

Supply systems management: 8. Informatics and communications in supply processes

Metodický koncept k efektivní podpoře klíčových odborných kompetencí s využitím cizího jazyka ATCZ62 - CLIL jako výuková strategie na vysoké škole

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The **task of the logistics information system (LIS)** is to provide:

- the right information - necessary and understandable for users,
- at the right time - to be available for decision-making,
- in the right amount - as many as needed, as little as possible,
- in desired quality - proper, undistorted, sufficiently detailed and immediately applicable,
- in the right place - ready for the recipient (consignee).

Structural changes in society lead to logistics goals varying in various sectors of the economy, but **informatics** is a common denominator.

The basic functions of the manufacturing enterprise's information systems can be summarized in the following list:

- **cataloging** / management of data lists (recording, repairing, deleting, viewing: materials, products, warehouses, packaging and pallets, vehicles, payments, etc.)
- **purchase** (production / sales plan, supply orders, certificates),
- **warehouse** management (general warehouses, receipts, claims, returnable packaging, inventory management, ABC analysis, etc.)
- **material demand planning** (general planning, capacity planning and production management, etc.)
- **communication** with the external surroundings,
- **information system administration** (database backup, access rights, system software administration, etc.).

As a matter of fact, individual elements, however, are of lower level – these are especially the systems:

- storage,
- production,
- sorting,
- picking (commissioning),
- etc,

including logistics tools and other components. The information transfer in these systems is conditional upon the sorting the computers and peripherals into networks.

In terms of the range, the networks in the context of the LIS are divided into:

- local - LAN (Lokal Area Network)
- wide- WAN (Wide Area Network).

Communication in supply - EDI

With the large amount of data exchanged between business partners, it is not possible to control the supply management of purchased parts by paper documents. The development for the remote data transmission technology enables the direct **electronic exchange of large data** sets for delivery of data between **manufacturers and suppliers** - EDI. Electronic Data Interchange is the automatic transmission of messages formatted according to a given standard among business partner application systems.