

Naming Conventions

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

Table of Contents

1. [General Principles](#)
 2. [Table Naming Conventions](#)
 - [Bronze Rules](#)
 - [Silver Rules](#)
 - [Gold Rules](#)
 3. [Column Naming Conventions](#)
 - [Surrogate Keys](#)
 - [Technical Columns](#)
 4. [Stored Procedure](#)
-

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</code> , <code>dim_product</code>
<code>fact_</code>	Fact table	<code>fact_sales</code>
<code>report_</code>	Report table	<code>report_customers</code> , <code>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.

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.