



# Delivering Right, Delivering On Time: ARYA CHAVAN Understanding Gaps in The Supply Chain Performance

Timely and complete deliveries are vital in supply chains. They ensure customer satisfaction, business reliability, and overall operational efficiency. Effective management of these deliveries enhances relationships with suppliers and customers alike.

# Problem Statement

In today's competitive and fast-moving market, customer expectations are higher than ever. However, many companies struggle to consistently deliver on time and in full.

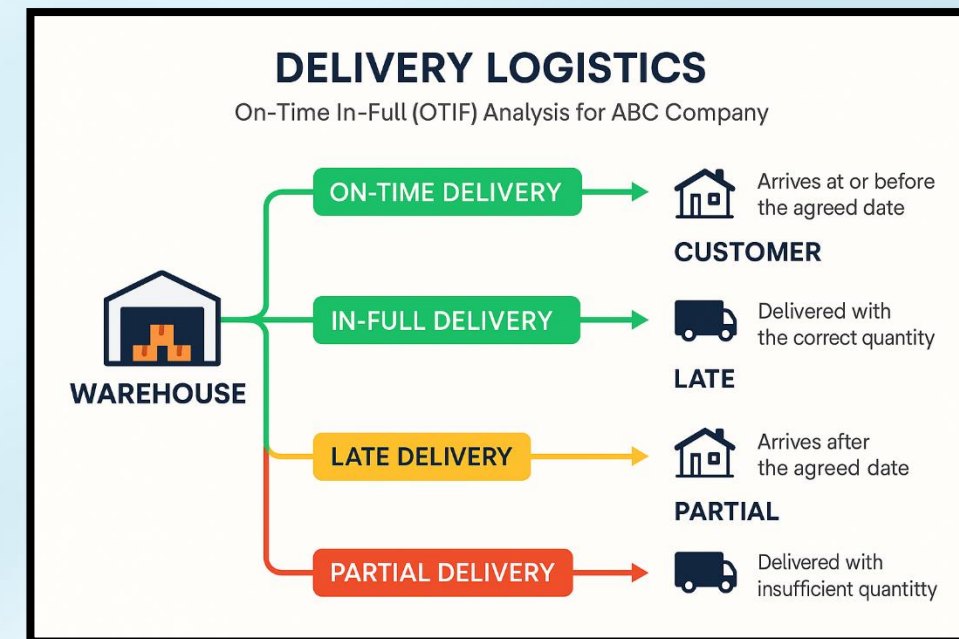
Why? The reasons include:

- Fragmented logistics
- Lack of real-time visibility
- Operational bottlenecks

These delays can result in **customer churn, financial losses, and damaged credibility.**

The solution is a data-driven approach using tools like Power BI to **monitor OTIF performance, identify problems early, and improve decision-making and delivery efficiency.**

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# Objectives

- To measure the number of orders placed and delivered over time.
- To calculate and monitor the On-Time Delivery (OTD) and In-Full Delivery (IFD) rates.
- To identify patterns in late deliveries and propose mitigate actions.
- To determine which customers, cities, or product categories underperform against OTIF targets.
- To build dynamic Power BI dashboards for tracking delivery performance.
- To align operational performance with customer expectations and contractual delivery agreements.
- To highlight the importance of weekend vs weekday orders on logistics efficiency.
- To evaluate how actual performance compares to agreed customer targets.
- To improve delivery reliability in order to increase customer retention.
- To provide recommendations for strategic interventions in underperforming areas.

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# Importance of Timely Deliveries

- 1 Customer Satisfaction  
On-time deliveries meet customer expectations.

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- 3 Supply Chain Efficiency  
Ensuring products are delivered on time increases overall supply chain efficiency.

- 2 Inventory Management  
Timely deliveries facilitate efficient inventory management.

- 4 Cost Reduction  
Delays can incur additional costs.

# Consequences of Delayed Deliveries

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## Loss of Revenue

Delays can directly impact sales, especially in industries with high competition.

1

2

## Increased Operational Costs

Late deliveries require last-minute adjustments, leading to increased costs.

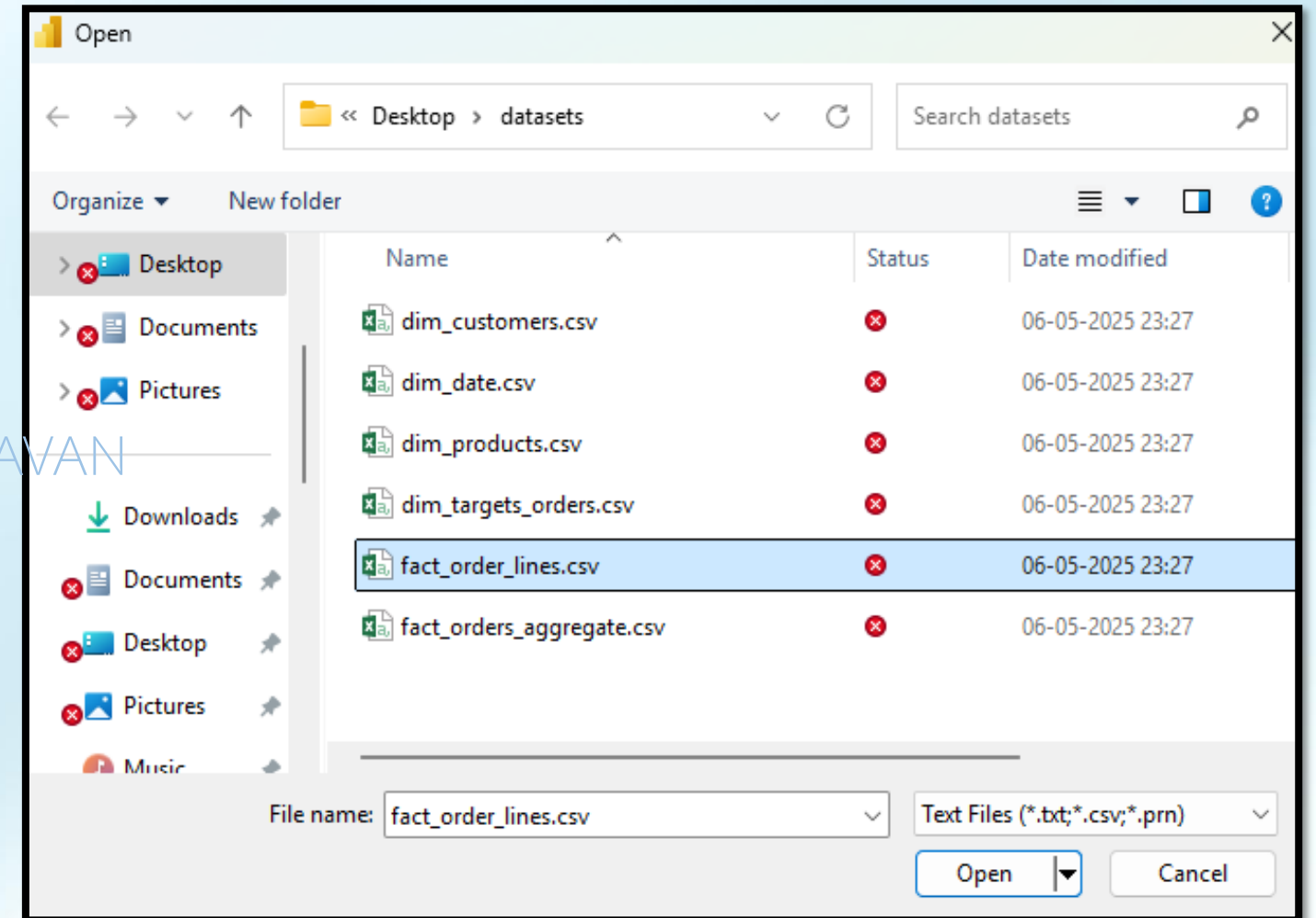
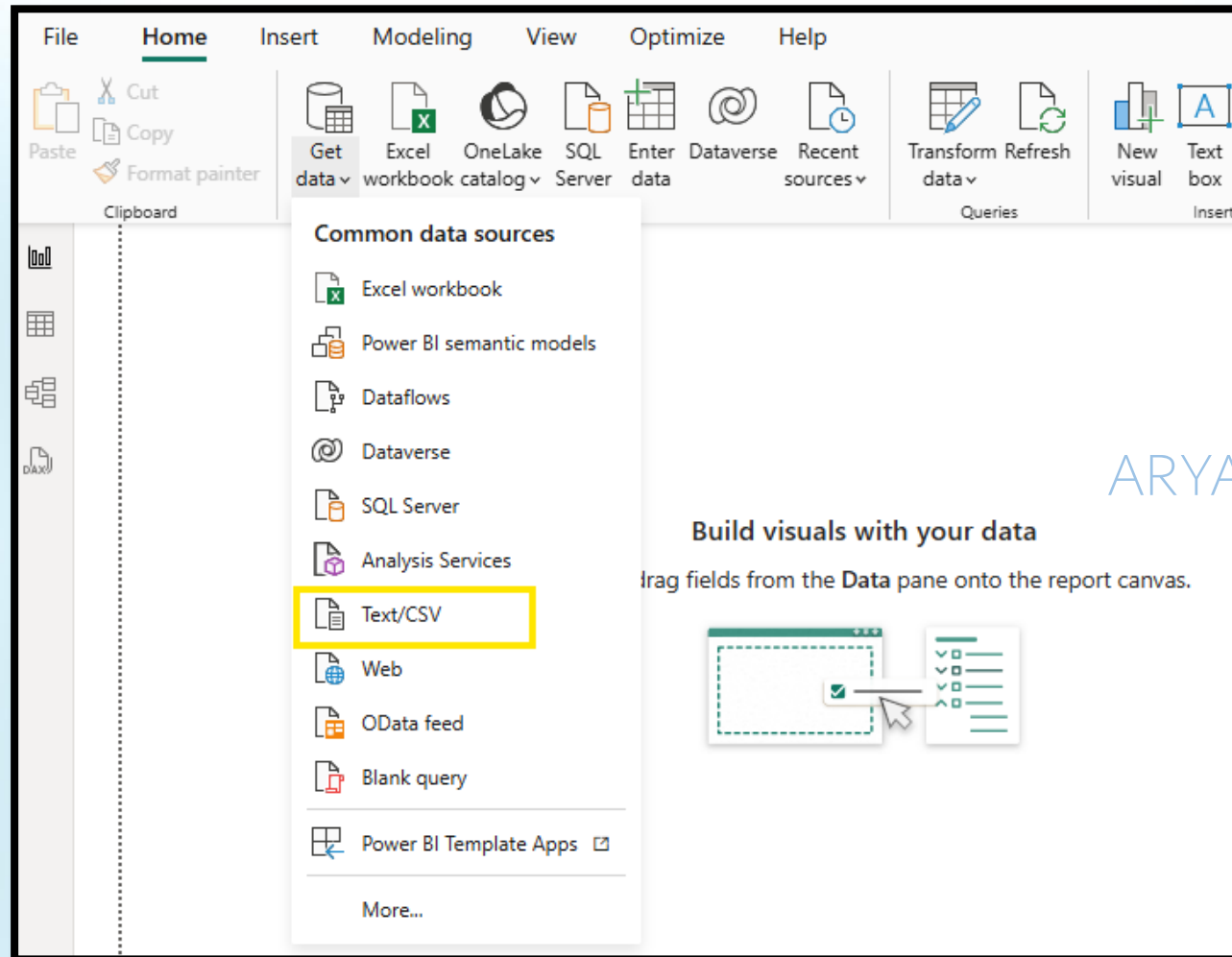
3

## Damage to Reputation

Consistent delays can harm a company's reputation and trust resulting in **Customer Churn**.

# Methodology

## 1. Data Connection



# Methodology

## 2. Data Cleaning

Query Editor interface showing a data table and query settings.

Formula Bar: `= Table.TransformColumns("#Changed Type",{ "category", Text.Proper, type text })`

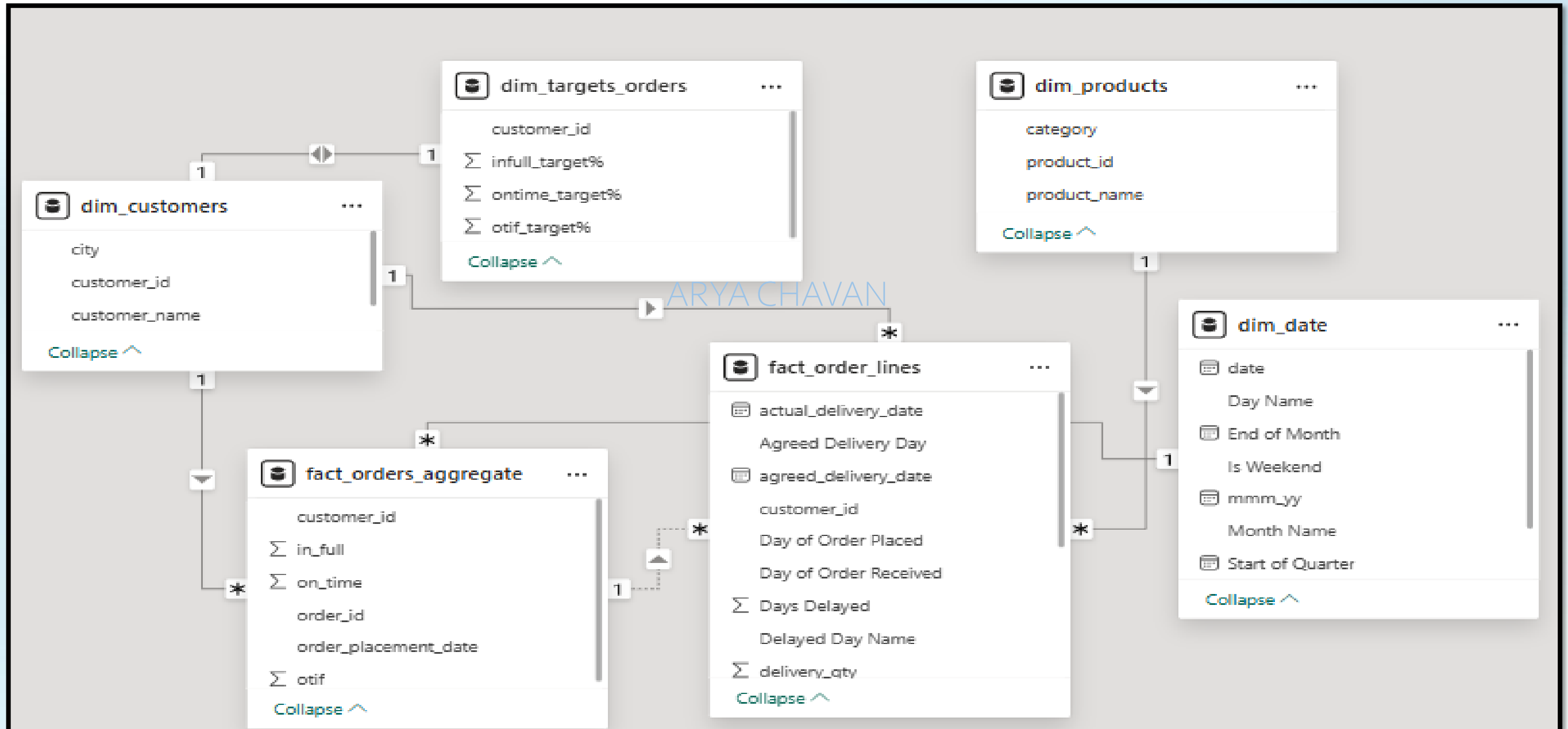
	product_name	product_id	category
1	AM Milk 500	25891101	Dairy
2	AM Milk 250	25891102	Dairy
3	AM Milk 100	25891103	Dairy
4	AM Butter 100	25891201	Dairy
5	AM Butter 250	25891202	Dairy
6	AM Butter 500	25891203	Dairy
7	AM Ghee 250	25891301	Dairy
8	AM Ghee 150	25891302	Dairy
9	AM Ghee 100	25891303	Dairy
10	AM Curd 250	25891401	Dairy
11	AM Curd 100	25891402	Dairy
12	AM Curd 50	25891403	Dairy
13	AM Biscuits 750	25891501	Food
14	AM Biscuits 500	25891502	Food
15	AM Biscuits 250	25891503	Food
16	AM Tea 500	25891601	Beverages
17	AM Tea 250	25891602	Beverages
18	AM Tea 100	25891603	Beverages

Query Settings Panel:

- NAME: dim\_products
- APPLIED STEPS:
  - Source
  - Promoted Headers
  - Changed Type
  - Capitalized Each Word

# Methodology

## 3. Data Modelling





# Methodology

## 4. Data Processing

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Power Query Editor interface. The ribbon at the top includes tabs for File, Home, Transform, Add Column, View, Tools, and Help. The Transform tab is active, showing various data manipulation options like Merge Queries, Append Queries, and Combine Files. The main workspace shows a table with columns: order\_id, customer\_id, product\_id, order\_placement\_date, agreed\_delivery\_date, and actual\_delivery\_date. The table contains 23 rows of data. The right-hand pane shows the 'Query Settings' for 'fact\_order\_lines', including the 'PROPERTIES' section with the query name and the 'APPLIED STEPS' list. The steps listed are: Source, Promoted Headers, Changed Type, Added Custom, Changed Type1, Inserted Day Name, Inserted Day Name1, Renamed Columns, Filtered Rows, Inserted Day Name2, Renamed Columns1, Reordered Columns, Added Conditional Column, and Changed Type2. The bottom status bar indicates '16 COLUMNS, 999+ ROWS' and 'Column profiling based on top 1000 rows'.

Queries [6]

dim\_customers

dim\_date

dim\_products

dim\_targets\_orders

fact\_order\_lines

fact\_orders\_aggreg...

Close & Apply

New Source

Recent Sources

Enter Data

Data source settings

Manage Parameters

Refresh Preview

Properties

Advanced Editor

Manage

Choose Columns

Remove Columns

Keep Rows

Remove Rows

Sort

Split Column

Group By

Data Type: Text

Use First Row as Headers

Replace Values

Merge Queries

Append Queries

Combine Files

Text Analytics

Vision

Azure Machine Learning

AI Insights

Query Settings

NAME

fact\_order\_lines

All Properties

APPLIED STEPS

Source

Promoted Headers

Changed Type

Added Custom

Changed Type1

Inserted Day Name

Inserted Day Name1

Renamed Columns

Filtered Rows

Inserted Day Name2

Renamed Columns1

Reordered Columns

Added Conditional Column

Changed Type2

16 COLUMNS, 999+ ROWS

Column profiling based on top 1000 rows

PREVIEW DOWNLOADED AT 03:02

# Methodology

## DAX Calculations:

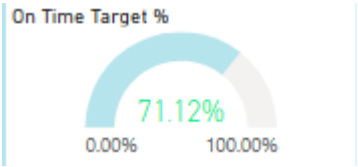
1. Average target In-full % = AVERAGE(dim\_targets\_orders[infull\_target%])
2. Average target On-time % = AVERAGE(dim\_targets\_orders[ontime\_target%])
3. Average target OTIF % = AVERAGE(dim\_targets\_orders[otif\_target%])
4. Avg InFull % = AVERAGE((fact\_order\_lines[In Full]))
5. Avg OnTime % = AVERAGE((fact\_order\_lines[On Time]))
6. Avg OTIF % = AVERAGE((fact\_order\_lines[On Time In Full]))
7. Failed OTIF % = 100 - [OTIF\_Percentage]
8. Failed\_OTIF\_Orders = CALCULATE(COUNTROWS(fact\_order\_lines),fact\_order\_lines[On Time In Full] = 0)
9. Incomplete\_Orders =
10. CALCULATE(COUNTROWS(fact\_order\_lines),fact\_order\_lines[In Full] = 0)
11. InFull Target Gap = [Average target In-full %] - [Avg InFull %]
12. InFull\_Percentage = (DIVIDE(CALCULATE(COUNTROWS(fact\_order\_lines), fact\_order\_lines[In Full] = 1),COUNTROWS(fact\_order\_lines)))\*100
13. Late\_Orders = CALCULATE(COUNTROWS(fact\_order\_lines),fact\_order\_lines[On Time] = 0)
14. OnTime Target Gap = [Average target On-time %] - [Avg OnTime %]
15. OnTime\_Percentage = (DIVIDE(CALCULATE(COUNTROWS(fact\_order\_lines), fact\_order\_lines[On Time] = 1),COUNTROWS(fact\_order\_lines)))\*100
16. OTIF Target Gap = [Average target OTIF %] - [Avg OTIF %]
17. OTIF\_Percentage = (DIVIDE(CALCULATE(COUNTROWS(fact\_order\_lines), fact\_order\_lines[On Time In Full] = 1),COUNTROWS(fact\_order\_lines)))\*100

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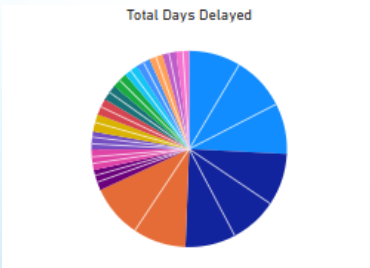
# Methodology

## Charts Development

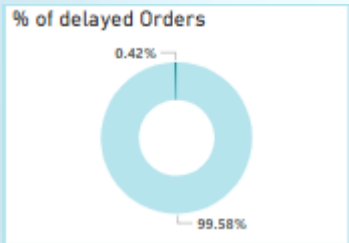
1. Gauge Chart: To set a target and see if our KPI fulfils the target.



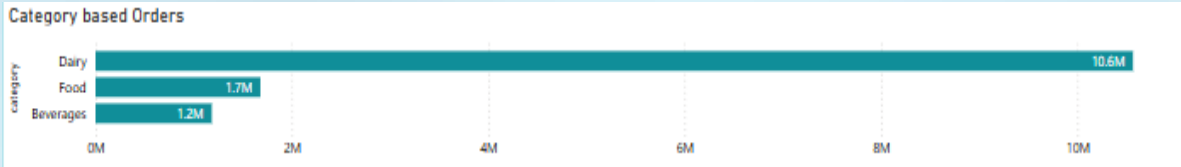
2. Pie Charts



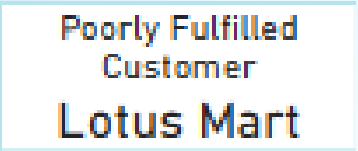
3. Donut Chart



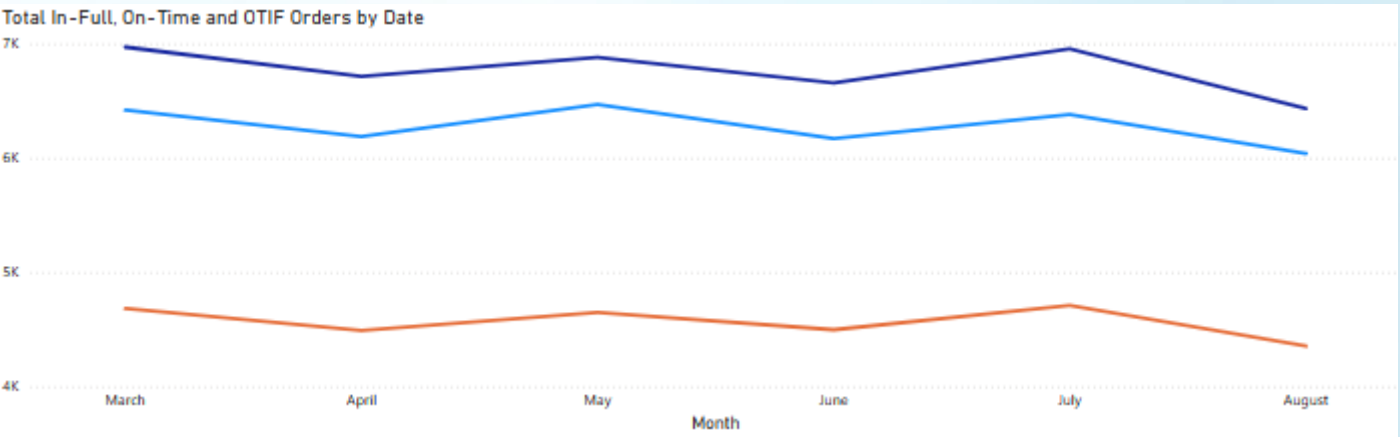
4. Clustered Bar Graph



5. Card Visual



6. Line Charts

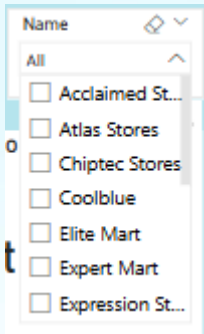
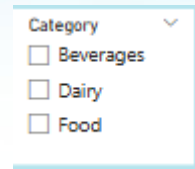


7. Slicers / Filters:

a. Tile Slicers



b. Dropdown filters (Multiple Selection)



a. List filter

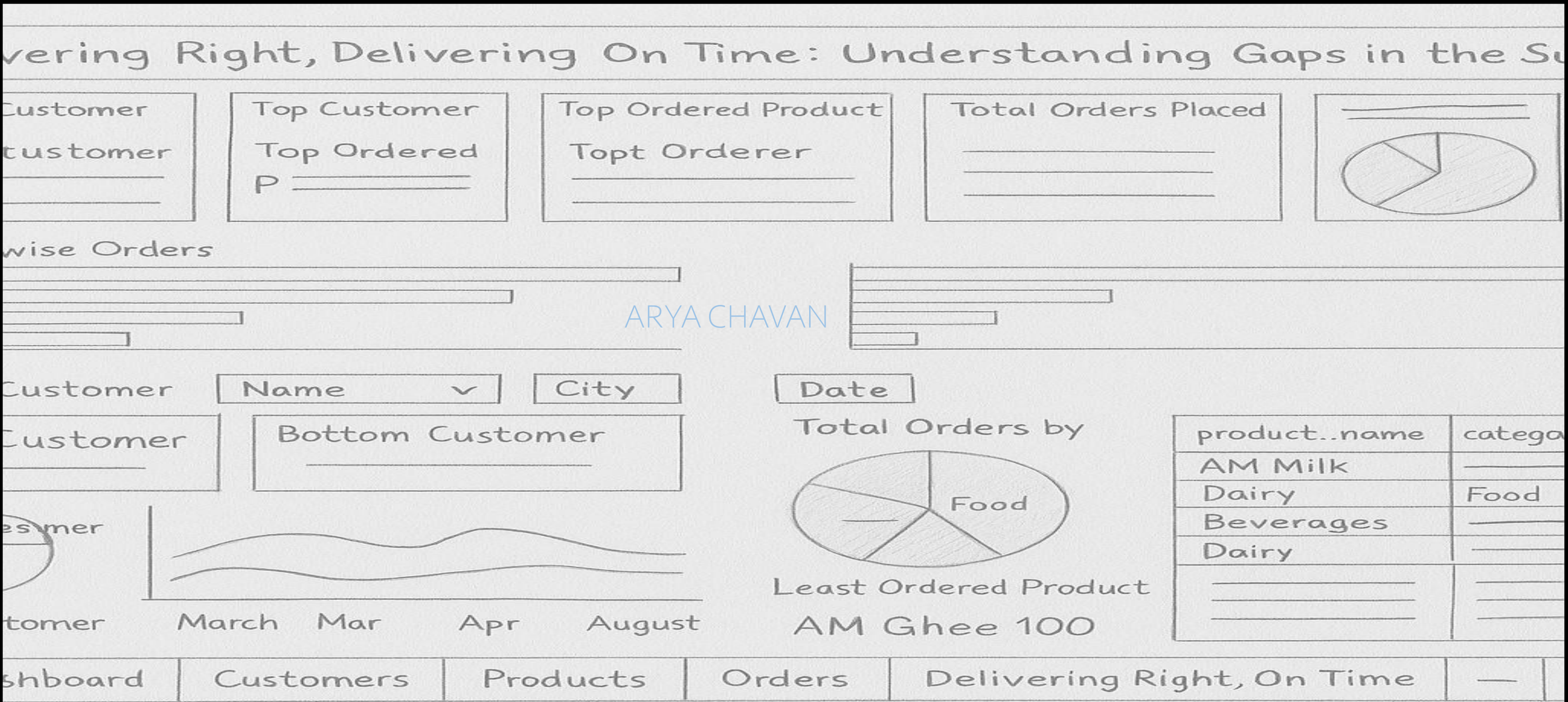
b. Table

customer_name	Total Orders	Sum of On Time In Full	Failed_OTIF_Orders	Sum of In Full	Incomplete_Orders	Sum of On Time	Late_Orders	Sum of Days De
Coolblue	3338	459	2879	1720	1618	895	2443	
Acclaimed Stores	4797	731	4066	2827	1970	1290	3507	
Lotus Mart	4870	782	4088	2926	1944	1253	3617	
Info Stores	3227	1403	1824	1712	1515	2683	544	
Elite Mart	3284	1474	1810	1732	1552	2783	501	
Sorefoz Mart	3281	1496	1785	1752	1529	2782	499	
Logic Stores	3257	2018	1239	2423	834	2716	541	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	57096	27380	29716	37661	19435	40605	16491	2



# Methodology

## Dashboard Building



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# Dashboard

## Delivering Right, Delivering On Time: Understanding Gaps in The Supply Chain Performance



DELIVERING RIGHT, DELIVERING ON TIME: Understanding Gaps in Our Supply Chain Performance



Best Served Customer  
**Propel Mart**

Poorly Fulfilled Customer  
**Lotus Mart**

Top Ordered Product  
**AM Milk 250**

Least Ordered Product  
**AM Ghee 100**

Total Orders  
**57K**

Failed OTIF Orders  
**30K**

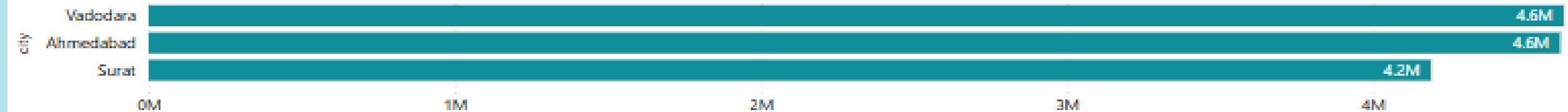
Most Orders Placed On  
**Tuesday**

Max. Days for Delay  
**3**

Successful OTIF %  
**65.05**

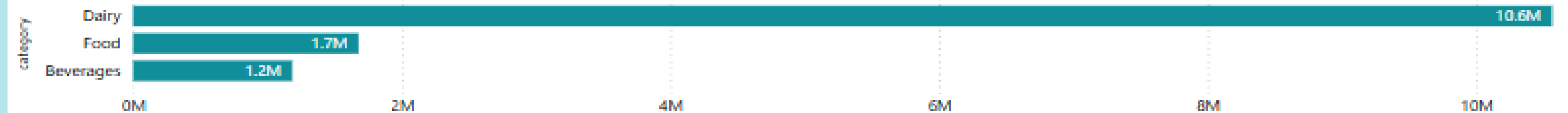
Failed OTIF %  
**34.95**

### City-wise Orders

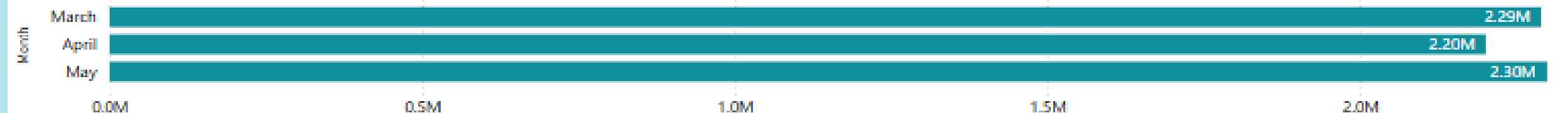


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### Category based Orders



### Date-wise Orders



# INSIGHTS

1. Best Served Customer: Propel Mart
2. Poorly Fulfilled Customer: Lotus Mart

Objective: To know who are the top and bottom customers based on the number of products ordered.

3. Top Ordered Product: AM Milk 250
4. Least Ordered Product: AM Ghee 100

Objective: To know which are the top and least ordered products.

5. Total Orders: 57K

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Objective: To know the total number of ordered products.

6. Failed OTIF Orders: 30K

Objective: To know the number of products that weren't delivered either on-time, in-full or both.

7. Most Orders Placed On: Tuesday
8. Most Expected Days for Delivery: Thursday
9. Most Orders Delivered on : Weekends

Objective: To know the top Days on which Customers placed their orders, Customers expected their orders, and the days on which orders were actually delivered.

# INSIGHTS

10. Maximum delayed days for delivery: 3

Objective: To understand how maximum days it took in general to deliver an order if delay happens.

11. Successful OTIF orders: 65.05 %

12. Failed OTIF orders: 31.33%

Objective: To know the percentage of OTIF orders based on their success rates.

Clustered Bar Chart:

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13. City-wise Orders: Vadodara city has placed the highest number of orders (4624171 = 4.6M) followed by Ahmedabad (4612298 = 4.6M)

Objective: To get insight on which city has placed highest number of orders.

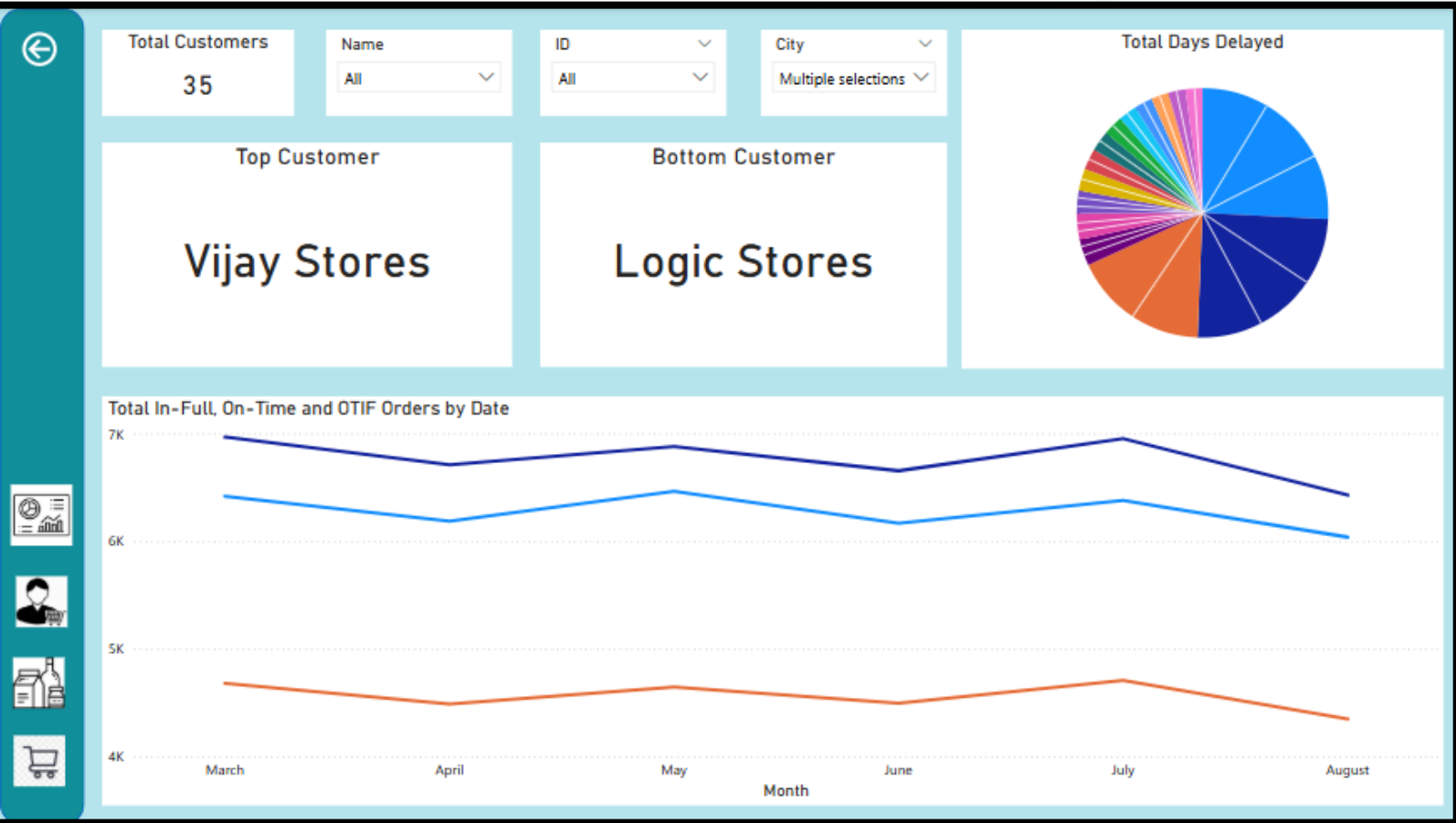
14. Category based Orders: Dairy category has the highest number of orders (10.6M)

Objective: To get insight on which category is in most demand.

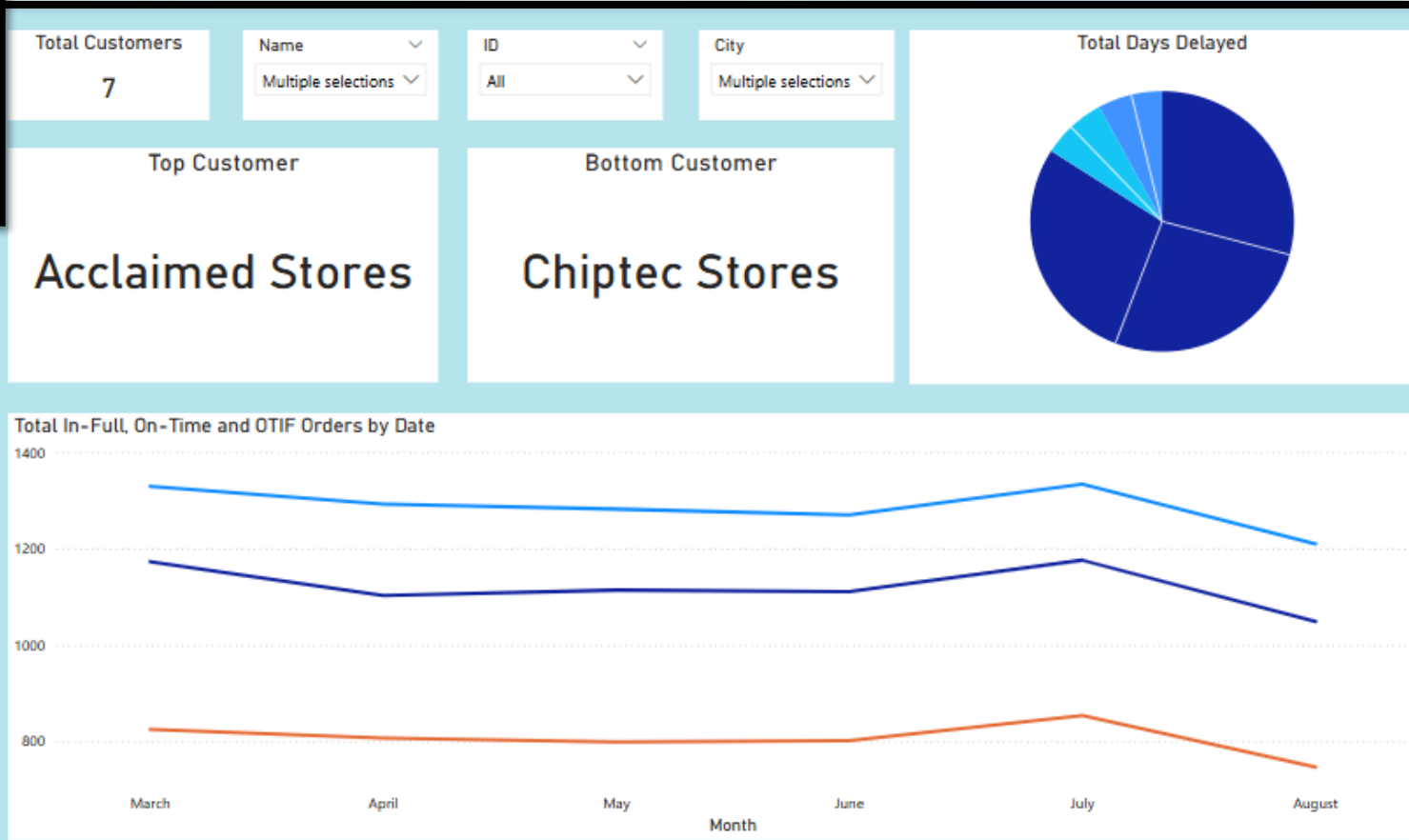
15. Date-wise Orders: Most orders were placed in the month of MAY (2293881 = 2.30M)

Objective: To get insight seasonal demand for orders.

# CUSTOMER INSIGHTS



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Total In-Full, On-Time and OTIF Orders by Date



# CUSTOMER INSIGHTS

Page is displayed based on the following filters:

- a. Customer Name
- b. Customer ID
- c. Customer City

## 1. Total Customers: 35

Objective: To know the total customers based on their businesses and locations.

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## 2. Total Days Delayed: Pie Chart

Objective: To know the total days of delay based on different customers.

## 3. Top Customer: Vijay Stores

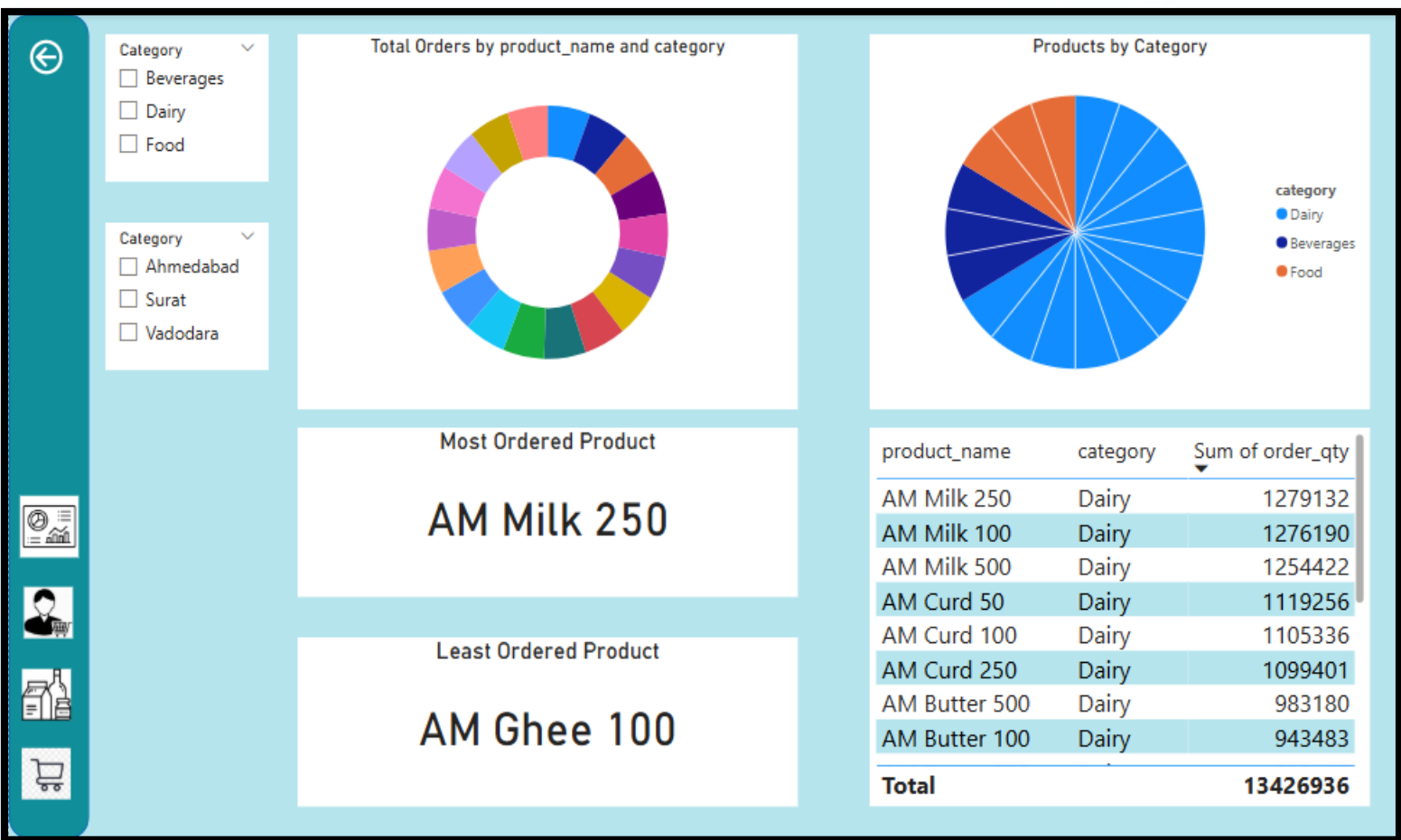
## 4. Bottom Customer: Logic Stores

Objective: To know who are the top and bottom customers based on the number of products ordered.

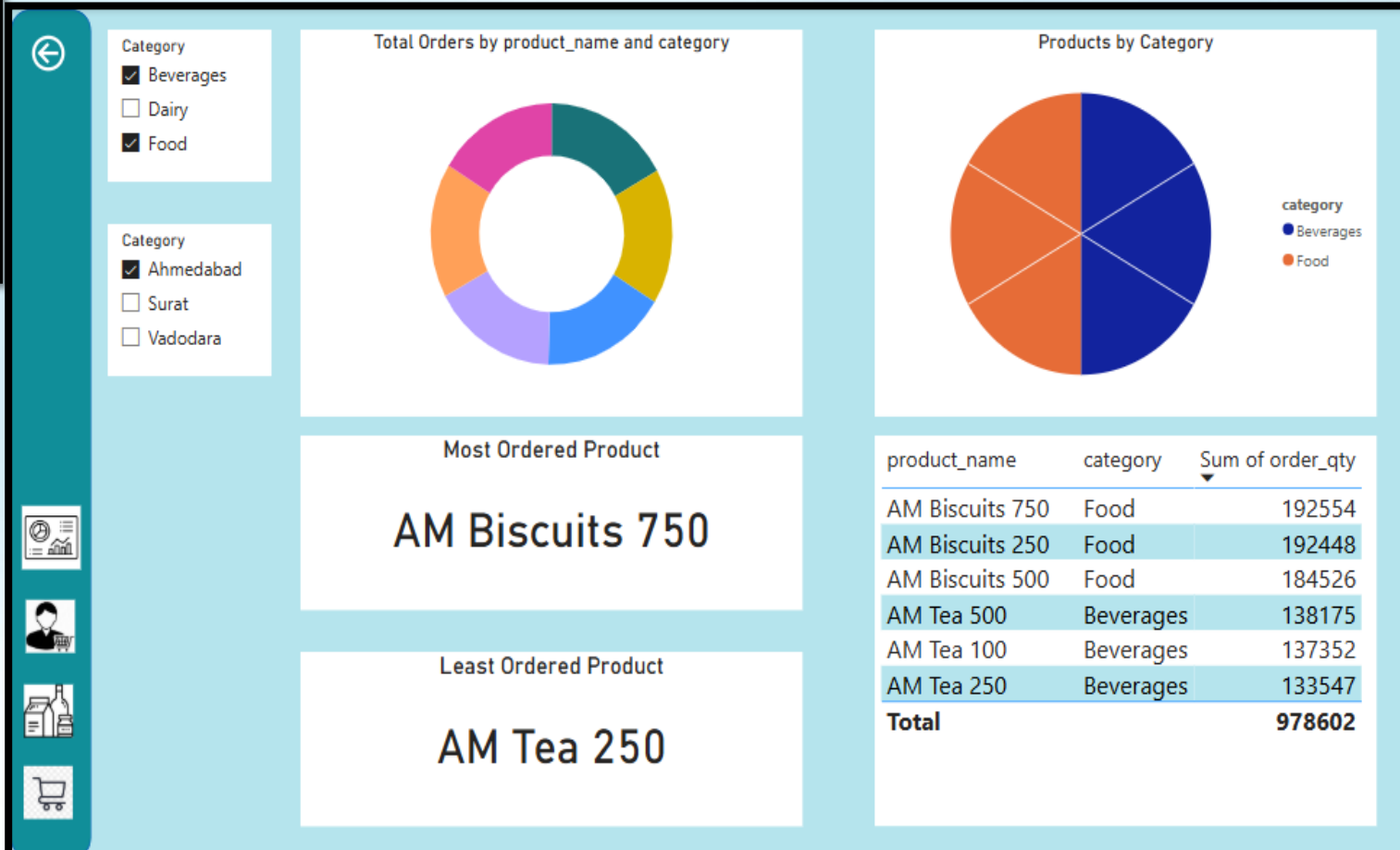
Line Chart:

Count of orders placed date-wise based on total In-Full, On-Time and OTIF Orders:

# PRODUCT INSIGHTS



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# PRODUCT INSIGHTS

Page is displayed based on the following filters:

- a. Product Category
- b. City

1. Total Orders by Product Name and Category: Donut Chart

Objective: To know the total customers based on their businesses and locations.

2. Total Days Delayed: Pie Chart

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Objective: To know the total days of delay based on different customers.

3. Most Ordered Product: AM Milk 250

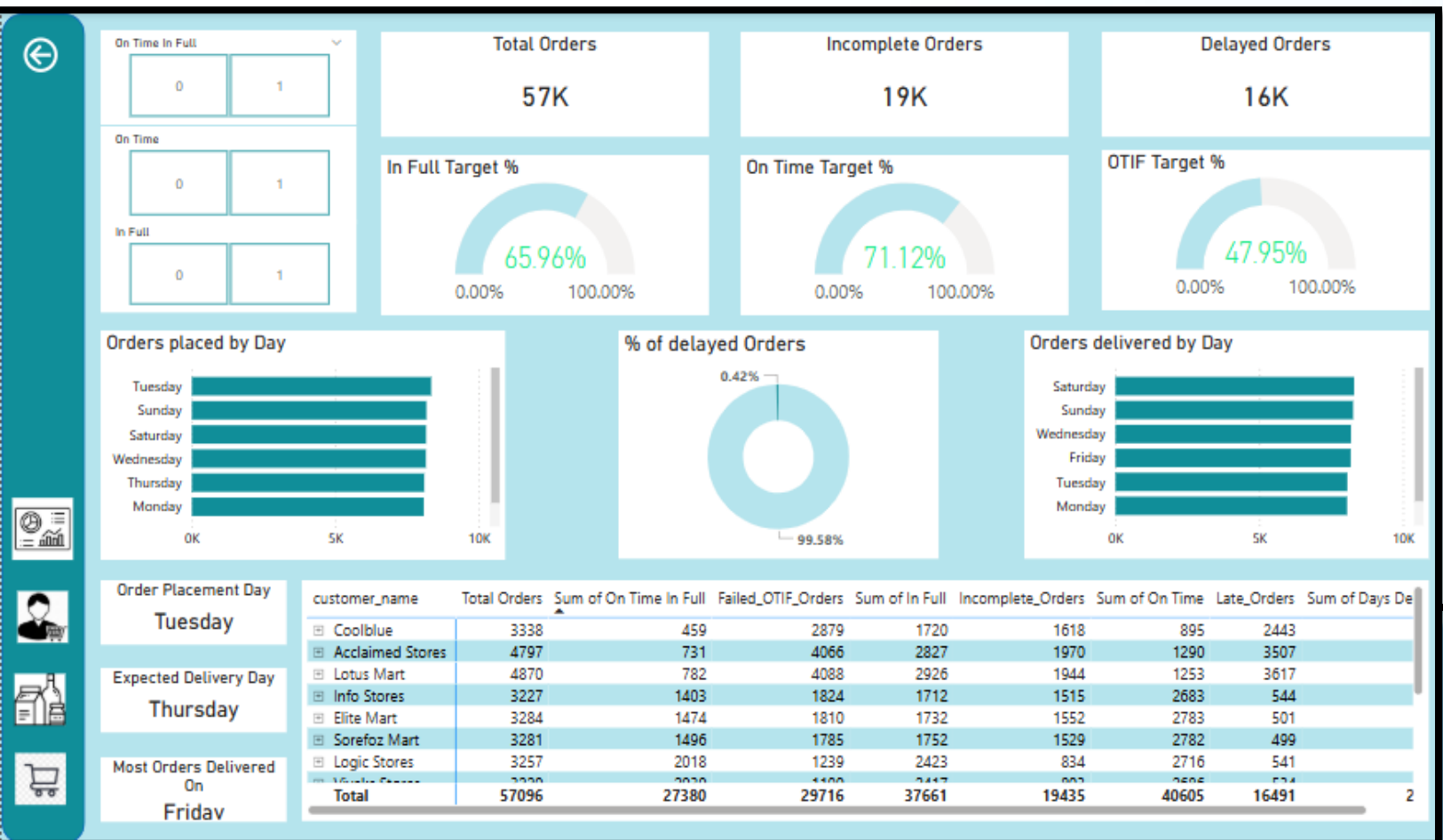
4. Least Ordered Product: AM Ghee 100

Objective: To know which are the top and least ordered products.

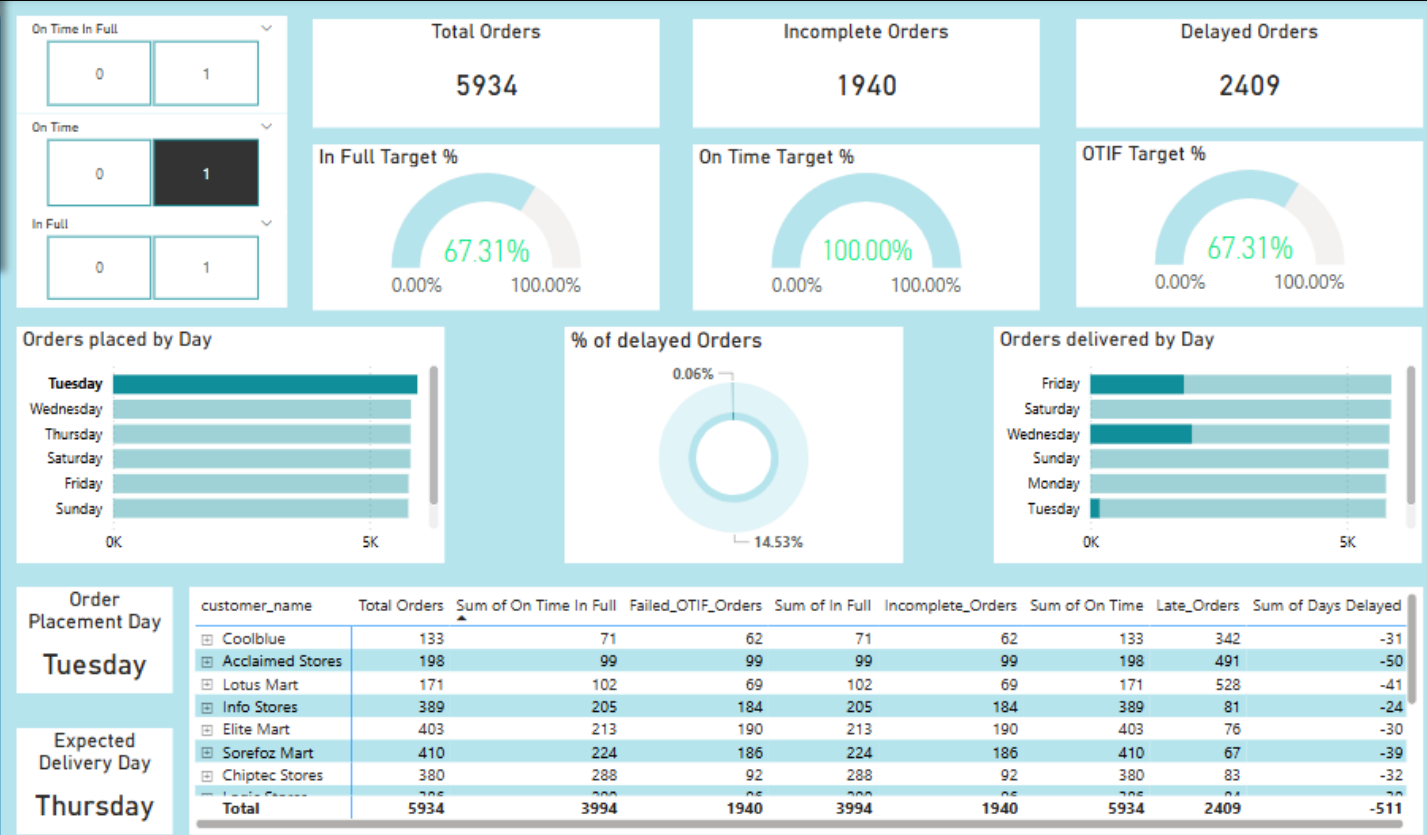
4. Table:

Objective: To display the products, their category and its total order quantity

# ORDER INSIGHTS



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# ORDER INSIGHTS

Page is displayed based on the following filters:

- a. OTIF Orders
- b. On Time Orders
- c. In Full Orders

## Clustered Bar Charts

- 1. Orders Placed by Days: Tuesday had maximum orders placed throughout the week.
- 2. Orders Delivered by Days: Highest delivery was done on Weekends, especially on the Saturdays.

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## 3. Expected Delivery Day: Thursday

Objective: This card shows what was the expected delivery day for the orders that were delayed.

## 4. % of Delayed Orders: Donut Chart ()

Objective: To check percentage of delayed orders out of all orders placed.

## 5. Table:

This table shows the customer name, total orders, and its respective successful and failed on-time, in-full, OTIF orders.

# Solutions to Key Findings



## Increase manpower and operations

Most orders are expected on Thursdays, also out of which most are delivered during weekend. Thus, the manpower should be either directed towards or increased for the weekdays

## Focus

Increase the logistics and operations for the top-selling products, categories, and seasons, also focusing on the cities that place the highest orders.

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## Customer Retention

As Lotus Mart has consistently been poorly served (max. failed OTIF orders), focus on their retention by meeting their expectations and providing OTIF delivery of orders as this customer is mostly likely to churn.

## Root-cause Analysis

As 30K orders fail to meet OTIF delivery, find the root cause for the same, whether it is the mode of transport, specific product or customer, weekend rush, or unrealistic customer expectations, etc. so as to improve the OTIF delivery %

# Strategies for Improvement



## Invest in Technology

Implementing advanced tracking and logistics management software can enhance visibility and streamline delivery processes for improved timing.

## Build Strong Relationships

Developing solid relationships with suppliers and logistics providers fosters collaboration, ensuring better communication and reliability.

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## Set Clear Expectations

Define delivery timelines clearly with customers and suppliers. Transparency allows for better planning and preparedness for unforeseen circumstances.

## Regular Performance Reviews

Establish key performance indicators (KPIs) to assess delivery performance regularly. This helps identify areas for improvement and implement corrective actions.

# Conclusion



1. A Data Visualization tool like Power BI helped to get insights on top customers, top products, order placement seasons, and locations, etc.

2. Important insights were received on the On-time, In-Full, and OTIF deliveries, such as the percentage of successful and failed deliveries.



3. Most orders that were able to achieve On-time delivery were incomplete. This can be due to the agreement of partial delivery of orders on the expected date, whereas the rest will be delivered later.

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4. The logistics and management of operations need to be improved regarding manpower, mode of transport, availability of vehicles, number of inventories, and transparency between customer expectations and supplier commitments.



5. Targeted actions can improve OTIF from 65% to above industry benchmarks.



6. Continuous monitoring is key to achieving supply chain excellence.



7. Collecting customer feedback regarding delivery experiences can provide qualitative data on performance and will also help in understanding the setbacks, customer expectations and will help analyze the root causes for failed OTIF deliveries.





Thank You

- Arya Chavan