

# Database Design

Hierarchies and Recursive Relationships



ACADEMY

# Objectives

This lesson covers the following objectives:

- Define and give an example of a hierarchical relationship
- Identify the UUIDs in a hierarchical model
- Define and give an example of a recursive relationship
- Represent a recursive relationship in an ERD given a scenario
- Construct a model using both recursion and hierarchies to express the same conceptual meaning

# Purpose

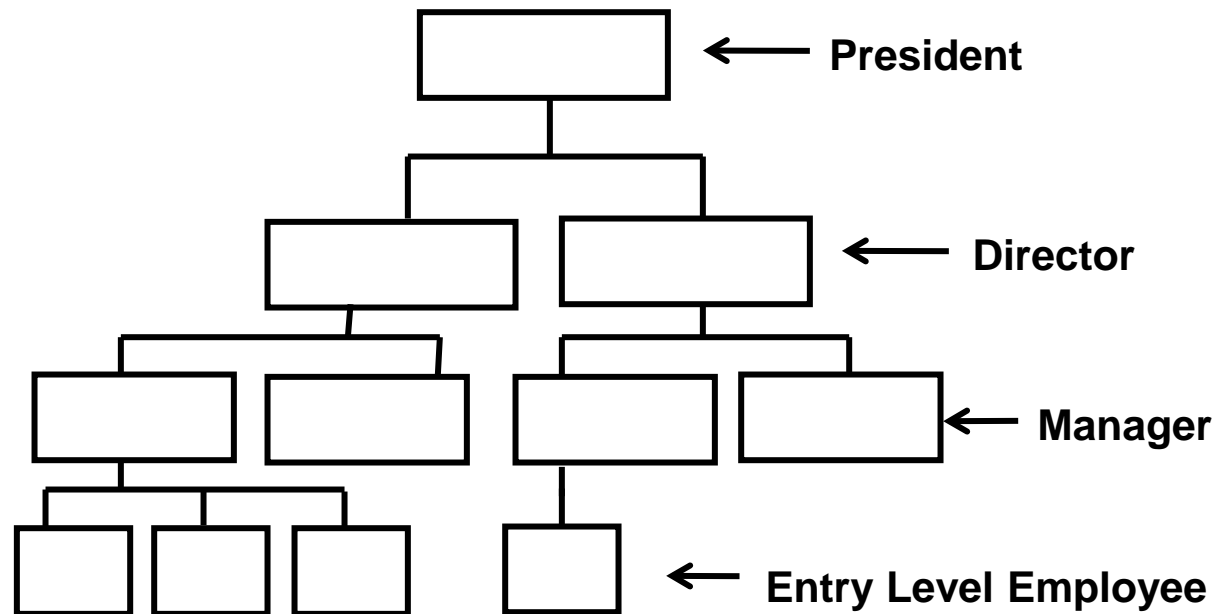
Often, roles are organized by hierarchy -- at work (manager, crew chief, front-counter clerk, food preparers), or in school (headmaster or principal, assistant headmaster or assistant principal, teachers, staff). Hierarchical data is very common. Understanding it will help you model:

- Business organizational charts
- Building structures
- Family trees

and many other hierarchies found in the real world.

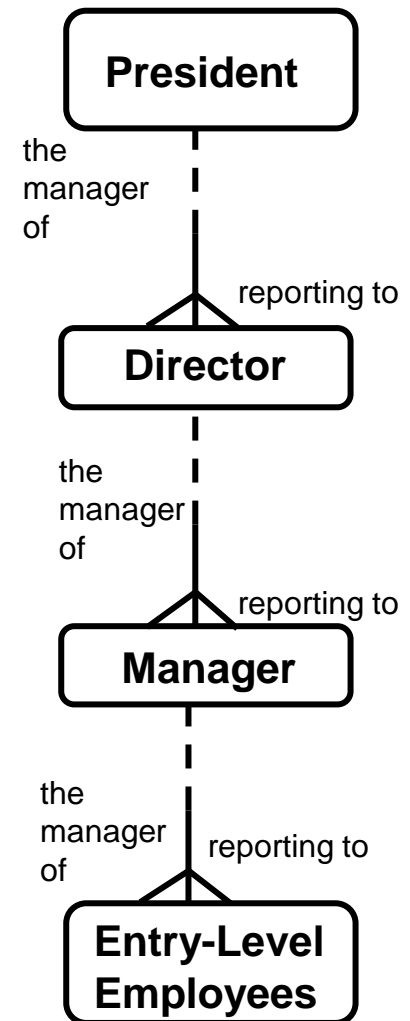
# Relationships in an Organizational Chart

An organizational chart can be represented by this data model. What are the UIDs for each entity?



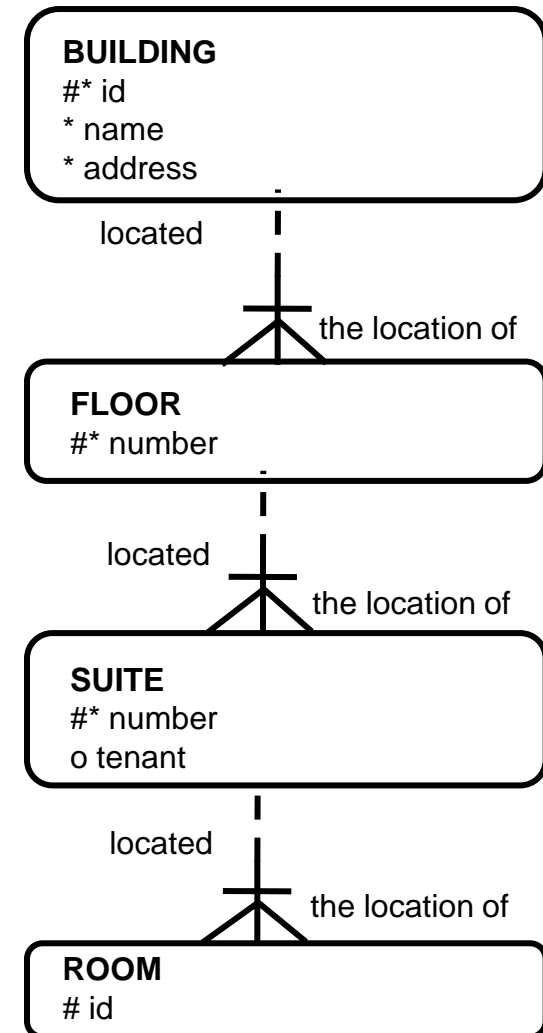
# Relationships in an Organizational Chart (cont.)

An organizational chart can be represented by this data model. What are the UUIDs for each entity?



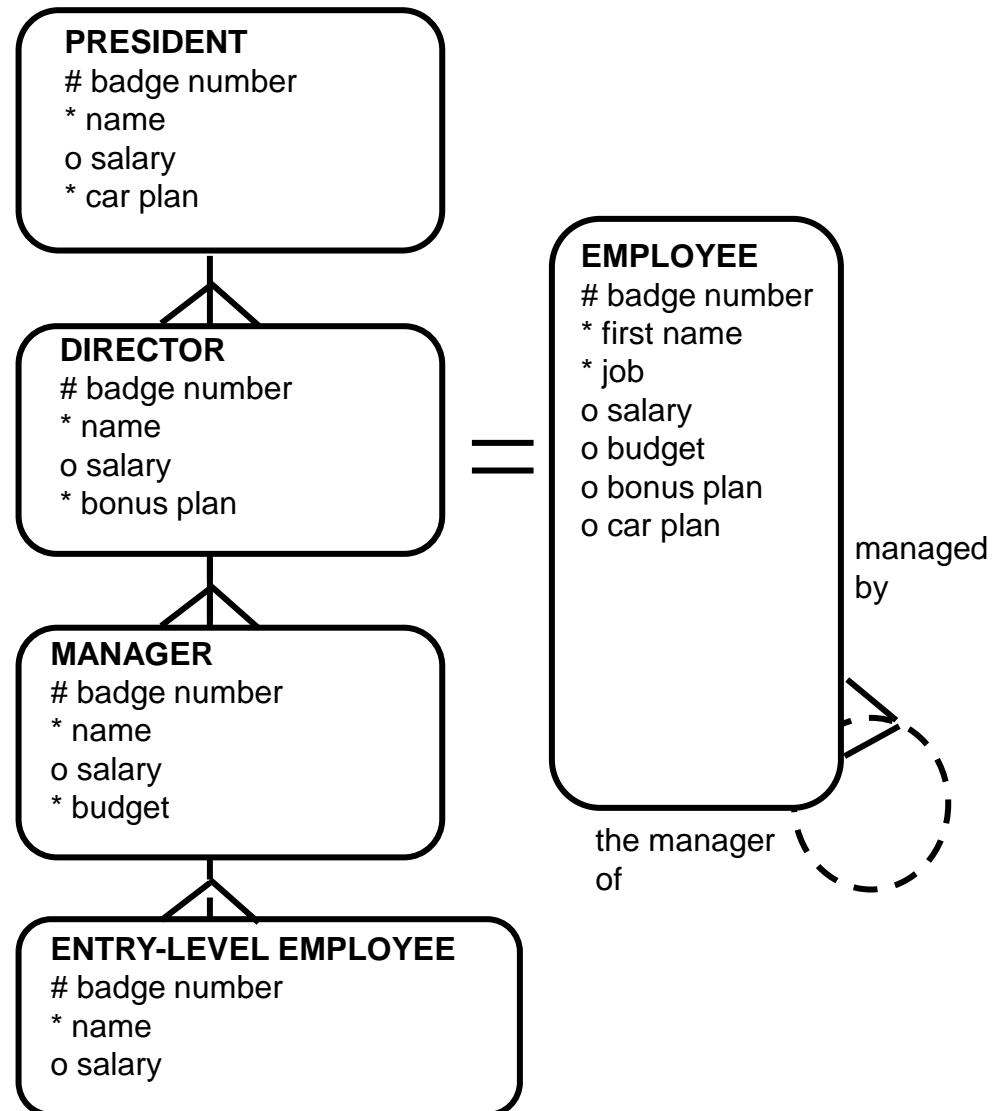
# Another Relationship Example

What are the UIDs for each entity in this ERD? (Notice the barred relationships.)



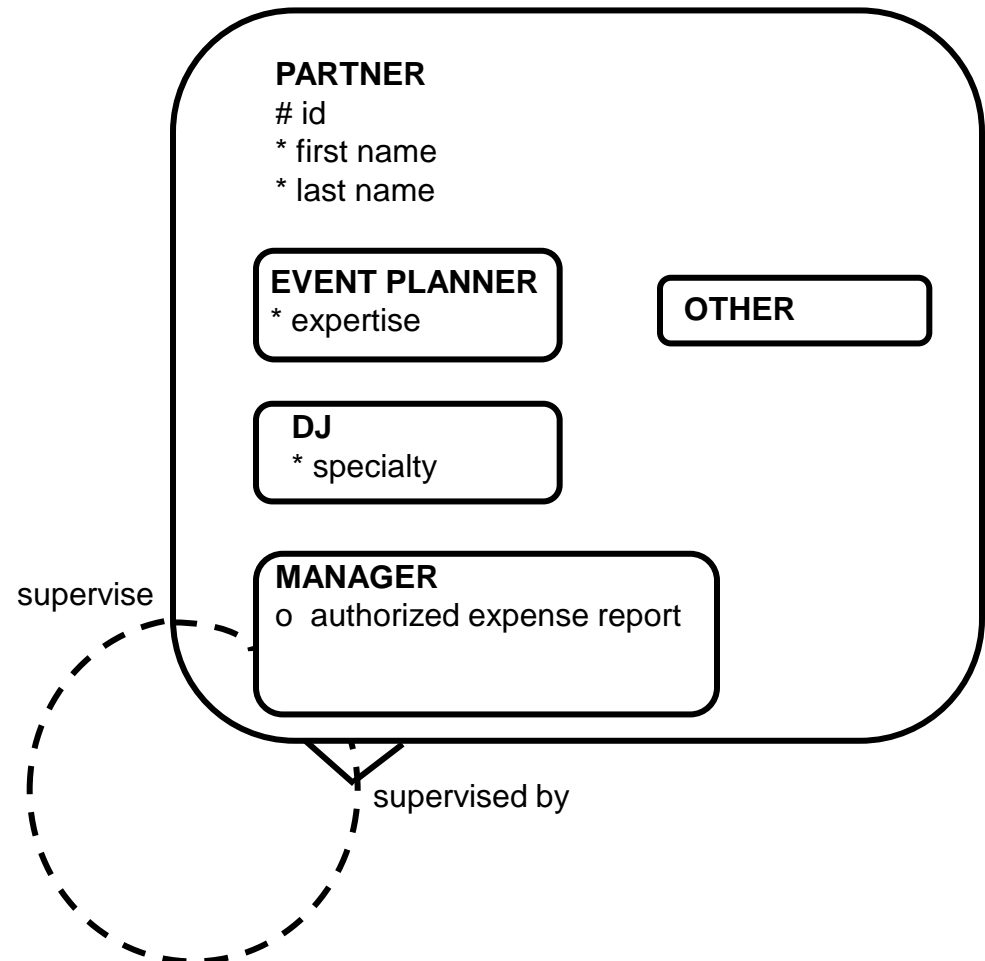
# Hierarchy Versus Recursive Relationship

Both of these models represent all employees. The one on the left is a hierarchical structure. The one on the right uses a recursive relationship. A relationship cannot be both hierarchical and recursive at the same time. Which one do you think is better?



# DJs on Demand Business Scenario

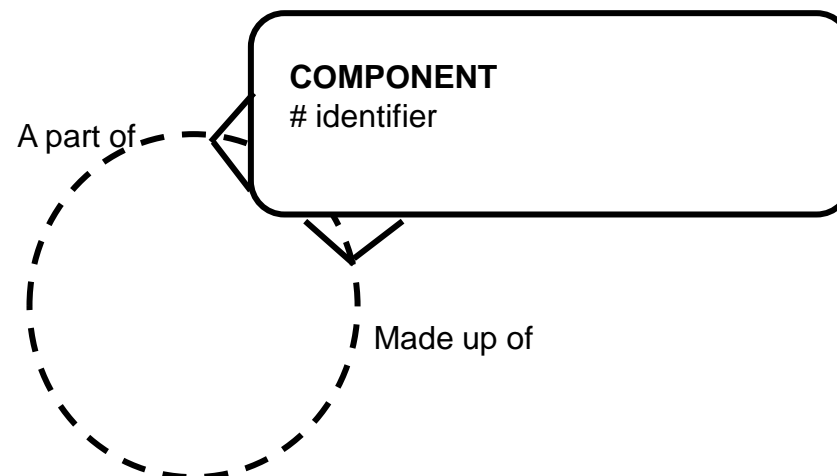
In the DJ model, the project manager has overall responsibility for an event and manages the other employees (event planner, DJ) working on the event. We chose to represent the hierarchy with a recursive relationship.





# Automobile Manufacturing Business Scenario

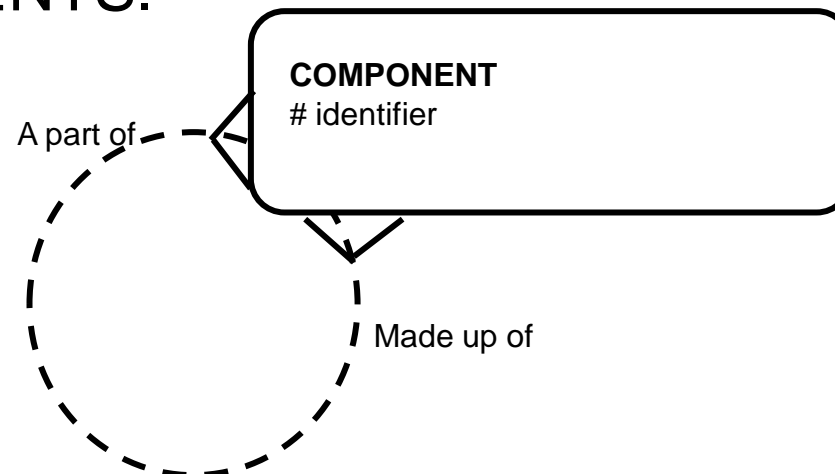
For an automobile manufacturing organization, consider all elementary parts, subassemblies, assemblies, and products as instances of an entity called **COMPONENT**. The model can be created as a simple recursive relationship.



# Automobile Manufacturing Business Scenario (cont.)

Model Bill of Materials data as a many-to-many recursive relationship:

- Each COMPONENT may be a part of one or more COMPONENTS.
- Each COMPONENT may be made up of one or more COMPONENTS.



# Terminology

Key terms used in this lesson included:

- Hierarchal relationship
- Recursive relationship

# Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Define and give an example of a hierarchical relationship
- Identify the UIDs in a hierarchical model
- Define and give an example of a recursive relationship
- Represent a recursive relationship in an ERD given a scenario
- Construct a model using both recursion and hierarchies to express the same conceptual meaning