

DBMS Naming Standards

Databases

- **Descriptive:** Use names that describe the purpose or function of the database. For example, ecommerce_db, hr_system, or inventory_management.
- **Consistent:** Stick to a naming pattern across different databases in the same organization.

Tables

- **Singular vs. Plural:** Use singular names for tables (e.g., Employee, Product). This aligns with the idea that each row represents a single entity.
- **Descriptive:** Name tables after the entities they represent (e.g., Customer, Invoice).
- **Use underscores:** To separate words, use underscores for readability (e.g., order_details, employee_records).

Columns

- **Descriptive and Specific:** Columns should be named to clearly describe the data they hold (e.g., first_name, order_date, product_price).
- **Consistent Prefixes:** Use prefixes that reflect the table name or data type where appropriate (e.g., employee_id, product_name).
- **Avoid Abbreviations:** Avoid overly abbreviated names that might be unclear (e.g., cust_id is better than c_id).

General Tips

- **Case Sensitivity:** Decide on a case convention (e.g., snake_case, camelCase) and stick to it throughout the database.
- **Avoid Reserved Words:** Don't use SQL reserved words or special characters in names.
- **Maintain Simplicity:** Names should be as short as possible while still being descriptive.