

Hierarchical Queries

Let Us Understand JOINS in Oracle

HIERARCHICAL OR RECURSIVE QUERIES

- Hierarchical Queries Are Queries That Are Executed Upon Tables That Contain Hierarchical Data.
- To Execute The Hierarchical Data Wee Need The Following Clauses.

START WITH:

• START WITH Identifies The Root Rows Of The Hierarchy.

CONNECT BY:

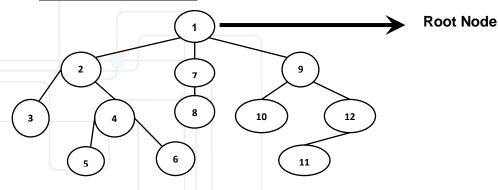
It Is Used To Specify The Relationship Between Parent Rows And Child Rows of The Hierarchy.

WHERE:

It is Used To Restrict The Rows Returned By The Query Without Affecting Other Rows Of The Hierarchy.

Steps Followed By Oracle:

- ORACLE Selects The ROOT ROW(s) of The Hierarchy, Which Satisfy The Condition of The START WITH Clause.
- Then ORACLE Selects The Child Rows of Each ROOT ROW.
- Each Child Row Must Satisfy The Condition of The CONNECT BY Clause, With Respect To One of The ROOT ROWS.
- ORACLE Selects Successive Generations Of Child Rows By Identifying the Relation in the CONNECT BY Clause.
- ORACLE Selects Children By Evaluating The CONNECT BY Condition With Respect To The Current Parent Row Selected.
- If The Query Contains a WHERE Clause, ORACLE Removes All Rows From The Hierarchy That Do Not Satisfy The Condition of The WHERE Clause.
- General Representation:













Restrictions:

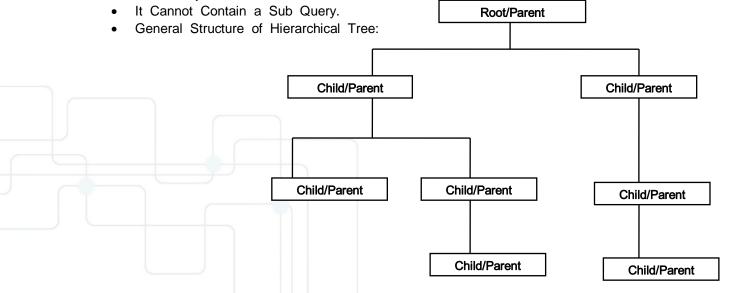
- They Cannot Be Used To Perform Joins.
- They Cannot Select Data From a View, Whose Query Performs a Join.
- If ORDER BY Clause is Used, Then The Rows Are Returned As Per The Specification in The ORDER BY Clause.
- To Define Hierarchical Queries Properly We Must Use The Following Clauses.
 - START WITH Clause.
 - CONNECT BY Clause.

START WITH Clause

- It Identifies To Be Used As The ROOT(s) of a Hierarchical Query.
- It Specifies a Condition That The Roots Must Specify.
- If START WITH is Omitted, Oracle Uses All Rows in The Table As ROOT Rows.
- A START WITH Condition Can Contain a SubQuery.

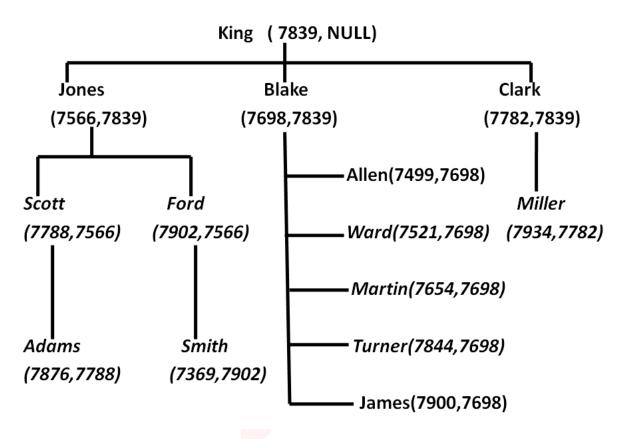
CONNECT By Clause:

- This Clause Specifies The Relationship Between Parent and Chilld Rows, in a Hierarchical Query.
- This Clause Contains a Condition That Defines a Relationship.
- This Condition can Be Any Condition As Defined By The Syntax Description.
- Within The Condition, Some Part of The Condition Must Use The PRIOR Operator, Which Refers to The Parent Row.
- The Format of PRIOR Operators Is
 - PRIOR Expr Comparision Operator Expr.
 - Expr Comparision Operator PRIOR Expr.
- The Clause Can Contain Other Conditions To Further Filter The Rows Selected By The Query.





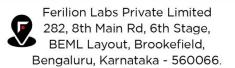




SQL>SELECT Ename, Empno, Mgr, Job, FROM Emp CONNECT BY PRIOR Empno= MGR; SQL>SELECT Ename, Empno, Mgr, Job, FROM Emp START WITH Job='PRESIDENT' CONNECT BY PRIOR Empno= MGR; SQL>SELECT Ename, Empno, Mgr, Job, FROM Emp START WITH Ename='KING' CONNECT BY PRIOR Empno= MGR; SQL>SELECT Ename, Empno, Mgr, Job, FROM Emp START WITH Sal=5000 CONNECT BY PRIOR Empno= MGR; SQL>SELECT Ename, Empno, Mgr, Job, FROM Emp START WITH Sal=(SELECT MAX(Sal) FROM Emp) CONNECT BY PRIOR Empno= MGR; SQL>SELECT Ename, Empno, Mgr, Job, FROM Emp START WITH Sal=(SELECT MAX(Sal) FROM Emp WHERE Deptno= (SELECT Deptno FROM Dept WHERE Dname='ACCOUNTING') CONNECT BY PRIOR Empno= MGR; SQL>SELECT Ename, Empno, Mgr, Job, FROM Emp START WITH Ename='KING' CONNECT BY PRIOR Empno= MGR AND Job= 'MANAGER';











New Features In Hierarchical Queries Oracle 10g

1. New Operator:

CONNECT_BY_ROOT

2. New Pseudo Columns:

- CONNCET_BY_ISCYCLE
- CONNECT_BY_ISLEAF

3. New Function

SYS CONNECT BY PATH(Oracle 9i)

4. New Keywords

- **NOCYCLE**
- SIBLINGS(Oracle 9i)

CONNECT_BY_ROOT Operator:

- CONNECT_BY_ROOT is a UNARY Operator That is a Valid Only in Hierarchical Queries.
- We Should Qualify a Column With This Operator. Then Oracle Returns The Column Value Using Data From The ROOT Row.
- It Extends The Functionality of The CONNECT BY [PRIOR] Condition of Hierarchical Queries.

Restiction:

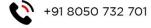
We Cannot Specify This Operator in The START WITH Condition or The CONNECT BY Condition.

SQL> SELECT ENAME Name, CONNECT BY ROOT(Ename) Boss FROM EMP START WITH EMPNO =7839 CONNECT BY PRIOR EMPNO=MGR;

SYS_CONNECT_BY_PATH Function:

- The Function Returns The Path of a Column Value From Root To Node, With Column Values Separated By 'Char' For Each Row Returned By CONNECT BY Condition.
- Can Work on Any Datatype CHAR, VARCHAR2, NCHAR, or NVARCHAR2.

SQL> SELECT Ename, SYS CONNECT BY PATH (Ename, '/') "Path" FROM Emp START WITH Ename='KING' CONNECT BY PRIOR Empno=MGR;











NOCYCLE Keyword:

- Cycles Are Not Allowed in a True Tree Structure. But Some Hierarchical Data May Contain Cycles.
- In a Hierarchical Structure, if a Descendant is Also an Ancestor, It is Called a CYCLE.
- To Allow The "START WITH... CONNECT BY... PRIOR" Construct To Work Properly Even if Cycles Are Present in The Data NOCYCLE is Used.
- The NOCYCLE Parameter in The CONNECT BY Condition Causes ORACLE to Return the Rows in Spite of The Recursive Loop.

SQL> SELECT Ename, SYS CONNECT BY PATH (Sal,'/') "Path" FROM Emp START WITH Ename='KING' CONNECT BY NOCYCLE PRIOR Empno=MGR;

SIBLINGS Keyword:

- The Keyword is Valid Only When We Specify The Hierarchical Query Using CONNECT BY Clause.
- ORDER SIBLINGS BY Clause Preserves Any Ordering Specified in The Hierarchical Query Clause.
- The ORDER BY Clause Finally Gets Applied on The Query.
- ORDER SIBLINGS BY Clause is Generally Used When We Want To Order Rows of Siblings of The Same Parent.

SQL>SELECT Ename, Empno, MGR FROM Emp START WITH Empno=7839 CONNECT BY PRIOR Empno=MGR; SQL>SELECT Ename, Empno, MGR FROM Emp WITH Empno=7839 CONNECT START BY PRIOR Empno=MGR ORDER BY Ename; SQL>SELECT Ename, Empno, MGR FROM Emp START WITH Empno=7839 CONNECT BY PRIOR Empno=MGR ORDER SIBLINGS BY Ename;

