4- Now assume that the role of the Cadaster is extended and also mobile objects have to be registered. Add a number of mobile classes in the right place in the model: car, airplane, train (and also add proper attributes).

In this assignment, we assume that the role of the cadaster is extended. Figure 3-3 illustrates the relationship between the Cadaster and mobile objects. According to(van Oosterom et.al,2006), RegisterObject has two specialization classes including Immovable and Movable. A mobile object class can be extended through the RRR class. However, in this model, there is no direct relationship between a person and RigestreObject and this relationship is only possible via RRR.
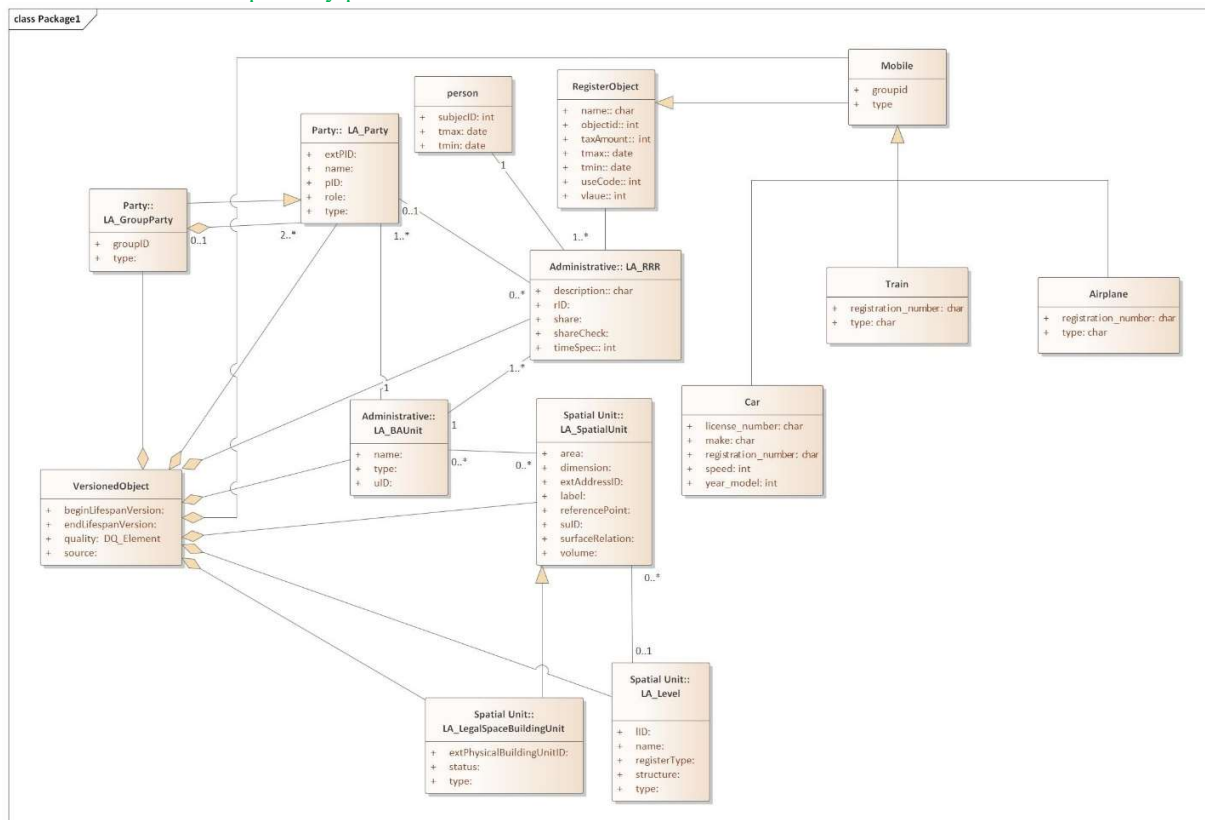

Figure 3-3 class diagram for LADM and mobile object

Day 4:

- Read the documents on the Dutch 'Key Registers for Addresses and Buildings (BAG)'. These register includes object types such as residential unit (type of building 'verblijfsobject'), premises ('pand'), 'mobile' objects on water (mooring location, 'ligplaats') or terrain (pitch location, 'standplaats').

Day 5:

- Convert the model on sheet 4 of the BAG powerpoint into an UML class diagram and include this in the report. Depict the most important object classes, attributes (and their types), and associations (generalizations, **aggregations**). Example attributes are identification, construction year, lowest/highest floor number, geo*metry*, status, main use, etc. Example associations are between premises and residential unit, and associations with addresses. Also try to include generalization in the model.

- Add some text (for report) explaining the most important of the model design choices.

Edit final version of report and submit via blackboard.