



GLOSSARY OF OPSVEDA TERMS

KEY



A-D

E-H

I-K

L-R

S-Z

ALGORITHM/ RULES– a set of rules/ calculations that will define the nature of data to be analyzed

BLOCKER– a critical issue that impedes business functions or reporting

BOM– key component of production planning systems that contains data as it relates to material provision, costings and plant

BOTS– perform automation tasks for data stored in SAP, Oracle or Email by automatically reducing repetitive actions without human instructions

BUG– This refers to an error, fault or flaw in the data or a system, that can be quickly corrected

CATALOG - a collection of files stored synchronously, that contains key information of a company's products, materials or data

CATALOG ID- a unique identifier used to reference a product, material or piece of data

CONTAINER PRIORITIZATION-the organization of containers into groups for transport to warehouses for unpacking or for another destination based on order priority

DASHBOARD– a display of the storyboard that shows visualization of the data

E2E– End to end monitor of data from all key functions and operations of a business

ENHANCEMENT– a new feature, element or additional function that is needed to be added to an existing data

ENTERPRISE APPLICATION SOFTWARE– otherwise known as EAS or ERP is a system database that houses, packages and supports business functions for effective and organized transmission or access. E.g. SAP and ORACLE

EXCEPTIONS– a string of information, governed by a rule that filters the data to show key missing items or an error or fault in the day to day operations of a business

FACETS– configured boxes that make up the storyboard display on the dashboard. They house a chart or specific information needed to be filtered and investigated further, such as Aging by Plant or Order Value by Customer

FILTERS– gives the access to drill down a large amount of data to focus on a specific topic of interest

FULFILLMENT MASTER– tracks the entire order fulfillment process from end to end in line with the organization's customer expectations including packing, shipping and allocations

GRID– consolidated or detailed view of a comprehensive list of data according to the filtered requirement

IDOC– short for intermediate document, usually in SAP document format used to transfer information into and out of SAP, similar to XML

IN PICK– a delivery order from ERP that has been issued to shipping and ensures products listed in an order are accurately retrieved from their respective warehouses and packed, ready to be shipped

INGESTION– incorporation of data from one ERP to the next for example from SAP to Opsveda

INVENTORY– a value of how much stock or number of available units a company holds in their warehouse. Excess inventory can be a value of having more than your demand.

JIRA– an issue management tool used to log issues and resolutions

JUNI– is a dashboard showing storyboards and data information based on requirements developed during configuration of rules, facets and grids

JUNI CONFIGURATOR– a tool offered by Opsveda that gives user rights to configure a Juni

LOGIC– a specific business rule used to determine key fields output during Juni Configuration

MATERIAL PERSPECTIVE– detailed description of orders, products and their respective categories using material/SKU as point of reference

MOH– material on hand: the amount of goods, finished products, materials and parts a company has available at the present time to determine which orders that company can fulfill. Can be used for future production and forecast/demand to project coverage over selling months

PLANT – a facility that converts materials to finished goods

PRE-PACKS– a unit of shipment that describes assorted size configuration

PROJECTED ALLOCATION– an estimated amount of product predicted to be consumed to fulfill an order based on supply/demand logic

QUANTITY ALLOCATED–can be on hand or in transit that is required to fulfill an order dedicated for a specific period in time

REFRESH– the hard refresh button in Opsveda usually allows changes to appear after an edit to a configuration is saved.

REPORTING WINDOW– a range of dates based on Request deliver date, Plan GR Date or Revenue Date or any other set date of reference. Can be configured for calendar month or fiscal month

RPA– Robotic Process Automation– use of a data robot for optimization accuracy and automation of files and folders

SAL– Sales Order/ Document Number

SAP– an enterprise resource planning (ERP) software that incorporates key business functions by storing historical data of day to day operational transactions

SCENARIOS– a major hub pinned to the open display of the dashboard that houses subheadings or tabs, eg. Planning and Inventory or Container Priority

SKU– a stock-keeping unit is a bar code that is usually generated during packaging and labelling that serves as a unique identifier of a finished product.

SUPPLY/DEMAND MATCHING– a key component of Opsveda systems that provides key components of useful information to inform clients of available products that can meet their expected demand using a 'Projected Allocation' feature and a general overview of fulfillment tracking

SUP– Customer Purchase Order

TABS– pinned sub-divisions of scenario data on the display dashboard that house storyboards when clicked. Eg, Supply Planning, Supply Operations

VPN– an internal virtual private network for secure internet connections that enables users access Opsveda's old system within the company

Warehouse – a place where goods or materials are stored and received

ZIP– an archive file format used to compress large data