

Term or Acronym	Meaning
General Definitions	
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.
Item Related Definitions	
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.
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

Term or Acronym	Meaning
	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.
Status Definitions	
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.
Action Definitions	
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'.
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.

Term or Acronym	Meaning
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.
Other Definitions	
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.
Location/Map Terms	
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 - <i>CALIDUS</i> 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-longs from an address. Reverse Geocoding is the process obtaining an address from lat-longs.
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.

Contents

1 Template:Portal Glossary.....1

2 Template:TCM Glossary.....2

3 Template:WCS Glossary.....5

4 Template:WMS Glossary.....7

1 Template:Portal Glossary

Term	Definition
<i>CALIDUS</i> Portal	A suite of web tools designed to provide a limited functionality within particular <i>CALIDUS</i> products. The terms below describe the tools available. Comprises core portal functionality, plus modules - see Portal WMS, Portal TMS, Portal TTM, Portal Gateway.
Supplier Portal	A suite of tools for <i>CALIDUS</i> TMS, for creation of orders, labels and load building. See Portal TMS.
LOTS	Live Order Tracking System. See Portal TTM.
<i>CALIDUS</i> Online	A suite of tools for <i>CALIDUS</i> WMS, comprising Preadvice creation, Order Creation, Enquiries and Reports. See Portal WMS.
<i>CALIDUS</i> WebOrdering	Specific <i>CALIDUS</i> WMS tools for the creation of orders by sales teams, from specific product catalogues. See Portal WMS.
<i>CALIDUS</i> Portal WMS	Specific Portal module for functionality relating to <i>CALIDUS</i> WMS.
<i>CALIDUS</i> Portal TMS	Specific Portal module for functionality relating to <i>CALIDUS</i> TMS.
<i>CALIDUS</i> Portal TTM	Track and Trace Module. A system fed by multiple other systems (including other <i>CALIDUS</i> systems like TMS, WMS, EPOD, etc) that provide a full track and trace of an order throughout its lifecycle, plus tools for light CRM/event management, and end customer tracking tools (through Gateway).
<i>CALIDUS</i> Portal Gateway	A simple front-end to view track and trace information against an order. Usually provided through an emailed web link to the end customer.



2 Template:TCM Glossary

Term or Acronym	Meaning
WMS	Warehouse Management System, controlling all of the actions within a warehouse, like goods in/out, relocation, stock management, etc. The Aptean WMS is CALIDUS 3PL WMS (C-WMS).
WCS	Warehouse Control System, executing all of the actions within a warehouse, like goods in/out, relocation, stock management, etc, usually through mobile devices. The Aptean WCS is CALIDUS WCS (C-WCS).
TCM	Terminal Container Management, a system for managing container yards and the tasks inbound and outbound from it. The Aptean container yard management system is CALIDUS TCM.
ToC	Transfer of Custody; Traffic Control; The action of controlling vehicles arriving and departing into warehouse bays. The Aptean traffic control system is CALIDUS ToC.
Bay Diary	The use of timed slots into or out of bays within a warehouse is called a Bay Diary. A Bay Diary system also controls booking slots, arrival and departure statuses, labelling, etc. The Aptean Bay Diary system is called CALIDUS Bay Diary.
Container Yard; Container Storage	Where containers are stored.
Seals	Containers are sealed at source and whenever they are opened in transit, to ensure that the contents are not tampered with.
Container	A container consists of an ID, Type and Status.
Container ID	The unique ID of the container. This defines many properties of the container, such as which tasks (in the container yard and in the warehouse) are associated with it.
Container Type	The type of container. E.g. 20ft container. Refrigerated Container
Container Status	A quick guide to where the container is up to. Values from E(Empty)/F(Full)/ED(Empty/Damaged)/FD(Full/Damaged).
Vessel	Ship.
Voyage	A specific journey of a vessel.
Voyage Reference	(Vessel Tasks Only) The unique reference of the voyage of a vessel.
Registration	The vehicle registration (road) or voyage reference (voyage).
Location	A location in the yard. E.g. BAY001, TRAIN001. Locations may be stacked, and therefore the sequence of the container in a location is important.
Position; Sequence	Referring to locations, it is specifically the position in which the container is located in a location. For example, the lower sequence container in a stack may not typically be moved without first moving any higher-sequenced containers first.
Reference	(Road Tasks Only) Job Reference that is used to identify the job on Work In Progress mode. This field is automatically generated depending on Haulier, date and time. This field can be manually edited.
Account ID; Account Name	The client account id and name. The account that the order(s) relate to.
Haulier	The Haulier used to bring to goods to/from the container yard. Only available for entry for Gate- and Road-based tasks
Carrier	The carrier used. Only available for Vessel based tasks.
Service	The service used. Only available for Vessel based tasks.
Movement; Movement Type; Task	A movement of a container to a location, between locations, onto or off a vessel or from the road. The type of movement/Task - e.g. Inbound Gate, Outbound Vessel etc.
Hazardous; Hazardous Type	Indicates if the container contains a hazardous substance or material. The hazardous types indicate what category of hazardous material is stored, which aids in determining compatibility with other containers of the same hazardous type.
UN #	If the container is flagged as hazardous, this will show the relevant UN number
Order #	The order number associated with the task
GRN	Goods Received Number. A unique identifier for a goods receipt. In Container Yard terms, this will be the action of taking goods off a vessel or out of a container and storing them in the warehouse.
Reference	Job Reference that is associated with the task
Booking Reference	Reference from Bay Diary
Outbound Vessel; Inbound Vessel	The direction of the vessel's voyage. In other words, are items being loaded onto the vessel, or taken off the vessel. In many cases, there can be a planned inbound and outbound vessel task for any vessel's voyage.



Term or Acronym	Meaning
Inbound/Outbound Road	Tasks arriving or departing through the road network
Inbound/Outbound Rail	Tasks arriving or departing through the Rail network
Inbound/Outbound Gatehouse	Tasks arriving or departing at the gatehouse
Task Status; Unconfirmed; Confirmed	Items are created at an "unconfirmed" state and need to be confirmed for them to be made available for users to execute.
General System Terms	
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange, a mechanism for sending information between computer system, such as receiving orders, voyages, etc.
RDT; PDA; Mobile Device	Radio Data Terminal; Personal Digital Assistant. Essentially, any kind of mobile, wireless device. Used for mobile users when accessing the system, for example, with WCS when controlling the movements of pallets in the warehouse, and outside container movement tasks.
SCR	Software change request
App Terms	
Auto-Complete	When typing into a textbox, matching selections will be shown in a drop-down list below, as you type.
Drop-down List; DDL	Clicking on the entry box will show all applicable values below.
Checkbox	A simple yes/no, enabled/disabled indicator. If it is checked, this means yes/enabled, else no/disabled. You can change the state by clicking on it.
Textbox	Any field in the system which is designed to allow you to type into it, rather than click, select or other kind of action. These can be specific types (numeric, text, and other types of patterned entry. Text boxes can also be auto-complete.
Tab	A Tab is a kind of button that hides more things to enter. When you click it, the extra fields on the tab are shown, typically hiding others in the same tab group. In these guides, tabs are denoted by their label, in <i>italics</i> .
Button	Any pressable or clickable button that instigates an Action. In these guides, buttons are denoted by their label in Bold
Field	A Field is a place to see or enter data. This can be a textbox, checkbox, drop-down list, cell, etc. Typically they will be associated with a label that shows what this field is for. In these guides, fields are denoted by their label, in <i>italics</i> .
Table; Grid	Results represented in a tabular notation, Consisting of Rows and Columns. Typically with a Header row. Individual data is in a Cell.
Keys	Keyboard presses. In these guides, keys are denoted by their key in <i>fixed formatting</i> e.g. ENTER.
Menu	The menu of the system is typically situated on the left of the screen, and is typically activated by clicking the menu button. Again, typically this is denoted by 3 horizontal lines stacked on top of each other. Clicking the button will show the menu. Clicking again will hide the menu. Each menu contains menu items, or menu groups, which can also contain menu items. A menu item will take you to the screen it describes.
Find; Filter; Search	Associated with finding data, and the matching results being shown in a results table or screen. Typically, Find/Search means finding the data initially, whereas filter means getting the results, and then narrowing them down, typically through the use of a filter or search text box, either filtering the whole result set and all columns, or specific filters per column. Usually, typing in the filter will immediately filter the results as you type.
Export	Usually associated with a results table or data on a screen, if allowed, there will be buttons to export the data shown from the system to your local PC, typically as a Spreadsheet (XLS), PDF or CSV.
Sort	Usually associated with tables, this is the action of sorting the data Ascending or Descending (smallest to biggest, lowest to highest, earliest to latest, or vice versa). Usually, this involves clicking on the table row column header, each click cycling between Ascending or Descending.
Action	An action is a general term showing something you as a user want to do. Typically this is associated with a button to press (Confirm , Next , OK , etc). Clicking or pressing this button will usually take you to the next step.
Step	A step is a stage in a process. For example, a simple movement of a container from one location to another might consist of the following steps:



Term or Acronym	Meaning
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Enter a location2. Enter a container3. Enter the new location



3 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.



Term or Acronym	Meaning
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-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



4 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.



Term or Acronym	Meaning
Level (WMS)	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-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.
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

