BIA-CDK design principles and naming conventions

Database

Tables

Staging tables

All staging tables are named using prefix STAGE_ followed by a source identifier and the name of the table (object) where data originates.

Examples: STAGE_ID_MNBDD, STAGE_EXCEL_DEPARTMENT

Columns in staging tables are named from tables (objects) where data originates.

Business tables

Business tables are either fact or dimension tables. Tables are named using prefix FACT_ or DIM_ followed by a logical name.

Examples: FACT_BillingHistory, DIM_JournalAccount.

Columns in business tables are logically named when transforming from staging tables. In general, foreign key columns and primary key columns are named to match, but when the use of role playing dimensions within one table is required, foreign key columns will have the specific role name as prefix.

Example: AccountNumber -> SaleAccountNumber, CostAccountNumber, InventoryAccountNumber.

Table naming overview

Table prefix	Source	Object
STAGE_ID_<object name>	IntelliDealer (DB2)	Table
STAGE_ENUM_<object name>	Enumeration / lookup values defined in	Enumeration task
STAGE_EXCEL_<object name>	Excel custom data template	Excel sheet
STAGE_WORK_<object name>	Script creating intermediate data from other staging data for updating business data	Custom script
WORK_<object name>	Script creating intermediate data for technical tasks	Custom script
FACT_<object name>	Staging	ETL query / script
DIM_<object name>	Staging	ETL query / script

Data model

Schema

The guiding principle is that all table schemas are star schemas, and that snowflaking is avoided where at all possible. Business tables are created using joins (denormalization) to ensure that all dimension tables can be linked directly from the fact table and that dimension tables contain all data to be used in the dimension.

Keys

Tables are linked using composite business keys. Ex

Table Columns	FACT_BillingHistory	DIM_SalesJournalChartOfAccounts
Key Column 1	CompanyNumber	CompanyNumber
Key Column 2	DivisionNumber	DivisionNumber
Key Column 3 (Role playing)	SaleAccountNumber	AccountNumber
Key Column 4 (Role Playing)	SaleCostCenterNumber	CostCenterNumber

Element naming

Measures

Measures are named using prefixes, and display folders are applied to logically group measures for end users. Prefixes for measures are determined by business area association and in some cases by logical association within the business area. Measures are named using prefixes to avoid name collisions and seamlessly be usable in the "Master" cube.

Examples: In the "Parts" cube for fact table "Parts History", the "Cost" measure is named "Parts History.Cost". In cube "Parts" for fact table "Parts Sales Orders", the "Quantity Reserved" measure is named "Parts Sales Order.Quantity Reserved".

Dimensions

Dimensions are named using prefixes, and display folders are applied to logically group dimensions for end users. Display folder names are determined by role playing context.

Example: Customer -> Customer.Name, Customer.Number, Customer.Group.