Git Phase 2

Wednesday, September 24, 2025   1:00 PM

GIT ticket 27: POS852 data phase 2

1. Historical vs. Current Data Strategy
- 2021–July 10, 2024: Data is available in Excel only. Power BI currently does not have this data.
- Post-July 10, 2024–2025 onward: Use real EDI 852 data stored in BYD D database.
- Cutoff date: Set as Jan 1, 2025. All 2025 data will use the real source; pre-2025 from Excel snapshots.

Action:
- Load Excel data (until 7/10/2024) into a separate historical table in Power BI.
- Load 2025 data directly from BYD D database and build visuals off that.

2. Flatten the Structure (Pivot Fix)
The original Excel has 60+ columns representing weeks. Instead of keeping them:
Action:
- Pivot the weekly columns into rows:
  - Column 1: Customer
  - Column 2: Item
  - Column 3: Week
  - Column 4: Quantity Sold
- This allows filtering, slicing, and charting over time.

3. Use Case for Users
Nolan clarified that users mainly care about:
- Current year-to-date
- Week vs. same week last year (e.g., Week 20 2024 vs Week 20 2025)
- Total from Jan 1 to today vs same period last year

Action:
- Create KPIs:
  - YTD Sales This Year
  - YTD Sales Last Year
  - Week-over-Week Comparison
  - Sparkline or Line Chart by Week Number

4. Metrics to Pull
- QA (Quantity Available): Comes from quantity column in the file.
- QS (Quantity Sold): Used for all historical views.
- Inventory: Pull from R-column (Quantity Available by Week) — no history, just latest value.

Action:
- In Power BI, pull both QA and QS from the transformed table and label them accordingly.
- Use the QS for trends and QA for current stock visuals.

5. Data Mapping Logic
Customers may send different item identifiers:
- Vendor Item #
- Catalog #
- GITIN
- SQ
- UPC

Action:
- Build a calculated column in Power BI:
ItemKey =
COALESCE([Catalog #], [Vendor Item #], [GITIN], [SQ], [UPC])
- Use this column for joins, visuals, and filters.

- GITIN
- SQ
- UPC

Action:
- Build a calculated column in Power BI:

ItemKey =
COALESCE([Catalog #], [Vendor Item #], [GITIN], [SQ], [UPC])
- Use this column for joins, visuals, and filters.

6. Brand & Sub-Brand
These are available in the Egress table (mass500) — not in raw EDI files.
Action:
- Create a relationship between the item code and the Egress Release Products table to pull:
  - Brand
  - Sub-brand

Visual Design (Phase 1)
Start with 2025 data only:
- Summary Page
  - KPI Cards: YTD vs Last Year
  - Trend Line: Weekly QS for 2025
  - Matrix/Table: Customer, Item, Current QA
- Drill-Down Page
  - Filter by Customer → Item → Weekly Data
- Comparison Page
  - Week-over-week bar chart
  - Sparkline by Item

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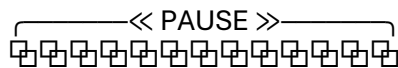
OBJECTIVE:
Load POS data (historical and current) into Power BI for reporting—ensuring a clean cutoff between 2024 "manual/hardcopy" data and 2025 "real-time" data, while eliminating the 60+ column problem by pivoting to a normalized structure.

FILES TO USE:
- 2024 Data Source (manual): COPY - POS Master 2025.xlsm
- 2025 Data Source (real-time): COPY - POS by Account Week Ending 5-3-25.xlsx

1. Pivot Historical Data (2021–2024)
Source: POS Master 2025.xlsm
- Open the file and identify the sheet with 60+ columns (e.g., weekly sales by item/customer).
- Highlight the table including all columns (Date/Week headers).
- Go to Power Query Editor → Transform tab → Click Unpivot Columns (from Week columns onwards).
  - Result: You should have a structure like:
    - Customer
    - Item
    - WeekEndingDate (former column headers)
    - UnitsSold
- Add a new column: "Year" → extract year from WeekEndingDate
- Filter rows to include only up to 2024-07-10.
- Name this query: POS_Historical_Unpivoted

2. Use 2025 Real POS Data
Source: POS by Account Week Ending 5-3-25.xlsx
- Import and clean this file directly into Power BI as a second table.
- Normalize if needed to match columns with the historical data:
  - Customer
  - Item
  - WeekEndingDate
  - UnitsSold
- Add "Year" column as well (should all be 2025)

Source: POS by Account Week Ending 5-3-25.xlsx

- Import and clean this file directly into Power BI as a second table.

    - Customer
    - Item
    - WeekEndingDate
    - UnitsSold
- Add "Year" column as well (should all be 2025).
- Name this query: POS_2025_Actual

3. Merge and Standardize

- Append both queries (POS_Historical_Unpivoted and POS_2025_Actual) into one master query: POS_All.
- Confirm that data format is clean (no nulls or mixed types).
- Add source tag column if needed ("Source": Manual vs Actual).

4. Modeling in Power BI

- Create a proper Date table and mark as Date Table.
- Relate POS_All[WeekEndingDate] to the Date Table.
- Create dimension tables as needed:
    - Customer
    - Item
    - Brand, Subbrand (via product table if needed)

5. Visuals to Build

- Sales by Week (YTD Comparison):
    - Line chart: Week vs UnitsSold
    - Filters: Customer, Item, Year
    - Add comparison line from 2024 next to 2025
- Table: Weekly POS:
    - Dimensions: Customer, Item
    - Values: UnitsSold per week, YTD total, Last Year same week
- Inventory QA (Quantity Available):
    - Pull only QA (not QS) column from the POS Master 2025.xlsm
    - Only show the most recent snapshot (R column)
    - Ignore Store/DC split – only use total QA

6. Special Logic & Business Rules

- Use cutoff: anything before 2025-01-01 = manual source
- From 2025 onward, use real-time data only
- For item lookups, use logic:
    - If BarCatalog exists, use it
    - Else fallback to: VendorItem → GTIN → SQ → UPC
- Brand/Subbrand info must be pulled from EgressReleaseProducts if needed

7. Validate

- Compare weekly totals for overlapping data between manual and real sources to ensure consistency
- Nolan noted that differences should be minimal
- Validate YTD and weekly totals match with business expectations

8. Strip Excess Columns

- Final reports must not include 60+ columns side-by-side.
- Users can drill down or filter by week/year instead.
- Consider matrix tables, slicers, or tooltip drill-throughs for usability.

9. Extras

- If needed later: Create a Home Depot import process from their "vendor drill" dynamic Excel export.
- For now, focus on 852/QA data and agreed sources.