

Collaborative Assignment 1

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Introduction

James is a budding entrepreneur who owns and maintains a small business that specializes in sandwich production and is located in a busy office building. James has been logging not only his sandwich sales, but also had the foresight to track the demand of unfillable orders. James sells three types of sandwiches: Ham, Turkey, and Veggie.

This report focuses solely on optimizing the amount of each type of sandwich that James stocks on a given day in order to maximize sales and minimize waste.

Our data set consists of two tables, one containing the price and cost of each sandwich, and one containing 130 days of sales and demand data.

Several types of analysis were performed on the data in order to simulate future sales and estimate the best way to generally maximize James' sales. The first was creating a simulation using the Poisson distribution, and the second involved using Bootstrapping.

The report contains two methods of analysis, summaries of those methods, and the results they produced, as well as recommendations for how James should proceed.

Analysis

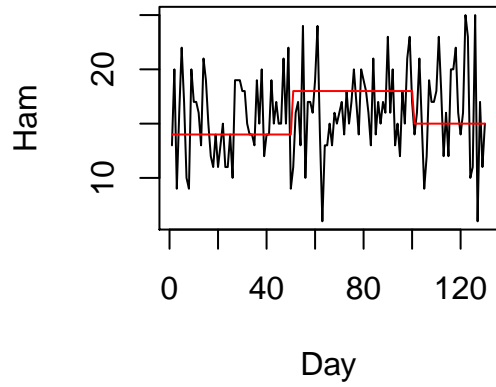
James maintains a very spartan menu. Due to this, his pricing model does not need to shift, and thus his price, cost, and profit all stay constant.

Sandwich	Price	Cost	Profit
Ham	\$6.50	\$3.50	\$3.00
Turkey	\$6.50	\$4.00	\$2.50
Veggie	\$5.00	\$2.50	\$2.50

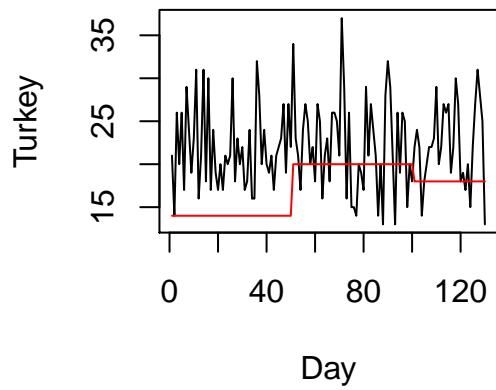
Graphs

The following graphs demonstrate the demand (in black) and the supply (in red) for the various sandwiches:

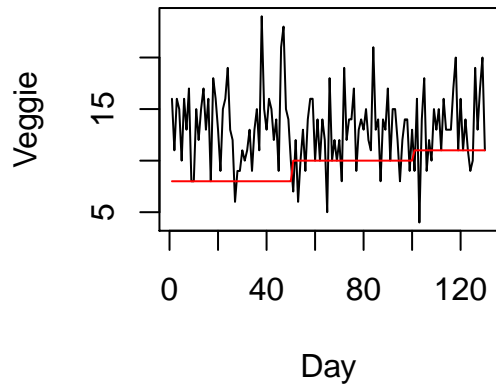
Ham



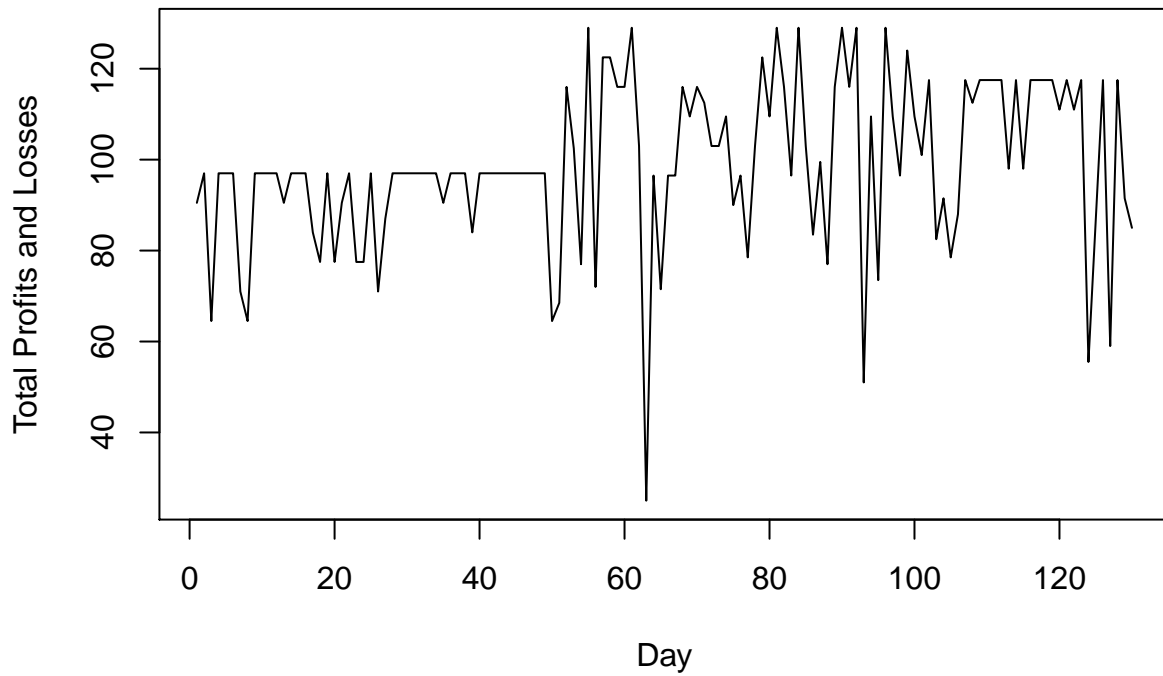
Turkey



Veggie



Profits and Loss Using this data we were able to utilize several approaches to optimizing sales.



Poisson Distribution

The Poisson distribution is a probability distribution that models the probability of events occurring in a fixed amount of time and space and with the assumption of independence of events. This is not a perfect model of sandwich sales as the independence of sandwich needs is not a perfect assumption. We can, however, analyze the data in these terms and analyze our results.

In order to use the poisson distribution, we first had to calculate the mean of each sandwiches sales and then used those means to calculate the days with greater and lesser demand than the expected value.

Sandwich Type	Mean demand
Ham	16
Turkey	22
Veggie	13

Ham: Using the mean of 16, the following table was created:

Amount of Ham Sandwiches	Days with greater demand	Days with less demand
15	45	69
16	61	56
17	74	40

15 sandwiches would thus be ideal.

Turkey: Using the mean of 22, the following table was created:

Amount of Turkey Sandwiches	Days with greater demand	Days with less demand
20	41	76
21	54	64
22	66	53
27	103	18

20 sandwiches would thus be ideal.

Veggie Using the mean of 13, the following table was created:

Amount of Veggie Sandwiches	Days with greater demand	Days with less demand
13	55	57
14	73	43
15	87	30

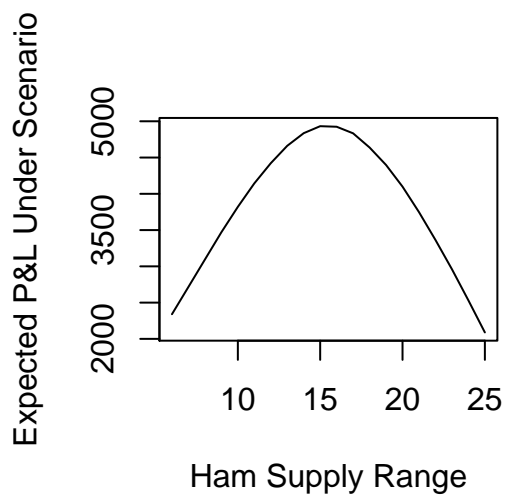
13 sandwiches would thus be ideal.

Bootstrapping

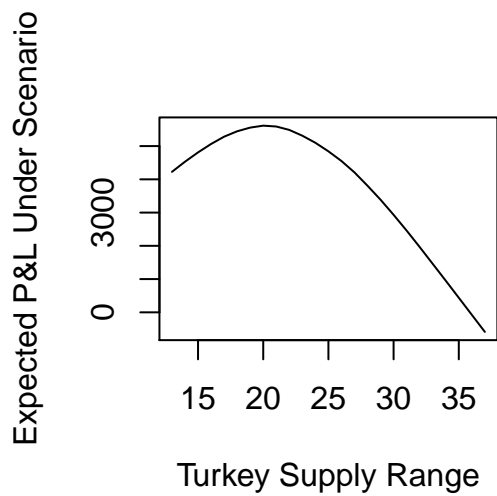
Bootstrapping is a statistical method that utilizes modern computing power to rapidly sample data in order to simulate larger data sets than we have access to. This is also not a perfect model, but since our data set is relatively small, Bootstrapping is a good method for simulating a larger data set.

Graphs

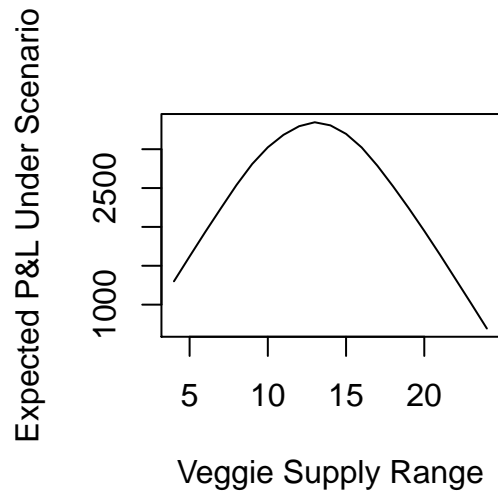
Ham



Turkey



Veggie



Bootstrapping results The following table supplies the results of that data:

Type of sandwich	Optimum supply	Expected P&L from supply
Ham	15	38.01255
Turkey	20	43.17435
Veggie	13	25.7035

Recommendations

The two methods we applied to the data set both reached the same conclusion, thus it is relatively easy to make a recommendation. James should stock 15 Ham sandwiches, 20 Turkey sandwiches, and 13 veggie sandwiches per day in order to optimize sales and minimize waste.

In addition, James should continue to log data, and consider the recording of other pertinent elements, such as weather, time of the year, and day of the week, all of which could be used to further optimize his sandwich selling.

Conclusion

Bootstrapping and simulation using the Poisson distribution are different methods that both led us to the same result. There are many other approaches that may have been used, but these two seemed the most pertinent to the data set and James' needs.