**Part 1:** Topic and Dataset Selection

Begin by choosing a topic that resonates with your interests or professional goals. This part involves selecting a suitable dataset for your project, which can be sourced online or generated using AI. The chosen topic and dataset should offer a rich ground for analysis and insights, laying the foundation for your project.

**1A: Topic Selection**

**1A.1:** What is your chosen topic for this project?

Briefly describe the topic you've selected and explain why it interests you or how it relates to your professional goals or personal passions.

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| For this project, the topic I am choosing is “Supply Chain Analysis: Inventory Management”. One of the factors that was most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic was the supply chain across all industries. One of my professional goals is to become a Supply Chain Analyst as I have worked in this area as a Stock Clerk in an aircraft parts warehouse for a major airline. |

**1A.2:** Why is this topic important or relevant to study?

Discuss the significance of your chosen topic in the current context. Is it related to emerging trends, societal issues, technological advancements, or professional practices?

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| After the supply chain disruption during the COVID-19 pandemic, this topic has become of great importance in every industry. Inventory stockouts have become one of the major challenges for the private and public sectors. Not having enough inventory on hand has resulted in revenue losses across industries.  In addition, it has become a big challenge to governments around the world as many key products have become scarcer. This has contributed to the increase in inflation across the economy. |

**1A.3:** What specific questions or problems do you hope to address with your analysis? Identify 2-3 specific questions or challenges within your topic that you aim to explore through your data analysis. These should guide the focus of your project.

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| - What are the products with the most appropriate Inventory turnover between two different periods: between July 4, 1996, and July 3, 1993; July 4, 1997, and June 5, 1998? One factor that needs to be taken into consideration is that certain categories of products may have a low turnover. To which categories do these products with low inventory turnover belong?  - What are the top 5 products with the highest stockout rate in the same period?  - What are the top 5 products with the highest Day Sales of Inventory (DSI)? |

**1B: Dataset Selection**

**1B.1:** Describe the dataset you will be using for your project.

Provide a detailed overview of your dataset including:

● The types of data it contains (numerical, categorical, textual, etc.).

● An estimate of the size of your dataset (number of tables, number of columns per table, and the approximate number of rows).

● Identify the most meaningful table(s) and column(s) within your dataset and explain their significance to your topic.

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| Originally, I was planning to use an AI generated dataset. After checking the integrity of the data, there were a lot of inconsistencies. For example, certain products were classified under the wrong category.  For this reason, I have chosen the Northwind database. This database has been around for a while. It is used as an example database in SQL server. The database describes a wholesale company that supplies bulk perishable and nonperishable products to retail companies.  This dataset consists of 14 Tablets. However, I am going to be using only four of these tables. These tablets are:   * Products * Orders * Order\_Details * Categories   The products table consists of 10 columns: product\_id, product\_name, supplier\_id, category\_id, quantity\_per\_unit, unit\_price, units\_in\_stock, units\_on\_order, reorder\_level, discontinued (if the product is discontinued or not).  The orders table consists of 12 columns: order\_id, customer\_id, employee\_id, order\_date, required\_id, ship\_date, ship\_via, freight, ship\_name, ship\_address, ship\_city, and ship\_region.  The orders details has five columns: order\_id, product\_id, unit\_price, quantity, and discount.  The categories table comprises four tables: category\_id, category\_name, description, pictures. |

**1B.2:** Dataset Characteristics

Consider the following guidelines in your response for 1B.2.

● How is your dataset organized? Discuss whether the data is structured (e.g., in tables with defined relationships) or unstructured (e.g., text documents, images). ● What is the source of your dataset? Explain whether your data was sourced from a formal database (like government records, academic research, or industry reports), generated using AI, or collected through other means.

● Is your dataset ready for analysis or does it require cleaning and organization? Reflect on the initial state of your dataset and what preprocessing steps might be necessary before analysis.

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| In the case of the categories table, it has integer and categories (category\_id and category\_name) data types. In addition, it includes text and images.  The product table has a mix of text, category, decimal, and integer data types.  For the orders table, there are dates, integer, text, and decimal data types.  The order details table only comprises integer and decimal data types.  As I have mentioned above, I am using the Northwind database. This database has been around for a long time, and it has been used for the learning of SQL. Below is the link where I got the data from:  <https://github.com/pthom/northwind_psql/blob/master/northwind.sql>  There are very few missing data in this dataset. Most of the missing data comes from the ship region column in the orders table, which is not relevant for our analysis. |

**1B.3:** Where did you obtain your dataset, and why did you choose this particular source? Detail the origin of your dataset, citing the source if it's publicly available or describing the process used to generate the data if it's artificially created.

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| I have retrieved the data from the following link:  <https://github.com/pthom/northwind_psql/blob/master/northwind.sql> |

**1B.4:** Describe the organization and cleanliness of your dataset.

Is your dataset well-structured and clean, or does it contain inconsistencies, missing values, or other issues that will require attention before analysis?

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| The dataset is cleaned. The only column that is missing data is the ship\_region in the orders table which is not relevant for my analysis. |

**Part 2:** Dataset Cleaning and Restoring

This part focuses on the essential process of cleaning and preparing your dataset for analysis. You'll be tasked with importing the dataset into PGAdmin, ensuring data integrity by cleaning, normalizing, and, if necessary, transforming the data to a suitable format for querying and analysis.

**2A: Dataset Cleaning and Management**

**Dataset Cleaning and Restoring Instructions**

In Part 2 of your final project, you'll focus on preparing your dataset for analysis by uploading it into PGAdmin and ensuring it's clean and organized. Proper data cleaning and restoration are crucial steps that significantly impact the quality of your analysis and findings.

**Uploading and Restoring CSV Files into PGAdmin:**

**1. Prepare Your CSV File:** Ensure your CSV files are structured correctly, with the first row containing column headers that match the column names in your PostgreSQL table.

**2. Open PGAdmin and Connect to Your Database:** Launch PGAdmin and connect to the database where you want to import your CSV file.

**3. Create a Table:** Before importing, you need a table with a structure that matches the CSV file. Use the SQL editor to create a table, specifying the appropriate data types for each column.

**Ex.**

CREATE TABLE your\_table\_name (

column1 datatype,

column2 datatype,

column3 datatype,

...

);

**4. Import the CSV File:** Navigate to the table you created within PGAdmin's browser panel, right-click it, and select the Import/Export option. Choose to import, specify the path to your CSV file, and configure the import options (e.g., delimiter, quote character). Ensure the columns in the CSV align with the table's structure and initiate the import.

**5. Verify the Data:** After importing, run a simple SELECT query to verify the data has been imported correctly. For further assistance, please contact your instructor.

**2A.1:** Describe Your Strategy for Preparing Your Dataset:

Considering the diverse methods available for preparing and incorporating your dataset into PGAdmin, describe your comprehensive strategy for dataset restoration. Will your approach involve creating a new database or utilizing an existing one found online? If your data is in CSV format, how do you plan to integrate it into the database? Alternatively, if you have access to a pre-packaged database file (such as a `.tar` file) that aligns with your project topic, explain how you intend to restore it. Ensure to reflect on whether the structure of the chosen or created database accurately represents the needs of your topic/project.

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| In the case of my project, the dataset has been integrated into PGadm through queries as they were provided by the source. The dataset has included 14 tables where only four tables are relevant for our analysis.  In my analysis, I want to analyze three metrics of inventory management:   1. Inventory Turnover 2. Stockout Rate 3. Days Sales of Inventory (DSI)   These metrics will be better defined later in the project.  For the calculation of these metrics, the tables are going to be used as follows:   * In the case of the inventory turnover, three tables are going to be combined: the products, orders, and orders\_detail tables. * For the stockout rate, I am using the order\_details and products tables. * Days Sales of Inventory (DSI), I am using the same tables as inventory turnover. |

**2A.2:** Describe the organization and cleanliness of your dataset.

Is your dataset well-structured and clean, or does it contain inconsistencies, missing values, or other issues that will require attention before analysis? Do you have any strategies in place to ensure the organization or cleanliness of at least the most meaningful parts of your dataset?

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| The Northwind dataset is clean and straightforward. I have mentioned above, the only missing values, I have found in the ship\_region column in the order table which is not relevant to my analysis. |

**2A.3:** If your dataset comprises tables from multiple sources (i.e. databases), describe how you plan to integrate these into a single database. What challenges do you anticipate in ensuring consistency across different data sources, and how will you address them? If your dataset does not include tables or data from multiple sources, then simply state **‘Not Applicable’** in your response below.

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| Not Applicable |

**2A.4:** If creating CSV files is necessary for your dataset (e.g., for AI-generated data or data extraction from non-relational sources), outline the process you will use to prepare these files. Include how you'll structure the data, define column headers, and ensure the data types are compatible with your database schema.

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| In my case, my dataset has already been structured, and columns have been defined. In addition, the column headers have been assigned to their datatypes. |

**Part 3:** Query Development and Testing

With your dataset ready, begin designing and crafting five queries designed to explore and uncover insights related to your chosen topic. This part emphasizes the practical application of SQL concepts learned throughout the course, testing your ability to retrieve meaningful information from your data. With your dataset now restored and ready within PGAdmin, it's time to craft and execute queries that will bring you closer to answering the big question driving your project.

**3A: Central Question**

**3A.1** What is the Central Question of Your Project?

Begin by clearly stating the overarching question or objective your project aims to address. This main question will guide the development of your scenarios and queries.

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| The main purpose of my project is to analyze the Supply Chain of a Wholesale company that supplies bulk perishable and nonperishable products to retailers. To be more specific, I am analyzing Inventory Management.  Inventory Management is an important aspect of wholesale and retail business. There are metrics used to check for good inventory management:   1. Inventory Turnover 2. Stockout Rate 3. Days Sales of Inventory (DSI)   Inventory turnover measures how many times an inventory is sold and replaced over a period of time. A proper inventory may change depending on the industry. However, an excessively high inventory ratio may be an indication of low inventory levels.  In the case of a wholesale supplier, the inventory turnover may depend on the type of good. A nonperishable good would have a lower turnover than a perishable good. This can also depend on the time of the year or any promotion that the supplier may be running at the time. The inventory ratio is calculated as follows:    The Stockout Rate measures the percentage of time a product is out of stock when a customer wants to purchase it. It indicates the frequency of stockout of certain products which results in loss of sales. The formula to get the stockout rate is as follows:    Days Sales of Inventory (DSI) measures how many days it takes to turn inventory into sales. It measures how quickly the inventory of a company is sold and replaced.  A lower DSI indicates that inventory is being sold quickly, while a higher DSI, inventory is moving slowly. |

**3B: Developing Scenarios and Queries**

For the next steps, consider various angles or sub-questions that, when combined, will help you answer the main question. Each scenario should represent a piece of the puzzle, contributing valuable insights toward your final analysis.

**Guidelines for Success**

**1. Relevance:** Ensure each scenario closely aligns with your main question and that, collectively, they cover the breadth of your topic.

**2. Clarity:** Each scenario should be clearly defined, with a direct link to how it aids in answering the overarching question.

**3. Feasibility:** The queries should be executable within your dataset's structure and limitations. Opt for clarity and efficiency in your SQL syntax.

**4. Insight:** Focus on crafting queries that not only retrieve data but also provide actionable insights, contributing to a well-rounded understanding of your topic.

**5. Reflection:** After developing each query, briefly reflect on what the expected outcome is and how it will help in answering the main question.

This approach ensures that your querying process is methodical and purpose-driven, directly supporting your project's objectives and paving the way for a compelling analysis in your final presentation.

**3B.1** Describe the first scenario that will help answer your main question. What specific aspect of your topic does it explore? Present the SQL query that you would use to investigate this scenario.

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| Scenario 1: Top five perishable products with the highest inventory turnover.  Note: Some of the products have an excessively high inventory turnover, we are creating a constraint where inventory turnover is less than 100. Also, I have created another constraint, where the average inventory is more than 0 so the Cost of Good Sold can be divided by t  What are the perishable products with the highest inventory turnover in the period between 07-04-1996 and 07-03-1997?  SELECT  pd.product\_id,  pd.product\_name,  ca.category\_name,  ROUND(SUM(od.quantity \* pd.unit\_price)) AS COGS,  ROUND(AVG(pd.units\_in\_stock)) AS average\_inventory,  ROUND((SUM(od.quantity \* pd.unit\_price) / AVG(pd.units\_in\_stock))) AS inventory\_turnover  FROM products pd  JOIN order\_details od ON pd.product\_id = od.product\_id  JOIN orders oe ON od.order\_id = oe.order\_id  JOIN categories ca ON pd.category\_id = ca.category\_id  WHERE oe.order\_date IN (SELECT order\_date FROM orders WHERE order\_date BETWEEN '1996-07-04' AND '1997-07-03')  AND ca.category\_name IN ('Dairy Products', 'Meat/Poutry', 'Seafood')  GROUP BY pd.product\_id, pd.product\_name, ca.category\_name  HAVING AVG(pd.units\_in\_stock) > 0 AND  (SUM(od.quantity \* pd.unit\_price) / AVG(pd.units\_in\_stock)) <= 100  ORDER BY inventory\_turnover DESC  LIMIT 5;  Reflection: This query shows which products among the perishable have the highest inventory turnover. As expected Seafoods are the perishable products with the highest inventory turnover because they are faster to decay sooner. We can see that one of the dairy products (Queso Manchego) has a good inventory turnover.  Query Result: |

**3B.2** Outline the second scenario. How does it build upon the previous scenario or introduce a new facet relevant to your main question? Include the SQL query designed to retrieve this information.

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| Scenario 2: Top five perishable products with the highest inventory turnover.  What are the perishable products with the highest inventory turnover in the period between 07-04-1997 and 05-06-1998?  SELECT  pd.product\_id,  pd.product\_name,  ca.category\_name,  ROUND(SUM(od.quantity \* pd.unit\_price)) AS COGS,  ROUND(AVG(pd.units\_in\_stock)) AS average\_inventory,  ROUND((SUM(od.quantity \* pd.unit\_price) / AVG(pd.units\_in\_stock))) AS inventory\_turnover  FROM products pd  JOIN order\_details od ON pd.product\_id = od.product\_id  JOIN orders oe ON od.order\_id = oe.order\_id  JOIN categories ca ON pd.category\_id = ca.category\_id  WHERE oe.order\_date IN (SELECT order\_date FROM orders WHERE order\_date BETWEEN '1997-07-04' AND '1998-05-06')  AND ca.category\_name IN ('Dairy Products', 'Meat/Poutry', 'Seafood')  AND pd.discontinued = 0  GROUP BY pd.product\_id, pd.product\_name, ca.category\_name  HAVING AVG(pd.units\_in\_stock) > 0 AND  (SUM(od.quantity \* pd.unit\_price) / AVG(pd.units\_in\_stock)) <= 100  ORDER BY inventory\_turnover DESC  LIMIT 5;  Reflection: Even in this period, Seafood products keep being the perishable product with the highest turnover ratio.  Query Result: |

**3B.3** Explain the third scenario, focusing on how it contributes to understanding your main question. Share the corresponding SQL query you've developed for this scenario.

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| Scenario 3: Top five nonperishable products with the highest inventory turnover.  What are the nonperishable products with the highest inventory turnover in the period between 07-04-1996 and 07-03-1997?  SELECT  pd.product\_id,  pd.product\_name,  ca.category\_name,  ROUND(SUM(od.quantity \* pd.unit\_price)) AS COGS,  ROUND(AVG(pd.units\_in\_stock)) AS average\_inventory,  ROUND((SUM(od.quantity \* pd.unit\_price) / AVG(pd.units\_in\_stock))) AS inventory\_turnover  FROM products pd  JOIN order\_details od ON pd.product\_id = od.product\_id  JOIN orders oe ON od.order\_id = oe.order\_id  JOIN categories ca ON pd.category\_id = ca.category\_id  WHERE oe.order\_date IN (SELECT order\_date FROM orders WHERE order\_date BETWEEN '1996-07-04' AND '1997-07-03')  AND ca.category\_name IN ('Beverages', 'Condiments', 'Confections','Grains/Cereals', 'Produce' )  AND pd.discontinued = 0  GROUP BY pd.product\_id, pd.product\_name, ca.category\_name  HAVING AVG(pd.units\_in\_stock) > 0 AND  (SUM(od.quantity \* pd.unit\_price) / AVG(pd.units\_in\_stock)) <= 100  ORDER BY inventory\_turnover DESC  LIMIT 5;  Reflections: Ravioli Angelo has the highest inventory turnover followed by Chartreuse Verte.  Query Results:     There may be some products with highest stockout rates. Let’s check what products have the highest stockout rates. |

**3B.4** Detail the fourth scenario, highlighting its importance in the context of your project's main question. Provide the SQL query that will help you explore this aspect of your topic.

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| Scenario 3: Checking the top 5 products with the highest stockout rates.  There could be some products that are not being restocked on time. This could result in losses of revenue.  Note: For this query, I went to chat GPT to learn how to create conditionals in SQL. I needed to count the products where units of stock were equal to 0 and order quantity was more than 0 to get the number of stockouts.  SELECT  pd.product\_id,  pd.product\_name,  pd.units\_in\_stock,  (COUNT(CASE WHEN pd.units\_in\_stock = 0 AND od.quantity > 0 THEN 1 END) / COUNT(od.order\_id)) \* 100 AS stockout\_rate  FROM order\_details od  JOIN products pd ON od.product\_id = pd.product\_id  WHERE pd.discontinued = 0  GROUP BY pd.product\_id, pd.product\_name  ORDER BY stockout\_rate DESC  LIMIT 5;  Reflection: Northwind is doing a great job fulfilling its customers’ orders. Except for Gorgonzola Telino, the stockout for all their products is zero. For Gorgonzola, there may be problems with the supplier of this product.  Query Result: |

**3B.5** Describe the fifth and final scenario, indicating how it rounds out the insights needed to address your main question comprehensively. Present the associated SQL query.

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| Scenario 4: Top 5 products with the highest Days Sales of Inventory (DSI):  DSI measures the average number of days that it takes a business to sell its inventory and convert it into sales. A higher DSI value indicates a slower inventory turnover.  SELECT  pd.product\_id,  pd.product\_name,  ca.category\_name,  ROUND(AVG(pd.units\_in\_stock)) AS average\_inventory,  ROUND((SUM(od.quantity \* pd.unit\_price))/ 365) AS COGS,  ROUND((AVG(pd.units\_in\_stock)) /(SUM(od.quantity \* pd.unit\_price) / 365)) AS DSI  FROM products pd  JOIN order\_details od ON pd.product\_id = od.product\_id  JOIN orders oe ON od.order\_id = oe.order\_id  JOIN categories ca ON pd.category\_id = ca.category\_id  WHERE pd.discontinued = 0  GROUP BY pd.product\_id, pd.product\_name, ca.category\_name  HAVING AVG(pd.units\_in\_stock) > 0  ORDER BY DSI DESC  LIMIT 5;    Reflection: Geitost cheese is the product with the highest inventory. The product could be overstocked. It could also be a change of taste by consumers or another alternative being less expensive. The second product is Genen Shouyu (a condiment) with a DSI of 9 which is not bad for a nonperishable product. The third one is Rod Kaviar with DSI of 8 which is excellent as Caviar is expensive.  Query Result: |

**Part 4:** Final Presentation

Prepare your final presentation of your project to be delivered on **April 29th, 2024**, from **6-9PM** during our final presentation gallery. This presentation should highlight the key insights discovered through your queries, and the relevance of your findings to your topic, and demonstrate your analytical prowess. Creativity and clarity in communicating your data story are crucial. Your presentation, limited to 1-3 slides, should be a concise yet informative reflection of your work, findings, and the relevance of SQL skills to your chosen field or interests.

**Presentation Tips**

**● Choose to present with 3 slides, or to consolidate all of the presentation requirements highlighted below to 1-2 slides.**

● Clarity and Conciseness: Aim to clearly articulate your points within the slide limit. Use bullet points or short paragraphs to maintain clarity.

● Visuals: Incorporate charts, graphs, or tables to visually represent key data points or findings. Visual aids can make your insights more accessible and engaging. ● Reflection: Your presentation should not only display what you did but also reflect on the learning process. Highlight any SQL skills you've developed and how they applied to solving real-world problems.

● Engagement: Consider your audience. Explain SQL concepts or project-specific jargon in layman's terms to ensure your presentation is engaging and understandable to everyone.

**Slide 1: Introduction and Motivation**

● Personal Introduction: Begin by introducing yourself. Share your full name, where you are from, a professional picture of yourself on your slide (optional), and a brief overview of your background (e.g. personal interests and aspirations, current job/occupation, etc).

● Highlight how you envision SQL or other computing/programming skills in the certification enhancing your career or contributing to advancements within your industry area.

● Future Aspirations: Discuss what you hope to achieve with the knowledge and skills acquired upon completing the certification program. How do you plan to apply what you've learned in your current role, future career, or personal

projects?

● Central Question: Present the central question that guided your project. Explain the rationale behind topic selection. Was it driven by personal passion, a gap in existing knowledge, or a specific industry challenge?

**Slide 2: Understanding the Data**

● Data Sourcing: Share where and how you sourced your dataset. Was it through online research, AI-generated, or another method? Discuss any challenges you encountered in this process.

● Dataset Overview: Provide an overview of your dataset's structure. Mention the number of tables and key columns, and why this dataset was apt for your project. **Slide 3: Insights and Conclusions**

● Querying Process: Summarize how you approached querying the database. What were the key scenarios you explored? Highlight any SQL techniques or concepts that were particularly useful.

● Final Insights: Conclude with the main insights or answers revealed through your analysis. Reflect on how these findings contribute to understanding your central question and any implications or recommendations that emerge from your data.

**4A: Complete your Presentation**

Complete your presentation slides, and add the 3 slides to this Google Slides where you see your name. Please be respectful to your classmates by only editing your set of slides in the Google Slides!

SQL\_Final Presentations\_1

**Part 5:** Course Reflection and Professional Outlook

Conclude your project by reflecting on the learning journey throughout the course and the entire certification program. Discuss how the skills acquired, particularly in SQL and data analysis, align with your professional aspirations or career choices. This part is an opportunity to articulate the impact of your newly gained knowledge on your future endeavors in the data field.

**5A.1** What has been your most significant learning milestone in the Data, Databases, & SQL course, and why? Reflect on the moment or concept that stood out to you as a pivotal point in your learning journey. How did it change your approach or understanding of data analysis?

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| Before the course, I had some basic understanding of SQL and basic queries. This class and the instructor taught concepts me difficult concepts in an effective way. Joins and subqueries were the most challenging topics in the class. Thanks to the instructor's lectures and the practice exercises, I was able to have a better understanding of these topics and as a result the improvement of my analytical skills. |

**5A.2** How do the SQL and data analysis skills acquired during the course align with your current or future career aspirations? Discuss how the knowledge gained through this course fits into your professional goals. Are there specific roles, industries, or projects where you see these skills being particularly useful?

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| An area that I want to dabble in is Supply Chain Analytics. The class final project has given me a better understanding of the path that I should take to accomplish my goal. The class has helped me understand topics such as Inventory Management (Inventory Management is a component of Supply Chain Analysis) by using the SQL tool. |

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**5A.3** Can you identify a real-world problem or project where you can apply the SQL skills you've learned? Imagine a scenario in your current job, future career, or even a personal project where SQL could be used to solve a problem or provide insights. Describe what that would involve.

One of my goals is to become a Supply Chain Analyst. SQL is an excellent tool to analyze the elements of Sourcing in the Supply Chain. Sourcing is the process of determining if certain goods or services should be produced on site or outsourced. A SQL query could help me extract the costs of producing the goods and services on site so I can compare it to the cost of asking a supplier for it. A SQL query could also assist to find out how reliable a supplier is (checking their performance through the leading time metric).

**5A.4** What are the next steps in your data analysis or SQL learning journey? Consider what areas you wish to explore further or additional skills you want to acquire. Are there specific topics, technologies, or courses you plan to pursue next?

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| My next course in the program is Python for Data Analysis. In my opinion, combining the two tools can improve my data analytics knowledge.  Another topic that I am interested in is the predictive and Machine Learning models. In the case of Supply Chain Analytics, Machine Learning Models can help me predict which products may be prompt to get out of stock or which suppliers do not deliver products promptly. |

**5A.5** How do you envision sharing or utilizing your SQL knowledge to benefit others or contribute to a community or organization? Think about ways you could use your skills to mentor others, contribute to community projects, or improve processes or decision-making within an organization.

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| I want to start teaching my daughter programming (as she would like to become a mechanical engineer one day) and SQL could be a good first programming language.  In my current job, I won’t have the opportunity to use SQL. However, I am going to keep expanding on the final project for the class and check other areas of the Supply Chain such as sourcing, purchasing, and logistics. |