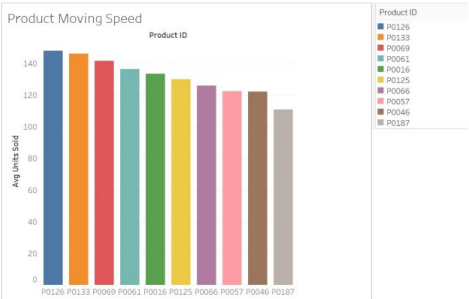


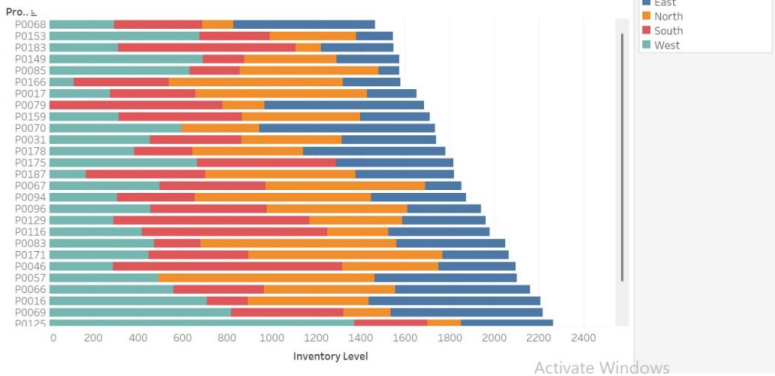
Executive Overview

Metric	Calculation	Business Rationale
Total Inventory Value	$\Sigma(\text{Current Stock} \times \text{Unit Cost})$	Capital tied up in inventory ^[2]
Inventory Turnover	$\text{COGS} \div \text{Avg Inventory}$	Measures velocity of cash conversion ^[2]
Stockout Rate	$(\text{\#Stockouts} \div \text{\#SKUs}) \times 100$	Customer-facing service level indicator ^[1]
GMROI	$\text{Gross Margin} \div \text{Avg Inventory Cost}$	Profitability per rupee invested ^[2]
Days on Hand	$(\text{Avg Inventory} \div \text{Daily Sales})$	Longevity of current stock ^[2]



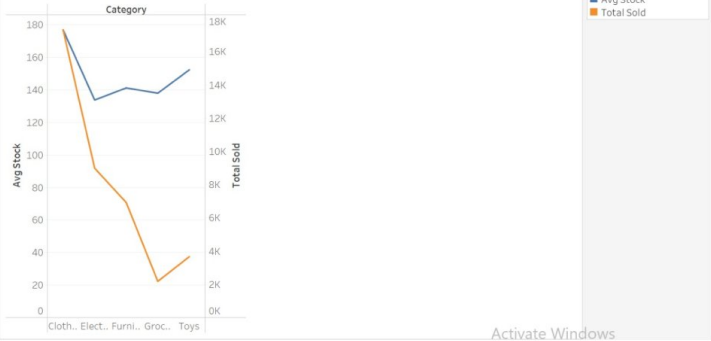
Products shown here have the highest average daily sales. These fast-moving items should be prioritized for inventory allocation and replenishment to meet demand efficiently.

Stockout Detection



This chart highlights SKUs at risk of stockouts, with inventory levels below the critical threshold. These products require urgent restocking to avoid lost sales and customer dissatisfaction

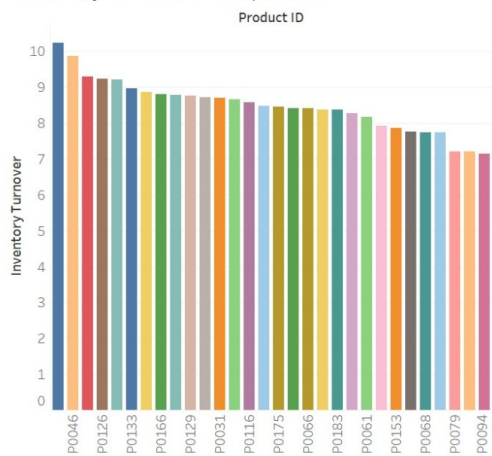
Sales and Stock By Category



This visualization compares how much is sold vs how much is stocked across categories. Categories like Furniture show low sales despite high stock, indicating overstocking

Inventory Deep Dive

Inventory Turnover Comparison



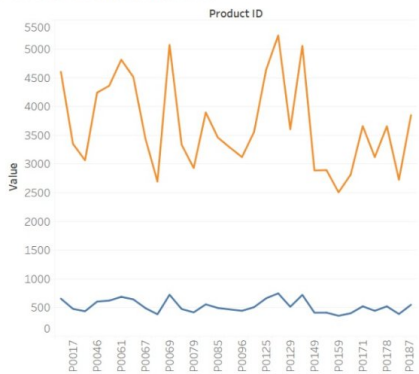
Inventory turnover ratio measures how efficiently stock is sold. High turnover implies good movement; low turnover signals overstock or poor sale

Inventory Level by Store and region

Store ID	Region			
	East	North	South	West
S001	144.00	151.52	136.61	147.16
S002	165.26	151.59	151.83	163.30
S003	146.90	151.00	153.19	169.86
S004	166.44	181.67	153.14	172.22
S005	140.50	146.94	128.82	146.32

This heatmap helps visualize average inventory levels across stores and regions. Stores in the East region show lower inventory, indicating potential distribution imbalance

Reorder Point Evaluation



Estimated reorder points calculated from recent sales trends help automate inventory planning. Products with inventory below this point should be flagged for reorder

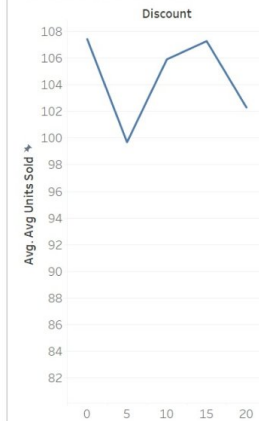
Demand & Pricing Drivers

Holiday Effect On Sales

Holiday	Avg. Units Sold
0	101.65
1	123.64

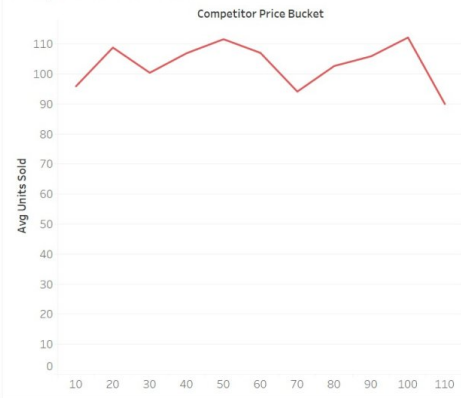
Promotions and holidays drive higher sales. Preparing inventory in advance for such events can significantly reduce the risk of stockouts

Effect of discounts



This graph shows the impact of discounts on sales. A visible increase in units sold beyond 1015% discount suggests discount-driven buying behavior

Competitor Price Effect



Estimated reorder points calculated from recent sales trends help automate inventory planning. Products with inventory below this point should be flagged for reorder

Weather Effect



Certain weather conditions like sunny or cold days influence product demand. Understanding this trend helps align promotions and stock levels with forecasted weather