

Global Mart Retail Case Study

SUBMISSION

BY:

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Abstract

Business Objective:

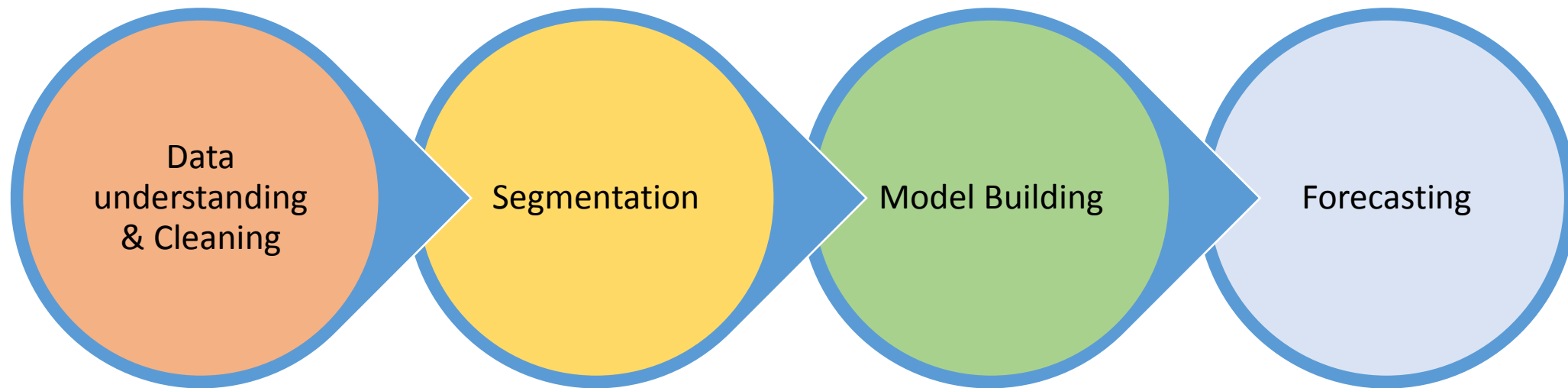
- Forecast the sales and the demand for the next 6 months in order to manage the revenue and inventory accordingly.

Data Source:

- Data set for 51290 orders(Transactions) which includes transactional data of 7 different market segments and in 3 major categories.
- Each order or a transaction has 24 attributes

Strategy:

- Identify the 2 most profitable and consistently profitable segments using CoV (Coefficient of Covariance)
- Forecast the sales and quantity for the next 6 months by using classical decomposition and auto ARIMA for forecasting



- AS-IS loading Loan in R
- Analysis of key columns of loan data.
- Check for Duplicate & null values
- Convert Date to standard format

- Segmentation of data based on Market and Segments
- Aggregate Sales, Quantity and Profit over Order Date
- Use Coefficient of Covariance to find the most profitable and consistently profitable segments

- Perform Smoothing
- Use Classical Decomposition method to identify:
 - Trend
 - Global predictable
 - Local predictable
 - White Noise
- Use Auto-Arima to build model

- Forecast next 6 months data using the model built using Classical Decomposition & Auto-Arima
- Data to be forecasted:
 - Sales
 - Quantity

Analysis – Identify Top 2 Market Segments based on Profitability

Problem Statement

- find the 2 most profitable and consistently profitable segments.

Criteria

- use Coefficient of Variation of the Profit for all 21 market segments.

CV Analysis

| | Consumer | Corporate | HomeOffice |
|--------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Africa | 1.32 | 1.78 | 1.79 |
| APAC | 0.63 | 0.7 | 1.05 |
| Canada | 1.4 | 1.55 | 2.24 |
| EMEA | 2.19 | 4.47 | 5.88 |
| EU | 0.62 | 0.76 | 1.12 |
| LATAM | 0.66 | 0.81 | 1.18 |
| US | 1.01 | 1 | 1.1 |

Conclusion

- Low value of COV means High Mean suggesting the segments are most profitable
- Low Standard Deviation suggests that they are consistently profitable
- Top 2 Market Segments:
 - 1. EU – Consumer
 - 2. APAC – Consumer

Model Building & Forecasting

Problem Statement

- Forecast the sales and quantity for the next 6 months.

Approach

- Use smoothening before performing classical decomposition.
- Use Classical Decomposition model for Model forecasting
- Use Auto ARIMA for forecasting

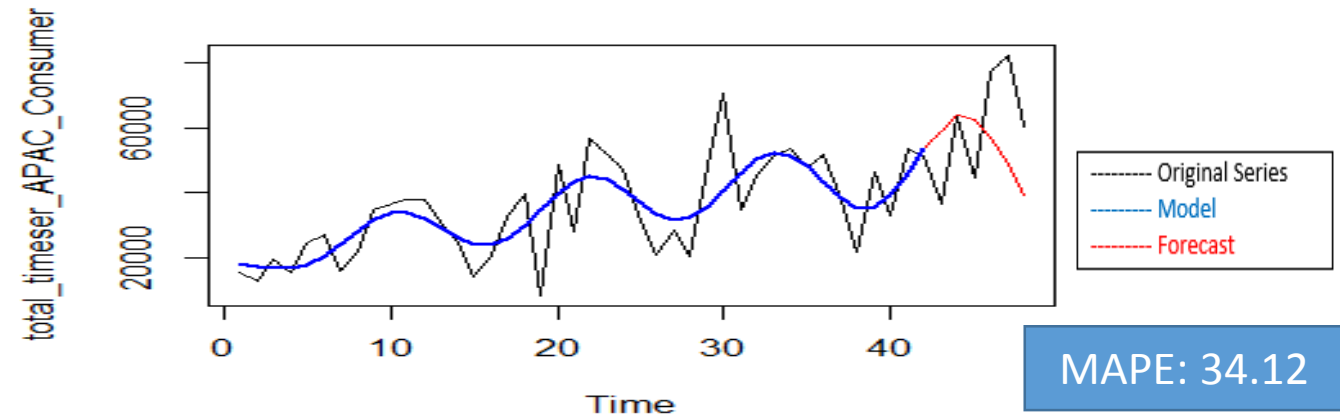
Result

- Demand and Sales forecast models for:
 - EU Consumer Segment
 - APAC Consumer Segment

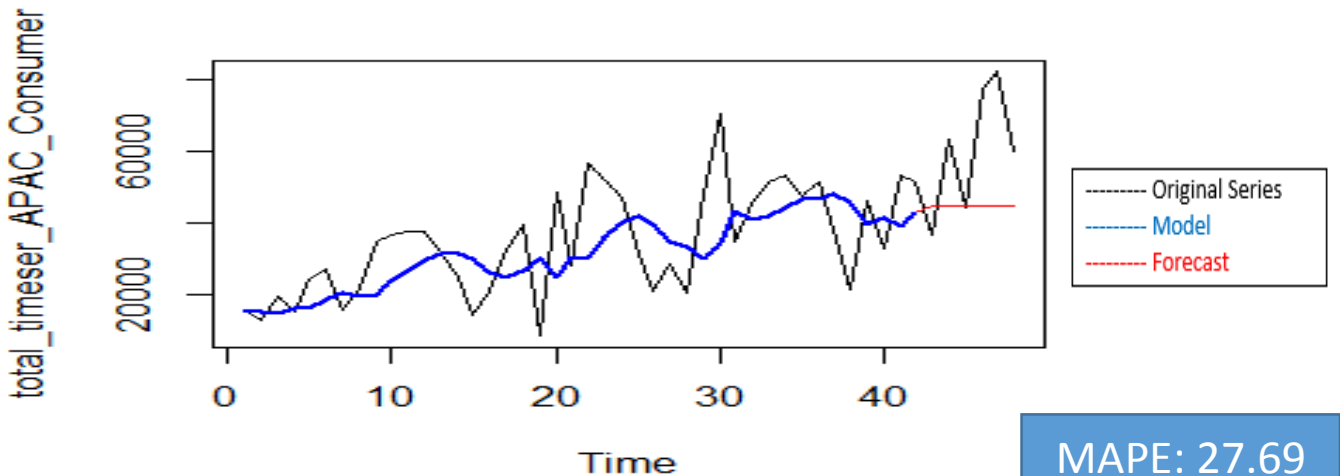
Results

- Classical Decomposition Model is able to forecast sales **better** than Auto ARIMA model
- Auto ARIMA model have lower MAPE than Classical Decomposition model.

Classical Decomposition



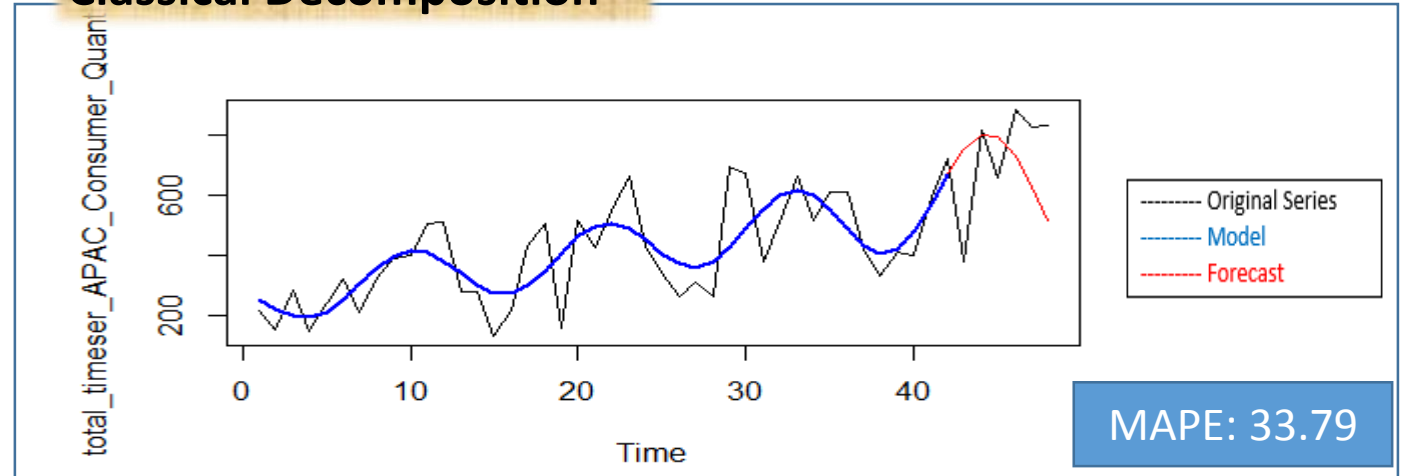
Auto ARIMA



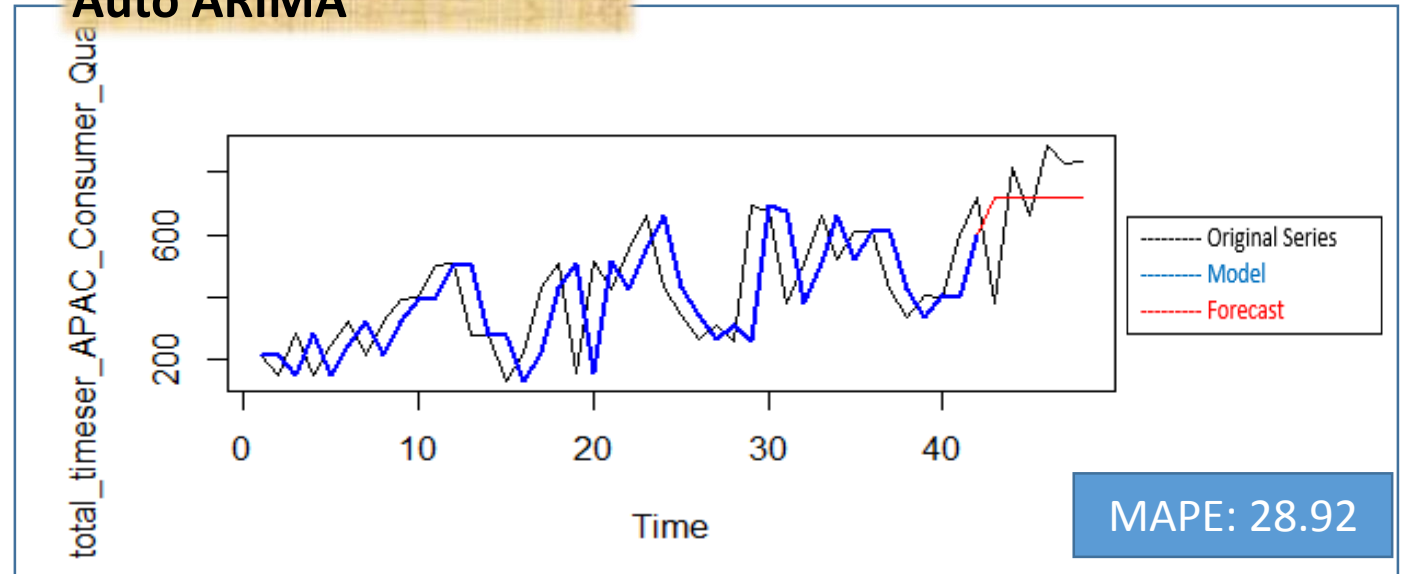
Results

- Both Models are visually similar
- Auto ARIMA model have lower MAPE than Classical Decomposition model.

Classical Decomposition



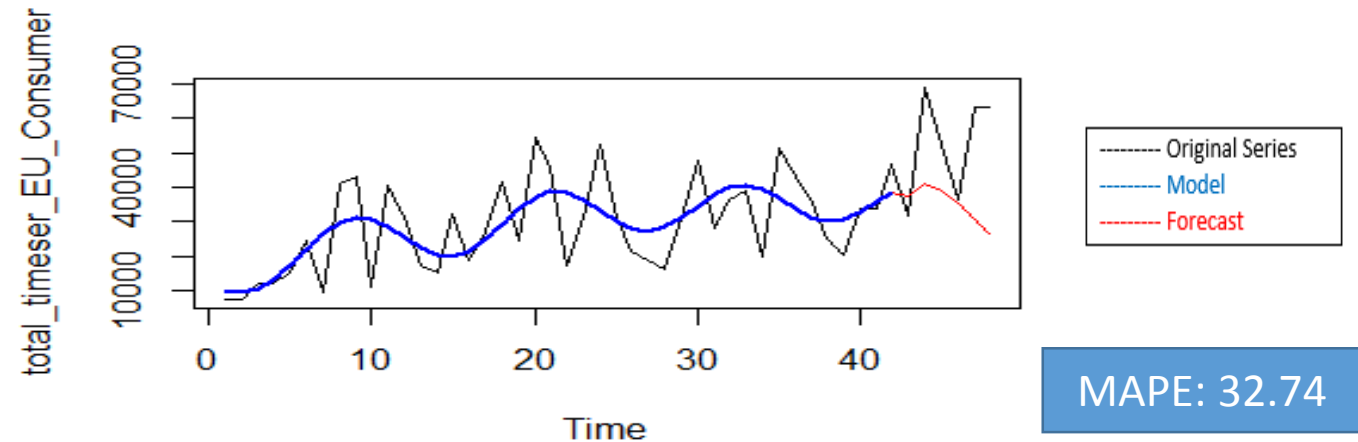
Auto ARIMA



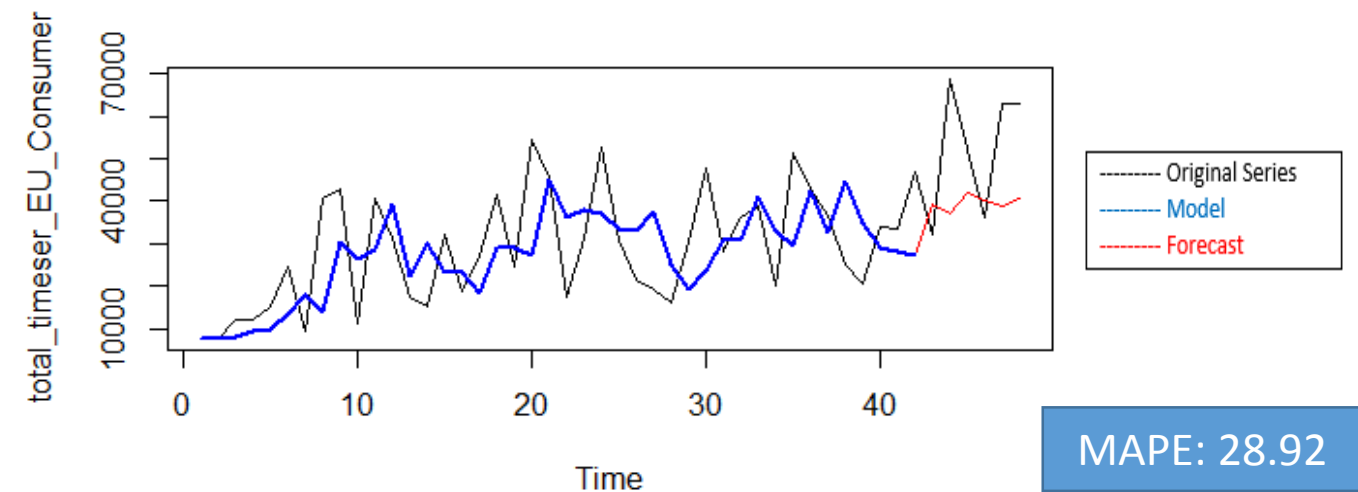
Results

- Both models looks visually similar
- Auto ARIMA model have lower MAPE than Classical Decomposition model.

Classical Decomposition



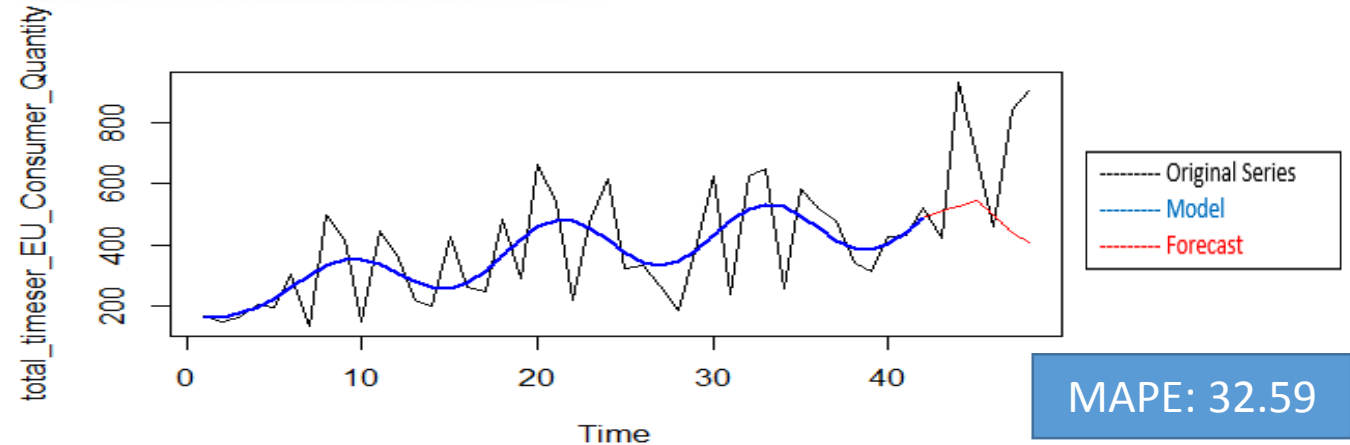
Auto ARIMA



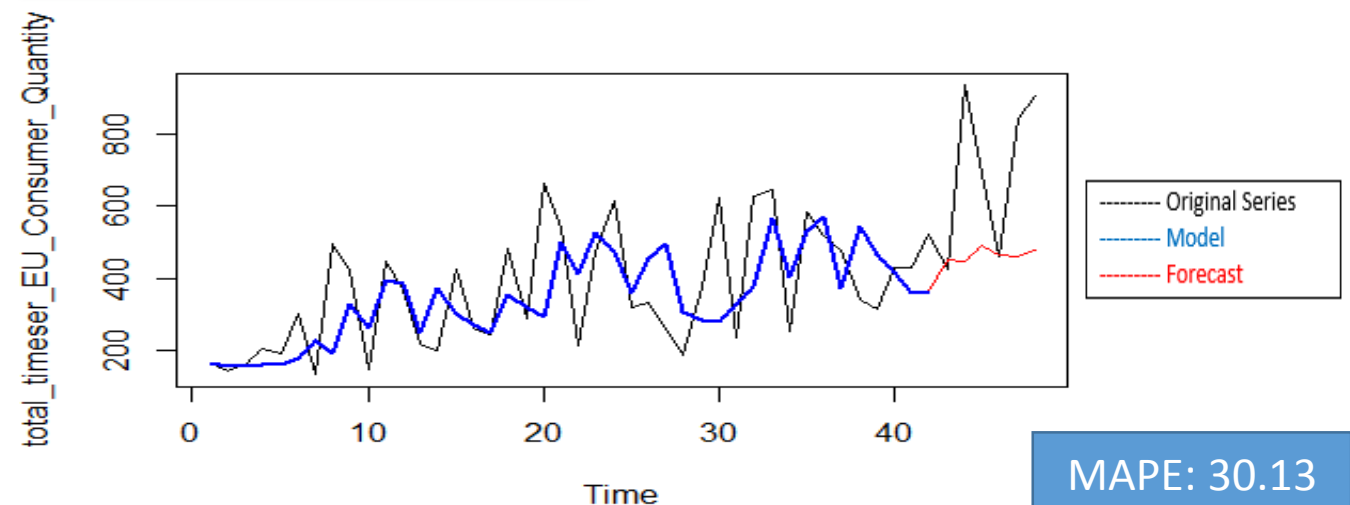
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Classical Decomposition



Auto ARIMA



Recommendations:

- **Most Profitable Segments:**

- APAC Consumer Segment
- EU Consumer Segment

These Markets and Segments should have more stocks than others.

- **Demand & Sales Forecasting**

- ARIMA models should be used for forecasting as the MAPE of Auto-ARIMA model is lower than Classical decomposition model in all 4 forecasts.
- MAPE values are high ($>25\%$) and hence the models are not very accurate.
- High buffer levels should be maintained to models have low accuracy.

