

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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1. General Principles

- Use **snake_case** for all names, with lowercase letters and underscores (`_`) to separate words.
- Use **English** for all object names.
- Avoid using **SQL reserved keywords** as names.

2. Table Naming Conventions

Bronze Rules:

- All table names must start with the source system name.
- The table name must match the original name from the source system, with no renaming.
- Format: `<sourcesystem>_<entity>`
 - `<sourcesystem>` : Name of the source system (e.g., `crm`, `erp`)
 - `<entity>` : Table name from the source system
 - Example: `crm_customer_info` — Represents customer information from the CRM system.

Silver Rules:

- Same rules as the Bronze layer.
- Format: `<sourcesystem>_<entity>`
 - Example: `crm_customer_info` — Represents cleaned and transformed customer information from the CRM system.

Gold Rules:

- Use meaningful, business-aligned names.
- Table names should start with a category prefix.
- Format: `<category>_<entity>`
 - `<category>`: Represents the table type, such as `dim` (dimension) or `fact` (fact)
 - `<entity>`: A descriptive business term such as `customers`, `products`, or `sales`
 - Examples:
 - `dim_customers` — Dimension table for customer data
 - `fact_sales` — Fact table for sales transactions

Glossary of Category Patterns:

Pattern	Meaning	Examples
<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 or summary	<code>report_customers</code> , <code>report_sales_monthly</code>

3. Column Naming Conventions

Surrogate Keys:

- Primary keys in dimension tables must end with `_key`.
- Format: `<table_name>_key`
 - Example: `customer_key` — Surrogate key in the `dim_customers` table.

Technical Columns:

- Technical or metadata columns must start with the prefix `dwh_`.
- Format: `dwh_<column_name>`
 - Example: `dwh_load_date` — Indicates the date when the record was loaded into the data warehouse.

4. Stored Procedure Naming Conventions

- All stored procedures used to load data must follow this naming pattern: `load_<layer>`
 - `<layer>`: Refers to the layer being loaded — bronze, silver, or gold.
 - Examples:
 - `load_bronze` — Loads data into the Bronze layer.
 - `load_silver` — Loads data into the Silver layer.