TIME SERIES FORECASTING

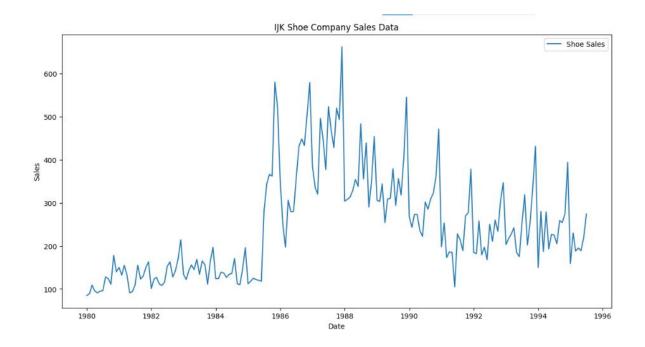
Aniket Ganguly
PGPDSBA – JULY 2023

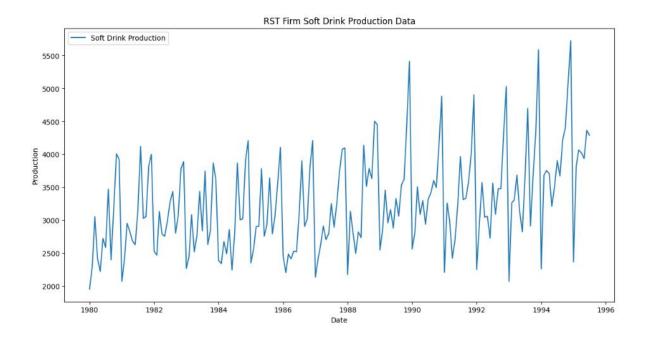
SOLUTION

- 1. Define the problem and perform Exploratory Data Analysis
 - Read the data as an appropriate time series data Plot the data Perform EDA Perform Decomposition
 - Top 5 rows of Shoe Sales data and Soft Drinks data

→	(Shoe_Sales
_	YearMonth	
	1980-01-01	85
	1980-02-01	89
	1980-03-01	109
	1980-04-01	95
	1980-05-01	91,
		SoftDrinkProduction
	YearMonth	
	1980-01-01	1954
	1980-02-01	2302
	1980-03-01	3054
	1980-04-01	2414
	1980-05-01	2226)
		•

• Plotted the Data



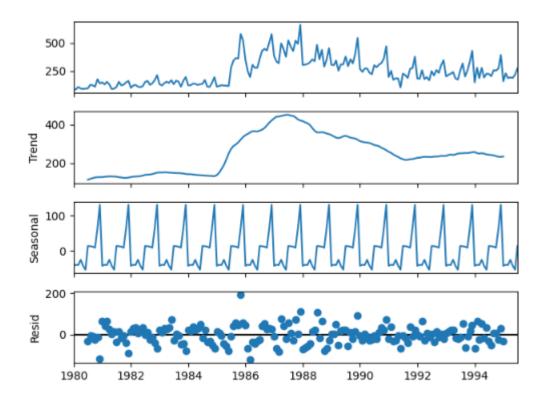


Performed EDA

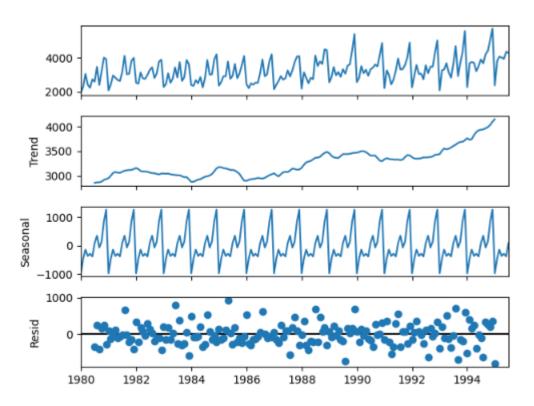
```
(Shoe_Sales
 dtype: int64,
 SoftDrinkProduction
                         0
 dtype: int64,
        Shoe_Sales
 count 187.000000
 mean
        245.636364
        121.390804
 std
         85.000000
 min
 25%
        143.500000
 50%
        220.000000
 75%
        315.500000
        662.000000,
 max
        SoftDrinkProduction
                  187.000000
 count
                 3262.609626
 mean
 std
                 728.357367
 min
                 1954.000000
 25%
                 2748.000000
 50%
                 3134.000000
 75%
                 3741.000000
 max
                 5725.000000)
```

• Performed Decomposition

Shoe Sales data



Soft Drinks Data



2. Data Pre-processing

- Missing value treatment Visualize the processed data Train-test split
 - Missing Values
- Shoe_Sales 0
 dtype: int64

 SoftDrinkProduction 0
 dtype: int64
 - Train-test split
- Shoe sales training set length: 149
 Shoe sales testing set length: 38
 Soft drink production training set length: 149
 Soft drink production testing set length: 38

3. Model Building - Original Data

- Build forecasting models - Linear regression - Simple Average - Moving Average - Exponential Models (Single, Double, Triple) - Check the performance of the models built

```
Mean Squared Error for Linear Regression (Shoe Sales): 29324.28073336573
Mean Squared Error for Linear Regression (Soft Drink Production): 699768.9626079414

Mean Squared Error for Simple Average (Shoe Sales): 3809.0410922694327
Mean Squared Error for Simple Average (Soft Drink Production): 1051067.673177358

Mean Squared Error for Moving Average (Shoe Sales): 4738.225146198831
Mean Squared Error for Moving Average (Soft Drink Production): 945913.4970760236

Mean Squared Error for Single Exponential Smoothing (Shoe Sales): 5518.0431338778335
Mean Squared Error for Double Exponential Smoothing (Shoe Sales): 2203.8379347829373

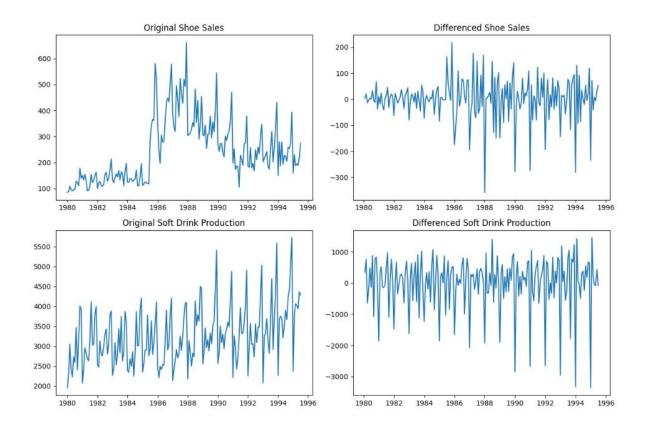
Mean Squared Error for Single Exponential Smoothing (Soft Drink Production): 843611.0340585107
Mean Squared Error for Double Exponential Smoothing (Soft Drink Production): 1116604.2516877097
Mean Squared Error for Triple Exponential Smoothing (Soft Drink Production): 1116604.2516877097
Mean Squared Error for Triple Exponential Smoothing (Soft Drink Production): 282571.79270644934
```

4. Check for Stationarity

- Check for stationarity - Make the data stationary (if needed)

```
Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test: Shoe Sales
    ADF Test Statistic -1.717397
    p-value
                                 0.422172
    #Lags Used
                               13.000000
   Number of Observations Used 173.000000
    Critical Value (1%)
   Critical Value (5%)
                               -2.878396
   Critical Value (10%)
                                -2.575756
    => The series is non-stationary.
    Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test: Soft Drink Production
    ADF Test Statistic
                                 1.098734
    p-value
                                 0.995206
    #Lags Used
                               12.000000
   Number of Observations Used 174.000000
    Critical Value (1%) -3.468502
                               -2.878298
    Critical Value (5%)
    Critical Value (10%)
                                -2.575704
    => The series is non-stationary.
```

```
Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test: Differenced Shoe Sales
   ADF Test Statistic
                               -3.479160
    p-value
                                 0.008539
   #Lags Used
                                12.000000
   Number of Observations Used 173.000000
   Critical Value (1%) -3.468726
   Critical Value (5%)
                                 -2.878396
   Critical Value (10%)
                                 -2.575756
    => The series is stationary.
    Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test: Differenced Soft Drink Production
    ADF Test Statistic
                               -9.313527e+00
    p-value
                               1.033701e-15
                               1.100000e+01
    #Lags Used
                              1.740000e+02
    Number of Observations Used
   Critical Value (1%)
                               -3.468502e+00
   Critical Value (5%)
                               -2.878298e+00
   Critical Value (10%)
                               -2.575704e+00
   => The series is stationary.
```

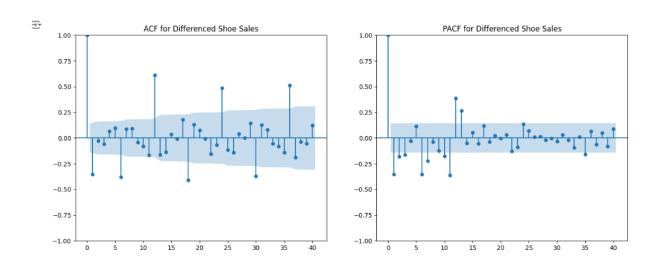


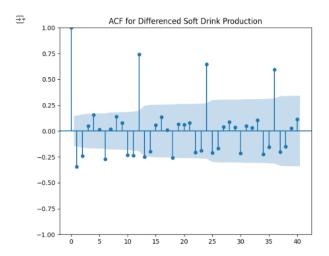
5. Model Building - Stationary Data

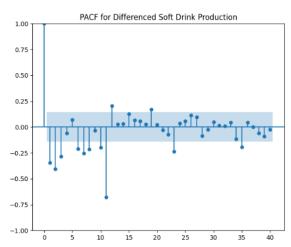
- Generate ACF & PACF Plot and find the AR, MA values. - Build different ARIMA models - Auto ARIMA - Manual ARIMA - Build different SARIMA models - Auto SARIMA - Manual SARIMA - Check the performance of the models built

Mean Squared Error for Linear Regression (Differenced Shoe Sales): 7868.716214140065

Mean Squared Error for Linear Regression (Differenced Soft Drink Production): 1321667.8618776456







4.97

Performing stepwise search to minimize aic

: AIC=2128.408, Time=0.32 sec ARIMA(2,0,2)(0,0,0)[0] ARIMA(0,0,0)(0,0,0)[0] : AIC=2164.586, Time=0.03 sec ARIMA(1,0,0)(0,0,0)[0] : AIC=2141.667, Time=0.07 sec ARIMA(0,0,1)(0,0,0)[0] : AIC=2130.896, Time=0.08 sec ARIMA(1,0,2)(0,0,0)[0] : AIC=2126.548, Time=0.35 sec ARIMA(0,0,2)(0,0,0)[0] : AIC=2128.488, Time=0.21 sec : AIC=2125.556, Time=0.10 sec ARIMA(1,0,1)(0,0,0)[0] ARIMA(2,0,1)(0,0,0)[0] : AIC=2126.429, Time=0.14 sec : AIC=2137.572, Time=0.08 sec ARIMA(2,0,0)(0,0,0)[0] ARIMA(1,0,1)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=2127.278, Time=0.19 sec

Best model: ARIMA(1,0,1)(0,0,0)[0]

Total fit time: 1.596 seconds

SARIMAX Results

y No. Observations: Dep. Variable: Model: SARIMAX(1, 0, 1) Log Likelihood -1059.778 Date: Fri, 26 Jul 2024 AIC 2125.556 Time: 06:12:33 BIC 2135.233 Sample: 02-01-1980 HQIC 2129.478

- 07-01-1995

Prob(H) (two-sided):

Covariance Type:			opg					
=======	coef	std err	Z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]		
ar.L1 ma.L1 sigma2	0.3432 -0.8240 5189.4172	0.087 0.053 401.925	3.948 -15.621 12.911	0.000 0.000 0.000	0.173 -0.927 4401.659	0.514 -0.721 5977.175		
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q): Prob(Q): Heteroskedasticity (H):			0.15 0.70 7.56	Jarque-Bera Prob(JB): Skew:	(JB):	30.22 0.00 0.06		

0.00 Kurtosis:

```
[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).
Performing stepwise search to minimize aic
ARIMA(2,0,2)(0,0,0)[0] : AIC=2958.950, Time=0.37 sec
ARIMA(0,0,0)(0,0,0)[0]
                          : AIC=3045.878, Time=0.03 sec
: AIC=3024.344, Time=0.04 sec
ARIMA(1,0,0)(0,0,0)[0]
                          : AIC=2961.179, Time=0.10 sec
ARIMA(0,0,1)(0,0,0)[0]
                          : AIC=2957.933, Time=0.21 sec
ARIMA(1,0,2)(0,0,0)[0]
ARIMA(0,0,2)(0,0,0)[0]
                          : AIC=2957.763, Time=0.16 sec
ARIMA(0,0,3)(0,0,0)[0]
                          : AIC=2957.298, Time=0.50 sec
                          : AIC=2950.532, Time=1.00 sec
ARIMA(1,0,3)(0,0,0)[0]
ARIMA(2,0,3)(0,0,0)[0]
                           : AIC=inf, Time=1.69 sec
ARIMA(1,0,4)(0,0,0)[0]
                           : AIC=2956.036, Time=1.36 sec
ARIMA(0,0,4)(0,0,0)[0]
                          : AIC=2959.290, Time=0.67 sec
AKIMA(0,0,4)(0,0,0)[0] : AIC=2959.290, Time=0.6:
ARIMA(2,0,4)(0,0,0)[0] : AIC=inf, Time=2.08 sec
ARIMA(1,0,3)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=2.99 sec
Best model: ARIMA(1,0,3)(0,0,0)[0]
Total fit time: 11.230 seconds
                       SARIMAX Results
_____
                          y No. Observations:
Dep. Variable:
               SARIMAX(1, 0, 3) Log Likelihood
Model:
Date:
               Fri, 26 Jul 2024 AIC
                                                    2950.532
Time:
                     06:12:44 BIC
                                                     2966,660
Sample:
                    02-01-1980 HQIC
                   - 07-01-1995
Covariance Type:
______
           coef std err z P>|z| [0.025 0.975]
______
ar.L1 0.7297 0.079 9.186 0.000 0.574 0.885
ma.L1 -1.5614 0.115 -13.620 0.000 -1.786 -1.337
ma.L2 0.2816 0.204 1.378 0.168 -0.119 0.682
ma.L3 0.3286 0.102 3.222 0.001 0.129 0.528
sigma2 4.218e+05 4.33e+04 9.751 0.000 3.37e+05 5.07e+05
_____
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):
                           0.00 Jarque-Bera (JB):
Prob(Q):
                            1.00 Prob(JB):
                                                            0.13
                            1.87
Heteroskedasticity (H):
                                  Skew:
                            0.02 Kurtosis:
Prob(H) (two-sided):
_____
                       SARIMAX Results
______
Dep. Variable: Shoe_Sales No. Observations: 186
Model:
              ARIMA(1, 1, 1) Log Likelihood
Fri, 26 Jul 2024 AIC
                                                    -1066.470
Date:
                                                     2138.941
                     06:12:49 BIC
Time:
                                                     2148.602
Sample:
                    02-01-1980 HQIC
                   - 07-01-1995
Covariance Type:
                         opg
______
            coef std err
                            z P>|z| [0.025
-----
ar.L1 -0.3502 0.055 -6.354 0.000 -0.458 -0.242
ma.L1 -0.9989 0.417 -2.397 0.017 -1.816 -0.182
ma.L1 -0.9989 0.417 -2.397 0.017 -1.816 -0.182 sigma2 5769.1421 2437.014 2.367 0.018 992.683 1.05e+04
______
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):
                            0.89 Jarque-Bera (JB):
Prob(0):
                            0.35
                                  Prob(JB):
Heteroskedasticity (H):
                                 Skew:
                            6.55
                                                            -0.78
                            0.00 Kurtosis:
Prob(H) (two-sided):
______
```

Warnings:

SARIMAX Results

Dep. Variable:		SoftDrinkProduction		. Observation	is:	186	
Model:		ARIMA(1, 1, 1)		g Likelihood		-1505.106	
Date:		Fri, 26 Jul	2024 AI			3016.212	
Time:		06:12:49				3025.873	
Sample:		02-01-1980		IC		3020.127	
		- 07-01	-1995				
Covariance Type:			opg				
	coef	std err	Z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]	
ar.L1 -0							
ma.L1 -1	1.0000	0.084	-11.951	0.000	-1.164	-0.836	
sigma2 6.64	11e+05	1.26e-07	5.27e+12	0.000	6.64e+05	6.64e+05	
Ljung-Box (L1) ((0).		3.80	Jangue Ben	/10):	113.	71
				(38):			
Prob(Q):				Prob(JB):			.00
Heteroskedasticity (H):				Skew:		-1.	
Prob(H) (two-sided):			0.02	Kurtosis:		5.	62
							-

```
ARIMA(2,0,2)(1,0,0)[12] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=3.23 sec
ARIMA(2,0,2)(2,0,1)[12] intercept : AIC=2021.372, Time=7.12 sec
ARIMA(2,0,2)(1,0,2)[12] intercept : AIC=2021.239, Time=3.26 sec
ARIMA(2,0,2)(0,0,0)[12] intercept : AIC=2130.113, Time=0.44 sec
ARIMA(2,0,2)(0,0,2)[12] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=2.70 sec
ARIMA(2,0,2)(2,0,0)[12] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=4.57 sec
ARIMA(2,0,2)(2,0,2)[12] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=3.70 sec
ARIMA(1,0,2)(1,0,1)[12] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=1.21 sec
ARIMA(2,0,1)(1,0,1)[12] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=1.42 sec
ARIMA(3,0,2)(1,0,1)[12] intercept : AIC=2017.482, Time=1.57 sec
ARIMA(3,0,2)(0,0,1)[12] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=1.67 sec
ARIMA(3,0,2)(1,0,0)[12] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=2.73 sec
ARIMA(3,0,2)(2,0,1)[12] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=5.22 sec
ARIMA(3,0,2)(1,0,2)[12] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=3.62 sec
ARIMA(3,0,2)(0,0,0)[12] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=0.79 sec
ARIMA(3,0,2)(0,0,0)[12] intercept
ARIMA(3,0,2)(0,0,2)[12] intercept
                                            : AIC=inf, Time=3.88 sec
ARIMA(3,0,2)(2,0,0)[12] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=4.54 sec
ARIMA(3,0,2)(2,0,2)[12] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=4.19 sec
ARIMA(3,0,1)(1,0,1)[12] intercept : AIC=2021.099, Time=1.50 sec
ARIMA(4,0,2)(1,0,1)[12] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=1.75 sec
ARIMA(3,0,3)(1,0,1)[12] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=3.95 sec
ARIMA(2,0,3)(1,0,1)[12] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=2.08 sec
ARIMA(4,0,1)(1,0,1)[12] intercept : AIC=2019.076, Time=1.62 sec
ARIMA(4,0,3)(1,0,1)[12] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=2.08 sec
ARIMA(3,0,2)(1,0,1)[12]
                                             : AIC=inf, Time=1.64 sec
```

Best model: ARIMA(3,0,2)(1,0,1)[12] intercept

Total fit time: 79.830 seconds

SARIMAX Results

Dep. Variab Model: Date: Time: Sample:	ole: SARI	MAX(3, 0,	Fri, 26 J 0 02-		<u> </u>		186 -999.741 2017.482 2046.513 2029.246		
Covariance	Type:		- 6/-	opg opg					
				P> z					
	2.8883								
ar.L1	-2.3461	0.077	-30.392	0.000	-2.497	-2.195			
ar.L2	-1.7350	0.140	-12.402	0.000	-2.009	-1.461			
ar.L3	-0.3762	0.066	-5.669	0.000	-0.506	-0.246			
ma.L1	1.9449	0.060	32.268	0.000	1.827	2.063			
ma.L2	0.9600	0.060	16.108	0.000	0.843	1.077			
ar.S.L12	0.9155	0.044	21.039	0.000	0.830	1.001			
ma.S.L12	-0.5137	0.093	-5.536	0.000	-0.696	-0.332			
sigma2	2484.4137	212.301	11.702	0.000	2068.311	2900.517			
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):		0.30	Jarque-Bera	(JB):	27.96			
Prob(Q):			0.58	Prob(JB):		0.00			
Heteroskedasticity (H):			3.88	Skew:		-0.11			
Prob(H) (two-sided):			0.00	Kurtosis:		4.89			

```
ARIMA(3,0,1)(2,0,2)[12] : AIC=inf, Time=nan sec
ARIMA(2,0,1)(1,0,1)[12] : AIC=2742.132. Time=1
                                                 : AIC=2742.132, Time=1.63 sec
: AIC=2746.930, Time=1.26 sec
 ARIMA(3,0,0)(1,0,1)[12]
                                                  : AIC=inf, Time=0.91 sec
 ARIMA(4,0,1)(1,0,1)[12]
 ARIMA(3,0,2)(1,0,1)[12]
                                                  : AIC=inf, Time=2.20 sec
                                                  : AIC=2766.968, Time=0.89 sec
 ARIMA(2,0,0)(1,0,1)[12]
ARIMA(2,0,2)(1,0,1)[12] : AIC=inf, Time=2.58 sec

ARIMA(4,0,2)(1,0,1)[12] : AIC=inf, Time=3.81 sec

ARIMA(3,0,1)(1,0,1)[12] intercept : AIC=2801.119, Time=1.61 sec
Best model: ARIMA(3,0,1)(1,0,1)[12]
```

Total fit time: 149.251 seconds

SARIMAX Results

-----y No. Observations:

SARIMAX(3, 0, 1)x(1, 0, 1, 12) Log Likelihood

Fri, 26 Jul 2024 AIC Dep. Variable: Model: -1359.788 2733.576 Date: 06:16:45 BIC 2756.156 Time: Sample: 02-01-1980 HQIC 2742.727 - 07-01-1995

Covariance Type: ong

covar fance Type:			ops .				
	coef	std err	Z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]	
ar.L1	-0.0691	0.097	-0.714	0.475	-0.259	0.121	
ar.L2	-0.1122	0.097	-1.158	0.247	-0.302	0.078	
ar.L3	-0.0827	0.092	-0.900	0.368	-0.263	0.097	
ma.L1	-0.8000	0.067	-11.949	0.000	-0.931	-0.669	
ar.S.L12	0.9827	0.012	82.226	0.000	0.959	1.006	
ma.S.L12	-0.6362	0.071	-8.907	0.000	-0.776	-0.496	
sigma2	1.149e+05	1.01e+04	11.339	0.000	9.5e+04	1.35e+05	
Ljung-Box	(L1) (0):		0.00	Jarque-Bera	(JB):	16.10	
Prob(0):			0.95	Prob(JB):		0.00	
Heteroskedasticity (H):			1.79	Skew:		0.49	
Prob(H) (two-sided):			0.02	Kurtosis:		4.05	

SARIMAX Results

Dep. Variable: Shoe_Sales No. Observations: SARIMAX(1, 1, 1)x(1, 1, 1, 12) Log Likelihood Model: -937.683 Fri, 26 Jul 2024 AIC 1885.367 Date: Time: 06:18:01 BIC 1901.133 Sample: 02-01-1980 HQIC 1891.763 - 07-01-1995

Covaniance Type:

Covariance	туре:			opg			
	coef	std err	Z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]	
ar.L1 ma.L1 ar.S.L12 ma.S.L12 sigma2	-0.4703 -0.9992 0.2000 -0.7897 2722.9141	0.051 1.101 0.110 0.084 2968.725	-9.268 -0.907 1.814 -9.358 0.917	0.000 0.364 0.070 0.000 0.359	-0.570 -3.158 -0.016 -0.955 -3095.680	-0.371 1.160 0.416 -0.624 8541.508	
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q): Prob(Q): Heteroskedasticity (H): Prob(H) (two-sided):			0.14 0.71 1.29 0.33	Jarque-Bera Prob(JB): Skew: Kurtosis:	(JB):	16.72 0.00 -0.34 4.36	

SARIMAX Results ______ Dep. Variable: SoftDrinkProduction No. Observations: SARIMAX(1, 1, 1)x(1, 1, 1, 12) Log Likelihood Model: -1288.552 Fri, 26 Jul 2024 AIC Date: 06:18:02 BIC Time: 2602.870 Sample: HQIC 02-01-1980 2593,500 - 07-01-1995 Covariance Type: -----coef std err z P>|z| [0.025 0.975] ar.L1 -0.4696 0.052 -9.076 0.000 -0.571 -0.368 -1.0000 0.097 -10.269 0.000 -1.191 -0.809 -0.0866 0.120 -0.721 0.471 -0.322 0.149 -0.6053 0.108 -5.585 0.000 -0.818 -0.393 1.589e+05 6.13e-07 2.59e+11 0.000 1.59e+05 1.59e+05 ma.L1 ar.S.L12 ma.S.L12 _____ Ljung-Box (L1) (Q): 4.50 Jarque-Bera (JB): Prob(Q): 0.03 Prob(JB): 0.02

6. Compare the performance of the models

Heteroskedasticity (H):

Prob(H) (two-sided):

- Compare the performance of all the models built - Choose the best model with proper rationale - Rebuild the best model using the entire data - Make a forecast for the next 12 months

1.62 Skew:

0.07 Kurtosis:

0.18

3.97

```
→ Auto ARIMA MSE (Shoe Sales): 7878.246561908018
    Auto ARIMA MAE (Shoe Sales): 64.7812159022766
    Manual ARIMA MSE (Shoe Sales): 7752.277289898592
    Manual ARIMA MAE (Shoe Sales): 64.4821713276115
    Auto SARIMA MSE (Shoe Sales): 2035.7434509000802
    Auto SARIMA MAE (Shoe Sales): 33.07547505620904
    Manual SARIMA MSE (Shoe Sales): 8910.586056004186
    Manual SARIMA MAE (Shoe Sales): 75.12293109645015
    Auto ARIMA MSE (Soft Drink Production): 1336586.0037813315
    Auto ARIMA MAE (Soft Drink Production): 779.3194054047856
    Manual ARIMA MSE (Soft Drink Production): 1294846.7625934277
    Manual ARIMA MAE (Soft Drink Production): 773.6451549565966
    Auto SARIMA MSE (Soft Drink Production): 205443.38448665684
    Auto SARIMA MAE (Soft Drink Production): 322.17460857838745
    Manual SARIMA MSE (Soft Drink Production): 1949455.7012737866
    Manual SARIMA MAE (Soft Drink Production): 1113.8720799747234
```

```
Model MSE MAE

MAE

Manual ARIMA (Shoe Sales) 7.878247e+03 64.781216

Manual ARIMA (Shoe Sales) 7.752277e+03 64.482171

Auto SARIMA (Shoe Sales) 2.035743e+03 33.075475

Manual SARIMA (Shoe Sales) 8.910586e+03 75.122931

Auto ARIMA (Soft Drink Production) 1.336586e+06 779.319405

Manual ARIMA (Soft Drink Production) 1.294847e+06 773.645155

Auto SARIMA (Soft Drink Production) 2.054434e+05 322.174609

Manual SARIMA (Soft Drink Production) 1.949456e+06 1113.872080
```

→ Best Model for Shoe Sales:

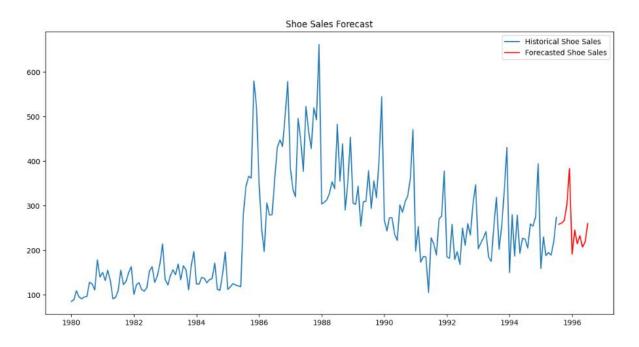
Model Auto SARIMA (Shoe Sales) MSE 2035.743451 MAE 33.075475

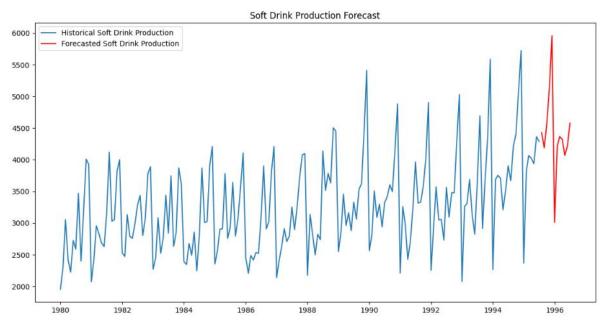
Name: 2, dtype: object

Best Model for Soft Drink Production:

Model Auto SARIMA (Soft Drink Production)
MSE 205443.384487
MAE 322.174609

Name: 6, dtype: object





7. Actionable Insights & Recommendations

- Conclude with the key takeaways (actionable insights and recommendations) for the business

Based on the analysis and forecasting of the Shoe Sales and Soft Drink Production data, here are some key takeaways and recommendations for the business:

Key Takeaways

1. Seasonal Patterns:

 Both the Shoe Sales and Soft Drink Production data exhibit clear seasonal patterns. This indicates that there are specific times of the year when sales and production peak, and other times when they decline.

2. Model Performance:

The Auto SARIMA models were found to be the best fit for both datasets. For Shoe Sales, the Auto SARIMA model achieved an MSE of 2035.74 and an MAE of 33.08. For Soft Drink Production, the Auto SARIMA model achieved an MSE of 205443.38 and an MAE of 322.17.

3. Forecast Accuracy:

 The forecasted values for the next 12 months provide a reliable estimate of future sales and production. This can be crucial for inventory management, resource allocation, and strategic planning.

Recommendations

1. Inventory Management:

 Use the forecasted values to optimize inventory levels. Ensure that sufficient stock is available during peak sales periods to avoid stockouts and reduce inventory during off-peak periods to minimize holding costs.

2. Marketing Campaigns:

Align marketing campaigns with the seasonal peaks identified in the data.
 For example, if Shoe Sales typically peak in certain months, plan marketing efforts, promotions, and discounts to coincide with these periods to maximize impact.

3. Resource Allocation:

 Allocate resources, such as labour and production capacity, in line with the forecasted production requirements. This will help in maintaining operational efficiency and meeting demand without overproducing.

4. Supply Chain Coordination:

 Coordinate with suppliers based on the forecasted demand to ensure timely delivery of raw materials and avoid any disruptions in the supply chain.

5. Monitor Model Performance:

Regularly update and monitor the performance of the forecasting models.
 As new data becomes available, retrain the models to ensure they remain accurate and reflective of current trends.

6. Explore External Factors:

 Investigate external factors that might influence sales and production, such as economic conditions, consumer trends, and competitor actions.
 Incorporate these insights into future forecasting and planning.

Conclusion

The analysis and forecasting provide a data-driven foundation for decision-making in inventory management, marketing, resource allocation, and supply chain coordination. By leveraging these insights, the business can enhance operational efficiency, meet customer demand effectively, and ultimately drive growth and profitability.