

# Naming Conventions

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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)
<b>dim_</b>	Dimension table	<b>dim_customer</b> , <b>dim_product</b>
<b>fact_</b>	Fact table	<b>fact_sales</b>
<b>report_</b>	Report table	<b>report_customers</b> , <b>report_sales_monthly</b>

## 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.

