Capstone Project 1: In-depth Analysis (Machine Learning)

To objective is to forecast the sales quantities per month of products sold into the renewable energy market.

The dataset is composed of 5 years (2014 – 2018) of sales quantities.

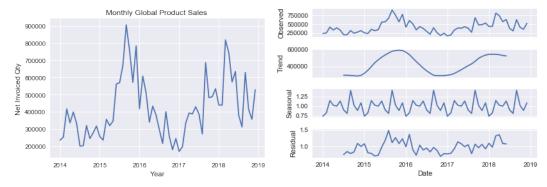
Evaluation of Model:

The first 4 years of the data are split into a training and test data. The ARIMA model is used for the prediction of the unit sales

- The performance of the model predictions is evaluated from their RMSE (Root Mean Squared Error) calculated by taking the square root of the output of the mean_squared_error function in the scikit-learn library. This is the criteria used in choosing the optimal hyperparameters of the model.
- To training and test data is split in a ratio of 3:1. 75% of the data is used to train and 25% to test.

Data Analysis:

Analysis of any time series assumes that it is stationary (mean, variance, autocorrelation, etc. are all constant over time). Clearly as earlier shown this is not the case. The means vary from year to year. Decomposing the series using seasonal_decompose, we can see that there is seasonality in the series. As shown below

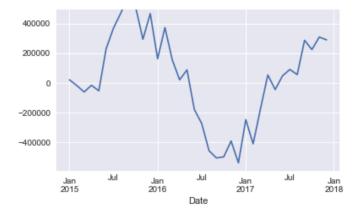


Stationarizing the series:

To stationarize the series we use differencing and then use a statistical test (Augmented Dickey-Fuller test) to confirm that the series is stationary. As shown below the test statistic value -3.208282 is smaller than the critical value at 5% of -2.968. This suggests that we can reject the null hypothesis the data has a unit root and is non-stationary with a significance level of less than 5%. A stationary series has no trend, its variations around its mean have a constant amplitude, and it wiggles in a consistent fashion as the plot shows.

ADF Statistic: -3.208282 p-value: 0.019510 Critical Values: 1%: -3.679 5%: -2.968

5%: -2.968 10%: -2.623



ARIMA Model Parameters (p,d,q):

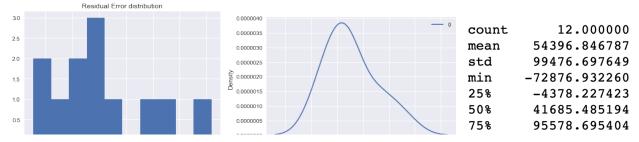
The number of Autoregressive (AR) parameters p (0-6), difference parameters d (0-2) and Moving Average (MA) parameter q (0-6) have 147 combination possibilities. To choose the optimal (p,d,q) hyperparameters, we define a grid search function that iterates over all these combinations and chooses the best based on its RMSE being the smallest as show below.

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ARIMA(0, 0, 1) RMSE=176715,312
ARIMA(0, 0, 2) RMSE=154134,801
ARIMA(0, 0, 2) RMSE=154134,801
ARIMA(0, 1, 1) RMSE=153774,357
ARIMA(0, 1, 1) RMSE=153774,357
ARIMA(0, 1, 2) RMSE=131968,388
ARIMA(0, 1, 2) RMSE=131968,388
ARIMA(0, 1, 3) RMSE=151724,918
ARIMA(0, 1, 3) RMSE=151724,918
ARIMA(0, 1, 3) RMSE=151724,918
ARIMA(0, 1, 3) RMSE=151724,918
ARIMA(0, 2, 1) RMSE=163022,663
ARIMA(1, 0, 0) RMSE=147474,555
ARIMA(1, 0, 0, 0) RMSE=147474,555
ARIMA(1, 0, 1) RMSE=115516,692
ARIMA(1, 0, 1) RMSE=151316,670
ARIMA(1, 0, 1) RMSE=151316,670
ARIMA(1, 0, 0) RMSE=151316,670
ARIMA(1, 0, 0) RMSE=151316,670
ARIMA(1, 1, 0) RMSE=151316,670
ARIMA(1, 1, 0) RMSE=151314,670
ARIMA(1, 2, 0) RMSE=151314,670
ARIMA(1, 2, 0) RMSE=15142,707
ARIMA(1, 2, 0) RMSE=151514,2707
ARIMA(1, 2, 0, 0) RMSE=15142,707
ARIMA(1, 2, 0, 0) RMSE=1449155,371
ARIMA(1, 2, 0, 0) RMSE=1449156,671
ARIMA(2, 0, 0) RMSE=142956,671
ARIMA(2, 0, 0) RMSE=142954,275
ARIMA(2, 0, 0) RMSE=1429316,294
ARIMA(2, 0, 0) RMSE=142316,294
ARIMA(2, 0, 0) RMSE=142316,294
ARIMA(2, 0, 0) RMSE=1337041,983
ARIMA(2, 0, 0) RMSE=13688,046
ARIMA(2, 0, 0) RMSE=13688,046
ARIMA(2, 0, 0) RMSE=149316,194
ARIMA(2, 0, 0) RMSE=149306,167
ARIMA(2, 0, 0) RMSE=149316,194
ARIMA(2, 0, 0) RMSE=13604,194
ARIMA(3, 0, 0) RMSE=13763,041,983
ARIMA(3, 0, 0) RMSE=13763,041,983
ARIMA(4, 0, 0) RMSE=13763,041,983
ARIMA(4, 0, 0) RMSE=13769,044
ARIMA(3, 0, 0) RMSE=13769,047
ARIMA(4, 0, 0) RMSE=13604,074
ARIMA(4, 0, 0) RMSE=13604,074
ARIMA(4, 0, 0) RMSE=13604,074
ARIMA(4, 0, 0) RMSE=131604,074
ARIMA(5, 1, 1) RMSE=131604,074
ARIMA(6, 1, 0) RMSE=131604,074
ARIMA(6, 1, 0) RMSE=131604,074
ARIMA(6, 1, 0) RMSE=131604,074
ARIMA(6, 1, 0) RMSE=
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The best (p,d,q) is (3,0,2) chosen by virtue of its RMSE : 109681.3 . This order is used in the ARIMA Models to train the model.

Review of Residual Errors:

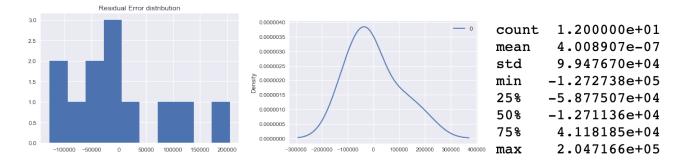
Ideally the distribution residual errors of a model should be normal around a mean of zero. The residual error distribution of the data set is approximately normal but not centered around zero as shown by the plot and summary statistics



100000 200000 300000 400000 max

To bias-correct prediction, the mean of the residual error 54396.85 is added to each prediction. Making this adjustment gives an improved distribution centered very close to zero with an improved RMSE: 95241.687 from RMSE: 109681.3 as shown below:

-200000 -100000



Model Validation:

The trained data set with optimal hyperparameters, with a bias-correction introduced to the model it predictions compared to the fifth year of sales which was initially held-out as a validation set. The predictions are as shown below.



The RMSE is 130542.906 which is higher than on the trained model.