
TIME SERIES FORECASTING PROJECT BUSINESS REPORT

Sanjana M
PGP-DSBA Online

Table of Contents

List of Figures	3
List of Tables	5
Problem	6
1. Read the data as an appropriate Time Series data and plot the data.	6
2. Perform appropriate Exploratory Data Analysis to understand the data and also perform decomposition.	8
3. Split the data into training and test. The test data should start in 1991.....	14
4. Build all the exponential smoothing models on the training data and evaluate the model using RMSE on the test data. Other additional models such as regression, naïve forecast models, simple average models, moving average models should also be built on the training data and check the performance on the test data using RMSE.	16
5. Check for the stationarity of the data on which the model is being built on using appropriate statistical tests and also mention the hypothesis for the statistical test. If the data is found to be non-stationary, take appropriate steps to make it stationary. Check the new data for stationarity and comment. Note: Stationarity should be checked at $\alpha = 0.05$	31
6. Build an automated version of the ARIMA/SARIMA model in which the parameters are selected using the lowest Akaike Information Criteria (AIC) on the training data and evaluate this model on the test data using RMSE.	33
7. Build ARIMA/SARIMA models based on the cut-off points of ACF and PACF on the training data and evaluate this model on the test data using RMSE.	38
8. Build a table with all the models built along with their corresponding parameters and the respective RMSE values on the test data.....	45
9. Based on the model-building exercise, build the most optimum model(s) on the complete data and predict 12 months into the future with appropriate confidence intervals/bands.	46
10. Comment on the model thus built and report your findings and suggest the measures that the company should be taking for future sales.....	50

List of Figures

Figure 1: Sparkling wine graph.....	6
Figure 2: Rose wine graph.....	7
Figure 3: Sparkling wine-Monthly boxplot.....	9
Figure 4: Sparkling wine-Yearly boxplot	9
Figure 5: Rose wine-Monthly boxplot.....	10
Figure 6: Rose wine-Yearly boxplot	10
Figure 7: Sparkling wine additive decomposition	12
Figure 8: Rose wine additive decomposition	12
Figure 9: Sparkling wine multiplicative decomposition	12
Figure 10: Rose wine multiplicative decomposition	13
Figure 11: Linear regression on Sparkling data	18
Figure 12: Linear regression on Rose data	18
Figure 13: Linear regression-RMSE values	18
Figure 14: Naive for Sparkling wine	19
Figure 15: Naive for Rose wine	19
Figure 16: Simple average for Sparkling wine.....	20
Figure 17: Simple average for Rose wine.....	20
Figure 18: Moving averages for Sparkling wine	22
Figure 19: Moving averages for Rose wine	22
Figure 20: Moving average forecasts for Sparkling wine	23
Figure 21: Moving average forecasts for Rose data	23
Figure 22: SES for Sparkling wine.....	25
Figure 23: SES for Rose wine	25
Figure 24: SES-RMSE values	26
Figure 25: DES for Sparkling wine	27
Figure 26: DES for Rose wine	27
Figure 27: TES for Sparkling wine.....	29
Figure 28: TES for Rose wine.....	30
Figure 29: Rolling mean & Std deviation for Sparkling wine-Train data	31
Figure 30: Rolling mean & Std deviation for Sparkling wine-Test data	32
Figure 31: Some ARIMA models	33
Figure 32: AIC values for Sparkling wine.....	33
Figure 33: AIC values for Rose wine.....	34
Figure 34: ARIMA Sparkling wine graph.....	37
Figure 35: ARIMA Rose wine graph.....	37
Figure 36: Autocorrelation for Sparkling wine.....	38
Figure 37: Partial Autocorrelation for Sparkling wine	38
Figure 38: Autocorrelation for Rose wine.....	39
Figure 39: Partial Autocorrelation for Rose wine	39

Figure 40: Manual ARIMA for Sparkling wine	40
Figure 41: Manual ARIMA for Rose wine	40
Figure 42: Manual ARIMA for Sparkling wine	41
Figure 43: Manual ARIMA for Rose wine	41
Figure 44: Some models of SARIMA	42
Figure 45: Auto SARIMA summary for Sparkling wine.....	43
Figure 46: Auto SARIMA summary for Rose wine.....	43
Figure 47: Auto SARIMA for Sparkling wine-Graph	44
Figure 48: Auto SARIMA for Rose wine-Graph	44
Figure 49: Manual SARIMA model SUMMARY for Rose wine	45
Figure 50: TES on full Sparkling wine	47
Figure 51: TES full Sparkling data prediction – Graph.....	48
Figure 52: TES full Sparkling data – Monthly Graph	48
Figure 53: SARIMA full Rose data prediction-Graph.....	49
Figure 54: SARIMA full Rose data – Monthly Graph	50

List of Tables

Table 1: Sparkling wine head	6
Table 2: Rose wine head	6
Table 3: Sparkling wine info	7
Table 4: Rose wine info	7
Table 5: Sparkling wine description	8
Table 6: Rose wine description	8
Table 7: Sparkling wine with separate Year, Month	8
Table 8: Rose wine with separate Year, Month	9
Table 9: Sparkling wine data monthly mean aggregate, year-wise	11
Table 10: Rose wine data monthly mean aggregate, year-wise	11
Table 11: Sparkling wine train-test split	14
Table 12: Rose wine train-test split	15
Table 13: Linear regression-Train and Test head.....	16
Table 14: Linear regression-Train and Test head.....	17
Table 15: Naive-RMSE values.....	19
Table 16: Simple average-RMSE values	20
Table 17: Moving average for Sparkling wine.....	21
Table 18: Moving average for Rose wine.....	21
Table 19: Moving averages-RMSE values	24
Table 20: SES for Sparkling and Rose wine data	24
Table 21: DES for Sparkling and Rose wine data.....	26
Table 22: Sparkling wine-RMSE value	28
Table 23: Rose wine-RMSE value	28
Table 24: TES for Sparkling and Rose wine	29
Table 25: TES-RMSE value for Sparkling wine.....	30
Table 26: TES-RMSE value for Rose wine.....	31
Table 27: AIV values in ascending values for Sparkling wine.....	33
Table 28: AIC values in ascending order for Rose wine	34
Table 29: ARIMA model summary for Sparkling wine	35
Table 30: ARIMA model summary for Rose wine	35
Table 31: Auto ARIMA Sparkling wine-RMSE value	36
Table 32: Auto ARIMA Rose wine-RMSE value	36
Table 33: SARIMA AIC values for Sparkling wine	42
Table 34: RMSE values for various models - Sparkling wine.....	46
Table 35: RMSE values for various models - Rose wine.....	46
Table 36: TES predict for 12 months for full Sparkling wine.....	47
Table 37: SARIMA full Rose data	49

Problem

1. Read the data as an appropriate Time Series data and plot the data.

Time series is a collection of observations of well-defined data items obtained through repeated measurements over time, Thus, it is a sequence of discrete-time series.

Sparkling	
YearMonth	
1980-01-01	1686
1980-02-01	1591
1980-03-01	2304
1980-04-01	1712
1980-05-01	1471

Table 1: Sparkling wine head

Rose	
YearMonth	
1980-01-01	112.0
1980-02-01	118.0
1980-03-01	129.0
1980-04-01	99.0
1980-05-01	116.0

Table 2: Rose wine head

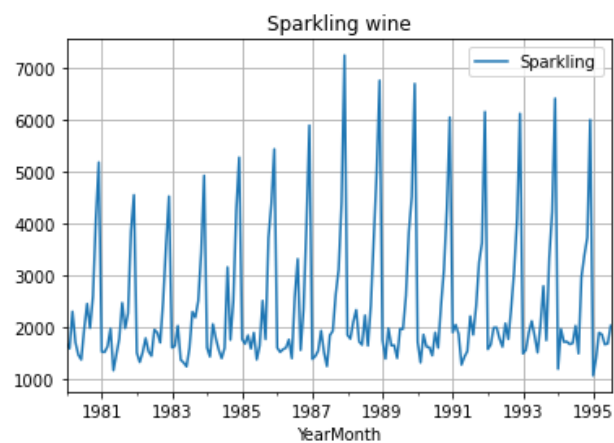


Figure 1: Sparkling wine graph

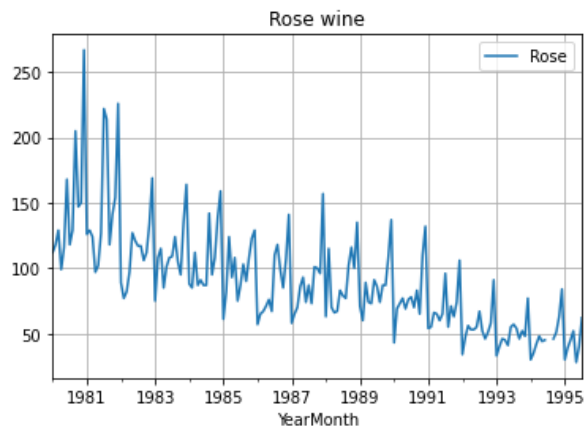


Figure 2: Rose wine graph

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
DatetimeIndex: 187 entries, 1980-01-01 to 1995-07-01
Data columns (total 1 columns):
#   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ---
0   Sparkling   187 non-null    int64
dtypes: int64(1)
memory usage: 2.9 KB
```

Table 3: Sparkling wine info

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
DatetimeIndex: 187 entries, 1980-01-01 to 1995-07-01
Data columns (total 1 columns):
#   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ---
0   Rose        185 non-null    float64
dtypes: float64(1)
memory usage: 2.9 KB
```

Table 4: Rose wine info

There are a total of 187 entries in both of the wine datas.
Original Sparkling wine data has 0 null, whereas, Rose wine has 2 nulls which is filled.

2. Perform appropriate Exploratory Data Analysis to understand the data and also perform decomposition.

Decomposition is a statistical job that involves breaking down the Time-Series data into many components and trend from a series of data.

Here decomposition has 4 parts: Original data, Trend, Seasonality and Residual

Sparkling	
count	187.000
mean	2402.417
std	1295.112
min	1070.000
25%	1605.000
50%	1874.000
75%	2549.000
max	7242.000

Table 5: Sparkling wine description

Rose	
count	185.000
mean	90.395
std	39.175
min	28.000
25%	63.000
50%	86.000
75%	112.000
max	267.000

Table 6: Rose wine description

Sparkling	Year	Month
YearMonth		
1980-01-01	1686	1980 1
1980-02-01	1591	1980 2
1980-03-01	2304	1980 3
1980-04-01	1712	1980 4
1980-05-01	1471	1980 5

Table 7: Sparkling wine with separate Year, Month

Rose	Year	Month
YearMonth		
1980-01-01	112.0	1980 1
1980-02-01	118.0	1980 2
1980-03-01	129.0	1980 3
1980-04-01	99.0	1980 4
1980-05-01	116.0	1980 5

Table 8: Rose wine with separate Year, Month

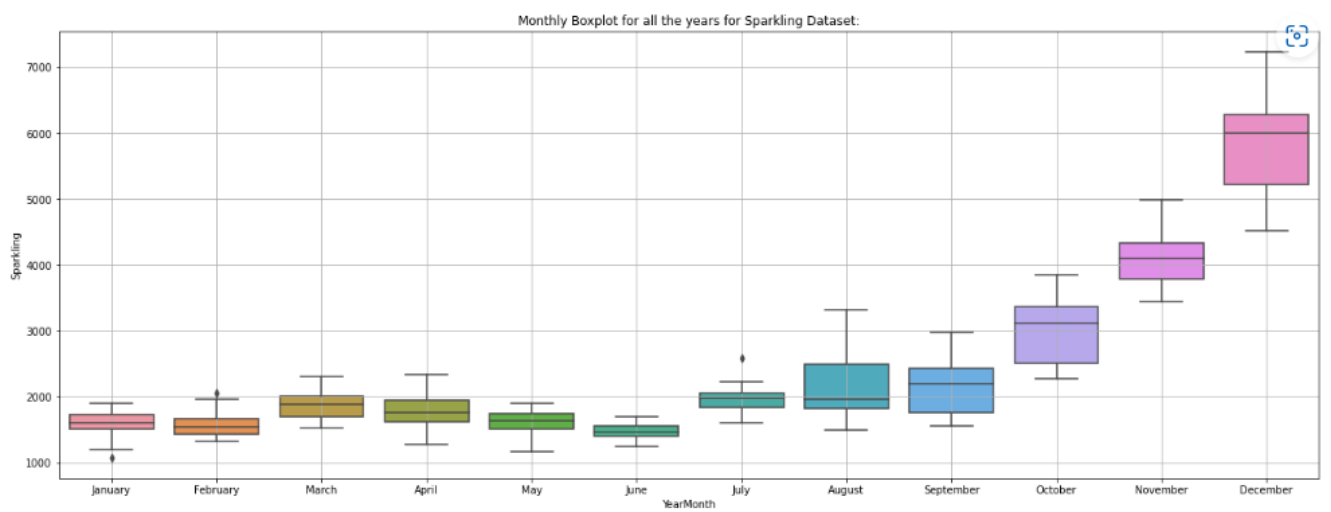


Figure 3: Sparkling wine-Monthly boxplot

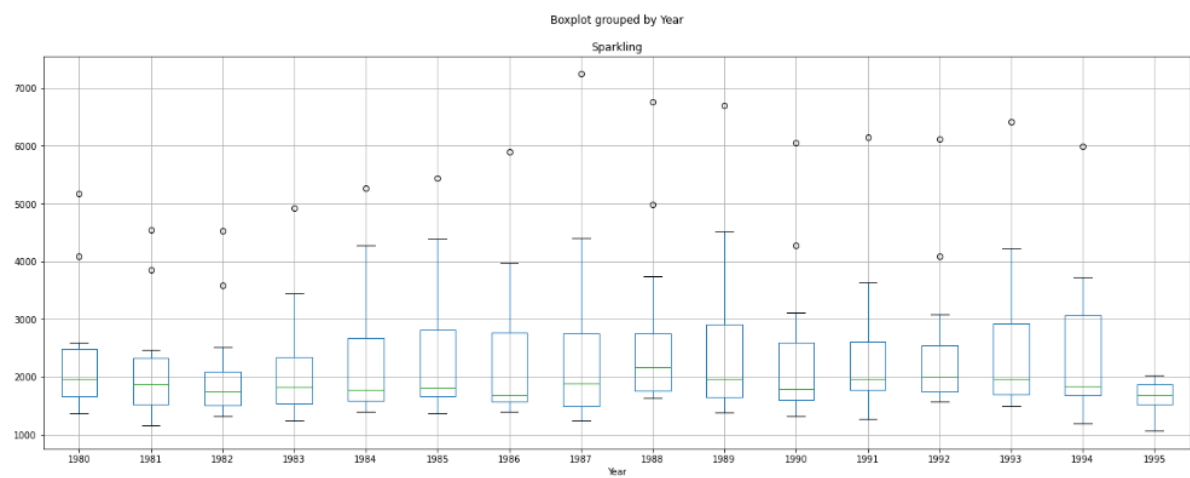


Figure 4: Sparkling wine-Yearly boxplot

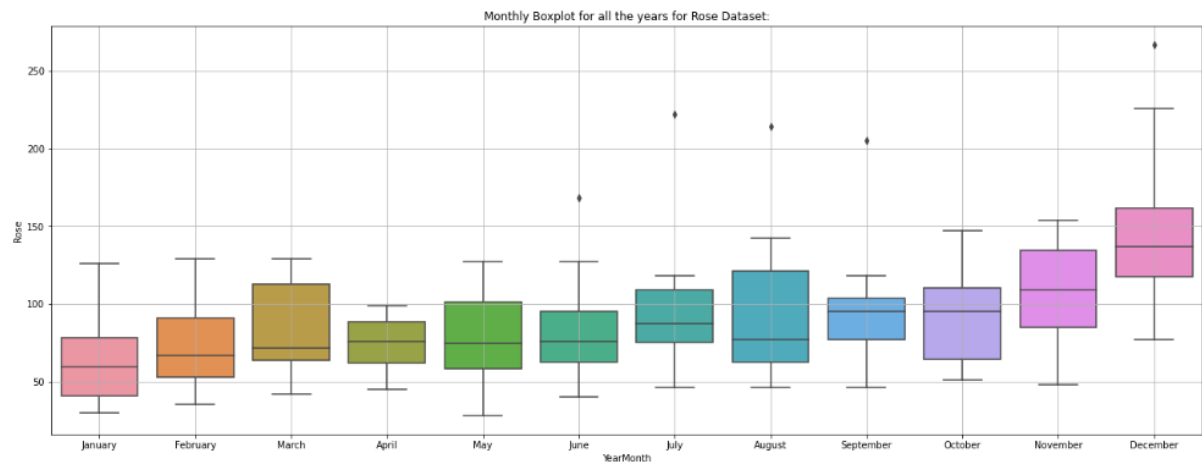


Figure 5: Rose wine-Monthly boxplot

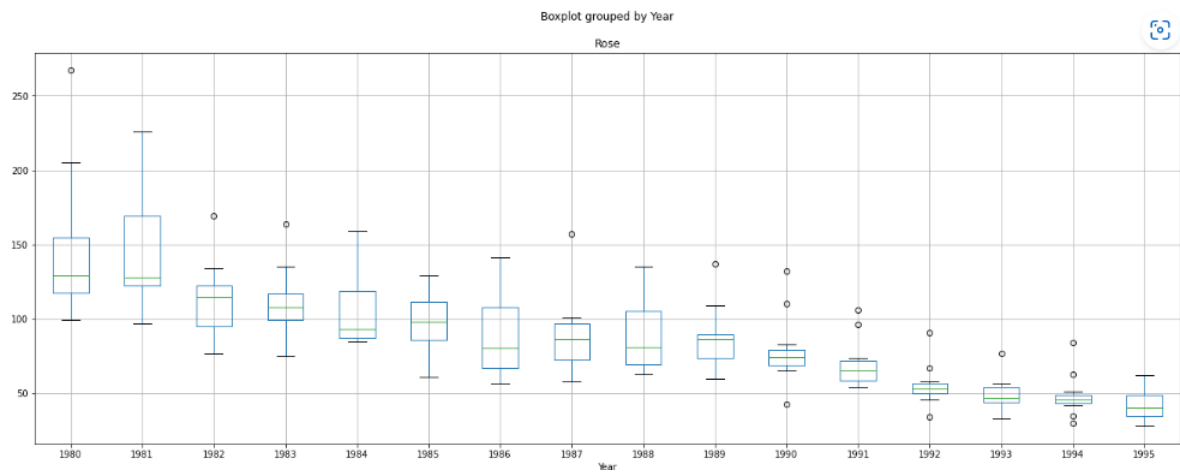


Figure 6: Rose wine-Yearly boxplot

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Year												
1980	1686.0	1591.0	2304.0	1712.0	1471.0	1377.0	1966.0	2453.0	1984.0	2596.0	4087.0	5179.0
1981	1530.0	1523.0	1633.0	1976.0	1170.0	1480.0	1781.0	2472.0	1981.0	2273.0	3857.0	4551.0
1982	1510.0	1329.0	1518.0	1790.0	1537.0	1449.0	1954.0	1897.0	1706.0	2514.0	3593.0	4524.0
1983	1609.0	1638.0	2030.0	1375.0	1320.0	1245.0	1600.0	2298.0	2191.0	2511.0	3440.0	4923.0
1984	1609.0	1435.0	2061.0	1789.0	1567.0	1404.0	1597.0	3159.0	1759.0	2504.0	4273.0	5274.0
1985	1771.0	1682.0	1846.0	1589.0	1896.0	1379.0	1645.0	2512.0	1771.0	3727.0	4388.0	5434.0
1986	1606.0	1523.0	1577.0	1605.0	1765.0	1403.0	2584.0	3318.0	1562.0	2349.0	3987.0	5891.0
1987	1389.0	1442.0	1548.0	1935.0	1518.0	1250.0	1847.0	1930.0	2638.0	3114.0	4405.0	7242.0
1988	1853.0	1779.0	2108.0	2336.0	1728.0	1661.0	2230.0	1645.0	2421.0	3740.0	4988.0	6757.0
1989	1757.0	1394.0	1982.0	1650.0	1654.0	1406.0	1971.0	1968.0	2608.0	3845.0	4514.0	6694.0
1990	1720.0	1321.0	1859.0	1628.0	1615.0	1457.0	1899.0	1605.0	2424.0	3116.0	4286.0	6047.0
1991	1902.0	2049.0	1874.0	1279.0	1432.0	1540.0	2214.0	1857.0	2408.0	3252.0	3627.0	6153.0
1992	1577.0	1667.0	1993.0	1997.0	1783.0	1625.0	2076.0	1773.0	2377.0	3088.0	4096.0	6119.0
1993	1494.0	1564.0	1898.0	2121.0	1831.0	1515.0	2048.0	2795.0	1749.0	3339.0	4227.0	6410.0
1994	1197.0	1968.0	1720.0	1725.0	1674.0	1693.0	2031.0	1495.0	2968.0	3385.0	3729.0	5999.0
1995	1070.0	1402.0	1897.0	1862.0	1670.0	1688.0	2031.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

Table 9: Sparkling wine data monthly mean aggregate, year-wise

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Year												
1980	112.0	118.0	129.0	99.0	116.0	168.0	118.0	129.0	205.0	147.0	150.0	267.0
1981	126.0	129.0	124.0	97.0	102.0	127.0	222.0	214.0	118.0	141.0	154.0	226.0
1982	89.0	77.0	82.0	97.0	127.0	121.0	117.0	117.0	106.0	112.0	134.0	169.0
1983	75.0	108.0	115.0	85.0	101.0	108.0	109.0	124.0	105.0	95.0	135.0	164.0
1984	88.0	85.0	112.0	87.0	91.0	87.0	87.0	142.0	95.0	108.0	139.0	159.0
1985	61.0	82.0	124.0	93.0	108.0	75.0	87.0	103.0	90.0	108.0	123.0	129.0
1986	57.0	65.0	67.0	71.0	76.0	67.0	110.0	118.0	99.0	85.0	107.0	141.0
1987	58.0	65.0	70.0	86.0	93.0	74.0	87.0	73.0	101.0	100.0	96.0	157.0
1988	63.0	115.0	70.0	66.0	67.0	83.0	79.0	77.0	102.0	116.0	100.0	135.0
1989	71.0	60.0	89.0	74.0	73.0	91.0	86.0	74.0	87.0	87.0	109.0	137.0
1990	43.0	69.0	73.0	77.0	69.0	76.0	78.0	70.0	83.0	65.0	110.0	132.0
1991	54.0	55.0	66.0	65.0	60.0	65.0	96.0	55.0	71.0	63.0	74.0	106.0
1992	34.0	47.0	56.0	53.0	53.0	55.0	67.0	52.0	46.0	51.0	58.0	91.0
1993	33.0	40.0	46.0	45.0	41.0	55.0	57.0	54.0	46.0	52.0	48.0	77.0
1994	30.0	35.0	42.0	48.0	44.0	45.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	51.0	63.0	84.0
1995	30.0	39.0	45.0	52.0	28.0	40.0	62.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

Table 10: Rose wine data monthly mean aggregate, year-wise

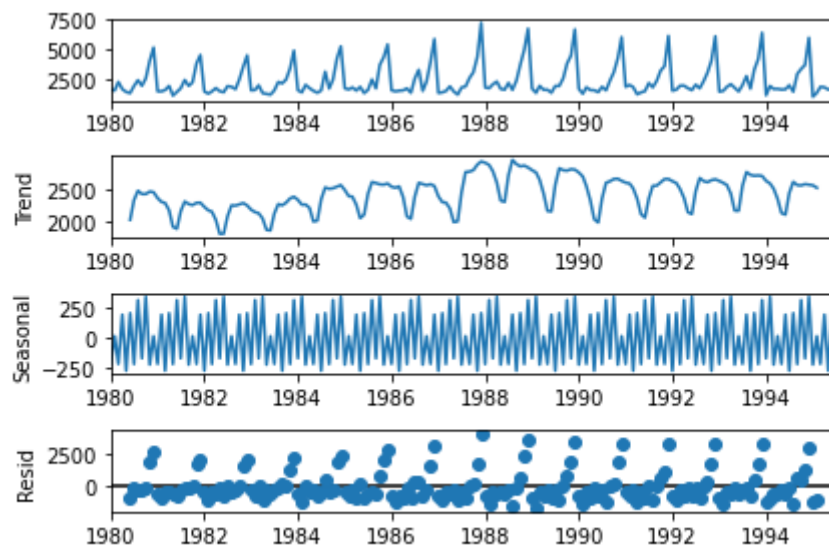


Figure 7: Sparkling wine additive decomposition

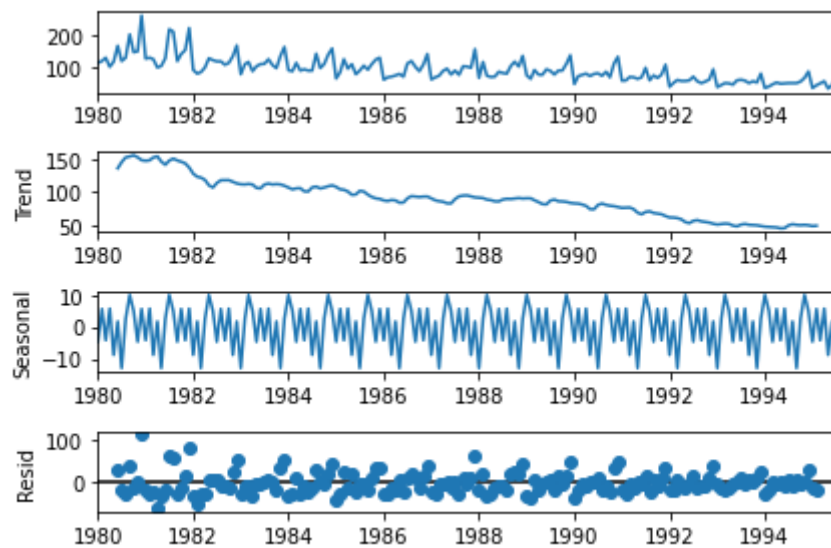


Figure 8: Rose wine additive decomposition

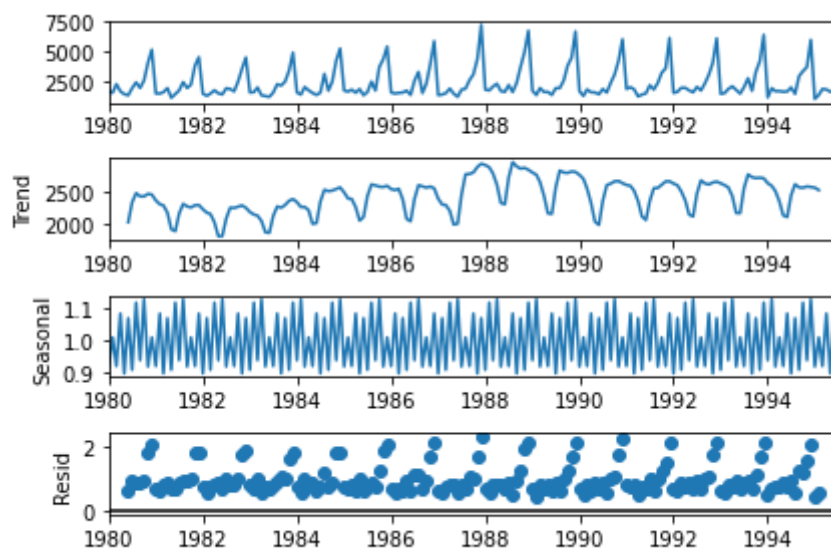


Figure 9: Sparkling wine multiplicative decomposition

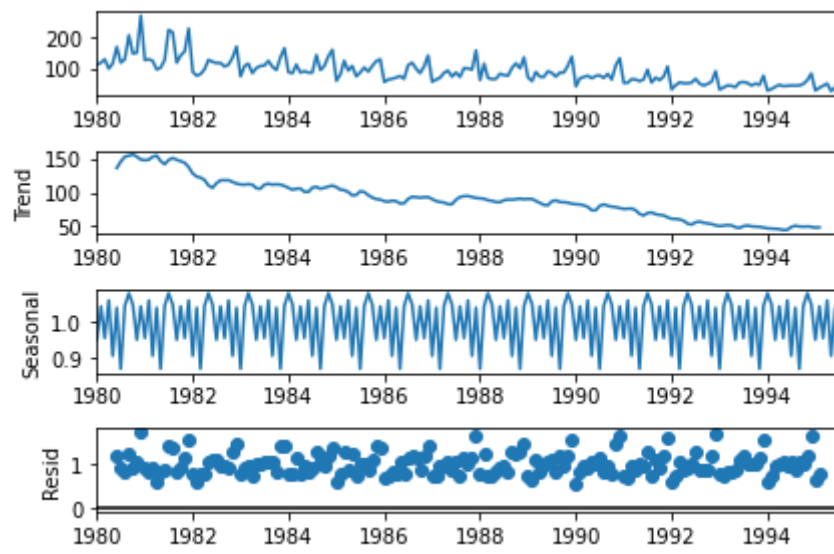


Figure 10: Rose wine multiplicative decomposition

3. Split the data into training and test. The test data should start in 1991.

The data is split into train and test. In time-series, the latest data is taken for testing.

Data until the year 1990 is taken as training data.

Data from 1991 is taken as testing data.

This split is applied for both Sparkling wine and Rise wine datas.

Training datas have the shape (132, 3)

Testing datas have the shape (55, 3)

	Sparkling	Year	Month
YearMonth			
1990-08-01	1605	1990	8
1990-09-01	2424	1990	9
1990-10-01	3116	1990	10
1990-11-01	4286	1990	11
1990-12-01	6047	1990	12

Train Data: (132, 3)

	Sparkling	Year	Month
YearMonth			
1991-01-01	1902	1991	1
1991-02-01	2049	1991	2
1991-03-01	1874	1991	3
1991-04-01	1279	1991	4
1991-05-01	1432	1991	5

Test Data: (55, 3)

Table 11: Sparkling wine train-test split

	Rose	Year	Month
YearMonth			
1990-08-01	70.0	1990	8
1990-09-01	83.0	1990	9
1990-10-01	65.0	1990	10
1990-11-01	110.0	1990	11
1990-12-01	132.0	1990	12

Train Data: (132, 3)

	Rose	Year	Month
YearMonth			
1991-01-01	54.0	1991	1
1991-02-01	55.0	1991	2
1991-03-01	66.0	1991	3
1991-04-01	65.0	1991	4
1991-05-01	60.0	1991	5

Test Data: (55, 3)

Table 12: Rose wine train-test split

4. Build all the exponential smoothing models on the training data and evaluate the model using RMSE on the test data. Other additional models such as regression, naïve forecast models, simple average models, moving average models should also be built on the training data and check the performance on the test data using RMSE.

(a) Linear regression

For Sparkling wine:

Training Time instance : [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132]

Test Time instance : [133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187]

Training data shape: (132, 3)

	Sparkling	Year	Month	time
YearMonth				
1980-01-01	1686	1980	1	1
1980-02-01	1591	1980	2	2
1980-03-01	2304	1980	3	3
1980-04-01	1712	1980	4	4
1980-05-01	1471	1980	5	5

	Sparkling	Year	Month	time
YearMonth				
1991-01-01	1902	1991	1	133
1991-02-01	2049	1991	2	134
1991-03-01	1874	1991	3	135
1991-04-01	1279	1991	4	136
1991-05-01	1432	1991	5	137

Table 13: Linear regression-Train and Test head

For Rose wine:

Training Time instance

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132]

Test Time instance

[133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187]

	Rose	Year	Month	time
YearMonth				
1980-01-01	112.0	1980	1	1
1980-02-01	118.0	1980	2	2
1980-03-01	129.0	1980	3	3
1980-04-01	99.0	1980	4	4
1980-05-01	116.0	1980	5	5

	Rose	Year	Month	time
YearMonth				
1991-01-01	54.0	1991	1	133
1991-02-01	55.0	1991	2	134
1991-03-01	66.0	1991	3	135
1991-04-01	65.0	1991	4	136
1991-05-01	60.0	1991	5	137

Table 14: Linear regression-Train and Test head

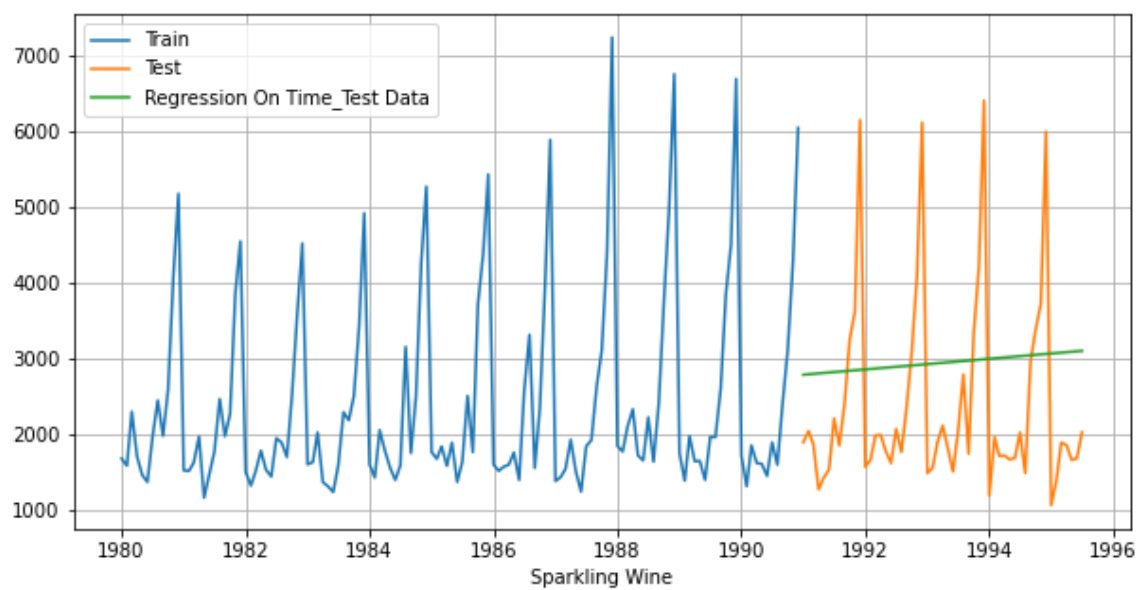


Figure 11: Linear regression on Sparkling data

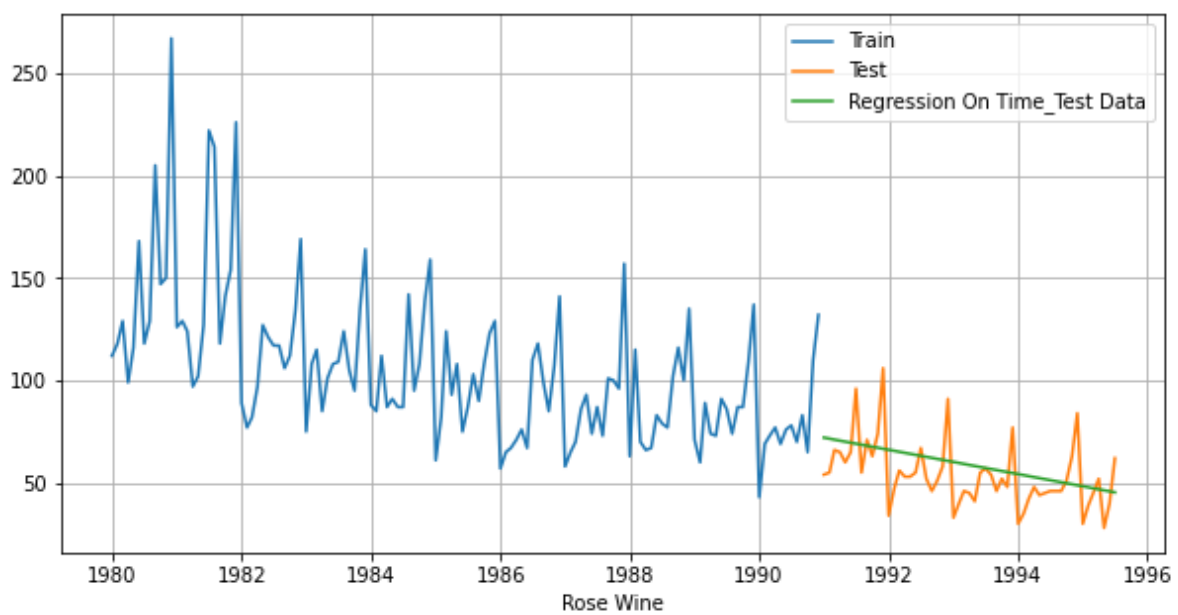


Figure 12: Linear regression on Rose data

Test_Spark RMSE	
Regression	1389.135175

Test_Rose RMSE	
Regression	15.262509

Figure 13: Linear regression-RMSE values

(b) Naïve's approach

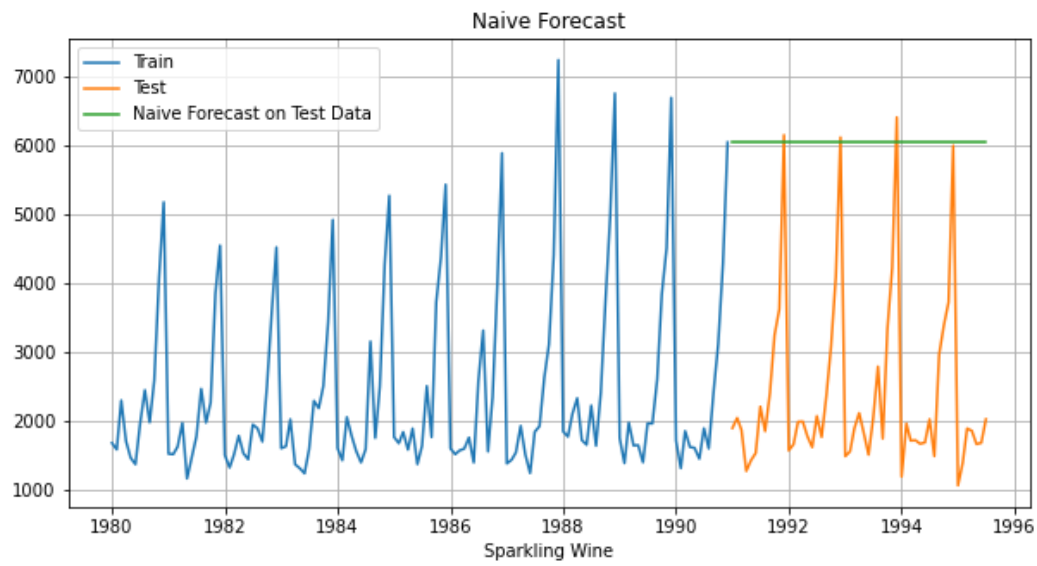


Figure 14: Naive for Sparkling wine

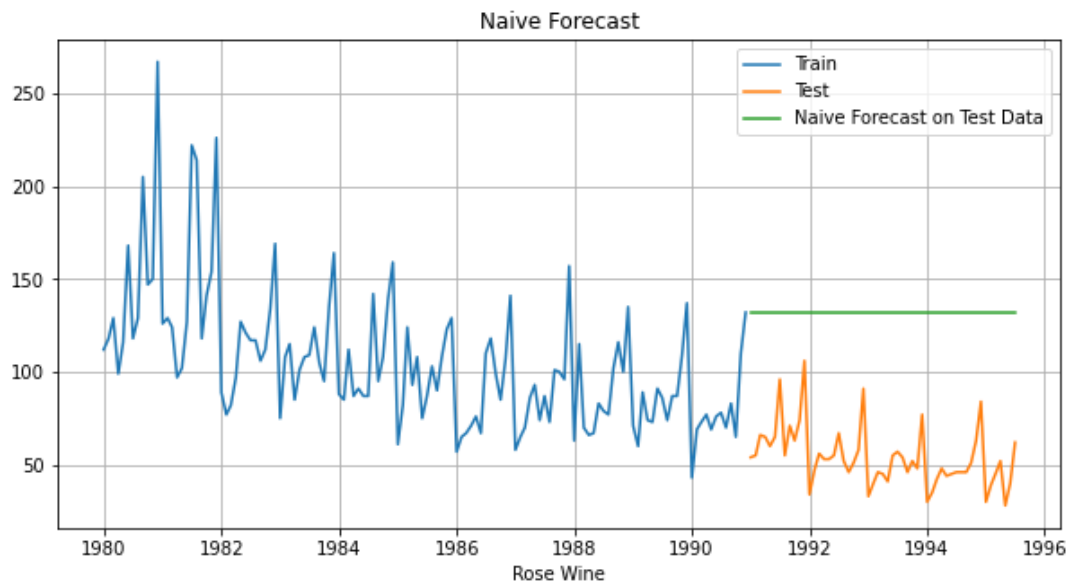


Figure 15: Naive for Rose wine

Test_Spark RMSE	
Regression	1389.135175
NaiveModel	3864.279352

Test_Rose RMSE	
Regression	15.262509
NaiveModel	79.699093

Table 15: Naive-RMSE values

(c) Simple Average

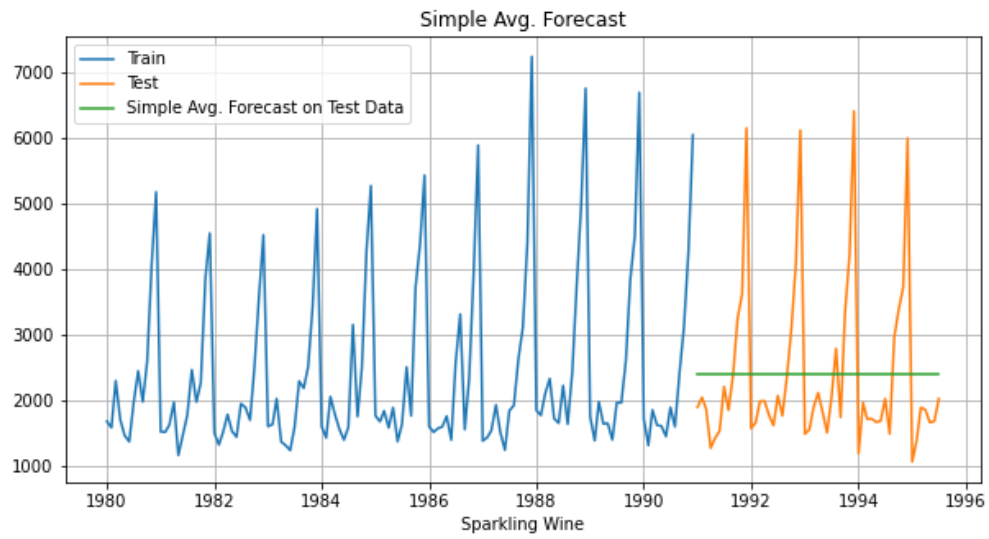


Figure 16: Simple average for Sparkling wine

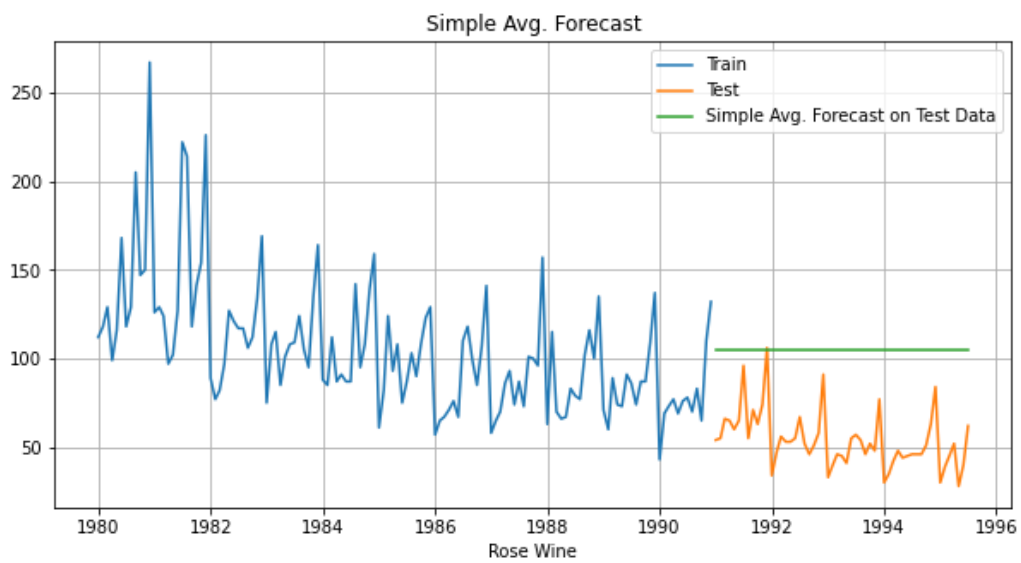


Figure 17: Simple average for Rose wine

Test_Spark RMSE	
Regression	1389.135175
NaiveModel	3864.279352
SimpleAvg	1275.081804

Test_Rose RMSE	
Regression	15.262509
NaiveModel	79.699093
SimpleAvg	53.440426

Table 16: Simple average-RMSE values

(d) Moving average

	Sparkling	Year	Month	Trailing_2	Trailing_4	Trailing_6	Trailing_9
YearMonth							
1980-01-01	1686	1980	1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
1980-02-01	1591	1980	2	1638.5	NaN	NaN	NaN
1980-03-01	2304	1980	3	1947.5	NaN	NaN	NaN
1980-04-01	1712	1980	4	2008.0	1823.25	NaN	NaN
1980-05-01	1471	1980	5	1591.5	1769.50	NaN	NaN
1980-06-01	1377	1980	6	1424.0	1716.00	1690.166667	NaN
1980-07-01	1966	1980	7	1671.5	1631.50	1736.833333	NaN
1980-08-01	2453	1980	8	2209.5	1816.75	1880.500000	NaN
1980-09-01	1984	1980	9	2218.5	1945.00	1827.166667	1838.222222
1980-10-01	2596	1980	10	2290.0	2249.75	1974.500000	1939.333333

Table 17: Moving average for Sparkling wine

	Rose	Year	Month	Trailing_2	Trailing_4	Trailing_6	Trailing_9
YearMonth							
1980-01-01	112.0	1980	1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
1980-02-01	118.0	1980	2	115.0	NaN	NaN	NaN
1980-03-01	129.0	1980	3	123.5	NaN	NaN	NaN
1980-04-01	99.0	1980	4	114.0	114.50	NaN	NaN
1980-05-01	116.0	1980	5	107.5	115.50	NaN	NaN
1980-06-01	168.0	1980	6	142.0	128.00	123.666667	NaN
1980-07-01	118.0	1980	7	143.0	125.25	124.666667	NaN
1980-08-01	129.0	1980	8	123.5	132.75	126.500000	NaN
1980-09-01	205.0	1980	9	167.0	155.00	139.166667	132.666667
1980-10-01	147.0	1980	10	176.0	149.75	147.166667	136.555556

Table 18: Moving average for Rose wine

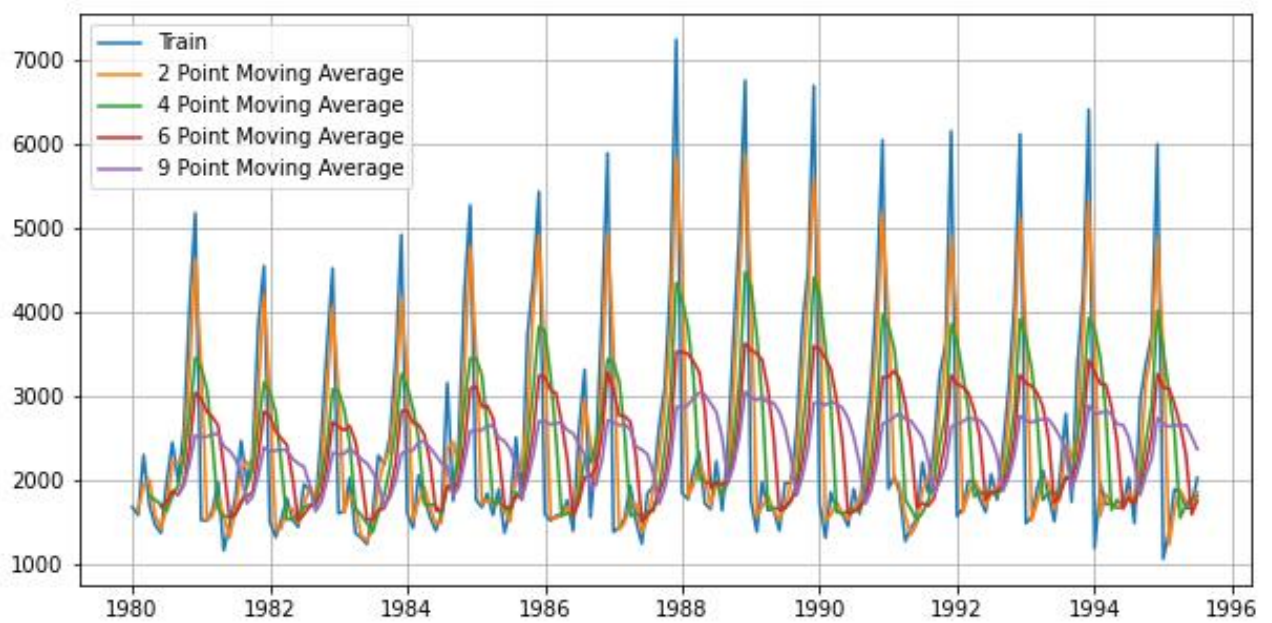


Figure 18: Moving averages for Sparkling wine

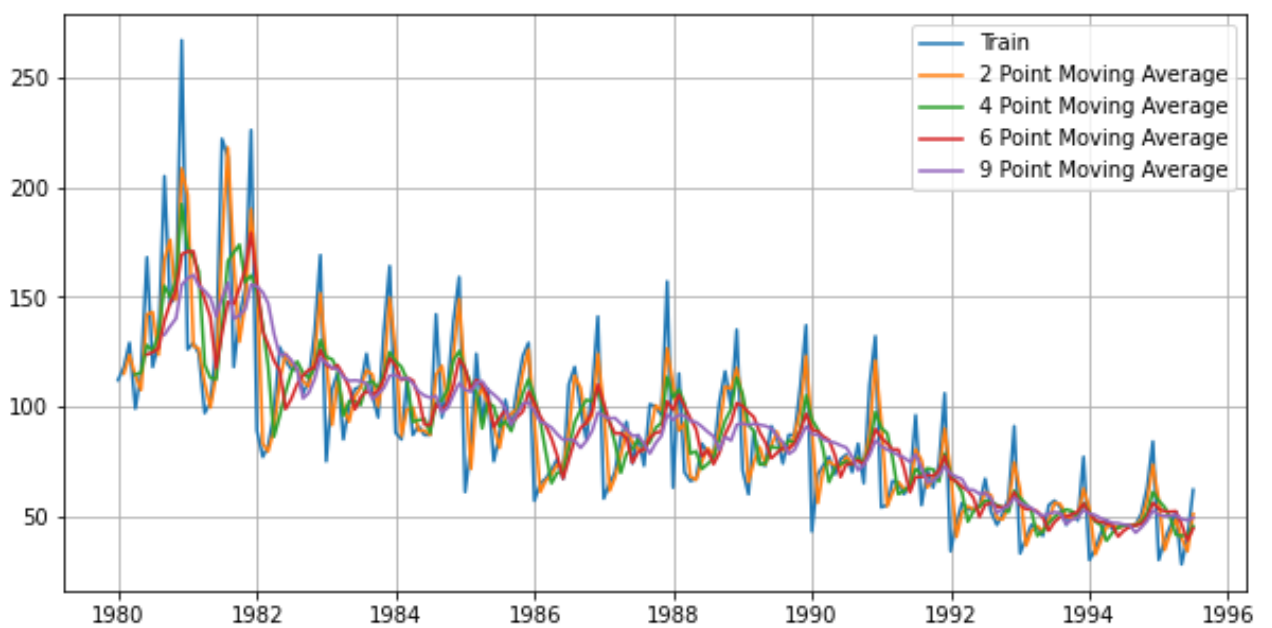


Figure 19: Moving averages for Rose wine

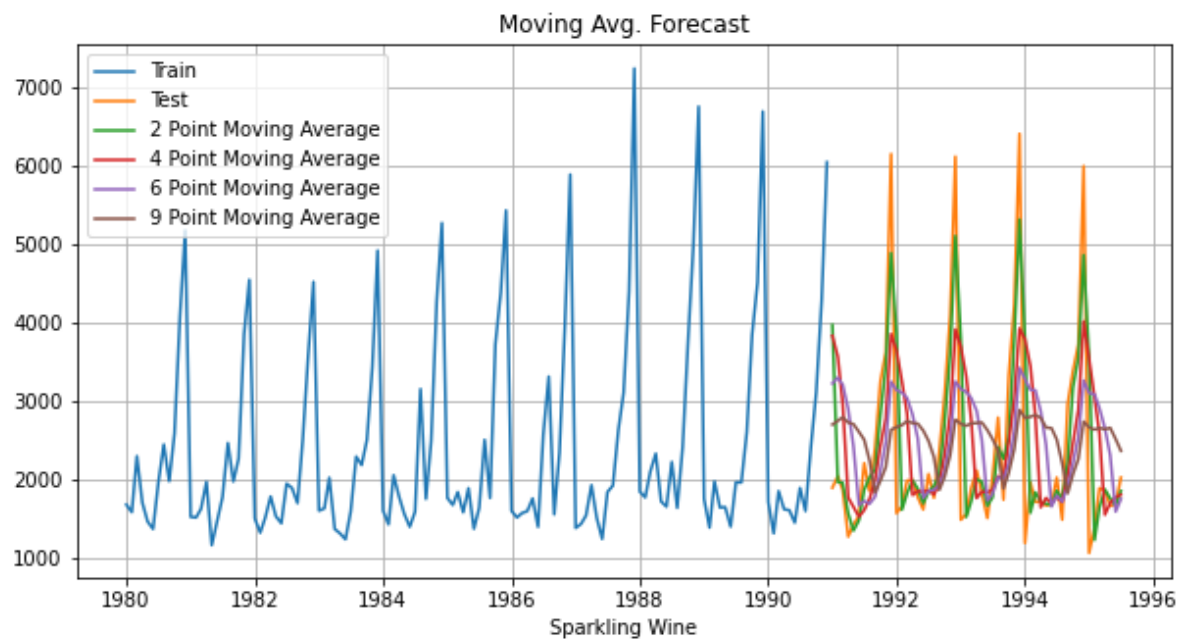


Figure 20: Moving average forecasts for Sparkling wine

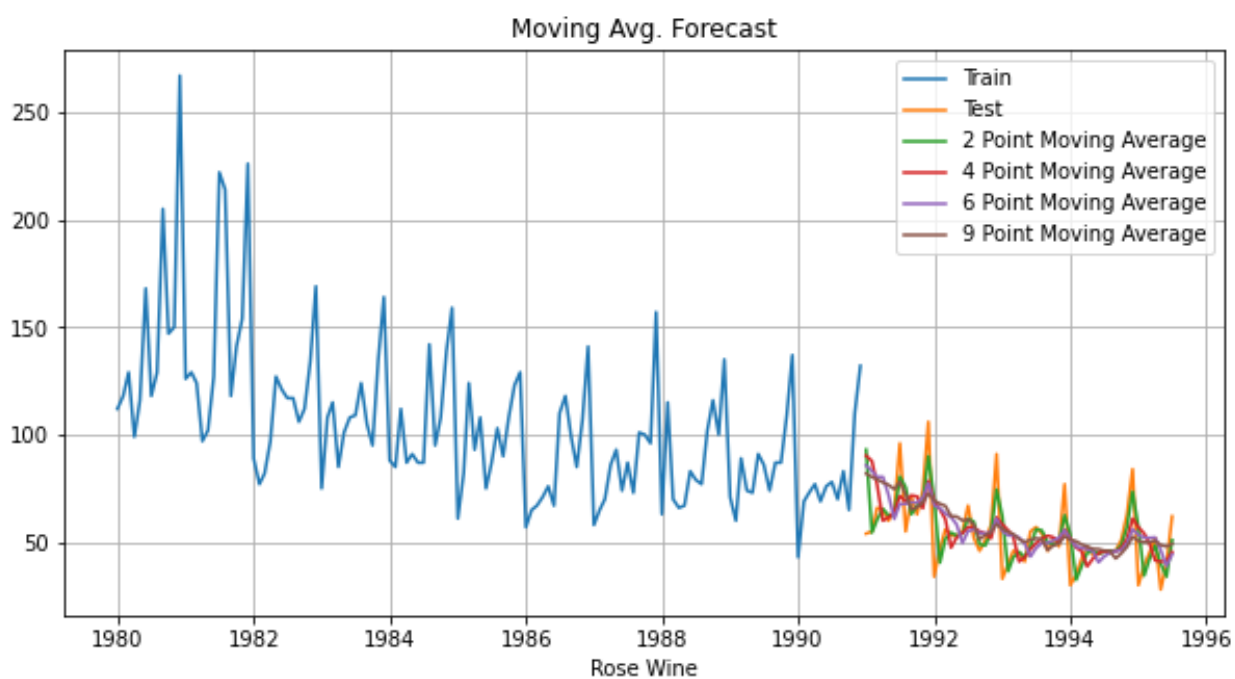


Figure 21: Moving average forecasts for Rose data

Test_Spark RMSE	
Regression	1389.135175
NaiveModel	3864.279352
SimpleAvg	1275.081804
MovingAvg2	813.400684
MovingAvg4	1156.589694
MovingAvg6	1283.927428
MovingAvg9	1346.278315

Test_Rose RMSE	
Regression	15.262509
NaiveModel	79.699093
SimpleAvg	53.440426
MovingAvg2	11.529409
MovingAvg4	14.448930
MovingAvg6	14.560046
MovingAvg9	14.724503

Table 19: Moving averages-RMSE values

(e) Simple Exponential Smoothing (SES)

```
{'smoothing_level': 0.049607360581862936,
'smoothing_trend': nan,
'smoothing_seasonal': nan,
'damping_trend': nan,
'initial_level': 1818.535750008871,
'initial_trend': nan,
'initial_seasons': array([], dtype=float64),
'use_boxcox': False,
'lamda': None,
'remove_bias': False}

{'smoothing_level': 0.0987493111726833,
'smoothing_trend': nan,
'smoothing_seasonal': nan,
'damping_trend': nan,
'initial_level': 134.38720226208358,
'initial_trend': nan,
'initial_seasons': array([], dtype=float64),
'use_boxcox': False,
'lamda': None,
'remove_bias': False}
```

Table 20: SES for Sparkling and Rose wine data

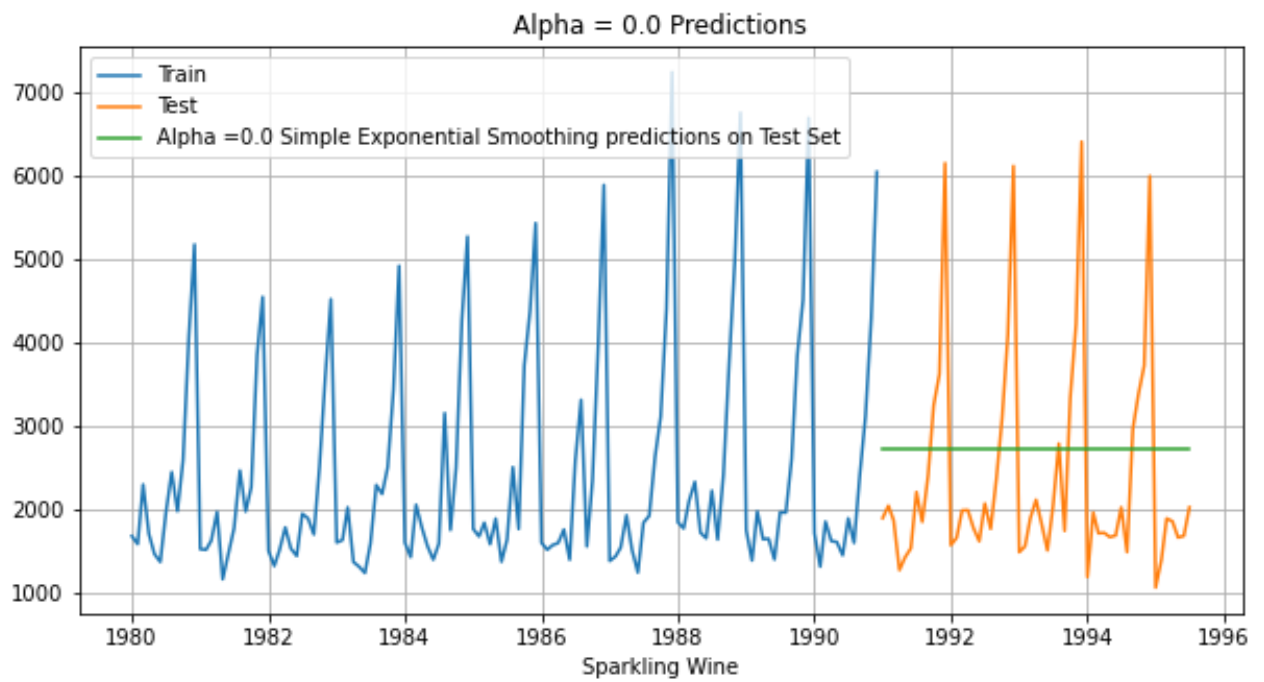


Figure 22: SES for Sparkling wine

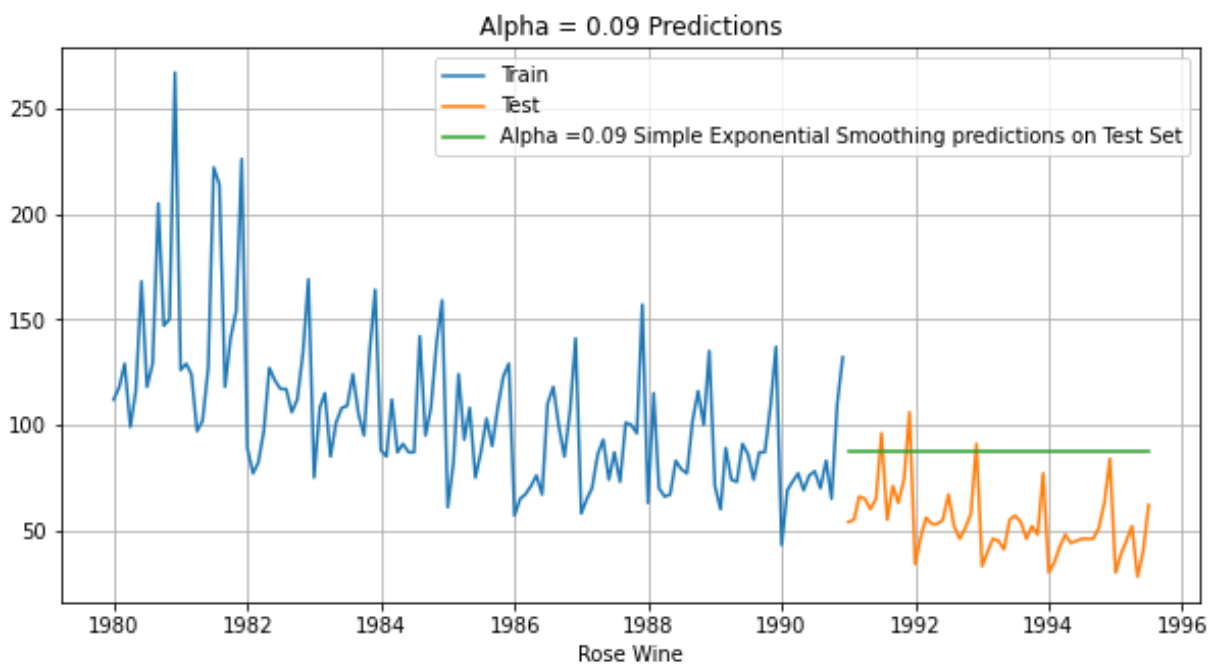


Figure 23: SES for Rose wine

Test_Spark RMSE	
Regression	1389.135175
NaiveModel	3864.279352
SimpleAvg	1275.081804
MovingAvg2	813.400684
MovingAvg4	1156.589694
MovingAvg6	1283.927428
MovingAvg9	1346.278315
SES	1316.035487

Test_Rose RMSE	
Regression	15.262509
NaiveModel	79.699093
SimpleAvg	53.440426
MovingAvg2	11.529409
MovingAvg4	14.448930
MovingAvg6	14.560046
MovingAvg9	14.724503
SES	36.775774

Figure 24: SES-RMSE values

(f) Double Exponential Smoothing (DES)

```
{'smoothing_level': 0.6885714285714285,
'smoothing_trend': 9.999999999999999e-05,
'smoothing_seasonal': nan,
'damping_trend': nan,
'initial_level': 1686.0,
'initial_trend': -95.0,
'initial_seasons': array([], dtype=float64),
'use_boxcox': False,
'lamda': None,
'remove_bias': False}

{'smoothing_level': 0.017549790270679714,
'smoothing_trend': 3.236153800377395e-05,
'smoothing_seasonal': nan,
'damping_trend': nan,
'initial_level': 138.82081494774005,
'initial_trend': -0.492580228245491,
'initial_seasons': array([], dtype=float64),
'use_boxcox': False,
'lamda': None,
'remove_bias': False}
```

Table 21: DES for Sparkling and Rose wine data

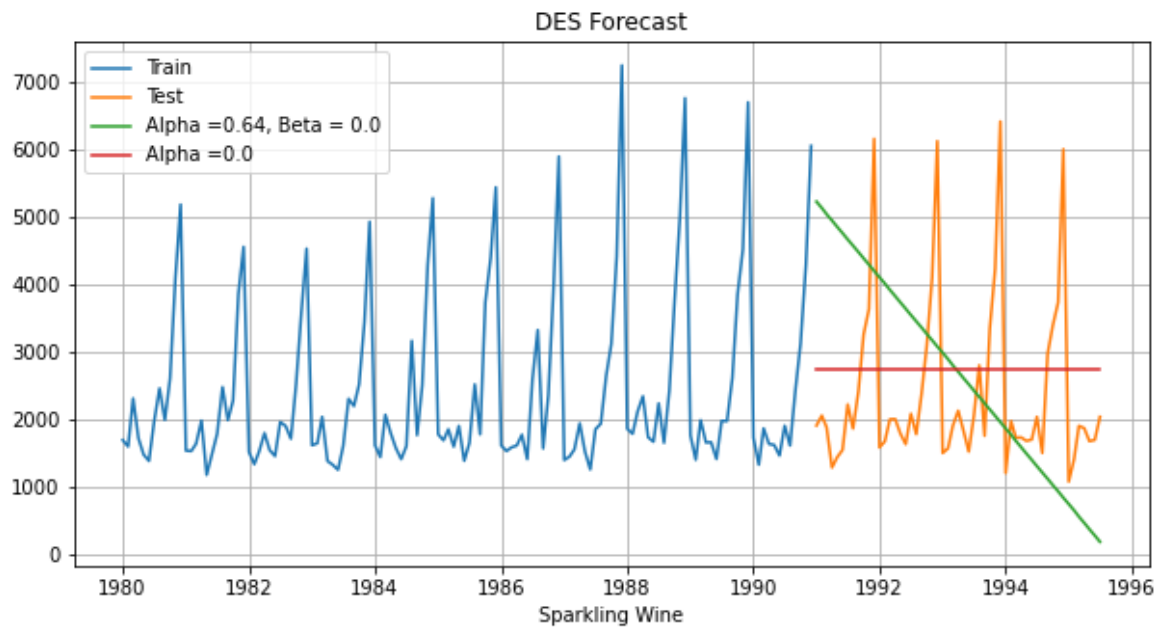


Figure 25: DES for Sparkling wine

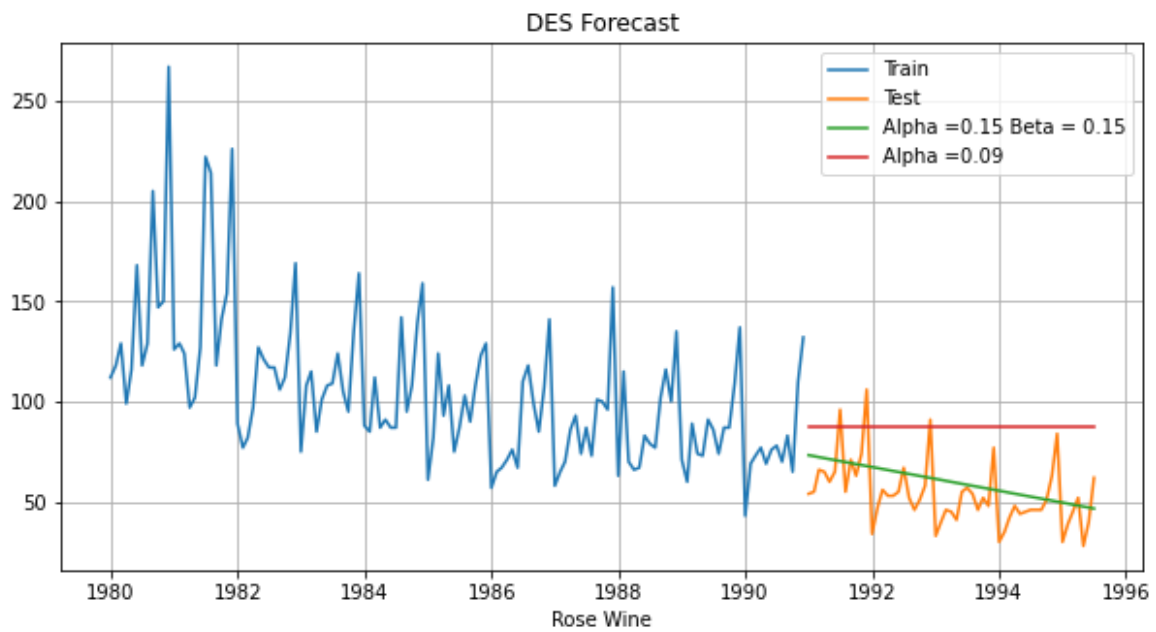


Figure 26: DES for Rose wine

Test_Spark RMSE	
Regression	1389.135175
NaiveModel	3864.279352
SimpleAvg	1275.081804
MovingAvg2	813.400684
MovingAvg4	1156.589694
MovingAvg6	1283.927428
MovingAvg9	1346.278315
SES	1316.035487
DES	2007.238526

Table 22: Sparkling wine-RMSE value

Test_Rose RMSE	
Regression	15.262509
NaiveModel	79.699093
SimpleAvg	53.440426
MovingAvg2	11.529409
MovingAvg4	14.448930
MovingAvg6	14.560046
MovingAvg9	14.724503
SES	36.775774
DES	15.699312

Table 23: Rose wine-RMSE value

Here, we see that the Double Exponential Smoothing model has picked up the trend component as well. Our data has seasonality too so we will include one more smoothing parameter for seasonality which is gamma. We will use ETS(A, A, A) Holt Winter's linear method with additive trend and seasonality for Sparkling data and ETS(A, A, M) Holt Winter's linear method with additive trend and multiplicative seasonality for Rose wine data

(g) Triple Exponential Smoothing

```
{'smoothing_level': 0.11127227248079453,
'smoothing_trend': 0.012360804305088534,
'smoothing_seasonal': 0.46071766688111543,
'damping_trend': nan,
'initial_level': 2356.577980956387,
'initial_trend': -0.10243675533021725,
'initial_seasons': array([-636.23319334, -722.9832009 , -398.64410813, -473.43045416,
-808.42473284, -815.34991402, -384.23065038, 72.99484403,
-237.44226045, 272.32608272, 1541.37737052, 2590.07692296]),
'use_boxcox': False,
'lamda': None,
'remove_bias': False}

{'smoothing_level': 0.0715106306609405,
'smoothing_trend': 0.04529179757535142,
'smoothing_seasonal': 7.244325029450242e-05,
'damping_trend': nan,
'initial_level': 130.40839142502193,
'initial_trend': -0.77985743179386,
'initial_seasons': array([0.86218996, 0.977675 , 1.0687727 , 0.93403881, 1.050625 ,
1.14410977, 1.25836944, 1.33937772, 1.26778766, 1.24131254,
1.44724625, 1.99553681]),
'use_boxcox': False,
'lamda': None,
'remove_bias': False}
```

Table 24: TES for Sparkling and Rose wine

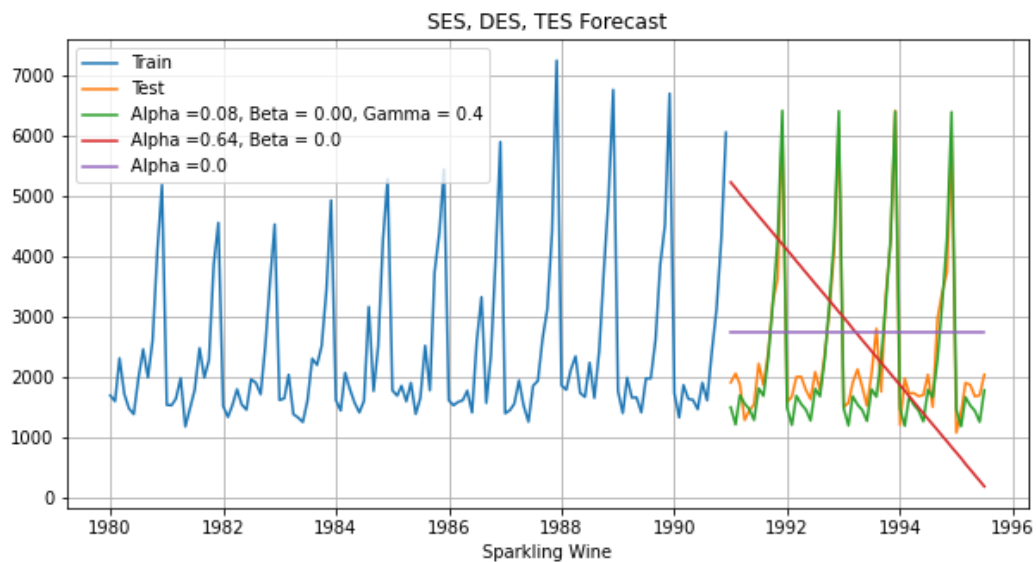


Figure 27: TES for Sparkling wine

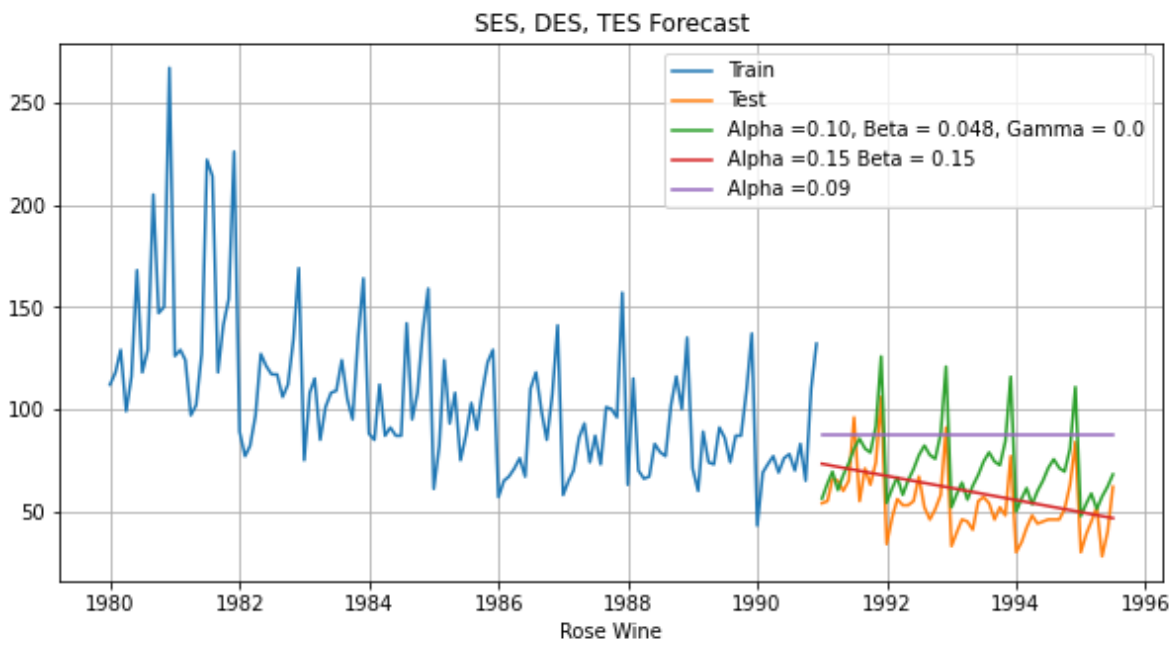


Figure 28: TES for Rose wine

Test_Rose RMSE	
Regression	15.262509
NaiveModel	79.699093
SimpleAvg	53.440426
MovingAvg2	11.529409
MovingAvg4	14.448930
MovingAvg6	14.560046
MovingAvg9	14.724503
SES	36.775774
DES	15.699312
TES	20.132468

Table 25: TES-RMSE value for Sparkling wine

Test_Spark RMSE	
Regression	1389.135175
NaiveModel	3864.279352
SimpleAvg	1275.081804
MovingAvg2	813.400684
MovingAvg4	1156.589694
MovingAvg6	1283.927428
MovingAvg9	1346.278315
SES	1316.035487
DES	2007.238526
TES	378.951023

Table 26: TES-RMSE value for Rose wine

From SES, DES and TES we can clearly see that forecast is the closest to the values from DES model

5. Check for the stationarity of the data on which the model is being built on using appropriate statistical tests and also mention the hypothesis for the statistical test. If the data is found to be non-stationary, take appropriate steps to make it stationary. Check the new data for stationarity and comment.

Note: Stationarity should be checked at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Dickey-Fuller Test:

DF test statistic for Sparkling dataset -1.360

DF test p-value is 0.6011

DF test statistic for Rose dataset -1.877

DF test p-value is 0.3427

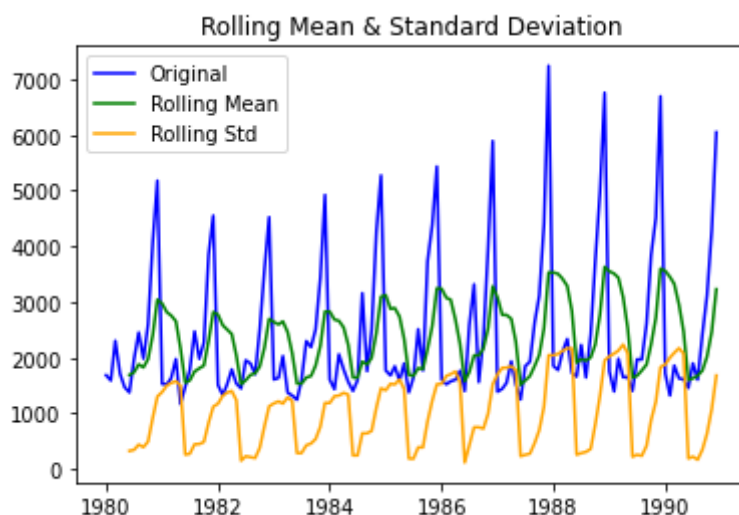


Figure 29: Rolling mean & Std deviation for Sparkling wine-Train data

Results of Dickey-Fuller Test:

Test Statistic : -1.208926
p-value : 0.669744
#Lags Used 12.000000
Number of Observations Used : 119.000000
Critical Value (1%) : -3.486535
Critical Value (5%) : -2.886151
Critical Value (10%) : -2.579896

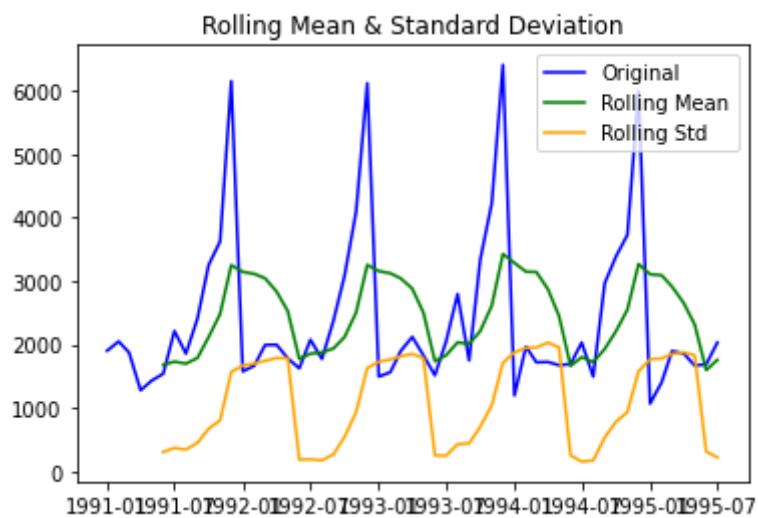


Figure 30: Rolling mean & Std deviation for Sparkling wine-Test data

Results of Dickey-Fuller Test:

Test Statistic : -1.790189
p-value : 0.385343
#Lags Used 11.000000
Number of Observations Used : 43.000000
Critical Value (1%) : -3.592504
Critical Value (5%) : -2.931550
Critical Value (10%) : -2.604066

6. Build an automated version of the ARIMA/SARIMA model in which the parameters are selected using the lowest Akaike Information Criteria (AIC) on the training data and evaluate this model on the test data using RMSE.

```
Some parameter combinations for the Model...
Model: (0, 1, 1)
Model: (0, 1, 2)
Model: (1, 1, 0)
Model: (1, 1, 1)
Model: (1, 1, 2)
Model: (2, 1, 0)
Model: (2, 1, 1)
Model: (2, 1, 2)
```

Figure 31: Some ARIMA models

```
ARIMA(0, 1, 0) - AIC:2267.6630357855465
ARIMA(0, 1, 1) - AIC:2263.060015591336
ARIMA(0, 1, 2) - AIC:2234.408323131676
ARIMA(1, 1, 0) - AIC:2266.6085393190087
ARIMA(1, 1, 1) - AIC:2235.755094673383
ARIMA(1, 1, 2) - AIC:2234.5272004508324
ARIMA(2, 1, 0) - AIC:2260.365743968086
ARIMA(2, 1, 1) - AIC:2233.7776263084434
ARIMA(2, 1, 2) - AIC:2213.5092122831566
```

Figure 32: AIC values for Sparkling wine

	param	AIC_Sparkling
8	(2, 1, 2)	2213.509212
7	(2, 1, 1)	2233.777626
2	(0, 1, 2)	2234.408323
5	(1, 1, 2)	2234.5272
4	(1, 1, 1)	2235.755095
6	(2, 1, 0)	2260.365744
1	(0, 1, 1)	2263.060016
3	(1, 1, 0)	2266.608539
0	(0, 1, 0)	2267.663036

Table 27: AIV values in ascending values for Sparkling wine

```

ARIMA(0, 1, 0) - AIC:1333.1546729124348
ARIMA(0, 1, 1) - AIC:1282.3098319748312
ARIMA(0, 1, 2) - AIC:1279.6715288535806
ARIMA(1, 1, 0) - AIC:1317.3503105381492
ARIMA(1, 1, 1) - AIC:1280.5742295380064
ARIMA(1, 1, 2) - AIC:1279.8707234231922
ARIMA(2, 1, 0) - AIC:1298.6110341605004
ARIMA(2, 1, 1) - AIC:1281.5078621868543
ARIMA(2, 1, 2) - AIC:1281.8707222264356

```

Figure 33: AIC values for Rose wine

	param	AIC_Rose
2	(0, 1, 2)	1279.671529
5	(1, 1, 2)	1279.870723
4	(1, 1, 1)	1280.57423
7	(2, 1, 1)	1281.507862
8	(2, 1, 2)	1281.870722
1	(0, 1, 1)	1282.309832
6	(2, 1, 0)	1298.611034
3	(1, 1, 0)	1317.350311
0	(0, 1, 0)	1333.154673

Table 28: AIC values in ascending order for Rose wine

Smaller the AIC value, better is the model.

The smallest AIC for Sparkling dataset is given by the model (2,1,2)

The smallest AIC for for Rose dataset is given by the model (0,1,2)

Sparkling Data:

SARIMAX Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	Sparkling	No. Observations:	132			
Model:	ARIMA(2, 1, 2)	Log Likelihood	-1101.755			
Date:	Sat, 17 Dec 2022	AIC	2213.509			
Time:	12:15:22	BIC	2227.885			
Sample:	01-01-1980	HQIC	2219.351			
	- 12-01-1990					
Covariance Type:	opg					
=====						
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]

ar.L1	1.3121	0.046	28.781	0.000	1.223	1.401
ar.L2	-0.5593	0.072	-7.741	0.000	-0.701	-0.418
ma.L1	-1.9917	0.109	-18.218	0.000	-2.206	-1.777
ma.L2	0.9999	0.110	9.109	0.000	0.785	1.215
sigma2	1.099e+06	1.99e-07	5.51e+12	0.000	1.1e+06	1.1e+06
=====						
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):	0.19	Jarque-Bera (JB):	14.46			
Prob(Q):	0.67	Prob(JB):	0.00			
Heteroskedasticity (H):	2.43	Skew:	0.61			
Prob(H) (two-sided):	0.00	Kurtosis:	4.08			
=====						

Table 29: ARIMA model summary for Sparkling wine

Sparkling Data:

SARIMAX Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	Sparkling	No. Observations:	132			
Model:	ARIMA(2, 1, 2)	Log Likelihood	-1101.755			
Date:	Sat, 17 Dec 2022	AIC	2213.509			
Time:	12:15:22	BIC	2227.885			
Sample:	01-01-1980	HQIC	2219.351			
	- 12-01-1990					
Covariance Type:	opg					
=====						
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]

ar.L1	1.3121	0.046	28.781	0.000	1.223	1.401
ar.L2	-0.5593	0.072	-7.741	0.000	-0.701	-0.418
ma.L1	-1.9917	0.109	-18.218	0.000	-2.206	-1.777
ma.L2	0.9999	0.110	9.109	0.000	0.785	1.215
sigma2	1.099e+06	1.99e-07	5.51e+12	0.000	1.1e+06	1.1e+06
=====						
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):	0.19	Jarque-Bera (JB):	14.46			
Prob(Q):	0.67	Prob(JB):	0.00			
Heteroskedasticity (H):	2.43	Skew:	0.61			
Prob(H) (two-sided):	0.00	Kurtosis:	4.08			

Table

30: ARIMA model summary for Rose wine

Test_Spark RMSE	
Regression	1389.135175
NaiveModel	3864.279352
SimpleAvg	1275.081804
MovingAvg2	813.400684
MovingAvg4	1156.589694
MovingAvg6	1283.927428
MovingAvg9	1346.278315
SES	1316.035487
DES	2007.238526
TES	378.951023
Auto ARIMA (2,1,2)	1299.979640

Table 31: Auto ARIMA Sparkling wine-RMSE value

Test_Rose RMSE	
Regression	15.262509
NaiveModel	79.699093
SimpleAvg	53.440426
MovingAvg2	11.529409
MovingAvg4	14.448930
MovingAvg6	14.560046
MovingAvg9	14.724503
SES	36.775774
DES	15.699312
TES	20.132468
Auto ARIMA (0,1,2)	57.109715

Table 32: Auto ARIMA Rose wine-RMSE value

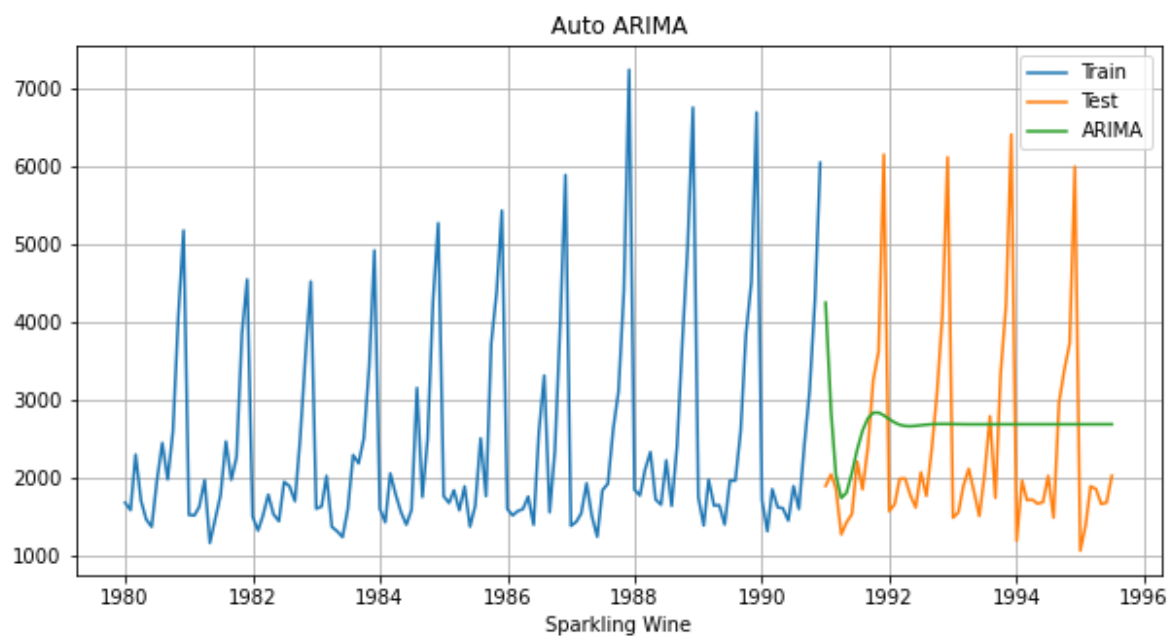


Figure 34: ARIMA Sparkling wine graph

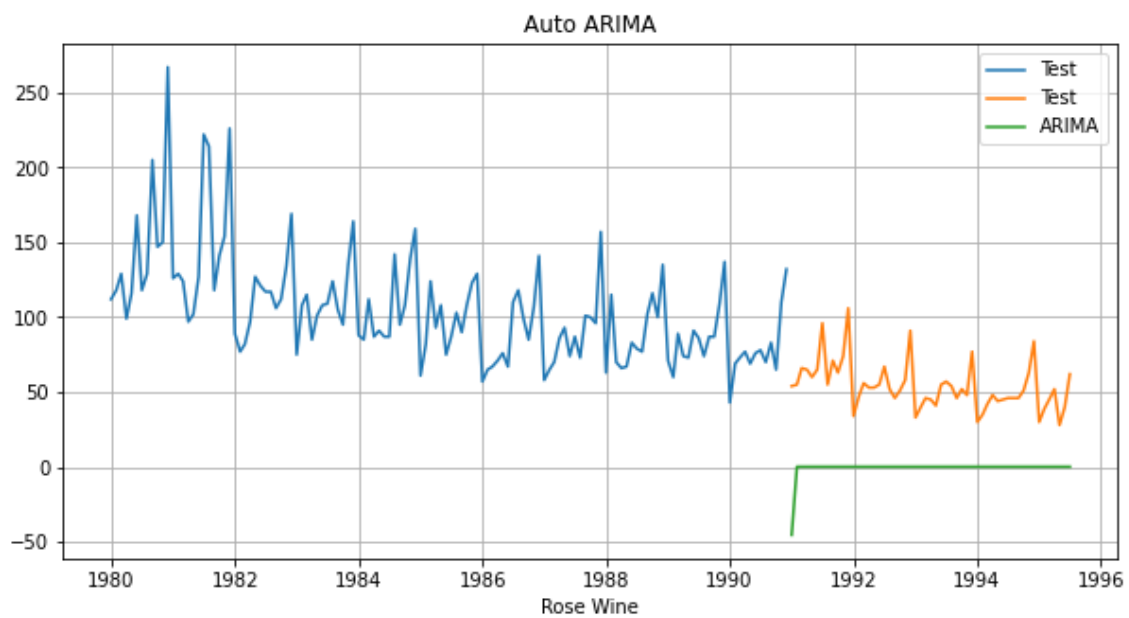


Figure 35: ARIMA Rose wine graph

7. Build ARIMA/SARIMA models based on the cut-off points of ACF and PACF on the training data and evaluate this model on the test data using RMSE.

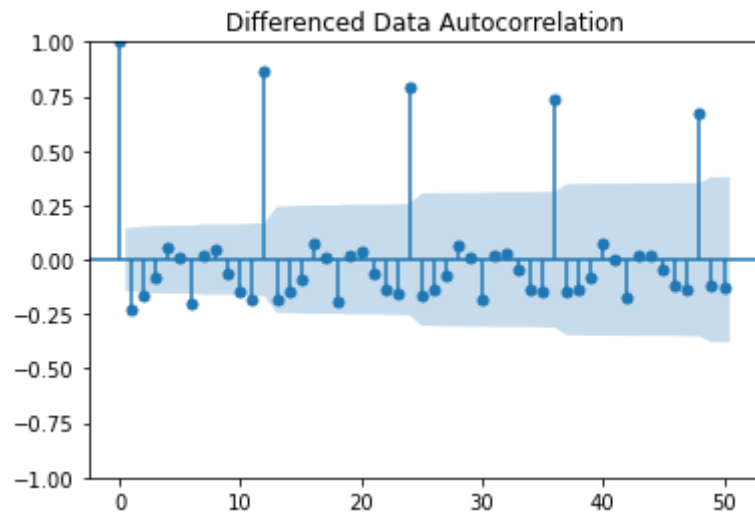


Figure 36: Autocorrelation for Sparkling wine

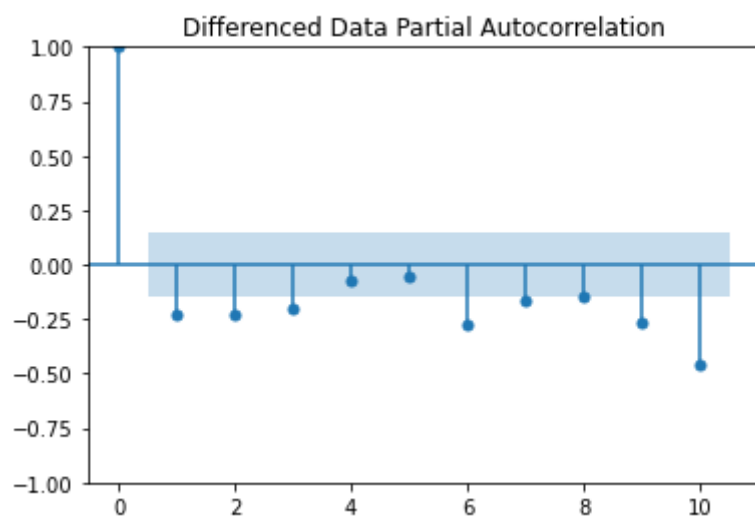


Figure 37: Partial Autocorrelation for Sparkling wine

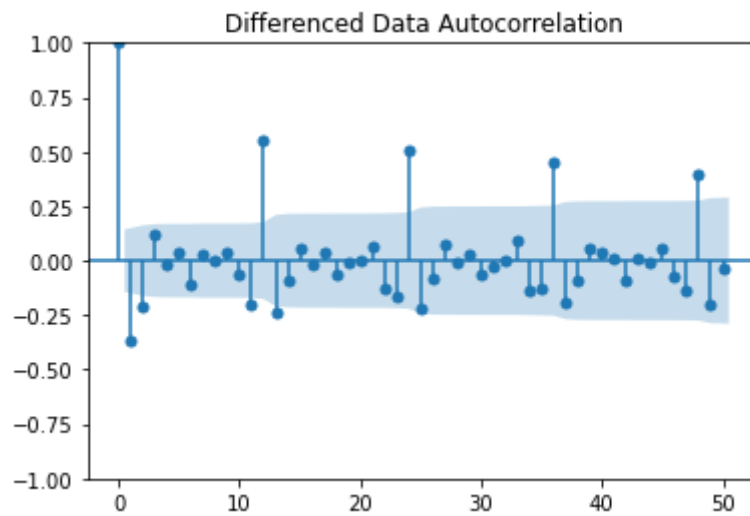


Figure 38: Autocorrelation for Rose wine

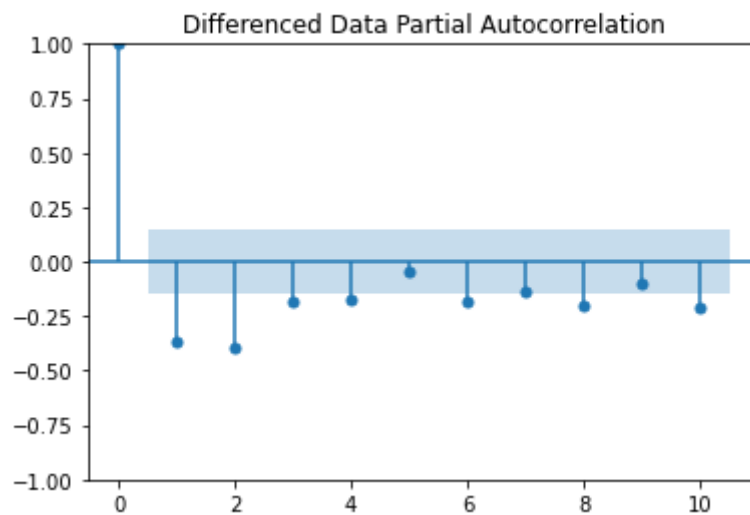


Figure 39: Partial Autocorrelation for Rose wine

Here, we have taken $\alpha=0.05$.

The Auto-Regressive parameter in an ARIMA model is 'p' which comes from the significant lag before which the PACF plot cuts-off to 0. The Moving-Average parameter in an ARIMA model is 'q' which comes from the significant lag before the ACF plot cuts-off to 0.

By looking at the above plots for Sparkling data, we can say that the PACF cuts off at 3 and ACF plot cuts-off at lag 2.

By looking at the above plots for Rose data, we can say that PACF cuts off at 4 and ACF plot cuts-off at lag 2.

Sparkling Data:

SARIMAX Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	Sparkling	No. Observations:	132			
Model:	ARIMA(3, 1, 2)	Log Likelihood	-1109.476			
Date:	Sat, 17 Dec 2022	AIC	2230.952			
Time:	12:18:48	BIC	2248.204			
Sample:	01-01-1980	HQIC	2237.962			
	- 12-01-1990					
Covariance Type:	opg					
=====						
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]

ar.L1	-0.4155	0.043	-9.746	0.000	-0.499	-0.332
ar.L2	0.3242	0.120	2.704	0.007	0.089	0.559
ar.L3	-0.2603	0.077	-3.362	0.001	-0.412	-0.109
ma.L1	0.0218	0.134	0.163	0.871	-0.241	0.284
ma.L2	-0.9780	0.141	-6.918	0.000	-1.255	-0.701
sigma2	1.327e+06	1.94e-07	6.86e+12	0.000	1.33e+06	1.33e+06
=====						
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):	0.12	Jarque-Bera (JB):	3.62			
Prob(Q):	0.73	Prob(JB):	0.16			
Heteroskedasticity (H):	2.72	Skew:	0.31			
Prob(H) (two-sided):	0.00	Kurtosis:	3.52			

Figure 40: Manual ARIMA for Sparkling wine

Rose:

SARIMAX Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	Rose	No. Observations:	132			
Model:	ARIMA(4, 1, 2)	Log Likelihood	-635.859			
Date:	Sat, 17 Dec 2022	AIC	1285.718			
Time:	12:18:51	BIC	1305.845			
Sample:	01-01-1980	HQIC	1293.896			
	- 12-01-1990					
Covariance Type:	opg					
=====						
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]

ar.L1	-0.3838	0.923	-0.416	0.677	-2.192	1.425
ar.L2	0.0046	0.258	0.018	0.986	-0.502	0.511
ar.L3	0.0414	0.113	0.366	0.714	-0.180	0.263
ar.L4	-0.0054	0.177	-0.031	0.976	-0.353	0.342
ma.L1	-0.3239	0.933	-0.347	0.729	-2.153	1.505
ma.L2	-0.5407	0.874	-0.619	0.536	-2.254	1.172
sigma2	951.1524	93.870	10.133	0.000	767.170	1135.135
=====						
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):	0.02	Jarque-Bera (JB):	32.85			
Prob(Q):	0.88	Prob(JB):	0.00			
Heteroskedasticity (H):	0.37	Skew:	0.77			
Prob(H) (two-sided):	0.00	Kurtosis:	4.91			

Figure 41: Manual ARIMA for Rose wine

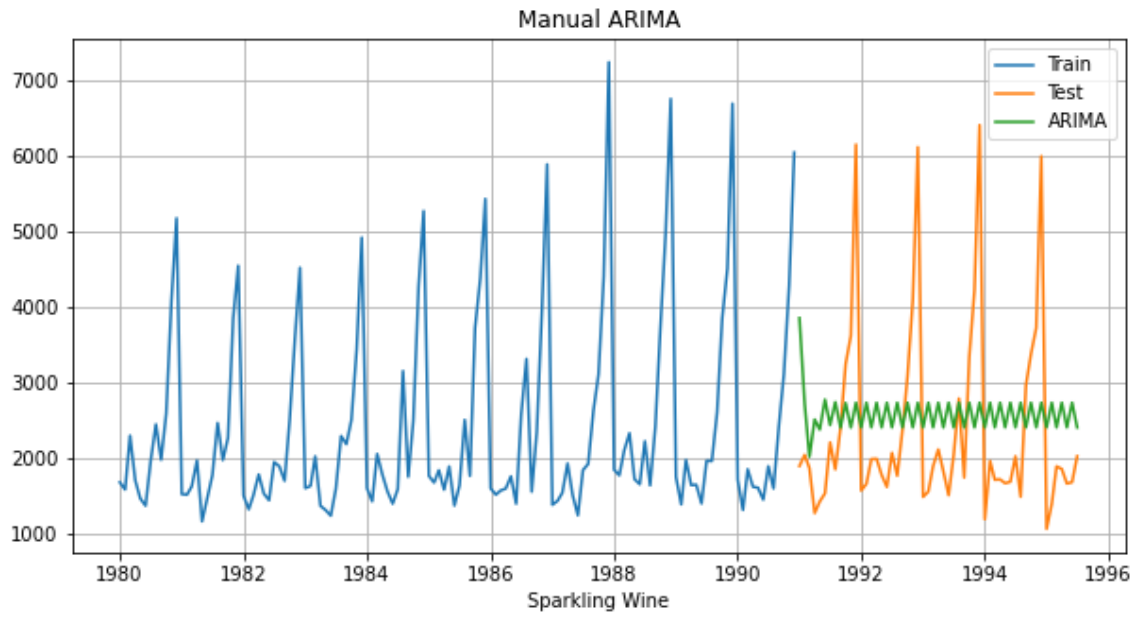


Figure 42: Manual ARIMA for Sparkling wine

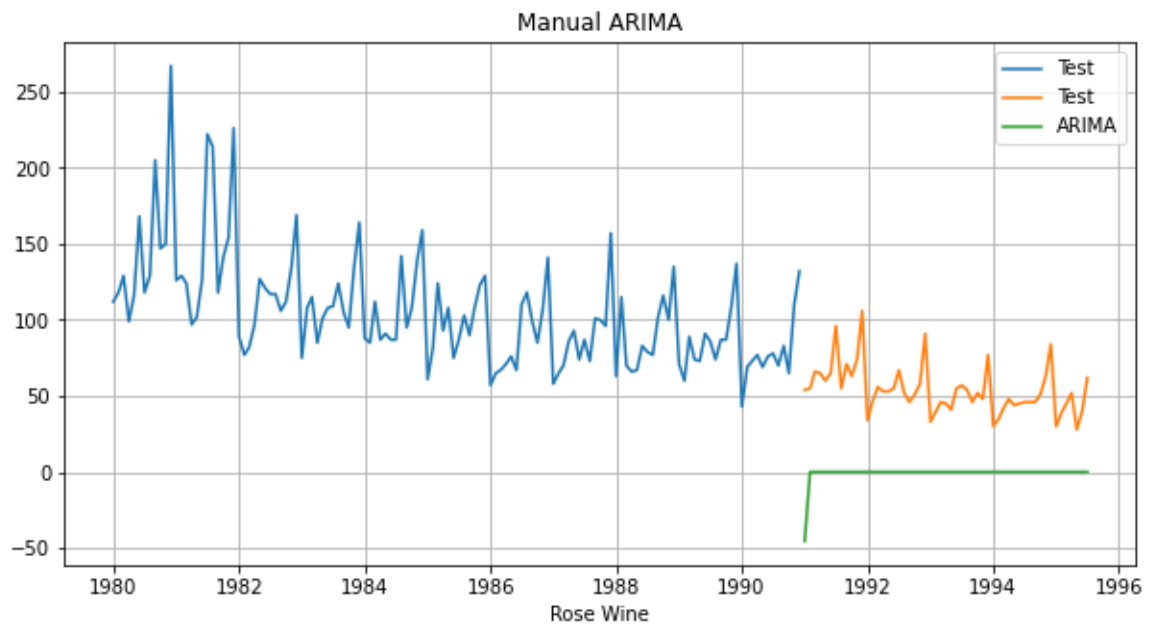


Figure 43: Manual ARIMA for Rose wine

Manual ARIMA (3,1,2) RMSE value for test Sparkling : 1286.234646

Manual ARIMA (4,1,2) RMSE value for test Rose data: 37.017231

From the ACF plot we see a significant seasonal correlation after every 11th interval Setting the seasonality as 12 for the first iteration of the auto SARIMA model.

Examples of some parameter combinations for Model...

Model: (0, 1, 1)(0, 0, 1, 12)
 Model: (0, 1, 2)(0, 0, 2, 12)
 Model: (0, 1, 3)(0, 0, 3, 12)
 Model: (1, 1, 0)(1, 0, 0, 12)
 Model: (1, 1, 1)(1, 0, 1, 12)
 Model: (1, 1, 2)(1, 0, 2, 12)
 Model: (1, 1, 3)(1, 0, 3, 12)
 Model: (2, 1, 0)(2, 0, 0, 12)
 Model: (2, 1, 1)(2, 0, 1, 12)
 Model: (2, 1, 2)(2, 0, 2, 12)
 Model: (2, 1, 3)(2, 0, 3, 12)
 Model: (3, 1, 0)(3, 0, 0, 12)
 Model: (3, 1, 1)(3, 0, 1, 12)
 Model: (3, 1, 2)(3, 0, 2, 12)
 Model: (3, 1, 3)(3, 0, 3, 12)

Figure 44: Some models of SARIMA

	param	seasonal	AIC_Sparkling
115	(1, 1, 3)	(0, 0, 3, 12)	16.0
51	(0, 1, 3)	(0, 0, 3, 12)	591.111768
252	(3, 1, 3)	(3, 0, 0, 12)	1387.497014
220	(3, 1, 1)	(3, 0, 0, 12)	1387.788331
237	(3, 1, 2)	(3, 0, 1, 12)	1388.602616
...
19	(0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 3, 12)	7427.391419
3	(0, 1, 0)	(0, 0, 3, 12)	7441.156432
195	(3, 1, 0)	(0, 0, 3, 12)	7503.735447
131	(2, 1, 0)	(0, 0, 3, 12)	7504.526807
67	(1, 1, 0)	(0, 0, 3, 12)	7508.163889

Table 33: SARIMA AIC values for Sparkling wine

```

SARIMAX Results
=====
Dep. Variable:          y      No. Observations:      132
Model:          SARIMAX(3, 1, 2)x(3, 0, [], 12)      Log Likelihood      -691.356
Date:              Sat, 15 Jan 2022      AIC      1400.712
Time:              15:06:04      BIC      1423.408
Sample:              0      HQIC      1409.873
                  - 132

Covariance Type:      opg
=====
              coef      std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
ar.L1          -0.5564         1.286        -0.433      0.665        -3.076         1.963
ar.L2          -0.4446         0.737        -0.604      0.546        -1.888         0.999
ar.L3          -0.1011         0.552        -0.183      0.854        -1.182         0.980
ma.L1         -194.7064      7324.804        -0.027      0.979      -1.46e+04      1.42e+04
ma.L2          5766.2906      242.888        23.741      0.000      5290.239      6242.342
ar.S.L12         0.5585         0.100         5.595      0.000         0.363         0.754
ar.S.L24         0.2633         0.117         2.248      0.025         0.034         0.493
ar.S.L36         0.2511         0.108         2.326      0.020         0.040         0.463
sigma2          0.0059         0.001         8.274      0.000         0.005         0.007
=====
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):          0.06      Jarque-Bera (JB):          20.78
Prob(Q):          0.80      Prob(JB):          0.00
Heteroskedasticity (H):      1.03      Skew:          0.51
Prob(H) (two-sided):      0.94      Kurtosis:          5.09
=====

```

Figure 45: Auto SARIMA summary for Sparkling wine

```

SARIMAX Results
=====
Dep. Variable:          y      No. Observations:      132
Model:          SARIMAX(3, 1, 1)x(3, 0, [1, 2], 11)      Log Likelihood      -437.103
Date:              Sat, 15 Jan 2022      AIC      894.205
Time:              15:06:07      BIC      919.744
Sample:              0      HQIC      904.525
                  - 132

Covariance Type:      opg
=====
              coef      std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
ar.L1          0.1884         0.121         1.551      0.121        -0.050         0.426
ar.L2          0.0208         0.123         0.170      0.865        -0.219         0.261
ar.L3          0.0146         0.140         0.104      0.917        -0.259         0.288
ma.L1         -0.9339         0.076     -12.309      0.000        -1.083        -0.785
ar.S.L11       -0.2380         0.421        -0.565      0.572        -1.063         0.587
ar.S.L22       -0.0357         0.170        -0.210      0.834        -0.369         0.298
ar.S.L33       -0.0042         0.115        -0.036      0.971        -0.229         0.221
ma.S.L11        0.1810         0.448         0.404      0.686        -0.697         1.059
ma.S.L22       -0.1736         0.234        -0.742      0.458        -0.632         0.285
sigma2         565.7118      98.703         5.731      0.000      372.258      759.165
=====
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):          0.02      Jarque-Bera (JB):          0.17
Prob(Q):          0.90      Prob(JB):          0.92
Heteroskedasticity (H):      0.91      Skew:         -0.06
Prob(H) (two-sided):      0.80      Kurtosis:          3.17
=====

```

Figure 46: Auto SARIMA summary for Rose wine

Auto SARIMA (3,1,2)(3,0,0,12) RMSE value for test Sparkling : 1827.354980

Auto SARIMA (3,1,2)(3,0,0,2,12) RMSE value for test Rose data: 38.034261

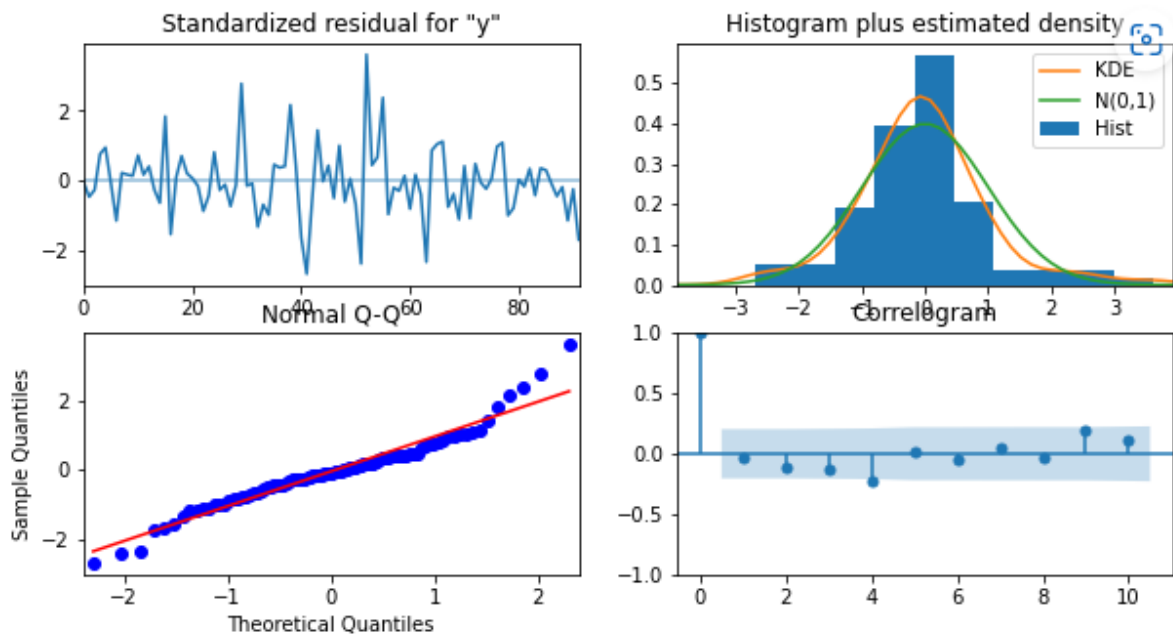


Figure 47: Auto SARIMA for Sparkling wine-Graph

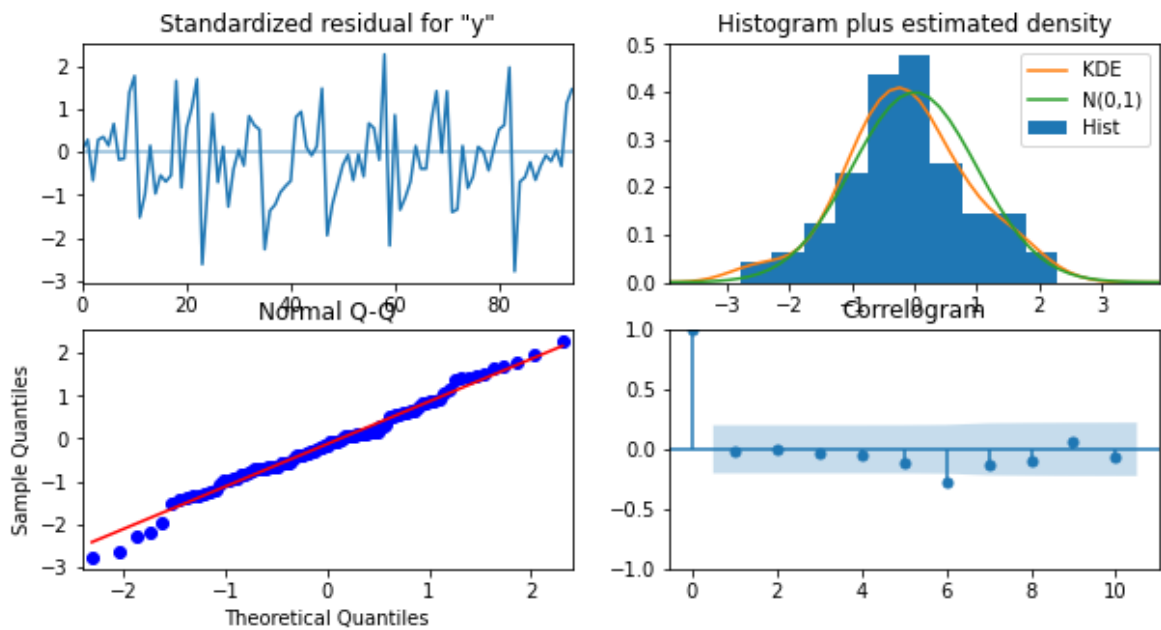


Figure 48: Auto SARIMA for Rose wine-Graph

AIC for sparkling data is the lowest for the model (3,1,2), also we saw the from ACF and PACG plots that the cut off of p and q are at 3 and 2 resp. so we conclude that the auto SARIMAX and the manual SARIMAX models are the same.

For Rose data let's build a model at the p and q cut off at 4, 2 respectively.

```

=====
SARIMAX Results
=====
Dep. Variable:          y      No. Observations:      132
Model:                SARIMAX(4, 1, 2)x(3, 0, 2, 12)  Log Likelihood      -371.081
Date:                  Sat, 15 Jan 2022              AIC              766.161
Time:                  17:16:38                      BIC              796.292
Sample:                0      HQIC              778.317
                    - 132
Covariance Type:      opg
=====
              coef      std err      z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
ar.L1         -0.7986      0.188     -4.250      0.000     -1.167     -0.430
ar.L2         -0.0111      0.159     -0.070      0.944     -0.322      0.300
ar.L3         -0.1475      0.153     -0.963      0.335     -0.448      0.153
ar.L4         -0.2441      0.108     -2.269      0.023     -0.455     -0.033
ma.L1         -0.0888      0.186     -0.477      0.634     -0.454      0.276
ma.L2         -0.7649      0.183     -4.185      0.000     -1.123     -0.407
ar.S.L12       0.7669      0.165      4.637      0.000      0.443      1.091
ar.S.L24       0.0839      0.148      0.565      0.572     -0.207      0.375
ar.S.L36       0.0765      0.093      0.824      0.410     -0.106      0.259
ma.S.L12      -0.5259      0.288     -1.824      0.068     -1.091      0.039
ma.S.L24      -0.2332      0.230     -1.014      0.311     -0.684      0.218
sigma2       181.2721     39.757      4.560      0.000     103.350     259.194
=====
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):      0.04  Jarque-Bera (JB):      0.93
Prob(Q):                0.85  Prob(JB):              0.63
Heteroskedasticity (H):  1.24  Skew:                  0.25
Prob(H) (two-sided):    0.56  Kurtosis:              2.99
=====

```

Figure 49: Manual SARIMA model SUMMARY for Rose wine

Manual SARIMA (4,1,2)(3,0,0,2,12) RMSE value for test Rose data: 18.291551

8. Build a table with all the models built along with their corresponding parameters and the respective RMSE values on the test data.

	Test_Spark RMSE
Regression	1389.135175
NaiveModel	3864.279352
SimpleAvg	1275.081804
MovingAvg2	813.400684
MovingAvg4	1156.589694
MovingAvg6	1283.927428
MovingAvg9	1346.278315
SES	1316.035487
DES	2007.238526
TES	473.152417
Auto ARIMA (2,1,2)	1374.037009
Manual ARIMA (3,1,2)	1379.049123
Auto SARIMA (3,1,2)(3,0,0,12)	1827.354980

Table 34: RMSE values for various models - Sparkling wine

	Test_Rose RMSE
Regression	15.262509
NaiveModel	79.699093
SimpleAvg	53.440426
MovingAvg2	11.529409
MovingAvg4	14.448930
MovingAvg6	14.560046
MovingAvg9	14.724503
SES	36.775774
DES	15.699312
TES	20.995338
Auto ARIMA (0,1,2)	56.252559
Manual ARIMA (4,1,2)	33.930983
Auto SARIMA (3,1,1)(3,0,2,12)	38.034261
Manual SARIMA (4,1,2)(3,0,2,12)	18.291551
Auto SARIMA (3,1,1)(3,0,2,12)	38.034261
Manual SARIMA (4,1,2)(3,0,2,12)	18.291551

Table 35: RMSE values for various models - Rose wine

9. Based on the model-building exercise, build the most optimum model(s) on the complete data and predict 12 months into the future with appropriate confidence intervals/bands.

```
{'smoothing_level': 0.0761188250859012,
'smoothing_trend': 0.05438010806798877,
'smoothing_seasonal': 0.3762312949436105,
'damping_trend': nan,
'initial_level': 1579.9891770683585,
'initial_trend': -4.690545983628159,
'initial_seasons': array([ 105.94461239,  10.9817497 , 723.56984375, 132.18271564,
-108.94726499, -202.83394312, 386.00063663, 873.07639675,
404.11215468, 1016.09273715, 2506.93251613, 3598.8745819 ]),
'use_boxcox': False,
'lamda': None,
'remove_bias': False}
```

Figure 50: TES on full Sparkling wine

	Sparkling Forecast	lower CI	upper CI
Time			
1995-08-31	1869.308465	1084.725597	2653.891334
1995-09-30	2395.901557	1611.318689	3180.484425
1995-10-31	3231.674754	2447.091886	4016.257623
1995-11-30	3910.933211	3126.350342	4695.516079
1995-12-31	6106.418347	5321.835478	6891.001215
1996-01-31	1249.948453	465.365584	2034.531321
1996-02-29	1579.006231	794.423363	2363.589099
1996-03-31	1818.420376	1033.837508	2603.003245
1996-04-30	1792.725965	1008.143097	2577.308834
1996-05-31	1637.530692	852.947823	2422.113560
1996-06-30	1571.584281	787.001412	2356.167149
1996-07-31	1958.453664	1173.870796	2743.036532

Table 36: TES predict for 12 months for full Sparkling wine

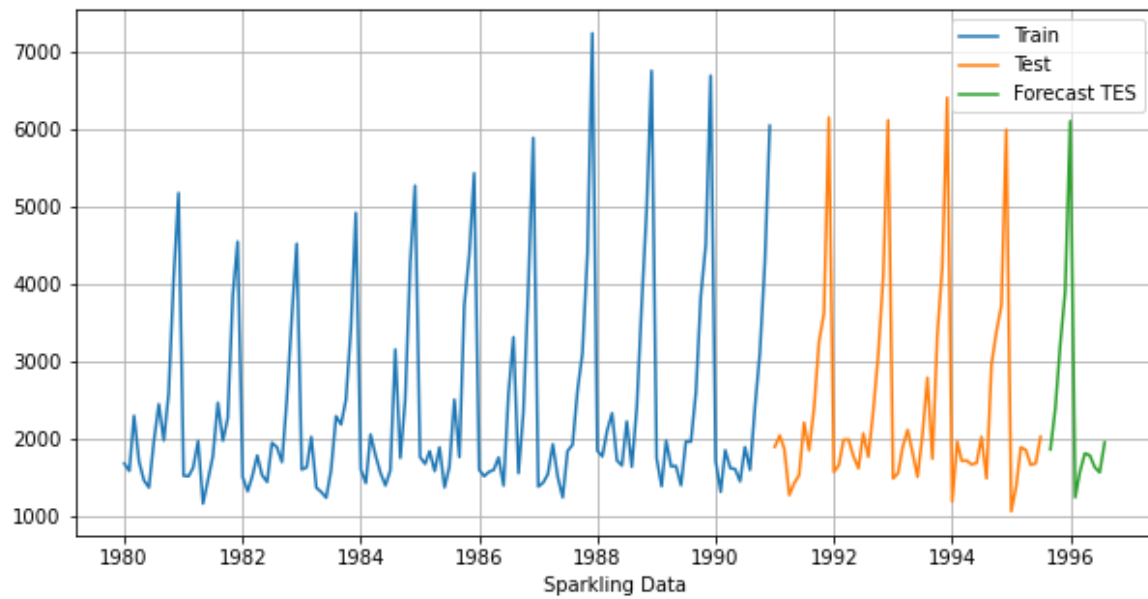


Figure 51: TES full Sparkling data prediction – Graph

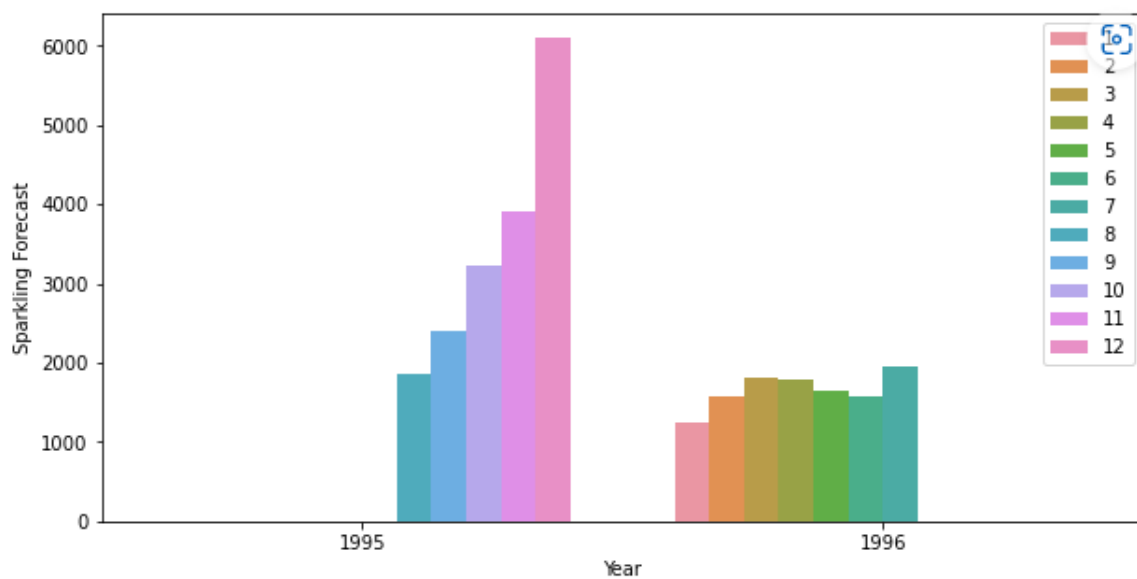


Figure 52: TES full Sparkling data – Monthly Graph

For Rose dataset rolling avg shows the best RMSE, however since the window chosen was very small(2,4,6,9) it was natural it was going to work well on Test set. The other model which gave the best RMSE was TES and Manual SARIMAX (4,1,2)(3,0,2,12). We will built a final model on the entire Rose dataset using SARIMAX

	y	mean	mean_se	mean_ci_lower	mean_ci_upper
Time					
1995-08-31	46.415270	11.969966		22.954568	69.875973
1995-09-30	48.793452	12.040545		25.194418	72.392487
1995-10-31	47.510293	12.109043		23.777006	71.243580
1995-11-30	56.270704	12.121642		32.512722	80.028685
1995-12-31	77.865599	12.122119		54.106682	101.624516
1996-01-31	28.708299	12.215011		4.767319	52.649280
1996-02-29	37.191667	12.375455		12.936221	61.447112
1996-03-31	42.403273	12.562727		17.780780	67.025767
1996-04-30	40.942663	12.729238		15.993815	65.891511
1996-05-31	36.442595	12.842775		11.271219	61.613971
1996-06-30	40.436958	12.934480		15.085843	65.788073
1996-07-31	49.550765	13.022823		24.026502	75.075029

Table 37: SARIMA full Rose data

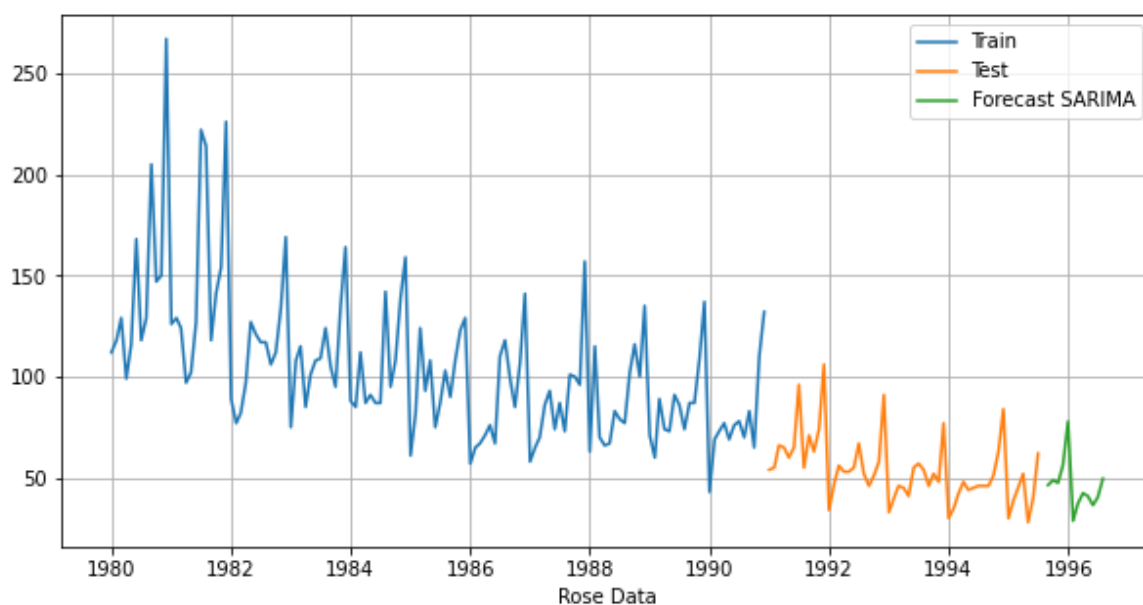


Figure 53: SARIMA full Rose data prediction-Graph

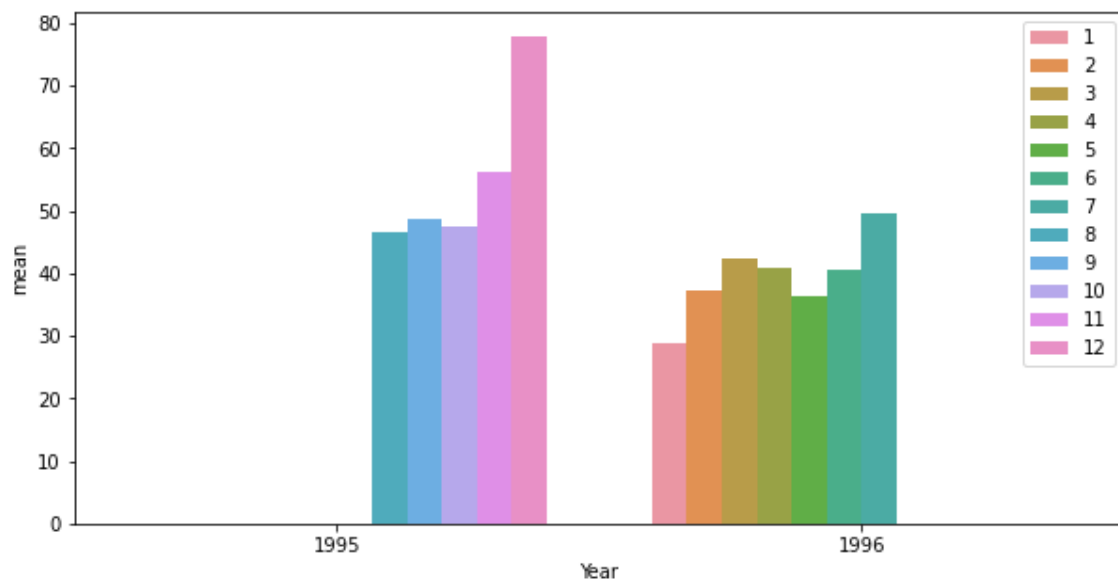


Figure 54: SARIMA full Rose data – Monthly Graph

10. Comment on the model thus built and report your findings and suggest the measures that the company should be taking for future sales.

Sparkling Wine data:

TES (Triple Exponential Smoothing) has worked the best for the forecast with lowest RMSE on test data. You can see from the above chart that the forecast for next 12 months is slightly over the sales of the previous 12 months; however, there isn't a considerable increase. Observed from the month-wise bar plots previously, we can say that the sales of Sparkling wine tend to go up in the last two months, probably because it's a holiday season than the rest and its lowest around Jun and July. ABC can take various measures to increase the sales towards the beginning and mid of the year, it can introduce promotional activities or discounts during the low sales period. ABC can tie up with events like concerts, weddings etc. and do some sponsorships to boost sales during the slack.

Rose Wine data:

We chose the manual SARIMAX model to predict for the Rose wine data. The model was passed the cut-offs found through ACF and PACF plots of q and p respectively and seasonality of 12 as the plots showed a patterned significance after 11 lags. You can see from the above plot for Rose wine data that the forecast for 1996 is more or less the same as for 1995. Observed from the monthly bar plot, sales show an increasing trend from August towards December, it's on the lower side beginning of the year. ABC can take sought promotional activities and implement some discounts during the first half of the year.