# **Supply Chain Data Analysis - Notes**

## 1. Introduction to Supply Chain

 Definition: The supply chain is the network between a company and its suppliers to produce and distribute a specific product.

**Tool Used:** Power BI

## **Feature explanation**

-Product Type: The type of product associated with specific data in the supply chain.

-SKU (Stock Keeping Unit): Unique code used to identify a particular product.

-Price: The price of the product or item in the supply chain.

-Availability: Information about product availability.

-Number of Products Sold: The number of products that have been sold in a certain time period.

-Revenue Generated: Total revenue generated from product sales in a certain time period.

-Customer demographics: Information about customer characteristics, such as age, gender, geographic location, etc.

-Stock Levels: The number of products still available in stock at any given time.

-Lead Times: The time required to order products from suppliers.

-Order Quantities: The number of products ordered in one order or shipment.

-Shipping Times: The time required to ship products from the suppliers to warehouse or distribution.

-Shipping Carriers: Companies or services used to ship products to customers.

-Shipping Costs: Costs associated with shipping products, including delivery fees and additional fees.

-Supplier Name: Name of supplier or vendor who provides products or materials to the company.

-Location: The physical location associated with the data in the supply chain, such as the location of a warehouse or distribution center.

**Lead Time:** The time required to obtain products from warehouse to Customers.

-Production Volumes: The number of products produced in a certain time period.

-Manufacturing Lead Time: The time required to produce a product, from ordering materials until the product is ready.

-Manufacturing Costs: Costs related to the production process, including raw material costs, labor, etc.

-Inspection Results: Results of product or material quality inspection.

-Defect Rates: The level of defects or defects in the products produced.

-Transportation Modes: The transportation mode used to send products, such as land, sea or air.

-Routes: Routes or paths used to send products from one point to another in the supply chain.

-Costs: Costs related to various aspects of the supply chain, including transportation costs, production costs, and other costs

## 2.Data Cleaning & Corrections

During the data cleaning phase, all datasets were thoroughly checked for accuracy, consistency, and completeness. Key tasks included:

- Removing duplicates
- Handling missing values
- Standardizing formats (dates, categories, etc.)
- Verifying logical relationships between variables
- Outliers

All data points were accurate and well-structured, with no major issues found — except one:

#### Incorrect Revenue Calculation

The revenue was initially calculated incorrectly.

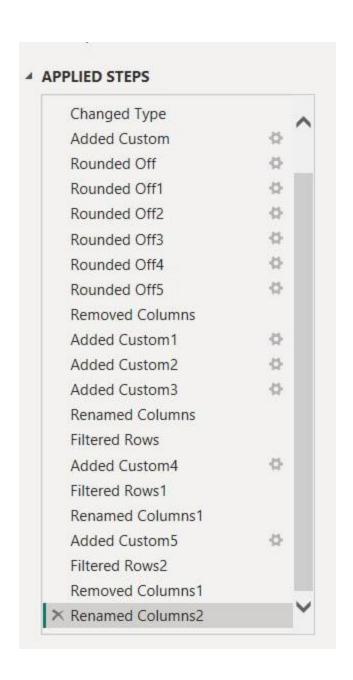
After review, we corrected the formula to:

Revenue = Number of Products Sold × Price per Unit

## **Data Adjustments - Lead Time Terminology**

- The previously ambiguous lead times were renamed to better reflect their specific purposes:
  - Order Lead Time: The time required to order or receive products from suppliers.
  - Material Lead Time: The time required to obtain products or materials from a particular supplier.

## And these are the steps in power query



# 3. Data Modeling

#### **Tables Overview:**

#### 1. Products Table

- Key Columns: SKU, Product Type, Price, Stock Levels, Availability
- Purpose: Contains essential product details and inventory status.

#### 2. Suppliers Table

- Key Columns: Supplier Name, Location, Transfer Lead Time, Manufacturing Lead Time, Manufacturing Costs
- Purpose: Stores supplier data along with manufacturing attributes.

#### 3. Shipping Table

- Key Columns: Shipping Carriers, Transportation Modes, Routes,
  Shipping Times, Shipping Costs
- Purpose: Focuses on shipping operations and logistics metrics.

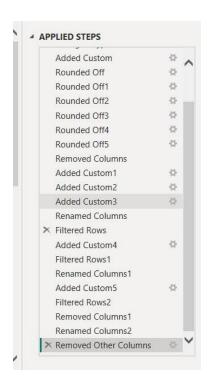
#### 4. Shipping Lookup Table

- Key Columns: Mode ID, Transportation Modes
- Purpose: Acts as a reference table to normalize transportation modes and link with the Shipping table.

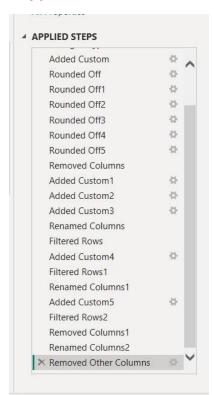
#### 5. Fact Table - SupplyChainFacts

- Key Columns: SKU, Supplier Name, Shipping Carrier, Customer
  Demographics, Inspection Results, Products Sold, Revenue, Order Lead
  Time, Quantities, Production Volumes, Defect Rates, Costs
- Purpose: Serves as the central fact table, capturing measurable supply chain metrics and connecting all dimensions.

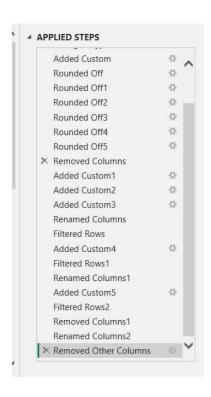
#### **Products table**



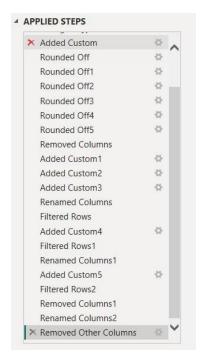
### Suppliers table



Shipping table



### SupplyChainFacts table



# Modeling

