

# HRE – GENERIC OBJECT TYPES - OVERVIEW

## Revision history

2018-06-02	Robin Lamacraft	Original draft
2018-06-05	Robin Lamacraft	Added new tables in Occasions

## SCOPE

All user research data within HRE is stored in database tables that are associated with one of the 5 generic data types (or links between them). The 5 generic data types are divided into sub-types. The 5 generic object types are classified on their distinguishing data properties or their behaviour within the HRE data model. Much of the code within HRE can be shared for common aspects that these generic data types have. The classification of these generic research data types is:

1. **BIOLOGICALS** – example sub-types - *Persons, Animals, Plants, etc*  
Biological object types always represent non-divisible objects that can reproduce
2. **PHYSICALS** – example sub-types - *Art Works, Furniture, Grave Stones, etc*  
Physical object types always represent non-divisible object that cannot reproduce and have a physical form
3. **DIGITALS** – example sub-types - *Images, Videos, Audio, DNA tests, XML, etc*  
Digital object types always represent non-divisible objects that cannot reproduce and have a digital form
4. **CONTAINS** – example sub-types - *Locations, Sources, Parks, Places, Clubs, etc*  
Contain objects represent objects that can split and merge and which can be members of hierarchies
5. **OCCASIONS** – example sub-types - *Events and Tasks*  
Occasions objects represent data about an action in time to which other research data objects can be linked. Events are in historical time space, while Tasks are in the researcher's time space (now). They may also form hierarchies.

## BIOLOGICALS

The database tables for Biological types are:

- **401 BIOS** – One record per Biological Object (Includes flag values)
- **404 BIO\_NAMES** – One record per Name with Name Event Tag
- **405 BIO\_NAME\_PARTS** – creates a dictionary of common biological sub-type element values of a BIO name
- **406 BIO\_NAME\_MAPS** – several Name Part records are combined to form a complete name entry from name elements for this sub-type
- **403 BIO\_NOTEPADS** – One record per Notepad value
- **407 SEX\_DEFNS** – Fixed table with sex states as a lookup
- **408 LIVING\_TYPE\_DEFNS** – Fixed table with living status as a lookup
- **409 BIO\_PARENT\_SETS** – Deals with biological and non biological parenting
- **410 BIO\_KIN\_TERM\_DEFNS** – One record per kin term definition
- **411 BIO\_ETHNICITY\_DEFNS** – One record per ethnicity definition
- **412 BIO\_KIN\_TERM\_TRANS** – One record per kin term translation.

## PHYSICALS

The database tables for Physicals are:

- **651 PHYSICALS** – One record per Physical Object (includes flag values)
- **652 PHYSICAL\_NAMES** – One record per Name with Name Event Tag

- **653 PHYSICAL\_NAME\_PARTS** – creates a dictionary by physical sub-type of common element values of a PHYSICAL name
- **654 PHYSICAL\_NAME\_MAPS** – several Name Parts records are combines to form a complete name entry from name elements for this sub-type
- **656 PHYSICAL\_NOTEPADS** – One record per Notepad value.

## DIGITALS

The database tables for Digital are:

- **676 DIGITALS** – One record per Digital Object (includes flag values)
- **677 DIGITAL\_NAMES** – One record per Name with Name Event Tag
- **678 DIGITAL\_NAME\_PARTS** – creates a dictionary by digital sub-type of common element values of a DIGITAL name
- **679 DIGITAL\_NAME\_MAPS** – several Name Part records are combined to form a complete name entry from name elements for this sub-type
- **680 DIGITAL\_NOTEPADS** – One record per Notepad value

## CONTAINS

The database tables for Contains are:

- **701 CONTAINS** – One record per Contain Object (includes flag values)
- **702 CONTAIN\_NAMES** – One record per Name with Name Event Tag
- **703 CONTAIN\_NAME\_PARTS** – creates a dictionary by contain sub-type of common element values of a CONTAIN name
- **704 CONTAIN\_NAME\_MAPS** – several Name Part records are combined to form a complete name entry from name elements for this sub-type
- **706 CONTAIN\_NOTEPADS** – One record per Notepad value.

## OCCASIONS

The database tables for Occasions are:

- **501 OCCASN\_TAG\_DEFNS** – One record per Occasion Tag definition
- **502 OCCASNS** – One record per Occasion Object (includes flag values)
- **503 OCCASN\_ASSOC\_TAG\_DEFNS** – One record per Occasion Associate Tag definition
- **504 OCCASN ASSOCS** – One record per Occasion Associate Link
- **505 OCCASN\_BTWN\_ASSOC\_TAG\_DEFNS** – One record per Occasion Between Associate Tag definition
- **506 OCCASN\_BTWN ASSOCS** – One record per Occasion Between Associates link
- **507 OCCASN\_TIMELINE\_DEFNS** – One record per Occasion Timeline definition
- **508 OCCASN\_TIMELINE\_ELMNTS** – One record per date point in a timeline
- **510 OCCASN\_NOTEPADS** – One record per Notepad value
- **511 OCCASN\_OCCASN\_TAG\_DEFNS** – One record per Occasion Occasion Tag definition
- **512 OCCASN\_OCCASNS** – One record per Occasion to Occasion link
- **513 OCCASN\_NAMES** – One record per Name with Occasn Name Tag
- **514 OCCASN\_NAME\_PARTS** – creates a dictionary by physical sub-type of common element values of an OCCASN name
- **515 OCCASN\_NAME\_MAPS** – several Name Parts records are combined to form a complete name entry from name elements for this sub-type.

## GENERIC OBJECT TYPES and SUB-TYPES

All data of sub-types of these generic object types are stored in these tables.

Database table **169 ENTITY\_SUB\_TYPE\_DEFNS** holds a type and sub-type dictionary over all generic object types. Each record stores a generic type and a sub-type value which is related to a Label entry in table **204 LABEL\_TRANS**. Hence more sub-types can be added to HRE without major modifications of the database schema. These are likely to be created by plugins.