GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Processing time:** It represents the processing time of job j on machine i. The subscript ‘i’ is omitted if the processing time of j does not depend on the machine or if job j is only to be processed on one given machine.

**Due date:** The due date of job j represents the committed shipping or completion date. The completion of a job after its due date is allowed but a penalty is incurred. When the due date a must be met, it is referred as the deadline.

**Ready time:** The time at which a job j is available for processing.

**Completion time:** The span between the beginning of work at which the time is referred as t=0, and the time at which the task j is finished.

**Makespan:** The Makespan is defined as the maximum of completion times of all jobs and is equivalent to the completion time of the last job to leave the system.

**Flow time:** The time span between the point at which a task is available for processing and the point at which it is completed. Thus, it equals the processing time plus the waiting time.

**Lateness:** The deviation between a task’s completion time and its due date. A task will have positive lateness if it is completed after its due date and negative lateness if it completed before its due date.

**Tardiness:** It is the measure of positive lateness. If a task is early, it has negative lateness but zero tardiness. If a task has positive lateness, it has equal positive tardiness.

**Total workload:** It represents the total working time over all machines. Thus, it equals to the total processing times of jobs loaded on all machines.

**Critical workload:** It represents the maximum working time among all machines. Thus, it equals to the workload of heavily loaded machine.