

YEAR	AUTHORS	OBJECTIVES	METHODOLOGY	LIMITATIONS
2000	D. Adebajo	Scholars distinguish different forecast models, including both linear and nonlinear methods for quantitative demand forecasting. They also share a similar understanding that none of them is universal enough to be used for all situations and circumstances.	In this research, the number of customers is forecasted using machine learning and statistical analysis method with internal data and external data in the ubiquitous environment. Bayesian Linear Regression, Boosted Decision Tree Regression, and Decision Forest Regression are used for machine learning, Stepwise method is used for statistical analysis method. We used Jupyter Notebook as a machine learning tool.	Traditional demand forecasting falls short of this vital aspect as it stretches over a longer time period which can dilute the essence of real-time data tracking and near-term visibility. Further, traditional methods of stocktaking can be inaccurate and the data is often outdated.
2002	Yoichi Motomura	The projection of demand is often built through historical sales data, growth prospects for the sector or even targets set to engage sales of a certain product.	It is way technique which uses a Bayesian network for the aim of machine learning. We formulate linear regression using probability distributions instead of point estimates. The anticipated value of the variable is completed by the very best probability value of distribution of unobserved variables against observed variables. The conditional dependencies are often expressed in sort of a graph or data structure using this probabilistic model. It's mainly defined by three variables: conditional probability, variate variable and conditional dependency condition between random variables.	This makes demand planning even more difficult a task when there is a lack of visibility across inventory levels, supply chain levers and can pile up unnecessary excess stock levels or they can have stock outages if demand spikes for specific products.
2003	Mykola	When considering only these means of forecasting, without considering the	In statistics and machine learning, lasso could also be a multivariate analysis method that performs both variable selection and regularization so on reinforce, the prediction	How far into the future do food retailers want to extend their forecasts, depends on the type of commodities and

		specific growth of each SKU (Stock Keeping Unit), companies can fall into the traps of subjectivity or generalism.	accuracy and interpretability of the statistical model it produces. Lasso regression could also be a kind of linear regression that uses shrinkage. Shrinkage is where data values are shrunk towards a central point, a bit like the mean. The lasso procedure encourages simple, sparse models. This particular kind of regression is well-suited once we would like to automate certain parts of model selection, like variable selection/parameter elimination.	customer behaviour. For fresh produce, forecast accuracy is highest when done for the shortest time intervals as this diminishes in accuracy with long term future predictions.
2008	Patrick Meulstee	As an alternative to the traditional demand forecast format, there are opportunities to use market and AI data to assist managers in the S&OP (Sales & Operations Planning) process, as well as in the S&OE (Sales and Operations Execution) process.	Numbers of orders have a slight positive correlation with homepage featured and mailer used for promotion. Number of orders also depends directly on cuisine and area. Area and cuisine have negative correlation with homepage it is featured in and mailer used for promotion. There are many features which have neutral relationship.	Food retailers should therefore choose shorter and granular data which is refreshed each time there is a change in customer behaviour or market trends, all of which lacks in traditional demand forecasting methods.
2018	Bohdan M. Pavlyshenko	Previously, in our blog, we addressed the challenges of forecasting demand in our view. In the articles, we cite the differentials of the predictive approach in relation to demand, taking into account factors such as seasonality,	Deep learning models have been tested and confirmed for forecasting crude oil prices, photovoltaic power and on-demand ride services. Research results related to the food industry mention deep learning methods (Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)-based food image recognition algorithm) used to derive food information (food type and portion size) from food image or to propose an	Often traditional demand forecasting can create an overlap between correlation of demand patterns and the causes of fluctuations in demand. At times, food retailers may use techniques to extract customer behavior patterns from correlations in demand shifts and link to external events. This may cause them

		<p>geographic / regional preferences and changes in consumer behavior. We understand that the need for a predictive approach through data, mainly external to the company, is increasingly latent.</p>	<p>assistive calorie measurement system. In proposed a time-dependent food distribution model and a weight optimisation algorithm aimed at adapting the user's data to their eating habits. Deep learning has also been imposed in the waste sorting process to automate some of the waste handling tasks.</p>	<p>to think that this is linked to demand shifts and believe it is the true cause of it.</p>
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