

Glossary

1. **Approximation**
It refers to fairly accurate but not totally precise; come close in quality or quantity.
2. **Least Cost Method**
This method takes into consideration the lowest cost and therefore takes less time to solve the problem.
3. **Line Out**
An output socket in an electrical device; whereas, here in statics it refers to cancellation or elimination.
4. **Transportation Cost**
It's the cost involved in transporting goods from one place to another; Cost incurred due to transfer of goods, people, information etc.
5. **Initial Basic Feasible Solution**
A basic solution to a linear program model in which all the variables are nonnegative.
6. **Degenerate**
Having lost the physical or moral qualities considered normal & desirable; showing evidence of decline.
7. **Heuristic Method**
Heuristic refers to experience-based techniques for problem solving, learning, and discovery; method of solving a problem in which one tries each of several approaches or methods and evaluates progress toward a solution after each attempt.
8. **Penalty Cost**
The Vogel's Approximation method takes into account not only the least cost but also the cost that just exceeds. The row or column difference indicates the minimum unit penalty incurred by failing to make an allocation to the smallest lost cell in that row or column. We consider the penalty cost here to arrive at the initial basic feasible solution. Hence, Vogel's method is termed as Penalty Cost method.
9. **Allocation**
To set apart for a special purpose; designate; in transportation problem, resources are allocated to each operation; Assigning or distributing.
10. **Vogel's Approximation (or penalty) Method**
Vogel's approximation method is an iterative procedure for computing a basic feasible solution of a transportation problem.
11. **Destination**
The place to which someone or something is going or being sent; end point where goods should be transported.
12. **Reallocation**
Allocating the same resource for different purpose or same purpose; allocating the same resource once again for different task or activity.
13. **Warehouse**

A warehouse is a commercial building for storage of goods.

14. Unoccupied

It refers to vacant spot or unused point, location or cell.

15. Optimal Solution

Alternative or approach that best fits the situation, employs resources in a most effective and efficient manner, and yields the highest possible return under the circumstances.