

MULTI'24 Warehouse Challenge: Modelling a Warehouse with the Multi-Level Modelling Framework - SLICER

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Background – Multi-Level Modelling

Traditional Modelling Approaches (e.g. UML)

Multi-Level Modelling Approaches





SLICER

- SLICER was first introduced at the ER 2015 conference by our research lab.
- Motivation: Enhancing interoperability between large-scale heterogeneous systems
- Main Contribution
 - Separating the specification from the entity (e.g. maxTemp is an attribute of the specification for Pump)
 - Distinguishing refinement and extension from general specialisation relationships
- Logic formalisation
- Implemented in the F-Logic language



Warehouse Model – Requirement

- 1. Specification Diversity
 - Product copy attributes
 - Specification type categorisation
- 2. Currency
 - Price attribute with currency unit
 - Consistent currency per specification
 - Different currency across specifications
- 3. Bulk Sales

4. Price

- SSP
- Reduced price < SSP
- Total price
- Tax rate
- Final price
- 5. Targeted Recommendation
- 6. Dynamic management
 - Add and remove
 - Iterating all products for
 - inventory purpose









Advantages and Limitations

Advantages:

- Abstraction
- Natural expression close to a real-world warehouse
- Constraint and attribute propagation
- Distinguishing between Specialisation and Instantiation
- Dynamic levels

Limitations:

- No default value support
- Pre-restricting the levels at which attributes are instantiated
- Niche constraint language



Demonstration

- Modelling process
- Generating codes from model
- Conflict detection through a reasoning platform
- Highlighting conflicts and conflict resolution





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Thanks for Listening!