

Forecasting Weekly Sales of Perishable Goods by Purchase Channel and Location to Optimize Resources



BAFT Team 3

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One-page executive summary

The project focused on solving the situation that US Sales leaders in Nuqleous may struggle with fluctuating demand and ineffective perishable goods allocation due to unknown future sales under different purchase channels.

To optimize perishable goods allocation for Nuqleous, we developed several models to better understand product sales across 4 purchase channels and stores in different locations by analyzing sales trends and forecasting next month's weekly demand.

The data source we used is from Nuqleous's daily historical sales. It comprises 1.8 million records with roughly two years of data. In this project, we focused on the sales prediction of the top-selling item, SKU number 1765845, across the 4 purchase channels and among different stores in the US over the past two years.

Our data-driven forecasting solution is briefly described below.

Since our goal is to forecast the demand for the top-selling item (SKU number: 1765845), we first clean the data we needed, including combining this and last year's data, transforming daily data into weekly data, filling the gaps with no sales data, looking deep into unusual peaks, and then use reasonable ways to make the data tidy and able to run forecasting. Next, we applied 8 time-series models to each of the 4 purchase channels while considering the sale trend and seasonality at the same time. Then, we found the one with the best forecasting results under each purchase channel. Lastly, we applied those best models to forecast the weekly sales of each purchase channel for the next 4 weeks, which is our main goal of this project!

After finding the best forecasting tools and results, here are our recommendations.

Since the "In-store purchase channel" and the "Store-pickup purchase channel" have an overall decreasing trend from the forecasting plot, Nuqleous sales leaders have to be very careful if they would like to place more goods than the previous period in the future. Besides, it is necessary to evaluate these stores' sales, especially for the stores with dramatically dropped sales these years. If the ability to earn money for some physical stores were lower due to the change in customers' purchasing habits, Nuqleous can also think of gradually switching some investment to purchase channels like "store delivery channels", which had a growing sales trend these years.

In contrast, the "store delivery channel" has a clear upward total sales trend, which tells us this purchasing channel has the potential to earn more money for Nuqleous. However, the company still has to prevent ordering too many goods at a time because the overall growing trend does not promise the same increasing sales each week, instead, the sales always fluctuate.

At last, the "Online (Shipped from Store) channel" has an apparent fluctuation in sales trend and also the lowest total sales amount among the 4 purchase channels. We've found that the forecasting sales had a high correlation with the sales exactly a month (4 weeks) before that day, which can be taken into consideration when making decisions.

Overall, this project aims to assist Nuqleous in grasping the sales trend more accurately in the future in a data-driven way. This kind of tool can help when making ordering decisions and product allocation.

Detailed Report

3.1 Problem description

This project is in collaboration with Nuqleous. Founded in 2013, Nuqleous is a leading developer of intelligent technology solutions that provides retail space planning and performance analytics software to drive retailer's success. Our primary business objective is to assist Nuqleous in gaining a deeper understanding of sales trends, especially regarding the allocation of perishable goods across different purchase channels and building numbers. Due to perishable goods' short shelf life, efficient allocation is crucial. Our studies can benefit Nuqleous from meeting the demands and avoiding wasting in a data-driven way.

The main forecasting goal is to forecast weekly sales quantities for one product and predict the demand for each purchase channel in the upcoming month.

The strategy goal is to enable suppliers to proactively stock up for each purchase channel, optimizing their supply chain operations. The advantage of this goal facilitates the dynamic allocation and recruitment of manpower, including delivery drivers and clerks, as well as the efficient deployment of delivery trucks. Additionally, understanding the sales percentage across various channels provides valuable insights for the sales leader's decision-making.

3.2 Data description

The source of our forecasting data is from Nuqleous, and the data is from a large retailer's operational sales data. We specifically focus on one of the perishable goods' sales, with the most sales records in the data set from the 15th week of 2021 to the 12th week of 2023. We think this item is the best choice to predict, for having the least holes data in our time series and full four purchase channels. This dataset measures essential variables, including sales information, as well as details on all building numbers and dives into four purchase channels. The temporal scope of the data spans from the 15th week of 2021 to the 12th week of 2023. One thing that needs to be noted is that since the data from the 13th week of 2022 to the 14th week of 2022 are missing we create this duration of data by TSLM. To provide a comprehensive view of trends and patterns over this period. At last, we combine our daily data into weekly data. In total, our dataset comprises a substantial volume of information, with a time series length of 98 weeks.

Since the business goal is to forecast the data for next month, we plan to do the forecasting once at the end of a month. The graph below shows the time series of item 1765845, our target perishable goods in this project, in four purchase channels and the sample 10 rows per series.

3.3 Brief data preparation details and key charts

There are 16 attributes in our Nuqleous dataset which respectively are SKU Number, Building Nbr, Purchase Channel, Date, Day of Week, Week and Year, Store Format, State, Store Zip Code, This Year's Sales (\$), Last Year's Sales (\$), Sales Quantity, Average Price. Because we want to investigate the most frequent sales item in the data set, we looked into SKU numbers and found that one of the perishable goods, item 1765845, has the most records in our dataset. To forecast the demand for products of 1765845, we choose the

columns of Building Nbr, Purchase Channel, Date, This Year's Sales Qty, and Last Year's Sales Qty, to get the daily demand data across different stores.

The first issue we found is, there are multiple holes in our Online purchase channel time series. After investigating the data we found that most of the time T is 0 in this Online purchase channel. So we filled the gaps in the series with 0.

Then, the next problem we met was that two unusual peaks were happening on April 1st and 2nd (Picture 1-a 1-b) We applied the center moving average to smooth the time series and remove peaks. The original temporal scope of the data spans from the 15th week of 2022 to the 12th week of 2023 and the 15th week of 2021 to the 12th week of 2022. Then we use the TSLM to forecast the missing value between the gap of two years (Picture 2-a, 2-b). Finally, since we wanted to forecast the weekly demands, we aggregated the daily data into weekly, which made the series have $365/7$ seasons.

Before diving into the forecasting methods, we use the decomposition to understand which model or setting of the model is better. In our daily data, we found a strong seasonality with week. (Picture 3-a). Because the length of our time series is less than two years, which means less than two periods, we can't apply the classical decomposition to our weekly data. We try ACF and PACF to see the strong correlation between lags in different series, finding there is a strong correlation between lag 3 or 4, and lag 52, which means the seasonality might have 4 seasons (approximately 1 month) or 52 seasons (approximately 1 year) (Picture 3-b, 3-c)

3.4. Forecasting solution

In the forecasting method, we first partition data into the training period (2021 W15-2023 W08, 76 weeks) as well as the validation period (2023 W09 - 2023 W16, 8 weeks). We make the validation period longer to ensure that our model can have higher accuracy. We do the forecasting by using the following model. Naive, Seasonal Naive using lags, Regression with trend and seasons, Auto Arima, Auto Arima with stepwise, Neural Network. Arima with lags. We chose parameter (2,1) by examining ACF and PACF plots of the differenced series. Noticeable peaks at lags in ACF suggest the order q , while spikes in PACF suggest the order p . Moreover, the seasonal cycle we are assuming in SNAIVE, TSLM, and neural network models is all equal to 4 weeks (Picture 4).

We analyze the relative accuracy in the training period and validation period (Picture 5-a, 5-b,5-c). When we look at the graph of the fitted value, the residual values (Picture 6-a, 6-b) in the training period, and the validation period, to avoid overfitting, we decided to take the prediction intervals, fitted and predicted value plots under different models, and RMSE value into consideration to find the best model of the 4 purchase channels.

So we get our best model in these four purchase channels in time series (Picture 6-c).

The approach we employ to determine the best model involves an initial assessment based on the RMSE, followed by an examination of the corresponding graph (Picture 6-d). In cases where predictions exhibit significant inaccuracies, as indicated by an unappealing graph for the model with the minimum RMSE, such as in the case of Store delivery, we then shift to directly identifying the model that best fits from the graph (Picture 6-d).

3.5. Time plot of series with future forecasts, for key series.

Then we apply the roll-forward to generate the future series. Pictures 6-d, and 7-a show the results for future forecasts from the best model we select. Models are compared based on

their relative accuracy in both the training and validation periods. We used 8 time-series forecasting models to train and validate our data and finally selected the best model to generate future forecasts. For “In-store” and “Store pickup” purchase channels, the best model is TSLM without specifying trend and seasonality which is autoregression. For the “Online purchase channel”, the best model is ARIMA stepwise. For the “Store delivery purchase channel”, the best model is a Neural network.

Picture 8-b shows the validation period with actual values. The colors in the smaller intervals represent a 95% confidence level, while the larger intervals represent an 80% confidence level. The black line represents the actual values. The label in the bottom left corner indicates the confidence intervals for different models. From the figure, it can be observed that almost all selected models fall within the 95% confidence level, indicating that the chosen models are highly accurate.

3.6 Conclusions and operational recommendations

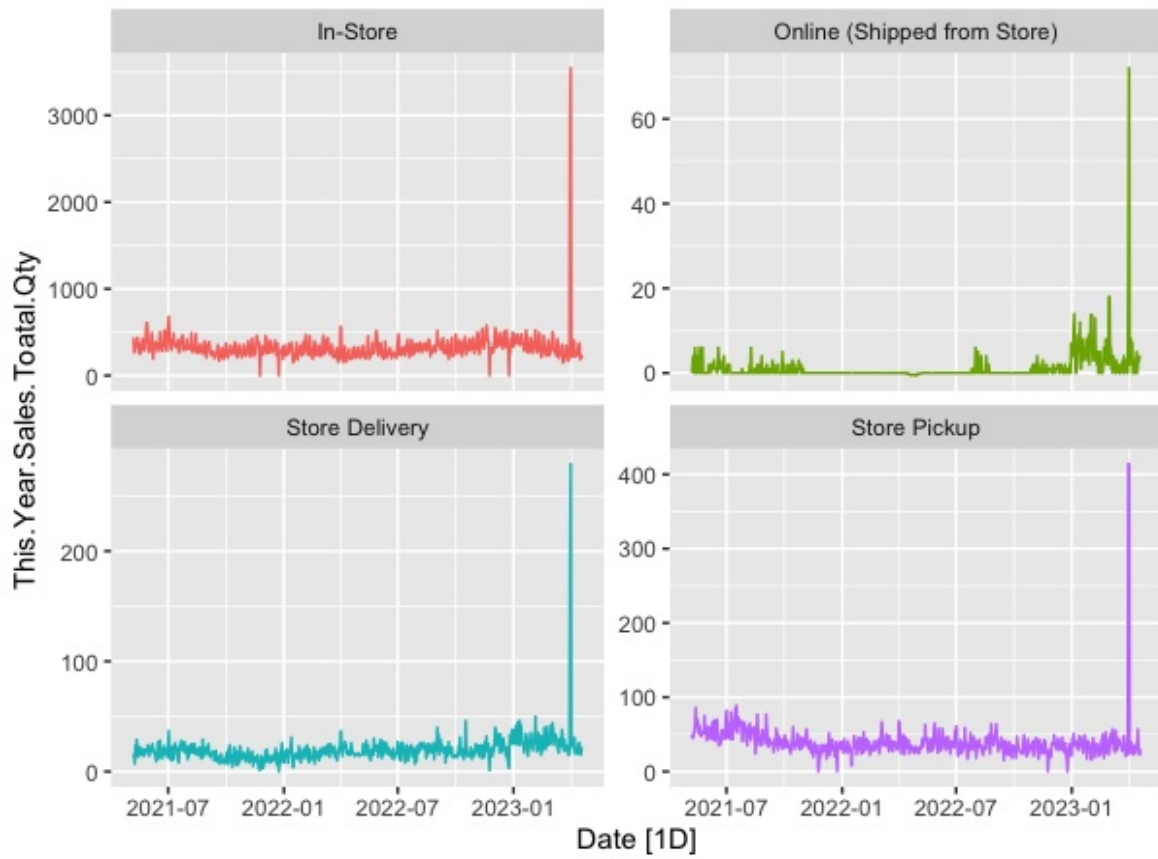
Here are some advantages and limitations of our project. For advantages, First, we use weekly updates to provide timely insights into sales trends, which fits the industry standard. Second, we select the best-performing models to ensure accurate and reliable forecasting results. Last, we consider forecast variance, contributing to a detailed understanding of data.

However, there are still some limitations in this project. Since we only have data for around two years (the 15th week of 2022 to the 12th week of 2023), some historical context will be limited. Second, we lack Specific Sales Events Information. Such as weather impacts, limits the ability to control external factors. Third, concerning markdown dollars, discounts may be embedded in the data, making it challenging for us to isolate the pure effects originating from regular prices across the four purchase channels. Last, there are some unknown reasons for missing values in Online purchase channels that also complicate analysis.

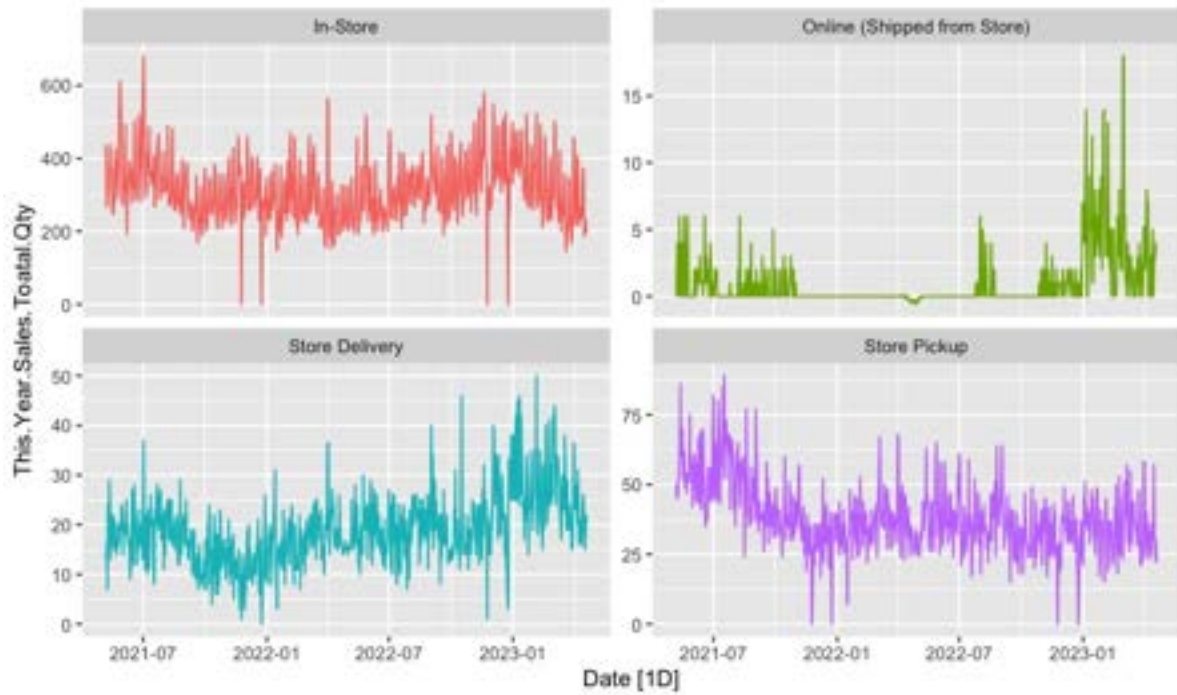
Here are our operational recommendations. First, we utilize roll-forward results to understand sales implications in specific channels for the next four weeks. Second, emphasize the dynamic nature of the data and the need for continuous monitoring in the future. Lastly, we provide specific channel-based suggestions. For the "In-Store" and "Store Pickup" channels, characterized by an overall decreasing trend in the forecasting plot, exercise caution when considering additional product placement in these low-sales stores. Consider reallocating funds to growing channels like "Store Delivery" based on sales trends. In the "Store Delivery" channel, there is a clear upward total sales trend indicating the potential to contribute more revenue, but avoid overordering due to potential sales fluctuations. In the "Online" channel, there are apparent sales fluctuations, and it has the lowest total sales among the four purchase channels. Consider the high correlation between forecasting sales and sales exactly a month (4 weeks) prior when making decisions. Since forecasting will be conducted for the next four weeks, it will be performed once every four weeks to generate data for the upcoming month.

Our project addresses Nuqleous' challenge of managing fluctuating demand and optimizing perishable goods allocation across different purchase channels. Leveraging data-driven forecasting models, we focused on identified trends in the In-store, store pickup, store delivery, and Online (Shipped from Store) channels. Overall, this data-driven approach aims to enhance Nuqleous' ability to forecast sales trends and make strategic ordering and allocation decisions in the future.

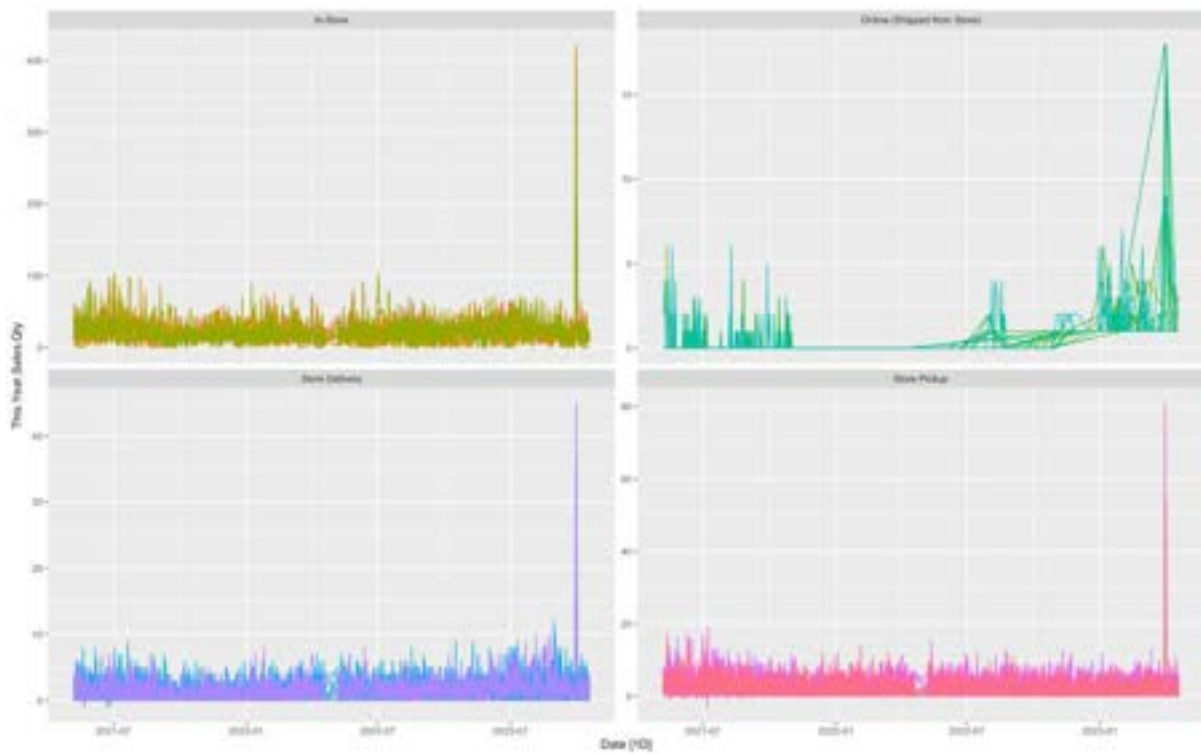
3.7 Appendix:



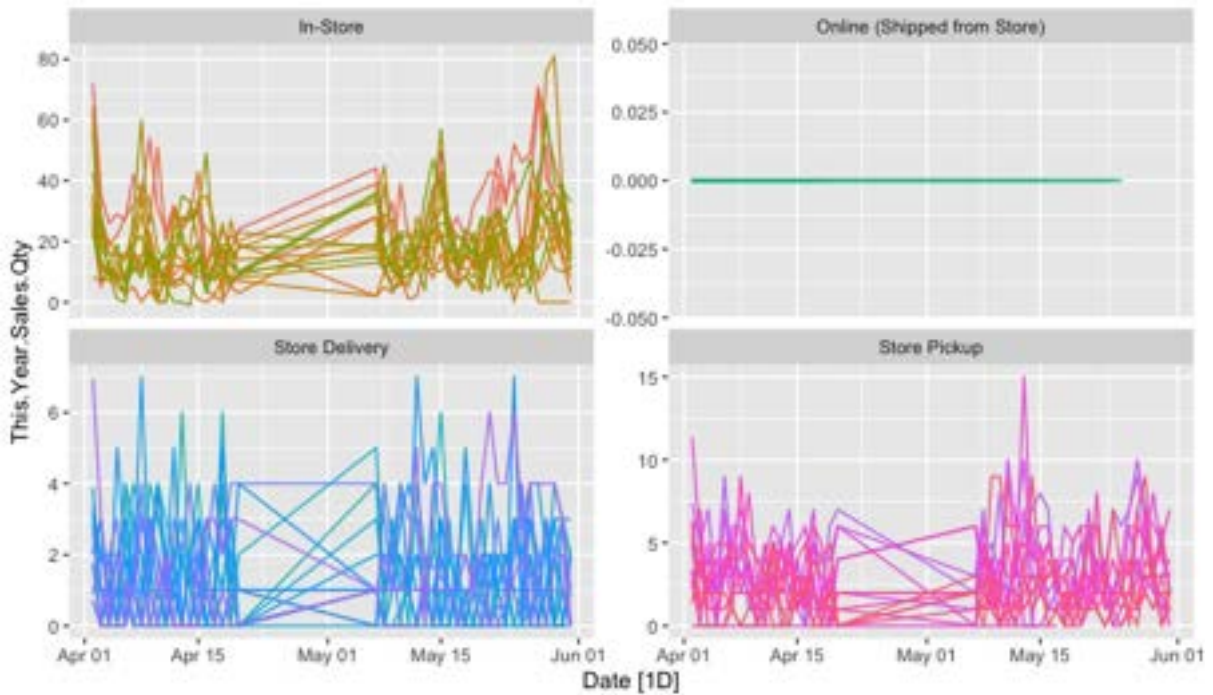
Picture 1-a: there are obvious peak values in 2023-04-01 and 2023-04-02



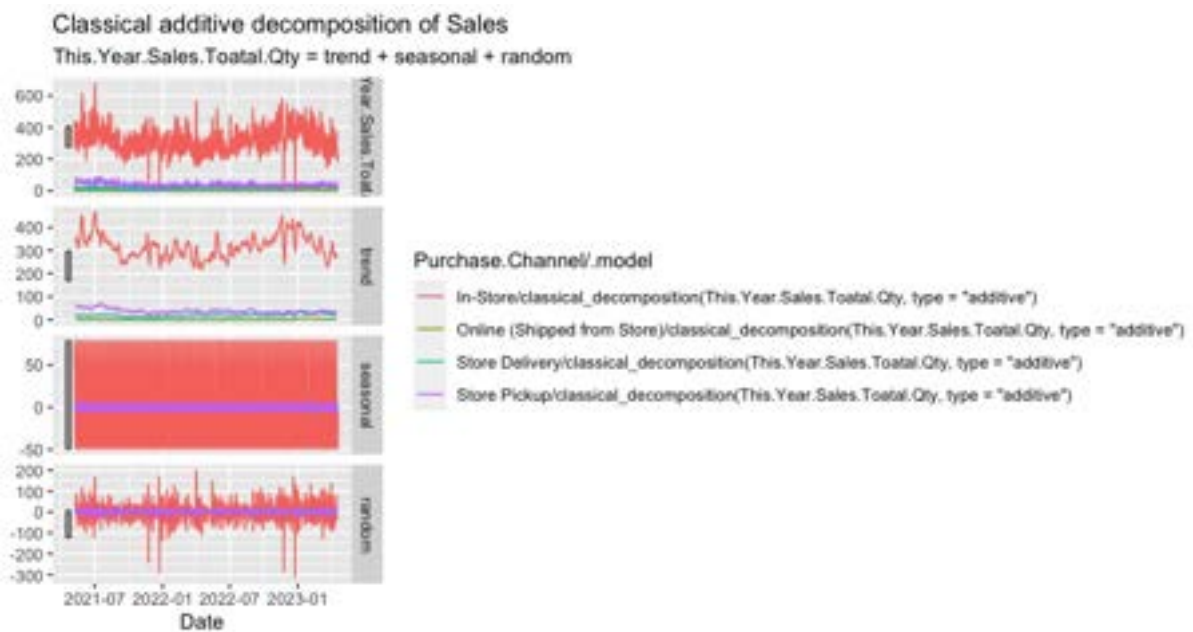
Picture 1-b: after removing the peak, the data becomes more rational.



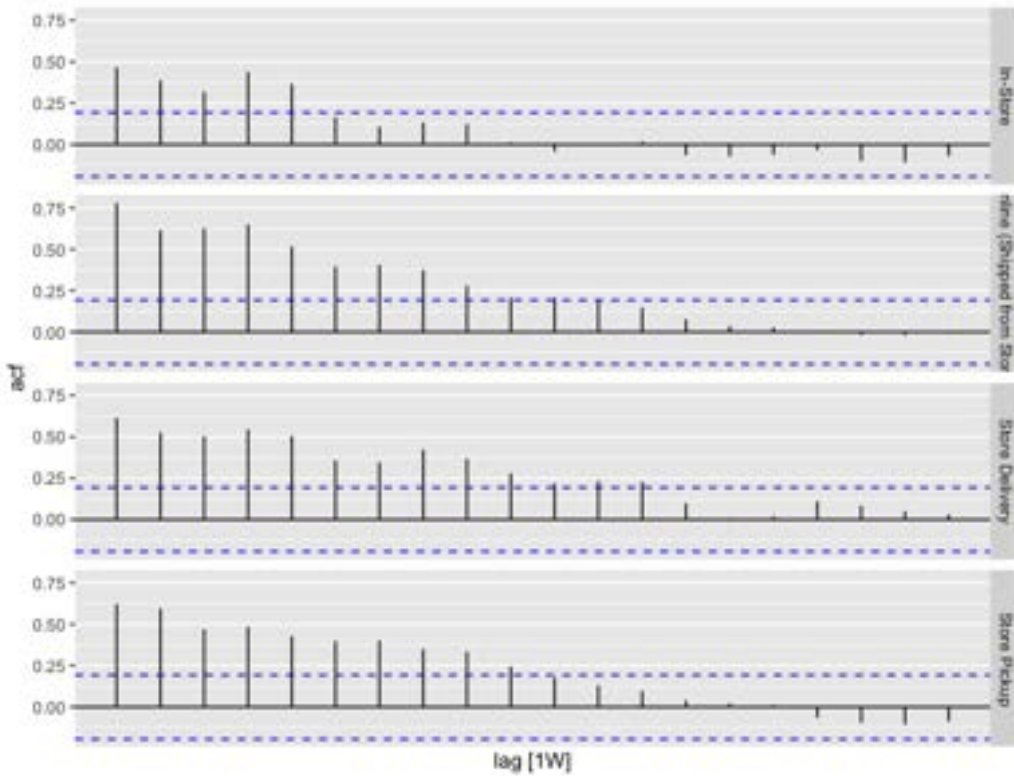
Picture 2-a: the gap between two years of data.



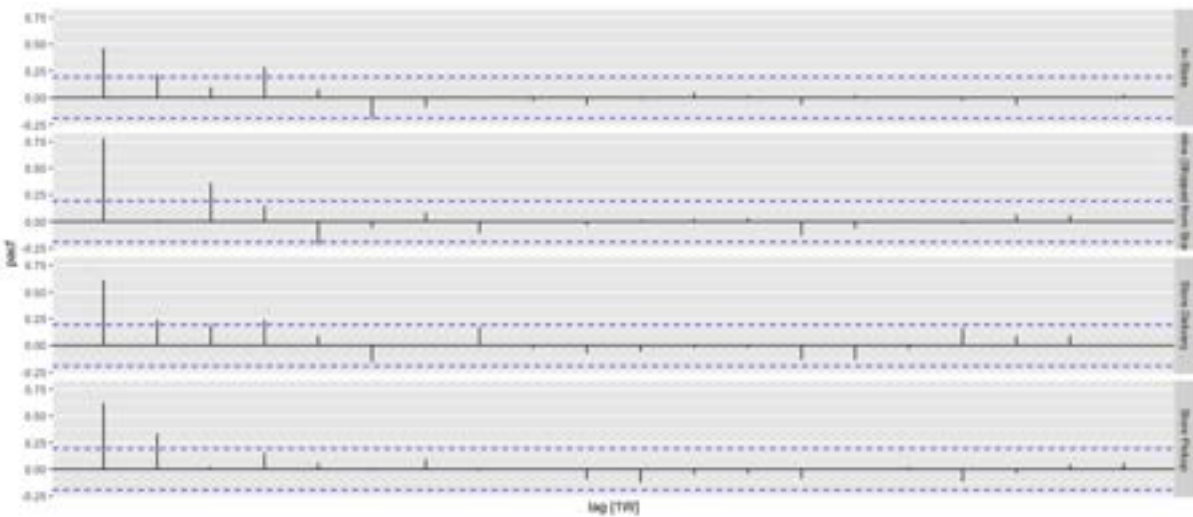
Picture 2-b: the gap between two years of data(focus on the missing period).



Picture 3-a: Decomposition of daily data. There is a strong seasonality in a week, particularly evident in the In-Store series. Additionally, we observe the trend looks like the sin and cos routine. The uncertainty of residuals in the In-Store series is relatively high, suggesting a likelihood of greater variability compared to other series.



Picture 3-b: the ACF plot of different weekly sales data time series.



Picture 3-c: the PACF plot of different weekly sales data time series.

```
model(
  naive = NAIVE(TotalSales),
```

```

naive = SNAIVE(TotalSales ~ lag(4)), # lag is decided based on decomposition
result
ets = ETS(TotalSales),
reg = TSLM(TotalSales ~ trend() + season(4)),
arima.stepwise = ARIMA(TotalSales), # this takes very long (~10 min)
arima.search = ARIMA(TotalSales, stepwise = FALSE),
nn = NNETAR(TotalSales ~ AR(p = 4)), # neural network
arima.lag = ARIMA(TotalSales ~ pdq(fixed = list(ar1 = 2, ma2 = 1)))
)

```

Picture 4: Forecasting models.

#	Purchase.Channel	.model	.type	ME	RMSE	MAE	MPE	MAPE	MASE	RMSSE	ACF1
1	In-Store	naive	Training	1.175512e+01	347.152266	250.6551940	-0.4823610	11.184329	0.53424186	0.64925517	-0.11629549
2	In-Store	naive	Training	1.018182e+01	457.337561	357.3107192	-1.4445136	16.345746	0.76156548	0.85532720	0.38023313
3	In-Store	ets	Training	-1.621178e+01	327.524670	231.0532686	-3.0335848	11.485698	0.49246268	0.61254702	0.04255886
4	In-Store	reg	Training	0.000900e+00	361.068502	286.6332797	-2.9456455	13.691864	0.61092489	0.67528175	0.49809310
5	In-Store	arima.stepwise	Training	2.632173e+01	309.872826	224.7746445	-0.1162882	9.998197	0.47968051	0.57953398	0.11308566
6	In-Store	arima.search	Training	1.935783e+01	291.965922	216.1226247	-0.1654975	9.753005	0.46063978	0.54604392	0.16086990
7	In-Store	nn	Training	-2.703709e-02	39.886279	26.3498759	-0.1091487	1.131658	0.05636164	0.07459658	0.05174933
8	In-Store	arima.lag	Training	2.365810e+01	310.631607	227.0936760	-0.1981489	10.131570	0.48402327	0.58095307	0.15376477
9	Online (Shipped from Store)	naive	Training	2.446809e-01	5.607174	2.8170951	NaN	inf	0.23850567	0.32567663	-0.03896749
10	Online (Shipped from Store)	naive	Training	1.909091e+00	10.217919	5.4582461	NaN	inf	0.46213003	0.59464022	0.76931043
11	Online (Shipped from Store)	ets	Training	2.482192e-01	5.558200	2.8461240	NaN	inf	0.24097106	0.32283216	0.05072972
12	Online (Shipped from Store)	reg	Training	-8.227337e-16	9.642906	6.9960917	-inf	inf	0.59233405	0.56008061	0.82327511
13	Online (Shipped from Store)	arima.stepwise	Training	2.810517e-01	4.786800	2.6761786	NaN	inf	0.22658240	0.27802760	0.01531438
14	Online (Shipped from Store)	arima.search	Training	2.810517e-01	4.786800	2.6761786	NaN	inf	0.22658240	0.27802760	0.01531438
15	Online (Shipped from Store)	nn	Training	9.290145e-03	1.254197	0.6956687	NaN	inf	0.05889976	0.07284643	0.13207676
16	Online (Shipped from Store)	arima.lag	Training	2.421684e-01	5.577584	2.7874155	NaN	inf	0.23600043	0.32395801	-0.03976695
17	Store Delivery	naive	Training	1.627660e+00	31.949135	24.4549915	-1.7295348	19.436560	0.52260080	0.54465958	-0.33712011
18	Store Delivery	naive	Training	5.897727e+00	40.490893	31.2049799	-0.9591659	25.090104	0.66684985	0.69027697	0.28897538
19	Store Delivery	ets	Training	1.395314e+00	28.174132	20.4540244	-4.9309070	18.776372	0.43710213	0.48030441	0.03916883
20	Store Delivery	reg	Training	-1.720261e-15	30.566567	24.7511328	-6.7655188	22.077219	0.52893126	0.52108995	0.47177683
21	Store Delivery	arima.stepwise	Training	4.010114e+00	27.332715	20.2947667	-0.5290728	16.250336	0.43369879	0.46596018	0.03860132
22	Store Delivery	arima.search	Training	4.010114e+00	27.332715	20.2947667	-0.5290728	16.250336	0.43369879	0.46596018	0.03860132
23	Store Delivery	nn	Training	-1.489319e-02	4.153865	2.8382007	-0.3686360	2.050603	0.06065230	0.07081389	-0.11830810
24	Store Delivery	arima.lag	Training	3.855598e+00	27.438917	20.3950142	-0.6166380	16.255628	0.43584108	0.46777069	0.10147474
25	Store Pickup	naive	Training	9.893617e-01	55.222181	39.0262903	-1.6538696	14.837999	0.56019906	0.61215881	-0.33565729
26	Store Pickup	naive	Training	-8.840909e+00	67.247329	54.8360663	-6.1183059	21.893542	0.78713894	0.74546213	0.40683172
27	Store Pickup	ets	Training	-7.367127e+00	51.731319	37.2155925	-6.0251875	15.558303	0.53420758	0.57346327	0.01339114
28	Store Pickup	reg	Training	-1.795055e-15	55.323650	43.2297713	-4.4066312	17.434509	0.62053752	0.61328363	0.46777964
29	Store Pickup	arima.stepwise	Training	4.753936e-02	47.681376	34.2588089	-2.3885872	12.975961	0.49176472	0.52856612	0.14738142
30	Store Pickup	arima.search	Training	4.753936e-02	47.681376	34.2588089	-2.3885872	12.975961	0.49176472	0.52856612	0.14738142
31	Store Pickup	nn	Training	-1.293108e-02	5.240652	3.8421475	-0.2311979	1.662748	0.05515173	0.05809461	-0.20413680
32	Store Pickup	arima.lag	Training	3.375977e-01	48.920066	35.9518243	-2.4246413	13.648724	0.51806694	0.54229748	0.17745480

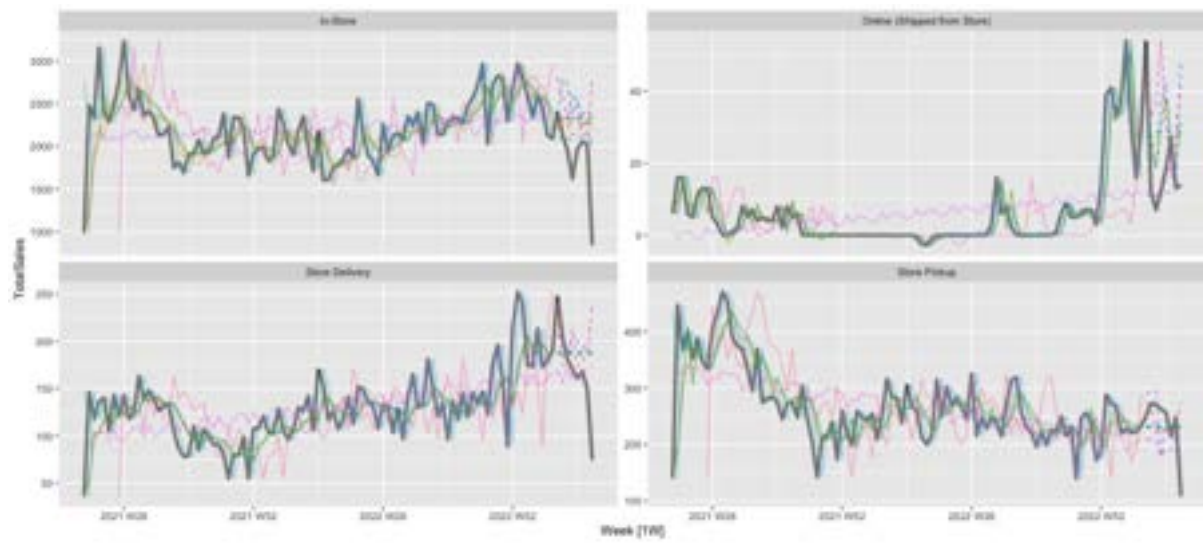
Picture 5-a: the accuracy of each model in the training Period.

ID	Model	Purchase Channel	Type	ME	RMSE	MAE	MPE	MAPE	MASE	RMSSE	ACF1
1	arima.lag	In-Store	Test	-383.389390	584.05764	428.255732	-32.384575	33.91557	NaN	NaN	0.003013283
2	arima.lag	Online (Shipped from Store)	Test	-9.330645	16.90163	15.580645	-105.868303	117.44238	NaN	NaN	-0.050097708
3	arima.lag	Store Delivery	Test	-17.605855	49.56726	37.323089	-23.272621	31.60234	NaN	NaN	0.302682353
4	arima.lag	Store Pickup	Test	5.822190	51.36373	39.876821	-6.225969	23.62307	NaN	NaN	0.052346129
5	arima.search	In-Store	Test	-348.164730	545.94104	398.109144	-29.870548	31.94465	NaN	NaN	0.001239629
6	arima.search	Online (Shipped from Store)	Test	-9.281415	14.39062	13.029721	-87.763619	94.89493	NaN	NaN	-0.125070363
7	arima.search	Store Delivery	Test	-17.674157	49.55831	37.330620	-23.312475	31.61751	NaN	NaN	0.302978319
8	arima.search	Store Pickup	Test	3.925467	51.18192	39.030149	-7.104725	23.44664	NaN	NaN	0.047196445
9	arima.stepwise	In-Store	Test	-429.826391	619.20057	461.728704	-35.177282	36.50213	NaN	NaN	0.008393518
10	arima.stepwise	Online (Shipped from Store)	Test	-9.281415	14.39062	13.029721	-87.763619	94.89493	NaN	NaN	-0.125070363
11	arima.stepwise	Store Delivery	Test	-17.674157	49.55831	37.330620	-23.312475	31.61751	NaN	NaN	0.302978319
12	arima.stepwise	Store Pickup	Test	3.925467	51.18192	39.030149	-7.104725	23.44664	NaN	NaN	0.047196445
13	ets	In-Store	Test	-447.486499	627.99687	468.328584	-36.138319	37.00385	NaN	NaN	0.003013283
14	ets	Online (Shipped from Store)	Test	-7.726765	16.07193	14.377735	-94.482507	106.79912	NaN	NaN	-0.050097708
15	ets	Store Delivery	Test	-17.638366	49.57881	37.339344	-23.294045	31.61652	NaN	NaN	0.302682353
16	ets	Store Pickup	Test	4.926102	51.26989	39.428777	-6.640534	23.52013	NaN	NaN	0.052346129
17	naive	In-Store	Test	-211.854839	488.89505	304.354839	-22.358930	26.24660	NaN	NaN	0.003013283
18	naive	Online (Shipped from Store)	Test	-9.330645	16.90163	15.580645	-105.868303	117.44238	NaN	NaN	-0.050097708
19	naive	Store Delivery	Test	-19.540323	50.28689	38.290323	-24.547398	32.44620	NaN	NaN	0.302682353
20	naive	Store Pickup	Test	2.431452	51.09058	38.181452	-7.794654	23.23355	NaN	NaN	0.052346129
21	nn	In-Store	Test	-540.759541	655.58262	552.078746	-38.126588	38.59665	NaN	NaN	-0.129411629
22	nn	Online (Shipped from Store)	Test	-10.934984	19.13430	16.304244	-102.079083	114.59095	NaN	NaN	-0.039342035
23	nn	Store Delivery	Test	-28.851595	51.20538	40.407097	-30.471982	35.23309	NaN	NaN	0.292511094
24	nn	Store Pickup	Test	-5.939319	53.43111	42.453546	-9.295022	23.46462	NaN	NaN	-0.102923146
25	reg	In-Store	Test	-471.680882	648.58654	486.584706	-37.663736	38.28267	NaN	NaN	0.064234775
26	reg	Online (Shipped from Store)	Test	7.607577	16.10675	9.040512	15.083225	32.95037	NaN	NaN	-0.025072403
27	reg	Store Delivery	Test	3.771027	49.09374	34.466075	-9.980636	27.51106	NaN	NaN	0.340398224
28	reg	Store Pickup	Test	37.270786	63.55502	60.004990	8.350274	29.40046	NaN	NaN	0.108545278
29	snaiive	In-Store	Test	-598.479839	831.15985	598.479839	-47.617155	47.61716	NaN	NaN	-0.169982472
30	snaiive	Online (Shipped from Store)	Test	-15.580645	23.82200	21.580645	-159.197934	175.40164	NaN	NaN	0.134833697
31	snaiive	Store Delivery	Test	-28.415323	63.56969	39.915323	-33.624530	39.19449	NaN	NaN	0.199327684
32	snaiive	Store Pickup	Test	-6.693548	64.27073	42.056452	-13.917125	27.39127	NaN	NaN	0.036093430

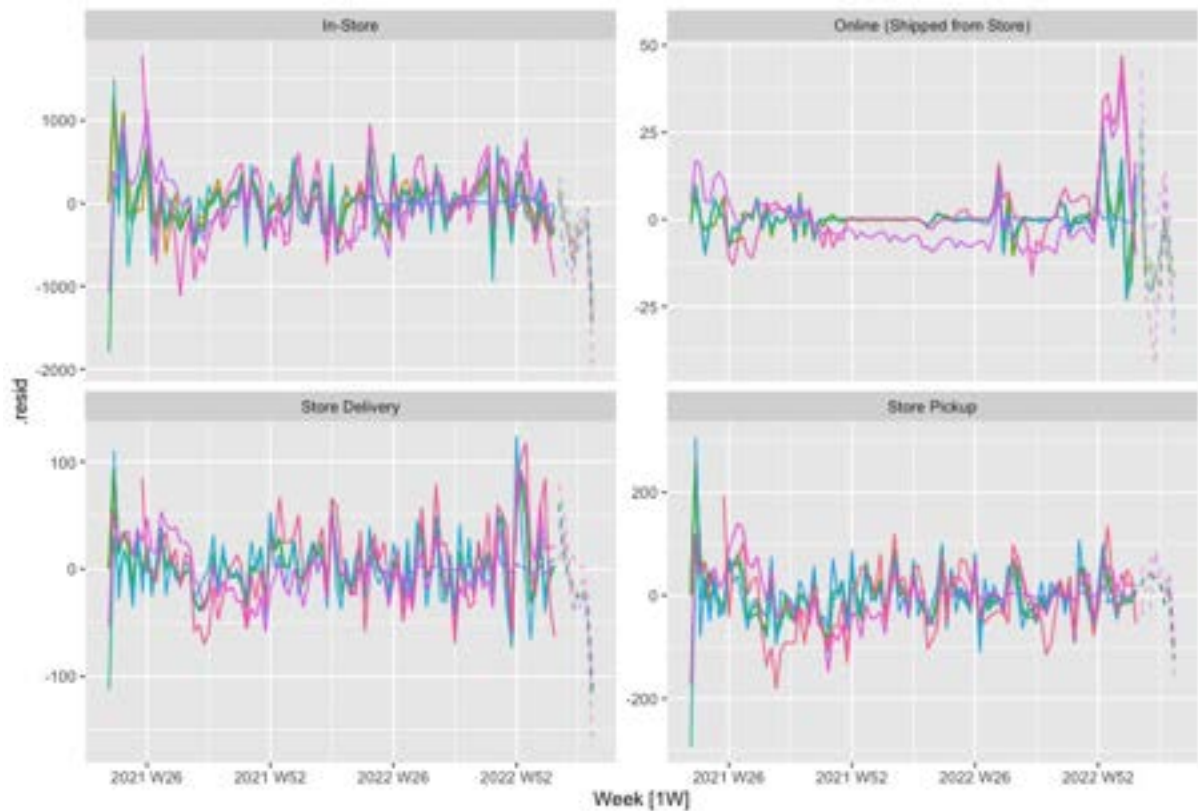
Picture 5-b: the accuracy of each model in the validation period.

ID	Purchase Channel	Model	sigma2	loglik	AIC	AICc	BIC	WSE	NMSE	MAE	r_squared	adj_r_squared	statistic	p_value	df	CV
1	In-Store	naive	1.230700e+03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	In-Store	naive	2.149300e+03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	In-Store	ets	3.951730e+02	-760.1734	1326.1948	1326.6105	1534.3089	107372.4099	91764.91475	0.1036883	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	In-Store	reg	1.427380e+03	-694.2600	1376.5029	1376.9400	1579.8078	...	...	...	0.20918081	-0.02099309	0.1968078	7.045040e-03	8	130417.9990
5	In-Store	arima.stepwise	9.915230e+04	-475.3289	1352.5300	1352.9529	1580.2839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	In-Store	arima.search	9.999580e+04	-468.1302	1348.2305	1348.3400	1583.4900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	In-Store	nn	3.629790e+03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	In-Store	arima.lag	8.896700e+04	-673.3379	1353.0747	1353.2000	1588.3819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Online (Shipped from Store)	naive	1.171730e+03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Online (Shipped from Store)	naive	1.031110e+03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Online (Shipped from Store)	ets	3.132790e+02	-378.2602	764.3204	764.7840	732.3823	30.89359	88.12613	2.8601390	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Online (Shipped from Store)	reg	2.051980e+03	-250.9903	948.1923	948.6999	971.5872	...	...	...	0.12009071	0.04927186	1.8970463	1.2044600e-03	8	113.3396
13	Online (Shipped from Store)	arima.stepwise	2.432640e+03	-283.0793	174.1381	174.8308	586.8746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Online (Shipped from Store)	arima.search	2.430640e+03	-283.0793	174.1381	174.8308	586.8746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Online (Shipped from Store)	nn	1.833230e+03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Online (Shipped from Store)	arima.lag	3.140400e+03	-291.4409	183.8913	192.6247	595.4340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Store Delivery	naive	1.029040e+03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Store Delivery	naive	1.627170e+03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Store Delivery	naive	9.891800e+02	-528.3338	1261.1932	1261.3600	1670.7669	793.78176	794.95234	0.1612967	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Store Delivery	reg	1.620220e+03	-699.6903	867.7823	868.8908	900.7670	...	...	...	0.30306093	0.20482496	5.3134814	6.632700e-05	8	1275.2218
21	Store Delivery	arima.stepwise	7.791150e+02	-443.1444	898.2957	898.7391	908.6628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Store Delivery	arima.search	7.791150e+02	-443.1444	898.2957	898.7391	908.6628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Store Delivery	nn	1.760130e+03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Store Delivery	arima.lag	7.890830e+02	-443.2206	895.0212	895.1130	908.1078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Store Pickup	naive	1.061230e+03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Store Pickup	naive	4.401120e+03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Store Pickup	ets	3.018800e+02	-680.8740	1167.7480	1168.0134	1575.4097	2676.32932	3390.60328	0.1333983	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Store Pickup	reg	3.361230e+03	-338.0512	780.3981	782.6257	803.4930	...	...	...	0.33331218	0.27969623	6.2120317	9.343040e-06	8	9870.8970
29	Store Pickup	arima.stepwise	2.398420e+03	-487.5878	1005.0157	1005.6975	1017.7321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Store Pickup	arima.search	2.398420e+03	-487.5878	1005.0157	1005.6975	1017.7321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Store Pickup	nn	2.833817e+03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Store Pickup	arima.lag	2.440430e+03	-499.8903	1003.8933	1005.7329	1008.9877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Picture 5-c: the report of each model.

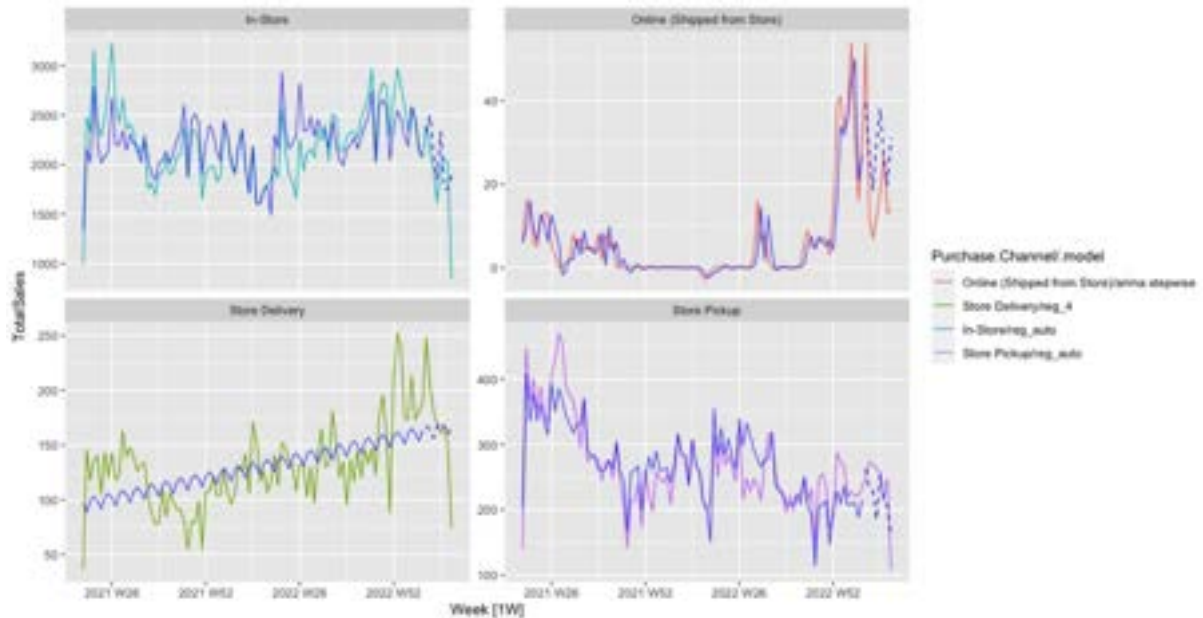


Picture 6-a: The fitted and predicted value in both training period as well as validation periods.

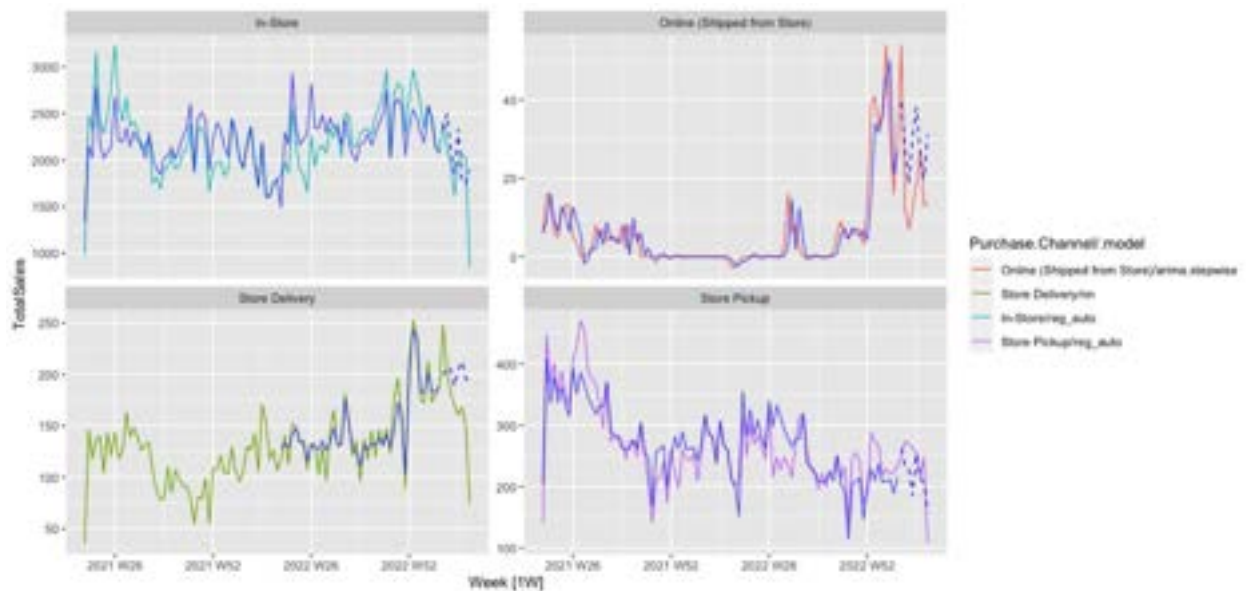


Picture 6-b: The residuals in both training periods as well as the validation period.

	Purchase.Channel	.model
1	Online (Shipped from Store)	arima_stepwise
2	Store Delivery	reg_4
3	In-Store	reg_auto
4	Store Pickup	reg_auto



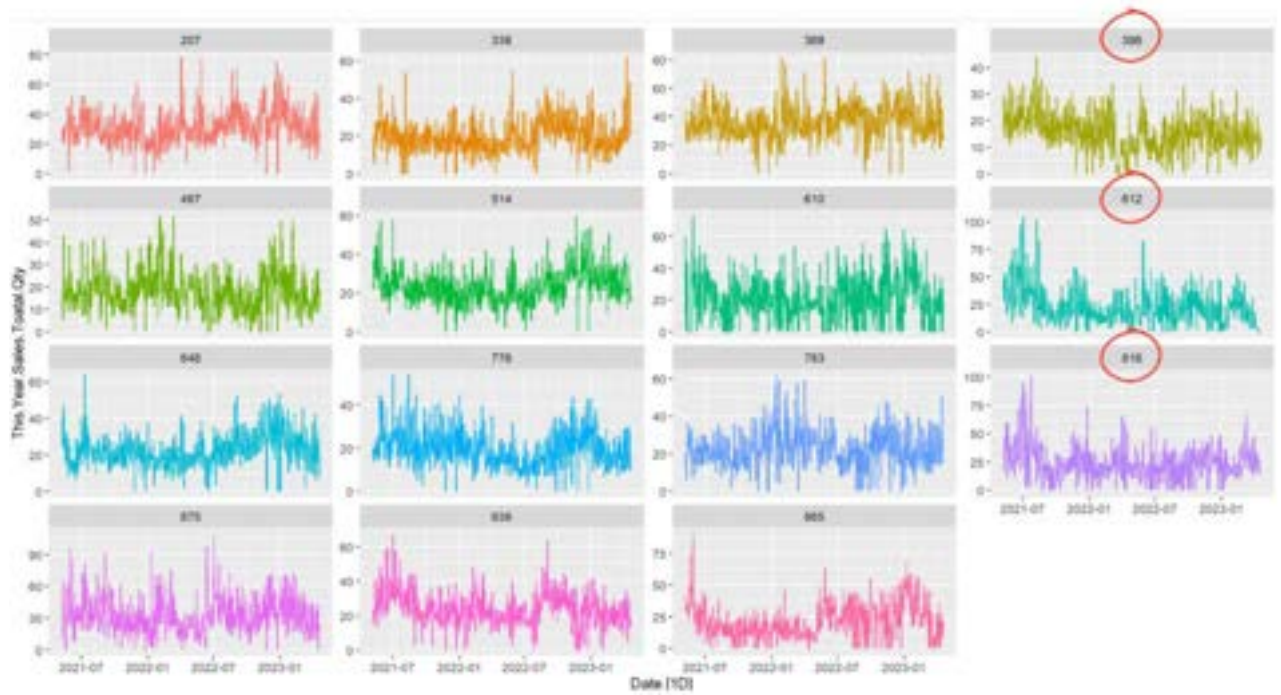
Picture 6-c: Best model in different series(four purchase channels) using only the lowest RMSE.



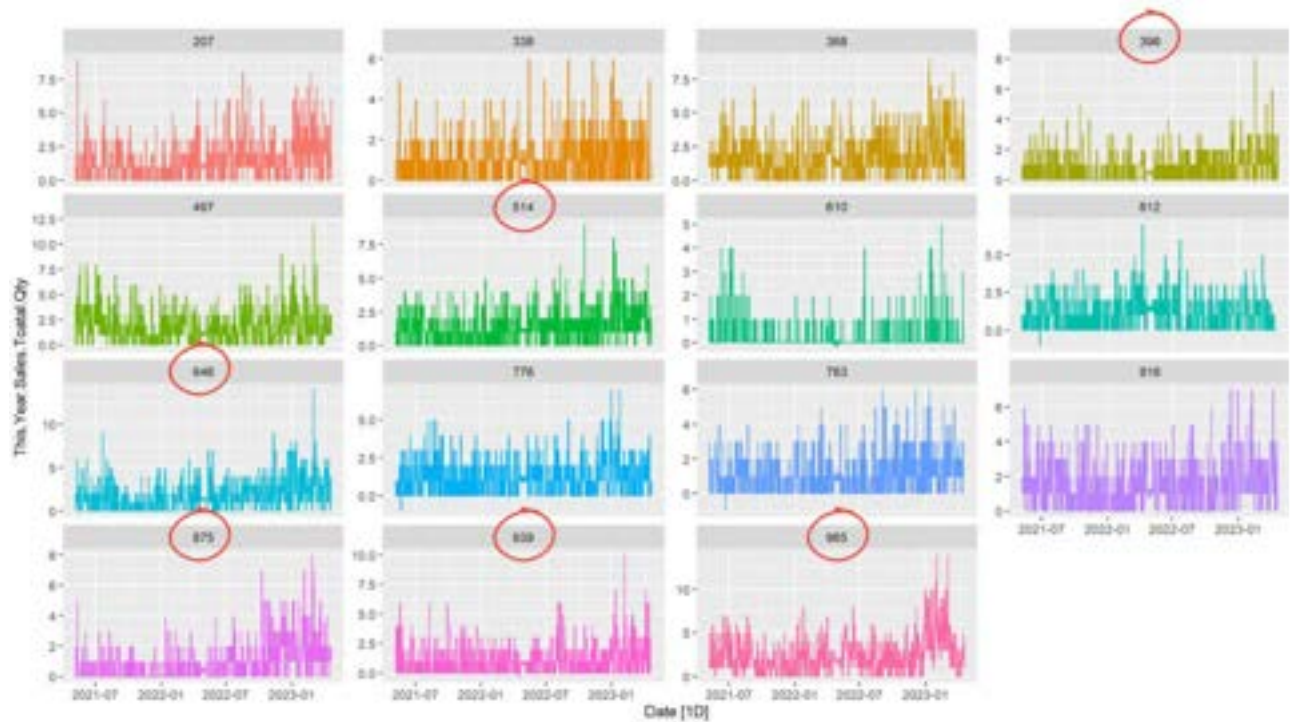
Picture 6-d: Rechange the purchase channel of store delivery through the performance by seeing through the graph to get a better performance. According to the Picture in 6-b, we choose the NN model as the best model

	steps.ahead	.model	.type	MAE	RMSE	MAPE
1	1	arima.lag	Test	1614.9988	1788.6919	4426.0214
2	1	arima.search	Test	1538.7378	1716.1209	4261.7237
3	1	arima.stepwise	Test	1568.8072	1744.6281	4338.7177
4	1	ets	Test	1574.4385	1751.6971	4352.5963
5	1	naive	Test	1504.2812	1666.5668	4161.3810
6	1	nn	Test	1514.9560	1685.9906	4141.5932
7	1	reg	Test	1739.5496	1908.0209	4640.4056
8	1	snaive	Test	1602.5111	1786.3958	4289.1127
9	2	arima.lag	Test	1502.7485	1731.3353	4381.0184
10	2	arima.search	Test	1404.9795	1635.3301	4175.3350
11	2	arima.stepwise	Test	1444.3296	1672.7701	4280.2825
12	2	ets	Test	1442.2504	1668.6855	4264.1317
13	2	naive	Test	1362.0625	1577.9607	4096.5677
14	2	nn	Test	1398.7409	1612.3414	4158.9900
15	2	reg	Test	1561.9020	1788.6684	4469.1789
16	2	snaive	Test	1402.8548	1634.3124	4092.7005
17	3	arima.lag	Test	1384.0914	1652.7426	3787.6441
18	3	arima.search	Test	1298.0879	1561.8846	3593.5171
19	3	arima.stepwise	Test	1345.7984	1613.8486	3717.7673
20	3	ets	Test	1343.5487	1609.3118	3702.3581
21	3	naive	Test	1256.8750	1507.9344	3440.0732
22	3	nn	Test	1298.8225	1559.6431	3627.1714
23	3	reg	Test	1432.4880	1701.9104	3861.8721
24	3	snaive	Test	1253.1673	1515.6179	3441.2909
25	4	arima.lag	Test	1220.4407	1535.6189	2758.6421
26	4	arima.search	Test	1142.0636	1444.5816	2582.0557
27	4	arima.stepwise	Test	1207.4407	1518.5962	2719.3430
28	4	ets	Test	1205.1905	1516.8241	2714.8554
29	4	naive	Test	1096.1230	1395.9744	2468.7307
30	4	nn	Test	1193.6654	1514.9596	2666.4096
31	4	reg	Test	1264.7909	1587.8903	2826.2999
32	4	snaive	Test	1098.9173	1396.6328	2472.7143
33	5	arima.lag	Test	590.9471	1002.4016	135.6830

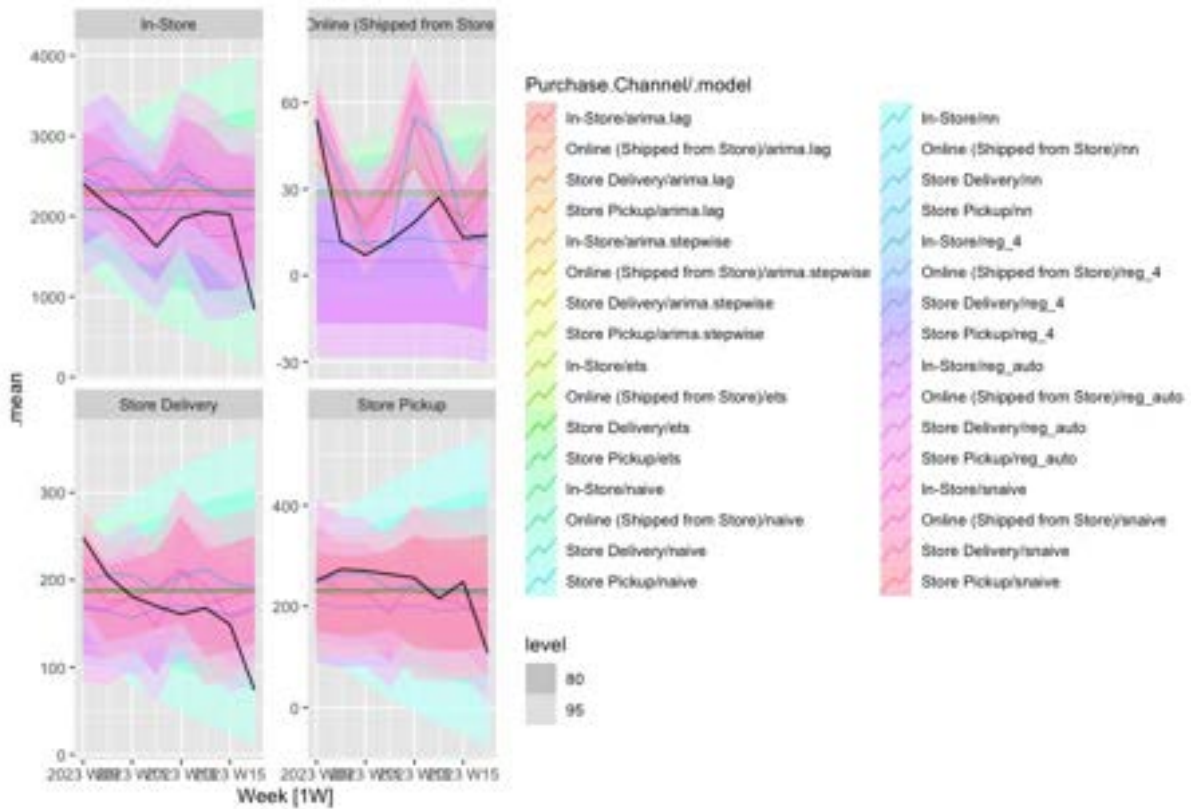
Picture 7-a: the accuracy in each roll-forward model (Partial Result).



Picture 8-a: Total sales from Store pickup and In-Store channels in different stores.



Picture 8-b: Total sales from Store Delivery and Online (Shipped from Store) channels in different stores.



Picture 9-a: Confidence interval of each purchase channel. The colors within the narrower intervals signify a 95% confidence level, whereas the broader intervals indicate an 80% confidence level. The black line represents the actual values. The label in the bottom left corner denotes the confidence intervals for different models.



Picture 9-b: Confidence interval of each purchase channel with eight models.