**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.**