

### Problem-1: Time Series (Souvenir Sales)

17.6 b. Run a regression model with Sales (in Australian dollars) as the outcome variable and with a linear trend and monthly seasonality. Remember to fit only the training period. Call this model A.

i. Examine the coefficients: Which month tends to have the highest average sales during the year?

Why is this reasonable?

ii. The estimated trend coefficient in model A is 245.36. What does this mean?

**Ans 17.6 b i:** December has the highest average sales during the year, followed by November. This seems reasonable as sales increase near the holiday season, when people purchase more. Also, Decembers in Australia are generally warmer, and it may be assumed that tourists are flocking that time of the year.

**Ans 17.6 b ii.** The estimated trend coefficient (245.36) in model A indicates “average linear increase” over each month, holding other variables constant.

```
Console Jobs x
R 4.1.1 · ~/Documents/Fall 2021 – Semester (M1)/CIS 8695 – Big Data Analytics (Ling Xue)/
Call:
tslm(formula = souvenirTrain ~ trend + season)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-12592  -2359   -411    1940   33651

Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  -3065.55    2640.26  -1.161  0.25029
trend           245.36     34.08    7.199 1.24e-09 ***
season2       1119.38    3422.06    0.327  0.74474
season3       4408.84    3422.56    1.288  0.20272
season4       1462.57    3423.41    0.427  0.67077
season5       1446.19    3424.60    0.422  0.67434
season6       1867.98    3426.13    0.545  0.58766
season7       2988.56    3427.99    0.872  0.38684
season8       3227.58    3430.19    0.941  0.35058
season9       3955.56    3432.73    1.152  0.25384
season10      4821.66    3435.61    1.403  0.16573
season11     11524.64    3438.82    3.351  0.00141 **
season12     32469.55    3442.36    9.432 2.19e-13 ***
```

c. Run a regression model with an exponential trend and multiplicative seasonality. Remember to fit only training data. Call this model B.

i. Fitting a model to  $\log(\text{Sales})$  with a linear trend is equivalent to fitting a model to Sales (in dollars) with what type of trend?

ii. The estimated trend coefficient in model B is 0.02 What does this mean?

iii. Use this model to forecast the sales in February 2002.

**Ans 17.6 c i:** Fitting a model to  $\log(\text{Sales})$  with linear trend is equivalent to fitting a model to Sales (in dollars) with “exponential trend”.

**Ans 17.6 c ii:** The estimated trend coefficient (0.02) in model B indicates an overall increase “~2.1% each month” for every successive time period.

**Ans 17.6 c iii.** The forecasted sales in February 2002 using this model are “\$17062.99”.

```

Console Jobs x
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Coefficients:
      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  7.646363   0.084120   90.898 < 2e-16 ***
trend        0.021120   0.001086   19.449 < 2e-16 ***
season2      0.282015   0.109028    2.587 0.012178 *
season3      0.694998   0.109044    6.374 3.08e-08 ***
season4      0.373873   0.109071    3.428 0.001115 **
season5      0.421710   0.109109    3.865 0.000279 ***
season6      0.447046   0.109158    4.095 0.000130 ***
season7      0.583380   0.109217    5.341 1.55e-06 ***
season8      0.546897   0.109287    5.004 5.37e-06 ***
season9      0.635565   0.109368    5.811 2.65e-07 ***
season10     0.729490   0.109460    6.664 9.98e-09 ***
season11     1.200954   0.109562   10.961 7.38e-16 ***
season12     1.952202   0.109675   17.800 < 2e-16 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.1888 on 59 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.9424,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.9306
F-statistic:  80.4 on 12 and 59 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16

> # Forecasting Sales for February 2022
> febForecast <- modelB$coefficients["(Intercept)"] + modelB$coefficients["trend"]*86 + modelB$coefficients["season2"]
> exp(febForecast)
(Intercept)
  17062.99
>

```

d. Compare the two regression models (A and B) in terms of forecast performance. Which model is preferable for forecasting? Mention at least two reasons based on the information in the outputs.

Ans 17.6 d: When comparing both models in terms of forecast performance, "model B" is preferable as it appears to be a better fit. Looking at accuracy, we can find that MAPE (Mean Absolute Percentage Error) for model B is 15.5191 whereas model A is 26.6656. When we compare how well they explain data, model B has adjusted R-Squared value of "0.9306" (93%) while model A has "0.7476" (75%).

```

Console Jobs x
R 4.1.1 - ~/Documents/Fall 2021 - Semester (M1)/CIS 8695 - Big Data Analytics (Ling Xue)/

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> exp(febForecast)
(Intercept)
  17062.99
> modelAForecast <- forecast(modelA, h = validLength)
> accuracy(modelAForecast$mean, souvenirValid)
      ME      RMSE      MAE      MPE      MAPE      ACF1 Theil's U
Test set 8251.513 17451.55 10055.28 10.53397 26.66568 0.3206228 0.9075924
> modelBForecast <- forecast(modelB, h = validLength)
> accuracy(modelBForecast$mean, souvenirValid)
      ME      RMSE      MAE      MPE      MAPE      ACF1 Theil's U
Test set 4824.494 7101.444 5191.669 12.35943 15.5191 0.4245018 0.4610253
>

```

## Sample Code (Problem-1: Time Series)

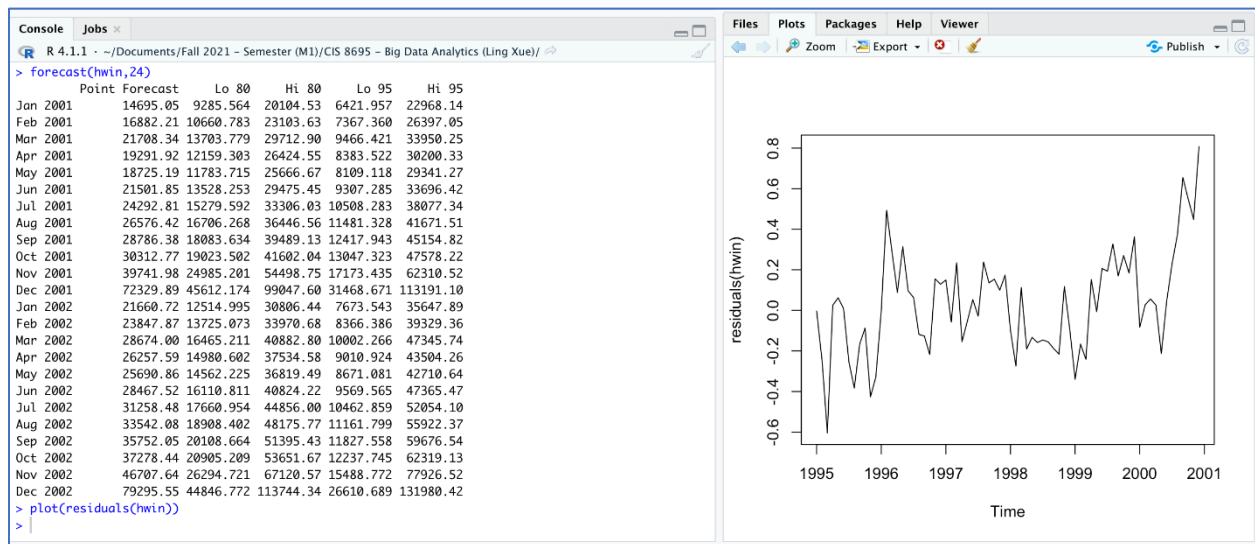
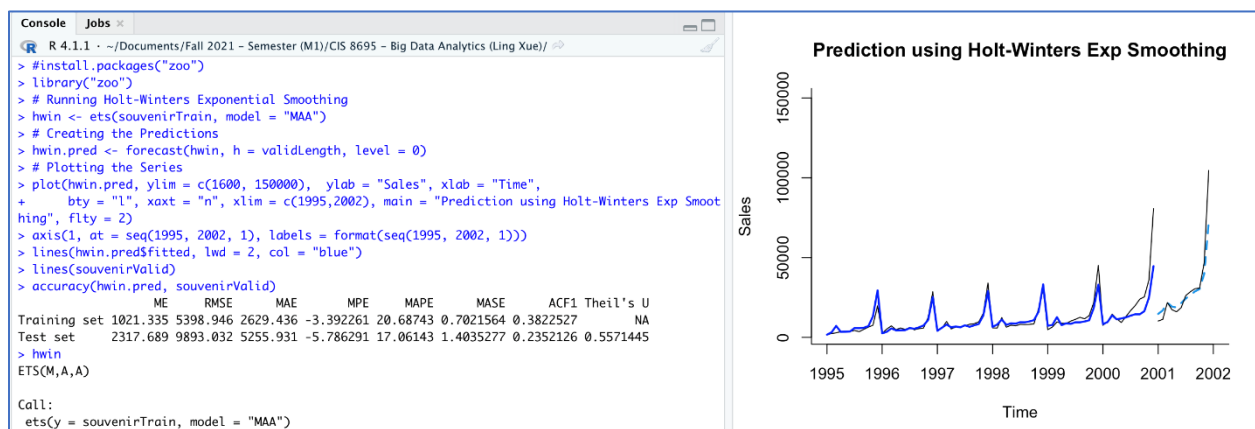


P1-Time Series.txt

## Problem-2: Time Series (Souvenir Sales)

### Holt Winter Exponential Smoothing

After applying the Holt Winter Exponential Smoothing method, we can see the predicted values of given data, forecasted values for 2001 and 2002 are displayed. The values are calculated at 80% and 95% confidence intervals. We can also see the residuals plot on and don't see any pattern in it, indicating forecasted values are right.



## Sample Code (Problem-2: Time Series)



P2-Time Series.txt