

Homework 10

Code ▾

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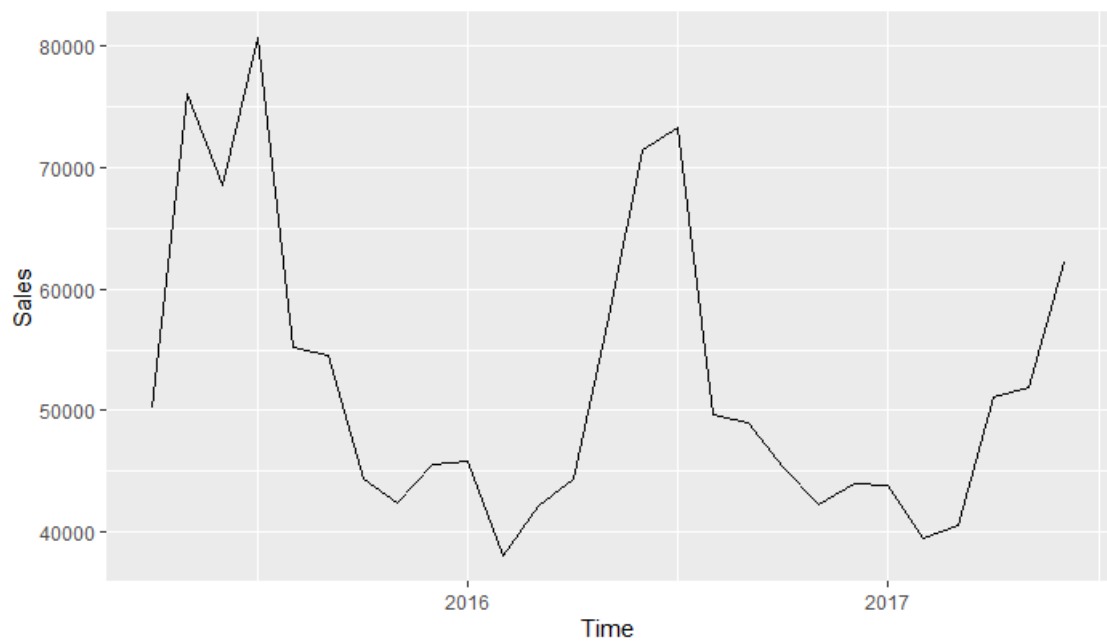
```
library(fpp2)
library(forecast)

d <- read.table('c3t13.txt', header=TRUE,
               colClasses = c('numeric','factor'))
str(d)
```

```
'data.frame':  27 obs. of  2 variables:
 $ Mustard: num  50137 76030 68590 80681 55228 ...
 $ Event  : Factor w/ 3 levels "1","2","3": 3 3 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 ...
```

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```
dts <- ts(data=d, frequency=12, start=c(2015,4))
autoplot(dts[, 'Mustard']) +
  ylab('Sales')
```



Prepare data to forecast

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```
newdata <- data.frame(trend=28:33,
                     season=factor(7:12, levels=1:12),
                     fevent=factor(rep(1,6), levels=1:3))
newdata
```

trend	season	fevent
<int>	<fctr>	<fctr>
28	7	1
29	8	1
30	9	1
31	10	1
32	11	1
33	12	1

6 rows

Model 1: Mustard ~ trend

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```
# Model 1
reg1 <- tslm(Mustard ~ trend, data=mts)
summary(reg1)
```

Call:
tslm(formula = Mustard ~ trend, data = mts)

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-15662	-8347	-4418	5591	23466

Coefficients:

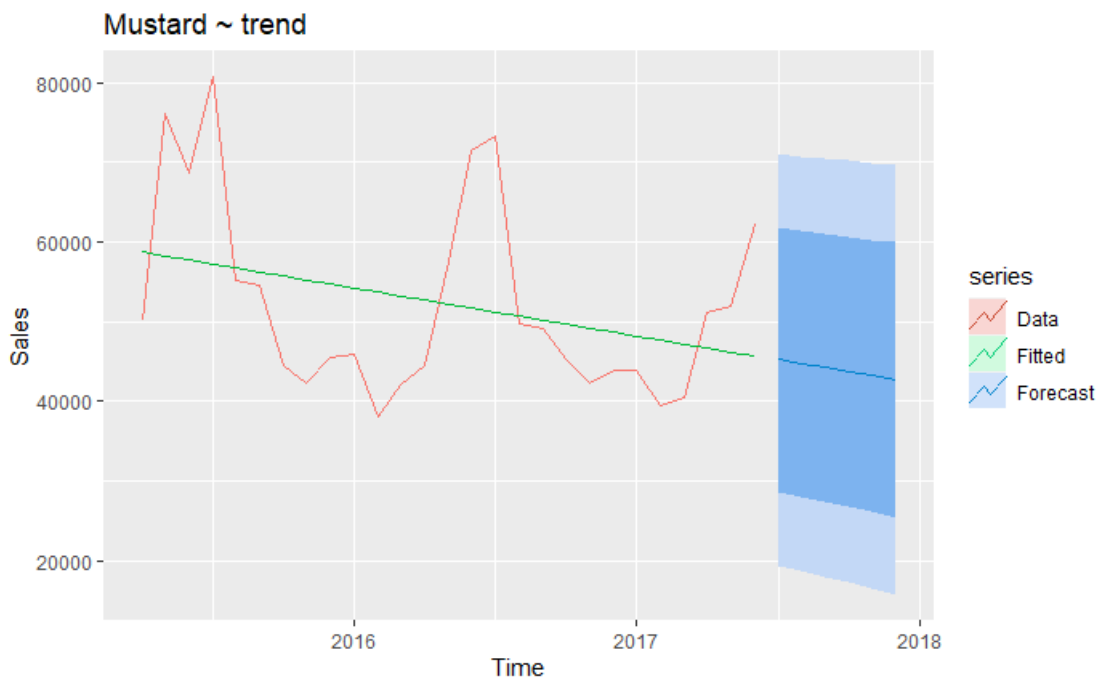
	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	59219.8	4622.5	12.811	1.74e-12 ***
trend	-501.1	288.5	-1.737	0.0947 .

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 11680 on 25 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.1077, Adjusted R-squared: 0.07197
F-statistic: 3.016 on 1 and 25 DF, p-value: 0.09474

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```
fc <- forecast(reg1, newdata=newdata)
autoplot(mts[, 'Mustard'], series='Data') +
  autolayer(fitted(reg1), series='Fitted') +
  autolayer(fc, series='Forecast') +
  ylab('Sales') +
  ggtitle('Mustard ~ trend')
```



Model 2: Mustard ~ trend + season + Event

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```
# Model 2
fevent <- factor(dts[, 'Event'], levels=1:3)

reg2 <- tslm(Mustard ~ trend + season + fevent, data=dts)
summary(reg2)
```

Call:
tslm(formula = Mustard ~ trend + season + fevent, data = dts)

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-4476	-1603	0	1603	4476

Coefficients:

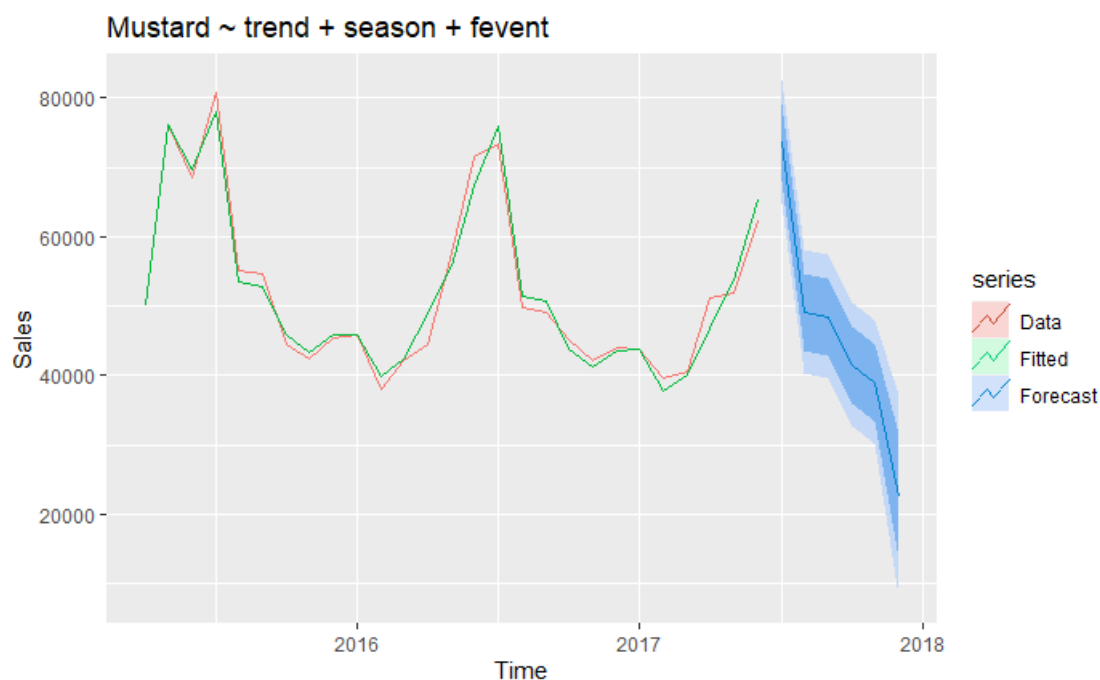
	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
(Intercept)	47731.7	2609.7	18.290	3.95e-10	***
trend	-184.0	92.5	-1.989	0.069991	.
season2	-5819.6	3041.2	-1.914	0.079822	.
season3	-3118.9	3045.4	-1.024	0.325980	
season4	-15340.0	5272.4	-2.910	0.013093	*
season5	10736.6	3062.2	3.506	0.004332	**
season6	3560.1	5952.3	0.598	0.560884	
season7	31083.2	3090.0	10.059	3.36e-07	***
season8	6753.6	3074.8	2.196	0.048443	*
season9	6275.0	3062.2	2.049	0.062966	.
season10	-516.3	3052.4	-0.169	0.868491	
season11	-2882.4	3045.4	-0.946	0.362580	
season12	-19130.1	6080.3	-3.146	0.008434	**
fevent2	18898.4	5265.1	3.589	0.003718	**
fevent3	17929.5	4078.3	4.396	0.000871	***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 3040 on 12 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.971, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9371
F-statistic: 28.67 on 14 and 12 DF, p-value: 4.75e-07

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```
fc <- forecast(reg2, newdata=newdata)
autoplot(dts[, 'Mustard'], series='Data') +
  autolayer(fitted(reg2), series='Fitted') +
  autolayer(fc, series='Forecast') +
  ylab('Sales') +
  ggtitle('Mustard ~ trend + season + fevent')
```



Model 3: Mustard ~ trend + season

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```
reg3 <- tslm(Mustard ~ trend + season, data=dts)
summary(reg3)
```

Call:

```
tslm(formula = Mustard ~ trend + season, data = dts)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-6130.2	-2054.7	-866.3	1466.9	10337.7

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	49885.4	3777.2	13.207	2.71e-09 ***
trend	-318.6	118.7	-2.683	0.017834 *
season2	-5685.0	4618.5	-1.231	0.238628
season3	-2849.7	4623.0	-0.616	0.547520
season4	2831.6	4229.7	0.669	0.514100
season5	16443.9	4221.3	3.895	0.001616 **
season6	22323.9	4216.3	5.295	0.000113 ***
season7	30275.5	4671.6	6.481	1.45e-05 ***
season8	6080.6	4654.9	1.306	0.212518
season9	5736.5	4641.3	1.236	0.236804
season10	-920.2	4630.7	-0.199	0.845345
season11	-3151.6	4623.0	-0.682	0.506540
season12	-366.3	4618.5	-0.079	0.937906

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

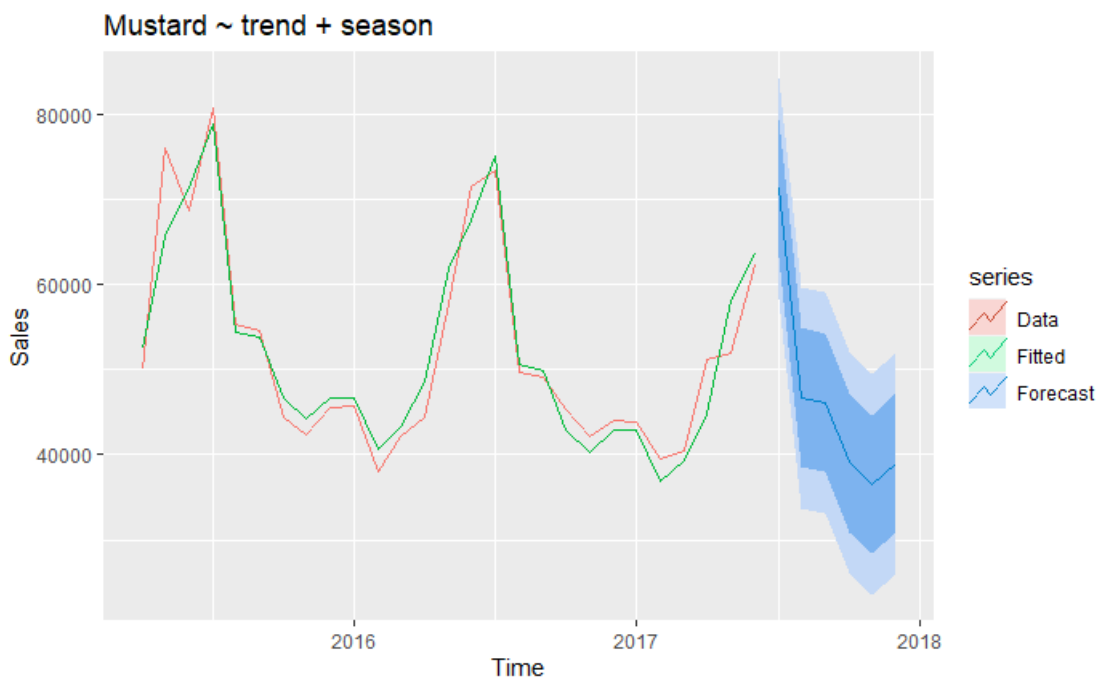
Residual standard error: 4617 on 14 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.9219, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8549

F-statistic: 13.77 on 12 and 14 DF, p-value: 9.874e-06

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```
fc <- forecast(reg3, newdata=newdata)
autoplot(dts[, 'Mustard'], series='Data') +
  autolayer(fitted(reg3), series='Fitted') +
  autolayer(fc, series='Forecast') +
  ylab('Sales') +
  ggtitle('Mustard ~ trend + season')
```



Model 4: Mustard ~ trend + Event

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```
reg4 <- tslm(Mustard ~ trend + fevent, data=dts)
summary(reg4)
```

Call:

```
tslm(formula = Mustard ~ trend + fevent, data = dts)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-13310	-8766	-2542	7319	26219

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	56237.2	5494.6	10.235	4.92e-10 ***
trend	-443.8	326.4	-1.360	0.187
fevent2	6264.5	5242.8	1.195	0.244
fevent3	7512.1	9714.4	0.773	0.447

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

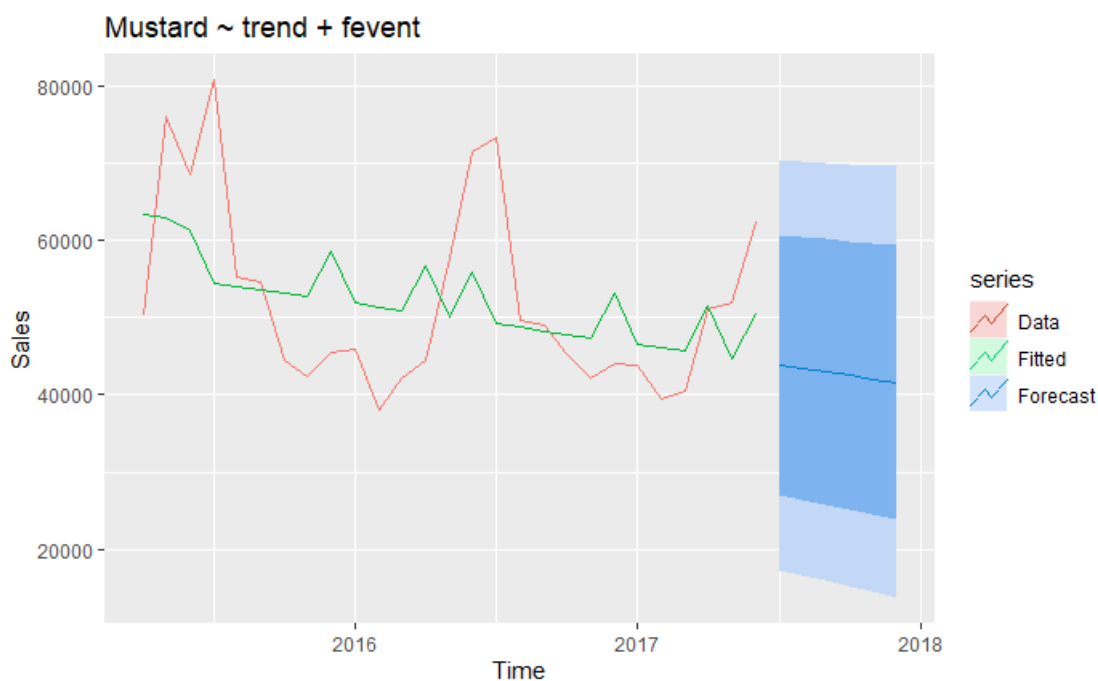
Residual standard error: 11710 on 23 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.1741, Adjusted R-squared: 0.06637

F-statistic: 1.616 on 3 and 23 DF, p-value: 0.213

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```
fc <- forecast(reg4, newdata=newdata)
autoplot(dts[, 'Mustard'], series='Data') +
  autolayer(fitted(reg4), series='Fitted') +
  autolayer(fc, series='Forecast') +
  ylab('Sales') +
  ggtitle('Mustard ~ trend + fevent')
```



Compare AIC

Based on the AIC, Model 2 is selected.

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```
data.frame(MD1=AIC(reg1), MD2=AIC(reg2), MD3=AIC(reg3), MD4=AIC(reg4))
```

MD1 <dbl>	MD2 <dbl>	MD3 <dbl>	MD4 <dbl>
586.2768	519.7829	542.5138	588.1878

1 row

Forecast

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```
fc <- forecast(reg2, newdata=newdata)
fc
```

	Point Forecast <dbl>	Lo 80 <dbl>	Hi 80 <dbl>	Lo 95 <dbl>	Hi 95 <dbl>
Jul 2017	73663.48	68132.42	79194.55	64777.626	82549.34
Aug 2017	49149.93	43618.86	54681.00	40264.071	58035.79
Sep 2017	48487.30	42956.24	54018.37	39601.446	57373.16
Oct 2017	41512.02	35980.95	47043.09	32626.161	50397.88
Nov 2017	38962.00	33430.93	44493.07	30076.141	47847.86
Dec 2017	22530.34	13498.15	31562.54	8019.798	37040.89

6 rows

Question

If we want to optimize the campaign spending, what are other possible independent variables? Indicate whether they are numerical or categorical.

- Campaign Spending (numerical) plan for each month
- A flag indicate Campaign sensitivity (categorical)?
- If $Profit = Sales - Qty(UnitCost) - CampaignSpending$. . . , Unit cost could affect finding an optimum campaign spending as well, we may want to use costs as well, e.g., estimated raw material cost (numerical) for each month?