

## Questions to answer

### Part 1: Product Performance Analysis

1. Which sub category products have the highest profit?
2. Which product categories are performing best?
3. What are the average sales per product per month?

### Part 2: Inventory and Production Efficiency

1. Which products are at risk of stockouts?
2. How have the costs changed over time for each category?
3. How long does it take to complete a work order on average for each Category?
4. What is the scrap rate for each product Sub category?

### Part 3: Market Demand and Trends

1. Which geographical locations have the highest product storage?
2. What is the percentage of discontinued products in each category?
3. How do costs compare against revenue for sub categories with high cost?

## Tables needed

All these tables are taken from production scheme

1. Product
2. Product Category
3. Product Subcategory
4. Transaction History
5. Bill Of materials
6. Product location
7. Product Inventory
8. Product Cost History
9. List Price History
10. Work Order

Along with these Tables I needed to construct some views, to be able to answer some hard questions, or make the analysis easier.

## Views

### 1. Below Needed Products

To answer the question what are the product, which run out of stock or about to.

I Made a view containing each category and its average price

```
create view CategoryPriceChange as
SELECT
    FORMAT(pc.StartDate, 'yyyy-MM') AS date,
    c.name,
    c.ProductCategoryID,
    AVG(pc.StandardCost) AS AverageCost
FROM
    Production.ProductCostHistory pc
join Production.Product p
on p.ProductID = pc.ProductID
join Production.ProductSubcategory ps
on ps.ProductSubcategoryID = p.ProductSubcategoryID
join Production.ProductCategory c
on c.ProductCategoryID = ps.ProductCategoryID
GROUP BY
    FORMAT(pc.StartDate, 'yyyy-MM'), c.Name, c.ProductCategoryID;
```

Results Messages

	date	name	ProductCategoryID	AverageCost
1	2011-05	Accessories	4	12.0278
2	2012-05	Accessories	4	16.0826
3	2013-05	Accessories	4	12.0219
4	2011-05	Bikes	1	1182.6254
5	2012-05	Bikes	1	831.2355
6	2013-05	Bikes	1	813.0205
7	2011-05	Clothing	3	19.9136
8	2012-05	Clothing	3	23.8501
9	2013-05	Clothing	3	25.5579
10	2011-05	Components	2	443.1582
11	2012-05	Components	2	270.1572
12	2013-05	Components	2	275.679

## Data Cleaning and Exploration

Python code used to check which columns have nulls

```
# taking connction information
connection_string = (
    "DRIVER={ODBC Driver 17 for SQL Server};"
    "SERVER=DESKTOP-P5UVUF4;"
    "DATABASE=AdventureWorks2022;"
    "UID=بناءك;"
    "PWD=الباسورد بناءك;"
)

def finding_null(table_name, primary_key):
    try:

        # Establish the connection
        connection = pyodbc.connect(connection_string)

        # Create a cursor from the connection
        cursor = connection.cursor()
    except Exception as e:
        return f"An error occurred: {e}"

    # extract columns of the table
    columns = cursor.execute(f"select column_name from INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS where TABLE_NAME = '{table_name}';")

    # the output will be a list containing sum of tuples each tuple contains a column name we need to put all the column names
    # into one list
    table_columns = []
    for i in columns:
        for j in i:
            table_columns.append(j)
    # now we have a list containing all the column names

    for column in table_columns:
        # counting the null included in each column
        nulls_number = cursor.execute(
            f"select count({primary_key}) from Production.{table_name} where {column} is null")
        nulls_number = nulls_number.fetchall()

        # printing each column and its null counts
        print(f"column {column} has {nulls_number[0][0]} null values ")
        print("\n")
        print("="*50)
```

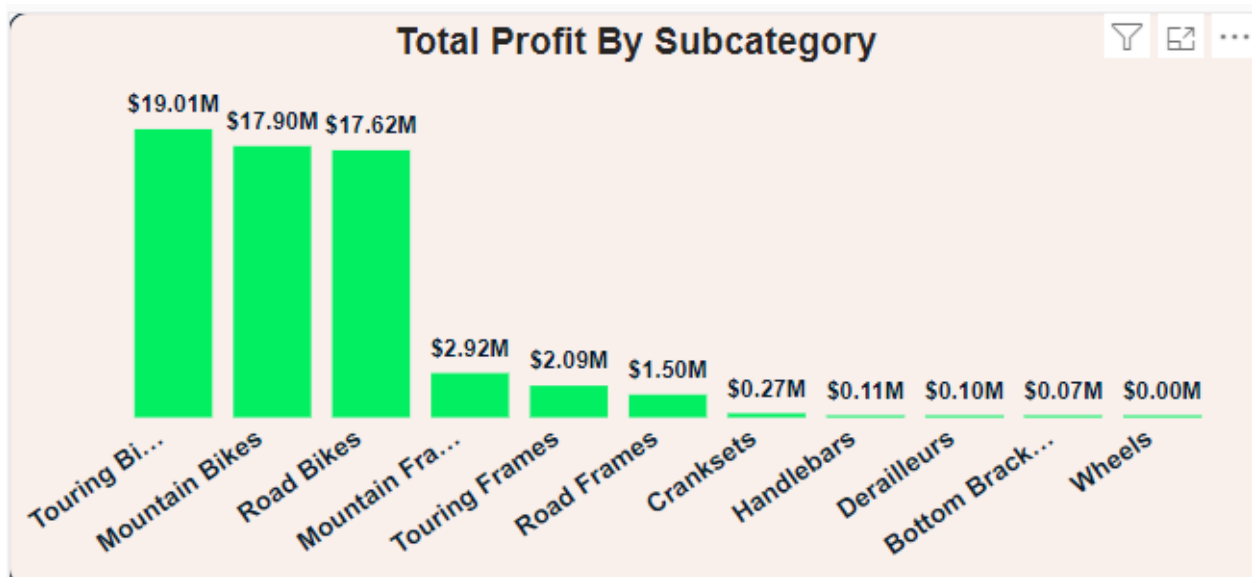
- Changed column Names to be easier to grasp while making Analysis.
- Dropped some unneeded columns.
- Changed values included in some columns to be easier to make analysis on

## Data Modeling



## Answering Questions

### 1. Which sub category products have the highest profit?



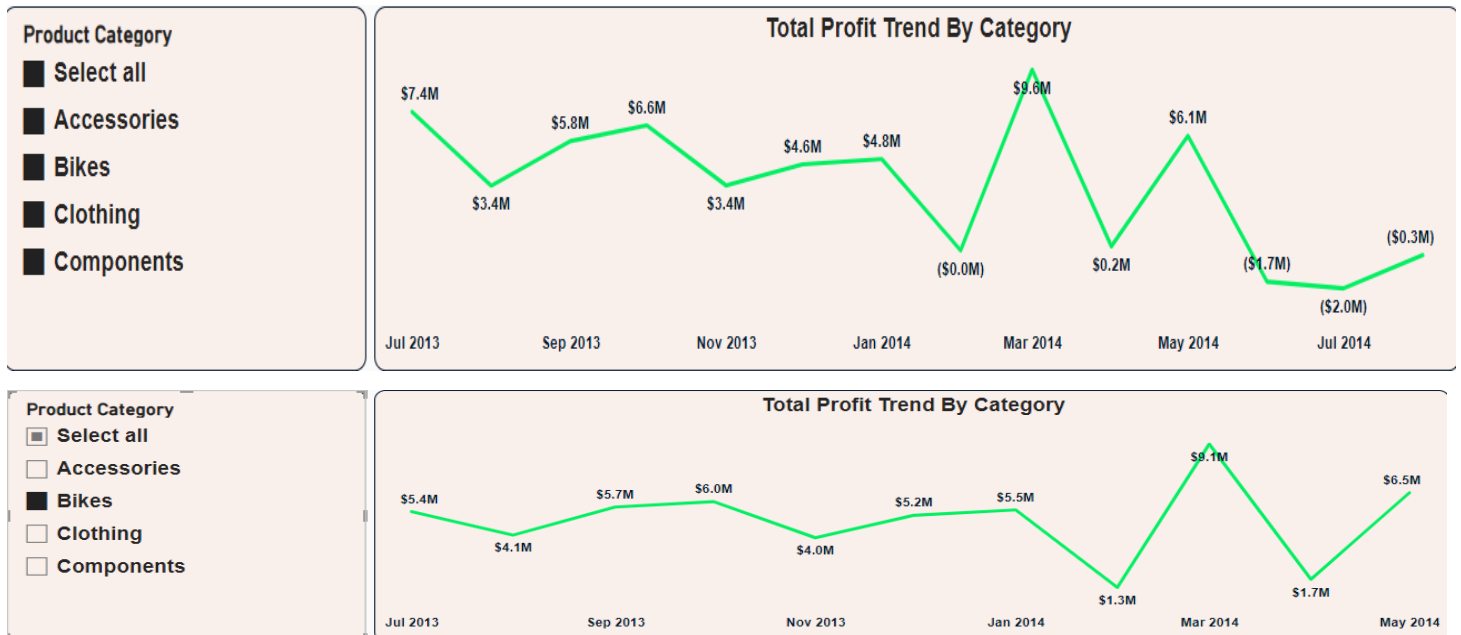
- Obviously touring, mountain and road bikes has the best effect.
- We don't get that much from selling bikes components.

### 2. Which product categories are performing best?

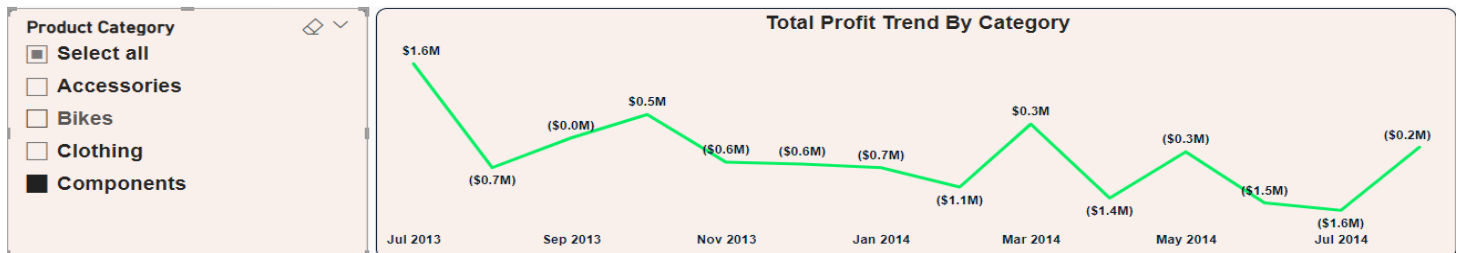


- This question supports the result of the first.
- We cannot say that there is a problem with components and accessories as they are used to manufacture Bikes.
- But we need to increase these products sales.

### 3. What are the average sales per product per month?

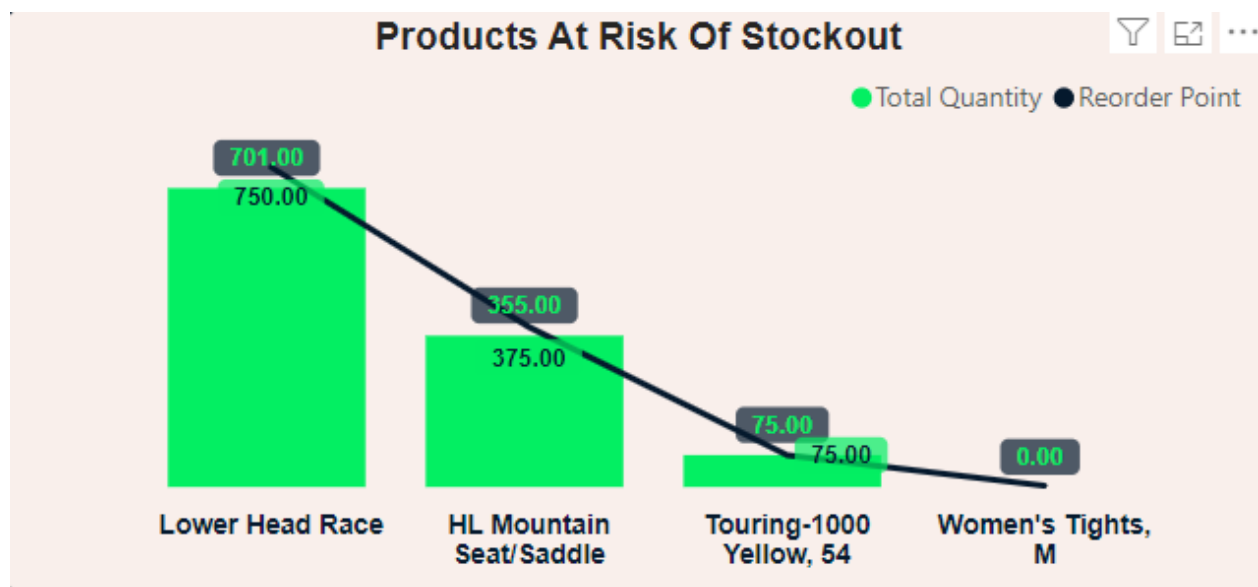


- Sales numbers are not consistent so we need to focus on the reasons for this inconsistency



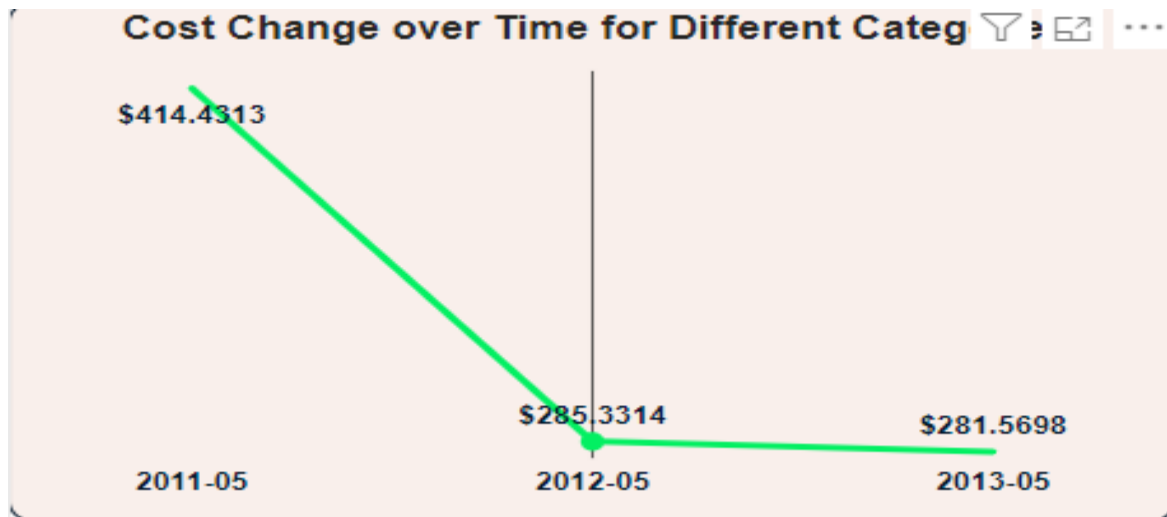
- There is a serious continuous problem with component sales.

### 4. Which products are at risk of stockouts?



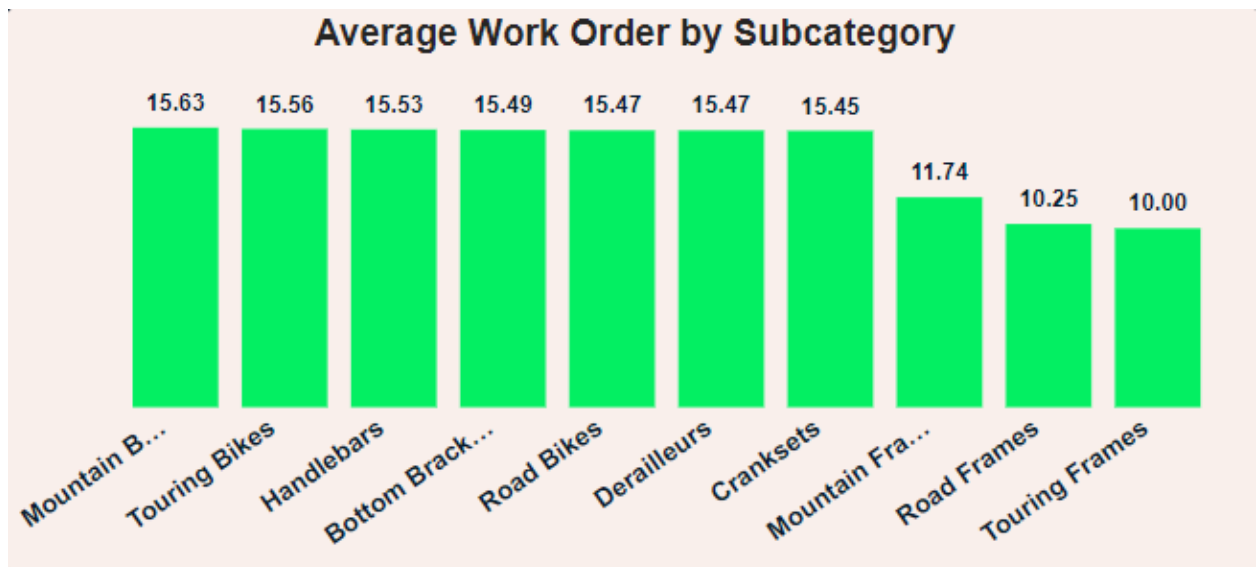
- We need to supply these components as fast as we can.

5. How have the costs changed over time for each category?



- We have done a great job decreasing the production cost of our product by starting producing the main components.

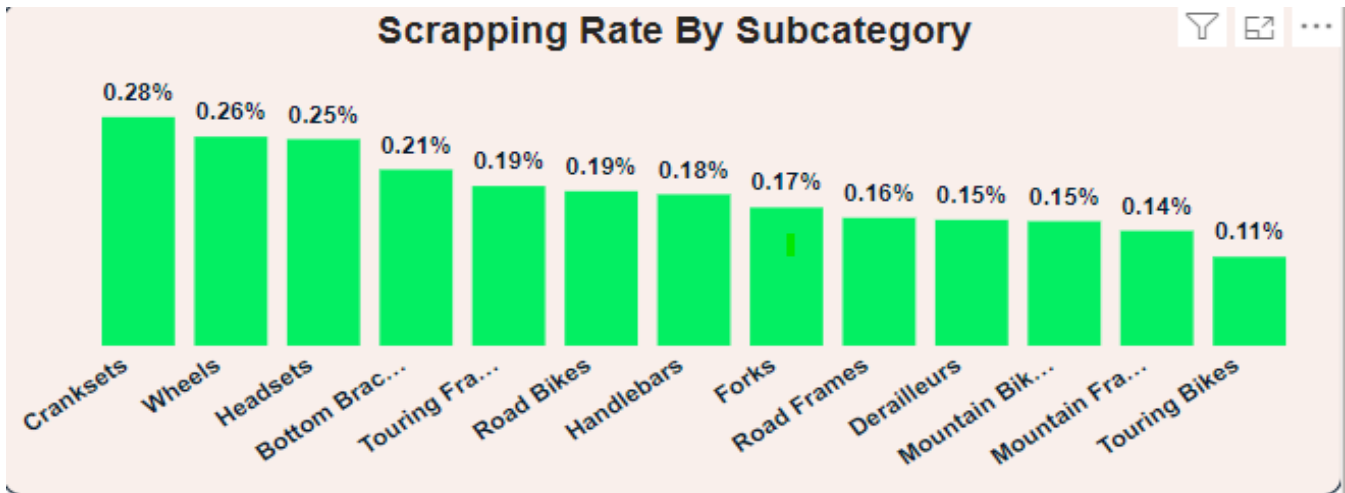
6. How long does it take to complete a work order on average for each Category?



Potential for improvement: The last three categories (Mountain Fre..., Road Frames, Touring Frames) have significantly lower work order periods. This discrepancy might indicate:

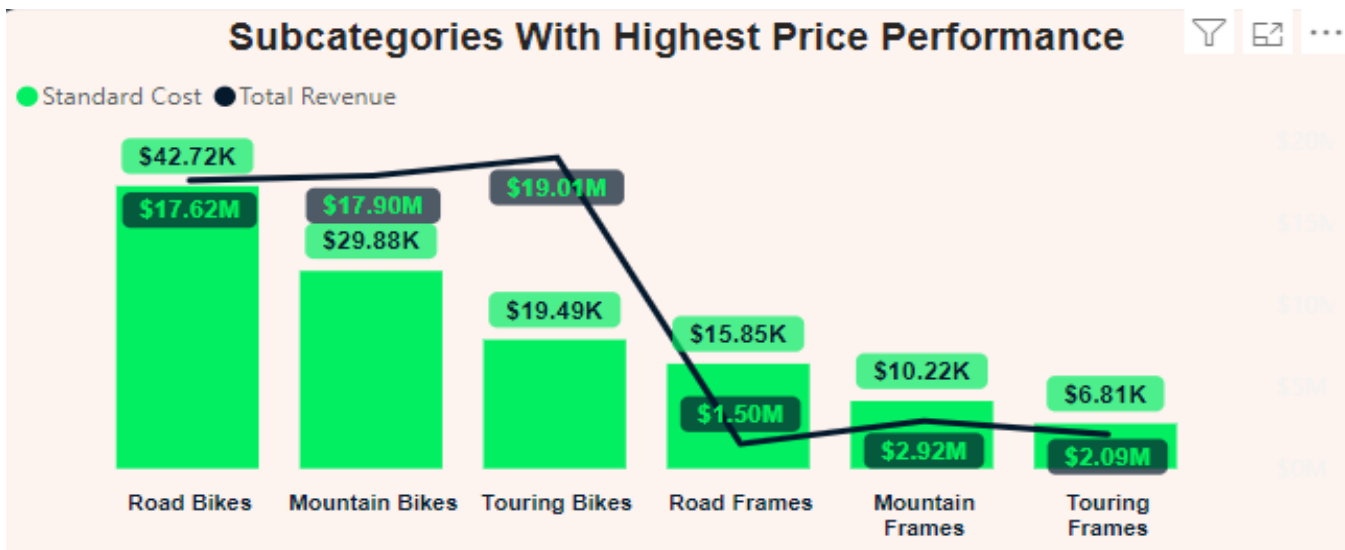
- More efficient processes for these items, which could be studied and potentially applied to other categories.
- Or, these categories might be underserved and could potentially benefit from more attention or resources.

7. What is the scrap rate for each product Sub category?



- Scraping rate is productively applicable.

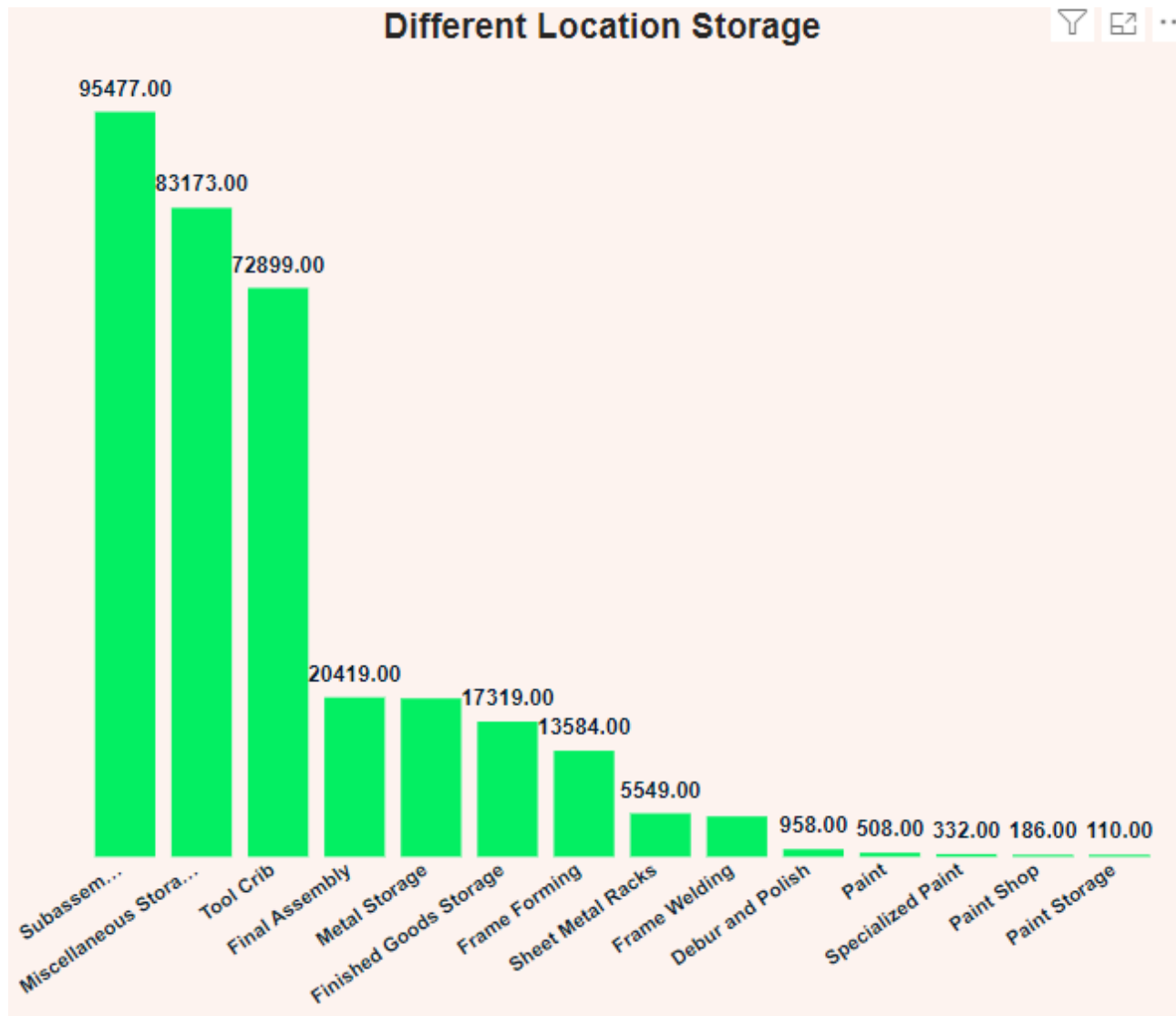
8. How do costs compare against revenue for sub categories with high cost?



- Compared to revenue the costs are really good.

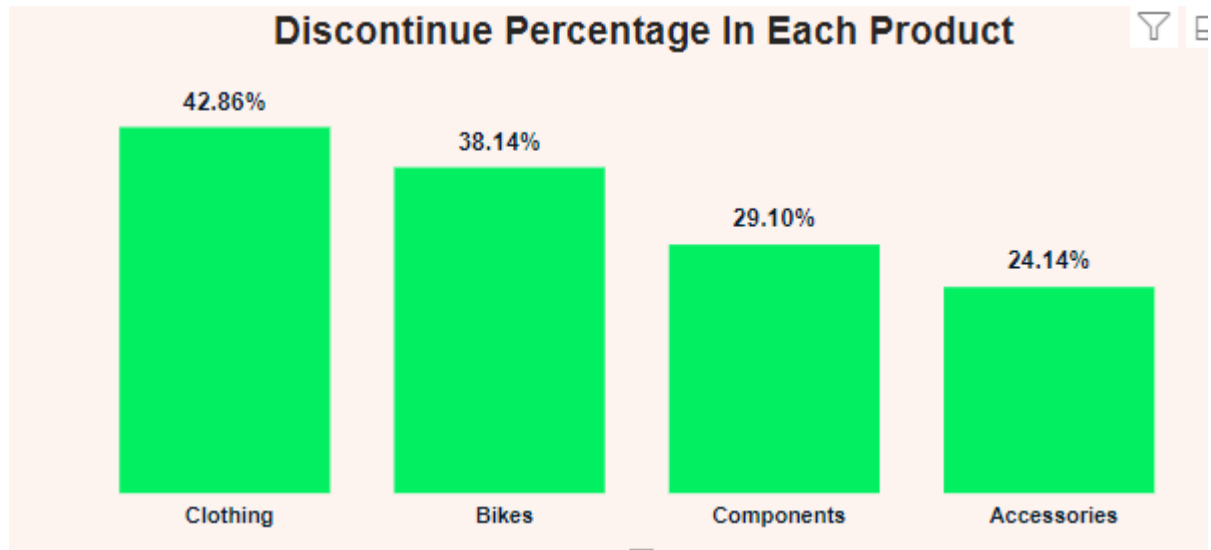


### 9. Which geographical locations have the highest product storage?



- Wide range: There's a significant range in inventory levels across locations, from 110.00 (Paint Storage) to 95477.00 (Subassembly).
- Top storage areas: The three locations with the highest inventory levels are:
  - Subassembly (95477.00)
  - Miscellaneous Storage (83173.00)
  - Tool Crib (72899.00)

10. What is the percentage of discontinued products in each category?



- The rates are very high, before we decide to produce new products we need to study the market very well.

## Dashboards

### Product Performance Analysis

### Product Performance Analysis

### Inventory and Production Efficiency

### Market Demand And Trends

**\$7.42M**

Total Revenue

**(\$6.26M)**

Total Profit

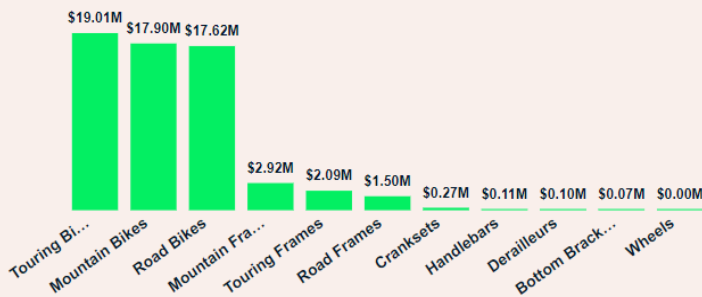
**\$541.71K**

Max Profit

**(\$1.38M)**

Min Profit

Total Profit By Subcategory



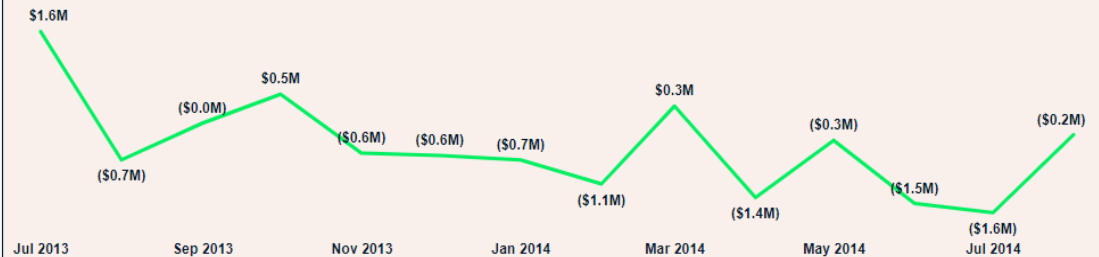
Total Profit By Category



#### Product Category

- ☒ Select all
- ☐ Accessories
- ☐ Bikes
- ☐ Clothing
- ☒ Components

Total Profit Trend By Category



### Inventory and Production Efficiency

### Product Performance Analysis

### Inventory and Production Efficiency

### Market Demand And Trends

**778**

Average Stock Number

**4.51M**

Total Quantity Ordered

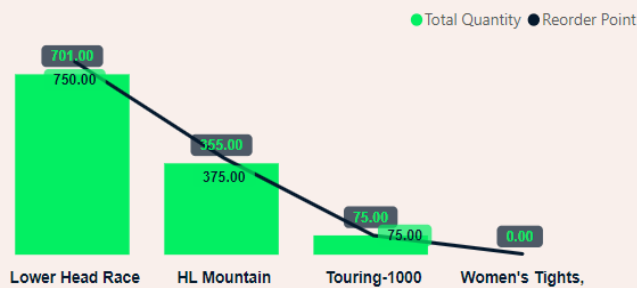
**10.65K**

Total scrapped

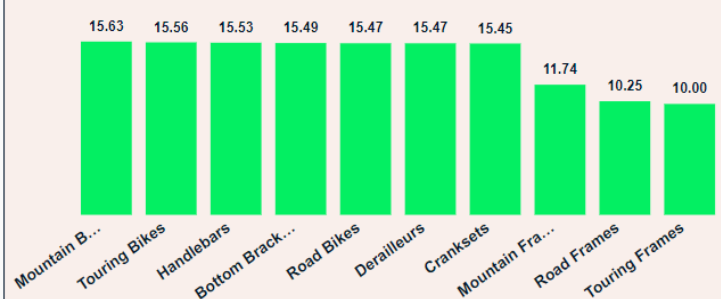
**0.236%**

Scrapping Rate

Products At Risk Of Stockout



Average Work Order by Subcategory



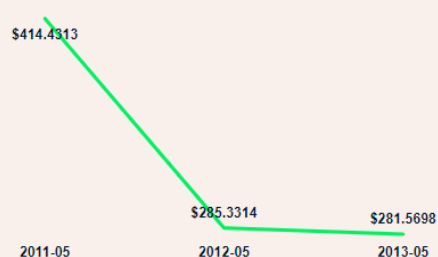
#### Category

All

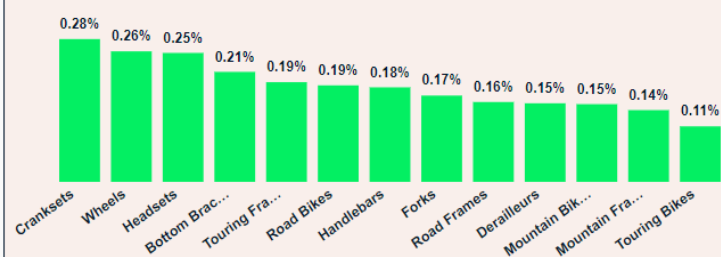
#### Sub Category

All

Cost Change over Time for Different Categories



Scrapping Rate By Subcategory



Market Demand And Production

Product Performance Analysis

Inventory and Production Efficiency

Market Demand And Trends

23,998.14

Avg Storage Per Location

295

All Products

98

Discontinued Products

33.22%

Discontinue Percentage%

