Inventory An item is physically located inside another item which can contain any number of items of any time (eg. a cupboard) Installation history Containment_history An item is plugged into a slot which is part of a parent item. The parent has a * uid: container_history_uid_t uid: installation_history_uid_t number of slots of various types. Items can only plug into slots of the Installation actions Containment actions + item: item uid t {R3} + item: item uid t {R5} appropriate type. + container_item: item_uid_t + slot: slot_uid_t {R5} installed_in_slot * added_to_container + timestamp: datetime_t * removed_from_container timestamp: datetime_t removed_from_slot * An item fulfills a role in a system. For example, a system built around a laptop - action: containment_action_e * add_container_full action: installation_action_e install_already_in_slot might need a wireless network interface. This could be either a USB WLAN card * add_already_in_container install_slot_occupied or a mini-PCIe card. * remove_not_in_container remove_not_in_slot I think the first two types are orthogonal: a USB stick is either in a cupboard, or plugged into a laptop (which might be in the cupboard). But I think it would be wrong to allow the item-plugged-into-a-slot to be in a different location from the tem-with-the-slot. Common static read-only items manufacturer: utf8_string One way to handle the location in a container would be to make a 'slot' able to model_number: utf8_string hold more than one item, and an item to be able to be installed into more than contains serial_number: utf8_string one slot at a time. This seems like an abuse of the system. address: formatted_text location: utf8 string I am not very happy with the 'location' modelling. There needs to be some more description: formatted_text subtypes, so that an item has either a location or is installed in a slot; these should be mutually exclusive. But we can deal with this in the code. uid: item_uid_t Slot Other static read-only items + common_name: string_t has_installed modem IMEI: utf8_string The 'role' is slightly different. A remote-monitoring system might need a 'server - format_string: string_t is_installed_i * SIM phone number: utf8_string somewhere and 'sensors' somewhere else. But in other respects, an item is contained i + slot name: string t roller diameter playing a role in a system is very similar to a slot. I think this belongs to is_contained_in: item_uid_t {R3} + is_part_of_item {R6} roller magnets ompletely different domain. - maximum_items_in_container: integer_t + accepts_item_that_installs_in: slot_type_uid_t {R7} * hub WLAN SSID + containment_warning_threshold: integer_t + has_installed: item_uid_t {R5} hub WLAN PSK Another aspect to think about is data generated from devices in a system. This _contains: item_uid_t {R3} is_specified_by_slot_spec: slot_spec_uid_t {R12} is definitely outside the scope of this 'inventory management' problem. Example dynamic read-only items can_fit_into: slot_type_uid_t {R4} * roller raw counter _is_installed_in: slot_uid_t {R5} roller temperature is_part_of _has_slots: slot_uid_t[] {R6} * roller battery level is_specification_for describes_item_it_accepts roller SNAP RSSI level + is_specified_by: item_spec_uid_t {R11} * roller uptime roller boot counter _parameters: parameter_uid_t [] {R21} hub temperature * hub SNAP RSSI level hub WLAN RSSI level specifies describes_slot_it_fits_into * hub modem RSSI level hub uptime * hub boot counter server uptime server boot counter Slot_type ' server job counter can_fit_into * uid: slot_type_uid_t + type name: string **Future** accepts_item_that_installs_in Parameter (Data_item) Derived data value Raw data value is_of_slot_type uid: data_item_uid_t has_raw_data_values uid: data value uid t uid: data value_uid_t + name: string_t miniUSB source_value: data_value_uid_t {R} + data_item + data_item_: boolean_t micrUSB + update_interval: duration_<x>_t is a data value f _data_formats: data_format_uid_t [] {R23} PCle mPCle _derived_value_of DDR is a data format for CPU Data_value Item_data_format_spec uid: data_value_uid_t uid: data_format_spec_uid_t peciifies_data_format_for sample_time: timestamp_<x>_t + description + data_item: data_item_uid_t {R23} - derived_values: data_value_uid_t [] {R} is_source_value_fo is_formatted_as + data_format: data_format_uid_t {R23} R23 is_specified_by describes_slot_type_for is_specified_by Slot_spec Item_spec uid: item_uid_t uid: slot_spec_uid_t + manufacturer: string t + slot name: string t specifies_slots_for has slots_specified_by + model_number: string_t + is_of_slot_type: slot_type_uid_t {R15} + variant: string_t - specifies_slot_for: item_spec_t {R14} _has_slots_specified_by: slot_spec_t [] {R14} _is_specification_for: slot_uid_t [] {R12} _specifies: item_uid_t [] {R11} has_data_formatted_as Data conversion pecifies_input_format_for has_input_format_specified_b Data_format uid: data conversion uid t uid: data_format_spec_uid_t To duplicate an item with no item_spec has_output_format_specified_by + forward_function pecifies_output_format_for + description parameters: serial_number + reverse_function copy manufacturer, model and variant from source copy slots, but not slot occupancy data A container has items stored in it -- this is described by association R1. Note that a container can be empty, but it is still a container that just happens to have nothing in it. This is shown by hte '0..*' multiplicity on one end of the To duplicate an item with an item_spec, copy the data from the item_spec and Data formats slot specs * utf8 string Each item is contained in exactly 1 container. This is shown by the '1' multiplicity on the other end of R1. To duplicate an entire subassembly, you really do need an item_spec for each * formatted_text Data conversion The relationship is formalised by the attrtibute 'container' in the Item. This is effectively a pointer to its container. * int16le_temperature_C_10 parameters: serial_number for each item in the new subassembly * int16le_mass_kg_10 Data values are either configuration values (writeable) or data value (read-only). In this abstract model, the container does not know what it contains. To find that out, you have to search through all duplicate top item * b16_4_mass_kg items to find those with the matching 'container'. However, in a real implementation, the container might have a list of duplicate each sub-item, and link new the sub-item into the Configuration values might change the operation of the system or writeable. A writeable its contents; this will add to the complexity of the data storage, but will usually improve performance. corresponding slot (from the slot_spec) in the parent-item value can be changed from 'the outside' and link the Each item in the container can be either another container or a leaf-item -- this is shown by the disjoint-extends A non-updating read-only relationship R2. An updating data value changes periodically. The device generates a 'raw' value in a particular format. This value need to be changed to a number of different formats through a chain of conversion functions; this chain of data values is different for each data item. Simultaneously, each item is either a 'room', a 'cabinet' or a 'device'. The difference between them is the descriptive data that each one has. A room has a physical address and a lat/long location. A cabinet has a physical description (eg. the grey cabinet with scratches) and a relative location ('under the window'). A device is described by the manufacturer, model number and serial number. There might also be other classes of item. This model allows a device to contains other devices (eg. a laptop might have a graphics card). It also allows a device (eg. a laptop) to contain a room. You just have to look after your database to prevent that.

I can think of three things that need tracking: