2. CLASS ATTRIBUTE & ATTRIBUTE

Definitions: Data Object Model 1

- A Facet has exactly three properties: a name, a type and a value. Every one of these three properties is saved in one slot. Possible facet types are STRING, INTEGER and DOUBLE.

- Attributes define certain properties of classes or relationclasses. Every attribute consists of at least three facets: a namefacet (name: "Name", type: STRING, value: "..."), a type facet (name: "Type", type: INTEGER, value: [STRING, INTEGER, DOUBLE, LONGSTRING, DISTRIBUTION, EXPRESSION, TIME, ENUMERATION, ENUMERATIONLIST, PROGRAMCALL, INTERREF, RECORD, PROFILEREFERENCE]) and one valuefacet (name: "Value", type: [STRING, INTEGER, DOUBLE, RECORD], value: "...").

- Every attribute has an additional facet called "AttributeHelpText" which contains user help. Depending on the type of the attribute, additional facets may be defined.

- Attributes can be either class or instance attributes. Class attributes receive one value for every class. Instance attributes receive one value of each instance or relation.

- A Class derived from another class is called subclass and inherits all attributes that are defined in the class from which it is derived. A class from which other classes are derived is called superclass. Relationclasses (or just relations) can not be inherited. Relations are always defined between exactly two classes: one source and one target class.

Definitions: Data Object Model 2

Every object is identified by a unique id. The following chart
shows the relations between different objects, used to define
concepts like class, relation, instance, attribute ...