



# New terminology and acronyms can be a minefield. This glossary explains some key terms from the Leader's Guide.

# AI (Artificial Intelligence)

Intelligence demonstrated by machines. A system's ability to correctly interpret external data, to learn from such data, and to use those learnings to achieve specific goals and tasks through flexible adaptation.

## **BLOCKCHAIN**

A blockchain, is a growing list of records, called blocks, which are linked using cryptography. Each block contains a cryptographic hash of the previous block, a time stamp, and transaction data. By design, a blockchain is resistant to modification of the data.

## CENTRALISATION

The process by which the activities of an organisation, particularly those regarding planning and decision-making, become concentrated within a geographical location or group.

## CONVERGENCE

The definition of convergence refers to two or more things coming together, joining together or evolving into one. An example of convergence is when a crowd of people all move together into a unified group

## **CYBER SECURITY**

Cyber security is a range of technologies, processes and controls designed to protect systems, networks and data from cyber attacks. Effective cyber security reduces the risk of cyber attacks and protects against the unauthorised exploitation of systems, networks and technologies.

# **DAO (Decentralised Autonomous Organisations)**

An organisation represented by rules encoded as a computer program that is transparent, controlled by shareholders and not influenced by a central government.

## **DATA CONTENTION**

In database management systems, data contention refers to multiple processes or instances competing for access to the same index or data block at the same time.

## DECENTRALISATION

Decentralisation is the process of distributing power away from the centre of an organisation. In the case of a corporation this usually means divesting authority away from the head office and out to operators in the field.

## DIALECTICAL

A discourse between two or more people holding different points of view about a subject but wishing to establish the truth through reasoned arguments.

## DEEP LEARNING

Deep learning, also known as deep structured learning or hierarchical learning is part of a broader family of machine learning methods.

## DYSTOPIAN

"Utopian" describes a society that's conceived to be perfect. Dystopian is the exact opposite - it describes an imaginary society that is as dehumanising and as unpleasant as possible.

## **ECOMMERCE**

eCommerce refers to the buying and selling of goods or services using the internet, and the transfer of money and data to execute these transactions.





# **END-TO-END VISIBILITY**

Supply Chain Visibility (SCV) is the trackability or traceability of product orders and physical product shipments from the production source to their destination. This includes logistics activities and transport as well as the state of events and milestones that take place before and during transit.

## **EQ (Emotional Quotient)**

The capability of individuals to recognise their own emotions and those of others, discern between different feelings and label them appropriately, use emotional information to guide thinking and behaviour, and manage and/or adjust emotions to adapt to environments or achieve one's goal(s).

# IoT (The Internet of Things)

The Internet of Things (IoT) is the network of devices such as vehicles, and home appliances that contain electronics, software, actuators, and connectivity which allows these things to connect, interact and exchange data.

## JUXTAPOSITION

Juxtaposition is an act or instance of placing two elements close together or side by side. This is often done in order to compare/contrast the two, to show similarities or differences.

## **MACHINE LEARNING**

Machine learning is an application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) that provides systems the ability to automatically learn and improve from experience without being explicitly programmed.

# **NLP (Natural Language Processing)**

Natural language processing (NLP) is a sub-field of computer science, information engineering, and Artificial Intelligence concerned with the interactions between computers and human (natural) languages, in particular how to program computers to process and analyse large amounts of natural language data.

## **PROTOPIA**

Rather than a fixed utopian or dystopian environment, this term has been created to describe the constant motion between the two states.

# RFID (Radio-frequency Indentification)

RFID is an acronym for "Radio-Frequency Identification" and refers to a technology whereby digital data encoded in RFID tags or smart labels are captured by a reader via radio waves.

## SILO

A mindset present when certain departments or sectors do not wish to share information with others in the same company.

## UTOPIAN

The qualities attributed to a Utopia. A Utopia is an imagined community or society that possesses highly desirable or nearly perfect qualities for its citizens.

## **3D PRINTING**

3D printing is where material is joined or solidified under computer control to create a three-dimensional object, with material being added together, typically layer by layer.

## W

Our W<sup>2</sup> programme is the linking theme for innovation. W<sup>2</sup> is all about the power of two, the combined power of Wincanton with our colleagues, our customers and our partners.



# W<sup>2</sup> ACCELERATOR

An internal programme supported by a social media platform allowing colleagues to pose challenges and problems to seek ideas, solutions and comments from around their business.

## W<sup>2</sup> LABS

An accelerator programme aimed at challenging start-ups from around the world to develop innovative solutions to industry challenges defined by the Wincanton Group.

## W<sup>2</sup> PARTNER NETWORK

The W<sup>2</sup> Partner Network is made up of selected partners offering the latest innovative technologies that will impact the evolution of the supply chain in the near future, the next 24 months and beyond.