Github Link: https://github.com/helivarma/Time-Series-Analysis-for-Super-Market

Here are fer screenshoots of the implementation completed so far.

Dataset: The dataset has the fields such as, Row ID, Order ID, Order Date, Ship Date, Ship Mode, Customer ID, Customer Name and so on.

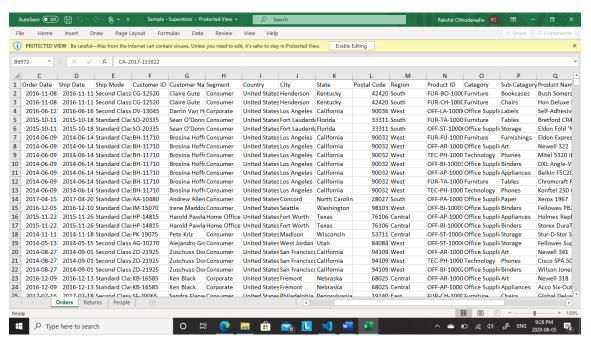


Figure 1 Original Data

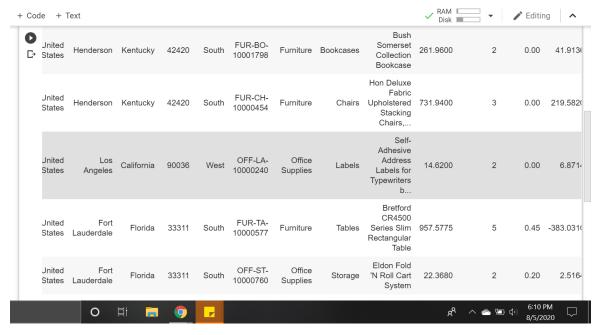


Figure 2 Data Retrieved using python code

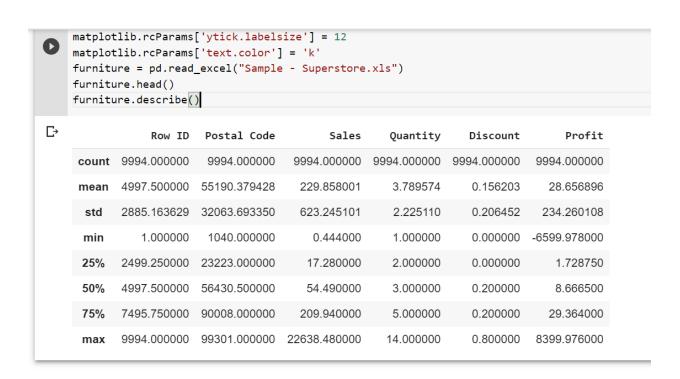




Figure 3 Data Description

Data Preprocessing: After reading dataset, with the help of data preprocessing, we removed the unwanted columns, sort them in the decreasing order of order date and check for any missing values, grouping them based on the order date. Further we searched for the oldest and the latest order, calculated the average sales of each month.



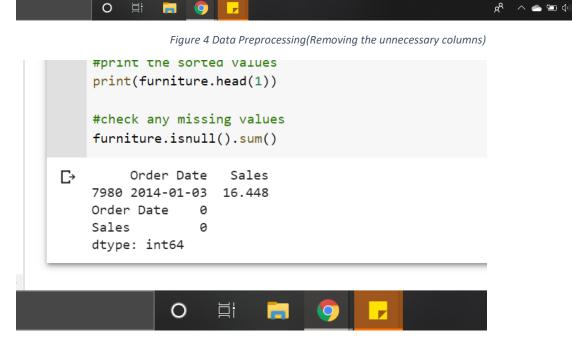


Figure 5 Data Preprocessing(sorting)

```
print(furniture['Order Date'].min())
print(furniture['Order Date'].max())

☐ Order Date Sales
7980 2014-01-03 16.448
2014-01-03 00:00:00
2017-12-30 00:00:00
```

Figure 6 Data Processing(Finding the latest and the oldest record)

```
# grouping sales according to Order Date
    furniture.groupby('Order Date')['Sales'].sum().reset_index()
    # min and max values of Order Date
    print(furniture['Order Date'].min())
    print(furniture['Order Date'].max())
    furniture = furniture.set_index('Order Date')
    furniture.index
         Order Date Sales
₽
    7980 2014-01-03 16.448
    2014-01-03 00:00:00
    2017-12-30 00:00:00
    DatetimeIndex(['2014-01-03', '2014-01-04', '2014-01-04', '2014-01-04',
                    '2014-01-05', '2014-01-06', '2014-01-06', '2014-01-06', '2014-01-06', '2014-01-06',
                     '2017-12-29', '2017-12-29', '2017-12-29', '2017-12-30',
                    '2017-12-30', '2017-12-30', '2017-12-30', '2017-12-30', '2017-12-30', '2017-12-30'],
                   dtype='datetime64[ns]', name='Order Date', length=9994, freq=None)
```



Figure 7 Data Preprocessing (Grouping the order based on Order Date)

```
С→
        Order Date
                     Sales
   7980 2014-01-03 16.448
   2014-01-03 00:00:00
   2017-12-30 00:00:00
   Order Date
   2017-01-01
                 283.686284
   2017-02-01 189.730219
   2017-03-01
                 247.362827
   2017-04-01 179.909045
   2017-05-01
               182.897150
   2017-06-01
               216.251942
   2017-07-01
                200.285027
   2017-08-01 289.545358
   2017-09-01
              191.430614
   2017-10-01
                 260.996387
   2017-11-01
                258.056264
   2017-12-01
                 181.448742
   Freq: MS, Name: Sales, dtype: float64
```



Figure 8 Data Preprocessing (Finding the Average Sales of each month)

Data Visualization: It allows us to decompose our time series into three distinct components

- Trend
- Seasonality
- Noise

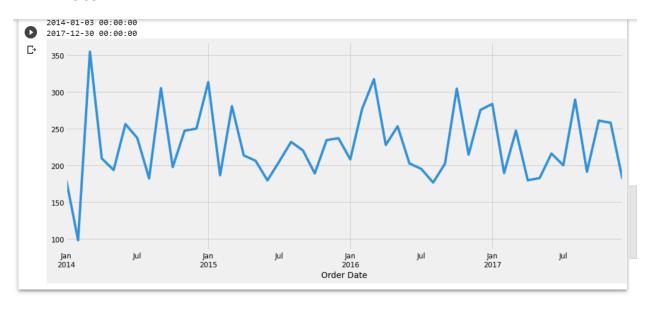




Figure 9 data Visualization (Plotting the Average Sales)

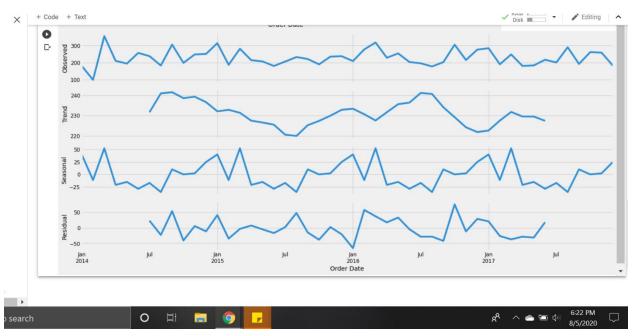


Figure 10 Decomposing the Data into Obesrved Trends and Residual

Time series forecasting with ARIMA model

About ARIMA model

- ARIMA stands for Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average
- ARIMA models are denoted with the notation ARIMA (p, d, q)
- These three parameters account for seasonality, trend, and noise in data

Figure 11 ARIMA Model

Figure 12 ARIMA Model

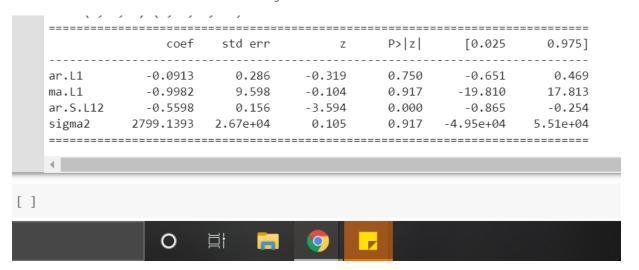


Figure 13 Fitting the ARIMA Model

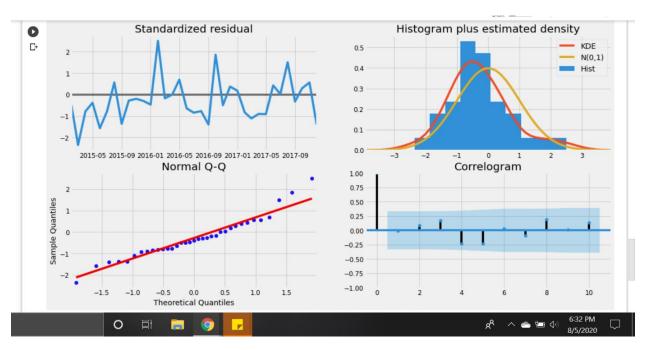


Figure 14 Model Residual

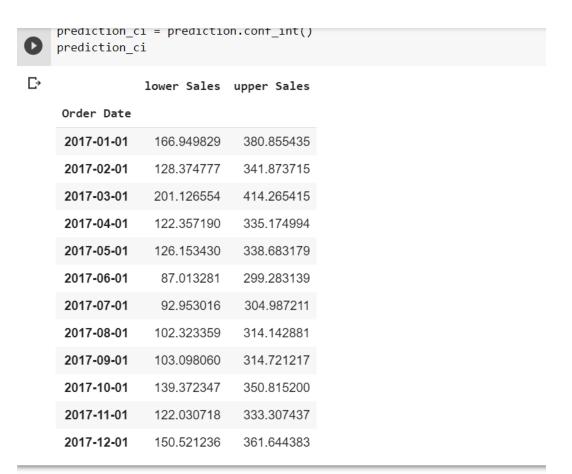




Figure 15 Validating Forecast

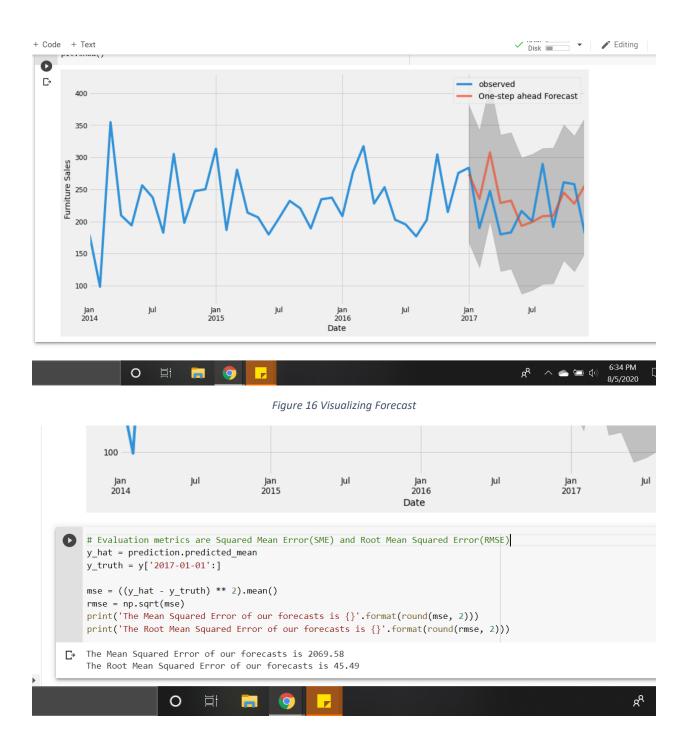


Figure 17 Error Analysis

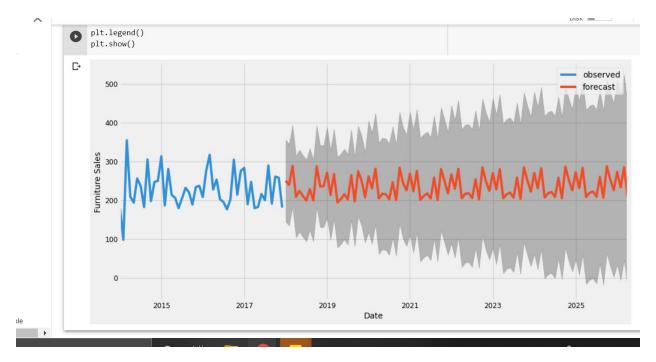


Figure 18 Producing and Visualizing forecast