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Project on Supply Chain Analysis



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Presentation



This dataset comes from a Fashion and Beauty startup and reflects the complete supply chain operation of makeup products. It includes detailed information from suppliers to end customers– covering everything from manufacturing and stock management to shipping and customer data.

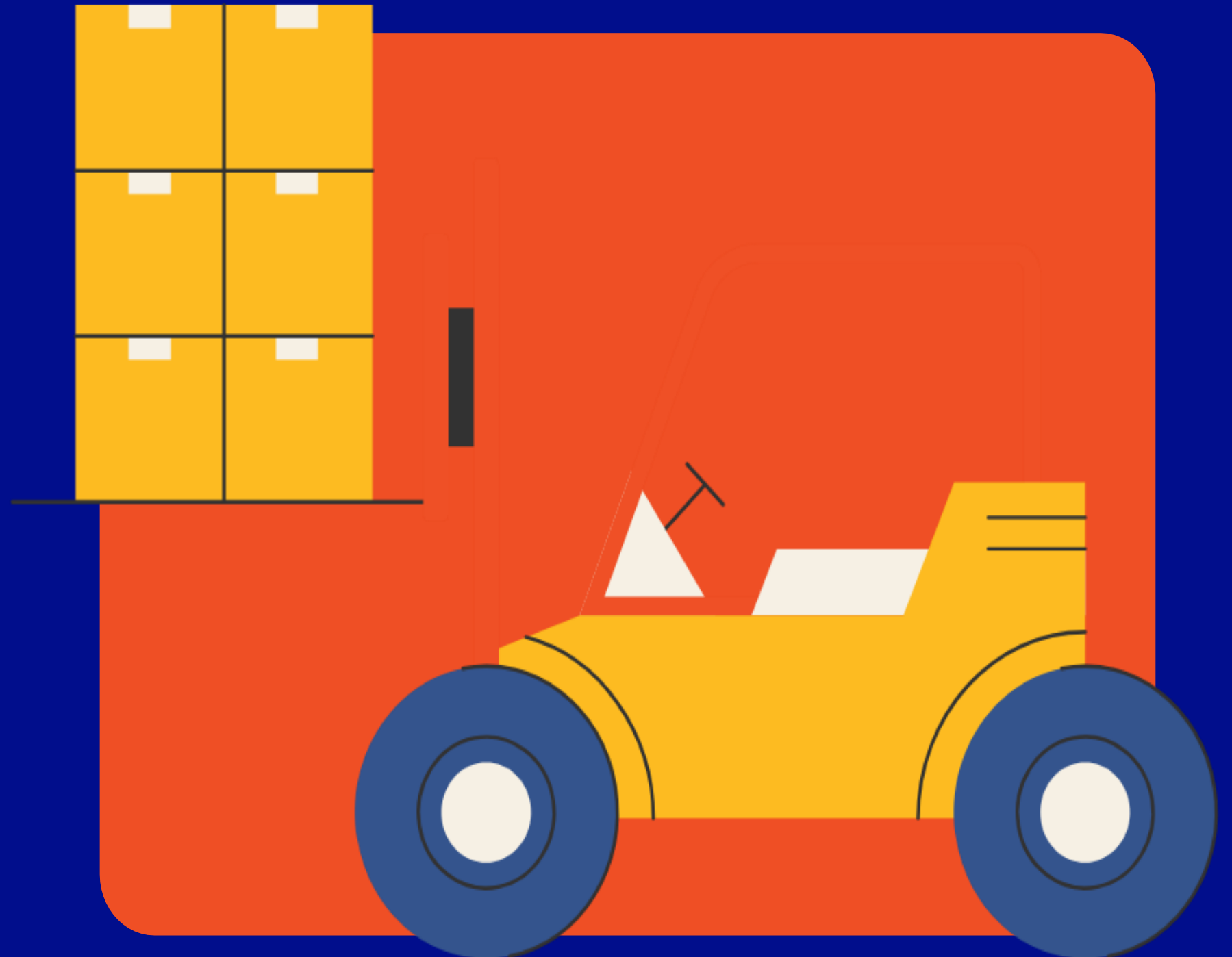
By analyzing this dataset, we can explore trends in product sales, detect supply chain bottlenecks, evaluate supplier performance, and optimize shipping strategies.

➤ Dataset Source: [kaggle.com](https://www.kaggle.com)





- **Product Details**– Product Type, SKU, Price, Availability
- **Sales Performance**– No. of Products Sold, Revenue Generated
- **Customer Demographics**
- **Inventory Management**– Stock Levels, Lead Times, Order Quantities
- **Shipping Data**– Shipping Times, Shipping Carriers, Shipping Costs
- **Supplier & Location** – Supplier Name, Location, Lead Time
- **Manufacturing Details** – Production Volumes, Manufacturing Lead Time, Manufacturing Costs
- **Quality Checks**– Inspection Results, Defect Rates
- **Logistics**– Transportation Modes, Routes, Transportation Costs.





Create table-

```
Query  Query History
1  create table
2  create table Supply_Chain(
3  Product_type varchar(15),
4  SKU varchar(10),
5  Price decimal(10,6),
6  Availability int,
7  Numbers_of_product_sold int,
8  Revenue_generated decimal(15,3),
9  Customer_demographics varchar(15),
10 Stock_level int,
11 Lead_time int,
12 Order_quantities int,
13 Shipping_times int,
14 Shipping_carries varchar(10),
15 Shipping_cost decimal(10,2),
16 Supplier_name varchar(15),
17 Location varchar(15),
18 Supplier_Lead_time int,
19 Production_volumes int,
20 Manufacturing_lead_time int,
21 manufacturing_costs decimal(10,5),
22 Inspection_results varchar(10),
23 Defect_rates decimal(10,5),
24 Transportation_modes varchar(10),
25 Routes varchar(10),
26 Costs decimal(10,1));
```



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Import data-

```
28 copy Supply_Chain from 'C:\Program Files\PostgreSQL\16\data\data ressource\supply_chain_data.csv' csv header;
29
```



	product_type character varying (15) 🔒	sku character varying (10) 🔒	price numeric (10,6) 🔒	availability integer 🔒	numbers_of_product_sold integer 🔒	revenue_generated numeric (15,3) 🔒	customer_demographics character varying (15) 🔒	stock_level integer 🔒
1	haircare	SKU0	69.808006	55	802	8661.997	Non-binary	
2	skincare	SKU1	14.843523	95	736	7460.900	Female	
3	haircare	SKU2	11.319683	34	8	9577.750	Unknown	
4	skincare	SKU3	61.163343	68	83	7766.836	Non-binary	
5	skincare	SKU4	4.805496	26	871	2686.505	Non-binary	
6	haircare	SKU5	1.699976	87	147	2828.349	Non-binary	
7	skincare	SKU6	4.078333	48	65	7823.477	Male	
8	cosmetics	SKU7	42.958384	59	426	8496.104	Female	

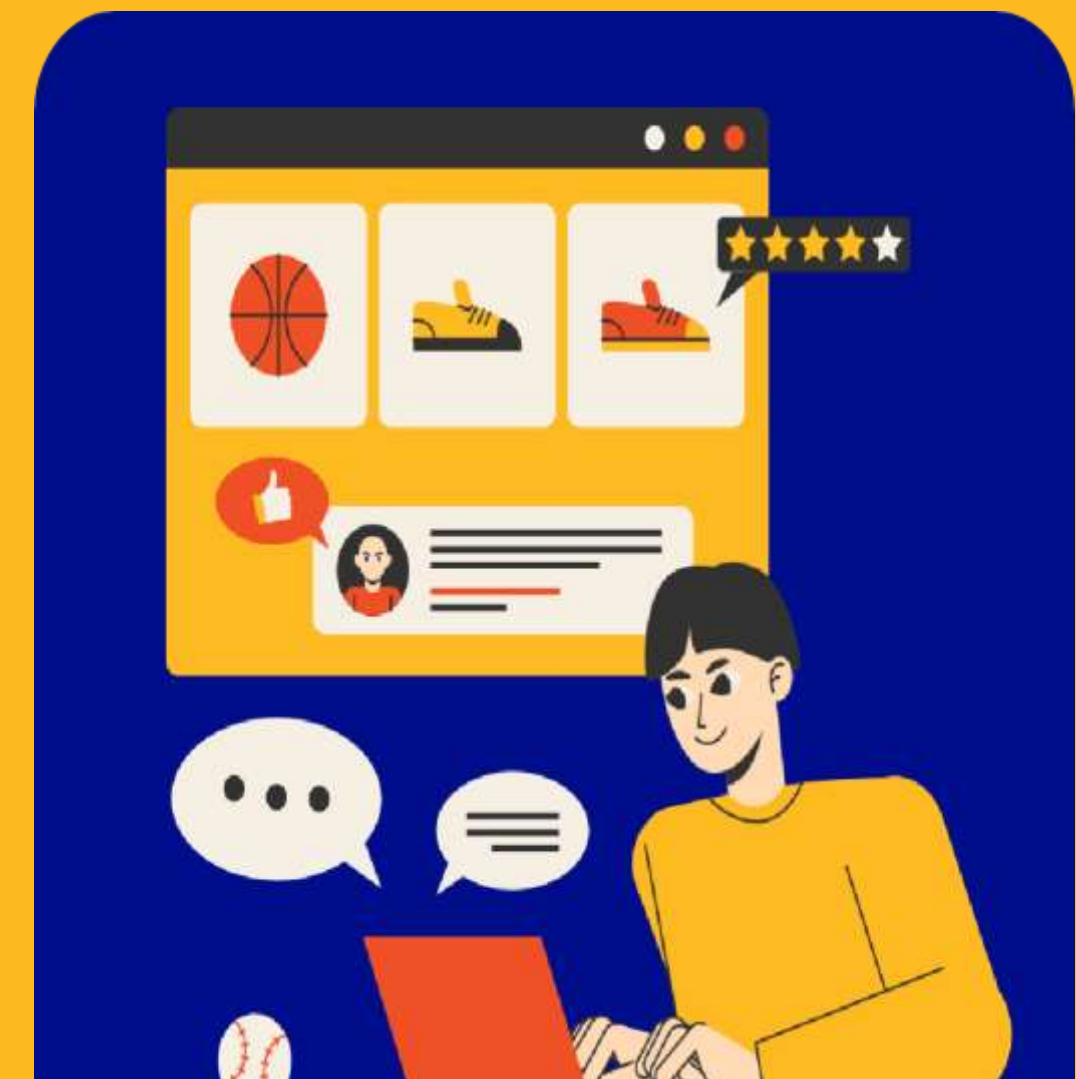


1. Total revenue by product type-

```
34 select product_type, sum(revenue_generated) as Total_revenue
35 from Supply_Chain
36 group by product_type
37 order by Total_revenue desc;
```



	product_type character varying (15)	total_revenue numeric
1	skincare	241628.163
2	haircare	174455.389
3	cosmetics	161521.267






2. Average price and revenue by product type-



```
40 select product_type, round(avg(price)) as avg_price,  
41 round(avg(revenue_generated)) as avg_revenue  
42 from Supply_Chain  
43 group by product_type;
```



	product_type character varying (15)	avg_price numeric	avg_revenue numeric
1	skincare	47	6041
2	cosmetics	57	6212
3	hairecare	46	5131

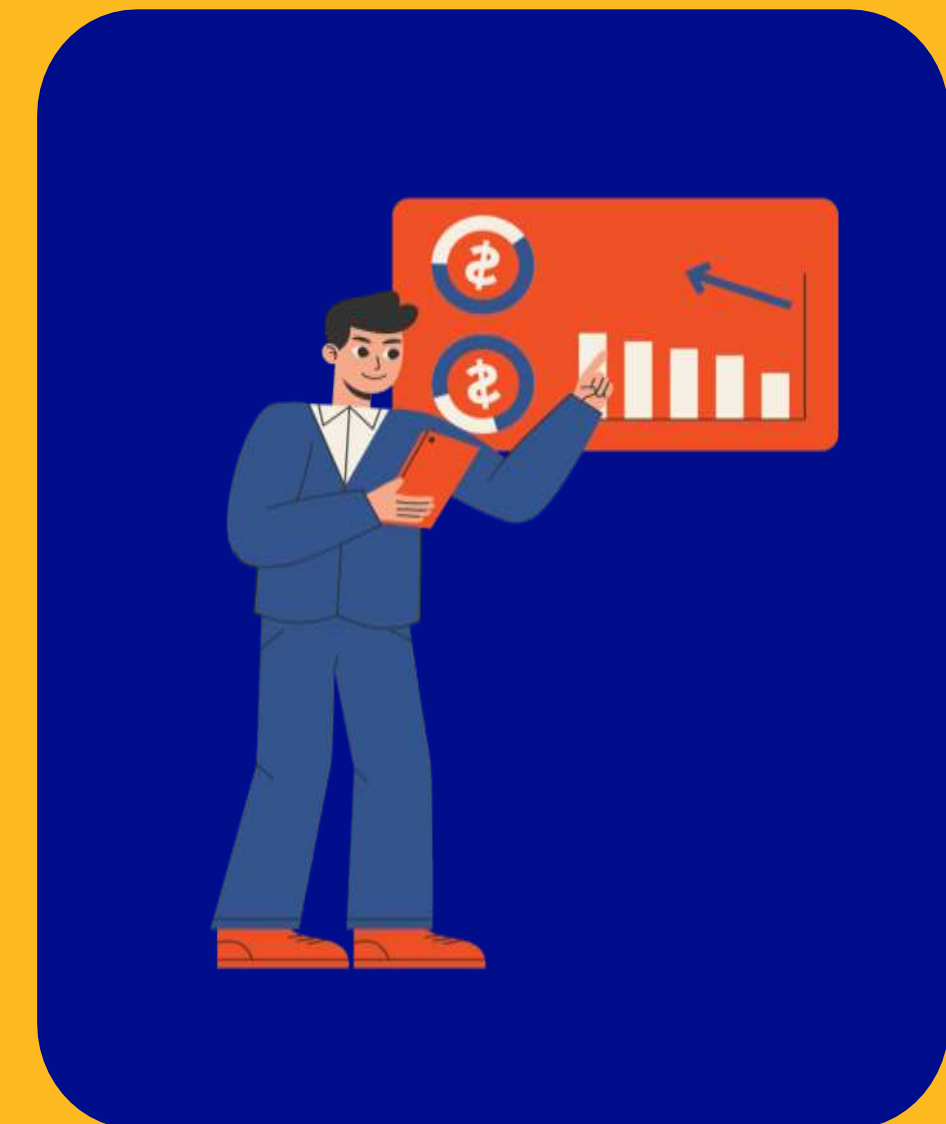


3. Revenue by customer demographics-

```
46 select coalesce(customer_demographics,'unknown') as customer_group,  
47 sum(revenue_generated) as Total_revenue  
48 from Supply_Chain  
49 group by customer_group  
50 order by Total_revenue desc;  
51
```



	customer_group character varying	total_revenue numeric
1	Unknown	173090.136
2	Female	161514.487
3	Male	126634.395
4	Non-binary	116365.801



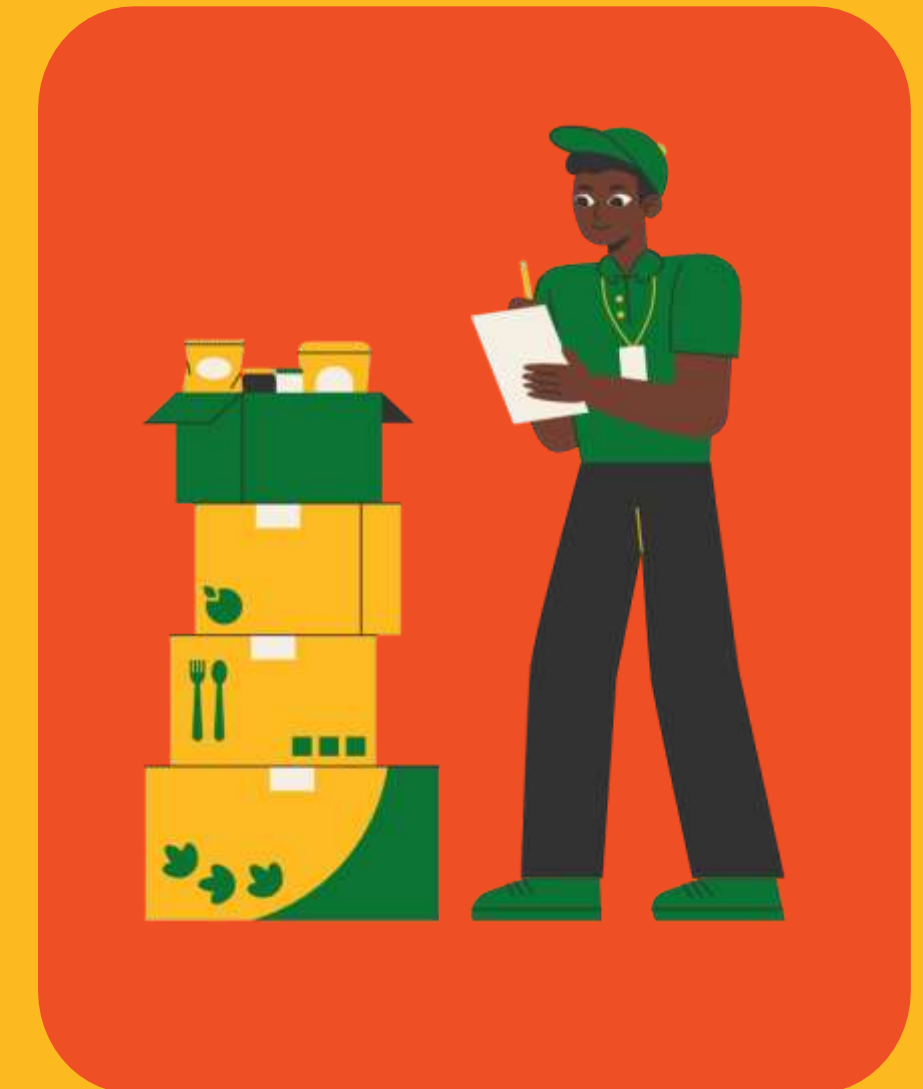


4. large orders with long lead times-

```
53 select product_type,SKU,order_quantities, lead_time
54 from Supply_Chain
55 where order_quantities >60 and lead_time >15;
56
```

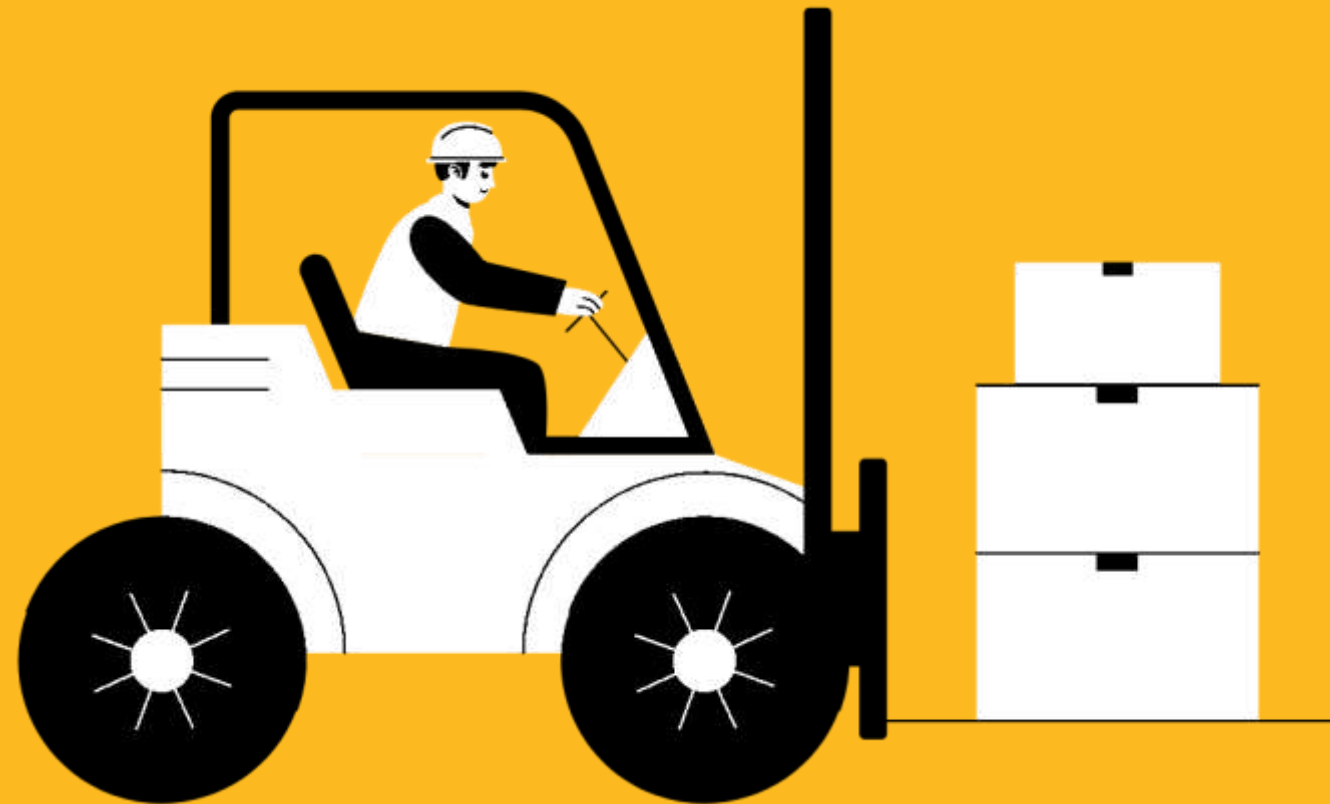


	product_type character varying (15)	sku character varying (10)	order_quantities integer	lead_time integer
1	haircare	SKU5	66	27
2	skincare	SKU9	83	27
3	haircare	SKU12	85	30
4	skincare	SKU14	78	29
5	cosmetics	SKU17	85	17
6	cosmetics	SKU33	95	17
7	cosmetics	SKU35	85	27
8	haircare	SKU43	85	29
9	cosmetics	SKU44	72	19
10	cosmetics	SKU50	82	23
11	haircare	SKU54	61	22
Total rows: 24 of 24 Query complete 00:00:00.072				






5. Most cost-efficient shipping carrier-



```
58 select shipping_carries,round(avg(shipping_cost),2) as avg_shipping_cost
59 from Supply_Chain
60 group by shipping_carries
61 order by avg_shipping_cost;
```




	shipping_carries character varying (10)	avg_shipping_cost numeric
1	Carrier B	5.51
2	Carrier A	5.56
3	Carrier C	5.60



6.Average shipping time by supplier-



```
64 select supplier_name,  
65 round(avg(shipping_times),2) as avg_shipping_times  
66 from Supply_Chain  
67 group by supplier_name  
68 order by avg_shipping_times;
```




	supplier_name character varying (15)	avg_shipping_times numeric
1	Supplier 3	5.20
2	Supplier 2	5.50
3	Supplier 4	5.56
4	Supplier 1	6.07
5	Supplier 5	6.22



7.City with fastest average shipping-

```
71 select location,  
72 round(avg(shipping_times),2) as avg_shipping_times  
73 from Supply_Chain  
74 group by location  
75 order by avg_shipping_times;  
76
```



	location character varying (15)	avg_shipping_times numeric
1	Bangalore	5.28
2	Mumbai	5.55
3	Delhi	5.93
4	Kolkata	5.96
5	Chennai	6.00





8.Highest production volume supplier-

```
80 select supplier_name,  
81 sum(production_volumes) as total_production  
82 from Supply_Chain  
83 group by supplier_name  
84 order by total_production desc  
85 limit 1;  
86
```

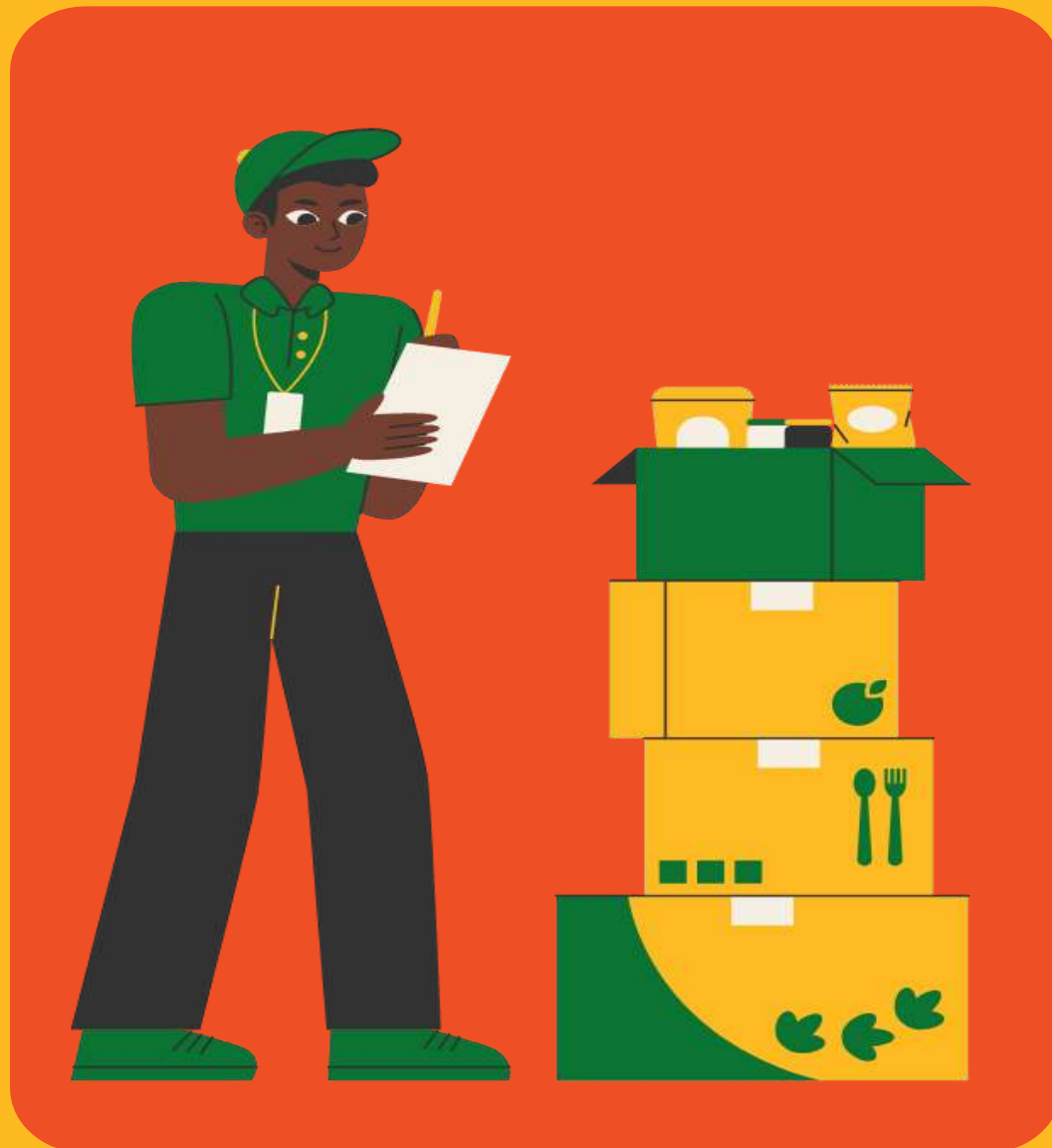


	supplier_name character varying (15)	total_production bigint
1	Supplier 2	14105






9. Average defect rate by transport mode-



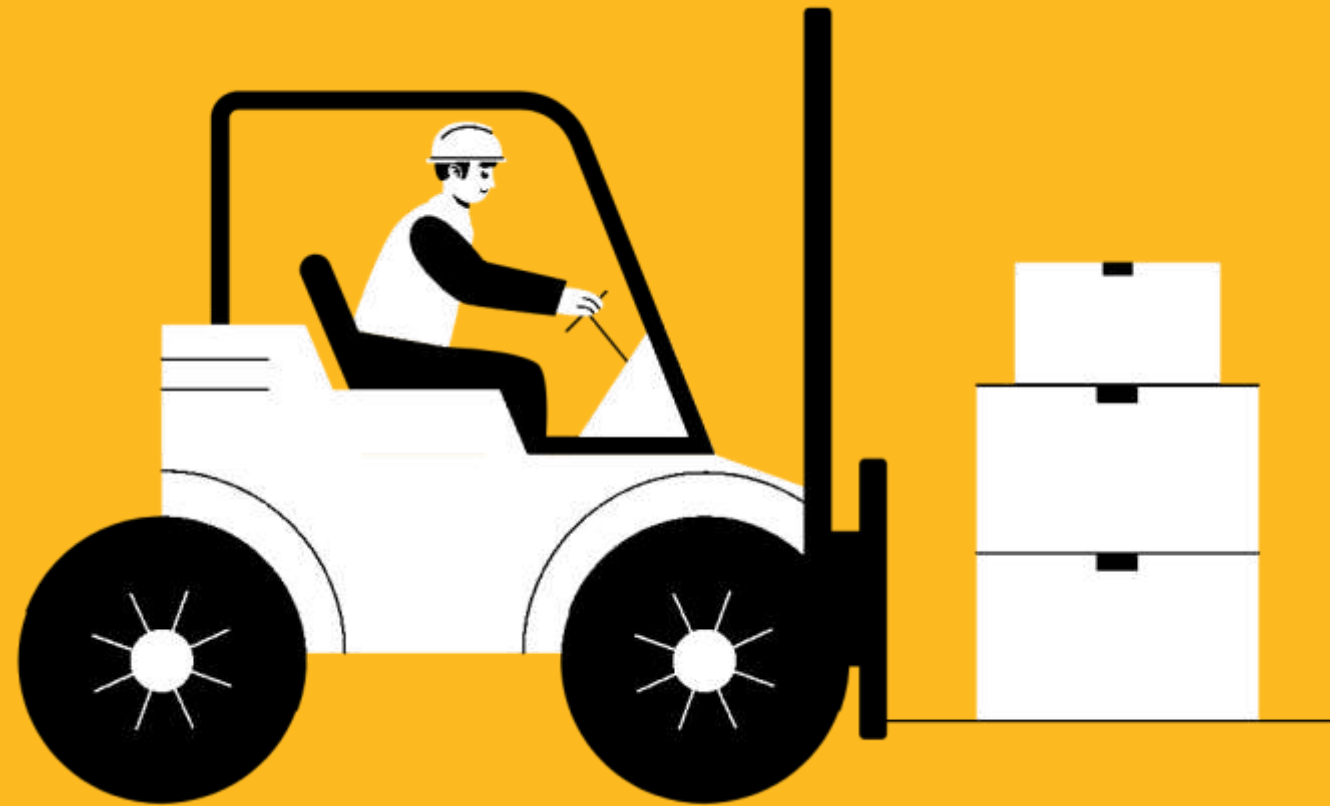
```
88 select transportation_modes,round(avg(defect_rates),2) as avg_defect_rates
89 from Supply_Chain
90 group by transportation_modes
91 order by avg_defect_rates desc;
92
```




	transportation_modes character varying (10)	avg_defect_rates numeric
1	Road	2.62
2	Sea	2.32
3	Rail	2.32
4	Air	1.82



10. Transport modes used in successful inspections-



```
96 select transportation_modes,count(*) as successful_shipments
97 from Supply_Chain
98 where inspection_results ='Pass'
99 group by transportation_modes
100 order by successful_shipments desc;
```




	transportation_modes character varying (10)	successful_shipments bigint
1	Rail	7
2	Road	7
3	Air	5
4	Sea	4



11.Average transport cost by route-

```
103 select routes, round(avg(costs),2) as avg_costs
104 from Supply_Chain
105 group by Routes
106 order by avg_costs desc;
```



	routes character varying (10)	avg_costs numeric
1	Route B	595.67
2	Route C	500.48
3	Route A	485.49





12. Failed inspections with defect rates >3% -

```
109 select product_type, SKU, inspection_Results, defect_rates
110 from Supply_Chain
111 where inspection_results = 'Fail' and defect_rates > 0.03;
112
```

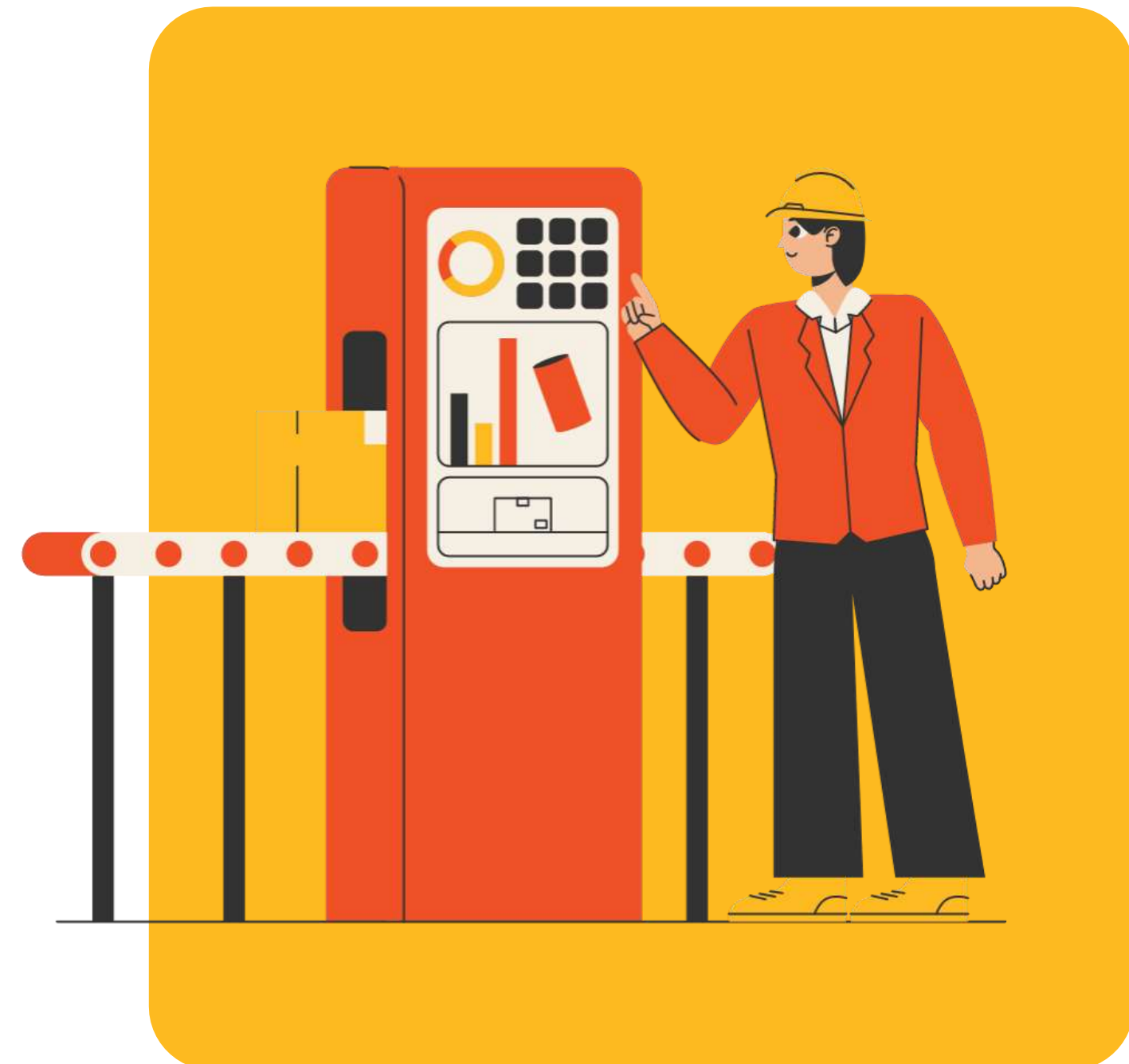
	product_type character varying (15)	sku character varying (10)	inspection_results character varying (10)	defect_rates numeric (10,5)
1	skincare	SKU3	Fail	4.74665
2	skincare	SKU4	Fail	3.14558
3	haircare	SKU5	Fail	2.77919
4	cosmetics	SKU7	Fail	0.39818
5	haircare	SKU12	Fail	2.16125
6	cosmetics	SKU17	Fail	0.10202
7	skincare	SKU19	Fail	3.64645
8	haircare	SKU22	Fail	2.59128
9	cosmetics	SKU27	Fail	2.86467





Insights

- ❖ Skincare generates the highest revenue (**2,41,628**) followed by hair care(**1,74,455**) and cosmetics (**1,61,521**).
- ❖ Skincare is the main revenue driver for the business.
- ❖ Cosmetics have the highest price(**57**) but don't make the most money because fewer are sold.
- ❖ Skincare is cheaper(**46**) but sells a lot, so it earns more.
- ❖ Hair care is the cheapest (**40**) and earns the least.
- ❖ Unknown customers contribute the most revenue (**1,73,090**) followed by female(**1,61,514**) and male category (**1,26,634**).
- ❖ Non-binary customers contribute the least(**1,16,366**).
- ❖ Carrier B has the lowest average shipping cost(**5.51**), making it the most cost-effective option.
- ❖ Carrier A and Carrier C have slightly higher costs(**5.56** and **5.60** respectively).
- ❖ Supplier 3 delivers the fastest (**5.20 days**) and Supplier 5 has the slowest shipping time(**6.22 days**).
- ❖ Bangalore has the fastest average shipping time (**5.28 days**), followed by Mumbai (**5.55 days**) and Delhi (**5.93 days**).
- ❖ Chennai is the slowest (**6 days**).
- ❖ Road transport has the most product defects (**2.62**).
- ❖ Sea transport is second (**2.32**) and Air transport is the best(**1.82 defects only**).
- ❖ This means products are damaged more often in road and sea transport.



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