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#Analysis Walmart Store Sales
#Date Created: 30/5/2021
#Author: Sukanto Mukherjee
getwd()
setwd('/users/sukanto/WD/Walmart_StoreSale_Analysis/
Walmart StoreSales Analysis')
install.packages("fpp2")
#Installing and loading packages
my_packages <- c("ggplot2","lubridate","dplyr", "plyr","gqplot2",
          "lubridate","raster","zoo","sp",
          "usdm","Imtest","forecast")
lapply(my_packages, require, character.only = TRUE)
stores <- read.csv('Walmart_Store_sales.csv')
head(stores)
summary(stores)
colnames(stores)
str(stores)
#Data preprocessing and Exploratory data analysis
#sum(is.na(stores))
#duplicated(stores)
#Formatting date column
stores$Date <- as.Date(stores$Date, format = c("%m-%d-%Y"))
str(stores)
#Which store had maximum sales?
each_store <- aggregate(Weekly_Sales ~ Store, stores,sum)
each_store <- arrange(each_store, desc(Weekly_Sales))</pre>
max(each store)
options(scipen = 999)
ipeq('max store sale.ipg')
ggplot(each store, aes(Store, Weekly Sales)) +
 geom_bar(stat = 'identity', color = ' dark blue',
      fill = ' dark blue')
dev.off()
#Which store had maximum standard deviation and finding coeff of mean to sd
each_store_sd <- aggregate(Weekly_Sales~Store,stores, sd)
each store sd <- rename(each store sd, c(Weekly Sales = 'SD Sales'))
max(each_store_sd)
each_store_mean <- aggregate(Weekly_Sales~Store, stores, mean)
each store mean <- rename(each store mean, c(Weekly Sales = 'Mean Sales'))
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each_store_mean_sd <- cbind(each_store_mean, each_store_sd)
each_store_mean_sd_coeff <- transform(each_store_mean_sd, Coeff = SD_Sales/
Mean Sales)
#Which store had good quarterly growth rate in Q32012?
quarter store <- transform(stores, Q Flag= ifelse((Date>='2012-04-01' & Date<=
'2012-06-30'),"Q2_2012",
                              ifelse((Date>='2012-07-01' & Date<=
'2012-09-30'),"Q3_2012","-")))
# confirming start and end date for each guarter
aggregate(Date ~ Q_Flag, quarter_store, min)
aggregate(Date ~ Q_Flag, quarter_store, max)
# summarizing and then reshaping
quarter_store_sum <- aggregate(Weekly_Sales~Store+Q_Flag,quarter_store,sum)
str(quarter store sum)
quarter store sum t <- reshape(quarter store sum,idvar="Store",timevar
='Q_Flag',direction="wide")
View(quarter store sum t)
quarter store sum t GR <- transform(quarter store sum t.
                        GR=((Weekly_Sales.Q3_2012-Weekly_Sales.Q2_2012)/
Weekly Sales.Q2 2012))
jpeg('store_growth_q3.jpg')
ggplot(quarter_store_sum_t_GR, aes(Store, GR))+geom_bar(stat='identity',
                                 color='dark red'.
                                 fill = 'dark red')
dev.off()
####Some holidays have negative impact on sales. Find out holidays which have
higher sales than
#mean sales in non-holiday season for all stores together
non holiday Sales <- filter(stores, Holiday Flag==0)
View(non holiday Sales)
Avg_non_holiday_Sales <- mean(non_holiday_Sales$Weekly_Sales)</pre>
Declining_Holiday_Sales <- filter(stores, Weekly_Sales>Avg_non_holiday_Sales &
Holiday Flag==1)
unique(Declining_Holiday_Sales$Date)
### Provide a monthly and semester view of sales in units and give insights
stores_month_year <- transform(stores, Year =as.numeric(format(Date, "%Y"))
                      ,Month =as.numeric(format(Date,"%m")))
Summarized View <-
aggregate(Weekly Sales~Month+Year, stores month year, sum)
Insight_data <- arrange(Summarized_View,desc(Weekly_Sales))</pre>
ipeq('month sale.jpg')
ggplot(Insight data, aes(Month, Weekly Sales)) + geom bar(stat='identity',
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fill = 'navy')
dev.off()
ipeq('year sale.ipg')
ggplot(Insight data, aes(Year, Weekly Sales)) + geom bar(stat='identity',
                                    fill = 'dark red')
dev.off()
# we had experienced maximum sales in Dec 2010 and post that it was in June
2012.
#Sales Forecast
#Approach 1: Linear Model
fit <- Im(Weekly_Sales ~ Holiday_Flag + Temperature + Fuel_Price
      + CPI + Unemployment, stores)
summary(fit)
#Dropping the insignificant vars ie Temperature and Fuel Price
fit1 <- Im(Weekly_Sales ~ Holiday_Flag + CPI + Unemployment, stores)
summary(fit1)
#The p-values are too low to support any hypothesis with a linear model
#Approach 2 : Time series model
# visually identifying if data is fit for time series
store1 <- aggregate(Weekly_Sales~Date, stores, sum)
plot(store1, type = 'l')
class(store1)
str(store1)
#preparing data for ARIMA model
library(dplyr)
store_month_year <- transform(stores, Year =as.numeric(format(Date, "%Y"))
                       .Month =as.numeric(format(Date, "%m")))
store month year filtered <- store month year %>% dplyr::
select(Weekly_Sales, Year, Month)
# rolling up sales at month level
Walmart Rolledup <- aggregate(Weekly Sales~Year+Month,
                  store_month_year_filtered,sum)
# sorting in year and month order
Walmart sorted <- arrange(Walmart Rolledup, Year, Month)
# creating a Column with month and year of sale
Walmart_TS <- transform(Walmart_sorted,
               Time_Of_Sale = as.Date(paste(Year,"-",Month,"-",1,sep=""),
                                     format="%Y-%m-%d"))[,c(4,3)]
# Build up ARIMA model to forecast last 6 months i.e as in input utilize only till
# Building ARIMA model
Walmart ARIMA <- auto.arima(Walmart TS[1:30,2])
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Walmart_ARIMA = arima(Walmart_TS[1:30,2],order=c(2,1,2))
Forecasted_Sale <- forecast(Walmart_ARIMA,h=6)
Forecasted Sale
ipeq('sales forecast 6m.ipg')
plot(Forecasted_Sale)
dev.off()
#6 months forecast
Forecasted_Sales <- as.data.frame(Forecasted_Sale)
Forecasted_Sales_6m <- Forecasted_Sales[,1]
View(Forecasted_Sales_6m)
#6 m actual
Actual_Sales_6m <- Walmart_TS[31:36,]
# concatenating 6 m forecast and actual
Actual_vs_Forecast_last_6_m <- cbind(Forecasted_Sales_6m,Actual_Sales_6m)
View(Actual_vs_Forecast_last_6_m)
p1<-ggplot(Actual_vs_Forecast_last_6_m, aes(Time_Of_Sale,
Forecasted_Sales_6m))+
 geom line()+ggtitle("Six-Month Sales Forecast")
р1
p2<-ggplot(Actual_vs_Forecast_last_6_m, aes(Time_Of_Sale, Weekly_Sales))+
 geom_line()+ggtitle("Actual Sales")
p2
install.packages('patchwork')
library(patchwork)
p1+p2
Actual_vs_Forecast_last_6_m_deviation <-
transform(Actual_vs_Forecast_last_6_m,
                            Errors = abs(Forecasted Sales 6m-Weekly Sales)/
Weekly Sales)
MAPE <- mean(Actual vs Forecast last 6 m deviation$Errors)
MAPE
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