

Smart Logistics and Digital Distribution Management Training Course

5 – 9 July 2027
Vienna

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Ref: 1800_235240 **Date:** 5 – 9 July 2027 **Location:** Vienna **Fees:** 5700 Euro

Overview

Smart Logistics and Digital Distribution Management Training Course is a one-week intermediate course for logistics, distribution, warehouse, transport, supply-chain, data, technology, and operations teams who leave with a Smart Logistics Operating Roadmap. The course connects digital use cases, event data, connected devices, warehouse automation, distribution planning, analytics, process mining, alerts, decision rights, adoption, and benefit tracking. Agile Leaders Training Center delivers this course on smart logistics and digital distribution management.

Who Should Attend

- Teams responsible for logistics planning, distribution execution, service, and performance
- Functions responsible for warehouse flows, automation, scanning, telemetry, and exceptions
- Teams responsible for transportation, fleet, route, delivery, and carrier decisions
- Functions responsible for logistics data, analytics, dashboards, integration, and access
- Teams responsible for digital portfolios, adoption, benefits, risk, and operating governance

The course assumes participants work with logistics processes, operational data, technology initiatives, or performance reports, and leaves out software programming, device installation, and product-specific configuration.

Departments and Industries

The course supports smart-logistics decisions across distribution, manufacturing, retail, and service networks.

- Logistics, transportation, distribution, warehousing, and supply chain
- Data, information technology, operations excellence, and customer service
- Retail, e-commerce, consumer products, and parcel operations
- Manufacturing, automotive, industrial equipment, and spare parts
- Healthcare products, food distribution, third-party logistics, and field service

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Build a smart-logistics maturity baseline and use-case portfolio.
- Apply identifier, event, sensor, telematics, and data-quality controls.
- Analyze warehouse, transport, route, delivery, and exception data.
- Use automation, dashboards, alerts, process mining, and decision workflows.
- Evaluate access, adoption, benefits, risk, service, and performance.
- Build a Smart Logistics Operating Roadmap.

Course Agenda

Day 1: Frame Smart Logistics Decisions

- Digital Logistics Maturity, Process, Pain-Point, and Capability Baseline
- Smart Logistics Use-Case, User, Decision, Value, and Dependency Canvas
- Warehouse-to-Delivery Product, Information, Event, and Decision Map
- Master, Transaction, Visibility, Sensor, and Performance Data Register
- Use-Case Priority, Feasibility, Benefit, Risk, and Ownership Matrix

Day 2: Connect Warehouse and Distribution Flows

- GTIN, GLN, SSCC, Barcode, Location, and Logistics-Unit Design
- Receiving, Putaway, Replenishment, Picking, Packing, and Shipping Automation Map
- Internet of Things Device, Sensor, Telematics, Gateway, and Event Register
- Warehouse, Order, Transport, Carrier, Fleet, and Customer Interface Map
- Data Completeness, Timeliness, Accuracy, Consistency, and Access Rules

Day 3: Apply Transport and Delivery Intelligence

- Demand, Order, Capacity, Route, Load, and Delivery Planning Board
- Fleet Location, Geofence, Dwell, Utilization, and Condition Monitor
- Shipment Milestone, ETA, Delay, Deviation, and Service Alert Matrix
- Carrier, Lane, Stop, Customer, and Distribution Performance Dashboard
- Exception Severity, Decision Right, Response, Escalation, and Closure Workflow

Day 4: Analyze Processes and Govern Adoption

- Warehouse Material-Movement Process-Mining Event and Variant Model
- Logistics Telemetry, Incident, Response-Time, and System-Health Dashboard
- Automation Exception, Manual Override, Safety, and Continuity Control Sheet
- Data Access, Cyber Risk, Evidence, Retention, and Accountability Register
- Adoption, Training, Support, Benefit, Measure, and Review Plan

Day 5: Smart Logistics Practice

- Exercise: Prioritize Connected Logistics Use Cases and Dependencies
- Exercise: Map Warehouse Automation, Events, Data, and Interfaces
- Exercise: Configure Route, ETA, Geofence, and Service Alerts
- Exercise: Diagnose a Process-Mining Variant and Distribution Exception
- Capstone Exercise: Build the Smart Logistics Operating Roadmap

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to connect technology choices with logistics decisions, operating evidence, and measurable value.

- Suggested activity: score connected logistics use cases by user need, decision value, data readiness, dependencies, risk, and ownership.
- Suggested activity: trace product, location, logistics-unit, event, sensor, and transaction data across warehouse and distribution handoffs.
- Suggested activity: respond to route, dwell, ETA, condition, or service alerts using decision rights, evidence, and escalation.
- Suggested activity: compare process variants, telemetry, service, productivity, cost, adoption, and benefit measures.

FAQs

Who is smart logistics and digital distribution training designed for?

Smart logistics and digital distribution training suits teams responsible for warehouse, transport, delivery, data, automation, analytics, exceptions, digital initiatives, or performance, and assumes access to practical process or operating information.

How does smart logistics differ from general logistics management training?

Smart logistics applies event data, connected devices, automation, analytics, alerts, and decision workflows to operations, while general logistics management training covers the wider planning and control of transportation, warehousing, inventory, and distribution.

What belongs in a Smart Logistics Operating Roadmap?

A Smart Logistics Operating Roadmap combines the maturity baseline, use cases, process and data maps, identifiers, devices, interfaces, automation, analytics, alerts, controls, owners, risks, adoption actions, benefits, measures, and review points.

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How should smart logistics use cases be prioritized?

Smart logistics use cases should be prioritized through the user decision, operational pain point, value, data readiness, process fit, technology dependency, implementation effort, access and continuity risk, owner, measure, and evidence required to sustain the result.

Conclusion

Participants take back a Smart Logistics Operating Roadmap. The roadmap connects use cases, event data, connected devices, warehouse automation, transport intelligence, analytics, alerts, exceptions, controls, adoption, benefits, and measures. It changes disconnected technology initiatives into an operating portfolio with defined decisions, evidence, ownership, dependencies, risks, and review points.