

General

Always use lower case

Use consistent and descriptive identifiers and names. `first_name, address_1, contact_id`

Include comments in SQL code where necessary. Use the C style opening `/*` and closing `*/` `/*this is a comment*/`

Names must begin with a letter and may not end with an underscore.

Avoid the use of multiple consecutive underscores—these can be hard to read

Use underscores where you would naturally include a space in the name ie **first_name** not `firstName`, **contact_id** not `contactId`

Column Naming Conventions

Always use the singular name **first_name** not `firstNames`

Always use lowercase

Do not add a column with the same name as its table and vice versa

Always add a identity column to the table and make it a primary key `order_id int identity(1,1)`

Common Column Names

`part_no`

`first_name, last_name`

`address_1, address_2`

`postal_code`

`order_id, cart_id`

Query Syntax

Always use uppercase for the reserved keywords like `SELECT` and `WHERE`

To make the code easier to read it is important that the correct compliment of spacing is used. Do not crowd code or remove natural language spaces.

Spaces should be used to line up the code so that the root keywords all end on the same character boundary

Although not exhaustive always include spaces before and after equals (`=`), after commas (`,`), surrounding apostrophes (`'`) where not within parentheses or with a trailing comma or semicolon.

Table Naming Conventions

Always use the singlar **st_contact** not `st_contacts`,

Use underscores where you would naturally include a space **ex_order_detail** not `exOrderDetail`

A two or three character table identifier maybe used, if the database has identefiers stick with the naming convention

Never give a table the same name as one of its columns and vice versa.

When concatenating two tables, use a table name that appropriately reflects the relationship orders to users relationship would involve **order**, **user**, and **user_order** tables

Table Prefixes

`ex_` **extra** - This table contains specific data to the customer of the database is it's functionality is not repeated in other databases

`hst_` **history** - This table is contains historic data that is used for reporting

`ld_` **load** - This table is used with TDI to load data into the system. It's data is temporary and supplied by a customer

`sb_` **smartbuy** - This table contains infomration related to accounts, branches or carts or transaction

`sc_` **smartcat** - This table contains data related to the smartcat catalog

`st_` **smartsite** - This table contains information related to logins or contact details

`tmp_` **temporary** - This table contains temporary data that can be deleted when done

Some database's may have table prefixes, a two or three character code to identify the tables function in the database.

Stored Procedures

The name must contain a verb.

Follow the format of `usp_SEL_User`, `usp_INS_User`, `usp_Action_BusinessEntity` **usp_DEL_User**, **usp_UPD_User**

Use the prefix `USP` **usp_ not sp_**

