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1 Template:Blue

{{1}}



2 Template:Bugzilla

[[mediazilla:{{{1}}}|bug {{{1}}}]]




3 Template:Button

? Unknown

3.1 Usage

The following displays the button icon and the description in bold after it.

```
{{Button|New}} This is a new button.
```














































 **New** This is a new button.


You can select a button and have a different label against it using a second parameter. For example:

```
{{Button|Detail|Tyres}} This is a new button.
```

 **Tyres**

The following buttons are supported:

 Set Default.	 Load Schedule.	 Save As.
 Right.	 Left.	 Call-out.
 Lookup.	 Edit.	 Calendar.
 Add.	 Sign Out.	 Pin.
 Menu.	 Last.	 Home.
 First.	 Close.	 Back to Top.
 Widget.	 Unknown.	 Undo.
 Toggle.	 Template.	 Split.
 Settings.	 Save.	 Refresh.
 Query.	 Print.	 New.
 Map.	 Help.	 Export to Excel.
 Export to CSV.	 Delete.	 Copy.
 Consolidate.	 Column Selector.	 Collapse.
 Clear.	 Cancel.	 Booking.
 Unset Default.	 Detail.	 Fleet Inspection

Any other buttons will be given the ? **Unknown** button, unless you upload a picture with an identical name. For example, upload an image "My New Button.png" and access it with {{Button|My New Button}}.  **Note:** This is case-sensitive!



4 Template:Clear



5 Template:Comment

Wikitext

```
{{quote|text=Cry ?Havoc,? and let slip the dogs of war.|sign=[[William Shakespeare]]|date=01/01/1889}}
```

Result

Cry ?Havoc,? and let slip the dogs of war.
—William Shakespeare, *01/01/1889*

5.1 Restrictions

If you do not provide quoted text, the template generates a parser error message, which will appear in red text in the rendered page.

If any parameter's actual value contains an equals sign (=), you **must** use named parameters. (The equals sign gets interpreted as a named parameter otherwise.)

If any parameter's actual value contains characters used for wiki markup syntax (such as vertical bar, brackets, single quotation marks, etc.), you may need to escape it. See [Template:!](#) and friends.

Be wary of URLs which contain restricted characters. The equals sign is especially common.

Inserts a comment or quote callout.

Template parameters

	Parameter	Description	Type	Status	Text
					text 1
Quoted/commented text					
Stringrequired	Person	sign 2			
Quoted/commenting person					
Userrequired	Date	date 3			
Date of comment					
Daterequired					
}}}}}}					
—Someone, <i>Date</i>					



6 CTL Fleet Management Glossary

Term	Description
Transport Terms	
AI	In barcode terms, an Application Identifier; some pre-defined characters in a barcode that define the data content rather than the format.
Carrier	The carrier completing the trip. Can comprise any carrier configured in the system, but normally Home Fleet (usually a carrier per depot), 3rd-party carriers, supplier-/customer-own transport, own collection, etc.
Cost Centre	A part of an organization to which costs may be charged for accounting purposes. For C-TMS, this is used for accounting purposes, and also to generally configure the system.
C-Portal	Calidus Portal, Aptean's web-enabled external access system. Also, any electronic internet-based system designed to access functionality for a particular purpose (for example, customer enquiries, supplier activity, track and trace, etc.)
Cross-Dock	Also, a specific location at which product is exchanged.
C-TMS	Calidus TMS, Aptean's Transport Management System.
Customer	In 3PL terms, the customer on behalf of which the transport is being operated.
DDL	Drop-down list - a series of pre-designated answers to a particular question on a device, rather than requiring the user to key the answer in full.
Debrief	Comprises 2 parts: Stop debrief, where actual arrival and departure times against a trip are entered; Order debrief, where actual product and item quantities are entered; Driver/Trip debrief, where additional information is captured from the driver relating to the trip.
Delivery Types	This defines the category of the order and is intrinsically linked to revenue and cost tariffs.
Demurrage; Detention	Any time spent loading, unloading or waiting that is outside contractual obligation in execution of a trip. This usually incurs additional charges.
Depot	Any location that schedules and controls transport.
Despatch	In transport terms, the process of loading and despatching items out of a depot. In this implementation, the process of loading and despatching is predominantly controlled by C-MCS (q.v.). See also Loading.
DMS	Document Management Systems: Systems that manage the storage and viewing of (predominantly) scanned documents. Usually these systems also include some automation and indexing routines.
DOT	Delivery on Time - see OTIF.
Driver	Comprising drivers and crew assigned to a trip.
DU	Distribution/Deliverable Unit - Pallet, Package, etc.; Also, Asset, Asset Type.
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange - a mechanism by which 2 systems can communicate normally without user intervention.
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
Fixed Route Template	A template in C-TMS that provides a series of timed slots into which orders will fit. This can be used to create fixed routes (q.v.) and also as a template for cross-docking and grouping similar orders together.
Fixed Route	In transport terms, a fixed route is a trip comprised of a series of fixed stops that are typically always visited. A C-TMS fixed route template (q.v.) can be used to create these.
Fixed Schedule	An order that occurs at a fixed time. Differing from the above, the order will be created in the schedule; Also, Milk Run.
Item	A single item for delivery/collection. A general term, distinct from the DU of the deliverable item e.g. Pallet, Package, etc.
Load	C-TMS: A trip that encompasses just a vehicle-full of items, or one journey out and back to a depot.
Loading	In transport terms, the process of loading and despatching items out of a depot. In this implementation, the process of loading and despatching is predominantly controlled by C-MCS (q.v.). See also Despatch.
Location	In C-TMS terms, a trip comprises visits or drops to many locations. A location can be of many different types.
Location Types	Usually one of: Depot, Customer, Delivery/Collection Location, Store, etc.
OBD	On-Board Diagnostics - an automotive term referring to a vehicle's self-diagnostic and reporting capabilities. Also, CANbus.
OMS Ref	A unique transport movement ID, referring to a single transport movement request.
OPS13	Vehicle Checks; Defect Reporting
Optimisation	Route Building and Optimisation
Order	Equiv: OMS Ref; a transport movement.
Order Status	The lifecycle of an order



Term	Description
OTIF	On Time in Full - Metrics to measure successful collection or delivery.
Outbase	a depot whose purpose is to deliver to final delivery destination within a geographically restricted subsection of the whole catchment area; also, ROC.
Reason Codes	Of many types: Adjustment, Non-conformance, Order.
Receipt	In transport terms, the process of receiving and uploading items into a depot. In this implementation, the process of receipt and unloading is predominantly controlled by C-MCS (q.v.). See also Unloading.
Region	Geographical Region. Also, Postal Region.
Resources	Drivers, Crew, Tractors, Vehicles, Trailers
Route	A route is a fixed route that is repeated. A Trip is a unique trip, which may be created from a route.
ROC; RDC	Regional Operating Centre; Regional Distribution Centre; a depot whose purpose is to deliver to final delivery destination within a geographically restricted subsection of the whole catchment area; also, Outbase.
RPE	Roll-pallet Equivalent - This is used to estimate volume and therefore capacity of vehicles within C-TMS.
Schedule	A day's plan, usually consisting of 24 hours, not necessarily from midnight to midnight.
Service Levels; Service Types	Typically used to determine additional services for an order, or a quicker transport service.
Shunt	A trunk (q.v.) movement between depots using the trunk network, typically of a much shorter length than a trunk movement.
Surcharges	Any changes applied to an invoice at invoice stage, rather than generated from the order or trip itself. Examples are: Fuel Surcharge/Rebate, Demurrage.
Tariffs	Rate Cards, forming the basis of generating trip/carrier costs and order revenue.
TLM	Transport Logistics Manager
Tractor	The driver cab, pulling the trailer.
Trailer	The trailer carrying the goods. Can be several types.
Transport	Transport operational team
Trip	C-TMS: A selection of work to be completed, specifically a workload that lasts for an entire shift for a driver.
Trip Status	The lifecycle of a trip
Trunk	A route between depots, transporting goods usually to be delivered from the destination depot, but any transfer of goods from the original receiving or originating depot in the network to the final delivery depot (the outbase).
TTM	Calidus TTM; Track and Trace Module; Aptean's application dedicated to tracking and tracing order events with inputs from several external systems.
Unloading	The process of receiving and uploading items into a depot. In this implementation, the process of receipt and unloading is predominantly controlled by C-MCS (q.v.). See also Receiving.
Tyre and Fleet Management Terms	
Casing	Inner layer of a tyre, below the tread. If not overly damaged, a casing may be repaired and re-treaded rather than scrapped.
DOT code	Department of Transportation code, uniquely identifying the manufacture place and date of the tyre.
Centre	Depot
Tread depth	The depth of the tread on the tyre. Anything below 6mm is considered in need of replacement.
Regroove	The action of etching tread deeper into the existing tyre body.
Retread; remould	The action of refitting more rubber to a tyre body.
COP	Customer-own product; product owned by the customer.
Call-out	A job to travel to a location (either a known customer location or a previously unknown location) to service a vehicle, typically to fit and/or remove a tyre. Rapid call-out jobs and scheduled call-out jobs are largely the same, although rapid call-out jobs typically have a tighter timeframe and are dealt with immediately, whereas scheduled callouts may be for some time in the future.
Supply	Providing tyres to a customer without fitment. This is a standard transport delivery job.
Inspection	The act of inspecting all of the tyres on the vehicle to check for defects, tread depth, pressure, etc.
Fleet inspection	A job to perform inspections on multiple vehicles.
Ply	Layers of fabric that cover the whole of the casing, providing structure and strength to the tyre, e.g. radial, cross-ply.
Pattern	The pattern of the tread.
Technician	The person fitting the tyre. In transport terms, this is the driver of the vehicle executing the jobs.



Usage:

```

{{Doc_Appendix
|Appendix=The Appendix Section. Defaults to A
|Glossary=WCS|WMS|CTMS|EPOD. Omit if no glossary is to be included.
|Ref1=First reference document title. There can be up to 5 (Ref2, Ref3, etc).
|RefV1=First reference document version
|RefDate1=First reference document date
|Rev1=Authorising Name. Up to 3 may be specified (Rev2, Rev3)
|Rev1Title=Job Title
|Estimate=Enter Y if an estimate section is to be included. Use the fields REQ, EST, FS, TS, DEV, ST, IMP for the values.
If the values are omitted, they default to Zero. Also include Client and Year for the correct rates
|Client=Client for estimate rates. Required if an estimate section is to be produced.
|Year=Year for estimate rates. Required if an estimate section is to be produced.
|REQ=Requirements Time. Defaults to zero.
|EST=Estimate Time. Defaults to zero.
|FS=Functional Specification Time. Defaults to zero.
|TS=Technical Specification Time. Defaults to zero.
|DEV=Development Time. Defaults to zero.
|ST=Testing Time. Defaults to zero.
|IMP=Implementation Time. Defaults to zero.
|FSEST=Y if this estimate is for production in a functional specification. Omit if no separate estimate and functional
specification sections are required. If the values in the estimate differ from the functional specification, use the fields
EREQ, EEST, EFS, ETS, EDEV, ESTT, EIMP to identify the Estimate values. If these are omitted, the Functional
Specification values in fields REQ, EST, FS, TS, DEV, ST, IMP will be used.
|EREQ=Estimate Requirements Time. Defaults to the value specified in REQ if omitted.
|EEST=Estimate Estimate Time. Defaults to the value specified in EST if omitted.
|EFS=Estimate Functional Specification Time. Defaults to the value specified in FS if omitted.
|ETS=Estimate Technical Specification Time. Defaults to the value specified in TS if omitted.
|EDEV=Estimate Development Time. Defaults to the value specified in DEV if omitted.
|ESTT=Estimate Testing Time. Defaults to the value specified in ST if omitted.
|EIMP=Estimate Implementation Time. Defaults to the value specified in IMP if omitted.
}}

```

 **Note:** Ensure that you include the relevant Category tag at the bottom of the page.



7 Appendix A: Document References

A.1 References

Ref No	Document Title & ID	Version	Date
1			

A.2 Glossary

A.3 Authorised By

{{{Rev1}}}

{{{Rev1Title}}}



8 Template:Doc Title

A first document page. Use {{Doc_Title}} passing in the parameters below.

Template parameters

This template prefers block formatting of parameters.

ParameterDescriptionTypeStatusClientClient

The client, customer or Aptean

Default

Aptean

Example

Aptean

Stringrequired**Title**Title

The title of the document this title is for.

Example

Administration - Access Control Guide

Stringrequired**System**System

The system to which this document pertains

Suggested values

C-TMS CALIDUS C-ePOD C-MCS C-Portal C-Portal TTM C-WMS

Default

C-TMS

Example

C-TMS

Stringrequired**Date**Date

The date of production

Default

31st December 2024

Example

31st December 2024

Auto value

Stringrequired**Version**Version

The version number of the document, e.g. v0.01, v1.00, v2.01. Include the v.

Example

v0.01

Stringsuggested**Reference**Reference

A reference for the document. This could be a Salesforce or DevOps reference e.g. SCR-CTMS-12345678-01, or a general reference e.g. ADMINISTRATION

Stringrequired**Sysver**Sysver

System Version

Example

12.45



Numbersuggested



9 Template:Doc TitleNew



{{{Client}}}

{{{Title}}}

Functional Specification

{{{Date}}} - {{{Version}}}
Reference: {{{Reference}}}



10 Template:DocLink

This is a template to create a link to a PDF document export for a particular page. This is achieved with {{DocLink|MyPage}}

Template parameters

Parameter	Description	Type	Status	Page name	1
-----------	-------------	------	--------	-----------	---

The name of the page that the document will be produced from. Can also be the name of a category by specifying the Category namespace e.g. Did You Know, or Category:Accounts

Page name required



11 Template:EPOD Glossary

Term or Acronym	Meaning
EPOD	Electronic Proof of Delivery. The OBS EPOD system is <i>CALIDUS</i> EPOD.
PDA	The unit on which the EPOD system will run in the field. This can be a Phone, EDA or industrial PDA, running Windows Mobile 6+.
DAL	Data Access Layer. A mechanism for accessing data by the system that is removed from the application, allowing for simplified access and providing protection to the data, as only approved DAL methods can be used to modify it.



12 Template:Estimate



CHANGE REQUEST ESTIMATE

Client	{{{Supimix_Client_Code}}}	Project	{{{Supimix_Project_Code}}}	Site	{{{Supimix_Site_Code}}}
Client Reference	{{{Supimix_Client_Reference}}}	OBS Reference	{{{Supimix_Number}}}	Estimate Version	{{{The_version_of_the_document}}}
Prepared By	{{{Your_Name}}}			Estimate Date	{{{Date_(DD/MM/YY)}}
Invoice Reference	{{{Supimix_PO_Reference}}}			Priority	{{{Supimix_Priority}}}
Customer	{{{Clients_Customer}}}			System Version	{{{System_Version_being_installed}}}

Client Request
{{{Client_Request}}}

OBS Logistics Solution
{{{OBS_Solution}}}

Warning: Unknown costs for client/year ({{{Supimix_Client_Code}}}/{{{Year}}})

Cost Details			
Activity	No. of Days	Rate per Day (£)	Cost (£ Exc. VAT)
Requirements	First argument to "number_format" must be a number.		£First argument to "number_format" must be a number.
Change Request Evaluation	First argument to "number_format" must be a number.		£First argument to "number_format" must be a number.
Functional Specification	First argument to "number_format" must be a number.		£First argument to "number_format" must be a number.
Technical Specification	First argument to "number_format" must be a number.		£First argument to "number_format" must be a number.
Development	First argument to "number_format" must be a number.		£First argument to "number_format" must be a number.
Testing and Release	First argument to "number_format" must be a number.		£First argument to "number_format" must be a number.
Implementation	First argument to "number_format" must be a number.		£First argument to "number_format" must be a number.
TOTAL	First argument to "number_format" must be a number.		£First argument to "number_format" must be a number.

Estimate excludes training, release to live and go live support.

Copyright © OBS Logistics 2011.

This estimate has an expiry date of 30 days from the specified Estimate Date.



The information contained herein is supplied without liability for errors or omissions.



14 Template:Estimate Head

Include this template as follows:

```
{{Estimate
|Client=Supimix Client Code
|Project=Supimix Project Code
|Site=Supimix Site Code
|ClientRef=Supimix Client Reference
|OBSRef=Supimix Number
|Version=The version of the document
|Author=Your Name
|PONum=Supimix PO Reference
|Priority=Supimix Priority
|Date=Date (DD/MM/YY)
|Customer=Client's Customer (if known)
|SysVer=System Version being changed
}}
```



Note: If on a separate page Ensure that you include the relevant Category tag at the bottom of the page.





CHANGE REQUEST ESTIMATE



15.1 CHANGE REQUEST ESTIMATE

Client	{{{Client}}}	Project	{{{Project}}}	Site	{{{Site}}}
Client Reference	{{{ClientRef}}}	OBS Reference	{{{OBSRef}}}	Estimate Version	{{{Version}}}
Prepared By	{{{Author}}}			Estimate Date	{{{Date}}}
Invoice Reference	{{{PONum}}}			Priority	{{{Priority}}}
Customer	{{{Customer}}}			System Version	{{{SysVer}}}


Client Request
{{{ClientRequest}}}


OBS Logistics Solution
{{{Solution}}}


16 Template:EstimateCostDetails


Usage:

```
{{EstimateCostDetails
|Client=Client for estimate rates. Required if an estimate section is to be produced.
|Year=Year for estimate rates. Required if an estimate section is to be produced.
|REQ=Requirements Time. Defaults to zero.
|EST=Estimate Time. Defaults to zero.
|FS=Functional Specification Time. Defaults to zero.
|TS=Technical Specification Time. Defaults to zero.
|DEV=Development Time. Defaults to zero.
|ST=Testing Time. Defaults to zero.
|IMP=Implementation Time. Defaults to zero.
|FSEST=Y if this estimate is for production in a functional specification. Omit if no separate estimate and functional
specification sections are required. If the values in the estimate differ from the functional specification, use the fields
EREQ, EEST, EFS, ETS, EDEV, ESTT, EIMP to identify the Estimate values. If these are omitted, the Functional
Specification values in fields REQ, EST, FS, TS, DEV, ST, IMP will be used.
|EREQ=Estimate Requirements Time. Defaults to the value specified in REQ if omitted.
|EEST=Estimate Estimate Time. Defaults to the value specified in EST if omitted.
|EFS=Estimate Functional Specification Time. Defaults to the value specified in FS if omitted.
|ETS=Estimate Technical Specification Time. Defaults to the value specified in TS if omitted.
|EDEV=Estimate Development Time. Defaults to the value specified in DEV if omitted.
|ESTT=Estimate Testing Time. Defaults to the value specified in ST if omitted.
|EIMP=Estimate Implementation Time. Defaults to the value specified in IMP if omitted.
}}
```

 **Note:** If on a separate page Ensure that you include the relevant Category tag at the bottom of the page.

 **Note:** Costs should be numeric. If one is not included, it will default to zero (0).

 **Note:** This page should be kept up-to-date with the latest cost changes for all clients, otherwise the costs will default to zero (0)

 **Warning:** Unknown costs for client/year (No client/No year)

Cost Details			
Activity	No. of Days	Rate per Day (£)	Cost (£ Exc. VAT)
Requirements	0.00		£First argument to "number_format" must be a number.
Change Request Evaluation	0.00		£First argument to "number_format" must be a number.
Functional Specification	0.00		£First argument to "number_format" must be a number.
Technical Specification	0.00		£First argument to "number_format" must be a number.
Development	0.00		£First argument to "number_format" must be a number.
Testing and Release	0.00		£First argument to "number_format" must be a number.
Implementation	0.00		£First argument to "number_format" must be a number.
TOTAL	0.00		£First argument to "number_format" must be a number.

Estimate excludes training, release to live and go live support.

17 Glossary

Term	Definition
Transport Terms	
Audit Log	A log of events that have happened in the C-TL system. It could include information, error, debug or audit messages. Users are able to search for messages of a certain type, on a certain day and from a certain area of the system.
Activity	The activity at a stop. Usually loading or unloading.
Asset	A traceable DU; the item that is tracked during delivery and collection. This Asset has a type (e.g. Cage, Tet, etc.).
Backloads	Orders that are placed on a pre-existing trip at the end of the trip before returning to the depot. They may be for customers other than the customer that is paying for the full trip and may result in a rebate to the customer, and a charge to the backload order's customer.
Booking	A quantity of a single Product Type on a single DU Type to be delivered from one location to another on particular date but not at a particular time. These records are usually created by the Auto Summary process. These records are displayed in the main view on the Bookings form.
BUE	Base Unit Equivalent. Also RPE (Regular Pallet Equivalent). A means of comparing transport unit type size. For example, a Standard Pallet may equate to 1 BUE, a Large Board may equate to 2 BUEs, a carton may equate to 0.02 BUE. This is used to estimate volume and therefore capacity of vehicles within CTL-TMS. Typically this is based on a standard 1 cubic metre pallet.
C-ePOD	CALIDUS EPOD, OBS Logistics' app-enabled trip execution system.
C-Portal	CALIDUS Portal, OBS Logistics' web-enabled external access system. Also, any electronic internet-based system designed to access functionality for a particular purpose (for example, customer enquiries, supplier activity, track and trace, etc.).
Carrier	The carrier completing the trip. Can comprise any carrier configured in the system, but normally Home Fleet (usually a carrier per depot), 3rd-party carriers, supplier-/customer-own transport, own collection, etc.
Case	A Case of individual packets of a product e.g. a case of Cornflake packets.
Consolidating Centre	A depot that takes delivery of goods from several origins and consolidates them for trunking to out-bases (q.v.) or final delivery to destinations. See also Consolidation.
Consolidation	In execution terms, this is the act of taking several jobs and combining them into a single execution job. This can be by several criteria but is broadly defined as: Same Location consolidation, where the delivery/collection points are identical; Linked Location, where the deliver/collection points have been configured to be seen as the same point within CTL-TMS and; Manual (Ad Hoc) Consolidation, where the driver decides that two jobs should be delivered/collected at the same time.
Containerisation	The action of taking items and placing them inside another item for tracking purposes. See also Asset.
Cost	The cost to the operation of running the trip. The cost is generated from the carrier's rate card. Cost is generated from the trip.
Cross-Dock	Also a specific location at which product is exchanged.
CTL-TMS	CALIDUS Total Logistics TMS, OBS Logistics' Transport Management System.
CTM	This refers to the Carrier Trip Management module within C-TL.
Customer	In 3PL terms, the customer on behalf of which the transport is being operated.
Debrief	Comprises multiple parts: Stop debrief, where actual arrival and departure times against a trip are entered; Order debrief, where actual product and item quantities are entered; Driver/Trip debrief, where additional information is captured from the driver relating to the trip.
Demurrage; Detention	Any time spent loading, unloading or waiting that is outside contractual obligation in execution of a trip. This usually incurs additional charges.
Depot	Any location that schedules and controls transport.
Despatch	In transport terms, the process of loading and despatching items out of a depot. The process of loading and despatching may be controlled by C-MCS (q.v.). See also Loading.
DMS	Document Management Systems: Systems than manage the storage and viewing of (predominantly) scanned documents. Usually these systems also include some automation and indexing routines.
DOT	Delivery On Time - see OTIF.
Driver	Comprising drivers and crew assigned to a trip.
DU	Despatch Unit type e.g. Standard Roll Pallet.
Drivers Day	A schedule of work that a driver would undertake in a day including any rest periods and breaks.
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange - a mechanism by which 2 systems can communicate normally without user intervention.

Term	Definition
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning.
Fixed Route Template	A template in CTL-TMS that provides a series of timed slots into which orders will fit. This can be used to create fixed routes (q.v.) and also as a template for cross-docking and grouping similar orders together.
Fixed Route	In transport terms, a fixed route is a trip comprised of a series of fixed stops that are typically always visited. A CTL-TMS fixed route template (q.v.) can be used to create these.
Fuel Surcharge	An additional charge that may be applied to a Transport charge to reflect the increasing price of fuel.
Item	A single (usually unique) item for delivery/collection. A general terms, distinct from the TU of the deliverable item e.g. Pallet, Package, etc.
Load	CTL-TMS: A trip that encompasses just a vehicle-full of items, or one journey out and back to a depot.
Loading	In transport terms, the process of loading and despatching items out of a depot. The process of loading and despatching may be controlled by C-MCS (q.v.). See also Despatch.
Location	In CTL-TMS terms, a trip comprises visits or drops to many locations. A location can be of many different types.
Location Types	Usually one of: Depot, Customer, Delivery/Collection Location, Store, etc.
Location Zone	Also Zone; A grouping of included or excluded postal regions, zones or post codes. These are used in fixed route templates to determine whether orders from or to locations should be included in any trips created from them.
MCS	Mobile Control System
MSMQ	Microsoft Message Queue - a method of interfacing with another system using Microsoft based technology.
OBD	On-Board Diagnostics - an automotive term referring to a vehicle's self-diagnostic and reporting capabilities. Also CANbus.
ODBC	Open Database Connectivity - A method of communicating with an external database from a program outside of the database environment.
Optimisation	Route Building and Optimisation.
Order	An instruction to deliver specific quantities of one or more Product Types on particular DU types from one location to another at a particular time; a transport movement.
Order Item	An individual, usually unique item for collection or deliver.
Order Line	An order can be made up of different order lines (i.e. an order from one location to another can contain many lines such as 20 ambient pallets and 20 chilled pallets).
Order Status	The lifecycle of an order. Typically: Unscheduled; Scheduled (or Sheduled for Collection for cross-docked orders); Completed; Cancelled.
Order Type	This defines the category of the order, and is intrinsically linked to revenue and cost tariffs.
Organization	A part of an organization to which costs may be charged for accounting purposes. For CTL-TMS, this is used for accounting purposes, and also to generally configure the system.
OTIF	On Time In Full - Success metrics to measure successful completion of an order.
Out-base	A regional depot for collection and delivery in this local area. See also: RDC; ROC.
Payment	Monies paid by a cost centre to a third party such as a carrier.
Plan	A term used to describe the result from scheduling Orders onto Trips. The first set of Trips may be referred to as 'Plan A', with a subsequent, more accurate plan later in the day being referred to as 'Plan B'.
Post Schedule	The period after Orders have been scheduled in the Scheduling Program and then returned to C-TL . Any subsequent manipulation of these Orders would be Post Schedule manipulation.
Pre Schedule	The period before Orders have been scheduled in the Scheduling Program and then returned to C-TL . Any manipulation of these Orders would be Pre Schedule manipulation.
Product Item	Another term for a case or SKU.
Product Quantity	A quantity of a single Product Item or SKU to be delivered from one location to another on particular date but not at a particular time. These records are created by the inbound Bookings interface process. These records are displayed in the View Detail screen on the Bookings form.
Product Summary	Another term for Booking.
Product Type	The category that a Product Item, Case or SKU falls in to, usually associated with temperature e.g. FROZEN, PERISHABLE, AMBIENT.
Rate Card	See Tariffs.
Reason Codes	Of many types, defining exceptions: Adjustment, Non-conformance, Order.
Recalculate Distance and	A C-TL function that is applied to a trip. The function checks the properties of the trip to ensure that it meets the defined rules for a trip in respect of drive times and driver's breaks.

Term	Definition
Times	
RDC; ROC	Regional Distributions Centre and Regional Operating Centre. For transport operations with multiple depots, these depots are used for the final delivery.
Region	Geographical Region. Also, Postal Region.
Receipt	In transport terms, the process of receiving and uploading items into a depot. The process of receipt and unloading may be controlled by C-MCS (q.v.). See also Unloading.
Resource	General term grouping the executors of a trip. Carriers, Drivers, Crew, Tractors, Vehicles, Trailers.
Revenue	Monies received by an organisation from a third party such as a customer. Revenue is generated from an order, based on the customer's rate card.
Route	A route is a fixed route that is repeated. A Trip is a unique trip, which may be created from a route.
Schedule	The period to which a set of Orders and Trips will be assigned and scheduled. Usually, but not necessarily, a single day of the week so referred to as a Schedule Date that runs from 22:00 - 22:00 e.g. Schedule Date 11th July 2002 runs from 22:00 10-July-16 to 22:00 11-July-16.
Scheduled Order	An Order that has been scheduled onto a Trip by the scheduling process.
Service Levels; Service Types	Typically used to determine additional services for an order, or a quicker transport service.
Shunt	A trunk (q.v.) movement between depots using the trunk network, typically of a much shorter length than a trunk movement.
SKU	Stock Keeping Unit - another term for a Case.
Stop	See Trip Stop.
Stop Type	Along with the activity (q.v.), defines the stop use. Usually: SU - Start-up; PK - Pick-up; DL - Delivery; CL - Close-down.
Supplier	A supplier brings goods to your transport operation for delivery through the transport network. This is used when transport customers have relationships with suppliers for delivery, but the transport operation has a relationship with the customer.
Surcharges	Any changes applied to an invoice at invoice stage, rather than generated from the order or trip itself. Examples are: Fuel Surcharge/Rebate, Demurrage.
Tariffs	Rate Cards, forming the basis of generating trip/carrier costs and order revenue.
TI	Transport Instruction - another term for an Order.
TLM	Transport Logistics Manager.
TMS Ref	A unique transport movement ID, referring to a single transport movement request.
Tractor	The driver cab, pulling the trailer.
Trailer	The trailer carrying the goods. Can be several types.
Trans-Ship	The process of receiving, cross-docking and despatching items within a depot, usually within a single transaction. In this implementation, this is the process at the RDC (q.v.).
Transport	Any portion of an operation that deals with the execution of trips; the transport management office.
Trip	A routed Truck Load of goods. For example, a trip that begins at Depot 1 where an Order is loaded, then travels to Store 1 where the Order is unloaded. Typically the trip would then return to Depot 1 to terminate the trip.
Trip Manipulation	The manipulation of Scheduled Trips, whether it be to add a Carrier or to completely recalculate times on the Trip.
Trip Status	The lifecycle of a trip. Typically: Planned; Tendered; Accepted; En-Route; Completed.
Trip Stop	Stops within a trip at which specific activities would take place such as the loading or unloading of goods.
Trunk	A route between depots, transporting goods usually to be delivered from the destination depot, but any transfer of goods from the original receiving or originating depot in the network to the final delivery depot (the out-base).
TU	Transport Unit - box, tray, cage, tet, etc.; Also Asset, Asset Type.
TTM	CALIDUS Portal TTM; Track and Trace Module; OBS Logistics' application dedicated to tracking and tracing order events with inputs from several external systems.
Unloading	The process of receiving and uploading items into a depot. The process of receipt and unloading may be controlled by C-MCS (q.v.). See also Receiving.
Unscheduled Order	An Order that is yet to be scheduled onto a Trip by the scheduling process.
Vehicle	A generic term for a tractor (q.v.). This term may also be used to specifically identify a fixed tractor/trailer combination, for example a van, luton, etc.
Warehouse	This is a depot in CTL-TMS that is seen to be a warehouse, or origin and storage point for product for delivery.

Term	Definition
Application Usage Terms	
Check box	A box that when checked indicates that the item to the left is enabled. If unchecked, this is disabled or not in use.
DDL; Drop-down List	A series of pre-designated answers to a particular question on a device, rather than requiring the user to key the answer in in full.
Field	A single point of data entry on a screen, for example, a text box, drop-down list, check box, etc.
Look-up	A pop-up window specifically designed to allow searching for and selected pre-configured data.
Pop-up	A window (q.v.) that appears over the top of the open window.
Screen	The functional area, for example, "the Debrief screen". All functionality for this functional area is contained within this screen.
Window	The area of the browser used to display the screen and all contained entities.

18 Template:HI2

style="background:#A7C1F2"

19 Template:HI3

style="background:#8DA7D6; color:black;"

20 Template:Incomplete

Inserts a warning stating that the page is incomplete, and adds the page to the Incomplete category.

Template parameters

Parameter	Description	Type	Status
	No parameters specified		

21 Template:Mediawiki

```
[[mw:{{{1}}}|{{{1}}}]]
```

This template links to a page on mediawiki.org from the [Help pages](#). The template has two parameters:

- 1. Pagename, optionally preceded by an interwiki link prefix valid on mediawiki.org
- 2. (optional) Link description

21.1 Demo of interwiki link

{{mediawiki|m:Help:Calculation|Help:Calculation}} gives either [[m:Help:Calculation|Help:Calculation]] or [[mw:m:Help:Calculation|Help:Calculation]].

22 Template:Meta

Template to create interwiki links to the meta.mediawiki.org site.

22.1 Examples

Rendering	Syntax
MetaWiki:Main Page	Template:TLx
Quux	Template:TLx
Quux - Baz	Template:TLx

23 Template:Note

The following displays the noteicon and the word 'Note:'. You can follow this with whatever text/images/markup you like. {{note}} Try this!. Alternatively, you can pass the warning text as the parameter, for example {{Note|Try this!}}.

Template parameters

Parameter	Description	Type	Status	Text to be included	1
-----------	-------------	------	--------	---------------------	---

Note text to be displayed in-line and indented.

String	optional
--------	----------

24 Template:OrderDetails

Usage:

```
{{OrderDetails}}  
{{OrderDetails|Template}}  
{{OrderDetails|Enquiry}}
```

25 Template:Prettytable

class="wikitable" style=""

26 Template:REQ SCR Footer

 **Note:** To be used with [Template:REQ_SCR_Header](#) and [Template:REQ_SCR_Line](#) only.

27 Template:REQ SCR Header

 **Note:** To be used with [Template:REQ_SCR_Line](#) and [Template:REQ_SCR_Footer](#) only. Usage:

```
{{REQ_SCR_Header}}
```

SCR#	System	Area	Description	Estimate	Notes
------	--------	------	-------------	----------	-------

28 Template:REQ SCR Line

 **Note:** To be used with [Template:REQ_SCR_Header](#) and [Template:REQ_SCR_Footer](#) only.

Usage:

```
{{REQ_SCR_Line
|SCR=The SCR number
|System=System affected
|Area=The area affected
|Description=Description of change
|Estimate=Cost
|Notes=Notes cross-references
}}
```

{{{SCR}}}			£0.00
-----------	--	--	-------

29 Help:Templates

If you have standard texts you want to include on several pages, the MediaWiki template feature comes into play.

29.1 Creation

Templates are standard wiki pages whose content is designed to be **transcluded** (embedded) inside other pages. Templates follow a convention that the name is prefixed with "Template:", assigning it to that namespace; besides this, you can **create them like any other wiki page**.

The simplest use of templates is as follows. If you create a page called "Template:Welcome" with contents:

```
Hello! Welcome to the wiki.
```

you'll have created your first template! If you then insert the code:

```
{{Welcome}}
```

in any other page, when that page is viewed the text "Hello! Welcome to the wiki." will appear instead of `{{Welcome}}`. The template content is "transcluded" into the other page, i.e. it is integrated in the page.

You can then insert `{{Welcome}}` at any point of any page where you wish to welcome someone. Suppose it is used in 100 pages. If you then change the template contents to:

```
Hi there! Welcome to this wonderful wiki.
```

and revisit any of the 100 pages where the template was used, you'll see the new text instead of the original one. In this way, you have changed the content of 100 pages without editing them, because the template is transcluded into these pages.

This is the basic mechanism. There are several additional features of transclusion that enrich this mechanism and make templates very useful.

29.2 Usage

Templates can be used in other pages in these ways:

- `{{Name}}`, described above, 'transcludes' (i.e. includes a copy of) the content of the template (stored in the page `[[Template:Name]]`) whenever the page containing the template transclusion is fetched and displayed; i.e. if the template is later changed, the displayed transcluding page will automatically change too
- `{{subst:Name}}` replaces that string with the contents of the template, in the source of the transcluding page, when you save that page; the copy of the template contents can then be edited normally (and separately from the original in the template page). *Note*: don't use this if you are looking to continually propagate changes from the source template to the page(s) that references it.
- `{{safesubst:Name}}` was introduced in [rev:61710](#) to allow for substitution that doesn't break transclusion, see [w:en:Help:Substitution#The safesubst: modifier](#).
- `{{msgnw:Name}}` includes the template in a form that displays it as raw wiki syntax (the way `<nowiki>` does) when the page containing it is fetched.

In fact, an ordinary wiki page can also be used as a template, simply by specifying the namespace it resides in, so:

- `{{Template:Pagename}}` includes `[[Template:Pagename]]`
- `{{Foo:Pagename}}` includes `[[Foo:Pagename]]`
- `{{:Pagename}}` includes `[[Pagename]]`
 - ♦ `{{subst::Pagename}}` replaces itself with the contents of `[[Pagename]]`

If no such namespace exists, the full title is assumed to be a template:

- `{{Foo:Bar}}` includes `[[Template:Foo:Bar]]`

29.3 Parameters

To enrich the mechanism of transclusion, MediaWiki allows parameters to be passed to a template when it is transcluded. Parameters allow the template to produce different contents or have different behaviors.

Suppose you wish to insert a little thank you note in the [talk page](#) of other users, such as:



A little thank you...

for all your effort.
hugs, Me

The thank you note will have a reason (in this case, "all your effort") and a signature ("Me"). Your objective is that any user is able to thank any other user, for any reason whatsoever.

So that the note will look similar everywhere it is used, you can define a template called [Template:Thankyou](#), for example. Although the note should look similar whenever a user thanks another user, its specific contents (i.e. the reason and the signature) will be different. For that reason, you should pass them as parameters. If we ignore the remaining elements to format the box and place the image, the core content of the template will be this:

```
'''A little thank you...'''
for {{{1}}}.
hugs, {{{2}}}
```

Notice the use of `{{{1}}}` and `{{{2}}}`. This is the way to identify, within templates, the parameters that will be passed in when the template is used. Note that, within the template, each parameter is surrounded by **three** braces: `{{{ }}`. This is different from normal template name usage.

When using the template on a page, you fill in the parameter values, separated by a pipe char (`|`). MediaWiki allows parameters to be passed to the template in three ways.

29.3.1 Anonymous parameters

To pass in anonymous parameters, list the values of those parameters sequentially:

```
{{Thankyou|all your effort|Me}}
```

In this case, template `{{Thankyou}}` receives parameters `{{{1}}} = all your effort` and `{{{2}}} = Me` and produces:



A little thank you...

for all your effort.
hugs, Me

Inverting the order of the parameters:

```
{{Thankyou|Me|all your effort}}
```

causes template `{{Thankyou}}` to receive parameters `{{{1}}} = Me` and `{{{2}}} = all your effort` and inverts the result:



A little thank you...

for Me.
hugs, all your effort

So, the order in which anonymous parameters are passed in is crucial to its behaviour.

29.3.2 Numbered parameters

To pass in parameters by number, identify each parameter when passing it:

```
{{Thankyou|2=Me|1=your friendship}}
```

This time, template `{{Thankyou}}` receives parameters `{{{1}}} = your friendship` and `{{{2}}} = Me`, though they have been supplied in inverse order, and produces:



A little thank you...

for your friendship.
hugs, Me

29.3.3 Named parameters

The third way of passing parameters is by name, instead of numbers. In this case, the template contents would be changed to:

```
'''A little thank you...'''
for {{{reason}}}.
hugs, {{{signature}}}
```

Within the template, we use `{{{reason}}}` and `{{{signature}}}` to identify each parameter, instead of a number. To pass these parameters by name, identify each parameter when passing it:

```
{{Thankyou|signature=Me|reason=being who you are}}
```

In this case, template `{{Thankyou}}` receives parameters `{{{reason}}}=being who you are` and `{{{signature}}}=Me` and produces:



A little thank you...

for being who you are.
hugs, Me

The advantage of using named parameters in your template, besides also being flexible in the order parameters can be passed, is that it makes the template code much easier to understand if there are many parameters.

29.3.4 Default values

If you transclude a template that expects parameters, but do not provide them, in this way:

```
{{Thankyou}}
```

in the numbered parameters example above you would get the following:



A little thank you...

for {{{1}}}.
hugs, {{{2}}}

Since no parameters were passed in, the template presents the parameters themselves, instead of their respective values. In these cases, it may be useful to define *default* values for the parameters, i.e. values that will be used if no value is passed in. For example, if the template contents are changed to:

```
'''A little thank you...'''
for {{{reason|everything}}}.
hugs, {{{signature|Me}}}
```

then `{{{reason|everything}}}` defines that if no parameter `{{{reason}}}` is provided, then the value `everything` will be used. Similarly, `{{{signature|Me}}}`, defaults parameter `{{{signature}}}` to value `Me`. Now, transcluding the template again without passing any parameter, results in the following:



A little thank you...

for everything.
hugs, Me

29.3.5 Control template inclusion

You can control template inclusion by the use of `<noinclude>` and `<includeonly>` tags.

Anything between `<noinclude>` and `</noinclude>` will be processed and displayed only when the template's page is being viewed directly.

Possible applications are:

- Categorising templates
- Interlanguage links to similar templates in other languages
- Explanatory text about how to use the template

The converse is `<includeonly>`. Text between `<includeonly>` and `</includeonly>` will be processed and displayed only when the page is being included. The obvious application is to add all pages containing a given template to a [category](#), without putting the template itself into that category.

Note: when you change the categories applied by a template, the categorization of the pages that use that template may not be updated until some time later: this is handled by the [job queue](#).

29.3.6 Organizing templates

For templates to be effective, users need to find them, and find out how to use them.

To find them, users can:

1. Click **Special Pages > All Pages**
2. In the **Namespace** list, choose **Template** and click **Go**.

To give usage information, include an example like this one on the template page:

```
<noinclude>
== Usage ==
Welcome users:
{{Thankyou|reason=your reason|signature=your signature}}
</noinclude>
```

Then, an editor can simply copy and paste the example to use the template.

29.4 Copying from one wiki to another

Templates often require [CSS](#) or other templates, so users frequently have trouble copying templates from one wiki to another. The steps below should work for most templates:

29.4.1 If you have import rights on the new wiki

1. Go to [Special:Export](#) on the original wiki. Enter the name of the template in the big text box, check "Include templates" and click Export. This will download a .xml file.
2. Go to [Special:Import](#) on the new wiki and upload the .xml file.
3. Look for CSS classes (like `class="foobar"`) in the template text. If those classes appear in "MediaWiki:Common.css" or "MediaWiki:Monobook.css" on the original wiki, copy them to "MediaWiki:Common.css" on the new wiki.
4. If the template uses [ParserFunctions](#), you have to install the [ParserFunctions extension](#).

29.4.2 If you don't have import rights on the new wiki

1. Copy the template text to the new wiki; link to the original page in the edit summary for attribution.
2. Edit the template on the new wiki, and look through the list of templates at the bottom. The ones in red will also need to be copied from the original wiki to the new wiki. You may have to repeat this process multiple times before all dependency templates have been recognized and copied.
3. Look for CSS classes (like `class="foobar"`) in the template text. If those classes appear in "MediaWiki:Common.css" or "MediaWiki:Monobook.css" on the original wiki, copy them to "MediaWiki:Common.css" on the new wiki.
4. If the template uses [ParserFunctions](#), you must install the [ParserFunctions extension](#).

29.5 See also

- [Help:External searches](#) - a template special use case example
- [Help:Magic words](#) - fancy stuff you may find in some templates
- [Help:Parser functions in templates](#)
- [MetaWiki:Help:Template](#) - contains a much more thorough manual on how exactly templates function
- [MetaWiki:Help:Embed page](#) - embedding pages from [namespaces](#) other than `Template:`.


30 Template:TestPlan CycleFooter



Note: To be used with [Template:TestPlan_CycleHeader](#) and [Template:TestPlan_CycleFooter](#) only.

31 Template:TestPlan CycleHeader


 **Note:** To be used with [Template:TestPlan_Test](#) and [Template:TestPlan_CycleFooter](#) only.

 **Note:** In order to count cycles and tests correctly, you MUST include the variable defines Cycle and SubCycle as shown below. Usage:

```
{{ #vardefine: Cycle | 0 }}{{ #vardefine: SubCycle | 0 }}
{{TestPlan_CycleHeader
|Cycle={{ #vardefineecho: Cycle | {{ #expr: {{ #var: Cycle }} + 1 }} }}{{ #vardefine: SubCycle | {{ #var: C
|Title=Area being tested in this cycle
|Notes=Any notes or prerequisites for the tests following.
}}
```

Step	Action	Result	Remarks	P/F
{{Cycle}}	{{Title}}			
	{{Notes}}			

32 Template:TestPlan Header


 **Note:** To be used as follows:

```
{{TestPlan_Header
|Title=Title of test plan
|Log=Supimix log reference
|Description=description of what is to be achieved
|MenuAccess=Where on the menus the item can be found
|Prerequisites=The prerequisites of the test
|Objective=The details of what each group of tests is to achieve
|Tester=The tester
|Date=Test Date
}}
```

Test Script / Scenario Reference	{{{Title}}}	Call Number(s): {{{Log}}}
Test Script / Scenario Description	{{{Description}}}	PASS / ISSUES / FAIL
Menu Access	{{{MenuAccess}}}	
Pre-requisites	{{{Prerequisites}}}	Tested By:
Test Objective	{{{Objective}}}	Date:

33 Template:TestPlan Test

 **Note:** To be used with [Template:TestPlan_CycleHeader](#) and [Template:TestPlan_CycleFooter](#) only.

 **Note:** Ensure that you have defined SubCycle variable under CycleHeader - see that template for details.

Usage:

```
{{TestPlan_Test
|Test={{ #vardefineecho: SubCycle | {{ #expr: {{ #var: SubCycle }} + 0.1 }} }}
|Action=The actions to follow
|Result=The expected result
|Remarks=
|PassFail=
}}
```

{{{Test}}}	{{{Action}}}	{{{Result}}}		
------------	--------------	--------------	--	--

34 Template:Thankyou



A little thank you...

for {{{1}}}.
hugs, {{{2}}}

35 Template:Warning

The following displays the warning icon and the word 'Warning:'. You can follow this with whatever text/images/markup you like. {{warning}} Don't do that!. Alternatively, you can pass the warning text as the parameter, for example {{Warning|Don't do that!}}.

Template parameters

Parameter	Description	Type	Status	Text to be included	1
-----------	-------------	------	--------	---------------------	---

Warning text to be displayed in-line and indented.

Stringoptional

36 Template:WCS Glossary

Term or Acronym	Meaning
WCS	Warehouse Control System. The OBS RF system is <i>CALIDUS</i> Mobile.
WMS	Warehouse Management System. The OBS WMS is <i>CALIDUS</i> 3pl
RDT	Radio Data Terminal. The RF hand held terminals.
RF	Radio Frequency.

37 Template:Xref

37.1 Usage

The following includes the type, number and text passed to the template. The example shows how this may be used within an document template. If not, replace the parameters with literals.

```
{{#vardefine:Example|0}}
{{Xref
|Num={{ #vardefineecho: Example | {{ #expr: {{ #var: Example }} + 1 }} }}
|Text=The text describing the cross-reference
}}
```

Example 1: *The text describing the cross-reference*

The following includes the type, number and text passed to the template. The example shows how this may be used within an document template. If not, replace the parameters with literals. <nowiki> {{#vardefine:Example|0}} {{Xref |Num={{ #vardefineecho: Example | {{ #expr: {{ #var: Example }} + 1 }} }} |Text=The text describing the cross-reference }}</nowiki>

Template parameters

Parameter	Description	Type	Status	Type
	The cross reference type e.g. Example, Table, etc	Type 1		
Stringrequired	Num	Num 2		
	The cross-reference number			
Numberrequired	Text	Text 3		
	The text to describe the cross reference.			
Stringrequired				