

Naming Conventions

This document outlines the naming conventions used for schemas, tables, views, columns, and other objects in the data warehouse.

General Principles

- Naming Conventions: Use snake_case, with lowercase letters and underscores (_) to separate words.
- Language: Use English for all names.
- Avoid Reserved Words: Do not use SQL reserved words as object names.

Table Naming Conventions

Bronze Rules

- All names must start with the source system name, and table names must match their original names without renaming.
 - <sourcesystem>_<entity>
 - <sourcesystem>: Name of the source system (e.g., crm, erp).
 - <entity>: Exact table name from the source system.
 - Example: crm_customer_info → Customer information from the CRM system.

Silver Rules

- All names must start with the source system name, and table names must match their original names without renaming.
 - <sourcesystem>_<entity>
 - <sourcesystem>: Name of the source system (e.g., crm, erp).
 - <entity>: Exact table name from the source system.
 - Example: crm_customer_info → Customer information from the CRM system.

Gold Rules

- All names must use meaningful, business-aligned names for tables, starting with the category prefix.
- <category>_<entity>
 - <category>: Describes the role of the table, such as dim (dimension) or fact (fact table).
 - <entity>: Descriptive name of the table, aligned with the business domain (e.g., customers, products, sales).
 - Examples:
 - dim_customers → Dimension table for customer data.
 - fact_sales → Fact table containing sales transactions.

Glossary of Category Patterns

Pattern	Meaning	Example(s)
dim_	Dimension table	dim_customer, dim_product
fact_	Fact table	fact_sales
report_	Report table	report_customers, report_sales_monthly

Column Naming Conventions

Surrogate Keys

- All primary keys in dimension tables must use the suffix _key.
- <table_name>_key
 - <table_name>: Refers to the name of the table or entity the key belongs to.
 - _key: A suffix indicating that this column is a surrogate key.
 - Example: customer_key → Surrogate key in the dim_customers table.

Technical Columns

- All technical columns must start with the prefix `dwh_`, followed by a descriptive name indicating the column's purpose.
- `dwh_<column_name>`
 - `dwh`: Prefix exclusively for system-generated metadata.
 - `<column_name>`: Descriptive name indicating the column's purpose.
 - Example: `dwh_load_date` → System-generated column used to store the date when the record was loaded.

Stored Procedure

- All stored procedures used for loading data must follow the naming pattern:
- `load_<layer>`.
 - `<layer>`: Represents the layer being loaded, such as bronze, silver, or gold.
 - Example:
 - `load_bronze` → Stored procedure for loading data into the Bronze layer.
 - `load_silver` → Stored procedure for loading data into the Silver layer.