Chapter 10

Recursive hierarchies Standard OLTP solution DM solution with bridge table Nested sets model (Joe Celko)

Figure 10-1 shows a recursive relationship: *a company has a parent company*



Figure 10-1 A self-referential relationship

How do we implement this ... according to 2914/3902/4902? How do we write SQL to determine all the subsidiaries (at all levels) of company X ? CTE?

Figure 10-5 shows a design with a bridge

COMPANY_ HIERARCHY_ BRIDGE

superior_company_key subordinate_company_key levels_removed



Figure 10-6 illustrates sample data



6 is the parent of 7 and 85 is the parent of 62 is the parent of 3 and 41 is the parent of 2 and 5

1 is the root

3, 4, 7, 8 are leaves

superior_ company_ key	subordinate_ company_ key	levels_ removed
1	1	0
1	2	1
1	3	2
1	4	2
1	5	1
1	6	2
1	7	3
1	8	3
2	2	0
2	3	1
2	4	1
3	3	0
4	4	0
5	5	0
5	6	1
5	7	2
5	8	2
6	6	0
6	7	1
6	8	1
7	7	0
8	8	0

Figure 10-6 illustrates sample data

One row in the bridge for each link from an ancestor to a descendant.

We can use the bridge in two ways. We can choose to not use the bridge. How can we join the tables below?



How much business do we do with company X (including subsidiaries)? How much business do we do with the parent company of company Y? How much business do we do with company Z?

Figure 10-9, p. 239



Figure 10-9, p. 239

Transactions Beneath Companies (looking down)



Figure 10-9, p. 239

Transactions Above Companies (looking up)



Figure 10-9 Three join configurations are possible

You may ignore the variations on using the bridge presented in figures 10-10, 11, 12

Ignore also Changes and the Hierarchy Bridge and following material pages 244-254