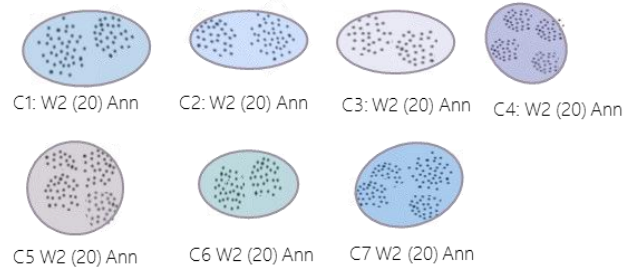


276.6

01

## ARIMA Model

Pure time series model

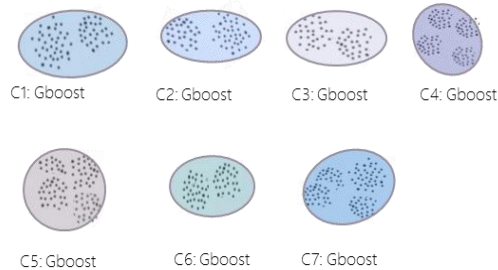


250

02

## Windowing Approach

Treating time series forecast a regression problem

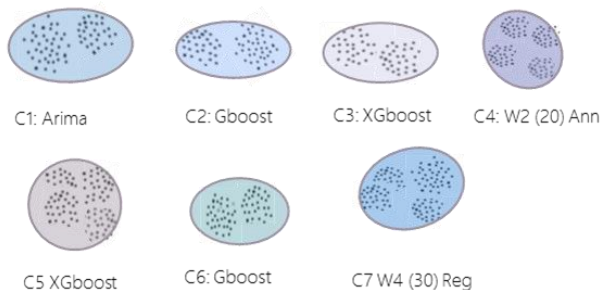


253

03

## Regression Model

Predict daily unit sales for each day by using regression



245

04

## Combined Model

Train different models for each cluster



# PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS (Lesson Learnt)



- Important variables that have an impact on sales:
  - Weather
  - Color of the product
  - Brand of the product
  - Product sold date (5th day of the month)
  - Category of the product
  - Product is new or not
  - Size of the product
- Variables that doesn't have a significant impact on sales:
  - Price daily change (a.k.a. discount)
  - Weekday of the month (Monday, Tuesday, etc.)
- For time series problems, time series clustering that takes sales trend into account yields the best results
- Clustering + Individual models for each clusters is the best technique



**THANK YOU**