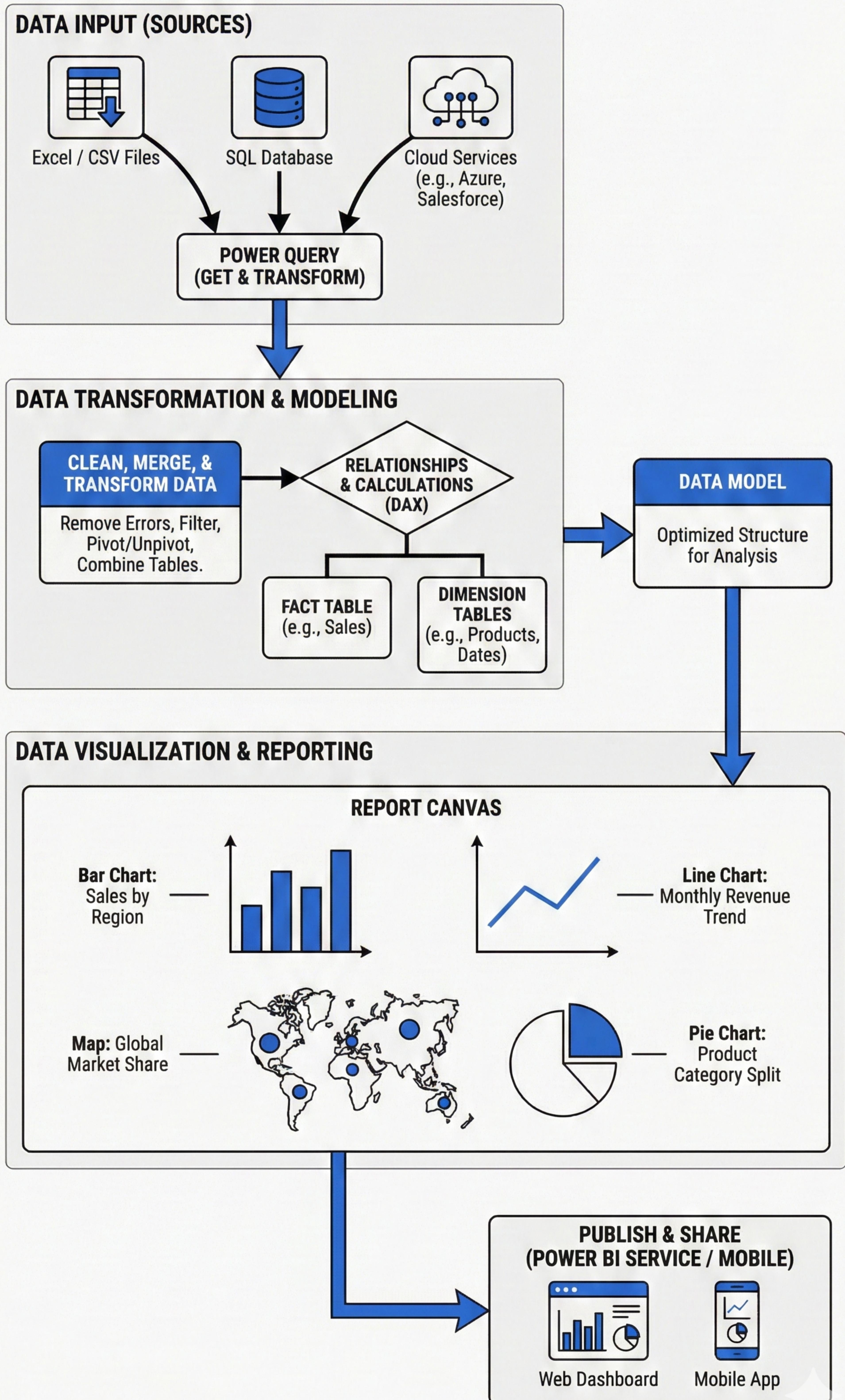


01 EN Power BI	2
02 EN Power BI DOI	3
03 EN Power BI 1-WAPE	4

POWER BI: INTEGRATED BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE PLATFORM



DAYS OF INVENTORY IN POWER BI

Days of Inventory =

Numerator: Inventory Quantity at Month End

$$\frac{\text{Stock month end}}{\text{Sales of the month}}$$

*30

Denominator: Total Sales
Quantity in the Month

Standardization Factor:
Approximate days per month

COMPONENT BREAKDOWN



STOCK MONTH END

Measure of closing inventory quantity at the end of the selected period.
Represents unsold goods.



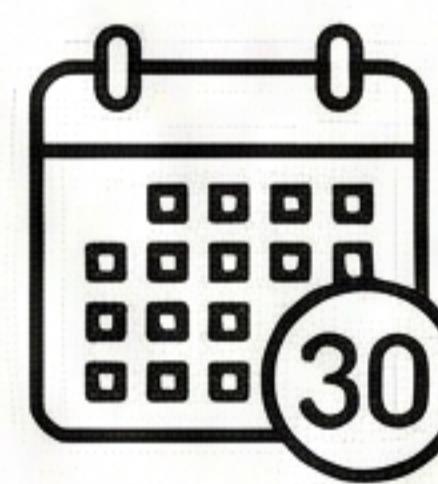
DAX:
[Total Stock Quantity]



SALES OF THE MONTH

Measure of total quantity sold during the selected month.
Represents demand.

DAX:
[Total Sales Quantity]



*30 (DAYS)

Constant to convert the ratio into an approximate number of days. Assumes a 30-day month.

POWER BI IMPLEMENTATION (DAX)

DATA MODEL INPUTS

Sales Table
(Date, Quantity)

Stock Table
(Date, Quantity)

DAX MEASURE CREATION

```
Days of Inventory Measure =  
DIVIDE(  
    [Stock month end],  
    [Sales of the month],  
    0  
) * 30
```

Note: Use DIVIDE() function for safe division (handles divide-by-zero).

VISUAL OUTPUT

Power BI Card

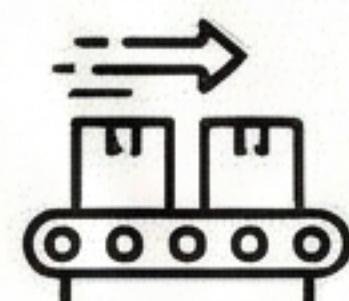
45.2

Days of Inventory

INTERPRETATION & STRATEGIC IMPLICATION

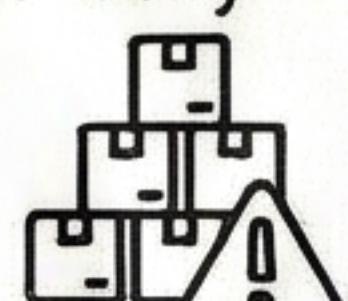
LOWER DAYS OF INVENTORY

Indicates faster inventory turnover, high demand, and efficient stock management.
Less capital tied up.



HIGHER DAYS OF INVENTORY

Indicates slower turnover, potentially excess stock, lower demand, or inefficient management.
Risk of obsolescence.



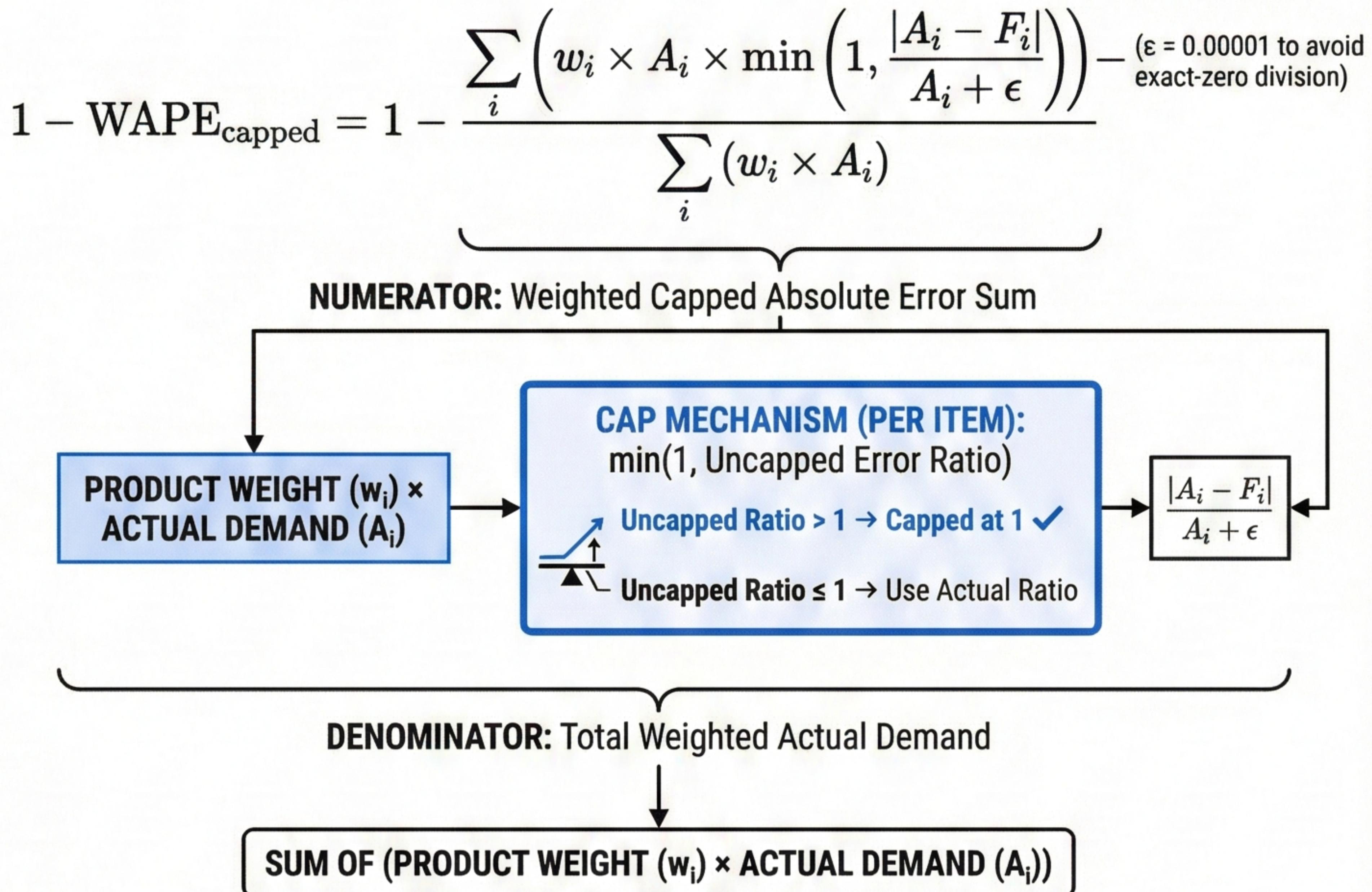
Goal: Optimize Days of Inventory to balance product availability with holding costs.

FORECAST ACCURACY METRIC: 1 – WAPE (CAPPED)

(Weighted Absolute Percentage Error – robust & capped version)

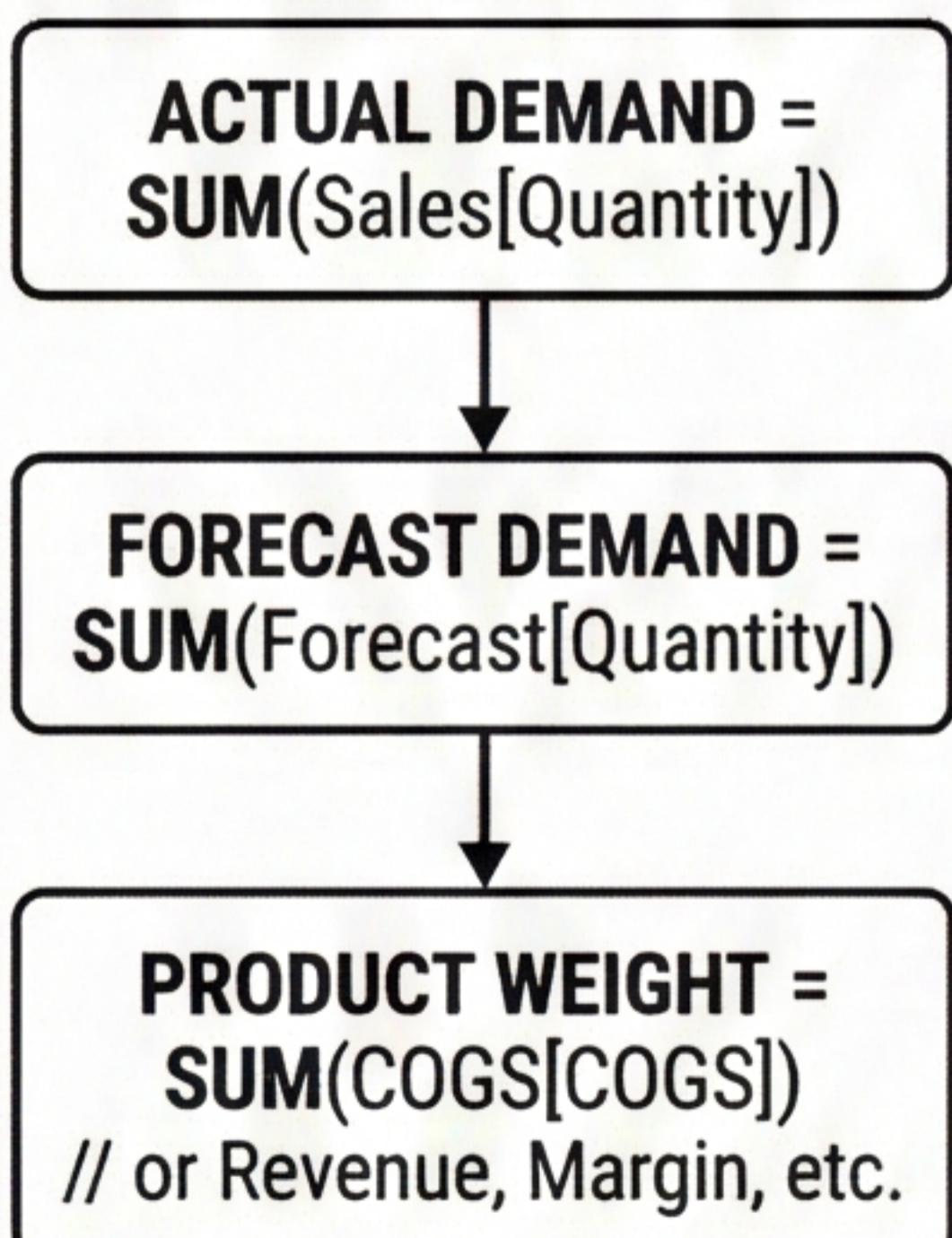
KEY FORMULA & DAX IMPLEMENTATION

KEY FORMULA (CAPPED AT 100% PER ITEM)



DAX FORMULA IMPLEMENTATION

1. BASE MEASURES (ASSUME EXIST)



2. CORE CAPPED CALCULATION

WAPE Capped =
DIVIDE(
SUMX(
Products,
[Product Weight]
*** [Actual Demand]**
*** MIN(1 , ABS([Actual Demand] - [Forecast Demand])**

$$/ ([Actual Demand] + 0.00001))$$

CAPPING LOGIC: Ensures individual item error does not exceed 100%

EPSILON: Prevents division by zero

),
SUMX(Products, [Product Weight] * [Actual Demand])

3. FINAL ACCURACY METRIC (HIGHER = BETTER)

Forecast Accuracy (1 - WAPE Capped) % =

$$(1 - [\text{WAPE Capped}]) * 100$$

RESULT: A robust, interpretable percentage score where 100% is perfect accuracy, resilient to extreme outliers.