

# BW OBJECT NAMING STANDARDS

## Overview

**Purpose** The purpose of defining strict naming standards for BW objects is to ensure the entire project team is consistent in the approach to creating and identifying objects in the BW system. The following BW objects are covered by this document.

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# BW Object Naming Standards

## InfoCube

### Definition

An infocube is the central data container that forms the basis for reports and analyses in BW. InfoCubes contain two types of data: key figures and characteristics. An InfoCube is a set of relational tables that are arranged in a star schema with a large fact table for recording transaction data at the center and several dimension tables around the fact table. The fact table contains the key figures of the InfoCube while the dimension tables contain the characteristics of the cube. InfoSources (see below) supply data to InfoCubes.

### InfoCube Naming

The infocube naming convention will follow as close as possible the SAP standard naming convention in BW. The format of the name will be as follows:

**Zff\_Cnn**

- *ff* = functional area (minus hyphens, i.e. CO-PA use COPA)
- *nn* = two-digit number

If no changes are made to cube, the Business Content name can be used, i.e. OCCA\_C02.

A Non-Business Content InfoCube has a limit of 9 characters for the technical name. If a problem occurs when trying to rename a business content InfoCube by just changing the first character (0) to a Z then please see the Data Architect. The initial process we will try to use is:

- 1<sup>ST</sup> eliminate the 0 after C, i.e. ZAUJIT\_C1
- 2<sup>nd</sup> eliminate the \_ between the functional area and the cube number, i.e. ZAUJITZC1

The following table lists the commonly used functional area abbreviations that replace *ff* in the above definition

<i>ff</i>	Description
FICO	Financial Accounting
FIAP	Accounts Payable (contains sensitive vendor attributes)
FIAR	Accounts Receivable
PSM_FM	Funds Management / Budget Control Systems
PSM_GM	Grants Management
FICM	Check Management
FISL	Special Purpose Ledger
PROCARD	Procard Processing
HR	Human Resource
HRPY	Payroll

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HRBN	Benefits
HRPT	Time Management
HROS	Organizational Management
HRPA	Personnel Administration
HE	Campus Management
HE_ACS	Academic Structure
HE_SLC	Student Management
TCT	Technical Content

If the cube is a copy of an existing SAP standard cube then the two-digit number should be the same as the cube copied. If the cube has been fully customized then the two-digit number must be sequentially assigned in the range 50 to 99.

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### Examples

1. A copy has been made of the Costs and Allocations (Marginal Costs) standard cube (technical name = **0CCA\_C02**) and an additional infoobject created. The technical name of the new cube should therefore be **ZCCA\_C02**.
2. A material movements cube has been created from scratch to track inventory transactions by movement type. The technical name of this cube would be **ZIC\_C50**.
3. Multi-Cube: Example: **ZSD\_M50**  
Z – custom  
SD – functional area of the cubes that feed the Multi-Cube  
M – Multi-Cube  
50 – number of the cube

## BW Object Naming Standards

### InfoSource

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#### Definition

An InfoSource is a set of logically associated information which can contain transaction data (stored in InfoCubes) and master data (attributes, texts, and hierarchies stored in separate tables). InfoSources describe all the information available for a business transaction or type of business transaction (for example, cost center accounting).

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#### InfoSource Naming

The format of the name will be as follows:

Transaction Data:      InfoSource = DataSource Technical Name  
                                 Long Description = Datasource Description

Master Data:              Select InfoObject, the technical name and description  
                                 will be assigned from the InfoObject.

## BW Object Naming Standards

### ODS Object

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#### Definition

An ODS object contains supporting information for the BW InfoCubes. It may be used to contain information at a more detail level than the summarized InfoCube information; or it may contain information combined from multiple sources. This data is accessible via queries and the Bex analyzer and browser, or via infocet query.

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#### ODS Naming

The ODS naming convention will follow as close as possible the SAP standard naming convention in standard BW. The format of the name will be as follows:

##### *Zff\_Onna*

- *ff* = functional area (minus hyphens, i.e. CO-PA use COPA)
- *nn* = two-digit number
- *a* = A, B, C, D, etc for multiple ODS's that feed the same InfoCube

A Non-Business Content ODS has a limit of 8 characters for the technical name. If a limitation occurs when naming the ODS please try the following  
1<sup>st</sup> eliminate the 0 after O, i.e. ZPUR\_01A, ZPUR\_01B  
2<sup>nd</sup> eliminate the \_ between the functional area and the cube number, i.e. ZFIARO1A, ZFIARO1B

The InfoCube table (above) lists the commonly used functional area abbreviations that replace *ff* in the above definition  
The ODS object should be named according to the cube it directly supports, if any. If it is fully customized and does not relate to a cube, it should follow the same scheme for infocubes and be assigned a sequential number in the range 50-99

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#### Examples

1. An ODS object has been made to support the Costs and Allocations (Marginal Costs) standard cube (technical name = **0CCA\_C02**). The technical name of the ODS should therefore be **ZCCA\_002**.
2. If multiple ODS objects were created to support **ZCCA\_002**. They would be called **ZCCA\_02A** and **ZCCA\_02B**. (because of 8 character limitation on technical name.
3. If multiple ODS objects were created to support ZSD\_C02. They would be called ZSD\_002A and ZSD\_002B.

# BW Object Naming Standards

## InfoObject

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### Definition

An InfoObject is a generic term for characteristics and key figures in the Business Information Warehouse. InfoObjects are used in InfoCubes and in the three structures that are relevant for data requests—extract, transfer, and communication structures.

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### InfoObject Naming

Custom infoobjects should always start with a **Z**. When a standard SAP infoobject is copied the **0** should be dropped from the name and be replaced by **Z**. A fully customized infoobject should also begin with a **Z** followed by a logical name to describe the infoobject. The abbreviations used by SAP for various terms in the standard infoobjects should be used where possible.

Do not create Z InfoObjects because:

- Authorization Relevance,
- Removing Attributes, or
- Adding Attributes if more than one cube needs it.

Only create new Z InfoObjects when a business content InfoObject doesn't apply or the InfoObject is being customized for use in a single ODS or InfoCube.

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### Examples

1. A copy of the **0MATERIAL** infoobject would be given the technical name **ZMATERIAL**.
  2. A custom infoobject has to be created to report on the sales quotas. The technical name would therefore be **ZSLS\_QUOTA**.
-

## BW Object Naming Standards

### Query

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#### Definition

A query is a data evaluation based on the selection of characteristics and key figures. Queries can be configured according to the way you want to view and navigate through data. Users define queries to analyze the data from an InfoProvider.

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#### Query Naming

As queries are created specific to an InfoProvider (InfoCube, ODS, Master Data, etc..) it is advisable to identify the respective InfoProvider in the technical name for easy identification. The standard SAP naming convention is as follows:

*Qcube\_nnnn*

- *cube* = InfoProvider Name
- *nnnn* = four-digit sequential number

Customized queries should use sequential numbers in the range 5000 to 9999. If the InfoProvider and query are copies of standard SAP content the sequential number should be maintained for the query.

NB. This definition results in custom queries beginning with **Q**.

---

#### Examples

1. A custom query for infocube **ZSD\_C04** has the technical name **QZSD\_C04\_5000**. (Standard InfoCube, Custom Query)
  2. A custom query for infocube **ZIC\_C50** would have the technical name **QZIC\_C50\_5000**. (Custom InfoCube, Custom Query)
  3. A copy of query **OCCA\_C02\_Q0004** for infocube **ZCCA\_C02** would have the technical name **QZCCA\_C02\_0004**. (Copied InfoCube and Query)
  4. A custom query for infocube **ZCCA\_C02** would have the technical name **QZCCA\_C02\_5000**. (Copied InfoCube, Custom Query)
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### Query View

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#### Definition

A query view is a “picture” of a query that saves any formatting done in the Bex Analyzer. An example of this is to hide key figures from the initial display of the report.

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## BW Object Naming Standards

### Query View Naming

As query views are created specific to an infocube and query it is advisable to identify the respective cube and query in the technical name for easy identification. The standard naming convention is to use the technical name of the query but replace Q with a V to designate a View.

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### Examples

A query view based on query **QZIC\_C51\_5001** would have the technical name **VIC\_C51\_5001\_01**

## Web Template

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### Definition

A Web template is the HTML page that you use to determine the structure of the Web application.

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### Web Template Naming

As web templates are created specific to an infocube and query it is advisable to identify the respective cube and query in the technical name for easy identification. The standard naming convention is to use the technical name of the query but replace Q with a T to designate a template.

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### Examples

A web template based on query **QZIC\_C51\_5001** would have the technical name **TZIC\_C51\_5001\_01**

# BW Object Naming Standards

## Roles

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### Definition

A role in BW identifies a person responsible for a specific business area. Roles often correspond to job titles. Roles are associated with tasks and include all activities that are carried out by the respective users.

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### Role Naming

The format for custom roles will follow closely the SAP naming convention as follows:

*ZccT\_ff\_ddd*

- *cc* = country code (EN if across countries)
  - *Role Type (S-Single, C- Composite)*
  - *ff* = functional area (SD,FI,etc.)
  - *ddd* = *brief description of role*
- 

### Examples

1.

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### Restricted Key Figures

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#### Definition

A restricted key figure is a key figure that is restricted to certain characteristic values. It is defined in the query definition and limits the selected data to the values or range of values selected.

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#### Naming Convention

Restricted key figures are specific to an infocube and therefore will include the infocube technical name. The format will be as follows:

**RK***cube\_nnnn*

- *cube* = infocube technical name
- *nnn* = sequential number

Custom restricted key figures will have a sequential number starting at 5000.

NB. This can result in custom key figures beginning with **RK**.

---

#### Examples

1. Custom restricted key figure for infocube **0FIFM\_C01** would have the technical name **RK0FIFM\_C01\_5000**.
  2. Restricted key figures for custom infocube **ZIC\_C50** would have the technical name **RKZIC\_C50\_5000**.
-

## Calculated Key Figures

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### Definition

A calculated key figure is a key figure that is calculated of one or more other key figures. Standard, custom, restricted key figures and other calculated key figures can be used for the calculation.

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### Naming Convention

Calculated key figures are specific to an infocube and therefore will include the infocube technical name. The format will be as follows:

**CK***cube\_nnnn*

- *cube* = infocube technical name
- *nnnn* = sequential number

Custom calculated key figures will have a sequential number starting at 5000.

NB. This can result in custom key figures beginning with **CK**.

---

### Examples

1. Custom calculated key figure for infocube **0FIFM\_C01** would have the technical name **CK0FIFM\_C01\_5000**.
2. Calculated key figures for custom infocube **ZIC\_C50** would have the technical name **CKZIC\_C50\_5000**.

## BW Object Naming Standards

### Variables

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#### Definition

Variables are parameters of a query that are set in the query definition and are not filled with values (processed) until the query is executed and inserted into a workbook. They function as a store for characteristic values, hierarchies, hierarchy nodes, texts and formula elements and can be processed in different ways. Variables serve for the flexible setting of queries.

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#### Variable Naming

Following SAP's naming standard the format for a variable will be:

Y\_nnnnn

- Y:
  - S = Selection option variable (range with include/exclude/insert)
  - I = Interval variable, i.e. the user enters a range of entries
  - M = Multiple single values
  - P = Parameter variable (single value)
  - V = Precalculated value set variable
  - T = Text variable
  - F = Formula variable
  - H = Hierarchy variable
  - N = Hierarchy node variable
- nnnnn: Meaningful name based on the InfoObject for which the variable is used (max of 5 characters)

T, F, H and N variables describe the variable type. Whereas S, I and P variables are both of the type characteristic and the acronym stands for the type of parameter selection.

The abbreviations used by SAP for various terms in the standard variables should be used where possible.

N.B. Variables are InfoCube independent and should therefore not contain the names of any infocubes.

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#### Examples

1. A custom variable that is used in a query to select on a range of customers would have the technical name **I\_CUSTR**.
2. A custom variable that is used to automatically replace the text of a time characteristic based on the entry made would have the technical name **T\_FYEAR**.

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## Structures

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### Definition

Structures are freely-definable reports that consist of combinations of characteristics and basic key figures (for example, as calculated or restricted key figures) of the InfoCube. A structure can be a plan / actual comparison or a contribution margin schema, for example. You can use structures in several different queries. To do this, you have to save the structure that you want to use again. These structures are then called reusable structures.

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### Structure Naming

Following SAP's naming standard the format for a structure will be:

*Scube\_nnn*

- *cube* = infocube technical name
- *nnn* = sequential number

Custom restricted key figures will have a sequential number starting at 5000.

NB. This can result in custom key figures beginning with S.

---

### Examples

1. A structure that is used in the Sales and Distribution cube OSD\_001 would have the technical name **SOSD\_O01\_5000**.
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## BW Object Naming Standards

### InfoPackages

**Definition** InfoPackages are the method that BW uses for loading data from a source system into BW. They are associated with an infosource and a source system. They are used to load either transactional or master data. They can be combined into InfoPackage groups.

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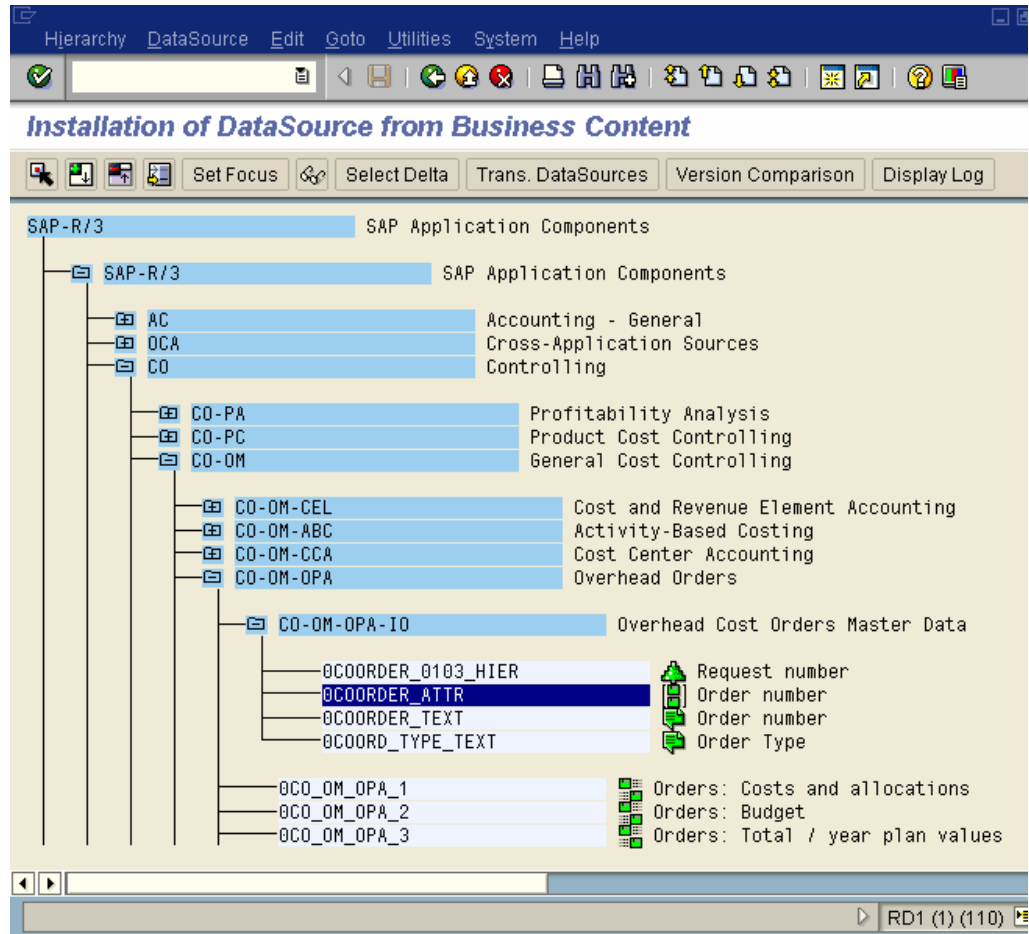
**Variable Naming** InfoPackages are entirely custom, they are specific to the system, source system and data that is being loaded:

The format is InfoSource\_tttt\_X

- InfoSource i.e. 0MATERIAL
- tttt – Type of data (TRANS – transaction, TEXT-Text, ATTR-Attribute, 01-Heirarchy (02, 03 for multiple hierarchies)
- X for Type of Update
  - I = Delta Initialization.
  - F = Full Update.
  - D = Delta

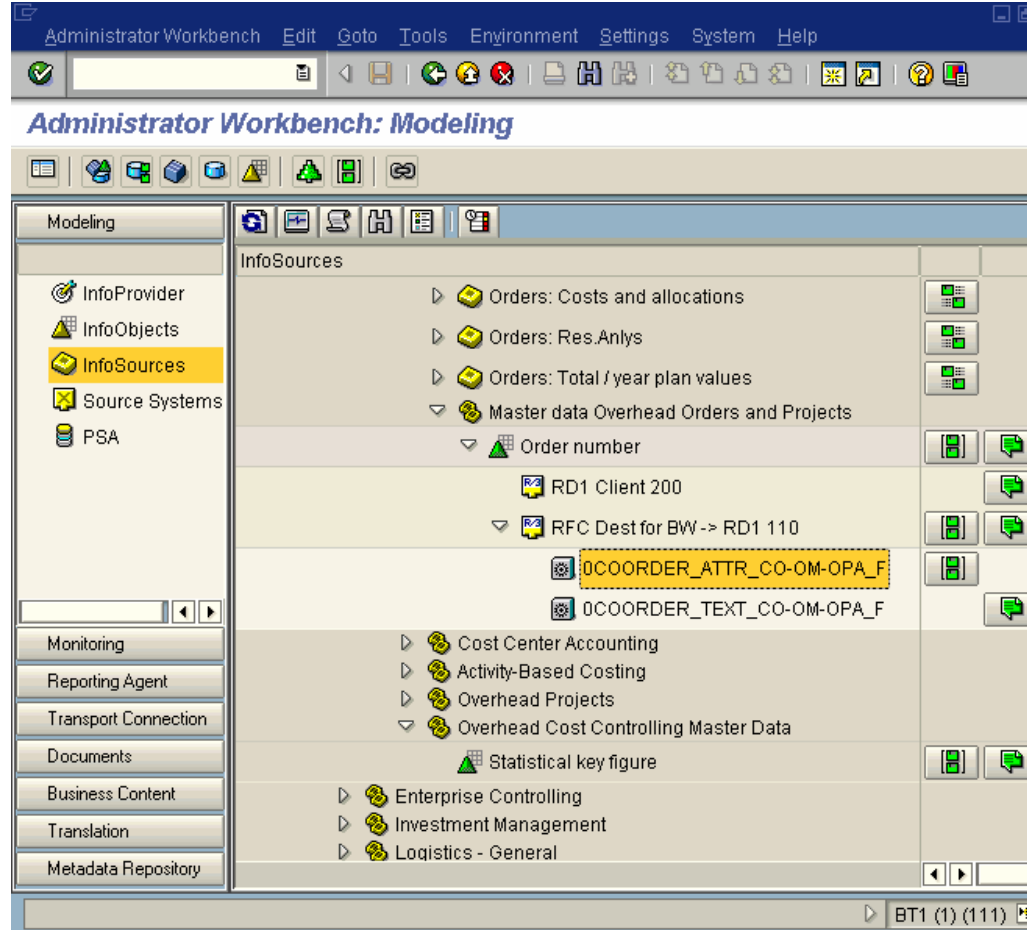
## BW Object Naming Standards

The following are screen shots to help figure out the functional area:  
This is the R/3 hierarchy for the business content datasources.



## BW Object Naming Standards

This is how we would name the InfoPackage in BW.



### Examples

1) To load employee attributes from HR for the proof of concept, the InfoPackage would be: 0EMPLOYEE\_ATTR\_HR\_F

Other examples:

- 9APA\_EMULSIONS\_1\_TRANS\_01\_PP\_F (add "01\_" after TRANS\_ if second infopackage to use same datasource)
- 0CUSTOMER\_ATTR\_LO\_D
- 0COORDER\_ATTR\_CO-OM-OPA\_F
- 2LIS\_13\_VDITM\_TRANS\_F

## BW Object Naming Standards

### InfoPackage Group

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**Definition** Used to gather related infopackages to facilitate the loading of data in BW.

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**Naming Convention** InfoPackage groups are entirely custom, they can be specific to the system, source system and the data that is being loaded:

XXXX\_tttt\_dddddd\_z\_sss

- XXXX = InfoCube/ODS technical name or MDATA for master data, i.e. OPA\_C01, MDATA
- tttt – Type of data (TRANS – transaction, W/OATTR-Master data without attributes, W/ATTR – master data with attributes)
- Ddddddd - Use this field to identify frequency
- Z – Use if using Init (I) and Delta (D) processing
- sss – Source System, i.e. HR or ERP

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**Examples** ZCOPA\_C01\_TRANS\_MONTH\_D\_ERP

## BW Object Naming Standards

### Application Component

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**Definition** An Application Component is an area that organizes infosources together in logical way for navigation.

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**Naming Convention** Application components should be named **Z\***. There is a textual description that should explicitly provide information on function.

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**Examples**  
ZAPOAREA  
ZTESTAREA  
ZSANDBOX

## BW Object Naming Standards

### Flat Files

---

**Definition** Used to copy files from external sources into BW.

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**Naming Convention** Flat Files are entirely custom, they are specific to the system, source system and the data that is being loaded:

InfoObjectName.csv.

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**Examples** CDPIndicator.csv

## BW Object Naming Standards

### New Extract Structures

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**Definition** Used to initially hold data when extracting from the source system.

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**Naming Convention** New extract structures will be custom and related to the source system:

IO\_XXXX

- IO = InfoObject
- XXXX = TEXT, HIER, ATTR

---

**Examples** ZRACKY\_ATTR

## BW Object Naming Standards

### New Transaction Datasource

---

**Definition** Used to provide transaction data from R/3 for delivery to BW.

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**Naming Convention** Following SAP's naming standard the format for a new transaction datasource will be:

IO\_XXXX

- IO = DataSource
- XXXX = TEXT, HIER, ATTR
- 

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**Examples** ZAUTHPOS\_TRAN

## BW Object Naming Standards

### Aggregates

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**Definition**

Used to pre-summarize data to improve data reporting performance.

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**Naming  
Convention**

- BW will determine the technical name.
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## BW Object Naming Standards

### Info Object Catalog

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**Definition** Used to group characteristics & Key Figures.

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**Naming Convention** Catalogs can come from Business Contents or be custom:

Zinfocubetechname\_XXX99

- infocubetechname = Technical name of the infoCube
  - XXX = CHA for characteristic or KYF for key figure
  - 99 = Numeric identifier
- 

**Examples** ZCOPA\_C01\_CHA01