# 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 | 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 Naming Conventions

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.  
Examples:  
 - load\_bronze → Stored procedure for loading data into the Bronze layer.  
 - load\_silver → Stored procedure for loading data into the Silver layer.