

Establishing a Learned Operational Reference Environment (LORE): A Knowledge Repository and Process Testbed Improvement Using GenAI.mil

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PRESENTATION OVERVIEW



THE TRIBAL KNOWLEDGE
ISSUE



DEMA TO LORE
METHODOLOGY

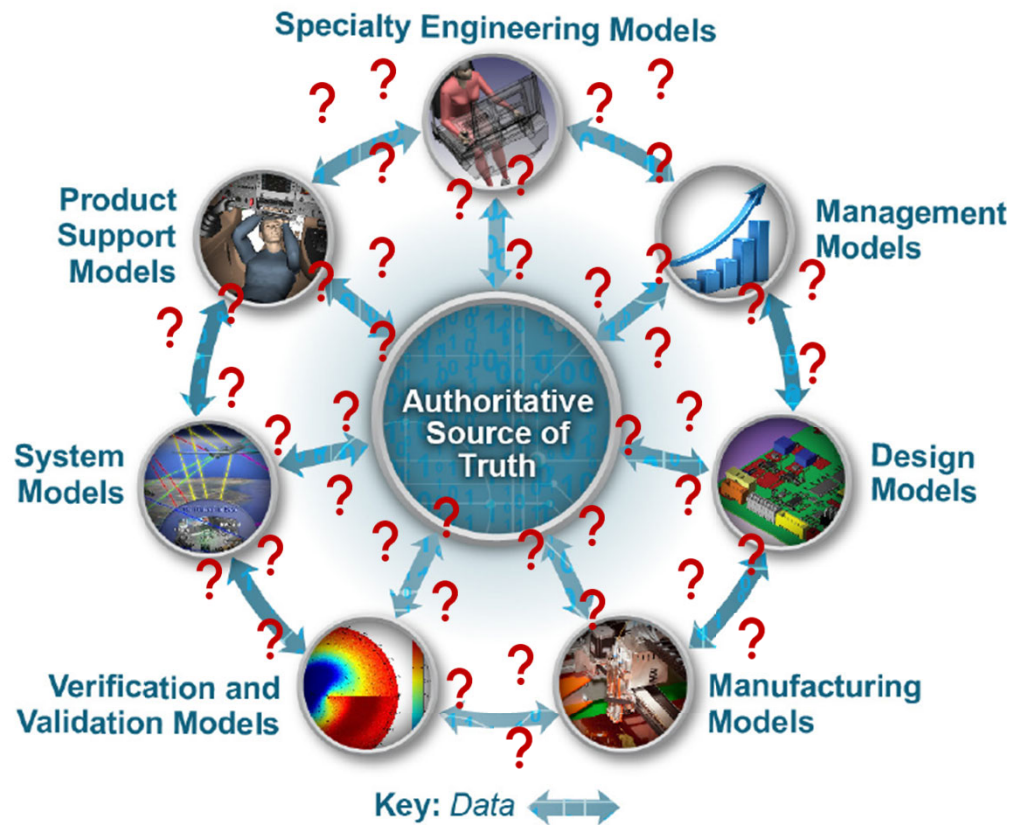


EXAMPLE LORE



CONCLUSION

DEFINING THE DATA



From our research [1]:

- Over 95% of data handling is unknown and nonstandard (hidden to the organization).
- Greater than 50% of data vessel inputs and outputs are unstructured.
- Greater than 90% of data element exchanges are manual.

Figure 1: Adapted from Authoritative Source of Truth Figure from 2018 DoD Digital Engineering Strategy [2]



CRITICAL KNOWLEDGE IS HIDDEN IN PEOPLE'S MINDS

It's valuable. It's real. But it's scattered, undocumented, and hard to access.





What if we could turn simple conversations into **structured models** and **AI-ready data sets**?





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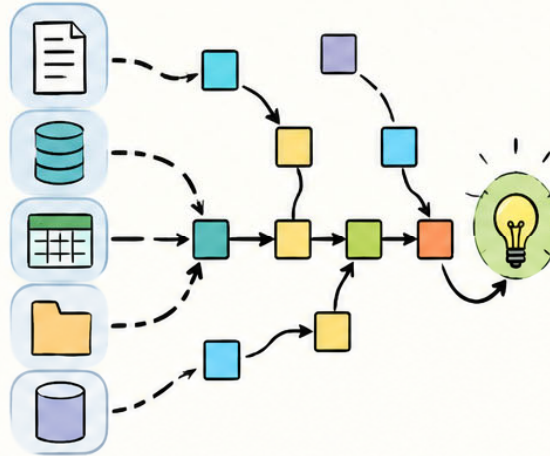
WHAT EXISTING METHODS AND TECHNOLOGIES ARE MISSING

Tacit (Tribal) Knowledge



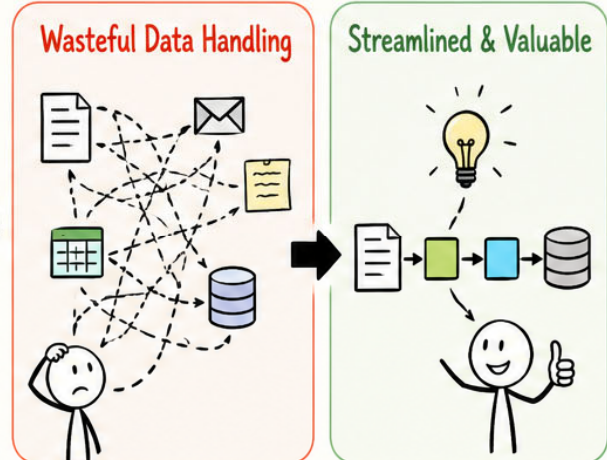
Informal system workarounds, emails, conversations, paper notes, subject matter expertise, etc.

A “Data Element” Perspective



Moving beyond documents, logs, and other containers of data (vessels) to trace how individual units of data feed decision making and value creation.

A “Lean” & “Scientific Management” Perspective

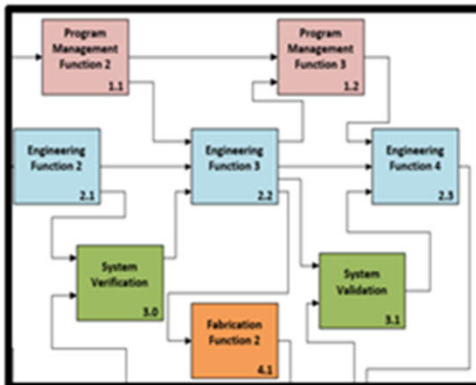


The systematic elimination of unnecessary data handling practices with clear ROI.

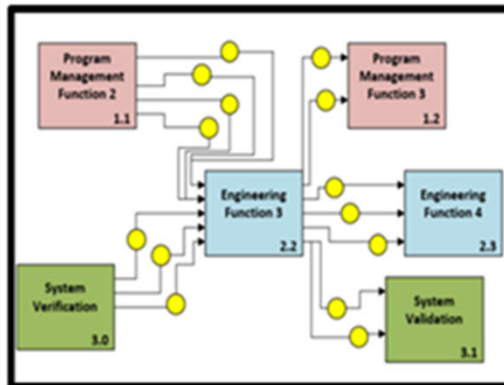
DEMA METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

- A new technique is needed to understand the data and information flows that make up the Digital Thread, Model-Based Enterprise (including MBSE), and other digital systems.
- DEMA was created as a solution to this problem.
 - Combines traditional functional analysis, systems engineering elicitation, and novel data mapping techniques to provide a wholistic view of a system's data and information flows down to the data element level.
 - DEMA itself is a methodology. The DEMA Software facilitates DEMA applications.
- ***DEMA unlocks hidden operational knowledge and turns it into structured digital assets.***

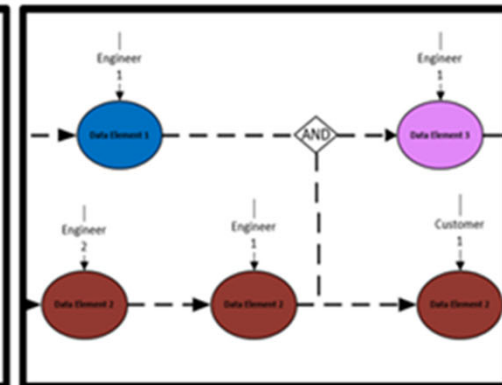
1. FUNCTIONAL LEVEL VIEW



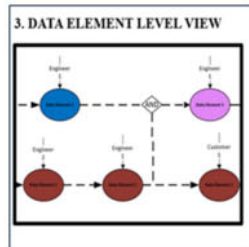
2. DATA VESSEL LEVEL VIEW



3. DATA ELEMENT LEVEL VIEW



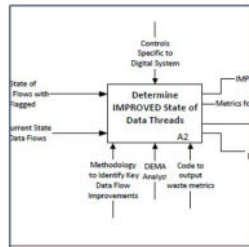
DEMA METHODS DEVELOPMENT TIMELINE



October 2021

DEMA Methodology is Created

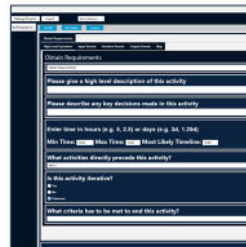
Project with U.S. Army prototyping organization results in Data Element Mapping and Analysis (DEMA).



May 2023

CIM4DE is Created

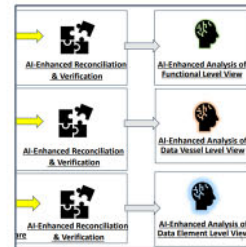
Continuous Improvement Methodology for Digital Engineering created.



August 2023

DEMA Software Funded

ICAMS receives \$1M in funding from Office of Secretary of Defense (OSD) Industrial Base Analysis & Sustainment to create DEMA software.



October 2025

DEMA and LLM

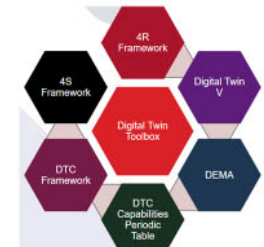
LLM for reconciling conflicting DEMA interview results is created.



January 2026

LORE is Created

Learned Operational Reference Environment (LORE) is created and applied with U.S. Army.



February 2026

DEMA and Digital Twins

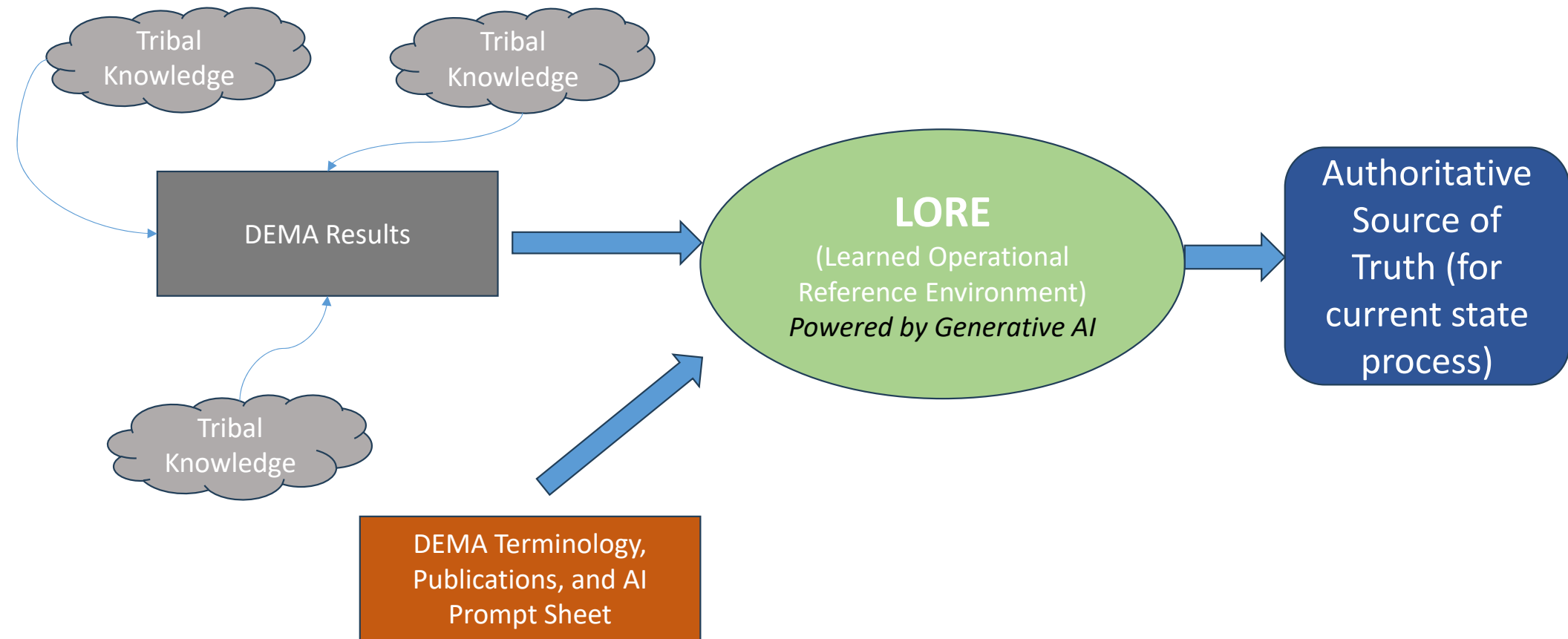
DEMA is integrated into Digital Twin Analytical Framework (DTAF). Guided DEMA is also created.



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ESTABLISHING A LEARNED OPERATIONAL REFERENCE ENVIRONMENT (LORE)



FIRST LORE APPLICATION COMPLETED WITH GOVERNMENT SPONSOR

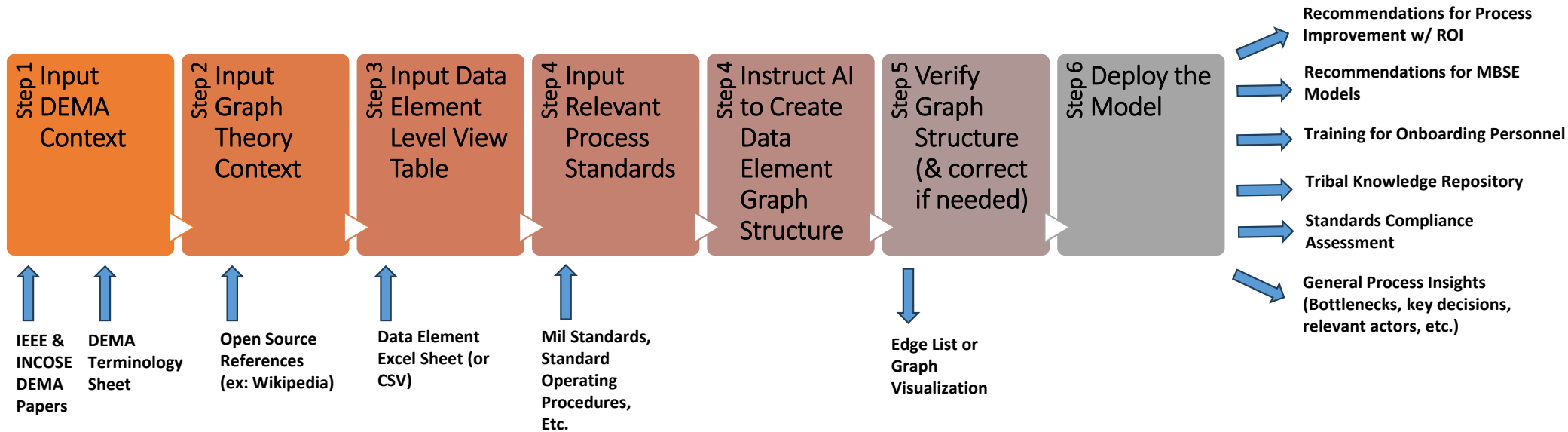
- This effort was conducted by Auburn University for a government stakeholder.
- DEMA was applied to a specific safety related certification process.
- DEMA results were used to establish a Learned Operational Reference Environment (LORE) knowledge repository and process improvement testbed within GenAI.mil for the process.
- To the best of the authors knowledge, this is the first known instance of a true authoritative source of truth (ASoT) of a process at data element fidelity to ever be created, in the Department of War (DoW) or elsewhere.

CREATING LORE FOR THE GOVERNMENT STAKEHOLDER

- The Data Element Level View (data element Excel Sheet) was provided to GenAI.mil for data element analysis.
 - Guided by "DEMA AI Prompts from FPI (Fast Products Inc)" case study (a fictional DEMO case study Auburn created for AI testing).
- The following documents were provided to GenAI.mil to train it on the DEMO methodology:
 - Definitions and Explanations of DEMO terminology
 - INCOSE DEMO journal article
 - IEEE DEMO journal article
- GenAI.mil was then prompted to learn graph theory (including HITS algorithm, PageRank, etc.) and create a graph structure from the Data Element Level View.
- Results were verified using an outputted edge list of the graph nodes and arcs.
 - *Note: The package needed to do full graph algorithms and visualization is currently blocked by GenAI.mil.*
- Three primary improvements with ROI identified by the LORE: 1) "Digital Workflow Manager", 2) "Centralized Document & Repository", 3) "Dynamic Process Dashboard".
 - ROI for improved underlying graph structure calculated for each.
 - Estimated ROI based on reduced manual data handling associated with eliminated graph nodes/edges totaling **\$1,946,250 per every 100 executions** of the government stakeholder's certification process.



SETTING UP A LORE IN GENAI.MIL



FAST PRODUCTS INC LORE Example

Instance ID	Data Element ID	Data Element Name	Data Vessel Name	Functional Activity	Iterative Criteria	Linked to Instance ID	Data Vessel Form	Place of Storage	Manual Handling Involved?	Actions	Min Time	Most Likely Time	Max Time
	E46	Access .GCODE File	Prototype	2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	266	GCODE	PLM System	Yes	Project Lead	0.04	0.2	0.75
273			Email from Project Lead to prompt Manufacturing Engineer to 3D print prototype (link to access .GCODE file from PLM system included in email).	2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A			Manufacturing Engineer's Email Directory	Yes	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
	E47	Link to access .GCODE File		2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	267	Email Text						
274			Email from Project Lead to prompt Manufacturing Engineer to 3D print prototype (link to access .GCODE file from PLM system included in email).	2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A			Manufacturing Engineer's Email Directory	Yes	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
	E48	Date that Project Lead needs prototype print by		2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	268	Email Text						
275			Email from Project Lead to prompt Manufacturing Engineer to 3D print prototype (link to access .GCODE file from PLM system included in email).	2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A			Manufacturing Engineer's Email Directory	Yes	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
	E49	Material Type of Prototype		2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	269	Email Text						
276			GCODE File of Final CAD Model of Prototype (if initial part being printed)	2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	273	GCODE	PLM System	No	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
	E43	GCODE File Name		2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	273	GCODE	PLM System	No	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
277			GCODE File of Final CAD Model of Prototype (if initial part being printed)	2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A			PLM System	No	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
	E44	Machine Code for 3D printer		2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	273	GCODE	PLM System	No	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
278			GCODE File of Final CAD Model of Prototype (if initial part being printed)	2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A			PLM System	No	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
	E46	Button to Generate Link to Access .GCODE File		2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	273	GCODE	PLM System	No	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
279			GCODE File of Final CAD Model of Prototype REV X (if revised part being printed)	2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	add later	GCODE	PLM System	Yes	Project Lead	0.04	0.2	0.75
	E43	GCODE File Name		2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	add later	GCODE	PLM System	Yes	Project Lead	0.04	0.2	0.75
280			GCODE File of Final CAD Model of Prototype REV X (if revised part being printed)	2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	add later	GCODE	PLM System	Yes	Project Lead	0.04	0.2	0.75
	E44	Machine Code for 3D printer		2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	add later	GCODE	PLM System	Yes	Project Lead	0.04	0.2	0.75
281			GCODE File of Final CAD Model of Prototype REV X (if revised part being printed)	2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	add later	GCODE	PLM System	Yes	Project Lead	0.04	0.2	0.75
	E46	Button to Generate Link to Access .GCODE File		2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	add later	GCODE	PLM System	Yes	Project Lead	0.04	0.2	0.75
282			GCODE File of Final CAD Model of Prototype REV X (if revised part being printed)	2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A			PLM System	No	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
	E43	GCODE File Name		2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	273	GCODE	PLM System	No	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
283			GCODE File of Final CAD Model of Prototype REV X (if revised part being printed)	2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A			PLM System	No	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
	E44	Machine Code for 3D printer		2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	273	GCODE	PLM System	No	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
284			GCODE File of Final CAD Model of Prototype REV X (if revised part being printed)	2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A			PLM System	No	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
	E46	Button to Generate Link to Access .GCODE File		2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	273	GCODE	PLM System	No	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
285			GCODE File of Final CAD Model of Prototype (if initial part being printed)	2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A			Manufacturing Engineer's Computer Drive	Yes	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
	E43	GCODE File Name		2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	276	GCODE	Manufacturing Engineer's Computer Drive	Yes	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
286			GCODE File of Final CAD Model of Prototype (if initial part being printed)	2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A			Manufacturing Engineer's Computer Drive	Yes	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
	E44	Machine Code for 3D printer		2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	277	GCODE	Manufacturing Engineer's Computer Drive	Yes	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
287			GCODE File of Final CAD Model of Prototype REV X (if revised part being printed)	2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A			Manufacturing Engineer's Computer Drive	Yes	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
	E43	GCODE File Name		2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	282	GCODE	Manufacturing Engineer's Computer Drive	Yes	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
288			GCODE File of Final CAD Model of Prototype REV X (if revised part being printed)	2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A			Manufacturing Engineer's Computer Drive	Yes	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
	E44	Machine Code for 3D printer		2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	283	GCODE	Manufacturing Engineer's Computer Drive	Yes	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
289			Visual data (what an observer can see from observation of a physical object of the 3D printed prototype)	2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	275 AND (286 OR 288)	Visual data	Manufacturing Engineer's memory (mind)	Yes	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
	E50	Shape of Printed Prototype		2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	275 AND (286 OR 288)	Visual data	Manufacturing Engineer's memory (mind)	Yes	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
290			Visual data (what an observer can see from observation of a physical object of the 3D printed prototype)	2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A			Manufacturing Engineer's memory (mind)	Yes	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
	E51	Surface Quality of Printed Prototype		2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	275 AND (286 OR 288)	Visual data	Manufacturing Engineer's memory (mind)	Yes	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
291			Visual data (what an observer can see from observation of a physical object of the 3D printed prototype)	2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	275 AND (286 OR 288)	Visual data	Manufacturing Engineer's memory (mind)	Yes	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75
	E52	Color of Printed Prototype		2.1.1 3D Print Prototype	N/A	275 AND (286 OR 288)	Visual data	Manufacturing Engineer's memory (mind)	Yes	Manufacturing Engineer	0.04	0.2	0.75

Using the Fast Products Inc. Data Element Level View and the interpretation rules you provided, I translated rows 2–292 into a directed graph structure.

Each data row becomes one node, with its Instance ID serving as the unique node identifier. For each node, every Instance ID referenced in its Linked to Instance ID field creates an arc between the referenced instance and the current instance. I preserved the AND/OR expressions as dependency logic, but each individual parent Instance ID appearing in the expression contributes one arc. For example, 1 OR 7 OR 13 contributes three arcs: 1→current, 7→current, and 13→current.

Graph property	Count
Nodes	291
Arcs	473

So the resulting FPI DEMA graph contains 291 nodes and 473 directed arcs.

I'll use this exact graph interpretation as we continue building the LORE environment.





ESTABLISHED FPI LORE

Using all 14 columns in the FPI Data Element Level View together with the exact 21 node/473-arc graph, several stronger insights emerge. These are based only on the FPI dataset you provided; I am not bringing in outside assumptions about how the process “should” work.

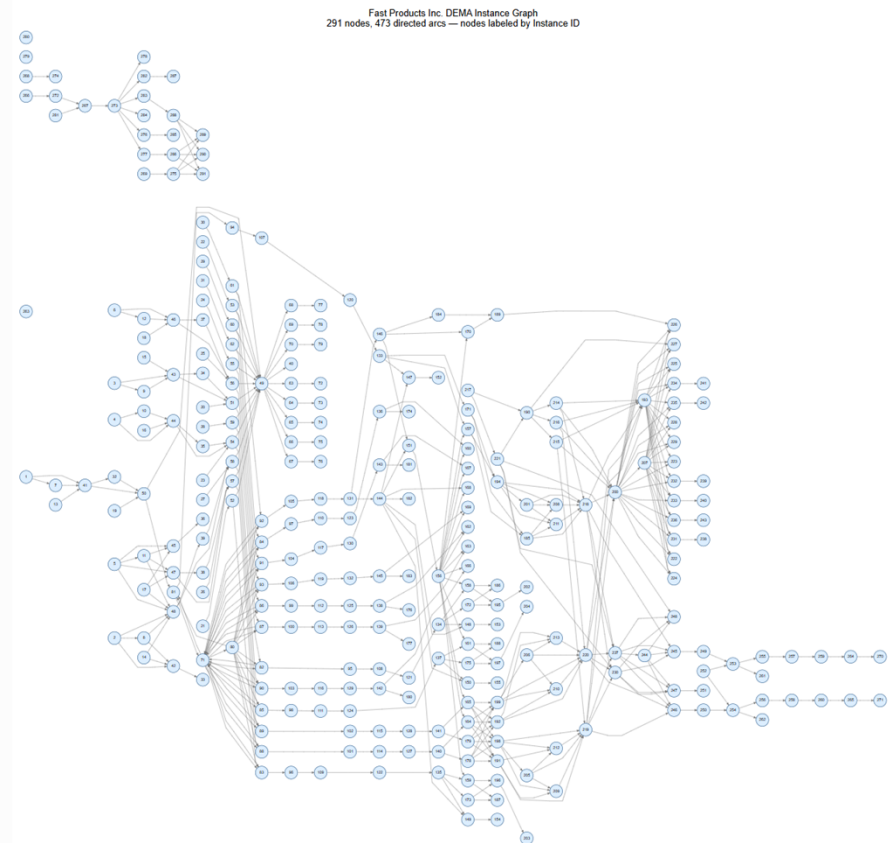
- 1. Most of the FPI network is concentrated in requirements engineering and initial CAD creation.** Of the 291 instances, 132 belong to **1.1.1 Initiate Requirements Engineering**, 134 to **1.1.2 Create Initial CAD Model**, and only 25 to **2.1.1 3D Print Prototype**. The graph shows the same concentration: 188 arcs stay within requirements engineering, 244 stay within initial CAD creation, and 24 stay within 3D printing. Only 14 arcs cross from requirements engineering into CAD creation, and only 3 arcs cross from CAD creation into 3D printing. Structurally, this means the process has large internally connected activity regions joined by relatively narrow interfaces.
- 2. The requirements-to-CAD interface is comparatively clean and digitally consolidated.** The 14 arcs crossing from requirements engineering into initial CAD creation are dominated by the **Filled Out Requirements Template Form**. They carry items such as Prototype Name, Customer Name, Project Name, Functional Requirements, Non-Functional Requirements, signatures, and dates into the CAD activity. Those receiving instances are stored in the **PLM System**, use **PDF**, are accessed by **Engineer 1**, and are all marked **Manual Handling Involved? = No**. This is one of the clearest graph regions where a collection of upstream information is passed into the next functional activity without manual parent-child transfer.
- 3. The CAD-to-print interface is much narrower and fully manual in the recorded dataset.** Only three arcs connect the CAD activity to **3D Print Prototype**. They correspond to **.GCODE File Name**, **Machine Code for 3D printer**, and **Button to Generate Link to Access .GCODE File**. Each receiving instance is marked **manual**, with the Project Lead recorded as the actor. So the graph shows a sharp contrast: the requirements→CAD transition consists of 14 non-manual connections, while CAD→printing consists of only three connections and all three involve manual handling.

+ Ask ChatGPT

Medium



Library / FPI_DEMA_exact_sequential_highres.svg





FPI LORE ENVIRONMENT AS A TRIBAL KNOWLEDGE REPOSITORY

Important things to know on your first week

The most important mental model is:

Customer information → Requirements → CAD design → Manufacturing files → 3D-printed prototype

But the actual FPI information flow is much less linear than that summary suggests.

1. **Do not assume the document is the information.** FPI repeatedly carries the *same data element* through different vessels. A prototype name, requirement, dimension, or decision might appear in a conversation, personal notes, email, PDF, PLM record, or CAD environment. If you are trying to find something, knowing the data element is often more useful than knowing one document name.
2. **The Filled Out Requirements Template Form is a major handoff artifact.** It contains a large collection of project and prototype information and connects the requirements activity to CAD development. If you work in engineering, understanding this artifact is especially important.
3. **Engineer 1 is central to the represented process.** Engineer 1 appears more frequently than any other actor, participates in requirements and CAD development, and is involved in important approval/iteration criteria. Engineer 2 becomes particularly important during CAD creation.
4. **Requirements are iterative.** Do not expect requirements capture to be a one-time data-entry activity. The dataset explicitly contains a loop in which requirements continue to be developed until Engineer 1 is satisfied.
5. **CAD development is iterative too.** Engineer 1 and Engineer 2 repeatedly develop and evaluate the CAD model. FPI explicitly represents both “CAD Model is not complete” and “CAD Model is complete” as information in the system.
6. **Decisions are data at FPI.** This is especially important. A decision such as “requirements are complete” or “CAD needs more work” is represented just like a name, dimension, or requirement. Those decisions then affect downstream information flow.

Where and who do I go to find key documents? I am a manufacturing engineer.

As a **Manufacturing Engineer**, the FPI data says your job begins very near the end of the overall flow. You do not appear to need to hunt broadly across the company for many documents; your key information comes through a relatively narrow set of sources.

Your primary starting point is the **Project Lead**. The Project Lead sends you an email prompting you to 3D print the prototype. That email is stored in your **Manufacturing Engineer's Email Directory** and contains three important pieces of information: the **link to access the .GCODE file**, the **date the Project Lead needs the prototype printed by**, and the **material type of the prototype**. In the DEMA data, all three of these email-based handoffs are manual.

The main technical file you need is the **.GCODE File of the Final CAD Model of Prototype**. You access that file in the **PLM System** using the link sent by the Project Lead. If this is an initial print, the relevant vessel is the initial **.GCODE File of Final CAD Model of Prototype**; if it is a revised print, the dataset shows a separate **.GCODE File of Final CAD Model of Prototype REV X**.

Inside the PLM-based GCODE file, the information you access includes the **.GCODE File Name**, the **Machine Code for 3D printer**, and a **Button to Generate Link to Access .GCODE File**. The transfer from the Project Lead's link into accessing these PLM-stored GCODE elements is marked as non-manual in the dataset.

You then appear to move the GCODE information from the **PLM System** onto your **Manufacturing Engineer's Computer Drive**. For an initial part, the dataset shows the GCODE filename and machine code being accessed from your computer drive; for a revised part, the same two pieces of information appear again from your computer drive. That movement is marked as manual.

So, if you are trying to find the key information you need, the practical path is:

1. **Go to the Project Lead** for the print request, required completion date, material type, and link to the GCODE.
2. **Go to your Manufacturing Engineer Email Directory** to find that Project Lead email.

+ Ask ChatGPT

Medium ▾



FPI LORE AS A PROCESS IMPROVEMENT TESTBED

Pri.	Current-State Issue	Detailed Evidence from FPI	Recommended Future State
1	Requirements information is repeatedly moved through conversations, notes, partially completed forms, completed forms, email, and storage locations before becoming a stable downstream input.	Requirements Engineering contains 132 instances, of which 81 are manual. The Filled Out Requirements Template Form appears 94 times, with 40 manual instances. Requirements data such as Prototype Name, Customer Name, Project Name, Functional Requirements, and Non-Functional Requirements recur across multiple vessels and locations.	Establish a structured digital requirements record as the authoritative source from the beginning of the process. Capture each requirement/data element once and allow later activities to reference the same authoritative record.
2	Important requirements decisions are represented through verbal communication and human memory.	Decision that requirements template is complete is Instance 71, one of the most structurally important nodes in the graph: 13 incoming arcs, 14 outgoing arcs, highest betweenness, and highest PageRank. It is represented as Auditory data stored in Hearer's Memories and is manually handled.	Replace the memory-based decision representation with a formal workflow status such as Requirements Status = Approved / Needs Rework. Keep the human decision, but record it in the system.
3	Requirements iteration depends on repeated manual feedback loops.	The graph contains explicit cycles centered on Instance 71 and Instances 80–93. The iterative criteria include iterate until Engineer 1 is satisfied and once Engineer 1 is satisfied.	Use a digital requirements review workflow where Engineer 1 reviews, comments, rejects, or approves requirements within the authoritative system.
4	The completed requirements package is repeatedly accessed and propagated even though many of its data elements are already structured and known.	The Filled Out Requirements Template Form is the most common vessel in the dataset. The requirements-to-CAD interface includes 14 cross-activity arcs, and these are already largely non-manual PLM/PDF accesses.	Extend the existing non-manual pattern so CAD users and tools reference individual authoritative requirements data directly, rather than repeatedly accessing/copying the whole PDF/form.
5	Requirements information is repeatedly converted between forms and storage locations.	Across the total graph, 302 of 473 arcs connect different Data Vessel Form values, and 346 of 473 arcs connect different storage entries.	Minimize unnecessary format and storage transitions. Apply the principle “move access, not data.”

HOW TO DEPLOY LORE AS KNOWLEDGE REPOSITORY AND PROCESS IMPROVEMENT TESTBED

- **Use the LORE prompts to train Gen AI** on DEMA results.
 - **Chats can be shared** between users so that prompts don't have to be re-entered manually.
- Ask **LORE to assist with uncovering additional recommendations** for process improvement with ROI or ask LORE what the impact and ROI of your current plans would have on the process.
 - Ask the Gen AI for the before and after graph structure (edge list) for the underlying data element level view to verify the recommendations and ROI calculations.
- Utilize the Data Element Level View (through LORE) to inform **MBSE model development**.
- Level-up current employees **understanding of the process**.
 - Update **process operating procedures**.
 - Create **glossary of terms**.
- Use LORE to further access **gaps in standards compliance**.
 - Input individual requirements as .csv file for better LORE output accuracy.
- Utilize LORE in **onboarding personnel**.

CONCLUSIONS

- With only **3 recommendations implemented**, the Government Stakeholder will have save an estimated amount of just **under \$2,000,000 a year for every 100 project executions**.
 - Their process LORE can be queried for **even more improvement recommendations** with additional savings.
- **DEMA can be used as the means to enable any digital transformation or digital engineering effort.**
 - Full picture of data and information flows wastes and inefficiencies.
- **Graph theory allows DEMA results to create an AI Agent for the process (LORE).**
 - The age-old **tribal knowledge conundrum** is now manageable.
 - A true **authoritative source of truth** for a process is finally achieved.
 - The graph structure can be manipulated to see how any changes to the process would affect the entire process (local or systemic) with **transparent ROI**.
 - Like DEMA, a LORE **can be established in any organization and system context**.
- As the process evolves (new technologies, etc.), a **LORE can be updated to maintain a current model** of the process.
 - Processes outside of a single DEMA application can be added to create a **system-of-systems LORE** (across program offices, divisions, government to contractor interfaces, etc.).
- Use of the **DEMA software** (funded by the Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment Office) **will be critical to accelerating DEMA application timelines and deploying LORE**.



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DEMA TECHNOLOGIES



DEMA Methodology

Guided interview process that translates SME tribal knowledge into a data element graph structure.

Status: **Complete**



DEMA Software

Software that walks users through the DEMA Methodology and CIM4DE. Assisted by the DEMA LLM and Guided DEMA.

Status: **Rev 1**



DEMA-LLM

A decision-support system that augments expert reconciliation of the DEMA methodology outputs from multiple interviewees.

Status: **Prototype**



Guided DEMA

A Generative AI model that conducts the structured interviews for DEMA, dramatically accelerating the process.

Status: **Prototype**



LORE

A Generative AI Agent trained on the DEMA data element graph structure to create an expert system of the process. Can be used for training purposes, tribal knowledge repository, and process discovery.

Status: **Prototype**



CIM4DE

The means by which to calculate metrics of efficiency and improve the flow of the current state DEMA methodology data element graph.

Status: **Complete**



DTAF

A Digital Twin Analytical Framework that provides a standardized approach for organizing the components, data flows, and interactions that define a digital twin. Guided by Generative AI Agent.

Application Status: **Prototype**



DEMA Cameo Plugin

Takes data from the DEMA software and automatically maps the Functional, Data Vessel, and Data Element Level Views in Cameo.

Status: **Partially Complete**

References & Relevant Literature

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Thank You

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