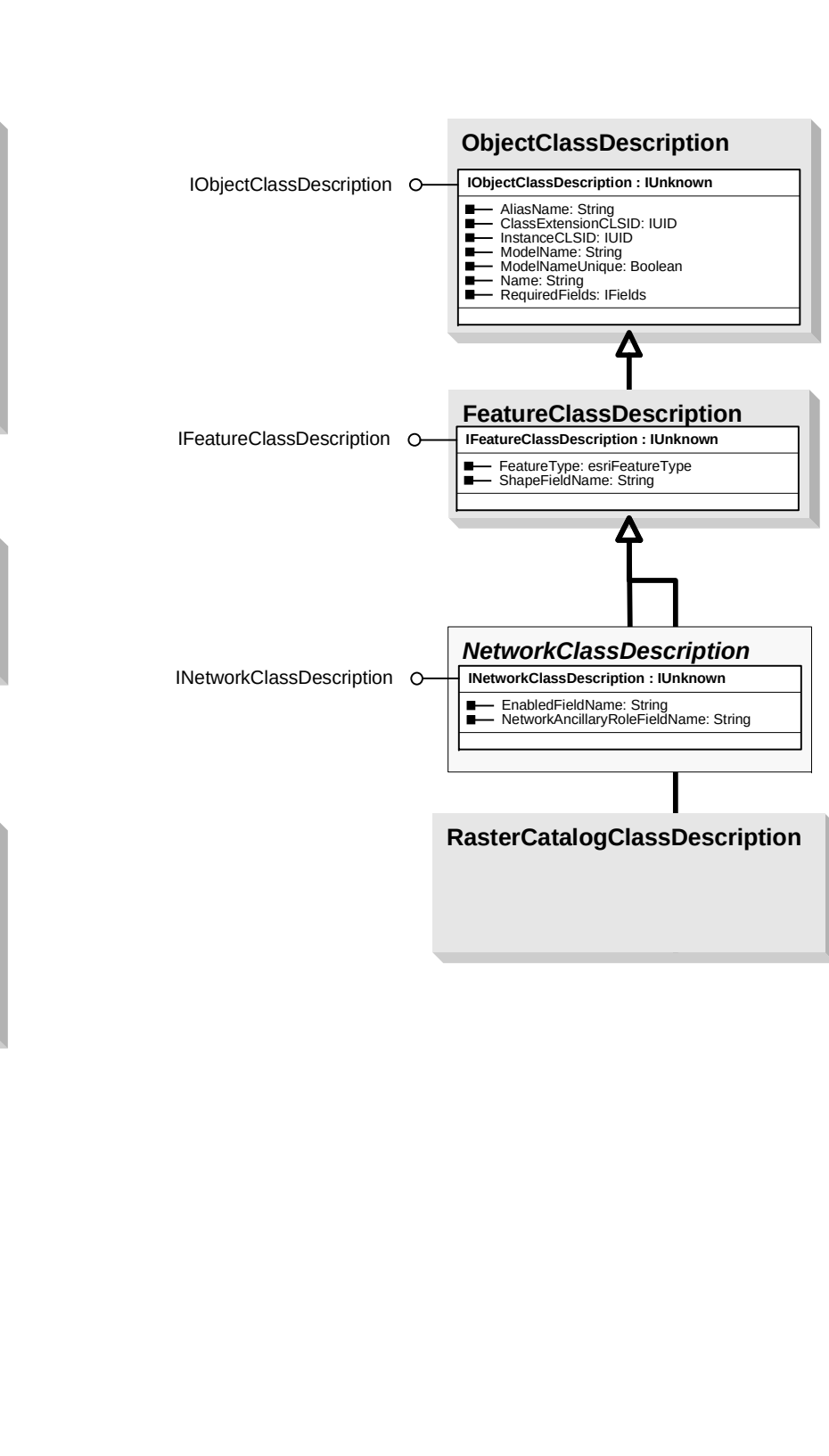
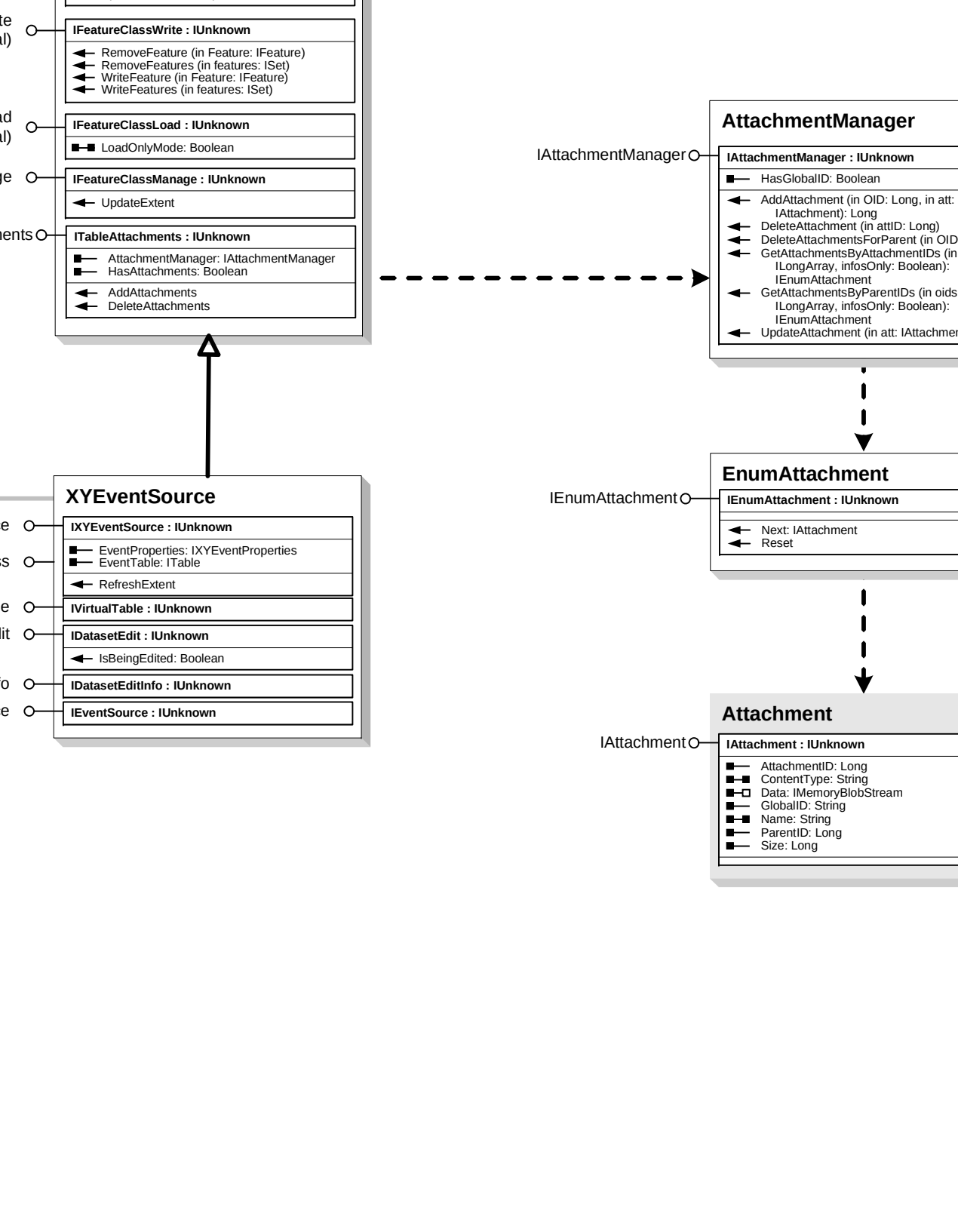
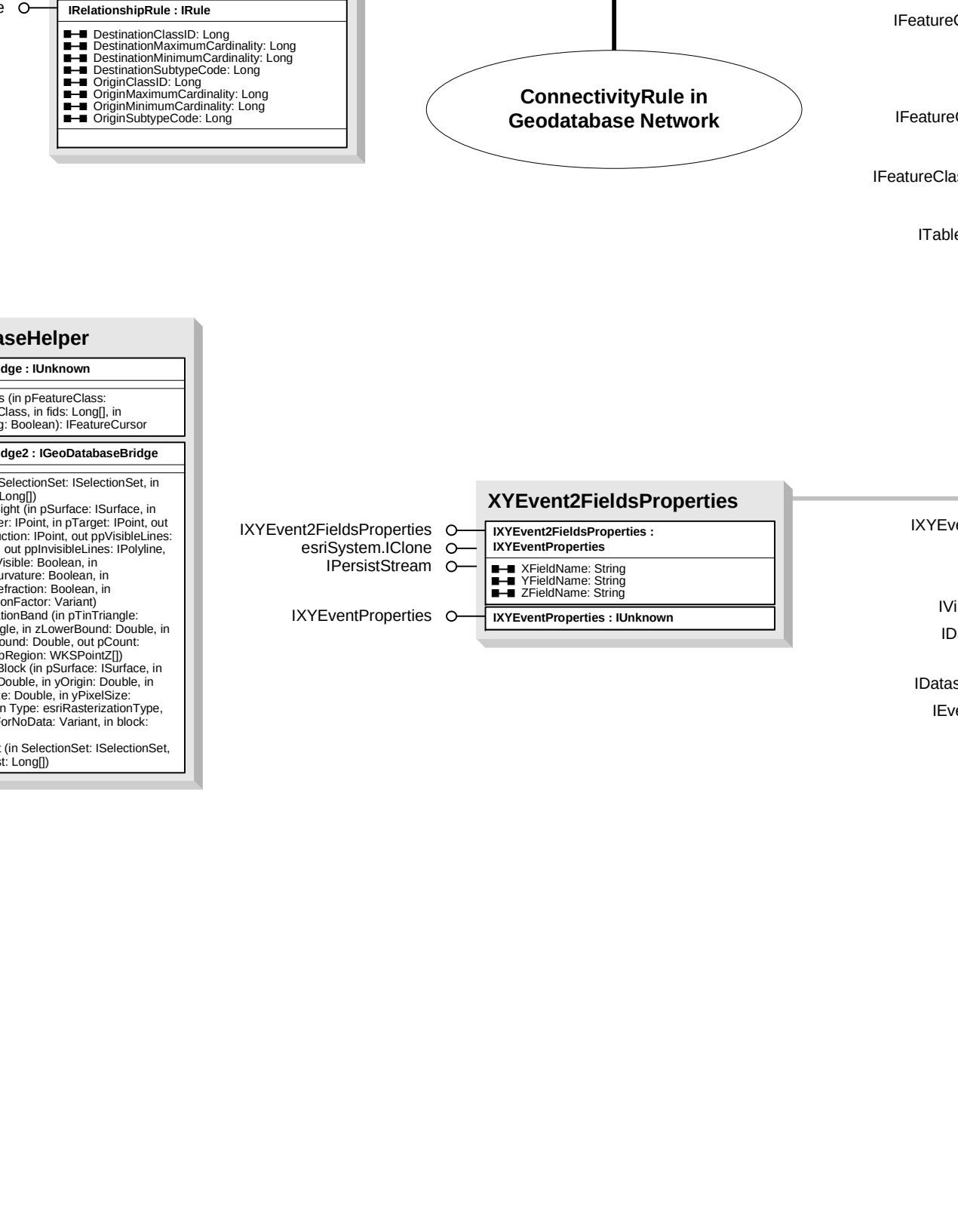
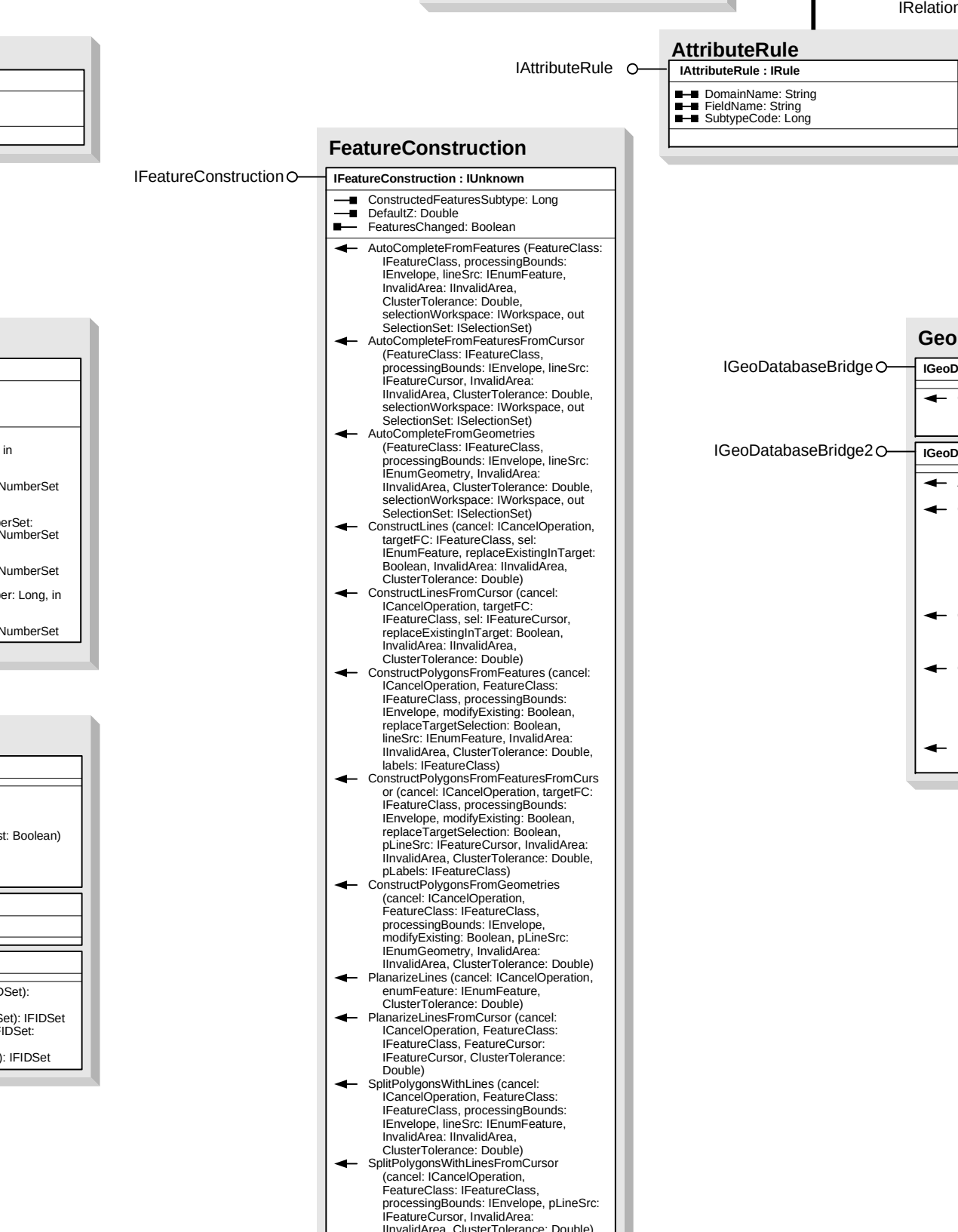
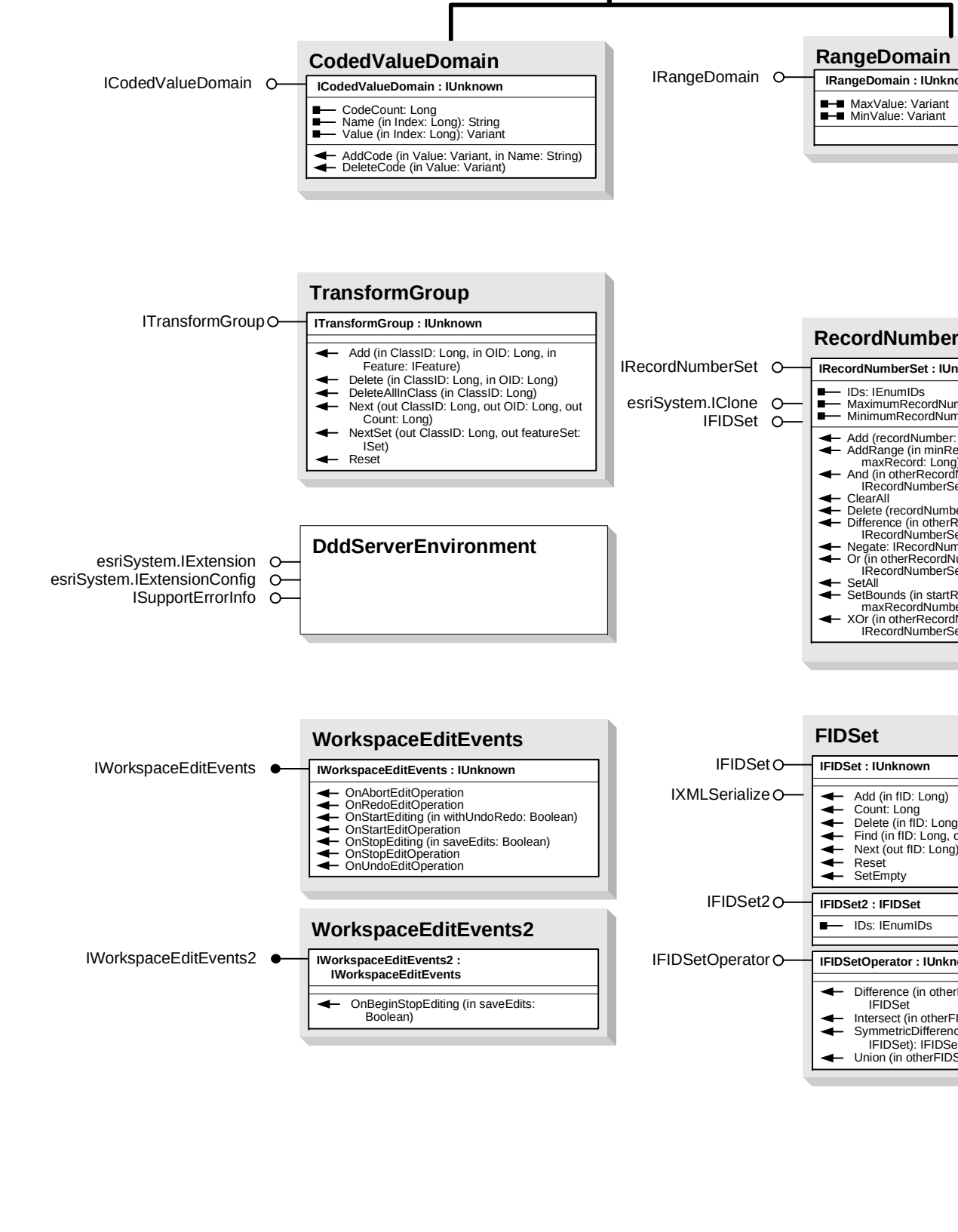
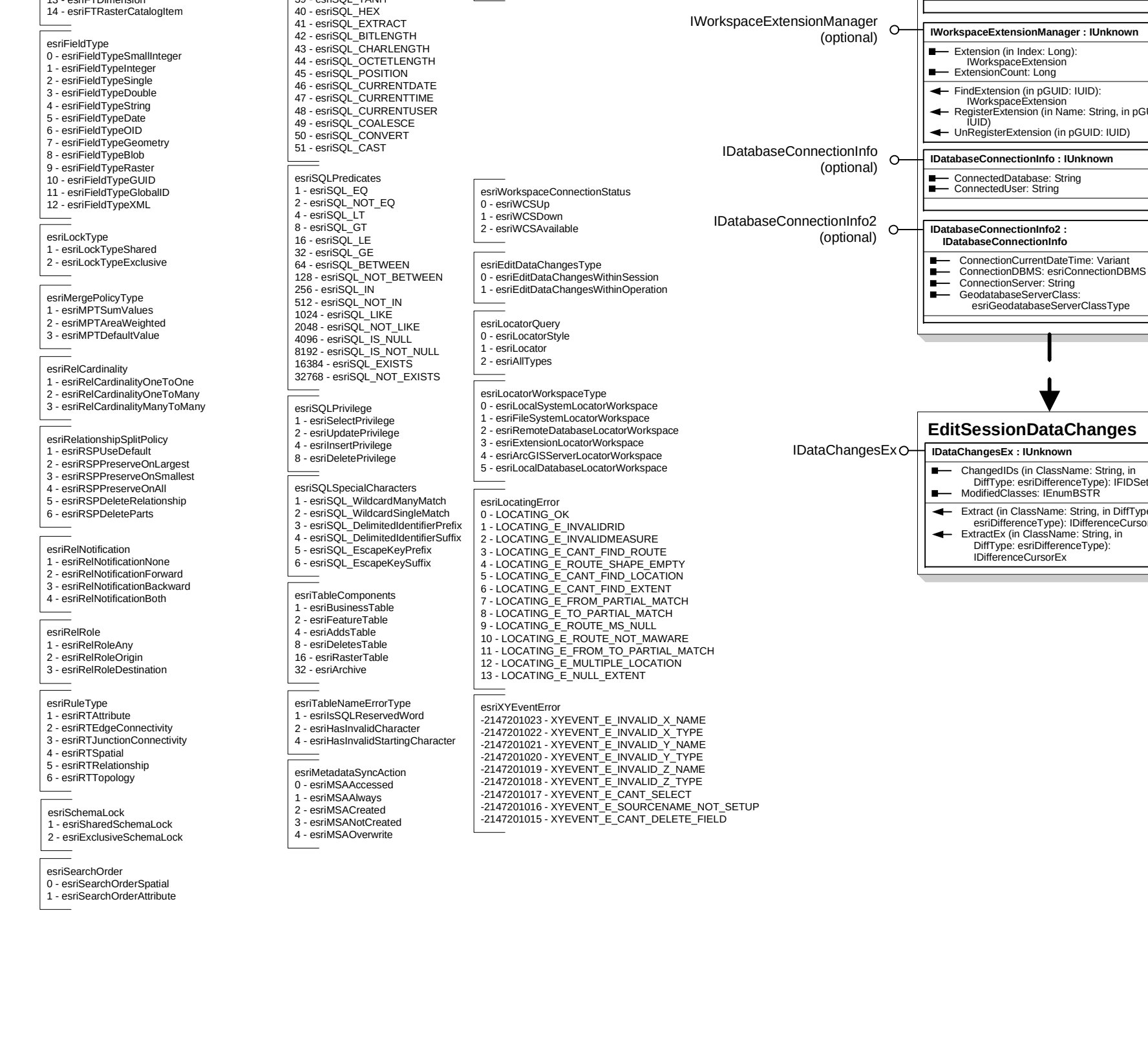
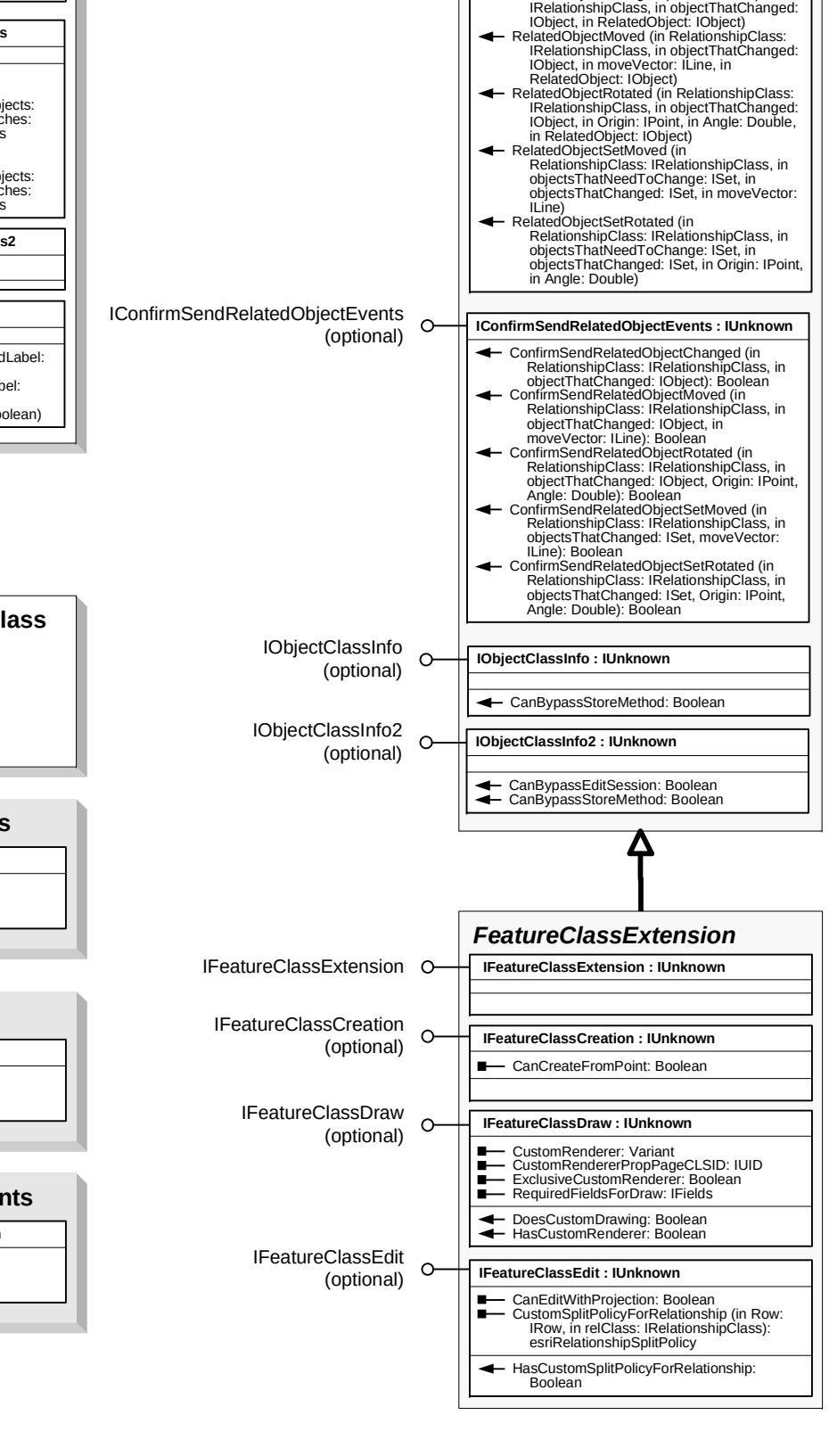
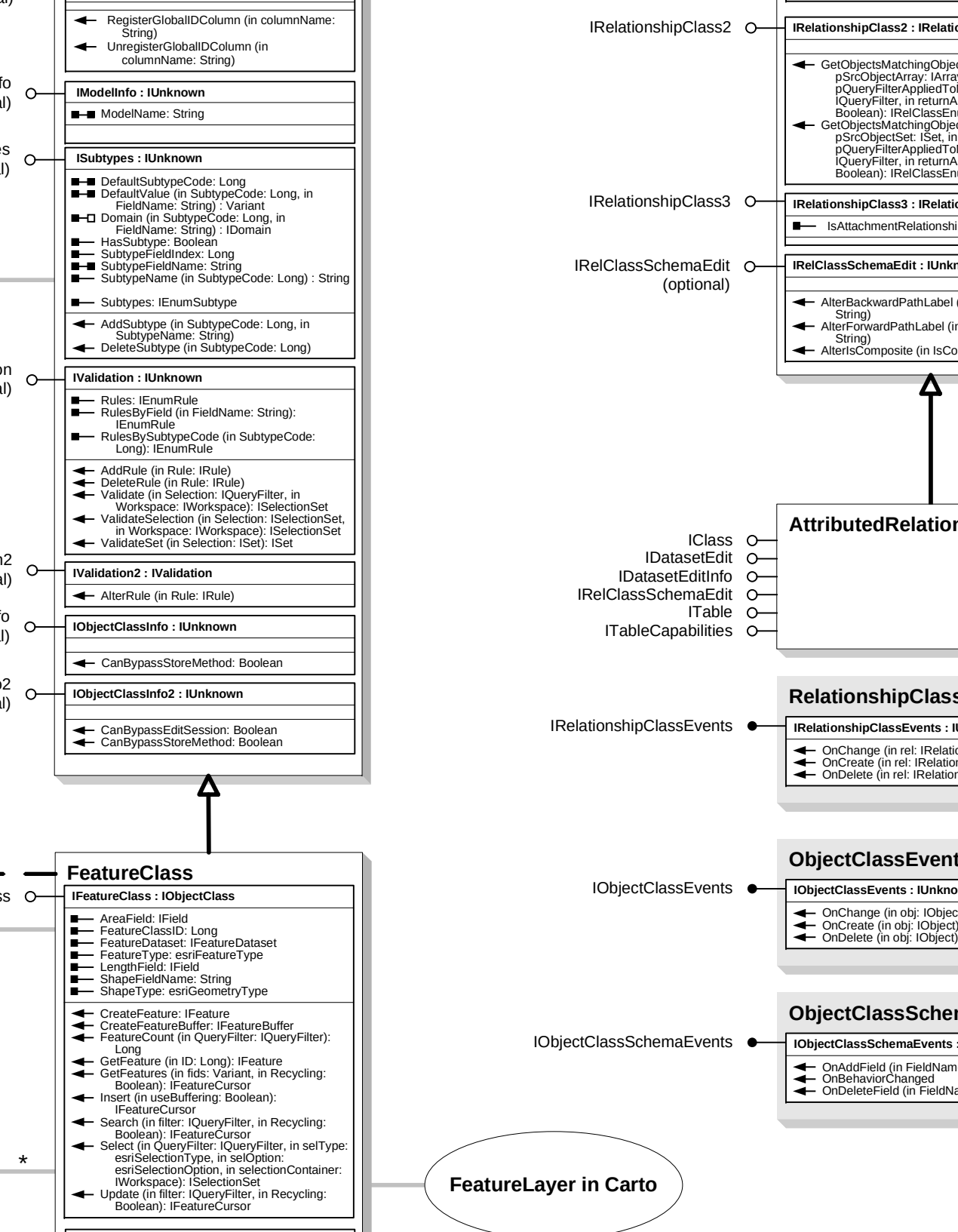
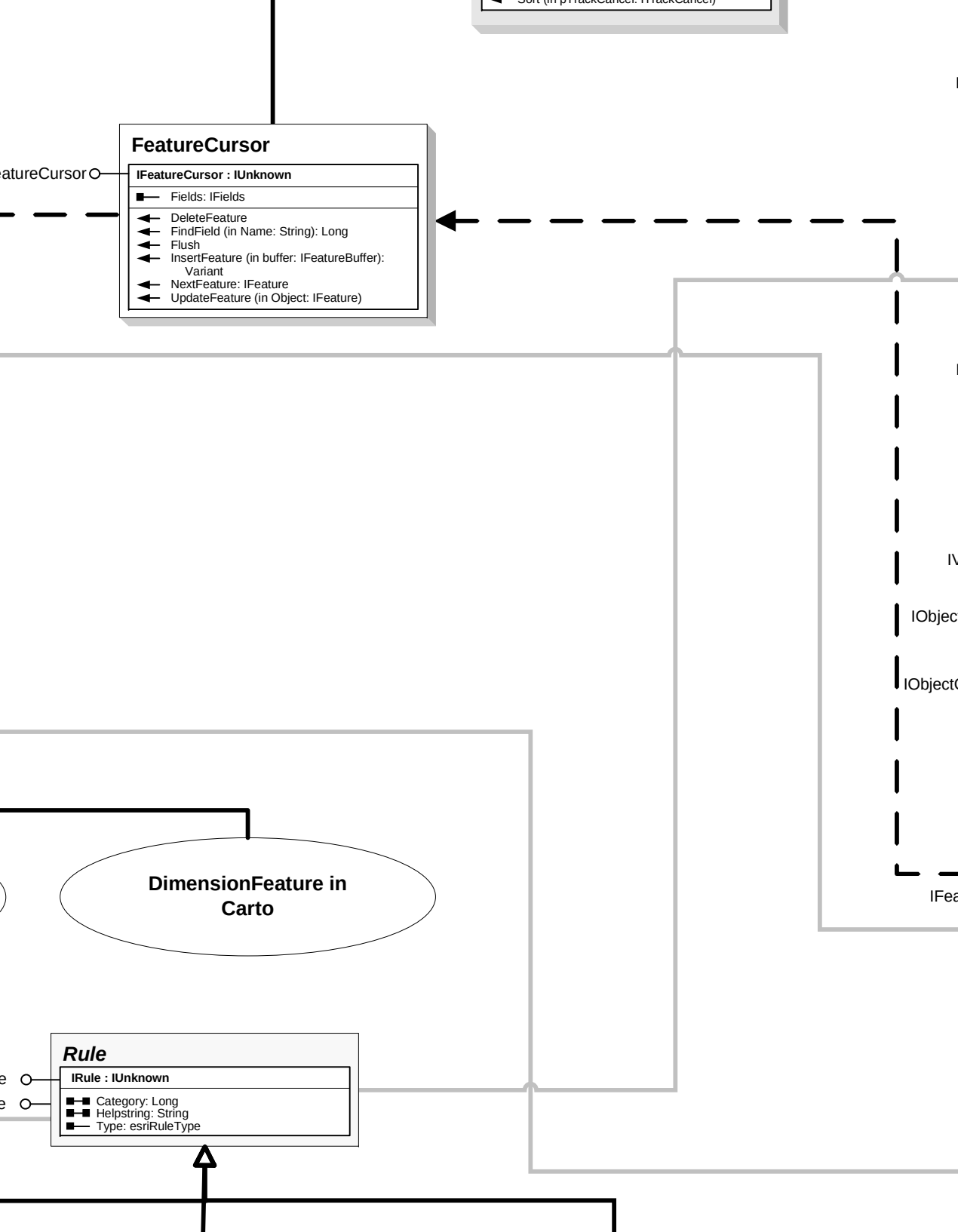
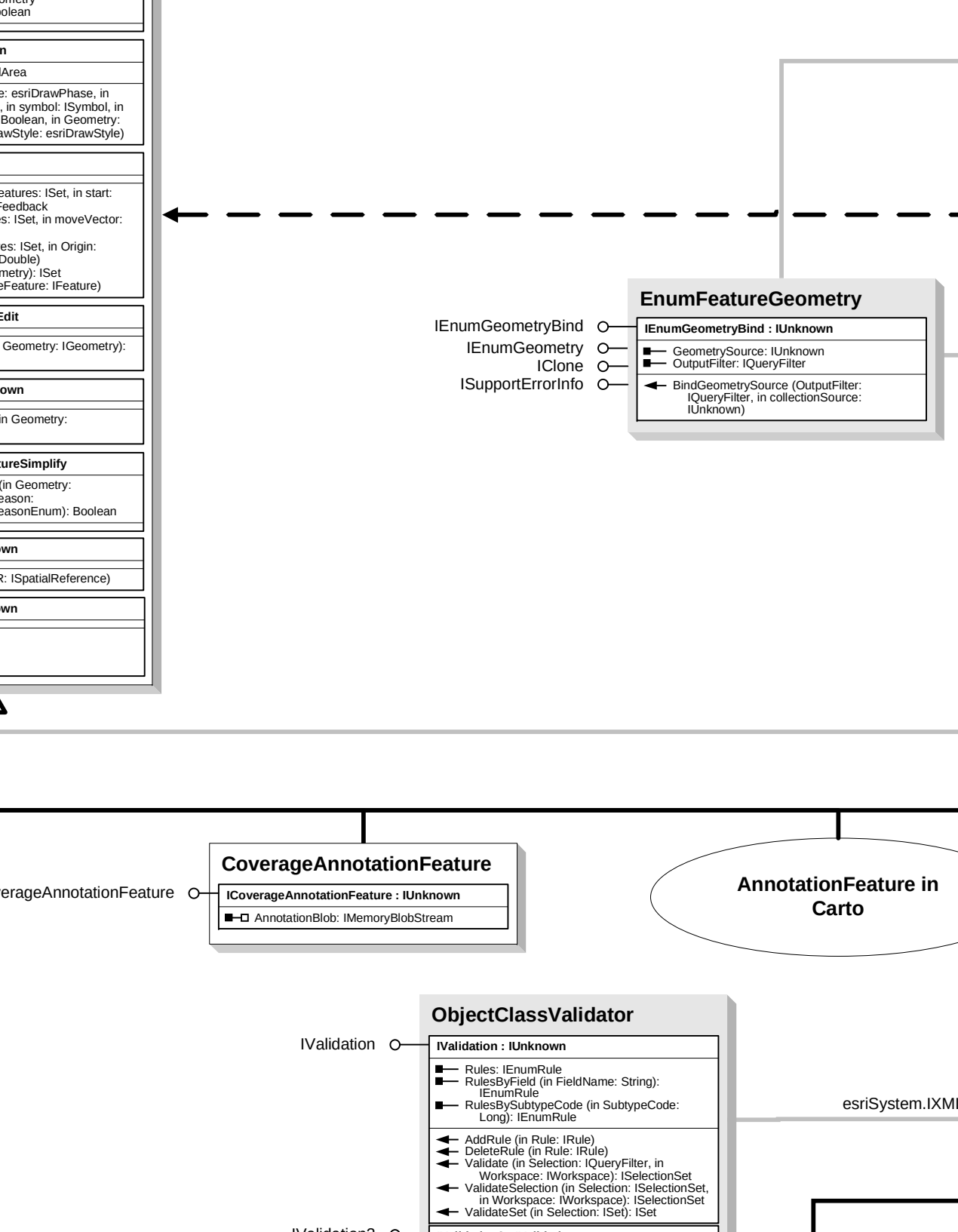
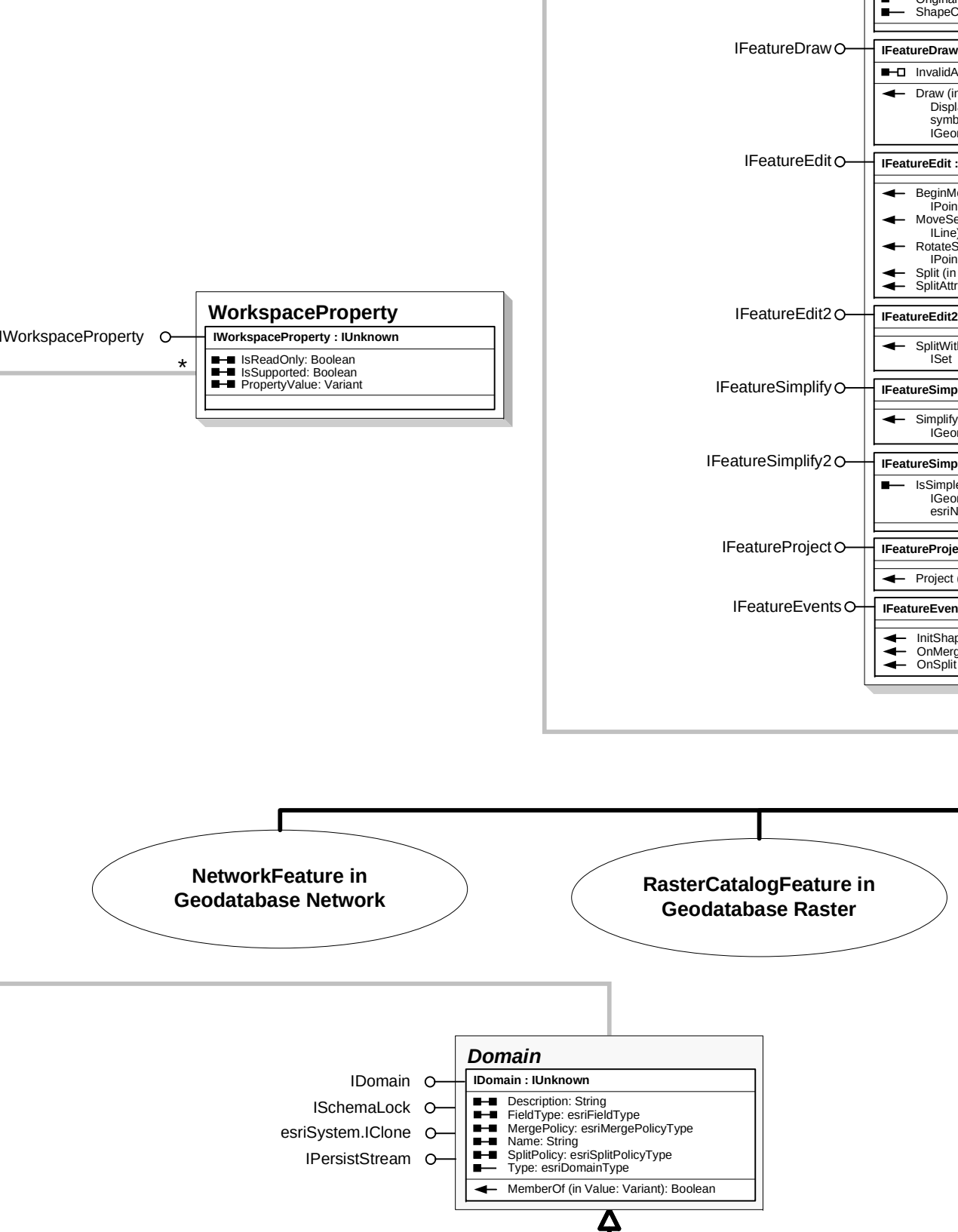
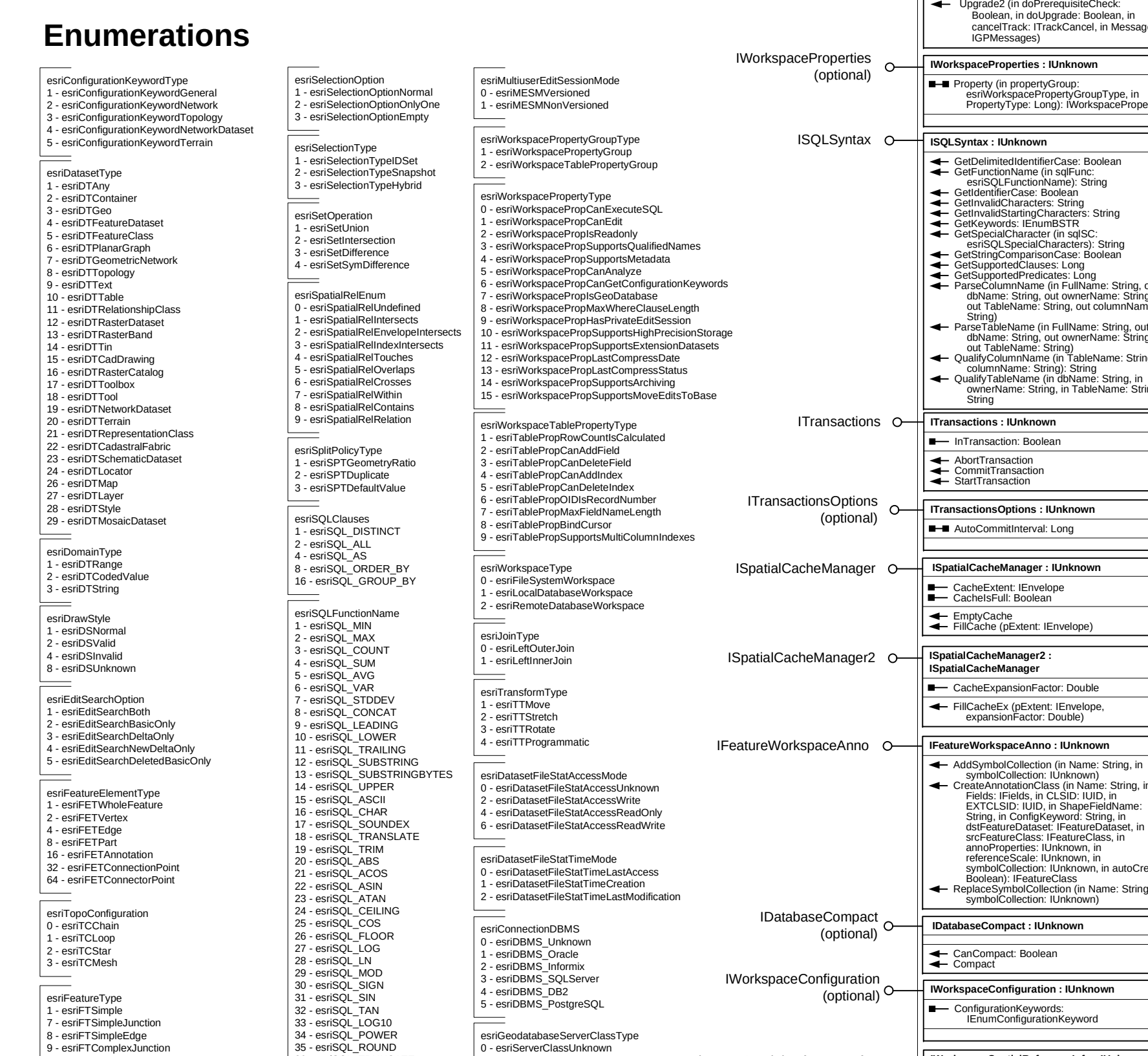
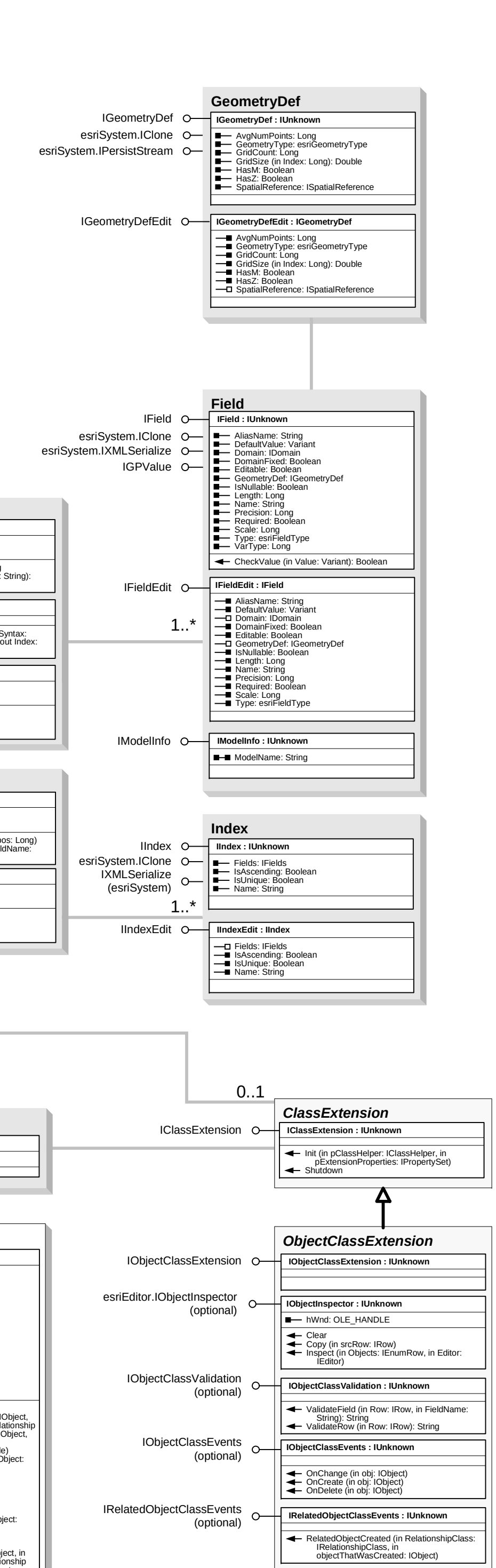
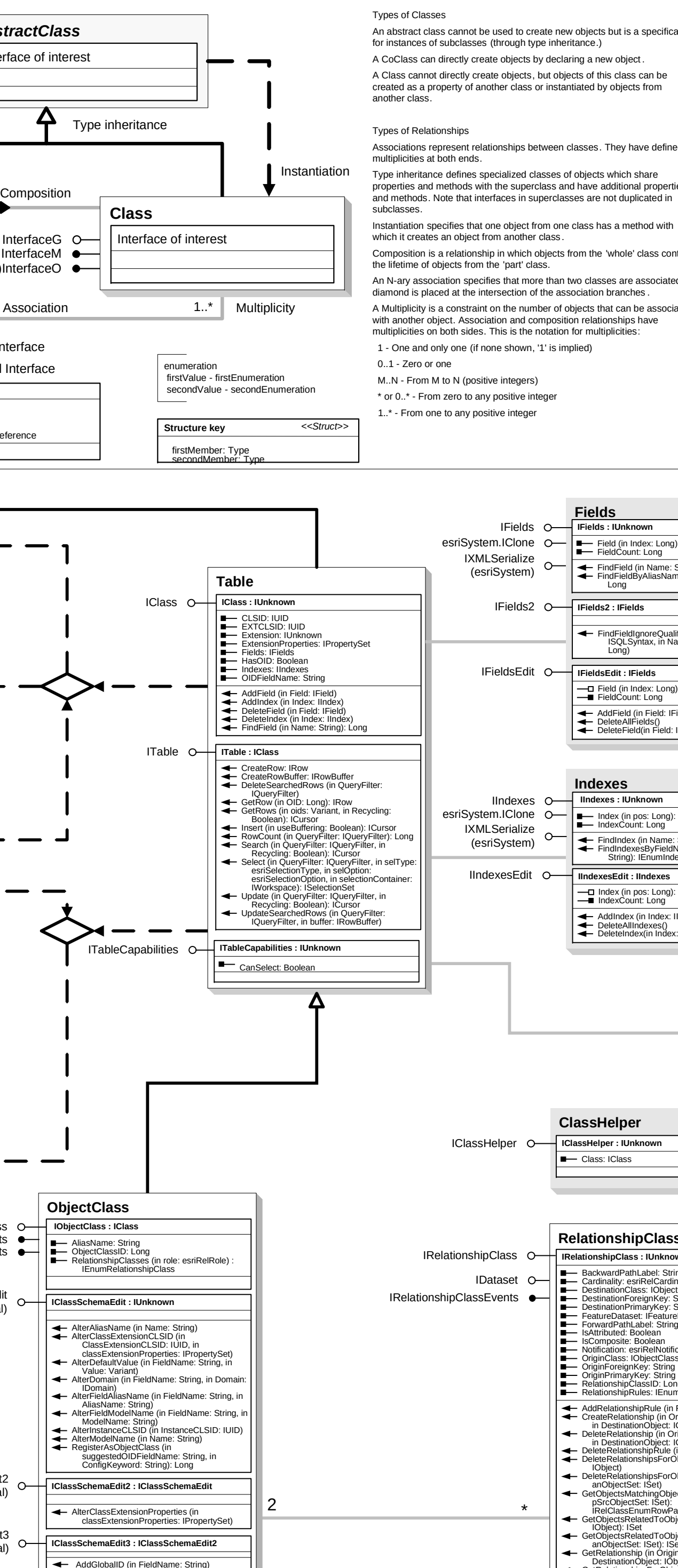
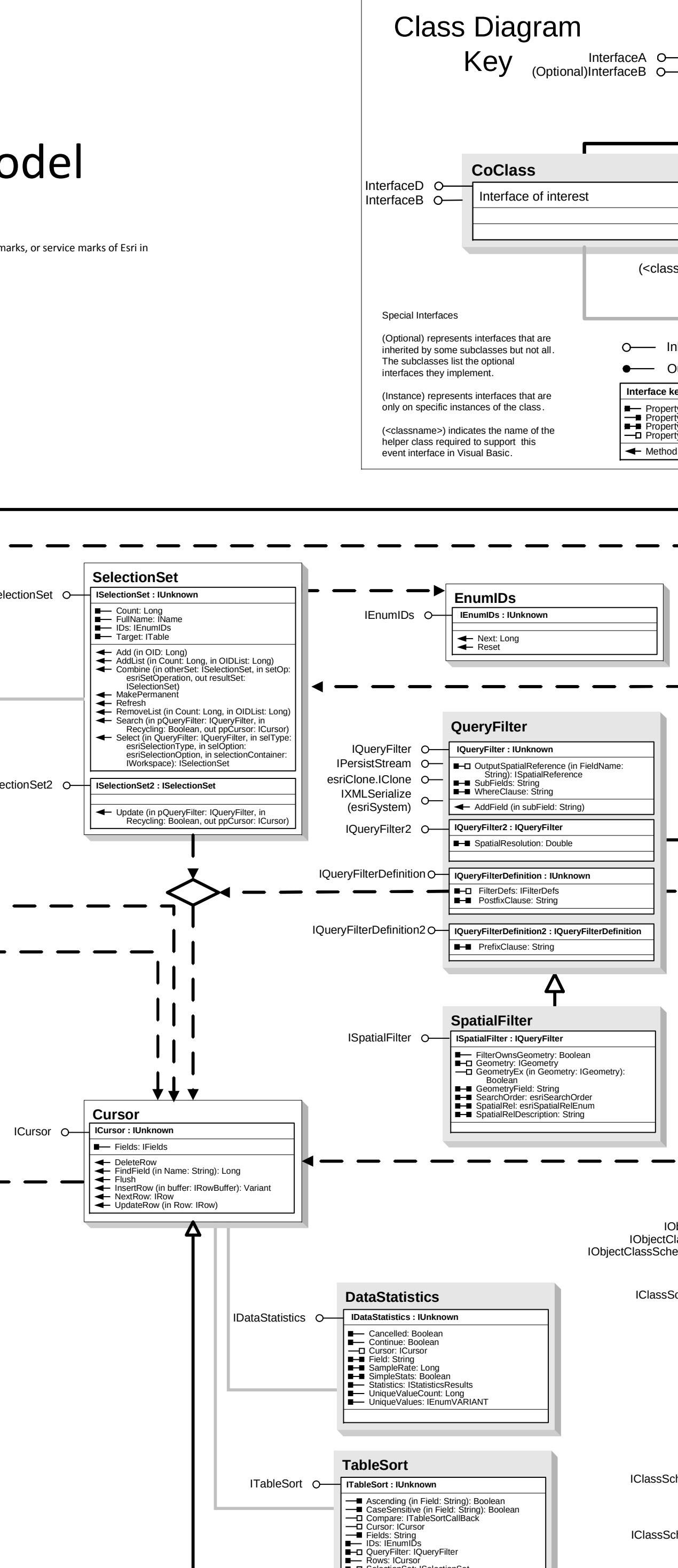
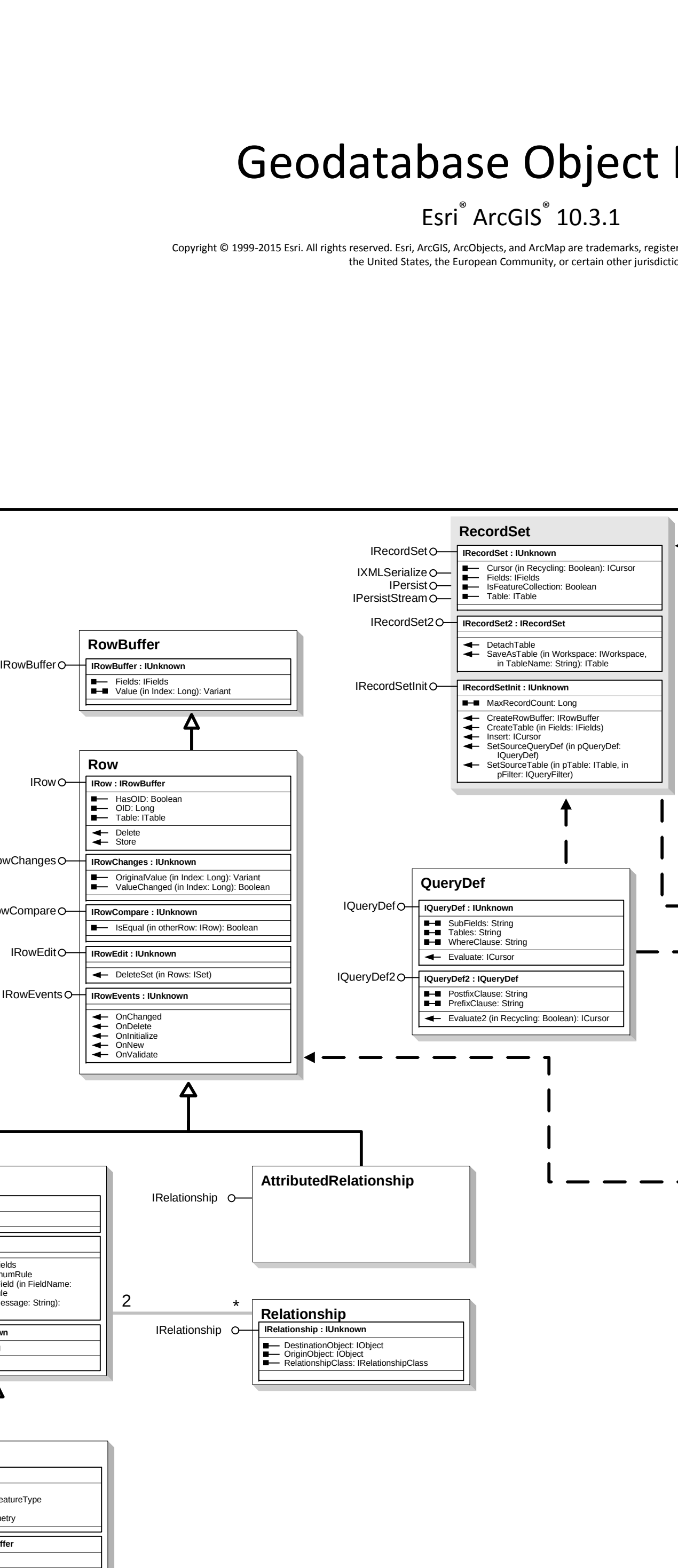
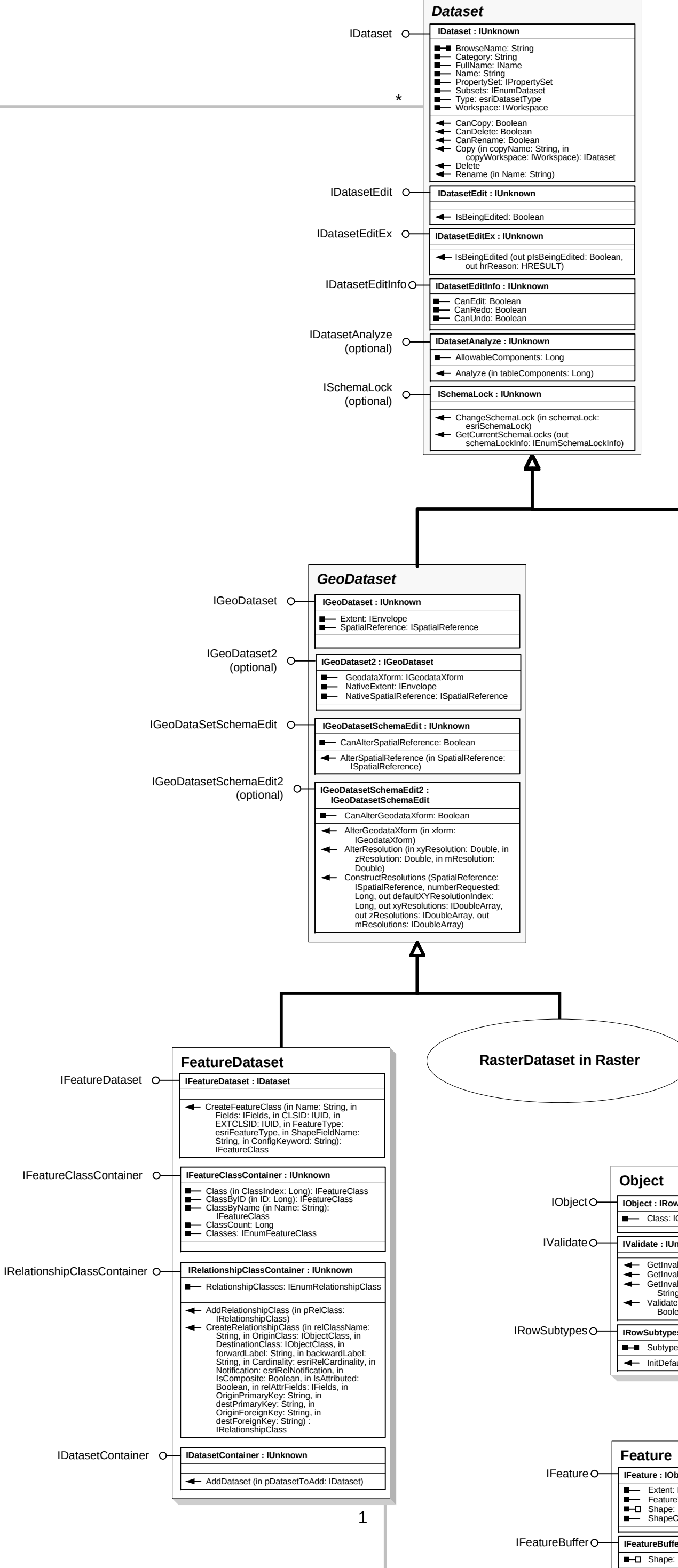
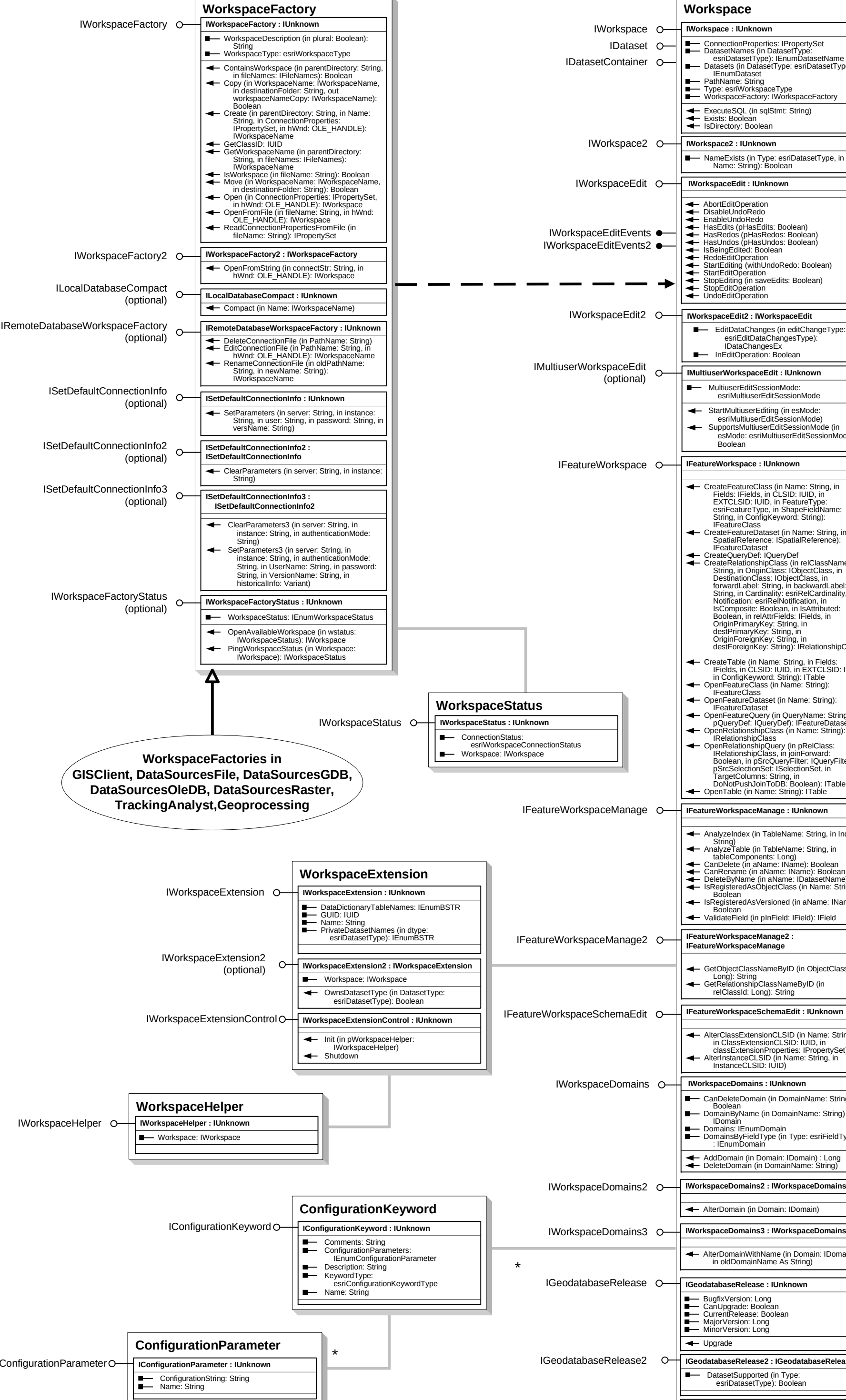
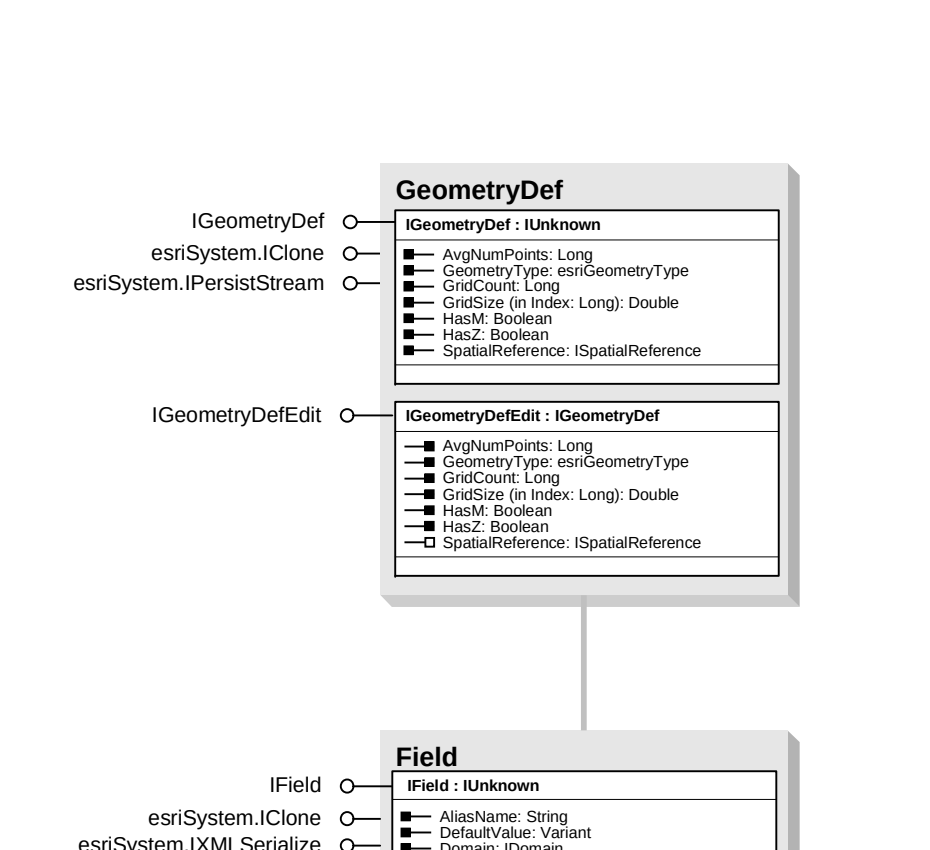
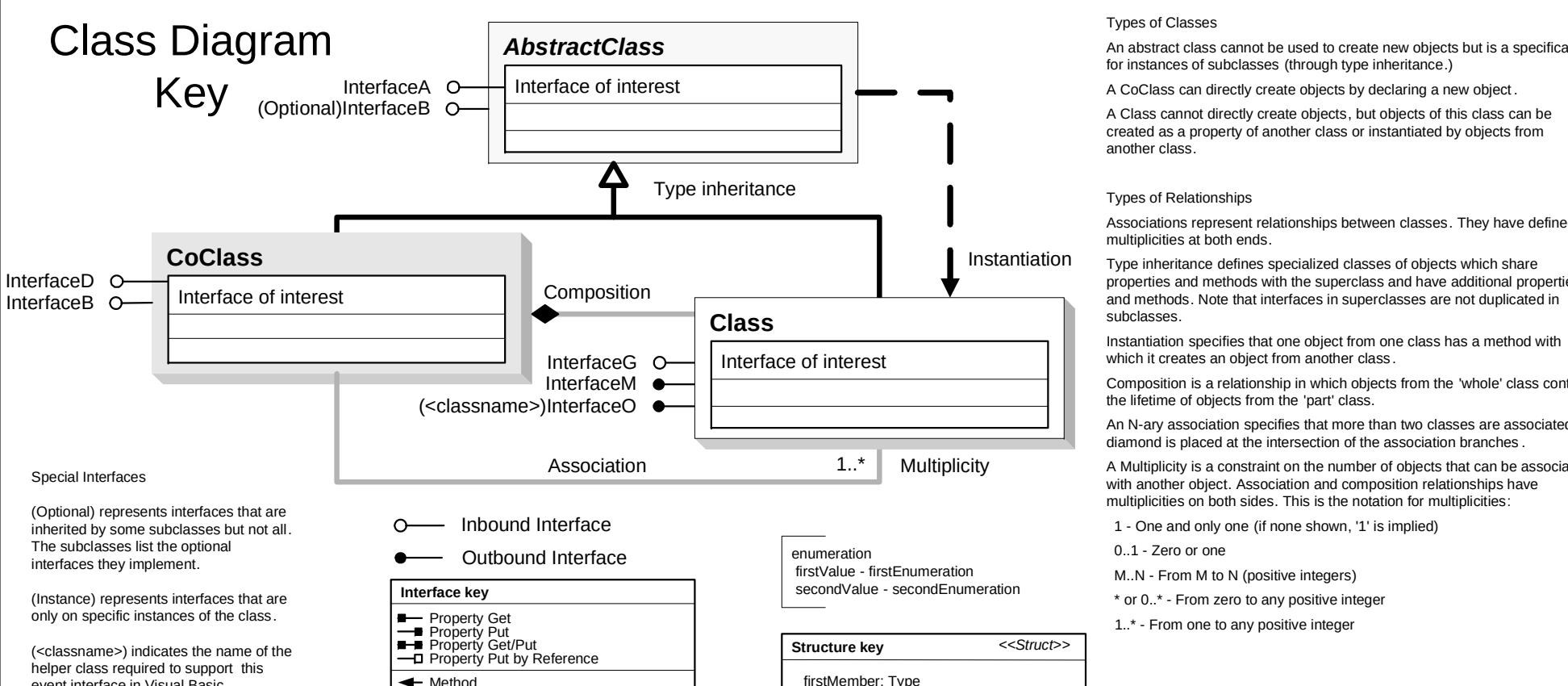


Geodatabase Object Model

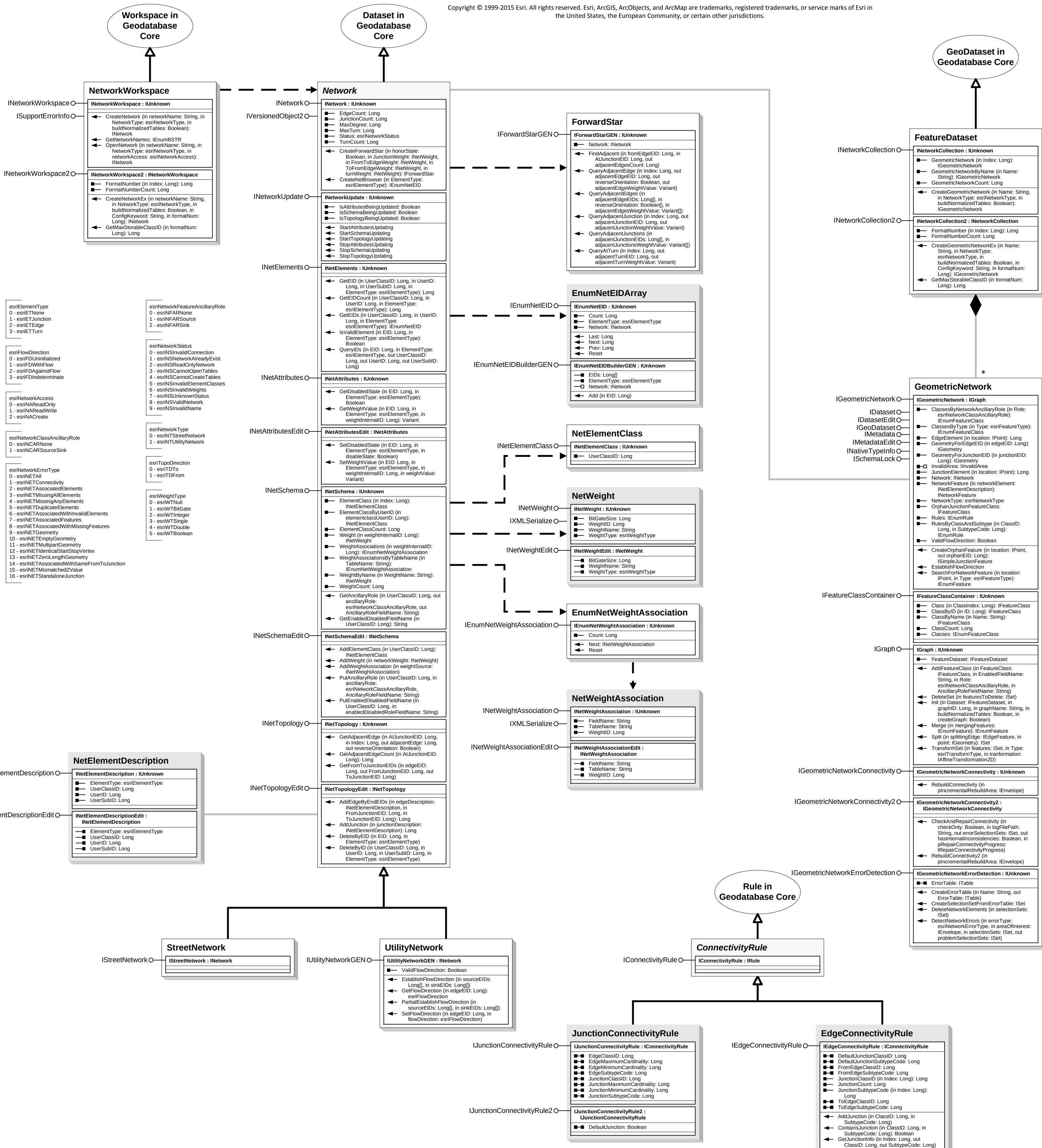
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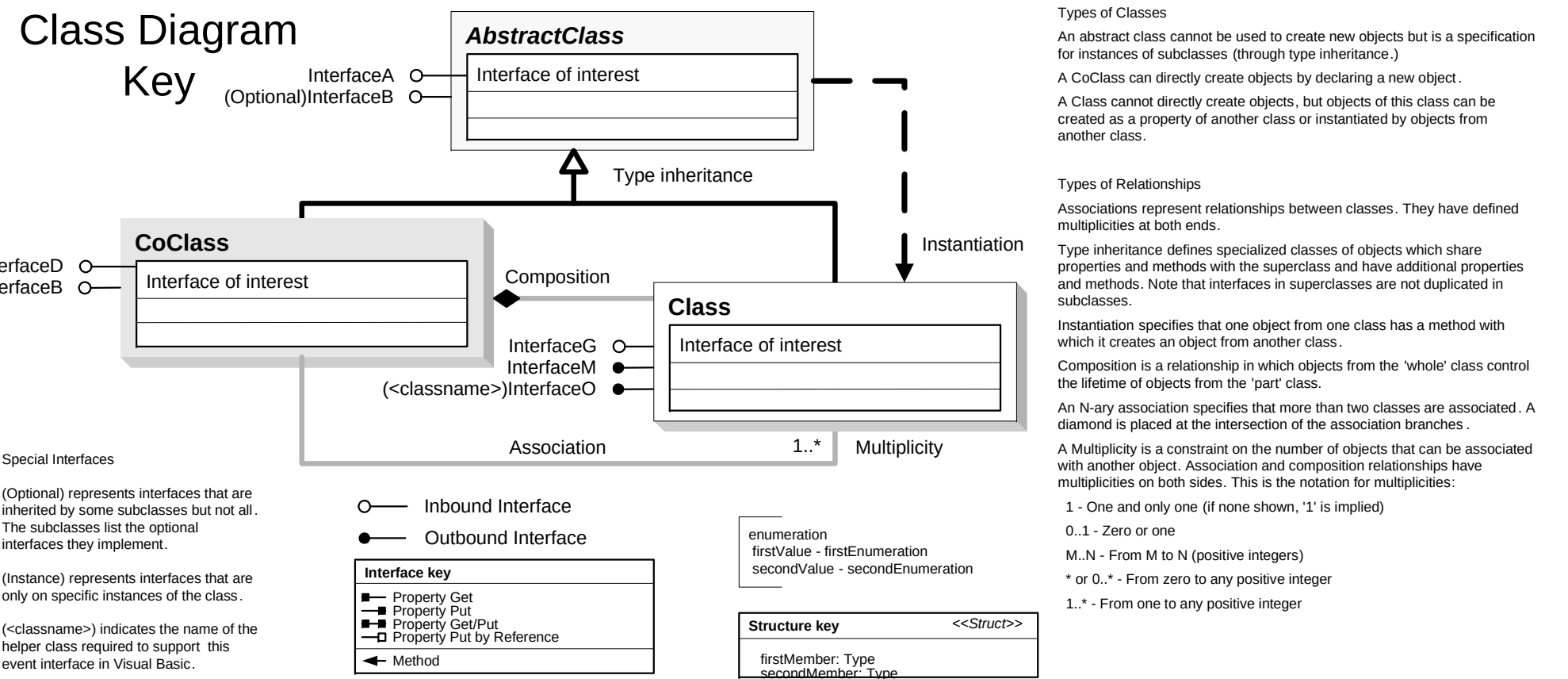


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Key



Types of Classes

An abstract class cannot be used to create new objects but is a specification for instances of subclasses (through type inheritance.)

A CoClass can directly create objects by declaring a new object.

A Class cannot directly create objects, but objects of this class can be created as a property of another class or instantiated by objects from another class.

Types of Relationships

Associations represent relationships between classes. They have defined multiplicities at both ends.

Type inheritance defines specialized classes of objects which share properties and methods with the superclass and have additional properties and methods. Note that interfaces in superclasses are not duplicated in subclasses.

Instantiation specifies that one object from one class creates an object from another class.

Composition is a relationship in which objects the lifetime of objects from the 'part' class.

An N-ary association specifies that more than two classes are associated. A diamond is placed at the intersection of the association branches.

A Multiplicity is a constraint on the number of objects that can be associated with another object. Association and composition relationships have

1 - One and only one (if none shown, '1' is implied)

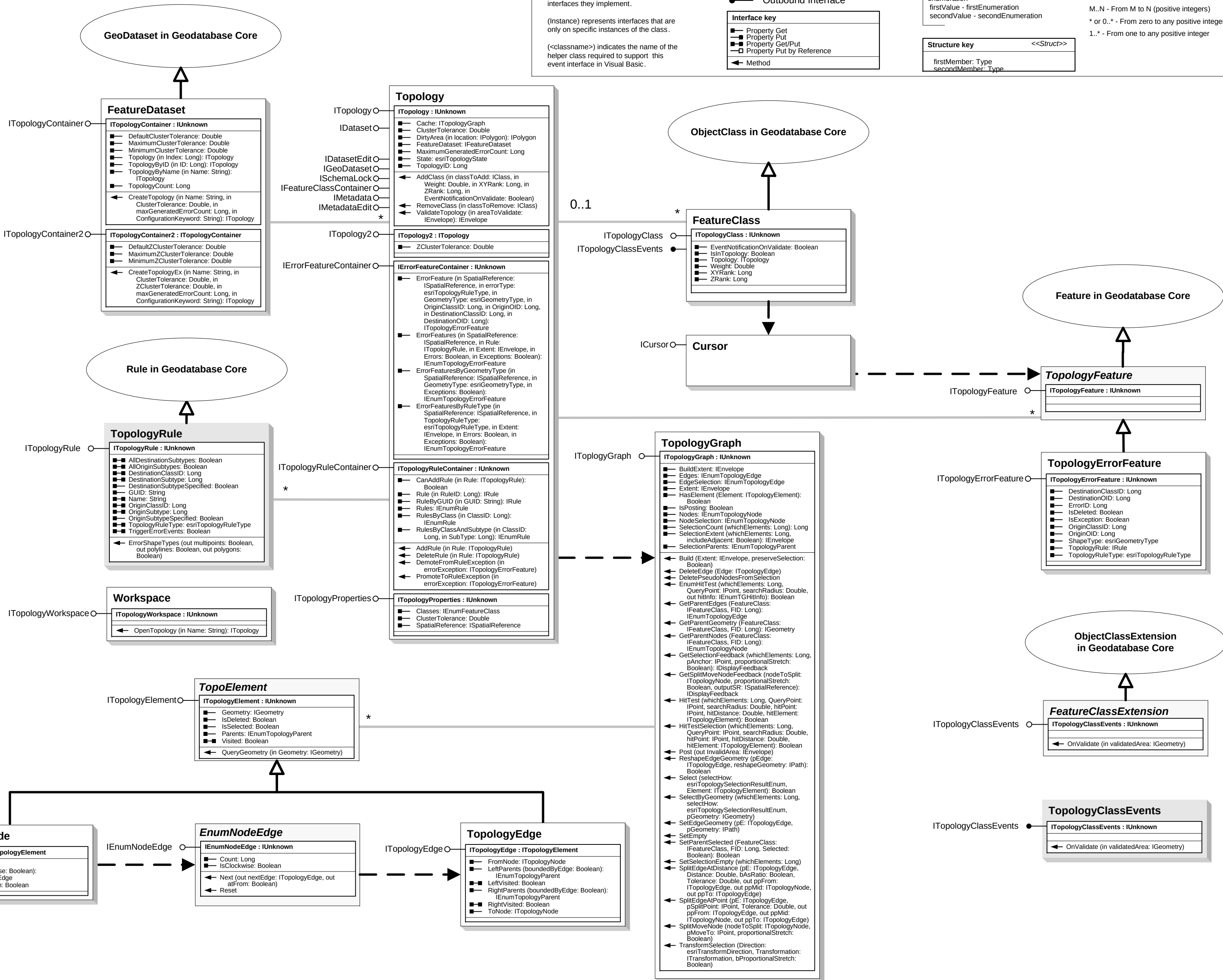
0..1 - Zero or one

* or 0..* - From zero to any positive integer

1..* - From one to any positive integer

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Class Diagram

Key

○ Inbound Interface
 ● Outbound Interface

■ Property Get
 ■ Property Put
 ■ Property Get/Put
 □ Property Put by Reference
 ◀ Method

Special Interfaces

(Optional) represents interfaces that are inherited by some subclasses but not all. The subclasses list the optional interfaces they implement.

(Instance) represents interfaces that are only on specific instances of the class.

Relationships

Type inheritance
 Composition
 Association
 Multiplicity

Types of Classes

- An abstract class cannot be used to create new objects but is a specification for instances of subclasses (through type inheritance).
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- Instantiation specifies that one object from one class has a method with which it creates an object from another class.
- Composition is a relationship in which objects from the 'whole' class control the lifetime of objects from the 'part' class.
- An N-ary association specifies that more than two classes are associated. A diamond is placed at the intersection of the association branches.
- A Multiplicity is a constraint on the number of objects that can be associated with another object. Association and composition relationships have multiplicities on both sides. This is the notation for multiplicities:
 - 1 - One and only one (if none shown, '1' is implied)
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 - M..N - From M to N (positive integers)
 - * or 0..* - From zero to any positive integer
 - 1..* - From one to any positive integer

Interface key

■ Property Get
 ■ Property Put
 ■ Property Get/Put
 □ Property Put by Reference
 ◀ Method

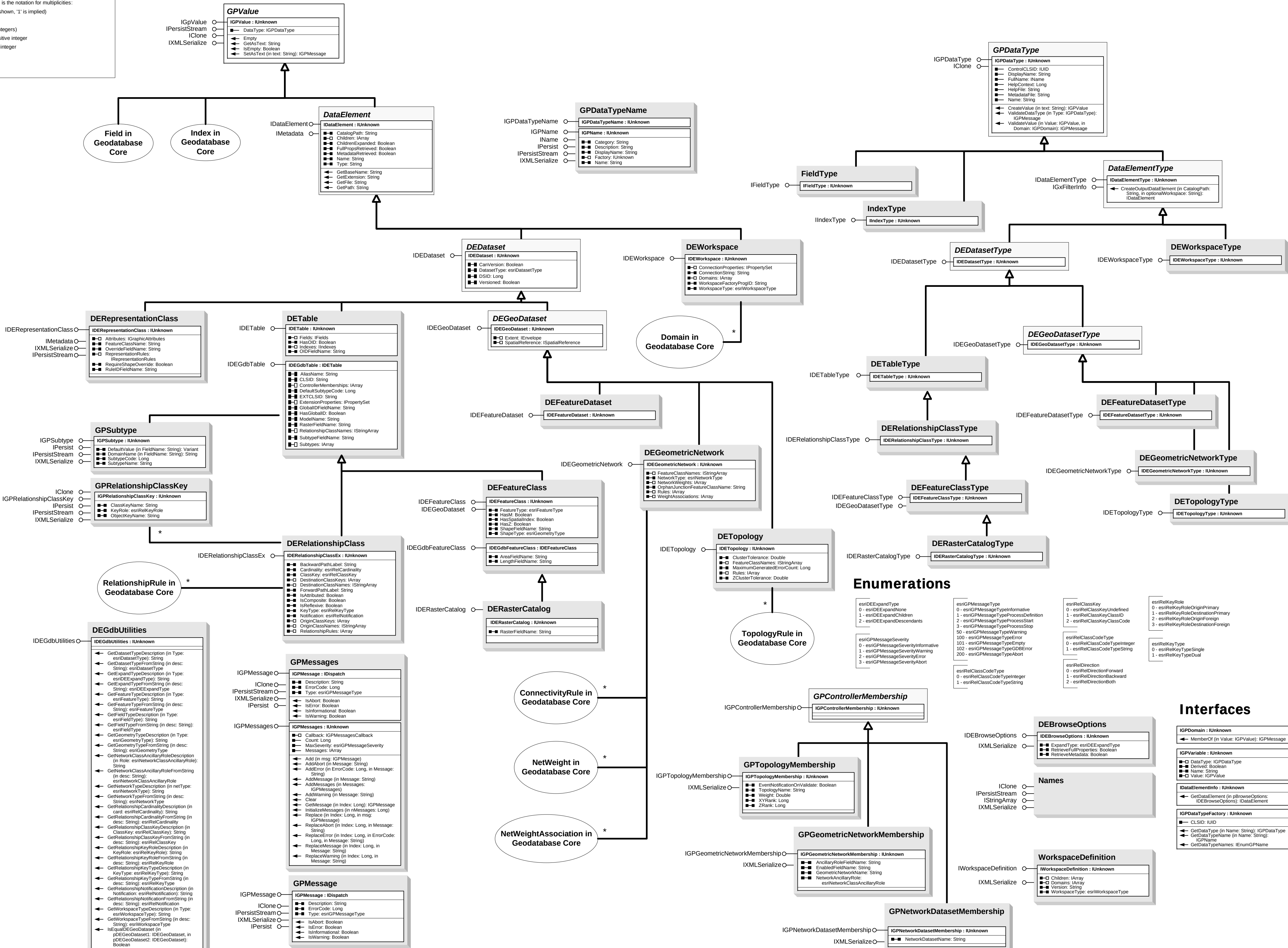
Structure key

firstMember: Type
 secondMember: Type

- Types of Classes
 - An abstract class cannot be used to create new objects but is a specification for instances of subclasses (through type inheritance.)
 - A C++ class can directly create objects by declaring a new object.
 - A class cannot directly create objects, but objects of this class can be created as a property of another class or instantiated by objects from another class.
- Types of Relationships
 - Associations represent relationships between classes. They have defined multiplicities at both ends.
 - Type inheritance defines specialized classes of objects which share properties and methods with the superclass and have additional properties and methods. Note that interfaces in superclasses are not duplicated in subclasses.
 - Instantiation specifies that one object from one class has a method with which it creates an object from another class.
 - Aggregation is a relationship in which objects from the 'whole' class control the lifetime of objects from the 'part' class.
- An N-ary association specifies that more than two classes are associated. A relationship is placed between the association and the association's branches.
- A multiplicity is a constraint on the number of objects that can be associated with another object. Association and composition relationships have multiplicities on both sides. This is the notation for multiplicities:
 - 0 - Card only one of (none shown), 1 is implied
 - 1 - 1: Zero or one
 - M - N: From M to N (positive integers)
 - * 0 - *: From zero to any positive integer
 - 1 - *: From one to any positive integer

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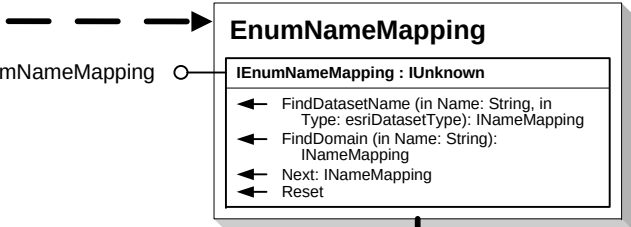
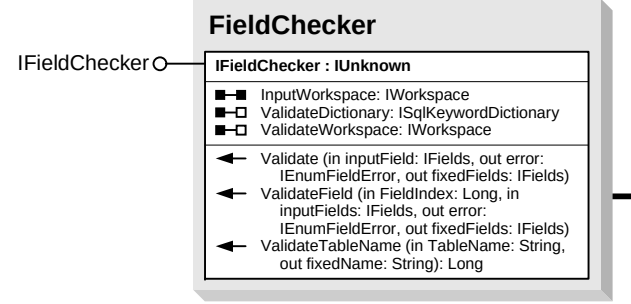
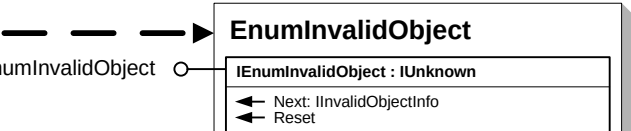
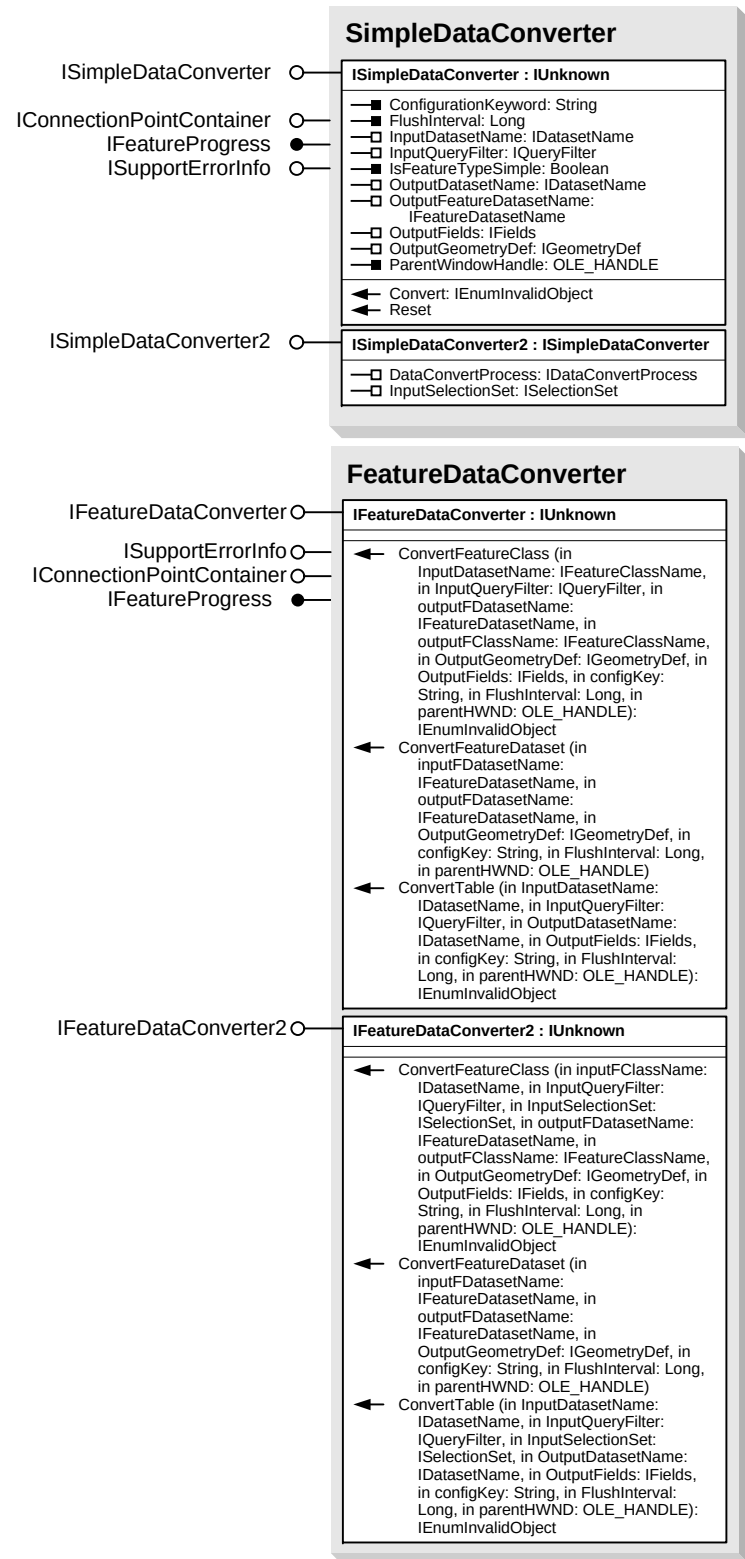
Geodatabase Object Model

Data Transfer

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DataConverter Objects



Enumerations

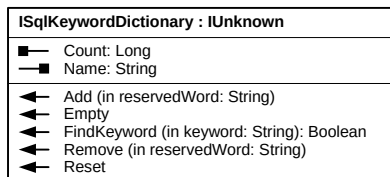
esriDataConverterError

- 0 - S_DATACONVERTER_OK
- 513 - E_DATACONVERTER_OPENFEATURECLASSFAILED
- 514 - E_DATACONVERTER_OPENTABLEFAILED
- 515 - E_DATACONVERTER_OPENFEATUREDATASETFAILED
- 516 - E_DATACONVERTER_OPENFEATUREWORKSPACEFAILED
- 517 - E_DATACONVERTER_CREATEFEATURECLASSFAILED
- 518 - E_DATACONVERTER_CREATETABLEFAILED
- 519 - E_DATACONVERTER_WRITEFEATURESFAILED
- 520 - E_DATACONVERTER_WRITEROWSFAILED
- 521 - E_DATACONVERTER_UNLOADFAILED
- 522 - E_DATACONVERTER_OPENCURSORFAILED
- 523 - E_DATACONVERTER_OPENINSERTCURSORFAILED
- 524 - E_DATACONVERTER_INSERTCURSORFAILED
- 525 - E_DATACONVERTER_CANCELLED
- 526 - E_DATACONVERTER_MATCHINPUTFIELDSETFAILED
- 527 - E_DATACONVERTER_FLUSHINSERTCURSORFAILED
- 528 - E_DATACONVERTER_ACQUIRESCHEMLOCKFAILED
- 529 - E_DATACONVERTER_INVALID_INPUT_DATASET_NAME
- 530 - E_DATACONVERTER_CANNOT_CREATE_FEATURE_DATASET
- 531 - E_DATACONVERTER_ERROR_READ_ROWS
- 532 - E_DATACONVERTER_ERROR_READ_ALL_ROWS

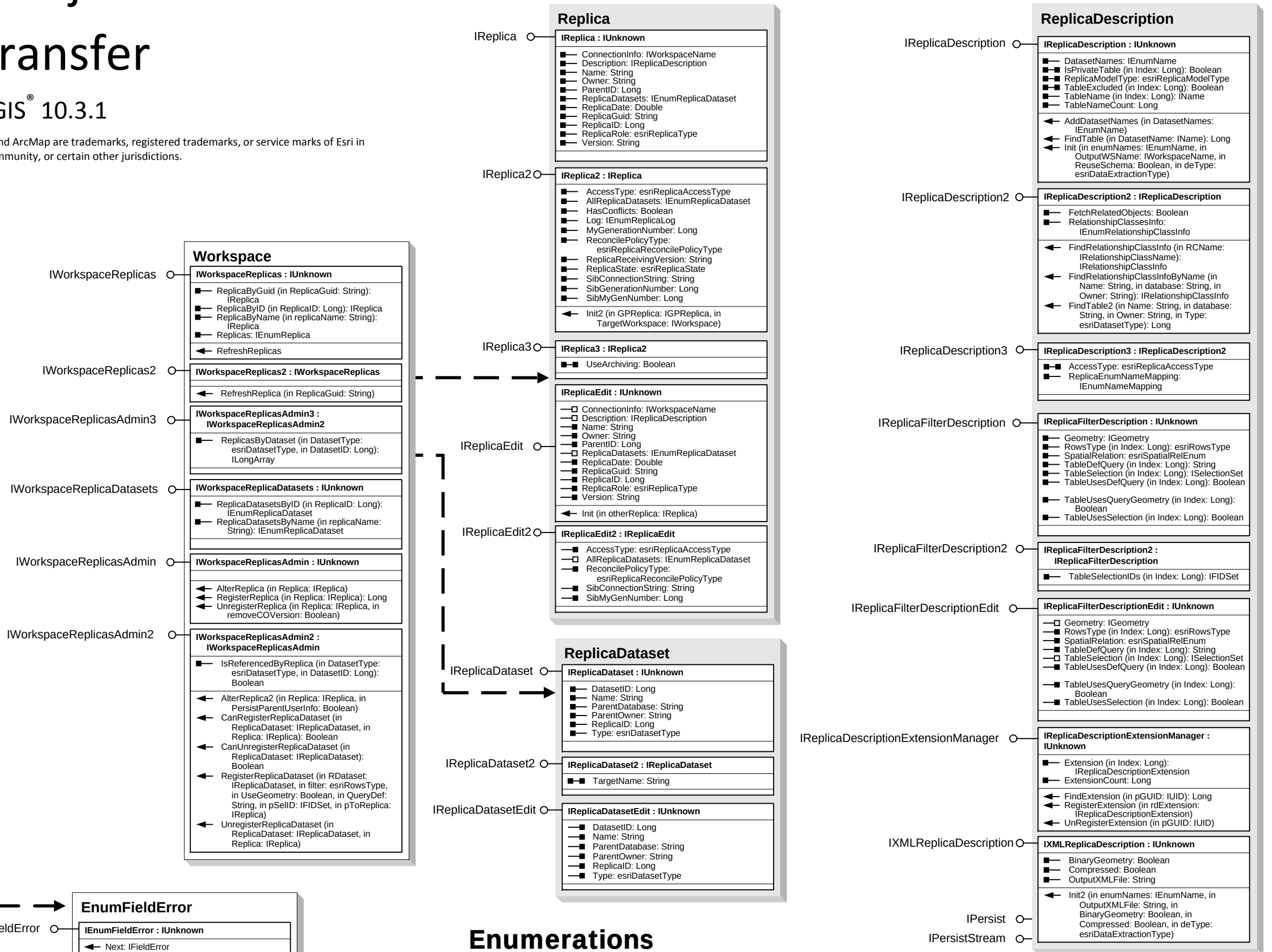
esriFieldNameError

- 0 - esriNoFieldNameError
- 1 - esriSQLReservedWord
- 2 - esriDuplicatedFieldName
- 3 - esriInvalidCharacter
- 4 - esriInvalidFieldNameLength

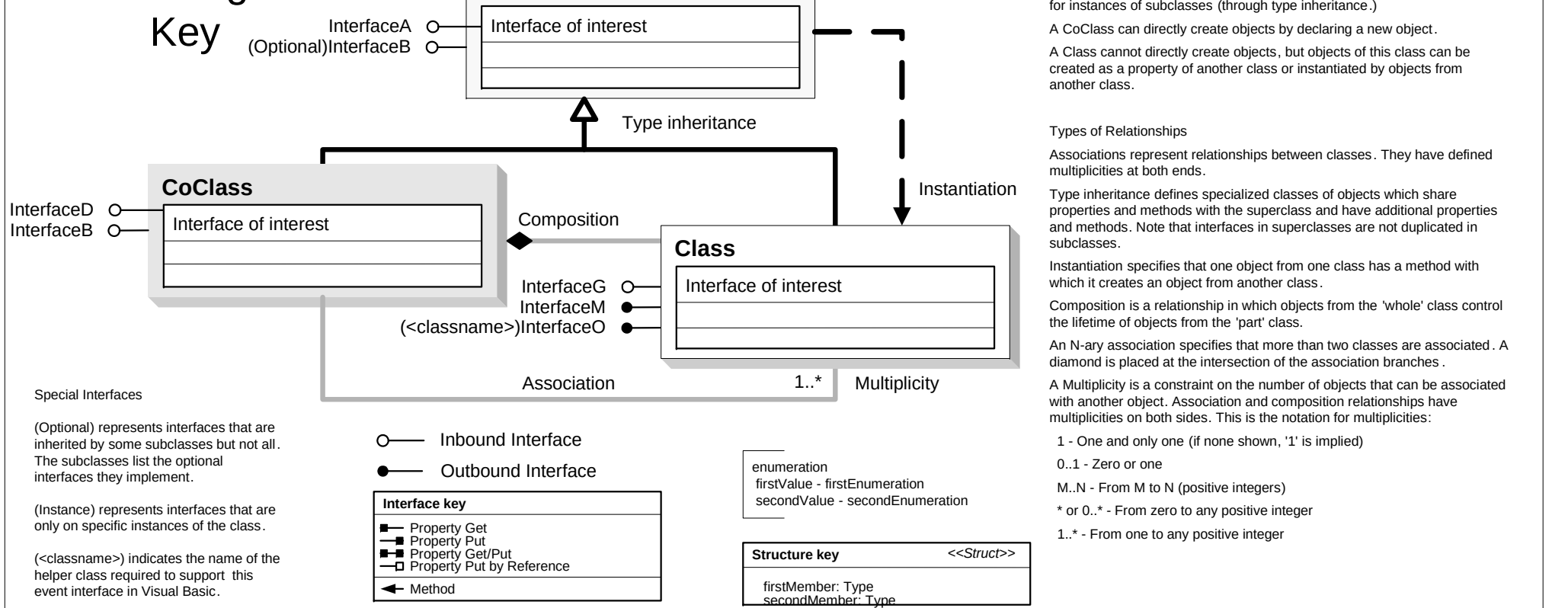
Interfaces



Distributed Geodatabase Core Objects

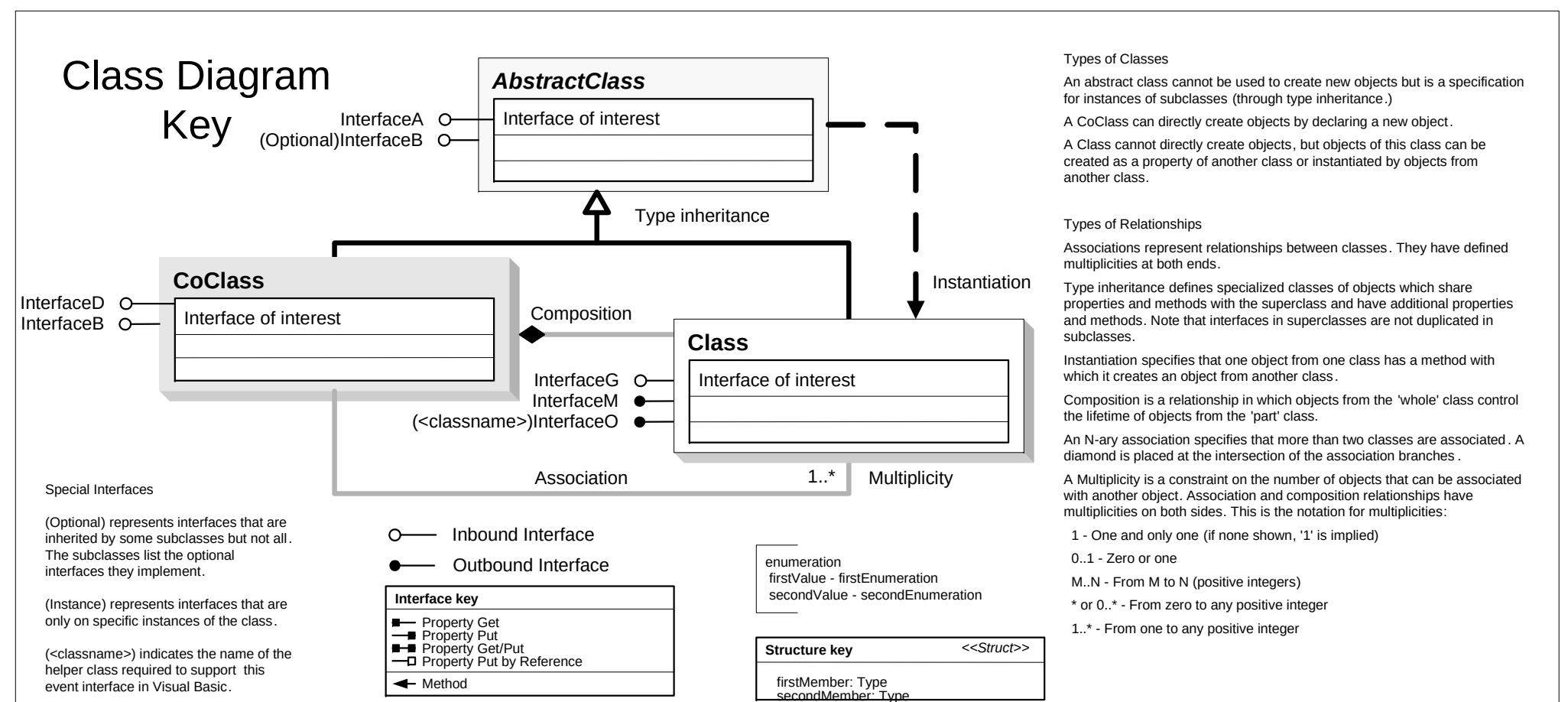


Class Diagram



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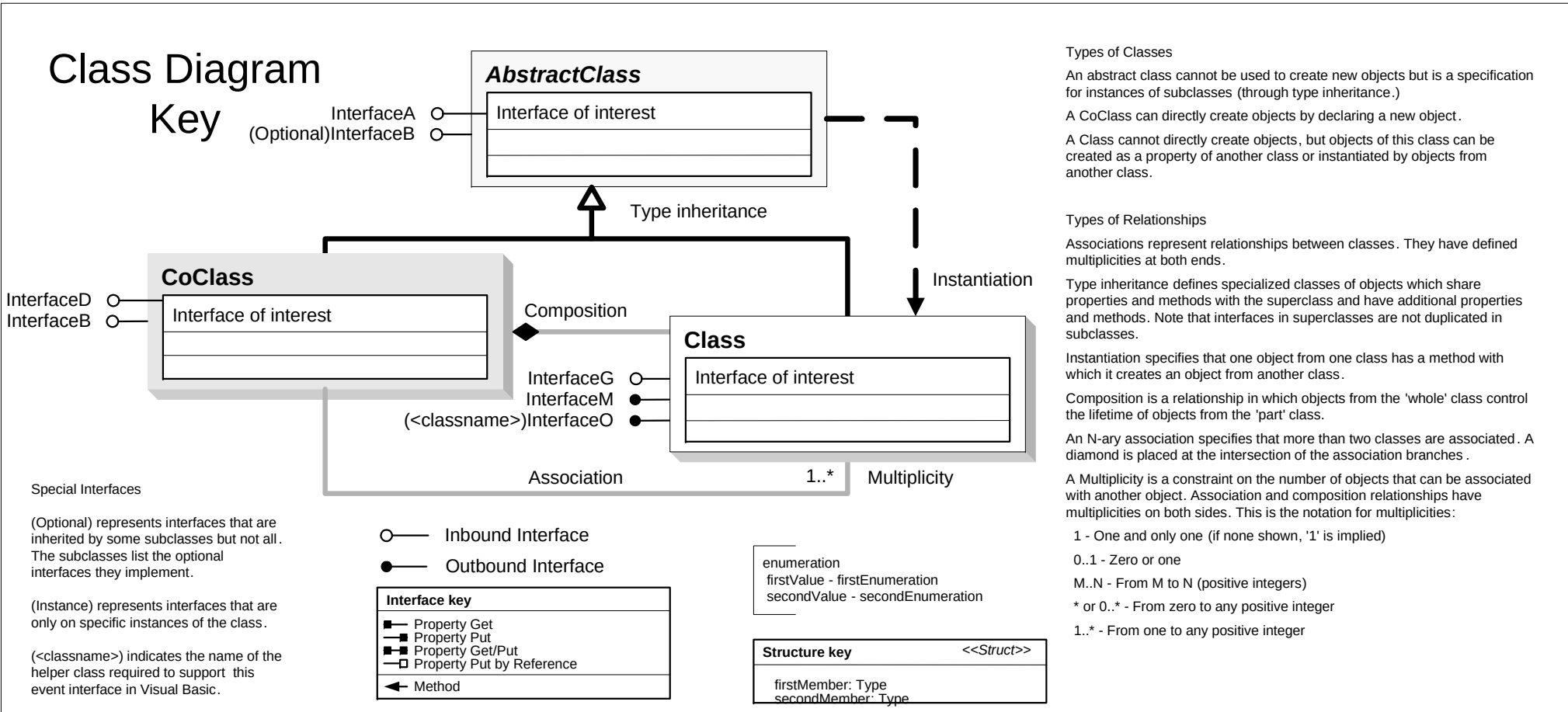
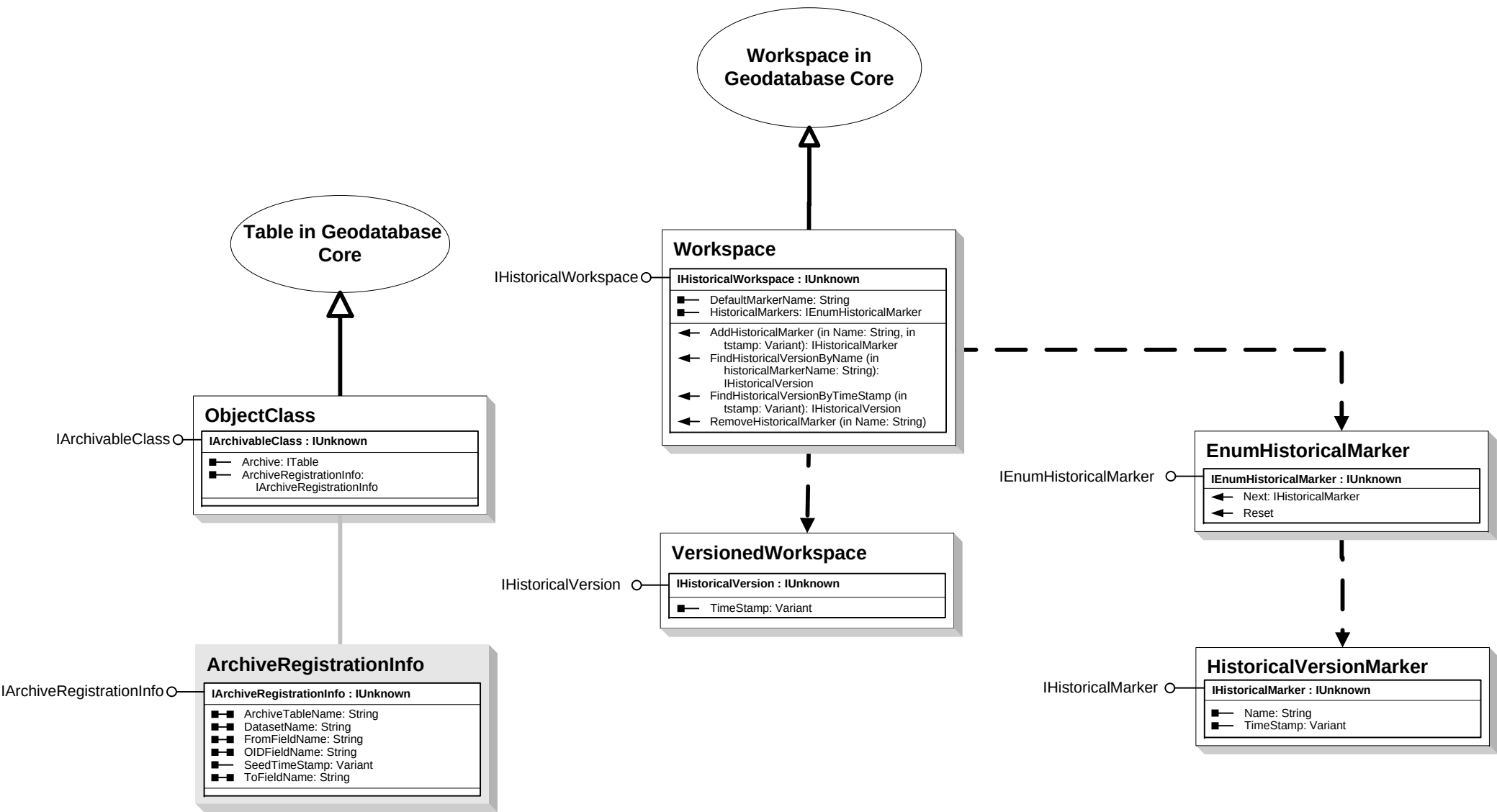


Geodatabase Object Model

Archiving

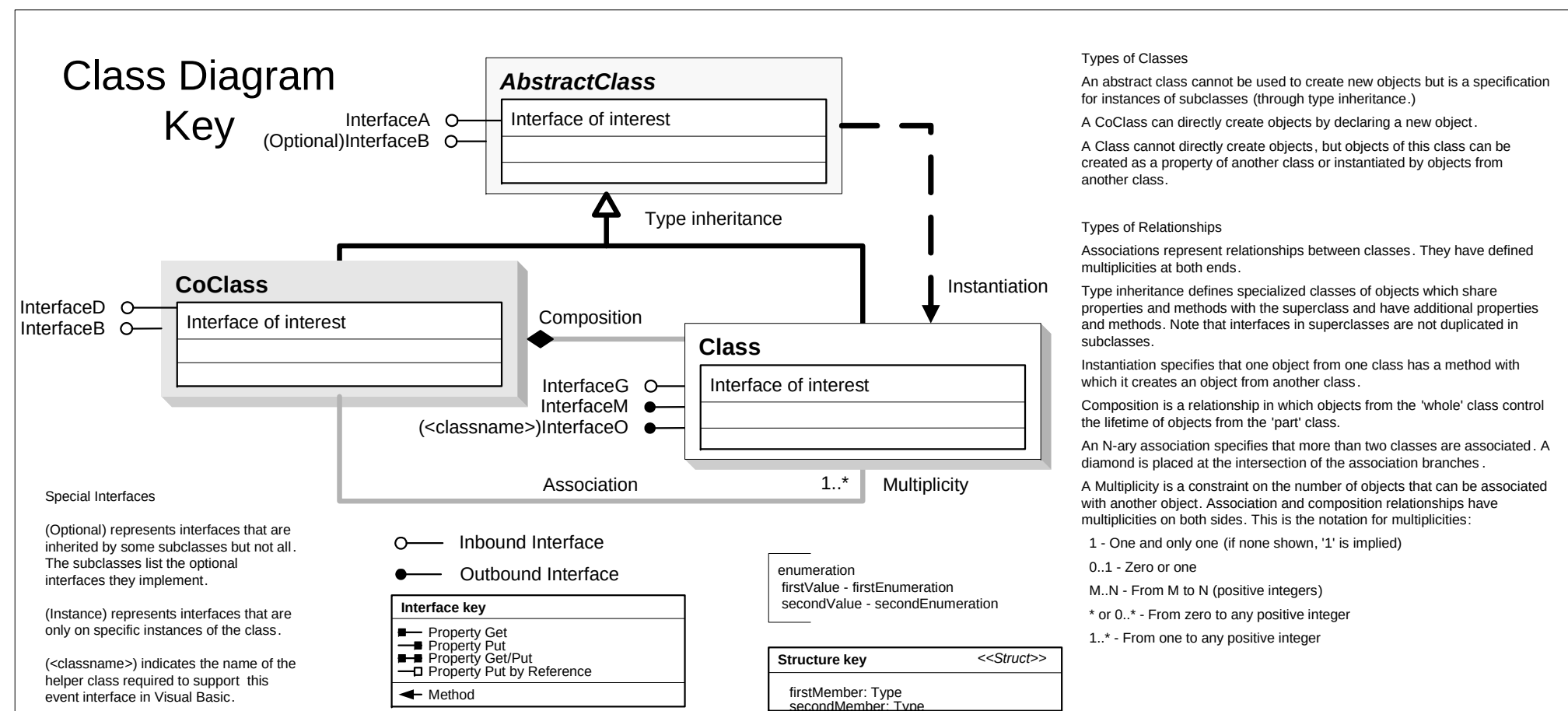
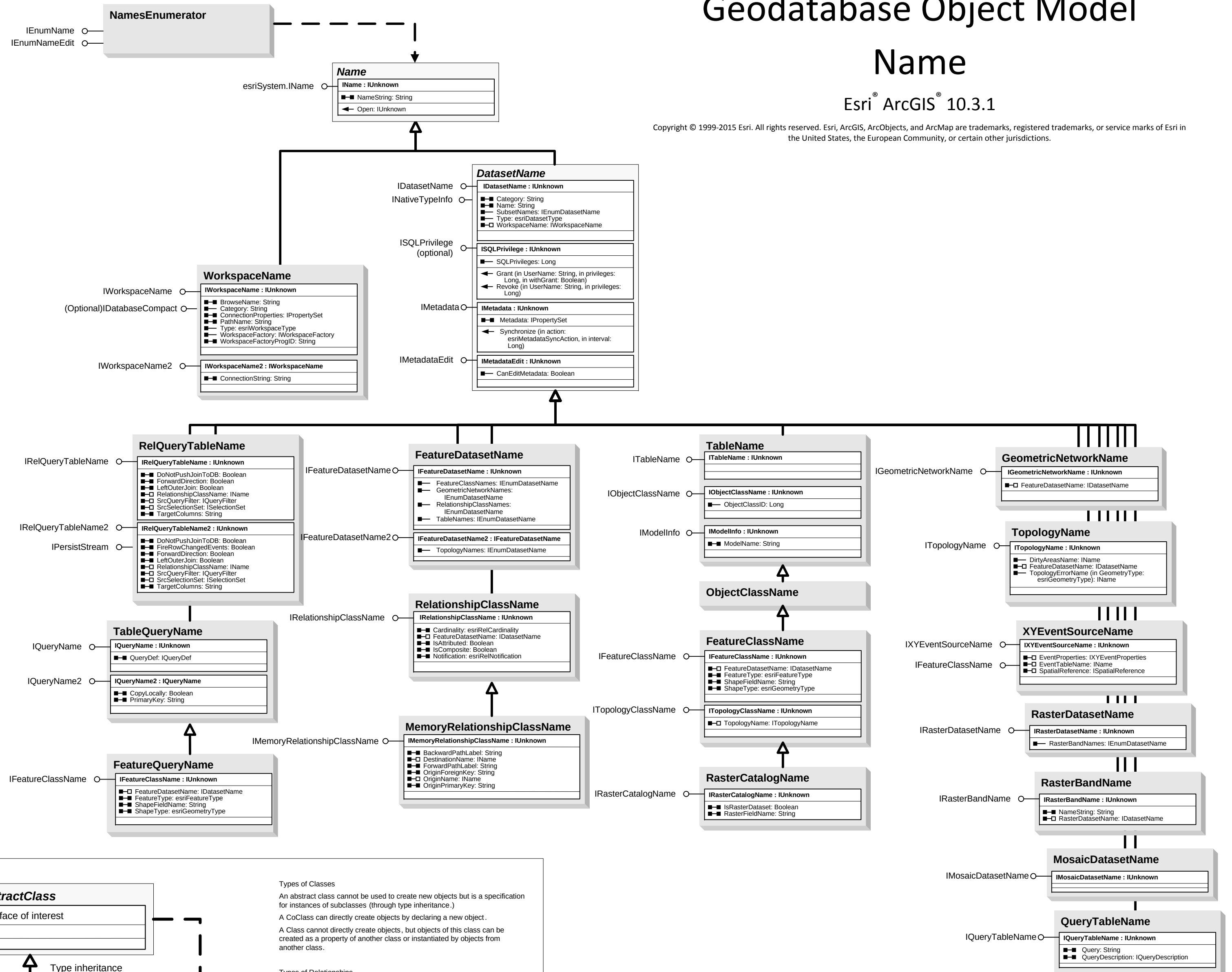
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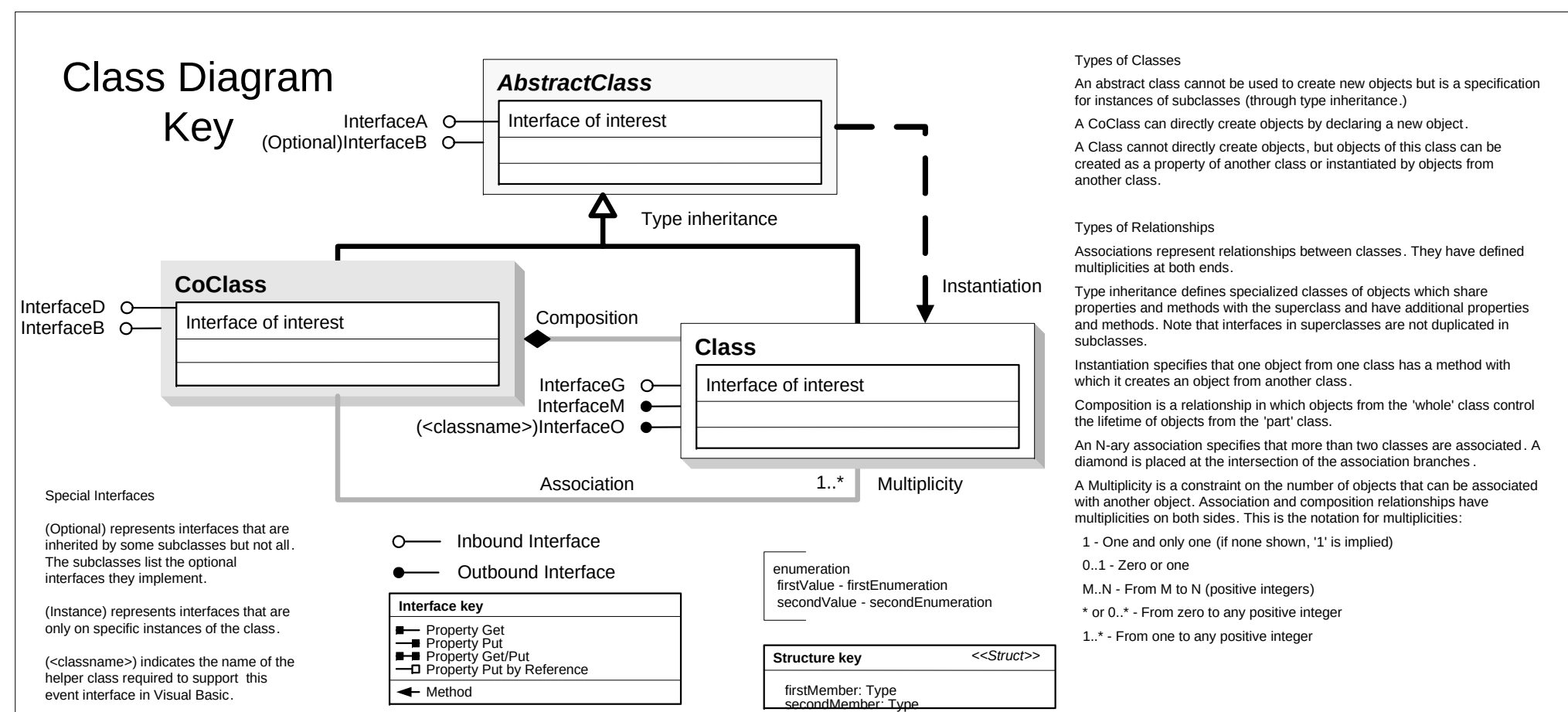
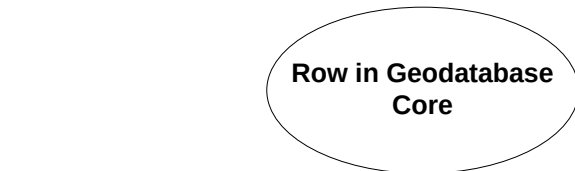
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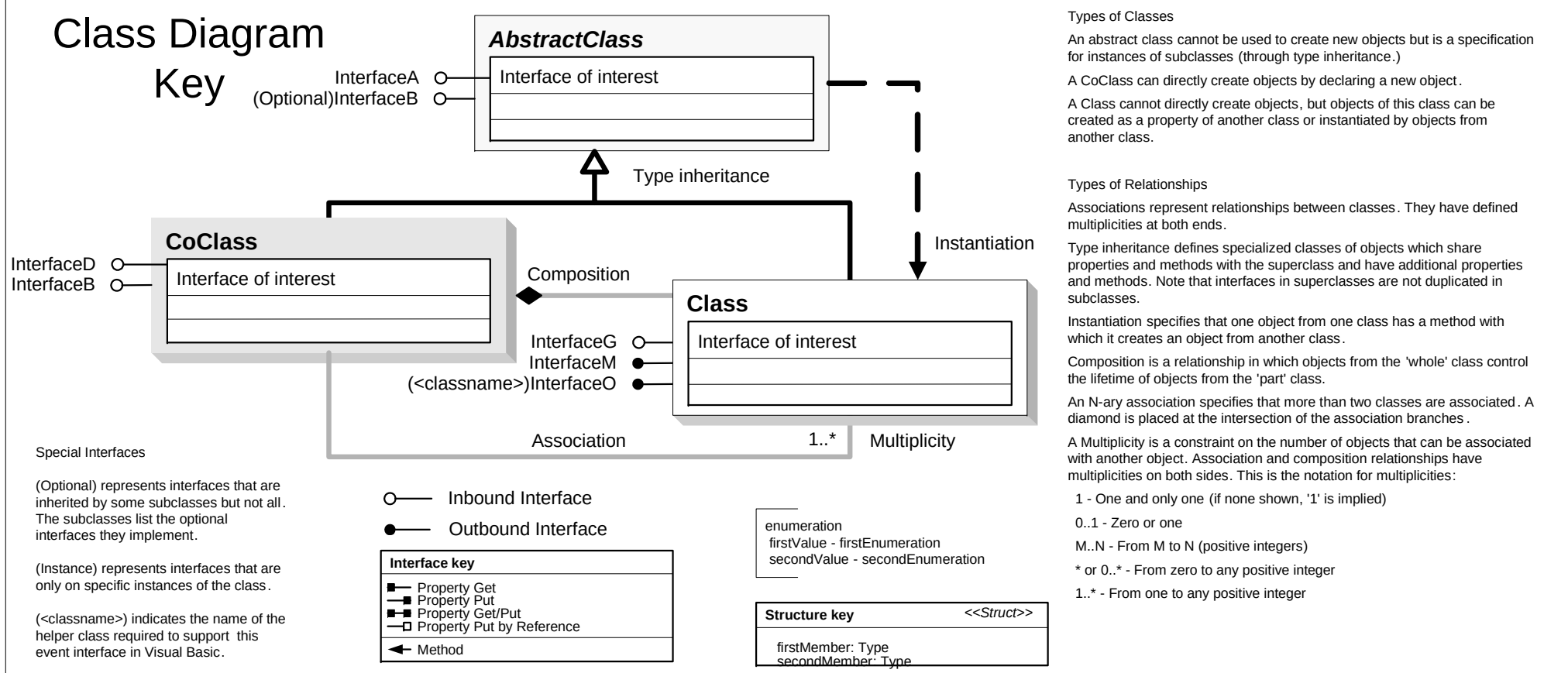


Raster

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Table, ObjectClass,
FeatureClass in

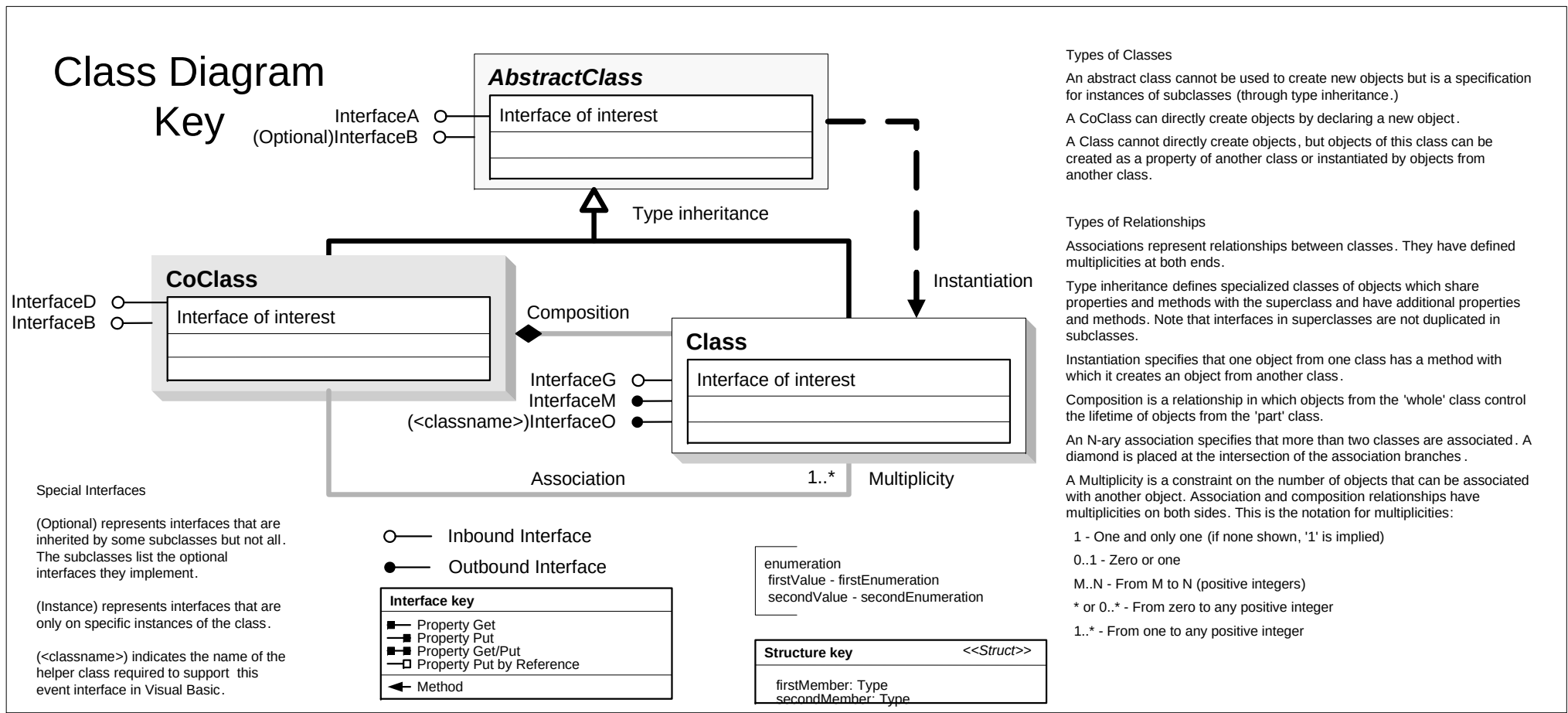


Geodatabase Object Model

Metadata

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Enumerations

esriXmlPropertyType

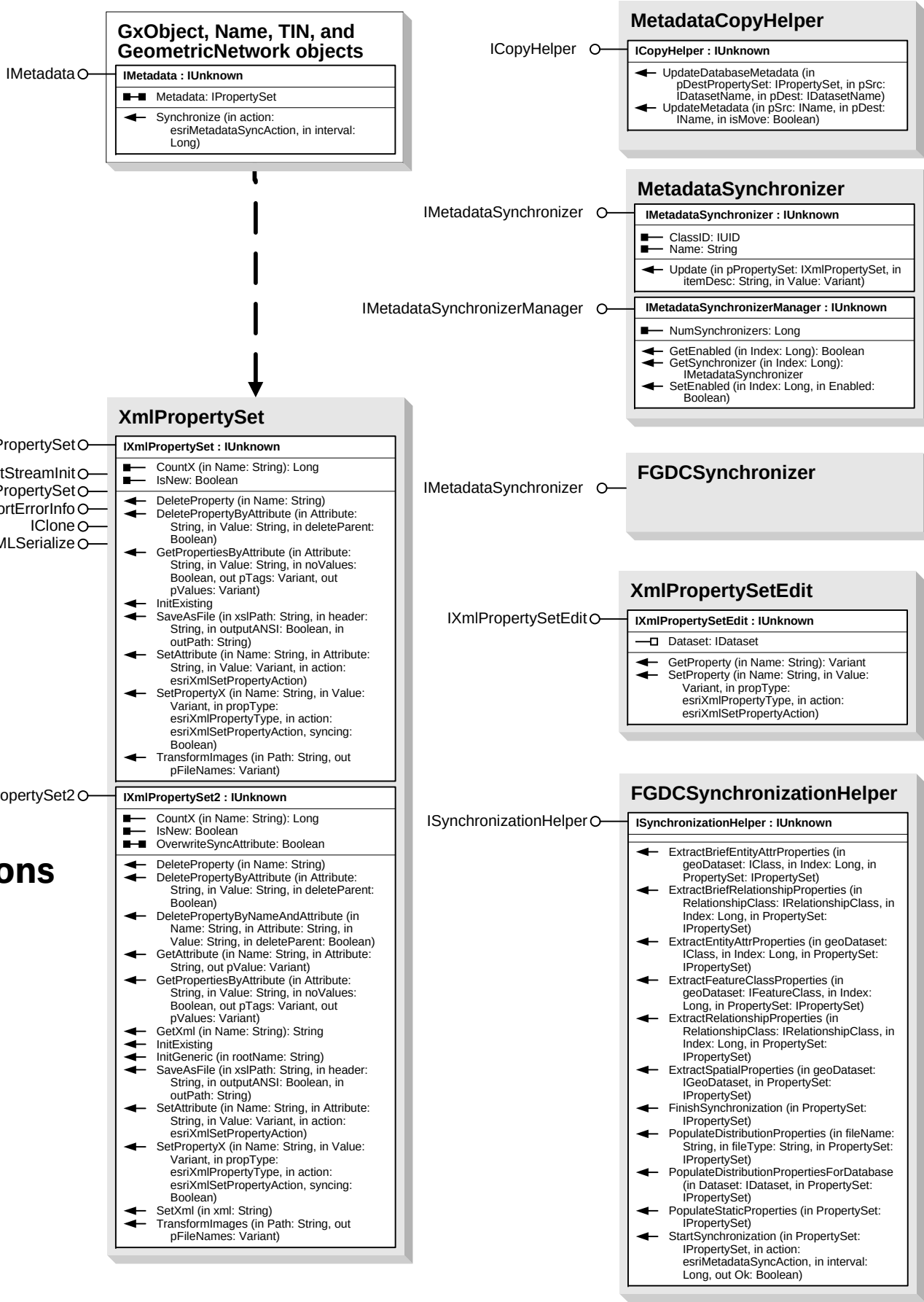
- 0 - esriXPTText
- 1 - esriXPTBinaryEnclosure
- 2 - esriXPTLink
- 3 - esriXPTPicture
- 4 - esriXPTImage

esriXmlSetPropertyAction

- 0 - esriSPAAddOrReplace
- 1 - esriSPAAddIfNotExists
- 2 - esriSPAReplaceIfExists
- 3 - esriSPAAddDuplicate

esriMetadataSyncAction

- 0 - esriMSAAccessed
- 1 - esriMSAAlways
- 2 - esriMSACreated
- 4 - esriMSAOverwrite

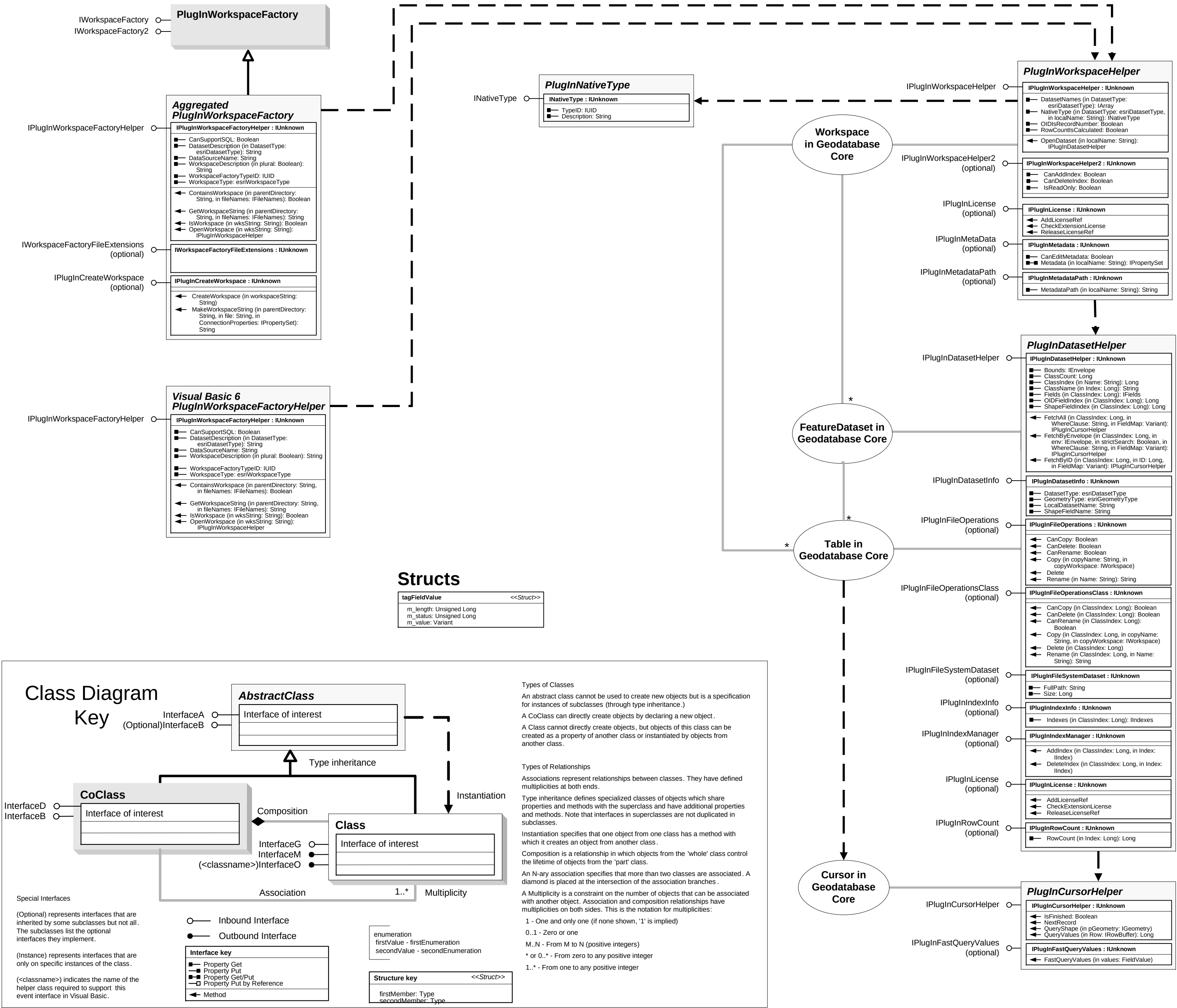


Geodatabase Object Model

Plug-in Data Source

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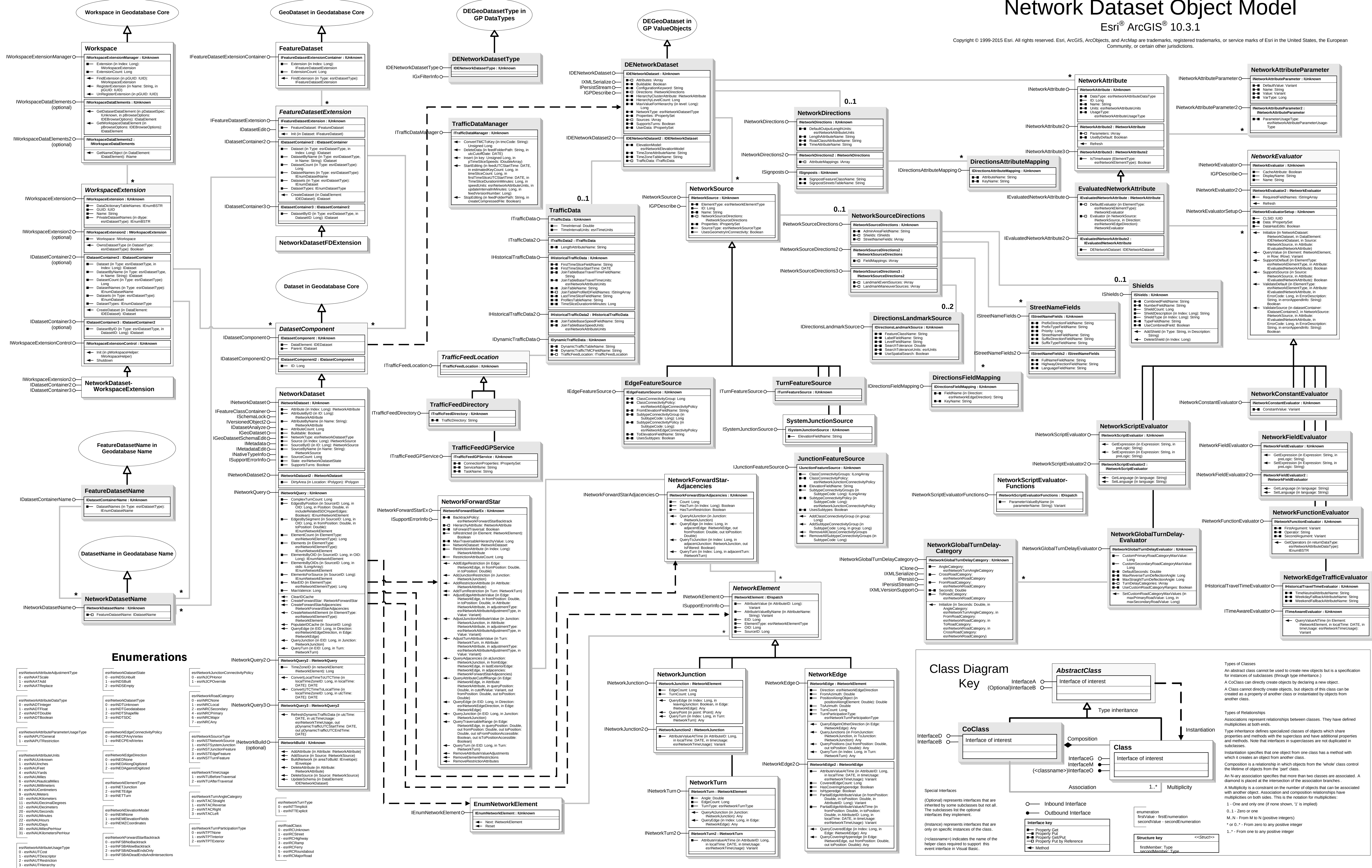
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Network Dataset Object Model

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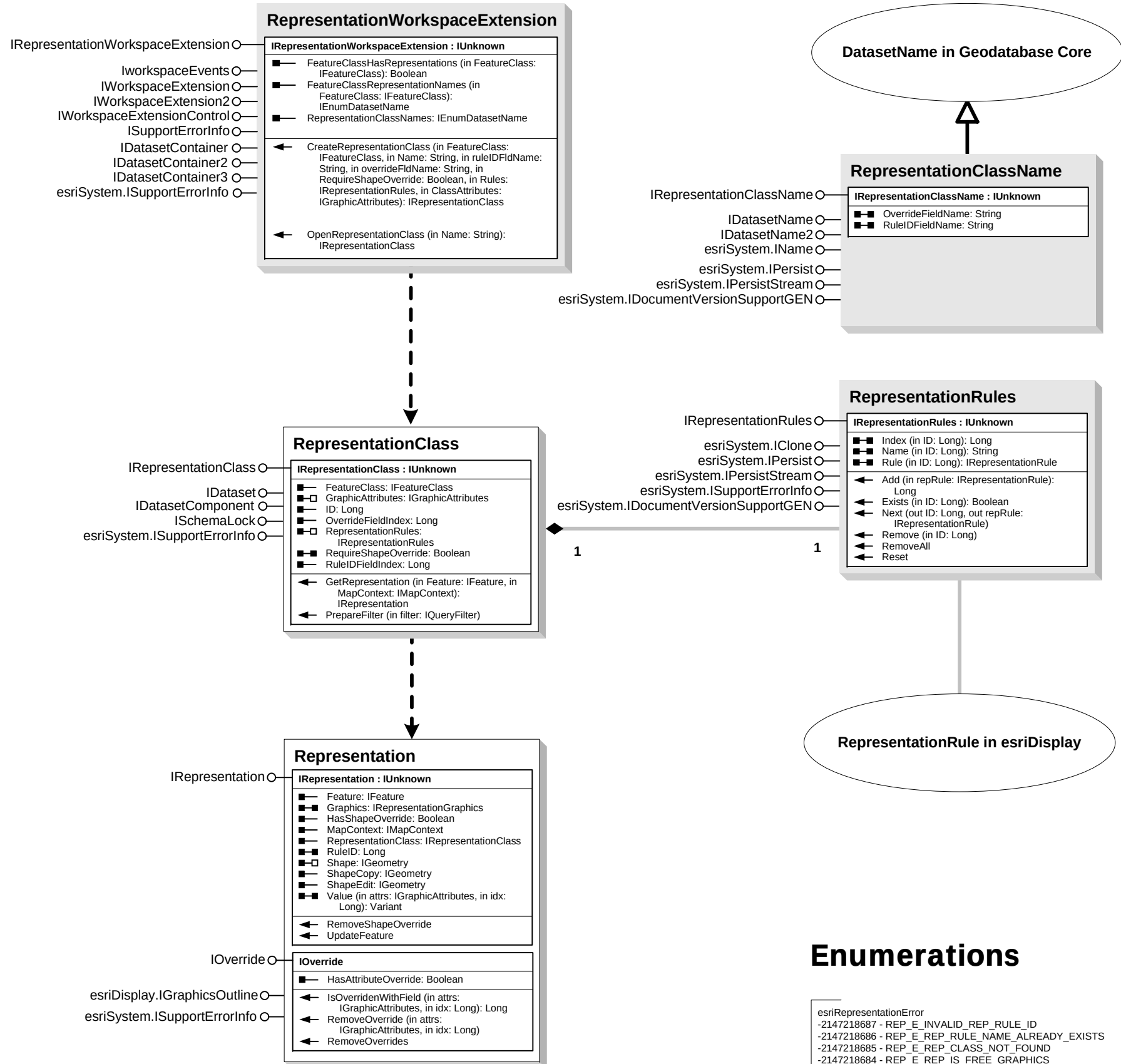


Geodatabase Object Model

Representation Class

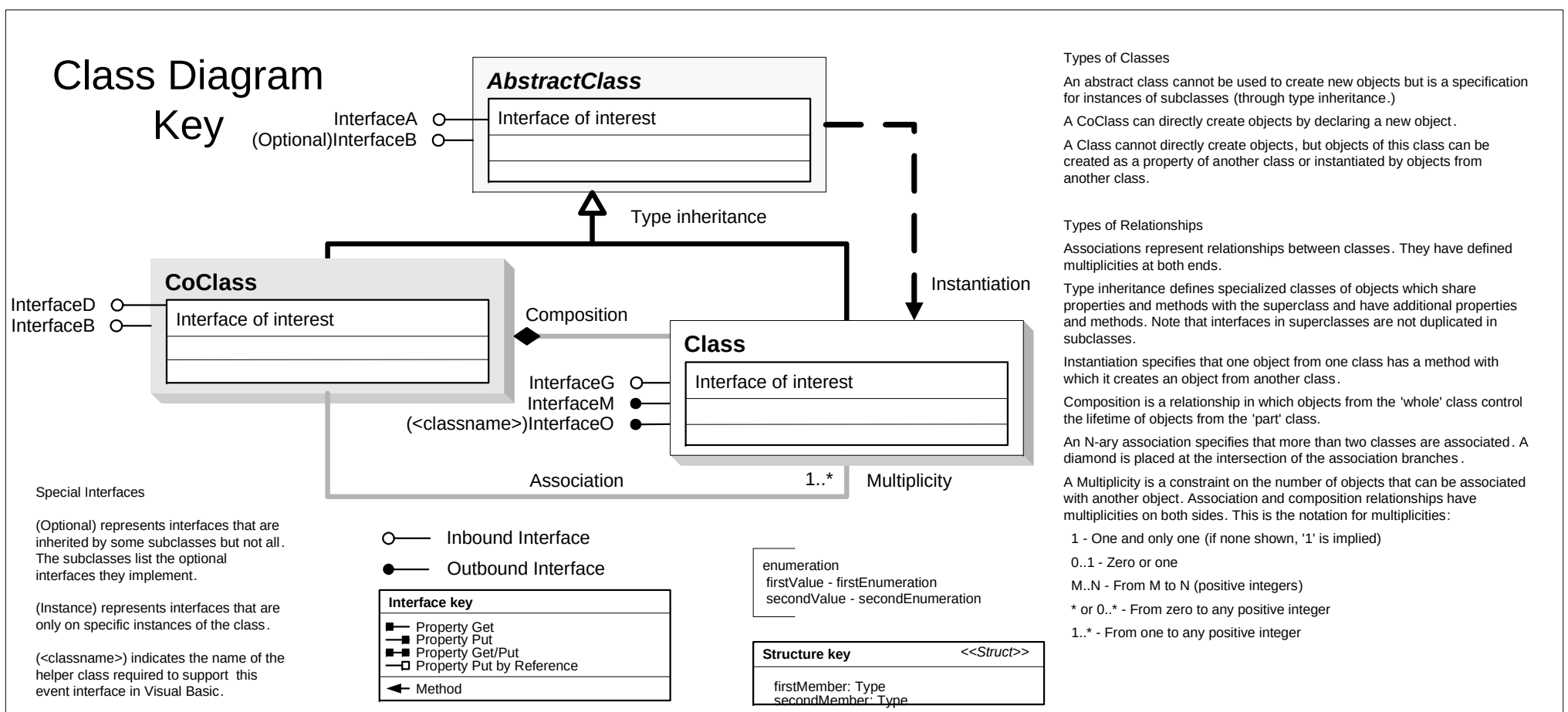
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Enumerations

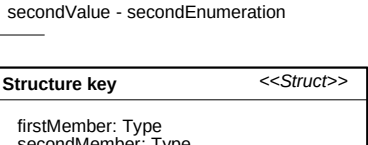
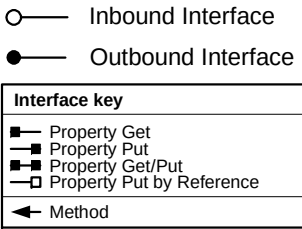
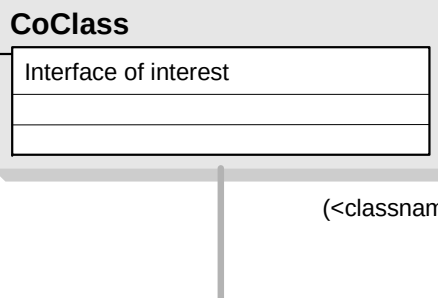
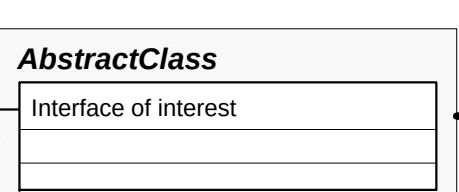
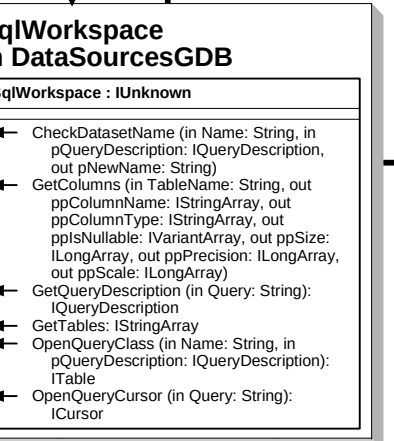
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esriRepresentationError
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2147218898 - REF_E_REP_RULE_NAME_ALREADY_EXISTS
2147218899 - REF_E_REP_CLASS_NOT_FOUND
2147218900 - REF_E_REP_IS_FREE_GRAPHICS
2147218901 - REF_E_REP_USES_REP_RULE
2147218902 - REF_E_CANT_ACQUIRE_SCHEMA_LOCK
2147218903 - REF_E_OBJECT_IS_DELETED
2147218904 - REF_E_NO_REP_RULES
2147218905 - REF_E_WORKSPACE_DOESNT_SUPPORT_REP_EXTENSION
2147218906 - REF_E_FEATURE_TYPE_NOT_SUPPORTED
2147218907 - REF_E_GEODATABASE_DOESNT_SUPPORT_REPRESENTATIONS
2147218908 - REF_E_NO_REP_SYSTEM_TABLES
2147218909 - REF_E_REP_CLASS_NAME_ALREADY_EXISTS
2147218910 - REF_E_FIELD_NAME_ALREADY_EXISTS
2147218911 - REF_E_NAME_HAS_INVALID_CHARACTERS
2147218912 - REF_E_MUST_BE_THE_OWNER
2147218913 - REF_E_INVALID_LICENSE
2147218914 - REF_E_COMPRESSED_FEATURE_CLASS
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Query Classes

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