Data Science Internship at Data Glacier

Project: Retail Forecasting

Week 10: Deliverables

Group name: Red Tail Force

Group members: Gordon Poon, Pok Hei Tang (Keith), Joseph Xu

Email: gordontxpoon@gmail.com, zx1054@nyu.edu, keithtang0901@gmail.com

Country: United Kingdom, China

College: UCL, NYU, Durham University

Specialisation: Data Science

Table of Contents:

1. Project description

Dataset was provided by a large beverage company in Australia. They sell their products through various super-markets and also engage into heavy promotions throughout the year. Their demand is also influenced by various factors like holiday, seasonality. They needed a forecast of each of the products at item level every week in weekly buckets.

2. Business Understanding

Determine Business Objectives:

1. Forecast the item level of 6 products at each week

Assess Situation (Assumptions):

1. Relationship exists between sales and holidays

2. Relationship exists between sales and promotion

3. Relationship exists between sales and Covid

4. Relationship exists between sales and Google Mobility

5. Relationship exists between sales and discount

6. Relationship exists between sales of one product and another

Determine Data Science Goals:

1. Build 4-5 multivariate forecasting model

2. Demonstrate best in class forecast accuracy

3. Write a code in such a way in order to run the model in least time

4. Demonstrate explainability in the form of contribution of each variables

Project Plan:

1. Week 7: Business understanding

2. Week 8: Data Understanding

3. Week 9: Data Cleaning and preparation

4. Week 10: EDA

5. Week 11: EDA presentation and proposed modelling technique

6. Week 12: Model selection and model building

3. Data Understanding

Describe data:

Total number of observations	1218
Total number of features	12
Base format of the file	.xlsx
Size of the data	74 kB

Explore data and check data quality:
       a. Check Data types:

```
Product                  object
date                     object
Sales                     int64
Price Discount (%)       object
In-Store Promo            int64
Catalogue Promo           int64
Store End Promo           int64
Google_Mobility         float64
Covid_Flag                int64
V_DAY                     int64
EASTER                    int64
CHRISTMAS                 int64
dtype: object
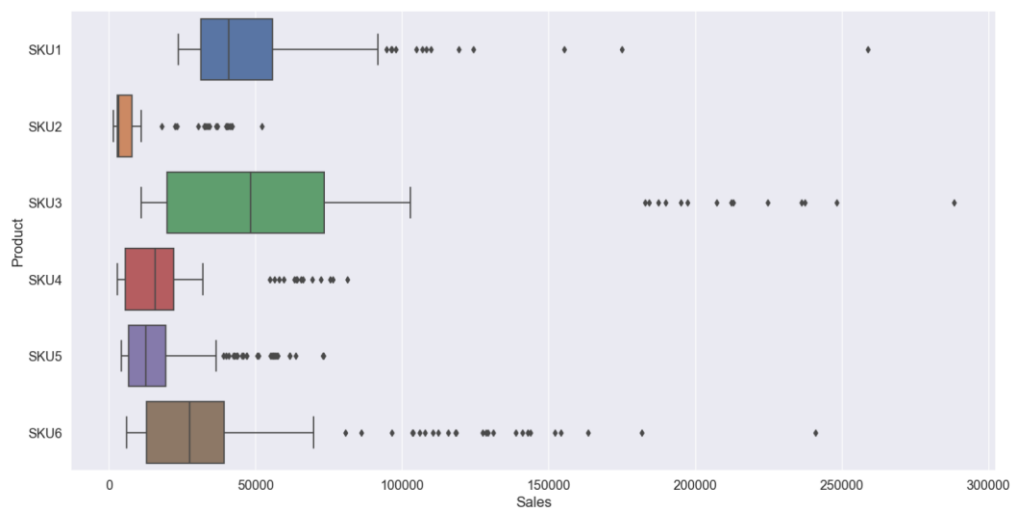```

The data types of 'date' and 'Price Discount (%)' should be modified.

b. Check Missing values:
   There is no missing values in the dataset

c. Check Outliers
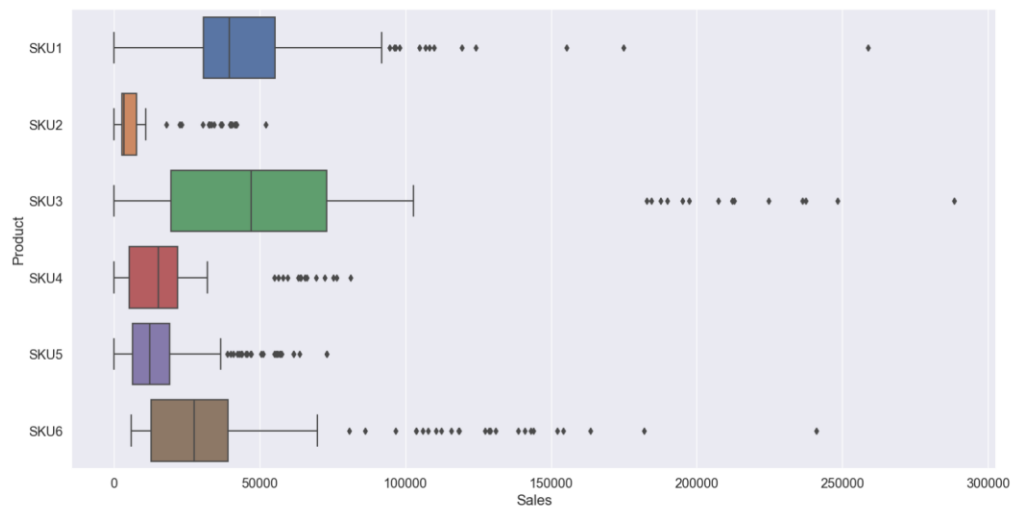


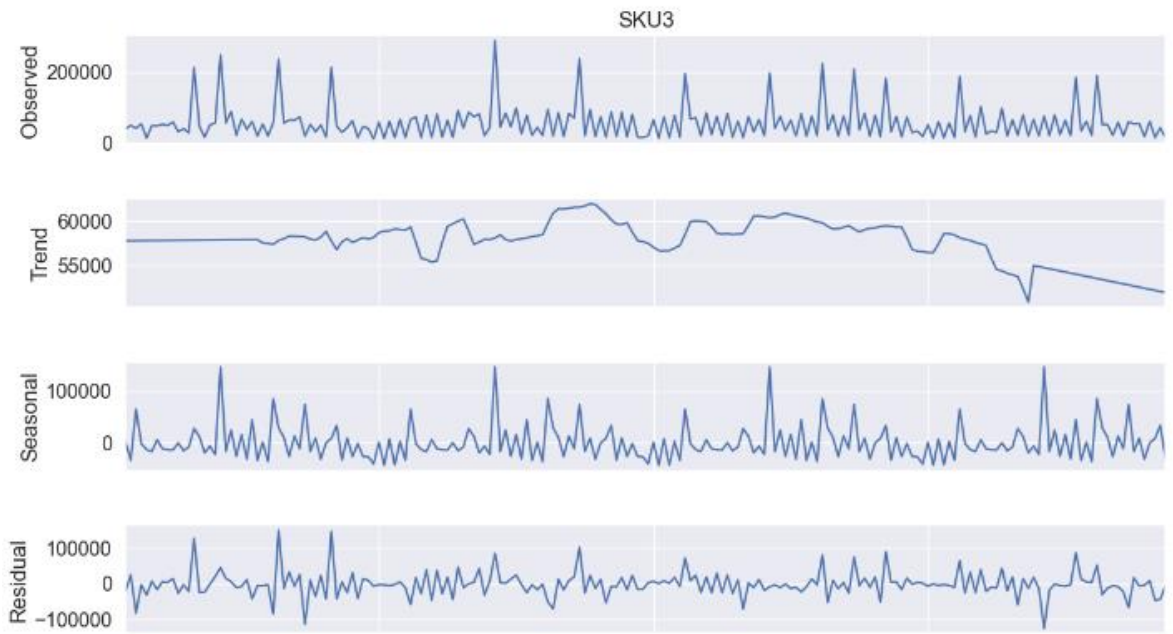There are weeks with zero Sales in SKU1-5. It is believed that the testing weeks were mixed into the dataset.

After modifying the data, there are still some outliers in the Sales feature. But since we do not have enough information on the components for the sales, it is not appropriate to treat it as an outlier.

# 4. Exploratory Data Analysis

## 4.1 Sales against time



## 4.2 Correlation of features

From the heatmap, we see that **Google_Mobility** has an inverse correlation with

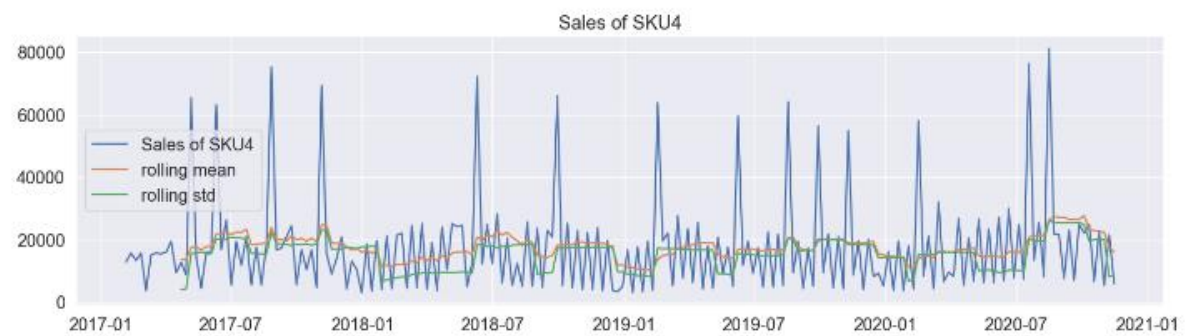**Covid_Flag**. **In_Store_Promo** is slightly correlated with **Catalogue_Promo** and

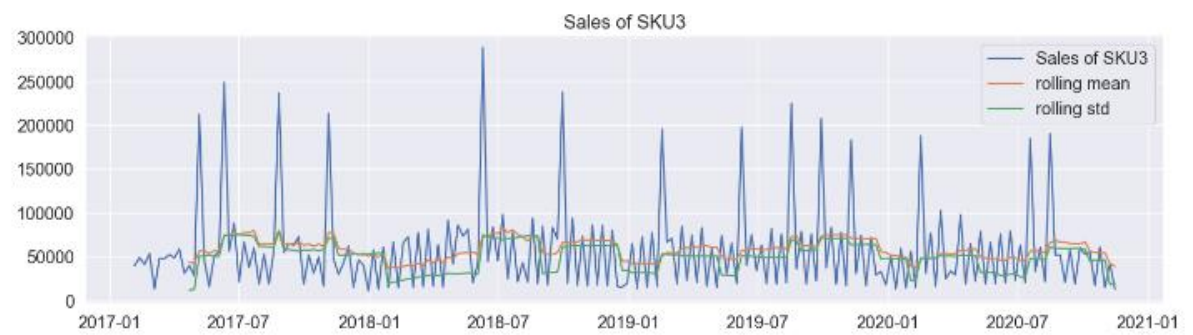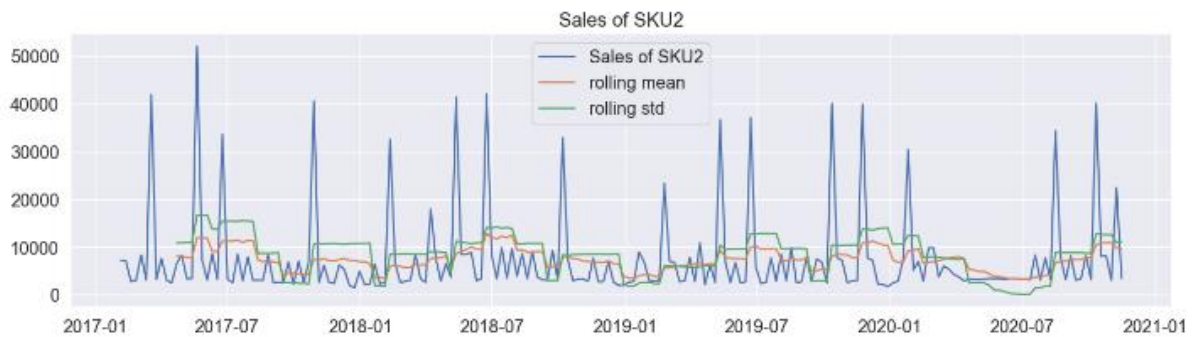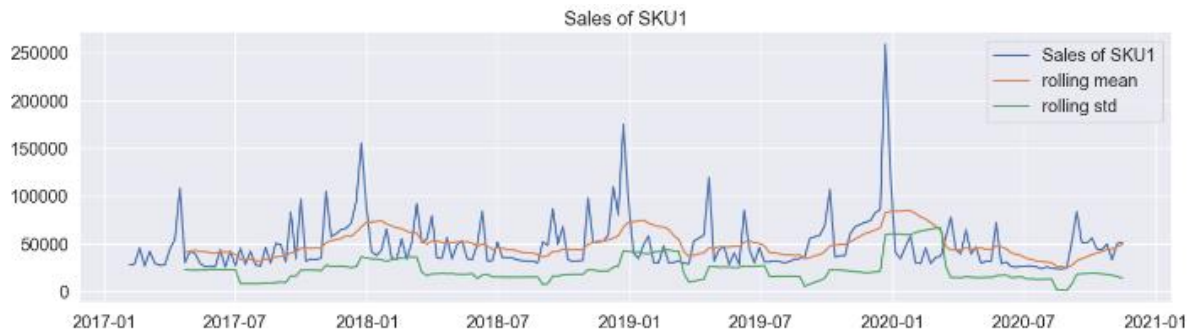also for **Sales** and **Price_Discount_(%).**

4.3 Trend and Seasonality

SKU3

SKU4

## 4.4 Stationarity

Sales of SKU1

Sales of SKU2
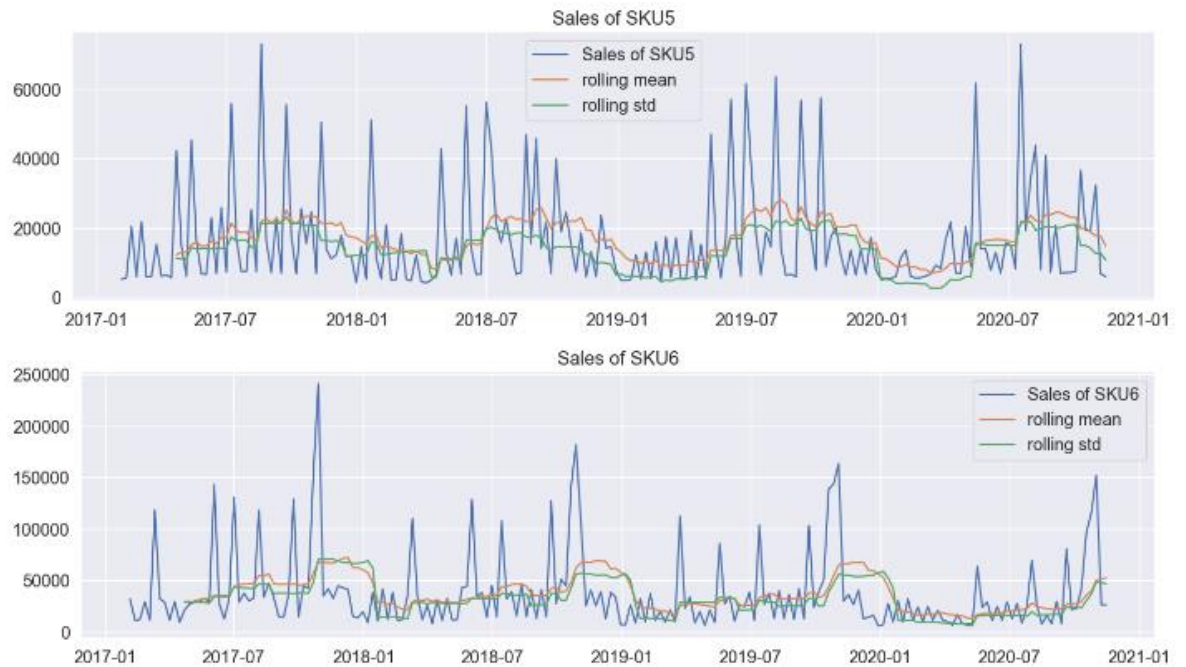
Sales of SKU3

Sales of SKU4
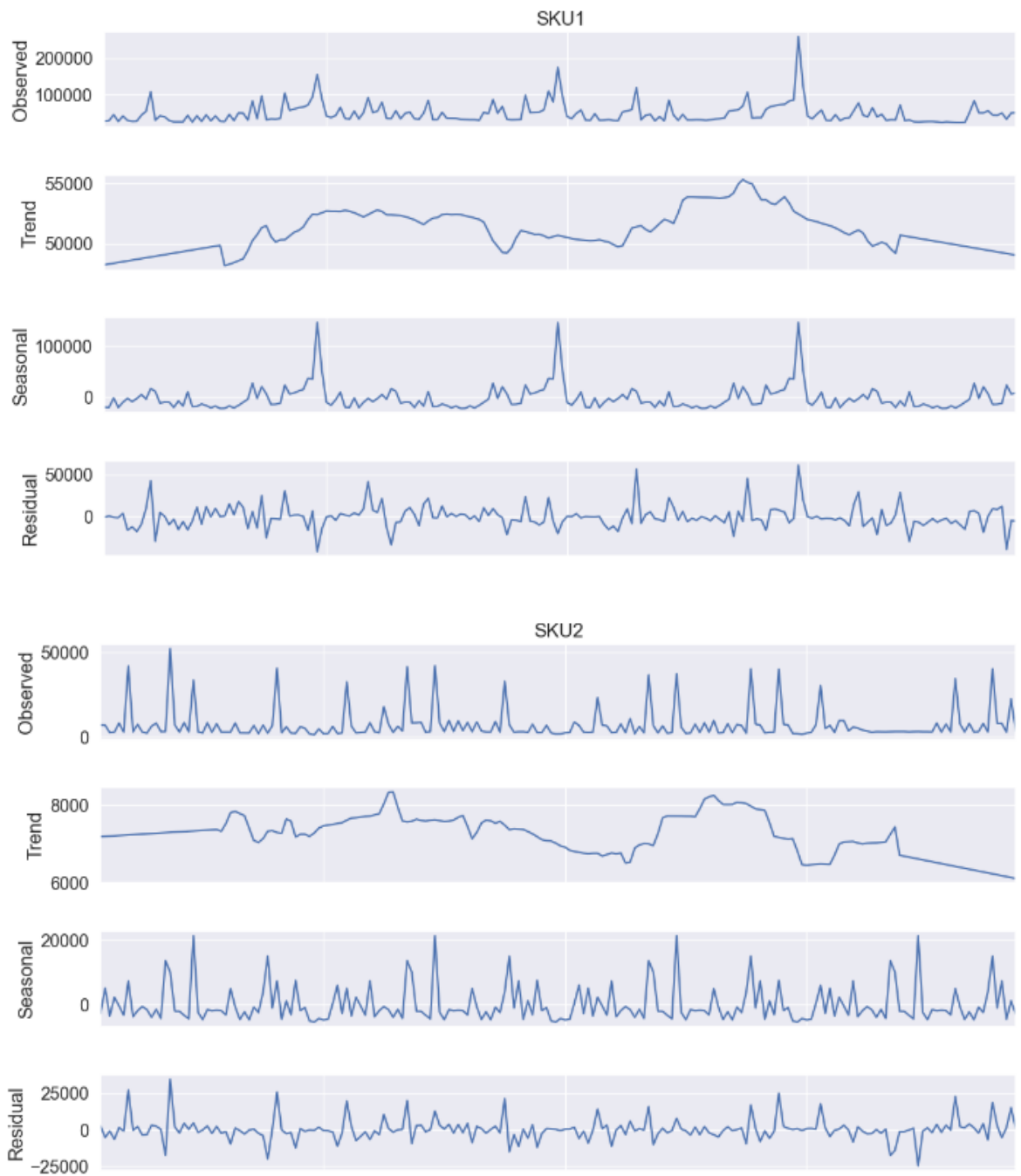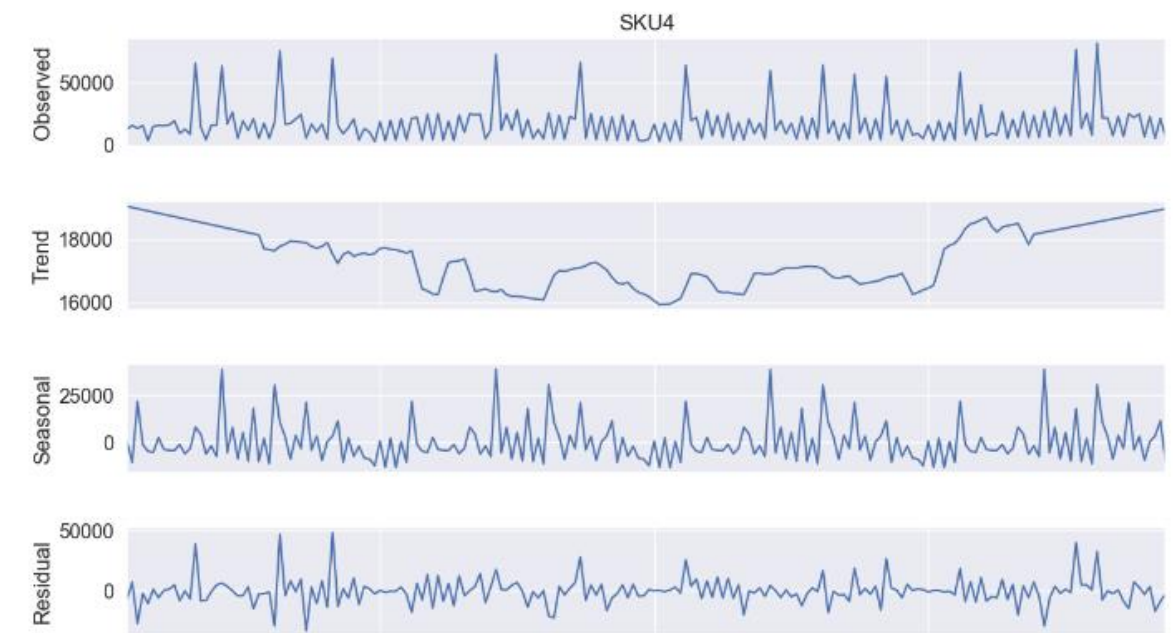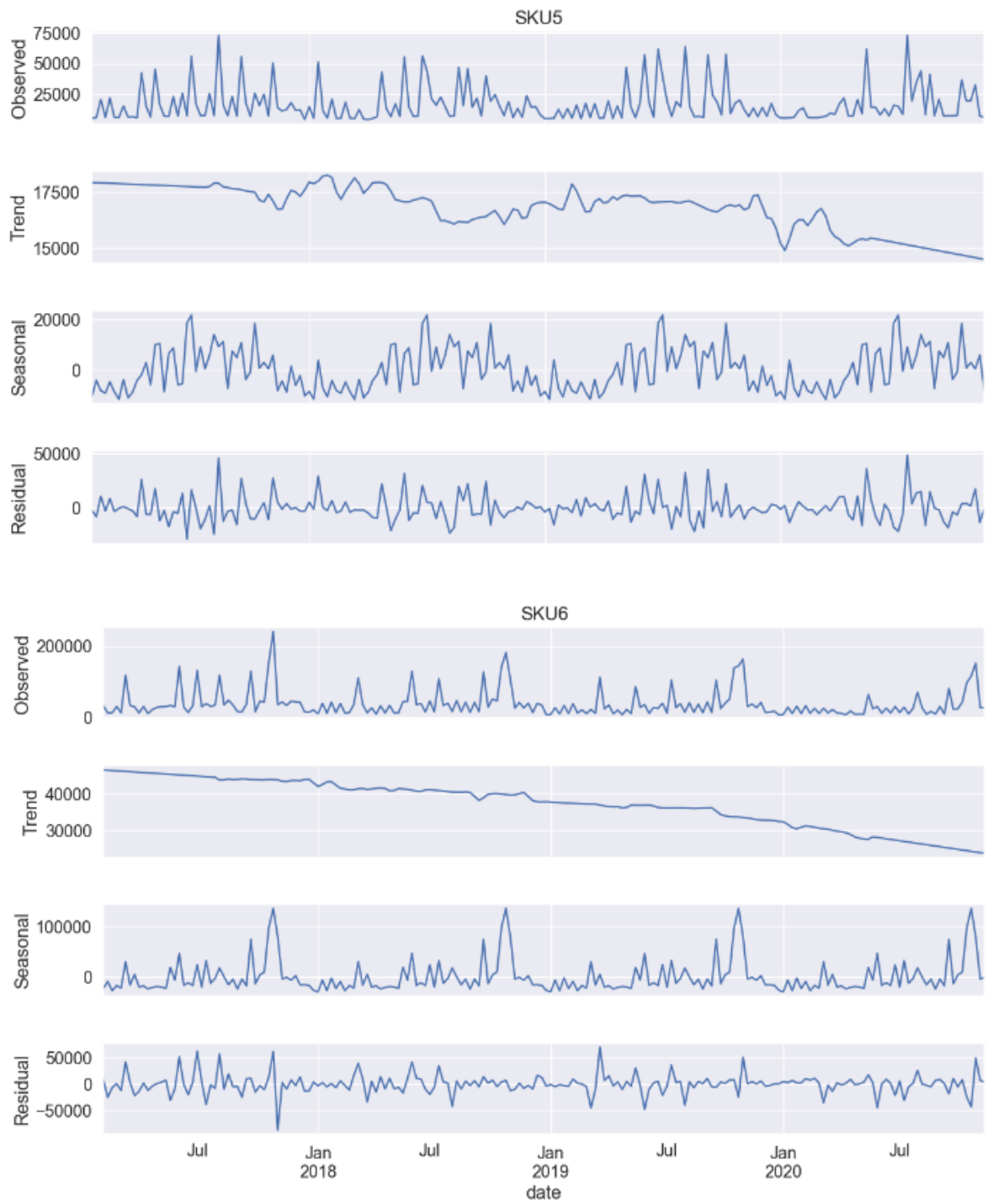
Sales of SKU5

Sales of SKU6

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test:

```
> Is the Sales of SKU1 stationary ?
Test statistic = -9.083
P-value = 0.000
Critical values :
        1%: -3.463987334463603 - The data is stationary with 99% confidence
        5%: -2.8763259091636213 - The data is stationary with 95% confidence
        10%: -2.5746515171738515 - The data is stationary with 90% confidence
 > Is the Sales of SKU2 stationary ?
Test statistic = -15.166
P-value = 0.000
Critical values :
        1%: -3.463987334463603 - The data is stationary with 99% confidence
        5%: -2.8763259091636213 - The data is stationary with 95% confidence
        10%: -2.5746515171738515 - The data is stationary with 90% confidence
 > Is the Sales of SKU3 stationary ?
Test statistic = -3.145
P-value = 0.023
Critical values :
        1%: -3.4668001583460613 - The data is not stationary with 99% confidence
        5%: -2.8775552336674317 - The data is stationary with 95% confidence
        10%: -2.5753075498128246 - The data is stationary with 90% confidence
 > Is the Sales of SKU4 stationary ?
Test statistic = -6.287
P-value = 0.000
Critical values :
        1%: -3.4646940755442612 - The data is stationary with 99% confidence
        5%: -2.8766348847254934 - The data is stationary with 95% confidence
        10%: -2.5748163958763994 - The data is stationary with 90% confidence
 > Is the Sales of SKU5 stationary ?
Test statistic = -14.638
P-value = 0.000
Critical values :
        1%: -3.463987334463603 - The data is stationary with 99% confidence
        5%: -2.8763259091636213 - The data is stationary with 95% confidence
        10%: -2.5746515171738515 - The data is stationary with 90% confidence
 > Is the Sales of SKU6 stationary ?
Test statistic = -5.259
P-value = 0.000
Critical values :
        1%: -3.4645146202692527 - The data is stationary with 99% confidence
        5%: -2.8765564361715534 - The data is stationary with 95% confidence
        10%: -2.5747745328940375 - The data is stationary with 90% confidence
```
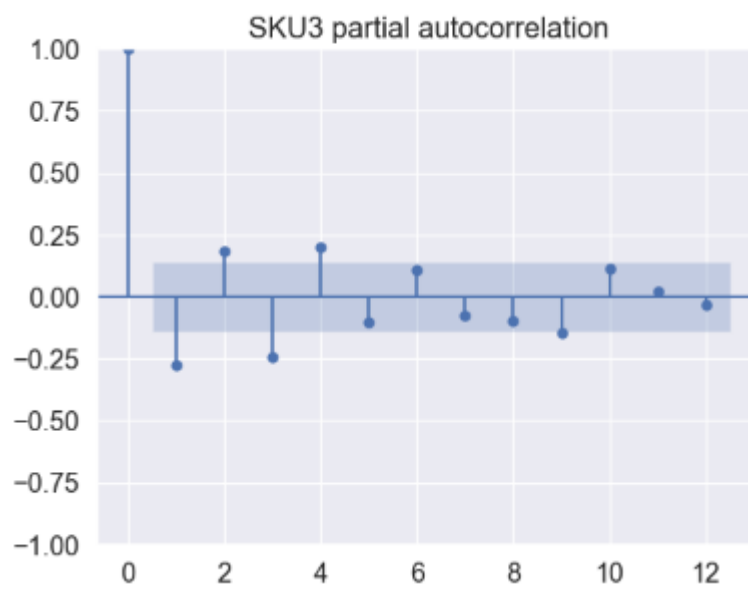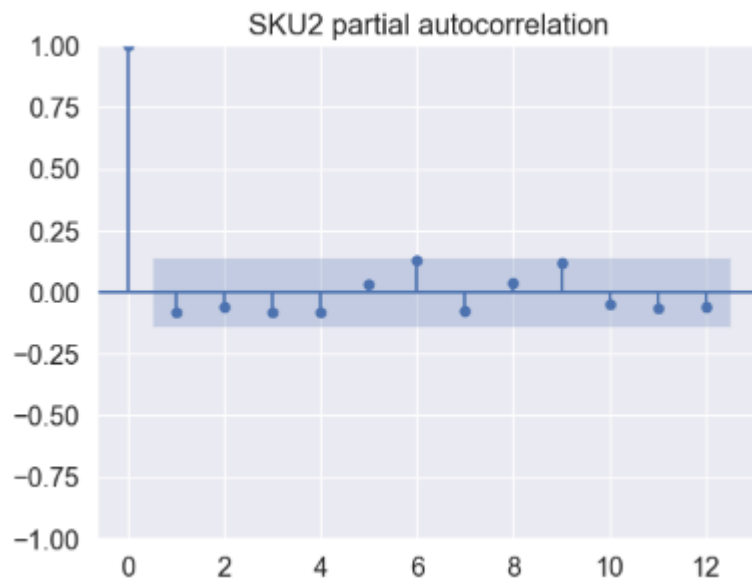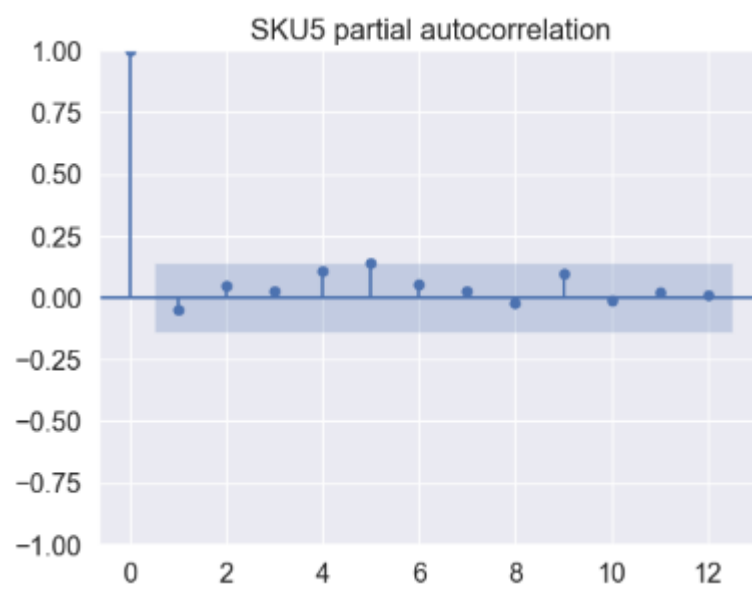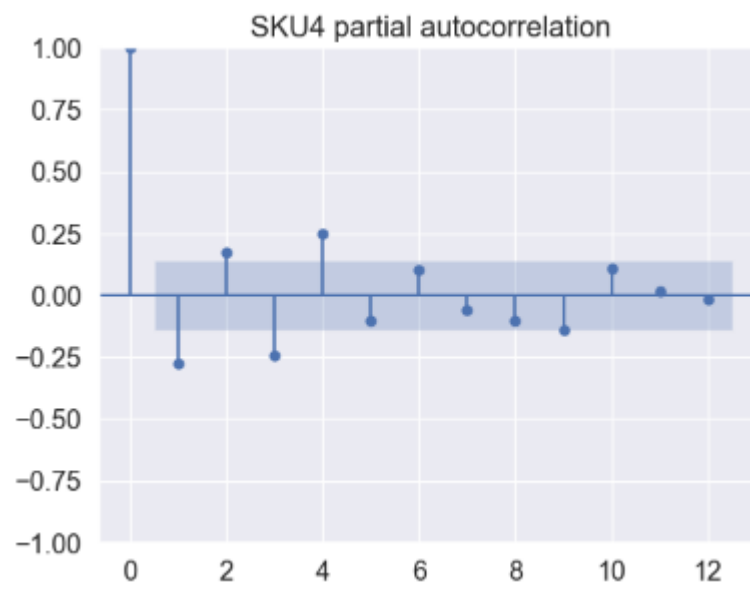
## 4.5 Periodogram
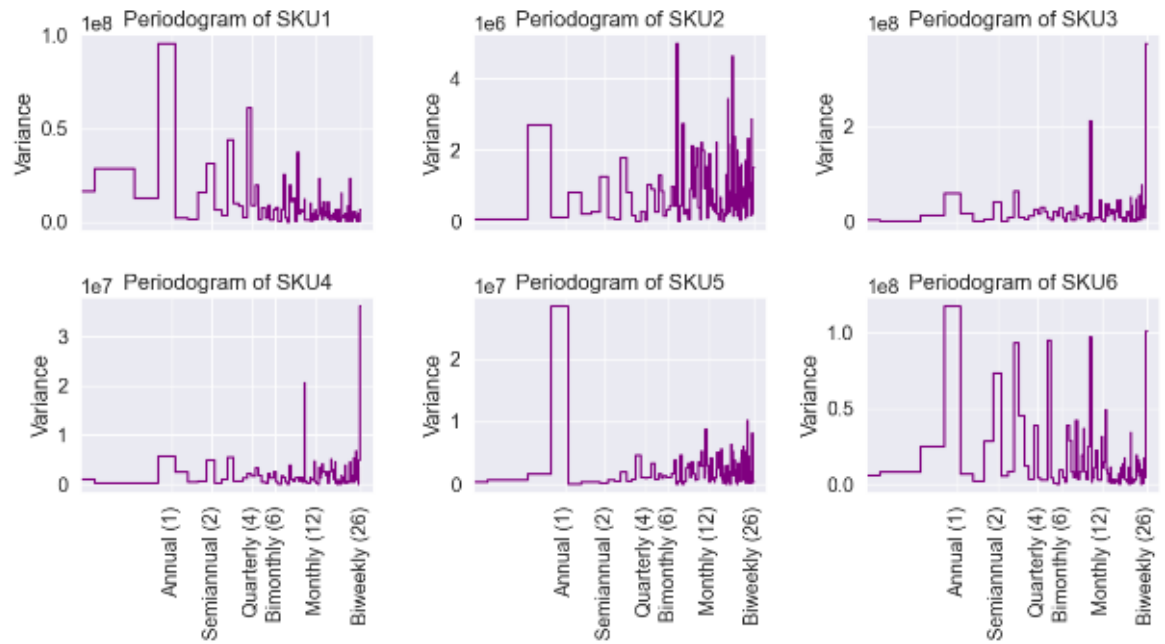


## 5. Feature engineering and transformation

## 5.1 Partial Autocorrelaion

SKU2 partial autocorrelation


SKU3 partial autocorrelation

SKU4 partial autocorrelation



SKU5 partial autocorrelation

SKU6 partial autocorrelation
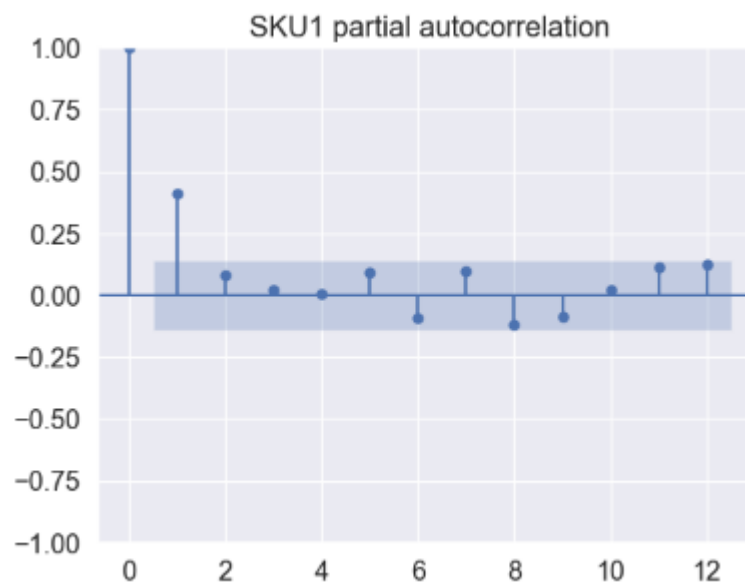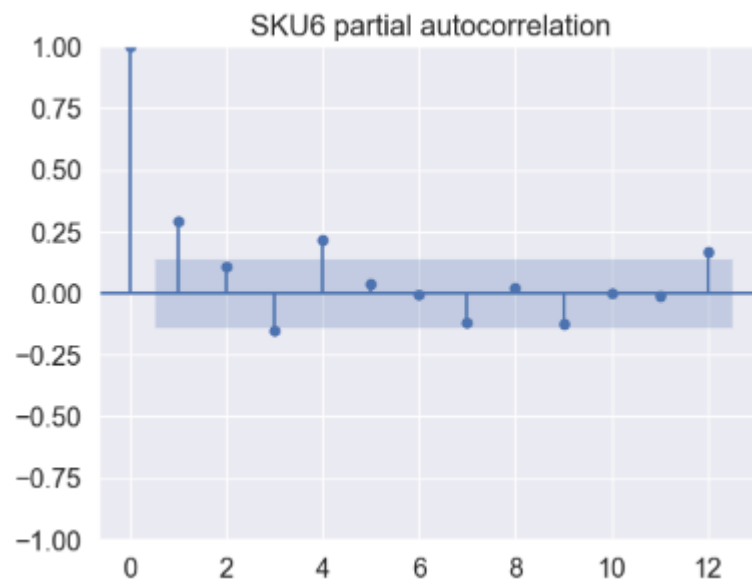
From the partial autocorrelation plot, we added lag 1 time series to SKU1 and

SKU6 and lag 1 to lag 4 time series to SKU3 and SKU4.