



Glossary

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Preface

This manual explains the common terms used in the Yantra 7x application suite.

Intended Audience

This manual is intended for everyone who requires an understanding of the terms defined in the product documentation.

Structure

The glossary defines terms found in Yantra 7x. Select the starting letter of the word or phrase you are looking for.

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Yantra 7x Documentation

For more information about the Yantra[®] 7x components, see the following manuals in the Yantra[®] 7x documentation set:

- *Yantra[®] 7x Release Notes*
- *Yantra[®] 7x Installation Guide*
- *Yantra[®] 7x Upgrade Guide*
- *Yantra[®] 7x Performance Management Guide*
- *Yantra[®] 7x High Availability Guide*
- *Yantra[®] 7x System Management Guide*
- *Yantra[®] 7x Localization Guide*

- *Yantra® 7x Customization Guide*
- *Yantra® 7x Integration Guide*
- *Yantra® 7x Product Concepts*
- *Yantra® 7x Warehouse Management System Concepts Guide*
- *Yantra® 7x Platform Configuration Guide*
- *Yantra® 7x Distributed Order Management Configuration Guide*
- *Yantra® 7x Supply Collaboration Configuration Guide*
- *Yantra® 7x Inventory Synchronization Configuration Guide*
- *Yantra® 7x Product Management Configuration Guide*
- *Yantra® 7x Logistics Management Configuration Guide*
- *Yantra® 7x Reverse Logistics Configuration Guide*
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- *Yantra® 7x Warehouse Management System User Guide*
- *Yantra® 7x Mobile Application User Guide*
- *Yantra® 7x Analytics Guide*
- *Yantra® 7x Javadocs*
- *Yantra® 7x Glossary*
- *Yantra® 7x Carrier Server Guide*
- *Yantra® 7x Application Server Installation Guide* (for optional component)

Conventions

The following conventions may be used in this manual:

Convention	Meaning
. . .	An ellipsis represents information that has been omitted.
< >	Angle brackets indicate user-supplied input.
mono-spaced text	Mono-spaced text indicates a file name, an API name, or a code example.
/ or \	Slashes and backslashes are file separators for Windows, UNIX and LINUX operating systems. The file separator for the Windows operating system is "\" and the file separator for Unix and Linux systems is "/". The Unix convention is used unless otherwise mentioned.

A

ABC

Short for Activity Based Costing.

ABC classification

Items classified by value usually use an Activity Based Costing classification, which is the unit value multiplied by annual usage. Classified in descending value order, "A" items would represent the top 5% to 15% of all items by value, "B" items would represent the next 35% to 45% of all items, and "C" items would typically represent the bottom 50% of all items by value. This classification facilitates focus on higher impact items. For example, in cycle count auditing, "A" items might be counted 12 times each year, "B" items 4 times each year, and "C" items once a year.

In Yantra DCS, the count by item method uses cycle count codes based on ABC classification, Product line, or other item attribute.

accounting bin location

A "virtual" location, not a physical location, set up in Yantra DCS to temporarily "hold" discrepant quantities discovered through counting. The accounting location holds the quantity until the discrepancy is resolved and the quantity is removed from the accounting bin location.

accumulation conveyor

Conveyor system designed to permit the accumulation of cartons on the conveyor without causing undue stress to the cartons.

accuracy audit

The process of inspecting a carton to verify the accuracy of the picking, packing, and documentation associated with that carton. In Yantra DCS, an audit record is written for every transaction that changes inventory in the warehouse. The "Location Inventory Audit" console enables you to inquire into the audit details of inventory adjustments.

action

A process or program that is triggered by an event. These processes and programs send alert notifications and automatically resolve issues.

active pick location

The primary pick location in the Active Area for single or loose items. For quantities that are less than a pallet load, active pick locations are assigned (through the setup of active location selection rules), if active locations exist for the SKU.

active stock

The collection of items stored in the Active Pick Area.

actual weight

The actual measured weight of an item, carton, or shipment.

adapter

Particular pre-built components that pass data between the Yantra Service Definition Framework and third-party applications, and then convert that data into formats readable by each system. Examples are Taxware and webMethods Enterprise.

ADC

Automatic Data Collection

ad hoc move

An unplanned move of inventory in the warehouse.

advance shipment notice (ASN)

The notification to the receiving warehouse of a shipment in transit to the warehouse. It also details what the shipment contains and expected time

of arrival. This gives warehouse management the opportunity to plan resources prior to its arrival.

advanced transit time

The maximum amount of days a carrier service allows for delivery. For example, 1 Day Air would have a transit day of 1, whereas Ground may have a maximum transit days of 5.

agent

A small, well-defined sub program that gathers or prepares information, using defined parameters, and not requiring any immediate input from the user. Also called time-triggered transactions in Yantra.

AGV

Short for Automatic Guided Vehicle.

allocatable

The quantity of products (SKUs) that can be allocated from the inventory for orders from the host system. Use the "Location Inventory" console at the warehouse level to view allocated and non-allocatable SKUs. SKU quantity can also be non-allocatable, which means that they cannot be allocated for orders due to a specific quality status or because they are stored in a non-allocatable (inaccessible) location.

When a shipment or wave is tasked, inventory in the warehouse is allocated to the shipment(s) and pick locations are assigned to the shipment.

ANSI

Short for the American National Standards Institute.

AOD

Short for Ahead Of Dock.

API

Short for Application Programming Interface, is the set of routines, protocols, and tools through which an application accesses other applications or services.

appointment

Some carriers require prior notification of an outgoing shipment to schedule their trucks and drivers more efficiently. This prior notification is known as setting up an appointment for shipment pickup.

application programming interface

See [API](#).

APS

Advanced Planning System

ARS

Authorized Repair Service Center

AS/ RS

See [automatic storage and retrieval system \(ASRS\)](#).

ASN

See [advance shipment notice \(ASN\)](#).

audit trail

Method of reconstructing the sequence of transactions with respect to an entity's history; generally obtained from a log. An audit trail should explain how the entity migrated from a known state to its current state.

automatic discharge lane

An accumulating conveyor lane from which packages are released, one at a time, under computer control. The lane uses a blade stop or gate mechanism.

automatic storage and retrieval system (ASRS)

Material handling system that automatically moves, stores, and retrieves material. With an ASRS, the operator is stationary. The handling mechanism receives material from the operator, moves and stores it into locations, and retrieves and delivers material back to the operator when picking.

availability inquiry

An inquiry about the availability of products and services.

available

The sum of allocatable and non-allocatable inventory of the SKU in the warehouse.

available to deliver

The amount of on-hand inventory available for immediate delivery.

available to promise

The amount of inventory that can be projected as available to promise delivery by a certain date.

available to promise (ATP) rules

Business rules that enable you to determine the availability of an item for current and future demand. This determination makes the most efficient use of inventory so that items are not set aside for future orders when they could be used to fulfill more immediate demands. The availability of an item is based on current and future supply, lead time, and processing time.

available to promise (ATP) monitoring rules

Business rules that set up a monitoring system for tracking inventory item availability and raising specific actions when the inventory falls below a specified minimum level. The availability of an item can be tracked on the current day, subsequent days within the ATP timeframe, and subsequent days outside the ATP timeframe. This enables you to more accurately order supplies to meet current and future demand.

B**bar code**

Graphic representation of data that can be read by a scanning device and interpreted into a numeric or alphanumeric identification code.

bar code aspect ratio

The ratio of bar code height to overall symbol length. The aspect ratio determines the maximum label SKUs allowed for fixed linear scanners and is important for omni-directional scanners.

bar code format and symbology

The particular structure or protocol that defines the method of decoding a type or class of bar codes. For example, the standard for arranging bars and spaces.

Common formats are:

- Code 2 of 5 (several types including interleaved 2 of 5)
- UCC Code 128- Uniform Code Council Code 128 (format)
- Code 39 (3 of 9)
- UPC (Universal Product Code)

bar code label

A label that has a special imprinted bar code, generally both human and machine readable, which is detected by an automatic scanning device. It is used to identify package, carton or pallet contents.

bar code scanner

A device that reads bar-coded labels and communicates that data to a computer system.

base language

The language to display the factory setup data in the configurator. The configurator supports only one base language for localization.

base unit of measure (UOM)

The standard way a product is measured.

batch picking

The method of picking a set of tasks that a picker can complete in one pass of the warehouse. The tasks which can be put together in a batch are based on the batch rule setup for the task.

bay

A stack of locations that represent the width of one shelf (or one pallet rack) and the height of the entire shelving or pallet rack.

best fit

A putaway location selection method that assigns a putaway location based on how well the volume of the receipt fills that location.

bill of lading (BOL)

A document issued by a carrier (railroad, steamship or trucking company) which serves as a receipt for the goods to be delivered to a designated person or to an order. The bill of lading describes the conditions under which the goods are accepted by the carrier and details that nature and quantity of the goods, name of vessel (if shipped by sea), identifying marks and numbers, destination, and so forth. The person sending the goods is the "shipper" or "consignor," the company or agent transporting the goods is the "carrier", and the person for whom the goods are destined is the "consignee". Bills of lading may be negotiable or non-negotiable. If negotiable, for example, payable to the shipper's order and properly endorsed, title to the goods passes upon delivery of the bill of lading.

This document may also be used to serve as a contract for the transport of cargo.

bill of materials (BOM)

Used in manufacturing and assembly, the BOM is a listing of the component materials required to build and assemble the product.

bin

A single storage location.

blind return

A return of items without obtaining a return authorization.

BOL

See [bill of lading \(BOL\)](#).

BOM

See [bill of materials \(BOM\)](#).

broken case

A quantity that is less than the standard case quantity for a SKU.

bulk area

The storage of high volumes of SKUs that represent a specific space on the floor of the warehouse. Typically SKUs stored in this area would be sturdy enough to stack multiple pallets high, permitting better utilization of warehouse space.

bulk rack storage

The storage of cartons or pallets on shelves or racks.

business group

The highest level in the organization hierarchy which has no accounting impact. It can consist of a single company or multiple companies.

business rules

Mechanism within Participant Modeling used to create, inherit, or override rules or codes pertaining to Hub or Enterprise business practices.

buyer

The organization that purchases product from an Enterprise or other seller organizations.

C

Short for Customer Acceptance Laboratory.

capable to promise (CTP)

The ability to fill and deliver an order in a specific time frame.

capacity

See service capacity.

capacity organization

An organization definition for which all resource capacity information is consolidated.

capacity override

Exceptions where excess capacity is required for specific date/time slot combinations to handle planned spikes in demand or shortfalls in resources. For example, Christmas Eve or a flu epidemic.

capacity requirements planning (CRP)

The process of specifying the level of resources (facilities, equipment, and labor force size) that best supports the competitive strategy for production of the Enterprise.

card verification value authorization code (CVV auth code)

When financial institutions authorize a credit card transaction, a CVV authorization code may be returned as a separate authorization code other than the credit card authorization code.

carousel

A revolving type of contained storage system that brings locations to the operator.

carrier

A transportation service provider, that contracts movement of freight from one location to another. Carriers can be independent (UPS, FedEx) or a private, company-owned fleet. In Yantra 7x, this is the organization that provides delivery and shipping services between buyers, sellers, and customers.

carrier service capacity

The unit of measure maintained for a carrier service item. For example, the unit of measure could be defined as truck space for delivery items.

cart manifest

Picking being performed using a cart and a manifest. The cart usually has slots and cartons and supports the 'sort while pick" method. The manifest shows the items from to be picked into each slot of the cart.

carton

A standard container with dimensions specified for your requirements and used in both storage (Factory Carton) and shipping (Shipping Carton) of loose items.

carton flow rack

Storage rack consisting of multiple lanes of gravity fed carton flow conveyors. The lanes are replenished from the rear. The material flows through the rack and is picked from the front.

carton manifest

The list of cartons in a parcel carrier shipment. You can print carton labels, add cartons to existing manifests, and create new manifests using the Yantra DCS Manifesting console.

cartonization

The process by which loose items from a common order or common customer are placed in standard cartons in preparation for shipment.

case

A container that holds a specified quantity of identical items (SKU) as packaged by a vendor. Cases are identified by LPN (see License Plate Number) and generally will be putaway into storage, in their original condition until picked.

case pick

The process of picking unbroken cases from bulk case storage for shipment.

catalog

An organization's complete set of items.

catalog organization

An organization definition for which an item master is defined.

catalog rules

Business rules that pertain to catalog management.

category

In the Yantra 7x Configurator, a means to describe a set of catalog items in a number of different hierarchal and searchable groupings. Each category can contain items from multiple Master Catalogs, providing a single face to the audience for all Master Catalogs.

category domain

The highest level of the category hierarchy. All of the groupings that exist below the Category Domain are referred to as Categories.

cathode ray tube (CRT)

Used to describe a terminal screen or Personal Computer (PC) monitor. CRT is commonly used to distinguish between data entry on a computer screen and scanning bar codes with a Radio Frequency (RF) terminal or bar code scanner.

chained order

An order that is created as a result of a parent order's necessity to communicate some portion of the order fulfillment execution to a third party. The chained (subordinate or child) order must finish its fulfillment process before its parent order can be considered fulfilled.

check digit

An activity performed by a computer to verify the integrity of data received. It is accomplished by generating a special digit that when calculated, represents a specific block of data.

classification purpose

The determination of how you want to use a specific item classification in Yantra 7x. For example, one classification may be used for receiving preference and another may be used for procurement purposes.

client (application)

The Client application, or computer, in a client/server relationship provides the used interface (if there is one) and usually off-loads some processing from the Server, which is the main repository of data.

client/server

Client/Server refers to the relationship between application computer devices and data storage computer devices. The client performs the functions of data storage and data processing. Servers house the application software being accessed by multiple end users. Servers can process data but off-loading processing to the client will improve the server's capacity to service more users.

CLP

Short for Container Load Plan.

COA

Short for Chart of Accounts.

COH

Short for Carton on Hangar.

collaborative planning, forecasting, and replenishment

A concept that allows collaborative processes across the supply chain, using a set of process and technology models that are:

- Open, yet allow secure communications
- Flexible across the industry
- Extensible to all supply chain processes

- Supportive of a broad set of requirements (new data types, interoperability with different DBMSs, and so on)

The mission of the CPFR initiative is closely tied with similar efforts that have preceded it - such as ECR, Quick Response, and VMI.

collation

The separation of storage types into general categories (i.e. pallet, case, and single unit) that require very different means of handling.

commercial invoice

A list of the pertinent information about a shipment, such as shipper, consignee, third party (if present), the goods being shipped, their cost and value for customs (and for the transaction), and so on. This document is required for international freight, in triplicate, and is usually used for international shipping.

communication groups

A grouping of systems associated with a given transport mechanism.

condition

A situation that matches document attributes against decision points and routes the documents to different paths based on the specified attribute and value combinations.

consolidation

Process of combining order lines from multiple customer order releases into a shipment for maximum picking efficiency. Consolidation is controlled through the setup of consolidation rules in Yantra 7x Logistics Management.

config data

The config data refers to a specific list of the default factory setup data in the Yantra 7x Configurator that can be localized. For example, Status description is one of the database field that can be localized.

config data on console

This is the display of the configurator data in the Yantra 7x Application Consoles user interface screens. For example, the Created status is a config data that appears on the console.

config literals

These are the labels on the Yantra 7x Configurator screen. Status field in the status detail screen is an example of the configuration literals.

console literals

These are the labels on the Yantra 7x Application Consoles screen. Order # in the Order list screen is an example of the console literals.

container

A worldwide dimensional standard for a reusable transportation vessel that can be hauled like a trailer, loaded onto a container ship, or loaded onto a freight train for transportation. The container can be loaded with cartons and sealed at the shipping dock for protection during transport. At the customer's receiving dock, the seal will be broken and the container unloaded.

containerization

The consolidation of less-than-truckload (LTL) shipments into containers for ocean shipment.

continuous replenishment

A strategy of replenishment that monitors the physical inventory in the reserved location, and based on the minimum and maximum configuration, releases replenishment tasks for execution when inventory falls below the minimum (trigger) level.

COO

See [country of origin \(COO\)](#).

count request

A request is placed for count in Yantra DCS. The request results in tasks created through Task Management.

count sheet

A counting tool used in batched counting tasks. A sheet is used to enter the counts and later reconciled on the system.

count zone

A specific area set up to help manage cycle counting activities. Generally cycle counters will be assigned all of the counting responsibilities of a zone.

country of origin (COO)

Country in which an item is manufactured.

CPG

Short for Consumer Packaged Goods.

cross-docking

Process of moving items directly from the receiving dock to the shipping dock to fill outgoing orders, and eliminating the storage process.

The word cross-dock is also used for movement of items directly to the forward pick areas

cross-reference organization

The organization responsible for defining or maintaining items in multiple catalogs that are supported (referenced) through a single mechanism, such as a Global Trade Item Number (GTIN).cross-sell

The promotion of an add-on or accessory item that, when combined with the primary item, makes a "better" package.

CRT

See [cathode ray tube \(CRT\)](#).

cubic measurement

The volume calculation used to determine the amount of space required to store or ship material as well as the amount of space that can be accommodated by storage units or shipping modes. Used in capacity planning.

currency conversion

Mechanism used to set up exchange rates from one currency to another.

currency definition

Mechanism used to define each currency's symbol and indicate Euro currency membership and expiration date, if applicable. You can also set rules for an order's currency conversion and Euro conversion.

current inventory

Items currently available for shipment from a node.

customer compliance

General term given to the tasks performed to comply with a specific customer's special needs (for example, placing special labels on cartons that are shipped to a certain customer).

customer order

A list of items being purchased by a customer. The customer's purchase order. Contains customer data, ship-to information, bill-to information, delivery dates, and line items listing SKUs being purchased.

cycle count

The process of counting items in storage and reconciling the actual count (resolving count variances) to system inventory records. Cycle count is performed on a continuous basis, scheduling a calculated number of counts each day to ensure that all items in storage are audited at least once each year. May be used in place of periodic physical count of inventory.

See also: [physical count](#)

D

DATE-TIME

Any Yantra 7x field displayed or attribute of an XML element that contain both Date and time components. A Date-Time represents a specific instant of time.

Date

Any Yantra 7x field displayed or attribute of an XML element that contains only a date component.

data type definition

See DTD.

DC

Short for Distribution Center.

DCS

See [warehouse management system \(WMS\)](#).

delivery code

A unique identifier for the entity that pays for the transportation costs.

delivery code setup

Mechanism used to indicate the delivery code when creating or modifying a carrier.

delivery item

A service item typically provided by selling organizations for products that are heavy, oversized or fragile and cannot be transported by common carriers. These products may also require special handling which requires special equipment or personnel. Delivery services are modeled in Yantra 7x within the Product Management module.

delivery node

A delivery node is the location where a product is being delivered using last mile service.

delivery node determination

The process used to determine the location from which a delivery is made.

delivery service

A service typically provided by selling organizations for products that are heavy, oversized or fragile and cannot be transported by common carriers. These products may also require special handling which requires special equipment or personnel. Delivery services are modeled in Yantra 7x within the Product Management module.

delivery service calendar

A business calendar that specifically defines the working hours, called shifts, for any given day in which delivery services can be completed.

derived order

An order that is created as a result of a parent order's necessity to communicate some portion of the order fulfillment execution to a third party. Once created, the derived order no longer maintains a reference to the parent order. Its lifecycle is independent. The derived (subordinate or child) order does not have to finish its fulfillment process before its parent order is considered fulfilled.

distribution group

A set of nodes or organizations defined for distributing products or services.

distribution rules

Business rules established for the shipping or receiving node determination process. Distribution rules enable you to associate inventory items with a specific shipping or receiving node.

diversion

The process of re-directing items from the normal flow of work to perform special operations such as quality inspection or pre-packaging prior to putaway. Can be automated through the use of automated Material Handling Equipment (MHE) which uses conveyors and bar code scanners to determine the destination of each carton.

dock door

Overhead door with access to the exterior of the building and equipment for loading/unloading trucks, trailers, and containers. A dock door can be designated receiving, shipping, or both.

document

A Yantra 7x system entity that is guided through a defined process, such as an order.

document type

A kind of document defined by a specific XML template that has been designed to support a specific transaction set or business process. The document type defines possible processes and system behaviors that occur as the document goes through its life cycle.

document format code setup

Mechanism used to set up identifiers for the different document formats organizations use to communicate with each other.

DOW

Short for Day Of Week.

download

Process electronically moving data from one computer to another.

drive through pallet rack

A pallet rack typically one pallet wide by two pallets deep by four pallets high, designed to allow a forklift truck to drive into the rack to store and retrieve two pallets deep from the same side of the rack.

drop-off location

Used in two-step movements where the movement from one location to another requires a stop in. A staging area generally due to the need to change material moving equipment. For example, a pallet jack may transport a pallet to a floor location at the end of an aisle, but to put the pallet in a location above the floor, a fork lift truck must be used.

drop-ship order

A type of chained order where instead of replenishing the inventory at the shipping location, the product is procured and shipped directly to the customer.

drop status

The state into which a document is moved when the events and conditions of a transaction have been completed.

DRP

Short for Distribution Resource Planning.

DTD

Short for Document Type Definition, it is a specification that defines the legal building blocks of an XML document by listing the legal elements, following the rules of the Standard Generalized Markup Language. A Document Type Definition can be declared inline in your XML document or as an external reference.

dynamic slotting

A method of dedicating locations to SKUs where the system automatically determines an available active area location and slots the location to a SKU.

E

ECCN

Short for Export Commodity Control Number.

EDI

See [electronic data interchange \(EDI\)](#).

electronic data interchange (EDI)

The technology which allows computers in different locations to share data with little or no human effort. Generally used for exchanging business transactions such as purchase orders from customers, invoices to customers, requirements to suppliers, and so on.

ELPN

Short for Expected License Plate Number.

enterprise

The organization that brokers business. Each Enterprise can consist of multiple organizations that are assigned various roles.

entity relationship diagram (ERD)

Graphic representation of the data flow and relationships between data tables in a relational database.

ERD

See [entity relationship diagram \(ERD\)](#)

ERP

Short for Enterprise Resource Planning.

ESP

Short for Economic Shipping Parameters.

ETA

See [expected time of arrival \(ETA\)](#).

event

A specific occurrence in the business process, often a status change or generated exception. Releasing an order and cancelling an order are both examples of events. When an event occurs in a transaction an action is triggered.

exception

A Yantra exception is a message directed to a user or alert queue about a transaction that needs manual intervention.

In Java, an exception is a condition, often an error, that causes the program to branch to a different routine.

exchange order

An exchange order is an order used to ship replacement items to a customer who has returned items. Generally, the items that are being shipped back to the customer are of comparable value to the ones the customer returned.

expected time of arrival (ETA)

The date and time a shipment is expected to arrive at a receiving dock from the supplier who shipped it.

expected weight

Anticipated weight of a shipment calculated from standards.

expiration date

The date associated with a specific lot of material which designates when the shelf life of the product has expired. Generally used with products that will spoil, oxidize, or breakdown over time.

extensible markup language

See [XML](#).

extensible stylesheet language

See [XSL](#).

externally-triggered transaction

A transaction that is external to Yantra 7x that calls a corresponding API within Yantra 7x for execution. Externally-triggered transactions are performed through Yantra 7x's Services Definition Framework.

F**factory carton or case codes**

Factory carton codes identify the carton in which the SKU is received and stored in bulk storage.

FEDEX

Short for Federal Express Company.

FEFO

Short for First Expired First Out. Items with the earliest expiration date are picked and shipped first.

FIFO

Short for First In First Out. Items with the earliest receipt date are picked and shipped first.

financial rules

Business rules that pertain to payments and charges on the system. You can set up payment collection rules, charge definitions, payment terms, and tax names.

floor-loaded

Method of loading trailers and containers without pallets. Loading is by case directly on the floor of the trailer or container.

flow rack

A slanted storage rack in which cartons or pallets are loaded from the back, gravity fed to the front on rollers, from which single units may be picked from the front carton.

fluid loading

Method of floor loading trailers and containers in which a conveyor system is extended directly into the trailer or container.

FOB

Freight On Board

foreign trade zone (FTZ)

A designated warehouse or area used for storing goods to be exported to other countries. Duty does not have to be paid on imports to an FTZ warehouse. If a company does sell any of the products within the US, duty must be paid. Also known as a Free Trade Zone.

fork lift truck (FLT)

A type of material movement equipment used for moving pallets and capable of lifting pallets overhead.

freight terms

The terms and conditions of calculated transportation costs.

freight terms setup

Mechanism used to set up common codes used when associating freight terms to a Carrier in Yantra Portal.

FTE

Short for Full Time Equivalent.

FTL

Short for Full TruckLoad.

FTZ

Short for Foreign Trade Zone.

full case

Unbroken case that is received, stored, and shipped in the original carton from the supplier in the standard quantity, always received from that supplier.

future inventory

Items you expect to arrive on a specific date.

G**GDX**

Short for Generic Data Extractor.

gift

An item, or set of items, that a buyer purchases for someone else. The customer will be billed for it, and the gift recipient will be shipped the item.

global availability

The total number of items of a specific type that are available for shipment from all nodes.

global trade item number (GTIN)

A mechanism to cross-reference product identifiers between two catalog organizations. The GTIN is the system for uniquely identifying trade items (products and services) sold, delivered, warehoused, and billed throughout the retail and commercial distribution channels.

GOH

Short for Garment On Hangers.

GPS

Short for Generic Program Submitter.

GUI

Short for Graphical User Interface. A Windows-like interface that uses graphical drop-down menus and "point and click" navigation with a mouse.

H

HAZMAT

Short for Hazardous Materials. Standard term used to designate materials that are flammable or caustic, among others, and have the potential to pose a hazard. This designation requires special handling and labeling as dictated through Federal laws and regulations.

header data

Information related to a document and common to all details in the document. For example, on a customer order, the ship-to address in the header is common to all of the individual line items of that order and, therefore, not repeated for each individual line item.

hold

Placing an order on hold prevents certain modification types and transactions from processing the an order until the hold is released.

host

A computer system, such as an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, that interfaces with a Warehouse Management System. The host system serves as the central repository of data received from all applications, such as Warehouse Management, Demand Management, and Financial Management.

hub

The primary organization that determines the business model. For example, multi-divisional corporation, third-party logistics (3PL), or marketplace.

I

inbound

The total process of controlling and managing incoming materials from receipt through inspection to putaway.

in-motion scale

A scale that is part of a conveyor system allowing the weighing of items as they travel on the conveyor.

in-motion scanner

A permanently fixed bar code scanner that is part of a conveyor system allowing the reading of bar codes on cartons as they pass by scanner on the conveyor.

instruction types

The common codes used when adding special instructions to an order in Yantra 7x Application Consoles.

intentional backorder

The dropping of an order into backordered status instead of created status at order creation time.

interface system

A grouping of one or more APIs.

internationalization rules

Business rules and common codes associated with making Yantra functional for international use.

inventory

Products stored and available for further action. May be reported as the quantity of a specific SKU in one location, the total quantity of a specific SKU in all locations containing that SKU, or a grand total of all material in storage (the latter generally reported as a dollar figure).

inventory availability safety factor

A quantity or percentage amount that is set to be excluded from inventory availability for various purposes. Can be defined at the item level or inventory type level, for onhand or future inventory availability.

inventory organization

An organization definition for which all inventory information is consolidated.

inventory-related rules

Business rules and common codes associated with inventory handling in Yantra.

inventory reservations

See reservations.

inventory segmentation

See [segmentation](#).

inventory synchronization

The Yantra application used to ease the configuration of the inventory related business rules. You can also use Inventory Synchronization to configure distribution rules.

inventory tag number

A unique item identifier that represents one of the real life manufacturing or customization numbers such as lot number, batch number, or revision number based on the product. With small product extensions, the inventory tag number can also represent a combination of identification numbers for cases where two inventory identification numbers together uniquely identify the product.

inventory unit of measure

The way inventory products are measured for stocking purposes.

invoice

The bill for services or products provided to a customer. The invoice includes all agreed to charges associated with the services or products provided.

item

A product that has at least one characteristic that is different from all other products and which requires a unique identifier such as a Stock Keeping Unit (SKU) or part number.

The basic product of the Catalog that can be used in categorization and product associations. An item is the most basic part of the Catalog hierarchy.

item classification

The quality category in which an item is placed. For example, first quality, second quality, or finished good.

item cross referencing

The process of defining items in multiple catalogs that are supported (referenced) through a single mechanism, such as a Global Trade Item Number (GTIN).

item instructions

Special notations associated with an item. For example, a "Handle With Care" item instruction may be associated with all of your fragile items.

item master

See master catalog.

J

jackpot lane

A sort lane on conveyor systems to which all cartons that have problems are diverted.

JIT

Short for Just In Time.

K

kitting

The process of picking components from a parts list or bill of materials (BOM) and assembling them into a new item or a higher level assembly. Used in Value-added Services (VAS).

L

LAN

See [local area network \(LAN\)](#).

lane

A floor location used as a temporary staging area usually for outgoing pallets staged at or near a shipping dock door.

lead time

The amount of time it takes a supplier (distribution center or drop-ship supplier) to purchase an item for shipping.

least traveled path

A putaway and picking strategy that selects putaway or pick locations by calculating the shortest distance to travel through the warehouse to putaway or pick all of the items required for that assignment.

legal entity

An entity that represents an organization unit identified by local governments as operating units that are typically instituted for every country a business operates in.

LES

Short for Logistics Execution Systems.

less than truckload (LTL)

A shipment mode where pallets to be shipped will not completely fill a truck or container. Also describes a common carrier that ships in this way by combining shipments from multiple distributors to fill the truck for more efficient transport.

LH

See [load and hold \(LH\)](#).

license plate number (LPN)

A bar code identifier of a specific pallet, carton or case and its contents. This code is printed on a label attached to the pallet, carton, or case and tracked by Yantra DCS until the pallet or case is broken. At that point, the items from the pallet, carton, or case must be tracked as individual SKUs.

LIFO

Short for Last In, First Out. Storage and picking strategy in which the last items received of a particular SKU are picked and shipped first. More commonly, a method of financial accounting used to calculate the value of the inventory by relieving inventory value in reverse order of receipt.

The generally higher cost last receipt will reduce total inventory value more than the earliest lower cost receipt.

line item

A line of data, generally on an order, that lists specific SKU, quantity, description, and location, among others, for the item ordered. An order may have multiple line items.

load

A collection of line items from orders organized in a way to maximize picking efficiency. If a load contains line items from different customers or ship-to locations, the picked items must be segregated later to their respective shippers.

load and hold (LH)

See [pack and hold \(PH\)](#)

load planning module

A Yantra 7x software application module used to plan the loading of a full truck or trailer (see [truck load \(TL\)](#)) in a way to maximize the utilization of the space on the truck or trailer.

local area network (LAN)

A group of computers connected to a server through data lines in order to share information. Due to data line limitations, a local area network is usually located on the same floor, in the same building, or between closely situated buildings.

locale

A geographic area that has a distinct set of traits such as time zone, language, date/time format, currency, and units of measurement. It is important to have locales established in Yantra so that when different locales interact, unit of measure, currency conversions, and time zones are taken into consideration during a transaction.

locale setup

Mechanism used to establish locales that are associated with different organizations within the Hub.

logistic rules

Business rules and common codes associated with shipping an order.

lookup window

Some fields have the capability of displaying a list of valid data choices for that field. This capability is distinguished by a look-up icon located adjacent to the field. The lookup window containing the list is displayed by double clicking on the lookup icon.

LP

Short for Linear Programming.

LPN

See [license plate number \(LPN\)](#).

LPQ

Short for License Plate Quantity.

LTL

See [less than truckload \(LTL\)](#).

M

made-to-customer

A made-to-customer order is created based on the requirements of the buyer. It assumes that the buyer places multiple orders for this particular item. There is no existing inventory for the item, and there is no expectation that another item exactly like this one might be ordered. It is also referred as buyer compliance.

made-to-order

A made-to-order order has items which are produced uniquely for this order. The item is made from unfinished materials specifically for this order. This is primarily used for buyer organizations that make repeated purchases for an item that has been configured to its requirements.

manifest

A list of packages, cartons, cases, or pallets on a transportation vehicle.

marketplace

An online intermediary that connects buyers and sellers. Marketplaces eliminate inefficiencies by aggregating offerings from many sellers or by matching buyers and sellers in an exchange or auction.

master carton

Standard shipping carton of a size to hold smaller cartons being collected for shipment to a common customer or order. The master carton allows consolidation of a group of smaller cartons into one, reducing transportation cost.

master catalog

The highest level of the catalog schema. The Master Catalog is the exhaustive list of your organization's items.

master license plate (MLP)

A bar coded identifier that identifies a specific pallet and the contents of that pallet. A License Plate Number (LPN) identifies a collection of SKUs on a pallet or case. A Master License Plate (MLP) identifies a collection of LPNs on a pallet.

master shipper

A group of shippers that have inventory allocated to them for picking.

material handling equipment (MHE)

Generally refers to automated equipment, usually conveyor, used for moving material from one point to another. It can have the capability for moving, scanning, weighing, putaway, retrieving, and sorting.

MBOL

Short for Master Bill of Lading.

See also: [bill of lading \(BOL\)](#).

MDS

Short for Master Distribution Schedule.

media type

The user defined code used throughout Yantra DCS that defines which media is required. Media are defined as physical spaces with specified

dimensions. Media can be shelves, racks, boxes, cartons, and so on. Media Type Setup in Yantra DCS is where the physical dimensions of media are defined to the system.

merge node

Node used for zone skipping in order to minimize shipping costs.

MES

Short for Manufacturing Execution System.

MHE

Short for Material Handling Equipment.

min-max (Minimum/Maximum)

A strategy of replenishment that monitors the inventory level of a location and triggers a replenishment task when that level goes below the minimum quantity defined. The replenishment will move a quantity of the item to satisfy existing customer demand plus enough to bring the location's inventory level up to the maximum quantity defined.

minimum notification time

The minimum number of business hours it takes to ship an order once it has been scheduled to the node.

minimum ship by date

This date takes into consideration the preferred remaining lifespan of a time-sensitive item at the time of its shipment. Calculated as the preferred number of days remaining in product lifespan beyond the requested ship by date.

mixed case

A case containing a mix of different SKUs.

mixed pallet

A pallet containing a mix of different SKUs.

MLP

See [master license plate \(MLP\)](#).

modification reasons

Type of reason codes that define why a modification was made by a user.

monitor

A product feature that monitors a changing quantity and sends notification when the quantity reaches a specific level. For example, the availability monitor raises a global alert when inventory falls below a configured level.

MPS

Short for Master Production Schedule.

MRP

Short for Manufacturing Resource Planning.

MRP

Short for Material Requirements Planning.

multi-divisional corporation

A corporation or business whose primary focus is managing purchasing and sales activities. It typically is a buyer, a seller, or both. However, it could also be a retailer, a manufacturer, or both. Whatever form the multi-divisional corporation takes, it normally involves multiple channels with different types of customers, such as, consumers, retailers, dealers, and Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) partners.

N

narrow aisle reach truck

A lift truck designed to operate in narrow aisles.

negotiation pipeline

An established process workflow that allows participants to negotiate details of a transaction. This pipeline can be configured to occur anywhere within an existing pipeline. The result from the negotiation is either in the form of acceptance with the potential to update some of the negotiated values or in rejection of the terms of the transaction by one or both of the participants.

negotiation rules

Business rules and common codes that pertain to the negotiation process. You can set up rules for response actions, rejection reasons, and the negotiation monitor.

net available

The quantity of the SKU available for new orders after taking into account the stock reservations and allocation constraints. The net available quantity is calculated as: $\text{OnHand} - \text{Pending Out}$.

net inventory

The quantity of the SKU at a location. The net inventory is calculated as: $\text{OnHand} + \text{Pending In} - \text{Pending Out}$.

NMFC

Short for National Motor Freight Code.

node

An organization that represents a physical location whether it is a manufacturing plant, small stock room, or warehouse.

node type

Node types such as "Distribution Center" or "Store" can be assigned to nodes. Node types allow you to define relationships between nodes for sourcing purposes, and define rules that are maintained at the node type level.

non-allocatable

The quantity of the SKU that cannot be allocated to orders. This stock may be in a specified quality status or in a non-allocatable (inaccessible) location.

non-pickable

SKUs that are not available for picking, packing, and shipping.

notification

The process of notifying the shipping node, vendor, or service provider when fulfilling an order request.

O**OEM**

Short for Original Equipment Manufacturer.

OMS

Short for Order Management System.

operational unit of measure

The way products are measured for operational uses at the warehouse.

order fulfillment rules

Business rules and common codes associated with an order and its flow through the order fulfillment pipeline.

order lines

Displays load/shipment line level details. A load/shipment is a collection of order lines that can be picked and shipped together. Load creation is the step that translates host orders into loads/shipment. Yantra DCS operates only on loads/shipments; orders are used as a reference. A load can be part of an order or multiple orders based on the consolidation rule setup. The consolidation rule is used to determine which order lines can be put together to form a load.

order management

The Yantra application used to ease the configuration of the order process. You can use Order Management to configure pricing and access order fulfillment rules.

ordering unit of measure

The way products are measured for ordering purposes.

organization

A business entity with a specific role or roles that interacts with other organizations in a supply chain to conduct business. An organization represents any unit of a business whether it is a company, legal entity, a business group, sales organization, purchasing organization or warehouse.

OSB

Short for Order-Ship-Bill System.

outbound

The total process of controlling and managing the outgoing materials from receipt of customer order, to consolidating picking tasks, to picking, packing, and finally shipment to the customer.

P

P&D

Short for Pick up and Drop off.

pack and hold (PH)

A strategy that attempts to level load picking/packing workload by picking/packing orders early. The items are prepared for shipment and held in a staging area up to the customer order ship dates, at which time they may be shipped.

packing

The process of collecting picked items into shipping cartons for transportation to the customer.

packing list

A hard copy listing the contents of a shipment to a customer.

pallet

An industry standard sized wooden, plastic, or metal platform to facilitate the movement of materials. Cartons are stacked on the pallet allowing movement via pallet jacks or forklift trucks.

pallet jack

A manually controlled MHE (material handling equipment) used to move pallets along the floor. Pallet jacks can lift a pallet only a few inches off the floor in contrast to a forklift that may lift a pallet overhead.

pallet scm

The Shipment Container Marking for a pallet, usually a bar code.

participants

Organizations that are involved in a supply chain who facilitate commerce. Each Participant is considered an organization with a defined role.

participant management

Mechanism used to establish Hub or Enterprise workflow processes and business rules.

payment terms

Pre-defined methods of payment.

PC

See [product class](#).

PDC

Short for Parts Distribution Center.

pending pick

The quantity of the SKU reserved for orders, but not yet picked.

pending ship

The quantity of the SKU reserved and picked for orders, but not yet shipped.

perpetual inventory

Refers to continuous updating of inventory quantity data on every item, real-time, as each transaction that reduces or increases the inventory level is executed (as opposed to collecting all of the transactions at the end of a shift and updating the inventory data on all items once).

PH

See [pack and hold \(PH\)](#).

physical count

The task of counting all items in storage at one time to verify the accuracy of system inventory records. Physical count is usually performed once or twice a year. All warehouse operations are shut down until the process is complete.

pick list

A listing of line items to be picked to satisfy a customer order. This printable list is used to locate and select the necessary items to fulfill an order.

pick location assignment (PLA)

Pick Location Assignment (PLA) assigns the warehouse location(s) to the demand placed. PLA is defined at a shipment group level and can be shared across multiple shipment groups.

pick/pack

A picking method which combines the picking and packing tasks through picking an item from a location and placing it directly into the shipping container for the customer of that order.

pick-to-clean

A picking strategy that assigns picking locations for an order in a way to empty as many locations as possible.

pick-to-light

A method of picking that is sequenced by a system of controlled lights that guide the warehouse operator through the pick sequence. Each pick location contains a light. The operator goes to the first location that is lit and reads the display indicating the quantity to be picked. When all items from that location are picked, the operator presses a button that deactivates the light and notifies the system the task is complete. The system then activates the light in the next location in the pick sequence. The process continues until all of the pick tasks are complete.

pickable

SKUs available for picking, packing, and shipping.

picking

The act of retrieving an item from its storage location, generally to satisfy a customer order.

pickup status

Mechanism used to move a document from the drop status through the next transaction.

pipeline

A series of transactions and statuses that guide document types, such as Sales Order and Purchase Order, through a related process. A pipeline

consists of the different statuses a document goes through during fulfillment.

pipeline determination

Pipeline Determination is used to set up conditions that affect which

PLA

See [pick location assignment \(PLA\)](#).

plants and warehouses

Physical locations where goods are manufactured or stored for distribution.

PO

See [purchase order \(PO\)](#).

pooled distribution

A shipment consolidation strategy where smaller shipments destined for the same geographic region are pooled together to form a single Truckload (TL) or less than truckload (LTL) shipment to a pool point. From the pool point, individual shipments are made to their respective destinations. This strategy results in reduced overall transportation costs. Other shipment consolidation strategies include stop in-transit and merge in-transit. Consolidation is part of load planning in the Yantra DCS Outbound process. Consolidated orders optimize the utilization of trailer space.

portable data terminal (PDT)

A small system data terminal that can travel with the warehouse operator throughout the warehouse. The operator can access the system, update records, and so on, from anywhere in the warehouse without the need to continuously return to a terminal station.

postponement

The strategy of waiting as long as feasible before executing tasks that change standard product into a customer specific product (i.e. applying special tickets or labels). Postponing this product change reduces the risks associated from changes in customer demand or requirements.

price list

A list that defines pricing for a specific currency.

price program

A method of offering different pricing to different customers at different times.

pricing unit of measure

The way products are measured for pricing purposes.

primary location

The storage location designated as the dedicated location for an SKU, usually in the active pick area.

Pro Forma invoice

A 'draft' invoice created upon shipment creation that charges and taxes can be persisted against.

PRO number

A tracking number assigned by a carrier used to track a shipment (usually for Less than Truckload (LTL) shipments) through the carrier's transportation process.

See also: [tracking number](#).

process modeling

Mechanism within Scenario Management used to establish Hub or Enterprise workflow processes.

process type pipeline

A workflow process that consists of a series of transactions and statuses that guide documents, such as orders and purchase orders, through the fulfillment process. In Scenario Management you can create pipelines for sell-side order process types, buy-side order process types, negotiation process types, and planned order process types.

processing time

The time it takes for an item to be received by a supplier and made ready for shipment (inbound processing) as well as shipping it from the warehouse (outbound processing).

procurement order

A type of chained order derived for the purpose of inventory replenishment at the shipping location.

procurement purchase order

A type of procurement order for which a purchase order is derived for the purpose of replenishing inventory by purchasing it from a node or supplier that is not owned by the seller organization.

procurement transfer order

A type of procurement order for which a transfer order is derived for the purpose of replenishing inventory by transferring it from another node owned by the seller organization to the shipping node location.

product class

An item's classification, such as first quality, second quality, or finished good. In Yantra 7x this is a two-character, user-defined code used to differentiate types of products that require different methods of handling and storage.

product class setup

Mechanism used to set up common codes to indicate a product class in the Inventory component of Yantra 7x Application Consoles.

product item

A physical item defined in the master catalog that can be ordered and shipped or delivered to a customer.

product management

Mechanism used to create items in a Master Product Catalog. These items can then be grouped into categories according to your business practices.

product sourcing

The process of determining the location from which a product is shipped. Also, this process is used to determine the locations from which product can be replenished to a particular delivery node from which the final delivery can be made.

protocol code setup

Mechanism used to set up codes that identify the different protocols organizations used to communicate with each other.

provided service

Services offered in addition to the delivery of a purchased product, such as Installation or disposal of old equipment.

provided service calendar

A business calendar that specifically defines the working hours, called shifts, for any given day in which provided services can be completed.

provider organization

Also known as a services organization. An organization that is responsible for fulfilling provided services requests.

PTC

See [pick-to-clean](#).

purchase order (PO)

The customer order received by the sales department that lists the items, quantities, ship dates, and so on, required by the customer to be shipped from the shipping dock.

The order that the purchasing department sent to the suppliers requesting the items, quantities, ship dates, and so on, that are required for receipt at the receiving dock.

purchasing organization

Also known as a buyer organization. An organization that is responsible for placing purchase orders to vendors to replenish raw materials and products in a company's locations.

purge

The process by which old data is removed from the system database. Purges minimize the number of unused database records to increase search efficiency and reduce the size of the required physical disk.

purge criteria rules

Set of qualifications pertaining to each type of purge.

pushback flow rack

A flow rack in which picking and replenishment are both done from the front of the rack.

putaway

The task of putting an item (pallet, case, single) into storage. The putaway task may be system directed in which the system selects the putaway location, or random in which an operator finds space for the item and updates the system as to which location was chosen.



Q

QC

See [quality control \(QC\)](#).

QC profile

The Quality Control configuration of SKU or ASN that pro-actively sets up Yantra DCS to divert a specific quantity or percentage of every receipt of an SKU or one particular receipt identified by ASN.

QS

See [quality status \(QS\)](#).

quality control (QC)

The process of inspecting incoming materials to verify correct SKUs, quantities, packaging requirements, and so on, as well as the quality of the material. Generally accomplished on a sampling basis in which a specified percentage of a receipt is inspected.

quality status (QS)

A user-defined code that identifies the condition of a SKU or group of SKUs; for example, "new product", "factory defects", or "seconds."

queue

Queues are set up to distribute exceptions to users. You determine which users and user groups receive different exception types by assigning them. You can also set up exception priority and actions performed by circumstance as they affect each queue.

queue management

Mechanism used to set up user alert queues for specific users or types of exceptions and to determine the type of user notification.

R

RA

See [return authorization \(RA\)](#).

radio frequency (RF)

Wireless portable data terminals (PDT) send/receive data to/from the warehouse management system through transmitting/receiving radio waves. Antennae located throughout the warehouse act as the Yantra DCS receiver/transmitters.

radio frequency terminal (RFT)

Radio Frequency Terminal that is portable for the operator to communicate with the system while working throughout the warehouse. It is a radio frequency receiver/transmitter.

RDBMS

Short for Relational Database Management System.

RDT

Short for Radio Data Terminal.

receipts

Orders received at the warehouse. The vendor, warehouse or manufacturing unit that is shipping products may send the Receiving warehouse an [advance shipment notice \(ASN\)](#) that contains details of the products shipped and the expected date of shipment arrival. The warehouse can record and verify receipts against this ASN.

The 'Receipts Management' function enables you to display the details of expected and arrived receipts against ASNs. These details are useful for scheduling docks, users, and containers for receiving, and for planning storage space and other inbound planning operations. You can record receipts against receiving orders if ASNs are not available on Yantra DCS. You can also receive products without receiving orders or ASNs. Create

ASNs on Yantra DCS only if it is mandatory to record receipts against ASNs in your warehouse.

receiving

The process of unloading and verifying a shipment from a vendor, including the notification to Yantra DCS that items shipped from the vendor have arrived.

receiver # or receiving #

The number assigned to track the receipt of goods through the warehouse. A receiver number can be assigned to all receipts in the warehouse. Yantra DCS can track inventory by receiver number.

See also: [advance shipment notice \(ASN\)](#)

region

Regions and region schemas are the building blocks for defining geography in Yantra 7x. A region is a defined geographic territory. A region could be a specific postal code area, a town, a city, a state, a group of states, or even a group of countries. Each region can itself be a set of other regions or a set of postal codes that form the region. Regions are defined by an Organization.

region level

A region level classifies regions into distinct categories to facilitate easier searches. Region levels such as Country, State, City, County, etcetera are created based on the level at which an organization wants to aggregate its regions. A region level also allows the creation of a hierarchy of regions and parent-child relationships.

region schema

A region schema represents the complete set of regions that define a given geography. A region schema consists of a group of hierarchical regions. Region schemas are defined by an Organization. Region Schemas are used in the definition of Resource Pools and in Distribution Setup.

rejection reason

The code that identifies the specific reason an offer in the negotiation

process is rejected.

relationship type

A type used to define a relationship and its direction between nodes. For example, "Replenishment" with a From Location "DC" and To Location "Store".

Repack Item

An item received from a vendor that requires repacking for shipment.

replenishment

The process of refilling an active pick location based on deliberate, controlled calculation and task assignment.

reservation

Inventory items that have been put on hold for a specific order.

reserve location

Storage locations for material used to replenish picking locations. The material stored in these locations is not intended for picking, but as reserve stock.

reserve stock

Materials stored in the reserve area generally intended for replenishment of the active area.

resource

All of the functions and transactions that are both valid and available for an organization's role.

response action

The code that identifies specific actions taken when responses to negotiation are made between two organizations.

resource pool

A resource pool is an logical collection of resources identified to complete delivery or provided services.

return

Product that has been shipped to a customer and shipped back by the customer for various reasons (damaged goods, incorrect items).

return authorization (RA)

The return number applied to returned products. When products are returned to the warehouse, the warehouse executes receiving, Quality Control (QC) inspection, and other operations for the disposition of these products. The operations involved in receiving returned products are part of Yantra DCS Reverse module.

return disposition

A code that identifies what happens to inventory items after they have been returned.

return material authorization (RMA)

The identifying control number assigned to a shipment of returns from a customer.

return reason

The code that identifies why items are returned.

return type

The code that identifies the type of return that is being performed.

reverse logistics

The strategy of managing and controlling orders returned from customers to refurbish, if needed, and be placed back into the status of a saleable product.

In Yantra 7x, the application component used to ease the configuration of the return process. You can use Reverse Logistics to access the returns business rules.

rework

Repairing items that do not meet customer specifications due to damage or incorrect packing.

RF

See [radio frequency \(RF\)](#).

RF system

A radio frequency system that transmits and receives data from Yantra DCS through radio signals.

RFI

Short for Request For Information.

RFP

Short for Request For Proposal.

RLPN

Short for Received License Plate Number.

RMA

See [return material authorization \(RMA\)](#).

ROI

Short for Return on Investment.

role

The part played by an organization that is understood by all of the other organizations associated with that particular Hub. Yantra supports Hub, Enterprise, Buyer, Seller, and Carrier roles.

RPS

Short for Roadway Parcel Service.

rule

A user-defined, unique identifier code used in Yantra DCS to define a specific setup.

S**sales organization**

An organization that is responsible for sales and distribution of products and services.

SAM

See [standard allowable minutes \(SAM\)](#).

SCAC

See [standard carrier alpha \(or Accounting\) code \(SCAC\)](#).

scheduling

The process that determines if a node or nodes have sufficient inventory or capacity to fulfill an order or service request.

scheduling rules

Business rules that schedule shipping, inventory distribution, and node preferences.

SCM

See [shipment container marking \(SCM\)](#).

Can also be used in short for Supply Chain Management.

security management

Mechanism used to provide access permissions for resources to users and user groups.

segmentation

The process of setting aside a specific quantity of an inventory item(s) for a specific type or group of customers.

seller

The organization that supplies products to the Enterprise or other Buyer organizations.

serial number (SN)

A unique identifier of each single unit of a SKU attached to the item if serial number tracking is required.

services

Services define the business process flow between Yantra 7x and external systems.

service capacity

The resource potential for fulfilling service requests.

service definition framework

Construct of logic that transports data between Yantra 5x and third-party applications, and then converts that data into formats readable by each system. It also handles logging and exceptions.

service item

Delivery and provided services defined as items by a Catalog Organization. These service items are available to all organizations that share the Catalog Organization.

service level

An identifier assigned to each service type to indicate the complexity of a given service type.

service provider determination

The process used to find a service provider and check for resource capacity for scheduling the service delivery.

service slot

The time range during which a delivery or provided service is to be completed. A service slot is identified by a start time and an end time.

service slot group

A collection of multiple service slots.

service type

An identifier used to group similar delivery services or provided services. Can be used for capacity computation for delivery services.

ship advice

Notification that specifies when the order is sent to the ship node.

shipment

A group of items, from one or multiple customer orders, collected to send to the same ship-to address together in the same truck.

shipment container marking (SCM)

A Shipment Container Marking (SCM), usually in bar code format, serves as an identifier for a pallet.

shipment mode

The different means of shipping items, generally full Truck Load (TL), Less than Truck Load (LTL), and Parcel.

shipment mode setup

Mechanism used to set up common codes that indicate the ship mode.

shipper

A confirmed load that has inventory allocated to it for picking.

Note: Pick tickets and ASNs are synonymous with Shipper in certain instances.

shipper status codes

Codes used to define a shipper or ASN. The code descriptions can be set up according to customer requirements.

shipping calendar

A calendar set up by a ship node to schedule shipments and ensure that they are scheduled only within the working times of the node.

short ship or ship short

The act of shipping an order to a customer that is not yet complete usually due to a shortage.

shrinkage

An industry term for the reduction in inventory due to theft or loss.

single order picking

A picking strategy in which items are picked for one order at a time.

SKU

Short for Stock Keeping Unit. Part numbering system that assigns a unique identifier to each different part.

SKU cross referencing

The process of defining item SKU numbers in multiple catalogs that are supported (referenced) through a single mechanism, such as a Global Trade Item Number (GTIN).

SKU master

The main system configuration screen for setting up SKU related criteria.

SM

See [shipment mode](#).

SN

See [serial number \(SN\)](#).

sort line

The section of an automated conveyor system which scans each carton, determines its final destination, and diverts the carton to the path on the conveyor which will take it to its destination.

sortation

The act of segregating items by final destination. May be performed by sortation system using a sort line.

sortation system

The computerized system that controls the scanning and diversion of the sortation process and the sort line.

sourcing

See [product sourcing](#).

sourcing classification

A customizable attribute used to determine which sourcing rule should be used for shipping, delivery services, provided services and procurement.

sourcing rules

Rules that control which node, external organization, or group of nodes should be considered for sourcing a product or service request based on the product, product classification, ship-to region, and other parameters.

special handling

Material handling procedures required by law, customer requirement, or company policy. Items requiring special handling can include, for example, hazardous materials, breakable items, or items of high value.

specific resource capacity

The resources available for a specific day of the week/time slot combination for a given date range.

stacked bar code

Horizontally stacked bar code with a row number identifier denoting how many rows (2-8) are stacked. Permits multiple bar code scanning in any order by sweeping top to bottom or bottom to top across the entire block. Also referred to as "two-dimensional" bar code, such as Code 16K or Code 49.

standard allowable minutes (SAM)

A warehouse defines Standard Allowable Minutes (SAM) for all variables in an activity. SAM values are determined after detailed time and motion study on each activity, which includes receiving, pallet moves, case replenishment, and special ticketing.

standard carrier alpha (or Accounting) code (SCAC)

A global identifying code given to each registered carrier. A specific code will identify the specific carrier who owns that code anywhere in the world.

standard resource capacity

The potential resource pool for each day of the week/time slot combination for a given date range.

station

In Yantra DCS, a station defines a location where an activity is performed. Operations such as VAS, Returns, Packing, Manifesting, are associated with stations, indicating the equipment and devices that are associated with it.

status

The transitional states that a document takes passes through as it moves through the pipeline.

storage location

A specific space (floor space, shelf, rack) used to store material. Each storage location has a distinct identifier known by the warehouse management system and warehouse operator.

storage type

A user defined code attached to a SKU that is used to differentiate types of SKU's. Storage Type can be used to ensure specific types of SKU's are sent to specific warehouse areas for storage.

stored value card (SVC)

A configurable payment type that represents a card on which funds are available for use. Some examples of SVCs are gift cards, employee cards, pre-paid cards, merchandise return cards, and electronic gift cards.

substitution

An association of items that provides the ability to recognize that an ordered item can be substituted with one or more other items.

system management

The Yantra component used to define protocol codes, document codes, and locale rules that are used throughout the entire system.

T

task

An action assigned to an operator by a supervisor or suggested by Yantra DCS, such as a move, putaway, or pick task.

task type

Each activity in the warehouse (such as receiving, putaway, picking, and replenishment) has unique characteristics and requires specific operating procedures. A task type is a group of these activities that complete a set of related tasks.

Yantra DCS provides control at a task type level to control task generation and execution. The controls include, whether the task needs to be batched, does this go through a drop-off location, which pick method to be used, whether the task is controlled by the system, or will a user request for task.

tax name

Specific types of taxes that may pertain to orders and invoices.

terminal

An RF device or a PC monitor that an operator uses to communicate to the system to enter data, make data inquiries, and receive task assignments.

third-party logistics (3PLs)

Companies that provide a range of out-sourced services such as warehousing, transportation, and contract manufacturing.

ticketing

The task of applying special customer tickets or labels to cartons prior to shipping to comply with customer requirements.

See also: [value-added services \(VAS\)](#).

tiered order

An order that is created from or is the result of another order's line.

time-triggered transaction

A transaction that is executed at scheduled intervals. In Yantra 7x, a time-triggered transaction is also called an agent.

TL

See [truck load \(TL\)](#).

TMS

Short for Transportation Management System.

TO

Short for Transfer Order

top-off replenishment

A strategy of replenishment which complements min-max replenishment. Top-off replenishment is also driven by inventory in reserved locations. However, instead of creating replenishment tasks if the inventory falls below a minimum (trigger) level, the system creates replenishment tasks if the inventory falls below the maximum (cap) level.

See also: [min-max \(Minimum/Maximum\)](#)

tote

A sturdy, reusable container for the transport of loose or single items.

TPC

Short for Transaction Processing Council.

tracking number

An identifying number assigned by a common carrier that will be used to track the transportation of a shipment (usually parcels) through the carrier's transportation process.

transaction

An occurrence within the Yantra Console or Portal that needs to be tracked. These transactions can be related to orders, inventory changes, returns, payment authorizations, or many other system events. Order Create, Inventory Monitor, and Ship Advice are examples of transactions.

transaction rules

Business rules and common codes associated with miscellaneous transactions that occur throughout the system. You can set up allocation rules, search criteria for the order console, and miscellaneous rules.

transit time

The amount of time it takes for a shipped product to reach its destination.

trash conveyor

A separate conveyor used to transport empty cartons and packing materials to a trash collection area. Generally used in operations which break vendor cartons to repack items.

truck load (TL)

A full truck or trailer being transported to one ship-to location.

two step putaway (or two step movement)

A putaway, or movement, task that requires the use of two separate pieces of material handling equipment and, therefore, two steps to complete the task. For example, a pallet jack may be used to transport a pallet to the end of a rack aisle, but a fork lift truck would be necessary to lift the pallet onto the rack. The system would be set to plan for two steps directing the pallet jack operator to deliver the pallet to a drop-off location, and the fork lift truck operator to pick up the pallet from the drop-off location.

See also: [drop-off location](#).

U

UCC

Short for Uniform Code Council.

UPC

Short for Universal Product Code.

upload

The electronic process of sending data from a user computer system to a host computer system.

UPN

Short for Universal Product Number.

UPS

Short for United Parcel Service.

unit of measure (UOM)

The way products are measured.

unreceive

The adjustment of inventory receipt quantity to correct errors incurred during receiving.

up-sell

The promotion for sale of a more powerful or higher-level item than the one the customer may originally consider.

user

A person assigned a certain task, such as Hub Administrator or Customer Service Representative, depending on where it is their responsibility lies in the Hub environment.

user constraint (Task Management)

A user constraint specifies work types, warehouse zones or references for user tasks. Based on these assigned constraints, Yantra DCS suggests tasks to each user.

user exit

A point in an application where the user can insert a special routine to take control of the processing.

user group

A user-defined name or system ID that has multiple user names attached to it to permit wide reaching configuration changes to users without the necessity of changing each individual user profile.

user profile

User authentication details and access permissions are specified here.

user-triggered transaction

A transaction that is executed based on user actions performed in the Yantra 7x User Interface, configured alert queue, or an e-mail exchange.

V**value-added services (VAS)**

VAS in Yantra DCS enables manage work orders that are created manually or on the host system for building kits. Packaging Work Orders are created for SKUs that need packaging before shipment. Kitting Work Orders are for kits with defined Bill of Materials (BOM). Such a kit is made by processing component SKUs.

Use VAS to create, list, inquire, add instructions to, print, postpone, release, cancel, and create moves for work orders. VAS can also be used to modify the BOM of the assembly for kitting, or to break a kit into its component items.

VAR

Short for Value-Added Reseller.

VAS

See [value-added services \(VAS\)](#).

velocity

Refers to the turnover rate of an individual SKU. Higher velocity SKUs that sell quickly with quick turnover are known as high velocity items.

High velocity items would typically be stored nearer the shipping dock than low velocity items to shorten the trip on the items picked the most often.

velocity code

The code used by Yantra DCS to identify the velocity of each SKU. Yantra DCS will use this code in location selection to ensure higher velocity items are stored closer to the shipping area than low velocity items.

vendor

An external company that supplies materials that we order. We receive materials from our vendors. We are, in turn, vendors to our customers.

VICS

Short for Voluntary Inter-industry Commerce Standards.

VMI

Short for Vendor Managed Inventory.

W

WAN

See [wide area network \(WAN\)](#).

warehouses and plants

Physical locations where goods are manufactured or stored for distribution.

warehouse management system (WMS)

A software program that minimizes operating expenses by providing more efficient, automated inventory tracking and streamlined labor management. The Yantra DCS system sends and receives information from a Host system. Yantra DCS then suggests receiving, putaway, movement, VAS, pick, pack and ship tasks for workers in high-volume operations and communicates with them through radio frequency (RF) handheld terminals. Workers can transmit product information such as count and location to Yantra DCS and execute system-suggested tasks with a faster turnaround time than using traditional warehousing methods.

WAS_HOME

The WebSphere installation directory.

wave

A unit of work with a clearly defined start and stop point. A wave may refer to picking, packing, shipping, or replenishment. Generally, a wave has to do with the orderly use of limited resource; for example, a

shipping wave may be defined as the set of orders that fill the shipping dock space available for cases. A picking wave could be the picking necessary for a shipping wave.

weight

See [actual weight](#); [expected weight](#).

weight tolerance

The acceptable amount of variance between the expected weight and the actual weight.

wide area network (WAN)

A group of computers or local area networks (LANs) connected through a dedicated high-speed data line over a wider area such as a city or country.

See also: [local area network \(LAN\)](#).

WIP

Short for Work In Process.

WLS_HOME

The WebLogic installation directory.

WMS

See [warehouse management system \(WMS\)](#).

WO

See [work order \(WO\)](#).

work order (WO)

In Value-added Services (VAS), the Work Order is the controlling document used to specify work required, materials required, hold additional packaging instructions, and labor hours to perform the work.

work type

See [task type](#).

workstation

A specific computer or workspace assigned to an operator supplied with the tools required to perform the tasks associated with the job.

X

XML

Short for Extensible Markup Language, it is a subset of the Standard Generalized Markup Language that determine how to structure a document. It constitutes a flexible way to create common information formats and share both the format and the data by anyone who wants to share information in a consistent way. It is "extensible" because the markup symbols are unlimited and self-defining. The Unicode Standard is the reference character set for XML content.

XSL

Short for Extensible Stylesheet Language, it is a language for creating a specification that describes how data is to be presented to the user, typically over the Internet. It separates style from content when creating HTML or XML pages. The specifications work much like templates, allowing designers to apply single style documents to multiple pages.

Y

YFS_HOME

A reference to the directory where Yantra 7x application is installed. This is normally referred as <YFS_HOME> in the Yantra 7x documentation, implying it is a user defined term. For example, you can define `YFS_HOME=C:\YantraHome` as an environment variable.

YLM

Short for Yantra Loftware Manager.

YMS

Short for Yard Management System.

Z

No entries