

Naming Conventions

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

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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	Examples(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.