# Task: Multi-Source Data Integration, Predictive Analytics & Optimization

#### Scenario:

You are tasked with analyzing and forecasting key performance metrics for a multinational company with complex interdependencies between regions, products, inventory, and customer behavior. Additionally, you need to identify potential operational bottlenecks and recommend optimization strategies.

### **Data Sources:**

## 1. Excel File (sales\_data.xlsx):

Contains daily sales data for each region.

#### Columns:

- OrderID (unique identifier)
- Region (e.g., North America, Europe, APAC, Middle East)
- Date
- Revenue
- ProductCategory
- UnitsSold
- DiscountApplied (Percentage discount on each sale)

# 2. SQL Database (inventory\_db):

Contains inventory and product data across all regions.

- Table 1: products
  - ProductID
  - ProductCategory
  - o Price
  - Supplier (e.g., Local, Imported)
  - ProductionCost

## • Table 2: inventory

- o ProductID
- o Region
- StockLevel
- ReorderPoint
- LeadTime (in days)

## 3. Python-generated CSV File (customer\_behavior.csv):

Contains **customer behavior metrics** and feedback scores. Columns:

- CustomerID
- Region
- SatisfactionScore (1–10)
- PurchaseFrequency
- AverageSpend
- ChurnRisk (High/Medium/Low)
- ReferralCount (Number of new customers referred)

# **Additional Constraints:**

## 1. Time Dependency:

- Sales and inventory levels are updated daily. Use time-series techniques for modeling trends and seasonality.
- Inventory has a lead time before replenishment. You must predict out-ofstock scenarios.

# 2. Revenue Leakage:

Incorporate the effect of discounts (DiscountApplied) on revenue.
 Calculate potential revenue loss due to over-discounting.

## 3. Optimization:

 Develop an algorithm to optimize the ReorderPoint for each product to minimize out-of-stock incidents while reducing excess inventory costs.

## 4. Supplier Analysis:

 Compare performance between **Local** and **Imported** suppliers. Identify regions where imported suppliers are causing delays or higher costs.

#### 5. Customer Retention:

 Use SatisfactionScore and ReferralCount to predict churn. Propose strategies to reduce churn risk in high-risk regions.

## Requirements:

## **Step 1: Data Integration**

- 1. Import the datasets into Python.
- 2. Create relationships between the data sources (e.g., ProductID as a foreign key).
- 3. Handle missing values using advanced imputation techniques (e.g., KNN or regression-based imputation).

# **Step 2: Advanced Analytics**

## 1. Revenue Analysis:

- Calculate the **impact of discounts** on total revenue and profitability by region.
- Identify regions and product categories with highest revenue leakage.

## 2. Inventory Analysis:

- Predict inventory shortfalls using time-series forecasting (e.g., ARIMA, SARIMA).
- Suggest optimized ReorderPoint values based on predicted demand and lead times.

# 3. Supplier Analysis:

- Analyze cost and delays introduced by imported suppliers compared to local ones.
- Provide recommendations for better supplier selection in underperforming regions.

## **Step 3: Predictive Modeling**

## 1. Revenue Prediction:

- Build a predictive model using scikit-learn or XGBoost to forecast daily revenue.
   Include the following as predictors:
  - o Region
  - ProductCategory
  - UnitsSold
  - DiscountApplied
  - o AverageSpend

## 2. Churn Prediction:

• Use a classification model (e.g., Logistic Regression, Random Forest) to predict the churn risk for customers based on their SatisfactionScore, PurchaseFrequency, and ReferralCount.

# **Step 4: Reporting & Visualization**

- 1. Create an interactive dashboard using Python libraries like Dash or Plotly.
  - o Include filters for region and product category.
  - Provide visualizations for revenue trends, inventory shortages, and customer churn risk.
- 2. Generate an Excel report summarizing:
  - Revenue impact of discounts.
  - Inventory bottlenecks.
  - Predicted churn rates and customer retention strategies.

## **Step 5: Automation**

- 1. Write a script that:
  - o Automatically fetches new data from the SQL database.
  - o Re-trains predictive models when significant data changes are detected.
  - o Updates the dashboard and report automatically.