

# Retail Forecasting

Virtual Internship

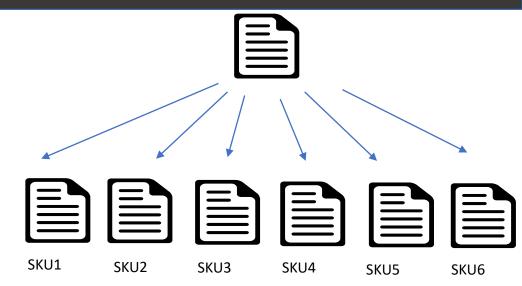
16-Sep-2023

## **Data Exploration**

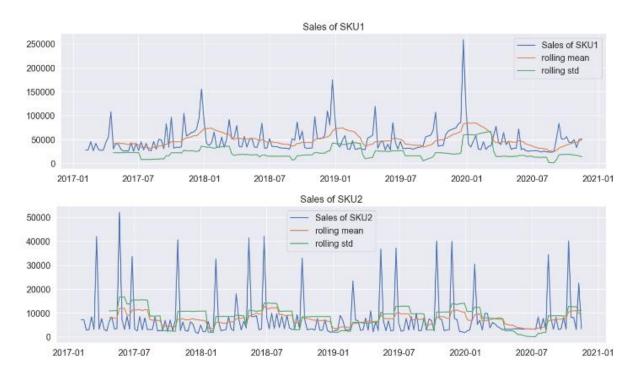
- 12 Features
- Timeframe of the data: 2017-02-05 to 2020-12-27
- Total data points: 1218

#### **Assumptions:**

- Outliers are present in Sales feature but due to unavailability of sales details, we are not treating this as outlier.
- Sales from 2020-11-22 to 2020-12-27 of SKU1 to SKU5 are 0 and the features of SKU6 in this timeframe are missing, so we dropped those data.



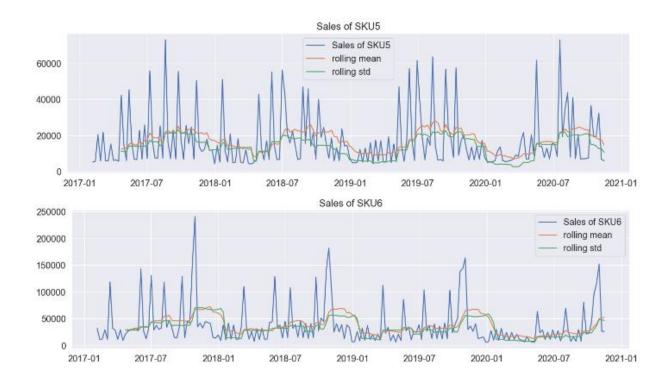
# Area of investigation 1: Stationarity



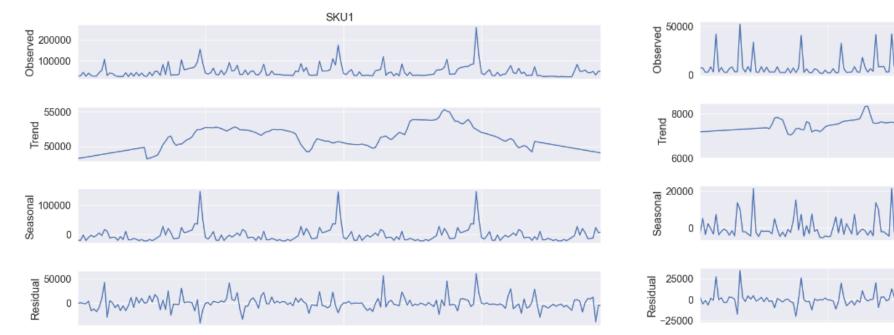


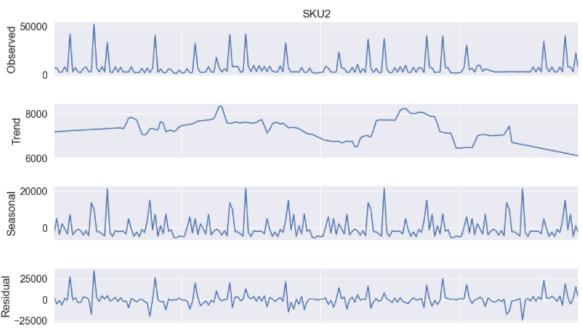


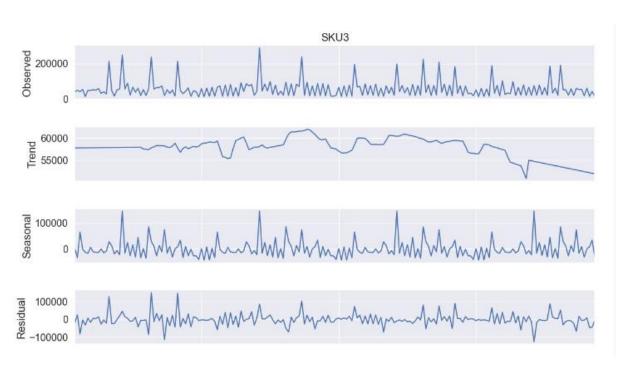
## Area of investigation 1: Stationarity

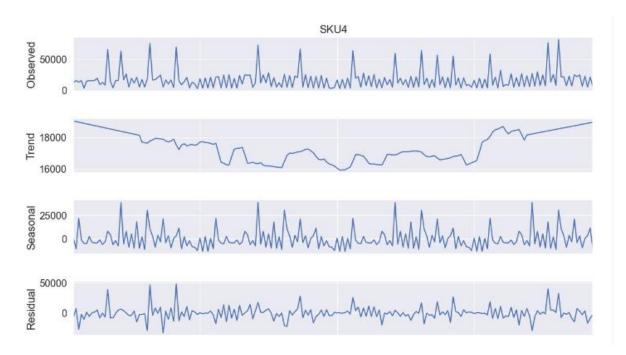


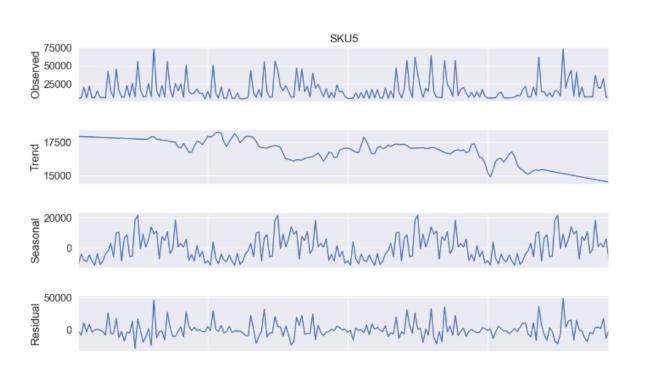
From the graph, mean and standard deviation of SKU 1-6 do not vary much in time. We could also use the Augmented Dickey Fuller test to determine the stationarity of the time series data. Since the data are stationary, we could use Holt-Winters' Seasonal Method and SARIMA to model the data

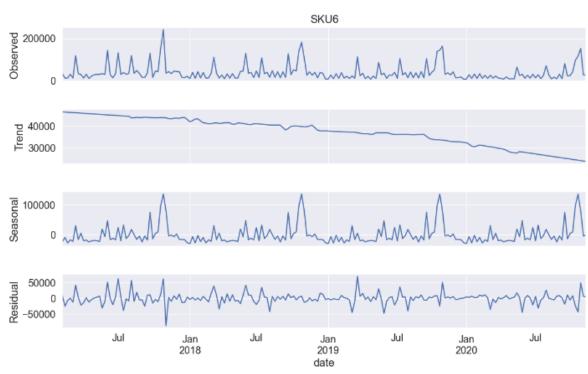




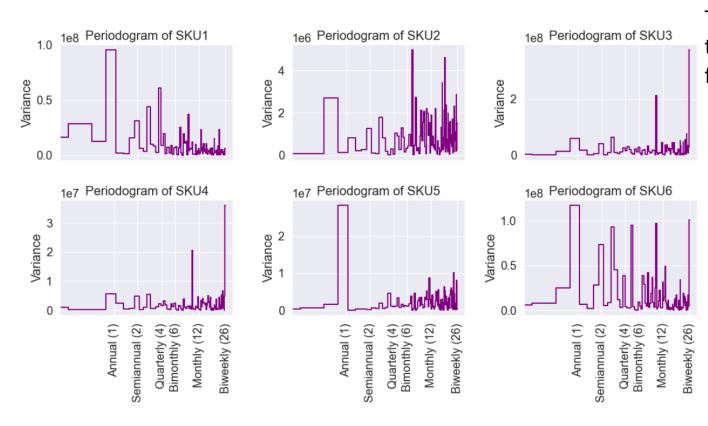








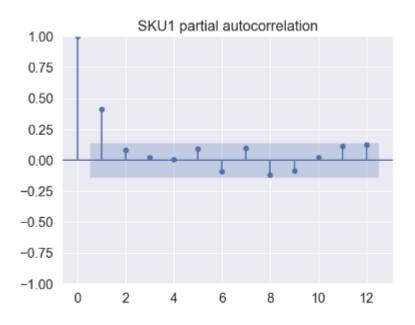
#### Periodogram

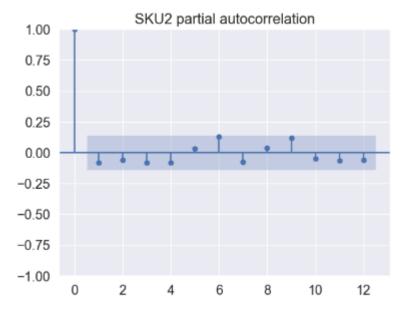


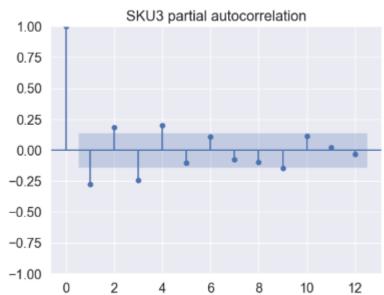
To use machine learning, we add features that simulate the trend and seasonality of the time series data. We use fourier feature to simulate the feature of seasonality.

# Area of investigation 3: Serial dependence

#### Laggings

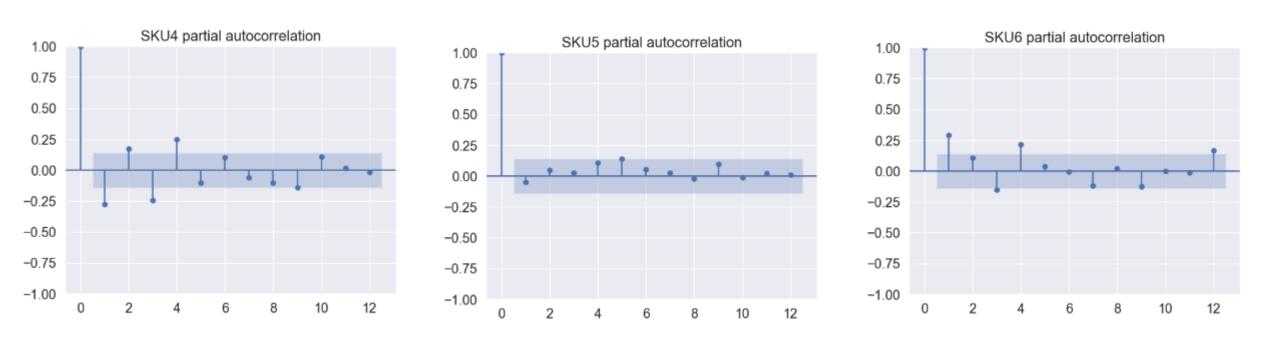






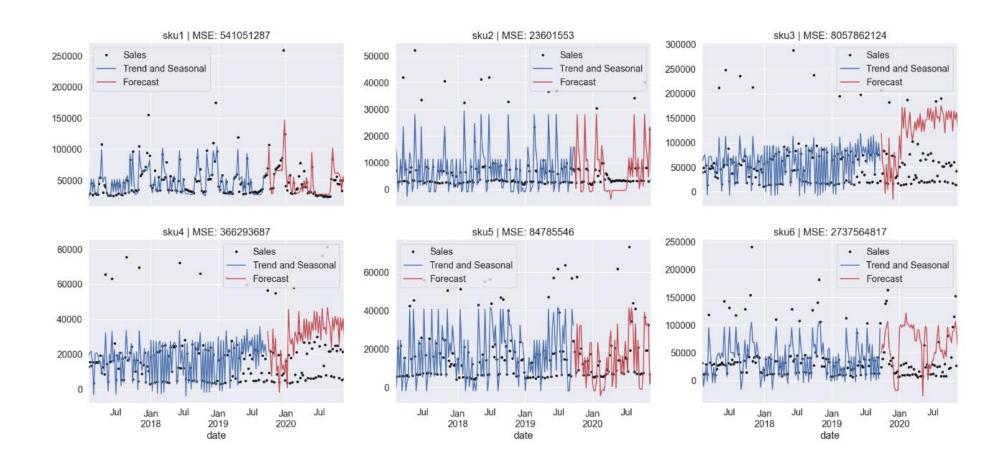
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#### Laggings



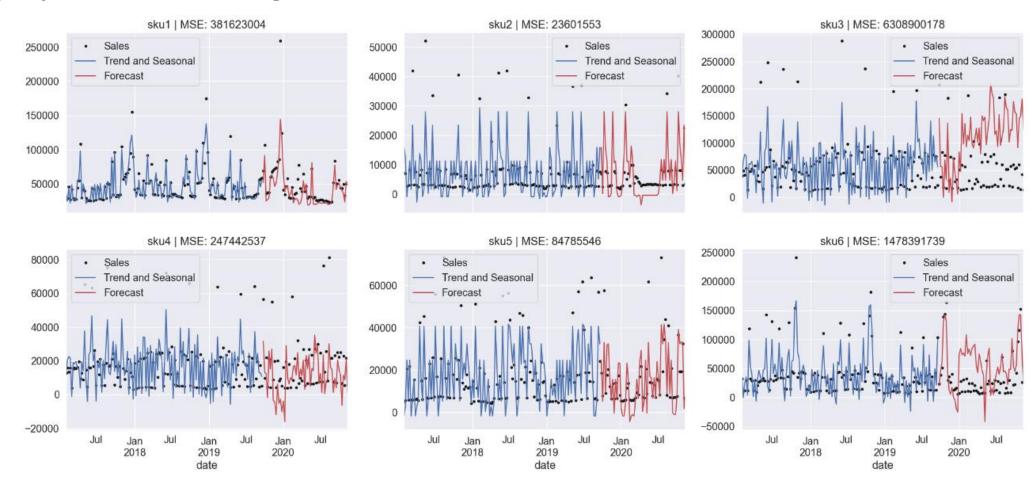
Laggings time series data could be useful for modelling. From the partial autocorrelation plot, lag1 is significant to SKU1 and SKU6, and lag1-4 are significant to SKU3 and SKU4

### Linear Regression



### Linear Regression

#### **Hyperparameters tuning**



# Thank You

