



Supply Chain Disruption Tracker

Business Plan & Hackathon Proposal

1. Executive Summary

Global supply chains face delays due to weather, port congestion, labor strikes, geopolitical risks, and transportation inefficiencies. Today, logistics managers rely on fragmented dashboards and delayed reports.

The **Supply Chain Disruption Tracker (SCDT)** integrates **Fivetran + Google Cloud AI** to unify multiple real-time data sources into one predictive platform.

- **Fivetran:** Builds connectors for shipping APIs, customs/port authority feeds, and live weather data.
- **Google Cloud (BigQuery + Vertex AI + Gemini/AgentSpace):** Stores, analyzes, and powers AI-driven predictions and conversational insights.
- **Elastic (optional extension):** Enables semantic search over unstructured documents like customs advisories or news reports.

The result: logistics teams can **predict delays before they happen** and make smarter routing, sourcing, and fulfillment decisions.

2. Problem Statement

- **Delays = \$\$\$:** Global supply chain disruptions cost \$184B+ annually.
- **Fragmented visibility:** Shippers juggle 10+ dashboards (port congestion, carriers, weather).
- **Reactive decisions:** Most interventions happen **after** delays cause cost overruns.

There's no single, AI-driven, **proactive disruption alerting system** for SMBs and mid-market logistics operators.

3. Solution Overview

Supply Chain Disruption Tracker → A **conversational AI dashboard** for predictive logistics.

Features:

1. Data Ingestion (Fivetran Connectors)

- Port congestion APIs
- Vessel tracking data (e.g., MarineTraffic)
- Weather data (NOAA/Accuweather APIs)
- Customs/Trade feeds
- ERP/Order systems

2. Data Warehouse (Google BigQuery)

- Unified structured dataset: shipments, risks, ETAs, costs.

3. AI Predictions (Vertex AI)

- Predict shipment delays (classification model).
- Forecast arrival windows with confidence scoring.
- Scenario simulations (reroute via alternate port, cost impact).

4. Conversational Agent (Gemini / AgentSpace)

- Natural questions like:
 - “Which shipments are most at risk this week?”
 - “What’s the cost impact if LA port backlog continues?”

- Generates insights with charts + recommended actions.

5. Dashboard UI

- Risk heatmap by geography.
 - Alert feed with disruption severity (low, medium, high).
 - Drill-down by shipment/customer.
-

4. Target Market

- **Primary:**
 - Freight forwarders
 - Logistics service providers
 - SMB importers/exporters (who lack enterprise-grade tools)
- **Secondary:**
 - E-commerce retailers with global sourcing
 - Manufacturing supply chain teams
 - Maritime/aviation logistics platforms

Market Size:

- Global supply chain management software = **\$32B+ (2025)**, growing 11% CAGR.
 - Mid-market segment underserved by big players (Oracle, SAP, Blue Yonder).
-

5. Competitive Advantage

Existing Tools	Weaknesses	SCDT Edge
SAP/Oracle SCM	Expensive, enterprise-only	Hackathon MVP lightweight + accessible
Project44, FourKites	Limited data sources	Flexible Fivetran connectors
In-house dashboards	No AI predictions	Vertex AI predictive analytics
Weather-only alerts	Narrow scope	Multi-source + proactive risk modeling

Key differentiator: SCDT is **proactive** and **AI-driven**, not just a reporting tool.

6. Business Model

- **Freemium SaaS:**
 - Free tier → 2 connectors + 1 predictive model.
 - Pro (\$499/month) → 10 connectors, predictive models, alerting.
 - Enterprise (custom) → unlimited connectors, SLA, integrations.
 - **Add-on revenue streams:**
 - Per-connector marketplace pricing.
 - API access for integration into ERPs/CRMs.
 - White-label dashboards for freight forwarders.
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7. Go-To-Market Strategy

1. **Hackathon Demo → Proof of Concept**
 - Connect weather + vessel tracking APIs.
 - Predict delays for sample shipments.

- Build chatbot that answers “Will my cargo be late?”

2. Pilot Phase

- Partner with regional freight forwarders (5–10 customers).
- Integrate 2–3 real connectors.
- Demonstrate cost savings.

3. Scaling

- API marketplace for connectors (community contributions).
- Integrate Elastic for semantic risk analysis from news/docs.
- Expand into aviation, trucking, and rail logistics.

8. Tech Stack

- **Fivetran Connector SDK** → Custom connectors (shipping, weather).
- **Google BigQuery** → Central data warehouse.
- **Vertex AI** → Predictive delay models (classification + regression).
- **Gemini / AgentSpace** → Conversational agent + recommendation engine.
- **Cloud Run / GKE** → Backend services.
- **Streamlit / React** → Dashboard UI.
- **(Optional) Elastic** → Hybrid search across customs advisories, news.

9. Roadmap

Hackathon MVP (1–2 days):

- Build 1–2 connectors (weather + shipping).
- Load into BigQuery.
- Train quick Vertex AI delay model.
- Build Gemini chatbot with “shipment at risk?” queries.
- Simple dashboard with shipment map + risk scores.

3-Month Post-Hackathon:

- Expand connectors (ERP, customs, multiple ports).
- Add proactive notifications.
- Onboard pilot customers.

12-Month Vision:

- Global disruption prediction network.
 - API + marketplace for supply chain AI insights.
 - Partner integrations (Shopify, Oracle NetSuite, etc.).
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10. Impact & Hackathon Pitch Angle

- **Judges Love:** Combines **Fivetran + Vertex AI + Gemini** → checks all hackathon partner boxes.
 - **Demo wow-factor:** Live chatbot + map visualization showing cargo “at risk.”
 - **Impact narrative:** Helps small and mid-sized businesses save money, reduce uncertainty, and stay competitive in a volatile global supply chain.
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⚡ One-liner pitch for demo:

"We built a conversational AI that predicts shipment delays before they happen. With just two connectors, we turned weather + shipping data into a proactive disruption tracker that can save businesses millions."

Do you want me to **draft a step-by-step build guide** (architecture diagram + hackathon implementation steps) so your team can execute this in 24–48 hours?

You said:

draft a step-by-step build guide (architecture diagram + hackathon implementation steps)

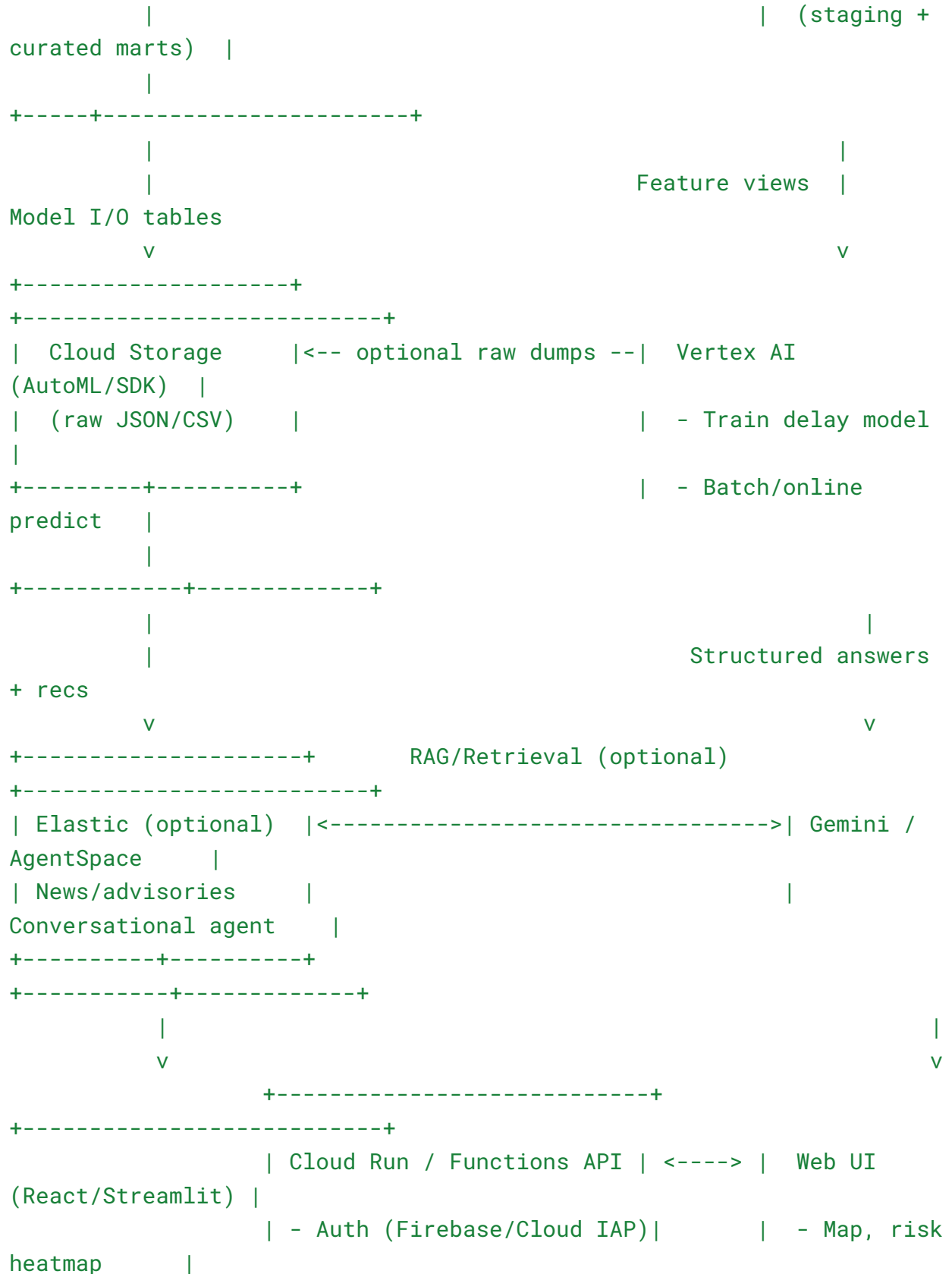
ChatGPT said:

Awesome—here's a **step-by-step build guide** you can follow to ship the **Supply Chain Disruption Tracker** in a hackathon window (24–48 hours). It includes an ASCII **architecture diagram**, precise **implementation steps**, **schemas**, **starter code snippets**, and a **demo script** so you can demo smoothly.



Architecture (High Level)

```
+-----+                               Fivetran Connector SDK
+-----+
| External Sources | ---> (custom connectors as Docker) |
Fivetran Managed |
| - Weather API   |                                     |
Pipelines |
| - Vessel/Port API |
+-----+
| - Demo ERP (CSV) |
+-----+
|
|
v
|
+-----+
|                                     |
|                                     |
+-----+                               Google
BigQuery |
```




```

| - REST for predict/query | | - "Which
shipments...?" |
+-----+
+-----+

```



Prereqs & Setup (1–2 hours)

1. Create GCP Project

- Enable: BigQuery, Vertex AI, Cloud Run, Cloud Storage, Secret Manager, Firebase (if using), IAM.

2. Service Accounts & Secrets

- `fivetran-connector-sa` (read external APIs, write to GCS/BigQuery).
- `vertex-trainer-sa` (BigQuery read, Vertex admin).
- Store API keys (weather, vessel) in **Secret Manager**.

3. BigQuery Datasets

- `supplychain_stg` (staging/raw), `supplychain_curated` (cleaned/feature), `supplychain_ml` (training/preds).

4. Local Dev

- Node.js or Python, Docker, gcloud CLI, Fivetran Connector SDK installed.

5. (Optional) Firebase project for web auth & hosting (or host React on Cloud Run).



Data Model & Schemas

Staging (raw):

- `supplychain_stg.weather_raw`
 - `ingested_at` TIMESTAMP, `location` STRING, `forecast_time` TIMESTAMP, `wind_kts` FLOAT, `precip_mm` FLOAT, `storm_flag` BOOL, `json_payload` STRING
- `supplychain_stg.vessel_positions_raw`
 - `ingested_at` TIMESTAMP, `vessel_id` STRING, `lat` FLOAT, `lon` FLOAT, `speed` FLOAT, `dest_port` STRING, `eta` TIMESTAMP, `status` STRING, `json_payload` STRING
- `supplychain_stg.port_congestion_raw`
 - `ingested_at` TIMESTAMP, `port_code` STRING, `queue_length` INT64, `avg_wait_hours` FLOAT, `last_update` TIMESTAMP, `json_payload` STRING
- `supplychain_stg.shipments_raw`
 - `shipment_id` STRING, `origin_port` STRING, `dest_port` STRING, `etd` TIMESTAMP, `eta_planned` TIMESTAMP, `carrier` STRING, `incoterm` STRING, `value_usd` FLOAT

Curated / Feature:

- `supplychain_curated.shipments_enriched`
 - `shipment_id`, `origin_port`, `dest_port`, `etd`, `eta_planned`, `carrier`, `value_usd`
 - `route_distance_nm` FLOAT, `dest_congestion` FLOAT, `weather_risk` FLOAT, `seasonal_index` FLOAT
- `supplychain_ml.training_labels`

- `shipment_id`, `delayed_label` BOOL, `delay_hours` FLOAT (*from historical or synthetic labels*)

Predictions/Serving:

- `supplychain_ml.predictions`
 - `run_id` STRING, `shipment_id` STRING, `delayed_prob` FLOAT, `predicted_delay_hours` FLOAT, `generated_at` TIMESTAMP
-

Step 1 — Build Custom Fivetran Connectors (3–4 hours)

Goal: Ingest weather + vessel/port congestion data into BigQuery/GCS using Fivetran Connector SDK.

- **Connector 1: Weather (NOAA/Open-Meteo demo)**
 - Poll forecast endpoint for top 10 port geos.
 - Transform to tabular JSON (flatten nested).
 - Output: write to GCS (`gs://bucket/weather/date=.../*.json`) OR stream to BigQuery.
- **Connector 2: Vessel/Port**
 - Poll port congestion/vessel ETA endpoints (or demo API with synthetic).
 - Output similar to above.

Skeleton (Python)

```
# connectors/weather_connector/main.py
import os, requests, json, datetime as dt
from google.cloud import storage, bigquery
```

```

API = os.environ["WEATHER_API"]
PORTS = [{"code": "USLAX", "lat": 33.74, "lon": -118.26},
{"code": "CNSHA", "lat": 31.23, "lon": 121.49}]

def fetch_weather(lat, lon):
    r =
requests.get(f"https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast?latitude={lat}&lon={lon}&hourly=precipitation,wind_speed_10m")
    r.raise_for_status()
    return r.json()

def to_rows(port, payload):
    rows = []
    now = dt.datetime.utcnow()
    for i, t in enumerate(payload["hourly"]["time"]):
        rows.append({
            "ingested_at": now.isoformat(),
            "location": port["code"],
            "forecast_time": t,
            "wind_kts": payload["hourly"]["wind_speed_10m"][i] *
0.539957,
            "precip_mm": payload["hourly"]["precipitation"][i],
            "storm_flag": payload["hourly"]["wind_speed_10m"][i] > 15 or
payload["hourly"]["precipitation"][i] > 5,
            "json_payload": json.dumps(payload)[:5000]
        })
    return rows

def write_bq(rows, table="supplychain_stg.weather_raw"):
    bq = bigquery.Client()
    errors = bq.insert_rows_json(table, rows)
    if errors: raise RuntimeError(errors)

def handler(_event=None, _ctx=None):
    for p in PORTS:
        payload = fetch_weather(p["lat"], p["lon"])
        rows = to_rows(p, payload)

```

```
        write_bq(rows)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    handler()
```

- Package as Docker, register with **Fivetran Connector SDK**, configure schedule (e.g., every 1–3 hours).
- Repeat pattern for vessel/port API.

Tip: If external APIs are hard to get, generate **synthetic JSON** on a timer so your pipeline still runs.

Step 2 — Transform to Features (1–2 hours)

Create **dbt** or **BigQuery SQL views** to join staging into enriched features.

```
-- supplychain_curated.shipments_enriched (VIEW)
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW
`project.supplychain_curated.shipments_enriched` AS
WITH last_weather AS (
    SELECT location, forecast_time, storm_flag, wind_kts, precip_mm,
           ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY location ORDER BY
forecast_time DESC) rn
    FROM `project.supplychain_stg.weather_raw`
)
, last_congestion AS (
    SELECT port_code, avg_wait_hours, queue_length,
           ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY port_code ORDER BY
last_update DESC) rn
    FROM `project.supplychain_stg.port_congestion_raw`
)
SELECT s.shipment_id, s.origin_port, s.dest_port, s.etd,
s.eta_planned, s.carrier, s.value_usd,
```

```

        COALESCE(c.avg_wait_hours,0) AS dest_congestion,
        CASE WHEN w.storm_flag THEN 1 ELSE 0 END AS weather_risk,
        SAFE_DIVIDE(c.queue_length, 50.0) AS seasonal_index,
        1000.0 AS route_distance_nm -- placeholder; compute via
Haversine if coords available
FROM `project.supplychain_stg.shipments_raw` s
LEFT JOIN last_congestion c ON c.port_code = s.dest_port AND c.rn=1
LEFT JOIN last_weather w ON w.location = s.dest_port AND w.rn=1;

```

Labels (for quick training):

- If you lack historical outcomes, create labels: `delayed_label = (dest_congestion>4 OR weather_risk=1)` and `delay_hours = dest_congestion*2 + weather_risk*6`.



Step 3 — Train the Model in Vertex AI (1–2 hours)

Use **Vertex AI Tabular** (AutoML) for speed, or SDK with XGBoost/Sklearn.

Training table: `project.supplychain_ml.train_set` (join enriched + labels)

```

CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE `project.supplychain_ml.train_set` AS
SELECT e.*, l.delayed_label, l.delay_hours
FROM `project.supplychain_curated.shipments_enriched` e
JOIN `project.supplychain_ml.training_labels` l USING (shipment_id);

```

Python SDK (concise):

```

from google.cloud import aiplatform

aiplatform.init(project="PROJECT_ID", location="us-central1")
ds = aiplatform.TabularDataset.create(
    display_name="supplychain_ds",
    bq_source="bq://PROJECT_ID.supplychain_ml.train_set"
)

```

```
)
model = aiplatform.AutoMLTabularTrainingJob(
    display_name="delay_model_job",
    optimization_prediction_type="classification",
    target_column="delayed_label",
    budget_milli_node_hours=1000
).run(dataset=ds, model_display_name="delay_model")
endpoint = model.deploy(machine_type="n1-standard-2")
```

(For regression `delay_hours`, spin a second model or predict both with multi-objective framework; for hackathons, predicting **probability of delay** is enough.)

Step 4 — Conversational Agent (Gemini / AgentSpace) (1–2 hours)

Prompt strategy (function-calling over BigQuery):

- Tool: `get_at_risk_shipments(top_n, days_ahead)` → SQL over `predictions` + `shipments_enriched`.
- Tool: `what_if_reroute(shipment_id, alt_port)` → Recompute `dest_congestion` and estimate `delay_hours`.

System Prompt (snippet):

You are a logistics copilot. Be concise, cite the source table and time.

Prefer lists with `shipment_id`, `risk_score`, reason (weather/congestion).

Use the tools to fetch data; do not invent numbers. Offer a recommended action.

Tool pseudo-impl (Python FastAPI):

```
@app.get("/api/at_risk")
```

```
def at_risk(top_n: int = 10):
    sql = """
        SELECT p.shipment_id, p.delayed_prob, e.dest_port,
e.dest_congestion, e.weather_risk, e.eta_planned
        FROM `project.supplychain_ml.predictions` p
        JOIN `project.supplychain_curated.shipments_enriched` e USING
(shipment_id)
        WHERE p.generated_at > TIMESTAMP_SUB(CURRENT_TIMESTAMP(), INTERVAL
6 HOUR)
        ORDER BY delayed_prob DESC
        LIMIT @n
    """

    rows = bq_query(sql, params={"n": top_n})
    return {"rows": rows}
```

Hook this endpoint as a **tool** inside Gemini/AgentSpace.



Step 5 — Backend & UI (2–4 hours)

Backend (Cloud Run / Functions):

- Endpoints:
 - GET `/api/at_risk?top_n=10`
 - GET `/api/shipment/{id}`
 - POST `/api/predict` (optional online prediction)
- Auth: simplest is **Cloud IAP** or **Firestore Auth** bearer JWT.

Web UI options:

- **Streamlit** (fast) or **React + Vite** (polish).
- Pages:

1. **Overview:** KPIs (Total shipments, # at risk, avg predicted delay).
2. **Map/Heatmap:** color by `delayed_prob`.
3. **Alert Feed:** cards with reason & suggested action.
4. **Chat:** Gemini panel with tool buttons (Quick Actions).

Streamlit starter:

```
import streamlit as st
import pandas as pd
from google.cloud import bigquery

st.set_page_config(page_title="SCDT", layout="wide")
bq = bigquery.Client()

df = bq.query("""
SELECT p.shipment_id, p.delayed_prob, e.dest_port, e.dest_congestion,
e.weather_risk, e.eta_planned
FROM `project.supplychain_ml.predictions` p
JOIN `project.supplychain_curated.shipments_enriched` e USING
(shipment_id)
ORDER BY p.delayed_prob DESC LIMIT 50
""").to_dataframe()

st.metric("Shipments at Risk", (df.delayed_prob>0.5).sum())
st.dataframe(df)
```

Step 6 — Batch Predictions & Scheduling (30–60 min)

- **Cloud Scheduler** → triggers a **Cloud Run job** every hour:
 1. Materialize latest `shipments_enriched`.

2. Call **Vertex prediction** (batch) write results into `supplychain_ml.predictions`.
- Alternatively, do **online prediction** on demand (faster to demo).
-

Step 7 — Security & Secrets (30 min)

- Use **Secret Manager** for API keys.
 - Service Accounts:
 - Backend → BigQuery read, Vertex predict.
 - Connectors → BigQuery write.
 - Enable **CORS** on API, restrict to your web origin.
 - If needed, gate whole site behind **Cloud IAP** for hackathon.
-

Demo Script (5–7 minutes)

1. **Problem (30s):** “Delays cost \$\$; teams react too late.”
2. **Arch Slide (30s):** Show diagram: *Fivetran* → *BigQuery* → *Vertex* → *Gemini* → *UI*.
3. **Live Data (60s):** Trigger connector run (or show logs) filling staging tables.
4. **Model (60s):** Show Vertex AI model card; run a quick prediction (console or API).
5. **Dashboard (2 min):**
 - Heatmap: highlight LA & Shanghai congestion.
 - Alert cards: top 5 at-risk shipments with reasons.

- Click into one shipment → see features & probability.
6. **Chat (1–2 min):** Ask:
- “Which shipments are most at risk this week?”
 - “What’s the cost if we reroute S123 to OAK instead of LAX?”
 - Gemini replies with **ranked list + action**.
7. **Close (30s):** Savings potential + next steps (pilots, connectors marketplace).
-

Test Data (if APIs are tricky)

Load **synthetic CSVs** to `supplychain_stg.shipments_raw` and `port_congestion_raw`.

shipments_raw.csv

```
shipment_id,origin_port,dest_port,etd,eta_planned,carrier,value_usd
S001,CNSHA,USLAX,2025-10-01T00:00:00Z,2025-10-10T00:00:00Z,MAEU,120000
S002,NLRTM,USNYC,2025-10-02T00:00:00Z,2025-10-12T00:00:00Z,HLAG,90000
```

port_congestion_raw.csv

```
ingested_at,port_code,queue_length,avg_wait_hours,last_update
2025-10-02T12:00:00Z,USLAX,35,18,2025-10-02T12:00:00Z
2025-10-02T12:00:00Z,USNYC,10,4,2025-10-02T12:00:00Z
```

Timeline (Aggressive 24–36 hours)

- **Hour 0–2:** Project, IAM, datasets, secrets.
- **Hour 2–6:** Fivetran custom connectors (weather + congestion) → BQ.

- **Hour 6–8:** SQL views & features; synthetic labels.
 - **Hour 8–12:** Vertex AI AutoML training + deploy endpoint.
 - **Hour 12–16:** Cloud Run API (predict/at_risk) + Streamlit UI.
 - **Hour 16–20:** Gemini tool integration (two tools).
 - **Hour 20–24:** Batch pred job + polish metrics & demo script.
 - **Buffer:** Optional Elastic news search, map polish, auth.
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Judging Checklist

- ☒ Uses **Fivetran Connector SDK** (custom connector)
 - ☒ Data lands in **BigQuery**; clear schema & lineage
 - ☒ **Vertex AI** model trained; endpoint deployed
 - ☒ **Gemini/AgentSpace** conversational interface with tool calls
 - ☒ Clean **UI** with map/heatmap + alert cards
 - ☒ Clear **impact narrative** (time/cost savings; proactive decisions)
-



Stretch Goals (Nice-to-Have)

- **Elastic:** ingest maritime advisories/news; RAG to enrich explanations (“At risk due to strike at Port X, source: ...”).
- **Scenario Simulator:** try alternate ports and carriers; recompute ETA and cost deltas.
- **Notifications:** Pub/Sub → email/Slack alerts for >70% risk.

Vessel Tracking / AIS / Port / Voyage APIs

API	What they offer	Pricing / Free tier details
VesselFinder (AIS API / Vessel Positions / Port Calls)	Real-time AIS data, ship positions, port calls, voyage and master data. (VesselFinder API)	Uses a credit-based model; subscription or on-demand credits. (VesselFinder API)
MyShipTracking API	Real-time vessel positions, voyage info, historical tracks, port calls. (MyShipTracking)	You need to sign up for a free API key; they provide a free tier.
Datalastic	Vessel AIS data (historical + real-time) etc. (Datalastic)	Commercial; reach out for trial / pricing.
Searoutes Vessel API	Vessel position, trace over time, predictive ETA. (Searoutes)	Their docs specify endpoints for trace, position, ETA etc.
Portcast	All-in-one vessel tracking + schedule / predictive ETAs / port data. (Portcast)	Commercial; contact for access.
Sinay Hub Vessel API	AIS data by MMSI/IMO, port congestion, vessel details. (Sinay)	They offer a free plan (500 monthly calls) per documentation.
JSONCargo Vessel Tracking API	Real-time vessel location, speed, ETA, heading etc. (JsonCargo)	Requires API key; commercial.

Weather APIs

API	Notes / Advantages	Endpoint Examples / Resources
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Open-Meteo	Free, open-source, no API key required for non-commercial use. (Open Meteo)	https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast?latitude={lat}&longitude={lon}&hourly=precipitation,wind_speed_10m
WeatherAPI.com	Freemium; includes forecast, marine weather, historical data. (WeatherAPI)	Use their JSON endpoints (e.g. current, forecast) according to their docs.
OpenWeatherMap	Popular mainstream weather API; free tier (1,000 calls/day) (OpenWeatherMap)	One Call API (current + hourly + daily) etc.
Visual Crossing Weather API	Single-endpoint API with forecast, history, etc.	e.g. https://weather.visualcrossing.com/VisualCrossingWebServices/rest/services/timeline/{location}?key={API_KEY} (Visual Crossing)
Meteomatics	Offers free tier / trial, global coverage, many weather parameters. (Meteomatics)	Their docs show endpoints with parameters, e.g. weather forecasts, historical etc.



Examples of Port Congestion APIs & Providers

API / Provider	What They Provide	Notes / Docs
Sinay Port Congestion API	Real-time congestion status per port; filter by vessel type; compare to average congestion. Sinay+2Sinay+2	Endpoint GET /congestion ; refresh hourly. Sinay

Spire Maritime – Port Congestion (GraphQL)	Real-time + historical congestion insights; “Port Congestion GraphQL API.” Maritime Documentation	Use Spire’s GraphQL interface. Maritime Documentation
Portcast Port Congestion API	Provides daily & weekly congestion metrics (waiting times, vessel counts, port-level congestion indices) for 1,000+ ports. Portcast+3Portcast+3kb.portcast.io+3	Use port UN/LOCODE + optional date ranges. Portcast+1
GoComet Port Congestion / Delay API	Real-time port congestion / delay data; integration into ERP; JSON / CSV / XML formats. GoComet+1	They state “GoComet’s port congestion API can be integrated with any client ERP” GoComet
Signal Ocean – Port Congestion API	Historical + real-time congestion data for dry bulk & tanker vessels; vessel counts, wait times. thesignalgroup.com	Has a Python SDK option. thesignalgroup.com
Veson (Market Intelligence / Port Congestion)	Real-time & historical congestion / trade flow data, port turnaround, vessel counts. Veson Nautical	Typically enterprise / trade data suite. Veson Nautical
Datalastic – Ports Data / Vessel Traffic API	Ports metadata + vessel traffic (ships around port) — not strictly congestion, but can infer queue/traffic load. Datalastic	Useful as auxiliary congestion proxy. Datalastic
OneOcean Ports API (formerly LR OneOcean)	Ports data: terminal details, vessel counts, port handling metrics. OneOcean	More port metadata than congestion signal, but helpful. OneOcean

Got it  — here are 3 concrete APIs (with sample requests/responses) that are both practical for a hackathon and cover the Customs/Trade and ERP/Order Systems data

sources. These can slot directly into your Fivetran connector → BigQuery → Vertex AI flow.



Customs / Trade API (Public & Free)

1.

U.S. International Trade Administration (ITA) Data API

- What it gives: Import/export stats, tariff rates, HS codes, trade events.
- Why good for hackathon: No auth barrier (API key easy to get), returns JSON you can enrich shipments with.

Endpoint Example:

GET https://api.trade.gov/v1/trade_leads/search?industry=Transportation&country=CN

Sample Response:

```
{
  "results": [
    {
      "title": "Transport Services - China",
      "industry": "Transportation",
      "country": "China",
      "description": "Export opportunity for U.S. logistics providers.",
      "source": "ITA"
    }
  ]
}
```

Hackathon Use: Enrich your shipments with trade alerts (e.g., “High demand for transport services from China”).

2.

U.S. Census Foreign Trade API

- What it gives: Import/export trade values by commodity/country.
- Why good: Open data → easy to demo customs-level stats.

Endpoint Example:

GET

https://api.census.gov/data/timeseries/intltrade/exports/hs?get=ALL_VAL_MO&time=2024-12&CTY_CODE=570

Sample Response:

```
[["ALL_VAL_MO", "time", "CTY_CODE"],  
["120000000", "2024-12", "570"]]
```

Hackathon Use: Map shipments → commodity codes → enrich with “average monthly trade flows” for predictive features.



ERP / Order System APIs

3.

API2Cart (Unified OMS / ERP Connector)

- What it gives: One API → pull orders, products, customers across Shopify, WooCommerce, Magento, etc.
- Why good: Simulates order feeds for shipments (JSON, consistent schema). Has free sandbox.

Endpoint Example:

GET

https://api.api2cart.com/v1.1/order.list.json?api_key=YOUR_KEY&store_key=STORE_KEY

Sample Response:


```
{  
  "return_code":0,
```

```
"result":{
  "orders":[
    {
      "id":101,
      "status":"processing",
      "created_at":"2025-09-25T12:30:00Z",
      "total":250.75,
      "currency":"USD",
      "customer":{
        "id":55,"email":"jane@example.com"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Hackathon Use: Treat each order as a “shipment” → join with port + weather + congestion → predict risk/delay.

How These Fit Your Build

- **ITA / Census APIs (Customs/Trade):** Provide external risk/context features (commodity volumes, alerts, tariff trends).
 - **API2Cart (ERP/Orders):** Provides internal company data (actual orders → shipments).
 - **Together →** you now have internal + external signals to feed into BigQuery and enrich Vertex AI models.
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 **I can now draft a Python connector script for each (ITA trade + Census trade + API2Cart orders) that:**

1. Fetches data,
2. Normalizes to JSON rows,

3. Inserts into BigQuery staging tables (supplychain_stg.trade_raw, supplychain_stg.orders_raw).

Do you want me to generate that code so you can drop it into your Fivetran Connector SDK setup?