#### **Executive Summary**

The provided T-SQL code defines a stored procedure named **sp\_CreateCalendarTable** designed to generate a comprehensive calendar table. The procedure creates a time dimension table for analytical purposes, which includes attributes like year, month, week, and day in both numerical and textual formats. Additionally, it provides flexibility in defining the starting date, the number of years to generate, and the language (English or Spanish) for the names of the months and days of the week.

This T-SQL procedure is intended to simplify the process of generating a date dimension table, which is commonly used in data warehouses or business intelligence (BI) systems. By running this procedure, users can create a customized calendar table that includes various attributes such as surrogate keys, year, quarter, month, week number, and day names. The procedure also allows the user to specify the language for the day and month names, making it useful for multilingual systems.

#### **Objective**

The primary objective of this stored procedure is to:

- 1. **Create a Calendar Table**: Generate a calendar table with date-related attributes, including years, quarters, months, weeks, and days.
- 2. **Flexibility in Date Ranges**: Allow users to define the start date and specify how many years forward the calendar should generate.
- 3. **Multilingual Support**: Provide support for month and day names in both English and Spanish based on the user's input.
- 4. **Customization**: Users can customize the table and primary key names according to their needs.

#### Where to Use It

This procedure is particularly useful in **Data Warehousing** and **Business Intelligence** environments where **Time Dimensions** are required for reporting and analytics. Specific use cases include:

- Sales and Financial Reports: Use the generated calendar table for time-based aggregations (e.g., quarterly sales reports, monthly comparisons).
- Operational Dashboards: Support analytics for KPIs that involve daily, weekly, or monthly monitoring.
- **Forecasting and Planning**: Useful for forecasts where future date-based data structures are required.
- **Multilingual Reporting**: For applications that support multiple languages, this procedure ensures that date-related information is displayed in the user's preferred language.

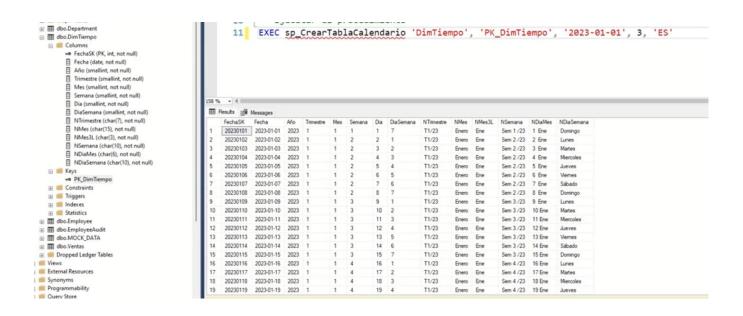
#### **Code Description**

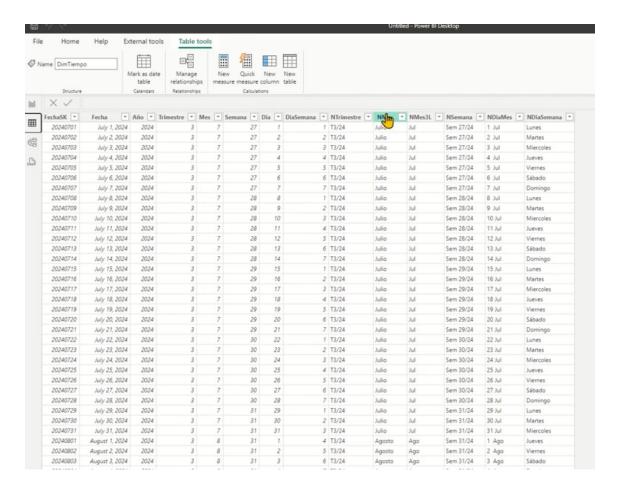
Here's the translated summary of the code comments from Spanish to English:

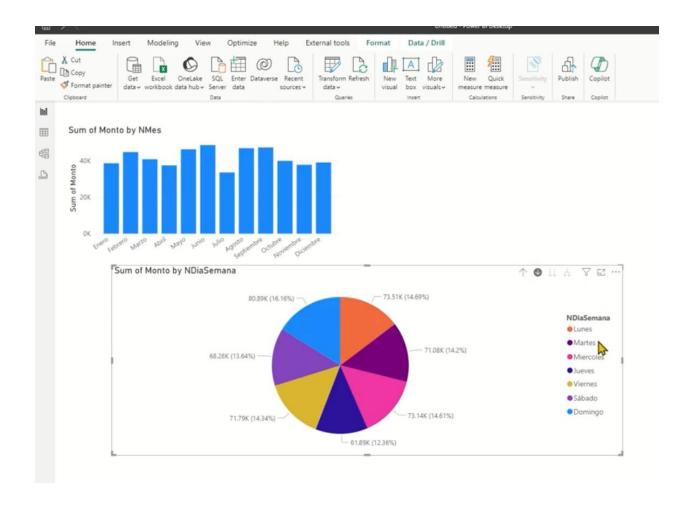
- Author: Erickson Figueroa
- **Description**: Stored procedure to create and populate a calendar table.
- Purpose: Create a calendar table with date attributes (month, year, quarter, etc.).
- Parameters:
  - o @tableName: Name of the table to be created.
  - o @constraintName: Name of the primary key constraint..
  - o @@startDate: Start date of the calendar (format year-month-day: 20230101).
  - @yearsAhead: Number of years forward to generate the calendar, starting from the chosen start date.
  - @language: Language for month and day names ('ES' for Spanish, otherwise defaults to English).

### **Usage Example:**

EXEC sp\_CreateCalendarTable 'DimTiempo', 'PK\_DimTiempo', '2023-01-01', 3, 'EN'







# **Source Code:**

CREATE PROCEDURE sp\_CrearTablaCalendario

@nombreTabla NVARCHAR(255),

@nombreRestriccion NVARCHAR(255),

@FechaDesde SMALLDATETIME,

@AniosAdelante INT,

@Idioma NVARCHAR(2)

#### AS

## **BEGIN**

- -- Autor: Erickson Figueroa
- -- Descripción: Procedimiento almacenado para crear y poblar una tabla de calendario.

```
SET DATEFIRST 1;
 BEGIN TRANSACTION;
 /* Descripción del calendario
  Trimestres:
   Trimestre 1-> ene,feb,mar
   Trimestre 2-> abr,may,jun
   Trimestre 3-> jul, ago, sep
   Trimestre 4-> oct,nov,dic
   FechaSK -- Surrogate Key (SK)
(20251214)
   Fecha -- La fecha en YMD
(2025-12-14)
   Año
         -- El año
   Trimestre -- Cada tres meses
(1,2,3,4)
   Semana -- Número de la semana del año
   Dia
          -- El día de la semana, a como estamos
   DiaSemana -- Orden del día de la semana
(1,2,3,4,5,6,7)
   NTrimestre -- Nombre del trimestre
(Q4/25)
   NMes
           -- Nombre del mes
(December)
   Nmes3L -- Nombre del mes, las tres primeras letras
                                                                        (Dec)
   NSemana -- Nombre de la semana, número y año abreviado
                                                                        (24,25,26 etc.)
   NDiaMes -- Nombre del día y mes con las tres primeras letras (14 Dec)
```

```
*/
 -- Crear la tabla si no existe, de lo contrario la borra
 SET @sql = N'IF OBJECT_ID("' + @nombreTabla + "") IS NOT NULL DROP TABLE ' + @nombreTabla
+ ';
       CREATE TABLE ' + @nombreTabla + ' (
        FechaSK INT NOT NULL,
        Fecha DATE NOT NULL,
        Año SMALLINT NOT NULL,
        Trimestre SMALLINT NOT NULL,
        Mes SMALLINT NOT NULL,
        Semana SMALLINT NOT NULL,
        Dia SMALLINT NOT NULL,
        DiaSemana SMALLINT NOT NULL,
        NTrimestre CHAR(7) NOT NULL,
        NMes CHAR(15) NOT NULL,
        NMes3L CHAR(3) NOT NULL,
        NSemana CHAR(10) NOT NULL,
        NDiaMes CHAR(6) NOT NULL,
        NDiaSemana CHAR(10) NOT NULL
      );';
 EXEC sp_executesql @sql;
 -- Comprobar y eliminar la restricción si existe, de lo contrario la borra
 IF EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM sys.objects WHERE name = @nombreRestriccion AND type IN ('PK',
'UQ'))
 BEGIN
```

```
SET @sql = N'ALTER TABLE ' + @nombreTabla + ' DROP CONSTRAINT ' + @nombreRestriccion;
   EXEC sp_executesql @sql;
 END
 -- Comprobar y eliminar el índice si existe, de lo contrario lo borra
 IF EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM sys.indexes WHERE name = @nombreRestriccion AND OBJECT_ID =
OBJECT_ID(@nombreTabla))
 BEGIN
   SET @sql = N'DROP INDEX' + @nombreRestriccion + 'ON' + @nombreTabla;
   EXEC sp_executesql @sql;
 END
 -- Crear la restricción de clave primaria (Primary Key)
 SET @sql = N'ALTER TABLE ' + @nombreTabla + ' ADD CONSTRAINT ' + @nombreRestriccion + '
PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED (FechaSK)';
 EXEC sp_executesql @sql;
 -- Rango de fechas a generar: desde parametro: @FechaDesde hasta @FechaHasta +
@AniosAdelante años
 SET @FechaHasta = DATEADD(YEAR, @AniosAdelante, @FechaDesde);
 SET @FechaHasta = DATEADD(DAY, -1, @FechaHasta); -- Ajustar para que no incluya el primer
día del siguiente año
 -- Generar datos de calendario usando un bucle
 WHILE (@FechaDesde <= @FechaHasta)
 BEGIN
   SET @FechaAAAAMMDD = YEAR(@FechaDesde) * 10000 + MONTH(@FechaDesde) * 100 +
DATEPART(dd, @FechaDesde);
   SET @Año = DATEPART(yy, @FechaDesde);
   SET @Trimestre = DATEPART(qq, @FechaDesde);
```

```
SET @Mes = DATEPART(m, @FechaDesde);
   SET @Semana = DATEPART(wk, @FechaDesde);
   SET @Dia = RIGHT('0' + CAST(DATEPART(dd, @FechaDesde) AS VARCHAR(2)), 2);
   SET @DiaSemana = DATEPART(dw, @FechaDesde);
   SET @NMes = DATENAME(mm, @FechaDesde);
   SET @NMes3L = LEFT(@NMes, 3);
   SET @NTrimestre = 'Q' + CAST(@Trimestre AS CHAR(1)) + '/' + RIGHT(CAST(@Año AS CHAR(4)),
2);
   SET @NSemana = 'Week ' + CAST(@Semana AS CHAR(2)) + '/' + RIGHT(CAST(@Año AS
CHAR(4)), 2);
   SET @NDiaMes = CAST(@Dia AS CHAR(2)) + ' ' + RTRIM(@NMes);
   SET @NDiaSemana = DATENAME(dw, @FechaDesde);
             -- Determinar los nombres de mes, día, trimestre, mes 3 letras,
             -- nombre semana y nombre día mes, según el idioma español
   IF @Idioma = 'ES'
   BEGIN
    SELECT @NMes =
      CASE
        WHEN @Mes = 1 THEN 'Enero'
        WHEN @Mes = 2 THEN 'Febrero'
        WHEN @Mes = 3 THEN 'Marzo'
        WHEN @Mes = 4 THEN 'Abril'
        WHEN @Mes = 5 THEN 'Mayo'
        WHEN @Mes = 6 THEN 'Junio'
        WHEN @Mes = 7 THEN 'Julio'
        WHEN @Mes = 8 THEN 'Agosto'
        WHEN @Mes = 9 THEN 'Septiembre'
        WHEN @Mes = 10 THEN 'Octubre'
```

```
WHEN @Mes = 11 THEN 'Noviembre'
        WHEN @Mes = 12 THEN 'Diciembre'
      END;
               SELECT @NDiaSemana =
      CASE @DiaSemana
        WHEN 1 THEN 'Lunes'
        WHEN 2 THEN 'Martes'
        WHEN 3 THEN 'Miercoles'
        WHEN 4 THEN 'Jueves'
        WHEN 5 THEN 'Viernes'
        WHEN 6 THEN 'Sábado'
        WHEN 7 THEN 'Domingo'
      END;
    SET @NTrimestre = 'T' + CAST(@Trimestre AS CHAR(1)) + '/' + RIGHT(CAST(@Año AS CHAR(4)),
2);
    SET @NMes3L = LEFT(@NMes, 3);
    SET @NSemana = 'Sem ' + CAST(@Semana AS CHAR(2)) + '/' + RIGHT(CAST(@Año AS
CHAR(4)), 2);
                    SET @NDiaMes = CAST(@Dia AS CHAR(2)) + ' ' + RTRIM(@NMes);
   END
             -- Si no es 'ES' crea todo en formato inglés
   ELSE
   BEGIN
    SET @NMes = DATENAME(mm, @FechaDesde);
    SET @NMes3L = LEFT(DATENAME(mm, @FechaDesde), 3);
    SET @NDiaSemana = DATENAME(dw, @FechaDesde);
   END
   -- Insertar datos en la tabla de calendario
```

```
SET @sql = 'INSERT INTO ' + @nombreTabla + ' (FechaSK, Fecha, Año, Trimestre, Mes, Semana,
Dia, DiaSemana, NTrimestre, NMes, NMes3L, NSemana, NDiaMes, NDiaSemana)
        VALUES (' + CAST(@FechaAAAAMMDD AS NVARCHAR) + ', "" + CAST(@FechaDesde AS
NVARCHAR) + "', ' + CAST(@Año AS NVARCHAR) + ', ' +
        CAST(@Trimestre AS NVARCHAR) + ', ' + CAST(@Mes AS NVARCHAR) + ', ' +
CAST(@Semana AS NVARCHAR) + ', ' + CAST(@Dia AS NVARCHAR) + ', ' +
        CAST(@DiaSemana AS NVARCHAR) + ', '" + @NTrimestre + "", "" + @NMes + "", "" +
@NMes3L + "", "" + @NSemana + "", "" + @NDiaMes + "", "" + @NDiaSemana + "")';
   EXEC sp_executesql@sql;
   -- Incrementar la fecha
   SET @FechaDesde = DATEADD(DAY, 1, @FechaDesde);
  END
 COMMIT TRANSACTION;
 -- Verificar la tabla creada
 SET @sql = 'SELECT * FROM ' + @nombreTabla;
 EXEC sp_executesql @sql;
END;
```