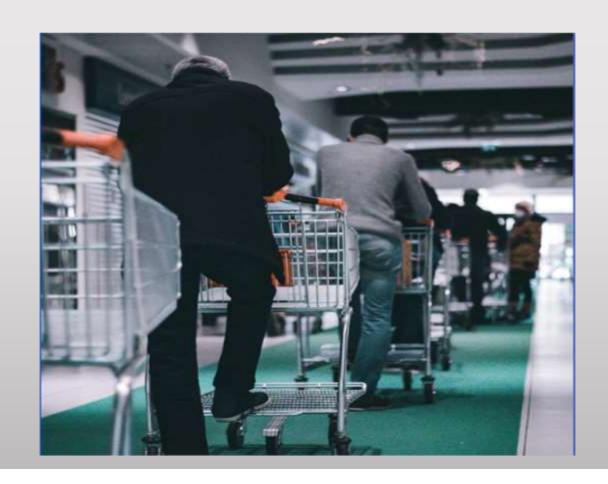
# SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT FOR A GROCERY STORE

# Optimizing operations for efficiency and customer satisfaction

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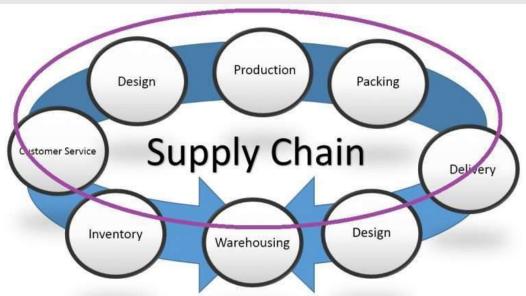
# content

- > Introduction
- ➤ Technology used (in python)
- **>** Workflow
- > Pros and cons



# **INTRODUCTION**

Grocery supply chains connect food producers and manufacturers with grocery retailers via transportation, warehousing, and inventory management processes



Real-time shelf monitoring, forecasting demand, using point-of-sale technology, and electronic shelf labeling are some of the technologies that can help meet inventory and supply chain needs. AI can also have a positive impact on environmental, social, and governance initiatives in the grocery and retail industry.



SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

# Optimizing Grocery Supply Chain Coordination

**Ensuring Seamless Collaboration for Efficient Operations** 



### Ensuring Resource Access for Producers

Facilitate producers with necessary resources for quality production



### Timely Delivery of Quality Products

Guarantee on-time delivery of high-quality products to customers



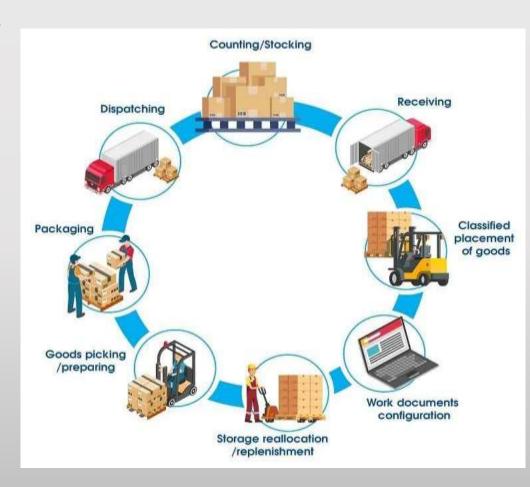
### Maintaining Adequate Stock Levels

Ensure stores maintain sufficient stock levels to meet demand



# PRODUCT DISTRIBUTOR SUPPLIER MANUFACTURE RETAILER CONSUMER Add your custom text details here details here details here details here details here Information

The grocery supply chain includes sourcing raw ingredients, processing and packaging them, and delivering them to stores for sale. Fresh fruits and vegetables don't require much manufacturing or processing. They go from the farm to the store more or less as is, but perishable items must be refrigerated during shipping. Packaged goods—such as crackers, breakfast cereals, and margarines—follow a typical manufacturing journey. Raw ingredients are shipped from supplier to manufacturer, processed, combined, and cooked or baked (with varying degrees of automation along the assembly line). The final products are packaged and distributed to buyers, warehouses, or directly to retail grocers.



# Pros and Cons of chain management

# pros

- ✓ Cost efficiency
- ✓ Enhanced output
- ✓ Avoids delays
- ✓ Problem identification
- ✓ Better collaboration

# cons

- Expensive implementation
- complexity

# **PROGRAM**

```
class Inventory:
....def __init__(self):
self.products = {}
-----self.cogs =-{}
      -self.revenue = 0
def add_product(self, product_name, quantity,
cost price):
       if product name in self.products:
          self.products[product_name] += quantity
          self.cogs[product_name] += quantity * cost_price
····else:
          self.products[product_name] = quantity
         - self.cogs[product_name] = quantity * cost_price
```

```
-def sell_product(self, product_name, quantity,
selling price):
·····if product name in self.products and
self.products[product name] >= quantity:
          self.products[product_name] -= quantity
.....self.revenue += quantity * selling price
           profit = (quantity * selling_price) - (quantity *
self.cogs[product_name] / self.products[product name])
           print(f"Sold {quantity} {product name}(s)...
Profit: ${profit:.2f}")
·····else:
          print("Insufficient quantity in inventory.")
```

```
- def display inventory(self):
        print("\nCurrent Inventory:")
       for product, quantity in self.products.items():
           print(f"{product}: {quantity}")
   def display_financials(self):
        print("\nFinancial Summary:")
        print(f"Total Revenue: ${self.revenue:.2f}")
      --total cogs =-sum(self.cogs.values())
        print(f"Total Cost of Goods Sold (COGS):
${total cogs:.2f}")
        print(f"Gross Profit: ${self.revenue - - -
total_cogs:.2f}")
```

```
def main():
····inventory = · Inventory()
... while True:
       print("\n1. Add Product\n2. Sell Product\n3. Display
Inventory\n4. Display Financials\n5. Exit")
       choice = input("Enter your choice: ")
·····if choice == "1":
            product name = input("Enter product name: ")
           -quantity = int(input("Enter quantity: "))
            cost_price = float(input("Enter cost price per
unit: "))
           inventory.add_product(product_name, quantity,
cost price)
           print("Product added to inventory.")
```

```
elif choice == "2":
        product_name = input("Enter product name: ")
      ---- quantity = int(input("Enter quantity to sell: "))
------selling_price = float(input("Enter selling price
per unit: "))
          inventory.sell_product(product_name, quantity,
selling_price)
       elif choice == "3":
          -inventory.display_inventory()
    elif choice == "4":
     ·····inventory.display_financials()
       elif choice == "5":
        print("Exiting program.")
       ·····break
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
....main()
```

### **OUTPUT**

### **Add Product**

1. Add Product 2. Sell Product 3. Display Inventory 4. Display Financials 5. Exit Enter your choice: 1 Enter product name: shampo Enter quantity: 200 Enter cost price per unit: 2 Product added to inventory. Add Product 2. Sell Product 3. Display Inventory 4. Display Financials 5. Exit Enter your choice: 1 Enter product name: choco Enter quantity: 100 Enter cost price per unit: 5 Product added to inventory.

# **Sell Product**

```
1. Add Product
2. Sell Product
3. Display Inventory
4. Display Financials
5. Exit
Enter your choice: 2
Enter product name: shampo
Enter quantity to sell: 100
Enter selling price per unit: 2
Sold 100 shampo(s). Profit: $-200.00
```

# **Display Inventory**

- 1. Add Product
- 2. Sell Product
- 3. Display Inventory
- 4. Display Financials
- 5. Exit

Enter your choice: 3

Current Inventory:

shampo: 100

choco: 100

# **Display Financials**

- 1. Add Product
- 2. Sell Product
- 3. Display Inventory
- 4. Display Financials
- 5. Exit

Enter your choice: 4

Financial Summary:

Total Revenue: \$200.00

Total Cost of Goods Sold (COGS): \$900.00

Gross Profit: \$-700.00

# **Exit**

- 1. Add Product
- 2. Sell Product
- 3. Display Inventory
- 4. Display Financials
- 5. Exit

Enter your choice: 5

Exiting program.

=== YOUR PROGRAM HAS ENDED ===

