



INDR 450/550

Spring 2022

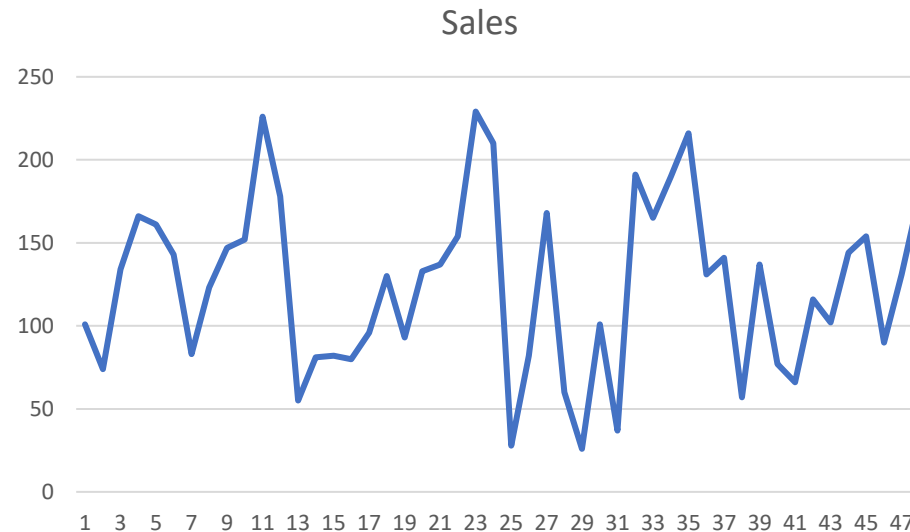
Lecture 24: Mini Case
(Prescriptive Analytics)

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‘Mini’ Case: prescriptive analytics

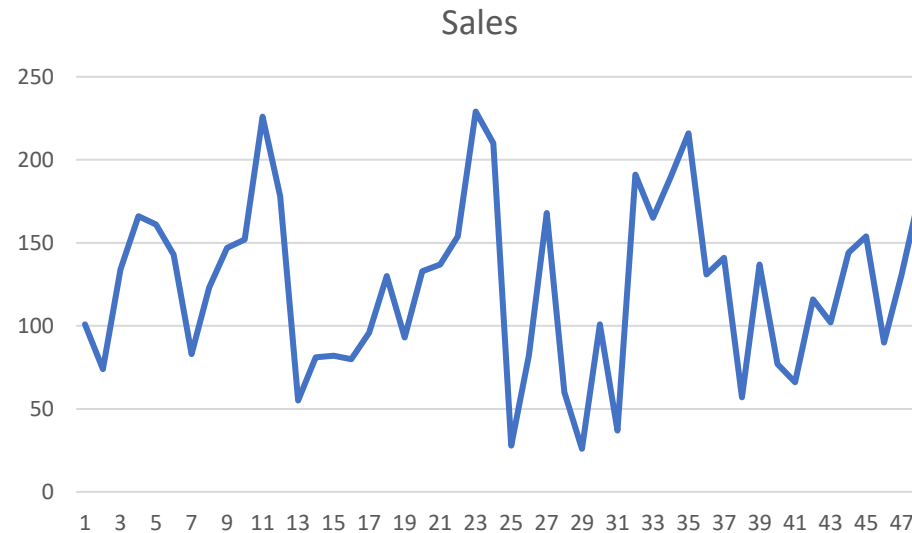
- Here’s a short prescriptive analytics case study.
- Implementation by Bijan Bibak (many thanks)
- We’ll consider the monthly sales of Minis in Turkey



- Data from 2016 to beginning of 2021.
- A few complications: no data recorded for 2018 and 2019, we’ll skip those two years.

‘Mini’ Case: prescriptive analytics

- We'll consider the monthly inventory ordering problem: set the target inventory each month, assuming $c_u=10$, $c_o = 2$.



‘Mini’ Case: prescriptive analytics

- There’s no major visible trend or seasonality (except for the month of December).
- Let us assume that the sample corresponds to i.i.d. Observations.
- We can then use Sample Average Approximation.
- We’ll solve the corresponding stochastic optimization problem.
- As usual, we randomly separate the data to a training set and a test set.

‘Mini’ Case: prescriptive analytics

We solve the below LP using Gurobi Solver.

$$\begin{aligned}\min_Q R(Q) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n c_u (d_i - Q)^+ + c_o (Q - d_i)^+ \\ &\equiv \min_Q \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n c_u z_i^+ + c_o z_i^- \\ \text{s.t.} \\ z_i^+ &\geq d_i - Q \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \\ z_i^- &\geq Q - d_i \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \\ z_i^+, z_i^- &\geq 0 \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n\end{aligned}$$

'Mini' Case: prescriptive analytics

- Results of Sample Average Approximation:

```
Empirical Risk Minimization (train) -----  
Objective function is: 152.667  
Optimal Order is: 165.0  
Empirical Risk Minimization (test) -----  
Average cost is: 194.727
```

‘Mini’ Case: prescriptive analytics

- Next, we try a joint estimation and optimization formulation using the following predictors:
- t: to capture the effect of trend (if any)
- Dec: a binary variable for the month of December
- Lag 1 ,2, 3: The change in sales at lags 1, 2 and 3.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Month	Sales	t	Dec	Lag1	Lag2	Lag3	
2	1/1/2016	101	1	0				
3	2/1/2016	74	2	0				
4	3/1/2016	134	3	0	-27			
5	4/1/2016	166	4	0	60	-27		
6	5/1/2016	161	5	0	32	60	-27	
7	6/1/2016	143	6	0	-5	32	60	
8	7/1/2016	83	7	0	-18	-5	32	
9	8/1/2016	123	8	0	-60	-18	-5	
10	9/1/2016	147	9	0	40	-60	-18	
11	10/1/2016	152	10	0	24	40	-60	
12	11/1/2016	226	11	0	5	24	40	
13	12/1/2016	178	12	1	74	5	24	
14	1/1/2017	55	13	0	-48	74	5	
15	2/1/2017	81	14	0	-123	-48	74	

‘Mini’ Case: prescriptive analytics

- We then solve the following optimization problem:

$$\min_{Q(\cdot)} R(Q(\cdot), S_n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n c_u (d_i - Q(x_i))^+ + c_o (Q(x_i) - d_i)^+$$

$$\equiv \min_{Q=(q^1, q^2, \dots, q^p)} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n c_u z_i^+ + c_o z_i^-$$

s. t.

$$z_i^+ \geq d_i - \left(q^0 + \sum_{j=1}^p q^j x_i^j \right) \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$z_i^- \geq q^0 + \sum_{j=1}^p q^j x_i^j - d_i \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$z_i^+, z_i^- \geq 0 \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$Q(x) = Q((x^1, x^2, \dots, x^p)) = q^0 + \sum_{j=1}^p q^j x^j$$

‘Mini’ Case: prescriptive analytics

- Here are the results when we use all five predictors:

```
Feature Based Newsvendor (train) ----- Objective function is:  
108.27052529494726  
Average Order Quantity is: 160.84910722851487  
Feature Based Newsvendor (test) -----  
Average cost is: 344.65686264558195  
Average Order Quantity is: 131.0496792694867
```

$$Q(x) = Q((x^1, x^2, \dots, x^p)) = q^0 + \sum_{j=1}^p q^j x^j$$

q^0 : 195.319, q^1 : -1.562, q^2 : -14.894, q^3 : 0.245 q^4 : 0.574, q^5 : 0.535

It appears that there is significant overfitting here!

'Mini' Case: prescriptive analytics

- Here are the results when we use only the dummy for December

Feature Based Newsvendor (train) -----

Objective function is: 149.273

Average Order is: 162.030

Feature Based Newsvendor (test) -----

Average cost is: 173.273

Average Order is: 164.09

$$Q(x) = Q(x^1) = q^0 + q^1 x^1$$

$$q^0: 161, \quad q^1: 17,$$

Very simple ordering rule: order 178 in December and 161 in all other months!