

Module 2

Section A: Supply Chain Design and Optimization

Term

Electronic document

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Section A: Supply Chain Design and Optimization

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Information system

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Information technology

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Section A: Supply Chain Design and Optimization

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Level of service

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Section A: Supply Chain Design and Optimization

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Sourcing

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Section A: Supply Chain Design and Optimization

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Sunk cost

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Section A: Supply Chain Design and Optimization

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Supply chain design

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Supply chain resilience

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Interrelated computer hardware and software along with people and processes designed for the collection, processing, and dissemination of information for planning, decision making, and control.

The electronic representation of a document that can be printed.

A measure (usually expressed as a percentage) of satisfying demand through inventory or by the current production schedule in time to satisfy the customers' requested delivery dates and quantities. In a make-to-stock environment, [this] is sometimes calculated as the percentage of orders picked complete from stock upon receipt of the customer order, the percentage of line items picked complete, or the percentage of total dollar demand picked complete. In make-to-order and design-to-order environments, [it] is the percentage of times the customer-requested or acknowledged date was met by shipping complete product quantities. Syn.: measure of service, service level. See: cycle service level.

The technology of computers, telecommunications, and other devices that integrate data, equipment, personnel, and problem-solving methods in planning and controlling business activities. Information technology provides the means for collecting, storing, encoding, processing, analyzing, transmitting, receiving, and printing text, audio, or video information.

1) The unrecovered balance of an investment. It is a cost, already paid, that is not relevant to the decision being made about the future. 2) Capital already invested that for some reason cannot be retrieved. 3) A past cost that has no relevance with respect to future receipts and disbursements of a facility undergoing an economic study. This concept implies that since a past outlay is the same regardless of the alternative selected, it should not influence the choice between alternatives.

The process of identifying a company that provides a needed good or service.

The ability of a supply chain to anticipate, create plans to avoid or mitigate, and/or to recover from disruptions to supply chain functionality.

The determination of how to structure a supply chain. Design decisions include the selection of partners, the location and capacity of warehouse and production facilities, the products, the modes of transportation, and supporting information systems.