

CHAPTER 2 - GLOSSARY.....2

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ABC Counting	Cycle counting based on the Product Velocity (A,B,C) class. "A" velocity is for the fastest moving items, "B" velocity is for the next group and "C" is for the slowest moving group.
Accessorial Invoice	The accessorial invoice covers a variety of regularly recurring charges for unpredictable services related to the processing of goods in the facility. Examples of these charges include:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Bill of Lading Charges<input type="checkbox"/> Small Package Charges<input type="checkbox"/> Inventory Report Charges
Aliases	Another name or code associated with an item, i.e., an item may have a SKU number as well as an item code that identifies the item.
Allocation Rule	Defined by facility. The rules tell the system which stock to commit to an outbound order. For example, the rules may specify case picking should be performed from a pick front instead of a non-pick front area.
Available Inventory	All inventory that is in an available status for use on an outbound order.
BOL	Bill of Lading
Business Event	A transactional activity that is performed in the application. The Business Events are identified with a 4 character (or less) code, i.e., SHIP - Ship order close, RWAV – Wave Release. These events can be used to trigger other activities in the system. For example, labels may be triggered upon Wave Release (RWAV).
Campus	A group of multiple warehouse buildings that are geographically close that share the same installation of SYNAPSE.
Carrier	Transportation companies that are used for shipping and receiving inventory for the warehouse.

Check ID	A two-digit numeric code associated with each location defined in SYNPASE for the facility. In RF operations, the operator is usually required to enter the Check ID when he scans a location. This provides an extra validation to assure that the operator is processing at the correct location.
Committed Inventory	Any inventory that is committed to fulfill an order but has not yet been picked for shipping.
Container Type	Identifies different sizes and styles of containers which usually hold items based on cube and weight.
Credit Memo	Credit Memo's are entered if a customer needs a credit to their account, usually if something is returned.
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube (Computer Screen)
CSR	Customer Service Representative
Customer & Consignee	<i>Customer</i> is the warehouse's customer or the company, which owns the merchandise. <i>Consignee</i> is a customer's customer or the person or company receiving the merchandise. For example, XXX Industries manufactures picnic tables and they store the merchandise at this warehouse. XXX Industries is considered a "customer". This warehouse ships XXX-brand picnic tables to individual AAA Super Stores. Each AAA Super Store is considered a distinct "consignee".
Cycle Count	Cycle counting is a method of taking physical inventory by counting only a specified number of items or locations at a time. The goal of this physical inventory method is to cycle through all of the locations or items in a facility within a given timeframe (i.e., 120 days.)
Equipment	A piece of machinery used to perform warehouse tasks. These are defined in SYNPASE so that only specific tasks will be assigned to specific types of equipment.
Item Inventory Status	The status of the actual product, i.e., available, hold and damaged.
Label Profiles	A set of parameters that identifies the label format, label stock, number of copies, business event trigger, etc. for printing a label.

LiP	A License Plate (or LiP) is a unique identifier used to distinguish a single pallet or case. License Plates are used to identify and track inventory. Each LiP typically has a bar-coded label. In the RF system, the abbreviation LP is used to conserve space on the screen. A LiP is also referred to as a plate, LPID or LP ID.
LiP Status	The status of the pallet, i.e., available, moving and deleted. Not to be confused with inventory status which is the status of the inventory itself.
Location	Each area of the facility where inventory is located and tracked is identified as a unique location. This includes storage areas, racks, doors, staging areas, pick fronts, user-defined problem areas, etc.
Logic	Science or method of reasoning. In this context, it refers to the application's programming logic; the logic that the application uses to process and produce results.
Min Sale Life	Stock will be placed on hold upon receipt if it is going to expire within the number of days you enter for the Minimum Sales Life.
Miscellaneous Invoice	A Miscellaneous invoice can be created at almost any time for services or supplies that are not part of the standard billing. An example might be if damaged product is received from a carrier, the staff may be required to take pictures of the product to support the customers claim against the carrier. The operator would create a miscellaneous invoice.
Operator Direction	Activities in which the operator tells SYNAPSE what he is doing.
Order Type	A single character code that describes the type of order - Inbound, Outbound, Return, Transfer, etc.
Parsing	To break down a piece of data into its component parts. For instance, if a lot number contains the manufacturing date, you can set parsing rules in SYNAPSE to break down the number and extract the date.

Physical Inventory	Operators perform Physical Inventories to take a total count of inventory in a specified area of the facility or an entire facility. Physical inventories can be completed using RF-based or paper-based counting methods.
Pick Lists	Printed lists of items to be picked for an order.
Product Groups	You can assign items to groups that have been set up in SYNPASE. Usually, the items in a group have common characteristics or are added to a group for reporting purposes.
Real-Time Inventory	An inventory where the system is updated as work occurs on the warehouse floor.
Receipt Invoice	A receipt invoice is created each time an inbound shipment is received. It is a method that the warehouse uses to bill customers for the majority of labor that is associated with processing the customer's product through the facility.
Renewal Storage Invoice	The renewal storage invoice bills customers for space after the initial receipt of merchandise.
Replenishment Allocation Rules	Defined by facility. Determines how stock is allocated for replenishments.
RF	Radio Frequency
Section	A section is composed of locations in the same physical area in the facility. Each location is assigned to a section. By identifying adjacent sections, the user provides the input for the section mapping process. The internal section search map provides SYNPASE with an overview of the facility. This map is used as part of the putaway and task assignment processing.
Serial Number	A unique id on some individual products such as computer monitors. Based on customer requirements, this number may be recorded and tracked during the receiving and shipping processes.
Shelf Life	The length of time that a product is sellable or useable; the amount of time that it can remain on the 'shelf'. For example, bread may have a short shelf life while the shelf life for soap may be extensive.

Shipping Plate	License Plates (LiPs) created by SYNAPSE in wave processing for outbound orders. The LiP identifier ends in "S".
Supplier	Provides goods for a customer. For example, if XXX industries sold barbecue grills but they were manufactured and delivered to a warehouse by ZZZ Company, then ZZZ Company would be considered a "supplier".
System Directed	Activities/tasks that are performed by following instructions given by SYNAPSE.
Tasks	Activities that SYNAPSE has generated for execution on the floor.
UOM	Unit of Measure
UOS	Unit of Storage
Validation Rules	Rules that can be set in SYNAPSE to insure that data values are entered correctly. For example, a validation rule may specify that a lot number must be 10 characters long upon entry.
Wave Management	SYNAPSE Wave Management is a sophisticated process that allows a group of orders to be selected, planned and released to warehouse floor associates for picking.
WMS	Warehouse Management System
Zones	Areas in the warehouse that are specified for certain types of activities such as picking or returns processing.
3PL	Third-party Logistics