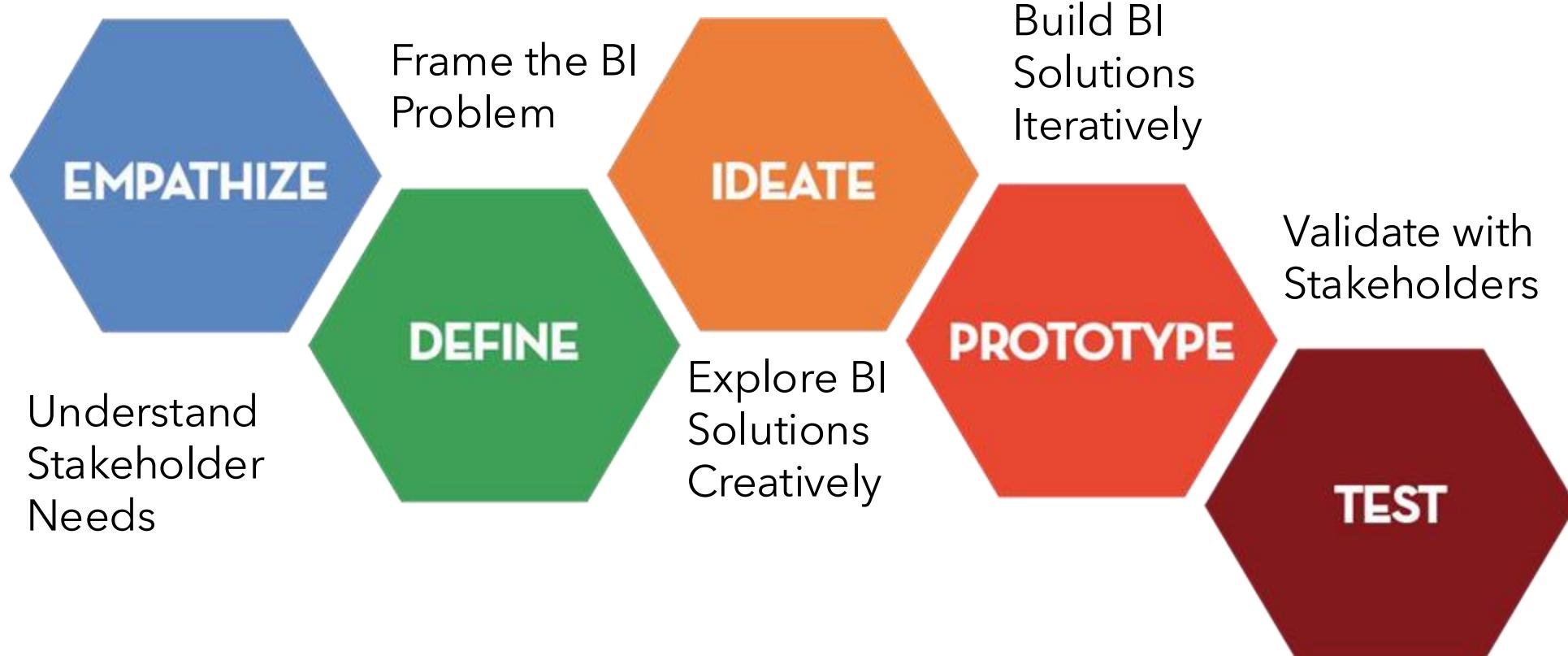


Supply Chain Case Study

CS 459 Business Intelligence

DESIGN THINKING in BI

The framework



Empathize

Understand Stakeholder Needs

Gather deep insights into business problems from stakeholders.

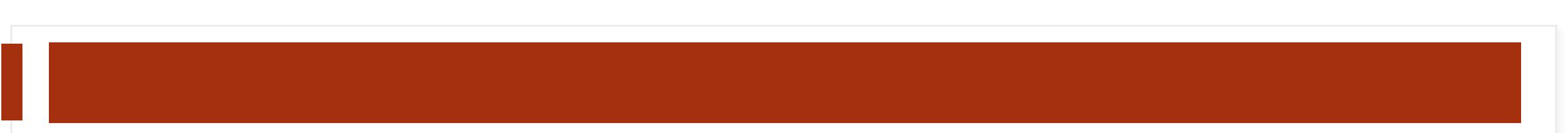
Background Data Knowledge

- Gather knowledge about Supply chain from various resources to understand the dataset and its dynamics.
- It is important to understand how supply chain works before you start to conduct analysis.

Understand what is a Supply Chain? - Different perspectives

- "*Conjures thoughts of purchasing and procurement needed to acquire raw materials for production*".
- "*Warehousing and distribution, transportation and retail channels*".
- "*Sources of capital or human resource*"

Recall EdPuzzle Video and Questions



What is Supply Chain Management? - Standard Definitions

- Design and management of value-added process across organizational boundaries to meet customer needs

Institute for Supply Management

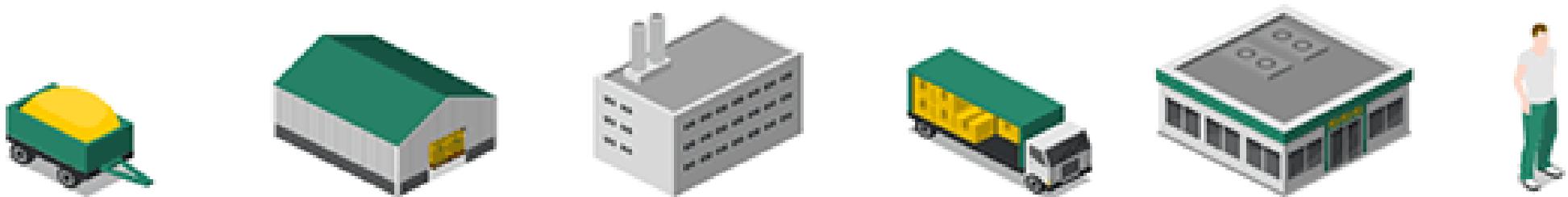
- Managing supply and demand, sourcing raw materials and parts, manufacturing and assembly, warehousing and inventory tracking, order entry and order management, distribution across all channels, and delivery to the customer

The Supply Chain Council

What is a Supply Chain?

- All stages *involved*, directly or indirectly, in fulfilling a customer request
- Includes manufacturers, suppliers, transporters, warehouses, retailers, and customers
- Within each company, the supply chain *includes all functions involved* in fulfilling a customer request (product development, marketing, operations, distribution, finance, customer service)

Supply Chain Diagram



Raw Materials → Supplier → Manufacturer → Distributor → Retailer → Consumer

Fundamentals of the Pharmaceutical Supply Chain



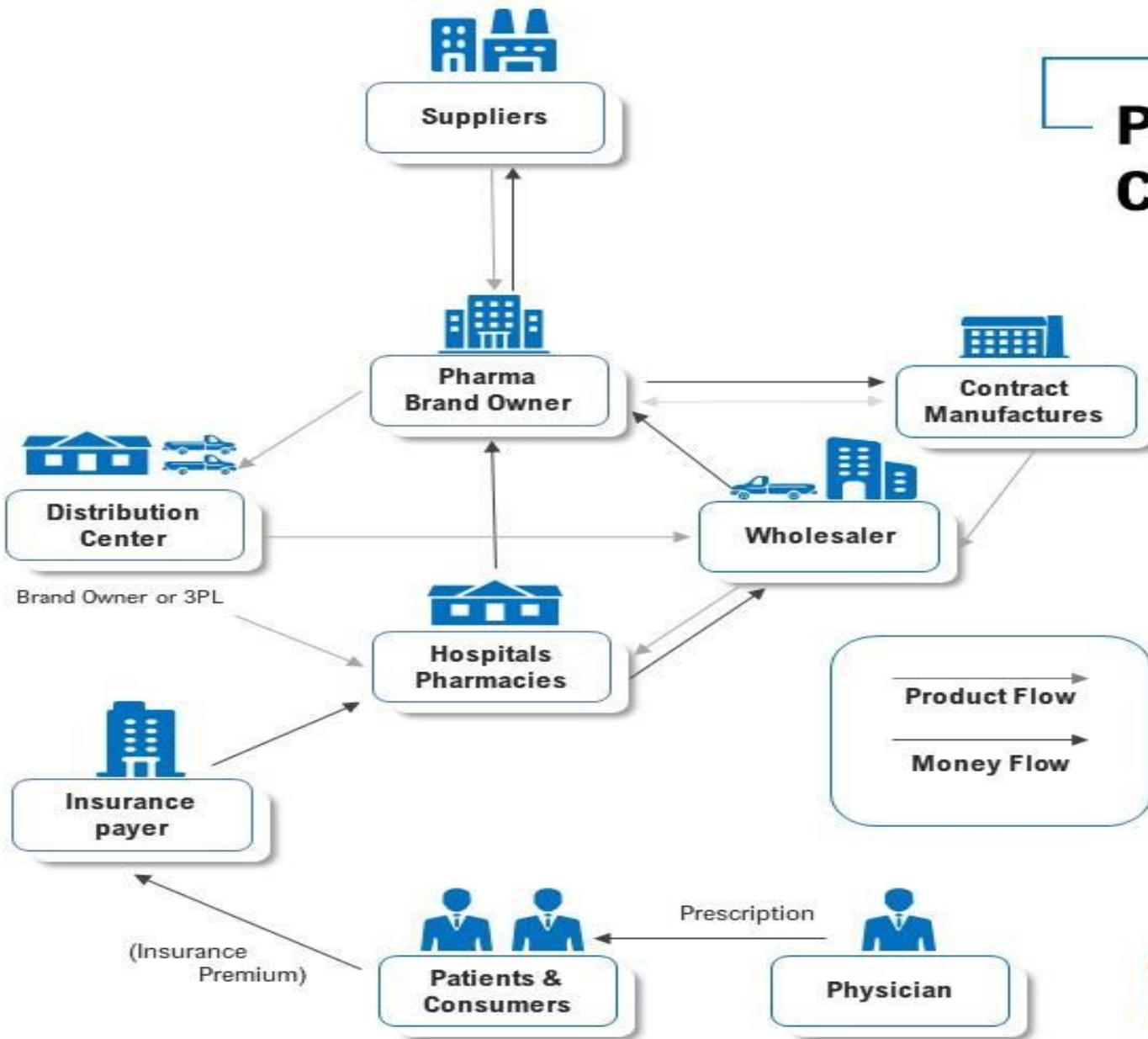
- The pharmaceutical supply chain is complex - address common challenges to provide patients their needed medications efficiently.

[Fundamentals of the Pharmaceutical SupplyChain\(pharmanewsintel.com\)](#)

- At the most basic level, there are five-steps in the pharmaceutical supply chain to ensure that drug inventory is readily available for distribution to providers and patients

Steps in Pharma Supply Chain

1. Pharmaceuticals originate in manufacturing sites
2. Are transferred to wholesale distributors
3. Stocked at retail, mail-order, and other types of pharmacies
4. Subject to price negotiations and processed through quality and utilization management screens by pharmacy benefit management companies
5. Dispensed by pharmacies; and ultimately delivered to and taken by patients



Further background knowledge

- **Competitor Analysis** - Know Your Competitor
- **Interviews** - Get into the Manager's shoes - Know Your Stakeholders
- Excel Analysis
- SQL Analysis

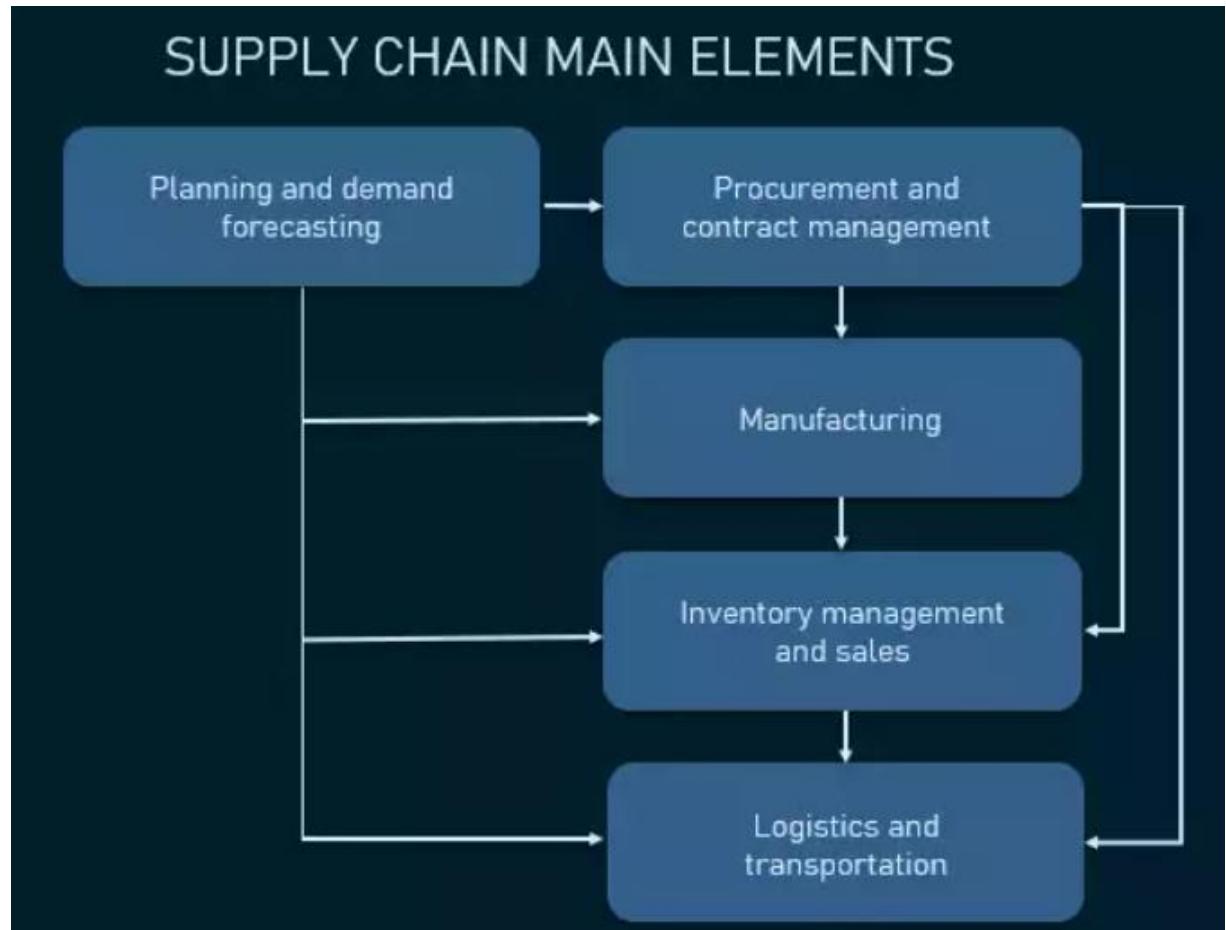
Complete your background knowledge before proceeding.
Record each step on a provided template.

Data Knowledge Analysis

- Now that we know how the supply chain works, we will proceed to analyze that information
- The following to be quantified by problem being solved and the performance metrics:
 1. *What are we doing?*
 2. *What the competitors are doing?*
 3. *What is the global perspective?*
- Gauge the performance of the company based on the above and identify the gaps

Elements of Supply Chain

- **Planning** mostly concerns demand forecasting and resource planning.
- **Procurement** is a set of operations related to choosing vendors, negotiating the terms of cooperation, and buying supplies needed for your business.
- **Manufacturing** deals with production and capacity management.
- **Inventory management** is focused on keeping the optimal stock balance, sales, and warehousing operations.
- **Logistics management** covers order fulfillment and all delivery activities.



Optimization Opportunities in Supply chain for use of Analytics in general

OPTIMIZATION OPPORTUNITIES

Planning

- Demand forecasting
- Resource planning

Procurement

- supplier evaluation
- supplier performance review

Manufacturing

- monitoring performance
- optimizing maintenance
- cost control
- quality management

Inventory management

- stock management
- optimizing warehousing operations
- evaluating channel performance
- shelf planning
- reducing shrinkage

Logistics and transportation

- fuel management
- route optimization
- shipment tracking
- vehicle maintenance
- reducing delays
- choosing carriers
- intermodal transport optimization
- managing returns

Define

Frame the BI
Problem

Problem Statement Generation

Supply Chain Case Study

Problems in Supply Chain Dataset

Efficiency of supply chain

PQ First Sent to Client Date

PO Sent to Vendor Date

Scheduled Delivery Date

Delivered to Client Date

Delivery Recorded Date

Using the dates to compute new variables that tell about the supply chain efficiency.

Can drill down to find orders that took longer than necessary (comparing to a benchmark) - identify delays in delivery

Crucial to see which regions or areas have an underlying problem

Productivity is the volume of output over a set period.

Efficiency refers to the quality of work and how well allocated resources are utilised.

Problems in Supply Chain Dataset

Analysis of Productivity in supply chain

Identify the productivity of VENDORS by generating volume of products delivered by them. (weekly, monthly, annual productivity)
Analysis by Project code and manufacturing site.
Other variables can be used to do the same.

Freight Cost Analysis - Goal could be to minimize costs

Identify areas of high costs (in this case we have Freight costs only)
Understand which products are causing these costs

Sales Trends - Demand Forecasting

Understand the sales trends
Time Series Analysis and Forecasting demand in near future

Problem Statement 1 - Analysis of the Efficiency of Supply Chain

Efficiency of supply chain

PQ First Sent to Client Date

PO Sent to Vendor Date

Scheduled Delivery Date

Delivered to Client Date

Delivery Recorded Date

Using the dates to compute new variables that tell about the supply chain efficiency.

Can drill down to find orders that took longer than necessary (comparing to a benchmark) - identify delays in delivery

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Productivity is the volume of output over a set period.

Efficiency refers to the quality of work and how well allocated resources are utilised.

Using the “How might we...”
frame for the problem definition

**How might we analyze and improve
the supply chain efficiency?**

Fill the Background Data Knowledge Template

Gain better understanding of the business, the problem and the data.

Data Gathering and Exploration

Gather Data
and Perform
EDA

Generating new columns for Analysis

- **Delivery.Delay = Delivered - Scheduled**

The delays in supply chain in days

- NEGATIVE: Early delivery
- ZERO: On-time Delivery
- POSITIVE: Late Delivery

- **Delivery.Time = Delivered - PO sent**

How long it took from PO sent to vendor to when it was delivered to client

- **DeliveryDate.Entry.Delay OR DD.Entry.Delay = Recorded - Delivered**

How long did it take for delivery to be recorded after it was delivered.

Data Profile

The dataset contains 4638 rows and 32 columns:

```
#Identifying Rows and Columns in the data
df.shape

(4638, 32)
```

The dataset contains 9 numeric columns and 23 non-numeric

Column	Type
df.info()	
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>	
RangeIndex: 4638 entries, 0 to 4637	
Data columns (total 32 columns):	
# Column	Non-Null Count Dtype
---	---
0 Unnamed: 0	4638 non-null int64
1 Project Code	4638 non-null object
2 PQ #	4638 non-null object
3 PO / SO #	4638 non-null object
4 Country	4638 non-null object
5 Managed By	4638 non-null object
6 Fulfill Via	4638 non-null object
7 Vendor INCO Term	4638 non-null object
8 Shipment Mode	4638 non-null object
9 PQ First Sent to Client Date	4638 non-null object
10 PO Sent to Vendor Date	4638 non-null object
11 Scheduled Delivery Date	4638 non-null object
12 Delivered to Client Date	4638 non-null object
13 Delivery Recorded Date	4638 non-null object
14 Product Group	4638 non-null object
15 Sub Classification	4638 non-null object
16 Vendor	4638 non-null object
17 Item Description	4638 non-null object
18 Molecule/Test Type	4638 non-null object
19 Brand	4638 non-null object
20 Dosage	4638 non-null object
21 Dosage Form	4638 non-null object
22 Unit of Measure (Per Pack)	4638 non-null int64
23 Line Item Quantity	4638 non-null int64
24 Line Item Value	4638 non-null float64
25 Pack Price	4638 non-null float64
26 Unit Price	4638 non-null float64
27 Manufacturing Site	4638 non-null object
28 First Line Designation	4638 non-null object
29 Weight (Kilograms)	4638 non-null float64
30 Freight Cost (USD)	4638 non-null float64
31 Line Item Insurance (USD)	4638 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(6), int64(3), object(23)	

List of numeric columns:

```
#Prints all the numeric columns
numeric_columns = get_num_cols(df)
print(numeric_columns)

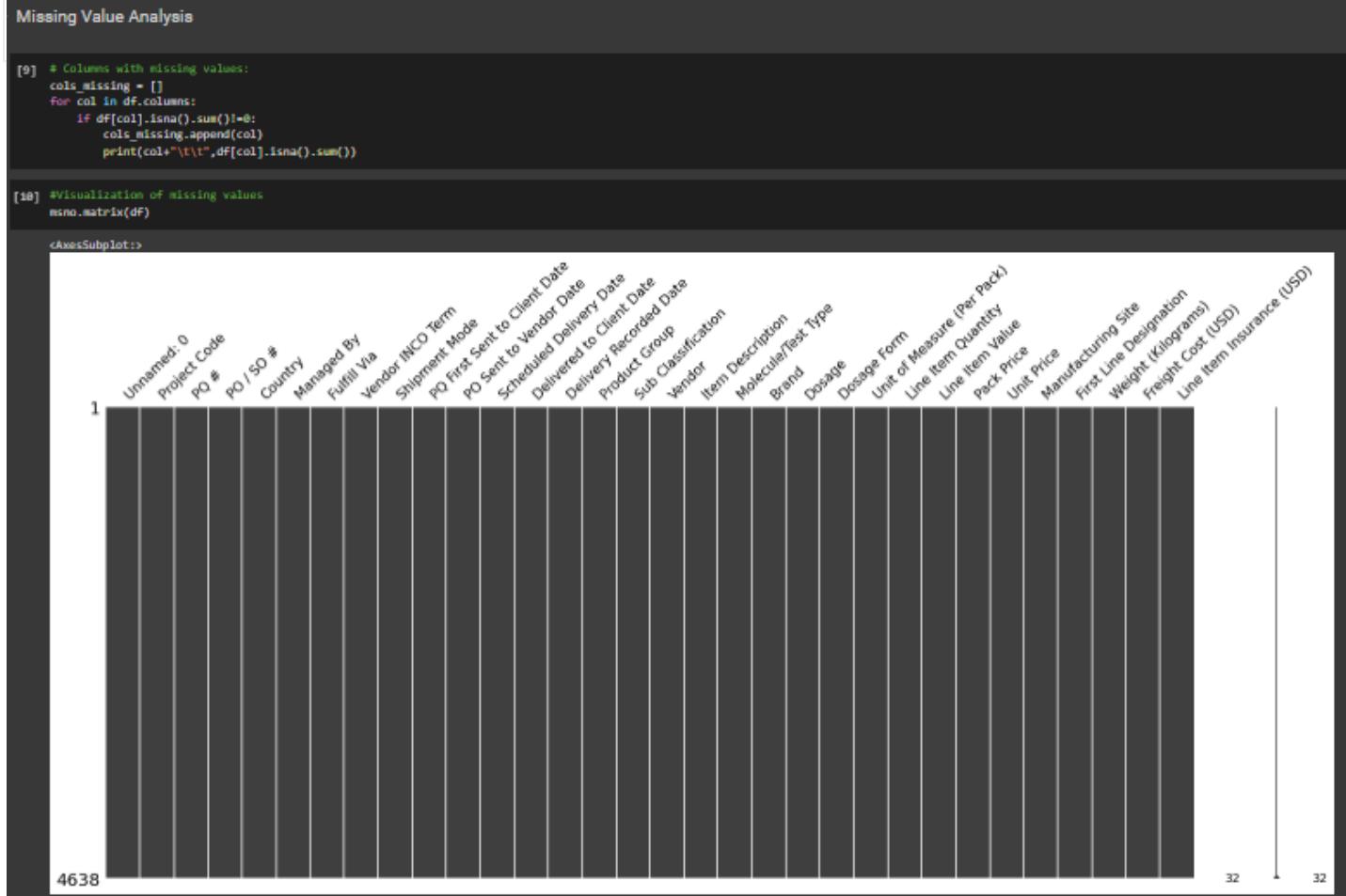
['Unnamed: 0', 'Unit of Measure (Per Pack)', 'Line Item Quantity', 'Line Item Value',
```

List of non-numeric columns:

```
#Prints all the categorical columns
categorical_columns = get_cat_cols(df)
print(categorical_columns)

['Project Code', 'PQ #', 'PO / SO #', 'Country', 'Managed By', 'Fulfill Via',
'Vendor INCO Term', 'Shipment Mode', 'PQ First Sent to Client Date', 'PO Sent to Vendor Date',
'Scheduled Delivery Date', 'Delivered to Client Date', 'Delivery Recorded Date', 'Product Group',
'Sub Classification', 'Vendor', 'Item Description', 'Molecule/Test Type', 'Brand',
'Dosage', 'Dosage Form', 'Manufacturing Site', 'First Line Designation']
```

Missing Values and Duplicates



The dataset seems to contain no missing values

The dataset seems to contain no duplicate records

```
df.duplicated().value_counts()

False    4638
dtype: int64
```

Descriptive Statistics

Numeric Data:

Summary of Numerical Data

```
df.describe().T
```

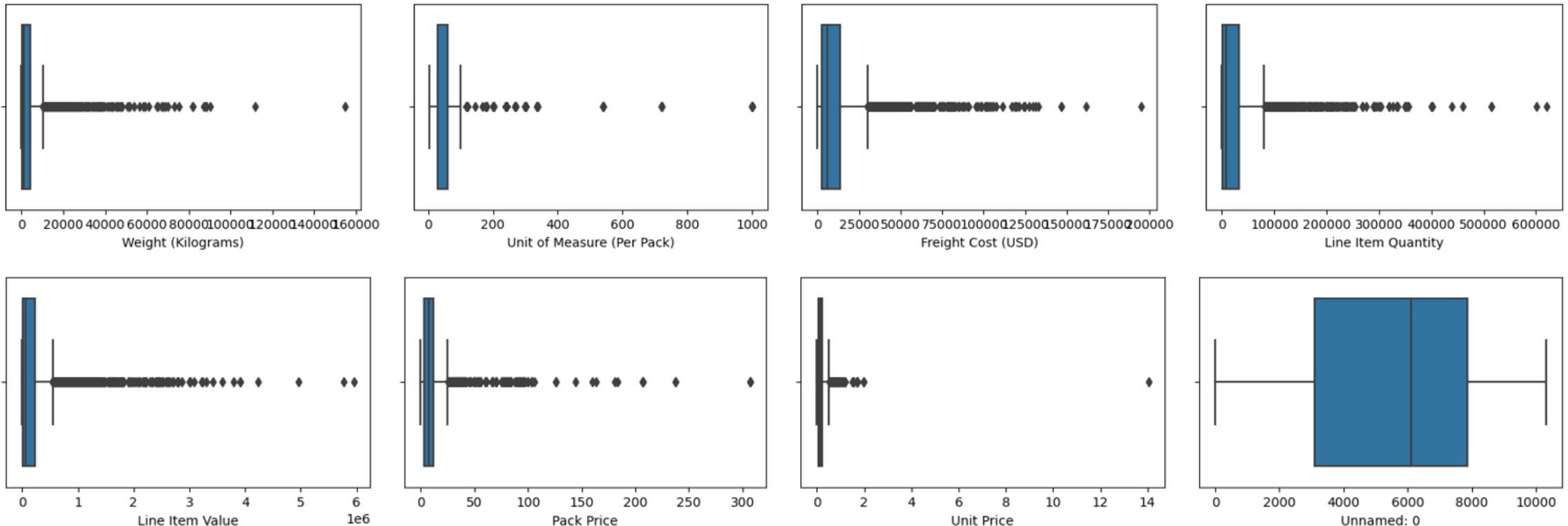
	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
Unnamed: 0	4638.0	5583.948254	2832.553762	13.00	3099.2500	6119.500	7870.750	10316.00
Unit of Measure (Per Pack)	4638.0	81.035144	86.592105	5.00	30.0000	60.000	60.000	1000.00
Line Item Quantity	4638.0	27065.223588	47838.896882	1.00	1500.0000	8341.000	33129.500	619999.00
Line Item Value	4638.0	206221.628648	409749.149714	0.00	10503.0000	58085.700	223776.885	5951990.40
Pack Price	4638.0	12.469987	18.945518	0.00	3.4000	7.400	12.110	306.88
Unit Price	4638.0	0.201419	0.291985	0.00	0.0600	0.140	0.240	14.04
Weight (Kilograms)	4638.0	3865.767141	7831.314758	1.00	263.0000	1308.000	4234.500	154780.00
Freight Cost (USD)	4638.0	10744.380509	15203.464191	14.36	2267.1350	5803.415	13398.060	194623.44
Line Item Insurance (USD)	4638.0	309.154254	591.001517	0.00	16.6625	79.385	329.555	7005.49

Total categories in each non-numeric column:

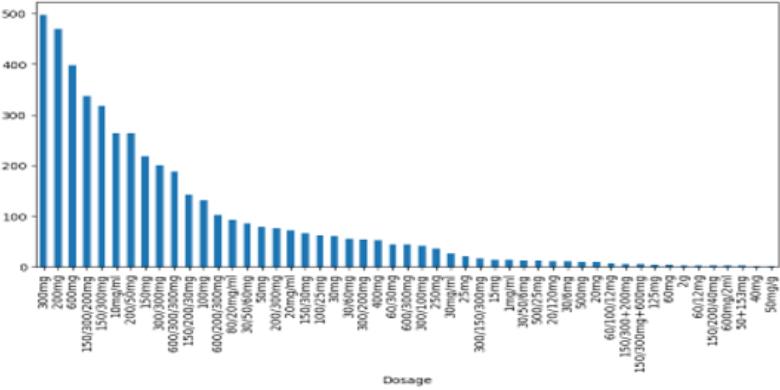
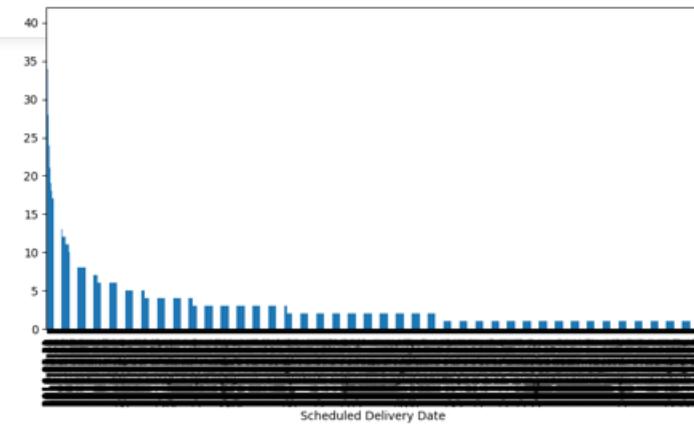
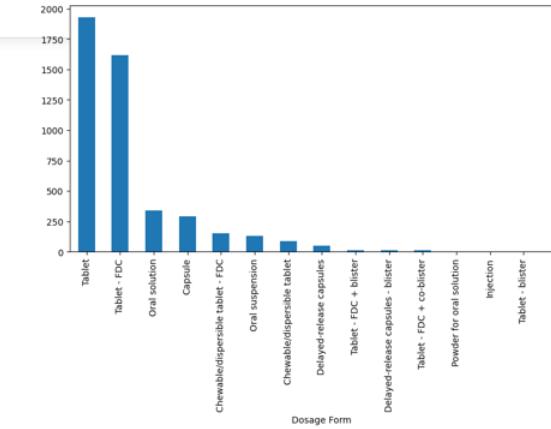
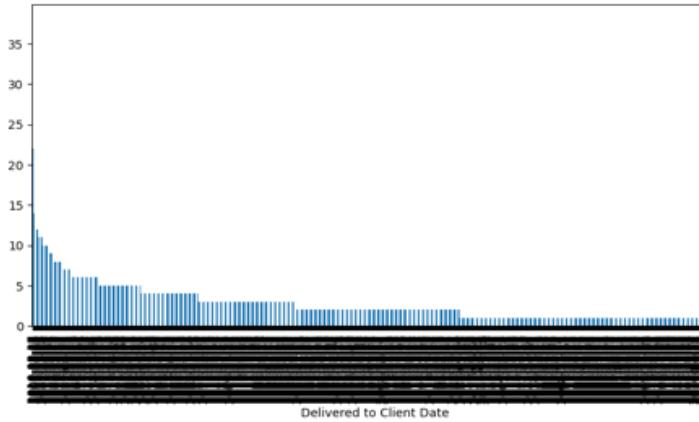
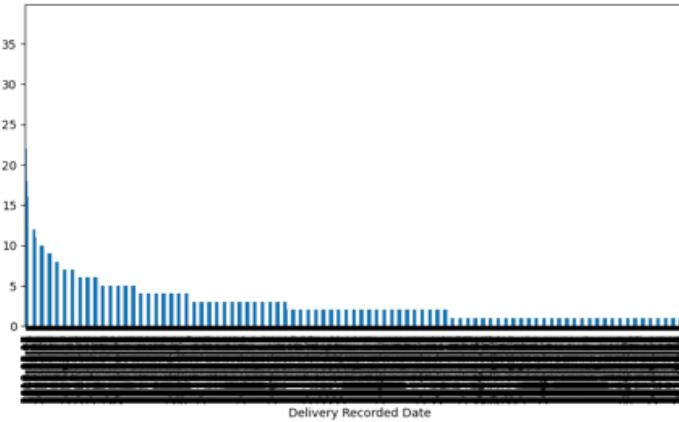
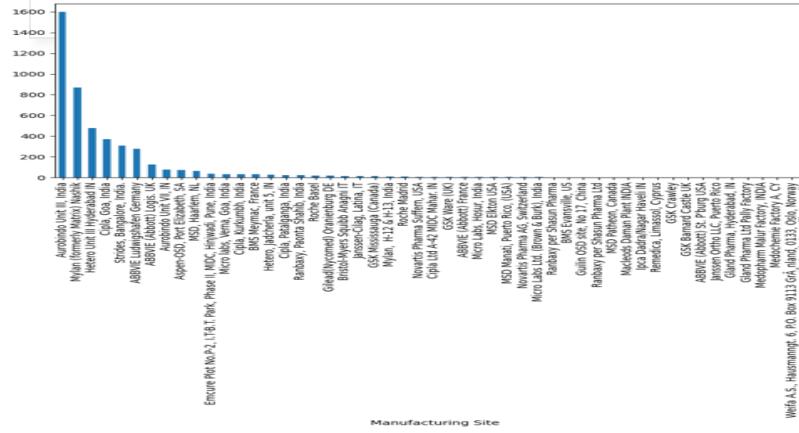
```
for cat in categorical_columns:  
    print(cat, ":", df[cat].nunique())
```

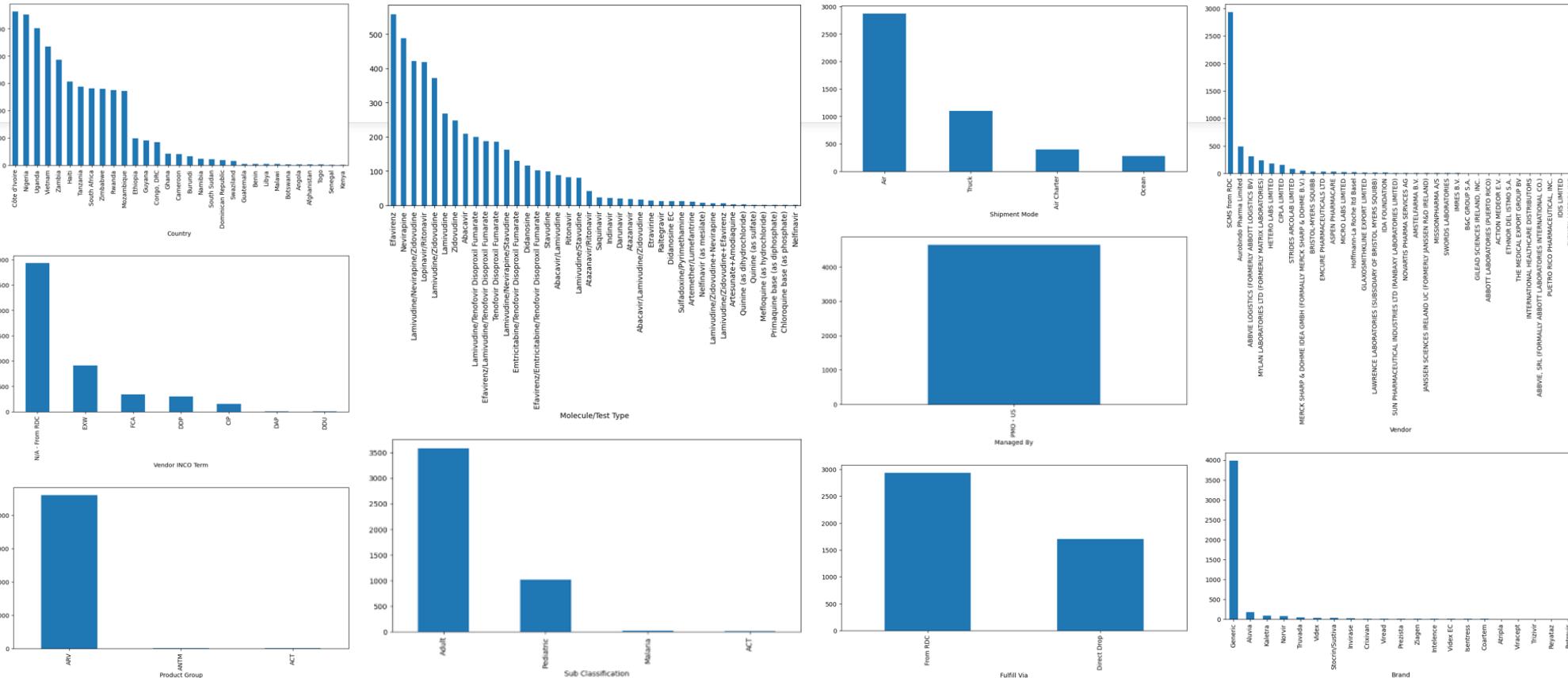
Project Code	:	82
PQ #	:	815
PO / SO #	:	4291
Country	:	31
Managed By	:	1
Fulfill Via	:	2
Vendor INCO Term	:	7
Shipment Mode	:	4
PQ First Sent to Client Date	:	546
PO Sent to Vendor Date	:	493
Scheduled Delivery Date	:	1591
Delivered to Client Date	:	1703
Delivery Recorded Date	:	1638
Product Group	:	3
Sub Classification	:	4
Vendor	:	34
Item Description	:	114
Molecule/Test Type	:	40
Brand	:	21
Dosage	:	51
Dosage Form	:	15
Manufacturing Site	:	51
First Line Designation	:	1

Outlier Analysis



Histograms



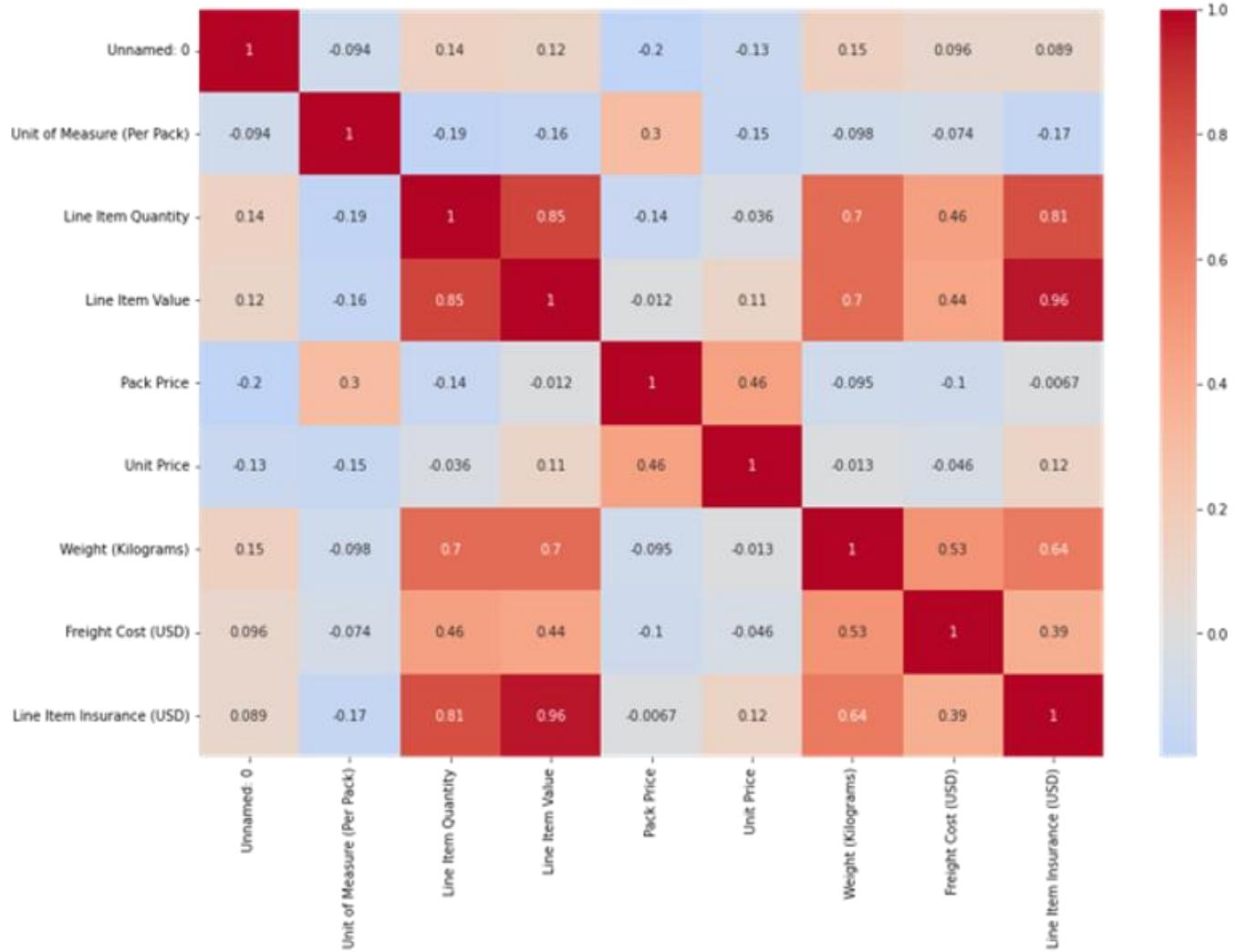


Notice that majority of the graphs are POSITIVELY/RIGHT SKEWED

Statistical Testing

Correlation

- *Strong positive correlation* between Line Item Value with Line Item Quantity and Line Item Insurance.
- *Strong positive correlation* between Weight and Line Item Quantity.
- Other relations exist but are relatively weaker.



Anova Test

- Delivery Delay (Fact) against Categorical Variables (Dimensional attributes)

Feature	P-Value
Vendor	4.136564e-31
Brand	0.084145
Product Group	0.334551
Sub-Classification	0.223597
Item Description	0.002792
Dosage Form	0.000043
Dosage	8.413971e-07
Molecule Test-Type	0.000528
Manufacturing Country	0.000003
Delivery Country	7.293645e-49

- P-value < 0.05
Reject H0
- Null hypothesis:
 $H_0 : \text{All } \underline{\text{Delivery delay}}$
means are equal across
selected feature for e.g.
Vendor

Ideate

Explore BI
Solutions
Creatively

How might we analyze and improve the supply chain efficiency?

- Come up with ideas of different charts and dashboard and pen them down
- Once you learn all the charts you will be in better shape to suggest different BI solutions.



Prototype

Build BI
Solutions
Iteratively

BI Analysis

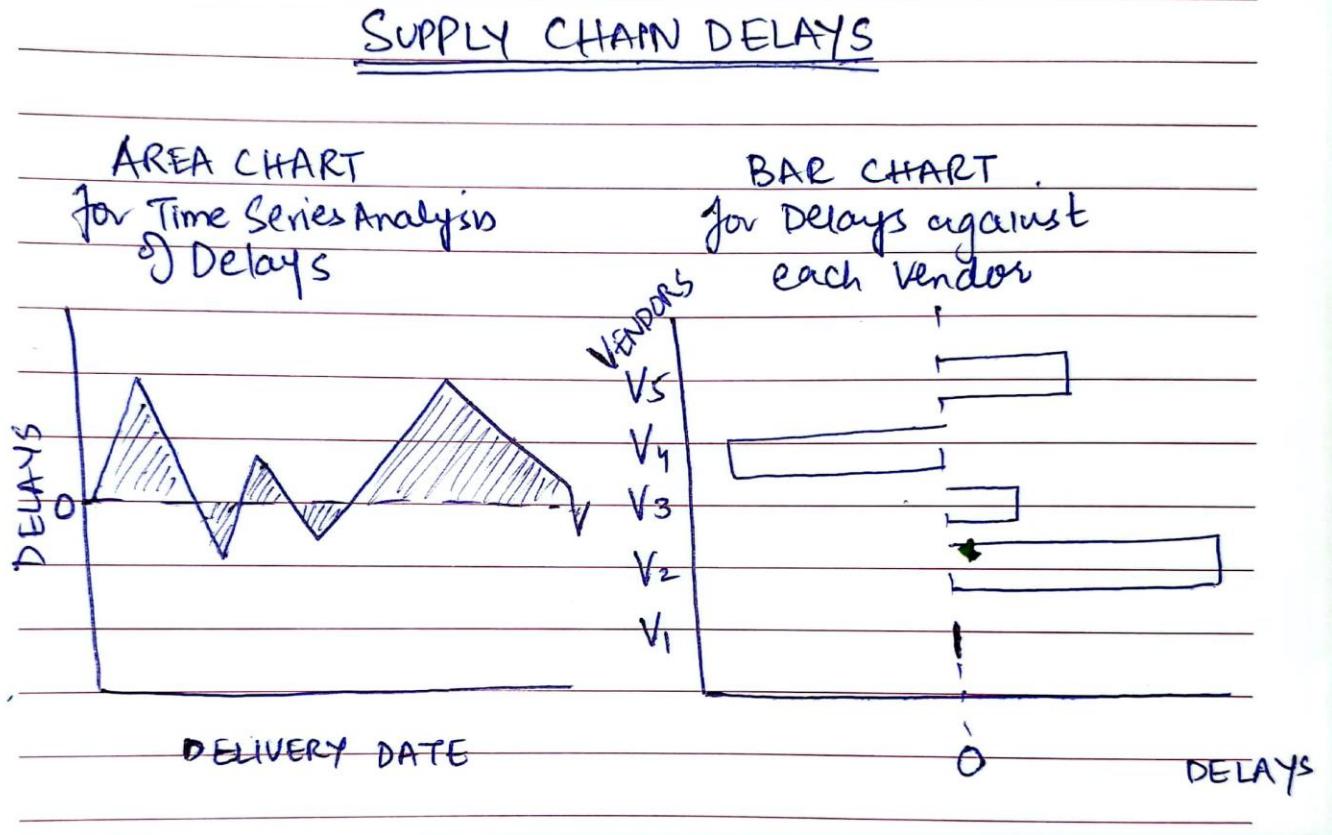


Storytelling
on paper

Using the Tool
for Analysis

Dashboards

Storytelling on Paper



Transform Data in Power BI

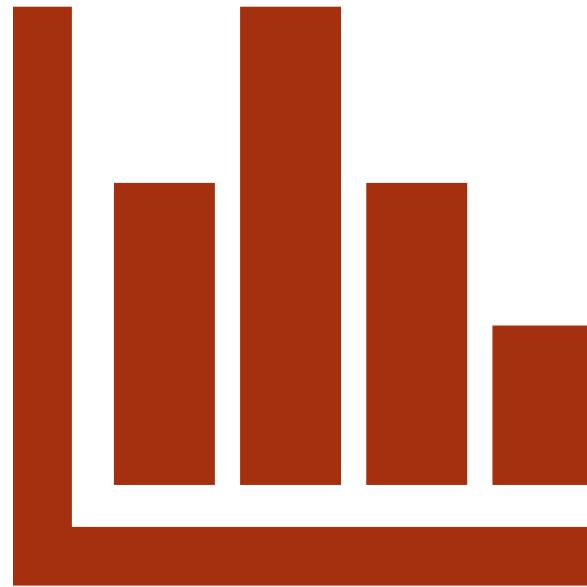
Several Options - Some examples

- Remove irrelevant columns
 - Column1,
 - Managed by, First Line Designation (same value, not useful for analysis)
- Change column names as needed - for better readability on charts and better understanding
- Create columns as required
 - E.g Create a manufacturing country column using the existing columns.

Identified Hierarchies

Create hierarchies in Power BI for easier accessibility for analysis.

H1	H2	H3	H4
Project code	Vendor	Vendor	Dosage Form
PQ#	Delivery Country	Brand	Dosage
PO/SO#	Manuf. Country	Product Group	Molecule Test Type



Begin Creating a Dashboard on Power BI

Test

Validate with
Stakeholders

Transformations made

- Deleted useless columns 1,2,3
- Rename columns:
 - Delivered to Client Date → Delivery Date
 - Item Description → Item Desc
 - Others as required
- Full Via Replace “From RDC” to “RDC”
- Trimmed the text in Manuf. Country column

