# ORACLE Academy

## Database Design

7-2

**Hierarchies and Recursive Relationships** 





#### **Objectives**

- This lesson covers the following objectives:
  - 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



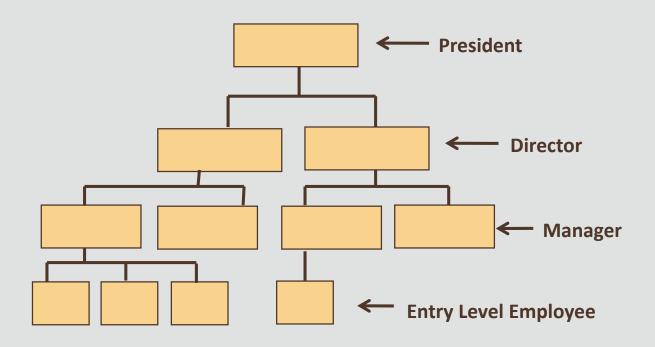
#### Purpose

- 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

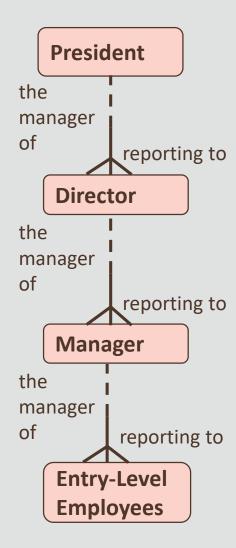
 An Organization's reporting hierarchy can be represented by this organizational chart





### Relationships in an Organizational Chart

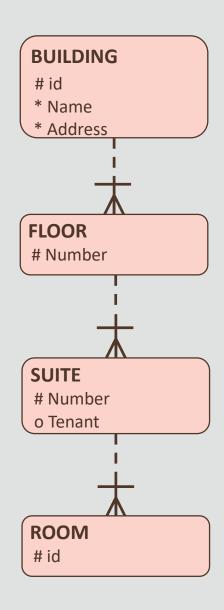
- An organizational chart can be represented by this data model
- We create an entity for each level,
   with a relationship to the next level
- What are the UIDs for each entity?





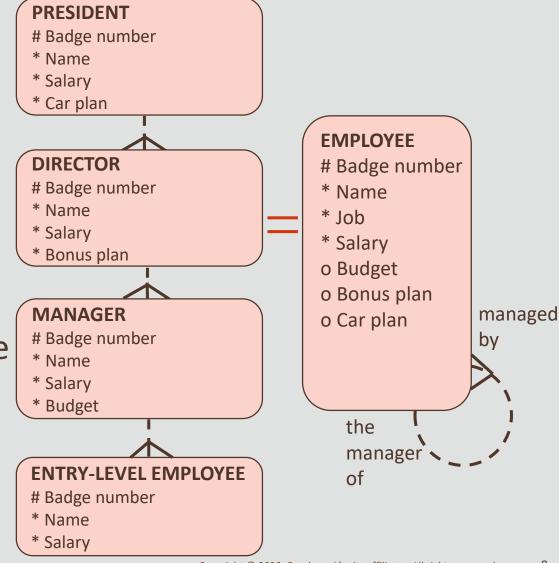
#### Another Relationship Example

- Notice the barred relationships
- Here you have a case of the cascading UIDs:
  - the UID of FLOOR is the combination of FLOOR number and the BUILDING id
  - -the UID of SUITE is the combination of SUITE number and the FLOOR number and the BUILDING id
  - the UID of ROOM is the combination of ROOM id and SUITE number and FLOOR number and the BUILDING id



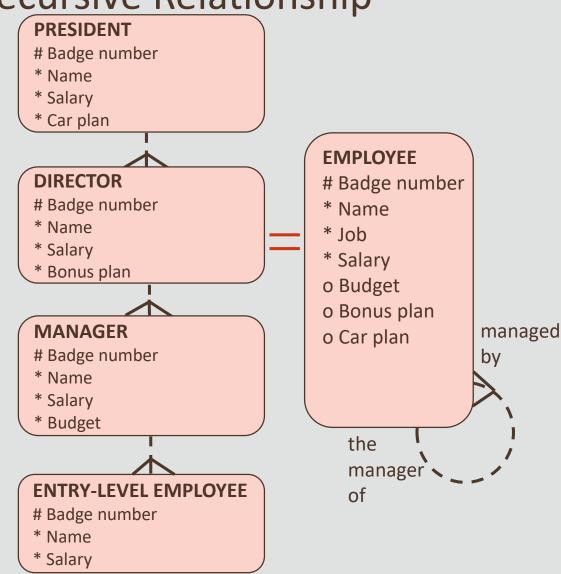


- Both of these models represent all employees
- The one on the left is a hierarchical structure
- The one on the right uses a recursive relationship





- A relationship cannot be both hierarchical and recursive at the same time
- Which one do you think is better?





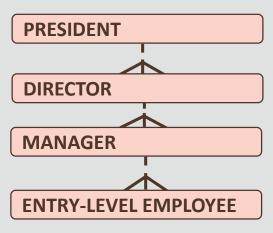
#### Hierarchical:

 Hierarchical structures are more explicit and are easier for most people to understand because they are very similar to an organizational chart

 Each entity can have its own mandatory attributes and relationships, if the business requires this (instead of all optional attributes and relationships, as you would have in a

recursive)

 In this way, your data model truly reflects the business rules





#### • Recursive:

- Recursive relationships tend to be simpler because you are using only one entity
- -Your diagram will be less "busy"
- However, they are less specific you cannot have mandatory attributes or relationships unless they are mandatory in all instances of the entity

**EMPLOYEE** 

of

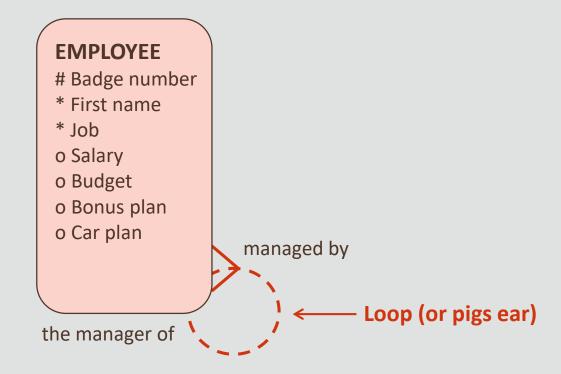
the manager



managed by

#### **Drawing Convention**

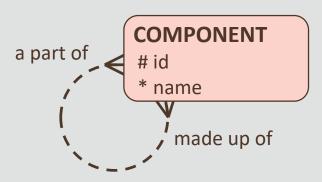
 The ERD convention to show a recursive relationship is drawn as a loop, also known as a "pig's ear"





#### Automobile Manufacturing Business Scenario

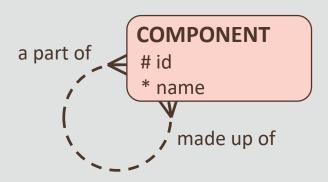
- For an automobile manufacturing organization, consider all elementary parts, subassemblies, assemblies, and products as instances of an entity called COMPONENT
- The model can be created as a simple recursive relationship





#### Automobile Manufacturing Business Scenario

- 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



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