

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) |
|---------|---------|------------|
|---------|---------|------------|

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---|
| <code>dim_</code> | Dimension table | <code>dim_customer, dim_product</code> |
| <code>fact_</code> | Fact table | <code>fact_sales</code> |
| <code>report_</code> | Report table | <code>report_customers, report_sales_monthly</code> |

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.