# \*\*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 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) |

|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|

| `dim\_` | Dimension table | `dim\_customer`, `dim\_product` |

| `fact\_` | Fact table | `fact\_sales` |

| `report\_` | Report table | `report\_customers`, `report\_sales\_monthly` |

## \*\*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.