**1. Quantity Ordered by Calendar Month Number**

SELECT

{[Measures].[Quantity Ordered]} ON COLUMNS,

[P Order Date].[Calendar Month Number].MEMBERS ON ROWS

FROM

[WWI DW2]

**Explanation:**

* This query displays the **quantity ordered** for each **month** in the **Calendar Month Number** hierarchy (e.g., January = 1, February = 2, etc.).
* The **[Measures].[Quantity Ordered]** is placed on columns, and each **month** is represented in rows.

**Use Case:**

* **Trend Analysis**: Track **monthly trends** in stock orders to see which months have higher demand. This helps identify seasonal peaks or dips.
* **Forecasting**: If you see certain months with high orders, you can forecast demand and adjust inventory accordingly.

**2. Quantity Ordered by Calendar Year**

SELECT

{[Measures].[Quantity Ordered]} ON COLUMNS,

[P Order Date].[Calendar year].MEMBERS ON ROWS

FROM

[WWI DW2]

**Explanation:**

* This query displays the **quantity ordered** for each **year** in the **Calendar Year** hierarchy.
* **Quantity Ordered** is placed in the columns, while each **year** is placed on the rows.

**Use Case:**

* **Year-over-Year Comparison**: This query allows for a **yearly comparison** of the quantity ordered, which helps in understanding long-term trends and growth patterns.
* **Evaluating Performance**: Helps track performance over time and analyze whether the company is increasing or decreasing its orders from year to year.

**3. Quantity Ordered by Stock Item Name**

SELECT

{[Measures].[Quantity Ordered]} ON COLUMNS,

[Dim Stock Item].[Stock Item Name].MEMBERS ON ROWS

FROM

[WWI DW2]

**Explanation:**

* This query shows the **quantity ordered** for each **stock item** (product) in the warehouse.
* The **Stock Item Name** is placed in the rows to list all products, and **Quantity Ordered** is displayed in columns.

**Use Case:**

* **Product Performance**: Track the performance of each **stock item** in terms of how many units were ordered.
* **Demand Analysis**: Identify which products are in high demand and which ones are slow movers.

**4. Quantity Ordered by Supplier Name**

SELECT

{[Measures].[Quantity Ordered]} ON COLUMNS,

[Dim Supplier].[Supplier Name].MEMBERS ON ROWS

FROM

[WWI DW2]

**Explanation:**

* This query retrieves the **quantity ordered** for each **supplier**.
* The **Supplier Name** is placed in the rows, and **Quantity Ordered** is displayed in columns.

**Use Case:**

* **Supplier Analysis**: Evaluate how much stock is being ordered from each supplier.
* **Supplier Performance**: Helps identify which suppliers provide the most stock and which may need attention due to lower order volumes.

**5. Lead Time Days by Stock Item Name**

SELECT

{[Measures].[Lead Time Days]} ON COLUMNS,

[Dim Stock Item].[Stock Item Name].MEMBERS ON ROWS

FROM

[WWI DW2]

**Explanation:**

* This query shows the **lead time days** (the time it takes to receive stock after ordering) for each **stock item**.
* **Lead Time Days** is placed in the columns, while **Stock Item Name** is placed in the rows.

**Use Case:**

* **Supply Chain Efficiency**: Helps track how long it takes to receive products from suppliers. Products with longer lead times may require adjustments in inventory management or supply chain processes.
* **Optimization**: Identifying products with long lead times can lead to strategies for improving supply chain efficiency or choosing faster suppliers.

**6. Quantity Ordered and Quantity Received by Stock Item Name**

SELECT

{[Measures].[Quantity Ordered], [Measures].[Quantity Received]} ON COLUMNS,

[Dim Stock Item].[Stock Item Name].MEMBERS ON ROWS

FROM

[WWI DW2]

**Explanation:**

* This query compares **quantity ordered** and **quantity received** for each **stock item**.
* **Quantity Ordered** and **Quantity Received** are placed in columns, while **Stock Item Name** is placed in rows.

**Use Case:**

* **Order Fulfillment Efficiency**: Helps compare the **quantity ordered** with the **quantity received** for each product. Large discrepancies may indicate fulfillment or supply issues.
* **Inventory Management**: Shows how well the ordered stock matches what is actually received, which is essential for managing stock levels.

**7. Quantity Ordered and Quantity Received by Transaction Type Name**

SELECT

{[Measures].[Quantity Ordered], [Measures].[Quantity Received]} ON COLUMNS,

[Warehouse Transaction Dim].[Transaction Type Name].MEMBERS ON ROWS

FROM

[WWI DW2]

**Explanation:**

* This query compares **quantity ordered** and **quantity received** by each **transaction type** (e.g., stock-in, stock-out, adjustments).
* **Quantity Ordered** and **Quantity Received** are placed in columns, while **Transaction Type Name** is placed in rows.

**Use Case:**

* **Tracking Transaction Types**: Helps understand how much of the ordered stock is received and distinguishes between different transaction types.
* **Inventory Movement Analysis**: Understand how various transaction types (like **stock receipt**, **stock issue**, etc.) impact stock levels.

**8. Quantity Ordered and Quantity Stored by Stock Item Name**

SELECT

{[Measures].[Quantity Ordered], [Measures].[Quantity Stored]} ON COLUMNS,

[Dim Stock Item].[Stock Item Name].MEMBERS ON ROWS

FROM

[WWI DW2]

**Explanation:**

* This query compares **quantity ordered** with **quantity stored** for each **stock item**.
* **Quantity Ordered** and **Quantity Stored** are displayed in columns, while **Stock Item Name** is listed in rows.

**Use Case:**

* **Stock Analysis**: Helps compare the **ordered quantity** with the **current stored inventory**. It can help determine if there is overstocking or if stock is moving too slowly (indicating excess stored inventory).
* **Inventory Turnover**: A high **Quantity Ordered** vs **Quantity Stored** indicates good turnover (efficiency in stock movement), while a significant discrepancy could signal inefficiency.