



# Contents

<b>1 Template:Blue</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Template:Bugzilla</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>3 Template:Clear</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>4 Template:Comment</b> .....	<b>4</b>
4.1 Restrictions.....	4
<b>5 Template:CTMS Glossary</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>6 Appendix A: Document References</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>7 Template:Doc Title</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>8 Template:DocLink</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>9 Template:EPOD Glossary</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>10 Template:Estimate</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>11 CHANGE REQUEST ESTIMATE</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>12 Template:Estimate Head</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>13 CHANGE REQUEST ESTIMATE</b> .....	<b>19 of 47</b>
13.1 CHANGE REQUEST ESTIMATE.....	19 of 47
<b>14 Template:EstimateCostDetails</b> .....	<b>20 of 47</b>
<b>15 Template:HI2</b> .....	<b>21 of 47</b>
<b>16 Template:HI3</b> .....	<b>22 of 47</b>
<b>17 Template:Incomplete</b> .....	<b>23 of 47</b>
<b>18 Template:MCS Glossary</b> .....	<b>24 of 47</b>
<b>19 Template:Mediawiki</b> .....	<b>26 of 47</b>
19.1 Demo of interwiki link.....	26 of 47
<b>20 Template:Meta</b> .....	<b>27 of 47</b>
20.1 Examples.....	27 of 47
<b>21 Template:Note</b> .....	<b>28 of 47</b>
<b>22 Template:Prettytable</b> .....	<b>29 of 47</b>
<b>23 Template:REQ SCR Footer</b> .....	<b>30 of 47</b>
<b>24 Template:REQ SCR Header</b> .....	<b>31 of 47</b>
<b>25 Template:REQ SCR Line</b> .....	<b>32 of 47</b>
<b>26 Help:Templates</b> .....	<b>33 of 47</b>
26.1 Creation.....	33 of 47
26.2 Usage.....	33 of 47
26.3 Parameters.....	33 of 47
26.4 Copying from one wiki to another.....	36 of 47
26.5 See also.....	36 of 47

# Contents

27 Template:TestPlan CycleFooter.....	37 of 47
28 Template:TestPlan CycleHeader.....	38 of 47
29 Template:TestPlan Header.....	39 of 47
30 Template:TestPlan Test.....	40 of 47
31 Template:Thankyou.....	41 of 47
32 Template:Warning.....	42 of 47
33 Template:WCS Glossary.....	43 of 47
34 Template:WMS Glossary.....	45 of 47
35 Template:Xref.....	47 of 47
35.1 Usage.....	47 of 47

# 1 Template:Blue

{{1}}



## 2 Template:Bugzilla

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



# 3 Template:Clear





## 5 Template:CTMS Glossary

Term or Acronym	Meaning
Ad Hoc Collection	Ad Hoc Collections are collections at a consignee or other point, where the actual items to be collected have not been defined, allowing for a free-form scanning of items.
AI	In barcode terms, an Application Identifier; some pre-defined characters in a barcode that define the data content rather than the format.
Asset	A traceable DU; the item that is tracked during delivery and collection. This Asset has a type (e.g. Cage, Tet, etc).
Audit Log	A log of events that have happened in the C-TMS 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.
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.
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 outbases (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 C-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 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 to the Calidus systems. 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-ePOD; EPOD, APOD	Electronic Proof of Delivery. The Aptean EPOD system is CALIDUS ePOD or Aptean POD.
C-TMS	CALIDUS TMS, Aptean's Transport Management System.
CSB	This refers to Carrier Self Billing, the process that C-TMS uses to produce and send invoices to carriers.
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 3 parts: Trip debrief, where general trip notes and vehicle information is captured; 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 than manage the storage and viewing of (predominantly) scanned documents. Usually these systems also include some automation and indexing routines.



Term or Acronym	Meaning
DOT	Delivery On Time - see OTIF.
Driver	Comprising drivers and crew assigned to a trip.
Drivers Day	A schedule of work that a driver would undertake in a day including any rest periods and breaks.
Drop	A stop on a trip.
DU	Distribution/Despatch/Deliverable Unit - box, tray, cage, tet, 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.
Fuel Surcharge	An additional charge that may be applied to a Transport charge to reflect the increasing price of fuel.
Isotrak	A third party software package that allows users to be informed of the whereabouts of their vehicles using GPS technology. Interfaces with C-TMS in order to provide ?actuals? information for trips (i.e. the time a trip arrived at a stop and the amount of pallets that were delivered).
Item	A single item for delivery/collection.
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.
MCS	Mobile Control System
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 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, usually UNSCHEDULED->SCHED-COLL->SCHEDULED->DELIVERED/FAILED/CANCELLED.
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, RDC.
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-TMS. 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-TMS. 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	



Term or Acronym	Meaning
	The category that a Product Item, Case or SKU falls in to, usually associated with temperature e.g. FROZEN, PERISHABLE, AMBIENT
Reason Codes	Of many types: Adjustment, Non-conformance, Order.
Recalculate Distance and Times	A C-TMS 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.
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. Regions are allocated to Depots and are used to determine ownership of a particular Order.
Resources	Drivers, Crew, Tractors, Vehicles, Trailers
Revenue	Monies received by a cost centre from a third party such as a customer.
Route	A route is a fixed route that is repeated. A Trip is a unique trip, which may be created from a route.
ROC	Regional Operating Centre; a depot whose purpose is to deliver to final delivery destination within a geographically-restricted subsection of the whole catchment area; also Outbase.
RDC	Regional Distribution Centre.
RPE	Regular 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. This defines the order windows i.e. the collection and delivery windows and offsets relating to the service level, through schedule rules.
Shunt	A trunk (q.v.) movement between depots using the trunk network, typically of a much shorter length than a trunk movement.
Sourcing Unit	A second entity that can be applied to a Lane, and all charges relating to that Lane will then be applied to the Sourcing Unit and not the Customer.
Stop	Also Trip Stop. A stop on a trip. In this solution, Drop is the pre-assigned fixed route drop number, whereas Stop is the generated CTMS stop ID.
Surcharges	Any charges 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
Tractor	The driver cab, pulling the trailer.
Trailer	The trailer carrying the goods. Can be several types.
Transport	The transport management office.
Trip	C-TMS: A selection of work to be completed, specifically a workload that lasts for an entire shift for a driver.
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
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).
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.
WCS	Warehouse Control System
WMS	Warehouse Management System



## 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.
|FOC=Free of Charge - set this to Y to ensure no cost is associated. Defaults to N.
|FIXEDCOST=Fixed Cost - set this to a value to ensure only this cost is associated.
|DiscountPerc=Discount Percentage
|DiscountText=Text if discount percentage is non-0
}}

```

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



## 6 Appendix A: Document References

### A.1 References

Ref No	Document Title & ID	Version	Date
1			

### A.2 Glossary

### A.3 Authorised By

\_\_\_\_\_ (PRINT)                      {{{Rev1Title}}}                      \_\_\_\_\_



## 7 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



## 8 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



## 9 Template:EPOD Glossary

Term or Acronym	Meaning
<b>General Definitions</b>	
EPOD	Electronic Proof of Delivery. The OBSL EPOD system is <i>CALIDUS</i> ePOD. This also comprises the basis of the Service Completion system <i>CALIDUS</i> eServ.
Server	The portion of the <i>CALIDUS</i> ePOD/eServ systems that controls all the data and sends information to and receives updates from the mobile device.
Mobile Device; PDA	The device used by the driver to perform the jobs. Typically an Android mobile device or tablet.
Site	The site usually defines the depot, business or the transport group (carrier). It can be set to any value required by the customer. All transactions data (for example, loads and jobs) and standing data (for example, vehicles and uses) belong to a site. An EPOD user, on a device or in the Admin screen, can only see data for one site at a time.
Load	A single journey for the driver with a set of work attached. A load is identified by a unique load ID. This may also be referred to as a worklist or workload.
Job	Also Consignment. A single task for the driver as a specific location. This could be the collection of goods or the delivery of goods. Jobs may also be Services (for example, servicing, installing or de-installing a boiler). A job is identified by a unique job ID but can also have other references held against the job (e.g. job code, SO number, customer reference and external reference).
Job Group	Jobs must be tagged with a Job Group. All jobs tagged with a single job group are processed in the same way. The job group has configuration associated to it to control such items as: POD/POC Report settings; Pre-Job actions (such as signing at a gatehouse); Post-Job actions (such as who signs for the item, are photos required); configurable fields required for entry for the jobs; Terms and Conditions displayed and; driver/user process (such as photos required for cancellation, comments/notes allowed). The job group can be used for any or all Sites, and the configuration against the job group can be different in each site. Job Groups can also be restricted from Admin and Remote users, so that certain users only see jobs for certain groups.
Container	A generic term for any object that contains the items being collected or delivered. Examples of containers are: Pallet; Package; Carton; Item; Cage. A special container "Loose Products" - see Product below. A container is identified by a container ID which is unique to this physical container.
Product	A product is any goods that are being collected or delivered where the product has a 'Product Code' which identifies what the product is but which does not uniquely identify each individual item. A product will also have a quantity associated with it to indicate how many items of this 'Product Code' are being collected or delivered. Products can either be processed within a 'Container' or as 'Loose Products' without a 'Container'.
Owner	The owner of the order that created the job. Typically this is the sales team that took the order and will be responsible for dealing with queries from the customer regarding the status.
Operator; Executor	The Site (depot or carrier) that is executing the load or loads that are involved in the delivery of the items.
<b>Item Related Definitions</b>	
Job Code	A reference associated with a job or job(s). This reference is common to connected jobs, for example this would be the same on both the collection of goods and the associated delivery of the same goods. Typically this would be the transport unique reference.
SO Number	A reference associated with a job which indicates the "Sales Order Number" this job is associated with.
Customer Reference	A reference associated with a job which has been provided by and will be recognised by the customer.
External Reference	A reference associated with a job which does not match any of the existing references, usually because it has been provided by an external system.
Pallet	An alternative for 'Container'. The term pallet is used when the operation only uses portable platforms as the container for goods.
Package	An alternative for 'Container'. The term package is used when the operation only uses boxes or wrapping as containers for goods.
Package Code	A code representing the type of 'Container'.
Package Desc	A description of the type of 'Container'.
Product Code	A code which identifies what a product is.
Item	A generic term for any individual item that can be collected or delivered. An item can represent a 'Container' or a 'Product'. This can also be used as an alternative for 'Container' when the operation only treats the goods as individual items, i.e. not as identifiable products.



Term or Acronym	Meaning
Service Item	An item which will be serviced by a service job. See action 'Service'.
Issue Life	The time after which an item is no longer fit for purpose.
Pack Size; Case Quantity	A product may consist of a full quantity of items, inside a pack. The Pack Size (or Case Quantity) defines the amount of this product contained in a single pack. For example, if there are 85 items to deliver, with a pack size of 24, the number of full packs is determined to be 3 (24 * 3, or 72), with the remaining (13) being 'loose' quantity. This is displayed as "3/13" on the mobile application.
UOM; Item Type	Unit of Measure; The major (case) UOM. This can optionally be displayed on the mobile device when changing product quantities.
Product Type	A classification of the product being delivered. For example, a company may deliver 7 different mortar products and 80 different concrete slab products. The Product Types may be set to "MORTAR" and "SLABS". This may be used to attach additional configuration, changing the data required when collecting or delivering these product types.
<b>Status Definitions</b>	
Status	An indicator of how far through the processing a 'Job', 'Container' or 'Product' has progressed.
Pending	A status indicating that the processing has not yet started, but is required to be completed.
In Progress	A status indicating that processing has started but not yet finished.
Complete	A status indicating that the 'Job', 'Container' or 'Product' has been collected or delivered.
Complete (Amended)	A status indicating that the 'Job', 'Container' or 'Product' has been collected or delivered but that some changes or amendments have been made. This means that not everything that was planned to be collected or delivered was collected or delivered, some items may have been cancelled or some products may only have had some of the planned quantities collected or delivered.
Complete (Claused)	A status indicating that the processing has been finished but that a 'Clause' condition has been recorded for this item.
Claused	See 'Complete (Claused)' and action 'Clause'.
Cancelled	A status indicating that the processing of this item or job is no longer required.
Cancelled at Collection	A status indicating that the delivery of a container or product is no longer required because the associated collection of this container or product was cancelled.
Submitted	An optional status that applies only to a 'Job' and which occurs after the 'Job' has been completed. This indicates that any time and expenses information recorded for the 'Job' has been submitted back to the server and can no longer be altered.
<b>Action Definitions</b>	
Start	An action associated with a 'Job' meaning the driver is about to start the processing of this job or jobs. This action will mark the job(s) with a status of 'In Progress'.
Arrive	A conditional action associated with a 'Job' meaning the driver has arrived at the location the goods should be collected from or delivered to.
Continue	An action associated with a 'Job' meaning the driver has previously performed the 'Start' and/or 'Arrive' action and has exited the processing screen but is now going to continue the processing.
Collect	An action associated with a specific 'Container' or a 'Product' meaning the driver has collected the 'Container' or 'Product'. This action will mark the 'Container' or 'Product' with a status of 'Complete' or 'Complete (Amended)'.
Collect Claused	An action associated with a specific 'Container' or a 'Product' meaning the driver has collected the 'Container' or 'Product' but with a condition under which the collection was accepted. This action will accept the clause condition and then mark the 'Container' or 'Product' with a status of 'Complete (Claused)'.
Deliver	An action associated with a specific 'Container' or a 'Product' meaning the driver has delivered the 'Container' or 'Product'. This action will mark the 'Container' or 'Product' with a status of 'Complete' or 'Complete (Amended)'.
Deliver Claused	An action associated with a specific 'Container' or a 'Product' meaning the driver has delivered the 'Container' or 'Product' but with a condition under which the delivery was accepted. This action will accept the clause condition and then mark the 'Container' or 'Product' with a status of 'Complete (Claused)'.
Clause	An action associated with a specific 'Container' or a 'Product' that has already been collected or delivered meaning the collection or delivery has been accepted with a condition. This action will accept the clause condition and then mark the 'Container' or 'Product' with a status of 'Complete (Claused)'.
Cancel	An action associated with a 'Job', 'Container' or 'Product' meaning the collection or delivery will not be performed for this 'Job', 'Container' or 'Product'.



Term or Acronym	Meaning
Submit	An optional action which can conditionally be carried out after a 'Job' has been collection or delivered meaning that any/all required expense or time recording for this 'Job' has been completed and can be submitted back to the server.
Service	A service of a service item or items. Typically, Installation, Deinstallation or Service. The process of a service usually encompasses Pre- and Post-work checks, information gathering and diagnosis and resolution notes. Additional references (MC Refs) may also be captured.
Actioned	A general term describing completing a job. So, 'Actioned' may be used instead of 'Collected', 'Serviced', 'Delivered'.
Consolidate	The action of taking several jobs and linking them together, so they are actioned at the same time with one start, arrive and signature.
Deconsolidate	The action of taking a consolidation of jobs and breaking them down into the component jobs again.
Job Swap	The action of selecting an existing load not assigned to the user, and picking jobs to transfer onto the user's load.
Signature Capture	Usually the final action of a job, where the customer's name and signature are entered.
<b>Other Definitions</b>	
Reason Code	A code which represents the reason that a job was cancelled or an item was cancelled or claused.
Vehicle	The vehicle used for transporting the goods.
Vehicle Checks	Also Defect Checks. A series of questions representing the results of checks intended to ensure the vehicle is in an acceptable condition.
Metrics Entry	A series of questions to capture information either at the start or end of a 'Load'.
Driver	The person performing the collections or deliveries; the user of the device/application.
Engineer	The person performing the services; the user of the device/application.
Customer	The person/company the goods are being collected from or delivered to.
Signatory	The name of the person providing a signature.
T&Cs	Terms and Conditions. The T&Cs are shown when signatures are prompted for. The text of the T&Cs are defined in the system itself.
Transfer Load	A load select from which to swap jobs to the user's load.
Base	E.g. 'Return to Base'. Typically the depot from which the driver departed.
Unplanned Ad Hoc Collection	A collection job that is created by the driver, usually after delivering to a customer.
Ad Hoc Container Entry/Scanning	The process of adding containers (items) to a job that have not been pre-advised on the job.
Completion Report	POD, POC, Service/Work Report.
Load Assignment	The action of assigning a vehicle and/or a driver to a load.
Job Assignment	The action of putting jobs onto a load.
Collection/Delivery Windows; Access Windows	Periods of time between which it is acceptable to deliver or collect from that customer. This has limited use in the system, mostly for reporting purposes.
<b>Location/Map Terms</b>	
Lat-Longs; GPS Co-ordinates, GPS Position	Latitude and Longitude co-ordinates, specified together as a single entity, identifying the exact position of a location. There are multiple formats - CALIDUS ePOD uses decimal notation, for example "53.3490818,-2.8521498" identifies the OBS Logistics office building in Liverpool.
GPS	Global Positioning System; the satellite system used to obtain a GPS position, for use with navigation and location positioning.
Geocode; Reverse Geocode	Geocoding is the process of obtaining lat-long from an address. Reverse Geocoding is the process obtaining an address from lat-long.
Geofence; Geofence Break	A Geofence is a perimeter around a location. A Geofence Break occurs when a device passes through this perimeter on entry or exit from the location.



# 10 Template:Estimate





# 11 CHANGE REQUEST ESTIMATE

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

<b>Client Request</b>
{{{Client_Request}}}

<b>OBS Logistics Solution</b>
{{{OBS_Solution}}}

<b>Cost Details</b>			
<b>Activity</b>	<b>No. of Days</b>	<b>Rate per Day (£)</b>	<b>Cost (£ Exc. VAT)</b>
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.
<b>TOTAL</b>	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 {{{Year}}}.


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.



## 12 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.





# 13 CHANGE REQUEST ESTIMATE



## 13.1 CHANGE REQUEST ESTIMATE

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

<b>Client Request</b>
{{{ClientRequest}}}

<b>OBS Logistics Solution</b>
{{{Solution}}}


# 14 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.
|PM=Project Management Time. If omitted, line is not shown on estimate.
|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 and EPM to identify the Estimate values. If these are omitted, the
Functional Specification values in fields REQ, EST, FS, TS, DEV, ST, IMP and PM 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.
|EPM=Estimate Project Management Time. Defaults to the value specified in PM if omitted.
|FOC=Free of Charge - set this to Y to ensure no cost is associated. Defaults to N.
|FIXEDCOST=Fixed Cost - set this to a value to ensure only this cost is associated.
|NOFOOTER=Remove the footer - if omitted, will always be present
|DiscountPerc=Discount Percentage
|DiscountText=Text if discount percentage is non-0
}} </nowiki>

```

 **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)

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.
<b>TOTAL</b>	0.00		£First argument to "number_format" must be a number.

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

# 15 Template:HI2

style="background:#A7C1F2"

# 16 Template:HI3

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

## 17 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		

## 18 Template:MCS Glossary

Term or Acronym	Meaning
AWB	Airway Bill; a receipt of goods required by airline carriers. It also serves as the carriage contract between the carrier and the shipper.
C-MCS	<i>CALIDUS</i> MCS, OBS Logistics Mobile Control System. See also MCS.
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.
Consolidating Centre	A depot that takes delivery of goods from several origins and consolidates them for trunking to outbases (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 C-TMS and; Manual (Ad Hoc) Consolidation, where the driver decides that two jobs should be delivered/collected at the same time.  In general transport terms, this is the act of taking like product from several sources (originating depots, warehouses, orders) going to the same destination or on the same vehicle and placing them on a transportable media. See also containerisation.
Containerisation	The action of taking items and placing them inside another item for tracking purposes. See also Asset.
Cost Centre	A part of an organisation 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-TMS	<i>CALIDUS</i> TMS, OBS Logistics' Transport Management System.
Cross-Dock	Also a specific location at which product is exchanged.
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.
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.
Driver	Comprising drivers and crew assigned to a trip.
DU	Distribution/Deliverable Unit - Pallet, Package, etc.; Also Asset, Asset Type.
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.
Item	A single item for delivery/collection. A general terms, distinct from the DU of the deliverable item e.g. Pallet, Package, etc.
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.
MCS	Mobile Control System, an application to execute mobile tasks, as opposed to transport management tasks from a console. For OBS Logistics, transport depot mobile tasks are handles by <i>CALIDUS</i> MCS.
OMS Ref	A unique transport movement ID, referring to a single transport movement request.
Optimisation	Route building and optimisation of stops on a trip.
Order	Equiv: OMS Ref; a transport movement.
Order Status	The lifecycle of an order.
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.

Term or Acronym	Meaning
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; Postal Region	Geographical Region.
Resources	Drivers, Crew, Tractors, Vehicles, Trailers (q.v.).
Route	A route is a fixed route that is repeated. A Trip is a unique trip, which may be created from a route.
ROC	Regional Operating 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.
Shunt	A trunk (q.v.) movement between depots using the trunk network, typically of a much shorter length than a trunk movement.
TLM	Transport Logistics Manager
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 ROC (q.v.).
Transport	Transport operations.
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).
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.
Vehicle	A generic term for the resource assigned to a trip. Can be tractor (q.v.), tractor plus trailer (q.v.), fixed vehicle (e.g. van). In C-TMS terms, the tractor ID is considered the vehicle ID, usually the registration.
Warehouse	This is a depot in C-TMS that is seen to be a warehouse, or origin and storage point for product for delivery.

# 19 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

## 19.1 Demo of interwiki link

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

**Language:** English

## 20 Template:Meta

Template to create [interwiki](#) links to the meta.mediawiki.org site.

### 20.1 Examples

Rendering	Syntax
<a href="#">MetaWiki:Main Page</a>	<code>Template:Tlx</code>
<a href="#">Quux</a>	<code>Template:Tlx</code>
<a href="#">Quux - Baz</a>	<code>Template:Tlx</code>
<b>Language: English</b>	

## 21 Template:Note

The following displays the note icon 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
	Note text to be displayed in-line and indented.	String	optional	

Note text to be displayed in-line and indented.

String optional

## 22 Template:Prettytable

class="wikitable" style=""

## 23 Template:REQ SCR Footer

 **Note:** To be used with [Template:REQ\\_SCR\\_Header](#) and [Template:REQ\\_SCR\\_Line](#) only.

## 24 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 (Days)	Notes
------	--------	------	-------------	-----------------	-------


## 25 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 or Days
|Notes=Notes cross-references
|Days=Estimate in Days? (Parameter Omitted-Adds £, Y-removes £, N-replaces with NA)
}}
```

 **Note:** Typically, Days for estimate require EST, FS, ST, IMP and DEV. To apply a simple modifier (e.g. 70%) use the following notation in the estimate parameter:

```
{{#expr: myest*1.7 }}
```

where *myest* is the number of days.

<pre> {{{SCR}}}</pre>	<pre>  </pre>	<pre>  </pre>	<pre>  </pre>	<pre> 0.00</pre>
-----------------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	------------------

## 26 Help:Templates

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

### 26.1 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.

### 26.2 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]]`

### 26.3 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:

### Example sunflower image

#### 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.

### 26.3.1 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:

### Example sunflower image

#### 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:

### Example sunflower image

#### 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.

### 26.3.2 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:

### Example sunflower image

#### A little thank you...

for your friendship.  
hugs, Me

### 26.3.3 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:

#### Example sunflower image

##### 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.

### 26.3.4 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:

#### Example sunflower image

##### 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:

#### Example sunflower image

##### A little thank you...

```
for everything.
hugs, Me
```

### 26.3.5 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](#).

### 26.3.6 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.

## 26.4 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:

### 26.4.1 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](#).

### 26.4.2 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](#).

## 26.5 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:`.

## 27 Template:TestPlan CycleFooter

 **Note:** To be used with [Template:TestPlan\\_CycleHeader](#) and [Template:TestPlan\\_CycleFooter](#) only.

## 28 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}}			

## 29 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
}}
    
```

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

## 30 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 }} + 0.01 }} }}
|Action=The actions to follow
|Result=The expected result
|Remarks=
|PassFail=
}}

```

0.00	{{{Action}}}	{{{Result}}}		
------	--------------	--------------	--	--

# 31 Template:Thankyou

Example sunflower image

**A little thank you...**

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

**Language: English**

## 32 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

**ParameterDescriptionTypeStatusText to be included**<sup>1</sup>

Warning text to be displayed in-line and indented.

Stringoptional

## 33 Template:WCS Glossary

Term or Acronym	Meaning
Ad Hoc	A task instigated on the device (spec. Ad Hoc Pallet Move), rather than a task instigated from the WMS and Stock Control.
Advice Note Number	An external reference linked to a Goods Receipt.
Aisle	A component of a location; usually a space through rows of racking or storage locations; a collection of locations;
Anchor Point	A starting location for a search for a suitable storage location; auto-putaway location suggestion start point.
Area	A collection of aisles; an area in the warehouse for a particular purpose.
Batch	A production batch of a product; a quantity of product that is considered to have the same characteristics;
Bay (Warehouse)	A physical loading or unloading point for the warehouse.
Bay	A component of a location; usually a space between uprights in racking, comprising several levels (horizontal beams).
Block Stack	A stable stack of pallets.
Bulk	Bulk storage; Usually full-pallet storage areas, racked or stacked.
Cancellation	The facility to cancel a task due to some problem, identified by the user when performing the task.
Check Digit	A short code, usually randomly generated and stored against a location, used to help identify that a user is at the right location before they proceed with a warehouse task.
CSV	Character-separated values; a text file with multiple rows and values, usually separated with commas.
C-WCS	CALIDUS WCS, the name of the OBS Logistics Warehouse Control system
C-WMS	CALIDUS WMS, the name of the OBS Logistics Warehouse Management system
Dead Leg	A movement of a truck without a pallet; wasted resource.
Despatch	The final physical stage of an order; handover of goods to the haulier.
Drive-In	A drive-in location, typically multi-level, multi-deep location.
Dual Cycling	Processes utilizing P&D locations for interleaving tasks in and out of specific areas, reducing dead leg movements.
Exchange	Specifically Pick Exchange or Task Exchange. The process of allowing a user to select a different pallet in a multi-pallet location and exchanging the expected pallet for this one. If the pallet is planned for another task, task exchange will complete this task instead of the expected one first. If the pallet is not planned, pallet exchange will swap the pallet (if suitable).
GR; GRN	Goods Receipt; Goods Receipt Number or Note
High Bay	Typically tall (greater than 5 level) racking, usually full pallet storage, usually Narrow Aisle.
JIT	Just In Time; processes designed to trigger at the last instant.
KPI	Key Performance Indicator.
Level	A component of a location; usually the vertical compartments of an area, delineated by horizontal beams.
Loading	The act of loading pallets onto a vehicle.
Location	A uniquely identified space in the warehouse for storage of product. There are many types, most commonly Floor locations (for example, Marshalling, Inbound), Racking or Bulk Storage Locations and Pick faces.
Manifest	The contents of a vehicle or container.
Marshalling	The act of bringing pallets for an order or load together; an area to do so.
Multi-deep	A location with 2 or more pallets stored sequentially i.e. only one can be accessed at a time.
NA	Narrow Aisle; usually any area in the warehouse that is restricted access due to space limitations, Narrow Aisles have associate P&D locations.
P&D	Pick-up and Drop-off locations; locations used to control the handover of pallets between distinct areas, for example between chambers and the wider area of the warehouse.
PI; Perpetual Inventory	The act of continuously checking locations in a warehouse, identifying and correcting product quantity issues. Usually used in Bulk environments rather than Pick Faces. In pick faces, this process is called is called Residual Stock Balance and usually takes place after picking from a pick face.
Pick Face	A location designed for picking part of a pallet of stock. Usually a low- or ground-level location.
Pick List (order)	

Term or Acronym	Meaning
	The instructions to pick pallets or cases from locations; the paper report associated to this; the stage of preparing these instructions; the sending of these instructions to WCS.
PO	Purchase Order.
Pre-advice; Goods Receipt Pre-advice	An advanced notification of what is being received. Part of a manifest. Pre-advice can be stock and quantity, or individual pallet level.
Putaway	The physical move of a pallet to a storage location as a result of receiving it into the warehouse.
RAG	Acronym for Red/Amber/Green, a traffic light colouration system depicting (in sequence) Errors, Warnings or Informational messages. Usually used in operational monitoring to effectively display when certain processes are not working as expected.
RDT	Radio Data Terminal.
Replen; Replenishment	The act of moving product (usually a pallet) from bulk storage to a pick face.
Reposition	The facility to change the location of a movement or putaway when at the final destination, due to some issue discovered when performing the task.
RF	Radio Frequency; An RF device is an RDT, typically used by CALIDUS WCS for executing warehouse tasks.
SCR; CR	Software Change Request.
Short Pick	The process of not fulfilling an order due to failure to identify sufficient product when picking. May also be used as a term to indicate Short Allocation.
SO	Sales Order.
Truck Types	Plants, Mechanical Handling Equipment. For example, Reach trucks, Counter-balance trucks, pallet riders, etc.
UOM	Unit of Measure.
WA	Wide Area; usually any area in the warehouse that is not restricted access due to space limitations, for example, floor areas, not Narrow Aisle.
WCS	Warehouse Control System
WMS	Warehouse Management System

## 34 Template:WMS Glossary

Term or Acronym	Meaning
Ad Hoc (WCS)	A task instigated on the device (spec. Ad Hoc Pallet Move), rather than a task instigated from the WMS and Stock Control.
Advice Note Number	An external reference linked to a Goods Receipt.
Aisle (WMS)	A component of a location; usually a space through rows of racking or storage locations; a collection of locations;
Allocation (order)	The systemic act of identifying and ring-fencing product matching the order requirements, following proscribed warehouse rules.
Anchor Point (WMS)	A starting location for a search for a suitable storage location; auto-putaway location suggestion start point.
Area (WMS)	A collection of aisles; an area in the warehouse for a particular purpose.
Batch (WMS)	A production batch of a product; a quantity of product that is considered to have the same characteristics;
Bay (Warehouse)	A physical loading or unloading point for the warehouse.
Bay (WMS)	A component of a location; usually a space between uprights in racking, comprising several levels (horizontal beams).
Bay Diary	The mechanism for booking hauliers inbound/outbound and assigning bays. The OBS Logistics system is CALIDUS Bay Diary.
Block Stack	A stable stack of pallets.
Booking	A time slot for a bay, booked with a Carrier/Haulier.
Bulk (WMS)	Bulk storage; Usually full-pallet storage areas, racked or stacked.
Cancellation (WCS)	The facility to cancel a task due to some problem, identified by the user when performing the task.
Carrier; Haulier	The transport company (by road or sea).
Check Digit (WMS)	A short code, usually randomly generated and stored against a location, used to help identify that a user is at the right location before they proceed with a warehouse task.
Container	The actual physical container, identified uniquely by the Container Number. The Container will be identified as a Container Type.
Container Type	Descriptive of the use and capability and physical characteristics of a container. Container types are 40ft End Loader, Reefer, etc.
Container Yard	The storage areas for full and empty locations in the facility. The OBS Logistics system to manage this area is CALIDUS Container Yard.
CSV	Character-separated values; a text file with multiple rows and values, usually separated with commas.
C-WCS	CALIDUS WCS, the name of the OBS Logistics Warehouse Control system
C-WMS	CALIDUS WMS, the name of the OBS Logistics Warehouse Management system
Dead Leg (WCS)	A movement of a truck without a pallet; wasted resource.
Despatch	The final physical stage of an order; handover of goods to the haulier.
De-stuffing	The act of emptying a container and storing the contents in the warehouse.
Drive-In	A drive-in location, typically multi-level, multi-deep location.
Dry Van	Any type of non-refrigerated container.
Dual Cycling	Processes utilizing P&D locations for interleaving tasks in and out of specific areas, reducing dead leg movements.
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange; any form of automatically or semi-automatically uploading or downloading information from a computer system without manually re-keying the information.
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning; a system for this.
Exchange (WCS)	Specifically Pick Exchange or Task Exchange. The process of allowing a user to select a different pallet in a multi-pallet location and exchanging the expected pallet for this one. If the pallet is planned for another task, task exchange will complete this task instead of the expected one first. If the pallet is not planned, pallet exchange will swap the pallet (if suitable).
GR; GRN	Goods Receipt; Goods Receipt Number or Note
High Bay	Typically tall (greater than 5 level) racking, usually full pallet storage, usually Narrow Aisle.
Inbound (Booking)	A booking linked to a Goods Receipt.
JIT	Just In Time; processes designed to trigger at the last instant.
KPI	Key Performance Indicator.
Level (WMS)	

Term or Acronym	Meaning
	A component of a location; usually the vertical compartments of an area, delineated by horizontal beams.
Loading	The act of loading pallets onto a vehicle.
Location (WMS)	A uniquely identified space in the warehouse for storage of product. There are many types, most commonly Floor locations (for example, Marshalling, Inbound), Racking or Bulk Storage Locations and Pick faces.
Manifest	The contents of a vehicle or container.
Marshalling	The act of bringing pallets for an order or load together; an area to do so.
Multi-deep	A location with 2 or more pallets stored sequentially i.e. only one can be accessed at a time.
NA (WCS)	Narrow Aisle; usually any area in the warehouse that is restricted access due to space limitations, Narrow Aisles have associate P&D locations.
Outbound (Booking)	A booking linked to a Sales Order.
P&D	Pick-up and Drop-off locations; locations used to control the handover of pallets between distinct areas, for example between chambers and the wider area of the warehouse.
PI; Perpetual Inventory	The act of continuously checking locations in a warehouse, identifying and correcting product quantity issues. Usually used in Bulk environments rather than Pick Faces. In pick faces, this process is called is called Residual Stock Balance and usually takes place after picking from a pick face.
Pick Face	A location designed for picking part of a pallet of stock. Usually a low- or ground-level location.
Pick List (order)	The instructions to pick pallets or cases from locations; the paper report associated to this; the stage of preparing these instructions; the sending of these instructions to WCS.
PO	Purchase Order.
Pre-advice; Goods Receipt Pre-advice	An advanced notification of what is being received. Part of a manifest. Pre-advices can be stock and quantity, or individual pallet level.
Putaway	The physical move of a pallet to a storage location as a result of receiving it into the warehouse.
RAG	Acronym for Red/Amber/Green, a traffic light colouration system depicting (in sequence) Errors, Warnings or Informational messages. Usually used in operational monitoring to effectively display when certain processes are not working as expected.
RDT	Radio Data Terminal.
Reefers	Refrigerated Containers.
Replen; Replenishment	The act of moving product (usually a pallet) from bulk storage to a pick face.
Reposition (WCS)	The facility to change the location of a movement or putaway when at the final destination, sue to some issue discovered when performing the task.
RF	Radio Frequency; An RF device is an RDT, typically used by CALIDUS WCS for executing warehouse tasks.
SCR; CR	Software Change Request.
Short Allocate	The process of not fulfilling an order due to failure to identify sufficient product at Allocation.
Short Pick	The process of not fulfilling an order due to failure to identify sufficient product when picking. May also be used as a term to indicate Short Allocation.
SO	Sales Order.
Truck Types	Plants, Mechanical Handling Equipment. For example, Reach trucks, Counter-balance trucks, pallet riders, etc.
UOM	Unit of Measure.
WA (WCS)	Wide Area; usually any area in the warehouse that is not restricted access due to space limitations, for example, floor areas, not Narrow Aisle.
WCS	Warehouse Control System
WMS	Warehouse Management System

## 35 Template:Xref

### 35.1 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	String	required	Type 1
	The cross-reference number	Number	required	Num 2
	The text to describe the cross reference.	String	required	Text 3