

1. Model selection for sales forecasting:

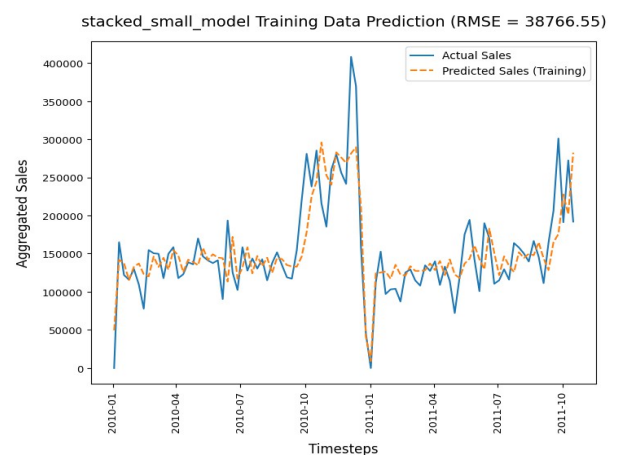
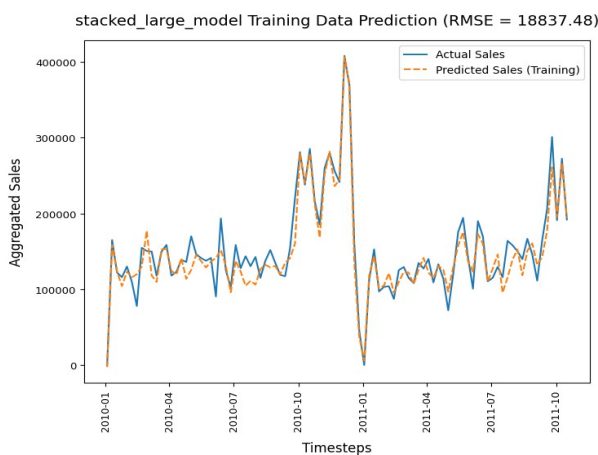
1. 1. ARIMA Results

| Model Name | Mean CV Test AIC | Mean CV Test RMSE | Hold-Out Test RMSE |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| arima_model | 913.7046 | 67168.8763 | 51318.5077 |

1. 2. LSTM Results

| Model Name | Mean CV Test RMSE | Training RMSE | Hold-Out Test RMSE |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| single_small_model | 46870.0676 | 44424.1684 | 24463.8177 |
| single_medium_model | 48675.8986 | 37791.6512 | 37075.7188 |
| single_large_model | 51251.3842 | 29559.2887 | 29559.2887 |
| stacked_small_model | 43967.7002 | 38766.5459 | 36868.5032 |
| stacked_medium_model | 47608.2670 | 40604.3960 | 23587.3019 |
| stacked_large_model | 43899.1130 | 18837.4776 | 80085.3877 |

From all the created sales forecasting models the LSTM model with the name "stacked_small_model" seems to have performed the best overall and was therefore chosen as final forecasting model. Although the LSTM model with the name "stacked_large_model" achieved a better scoring, looking at the training vs. test performance it appears to overfit, while the smaller model captures the overall trend better. This is also indicated by the plotted training data prediction.

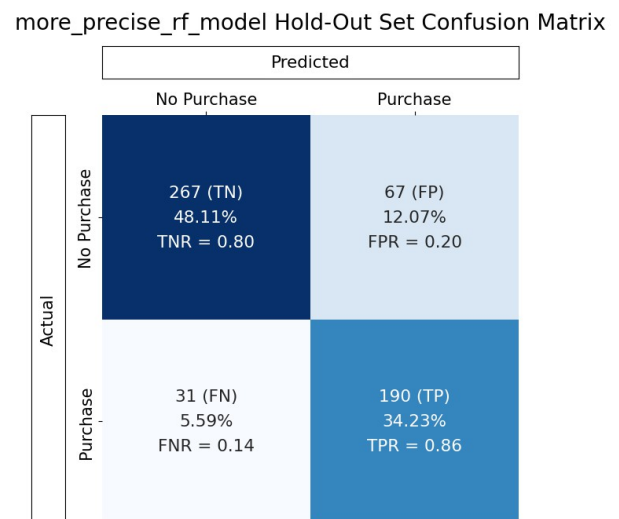
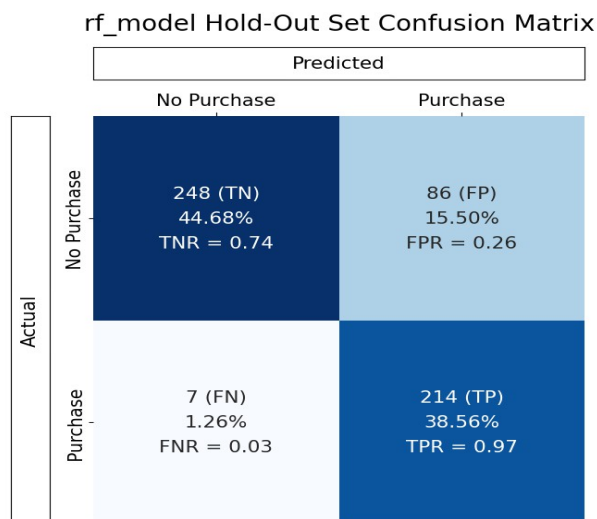


However, it can be observed that both models, in general, underestimate positive peaks and overestimate smaller drops in sales.

2. Model selection for purchase prediction

| Score | Mean CV Test Score | Training Score | Test Score |
|---|--------------------|----------------|------------|
| more_precise_lr_model (threshold = 0.58) | | | |
| F0.5 | 0.7827 | 0.7657 | 0.7930 |
| Balanced Accuracy | 0.8062 | 0.7830 | 0.8165 |
| more_precise_rf_model (threshold = 0.67) | | | |
| F0.5 | 0.8037 | 0.8355 | 0.7606 |
| Balanced Accuracy | 0.8563 | 0.8732 | 0.8296 |
| lr_model (threshold = 0.32) | | | |
| F1 | 0.8123 | 0.8070 | 0.8137 |
| Balanced Accuracy | 0.8236 | 0.8408 | 0.8479 |
| rf_model (threshold = 0.58) | | | |
| F1 | 0.8326 | 0.8345 | 0.8215 |
| Balanced Accuracy | 0.8408 | 0.8663 | 0.8554 |

Looking at the scores of the created purchase prediction models, the random forest classifier outperforms the logisitc regression for both the best F1 (balanced) model and the F0.5 (precision is 2 times as important) score.



Comparing the confusion matrix of the normal "rf_model" with the more precise one we can decide which to pick for the usecase at hand (when to pick which model is exemplified in example_usage.py).

3. Model selection for product recommendatio

| | Hit-Rate | Reciprocal Hit-Rate |
|----------------------|----------|---------------------|
| kNN-IBCF Recommender | 0.1337 | 0.3464 |

Here only one model was trained, so there are no models to compare.