Define Project Naming Conventions

⬛ Checkbox	☑
⬛ DWH Epics	🚧 <u>Project Initialization</u>

> ***Naming Conventions** is the set of rules that is used for naming anything within the project*

General Principles

- Naming Convention: I will use the Snake Case for this project. This means that all documents will be in lowercase and the separator between words will be an underscore "_"

- Language: Use English for all the 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 tables	`dim_customers` , `dim_product`
`fact`	Fact table	`fact_sales`
`agg`	Aggregated table	`agg_sales_montly` , `agg_customers`

Column Naming Conventions

Surrogate Keys

- All primary keys in the dimension table 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 generated for system generated metadata.

  - `<column_name>` : Descriptive name indicating the column's purpose.

  - Example: `dwh_load_date` → System-generated columns 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 into the bronze layer.

    - `load_silver` : Stored procedure for loading into the silver layer.