

Naming Conventions Guide

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 snakecase, *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.