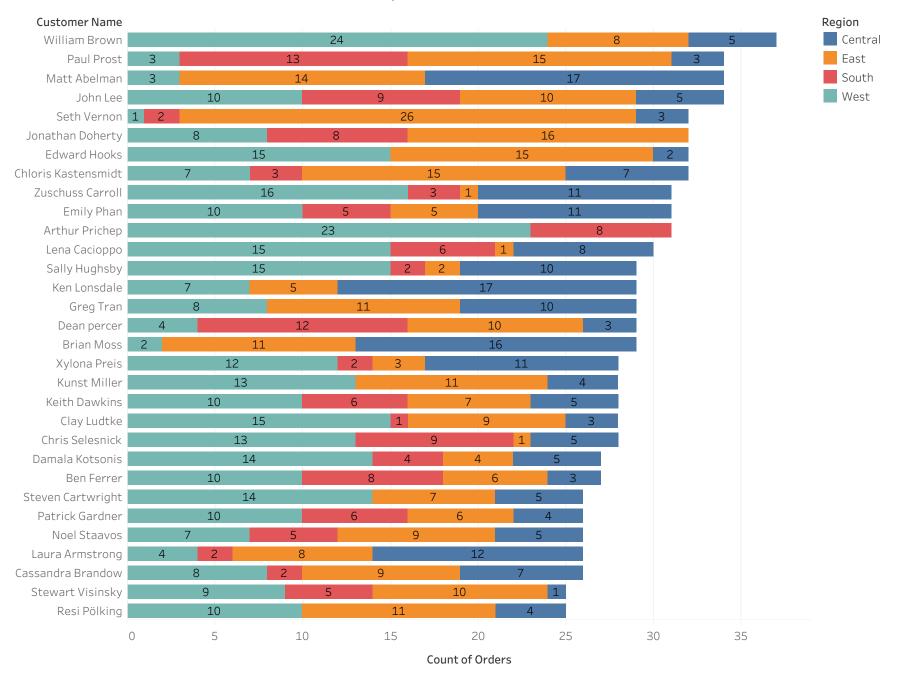
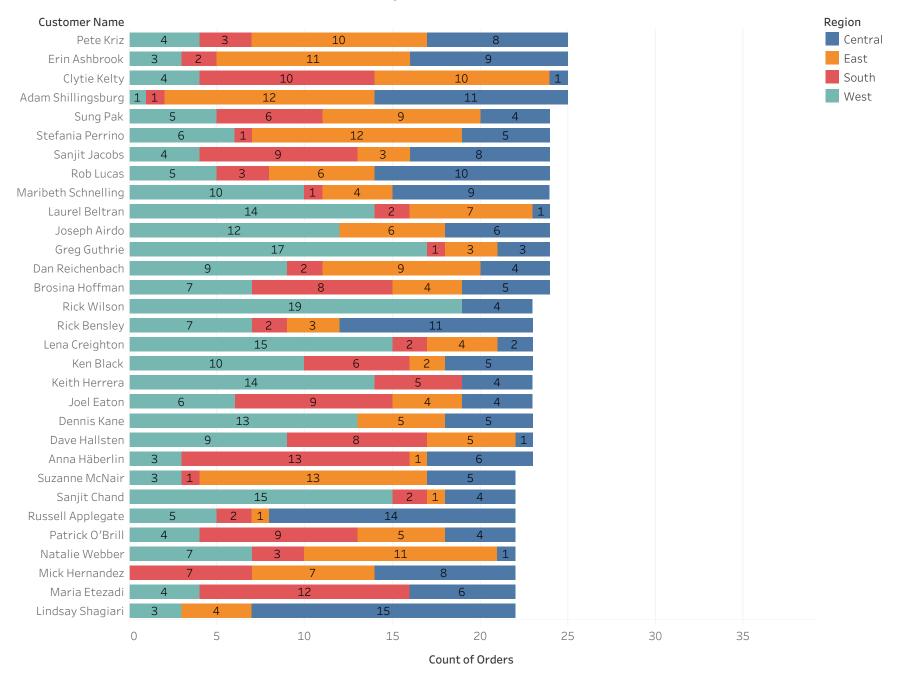
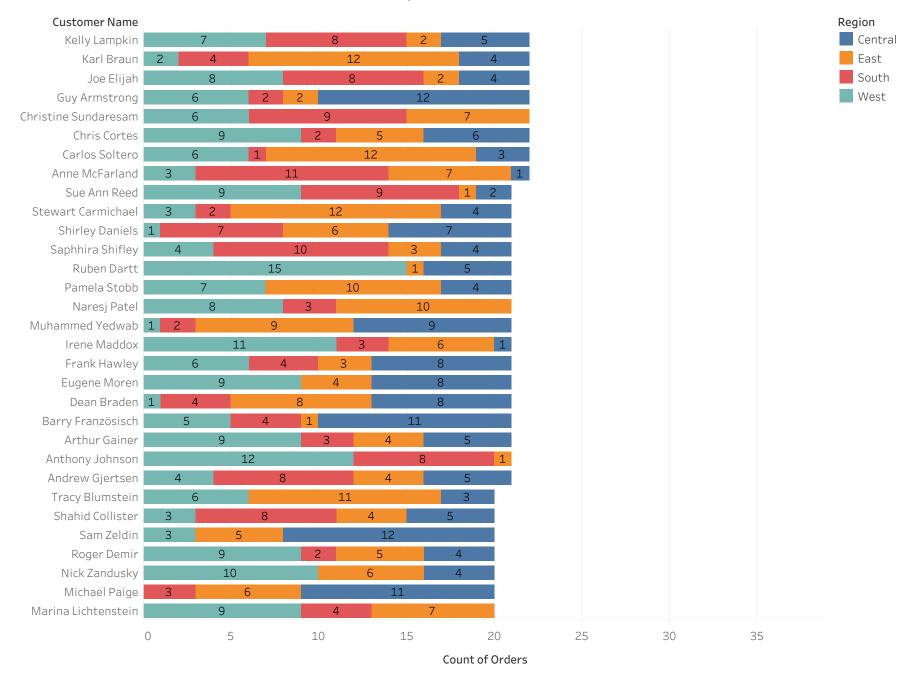
Sales and Profit by Category and SubCategory

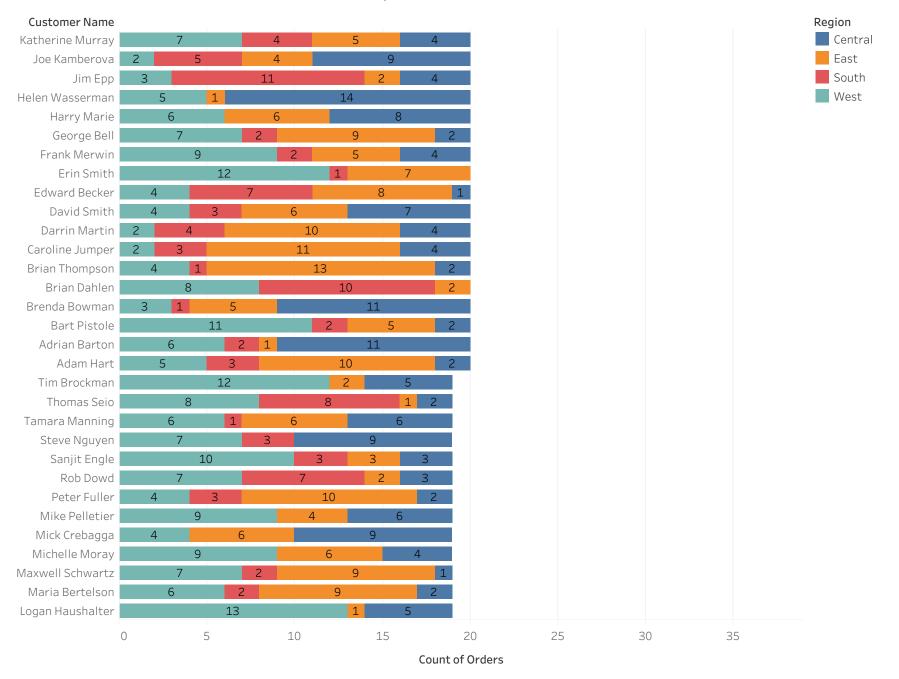
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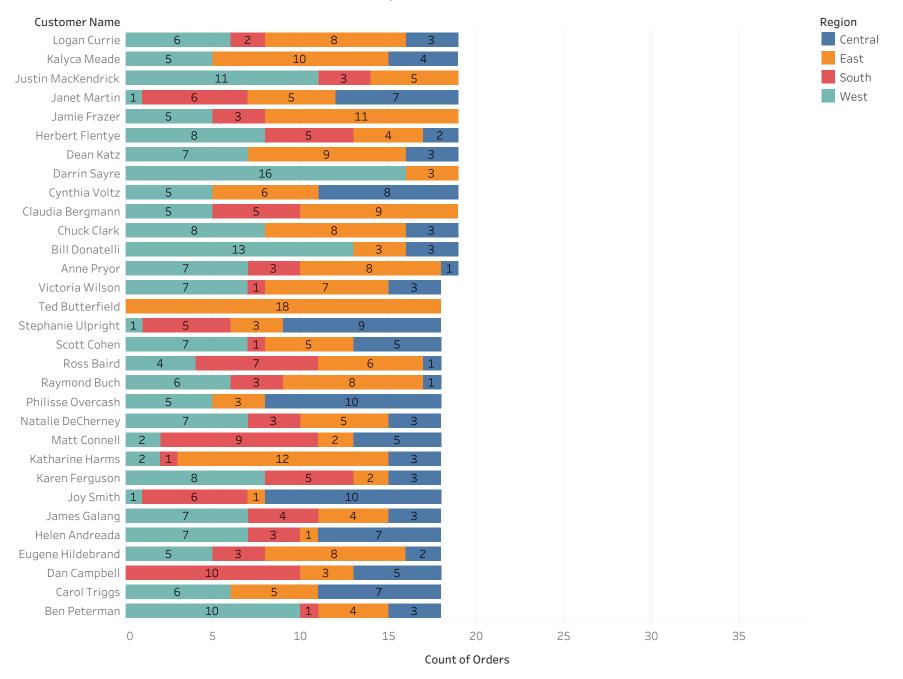
		Segment					
		Profit		Sales			
				Home			Home
Category	Sub-Catego	Consum	Corpora	Office	Consum	Corpora	Office
Furniture	Chairs	13,235	8,345	5,010	172,863	99,141	56,445
	Furnishings	7,919	3,508	1,632	49,620	25,001	17,084
	Bookcases	-4,436	638	325	68,633	34,006	12,241
	Tables	-9,728	-4,906	-3,091	99,934	70,872	36,160
Office Supplies	Paper	15,535	10,362	8,157	36,324	23,883	18,272
	Binders	17,996	6,377	5,849	118,161	51,560	33,691
	Storage	7,104	9,131	5,044	100,492	79,791	43,560
	Appliances	6,982	7,430	3,726	52,820	36,589	18,124
	Envelopes	3,264	2,571	1,129	7,771	5,943	2,763
	Art	3,454	2,005	1,069	14,252	8,590	4,276
	Labels	3,076	1,761	709	6,709	4,102	1,675
	Fasteners	577	252	121	1,681	783	560
	Supplies	-1,658	339	130	25,741	19,435	1,497
Technology	Copiers	24,084	18,990	12,544	69,819	46,829	32,880
	Phones	23,837	11,766	8,912	169,933	91,153	68,921
	Accessories	20,736	12,707	8,493	87,105	48,191	32,085
	Machines	2,141	703	541	79,543	60,277	49,419

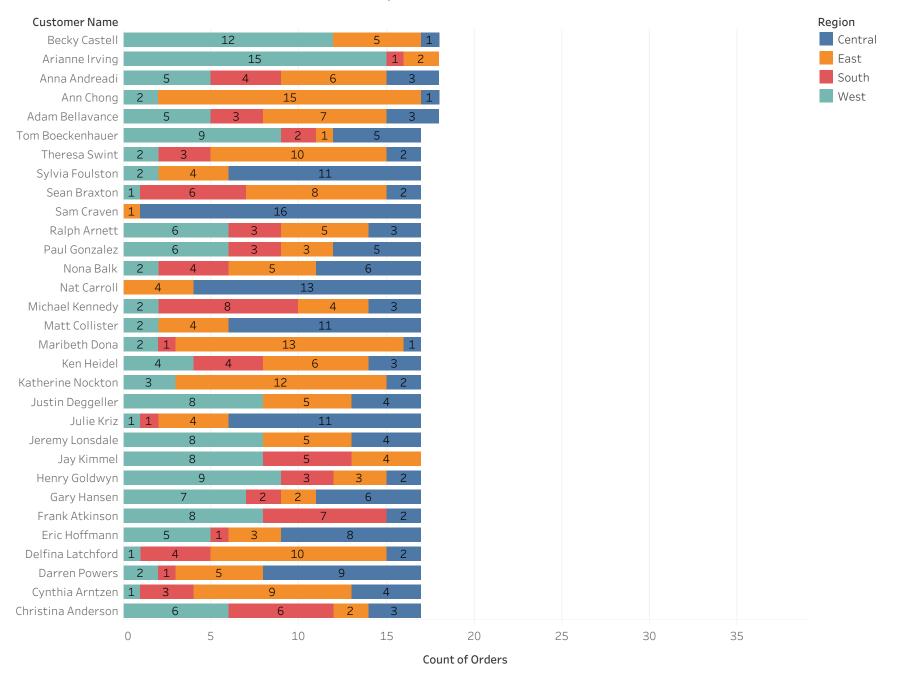


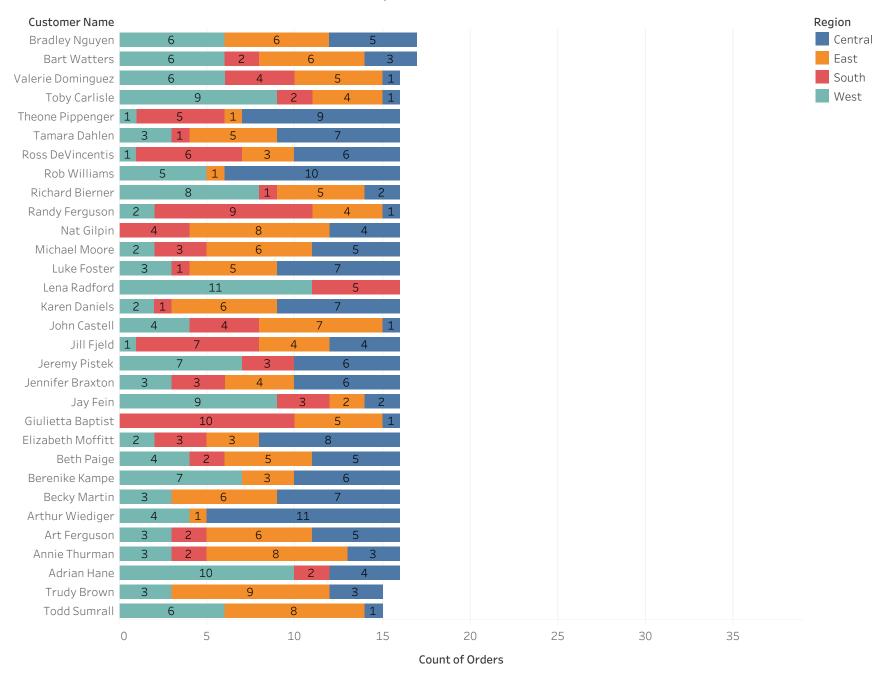


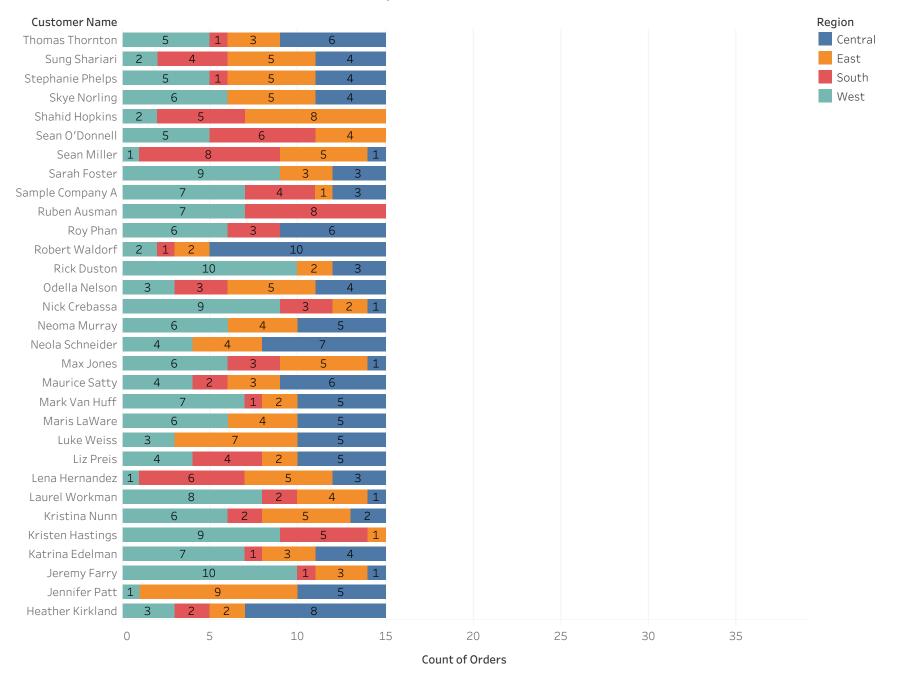


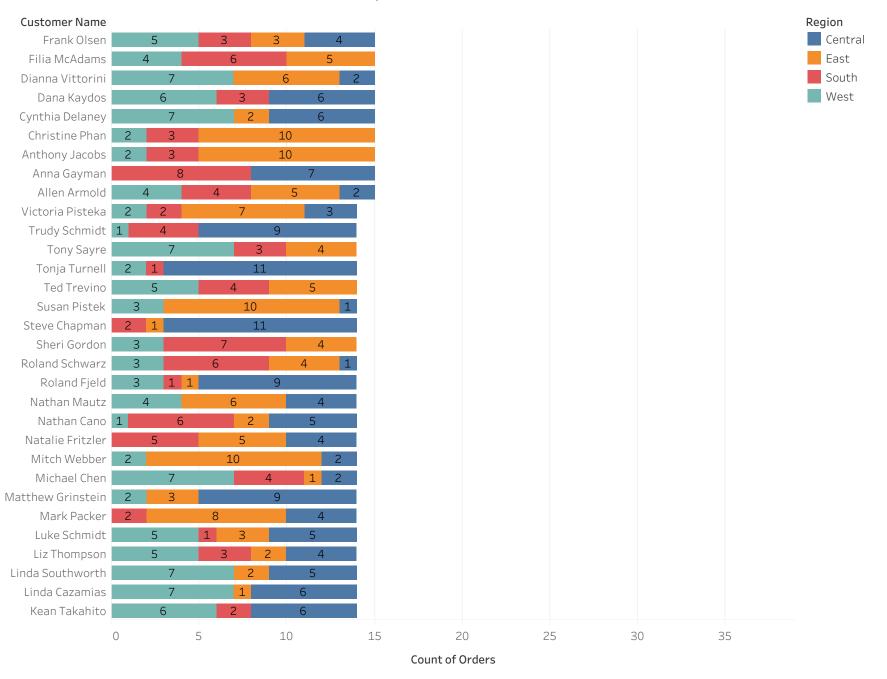


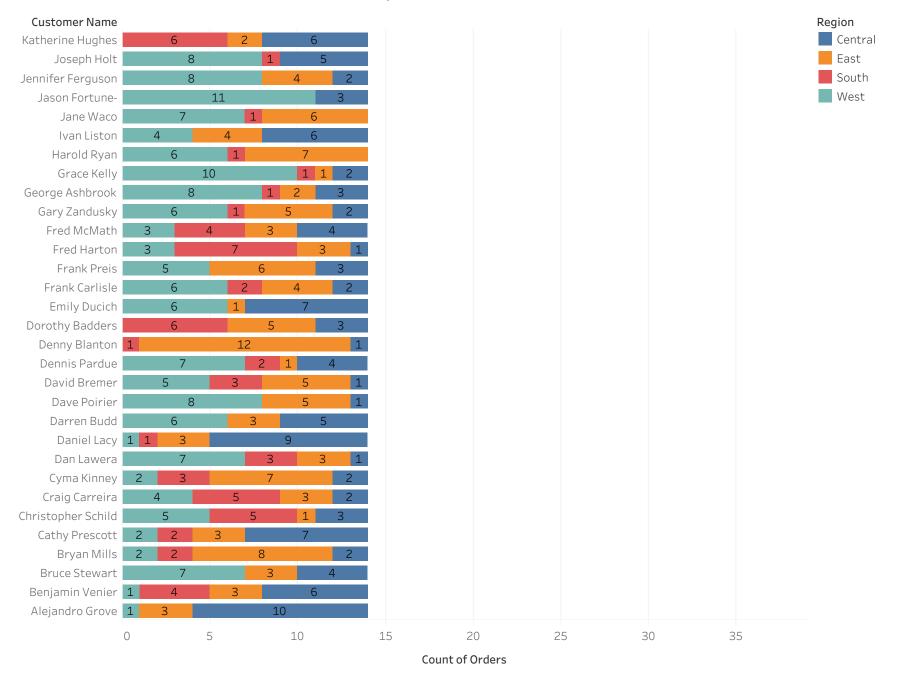


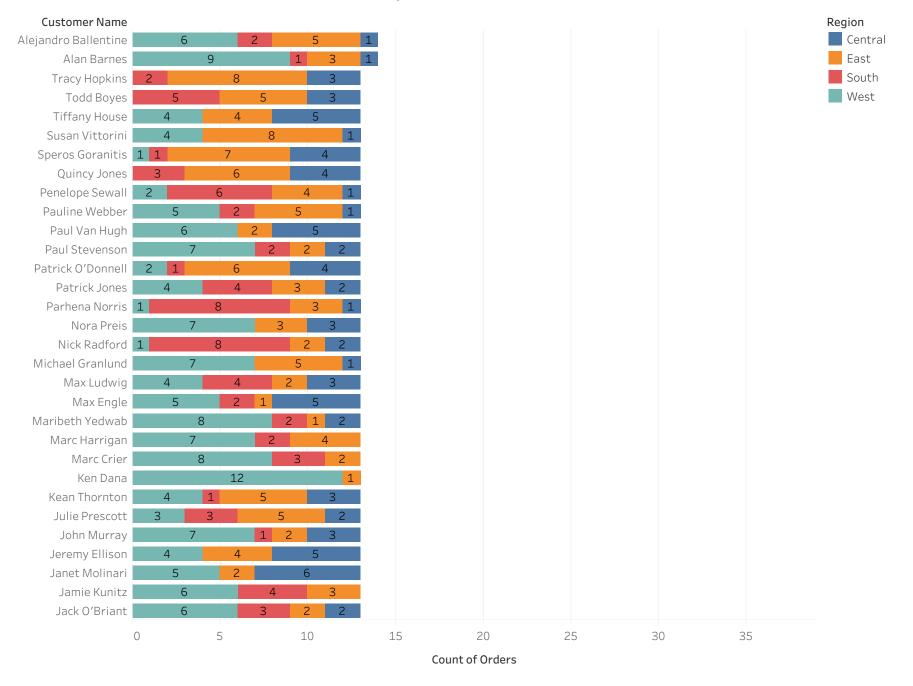


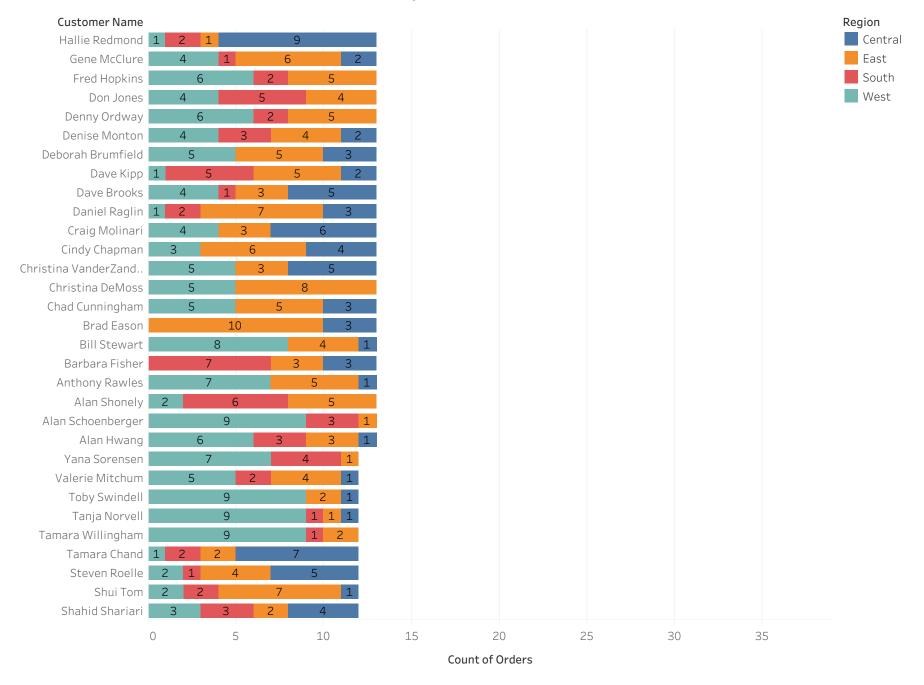


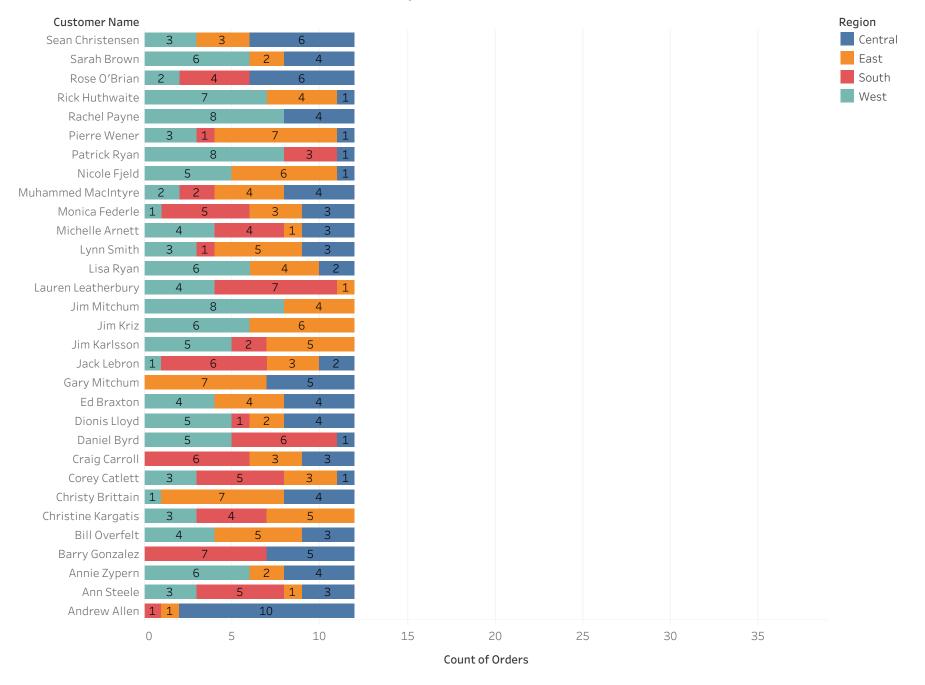


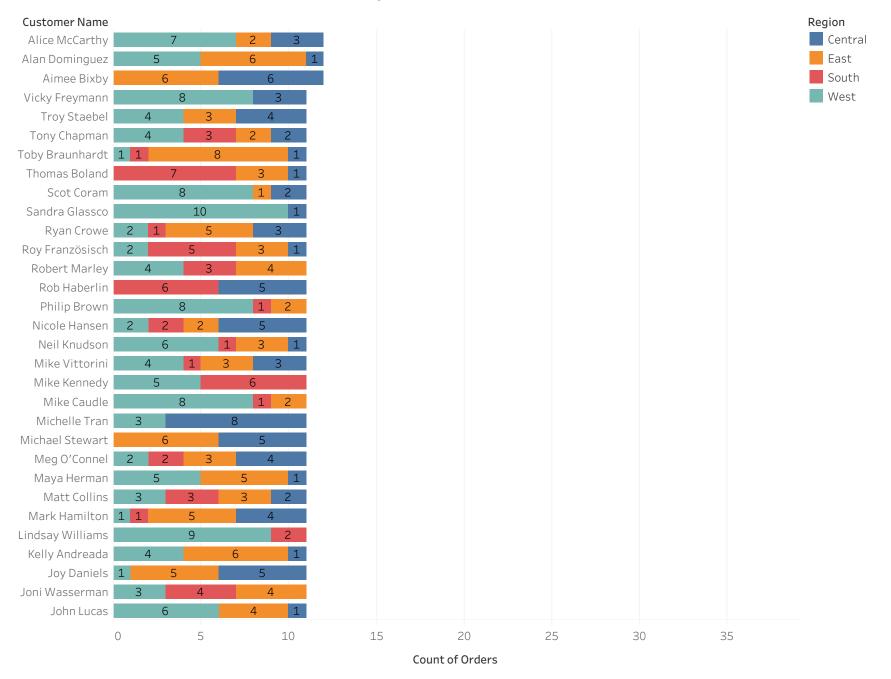


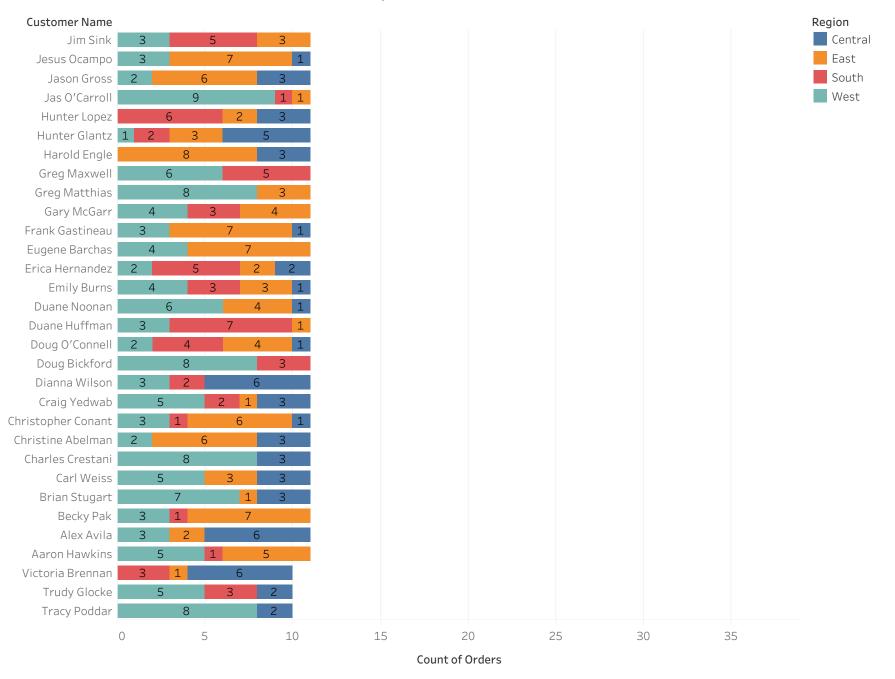


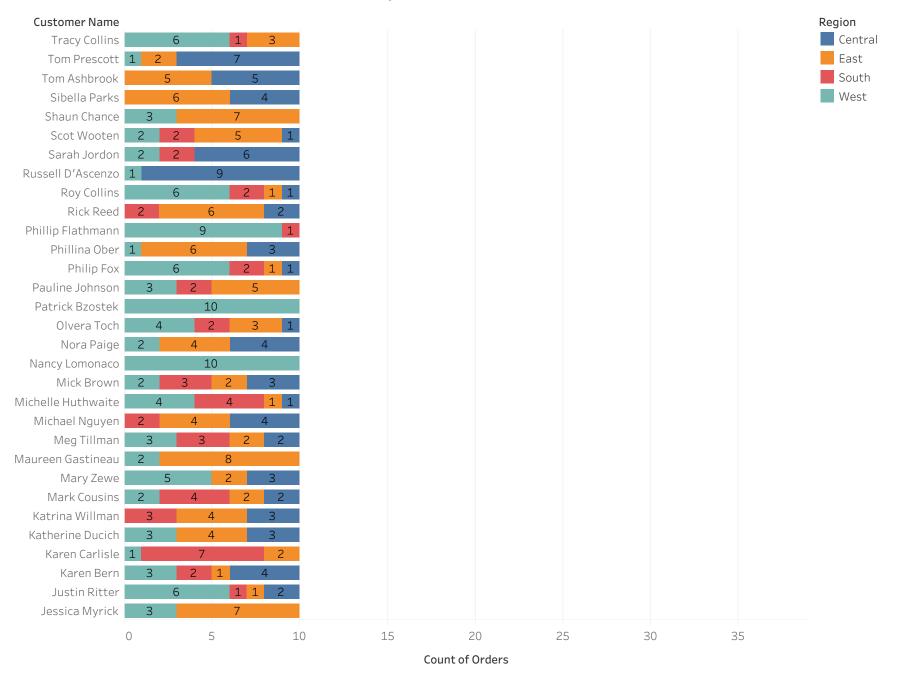


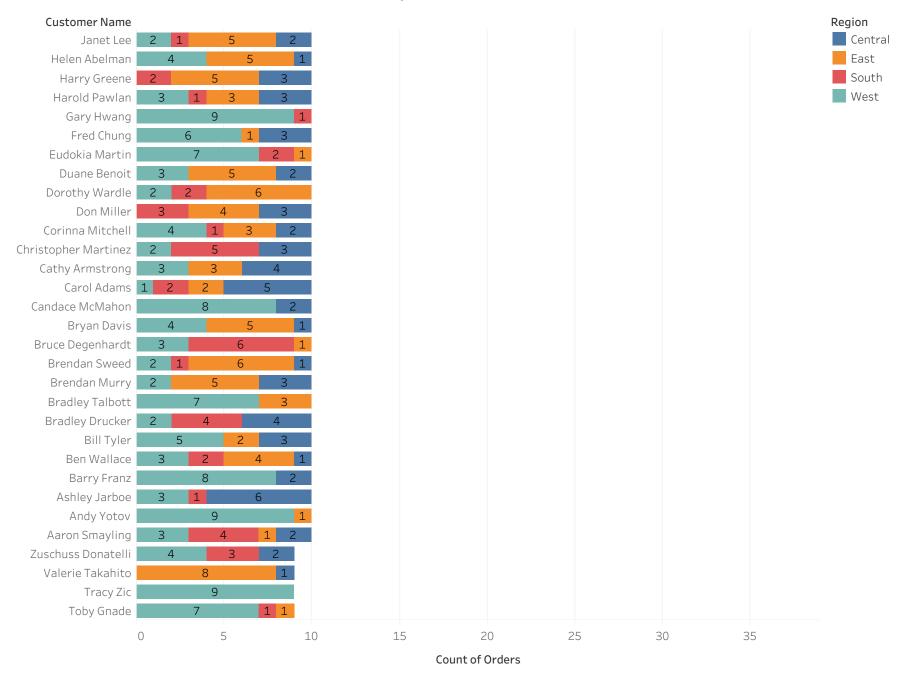


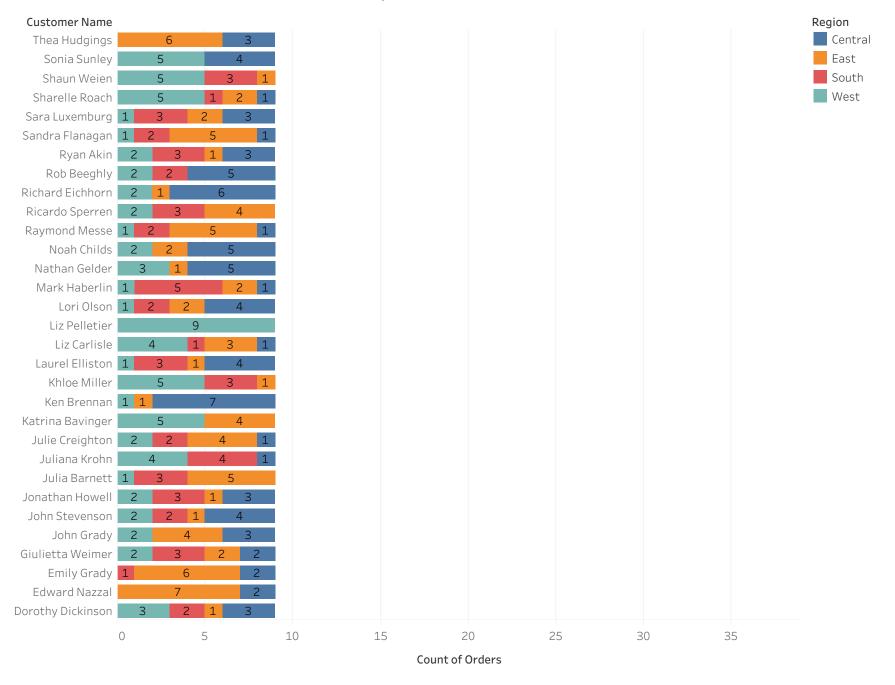


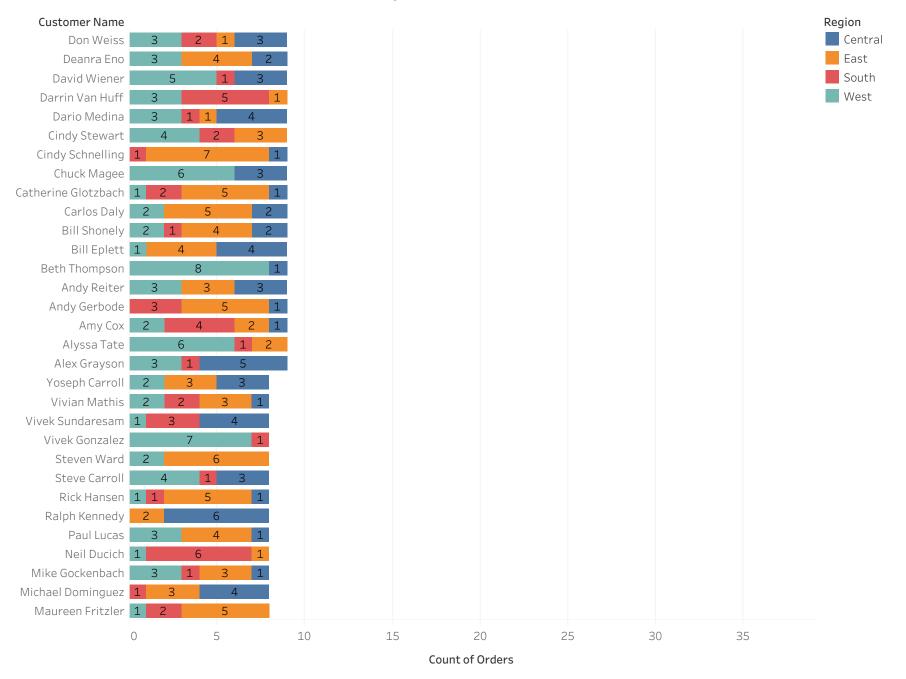


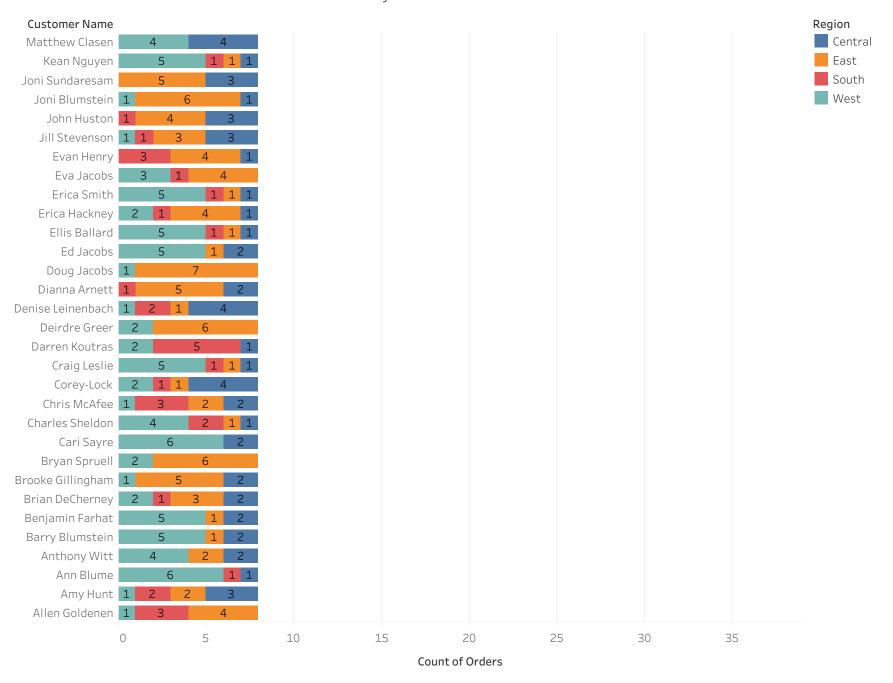


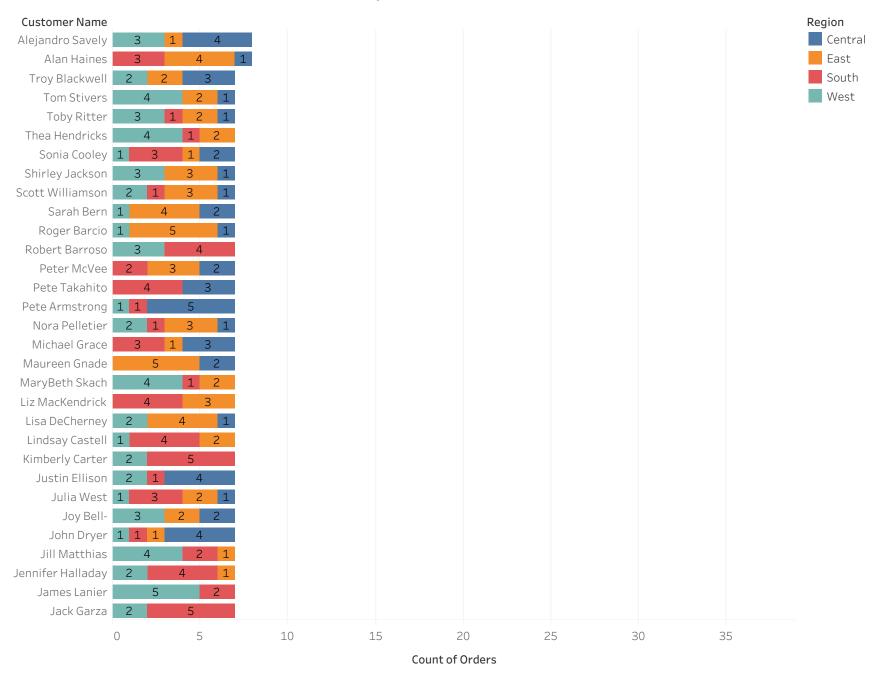


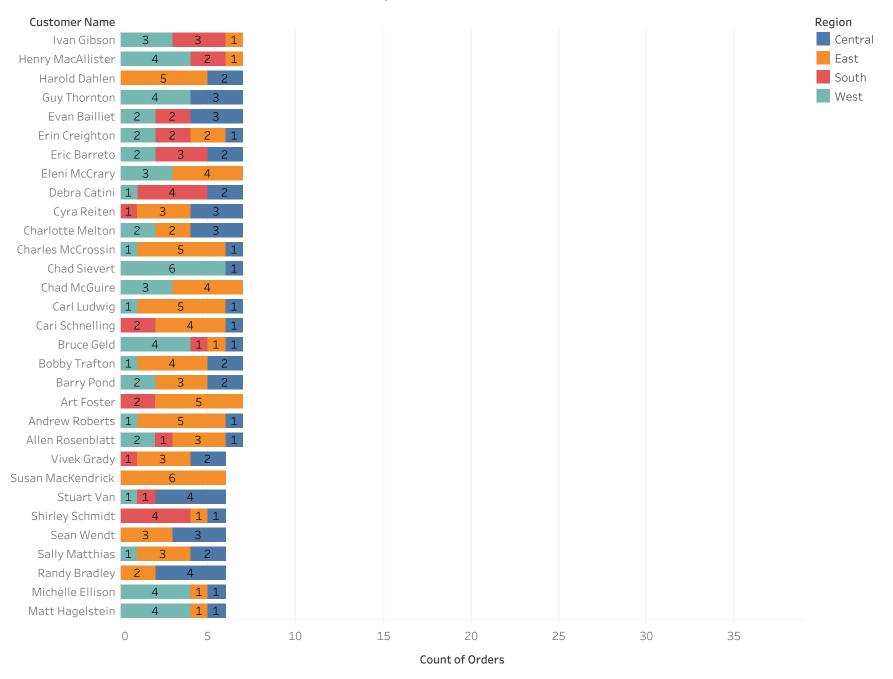


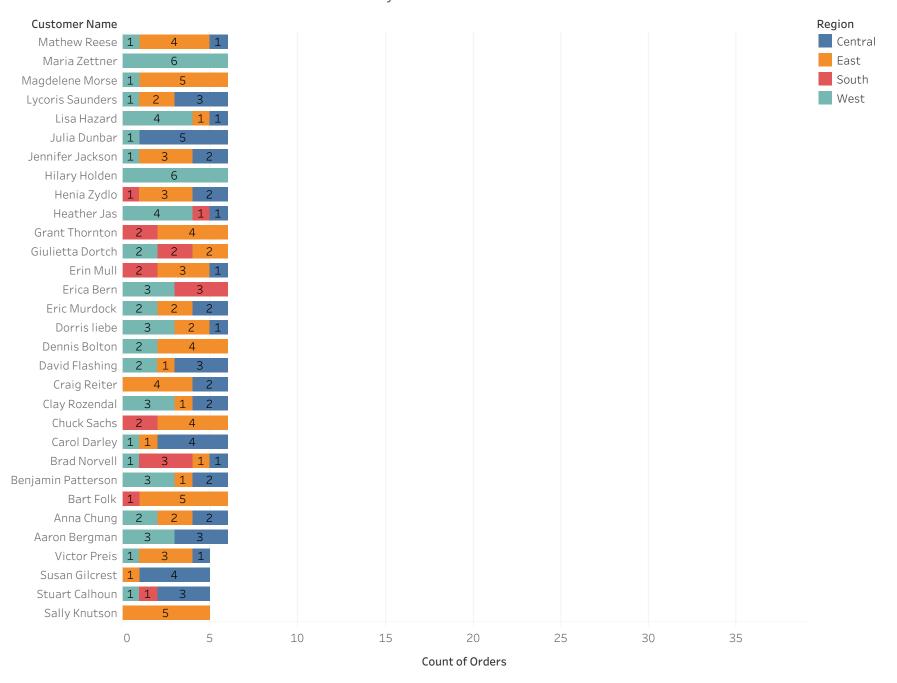


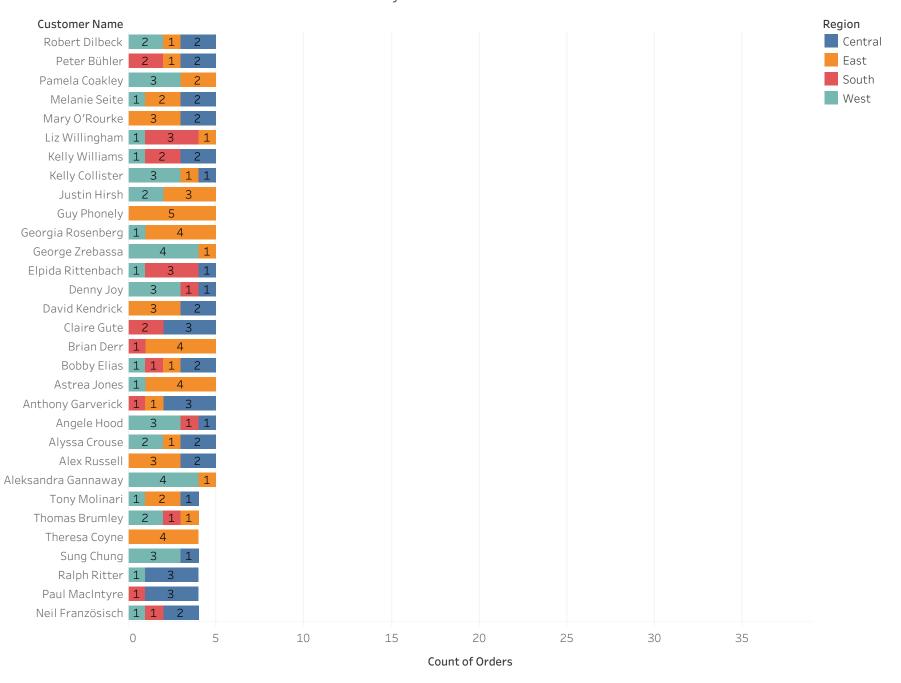


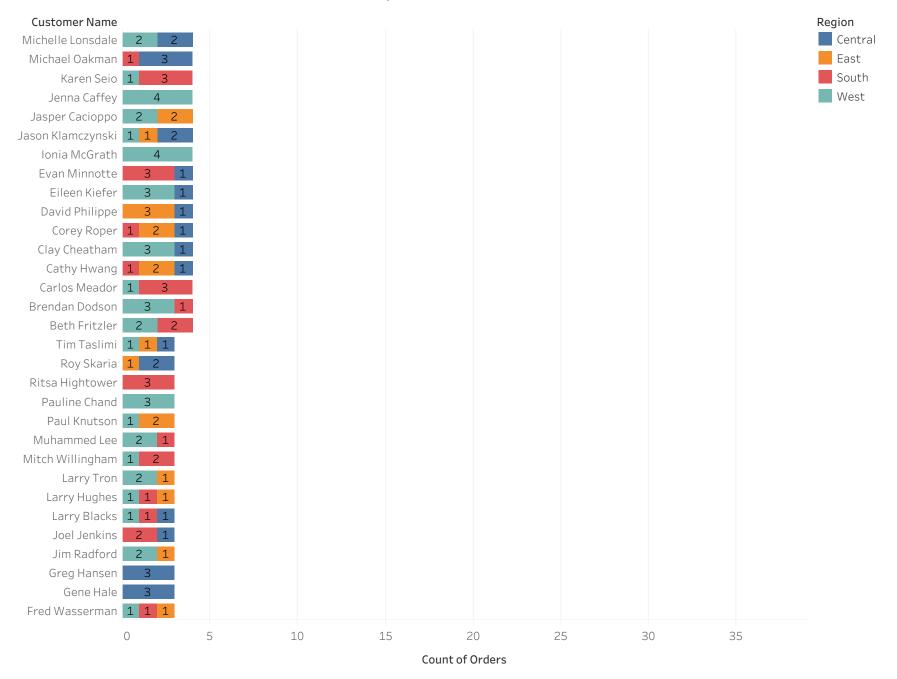


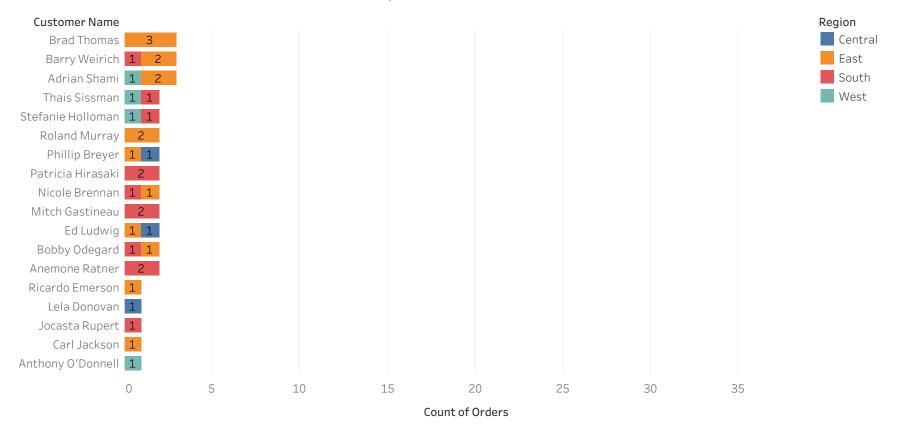


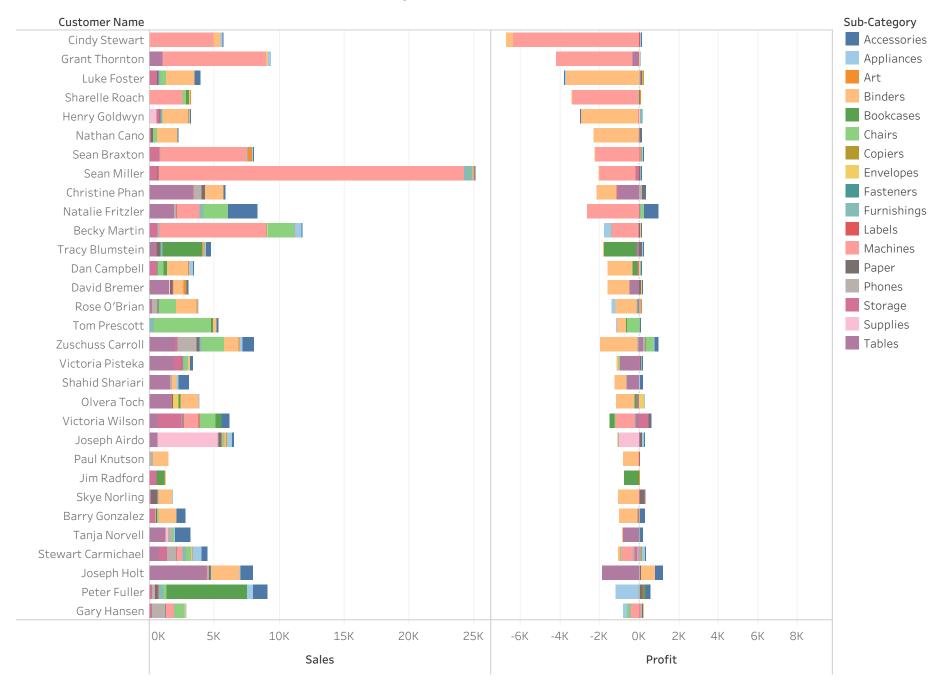


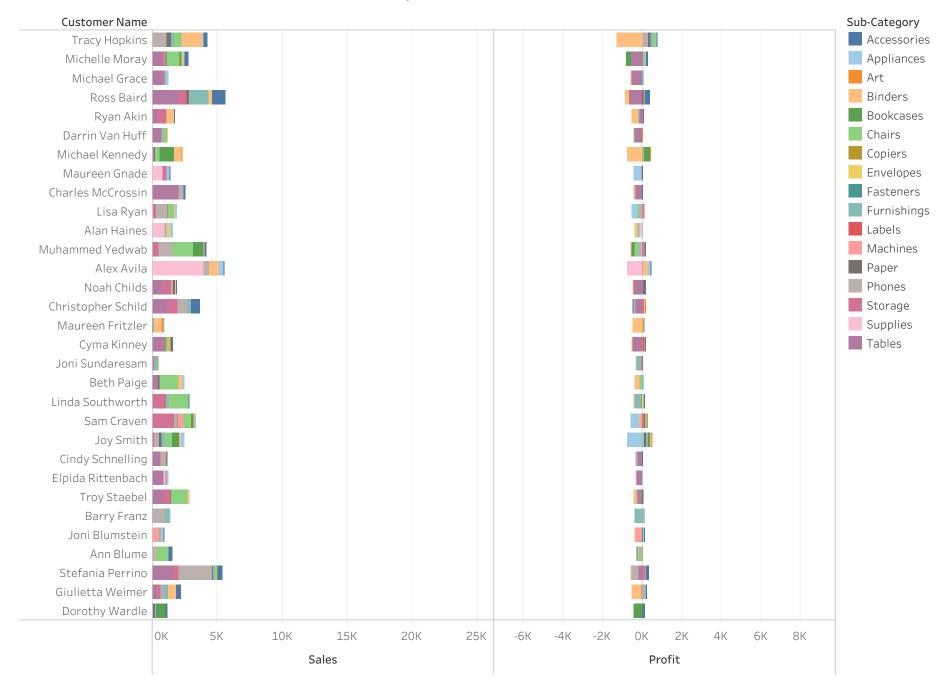


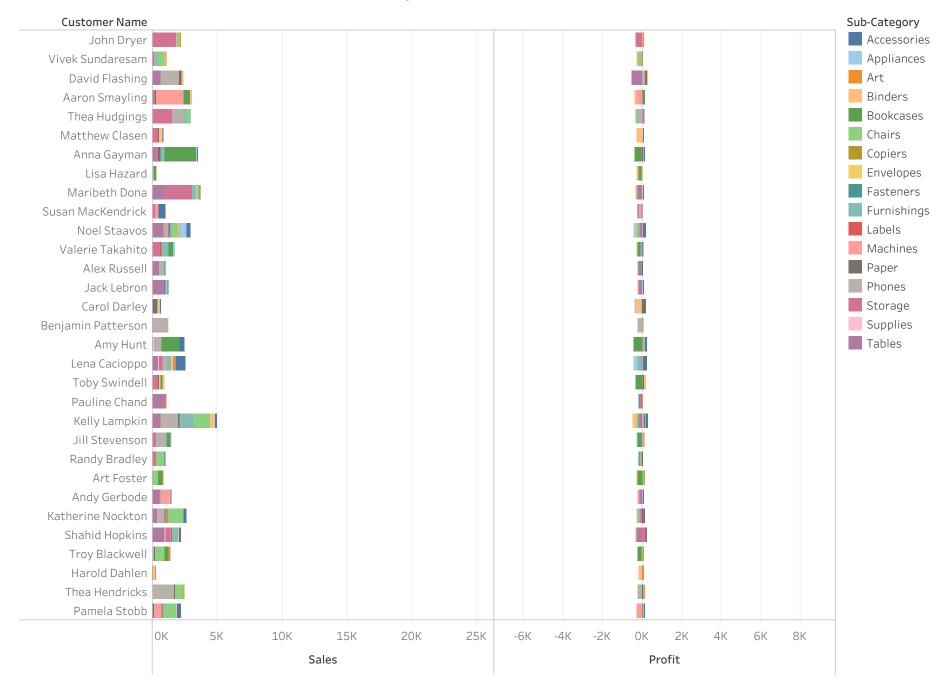


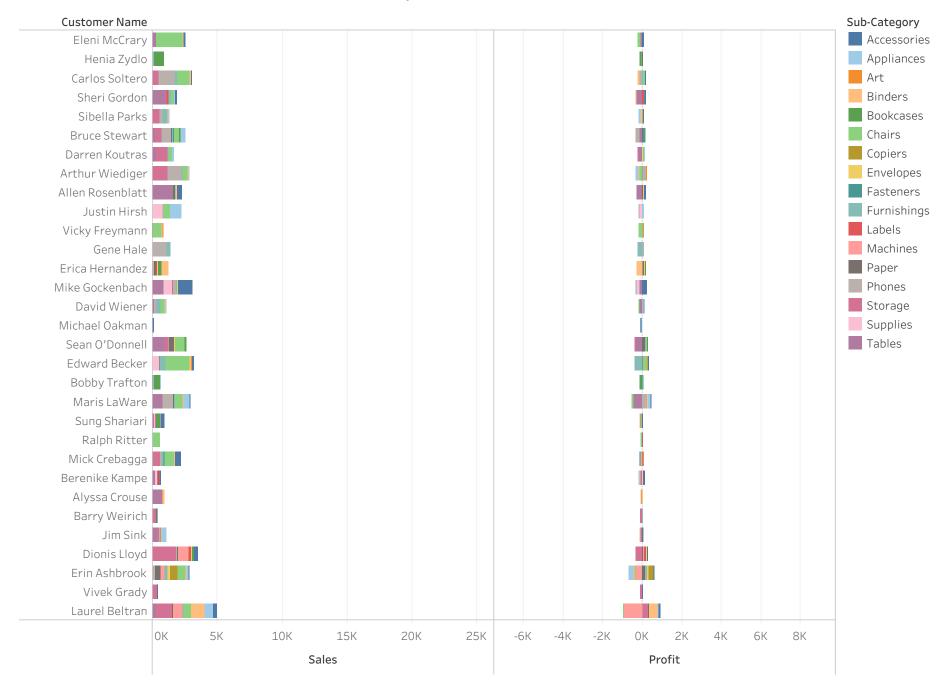


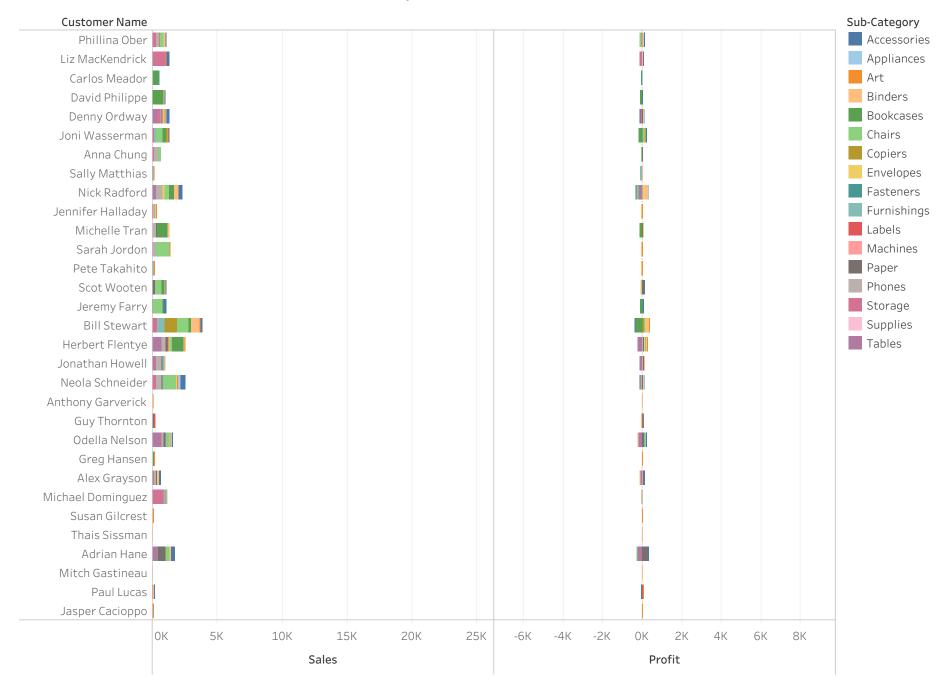


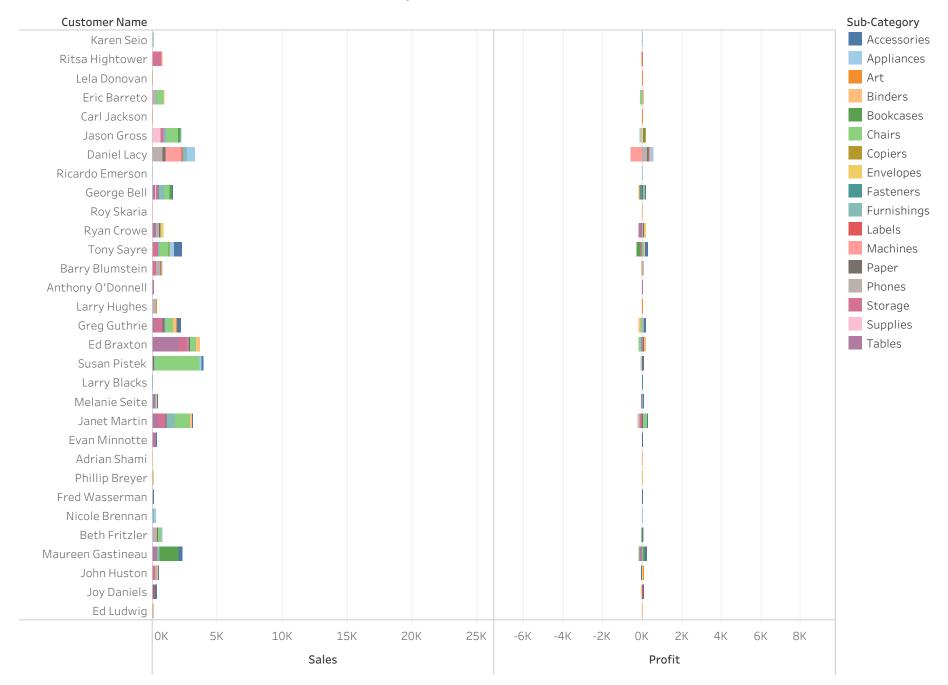


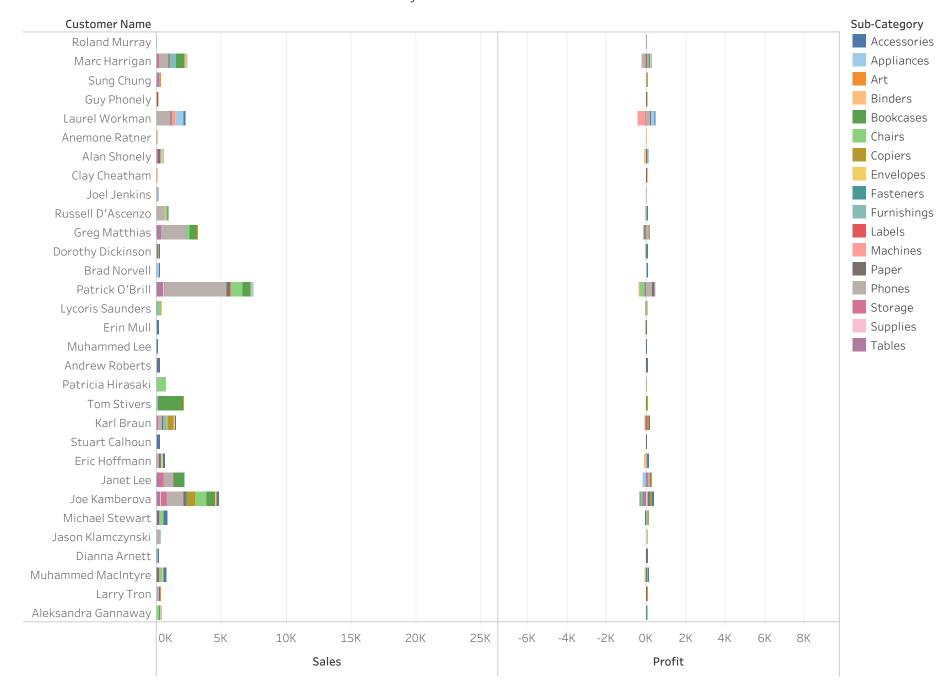


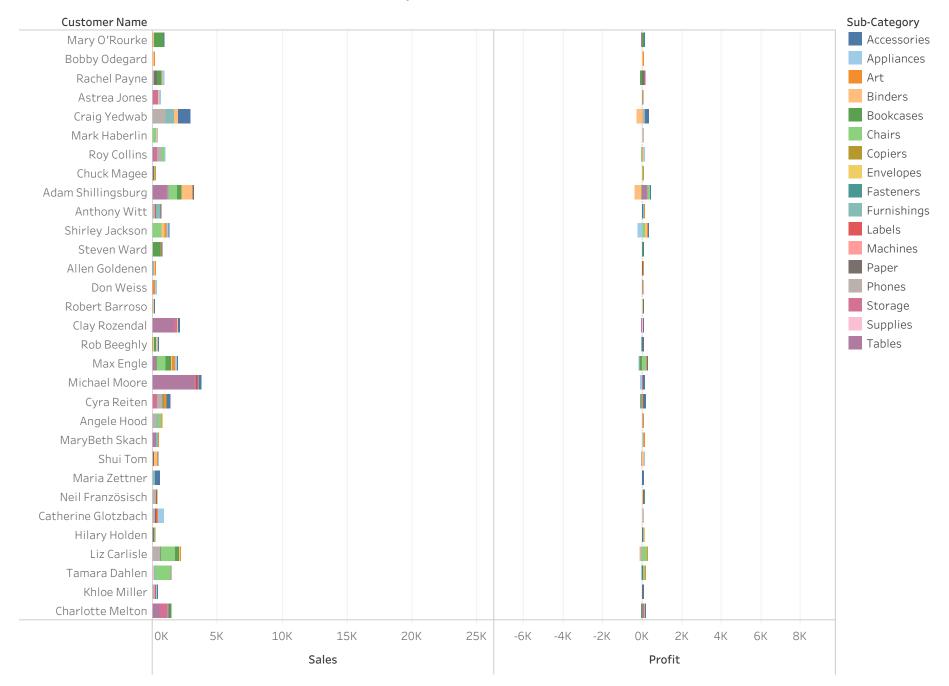


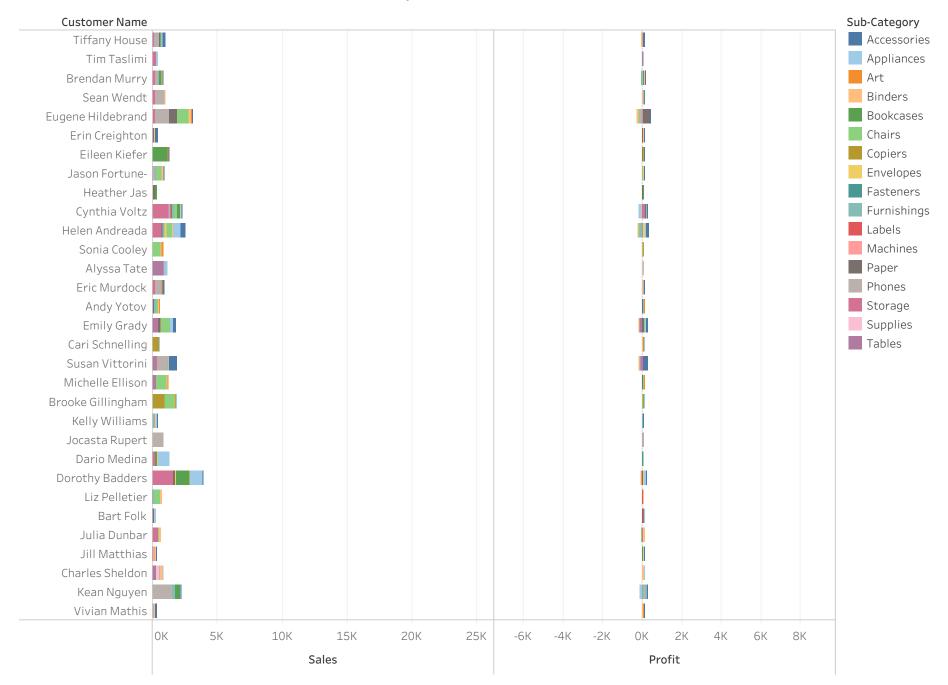


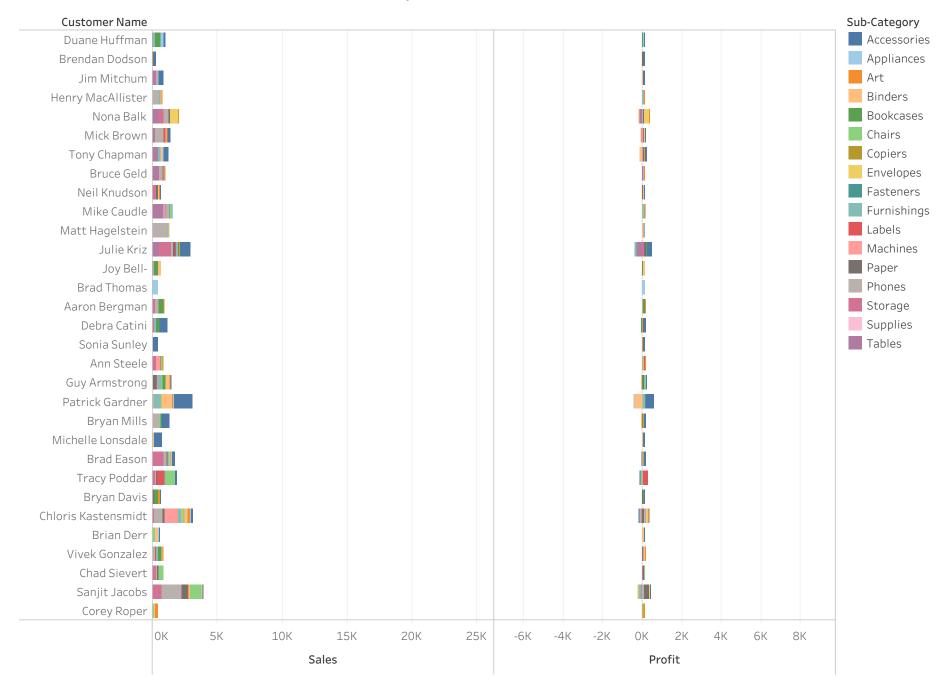


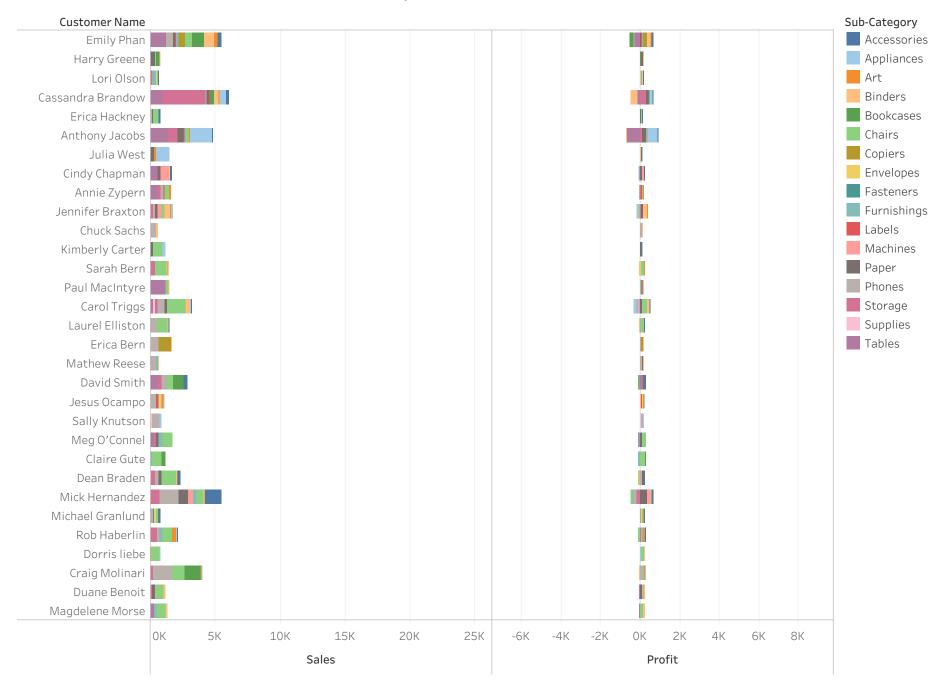


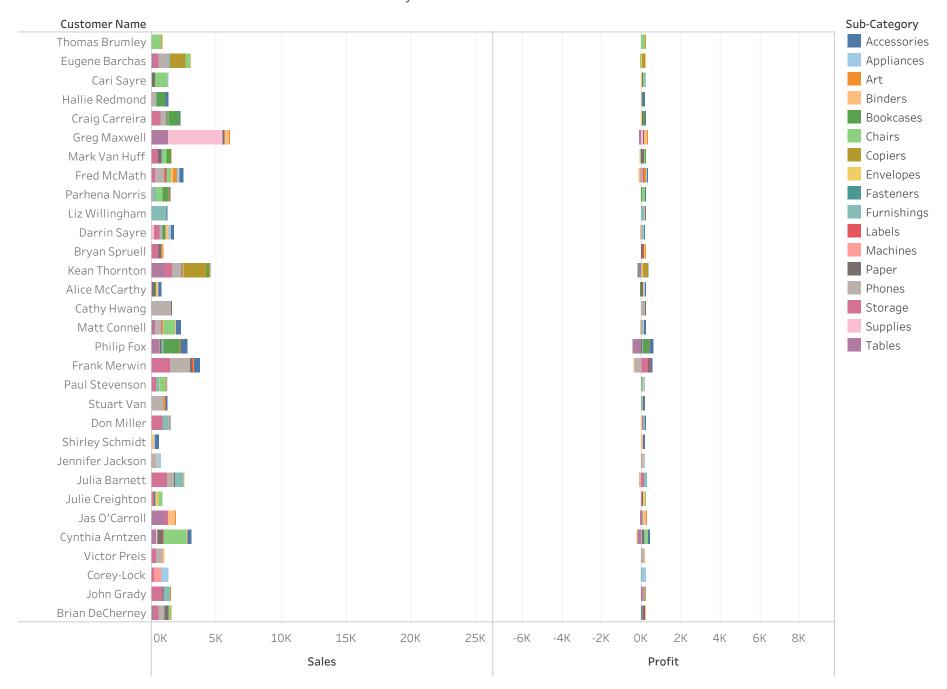


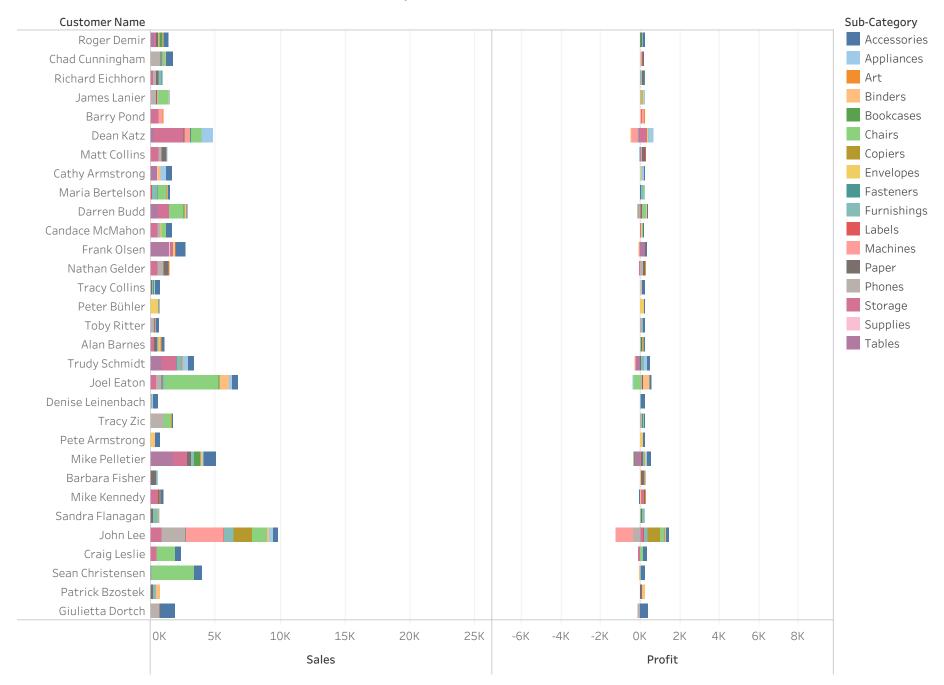


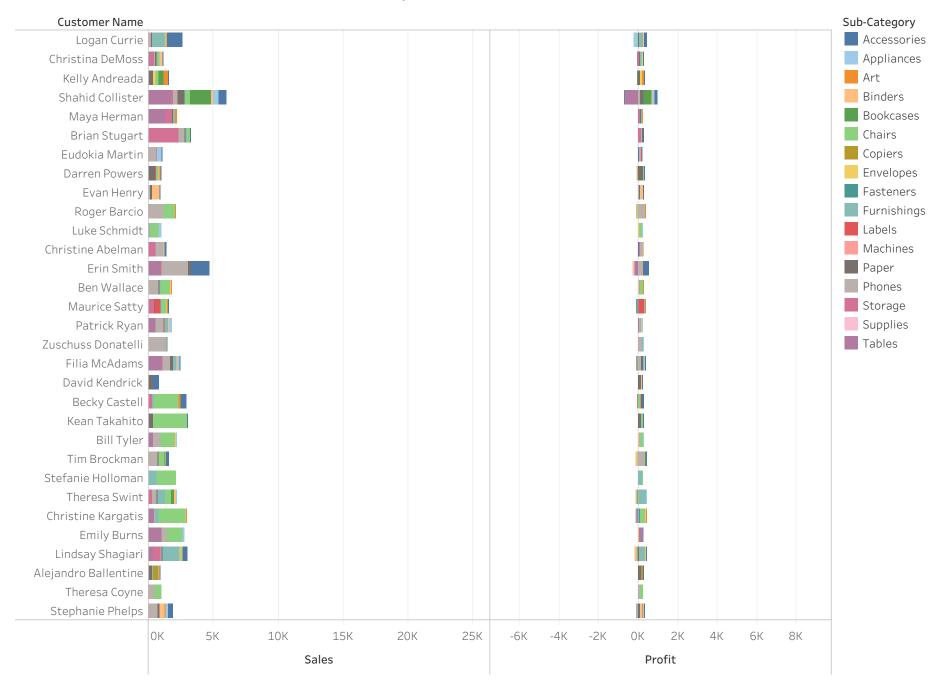


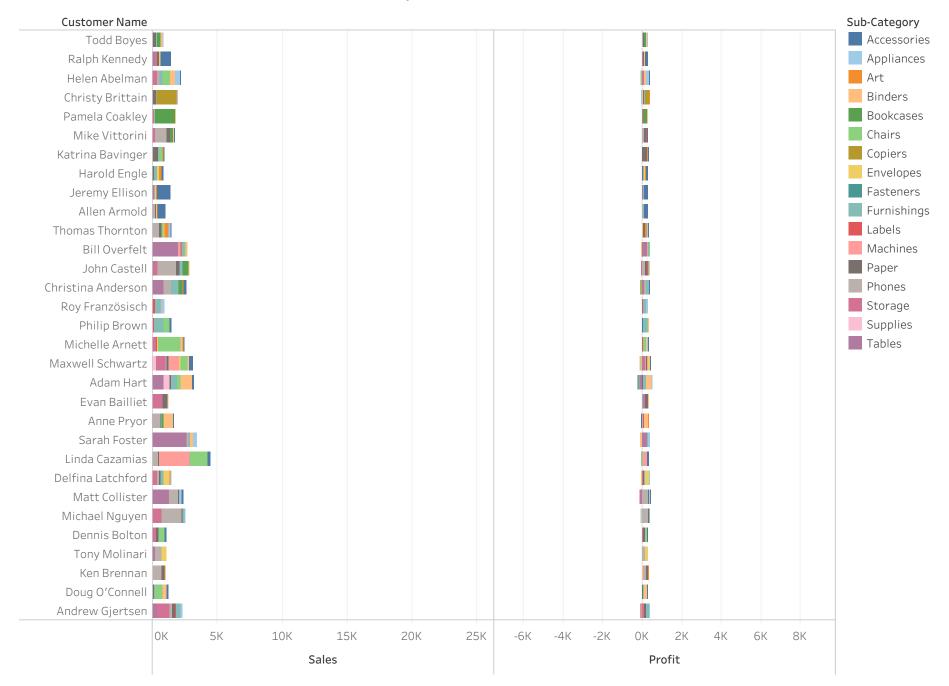


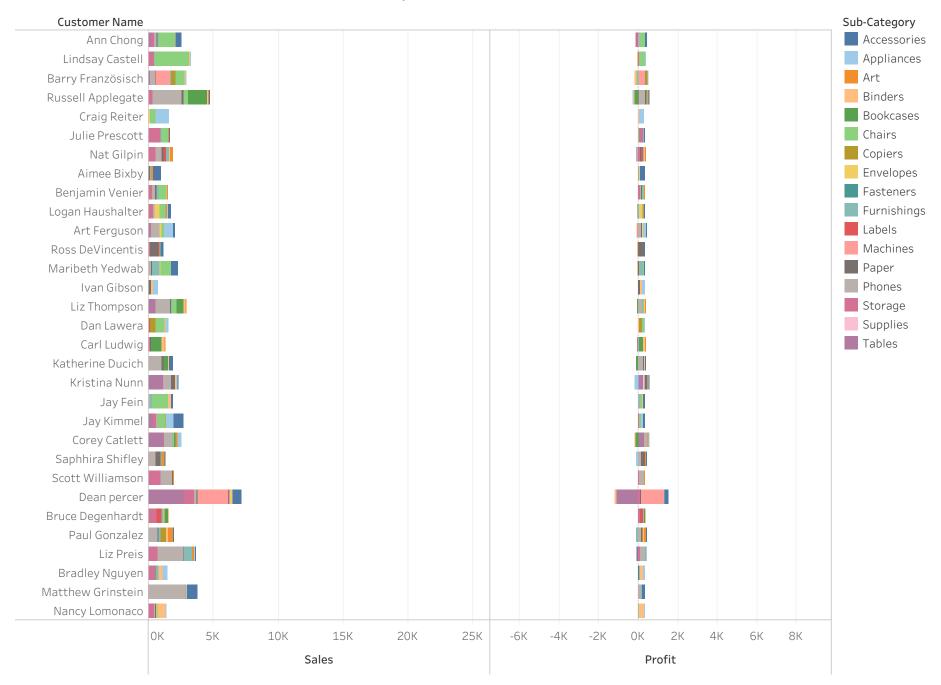


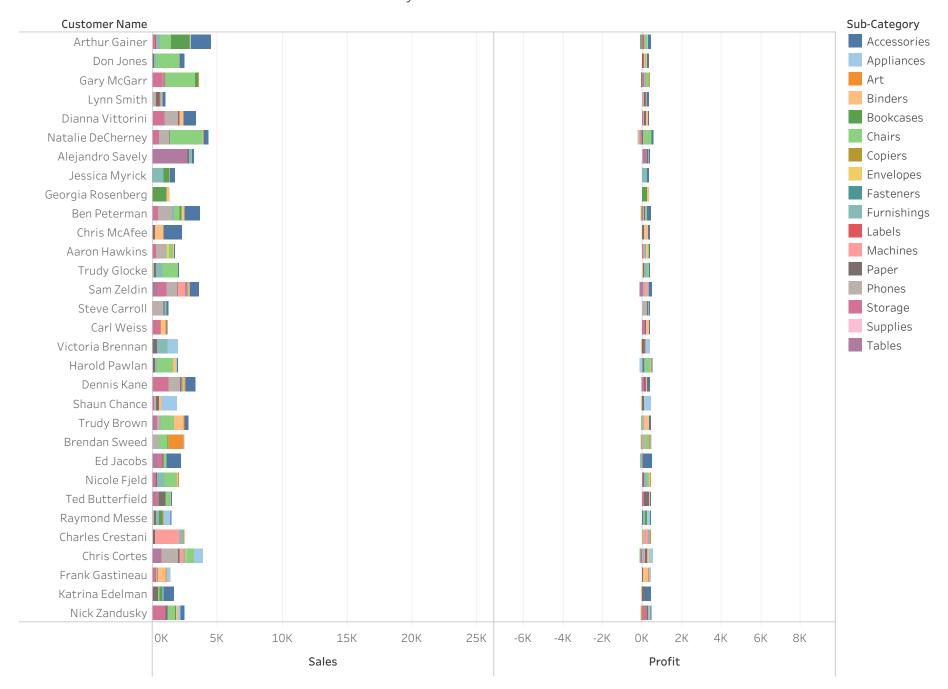


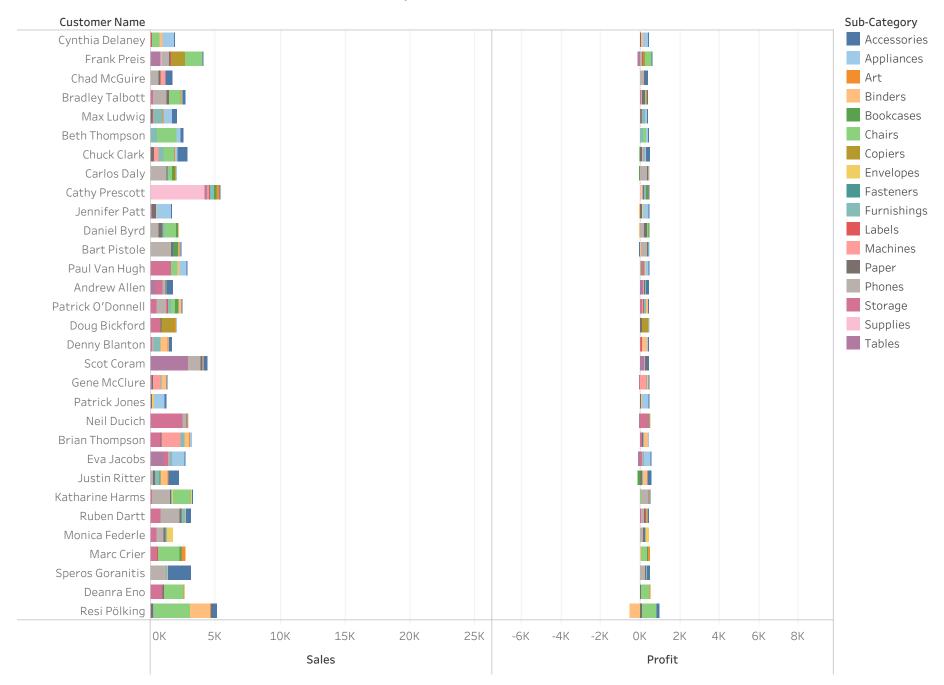


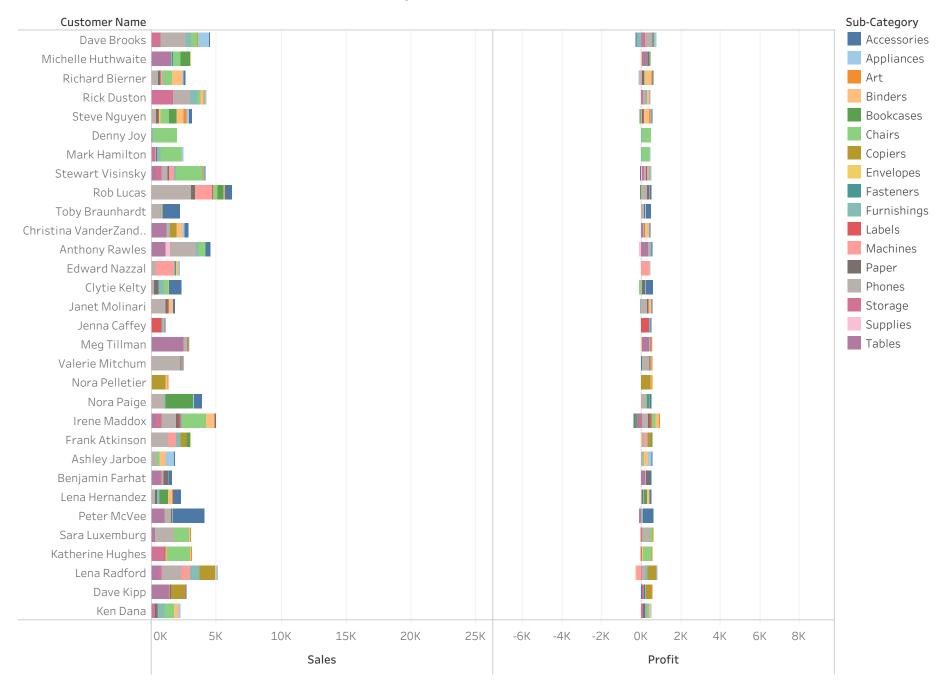


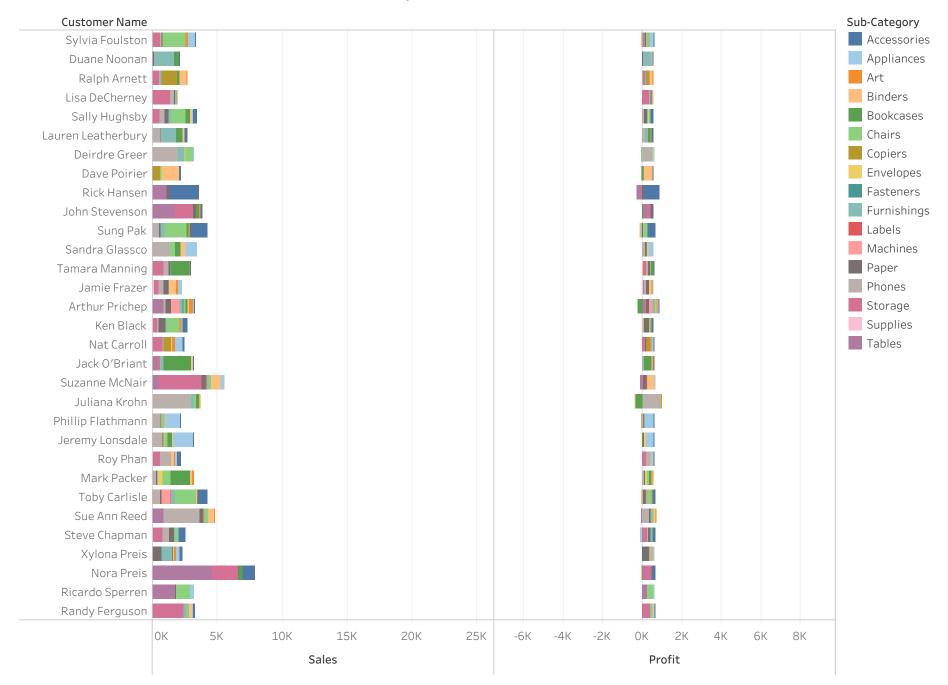


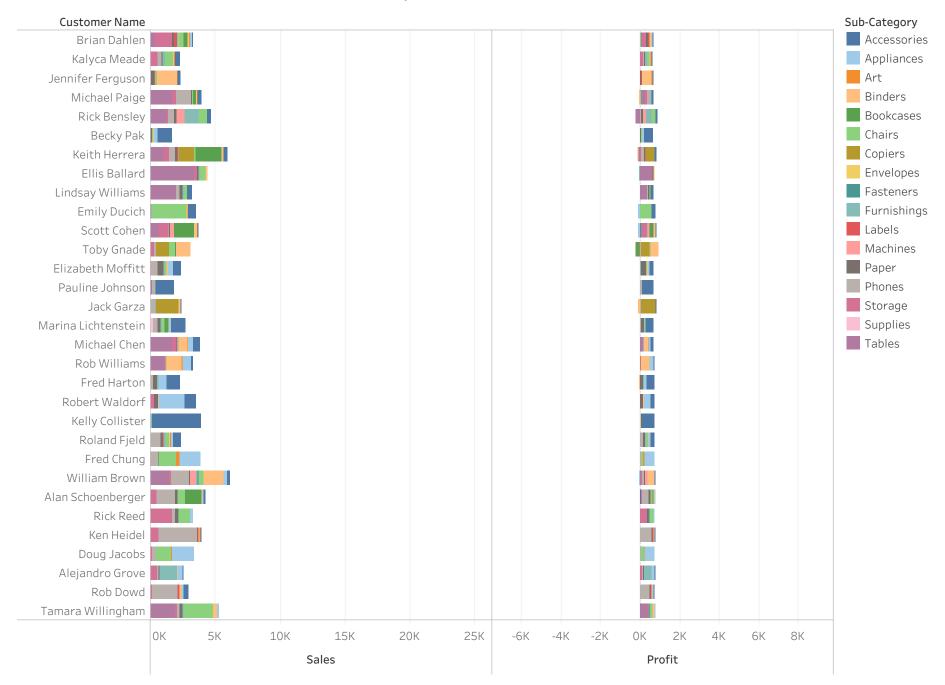


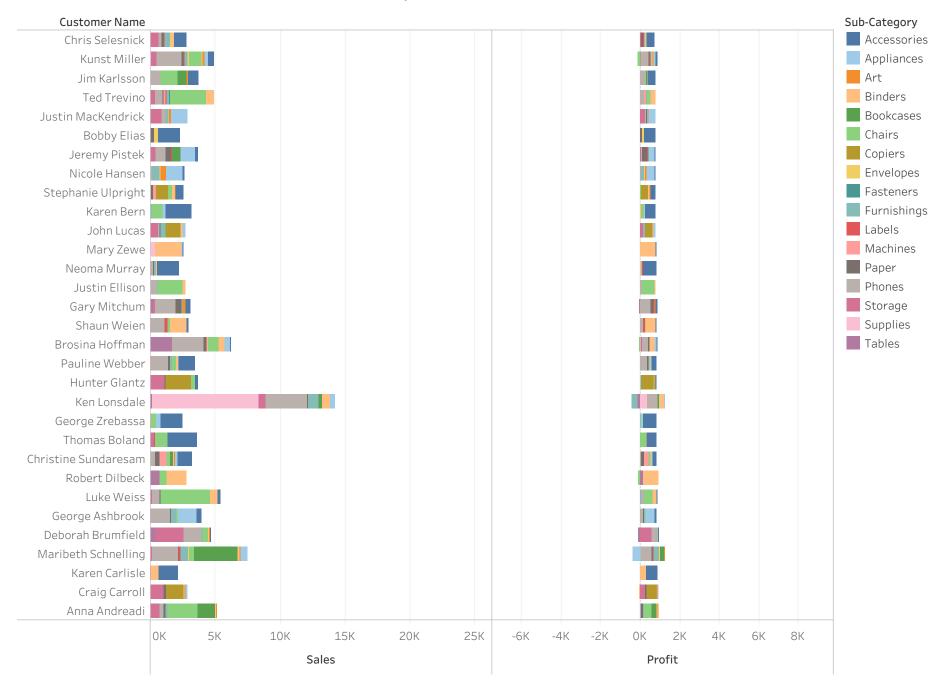


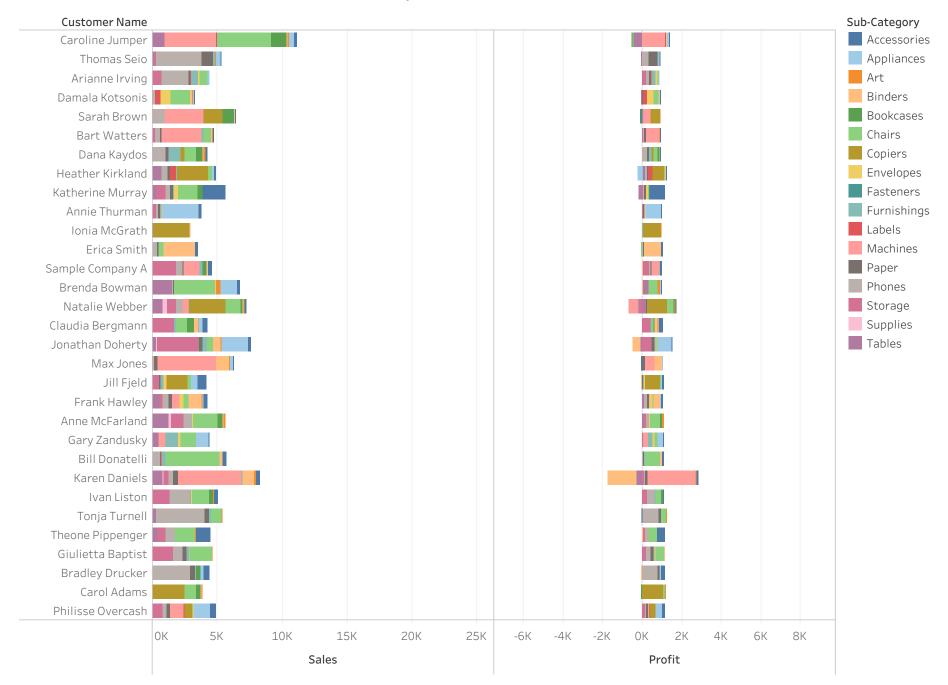


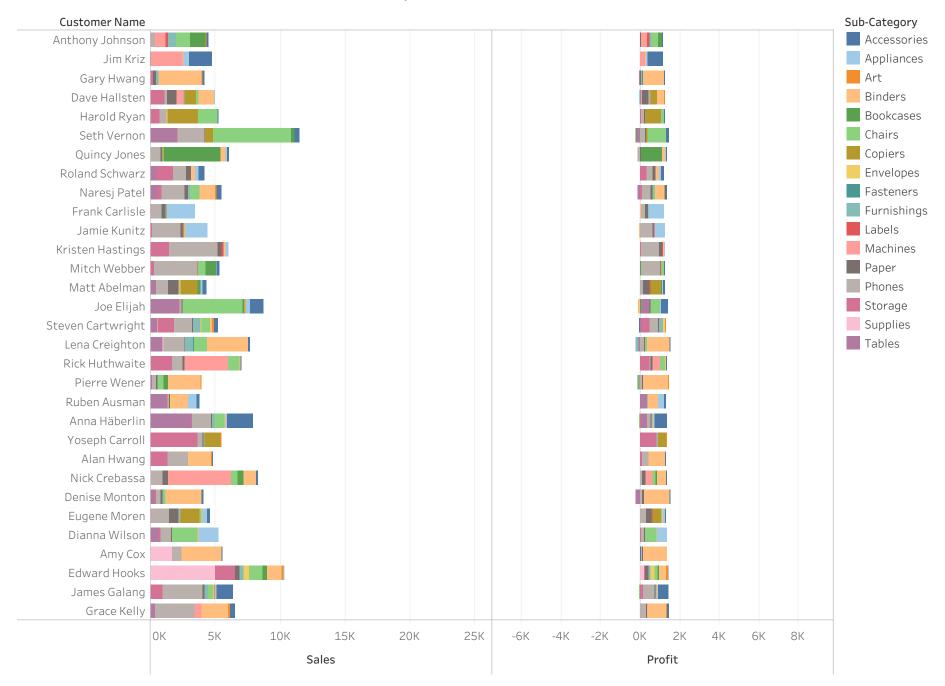


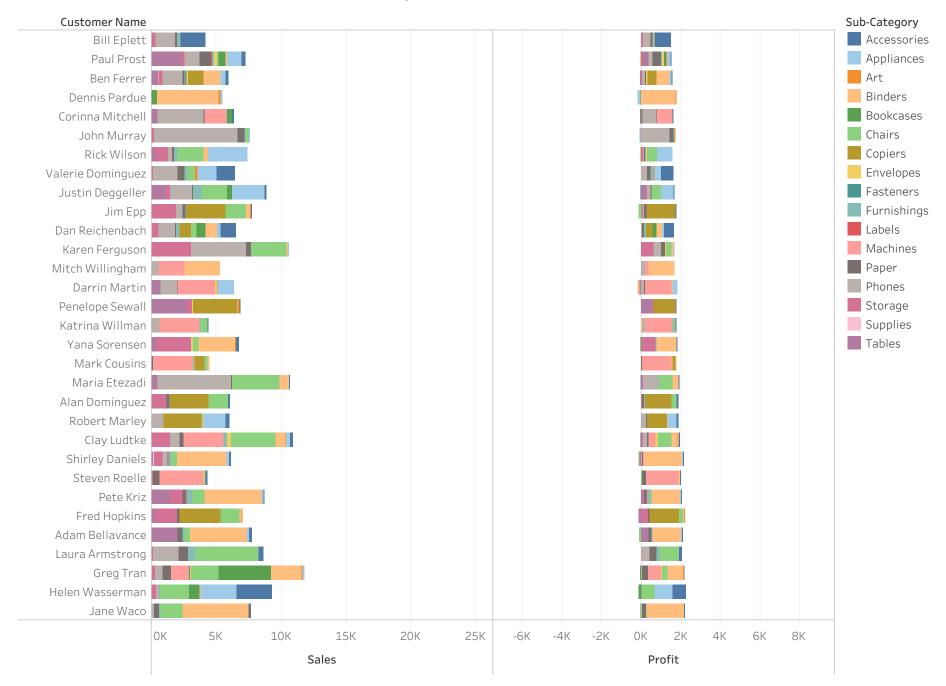














Customer Sales by SubCategory

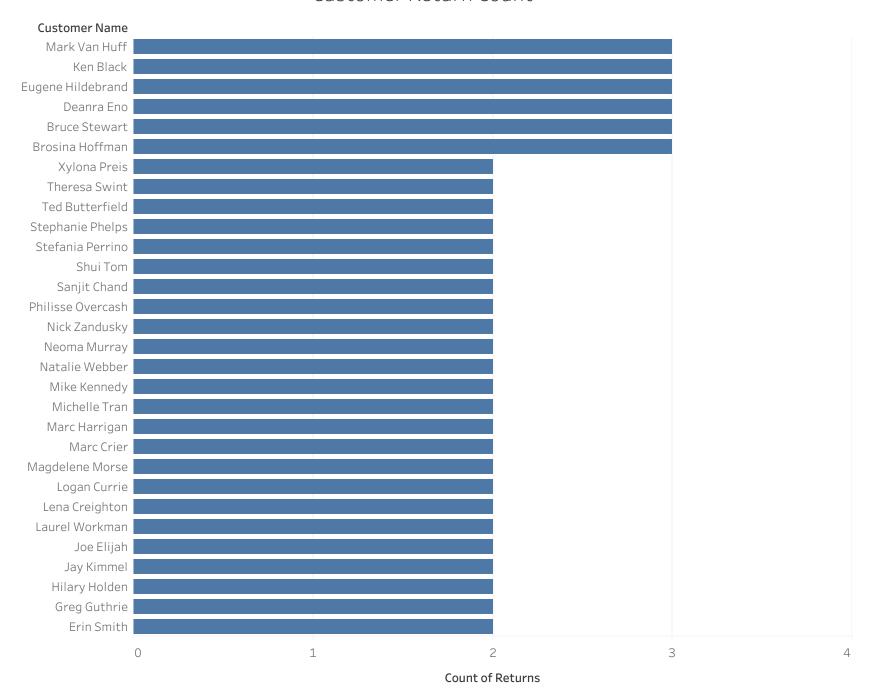


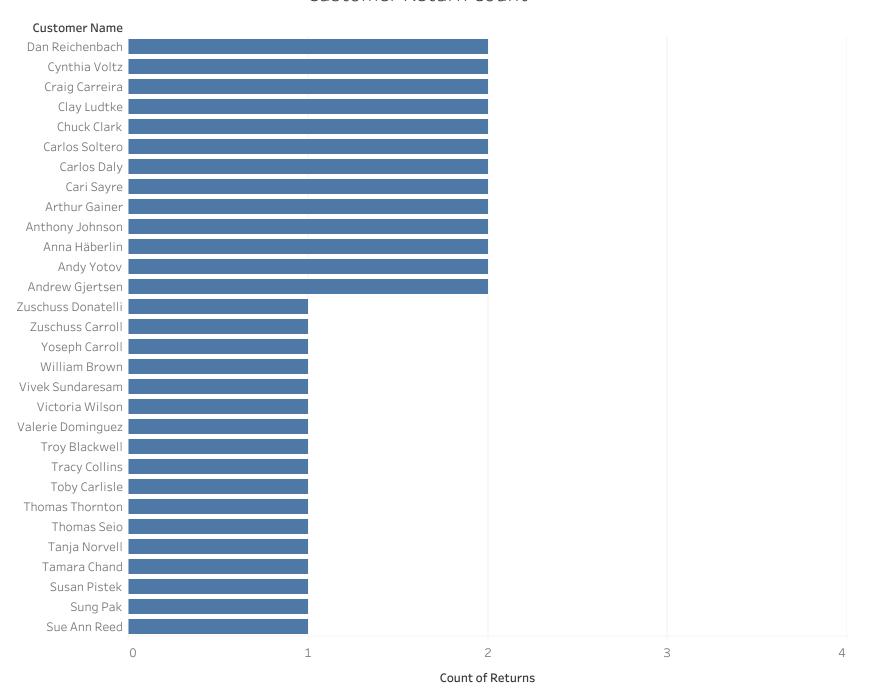
Customer Sales by SubCategory

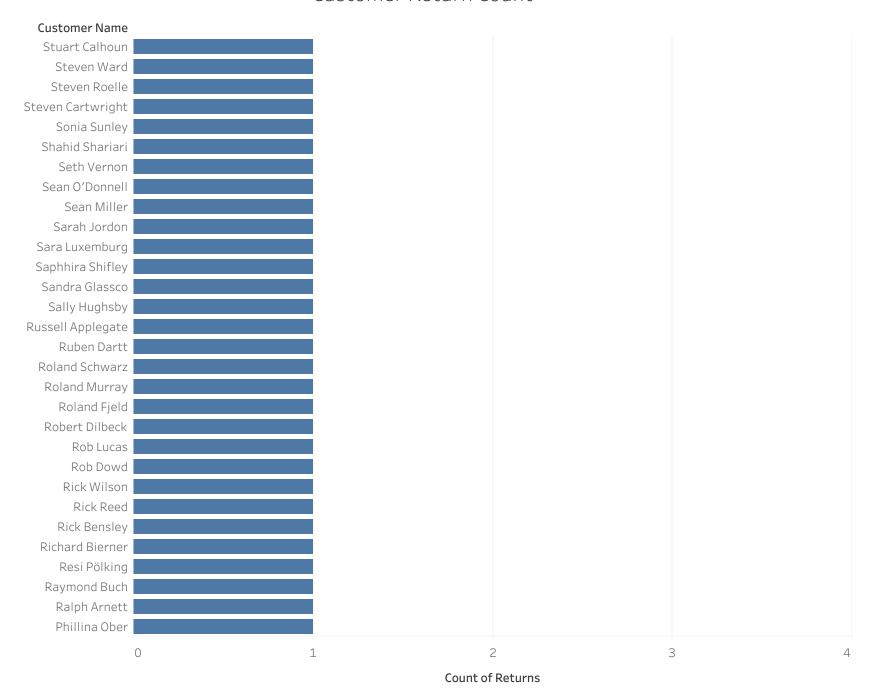
		Ship Date			
Product ID Produ	uct Name	2014	2015	2016	2017
FUR-TA-10002041 Bevis	Round Conference T	Furniture			Furniture
-UR-TA-10004575 Hon 5	5100 Series Wood Ta		Furniture	Furniture	
UR-TA-10000577 Bretf	ord CR4500 Series Sl	Furniture			Furniture
EC-MA-10001681 Lexm	ark MarkNet N8150		Technology		Technology
UR-TA-10002903 Bevis	Round Bullnose 29"		Furniture		Furniture
UR-TA-10002228 Bevis	Traditional Confere	Furniture		Furniture	Furniture
UR-TA-10002356 Bevis	Boat-Shaped Confer		Furniture	Furniture	
UR-TA-10002530 Icebe	rg OfficeWorks 42"			Furniture	
UR-B0-10002613 Atlan	tic Metals Mobile 4		Furniture		
UR-TA-10003473 Bretf	ord Rectangular Con	Furniture	Furniture		
UR-TA-10004442 River	side Furniture Stan	Furniture			Furniture
UR-TA-10003008 Lesro	Round Back Collecti			Furniture	Furniture
UR-TA-10003715 Hon 2	2111 Invitation Serie		Furniture	Furniture	
JR-TA-10000849 Bevis	Rectangular Confer		Furniture		Furniture
C-MA-10003356 Panas	sonic KX MC6040 Col				Technology
JR-B0-10001918 Saude	er Forest Hills Librar		Furniture		
FF-SU-10000646 Prem	ier Automatic Letter			Office Supplies	
JR-TA-10002607 KI Cor	nference Tables		Furniture	Furniture	
JR-TA-10004915 Office	e Impressions End Ta				Furniture
JR-TA-10001539 Chror	mcraft Rectangular C	Furniture			
EC-MA-10000904 Broth	ner MFC-9340CDW LE			Technology	
JR-TA-10004534 Bevis	44 x 96 Conference	Furniture		Furniture	
UR-TA-10003469 Balt S	Split Level Computer		Furniture		Furniture
JR-B0-10003546 Hon 4	l-Shelf Metal Bookca				Furniture
UR-TA-10001039 KI Adj	justable-Height Table			Furniture	Furniture
UR-B0-10004218 Bush	Heritage Pine Collec		Furniture		
EC-MA-10001856 Okida	ata C610n Printer				Technology
EC-MA-10003353 Xerox	WorkCentre 6505D	Technology			
EC-MA-10003337 Okida	ata B401 Printer			Technology	
UR-B0-10002545 Atlan	tic Metals Mobile 3	Furniture			
		-10K -5K 0K	-10K -5K 0K	-10K -5K 0K	-10K -5K 0K
		Profit	Profit	Profit	Profit

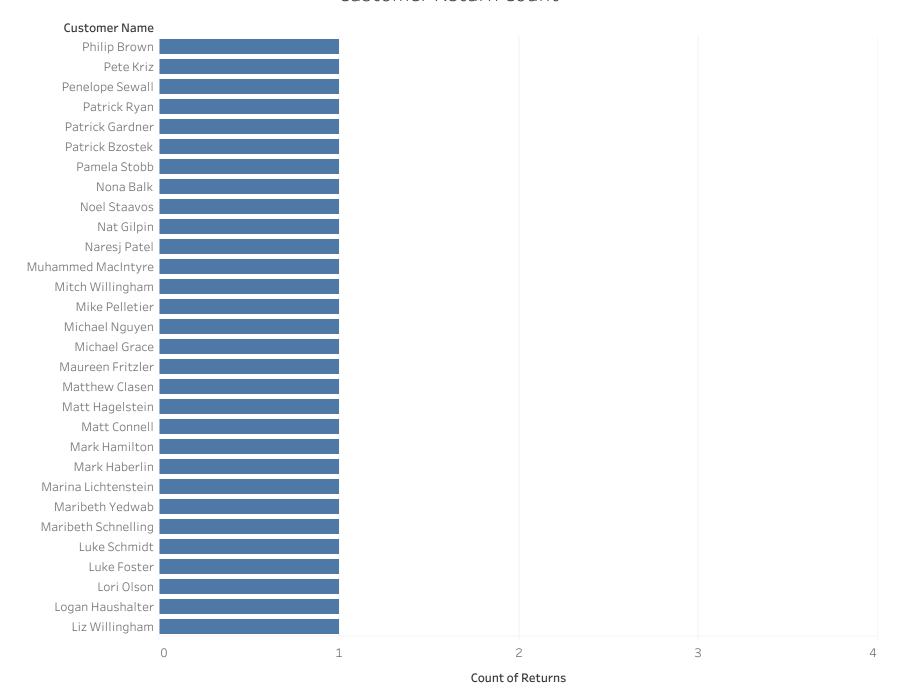
Customer Sales by SubCategory

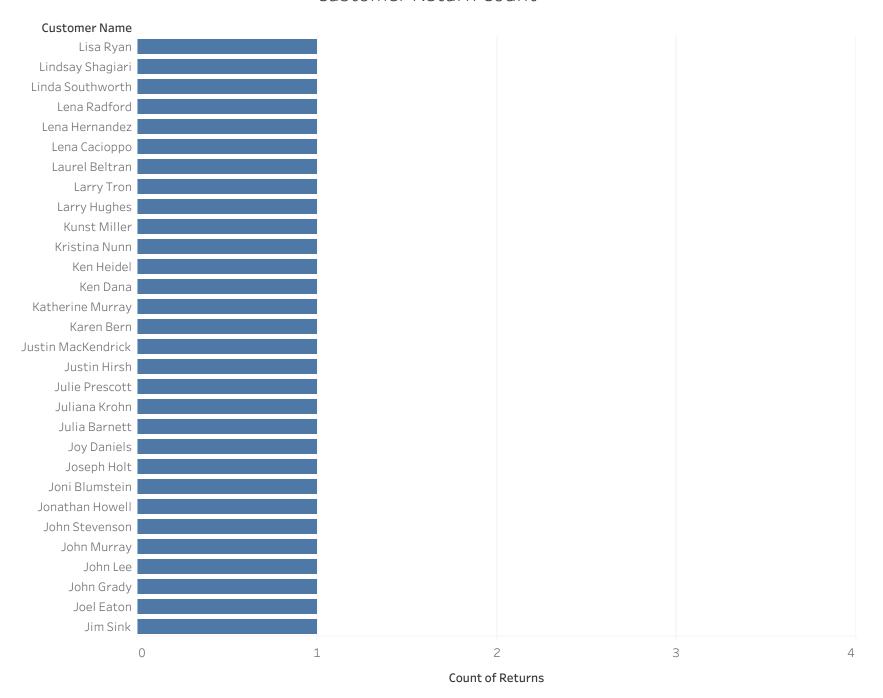


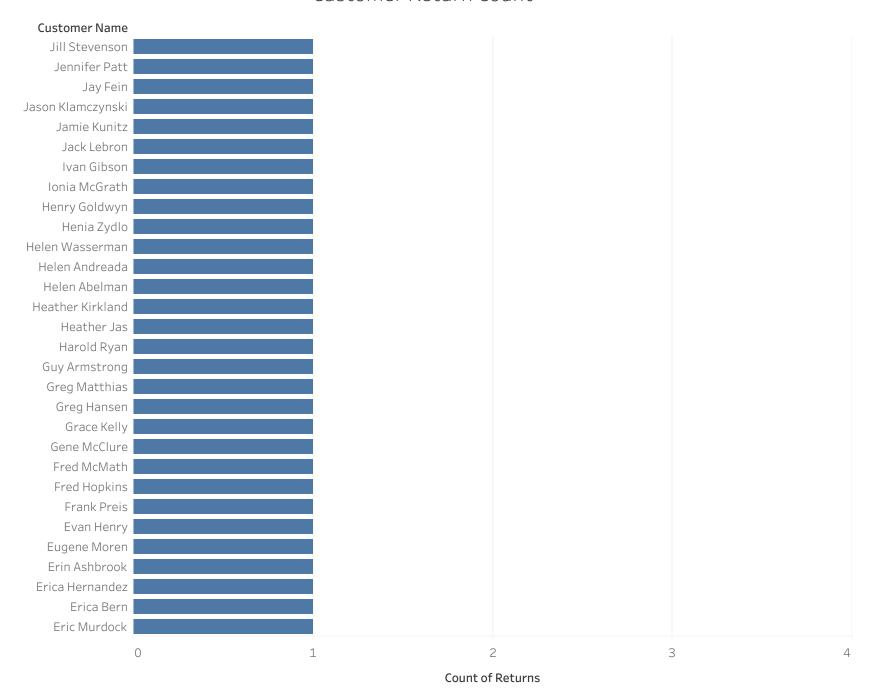


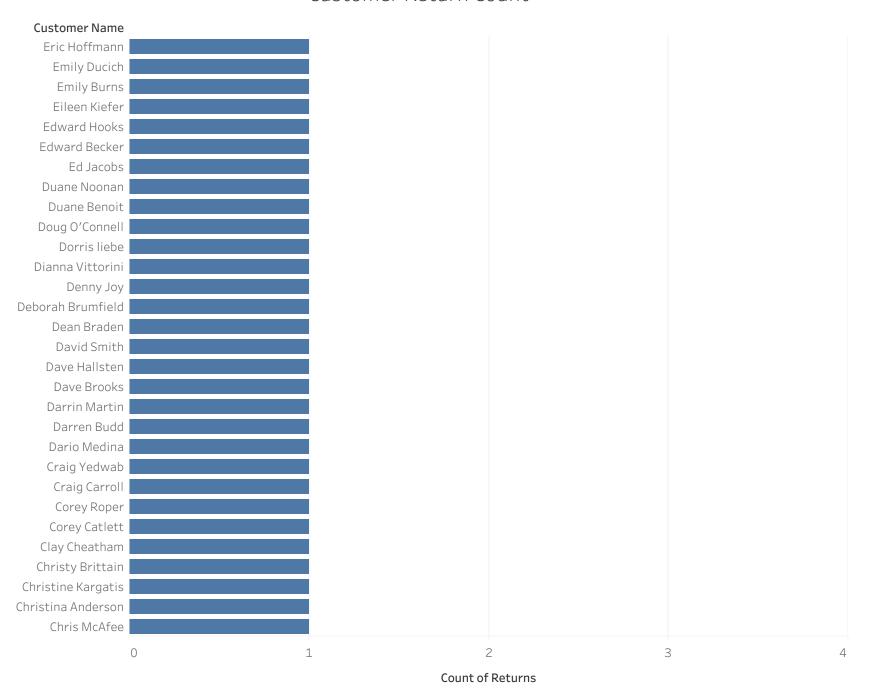


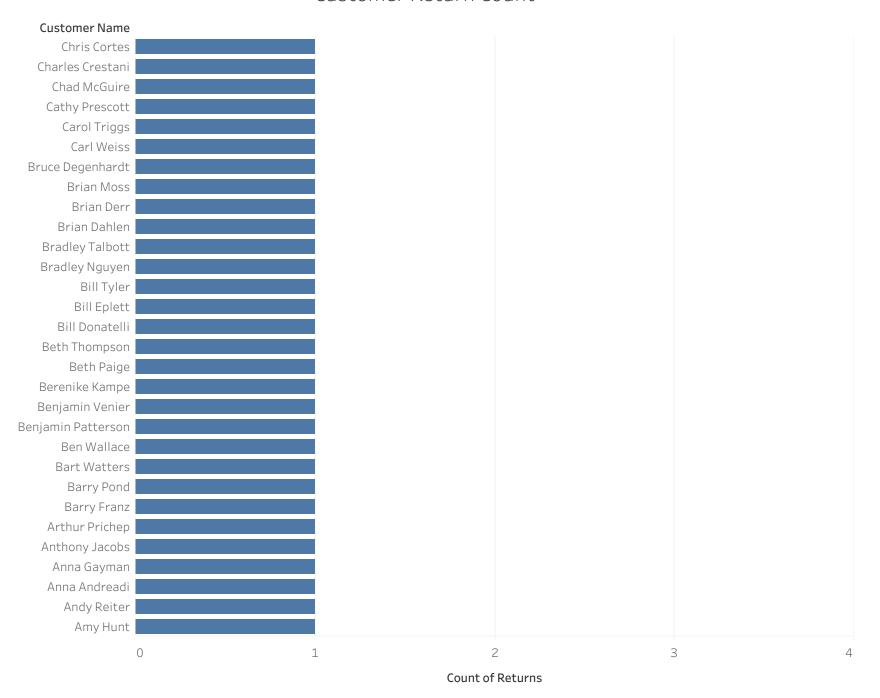


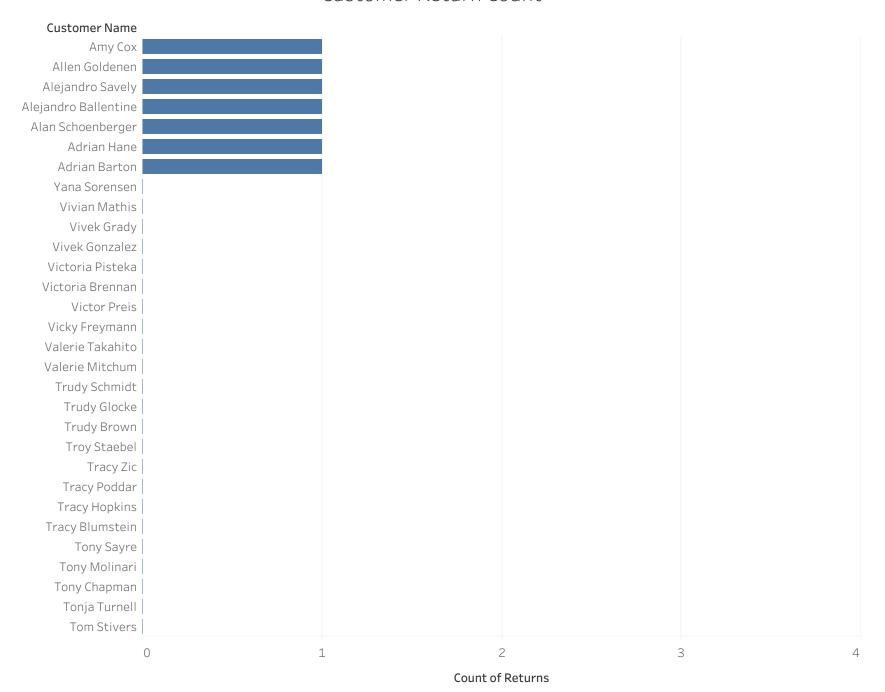


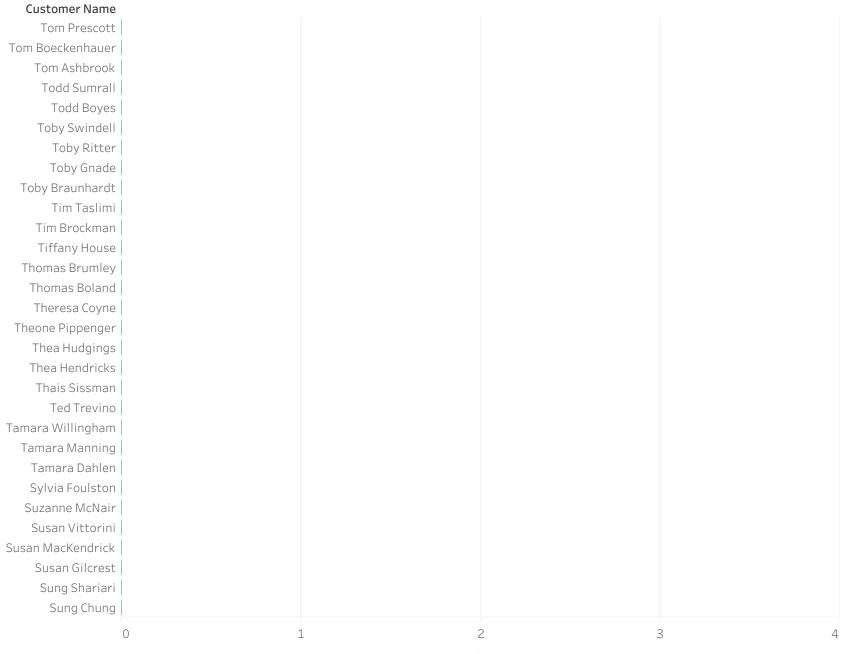


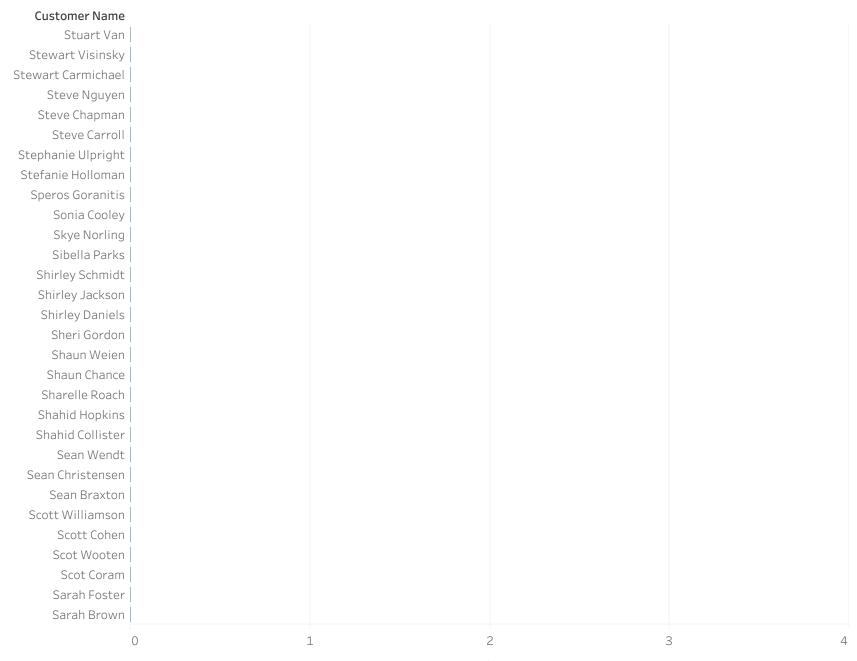


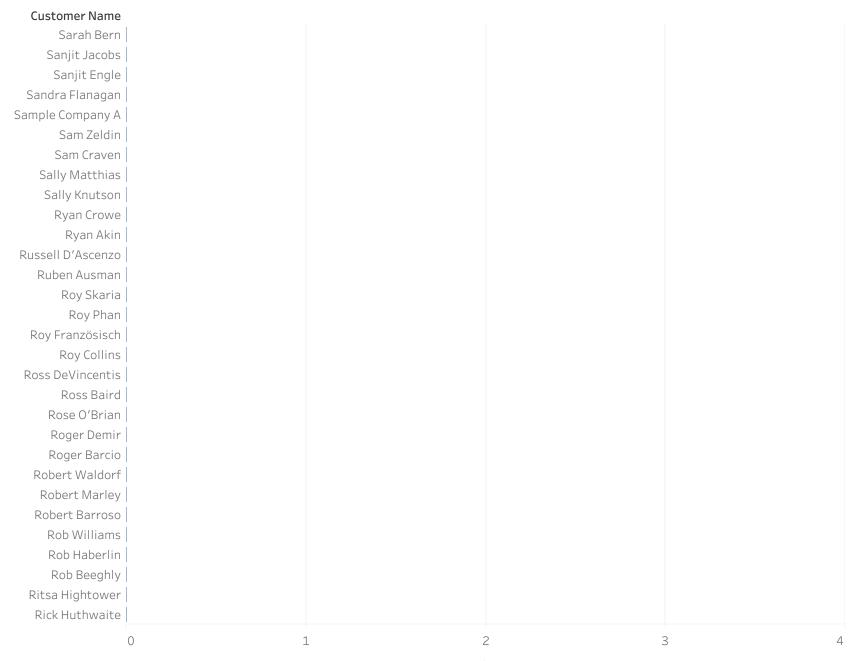


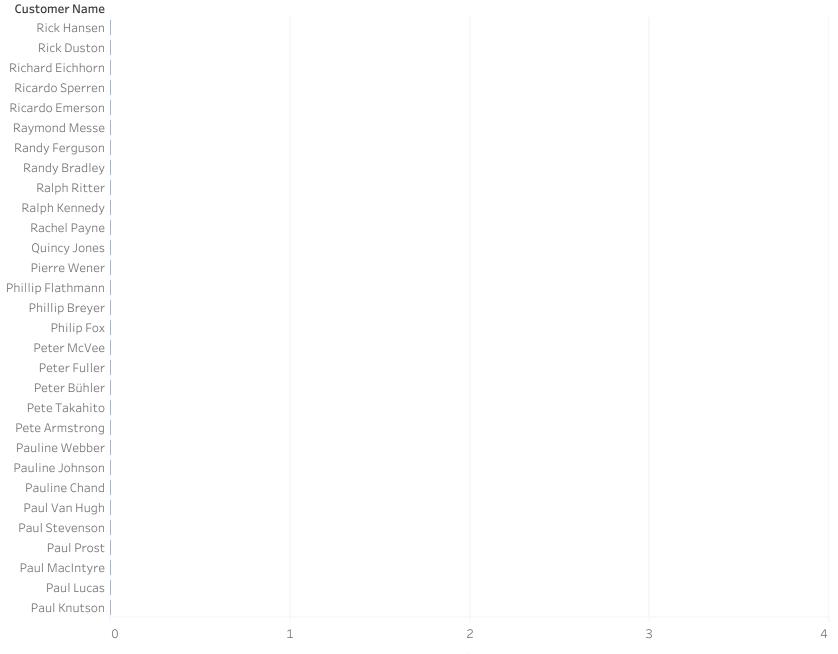


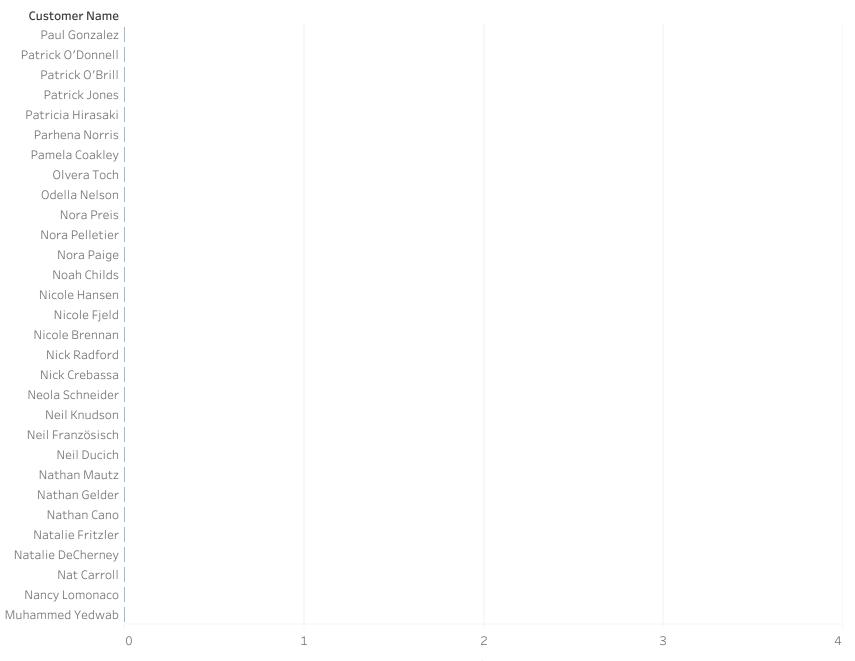


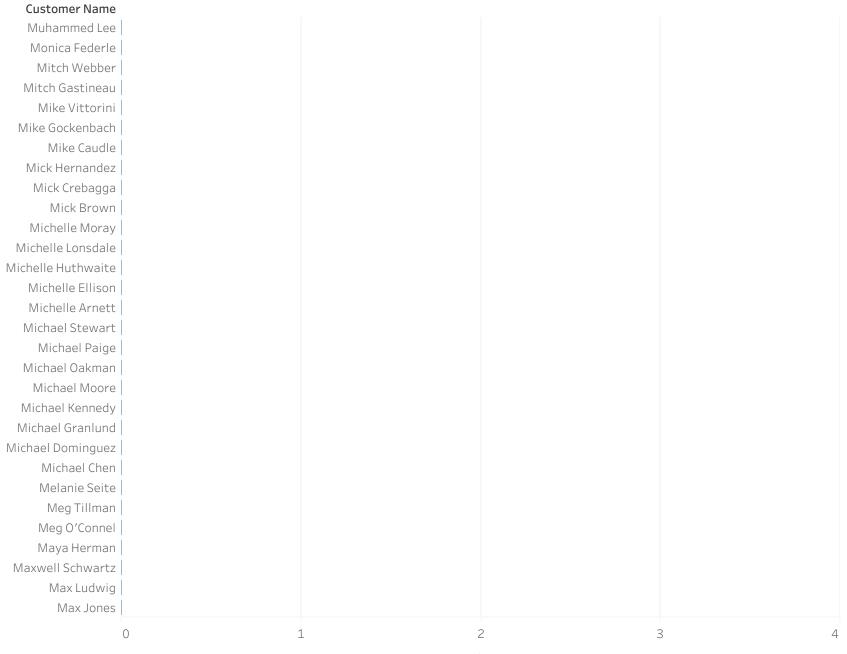




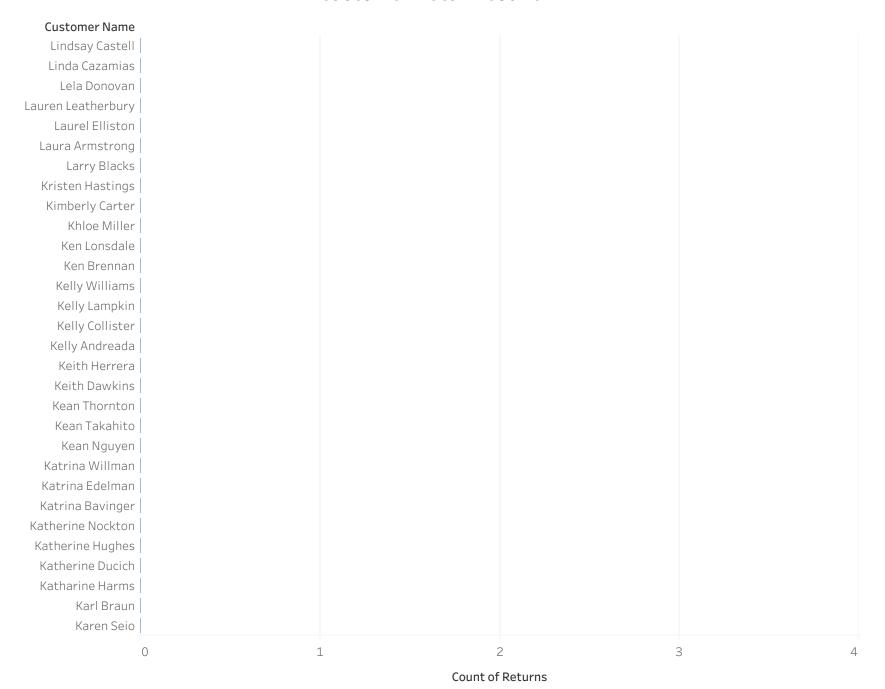


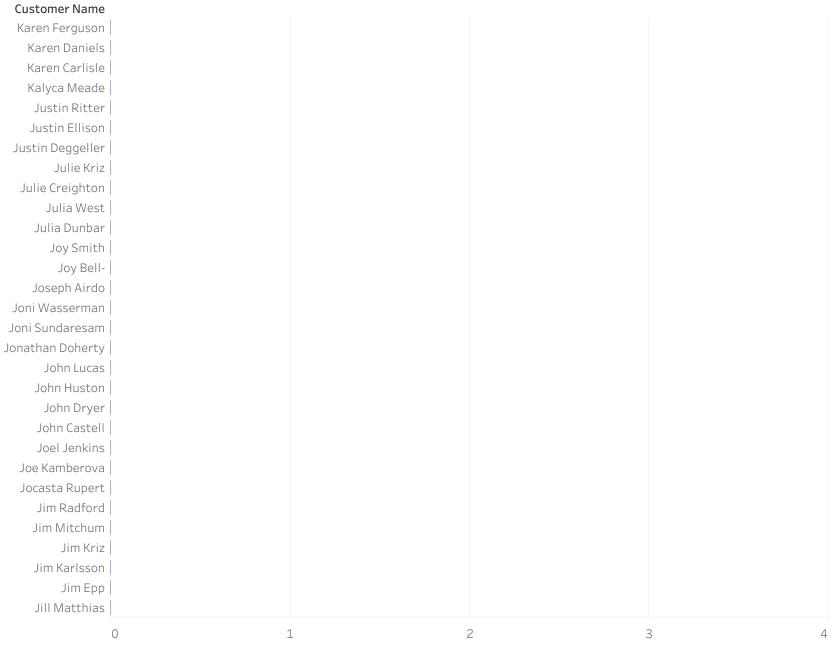


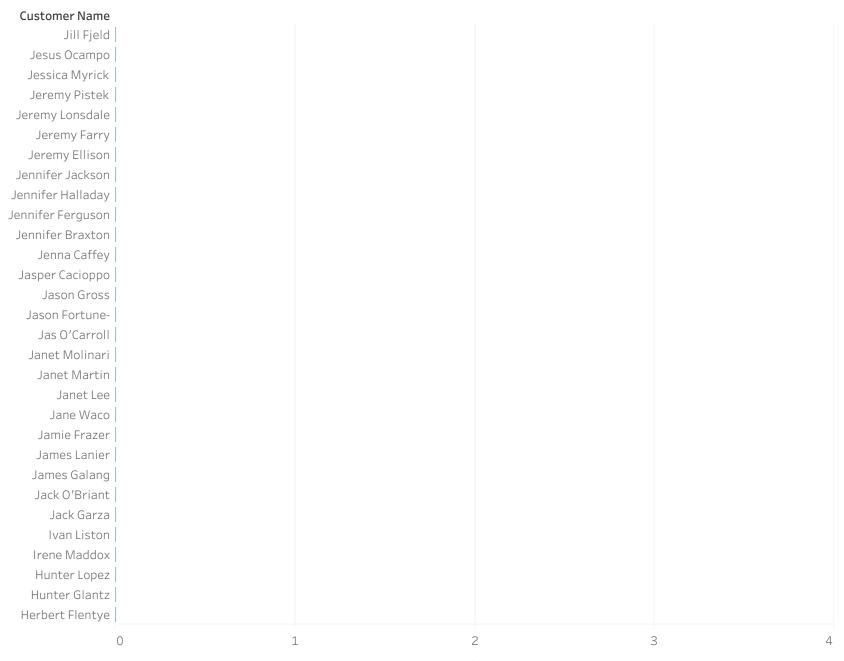


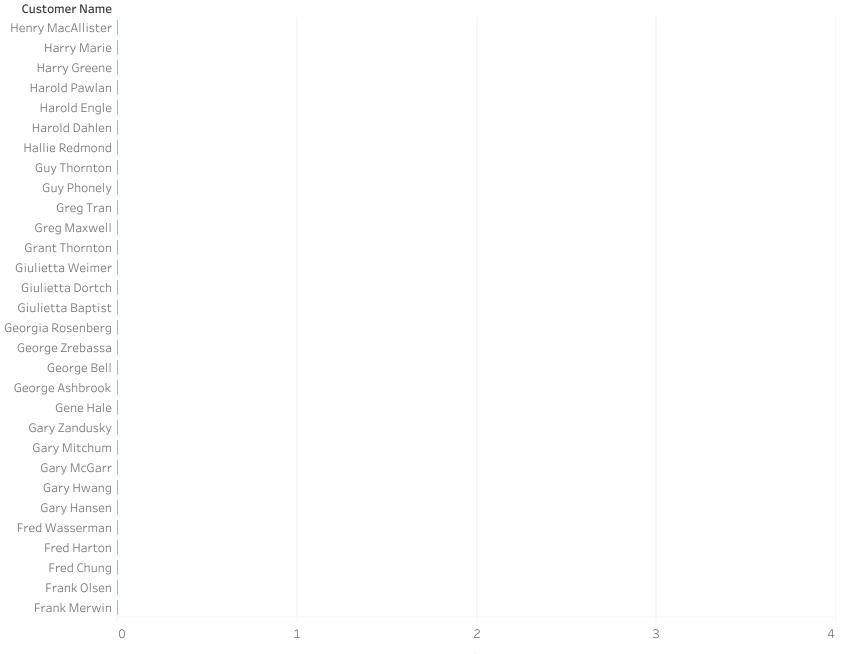




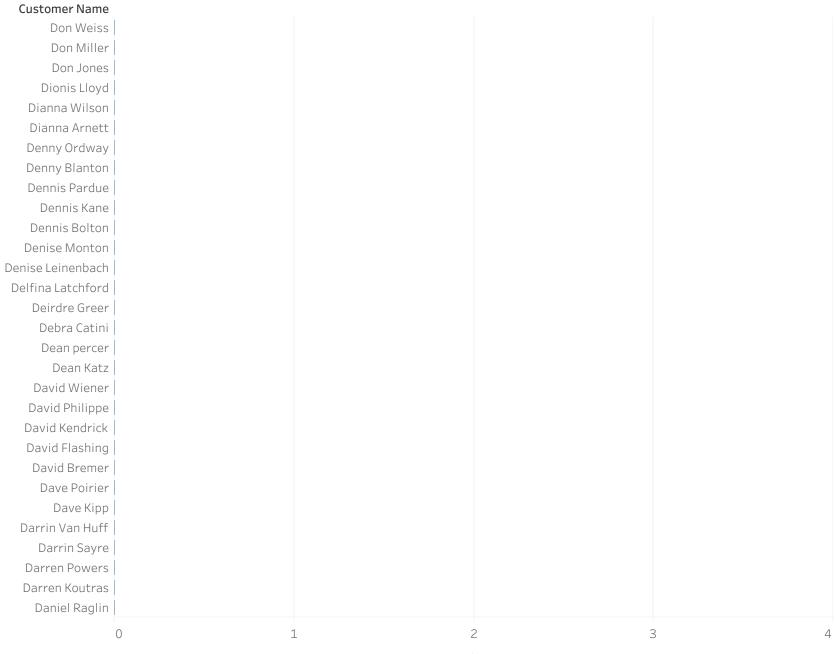






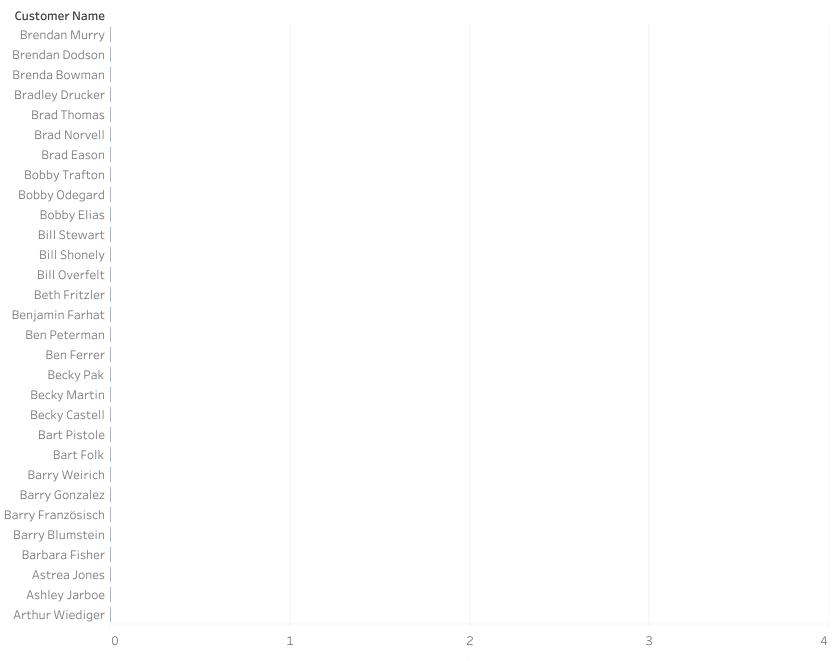


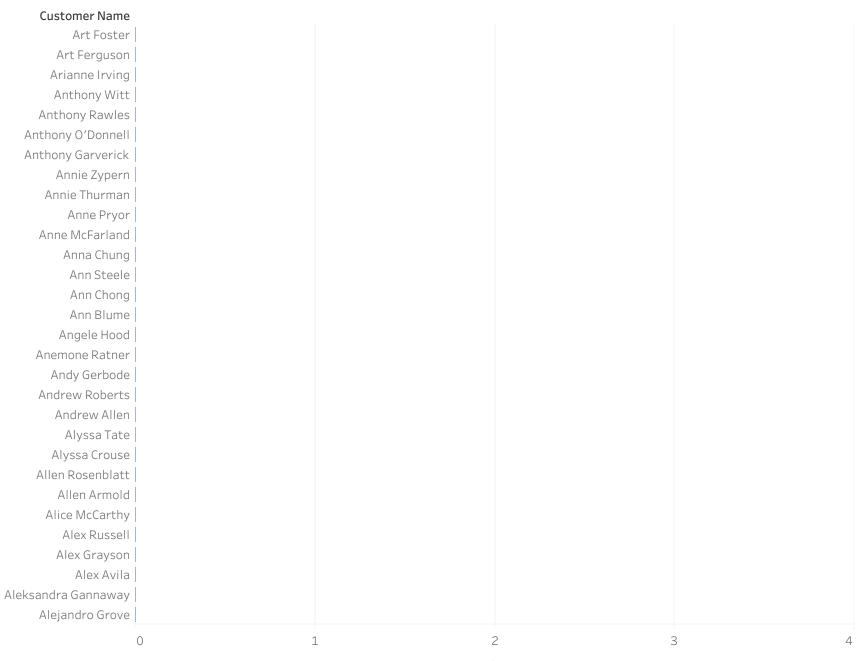


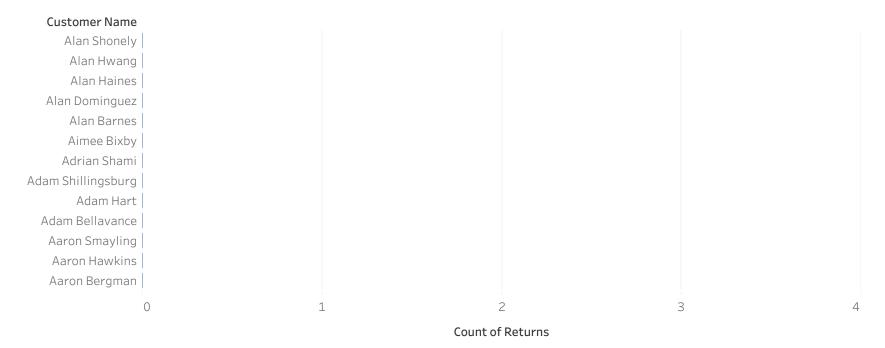




Customer Name				
Christina VanderZand	i			
Christina DeMoss				
Chris Selesnick				
Chloris Kastensmidt				
Charlotte Melton				
Charles Sheldon				
Charles McCrossin				
Chad Sievert				
Chad Cunningham				
Cathy Hwang				
Cathy Armstrong				
Catherine Glotzbach				
Cassandra Brandow				
Caroline Jumper				
Carol Darley				
Carol Adams				
Carlos Meador				
Carl Ludwig				
Carl Jackson				
Cari Schnelling				
Candace McMahon				
Bryan Spruell				
Bryan Mills				
Bryan Davis				
Bruce Geld				
Brooke Gillingham				
Brian Thompson				
Brian Stugart				
Brian DeCherney				
Brendan Sweed				
	0	1	2	3
		<u> </u>		<i>J</i>

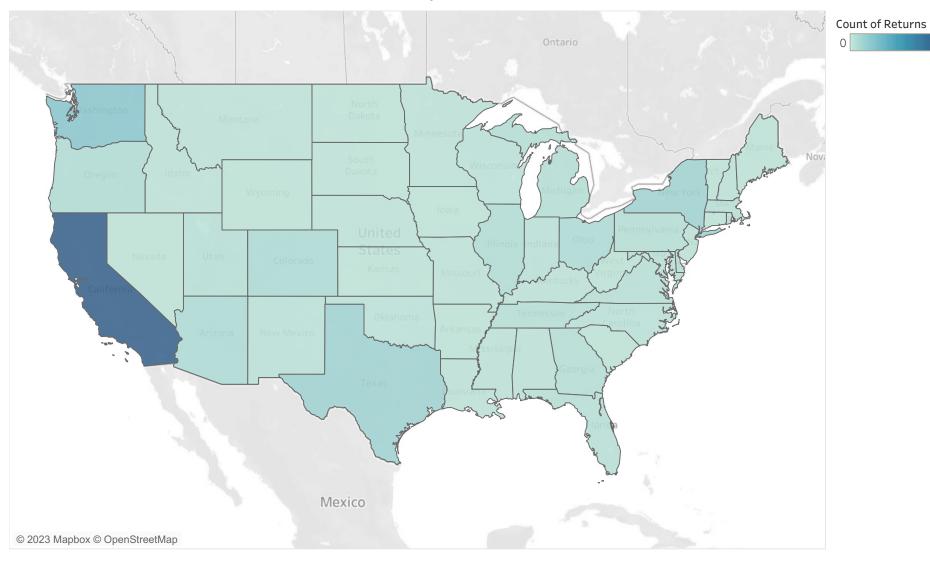






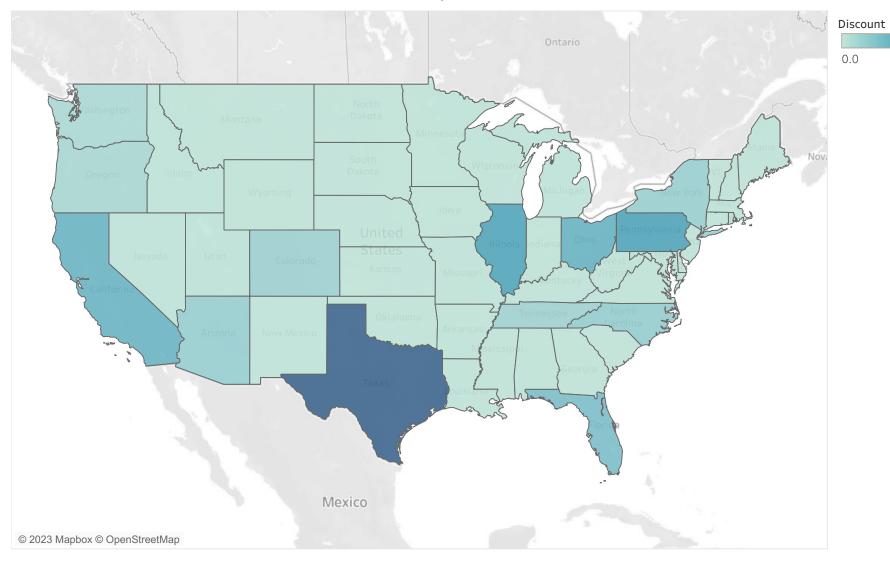
Returns by State

127

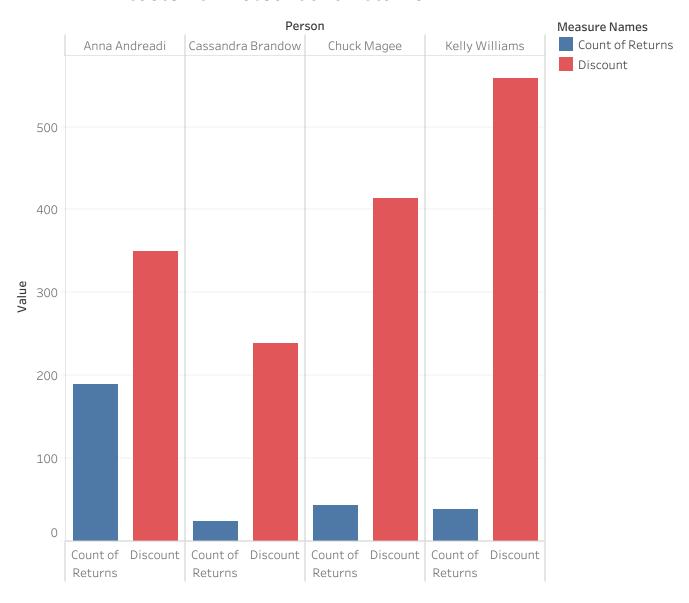


Discounts by State

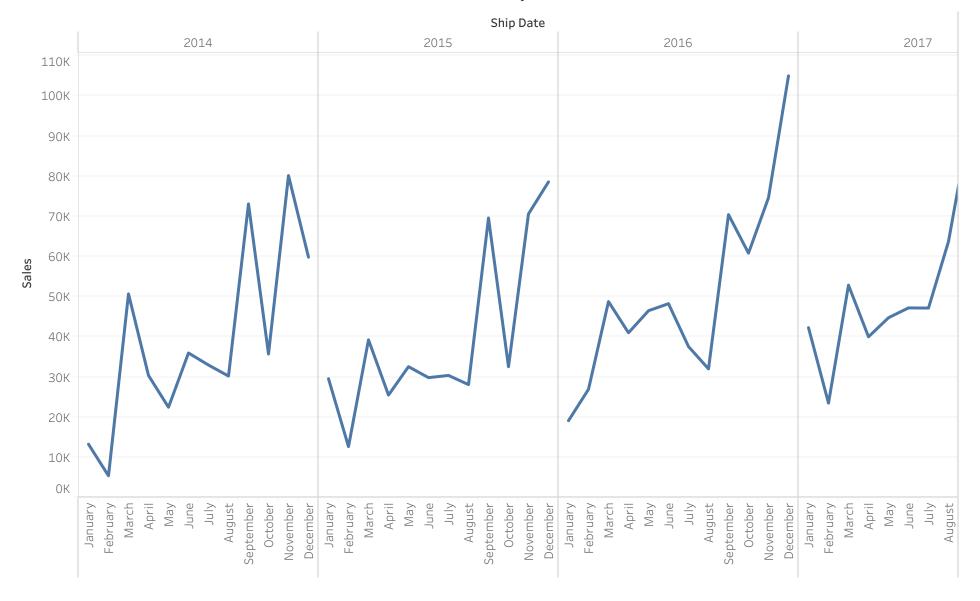
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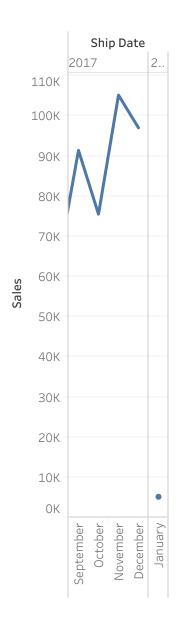
Customer Discount and Returns



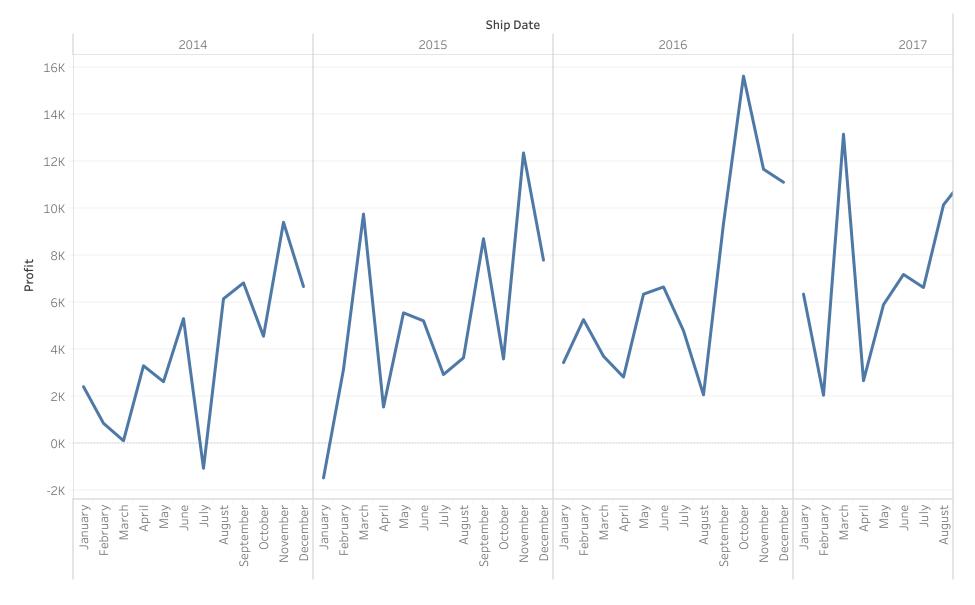
Annual Sales by Month



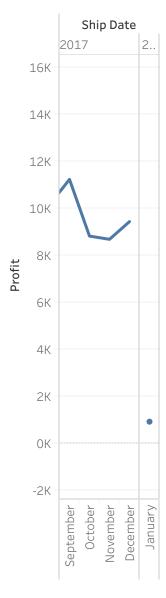
Annual Sales by Month

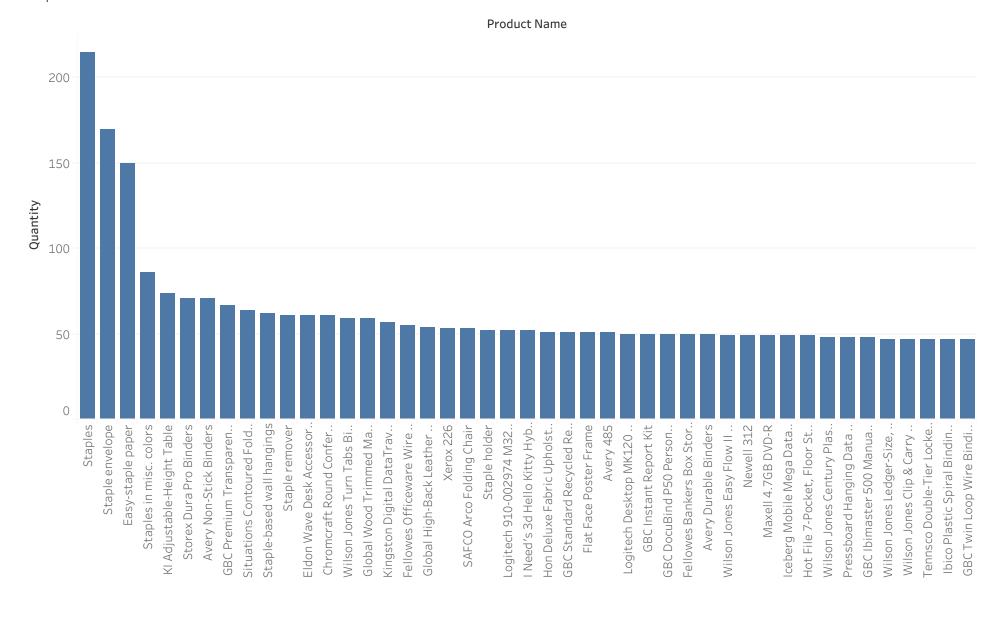


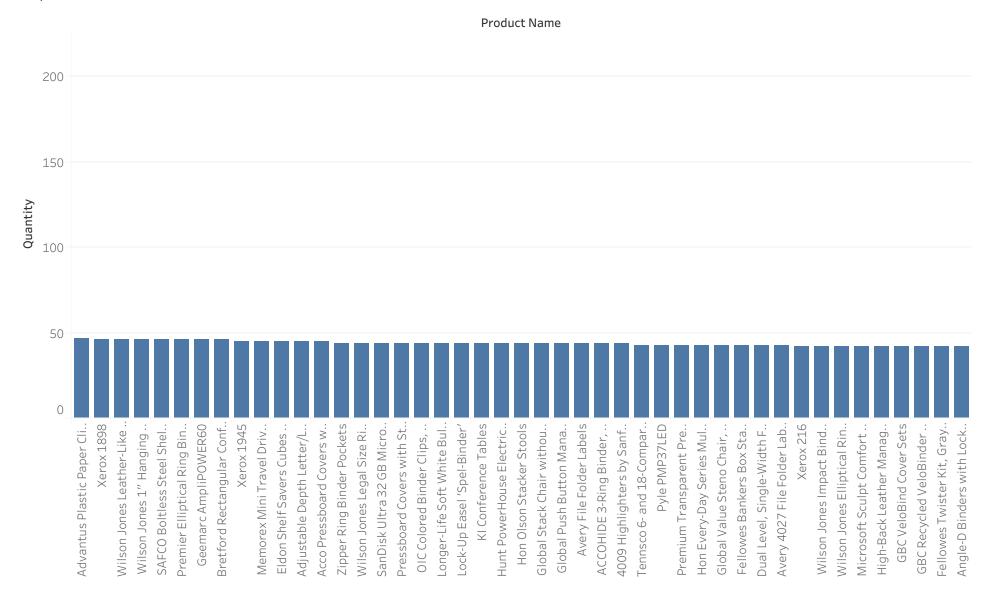
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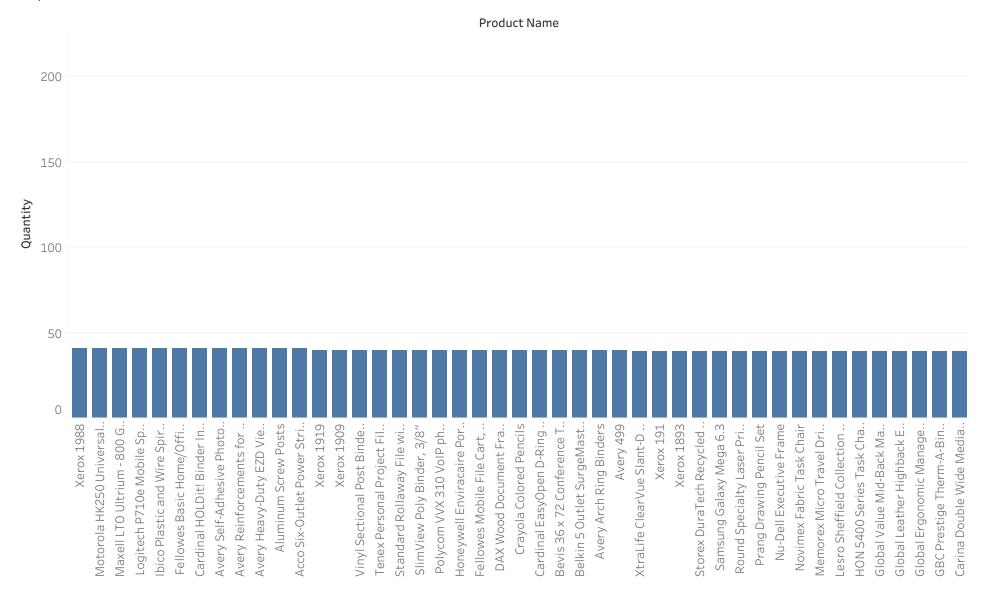


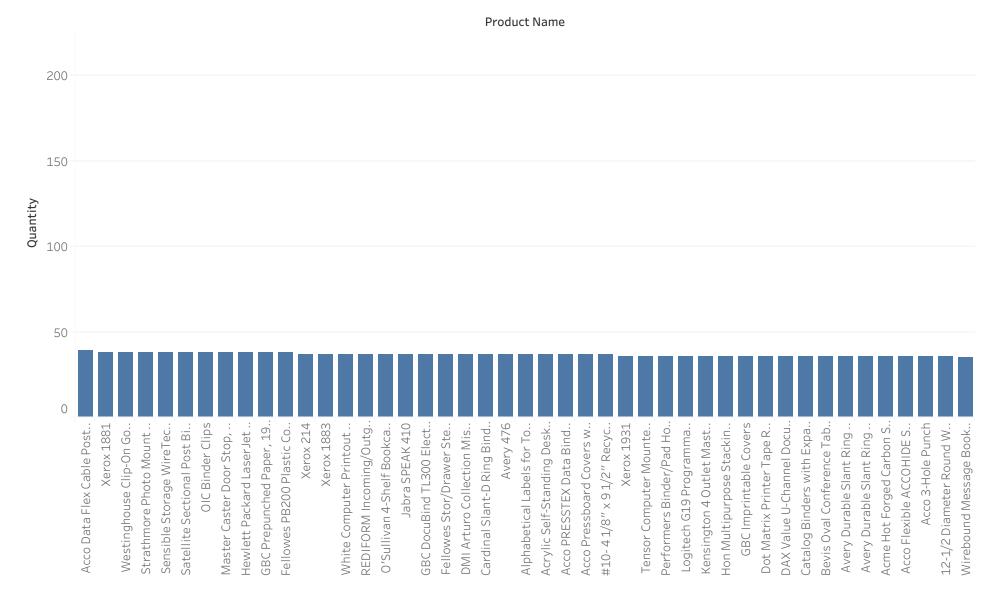
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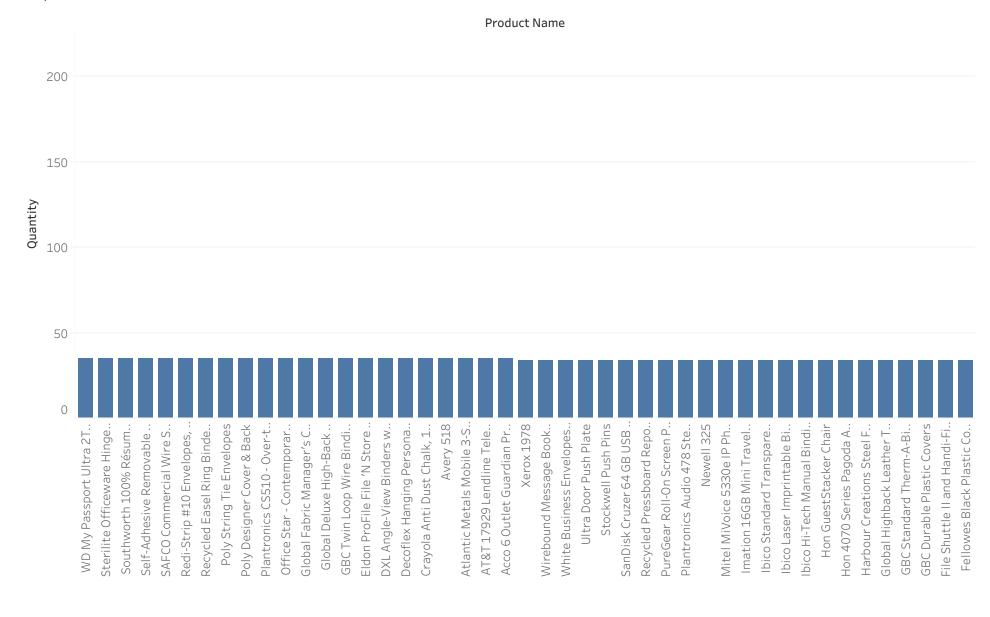


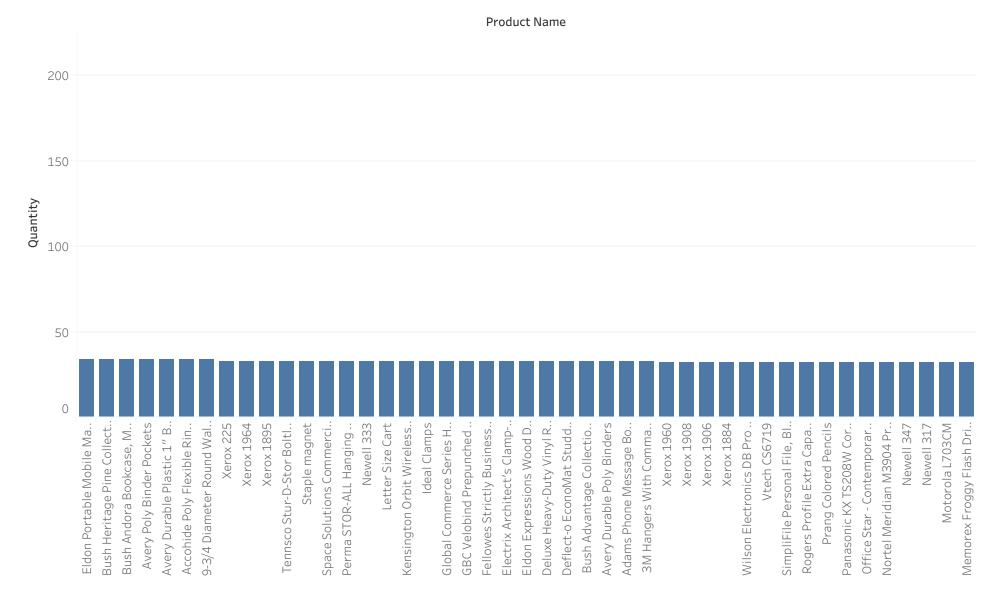


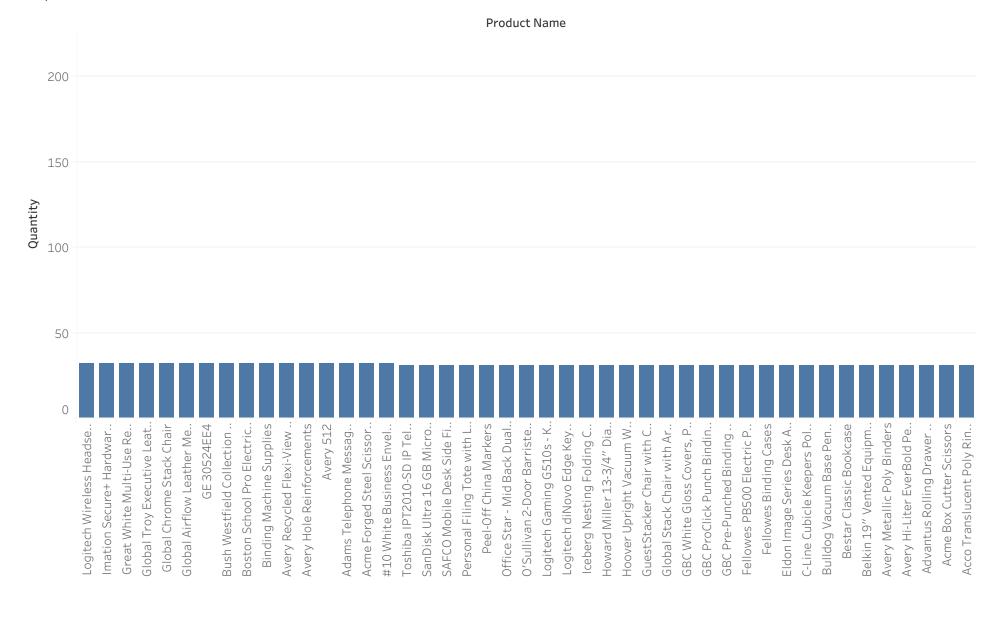


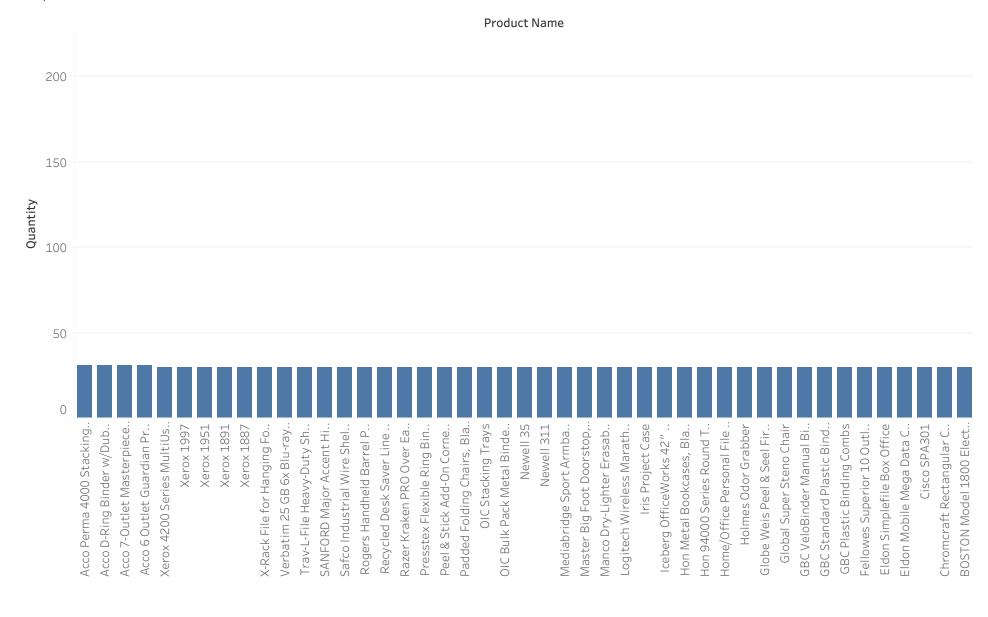


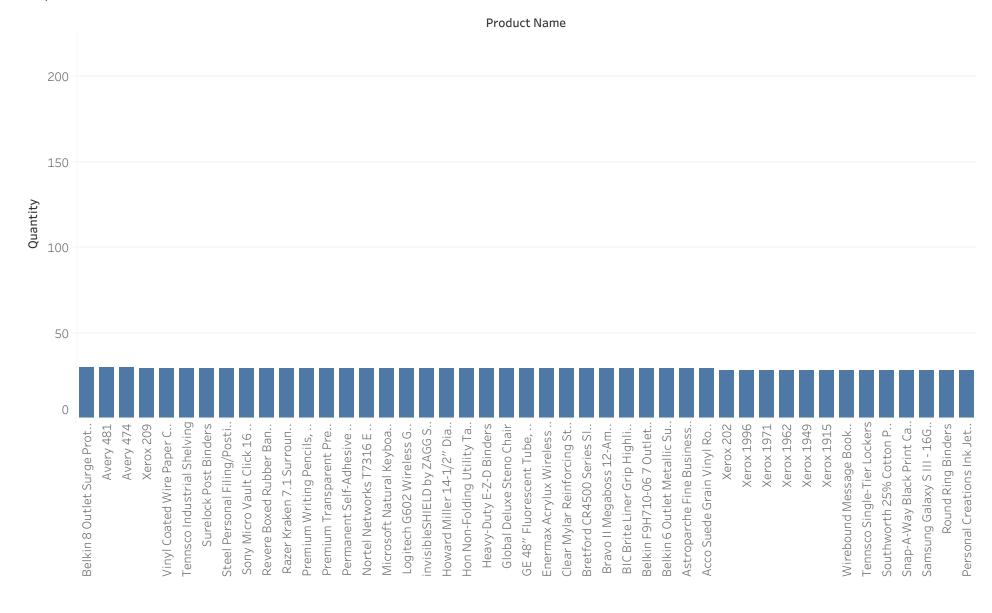


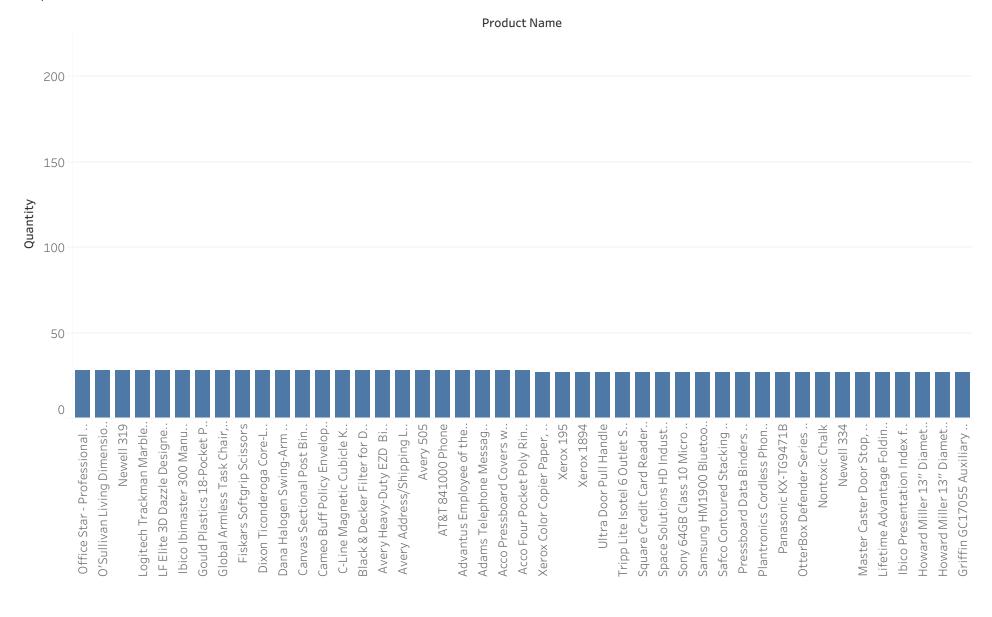


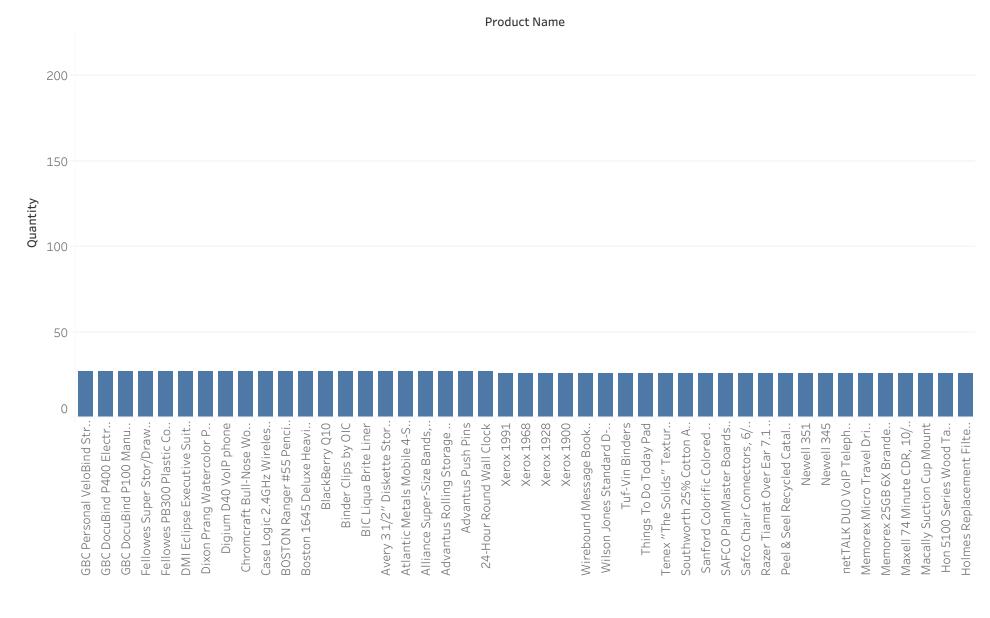


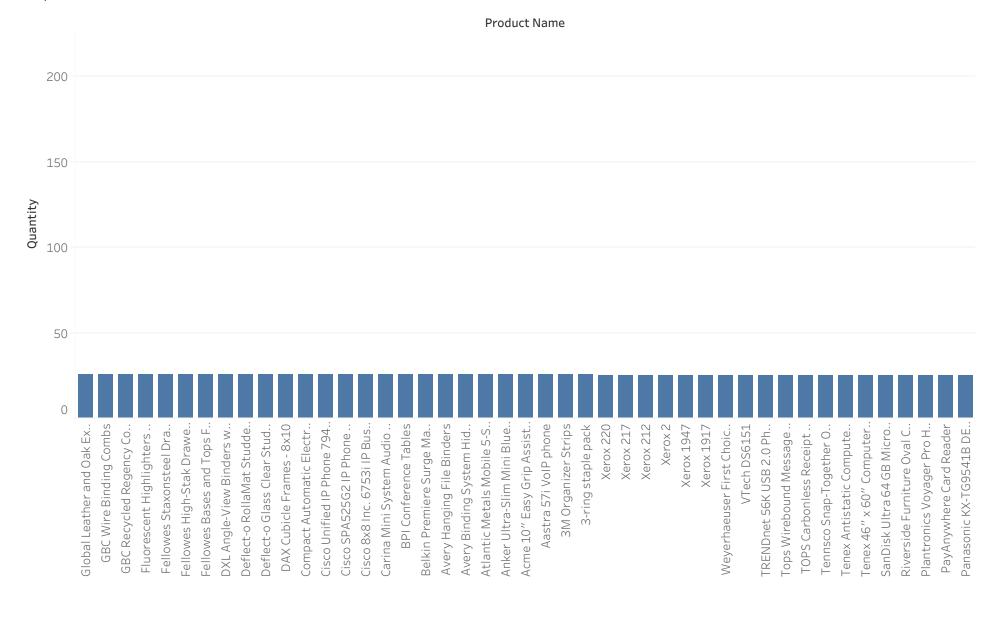


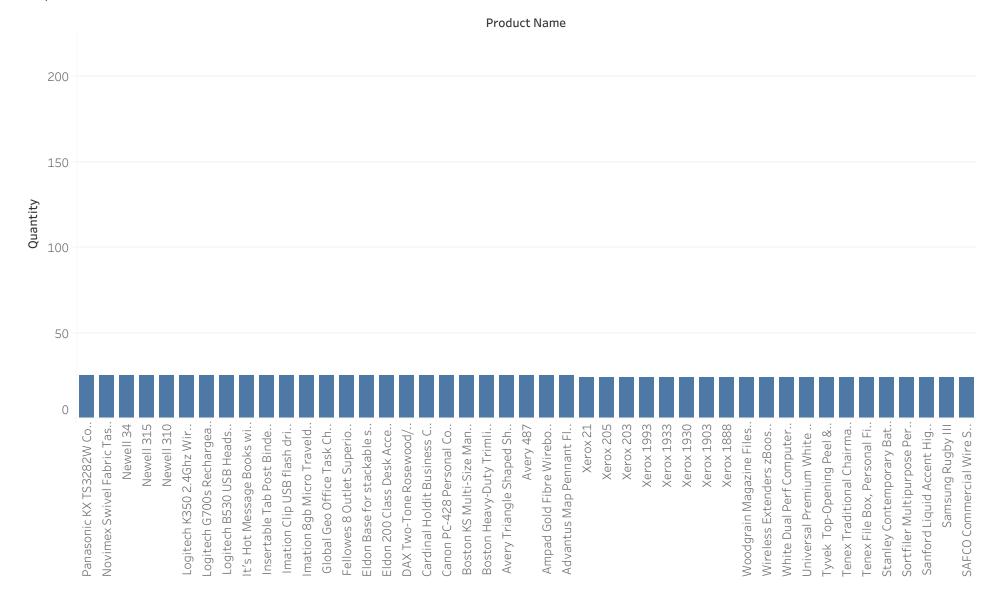


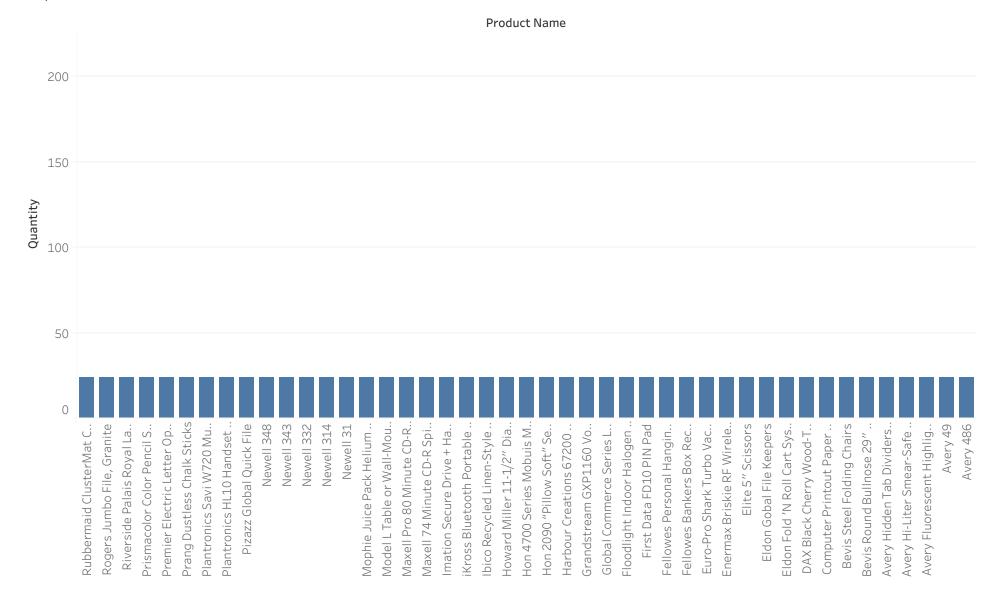


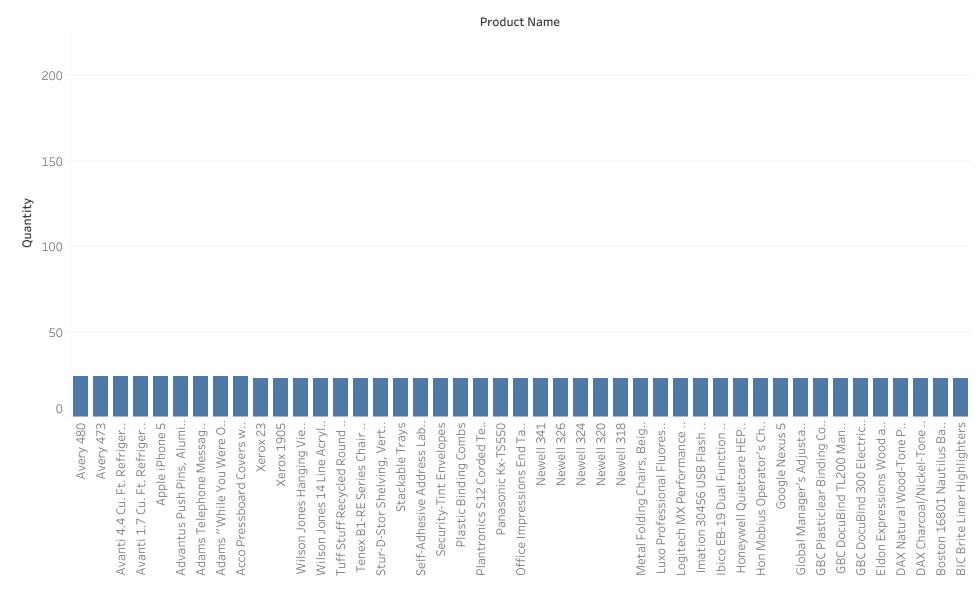


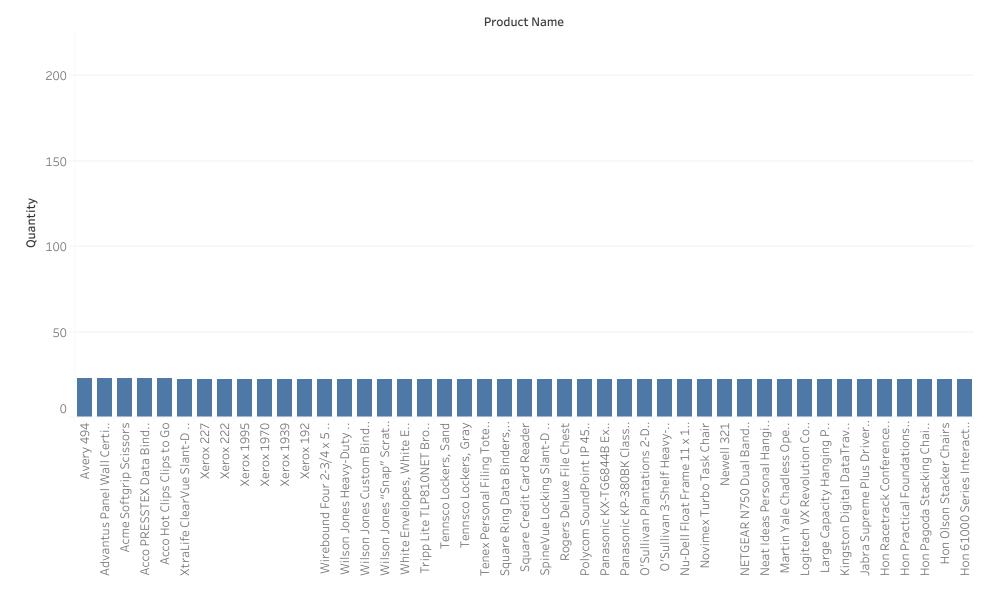


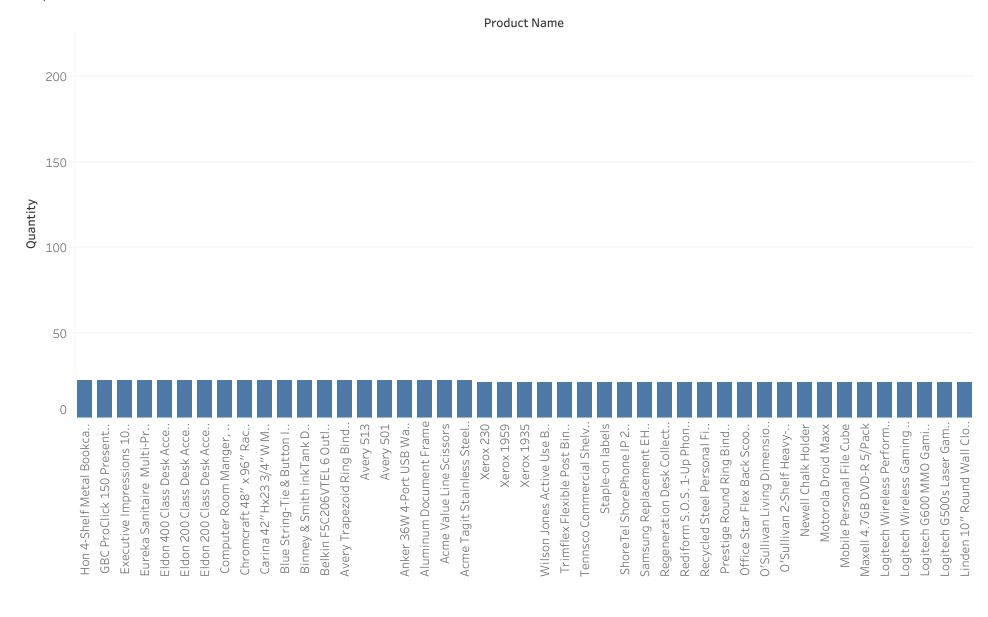


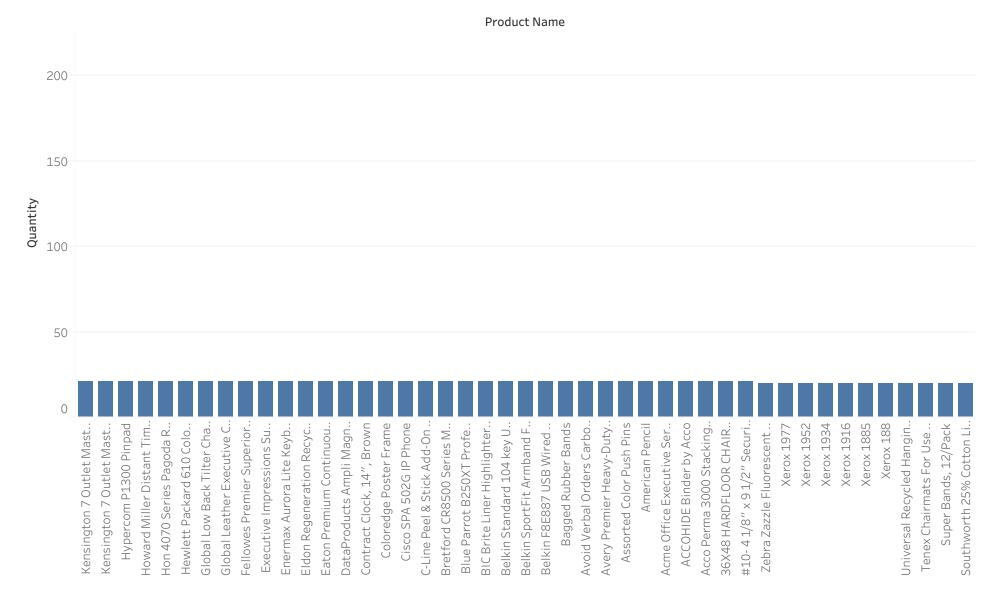


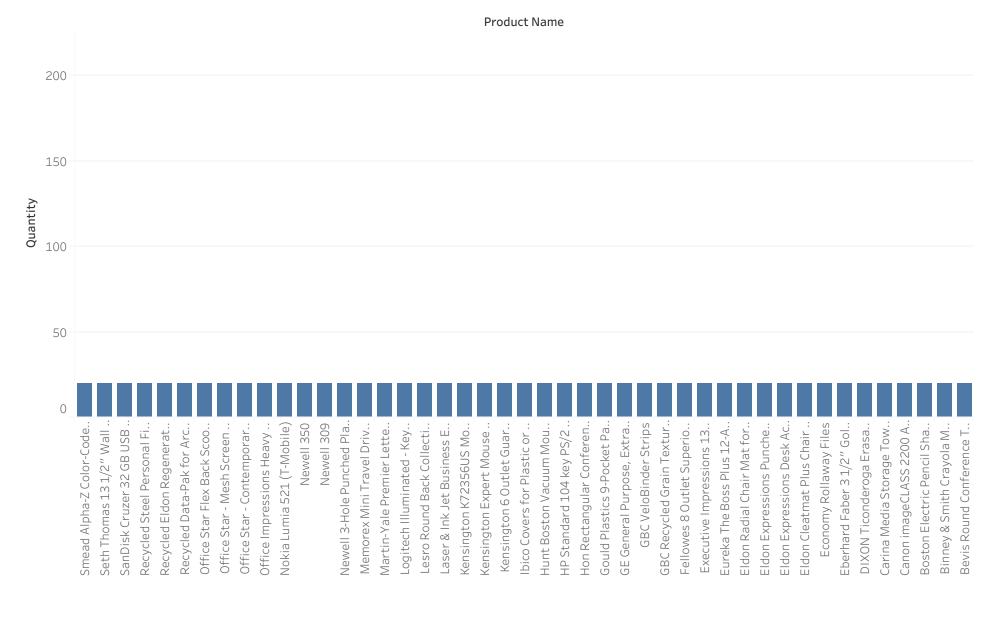


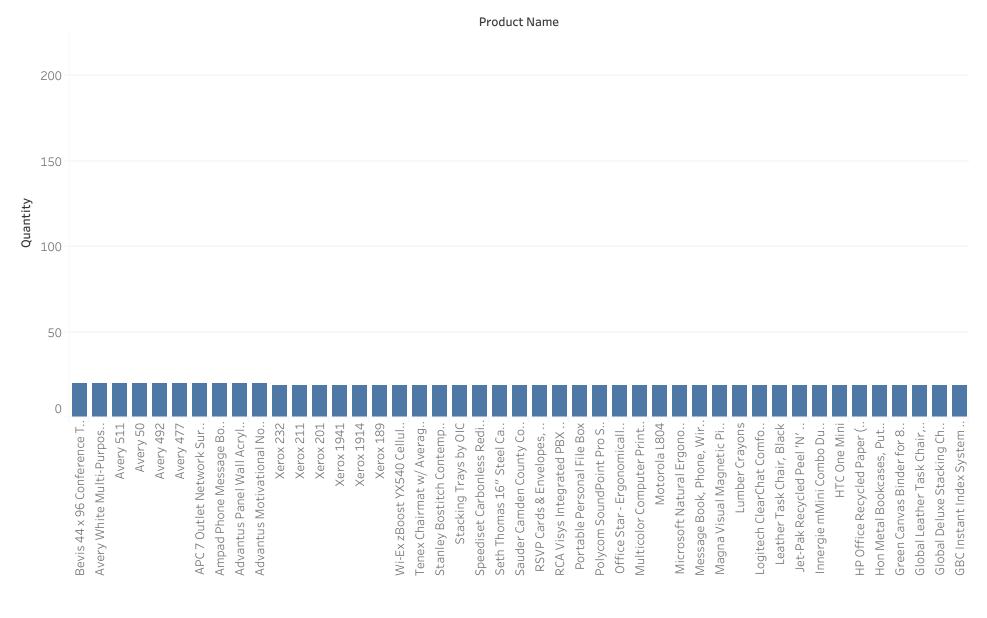


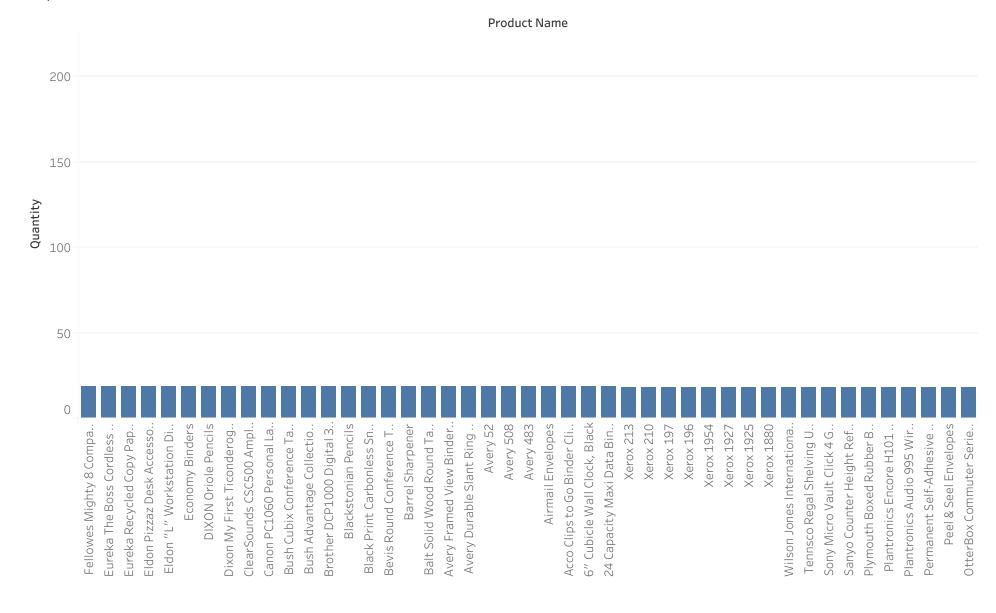


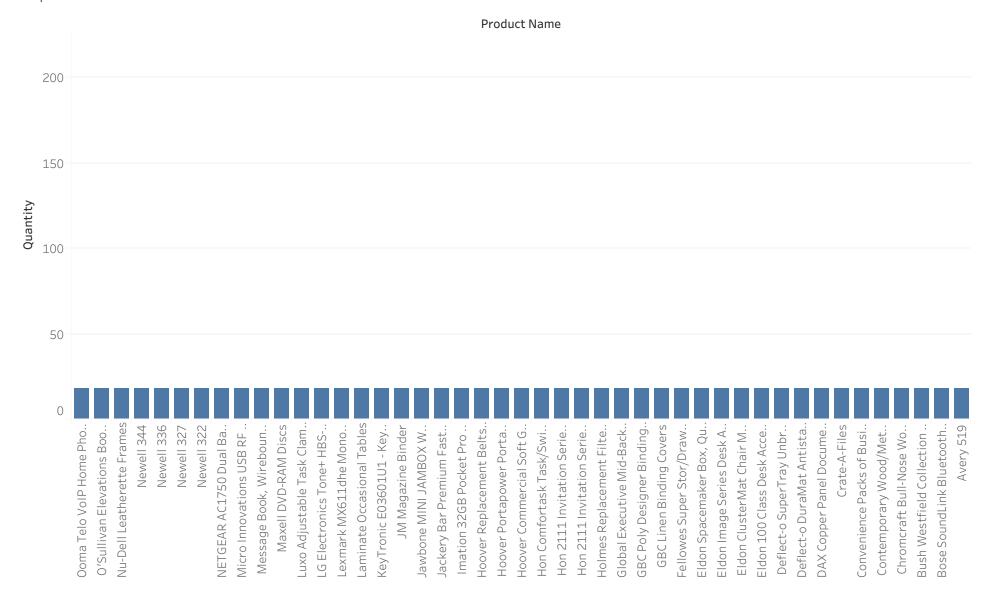


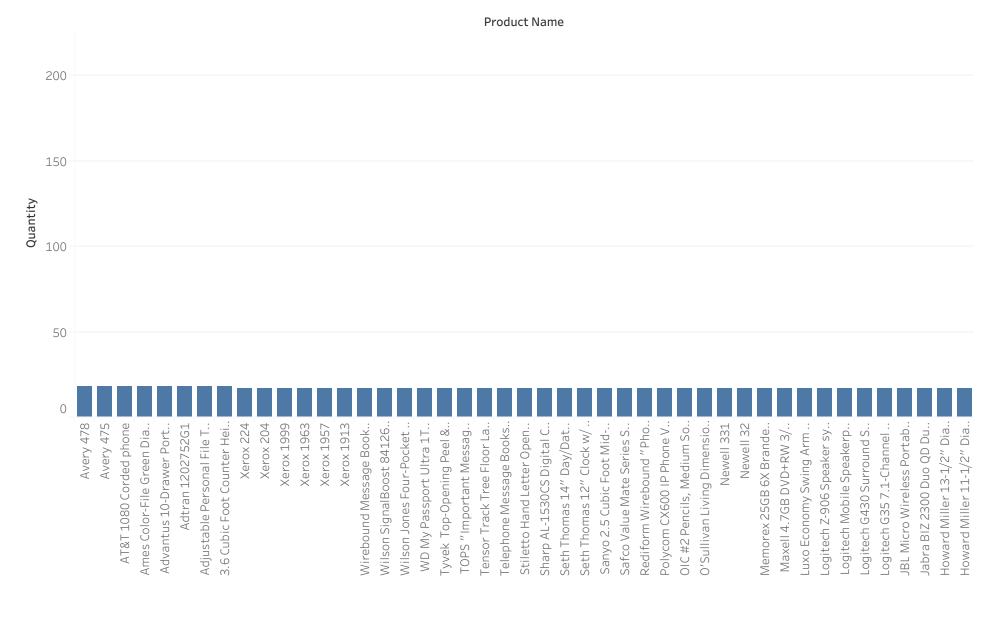


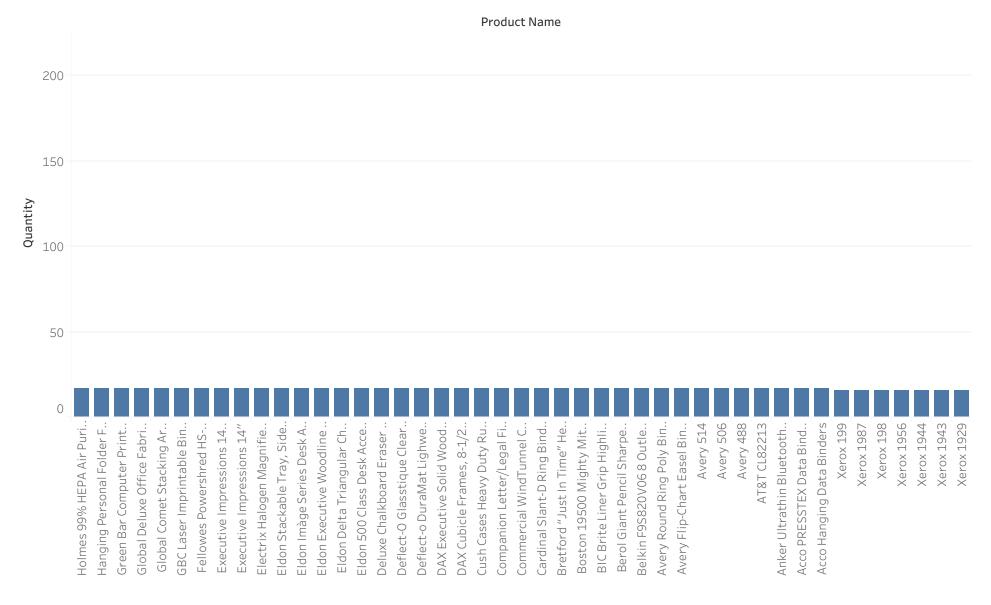


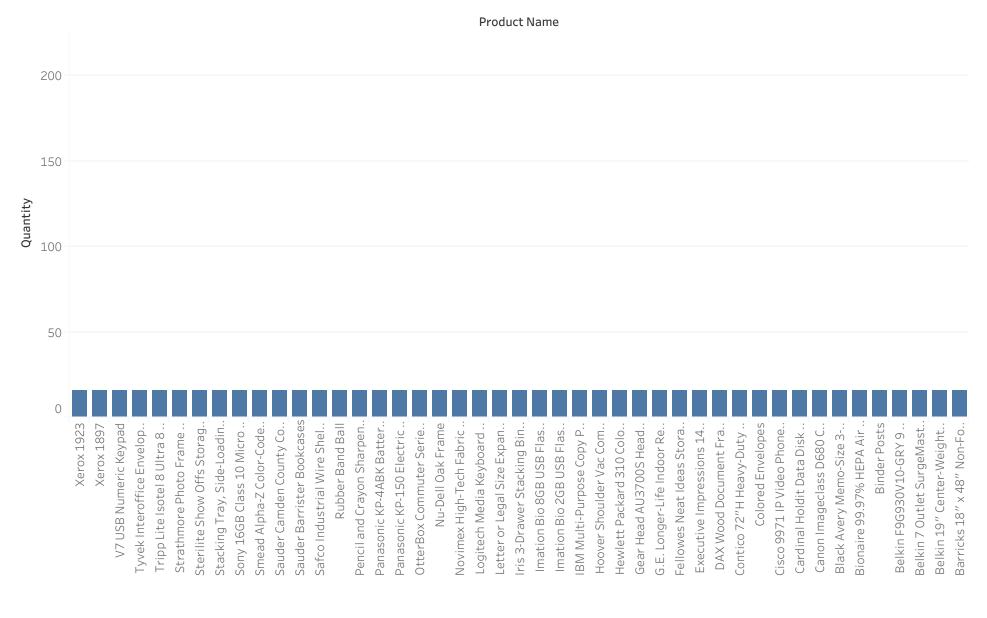


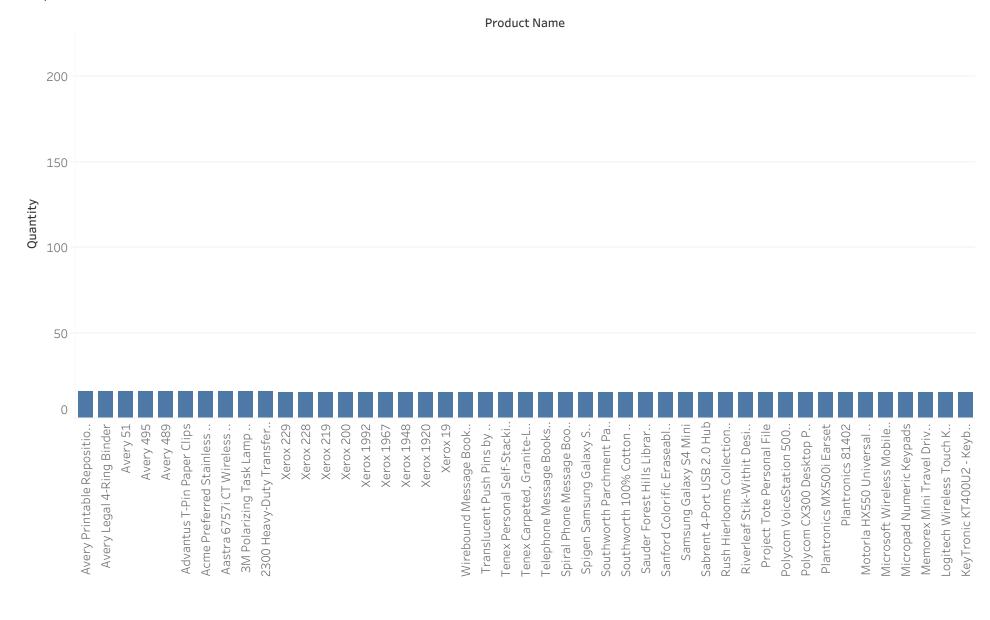


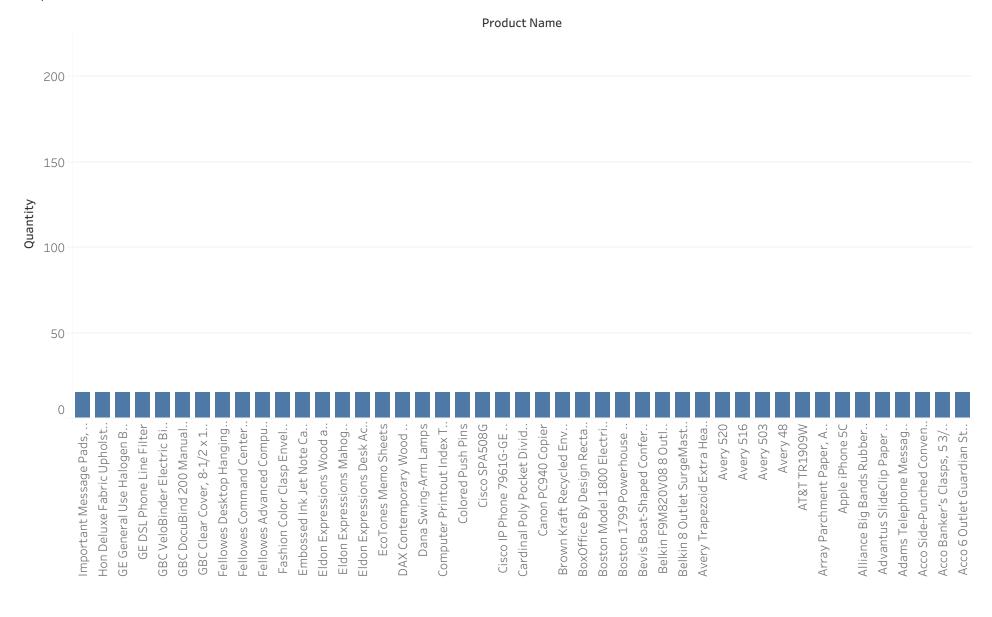


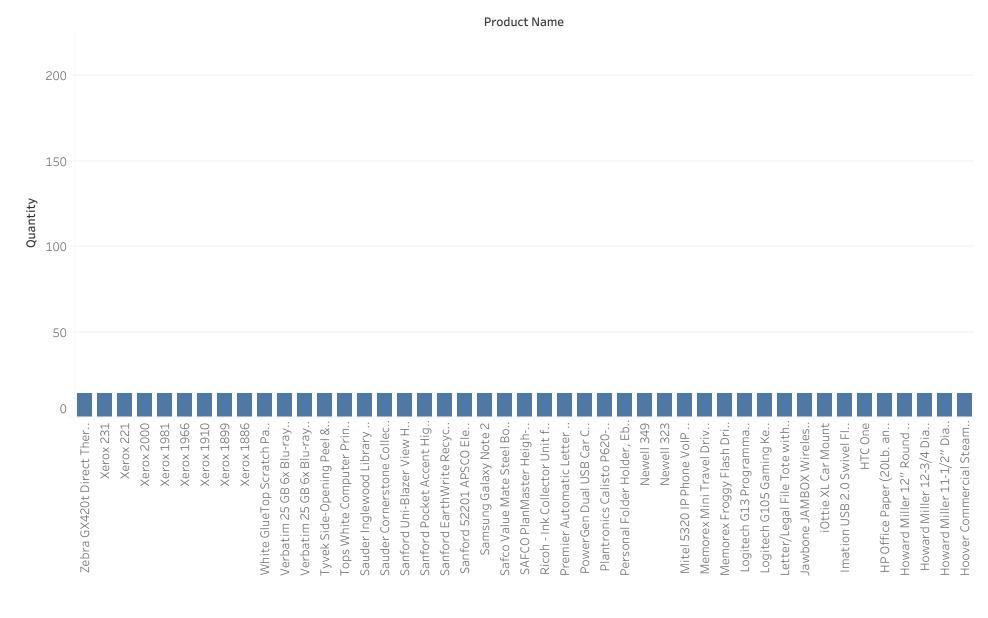


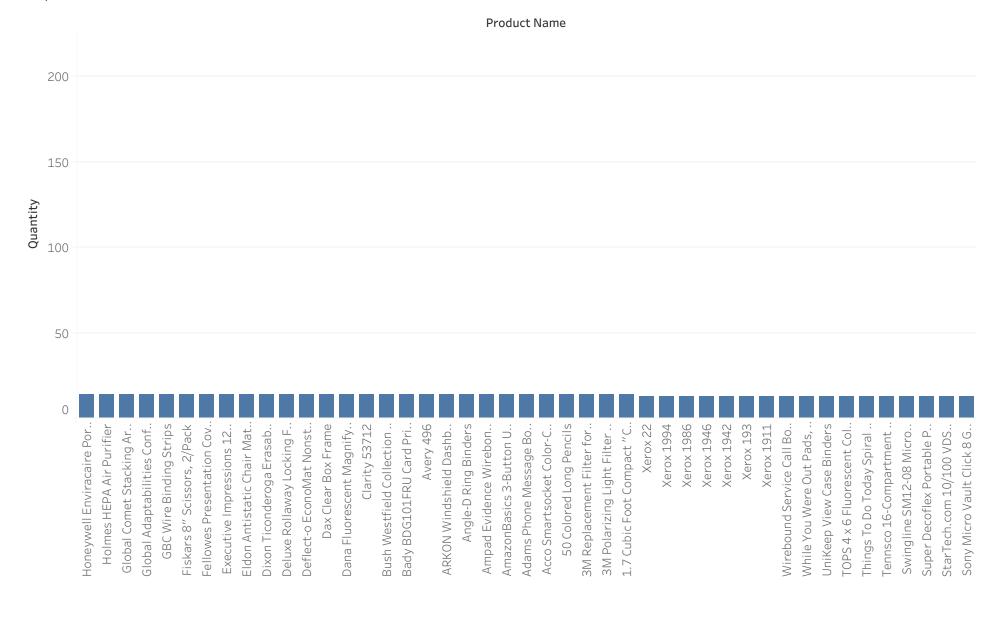


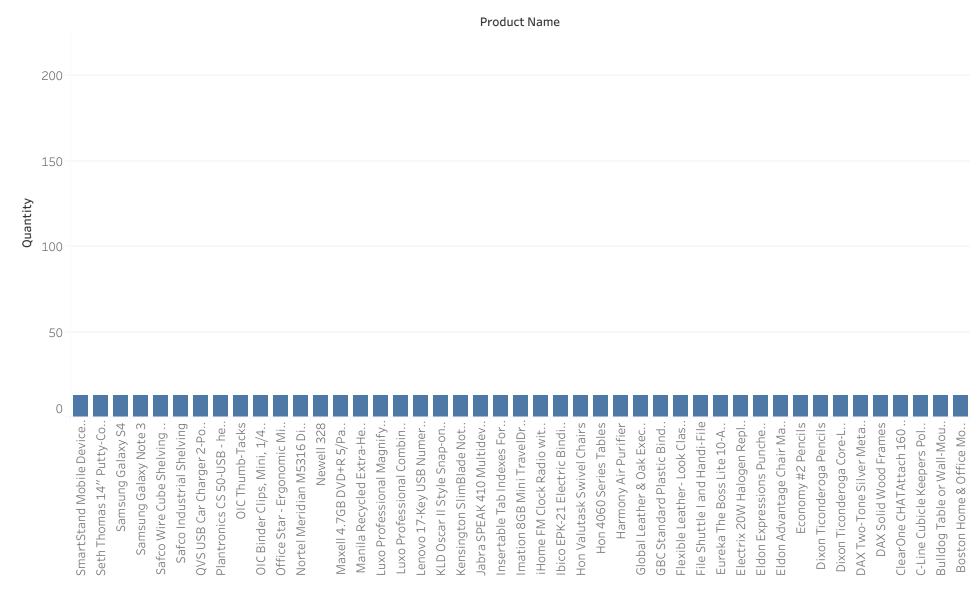


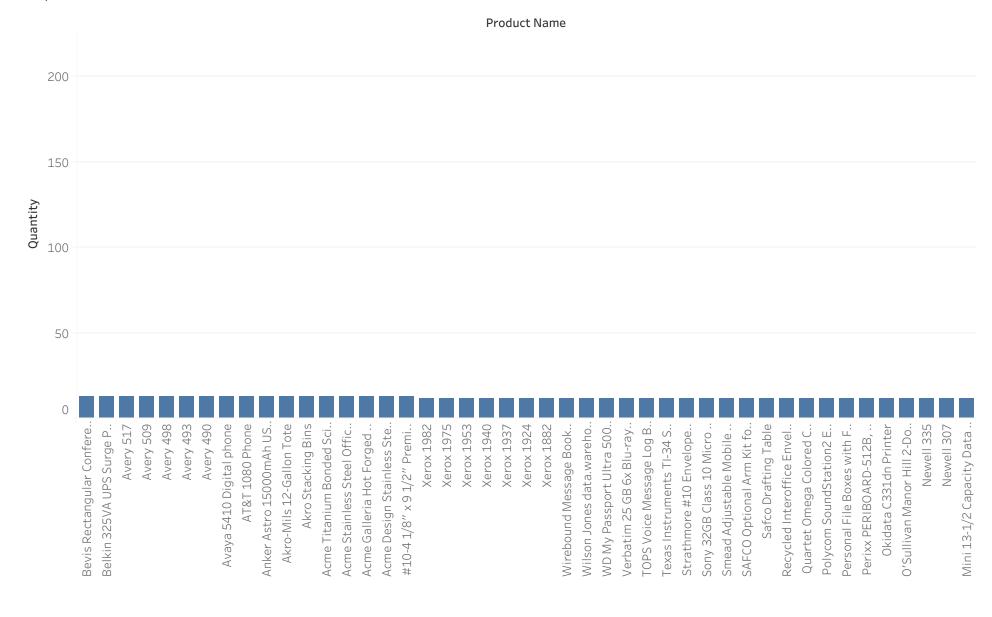


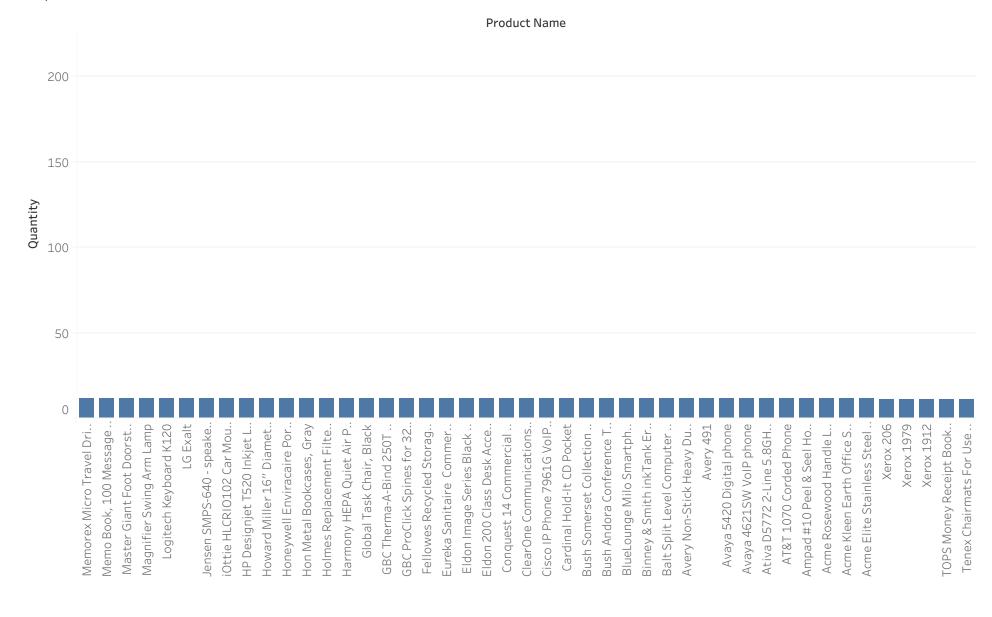


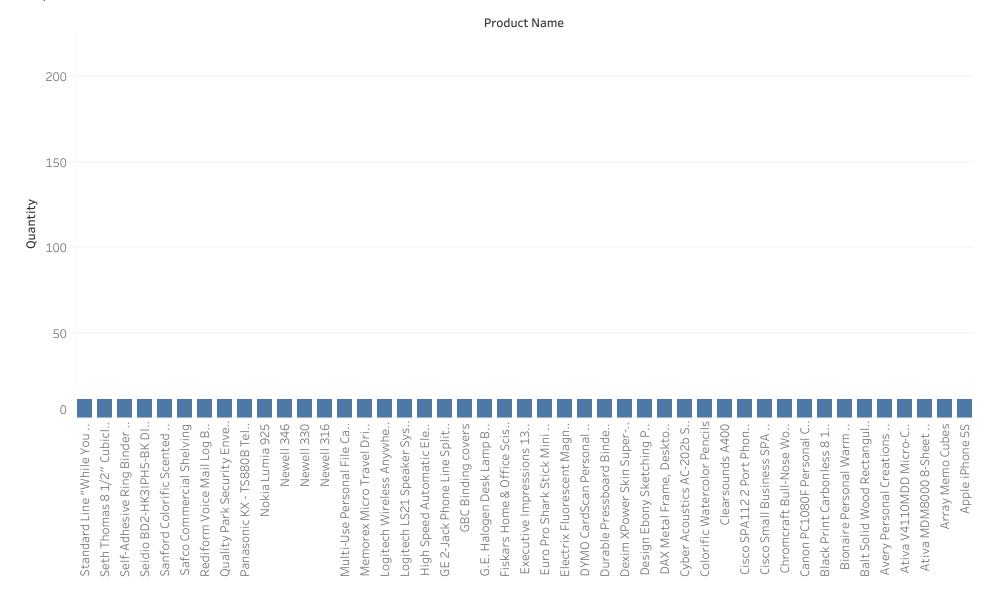


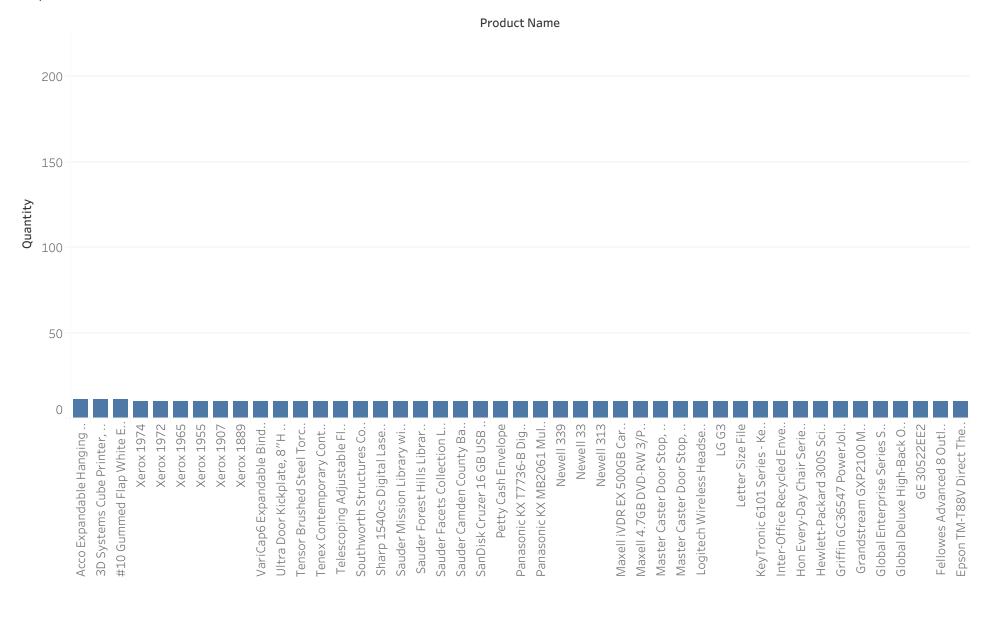


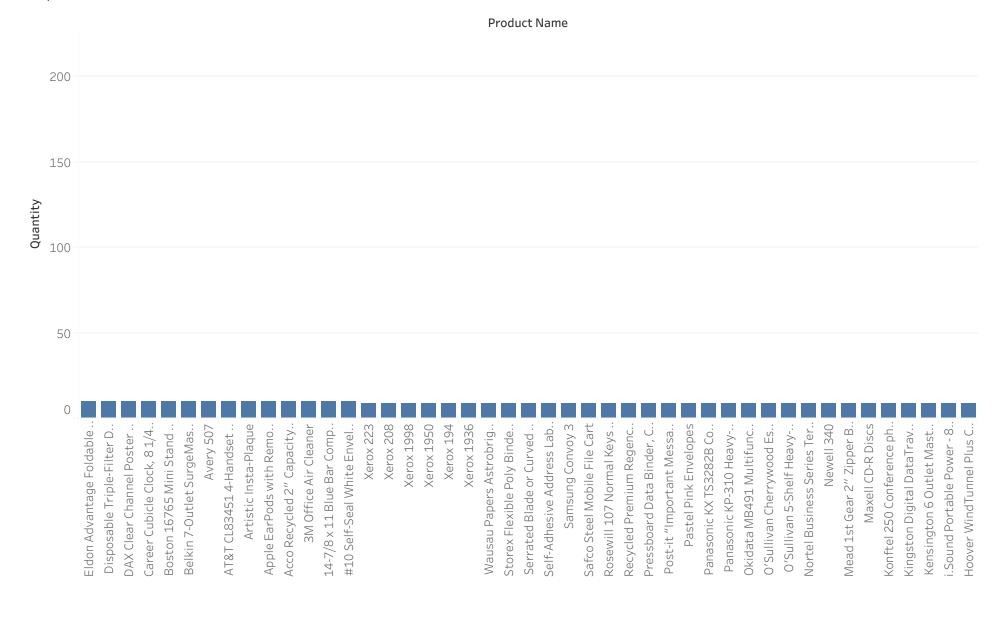


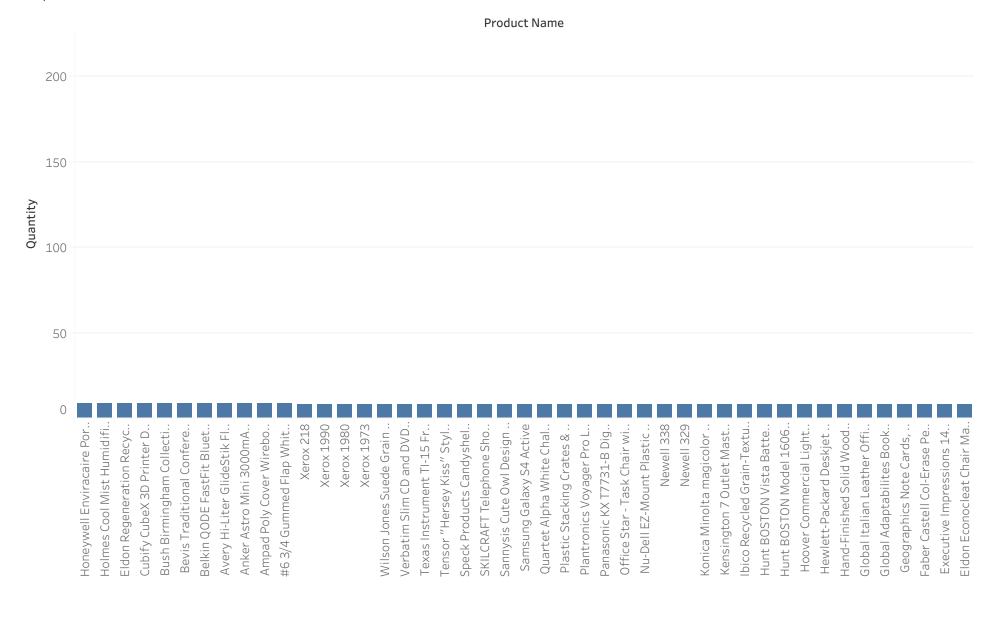


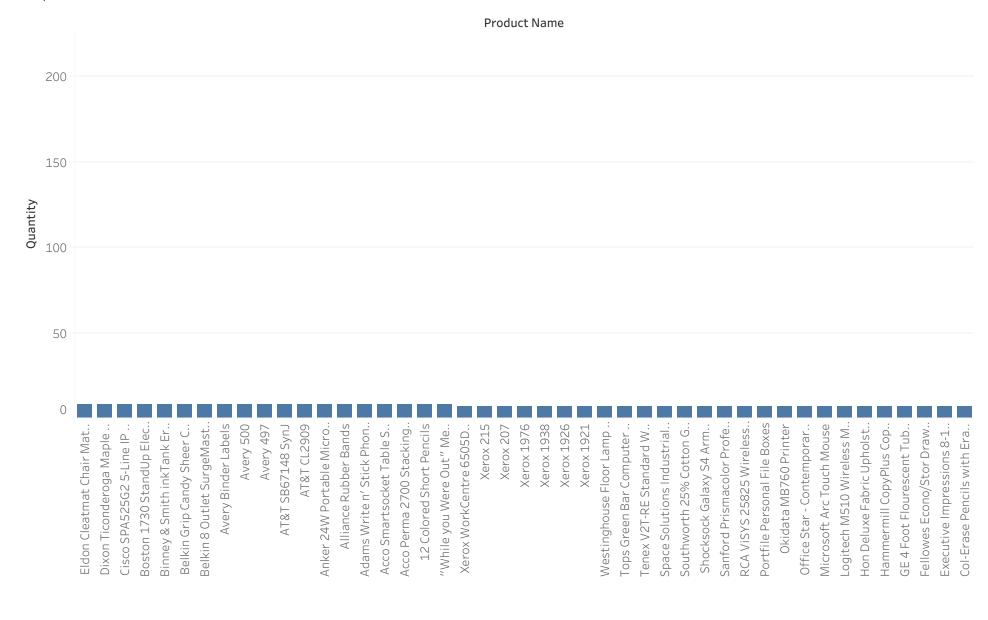


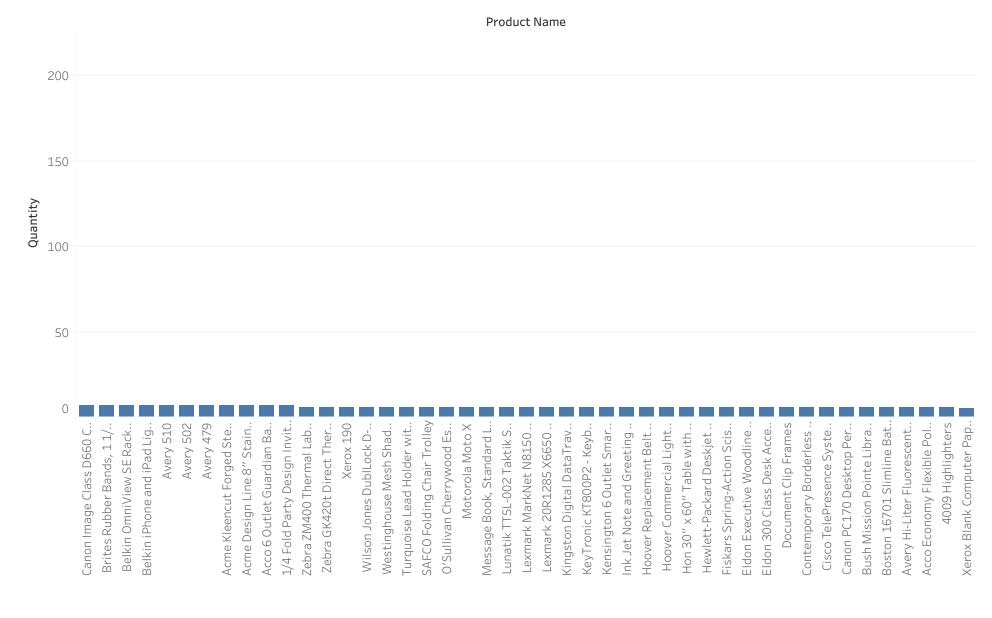


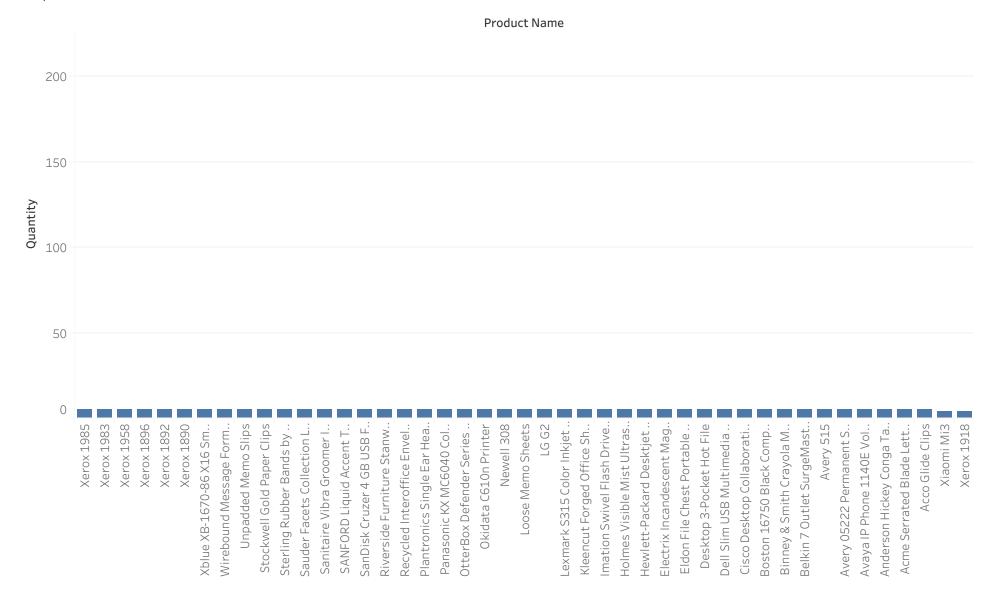


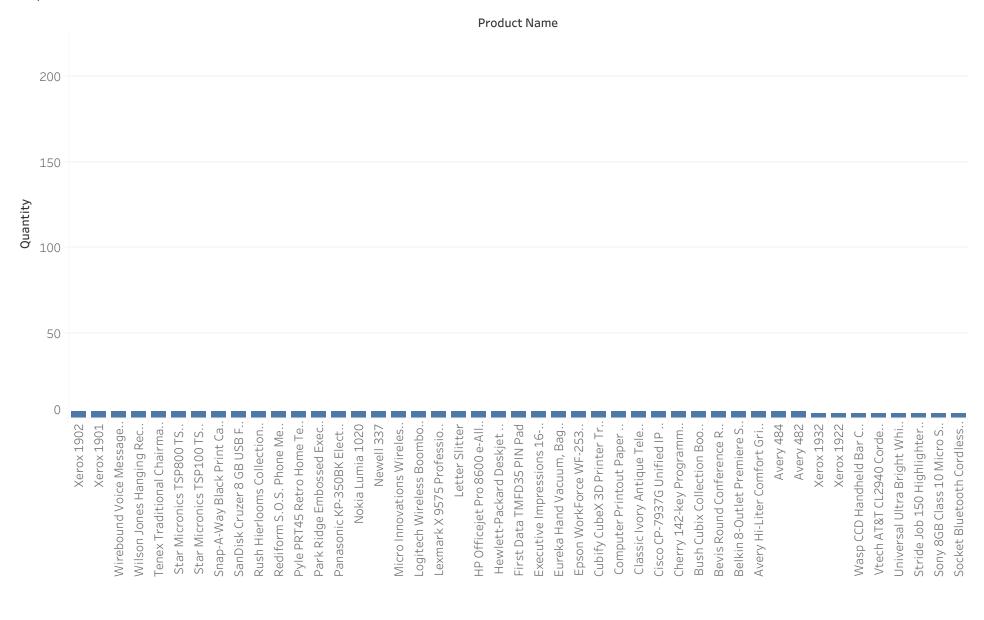


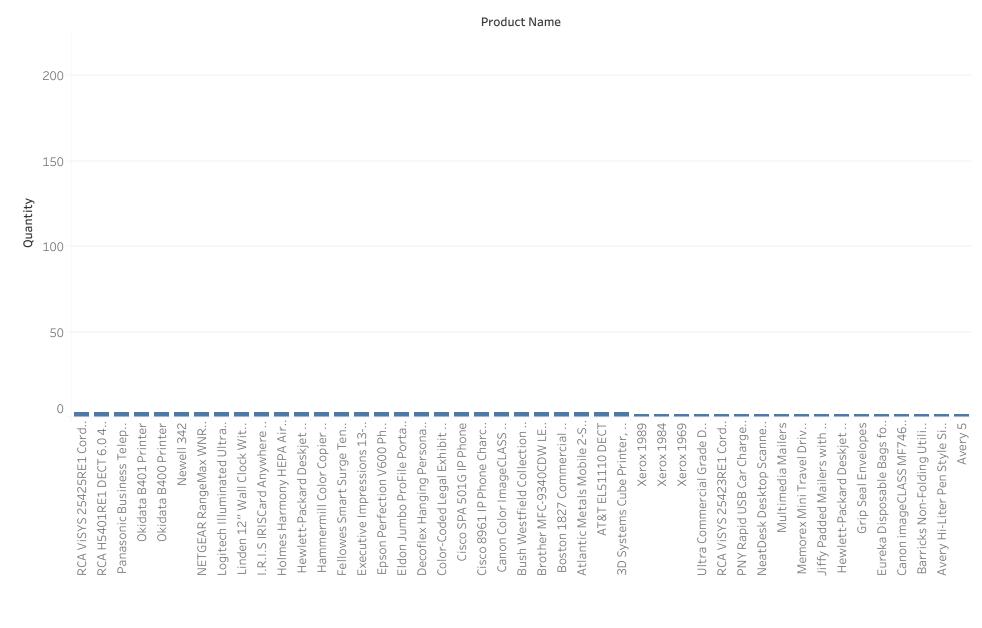


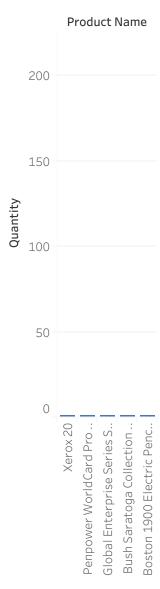




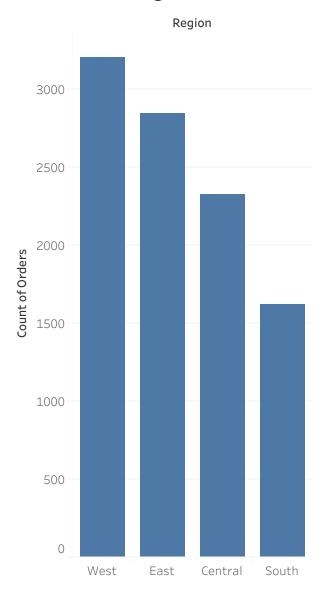




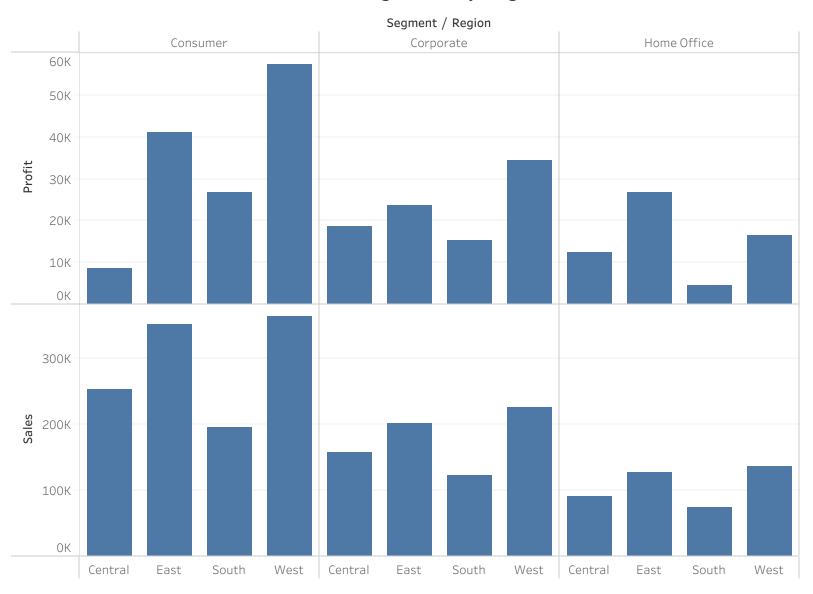




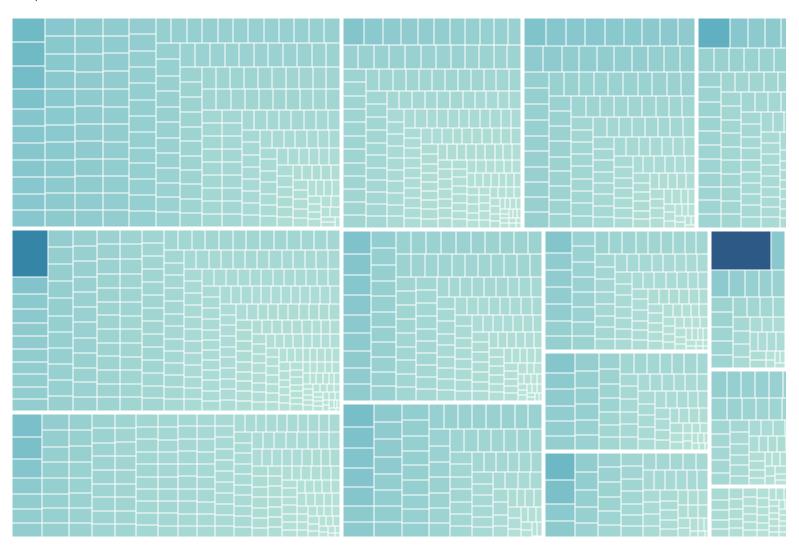
DataEx: CustSegsxTime



Customer Segments by Region



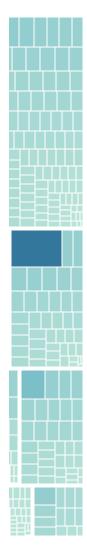
Popular Products x SubCat





1 215

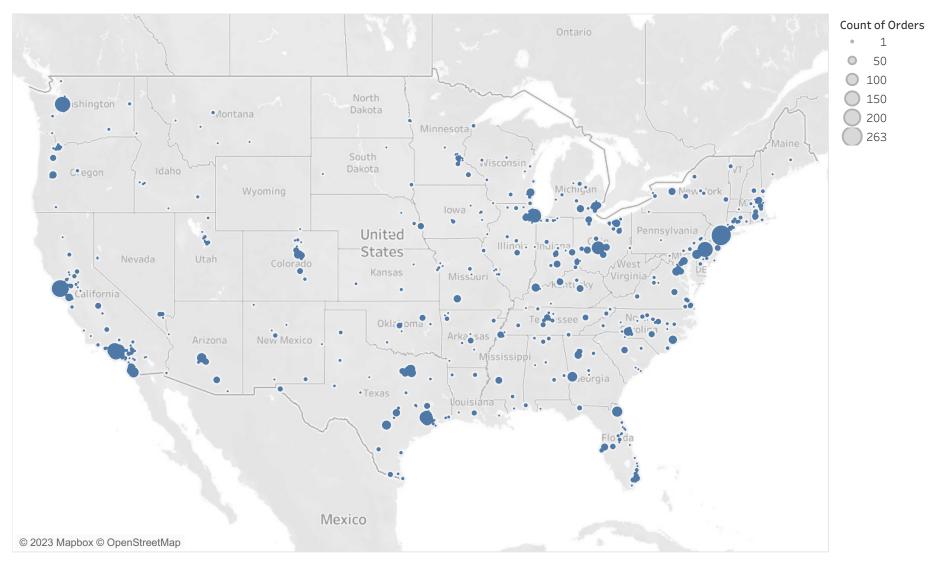
Popular Products x SubCat



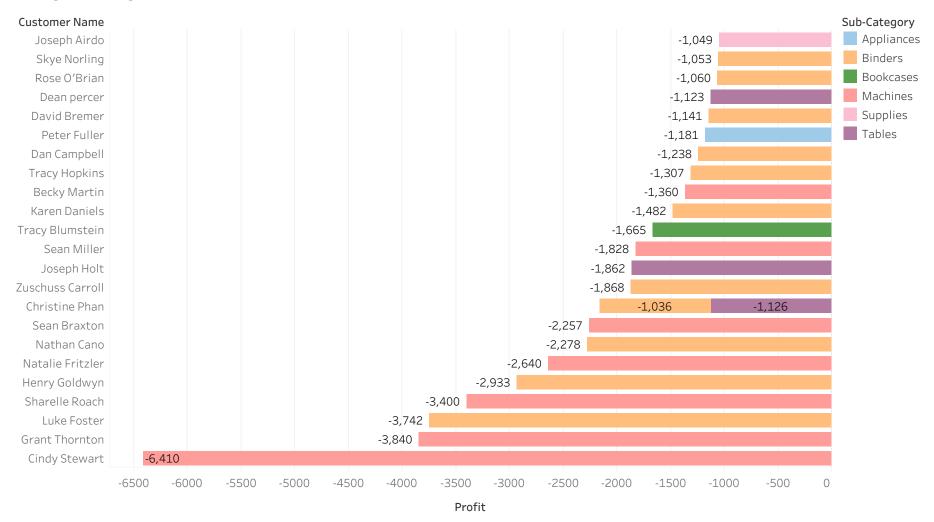
Quantity

1 215

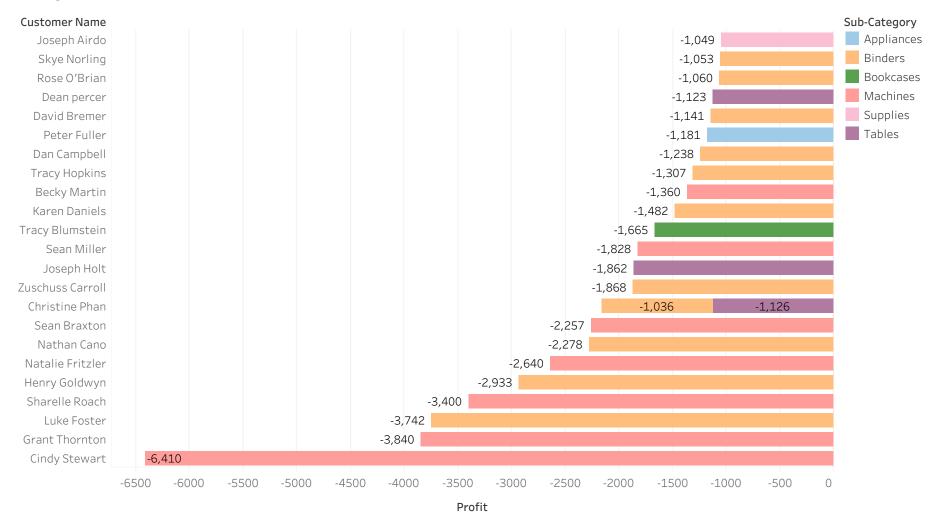
DataEx: OrderDens



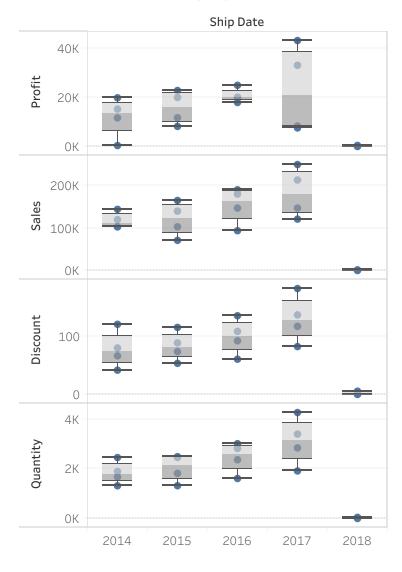
Insights: NegProfCustxSubCat



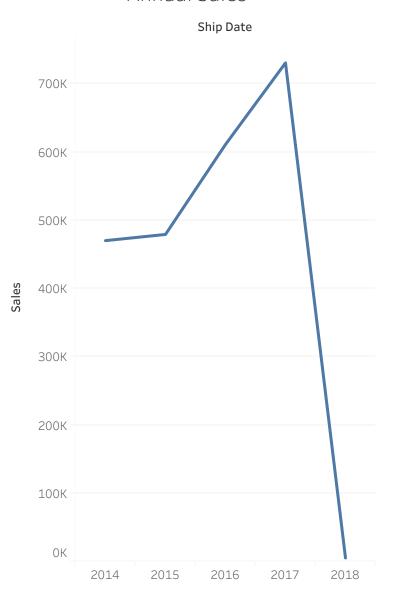
Insights:?



Avg Profit, Sales, Discount, and Quantity by Year

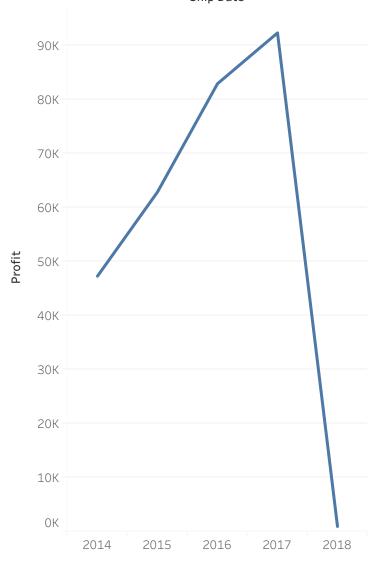


Annual Sales

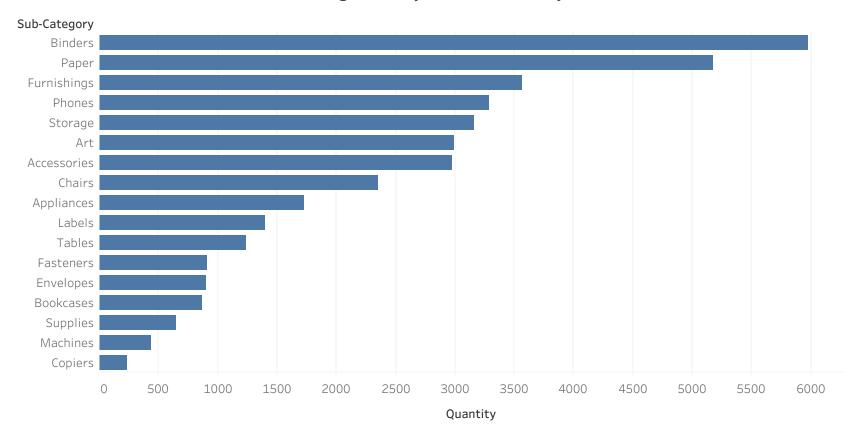


Annual Profit





SubCategories by Sales Quantity



Top 10% Customers by Sales

Customer Name		Profit	
Sean Miller	25,043		
Tamara Chand	19,052	-4,109	8,982
Raymond Buch	15,117		
Tom Ashbrook	14,596		
Adrian Barton	14,474		
Ken Lonsdale	14,175		
Sanjit Chand	14,142		
Hunter Lopez	12,873		
Sanjit Engle	12,209		
Christopher Conant	12,129		
Todd Sumrall	11,892		
Greg Tran	11,820		
Becky Martin	11,790		
Seth Vernon	11,471		
Caroline Jumper	11,165		
Clay Ludtke	10,881		
Maria Etezadi	10,664		
Karen Ferguson	10,604		
Bill Shonely	10,502		
Edward Hooks	10,311		
John Lee	9,800		
Grant Thornton	9,351		
Helen Wasserman	9,300		
Tom Boeckenhauer	9,134		
Peter Fuller	9,063		
Christopher Martinez	8,954		
Justin Deggeller	8,828		
Joe Elijah	8,698		
Laura Armstrong	8,673		
Pete Kriz	8,647		
Daniel Raglin	8,351		

Top 10% Customers by Sales

Customer Name		Profit	
Natalie Fritzler	8,323		
Karen Daniels	8,282	-4,109	8,983
Nick Crebassa	8,242		
Harry Marie	8,237		
Keith Dawkins	8,181		
Sean Braxton	8,058		
Zuschuss Carroll	8,026		
Joseph Holt	7,955		
Nora Preis	7,903		
Anna Häberlin	7,888		
Adam Bellavance	7,756		
Jim Epp	7,755		
Jane Waco	7,722		
Lena Creighton	7,663		
John Murray	7,625		
Jonathan Doherty	7,611		
Patrick O'Brill	7,474		
Maribeth Schnelling	7,444		
Rick Wilson	7,397		
Brian Moss	7,294		
Paul Prost	7,253		
Natalie Webber	7,234		
Dean percer	7,199		
Fred Hopkins	6,987		
Rick Huthwaite	6,979		
Penelope Sewall	6,844		
Brenda Bowman	6,766		
Joel Eaton	6,761		
Yana Sorensen	6,720		
Andy Reiter	6,608		
Dan Reichenbach	6,528		

Top 10% Customers by Sales

Customer Name		Profit	
Grace Kelly	6,497		
Joseph Airdo	6,491	-4,109	8,981
Nathan Mautz	6,459		
Valerie Dominguez	6,442		
Sarah Brown	6,411		
James Galang	6,366		
Darrin Martin	6,345		
Corinna Mitchell	6,340		
Max Jones	6,321		
Brosina Hoffman	6,255		
Rob Lucas	6,235		
William Brown	6,160		
Victoria Wilson	6,134		
Shirley Daniels	6,121		
Quincy Jones	6,108		
Alan Dominguez	6,107		
Cassandra Brandow	6,076		

Top 10% Customers by Profit

- J		
Customer Name		Sales
Tamara Chand	8,981	
Raymond Buch	6,976	3,419
Sanjit Chand	5,757	
Hunter Lopez	5,622	
Adrian Barton	5,445	
Tom Ashbrook	4,704	
Christopher Martinez	3,900	
Keith Dawkins	3,039	
Andy Reiter	2,885	
Daniel Raglin	2,869	
Tom Boeckenhauer	2,798	
Nathan Mautz	2,752	
Sanjit Engle	2,651	
Bill Shonely	2,616	
Harry Marie	2,438	
Todd Sumrall	2,372	
Brian Moss	2,199	
Christopher Conant	2,177	
Jane Waco	2,174	
Helen Wasserman	2,164	
Greg Tran	2,163	
Laura Armstrong	2,059	
Adam Bellavance	2,055	
Fred Hopkins	2,050	
Pete Kriz	2,038	
Steven Roelle	1,990	
Shirley Daniels	1,985	
Clay Ludtke	1,934	
Robert Marley	1,903	
Alan Dominguez	1,870	

1,859

Maria Etezadi

Sales 3,419 19,052

Top 10% Customers by Profit

Customer Name		Sales	
Mark Cousins	1,802		
Yana Sorensen	1,778	3,419	19,057
Katrina Willman	1,756		
Penelope Sewall	1,743		
Darrin Martin	1,677		
Mitch Willingham	1,666		
Karen Ferguson	1,660		
Dan Reichenbach	1,642		
Jim Epp	1,623		
Justin Deggeller	1,620		
Valerie Dominguez	1,618		
Rick Wilson	1,587		
John Murray	1,575		
Corinna Mitchell	1,572		
Dennis Pardue	1,572		
Ben Ferrer	1,538		
Paul Prost	1,495		
Bill Eplett	1,488		
Grace Kelly	1,449		
James Galang	1,416		
Edward Hooks	1,394		
Amy Cox	1,366		
Dianna Wilson	1,349		
Eugene Moren	1,319		
Denise Monton	1,319		
Nick Crebassa	1,315		
Alan Hwang	1,309		
Yoseph Carroll	1,306		
Anna Häberlin	1,298		
Ruben Ausman	1,293		
Pierre Wener	1,290		

Top 10% Customers by Profit

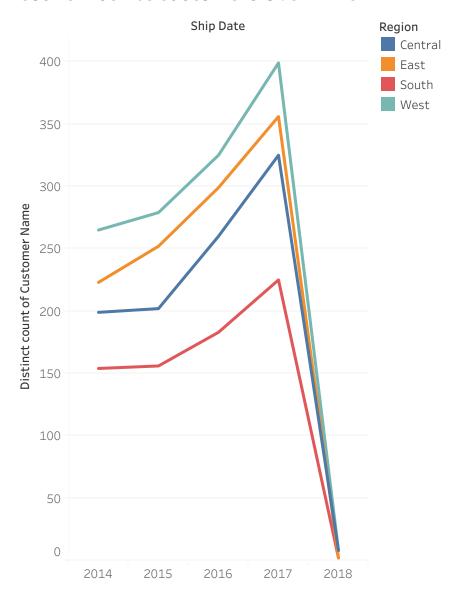
Customer	Ν	la	m	е
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cascomer mame	
Rick Huthwaite	1,289
Lena Creighton	1,288
Steven Cartwright	1,277
Joe Elijah	1,262
Matt Abelman	1,240
Mitch Webber	1,238
Kristen Hastings	1,228
Jamie Kunitz	1,220
Frank Carlisle	1,217
Naresj Patel	1,209
Roland Schwarz	1,206
Quincy Jones	1,204
Seth Vernon	1,199
Harold Ryan	1,197
Dave Hallsten	1,194
Gary Hwang	1,176
Jim Kriz	1,173

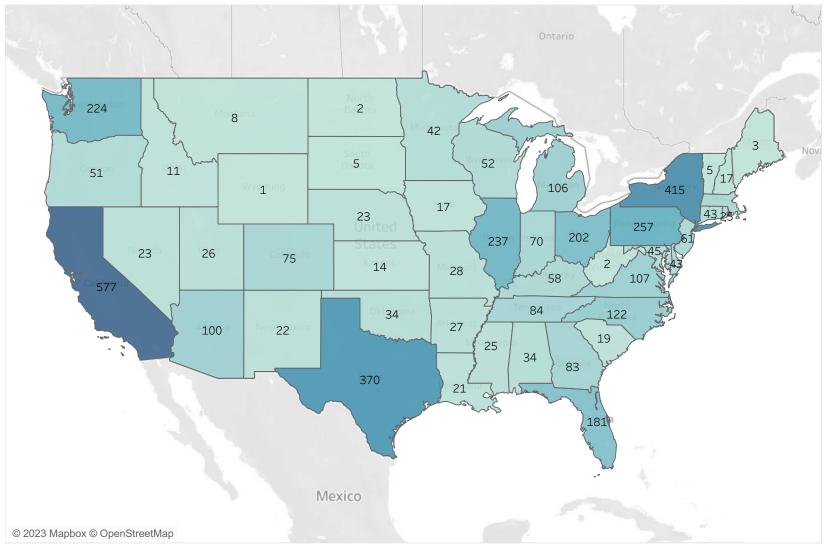
Sales

3,419	19,052

Count Distinct Customers Over Time

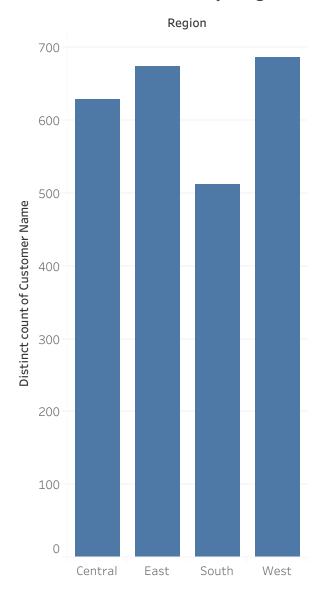


Distinct Customers by Location

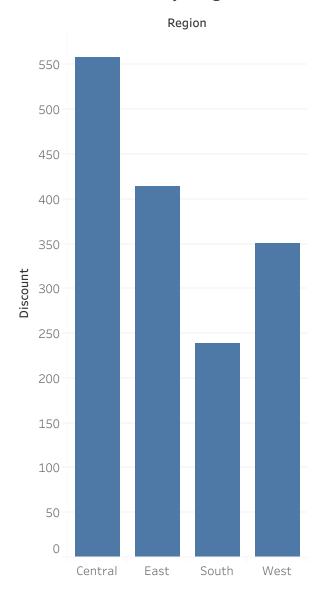


Distinct count of Custo.. 1 577

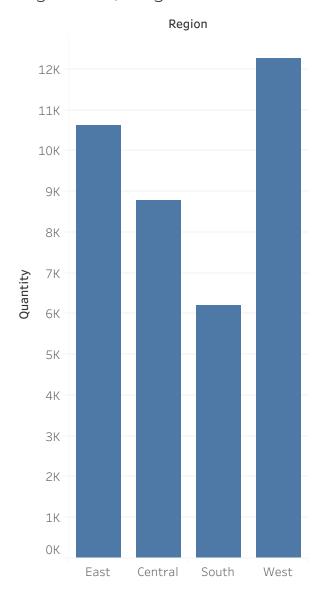
Distinct Customers by Region



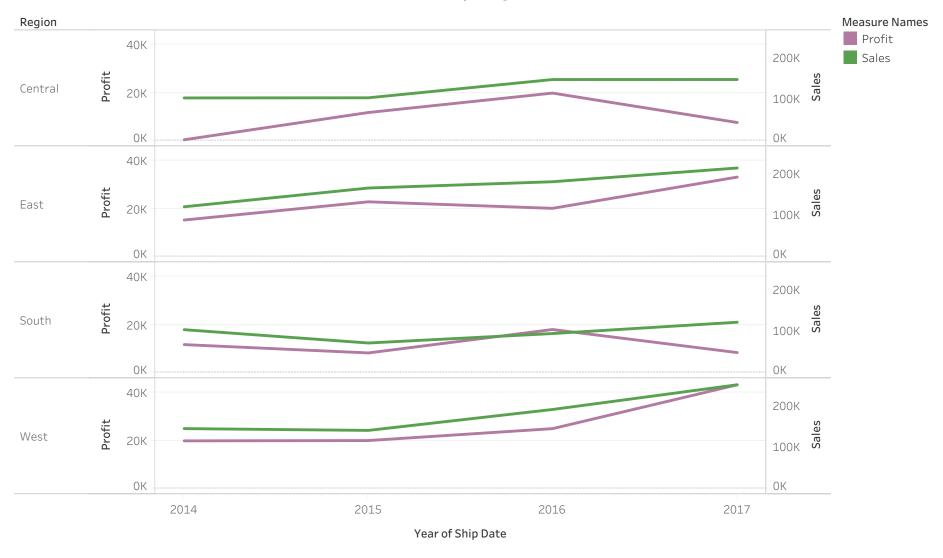
Discounts by Region



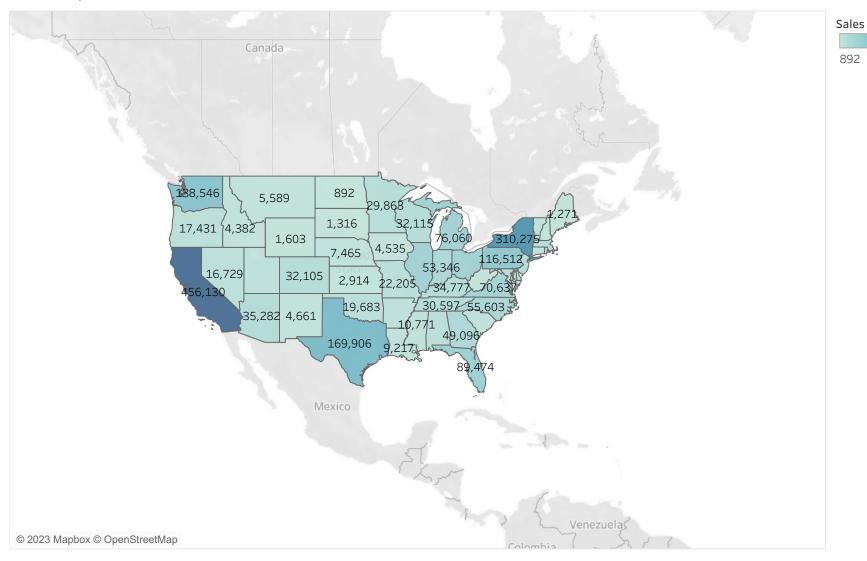
Regional: QxReg



Profit and Sales by Region

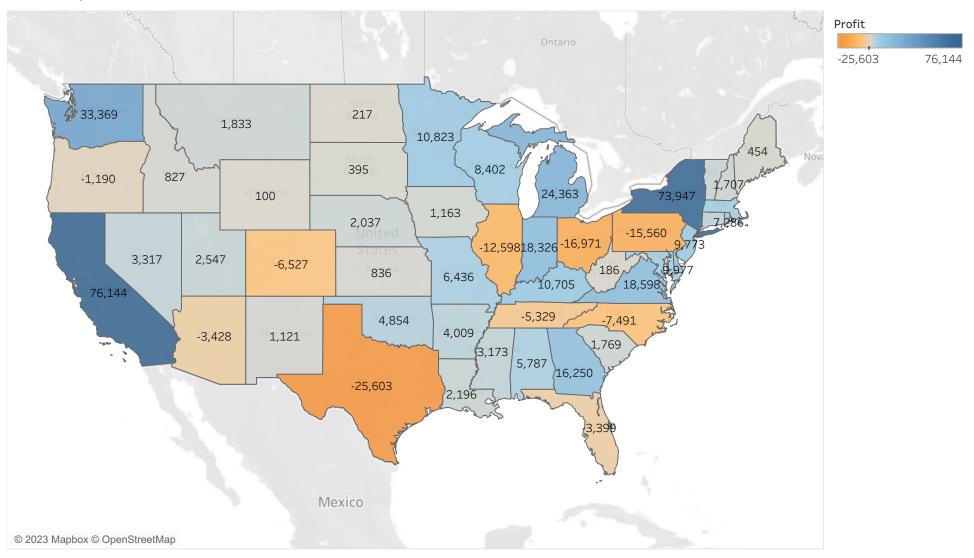


Sales By State



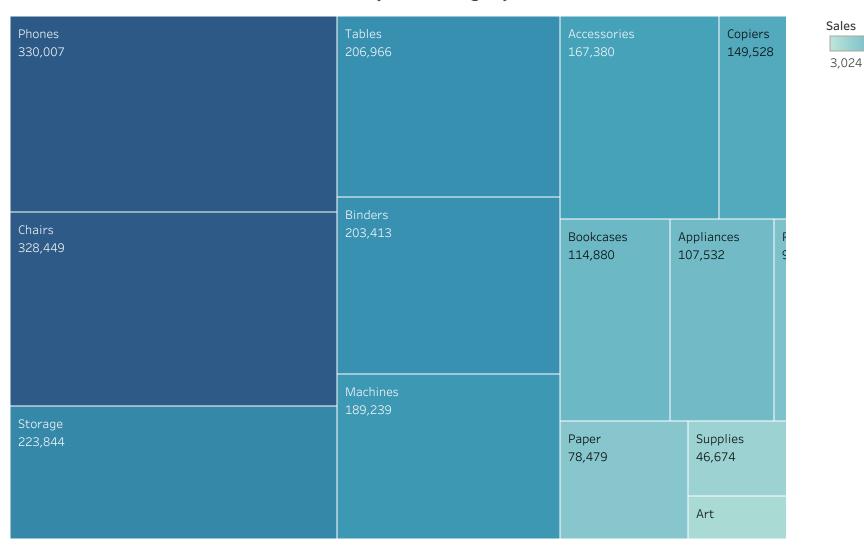
456,130

Profit by State



Sales by SubCategory

330,007



Sales by SubCategory

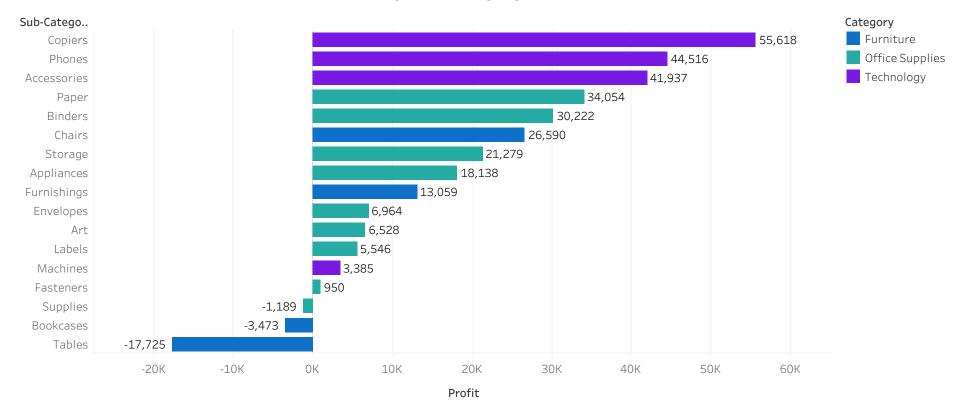
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3 024	330.007

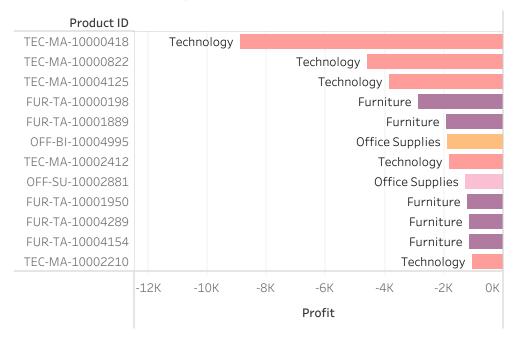
urnishings 1,705

Labels

Profit by SubCategory

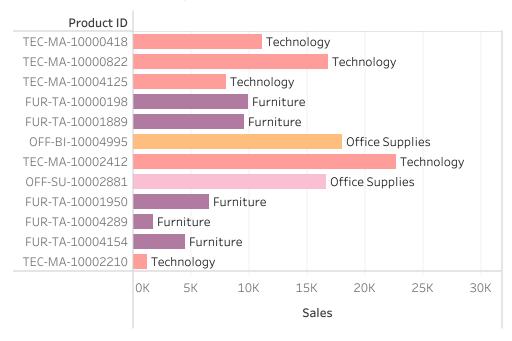


Profit and Sales by Product



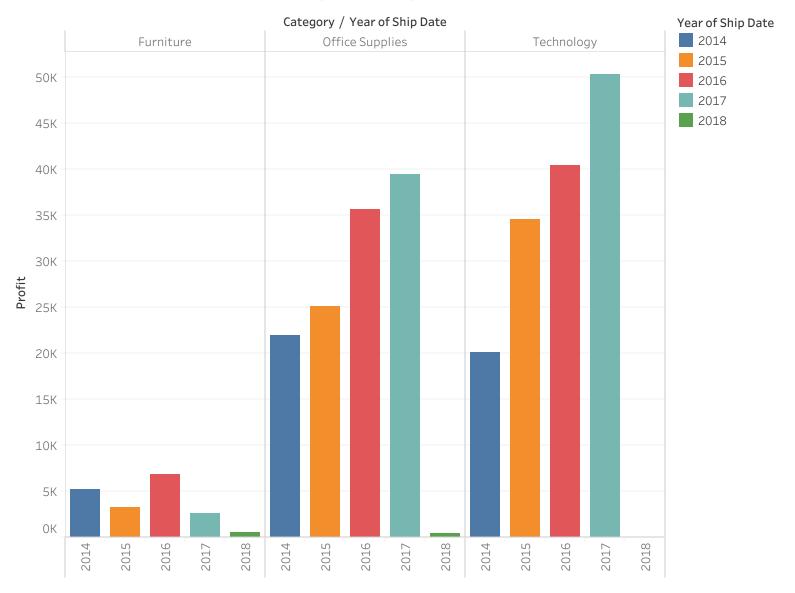


Profit and Sales by Product





Profit by Category

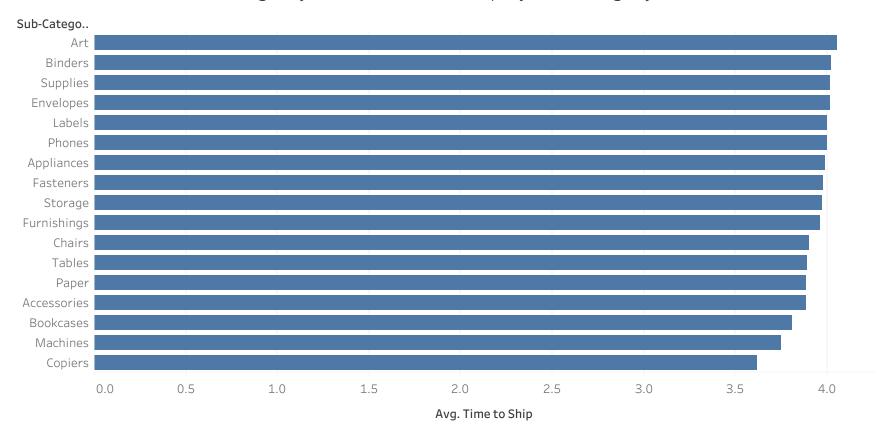


Days From Order to Ship: Company Average

0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 1.2 1.4 1.6 1.8 2.0 2.2 2.4 2.6 2.8 3.0 3.2 3.4 3.6 3.8 4.0

Avg. Time to Ship

Avg Days From Order to Ship by SubCategory



Sample Sales Data Set

Erin Howland

Steps, Goals, and Choices

General Steps

- * Determine available data
- * What vizualizations and analysis might be available and logical
- * Create visuals
- * What questions arise and do we have enough data to answer those questions?
- * Create questions/insight statements to guide client where they might want to look a little deeper and/or provide additional data for more complete analysis

Goals

Without a specific target audience it is difficult to put together a sample of what I would produce for a client. Executives will want to know different things and be presented to differently than would a regional manager or a department head, for example. For this reason, I will try to include a variety of visuals and filtering options that get into four primary categories: supply chain management, operational standards, customers, and growth as a company.

Choices

Profit and Sales

In most cases, I have chosen to put sales and profit data side-by-side. Profit cannot occur without sales so these two are, by nature, inextricably linked. I have also chosen to do this so that a client can see which products might be a higher priority to optimize in order to get a higher profit margin. Depending on who this data is presented to, however, I may have made different choices in how segregated the sales and profit data is. If I was asked to give a presentation that was specifically geared toward sales managers, then marrying sales and profit together as I've chosen to do here would not necessarily be the most useful choice, though executives and operations managers would be more likely to find my chosen presentation more useful.

<u>Time Slices: Order Date vs Ship Date</u>

When thinking about time slices, I have used a mix of order date and ship date. I have tried to use ship date when it comes to presenting data that shows in financials since generally speaking, revenue, and therefore profits, are not realized until a good/service is turned over to the customer. Without detail on specific policy regarding whether the company uses Free on Board (FOB) shipping point or FOB destination and because we are lacking let shipping destination date data, I am making the assumption that the client is using FOB shipping policy, which means the customer takes possession at time of shipment rather than time of receipt.

I have used order date generally only when looking at data related to orders themselves. I debated on whether to use shipping or order date when considering whether a customer should be counted, and I determined to use ship date here, as well, in order to (1) maintain continuity of filters with other customer data such as customer sales and profit, and (2) to eliminate the possibility of inadvertently counting a new customer creating and order and then cancelling before shipment. As you'll see, this decision does cause a visually alarming chart when looking at unique customers by year should all years be shown (ship dates go through Q1 2018) but it can be explained and controlled for, and it's easy enough to provide this data by order date instead should that be their desire.

One place where I was unable to determine whether order date or ship date would be more appropriate is in relation to the People dimension table. Without knowing what role these people have, it's difficult to determine whether order or ship date makes more sense. If we assume these are sales managers, we could use order date if we want to consistently measure their performance against orders. This would make sense if there is an incentive for or desired measurement tool based on time of order rather than time of shipment. If there are commissions, having both order date and ship date might be more appropriate if we want transparency between a person's sales and their commissions; having both would allow for immediate transparency for any cancelled or returned orders that would therefore not be paid as commission.

The Data

- * Data has been provided and is current as of Q1 2018
- * The sales data has three tables: Orders (fact table), People (dimension table), and Returns (dimension table)
- * I created relationships between the tables for analysis
- * I did the initial data exploration by both looking at the data itself in its original format and through visualization to determine things like whether there was missing data, what outliers might exist, and general things to think about as I move forward. Some of visuals I used are shown on the next story point.

Orders

The **Orders** table is a fact table, so most of the useful data is here (customer, order details, sales, and profit). When thinking about what most executives and managers would be interested in, this is the table that will be a primary focus because of its direct tie to the financial well-being of the company.

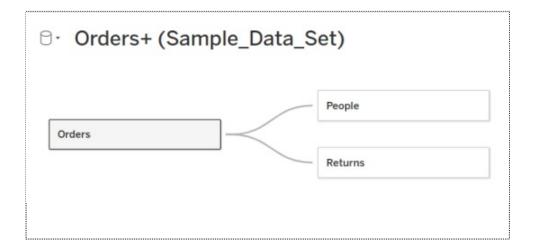
People

The **People** dimension table appears to show regional or district managers. This would be helpful if/when we find insights about a specific state/region so the client knows where to direct further questions. We would need more context as to the role of these people before we can dig further for analysis - for example:

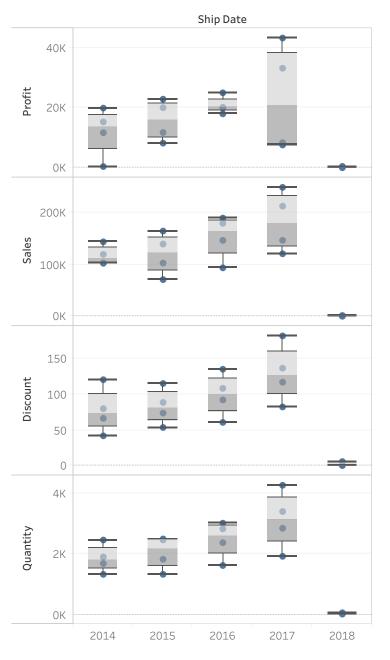
- * Are they directly responsible for being able to offer discounts?
- * Are they running a warehouse and creating budgets and therefore have direct control over operational expenses (OpEx)?

Returns

The **Returns** dimension table contains *Order ID* and a *Return Status*. The granularity for this table is at the *Order ID* level, so it's impossible to tell whether the entire order was returned or if a subset of the items orders was returned. Because of this, we cannot reliably assign any dollar value to the return despite being able to match to the **Orders** table on *Order ID*. We can, however, use this to find customer patterns regarding returns (e.g. serial returners or segments with higher than normal return rates). Because of the mismatch of granularity between the **Orders** and **Returns** tables, I did not factor for returns in *Sales* and *Profit* analysis. Were this to be a real-life situation, I would work with data engineering to see if I could get the required granularity to conduct and more thorough analysis.



Avg Profit, Sales, Discount, and Quantity by Year

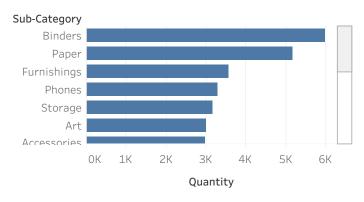






SubCategories by Sales Quantity

Annual Sales



Supply Chain Management: Shipping

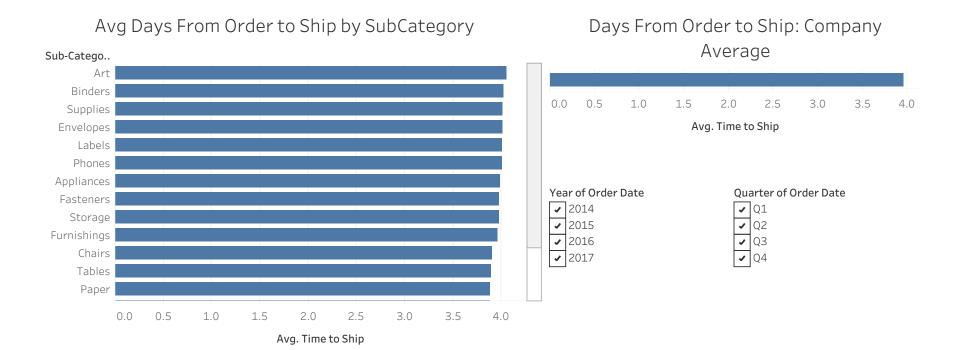
Turnaround from order date to shipping date is a way to evaluate supply chain management by showing whether there are issues with:

- * System is the order system is working appropriately, both for upstream and downstream orders?
- * Staffing is there is proper staffing to handle order volume in a time frame the company has determined appropriate?
- * Supply are there known or potential issues upstream that would cause downstream problems they may need to alert customers to in order to manage expectations?

Supply chain issues could also ultimately have an effect on profitability of an order if, for example, steep discounts were given to offset longer than normal wait time.

Insights

Nothing in particular stands out here. Average days between order date and ship date are fairly consistent. I don't think there's anything I would point out to this client here unless I learned of something that would be of value for them to address unless they provided more information that would give context to these figures. For example, is their average shipping over industry standard or do they want to implement a new policy to decrease the turnaround to 2 days but they're also considering layoffs in that department?

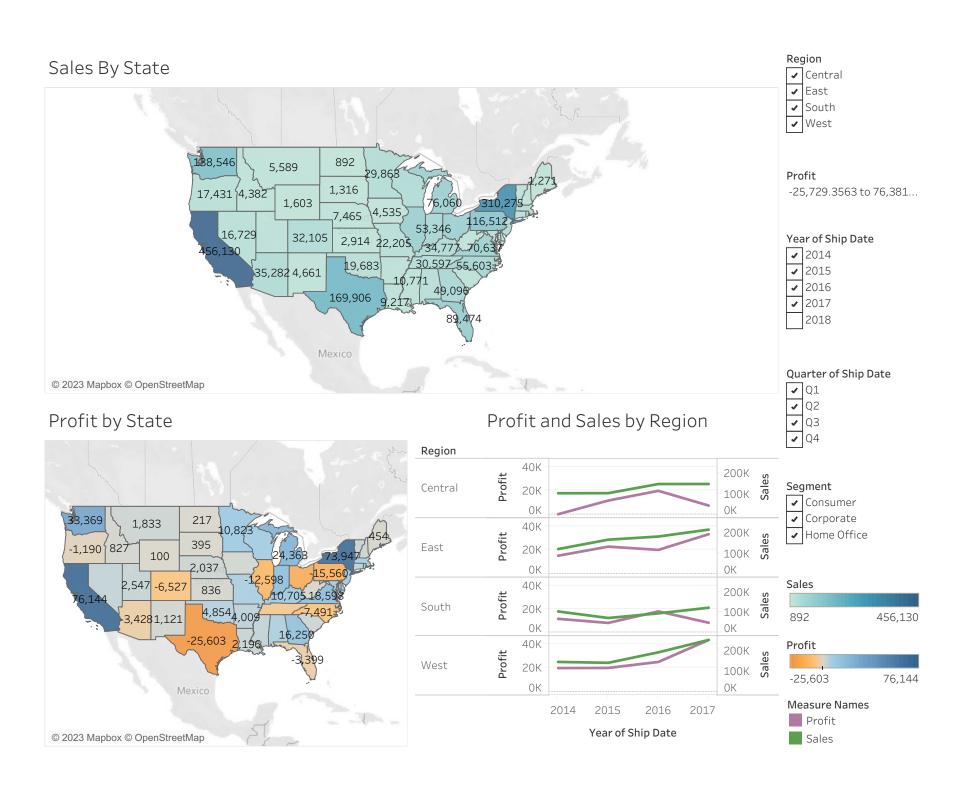


Geography

The purpose of this is to see at a high level where things are happening - this focuses solely on state and regional information regarding profit and sales.

Insights

We can see that the company is operating within the contiguous US. Domestically, Alaska, Hawaii, and US territories are open for growth as are Canada and Mexico if the client is open to nearby international expansion. We might want to consider why this client isn't operating in those areas yet. Some potential topics we may want to raise on this issue include competitors, cost (of shipping, legal fees tied to new markets, operations), capacity, and goals (e.g. is the goal to better penetrate areas that are easier to ship to before expanding to routes that may be more logistically complex?).



Top 10% Customers by Profit

Customer Name	
Tamara Chand	8,981
Raymond Buch	6,976
Sanjit Chand	5,757
Hunter Lopez	5,622
Adrian Barton	5,445
Tom Ashbrook	4,704
Christopher Martinez	3,900
Keith Dawkins	3,039
Andy Reiter	2,885
Daniel Raglin	2,869
Tom Boeckenhauer	2,798
Nathan Mautz	2,752
Sanjit Engle	2,651
Bill Shonely	2,616
Harry Marie	2,438
Todd Sumrall	2,372
Brian Moss	2,199
Christopher Conant	2,177
Jane Waco	2,174
Helen Wasserman	2,164
Greg Tran	2,163
Laura Armstrong	2,059
Adam Bellavance	2,055
Fred Hopkins	2,050
Pete Kriz	2,038
Steven Roelle	1,990
Shirley Daniels	1,985
Clay Ludtke	1,934
Robert Marley	1,903

Sales

3,419

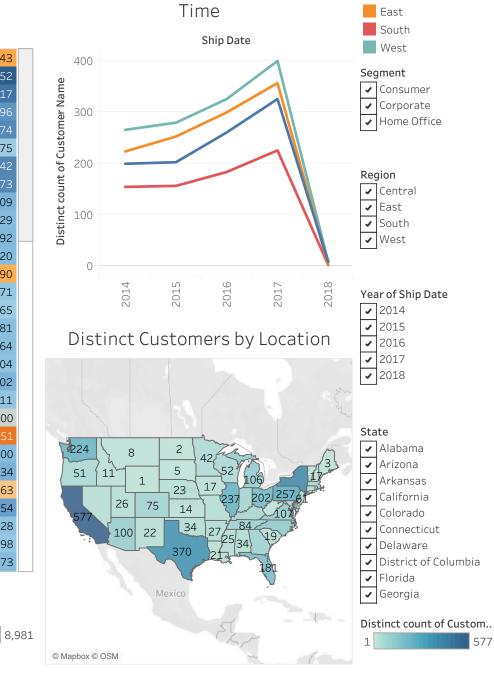
Top 10% Customers by Sales

Customer Name	
Sean Miller	25,043
Tamara Chand	19,052
Raymond Buch	15,117
Tom Ashbrook	14,596
Adrian Barton	14,474
Ken Lonsdale	14,175
Sanjit Chand	14,142
Hunter Lopez	12,873
Sanjit Engle	12,209
Christopher Conant	12,129
Todd Sumrall	11,892
Greg Tran	11,820
Becky Martin	11,790
Seth Vernon	11,471
Caroline Jumper	11,165
Clay Ludtke	10,881
Maria Etezadi	10,664
Karen Ferguson	10,604
Bill Shonely	10,502
Edward Hooks	10,311
John Lee	9,800
Grant Thornton	9,351
Helen Wasserman	9,300
Tom Boeckenhauer	9,134
Peter Fuller	9,063
Christopher Martinez	8,954
Justin Deggeller	8,828
Joe Elijah	8,698
Laura Armstrong	8,673

Profit

-4,109

19,052



Count Distinct Customers Over

Region

Central

Customers

An important aspect of any organization is to understand its customers. Some of the most basic questions that we can start with regardless of organization type include:

- * WHO are the customers (names, demographics, client type, etc.)?
- * WHAT do they want/need?
- * WHEN do they want/need those products/services (e.g. is it constant, cyclical, dependent on disposable income, etc.) and WHEN do they engage with us?
- * WHERE are they located?
- * WHY are they selecting us?
- * HOW do they engage with us (e.g. social media, mailers, text, phone, etc.) and HOW are they evolving over time?

I have included the top 10% of customers by both *Profit* and *Sales*. Because *Profit* and *Sales* do not always align in a predictable fashion, I have added color coding to the top customers by *Sales* visual to also point out the associated *Profit*, and vice versa for the *Profit* visual. This may be of use should a client choose to investigate why a particular customer may be less profitable than expected given their sales data.

One thing I would point out to this client is that the total number of distinct customers they have in the top right line graph does not match the total number of distinct customers in the map. This is because of the way the disctinct count is done. The line graph shows the true number of distinct customers the client has. The map shows distinct customers by state, and many customers are associated with multiple states. Whether this is because they have moved or because they might be ordering for a multi-state company we don't know, but this is something to be aware of when looking at the data and it should be clearly disclosed to the client.

To reduce the number of visuals shown in the story - there is a balance between level of detail presented for decision-making and succinct presentations - I have incuded customer segments as a filter rather than as a study in and of itself.

Insights

Positive

- * Customers are increasing over time. This may be a result of marketing efforts or it could just be continued presense and therefore brand awareness or anything in between. We'd want to have a decent idea of cause to determine how to move forward; if we had more data, we'd be able to provide this analysis.
- * There are customers in every state, though the customers are fairly concentrated by zip code (chart not shown in presentation). There may be room for increased market penetration but we would want to conduct this study in relation to population density, income, and other demographic data (e.g. census data). For example, we could look at sales by post code in relation to population density to look for cold spots.

Negative

There are several customers who have high sales but represent a disproportionate loss in terms of profit. Why is this occurring and how can we stop it from happening? Without doing a full root cause analysis, it's likely that this may have something to do with discounts and/or products. Discounts reduce profits and if a product has a narrow margin, a discount could make that particular product unprofitable.

Products

Categories

There are three categories of goods this client provides: furniture, office supplies, and technology.

SubCategories

I had wanted to show profit and sales by subcategory using the same kind of visual for continuity, but I noticed that when I did that, three subcategories were missing from the visual: bookcases, tables, and supplies. These three subcategories are not profitable (supplies was in 2014 and 2015 but by 2016 it was no longer profitable) and therefore do not show on the visual I had initially selected. While the visual I had originally selected is great for showing the profitable subcategories, I thought it was important to also draw attention to the ones that were not profitable so a client could look into those and figure out why they aren't profitable (we are unable to provide potential answers for them with the given data) and/or evaluate whether those categories are ones they might want to drop.

Products

There are too many products to examine them all. A better approach is to look at them through their subcategories and categories except if we notice specific things related to specific products that may want to address.

Insights

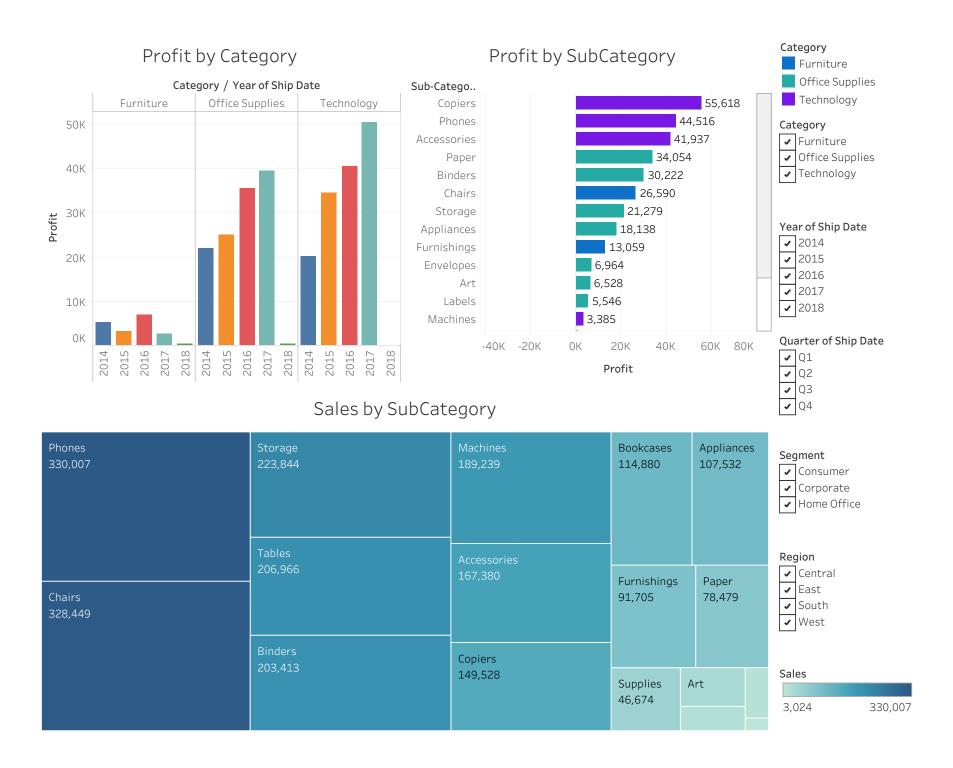
Positive

Overall, the company is in the black for profits.

Negative

There are three subcategories that are, cumulatively, not profitable: supplies, bookcases, and tables. When we look at individual years, notice that tables have always been unprofitable while bookcases and supplies has been inconsistent. New for 2017 was the addition of machines to the list of unprofitable subcategories. There are a few things to think about here from a business perspective:

- 1. How do these (sub)categories relate to sales?
- 2. Are there specific products within these (sub)categories that are causing them to be unprofitable?
- 3. What is the associated OpEx involved that might be making these subcategories (or individual products, as it may be) unprofitable and is there a way forward to ultimately have all granularities of products in the black?



		Title	Goals, Steps, Choices	Available Data	Data Exploration	Geographical: Explanation	Geographical	Supply Chain Management
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Sample Sales Data Set

Erin Howland

Title	Goals, Steps, Choices	Available Data	Data Exploration	Geographical: Explanation	Geographical	Supply Chain Management

Steps, Goals, and Choices

General Steps

- * Determine available data
- * What vizualizations and analysis might be available and logical
- * Create visuals
- * What questions arise and do we have enough data to answer those questions?
- * Create questions/insight statements to guide client where they might want to look a little deeper and/or provide additional data for more complete analysis

Goals

Without a specific target audience it is difficult to put together a sample of what I would produce for a client. Executives will want to know different things and be presented to differently than would a regional manager or a department head, for example. For this reason, I will try to include a variety of visuals and filtering options that get into four primary categories: supply chain management, operational-standards, customers, and growth as a company.

Choices

Profit and Sales

In most cases, I have chosen to put sales and profit data side-by-side. Profit cannot occur without sales so these two are, by nature, inextricably linked. I have also chosen to do this so that a client can see which products might be a higher priority to optimize in order to get a higher profit margin. Depending on who this data is presented to, however, I may have made different choices in how segregated the sales and profit data is. If I was asked to give a presentation that was specifically geared toward sales managers, then marrying sales and profit together as I've chosen to do here would not necessarily be the most useful choice, though executives and operations managers would be more likely to find my chosen presentation more useful.

Time Slices: Order Date vs Ship Date

When thinking about time slices, I have used a mix of order date and ship date. I have tried to use ship date when it comes to presenting data that shows in financials since generally speaking, revenue, and therefore profits, are not realized until a good/service is turned over to the customer. Without detail on specific policy regarding whether the company uses Free on Board (FOB) shipping point or FOB destination and because we are lacking let shipping destination date data, I am making the assumption that the client is using FOB shipping policy, which means the customer takes possession at time of shipment rather than time of receipt.

I have used order date generally only when looking at data related to orders themselves. I debated on whether to use shipping or order date when considering whether a customer should be counted, and I determined to use ship date here, as well, in order to (1) maintain continuity of filters with other customer data such as customer sales and profit, and (2) to eliminate the possibility of inadvertently counting a new customer creating and order and then cancelling before shipment. As you'll see, this decision does cause a visually alarming chart when looking at unique customers by year should all years be shown (ship dates go through Q1 2018) but it can be explained and controlled for, and it's easy enough to provide this data by order date instead should that be their desire.

One place where I was unable to determine whether order date or ship date would be more appropriate is in relation to the People dimension table. Without knowing what role these people have, it's difficult to determine whether order or ship date makes more sense. If we assume these are sales managers, we could use order date if we want to consistently measure their performance against orders. This would make sense if there is an incentive for or desired measurement tool based on time of order rather than time of shipment. If there are commissions, having both order date and ship date might be more appropriate if we want transparency between a person's sales and their commissions; having both would allow for immediate transparency for any cancelled or returned orders that would therefore not be paid as commission.

Title	Goals, Steps, Choices	Available Data	Data Exploration	Geographical: Explanation	Geographical	Supply Chain Management

The Data

- * Data has been provided and is current as of Q1 2018
- * The sales data has three tables: Orders (fact table), People (dimension table), and Returns (dimension table)
- * I created relationships between the tables for analysis
- * I did the initial data exploration by both looking at the data itself in its original format and through visualization to determine things like whether there was missing data, what outliers might exist, and general things to think about as I move forward. Some of visuals I used are shown on the next story point.

Orders

The **Orders** table is a fact table, so most of the useful data is here (customer, order details, sales, and profit). When thinking about what most executives and managers would be interested in, this is the table that will be a primary focus because of its direct tie to the financial well-being of the company.

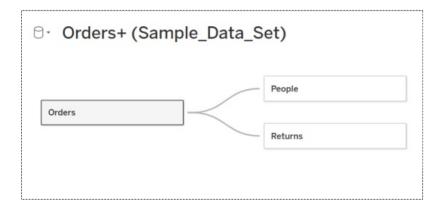
People

The **People** dimension table appears to show regional or district managers. This would be helpful if/when we find insights about a specific state/region so the client knows where to direct further questions. We would need more context as to the role of these people before we can dig further for analysis - for example:

- * Are they directly responsible for being able to offer discounts?
- * Are they running a warehouse and creating budgets and therefore have direct control over operational expenses (OpEx)?

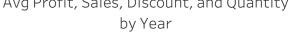
Returns

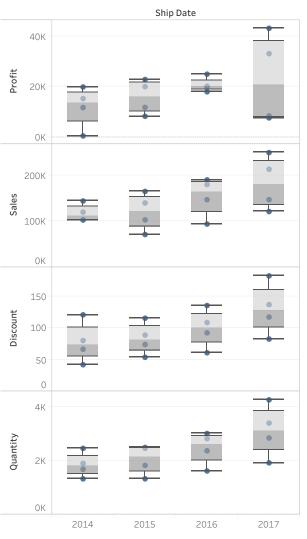
The **Returns** dimension table contains *Order ID* and a *Return Status*. The granularity for this table is at the *Order ID* level, so it's impossible to tell whether the entire order was returned or if a subset of the items orders was returned. Because of this, we cannot reliably assign any dollar value to the return despite being able to match to the **Orders** table on *Order ID*. We can, however, use this to find customer patterns regarding returns (e.g. serial returners or segments with higher than normal return rates). Because of the mismatch of granularity between the **Orders** and **Returns** tables, I did not factor for returns in *Sales* and *Profit* analysis. Were this to be a real-life situation, I would work with data engineering to see if I could get the required granularity to conduct and more thorough analysis.



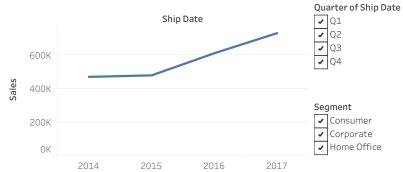
Story 1





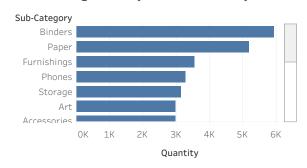






SubCategories by Sales Quantity

Annual Sales



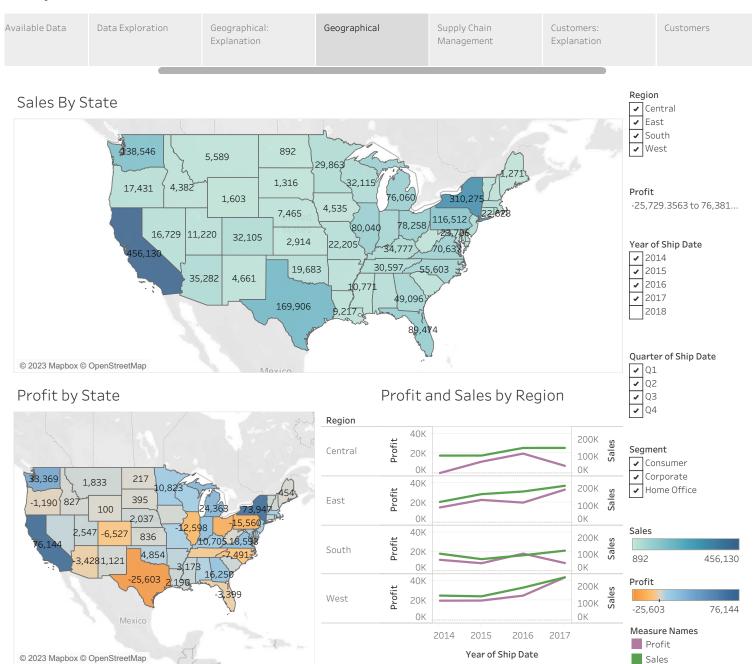
Goals, Steps, Choices	Available Data	Data Exploration	Geographical: Explanation	Geographical	Supply Chain Management	Customers: Explanation
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Geography

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Data Exploration	Geographical: Explanation	Geographical	Supply Chain Management	Customers: Explanation	Customers	Products: Explanation
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Supply Chain Management: Shipping

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Avg Days From Order to Ship by SubCategory

Days From Order to Ship: Company Average Sub-Catego. Art Binders 0.0 0.5 1.0 2.0 3.5 3.0 Supplies Avg. Time to Ship Envelopes Labels Phones **Appliances** Year of Order Date Quarter of Order Date Fasteners **2**014 **√** Q1 Storage **√** 2015 **√** Q2 Furnishings **2**016 **√** Q3 Chairs **2**017 Tables Paper 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0 Avg. Time to Ship

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Geographical: Explanation	Geographical	Supply Chain Management	Customers: Explanation		Customers	Products: Explanation	Products
	% Customers y Profit	Top 10% Custo by Sales		Cou	nt Distinct Custo Time	omers Over	Region Central East
Customer Na Tamara Char Raymond Bu Sanjit Chand Hunter Lope: Adrian Barto Tom Ashbrod Christopher Keith Dawkin Andy Reiter Daniel Raglin	nd 8,981 1 6,976 1 5,757 2 5,622 2 5,445 2 6k 4,704 Martinez 3,900 2,885 1 2,869	Customer Name Sean Miller Tamara Chand Raymond Buch Tom Ashbrook Adrian Barton Ken Lonsdale Sanjit Chand Hunter Lopez Sanjit Engle Christopher Conant	25,043 19,052 15,117 14,596 14,474 14,175 14,142 12,873 12,209 12,129	Distinct count of Customer Name	Ship D		South West Segment Consumer Corporate Home Office Region Central East South
Tom Boecker Nathan Mau Sanjit Engle Bill Shonely Harry Marie Todd Sumral Brian Moss Christopher Jane Waco Helen Wasse Greg Tran	tz 2,752 2,651 2,616 2,438 II 2,372 2,199 Conant 2,177 2,174	Todd Sumrall Greg Tran Becky Martin Seth Vernon Caroline Jumper Clay Ludtke Maria Etezadi Karen Ferguson Bill Shonely Edward Hooks John Lee	11,892 11,820 11,790 11,471 11,165 10,881 10,664 10,604 10,502 10,311 9,800	0	tinct Customers	5 5	Year of Ship Date ✓ 2014 ✓ 2015 ✓ 2016 ✓ 2017 ✓ 2018
Adam Bellav Fred Hopkins Pete Kriz Steven Roell Shirley Danie Clay Ludtke Robert Marle	rong 2,059 ance 2,055 s 2,050 2,038 de 1,990 els 1,985 1,934	Grant Thornton Helen Wasserman Tom Boeckenhauer Peter Fuller Christopher Martinez Justin Deggeller Joe Elijah Laura Armstrong	9,800 9,351 9,300 9,134 9,063 8,954 8,828 8,698 8,673	51	8 2 42 52 11 1 5 52 17 23 17 23 26 75 14 23 100 22 34 27 25 370 213	108 1173 202 25761 103 84 19 34 19	State Alabama Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia
Sales 3,419	19,	Profit 052 -4,109	8,981	© Mapbox ©	DSM		Distinct count of Custom 1 577

Geographical: Geographical Supply Chain Explanation Management	Customers: Explanation	Customers	Products: Explanation	Products
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Products

Categories

There are three categories of goods this client provides: furniture, office supplies, and technology.

SubCategories

I had wanted to show profit and sales by subcategory using the same kind of visual for continuity, but I noticed that when I did that, three subcategories were missing from the visual: bookcases, tables, and supplies. These three subcategories are not profitable (supplies was in 2014 and 2015 but by 2016 it was no longer profitable) and therefore do not show on the visual I had initially selected. While the visual I had originally selected is great for showing the profitable subcategories, I thought it was important to also draw attention to the ones that were not profitable so a client could look into those and figure out why they aren't profitable (we are unable to provide potential answers for them with the given data) and/or evaluate whether those categories are ones they might want to drop.

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Insights

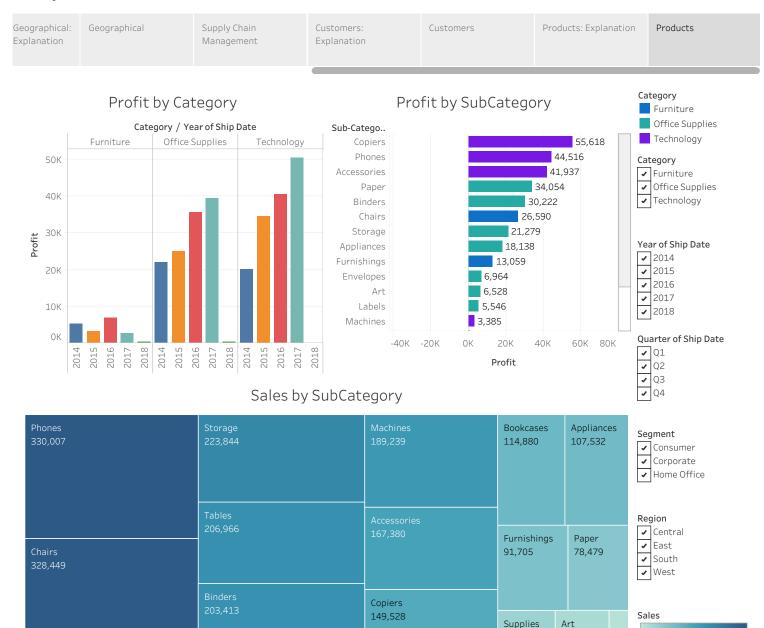
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<u>Negative</u>

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46,674

3,024

330,007