**IDEAS BASED ON FEASIBILITY AND IMPORTANCE FOR FOOD DEMAND FORECASTING**

* In foodservice operations, accurate and dependable forecasts of food production demands can help control food and labour costs.
* A decreased incidence of menu item over- and under-production should lower scheduled labour and production time and optimize use of equipment.
* Each foodservice system has specified characteristics and patterns of activity.
* A procedure to develop, establish, control, and evaluate a forecasting system is described.
* The objectives of the foodservice and the proposed forecasting system must be defined.
* A cycle menu and historical data bases are two key inputs. It is more accurate to forecast menu item demand than diet category demand because of the complexity in categorizing multi-restricted diets.
* Control of the system is maintained by establishing policies and procedures and conducting routine subjective and objective evaluations.
* In the era of modern manufacturing, data visibility can be leveraged for increasingly sophisticated workflows.
* To wit, E2E visibility is a necessary pre-requisite for integration with advanced analyticssolutions. Prescriptive analytics in particular can have wide-ranging impacts across all supply chain touchpoints, enabling manufacturers, shippers, and freight forwarders to predict potential bottlenecks and slowdowns far in advance.
* With increased visibility and big data analytics integration, it’s possible to gain much more value from demand forecasting workflows.
* One of the most crucial steps for extracting optimal value from your predictions, however, is to remember that they cannot and will not prevent every possible supply chain disruption. Supply chain planners must recognize the limitations of their predictions, and work towards building a supply chain that’s adaptable enough to weather bottlenecks and disruptions.
* The analysis of the available information allowed the authors to determine that forecasting methods using soft computing techniques and time series are the most used in the literature. The main input variables of these models and the factors that influence the variation in the demands were also determined.