

Naming Conventions

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.