Nomenclature rules for attributes
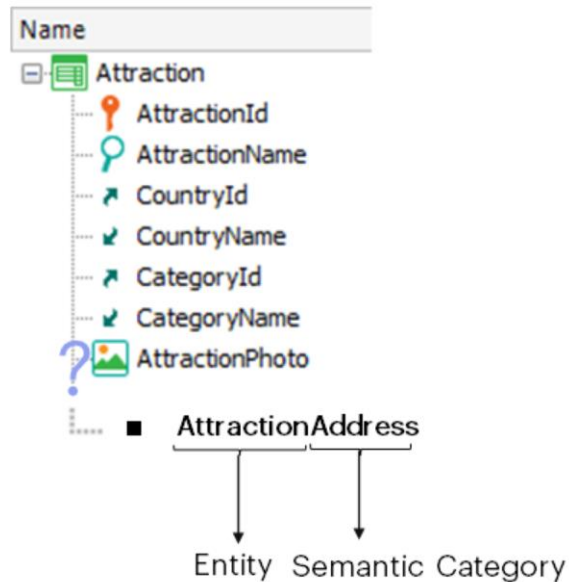
Nomenclature of attributes

How do we name attributes? GeneXus suggests a nomenclature that makes it easy to understand the attribute's meaning. Information about what and about whom.
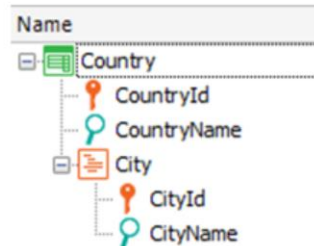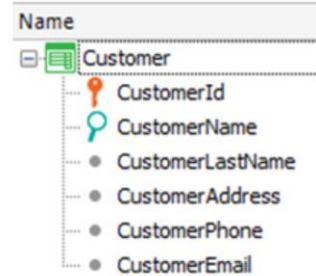
When a colleague from the development team tells us that he has added the AttractionAddress attribute to the knowledge base, and we're certain that this colleague follows the nomenclature suggested by GeneXus, then we'll know in which transaction he has added it as an attribute for the user to enter a value. It will be in Attraction. In addition, we'll know that the attribute will record the address of the tourist attraction, as indicated by its semantic category.

Nomenclature of attributes

Entity Component [+ Qualifier] + Category

- Transaction Name [+Level Name]

Entity Component	Qualifier	Category
Customer		Id
Customer		Name
Customer	Added	Date
Country		Id
Country		Name
CountryCity		Id
CountryCity		Name

Name
- Customer
  - CustomerId
  - CustomerName
  - CustomerLastName
  - CustomerAddress
  - CustomerPhone
  - CustomerEmail

Name
- Country
  - CountryId
  - CountryName
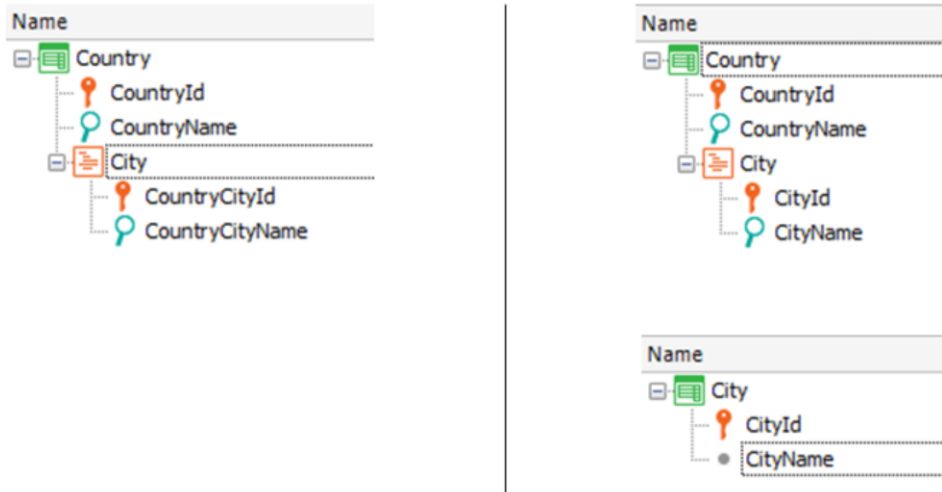 - City
    - CityId
    - CityName

GeneXus suggests using the following as nomenclature pattern: First, the name of the entity or entity component.

(It will be the transaction's name or the transaction's name followed by the level's name, if the attribute belongs to a second level).

Next comes the attribute's semantic category. If we need to say something else about this semantic category; for example, that it is the date when the customer was entered into the system, a category qualifier is used.

Nomenclature of attributes

Name
- Country
  - CountryId
  - CountryName
  - City
    - CountryCityId
    - CountryCityName

Name
- Country
  - CountryId
  - CountryName
  - City
    - CityId
    - CityName

Name
- City
  - CityId
  - CityName

In our Knowledge Base we had named the city identifier of a country and entered the name of a country city without adding the country name.

Even though those names do not follow the rule, we did it to make it shorter. Since the relationship between countries and cities is so well known, we'll never be confused and think that cities can exist independently of a country, as would be the case if we had a separate City transaction.

We'll go back to this later.

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