Glossary

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1 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.

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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 intrisically 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.

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Term	Definition
Recalculate Distance and Times	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.
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	

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Term	Definition
	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.
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.

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