

# GYASI BAWUAH, MBA, MS.

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- *Open to Relocation and can travel more than 50% of the time.*

## Summary of Skills:

*Machine Learning Algorithms, Data Visualization with Tableau, Data Analytics*

- ❖ Using Tableau to create action driven, meaningful, and insightful reports and dashboards that tell a complete story about a set of data, while identifying trends and opportunities to support business strategy and competitive advantage.
- ❖ Using R statistical software to perform time series forecasting analytics, developing models that give perspectives about future expectations, and eliminating/minimizing guess works that may have financial implications.
- ❖ Using Python programming to develop predictive models to determine the likelihood of future outcomes based on historical, internal or external data.
- ❖ Using Python for text mining and Natural Learning Processing (NLP) to mine or transform unstructured texts and blending with structured data to provide insights and analysis.
- ❖ Using IBM Cognos Report Studio to create, distribute, and automate a wide range of professional reports.
- ❖ Coordinating with and working closely with different experts to undertake business projects.
- ❖ Analyzing complex business problems, researching them, and providing intelligent suggestions, and recommendations.
- ❖ Making presentations to higher officials, peers, and large audiences.

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## Job History

### Data Analyst

American Century Investments (Contractor), Kansas City, MO: October 2017 – Present

*Resources: Tableau, Microsoft Access, R, Python, SQL, Microsoft Excel.*

- ❖ Used Tableau to develop automated versions of our daily, weekly, and monthly Net Investment reports for company-wide distributions, cutting down production time and manual validations which frequently led to errors.
- ❖ Led an initiative to develop and maintain time series forecasting models to statistically approximate our monthly and year-end Net Investment performances to aid financial planning, and product development.
- ❖ Developed and maintains quarterly performance dashboards for town hall meetings.
- ❖ Developed and maintains executive dashboards for Board of Directors in Kansas City (MO), Mountain View (CA).
- ❖ Developed and maintains Month in Review (MIR) reports and commentaries that are distributed to Board of Directors, Executive Management, and all managers.
- ❖ Redesigns Excel or SAS based reports into visually appealing and interactive dashboards in Tableau.
- ❖ Research data trends and variations in business metrics to provide insights, while explaining dramatic changes or outliers.
- ❖ Provide ad hoc reports to support a wide range of users across the organization.
- ❖ Leading an initiative to develop a predictive model using internal and external data to explain factors that can determine whether the annual Net Investment would be positive or negative.

## **HR Analyst**

Sprint Connect LLC, Overland Park, KS: January 2017 – September 2017

*Resources: Tableau, R, Python, IBM Cognos, Microsoft Excel, UltiPro.*

- ❖ Managed the Human Resource Information System (HRIS).
- ❖ Performed daily and weekly audits on employees' time card records and liaised with managers and the payroll team to address actual or potential pay errors.
- ❖ Developed employee headcount dashboards and time-off reports to provide the HR Vice President with daily/weekly/monthly state of the business.
- ❖ Developed Time & Attendance and payroll reports that were distributed to the payroll team and all managers across the organization.
- ❖ Developed store-level performance reports and dashboards that were distributed to the operations team and all store managers across our 15 business States.
- ❖ Led an initiative to develop a predictive model that explained critical factors that were causing our high attrition rate, to help HR reform its hiring, reward and compensation policies.
- ❖ Led an initiative to design and implement workflow systems that streamlined the company's time-off requests, hiring, terminations, and changes.
- ❖ Led an initiative to develop a fraud-detection report that targeted certain non-exempt employees who were gaming the Time & Attendance system.
- ❖ Troubleshooted the Time & Attendance system for employees.

## **HR Support Specialist**

Waddell & Reed, Mission, KS: December 2015 – December 2016

*Resources: Tableau, IBM Cognos, Microsoft Excel.*

- ❖ Supported the management of the Human Resource Information System (HRIS).
- ❖ Performed daily and weekly audits on employees' time card records and liaised with managers and the payroll team to address actual or potential pay errors.
- ❖ Maintained employee master data for over 1000 employees and contractors.
- ❖ Provided ad hoc reports for all managers across the organization.
- ❖ Provided the benefits teams with employee enrolment reports and open-enrolment activities.
- ❖ Developed employee headcount, hiring, changes, and termination dashboards and reports for HR.
- ❖ Developed training documents for all managers and non-managers.
- ❖ Troubleshooted the Time & Attendance system for employees.

## **Training & Development Consultant**

TriWest Healthcare Alliance (Contractor), Olathe, KS: September 2015 – December 2015

- ❖ Led with a team that set up new business locations in Kansas City, Nashville, and Sacramento. Provided health insurance and technology training to new employees.
- ❖ Developed training and evaluation materials.

## **Training & Development Consultant**

Convergys Corporations, Olathe, KS: September 2013 – August 2015

- ❖ Provided health insurance and technology training to new and existing employees.
- ❖ Developed training and evaluation materials.

## **Data Analyst**

Government of Ghana, Ghana, MO: May 2011 – December 2012

*Resources: SPSS, Microsoft Excel.*

- ❖ Created HR dashboard to help the Director of HR monitor employee headcount.
- ❖ Developed employee attendance reports for 27 agencies and departments.
- ❖ Supported Finance with planning and forecasting models and analytics.
- ❖ Maintained employee master data for over 1000 employees.
- ❖ Provided all directors and supervisors with ad hoc fund management reports.

## **Education**

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Master of Science: Business Intelligence & Data Analytics

Rockhurst University- May 2018.

Master of Business Administration (MBA): Management Information Systems & Quality Management

Park University- December 2016.

Bachelor of Arts (BA): Psychology

University of Ghana- May 2011.

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## **Sample Projects Attached:**

- ❖ Tableau Dashboards
- ❖ R Statistical Software: Forecasting Analytics
- ❖ Python Programming: Modeling

Gyasi Bawuah  
Data/Report Analyst

Top 10 Clients

Company ID	
394,723,802	\$11,918,761
148,292,437	\$10,693,252
806,109,666	\$9,975,611
292,727,559	\$8,619,378
953,794,907	\$6,691,345
200,752,288	\$4,745,940
496,024,876	\$4,437,249
488,508,343	\$4,163,255
632,027,447	\$3,241,054
296,690,464	\$2,935,620



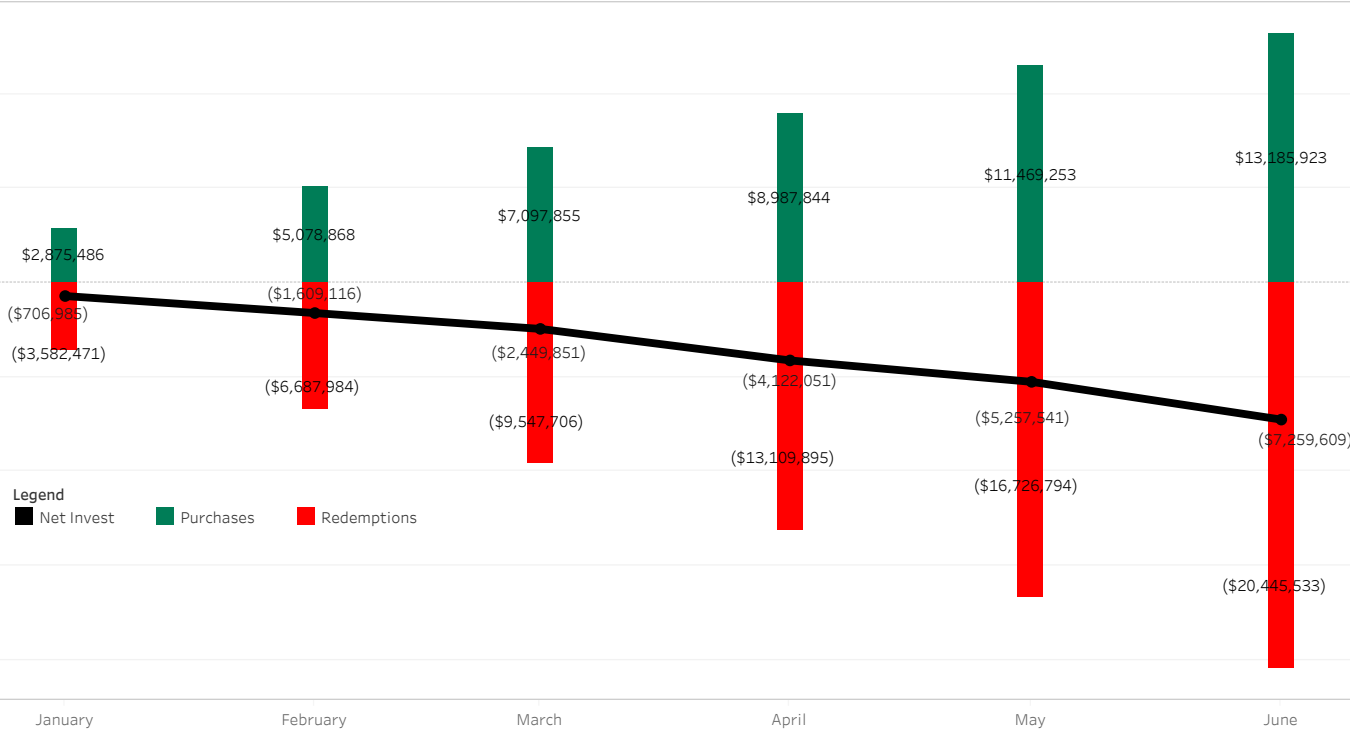
Top 10 Clients' Assets as a % of Total Asset

Top10_AUM	Total AUM	
\$67,421,464	\$134,274,017	50.2%

	Redemption Rate	Purchase Rate
2014	-23.2%	20.8%
2015	-20.8%	20.9%
2016	-22.1%	22.8%
2017	-22.5%	16.9%
2018	-17.3%	11.8%

Complex



Sales Strategy

Sales Strategy	
ONE CHOICE TARGET DATE	\$23,274,788
GLOBAL GROWTH STRATEGIES	\$17,534,166
U.S. VALUE YIELD	\$14,016,188
U.S. PREMIER LARGE CAP GROWTH STRATEGIES	\$12,378,032
U.S. MID CAP VALUE	\$11,048,673
U.S. LARGE CAP GROWTH	\$8,211,699
ONE CHOICE TARGET RISK	\$5,312,317
U.S. CORE FIXED INCOME STRATEGIES	\$5,200,009
NON-U.S. GROWTH STRATEGIES	\$5,164,455
U.S. OPPORTUNISTIC MID CAP GROWTH	\$5,051,352

Marketing Disc

Marketing Discipline	
Multi-Asset Strategies	\$36,448,383
Global Value	\$34,419,983
U.S. Growth	\$32,678,832
Global & Non-U.S. Growth	\$29,464,702
Bond	\$24,084,799
Disciplined Equity	\$6,830,149
Money Market	\$4,055,326
AC Alternatives	\$873,420
AC ETFs	\$19,065

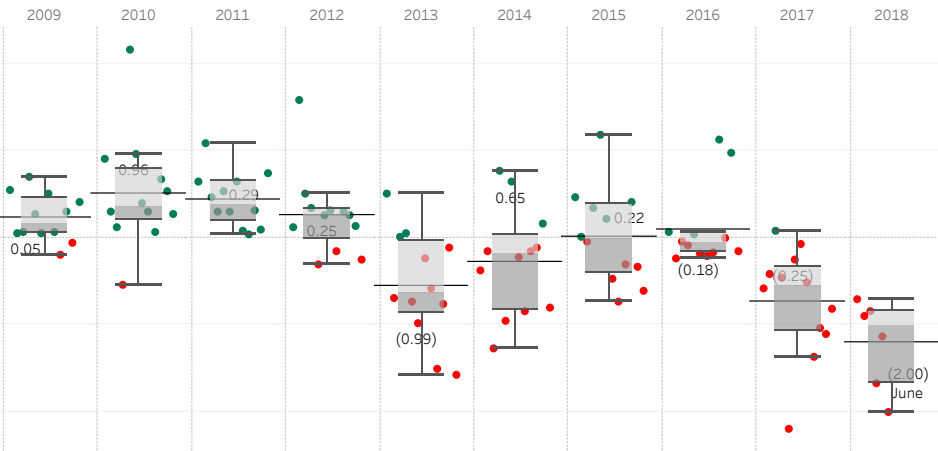
# Gyasi Bawuah, Data & Report Analyst.

## BY CHANNEL - WEEKLY

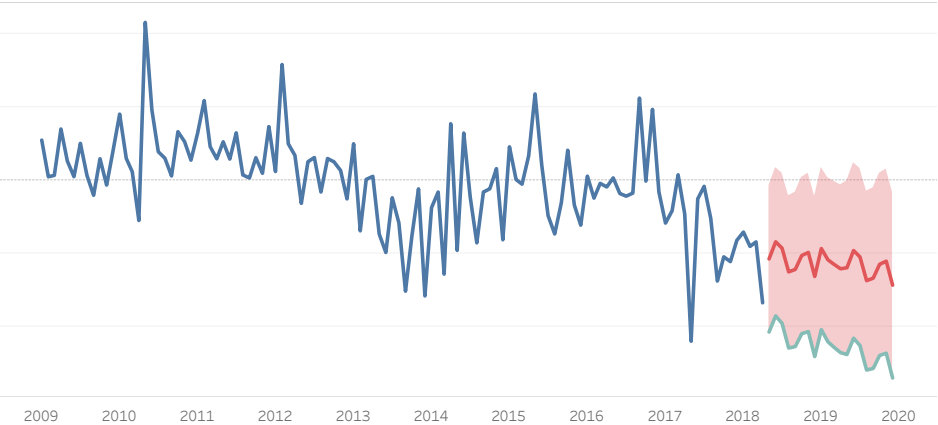
Channel	Sub Channel	Purchases	Redemptions	Net Investment	Acquisitions	Exch/Tran	Net Flows	AUM
DIRECT	MONEY MARKET	15,165	(16,373)	(1,209)	0	3,112	1,903	3,610,949
	LONG TERM	18,396	(29,514)	(11,117)	0	(14,696)	(25,813)	36,203,424
SUB TOTAL		33,561	(45,887)	(12,326)	0	(11,584)	(23,910)	39,814,373
INTERMEDIARY	BANKS	16,511	(49,930)	(33,419)	0	(252)	(33,671)	5,246,762
	INDEPENDENT RECORDKEEPERS	43,088	(83,582)	(40,494)	0	0	(40,494)	7,153,193
	INSURANCE COMPANIES	92,535	(322,820)	(230,285)	0	(263)	(230,547)	27,394,321
	MULTI CHANNEL FIRMS	129,579	(315,939)	(186,360)	0	4,502	(181,858)	39,257,665
	WEALTH MANAGERS	78,162	(113,737)	(35,574)	0	4,627	(30,947)	24,157,534
SUB TOTAL		359,875	(886,008)	(526,133)	0	8,614	(517,518)	103,209,474
GLOBAL INSTITUTIONAL	APAC	4	(563)	(559)	0	0	(559)	4,883,780
	EMEA	0	(1,274)	(1,274)	0	0	(1,274)	11,598,673
	NOMURA	967	(6,790)	(5,824)	0	0	(5,824)	1,405,597
	NORTH AMERICA INSTITUTIONAL	8,634	(38,775)	(30,140)	0	0	(30,140)	9,153,058
SUB TOTAL		9,605	(47,402)	(37,797)	0	0	(37,797)	27,041,107
CORPORATE MONEY		16,906	(15)	16,891	0	4	16,895	542,760
GRAND TOTAL		419,947	(979,312)	(559,365)	0	(2,965)	(562,330)	170,607,715

Gyasi Bawuah,  
Data & Report Analyst.

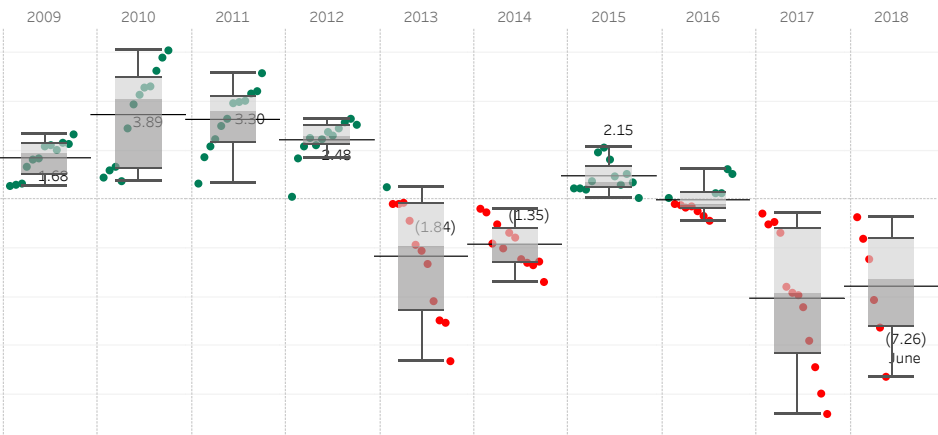
Monthly Net Investment Performance



Monthly Net Investment Forecast



YTD Net Investment Performance: January to December



YTD Net Investment Forecast



Gyasi Bawuah,  
Data/Report Analyst.

## WEEKLY NET INVESTMENT REPORT

Report as of July 8, 2018  
(in thousands)

### Net Investment For Week Ending:

July 8, 2018 **(\$576,256)**

### Net Investment Through July 11, 2018

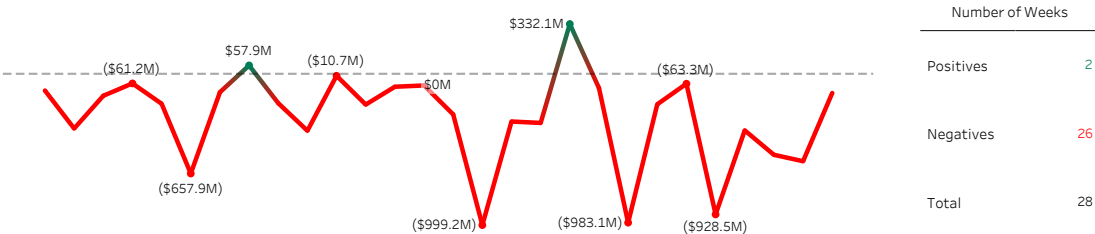
WEEK TO DATE	<b>(\$701,304)</b>
MONTH TO DATE	<b>(\$701,304)</b>
QUARTER TO DATE.	<b>(\$701,304)</b>
YEAR TO DATE	<b>(\$7,960,913)</b>

### Top Positive Weeks

1	May 07, 2018	\$332,095
2	February 19, 2018	\$57,852

### Top Negative Weeks

1	April 16, 2018	(\$999,214)
2	May 21, 2018	(\$983,059)
3	June 11, 2018	(\$928,474)
4	February 05, 2018	(\$657,905)
5	July 02, 2018	(\$576,256)



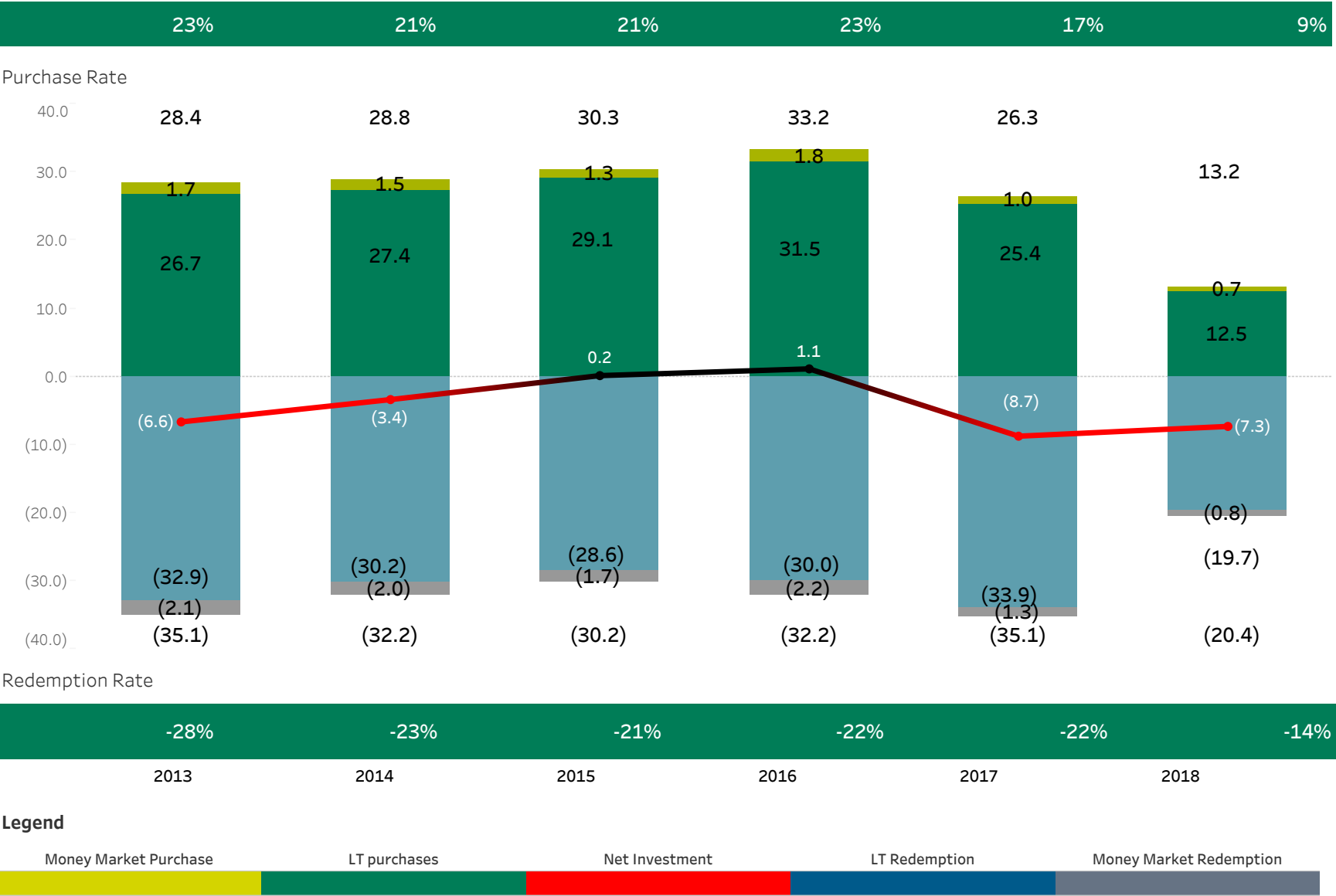
### TOP CLIENTS BY STRATEGY: July 8, 2018

268508315	ONE CHOICE TARGET DATE	<b>\$14,677</b>
148292437	EMERGING MARKETS	<b>\$13,899</b>
148292437	U.S. LARGE CAP VALUE	<b>\$8,824</b>
953794907	NON-U.S. GROWTH STRATEGIES	<b>\$7,305</b>
496024876	U.S. SMALL CAP VALUE	<b>\$6,667</b>
148292437	U.S. REAL ESTATE SECURITIES	<b>\$5,857</b>
292727559	EMERGING MARKETS	<b>\$5,350</b>

### BOTTOM CLIENTS BY STRATEGY: July 8, 2018

792249262	U.S. LARGE CAP GROWTH	<b>(\$153,714)</b>
148292437	U.S. DISCIPLINED LARGE CAP CORE STR..	<b>(\$54,017)</b>
148292437	U.S. LARGE CAP GROWTH	<b>(\$47,545)</b>
188584208	ONE CHOICE TARGET DATE	<b>(\$44,345)</b>
148292437	U.S. VALUE YIELD	<b>(\$29,771)</b>
148292437	ONE CHOICE TARGET DATE	<b>(\$25,045)</b>
394723802	U.S. VALUE YIELD	<b>(\$21,263)</b>
923757791	NON-U.S. CONCENTRATED GROWTH ST..	<b>(\$21,000)</b>
582328309	ONE CHOICE TARGET DATE	<b>(\$14,109)</b>
200752288	ONE CHOICE TARGET DATE	<b>(\$13,293)</b>
212762832	NON-U.S. AGGREGATE FIXED INCOME	<b>(\$12,384)</b>
292727559	U.S. CORE PLUS FIXED INCOME	<b>(\$10,720)</b>
394723802	U.S. BALANCED - CORE - 60-40 STRATEGI..	<b>(\$8,891)</b>
488508343	U.S. MID CAP VALUE	<b>(\$7,663)</b>
141544804	U.S. VALUE STRATEGIES	<b>(\$7,102)</b>
900997905	U.S. MID CAP VALUE	<b>(\$7,100)</b>
141544804	ONE CHOICE TARGET DATE	<b>(\$6,364)</b>
582328309	U.S. OPPORTUNISTIC MID CAP GROWTH	<b>(\$6,090)</b>
953794907	U.S. VALUE YIELD	<b>(\$5,468)</b>
272138297	ONE CHOICE TARGET DATE	<b>(\$5,430)</b>
697186470	U.S. VALUE YIELD	<b>(\$5,348)</b>
697186470	ONE CHOICE TARGET DATE	<b>(\$5,161)</b>

Complex Long Term (\$B)





Business Problem:

## Determining Factors That Can Predict Future Net Investments

Importing Libraries

```
In [2]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn import preprocessing
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.rc("font", size=14)
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.cross_validation import train_test_split
import seaborn as sns
sns.set(style="white")
sns.set(style="whitegrid", color_codes=True)

import warnings
warnings.simplefilter('ignore', DeprecationWarning)
```

Reading data and viewing last 5 rows

```
In [3]: data = pd.read_excel('data_pred2.xlsx', header=0)
data.tail()
```

Out[3]:

	Net Investment	Month	Year	Company	Performance
1127	-2.731277e+08	June	2018	GRE	Negative
1128	-8.243304e+07	June	2018	MAS	Negative
1129	-1.787312e+08	June	2018	NAT	Negative
1130	-1.160424e+08	June	2018	NOR	Negative
1131	1.873374e+07	June	2018	WEL	Negative

Exploratory Data Analysis

```
In [5]: data.groupby('Company').mean()
```

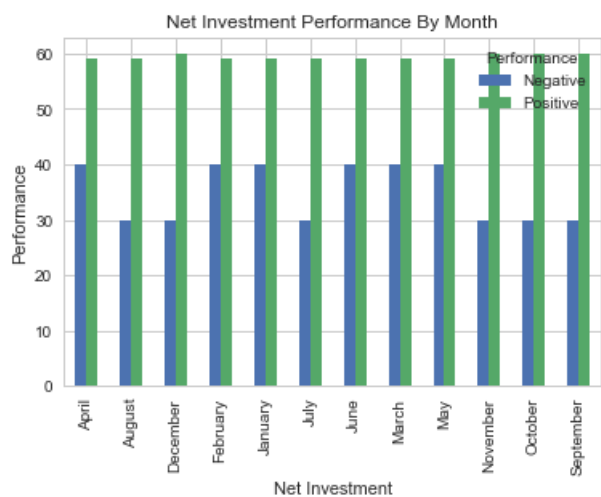
Out[5]:

	Net Investment	Year
Company		
AME	-8.952422e+06	2013.27193
ASH	2.614420e+08	2013.27193
CAN	3.015271e+08	2013.59434
CHA	-5.611691e+07	2013.27193
FID	1.416172e+08	2013.27193
GRE	-7.925305e+07	2013.27193
MAS	7.389197e+07	2013.27193
NAT	-1.552214e+08	2013.27193
NOR	1.255051e+08	2013.27193
WEL	3.594165e+07	2013.27193

```
In [6]: %matplotlib inline
pd.crosstab(data.Month,data.Performance).plot(kind='bar')

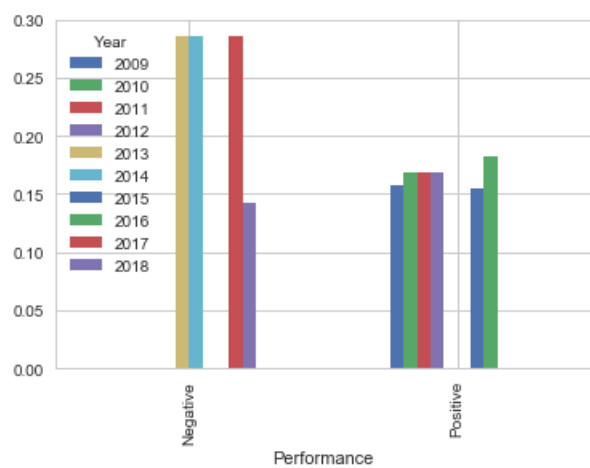
plt.title('Net Investment Performance By Month')
plt.xlabel('Net Investment')
plt.ylabel('Performance')

Out[6]: Text(0,0.5,'Performance')
```

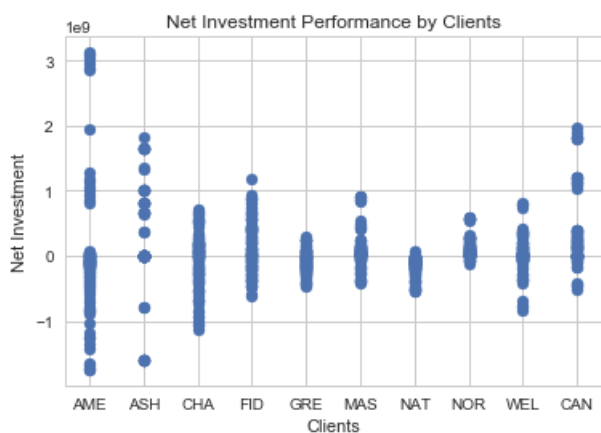


```
In [9]: table=pd.crosstab(data.Performance,data.Year)
table.div(table.sum(1).astype(float), axis=0).plot(kind='bar', stacked=False)

Out[9]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1a0a9568fd0>
```



```
In [10]: plt.scatter(data.Company, data['Net Investment'])
plt.xlabel('Clients')
plt.ylabel('Net Investment')
plt.title('Net Investment Performance by Clients')
plt.show()
```



## Shuffling Data

```
In [11]:from sklearn.utils import shuffle

df = shuffle(data, random_state=0)
df.head()

Out[11]:
```

	Net Investment	Month	Year	Company	Performance
14	4.123465e+08	February	2009	MAS	Positive
957	5.615290e+07	January	2017	GRE	Negative
495	1.227206e+07	March	2013	CHA	Negative
608	-1.056607e+07	February	2014	MAS	Negative
529	-1.851401e+08	June	2013	NAT	Negative

## Transforming Categorical data- Performance

```
In [12]:from sklearn import preprocessing
le_dep = preprocessing.LabelEncoder()

df['Performance'] = le_dep.fit_transform(df['Performance'])
df.head()

Out[12]:
```

	Net Investment	Month	Year	Company	Performance
14	4.123465e+08	February	2009	MAS	1
957	5.615290e+07	January	2017	GRE	0
495	1.227206e+07	March	2013	CHA	0
608	-1.056607e+07	February	2014	MAS	0
529	-1.851401e+08	June	2013	NAT	0

## Normalizing data, adding dummy variables

```
In [13]:# perform data transformation. Creates dummies of any categorical feature
for col in df.columns[1:]:
    attName = col
    dtype = df[col].dtype
    missing = pd.isnull(df[col]).any()
    uniqueCount = len(df[attName].value_counts(normalize=False))
    # discretize (create dummies)
    if dtype == object:
        df = pd.concat([df, pd.get_dummies(df[col], prefix=col)], axis=1)
    )

    del df[attName]

df.shape
df.describe()

Out[13]:
```

	Net Investment	Year	Performance	Month_April	Month_August	Month_
count	1.132000e+03	1132.000000	1132.000000	1132.000000	1132.000000	1132.000
mean	6.235974e+07	2013.302120	0.628975	0.087456	0.078622	0.079505
std	5.054662e+08	2.744446	0.483293	0.282627	0.269267	0.270645
min	-1.742728e+09	2009.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	-1.123984e+08	2011.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
50%	0.000000e+00	2013.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
75%	1.440988e+08	2016.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
max	3.122466e+09	2018.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000

8 rows x 25 columns

## Splitting data into Training and Testing sets

```
In [14]:X = df.iloc[:,1:]
y = df.iloc[:,0]

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X.values, y.values,
test_size=.2, random_state=0)

print(X_train.shape)
print(X_test.shape)
print(y_train.shape)
print(y_test.shape)

(905, 24)
(227, 24)
(905,)
(227,)
```

# Testing for significance- General Linear Model: Linear Regression

```
In [16]:import statsmodels.api as sm
logit_model=sm.GLM(y,X)
result=logit_model.fit()
print(result.summary())

warnings.simplefilter('ignore', DeprecationWarning)
```

Generalized Linear Model Regression Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	Net Investment		No. Observations:		1132	
Model:	GLM		Df Residuals:		1109	
Model Family:	Gaussian		Df Model:		22	
Link Function:	identity		Scale:		2.1237716304858653e+17	
Method:	IRLS		Log-Likelihood:		-24176.	
Date:	Wed, 25 Jul 2018		Deviance:		2.3553e+20	
Time:	02:24:02		Pearson chi2:		2.36e+20	
No. Iterations:	2					
=====						
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
-----						
Year	-2.938e+07	5.84e+06	-5.028	0.000	-4.08e+07	-1.79e+07
Performance	2.252e+08	3.31e+07	6.805	0.000	1.6e+08	2.9e+08
Month_April	2.684e+10	5.35e+09	5.015	0.000	1.64e+10	3.73e+10
Month_August	2.686e+10	5.35e+09	5.020	0.000	1.64e+10	3.73e+10
Month_December	2.685e+10	5.35e+09	5.018	0.000	1.64e+10	3.73e+10
Month_February	2.683e+10	5.35e+09	5.013	0.000	1.63e+10	3.73e+10
Month_January	2.682e+10	5.35e+09	5.011	0.000	1.63e+10	3.73e+10
Month_July	2.688e+10	5.35e+09	5.023	0.000	1.64e+10	3.74e+10
Month_June	2.686e+10	5.35e+09	5.018	0.000	1.64e+10	3.73e+10
Month_March	2.682e+10	5.35e+09	5.011	0.000	1.63e+10	3.73e+10
Month_May	2.684e+10	5.35e+09	5.014	0.000	1.63e+10	3.73e+10
Month_November	2.686e+10	5.35e+09	5.021	0.000	1.64e+10	3.73e+10
Month_October	2.686e+10	5.35e+09	5.020	0.000	1.64e+10	3.73e+10
Month_September	2.686e+10	5.35e+09	5.020	0.000	1.64e+10	3.73e+10
Company_AME	3.214e+10	6.42e+09	5.006	0.000	1.96e+10	4.47e+10
Company_ASH	3.241e+10	6.42e+09	5.048	0.000	1.98e+10	4.5e+10
Company_CAN	3.247e+10	6.42e+09	5.055	0.000	1.99e+10	4.51e+10
Company_CHA	3.21e+10	6.42e+09	4.998	0.000	1.95e+10	4.47e+10
Company_FID	3.229e+10	6.42e+09	5.029	0.000	1.97e+10	4.49e+10
Company_GRE	3.207e+10	6.42e+09	4.995	0.000	1.95e+10	4.47e+10
Company_MAS	3.223e+10	6.42e+09	5.019	0.000	1.96e+10	4.48e+10
Company_NAT	3.2e+10	6.42e+09	4.983	0.000	1.94e+10	4.46e+10
Company_NOR	3.228e+10	6.42e+09	5.027	0.000	1.97e+10	4.49e+10
Company_WEL	3.219e+10	6.42e+09	5.013	0.000	1.96e+10	4.48e+10
=====						

## Examining Residuals

```
In [20]:from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

In [21]:lm = LinearRegression().fit(X_train, y_train)
predicted = lm.predict(X_test)

In [22]:plt.scatter(lm.predict(X_train), lm.predict(X_train) - y_train, c='b', s
=20, alpha=.5)
plt.scatter(lm.predict(X_test), lm.predict(X_test) - y_test, c='r', s=20
)
plt.hlines(y=0, xmin=0, xmax=90)
plt.title('Residual Plot Using Training (blue) and Test(red) data')
plt.ylabel('Residuals')

Out[22]: Text(0,0.5,'Residuals')
```



# Forecasting Net Investment

Gyasi Bawuah

June 26, 2018

```
# Inspecting data
```

```
head(data)
## # A tibble: 6 x 2
##   period          amount
##   <chr>          <dbl>
## 1 January 2009  575813585.
## 2 February 2009 61854663.
## 3 March 2009   85156112.
## 4 April 2009   812932894.
## 5 May 2009     306970550.
## 6 June 2009    131232131.
```

```
tail(data)
## # A tibble: 6 x 2
##   period          amount
##   <chr>          <dbl>
## 1 December 2017 -785015506.
## 2 January 2018 -693605732.
## 3 February 2018 -887923022.
## 4 March 2018   -830313339.
## 5 April 2018   -1648021940.
## 6 May 2018     -1122416825.
```

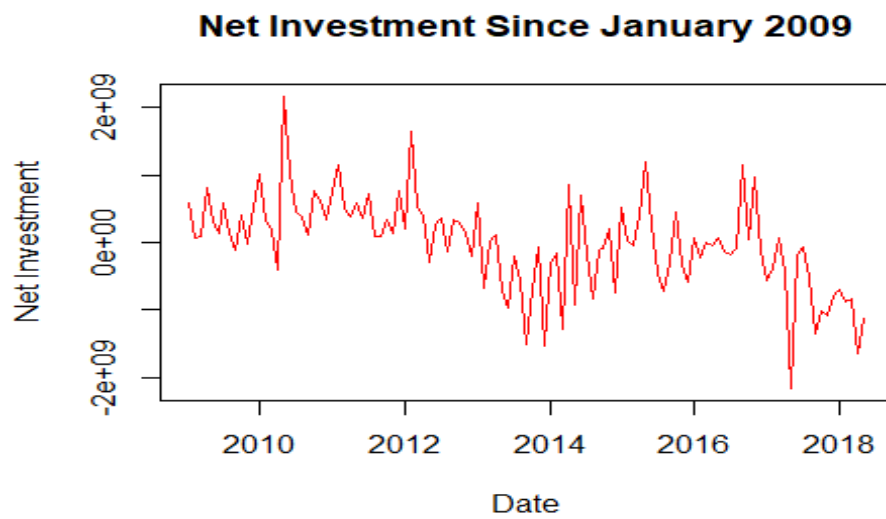
```
summary(data)
##   period          amount
## Length:113      Min.    :-2.159e+09
## Class :character 1st Qu.: -3.931e+08
## Mode  :character Median : 6.185e+07
##                      Mean   :-7.665e+06
##                      3rd Qu.: 4.003e+08
##                      Max.    : 2.163e+09
```

```
# Creating Net Investment dataframe for timeseries
```

```
df = data$amount
head(df)
## [1] 575813585 61854663 85156112 812932894 306970550 131232131
# Installing and Importing Timeseries and Forecasting Libraries
```

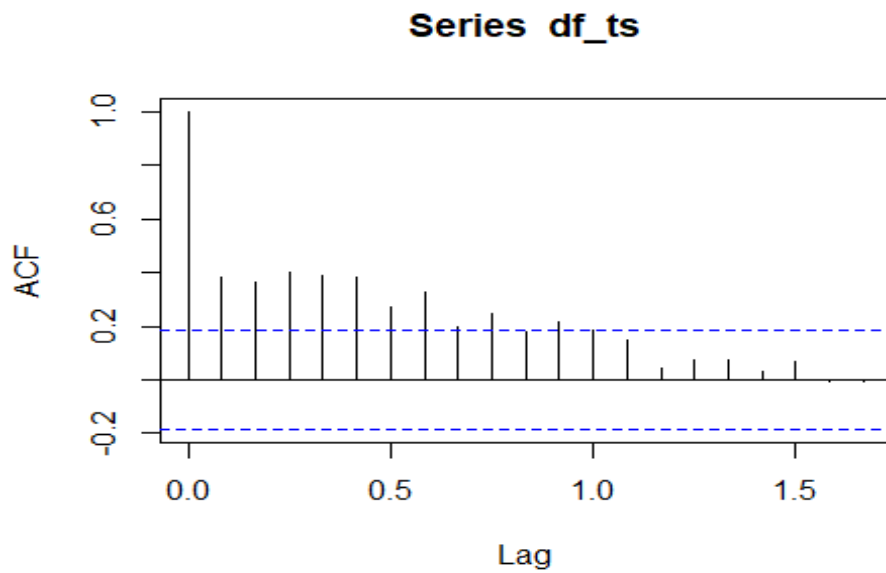
```
library('timeSeries')
## Loading required package: timeDate
library('forecast')
# Creating Timeseries object
df_ts = ts(df, frequency = 12, start = c(2009))
```

```
plot(df_ts, main='Net Investment Since January 2009', xlab='Date', ylab='Net Investment', col='red')
```



```
# Testing Assumptions- Autocorrelation
```

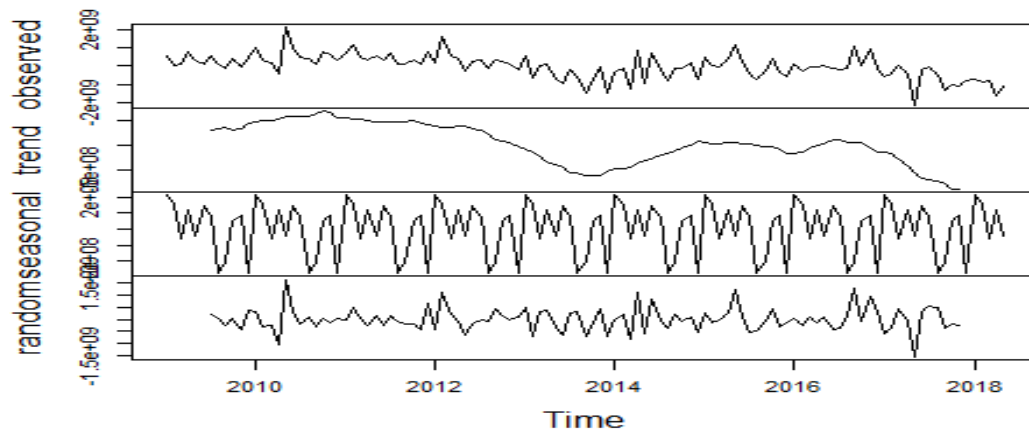
```
acf(df_ts)
```



```
# Decomposing timeseries object
```

```
decom = decompose(df_ts)  
plot(decom)
```

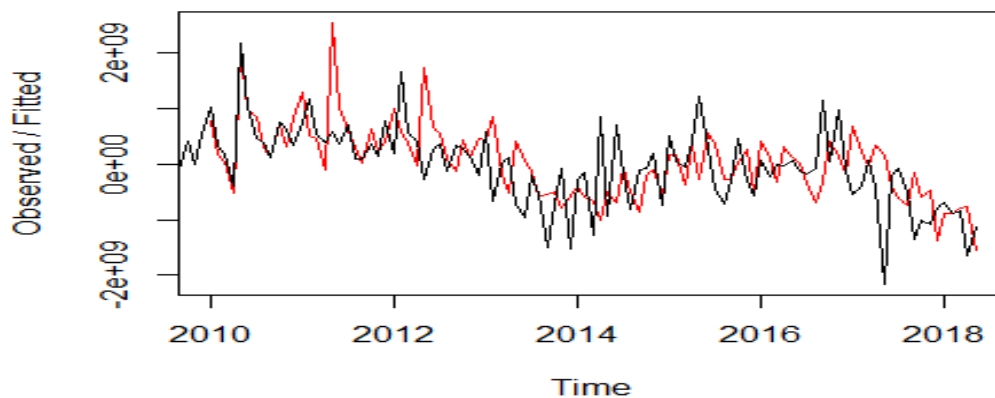
## Decomposition of additive time series



*#Simple Exponential Smoothing: HoltWinters*

```
fit1 = HoltWinters(df_ts, seasonal = c('additive'))
fit1
## Holt-Winters exponential smoothing with trend and additive seasonal component.
##
## Call:
## HoltWinters(x = df_ts, seasonal = c("additive"))
##
## Smoothing parameters:
##  alpha: 0.1881403
##  beta : 0.03031403
##  gamma: 0.4325693
##
plot(fit1)
```

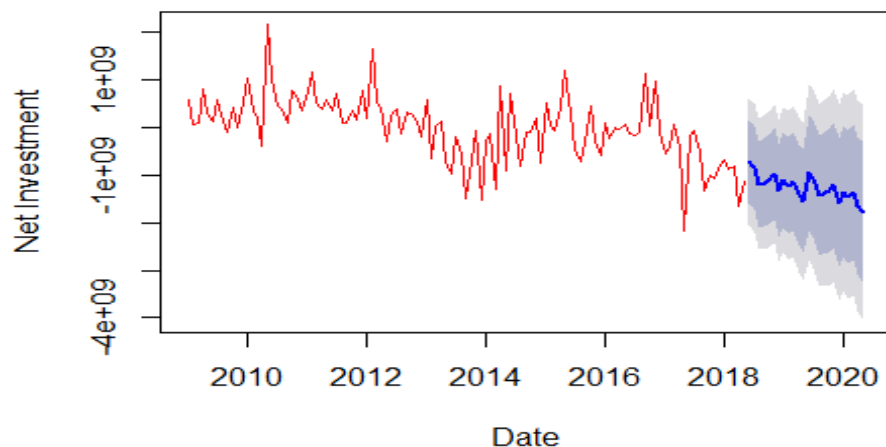
## Holt-Winters filtering



```
fit1$SSE
## [1] 4.695584e+19
# Plotting Forecasts

forecast1 = forecast(fit1)
plot(forecast1, col='red', xlab='Date', ylab='Net Investment')
```

## Forecasts from HoltWinters



*# Forecasting the next 12 months*

```
head(forecast1$lower, 12)
```

```
##           80%           95%
## [1,] -1590199105 -2051658888
## [2,] -1734764328 -2204813917
## [3,] -2095483053 -2574467260
## [4,] -2082948945 -2571207837
## [5,] -2047066308 -2544934860
## [6,] -1934849270 -2442657079
## [7,] -2315564519 -2833635585
## [8,] -2109330132 -2637982684
## [9,] -2239737711 -2779284094
## [10,] -2177504894 -2728251494
## [11,] -2471733419 -3033980633
## [12,] -2639813616 -3213855851
```

```
accuracy(forecast1)
```

```
##           ME           RMSE           MAE           MPE           MAPE           MASE
## Training set -82528026 681842548 483011491 -55.18751 216.5697 0.7567846
##           ACF1
## Training set -0.0777671
```