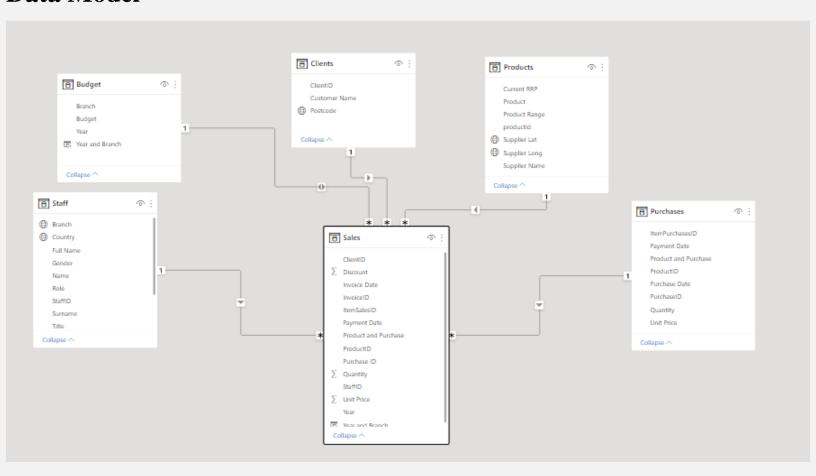
# **SEDISMART Supply Chain Data Analytics**

### **Problem Statement:**

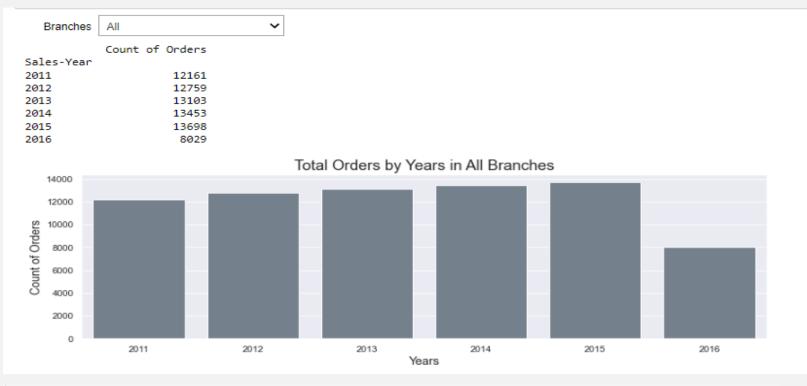
SEDISMART is an imaginary office furniture & equipment company based in UK, and its management executives have a meeting soon in which they discuss the business status. The executives would like to see:

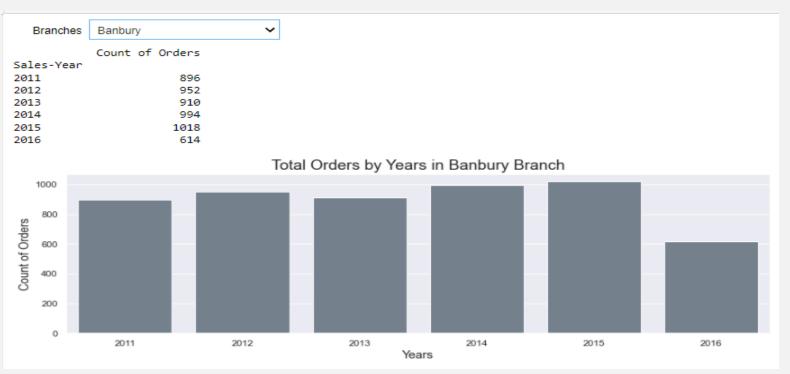
- The general KPIs and business metrics of the business (CEO board).
- The performance of the sales-people (HR team).
- The performance of their customers (marketing team).
- The performance of their products (sales team).
- The performance of their suppliers (logistic team).
- The forecast of the revenue for the first quarter of the year 2017 (finance team).

#### **Data Model**

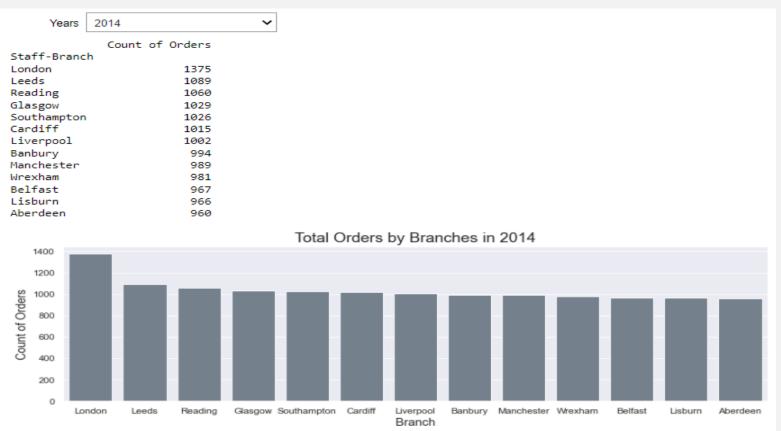


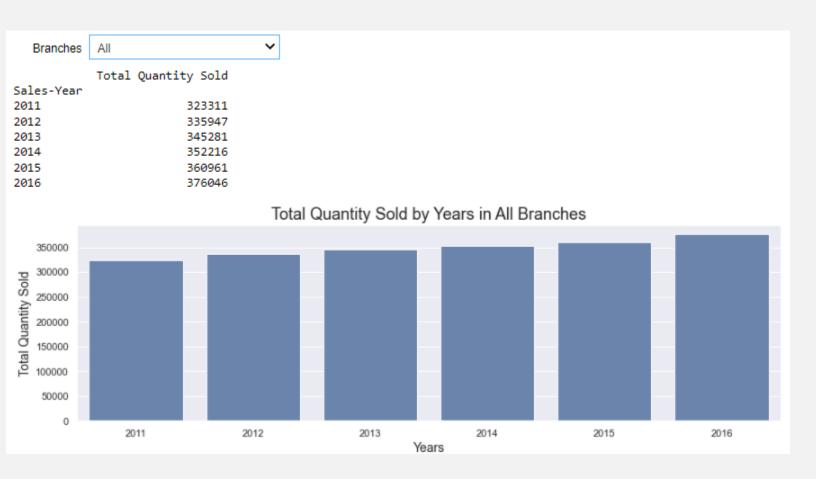
## **KPIs Analysis**

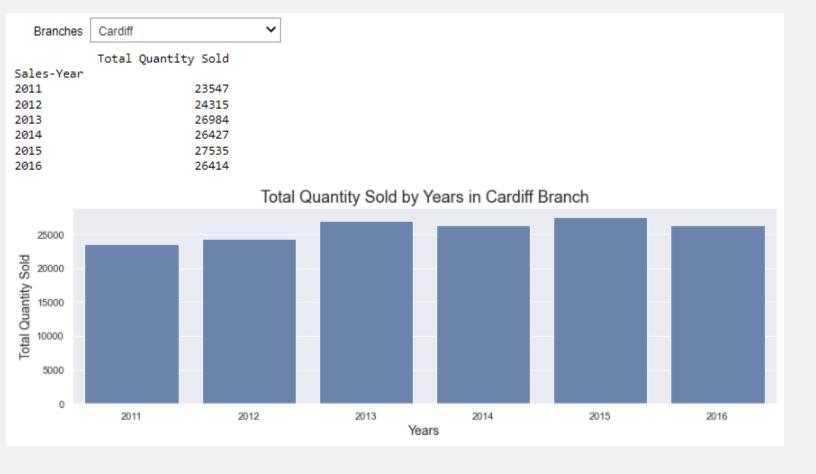


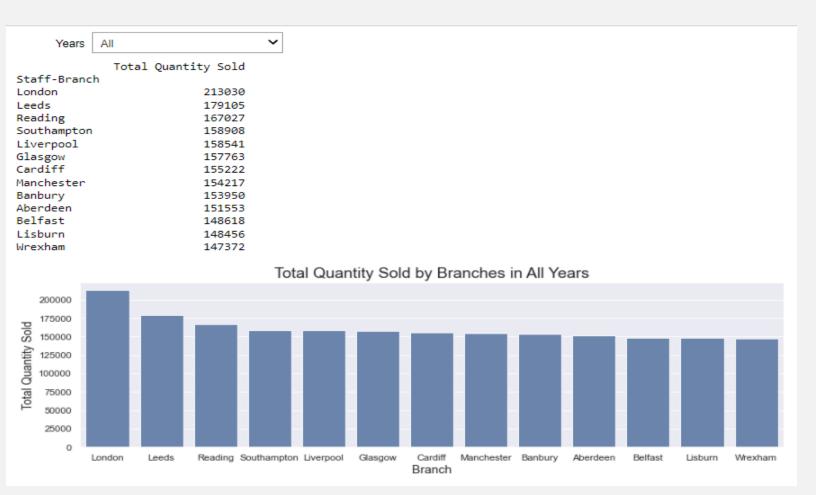


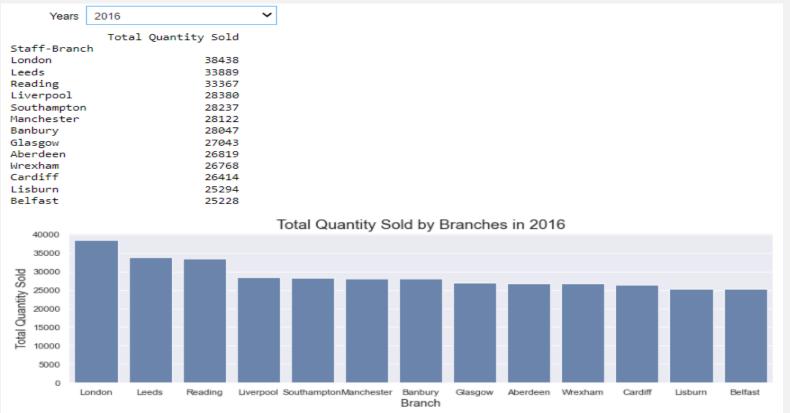






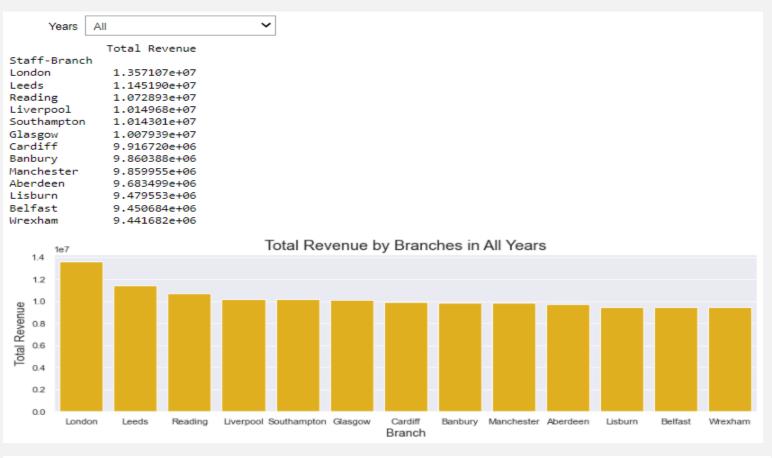


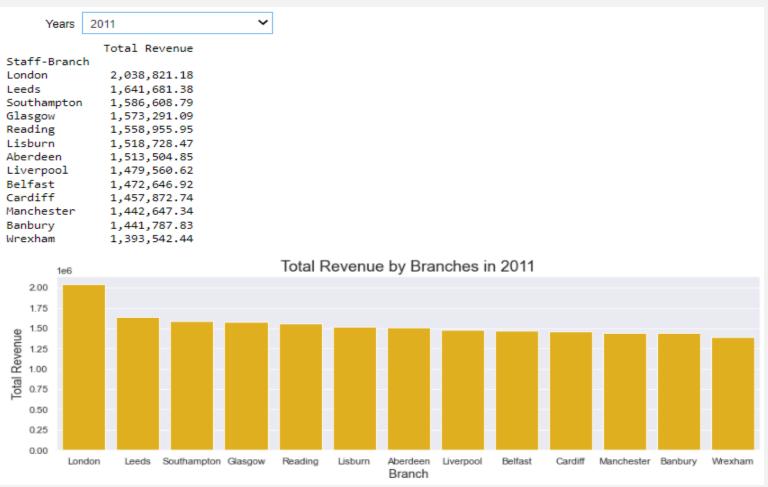


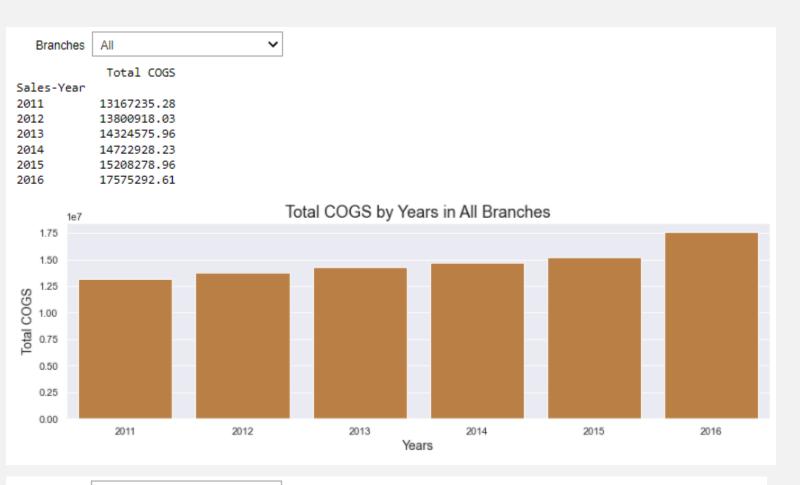


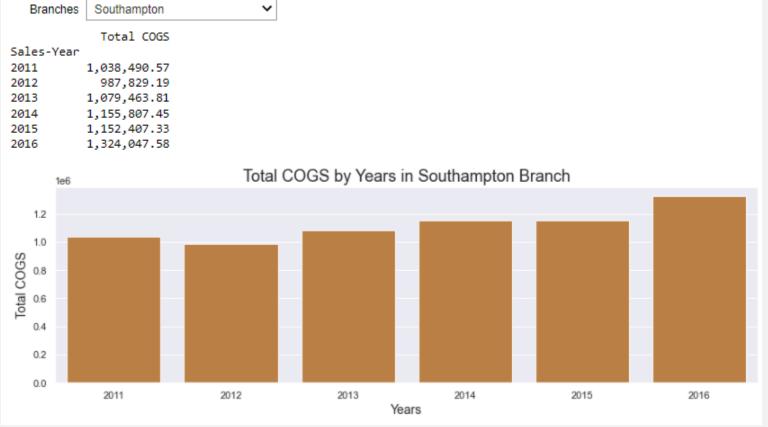


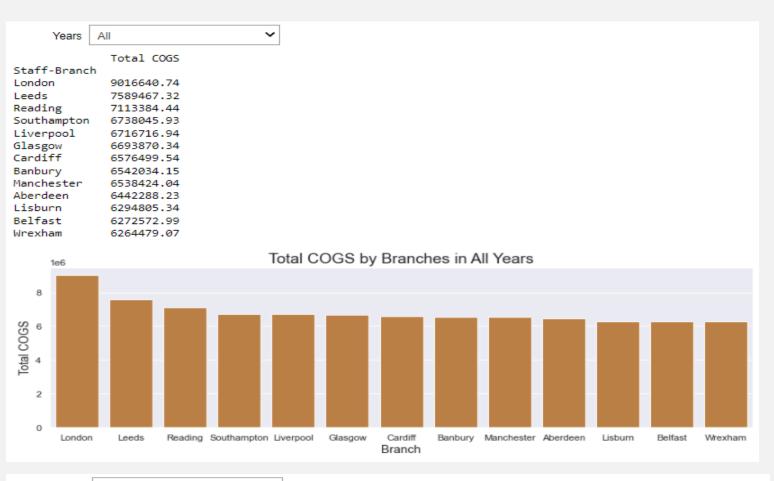


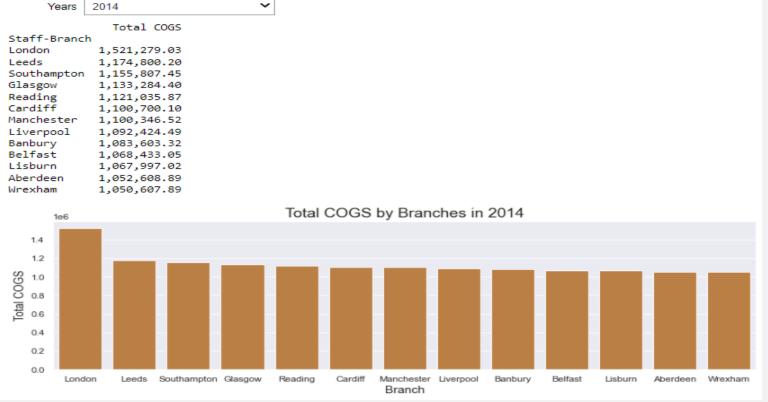


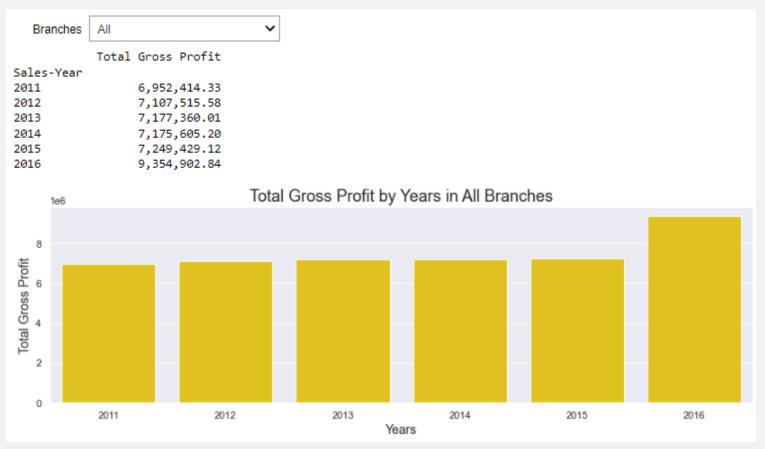






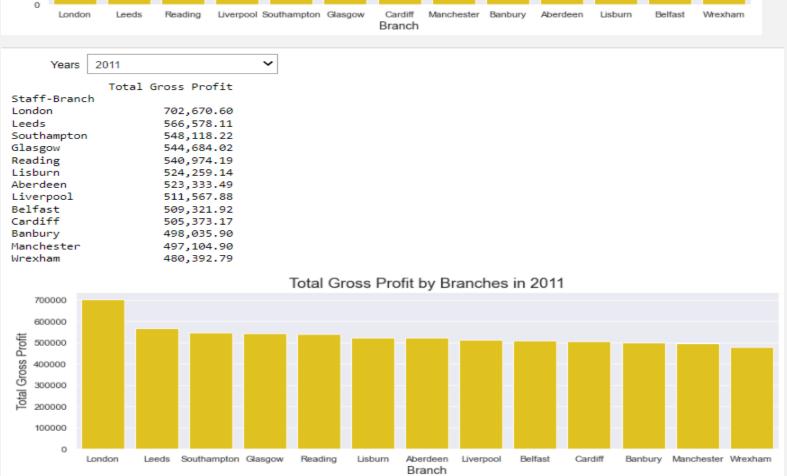


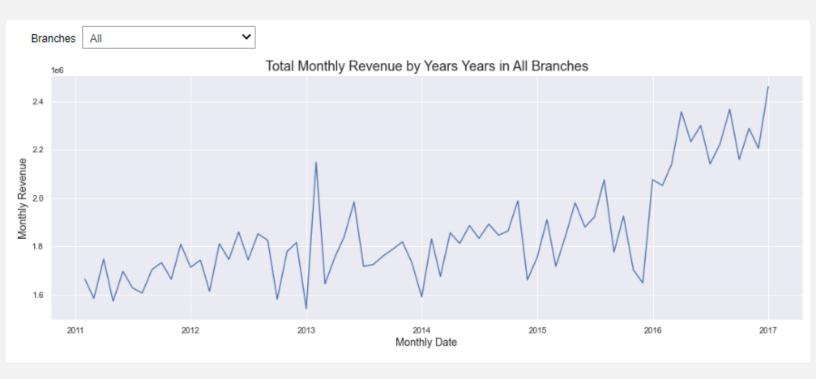










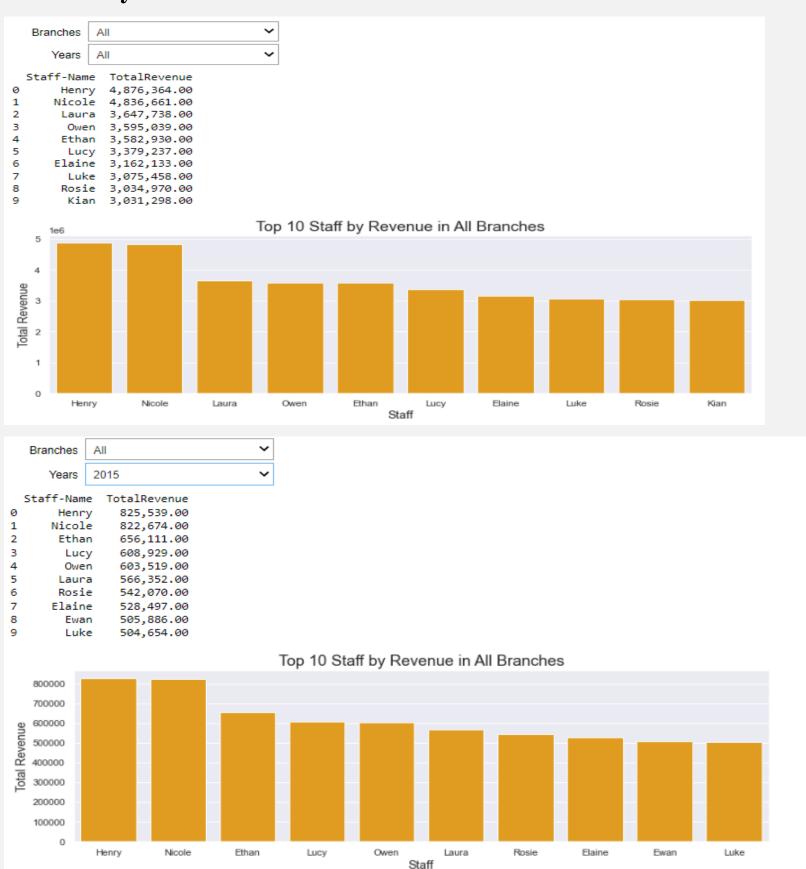




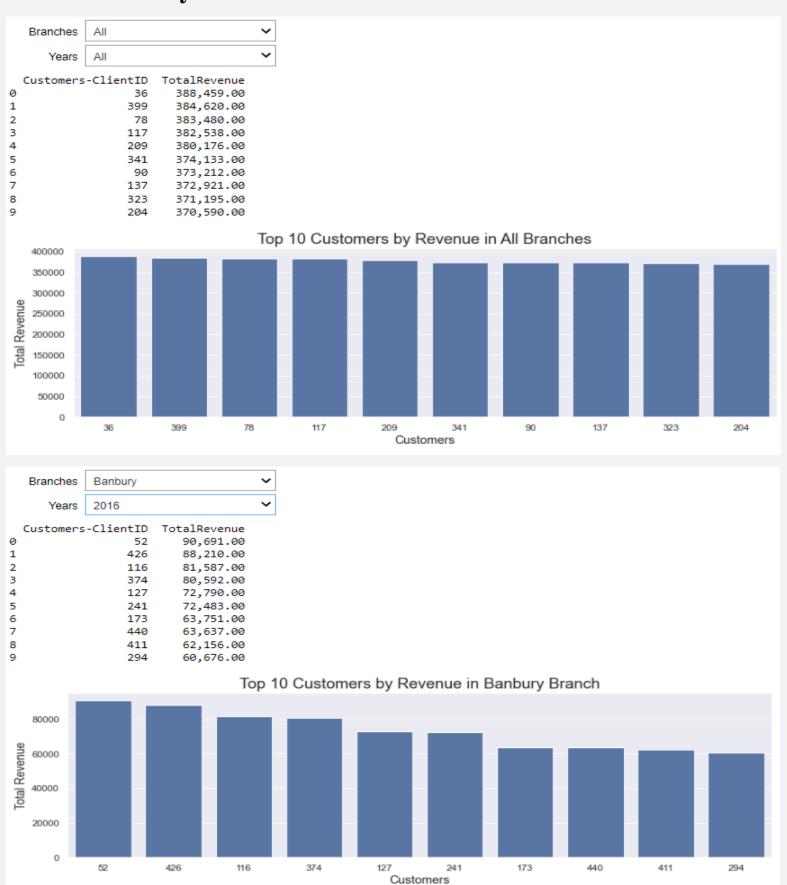


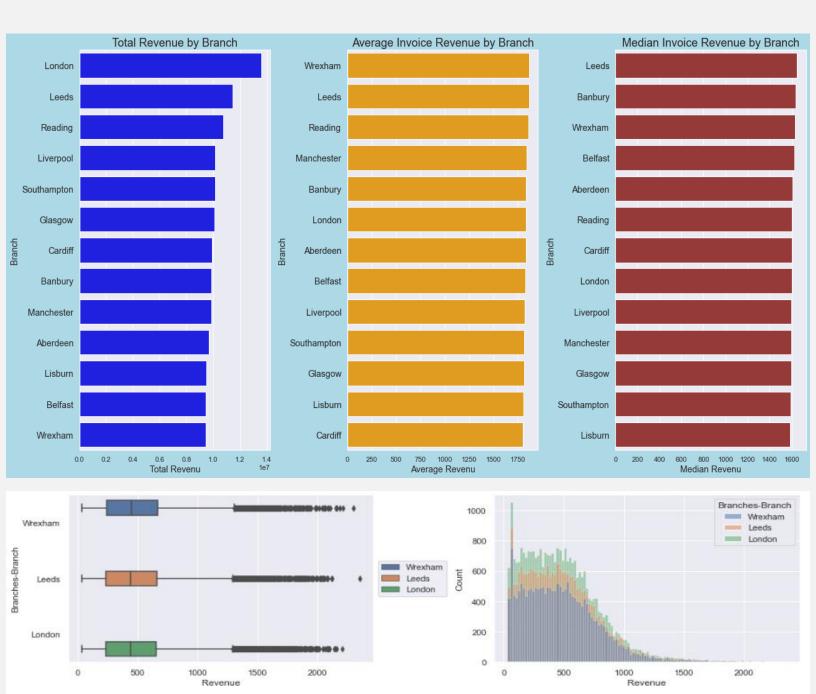


## **Staff Analysis**

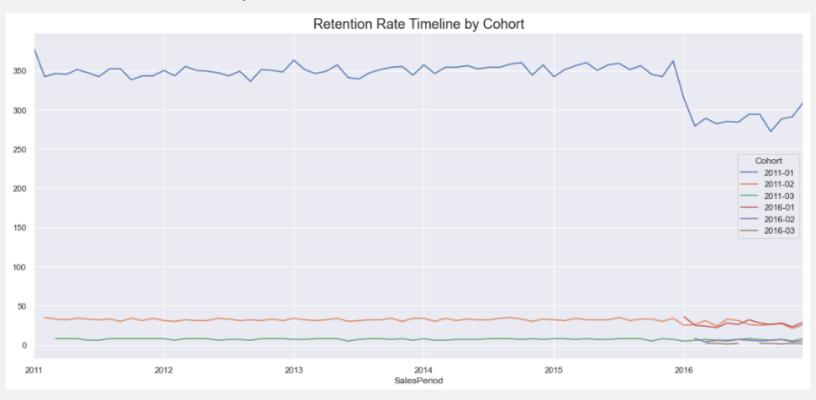


## **Customer Analysis**

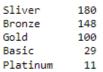




## **Customer Cohort Analysis**



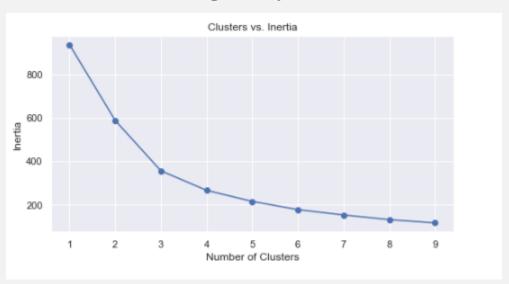
## **Customer RFM Analysis**



Name: LoyaltyGroup, dtype: int64



### **Customer Clustering Analysis (based on Income-Level and RFM Score)**



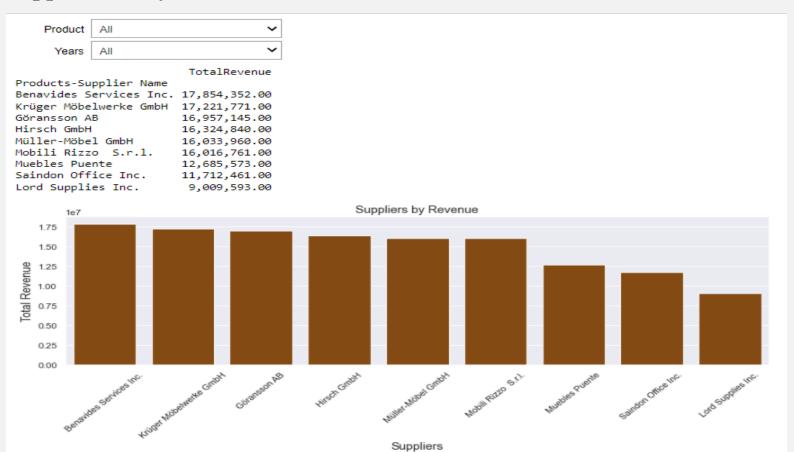


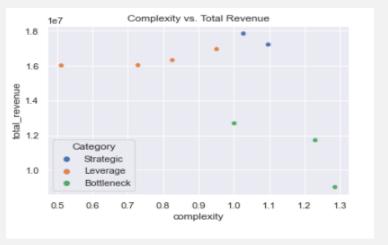
Customers can be segmented into the following segments:

- · Customers with large purchasing power and large annual income.
- Customers with large purcassing power and low annual income.
- Customers with low purchasing power and large income.
- Customers with low purchasing power and low income.

The marketing team should customize the promotions and discounts according to those clusters. For example, customers with large purchasing power and low income should be given big promotions for their loyalty to the brand, while customers with large income level and large purchasing power should be given promotions for expensive items.

## **Suppliers Analysis**

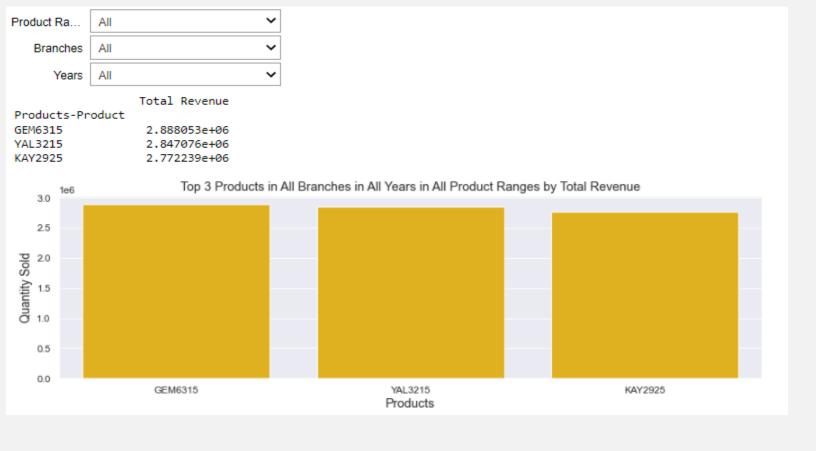


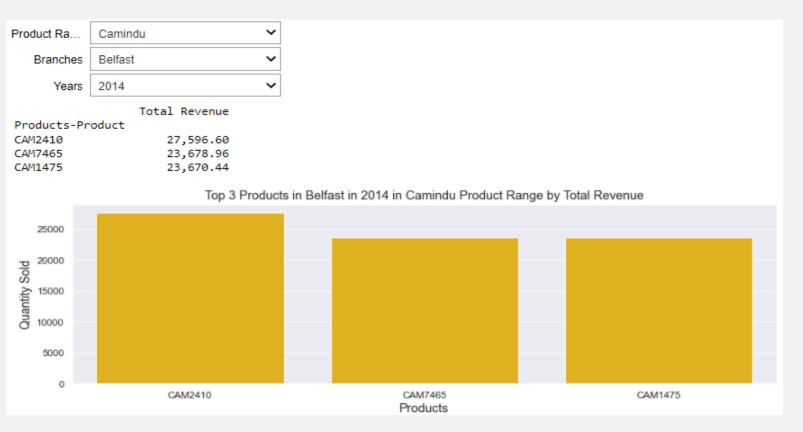




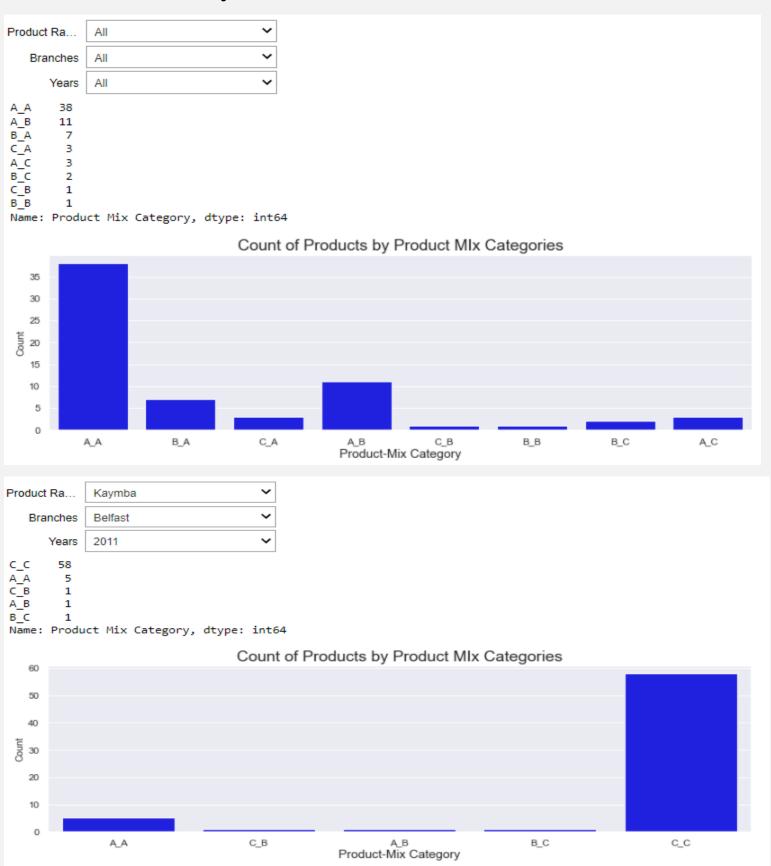
## **Product Analysis**







# **Product ABC Analysis**



### **Products Recommendation List**

### **User-based Approach**

Items to be recommended to customer with the ID 459

	Products-productid	Products-Product
0	58	DIG1180
1	66	BRN1395
2	30	DIG6320
7	10	PIX2715
10	34	CAM7465
11	26	DIV2710
13	16	MYT2345
16	29	PIX4910
18	61	PIX1905
20	23	BRN3550
35	39	BRN3810
42	63	YAL4135
45	33	DIV4580
56	7	MYT2590

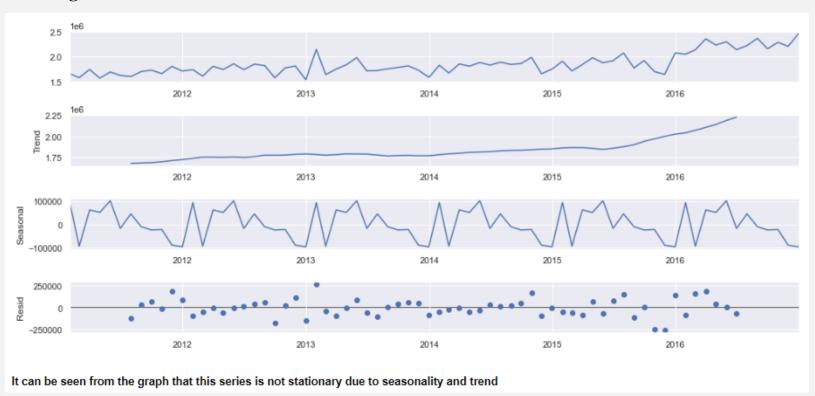
Products to be recommended with product of the ID 2

	Products-productid	Products-Product
14	28	DIG5630
18	61	PIX1905
26	13	CAM4175
27	36	GEM3940
37	41	DIG4505
43	51	DIG2995
44	64	YAL5320
55	9	CAM2410
62	1	YAL1940
63	32	YAL6285

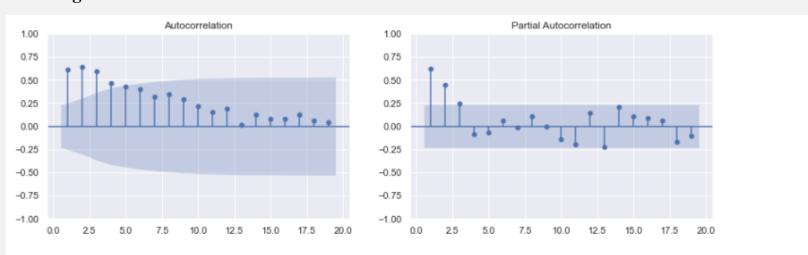
This process can be repeated for ALL the products of interest

## Forecasting the Revenue for the 2017-Q1

### **Breaking-down Revenue Timeline**

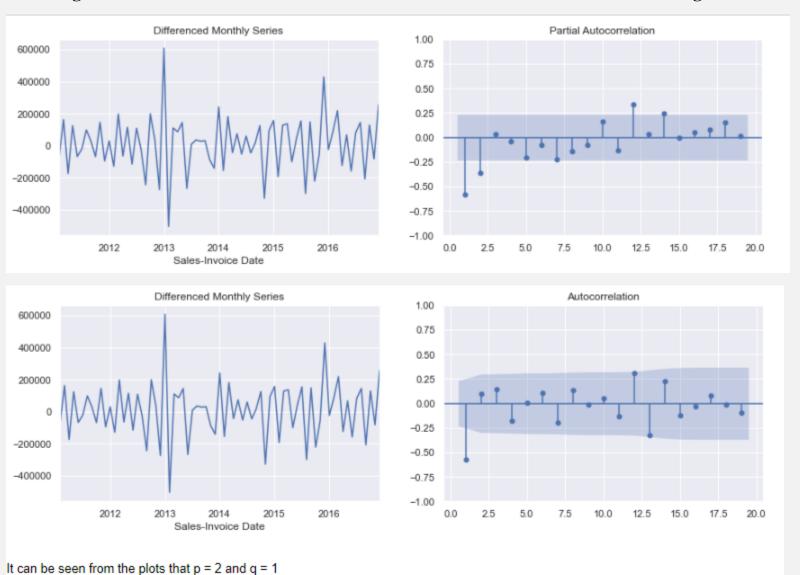


### **Checking the Autocorrelation and Partial-Autocorrelation Functions**

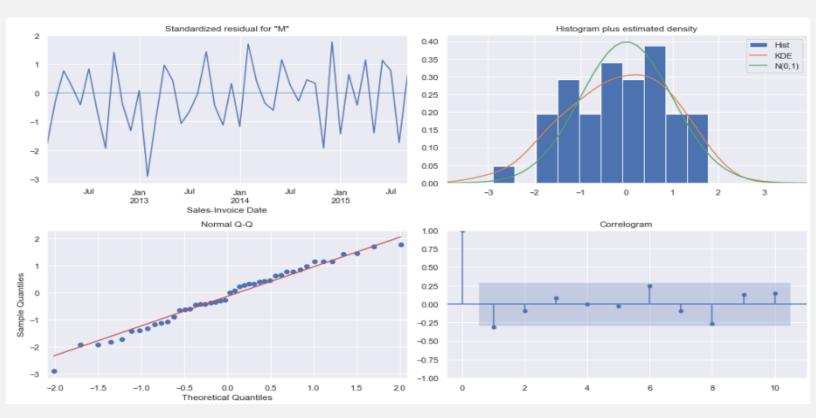


From the graphs of acf and pacf, it can been that this is an ARIMA mode, and sine the series shows seasonality I will use SARIMAX model to include the seasonality effect

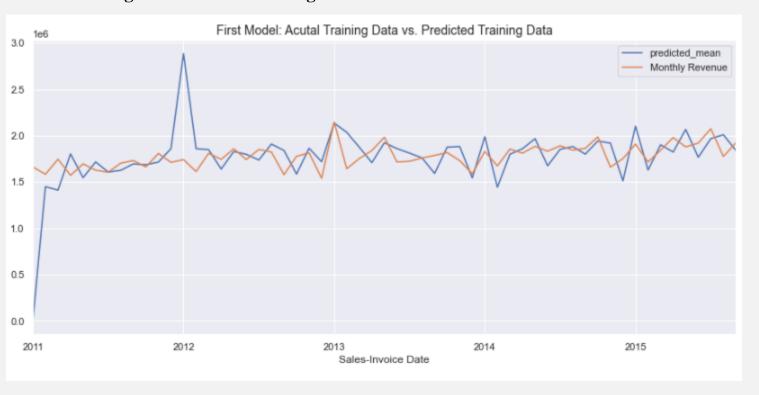
### Checking the Autocorrelation and Partial-Autocorrelation Functions after Differencing



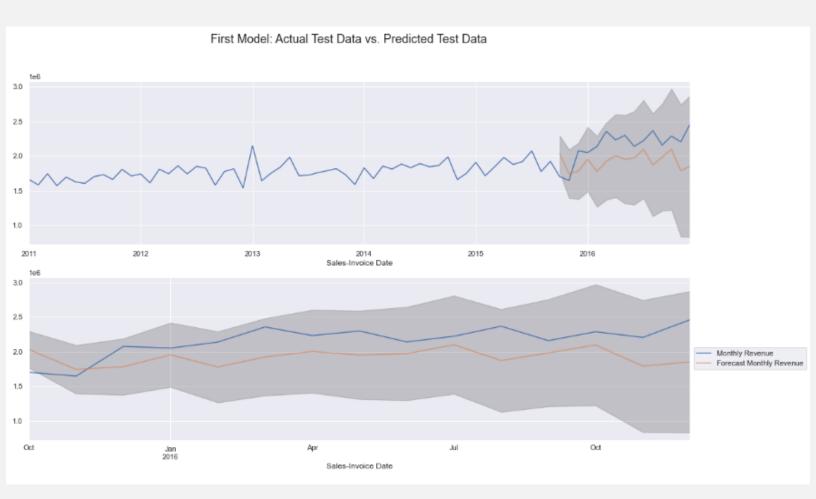
### **Model Diagnostic Plot**



### **Actual Training vs. Predicted Training**



**Actual Test vs. Predicted Test** 



#### **Prediction**

