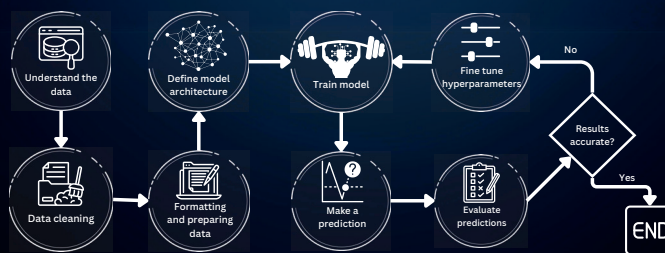


# Forecasting Demand with Machine Learning Algorithms

## Objectives

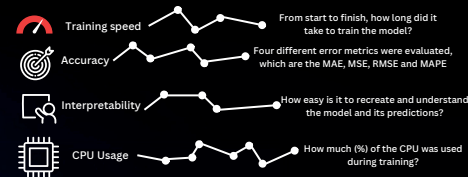
- Analyse as-is demand forecasting process
- Identify, train and evaluate different ML algorithms
- Develop an MVP UI to enable smooth and easy demand forecasting

## 4 How to build an ML model?



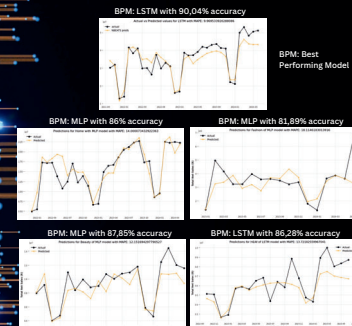
## 5 Evaluation KPIs

To determine the effectiveness of a model, 4 performance criteria were evaluated, each carrying a certain weight to the model's overall score



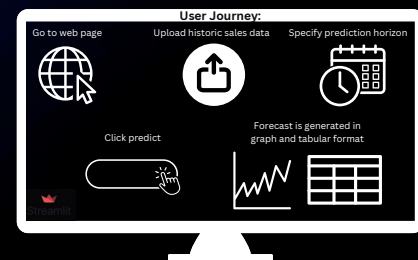
## 6 ML Prediction Results

Company X sell products across 4 different brands. A forecast was made for the total net sales and for each of the 4 brands. To obtain a product specific forecast, a top-down hierarchical reconciliation was done. The 5 best models' predictions are shown here



## 7 UI Development

The agile project methodology was incorporated to build an app using Streamlit. This allowed Company X to make a forecast without the need to understand the complexities of ML

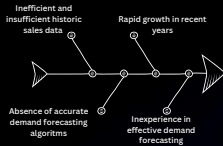


## 1 Problem

Company X lacked an effective demand forecasting system leading to:

- Unfulfilled Customer Orders
- Over and understocking
- Increased delay in monthly catalogue release time

### Causes



## 2 Solution Approach

### 1 Data ingestion and wrangling

- Understand data
- Collect relevant data (feature extraction)
- Clean data by handling missing values and outliers

### 2 Model training and fine-tuning

- Select a model, convert input data to correct type and create training and test sets
- Define the model's architecture and hyperparameters and fit it to the training set

### 3 Predicting and evaluating

- Make a prediction on the test set
- Evaluate the error metrics
- Plot the predictions
- Analyse and tune algorithms if necessary

### 4 Integrate and Develop UI

- Save best performing models and integrate into Streamlit web application

## 3 Solution Models

### 1. Multi-Layer Perceptron

Multilayered neural network for pattern recognition and prediction.



### 2. FB Prophet

Time series forecasting tool handling seasonality and holiday effects.



### 3. LSTM

Recurrent neural network for processing sequential data and long-term dependencies.



### 4. NBEATS

A deep neural architecture specifically designed for time series forecasting that uses backward and forward residual links to provide interpretable forecasts



### 5. LightGBM

Efficient gradient boosting framework for large-scale machine learning tasks.

