

# VAR\_Model\_Cupcakes\_v1

Steps for VAR Modeling -

1. Seasonally adjust the data
2. Individual ARIMA models, both time series needs to be I(1) process. Interpret ACF, PACF, Residuals - White noise plots?
3. ADF and KPSS test -> Not stationary.
4. Johannessen test for cointegration.
5. VAR Model - Train / test prediction error

Read seasonally adjusted data for modeling

```
library(tseries)
library(xlsx)
```

```
## Loading required package: rJava
## Loading required package: xlsxjars
```

```
library(forecast)
```

```
## Loading required package: zoo
##
## Attaching package: 'zoo'
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##      as.Date, as.Date.numeric
##
## Loading required package: timeDate
## This is forecast 5.9
```

```
setwd("/Users/kevalshah/Keval_Backup/University/UChicago/Capstone/Data/Data Clean up/Clean data to be used for Analysis/Cupcakes")

options(java.parameters = "-Xmx1000m")

cupcakes_data_social <- read.xlsx("Cupcakes_seasonally_adjusted.xlsx", sheetName = "SocialAdj")

# subset the data to have include observations that have both sales and social media data

cupcakes_data_social_ts <- cupcakes_data_social[1:260,]
head(cupcakes_data_social_ts)
```

```
##           Date Twitter...Seasonally.Adjusted Facebook...Seasonally.Adjusted
## 1 2010-01-10                34975.69                -717.89224
## 2 2010-01-17                31292.11                -2211.20474
## 3 2010-01-24                13126.95                 94.73516
## 4 2010-01-31                -21398.08                -10.76724
## 5 2010-02-07                -15742.75                1628.79285
## 6 2010-02-14                -106007.93               -1230.11099
## Blogs...Seasonally.Adjusted Comments...Seasonally.Adjusted
## 1                6645.111                -39.74903
## 2                5952.515                 -4.33076
## 3                6816.822                -45.18172
## 4                7375.750                -82.09278
## 5                8918.294                -88.37403
## 6                7917.022               -126.57836
## Forums...Seasonally.Adjusted Reviews...Seasonally.Adjusted
## 1                1429.2462                 14.92211
## 2                1859.8424                 30.24182
## 3                1490.2270                 33.13124
## 4                1962.3616                 75.73941
## 5                2077.7342                 84.65047
## 6                776.1525                 55.91009
## Total.Social.Media
## 1                42307.325
## 2                36919.169
## 3                21516.688
## 4               -12077.084
## 5               -3121.649
## 6               -98615.536
```

```
# Read seasonally adjusted cupcakes sales volume data
```

```
cupcakes_data_sales <- read.xlsx("Cupcakes_seasonally_adjusted.xlsx", sheetName = "SalesAdj")
```

```
cupcakes_data_sales_ts <- cupcakes_data_sales
head(cupcakes_data_sales_ts)
```

```
##           Date Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted
## 1 2010-01-10                92.90408
## 2 2010-01-17                95.91610
## 3 2010-01-24                74.10600
## 4 2010-01-31                89.33437
## 5 2010-02-07                56.99062
## 6 2010-02-14               149.38485
```

ARIMA Model

```

# Function
fun.illustrate.2=function(data,nperiod,p,d,q,P,D,Q) {

  error.holdout = rep(0,nperiod)
  r.sq.error.holdout = rep(0, nperiod)

  for(i in 1:nperiod) {

    # Keeping the first week as hold out for i[1] and then increment until 52nd value
    # 52nd value = 52 week = 1 year i.e last year as hold out.
    cutoff = length(data) - i
    #cutoff = cutoff - i

    #yvec.train=as.vector(data)[1:cutoff]
    if(cutoff >= nperiod) {
      yvec.train=as.vector(data)[1:cutoff]
      #break;
      yvec.hold=as.vector(data)[(cutoff+1):length(data)]
      #yvec.hold

      y=ts(yvec.train, start=2010, frequency=52)
      pred=predict(arima(y, order = c(p,d,q), seasonal = list(order = c(P,D,Q))),n.ahead=(length(data)-cut
off))
      # Predicted - Actual? or Actual - predicted.
      error.holdout[i]=mean((pred$pred-yvec.hold)^2)
      if(length(pred$pred) > 1) {r.sq.error.holdout[i] = (cor(pred$pred,yvec.hold))^2}
      #residuals.holdout[i] = yvec.hold - pred$pred
    }

  }

  # Ignore R Square of the i = 1 when holdout is last week.
  #return(list(error.holdout=error.holdout, Average = (error.holdout)^(1/length(error.holdout))))

  return(list(error.holdout=error.holdout, Average = mean(error.holdout), R.Squared = r.sq.error.holdout,
length(pred$pred), length(yvec.hold)))

  #predict(arima(y, order = c(p,d,q), seasonal = list(order = c(P,D,Q))),n.ahead=12)$pred
  #predict(arima(y, order = c(p,d,q), seasonal = list(order = c(P,D,Q))),n.ahead=12)$pred)^2

}

```

ARIMA for cupcakes Social Media Mentions

```
# cupcakes Social Media Mentions
```

```
f1<- fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 2,0,0,0,0,0)
f2<- fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 2,0,1,0,0,0)
f3<- fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 2,0,2,0,0,0)
f4<- fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 2,1,1,0,0,0)
f5<- fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 2,1,2,0,0,0)
f6<- fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 2,1,0,0,0,0)
f7<- fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 2,2,0,0,0,0)
f8<- fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 2,2,1,0,0,0)
f9<- fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 2,2,2,0,0,0)
```

```
f10<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 1,0,0,0,0,0)
f11<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 1,0,1,0,0,0)
f12<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 1,0,2,0,0,0)
f13<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 1,1,1,0,0,0)
f14<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 1,1,2,0,0,0)
f15<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 1,1,0,0,0,0)
f16<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 1,2,0,0,0,0)
f17<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 1,2,1,0,0,0)
f18<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 1,2,2,0,0,0)
```

```
f19<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 0,0,0,0,0,0)
f20<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 0,0,1,0,0,0)
f21<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 0,0,2,0,0,0)
f22<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 0,1,0,0,0,0)
f23<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 0,1,1,0,0,0)
f24<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 0,1,2,0,0,0)
f25<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 0,2,0,0,0,0)
f26<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 0,2,1,0,0,0)
f27<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media,52, 0,2,2,0,0,0)
```

```
# Concatenate
```

```
total.social_media <- c(f1$Average, f2$Average, f3$Average, f4$Average, f5$Average, f6$Average, f7$Average,
f8$Average,f9$Average, f10$Average, f11$Average, f12$Average, f13$Average, f14$Average, f15$Average, f16$Ave
rage, f17$Average, f18$Average, f19$Average, f20$Average, f21$Average, f22$Average, f23$Average,
f24$Average, f25$Average, f26$Average, f27$Average)
```

```
# Minimum
```

```
summary(total.social_media)
```

```
##      Min.   1st Qu.   Median     Mean   3rd Qu.     Max.
## 9.020e+08 9.177e+08 1.033e+09 1.035e+10 1.930e+09 1.749e+11
```

```
which.min(total.social_media)
```

```
## [1] 1
```

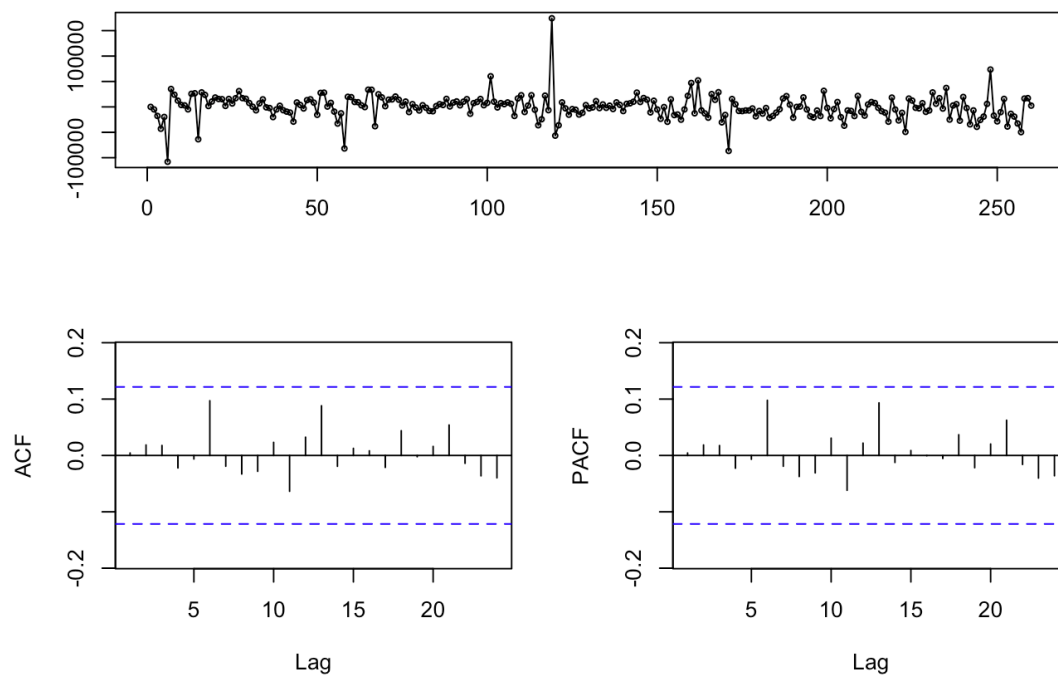
```
# Auto ARIMA (3,1,2)
```

```
auto.total.social.media <- auto.arima(cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media)
auto.total.social.media
```

```
## Series: cupcakes_data_social$Total.Social.Media
## ARIMA(3,1,2) with drift
##
## Coefficients:
##      ar1      ar2      ar3      ma1      ma2      drift
##      0.9056 -0.0375 -0.1653 -1.6262  0.7288 759.2859
## s.e.  0.2370  0.0887  0.0905  0.2339  0.1580 517.7767
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 576172751: log likelihood=-2968.19
## AIC=5950.38   AICc=5950.83   BIC=5975.28
```

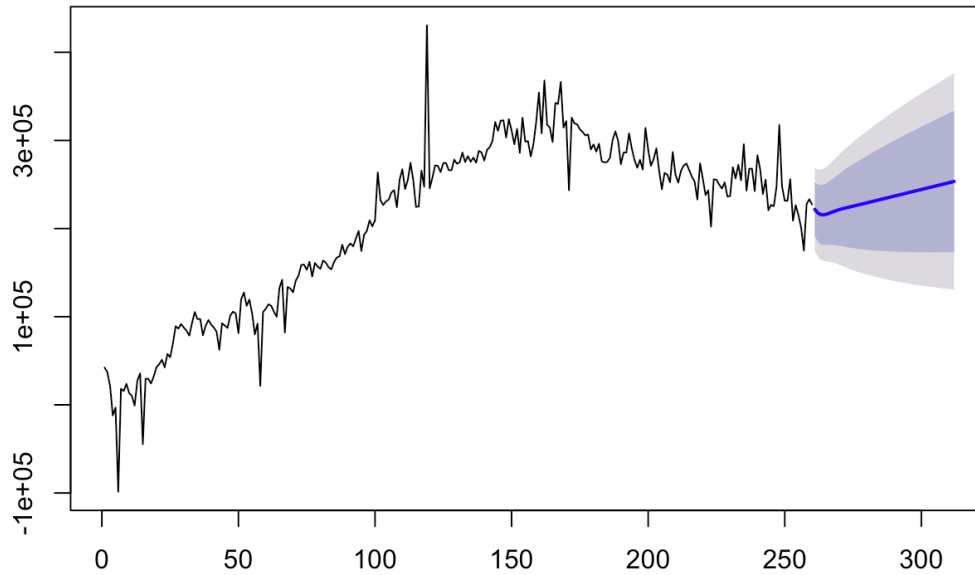
```
tsdisplay(residuals(auto.total.social.media))
```

**residuals(auto.total.social.media)**



```
# Forecast Auto ARIMA
auto.total.social.media.forecast <- forecast(auto.total.social.media, h=52)
plot(auto.total.social.media.forecast)
```

## Forecasts from ARIMA(3,1,2) with drift

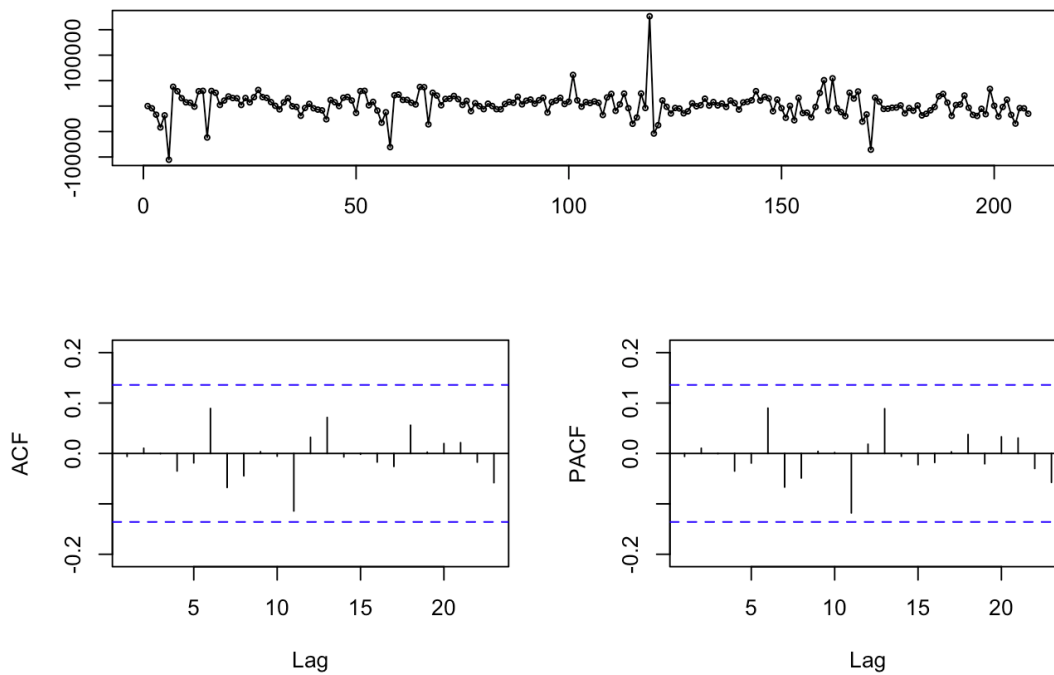


```
# Train and Test Split
cupcakes_train_social_data_arima <- cupcakes_data_social_ts[1:208,8]
head(cupcakes_train_social_data_arima)
```

```
## [1] 42307.325 36919.169 21516.688 -12077.084 -3121.649 -98615.536
```

```
# Choosing Auto.arima - ARIMA(3,1,2,0,0,0)
cupcakes_train_social_arima_model <- Arima(cupcakes_train_social_data_arima, order=c(3,1,2))
tsdisplay(residuals(cupcakes_train_social_arima_model))
```

### residuals(cupcakes\_train\_social\_arima\_model)



```
# Forecasting
```

```
forecast.cupcakes.social.arima <- forecast(cupcakes_train_social_arima_model, h=52)  
forecast.cupcakes.social.arima$mean
```

```
## Time Series:
```

```
## Start = 209
```

```
## End = 260
```

```
## Frequency = 1
```

```
## [1] 262131.1 260320.5 259988.0 257882.7 256263.6 254876.9 254030.9
```

```
## [8] 253591.8 253472.5 253536.6 253684.6 253844.1 253976.8 254067.7
```

```
## [15] 254118.2 254137.3 254136.2 254124.9 254110.6 254097.8 254088.5
```

```
## [22] 254082.8 254080.3 254079.8 254080.6 254081.8 254083.0 254084.0
```

```
## [29] 254084.6 254084.9 254085.0 254085.0 254084.9 254084.8 254084.7
```

```
## [36] 254084.6 254084.6 254084.5 254084.5 254084.6 254084.6 254084.6
```

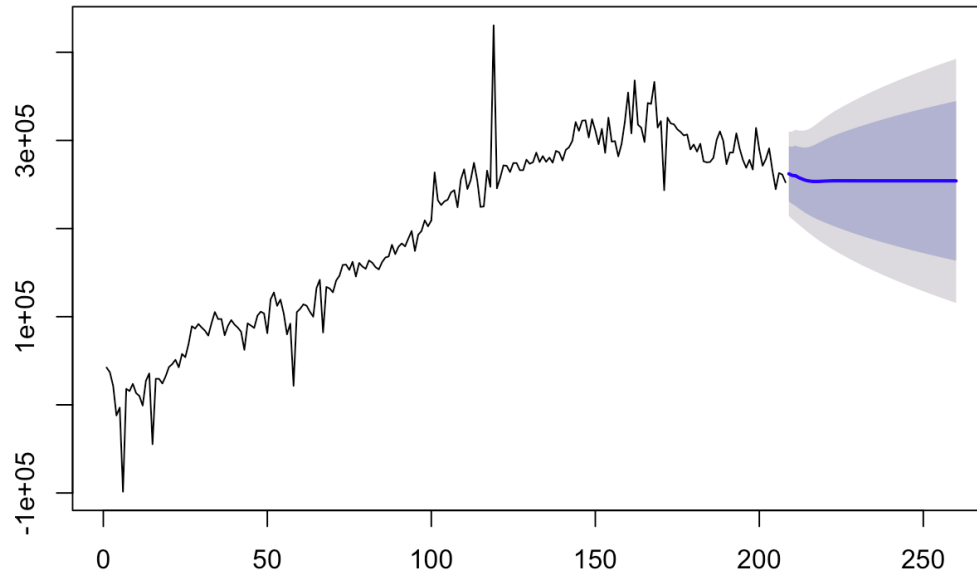
```
## [43] 254084.6 254084.6 254084.6 254084.6 254084.6 254084.6 254084.6
```

```
## [50] 254084.6 254084.6 254084.6
```

```
# Plot
```

```
plot(forecast(object=forecast.cupcakes.social.arima,h="52"))
```

### Forecasts from ARIMA(3,1,2)



Residuals look like white noise. The total social media mentions are of  $I(1)$ , therefore the series is integrated.

ARIMA for cupcakes Sales Volume



```
# cupcakes Sales Volume
```

```
f1<- fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 2,0,0,0,0,0)
f2<- fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 2,0,1,0,0,0)
f3<- fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 2,0,2,0,0,0)
f4<- fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 2,1,1,0,0,0)
f5<- fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 2,1,2,0,0,0)
f6<- fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 2,1,0,0,0,0)
f7<- fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 2,2,0,0,0,0)
f8<- fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 2,2,1,0,0,0)
f9<- fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 2,2,2,0,0,0)
```

```
f10<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 1,0,0,0,0,0)
f11<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 1,0,1,0,0,0)
f12<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 1,0,2,0,0,0)
f13<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 1,1,1,0,0,0)
f14<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 1,1,2,0,0,0)
f15<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 1,1,0,0,0,0)
f16<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 1,2,0,0,0,0)
f17<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 1,2,1,0,0,0)
f18<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 1,2,2,0,0,0)
```

```
f19<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 0,0,0,0,0,0)
f20<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 0,0,1,0,0,0)
f21<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 0,0,2,0,0,0)
f22<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 0,1,0,0,0,0)
f23<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 0,1,1,0,0,0)
f24<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 0,1,2,0,0,0)
f25<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 0,2,0,0,0,0)
f26<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 0,2,1,0,0,0)
f27<-fun.illustrate.2(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted,52, 0,2,2,0,0,0)
```

```
# Concatenate
```

```
total.sales.volume <- c(f1$Average, f2$Average, f3$Average, f4$Average, f5$Average, f6$Average, f7$Average,
f8$Average,f9$Average, f10$Average, f11$Average, f12$Average, f13$Average, f14$Average, f15$Average, f16$Ave
rage, f17$Average, f18$Average, f19$Average, f20$Average, f21$Average, f22$Average, f23$Average,
f24$Average, f25$Average, f26$Average, f27$Average)
```

```
# Minimum
```

```
summary(total.sales.volume)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##      1933    2070    2565   46780   4498   703400
```

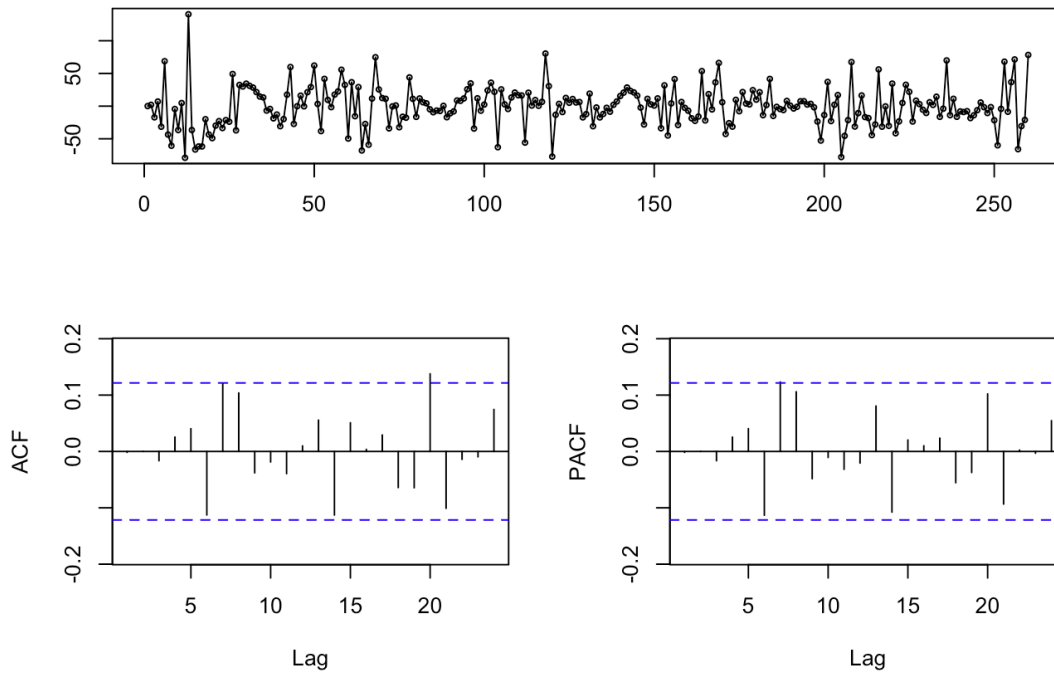
```
which.min(total.sales.volume)
```

```
## [1] 5
```

```
# Auto ARIMA (2,1,2)
```

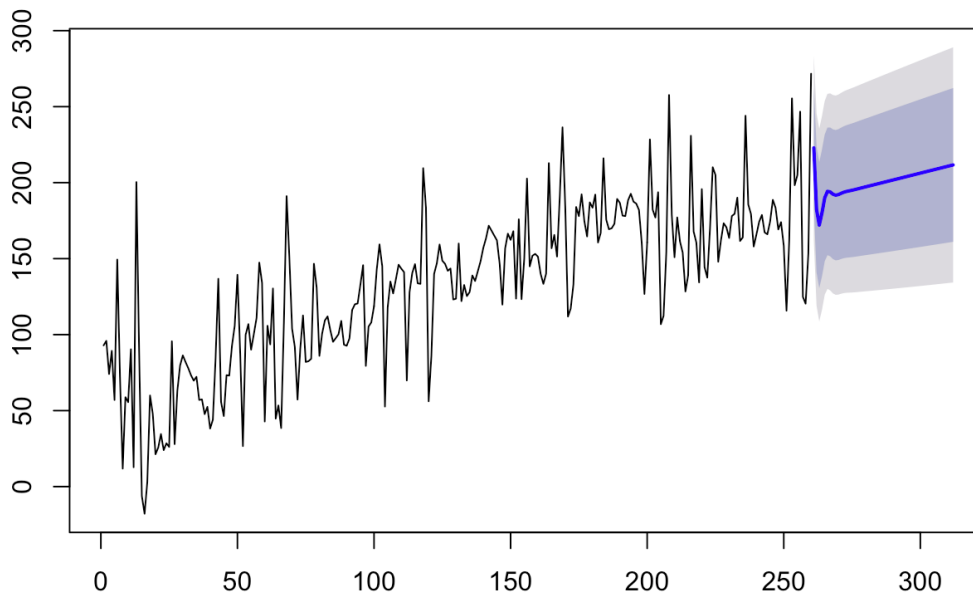
```
auto.sales.volume <- auto.arima(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted)
tsdisplay(residuals(auto.sales.volume))
```

### residuals(auto.sales.volume)



```
# Forecast Auto ARIMA
auto.sales.volume.forecast <- forecast(auto.sales.volume, h=52)
plot(auto.sales.volume.forecast)
```

### Forecasts from ARIMA(2,1,2) with drift

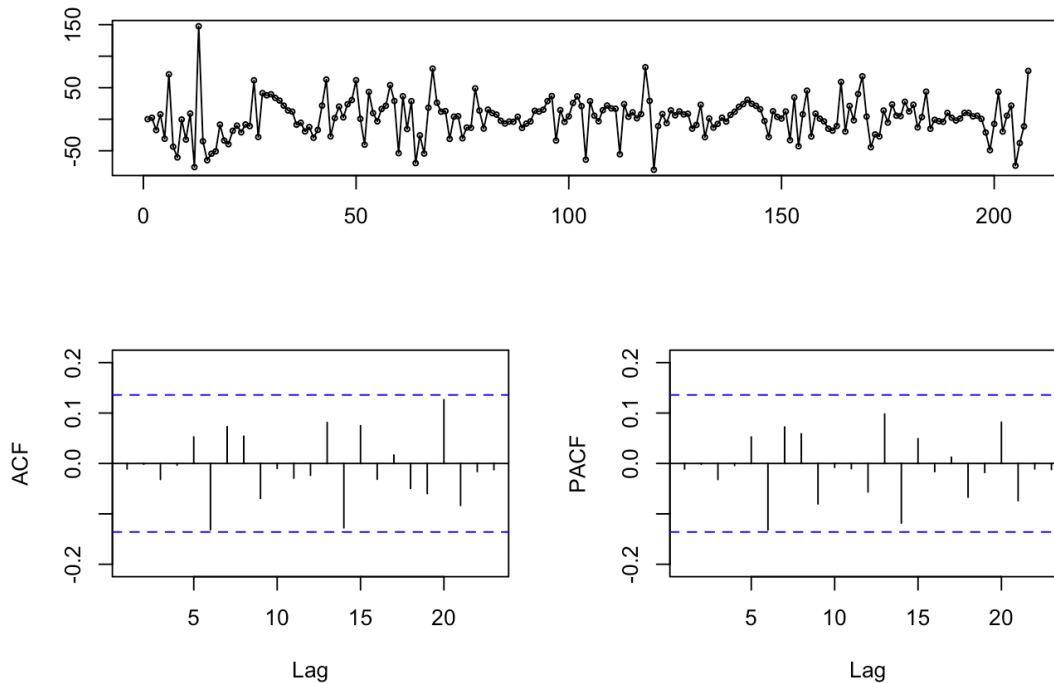


```
# Train and Test Split
cupcakes_train_sales_data_arima <- cupcakes_data_sales_ts[1:208,2]
head(cupcakes_train_sales_data_arima)
```

```
## [1] 92.90408 95.91610 74.10600 89.33437 56.99062 149.38485
```

```
# Choosing Model 17 - ARIMA(2,1,2,0,0,0)
cupcakes_train_sales_arima_model <- Arima(cupcakes_train_sales_data_arima, order=c(2,1,2))
tsdisplay(residuals(cupcakes_train_sales_arima_model))
```

residuals(cupcakes\_train\_sales\_arima\_model)

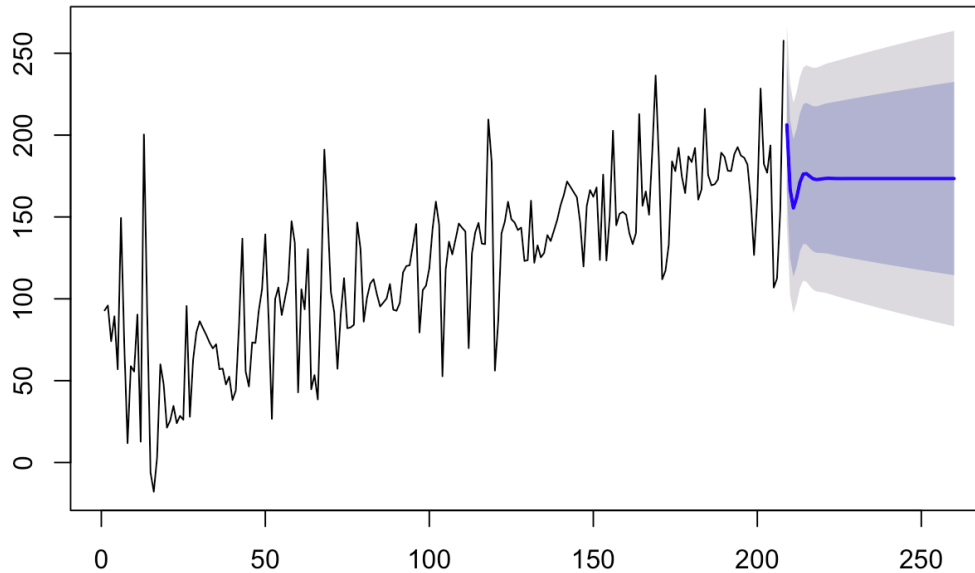


```
# Forecasting
forecast.cupcakes.sales.arima <- forecast(cupcakes_train_sales_arima_model, h=52)
forecast.cupcakes.sales.arima$mean
```

```
## Time Series:
## Start = 209
## End = 260
## Frequency = 1
## [1] 206.2756 166.8020 155.5121 161.8652 171.2481 176.1993 176.4797
## [8] 174.7860 173.3403 172.8539 173.0290 173.3554 173.5453 173.5691
## [15] 173.5144 173.4620 173.4418 173.4461 173.4573 173.4645 173.4659
## [22] 173.4641 173.4623 173.4614 173.4615 173.4619 173.4622 173.4622
## [29] 173.4622 173.4621 173.4621 173.4621 173.4621 173.4621 173.4621
## [36] 173.4621 173.4621 173.4621 173.4621 173.4621 173.4621 173.4621
## [43] 173.4621 173.4621 173.4621 173.4621 173.4621 173.4621 173.4621
## [50] 173.4621 173.4621 173.4621
```

```
# Plot
plot(forecast(object=forecast.cupcakes.sales.arima,h="52"))
```

## Forecasts from ARIMA(2,1,2)



Both time series, cupcakes sales volume and social media are of  $I(1)$  OR  $> 1$  process, therefore the series is not stationary and has a trend and drift, and is not showing a tendency to return back to mean.

Step 1: Check if the series is stationary.

```
sales.volume <- cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted
#d.sales.volume <- diff(sales.volume)
week <- cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Date
```

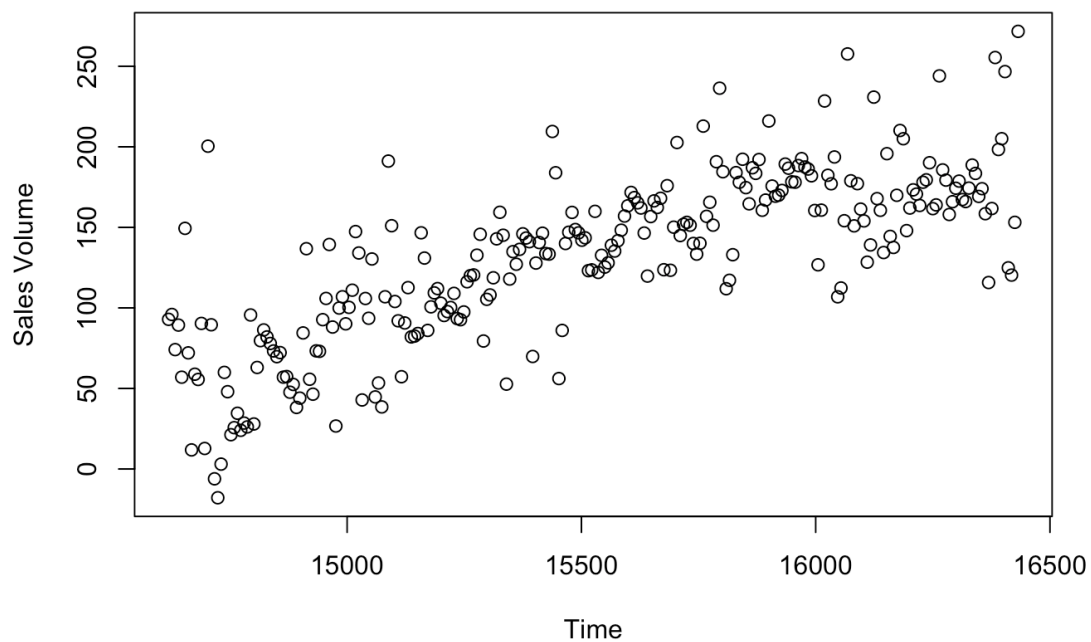
```
# Descriptive statistics and plotting the data
summary(sales.volume)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
## -17.86   94.85  140.00  131.50  168.10  271.70
```

```
#summary(d.sales.volume)
```

```
plot.ts(week, sales.volume, main = "cupcakes sales volume", xlab = "Time", ylab = "Sales Volume")
```

## cupcakes sales volume



```
#Based on the cupcakes sales volume time series, there appears to be a linear trend.
```

```
#Therefore, for stationarity test we include a trend element in augmented dickey fuller test.
```

```
#Augmented Dickey Fuller test for stationarity
```

```
# Sales Volume
```

```
# Null hypothesis H0: Non - Stationary
```

```
library(urca)
```

```
summary(ur.df(y=sales.volume, lags = 52, type = "trend"))
```

```
##
## #####
## # Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Unit Root Test #
## #####
##
## Test regression trend
##
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = z.diff ~ z.lag.1 + 1 + tt + z.diff.lag)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -68.552 -14.215  -0.161  12.796  60.018
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)   31.38449    14.72259   2.132  0.03464 *
## z.lag.1       -0.24265     0.24622  -0.985  0.32595
## tt            0.06956     0.16009   0.435  0.66453
## z.diff.lag1   -0.43699     0.26087  -1.675  0.09597 .
## z.diff.lag2   -0.83428     0.26716  -3.123  0.00215 **
## z.diff.lag3   -0.91247     0.28246  -3.230  0.00151 **
## z.diff.lag4   -0.96346     0.29570  -3.258  0.00138 **
## z.diff.lag5   -0.94724     0.31591  -2.998  0.00317 **
## z.diff.lag6   -0.98136     0.33369  -2.941  0.00378 **
## z.diff.lag7   -0.82214     0.35359  -2.325  0.02139 *
## z.diff.lag8   -0.63406     0.37243  -1.703  0.09070 .
## z.diff.lag9   -0.54901     0.38486  -1.427  0.15577
## z.diff.lag10  -0.33252     0.39017  -0.852  0.39541
## z.diff.lag11  -0.23443     0.39178  -0.598  0.55049
## z.diff.lag12  -0.14615     0.38875  -0.376  0.70747
## z.diff.lag13  -0.01856     0.38028  -0.049  0.96113
## z.diff.lag14   0.03681     0.36800   0.100  0.92044
## z.diff.lag15   0.01055     0.35179   0.030  0.97612
## z.diff.lag16   0.09781     0.33602   0.291  0.77139
## z.diff.lag17   0.02416     0.31695   0.076  0.93933
## z.diff.lag18  -0.07447     0.30238  -0.246  0.80579
## z.diff.lag19  -0.14448     0.29081  -0.497  0.62003
## z.diff.lag20  -0.09697     0.28288  -0.343  0.73222
## z.diff.lag21  -0.31449     0.27669  -1.137  0.25749
## z.diff.lag22  -0.28426     0.27540  -1.032  0.30365
## z.diff.lag23  -0.31923     0.27594  -1.157  0.24913
## z.diff.lag24  -0.31101     0.27801  -1.119  0.26503
## z.diff.lag25  -0.20606     0.28309  -0.728  0.46780
## z.diff.lag26  -0.15298     0.28706  -0.533  0.59486
## z.diff.lag27  -0.11203     0.29181  -0.384  0.70158
## z.diff.lag28   0.03119     0.29616   0.105  0.91626
## z.diff.lag29   0.02998     0.29890   0.100  0.92025
## z.diff.lag30  -0.04420     0.29962  -0.148  0.88292
## z.diff.lag31   0.01092     0.29911   0.037  0.97092
## z.diff.lag32  -0.05690     0.29659  -0.192  0.84812
## z.diff.lag33  -0.11391     0.29130  -0.391  0.69631
## z.diff.lag34  -0.14877     0.28605  -0.520  0.60375
## z.diff.lag35  -0.16517     0.27815  -0.594  0.55351
## z.diff.lag36  -0.33534     0.27248  -1.231  0.22035
## z.diff.lag37  -0.26440     0.26857  -0.984  0.32644
## z.diff.lag38  -0.30884     0.26401  -1.170  0.24391
## z.diff.lag39  -0.28751     0.25845  -1.112  0.26771
## z.diff.lag40  -0.15919     0.24993  -0.637  0.52512
## z.diff.lag41  -0.24613     0.25042  -0.983  0.32724
## z.diff.lag42  -0.12422     0.24471  -0.508  0.61245
## z.diff.lag43  -0.14803     0.24006  -0.617  0.53839
## z.diff.lag44  -0.07267     0.23217  -0.313  0.75470
## z.diff.lag45   0.02961     0.22373   0.132  0.89490
```

```
## z.diff.lag46 0.10339 0.20836 0.496 0.62045
## z.diff.lag47 0.03022 0.18713 0.161 0.87193
## z.diff.lag48 0.18743 0.16803 1.115 0.26642
## z.diff.lag49 0.06902 0.14213 0.486 0.62793
## z.diff.lag50 0.18559 0.11629 1.596 0.11259
## z.diff.lag51 0.05942 0.08841 0.672 0.50254
## z.diff.lag52 0.22410 0.07198 3.113 0.00221 **
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 26.31 on 152 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.6259, Adjusted R-squared: 0.493
## F-statistic: 4.71 on 54 and 152 DF, p-value: 2.834e-14
##
##
## Value of test-statistic is: -0.9855 1.9627 1.6686
##
## Critical values for test statistics:
##      1pct  5pct 10pct
## tau3 -3.98 -3.42 -3.13
## phi2  6.15  4.71  4.05
## phi3  8.34  6.30  5.36
```

```
#adf.test(sales.volume, alternative = "stationary")
```

```
# KPSS test
# Null hypothesis: Series is stationary around a constant mean
# Alternative: Series is non stationary

kpss.test(sales.volume, null = "Level")
```

```
## Warning in kpss.test(sales.volume, null = "Level"): p-value smaller than
## printed p-value
```

```
##
## KPSS Test for Level Stationarity
##
## data: sales.volume
## KPSS Level = 5.5938, Truncation lag parameter = 3, p-value = 0.01
```

ADF Test: The test statistics values exceed the critical values. Therefore, the series is not stationary.

KPSS Test: At significance level of 5% or p-value > 0.05, we reject the 'Level' null hypothesis that the series is stationary. In other words, we have no evidence that the series is stationary.

::::::::::::: SOCIAL MEDIA MENTIONS :::::::::::::::

```
cupcakes_total_social_media <- cupcakes_data_social_ts$Total.Social.Media

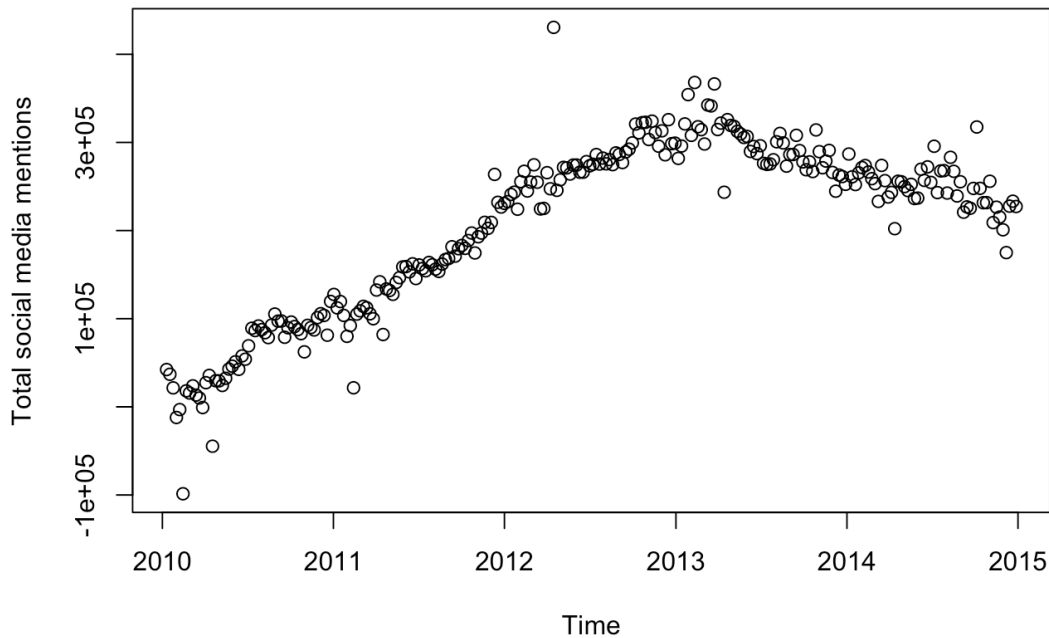
#d.cupcakes_blogs <- diff(cupcakes_blogs)
week <- cupcakes_data_social_ts$Date

# Descriptive statistics and plotting the data
summary(cupcakes_total_social_media)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
## -98620 127600 243400 207200 277900 430500
```

```
plot(week, cupcakes_total_social_media, main = "Cupcakes Total Social media mentions", xlab = "Time", ylab =
"Total social media mentions")
```

## Cupcakes Total Social media mentions



```
# Augmented Dickey Fuller test for stationarity
adf.test(cupcakes_total_social_media, alternative = "stationary")
```

```
##
## Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test
##
## data:  cupcakes_total_social_media
## Dickey-Fuller = -0.454, Lag order = 6, p-value = 0.9835
## alternative hypothesis: stationary
```

```
# KPSS test
# Null hypothesis: Series is stationary.
# Alternative: Series is non stationary
```

```
kpss.test(cupcakes_total_social_media, null = "Level")
```

```
## Warning in kpss.test(cupcakes_total_social_media, null = "Level"): p-value
## smaller than printed p-value
```

```
##
## KPSS Test for Level Stationarity
##
## data:  cupcakes_total_social_media
## KPSS Level = 4.8255, Truncation lag parameter = 3, p-value = 0.01
```

```
# Low p-value suggests that the series is Non - Stationary. We reject the null hypothesis of stationarity.
```

Small p-value of 0.01 for KPSS test, less than significance level of 0.05 suggests that we reject the null hypothesis that the series is stationary.

Now that we have established both series are not stationary and has a trend or drift component, and are of  $I(1)$  or  $>$  process, we perform Johansen test for cointegration.

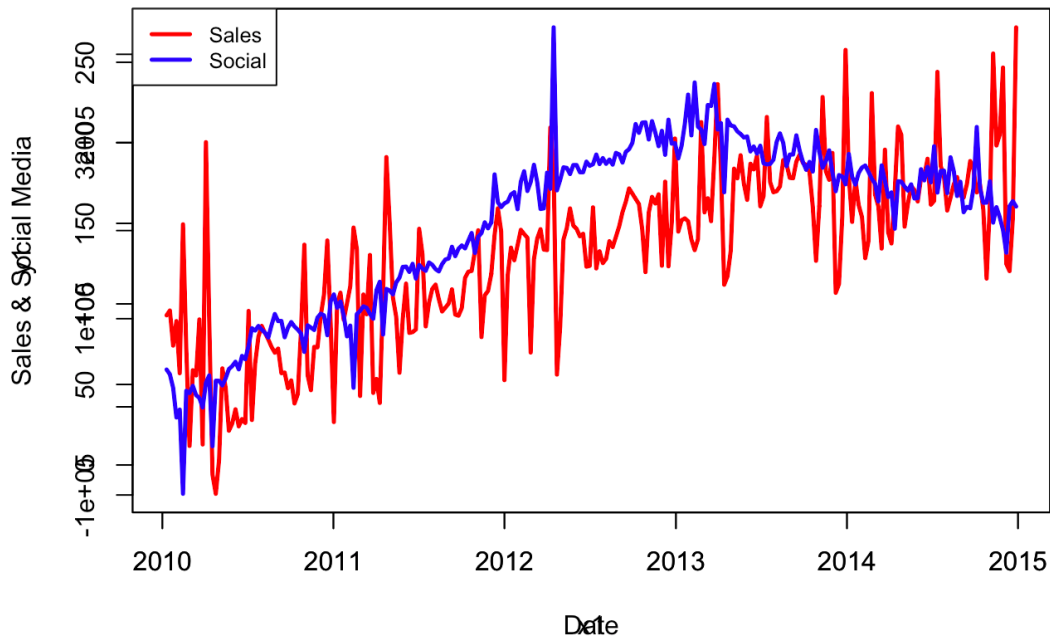


```
# Plot Sales and Sum Social Media Mentions
```

```
x1 <- cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Date
y1 <- sales.volume
y2 <- cupcakes_total_social_media
```

```
plot( x1, y1, type="l", col="red", main = "Cupcakes", xlab = "Date", lwd = "2.5")
par(new=TRUE)
plot( x1, y2, type="l", col="blue", ylab = "Sales & Social Media", lwd = "2.5")
legend("topleft", legend=c("Sales", "Social"), col=c("red", "blue"), lwd = 2.5, cex=0.8)
```

## Cupcakes



```
library("urca")
```

```
co.test.matrix <- cbind(sales.volume, cupcakes_total_social_media)
```

```
CoIntegrationTest =ca.jo(co.test.matrix,type="trace",K=6,ecdet="none", spec="longrun")
summary(CoIntegrationTest)
```

```
##
## #####
## # Johansen-Procedure #
## #####
##
## Test type: trace statistic , with linear trend
##
## Eigenvalues (lambda):
## [1] 0.09581302 0.04042481
##
## Values of teststatistic and critical values of test:
##
##          test 10pct  5pct  1pct
## r <= 1 | 10.48   6.50   8.18 11.65
## r = 0  | 36.06 15.66 17.95 23.52
##
## Eigenvectors, normalised to first column:
## (These are the cointegration relations)
##
##                                sales.volume.l6
## sales.volume.l6                1.0000000000
## cupcakes_total_social_media.l6 -0.0004089861
##                                cupcakes_total_social_media.l6
## sales.volume.l6                1.0000000000
## cupcakes_total_social_media.l6 0.005773553
##
## Weights W:
## (This is the loading matrix)
##
##                                sales.volume.l6
## sales.volume.d                -0.4832152
## cupcakes_total_social_media.d -35.1484003
##                                cupcakes_total_social_media.l6
## sales.volume.d                0.001646439
## cupcakes_total_social_media.d -7.852846410
```

With lag of  $k=6$ , we see that our test statistic ( $r \leq 1$ ) of 10.48 is higher than at least one of # the critical values at 10% confidence level 6.50, we can assume there is cointegration of  $r$  time series.

**<http://denizstij.blogspot.com/2013/11/cointegration-tests-adf-and-johansen.html>**  
**(<http://denizstij.blogspot.com/2013/11/cointegration-tests-adf-and-johansen.html>)**

Running VAR model for Multivariate time series.

Multivariate time series analysis is used when one wants to model and explain the interactions and comovements among a group of time series variables

- <http://faculty.washington.edu/ezivot/econ584/notes/multivariatetimeseries.pdf>  
(<http://faculty.washington.edu/ezivot/econ584/notes/multivariatetimeseries.pdf>)

Granger Causality One of the main uses of VAR models is forecasting.

The following intuitive notion of a variable's forecasting ability is due to Granger (1969).

- If a variable, or group of variables,  $y_1$  (social media mentions) is found to be helpful for predicting another variable (sales volume), or group of variables,  $y_2$  then  $y_1$  is said to Granger-cause  $y_2$ ; otherwise it is said to fail to Granger-cause  $y_2$ .

VAR Model Building and Evaluation steps:

1. Split Raw cupcakes sales and social data into train and validation (1 year).

2. Based on the # of observation split the ARIMA values into train and validation (1 year).
3. Run the VAR model on training set and forecast sales, social and measure the prediction accuracy by comparing the validation set.
4. Make plots of sales, social and arima (benchmark)
5. Run the model on validation set.
6. Make plots of sales, social and arima (benchmark)
7. Calculate the difference / lift / between sales arima forecasts and sales forecasts from var model.

```
library(vars)
```

```
## Loading required package: MASS
## Loading required package: strucchange
## Loading required package: sandwich
## Loading required package: lmtest
```

```
library(astsa)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'astsa'
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:forecast':
##
##     gas
```

```
# Read cupcakes Google Trends data in for exogenous variable in VAR model
#setwd("/Users/kevalshah/Keval_Backup/University/UChicago/Capstone/Data/Data Clean #up/Clean data to be used
  for Analysis")
#cupcakes_google_trends <- read.csv("Cupcakes_Google_Trends_Searches.csv")

# Plot sales, social media and google trends

x1 <- cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Date
y1 <- cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted
y2 <- cupcakes_data_social_ts$Total.Social.Media
#y3 <- cupcakes_google_trends$cupcakes.Searches

#plot( x1, y1, type="l", col="red", main = "cupcakess Sales, Social #Media and Google Trends", xlab = "Date", lwd = "2.5")
#par(new=TRUE)
#plot( x1, y2, type="l", col="blue", ylab = "Social", lwd = "2.5")
#par(new=TRUE)
#plot( x1, y3, type="l", col="orange", ylab = "Social & GT", lwd = "2.5")
#legend("top", legend=c("Sales", "Social"), col=c("red", "blue"), lwd = #2.5, cex=0.8)

# Run VAR Model on Training set

length(cupcakes_data_social_ts$Total.Social.Media)
```

```
## [1] 260
```

```
length(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Sales.Seasonally.Adjusted)
```

```
## [1] 260
```

```
length(cupcakes_data_sales_ts$Date)
```

```
## [1] 260
```

```
#length(cupcakes_google_trends$cupcakes.Searches)

Train_cupcakes_sales <- cupcakes_data_sales_ts[1:208,2]
Train_cupcakes_week <- cupcakes_data_sales_ts[1:208,1]
Train_cupcakes_social <- cupcakes_data_social_ts[1:208,8]
#Train_cupcakes_google_trends <- cupcakes_google_trends[1:208,3]

# Endogenous variables
Train_VAR_cupcakes <- cbind(Train_cupcakes_sales, Train_cupcakes_social)

#VAR Select
#VARselect(Train_VAR_cupcakes, lag.max = 10, type = "both", exogen = cbind(x3 #=Train_cupcakes_google_trend
s))

VARselect(Train_VAR_cupcakes, lag.max = 10, type = "both")
```

```
## $selection
## AIC(n) HQ(n) SC(n) FPE(n)
## 7 4 2 7
##
## $criteria
## 1 2 3 4 5
## AIC(n) 2.730897e+01 2.703831e+01 2.697300e+01 2.694539e+01 2.696205e+01
## HQ(n) 2.736275e+01 2.711898e+01 2.708055e+01 2.707983e+01 2.712338e+01
## SC(n) 2.744183e+01 2.723760e+01 2.723872e+01 2.727754e+01 2.736063e+01
## FPE(n) 7.246710e+11 5.528468e+11 5.179199e+11 5.038590e+11 5.123864e+11
## 6 7 8 9 10
## AIC(n) 2.692218e+01 2.690933e+01 2.692329e+01 2.693598e+01 2.695998e+01
## HQ(n) 2.711040e+01 2.712444e+01 2.716529e+01 2.720486e+01 2.725575e+01
## SC(n) 2.738718e+01 2.744077e+01 2.752116e+01 2.760027e+01 2.769071e+01
## FPE(n) 4.924454e+11 4.862732e+11 4.932587e+11 4.997433e+11 5.121196e+11
```

```
Train_VAR_model_cupcakes <- VAR(Train_VAR_cupcakes, p=7, type="both")
summary(Train_VAR_model_cupcakes)
```

```

##
## VAR Estimation Results:
## =====
## Endogenous variables: Train_cupcakes_sales, Train_cupcakes_social
## Deterministic variables: both
## Sample size: 201
## Log Likelihood: -3240.266
## Roots of the characteristic polynomial:
## 0.9997 0.8379 0.8379 0.8149 0.8149 0.8033 0.8033 0.7977 0.7727 0.7727 0.7495 0.7495 0.723 0.003
## Call:
## VAR(y = Train_VAR_cupcakes, p = 7, type = "both")
##
##
## Estimation results for equation Train_cupcakes_sales:
## =====
## Train_cupcakes_sales = Train_cupcakes_sales.l1 + Train_cupcakes_social.l1 + Train_cupcakes_sales.l2 + Train_cupcakes_social.l2 + Train_cupcakes_sales.l3 + Train_cupcakes_social.l3 + Train_cupcakes_sales.l4 + Train_cupcakes_social.l4 + Train_cupcakes_sales.l5 + Train_cupcakes_social.l5 + Train_cupcakes_sales.l6 + Train_cupcakes_social.l6 + Train_cupcakes_sales.l7 + Train_cupcakes_social.l7 + const + trend
##
##
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## Train_cupcakes_sales.l1  3.231e-01  7.251e-02  4.456 1.44e-05 ***
## Train_cupcakes_social.l1 -8.352e-05  9.269e-05 -0.901 0.368749
## Train_cupcakes_sales.l2 -2.559e-01  7.362e-02 -3.475 0.000635 ***
## Train_cupcakes_social.l2  2.406e-04  8.789e-05  2.738 0.006785 **
## Train_cupcakes_sales.l3 -1.076e-01  7.722e-02 -1.393 0.165183
## Train_cupcakes_social.l3 -2.220e-04  9.112e-05 -2.436 0.015787 *
## Train_cupcakes_sales.l4  1.674e-02  7.836e-02  0.214 0.831087
## Train_cupcakes_social.l4  8.206e-05  9.263e-05  0.886 0.376824
## Train_cupcakes_sales.l5  3.801e-02  7.686e-02  0.495 0.621534
## Train_cupcakes_social.l5  7.810e-05  9.256e-05  0.844 0.399897
## Train_cupcakes_sales.l6 -1.121e-01  7.392e-02 -1.517 0.131088
## Train_cupcakes_social.l6  1.232e-04  8.968e-05  1.373 0.171279
## Train_cupcakes_sales.l7  1.905e-01  7.045e-02  2.704 0.007489 **
## Train_cupcakes_social.l7 -1.190e-04  8.937e-05 -1.332 0.184564
## const                    3.973e+01  9.108e+00  4.362 2.14e-05 ***
## trend                    4.762e-01  1.513e-01  3.146 0.001928 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
##
## Residual standard error: 28.41 on 185 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-Squared: 0.7215, Adjusted R-squared: 0.6989
## F-statistic: 31.95 on 15 and 185 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
##
##
## Estimation results for equation Train_cupcakes_social:
## =====
## Train_cupcakes_social = Train_cupcakes_sales.l1 + Train_cupcakes_social.l1 + Train_cupcakes_sales.l2 + Train_cupcakes_social.l2 + Train_cupcakes_sales.l3 + Train_cupcakes_social.l3 + Train_cupcakes_sales.l4 + Train_cupcakes_social.l4 + Train_cupcakes_sales.l5 + Train_cupcakes_social.l5 + Train_cupcakes_sales.l6 + Train_cupcakes_social.l6 + Train_cupcakes_sales.l7 + Train_cupcakes_social.l7 + const + trend
##
##
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## Train_cupcakes_sales.l1  8.165e+01  5.730e+01  1.425 0.155870
## Train_cupcakes_social.l1  2.680e-01  7.325e-02  3.659 0.000330 ***
## Train_cupcakes_sales.l2 -1.561e+02  5.818e+01 -2.684 0.007946 **
## Train_cupcakes_social.l2  2.177e-01  6.946e-02  3.134 0.002004 **
## Train_cupcakes_sales.l3  1.556e+02  6.103e+01  2.550 0.011594 *
## Train_cupcakes_social.l3  3.211e-02  7.201e-02  0.446 0.656195
## Train_cupcakes_sales.l4  3.420e+00  6.193e+01  0.055 0.956013
## Train_cupcakes_social.l4  1.480e-01  7.321e-02  2.021 0.044697 *
## Train_cupcakes_sales.l5 -4.866e+01  6.074e+01 -0.801 0.424127
## Train_cupcakes_social.l5  3.878e-02  7.315e-02  0.530 0.596618
## Train_cupcakes_sales.l6  5.599e+01  5.842e+01  0.959 0.339060

```

```
## Train_cupcakes_social.l6 2.525e-01 7.087e-02 3.563 0.000466 ***
## Train_cupcakes_sales.l7 -6.365e+01 5.567e+01 -1.143 0.254350
## Train_cupcakes_social.l7 3.886e-02 7.063e-02 0.550 0.582858
## const 1.189e+04 7.198e+03 1.652 0.100204
## trend -9.219e+01 1.196e+02 -0.771 0.441826
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
##
## Residual standard error: 22450 on 185 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-Squared: 0.9532, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9494
## F-statistic: 251.4 on 15 and 185 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
##
##
## Covariance matrix of residuals:
## Train_cupcakes_sales Train_cupcakes_social
## Train_cupcakes_sales 807.2 12152
## Train_cupcakes_social 12152.3 504137565
##
## Correlation matrix of residuals:
## Train_cupcakes_sales Train_cupcakes_social
## Train_cupcakes_sales 1.00000 0.01905
## Train_cupcakes_social 0.01905 1.00000
```

The adjusted R-Squared of 69% for equation predicting sales as dependent variable and endogenous variables of social media and sales with lag order of 7 and with constant and trend deterministic variable indicates a good fit.

On the other hand, the inverse, of predicting social media with sales as predictors has Adj. R-Squared of 94% which indicates that sales is a good lagging indicator of social media.

Now, we fit our training model on our validation set and check the prediction error / accuracy.

```
# Run VAR Model on Validation / Test Set

Test_cupcakes_sales <- cupcakes_data_sales_ts[209:260,2]
Test_cupcakes_week <- cupcakes_data_sales_ts[209:260,1]
Test_cupcakes_social <- cupcakes_data_social_ts[209:260,8]
#Test_cupcakes_google_trends <- cupcakes_google_trends[209:260,3]

length(Test_cupcakes_sales)
```

```
## [1] 52
```

```
length(Test_cupcakes_week)
```

```
## [1] 52
```

```
length(Test_cupcakes_social)
```

```
## [1] 52
```

```
#length(Test_cupcakes_google_trends)

# Endogenous variables
Test_VAR_cupcakes <- cbind(Test_cupcakes_sales, Test_cupcakes_social)
```

```
# cupcakes prediction

#var_train_forecasts <- predict(Train_VAR_model_cupcakes, n.ahead = 52, ci = 0.95, dumvar = #cbind(x3 =Test_
cupcakes_google_trends))

var_train_forecasts <- predict(Train_VAR_model_cupcakes, n.ahead = 52, ci = 0.95)

summary(var_train_forecasts)
```

```
##           Length Class  Mode
## fcst         2    -none- list
## endog       416    -none- numeric
## model        10    varest list
## exo.fcst      0    -none- NULL
```

```
head(var_train_forecasts)
```

```

## $fcst
## $fcst$Train_cupcakes_sales
##      fcst      lower      upper      CI
## [1,] 221.9178 166.2320 277.6036 55.68581
## [2,] 166.6991 108.0846 225.3136 58.61449
## [3,] 167.5273 107.6828 227.3718 59.84452
## [4,] 171.6834 110.5094 232.8575 61.17405
## [5,] 179.0979 117.6853 240.5106 61.41264
## [6,] 175.5768 113.6656 237.4880 61.91121
## [7,] 191.8087 129.3309 254.2865 62.47777
## [8,] 198.3002 135.5359 261.0646 62.76432
## [9,] 186.8872 123.8706 249.9037 63.01652
## [10,] 181.5634 118.5449 244.5818 63.01844
## [11,] 179.9631 116.8613 243.0650 63.10182
## [12,] 186.1872 122.9269 249.4474 63.26021
## [13,] 186.0893 122.7622 249.4164 63.32709
## [14,] 187.1124 123.7509 250.4739 63.36146
## [15,] 190.0563 126.6684 253.4442 63.38789
## [16,] 189.6873 126.2901 253.0845 63.39719
## [17,] 188.4062 125.0017 251.8107 63.40452
## [18,] 186.8019 123.3820 250.2217 63.41989
## [19,] 188.0851 124.6199 251.5502 63.46515
## [20,] 189.4567 125.9704 252.9430 63.48630
## [21,] 189.9561 126.4523 253.4599 63.50378
## [22,] 190.7346 127.2146 254.2546 63.51998
## [23,] 190.9615 127.4280 254.4950 63.53349
## [24,] 191.1920 127.6459 254.7381 63.54611
## [25,] 190.9367 127.3751 254.4983 63.56162
## [26,] 191.1923 127.6123 254.7723 63.58002
## [27,] 191.9002 128.3014 255.4990 63.59878
## [28,] 192.4607 128.8460 256.0753 63.61461
## [29,] 192.9208 129.2904 256.5512 63.63037
## [30,] 193.1755 129.5300 256.8209 63.64549
## [31,] 193.4836 129.8227 257.1445 63.66090
## [32,] 193.7325 130.0562 257.4087 63.67623
## [33,] 193.9997 130.3074 257.6919 63.69226
## [34,] 194.4038 130.6951 258.1125 63.70868
## [35,] 194.8136 131.0888 258.5384 63.72478
## [36,] 195.2109 131.4704 258.9514 63.74049
## [37,] 195.5210 131.7650 259.2771 63.75603
## [38,] 195.8244 132.0529 259.5960 63.77156
## [39,] 196.1365 132.3493 259.9237 63.78720
## [40,] 196.4473 132.6444 260.2502 63.80289
## [41,] 196.7819 132.9631 260.6006 63.81874
## [42,] 197.1200 133.2855 260.9546 63.83453
## [43,] 197.4611 133.6109 261.3114 63.85025
## [44,] 197.7809 133.9151 261.6467 63.86583
## [45,] 198.0862 134.2048 261.9676 63.88140
## [46,] 198.3929 134.4959 262.2899 63.89700
## [47,] 198.6996 134.7870 262.6122 63.91262
## [48,] 199.0111 135.0829 262.9394 63.92825
## [49,] 199.3208 135.3769 263.2647 63.94388
## [50,] 199.6297 135.6702 263.5892 63.95947
## [51,] 199.9336 135.9585 263.9086 63.97503
## [52,] 200.2305 136.2399 264.2211 63.99056
##
## $fcst$Train_cupcakes_social
##      fcst      lower      upper      CI
## [1,] 260123.6 216116.51 304130.7 44007.09
## [2,] 249081.4 203272.47 294890.2 45808.88
## [3,] 252669.8 204852.77 300486.8 47817.03
## [4,] 261088.3 212283.73 309892.9 48804.61
## [5,] 253203.6 203320.23 303086.9 49883.34
## [6,] 254092.0 203159.31 305024.6 50932.67
## [7,] 247791.5 193619.45 301963.6 54172.08

```



```

## [8,] 247032.9 191179.09 302886.6 55853.77
## [9,] 245863.4 188442.97 303283.8 57420.43
## [10,] 247568.7 188880.76 306256.5 58687.89
## [11,] 247827.7 187732.25 307923.1 60095.41
## [12,] 245187.8 183924.00 306451.6 61263.81
## [13,] 243448.1 180581.52 306314.8 62866.62
## [14,] 240732.5 176570.00 304895.1 64162.54
## [15,] 239497.3 173990.82 305003.8 65506.48
## [16,] 239024.5 172266.10 305783.0 66758.43
## [17,] 237836.9 169812.00 305861.9 68024.93
## [18,] 237027.8 167799.12 306256.4 69228.64
## [19,] 235185.2 164725.49 305645.0 70459.75
## [20,] 233588.7 161959.85 305217.5 71628.84
## [21,] 231805.3 159012.80 304597.8 72792.51
## [22,] 230370.3 156439.04 304301.6 73931.30
## [23,] 229065.0 153991.86 304138.2 75073.17
## [24,] 227603.8 151423.73 303783.9 76180.09
## [25,] 226180.7 148895.72 303465.7 77285.01
## [26,] 224542.8 146186.18 302899.5 78356.65
## [27,] 222893.9 143476.86 302311.0 79417.07
## [28,] 221238.8 140777.82 301699.7 80460.96
## [29,] 219564.9 138067.73 301062.1 81497.17
## [30,] 217965.5 135446.08 300485.0 82519.47
## [31,] 216300.7 132770.62 299830.8 83530.09
## [32,] 214637.7 130112.63 299162.7 84525.05
## [33,] 212903.6 127396.32 298410.9 85507.29
## [34,] 211143.3 124666.58 297620.0 86476.71
## [35,] 209361.8 121925.22 296798.4 87436.57
## [36,] 207556.5 119171.21 295941.8 88385.27
## [37,] 205753.6 116428.90 295078.4 89324.75
## [38,] 203925.5 113672.42 294178.5 90253.04
## [39,] 202077.5 110906.19 293248.8 91171.33
## [40,] 200199.5 108120.11 292278.8 92079.36
## [41,] 198290.7 105312.56 291268.9 92978.16
## [42,] 196362.7 102494.83 290230.6 93867.90
## [43,] 194410.3 99661.31 289159.4 94749.04
## [44,] 192442.9 96821.26 288064.5 95621.61
## [45,] 190453.2 93967.34 286939.0 96485.82
## [46,] 188441.8 91100.09 285783.6 97341.73
## [47,] 186406.4 88216.74 284596.1 98189.69
## [48,] 184345.9 85316.08 283375.7 99029.81
## [49,] 182263.5 82400.99 282126.0 99862.48
## [50,] 180158.5 79470.73 280846.3 100687.80
## [51,] 178032.8 76526.83 279538.8 101506.00
## [52,] 175885.4 73568.26 278202.6 102317.18
##
##
## $endog
##      Train_cupcakes_sales Train_cupcakes_social
## [1,]          92.904077          42307.3248
## [2,]          95.916097          36919.1686
## [3,]          74.106000          21516.6878
## [4,]          89.334366         -12077.0838
## [5,]          56.990616         -3121.6487
## [6,]         149.384847        -98615.5357
## [7,]          72.089173          18151.3345
## [8,]          11.843981          15646.2071
## [9,]          58.834366          23804.0027
## [10,]         55.574750          13308.6950
## [11,]          90.368020          10003.6518
## [12,]          12.738212           -812.7617
## [13,]         200.392058          27387.9715
## [14,]          89.521866          35647.1758
## [15,]          -6.100730         -44679.3362
## [16,]         -17.860346          29584.4859

```

##	[17,]	3.017058	29481.7647
##	[18,]	59.971385	24234.6806
##	[19,]	47.978597	32375.8056
##	[20,]	21.281481	42823.1422
##	[21,]	25.649270	46157.7647
##	[22,]	34.586770	51145.2479
##	[23,]	24.002635	42530.6205
##	[24,]	28.502635	57755.4691
##	[25,]	26.113212	54014.7936
##	[26,]	95.608404	69257.2287
##	[27,]	27.937731	89182.0123
##	[28,]	63.026673	86524.5292
##	[29,]	79.656481	91718.7215
##	[30,]	86.327154	87666.0436
##	[31,]	81.983404	84077.6013
##	[32,]	77.916097	78540.6470
##	[33,]	73.276673	92727.0316
##	[34,]	69.714173	105294.9330
##	[35,]	72.252635	97255.5580
##	[36,]	57.017058	97419.8176
##	[37,]	57.375231	78925.7455
##	[38,]	47.670904	89701.4907
##	[39,]	52.476193	96170.9619
##	[40,]	38.206962	91087.0172
##	[41,]	43.995423	87575.4595
##	[42,]	84.466577	83019.6037
##	[43,]	136.750231	62371.4426
##	[44,]	55.697347	92462.5340
##	[45,]	46.432923	89954.3633
##	[46,]	73.322347	87205.8489
##	[47,]	73.036289	101230.1157
##	[48,]	92.694943	105698.2335
##	[49,]	105.875231	103690.8849
##	[50,]	139.358404	81267.6422
##	[51,]	88.115616	119589.9715
##	[52,]	26.668500	127516.9330
##	[53,]	99.904077	112287.3248
##	[54,]	106.916097	119447.1686
##	[55,]	90.106000	103728.6878
##	[56,]	100.334366	79977.9162
##	[57,]	110.990616	92141.3513
##	[58,]	147.384847	21612.4643
##	[59,]	134.089173	105200.3345
##	[60,]	42.843981	108917.2071
##	[61,]	105.834366	114018.0027
##	[62,]	93.574750	112391.6950
##	[63,]	130.368020	105543.6518
##	[64,]	44.738212	99944.2383
##	[65,]	53.392058	132509.9715
##	[66,]	38.521866	141855.1758
##	[67,]	106.899270	82041.6638
##	[68,]	191.139654	133746.4859
##	[69,]	151.017058	132025.7647
##	[70,]	103.971385	127630.6806
##	[71,]	91.978597	141082.8056
##	[72,]	57.281481	146524.1422
##	[73,]	90.649270	158731.7647
##	[74,]	112.586770	159119.2479
##	[75,]	82.002635	153115.6205
##	[76,]	82.502635	162259.4691
##	[77,]	84.113212	145530.7936
##	[78,]	146.608404	160985.2287
##	[79,]	130.937731	156899.0123
##	[80,]	86.026673	154335.5292
##	[81,]	100.656481	163799.7215

## [82,]	109.327154	161187.0436
## [83,]	111.983404	156195.6013
## [84,]	102.916097	153650.6470
## [85,]	95.276673	161961.0316
## [86,]	97.714173	167125.9330
## [87,]	100.252635	168343.5580
## [88,]	109.017058	181598.8176
## [89,]	93.375231	170962.7455
## [90,]	92.670904	179385.4907
## [91,]	97.476193	183097.9619
## [92,]	116.206962	179775.0172
## [93,]	119.995423	188675.4595
## [94,]	120.466577	197199.6037
## [95,]	132.750231	174569.4426
## [96,]	145.697347	192953.5340
## [97,]	79.432923	197139.3633
## [98,]	105.322347	209331.8489
## [99,]	108.036289	202511.1157
## [100,]	118.694943	209247.2335
## [101,]	142.875231	263695.8849
## [102,]	159.358404	232052.6422
## [103,]	145.115616	226656.9715
## [104,]	52.668500	230807.9330
## [105,]	117.904077	232761.3248
## [106,]	134.916097	240959.1686
## [107,]	127.106000	243538.6878
## [108,]	136.334366	224187.9162
## [109,]	145.990616	255457.3513
## [110,]	143.384847	267227.4643
## [111,]	141.089173	244847.3345
## [112,]	69.843981	254981.2071
## [113,]	127.834366	274585.0027
## [114,]	140.574750	254820.6950
## [115,]	146.368020	224481.6518
## [116,]	133.738212	225119.2383
## [117,]	133.392058	265657.9715
## [118,]	209.521866	247377.1758
## [119,]	183.899270	430520.6638
## [120,]	56.139654	245613.4859
## [121,]	86.017058	257548.7647
## [122,]	139.971385	271694.6806
## [123,]	146.978597	271101.8056
## [124,]	159.281481	264112.1422
## [125,]	148.649270	274307.7647
## [126,]	146.586770	274331.2479
## [127,]	142.002635	266198.6205
## [128,]	143.502635	266189.4691
## [129,]	123.113212	278178.7936
## [130,]	123.608404	273463.2287
## [131,]	159.937731	275247.0123
## [132,]	122.026673	286203.5292
## [133,]	132.656481	275436.7215
## [134,]	125.327154	282210.0436
## [135,]	127.983404	275691.6013
## [136,]	138.916097	280514.6470
## [137,]	135.276673	274768.0316
## [138,]	141.714173	288098.9330
## [139,]	148.252635	286337.5580
## [140,]	157.017058	277160.8176
## [141,]	163.375231	289208.7455
## [142,]	171.670904	292311.4907
## [143,]	168.476193	299485.9619
## [144,]	165.206962	320827.0172
## [145,]	161.995423	310860.4595
## [146,]	146.466577	322406.6037

## [147,]	119.750231	322820.4426
## [148,]	156.697347	303322.5340
## [149,]	166.432923	324124.3633
## [150,]	162.322347	311170.8489
## [151,]	168.036289	295697.1157
## [152,]	123.694943	313107.2335
## [153,]	175.875231	285933.8849
## [154,]	123.358404	325787.6422
## [155,]	150.115616	298572.9715
## [156,]	202.668500	299202.9330
## [157,]	144.904077	281859.3248
## [158,]	151.916097	295877.1686
## [159,]	153.106000	320981.6878
## [160,]	151.334366	354226.9162
## [161,]	139.990616	307986.3513
## [162,]	133.384847	367996.4643
## [163,]	140.089173	317778.3345
## [164,]	212.843981	314447.2071
## [165,]	156.834366	298179.0027
## [166,]	165.574750	342433.6950
## [167,]	151.368020	341378.6518
## [168,]	190.738212	366363.2383
## [169,]	236.392058	314597.9715
## [170,]	184.521866	321912.1758
## [171,]	111.899270	243478.6638
## [172,]	117.139654	325834.4859
## [173,]	133.017058	319257.7647
## [174,]	183.971385	318201.6806
## [175,]	177.978597	312570.8056
## [176,]	192.281481	309558.1422
## [177,]	174.649270	305617.7647
## [178,]	164.586770	306748.2479
## [179,]	187.002635	289752.6205
## [180,]	183.502635	295373.4691
## [181,]	192.113212	287277.7936
## [182,]	160.608404	296203.2287
## [183,]	166.937731	276286.0123
## [184,]	216.026673	275055.5292
## [185,]	175.656481	275535.7215
## [186,]	169.327154	280314.0436
## [187,]	169.983404	300721.6013
## [188,]	172.916097	310201.6470
## [189,]	189.276673	299419.0316
## [190,]	186.714173	273080.9330
## [191,]	178.252635	286208.5580
## [192,]	178.017058	286284.8176
## [193,]	188.375231	308017.7455
## [194,]	192.670904	290729.4907
## [195,]	187.476193	277873.9619
## [196,]	186.206962	268962.0172
## [197,]	181.995423	277909.4595
## [198,]	160.466577	266944.6037
## [199,]	126.750231	314157.4426
## [200,]	160.697347	289521.5340
## [201,]	228.432923	271259.3633
## [202,]	182.322347	278831.8489
## [203,]	177.036289	290946.1157
## [204,]	193.694943	265946.2335
## [205,]	106.875231	244646.8849
## [206,]	112.358404	262957.6422
## [207,]	154.115616	261258.9715
## [208,]	257.668500	252431.9330
##		
## \$model		
##		

```

## VAR Estimation Results:
## =====
##
## Estimated coefficients for equation Train_cupcakes_sales:
## =====
## Call:
## Train_cupcakes_sales = Train_cupcakes_sales.l1 + Train_cupcakes_social.l1 + Train_cupcakes_sales.l2 + Train_cupcakes_social.l2 + Train_cupcakes_sales.l3 + Train_cupcakes_social.l3 + Train_cupcakes_sales.l4 + Train_cupcakes_social.l4 + Train_cupcakes_sales.l5 + Train_cupcakes_social.l5 + Train_cupcakes_sales.l6 + Train_cupcakes_social.l6 + Train_cupcakes_sales.l7 + Train_cupcakes_social.l7 + const + trend
##
## Train_cupcakes_sales.l1 Train_cupcakes_social.l1 Train_cupcakes_sales.l2
## 3.231226e-01 -8.351825e-05 -2.558688e-01
## Train_cupcakes_social.l2 Train_cupcakes_sales.l3 Train_cupcakes_social.l3
## 2.406405e-04 -1.076005e-01 -2.220006e-04
## Train_cupcakes_sales.l4 Train_cupcakes_social.l4 Train_cupcakes_sales.l5
## 1.673850e-02 8.206413e-05 3.800949e-02
## Train_cupcakes_social.l5 Train_cupcakes_sales.l6 Train_cupcakes_social.l6
## 7.809908e-05 -1.121056e-01 1.231669e-04
## Train_cupcakes_sales.l7 Train_cupcakes_social.l7 const
## 1.904861e-01 -1.190271e-04 3.972651e+01
## trend
## 4.761644e-01
##
##
## Estimated coefficients for equation Train_cupcakes_social:
## =====
## Call:
## Train_cupcakes_social = Train_cupcakes_sales.l1 + Train_cupcakes_social.l1 + Train_cupcakes_sales.l2 + Train_cupcakes_social.l2 + Train_cupcakes_sales.l3 + Train_cupcakes_social.l3 + Train_cupcakes_sales.l4 + Train_cupcakes_social.l4 + Train_cupcakes_sales.l5 + Train_cupcakes_social.l5 + Train_cupcakes_sales.l6 + Train_cupcakes_social.l6 + Train_cupcakes_sales.l7 + Train_cupcakes_social.l7 + const + trend
##
## Train_cupcakes_sales.l1 Train_cupcakes_social.l1 Train_cupcakes_sales.l2
## 8.165144e+01 2.680163e-01 -1.561288e+02
## Train_cupcakes_social.l2 Train_cupcakes_sales.l3 Train_cupcakes_social.l3
## 2.176975e-01 1.556005e+02 3.211005e-02
## Train_cupcakes_sales.l4 Train_cupcakes_social.l4 Train_cupcakes_sales.l5
## 3.420333e+00 1.479669e-01 -4.865859e+01
## Train_cupcakes_social.l5 Train_cupcakes_sales.l6 Train_cupcakes_social.l6
## 3.878271e-02 5.599425e+01 2.525117e-01
## Train_cupcakes_sales.l7 Train_cupcakes_social.l7 const
## -6.365415e+01 3.885894e-02 1.189158e+04
## trend
## -9.218784e+01
##
##
## $exo.fcst
## NULL

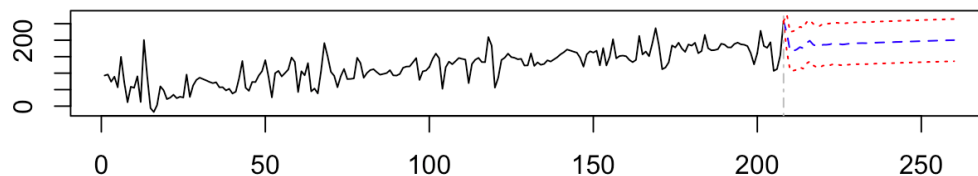
```

```

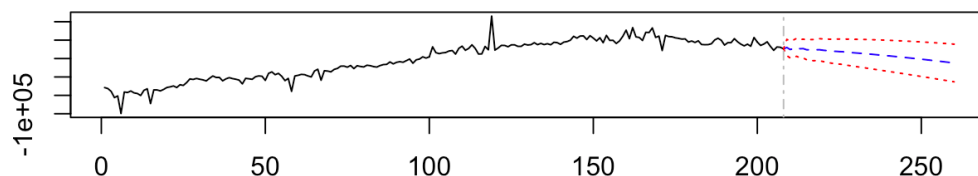
plot(var_train_forecasts, type = "l", main = "cupcakes sales + social forecast using train model on test set")

```

## cupcakes sales + social forecast using train model on test set



## cupcakes sales + social forecast using train model on test set



```
# Check accuracy of our forecasts using train model on test data
```

```
# cupcakes sales volume forecast
```

```
accuracy(var_train_forecasts$fcst$Train_cupcakes_sales[,1], Test_cupcakes_sales)
```

```
##           ME      RMSE      MAE      MPE      MAPE
## Test set -17.37229 35.65068 29.79953 -13.31054 18.48432
```

```
# cupcakes social media forecast
```

```
accuracy(var_train_forecasts$fcst$Train_cupcakes_social[,1], Test_cupcakes_social)
```

```
##           ME      RMSE      MAE      MPE      MAPE
## Test set 26985.46 36730.7 29487.94 10.45574 11.66127
```

Plot Raw Sales and Social media with Forecasts

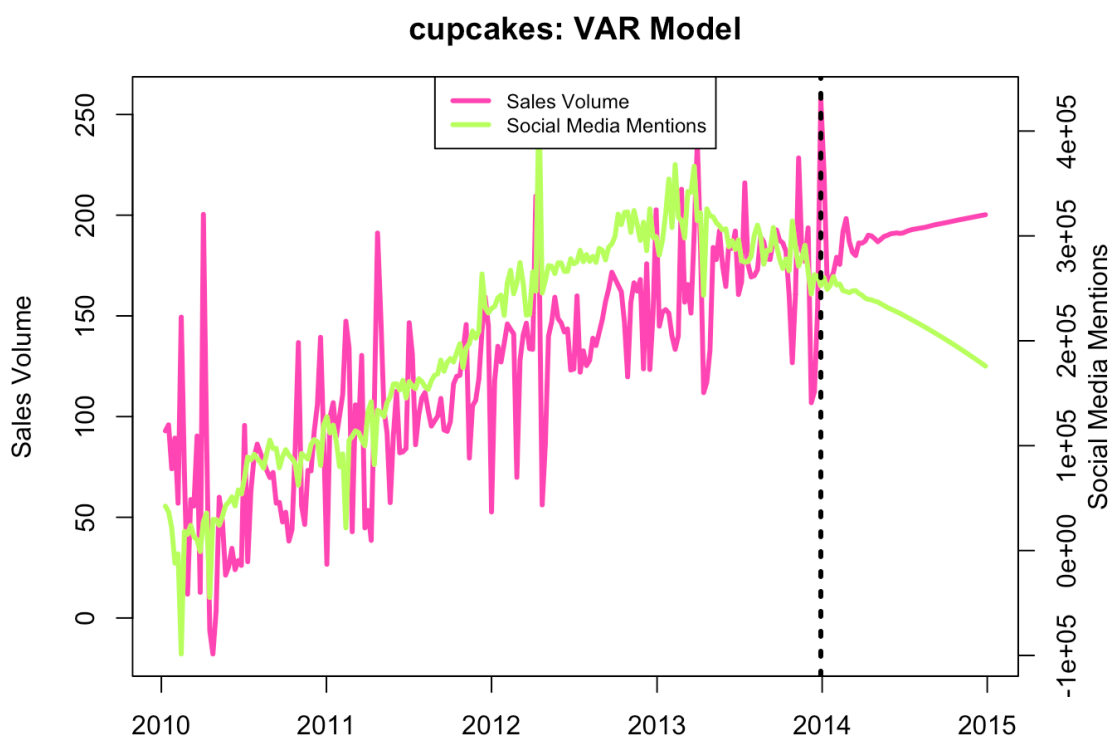
```

# Append raw + forecast
cupcakes.sales.VAR.All <- append(Train_cupcakes_sales, var_train_forecasts$fcst$Train_cupcakes_sales[,1])
cupcakes.social.VAR.All <- append(Train_cupcakes_social, var_train_forecasts$fcst$Train_cupcakes_social[,1])
cupcakes.week.All <- append(Train_cupcakes_week, Test_cupcakes_week)

cupcakes_df_total <- data.frame(cupcakes.week.All, cupcakes.sales.VAR.All, cupcakes.social.VAR.All)

mar.default <- c(3,3,3,3) + 0.1
par(mar = mar.default + c(0, 1, 0, 0))
plot(cupcakes_df_total[,1:2], type="l",
     ylab="Sales Volume", xlab="Time (Year)",
     lwd=3, main="cupcakes: VAR Model", col="hotpink")
par(new=TRUE)
plot(cupcakes_df_total[,3], type="l", col="darkolivegreen1", axes=FALSE,
     ylab="", xlab="", lwd=3)
axis(4)
mtext("Social Media Mentions", side=4, line=+2, adj=0.5)
abline(v=208, lty=3, lwd=3)
legend("top", legend=c("Sales Volume", "Social Media Mentions"),
     col=c("hotpink", "darkolivegreen1"), lwd=3, cex=0.75)

```



Comparing sales prediction to ARIMA benchmark, make plots and calculate lift

```

# Calculate accuracy of arima sales forecast and VAR model sales forecast to actual sales values in
# test set
# Compare prediction error of each and calculate the lift obtained from prediction error.

# Difference in Predictions cupcakess

All_cupcakes_Forecasts <- cbind.data.frame(Test_week = as.Date(Test_cupcakes_week), AR=forecast.cupcakes.sal
es.arima$mean, VAR=var_train_forecasts$fcst$Train_cupcakes_sales[,1],
     ACTUAL=Test_cupcakes_sales)
head(All_cupcakes_Forecasts)

```

```
##      Test_week      AR      VAR  ACTUAL
## 1 2014-01-05 206.2756 221.9178 178.9041
## 2 2014-01-12 166.8020 166.6991 150.9161
## 3 2014-01-19 155.5121 167.5273 177.1060
## 4 2014-01-26 161.8652 171.6834 161.3344
## 5 2014-02-02 171.2481 179.0979 153.9906
## 6 2014-02-09 176.1993 175.5768 128.3848
```

```
# Calculate the RMSE. Predicted - Actual values - ARIMA.
AR.error <- forecast.cupcakes.sales.arima$mean - Test_cupcakes_sales
ar.cupcakes.sales.rmse <- sqrt(mean(AR.error^2))
# Calculate MAE
ar.cupcakes.sales.mae <- mean(abs(AR.error))

# Calculate the RMSE. Predicted - Actual values - VAR.
VAR.error <- var_train_forecasts$fcst$Train_cupcakes_sales[,1] - Test_cupcakes_sales
var.cupcakes.sales.rmse <- sqrt(mean(VAR.error^2))
# Calculate MAE
var.cupcakes.sales.mae <- mean(abs(VAR.error))

# Calculate Lift in prediction accuracy
paste(round((((ar.cupcakes.sales.rmse - var.cupcakes.sales.rmse)/ar.cupcakes.sales.rmse)*100, digits = 2),
"%", sep = "")
```

```
## [1] "-9.33%"
```

```
paste(round((((ar.cupcakes.sales.mae - var.cupcakes.sales.mae)/ar.cupcakes.sales.mae)*100, digits = 2),
"%", sep = "")
```

```
## [1] "-27.34%"
```

```
# Create a table to compare RMSE and MAE
accuracy_table <- matrix(c(32.60731,35.65068,"-9.33%",23.40172,29.79953,"-27.34%"),ncol=3,byrow=TRUE)
colnames(accuracy_table) <- c("ARIMA","VAR", "Lift in Prediction accuracy")
rownames(accuracy_table) <- c("RMSE","MAE")
accuracy_table
```

```
##      ARIMA      VAR      Lift in Prediction accuracy
## RMSE "32.60731" "35.65068" "-9.33%"
## MAE  "23.40172" "29.79953" "-27.34%"
```



```

# Append ARIMA sales data and forecasts
cupcakes.sales.arima.All <- append(cupcakes_train_sales_data_arima, forecast.cupcakes.sales.arima$mean)

cupcakes.sales.actual.All <- append(Train_cupcakes_sales, Test_cupcakes_sales)

# Create a dataframe w Raw sales data, VAR Forecasts, ARIMA Forecasts and
# Test data.

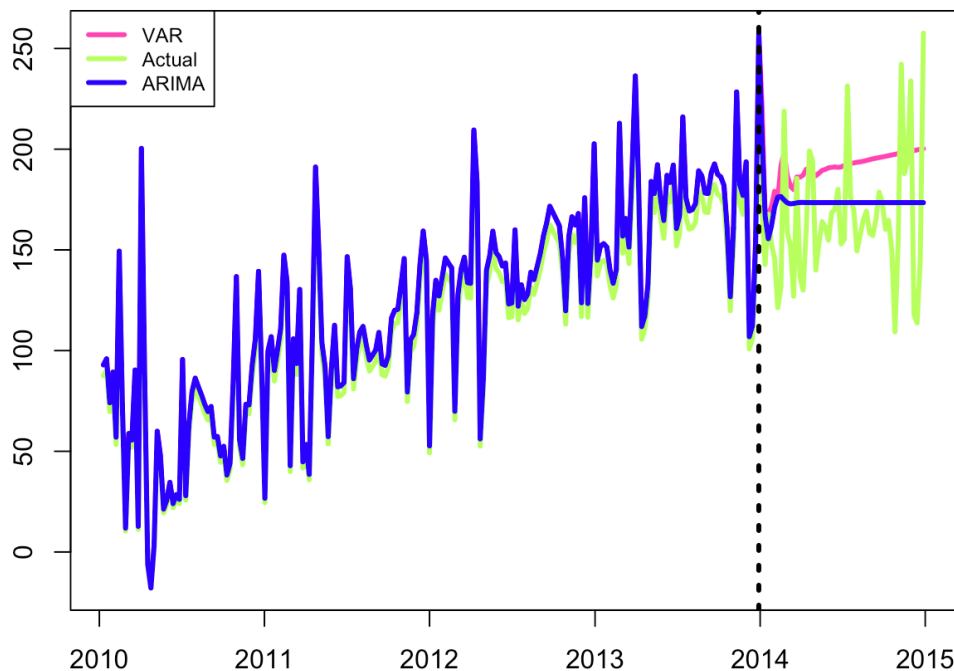
cupcakes_df_total_final <- cbind.data.frame(cupcakes.week.All, cupcakes.sales.VAR.All, cupcakes.sales.actua
l.All, cupcakes.sales.arima.All)

mar.default <- c(3,3,3,3) + 0.1
par(mar = mar.default + c(0, 1, 0, 0))
plot(cupcakes_df_total_final[,1:2], type="l",
     ylab="", xlab="Time (Year)",
     lwd=3, main="cupcakes Sales Volume Forecasts Comparison", col="hotpink")
par(new=TRUE)
# Actual data train + test
plot(cupcakes_df_total_final[,3], type="l", col="darkolivegreen1", axes=FALSE,
     ylab="", xlab="", lwd=3)
par(new=TRUE)
# ARIMA Forecast
plot(cupcakes_df_total_final[,4], type="l", col="blue", axes=FALSE,
     ylab="", xlab="", lwd=3)

abline(v=208, lty=3, lwd=3)
legend("topleft", legend=c("VAR", "Actual", "ARIMA"),
     col=c("hotpink","darkolivegreen1","blue"), lwd=3, cex=0.75)

```

### cupcakes Sales Volume Forecasts Comparison



Based on the above plot we can see that ARIMA model predicts better than VAR model. This is in contrast to clementine where VAR model indeed had better accuracy rates.

```
print(accuracy_table)
```

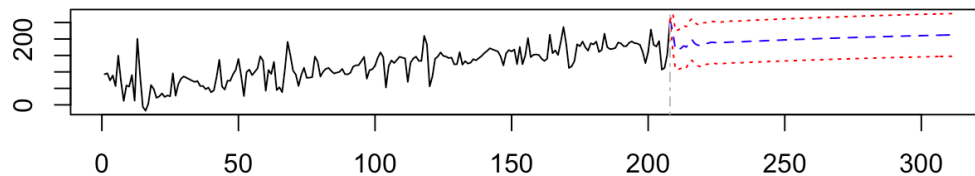
```
##      ARIMA      VAR      Lift in Prediction accuracy
## RMSE "32.60731" "35.65068" "-9.33%"
## MAE  "23.40172" "29.79953" "-27.34%"
```

Predictions for 2015

```
var_cupcakes_forecasts_2015 <- predict(Train_VAR_model_cupcakes, n.ahead = 104, ci = 0.95)

plot(var_cupcakes_forecasts_2015, type = "l", main = "2015 Cupcakes sales + social forecast using train model on test set")
```

### 2015 Cupcakes sales + social forecast using train model on test set



### 2015 Cupcakes sales + social forecast using train model on test set

