Project Coursera

(Analyse Data in a Product Database)

***Question 1*** – Where are items stored and if they were rearranged, could a warehouse be eliminated?

Assessing the frequency of customer ordering, all product lines are ordered at a high frequency and low frequency. A warehouse cannot be eliminated by this factor.

Instead, reducing a warehouse based on the 24-hour requirement of shipping a product. Yes, there are two warehouses that can accommodate. Warehouse “D” and Warehouse “C” with the former offering the best choice in reducing inventory while still maintaining operational efficiency.

This warehouse houses all “Vintage Cars” products for the business. The highest order frequency is 4 days for two items in this warehouse. Re-arrangement for the products can be distributed to the remaining warehouses with Warehouse “A” and Warehouse “D” being the choices I would recommend based on capacity planning.

The reason why Warehouse “D” should not be the one is because of the product line it houses. The product scale of the “Ships”, “Trains” and “Trucks and Buses” are higher and more costly to move than the “Vintage Cars” in Warehouse “C”.

***Question 2*** – How are inventory numbers related to the Sales Figures? Do the inventory counts seem appropriate for each item?

There are a few orders whose “total inventory sold” numbers exceed there “in stock” inventory numbers. I have done an Order Details analysis and found several orders with comments stating about some of these orders being cancelled, items not shipped, credit limits exceeded ETC.

***Question 3*** – Are we storing items that are not moving? Are any items candidates for being dropped from the product line?

Yes, there is one item that is stored in Warehouse “B” that is not moving at all. The product not moving is the “1985 Toyota Supra”. This product can effectively be removed from the product line.

With regards to candidates being dropped in the product line. I cannot say that anymore products can be dropped based on the fact that item preferences are different for all customers. For example, one product can be ordered rarely by one customer and frequently from another. The excel spreadsheet with information extracted from the database, displays products that were bought before 100 days and after 400 days. I have analysed the top 10 lowest ordering products and assessed whether they are also part of the highest ordering products. Which is indeed true for all top 10 lowest ordering products across all four warehouses. Therefore, as stated above in “Question 1” that we cannot reduce inventory based on this condition.