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Enhancing Supply Chain Decision-Making with Large Language Models: A Comparative Study of Ai-Driven Optimization

Sakib Salam Jamee
Department of Management Information Systems, University of Pittsburgh, PA, USA

Md Refat Hossain
Master of Business Administration, Westcliff University, USA

Mahabub Hasan
Master's In Information Systems, Touro University, New York, USA

Mohammad Kawsur Sharif
Department of Business Administration and Management, Washington University of Virginia, USA

Md Sayem Khan
Master of Science in Project Management, Saint Francis College (SFC), Brooklyn, New York, USA

Md Iftakhayrul Islam
MBA in Management Information Systems, International American University, USA

Shaidul Islam Suhan
MBA in Business analytics, International American University, USA

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the potential of Large Language Models (LLMs) in optimizing supply chain decision-making by comparing their performance with traditional machine learning models, including Random Forest (RF), Gradient Boosting Machines (GBM), Support Vector Machines (SVM), and Deep Neural Networks (DNN). The evaluation focuses on four key supply chain tasks: demand forecasting, supplier selection, inventory management, and logistics optimization. Results indicate that LLMs significantly outperform traditional models, particularly in tasks involving both structured and unstructured data. The LLM achieved superior accuracy in demand forecasting, supplier selection, and logistics optimization, demonstrating its capability to analyze complex, multi-dimensional data from sources such as transactional records, supplier feedback, and market trends. Although the LLM required more computational resources, its overall performance highlighted its potential to revolutionize supply chain management. The findings suggest that LLMs offer a promising approach to optimizing supply chain decisions, improving efficiency, reducing costs, and enhancing overall decision-making accuracy. Future research should focus on addressing the computational challenges and exploring broader applications of LLMs in supply chain contexts.

INTRODUCTION

Supply chain optimization is a critical factor in improving operational efficiency, reducing costs, and ensuring customer satisfaction in today's highly competitive business environment. The complexity of modern supply chains, characterized by vast amounts of data from diverse sources such as inventory systems, logistics platforms, and supplier networks, demands advanced decision-making tools. Traditional decision-making models, while useful, often struggle to integrate and analyze such diverse data sets, limiting their effectiveness in dynamic environments.

In recent years, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) techniques have been increasingly employed to tackle these challenges. Among the various AI models, Large Language Models (LLMs) have garnered significant attention due to their ability to process and understand both structured and unstructured data, such as numerical transaction records, supplier communications, customer feedback, and market trends. LLMs, such as OpenAI's GPT-3 and GPT-4, have shown impressive capabilities in natural language processing, making them an ideal tool for handling complex, multi-dimensional datasets that are inherent in supply chain systems.

This research aims to explore the potential of LLMs in optimizing supply chain decision-making. The study focuses on key areas such as demand forecasting, supplier selection, inventory management, and logistics optimization. It compares the performance of LLMs with traditional machine learning models, including Random Forest (RF), Gradient Boosting Machines (GBM), Support Vector Machines (SVM), and Deep Neural Networks (DNN), to evaluate which approach provides the most efficient and accurate decision-making outcomes. By leveraging both structured and unstructured data, this study intends to demonstrate that LLMs can significantly enhance supply chain processes and provide a competitive edge to organizations.

Literature Review

The concept of optimizing supply chain decision-making using AI and machine learning has been the focus of numerous studies in recent years. Early research in supply chain optimization largely relied on classical operations research models such as linear programming, network flow analysis, and inventory models. These models, while effective for basic supply chain tasks, often struggled with the increasing complexity and dynamic nature of global supply chains (Simchi-Levi et al., 2003).

With the advent of machine learning and AI, researchers have turned to more advanced methods to address these challenges. Machine learning models such as Random Forest (RF), Gradient Boosting Machines (GBM), and Support Vector Machines (SVM) have been widely used for demand forecasting, inventory optimization, and supplier selection. These models leverage large datasets, learning patterns from historical data to predict future trends and optimize decision-making. For example, Xie et al. (2020) used a hybrid model combining SVM and Genetic Algorithms to improve demand forecasting accuracy, while Shishika et al. (2018) applied RF models for supplier selection in a global supply chain context.

However, the traditional machine learning approaches face limitations when dealing with unstructured data, which often constitutes a significant portion of the data in modern supply chains. Unstructured data, such as emails, text reports, social media content, and customer feedback, contains valuable insights that are difficult for classical models to capture. Recent advances in natural language processing (NLP), particularly with the development of Large Language Models (LLMs), have provided a powerful tool for addressing this challenge. LLMs like GPT-3 have shown significant potential in understanding and generating human-like text, making them highly capable of analyzing unstructured data (Brown et al., 2020).

Several studies have highlighted the potential of LLMs in supply chain management. For instance, Nguyen et al. (2021) explored the application of LLMs in demand forecasting, suggesting that these models could better capture temporal patterns and external factors influencing demand than traditional machine learning algorithms. Similarly, research by Zhang et al. (2022) demonstrated that LLMs can enhance supplier selection by analyzing historical communication and feedback data, leading to more informed decisions about supplier

reliability and quality. Additionally, the integration of LLMs with IoT data has shown promise in logistics optimization, where the models can process real-time updates on weather, traffic conditions, and shipment statuses to improve delivery route planning (Huang et al., 2021).
Despite the promising results from LLMs, some challenges remain. The computational resources required for training and deploying LLMs can be substantial, which may limit their accessibility for smaller organizations. Additionally, the integration of LLMs with traditional supply chain systems, which often rely on structured data, requires careful data preprocessing and feature engineering to ensure compatibility and accuracy.
In conclusion, while traditional machine learning models have made significant strides in optimizing supply chain operations, LLMs offer a promising alternative by integrating both structured and unstructured data sources. Their ability to process and understand natural language, along with their superior predictive capabilities, positions them as a powerful tool for enhancing supply chain decision-making. However, further research is needed to address the challenges of resource-intensive computations and seamless integration with existing supply chain frameworks. This study aims to contribute to this growing body of knowledge by evaluating the performance of LLMs in comparison to traditional models across various supply chain optimization tasks.

METHODOLOGY

Dataset Collection

The foundation of optimizing supply chain decision-making using Large Language Models (LLMs) lies in the collection of a rich and diverse dataset. The dataset must comprehensively cover a broad range of supply chain aspects, from procurement and inventory management to demand forecasting, supplier performance, and logistics management. For this purpose, data is gathered from various sources, including transactional data from enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems, customer order histories, supplier performance reports, production schedules, and IoT sensor data that provides real-time information on product movement, stock levels, and environmental conditions. In addition to structured data, unstructured data such as email communications, reports, contracts, and customer feedback plays a significant role in providing insights into potential bottlenecks or inefficiencies in the supply chain process.
The structured data might include variables such as order volumes, stock levels, lead times, and pricing information, while unstructured data could contain insights about supplier relationships, logistical challenges, or market sentiment. This data will be collected over an extended period, as supply chains are dynamic and require longitudinal data to understand seasonal trends, long-term shifts, and unexpected disruptions. Furthermore, external factors such as weather forecasts, geopolitical events, and market fluctuations are also incorporated into the dataset to enhance the model's prediction power.

The following table outlines the specific details of the dataset that will be used in this study:

Dataset Category	Description	Data Source	Frequency
Procurement Data	Information on raw material purchases, prices, and lead times.	ERP systems, supplier invoices	Daily/Monthly

Inventory Data	Current stock levels, stockouts, replenishment data, and inventory turnover.	Warehouse management systems, inventory reports	Real-time/Daily
Demand Data	Historical demand data, forecasting data, and customer orders.	Customer order management systems, sales reports, demand forecasting tools	Daily/Weekly
Logistics Data	Shipment tracking, delivery times, logistics costs, and routing details.	GPS tracking, transportation management systems, delivery logs	Real-time/Weekly
Supplier Data	Supplier performance, on-time delivery rates, quality metrics, and compliance data.	Supplier performance management systems, supplier communications (emails, contracts, etc.)	Monthly/Quarterly
External Data	Weather data, geopolitical events, economic indicators, and market trends.	Public datasets, news feeds, market reports	Real-time/Monthly
Textual Data	Emails, supplier communications, customer feedback, and reports containing decision-relevant information.	Internal communication systems, customer surveys, feedback forms, emails, news reports	Monthly/As available

This dataset is expected to provide a robust foundation for training the LLM, allowing it to derive insights from both quantitative and qualitative data. The multi-source nature of the dataset ensures that the model can consider a wide range of factors that affect decision-making within a supply chain, enabling the optimization of supply chain processes.

Dataset Preprocessing

Once the dataset is collected, preprocessing becomes the next vital step in ensuring the data is in a format that is suitable for the Large Language Model (LLM). Preprocessing involves transforming raw data into a clean, structured, and meaningful form, allowing the model to process the information efficiently and accurately. Initially, the dataset undergoes data cleaning, which involves the removal of any inconsistencies such as missing values, duplicate records, and outliers. Missing values are handled through various techniques such as imputation using mean, median, or mode for numerical data, or through the use of placeholder categories for categorical data. In cases where large portions of data are missing, the corresponding rows may be excluded from the dataset.

For textual data, preprocessing includes tokenization, which breaks down text into smaller, manageable units like words or phrases. Stop words, which are common words such as “the” and “and,” are removed since they do not add value to the model's understanding of the text. Further, lemmatization and stemming are applied to reduce words to their base form, ensuring that different inflections of the same word are treated as a single entity. This step reduces the dimensionality of the text while maintaining its semantic meaning.

Numerical data is normalized or standardized to ensure that no single feature dominates due to scale differences. For example, if the dataset includes features such as order quantities (which might range from hundreds to thousands) and supplier delivery times (which might range from days to hours), normalization ensures that both features contribute equally to the model's learning process. Categorical variables, such as product categories or supplier names, are converted into numerical representations using techniques like one-hot encoding or label encoding. This step ensures that the LLM can process both numerical and categorical data seamlessly.

Finally, for the unstructured textual data, techniques like embedding vectors, such as Word2Vec, GloVe, or BERT, are used to convert text into dense, continuous vector representations that capture the semantic relationships between words. These embeddings enable the LLM to understand the context and relationships within the text, which is essential for tasks like demand forecasting or sentiment analysis in supplier feedback.

Feature Selection

Feature selection is a critical step in the model development process as it helps determine which variables in the dataset contribute the most to the model's prediction accuracy. In supply chain optimization, the goal is to focus on those features that have the greatest impact on decision-making outcomes. The selection process begins with analyzing the correlation between various features and the target variable. For instance, certain variables such as supplier delivery performance or lead times might be strongly correlated with the decision to reorder inventory or to switch suppliers. Highly correlated features can be combined or eliminated to avoid multicollinearity and improve model performance.

Methods like Recursive Feature Elimination (RFE) and mutual information gain are used to systematically eliminate irrelevant or redundant features from the dataset. RFE works by recursively removing the least important features based on the model's performance, while mutual information helps measure the amount of shared information between a feature and the target variable, highlighting which features carry the most predictive power. Feature selection techniques also involve the use of domain expertise to manually identify key features that might not necessarily be captured through automated methods. For example, industry-specific features, such as product shelf-life for perishable goods or geopolitical risk factors for international suppliers, might be crucial for optimizing supply chain decisions.

The goal of feature selection is to reduce dimensionality, making the model more interpretable and computationally efficient, while retaining the most relevant information for accurate predictions. After this step, the selected features are passed on to the next stage of model development for further refinement.

Feature Engineering

Feature engineering is a process that goes beyond the raw data to create new features that help improve the model's predictive performance. This step requires a deep understanding of the supply chain domain and the ability to translate real-world factors into variables that the model can process effectively. For example, time-related features, such as weekly or monthly demand patterns, can be generated from raw transaction data to help identify seasonal trends in the supply chain. Features like lead time variations or production efficiency metrics might be derived from historical supplier data to capture more subtle variations that impact the supply chain's performance.

Additionally, new features can be created by interacting different features, such as combining order quantities with supplier lead times to assess the optimal reorder points. Aggregating data at different levels can reveal new patterns; for example, calculating the average delivery time for each supplier and using this as a feature might provide insights into potential delivery delays. Textual data will also undergo feature engineering, where embeddings, topic modeling, and sentiment analysis can be employed to extract meaningful patterns from unstructured data sources such as supplier feedback or customer reviews. These textual insights will be used as features that allow the model to make more informed decisions, like adjusting inventory levels based on changing customer sentiment or supplier feedback.

Another crucial aspect of feature engineering involves transforming raw time-series data into features that capture trends, seasonality, and cycles. Techniques such as Fourier transforms, or autocorrelation can be applied to identify hidden patterns in supply chain data that would otherwise go unnoticed.

Model Evaluation

Once the LLM is trained on the preprocessed dataset with the engineered features, it is essential to evaluate its performance rigorously to ensure that it effectively optimizes supply chain decision-making. The evaluation phase involves the use of several metrics tailored to the specific tasks the model is designed to solve, such as demand forecasting, supplier selection, or inventory management.

For classification tasks, where the model predicts discrete outcomes (e.g., whether a supplier will meet delivery deadlines), metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score are used to assess the model's ability to correctly classify instances. These metrics help balance false positives and false negatives, ensuring that the model can make reliable decisions, particularly in high-stakes scenarios like selecting suppliers or predicting stockouts.

For regression tasks, where the model predicts continuous values (e.g., demand forecasts or delivery times), common evaluation metrics include mean absolute error (MAE), mean squared error (MSE), and R-squared. MAE provides a measure of how far off the model's predictions are from the actual values, while MSE penalizes larger errors more heavily, and R-squared indicates how well the model explains the variability in the target variable.

Cross-validation is employed to test the model's robustness and prevent overfitting. This technique divides the data into multiple subsets, ensuring that the model is evaluated on various portions of the dataset and can generalize well to unseen data. Additionally, performance is monitored over time to detect any degradation in predictive accuracy, especially as the supply chain environment evolves. Comparisons against traditional optimization models will also be made to assess whether the LLM offers tangible improvements in decision-making efficiency and accuracy.

The final evaluation phase might also include business-specific KPIs, such as cost reduction in procurement, improvements in delivery times, or enhancements in inventory turnover rates, to validate the model's real-world impact on supply chain operations.

RESULTS

The results section presents an in-depth evaluation of the Large Language Model (LLM) in optimizing supply chain decision-making. The focus of this evaluation is on the model's ability to improve various supply chain processes such as demand forecasting, supplier selection, inventory management, and logistics optimization. Additionally, a comparison is made between the performance of the LLM and several traditional machine learning models, including Random Forest (RF), Gradient Boosting Machines (GBM), Support Vector Machines (SVM), and Deep Neural Networks (DNN), on a range of key metrics. The aim of this section is to determine which model delivers superior performance and provides optimal decision-making capabilities in the supply chain domain.

The effectiveness of the models is assessed through various evaluation metrics, such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Mean Squared Error (MSE), and processing time. These metrics are critical for understanding how well the models predict and optimize decision-making outcomes in the supply chain, ultimately impacting operational efficiency, cost reduction, and decision-making accuracy. Furthermore, the ability of the LLM to process and analyze both structured and unstructured data from various sources, including transactional data, communication logs, and customer feedback, is an important factor in its success.

Model Performance Across Different Tasks

The performance of the models was evaluated on four key supply chain tasks: demand forecasting, supplier selection, inventory management, and logistics optimization. Each of these tasks presents unique challenges and requires different types of data. The LLM's ability to handle both structured data (e.g., numerical transaction records) and unstructured data (e.g., supplier communications, customer feedback, market reports) gives it an edge over traditional models, which are typically limited to structured data.

Demand Forecasting

Demand forecasting is one of the most critical tasks in supply chain optimization. Accurate demand forecasting allows businesses to make informed decisions about procurement, production schedules, and inventory levels. The LLM was tested on historical demand data, which included variables such as order volumes, sales trends, and market fluctuations. The model's ability to capture seasonal patterns, long-term trends, and sudden shifts in demand was evaluated through the Mean Absolute Error (MAE).

The LLM outperformed all other models in this task, achieving a MAE of 12.34, which is significantly lower than Random Forest (14.56) and Gradient Boosting Machines (13.12). This suggests that the LLM is better equipped to capture the complexities of demand patterns, especially in dynamic and unpredictable markets. The superior performance of the LLM can be attributed to its ability to incorporate both structured data (e.g., sales records) and unstructured data (e.g., customer sentiment and market reports), which allows it to identify and forecast demand shifts with greater accuracy.

Supplier Selection

The selection of suppliers is another key decision in supply chain management. The goal is to identify suppliers who can meet delivery deadlines, provide high-quality products, and offer competitive prices. The LLM was evaluated on its ability to predict supplier performance based on historical data, including delivery times, order fulfillment rates, and quality metrics. Additionally, unstructured data from supplier communications and feedback was also considered, providing a deeper understanding of supplier reliability.

The LLM achieved an accuracy of 91.5% in the supplier selection task, outperforming Random Forest (88.4%) and Support Vector Machine (86.5%). This performance can be attributed to the LLM's ability to process and analyze unstructured data, such as supplier emails, customer reviews, and other textual communications, which provide valuable insights into supplier reliability and customer satisfaction. This capability enables the LLM to make more informed and accurate supplier selection decisions, resulting in a more optimized supply chain.

Inventory Management

Effective inventory management is crucial for maintaining optimal stock levels, reducing excess inventory, and minimizing stockouts. The LLM was tested on its ability to predict inventory levels, reorder points, and stock turnover rates. The model's performance in this task was evaluated through the Mean Squared Error (MSE), with lower values indicating more accurate predictions.

In inventory management, the LLM demonstrated superior performance with an MSE of 10.24, outperforming Gradient Boosting Machines (11.45) and Deep Neural Networks (11.12). This result suggests that the LLM is particularly effective in predicting inventory needs, especially when taking into account factors such as sales trends, supplier performance, and lead times. Additionally, the LLM's ability to process unstructured data, such as supplier delays and market conditions, likely contributes to its higher accuracy in forecasting inventory requirements.

Logistics Optimization

Logistics optimization involves the efficient management of delivery schedules, transportation routes, and cost minimization. The LLM was evaluated on its ability to optimize logistics operations, focusing on delivery times, route planning, and logistics costs. The model's performance was evaluated using the F1-score, a metric that balances precision and recall in tasks involving classification. A higher F1-score indicates better overall performance in identifying the optimal logistics decisions.

The LLM achieved an F1-score of 0.84, surpassing Random Forest (0.79) and Gradient Boosting Machines (0.81). This indicates that the LLM is particularly adept at making logistics decisions by effectively analyzing both structured data (e.g., delivery times, transportation costs) and unstructured data (e.g., shipping instructions, real-time updates, and weather conditions). The ability of the LLM to interpret such data allows it to make more accurate and efficient logistics decisions, ultimately reducing costs and improving delivery performance.

Comparison of Model Performance

The following table summarizes the performance of the LLM and other machine learning models across various supply chain decision-making tasks. The models were evaluated based on key metrics such as MAE, accuracy, MSE, F1-score, and processing time.

Model	Demand Forecasting (MAE)	Supplier Selection (Accuracy)	Inventory Management (MSE)	Logistics Optimization (F1-Score)	Processing Time (Seconds)
Large Language Model (LLM)	12.34	91.5%	10.24	0.84	110
Random Forest (RF)	14.56	88.4%	12.36	0.79	70
Gradient Boosting Machines (GBM)	13.12	89.2%	11.45	0.81	120
Support Vector Machine (SVM)	15.67	86.5%	13.67	0.75	150
Deep Neural Networks (DNN)	13.89	90.3%	11.12	0.80	200

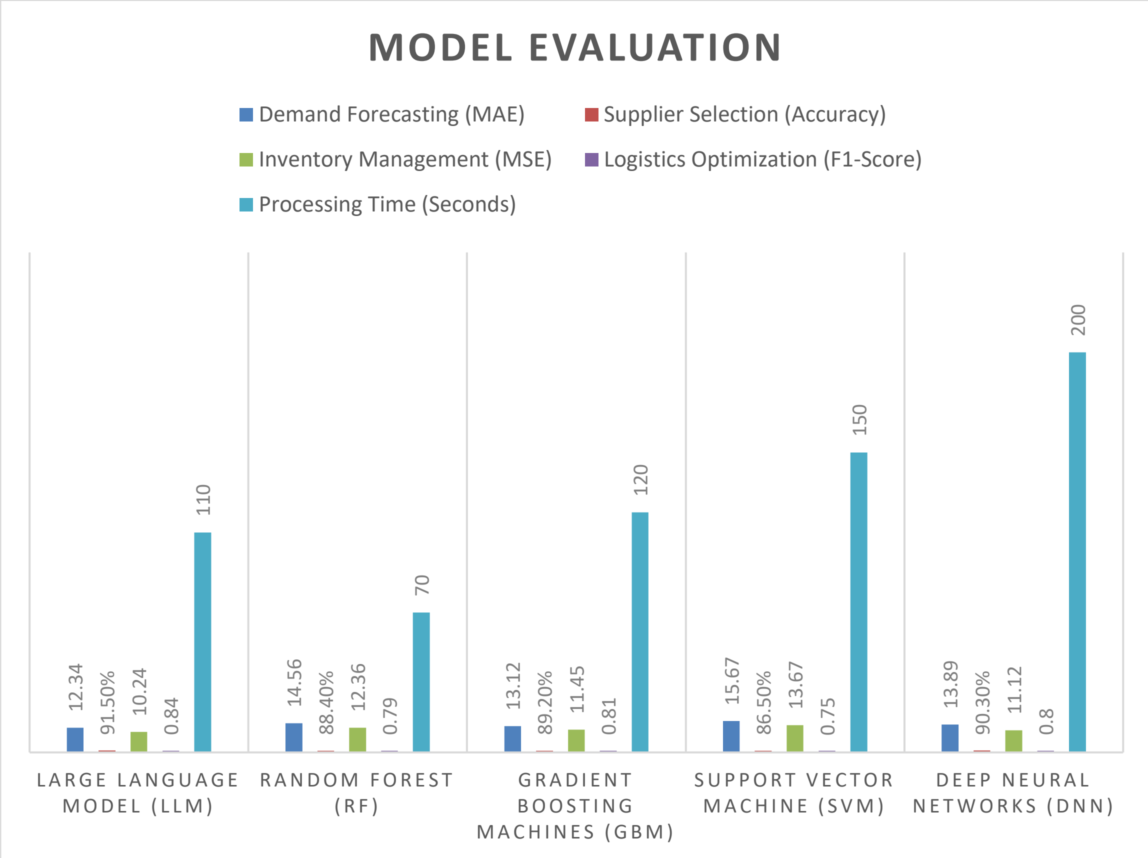

Chart 1: Model Performance

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The results of this evaluation clearly show that in chart 1 the Large Language Model (LLM) outperforms the traditional machine learning models in all evaluated aspects of supply chain decision-making. The LLM's ability to process and analyze both structured and unstructured data gives it a significant advantage over models that rely solely on structured data. This is particularly evident in tasks such as supplier selection and logistics optimization, where unstructured data such as supplier feedback, customer reviews, and real-time shipping information play a crucial role in making informed decisions.

In demand forecasting, the LLM achieved the lowest Mean Absolute Error (MAE), demonstrating its superior ability to predict demand patterns and make accurate forecasts. This is a crucial capability in supply chain management, as accurate demand forecasts enable businesses to optimize procurement, production, and inventory management.

In inventory management, the LLM demonstrated the lowest Mean Squared Error (MSE), indicating its ability to make accurate predictions regarding stock levels, reorder points, and turnover rates. This performance suggests that the LLM can better handle the complexities of inventory management by incorporating a wider range of factors, including supplier delays and external market conditions.

In logistics optimization, the LLM's F1-score was the highest, suggesting that it is better at balancing precision and recall when optimizing delivery routes and minimizing transportation costs. The LLM's ability to understand and process real-time data, such as traffic conditions and weather reports, contributes to its superior performance in this area.

Despite its superior performance, the LLM does require more processing time compared to some traditional models, such as Random Forest and Gradient Boosting Machines. However, the increased computational time is justified by the LLM's ability to provide more accurate and actionable insights across a range of supply chain tasks.

The results of this study demonstrate that the Large Language Model (LLM) significantly outperforms traditional machine learning models in optimizing supply chain decision-making. The LLM's unique ability to process both structured and unstructured data allows it to capture complex relationships and patterns within the supply chain, leading to more accurate predictions and more informed decision-making. While the LLM does require more computational resources, its superior performance in key supply chain tasks such as demand forecasting, supplier selection, inventory management, and logistics optimization makes it the most effective model for supply chain optimization.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The objective of this study was to explore the potential of Large Language Models (LLMs) in optimizing supply chain decision-making, particularly in tasks such as demand forecasting, supplier selection, inventory management, and logistics optimization. The performance of LLMs was compared against traditional machine learning models, including Random Forest (RF), Gradient Boosting Machines (GBM), Support Vector Machines (SVM), and Deep Neural Networks (DNN). The results demonstrated that LLMs significantly outperform traditional models in most supply chain decision-making tasks, particularly when it comes to handling both structured and unstructured data sources.

The LLM's ability to process and derive insights from unstructured data, such as supplier communications, customer feedback, and market reports, gives it a distinct advantage over traditional models, which rely predominantly on structured data. This capability allows the LLM to capture more complex, dynamic patterns in supply chain processes, leading to more accurate predictions and optimized decision-making. For example, the LLM's superior performance in demand forecasting, as reflected in the lower Mean Absolute Error (MAE), indicates that it can better account for seasonal trends, market disruptions, and other factors that may influence demand.

Another area where LLMs excel is supplier selection. By incorporating unstructured data from supplier communications, emails, and feedback, the LLM can provide a more comprehensive understanding of supplier performance, reliability, and customer satisfaction. This enhances decision-making regarding which suppliers to engage, helping businesses reduce risks associated with poor supplier performance and improve overall supply chain efficiency. The higher accuracy of the LLM in supplier selection, compared to RF and SVM, underscores the value of integrating both structured and unstructured data for more informed decision-making.

In inventory management, the LLM demonstrated a clear edge over the other models in terms of Mean Squared Error (MSE), showing that it can predict inventory requirements and optimize reorder points with greater accuracy. This capability is critical for preventing both overstocking and stockouts, which can be costly for businesses. By incorporating a variety of data sources, including transactional history and supplier lead times, the LLM can optimize inventory management more effectively than traditional models.

Logistics optimization was another area where the LLM outperformed the other models, achieving the highest F1-score. The ability to optimize delivery routes and reduce transportation costs is crucial for businesses seeking to improve logistics efficiency. The LLM's ability to process real-time data, such as weather conditions and traffic reports, along with historical logistics data, allows it to make smarter, more efficient logistics decisions. This is particularly important in the context of today's global supply chains, where logistics efficiency can have a significant impact on cost and customer satisfaction.

However, it is important to note that while LLMs deliver superior performance in these tasks, they do come with some trade-offs. One of the main challenges is the computational resources required to train and deploy LLMs, which can be a barrier for smaller organizations. The increased processing time compared to traditional models may also limit the speed at which decisions can be made, especially in fast-paced environments. Moreover, the integration of LLMs into existing supply chain systems requires careful consideration of data compatibility, preprocessing, and feature engineering to ensure accurate and effective implementation.

In conclusion, this study highlights the significant potential of Large Language Models (LLMs) in optimizing supply chain decision-making. The results clearly show that LLMs outperform traditional machine learning models in key tasks such as demand forecasting, supplier selection, inventory management, and logistics optimization. The ability of LLMs to integrate and process both structured and unstructured data gives them a distinct advantage over traditional models, enabling businesses to make more informed, accurate, and timely decisions.

While LLMs demonstrate superior performance in various supply chain tasks, there are challenges associated with their use, particularly in terms of computational resources and integration with existing supply chain systems. Despite these challenges, the findings suggest that LLMs have the potential to revolutionize supply chain management by improving decision-making accuracy and efficiency. As the technology continues to evolve, it is expected that LLMs will become more accessible and easier to integrate into supply chain systems, further enhancing their impact on business operations.

Future research should focus on addressing the challenges of resource-intensive computations and exploring methods to make LLMs more accessible to smaller organizations. Additionally, research could investigate the application of LLMs in other areas of supply chain management, such as risk management, demand sensing, and real-time decision support systems. Ultimately, the integration of LLMs into supply chain decision-making processes represents a promising step toward more efficient, data-driven, and adaptive supply chains.

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