

When developing your naming schema:

- 1. **Be Consistent!** For related files, use the same elements (e.g., date, experiment number, version number) in the same order.
- 2. Document It! Keep a record of your naming schemas in a plain text readme file that lives with your data files.

	BEST PRACTICE	EXAMPLES
LENGTH	Limit the file name to 32 characters (preferably less!)	32CharactersLooksExactlyLikeThis.csv
SPACES, PERIODS & SPECIAL CHARACTERS	<pre>Don't use*:</pre>	NO name.date.txt NO name date v1.txt NO name-date-v1.txt (hyphen) NO name-date-v1.txt (en dash) NO name—date—v1.txt (em dash) NO name&date.txt YES name_date.txt YES Handout_fileNaming_20180215.pdf
DATES	Use a consistent date format for sorting and easy file finding.	YYYYMMDD is a good default format.
NUMBERING	Use leading zeros to allow for multi-digit versions when using sequential numbering. This will help keep files in your intended order when you sort them by name.	For a sequence of 1-10: 01-10 For a sequence of 1-100: 001-010-100 NO ProjID_v1.csv ProjID_v12.csv YES ProjID_v01.csv ProjID_v12.csv

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^{*} Can you tell the difference between a hyphen, an en dash, or an em dash? Was that space part of your file name or inserted by a line break? How will that @ or % be interpreted by your analysis program or your collaborator? These characters can introduce errors, sorting issues, etc.

[†] Need to visually create space in your file names? Use underscores and/or camelCase lettering. Among the special characters, underscores create the least amount of issues. camelCase is writing compound words/phrases where each word or abbreviation in the middle of the phrase begins with a capital letter, with no intervening spaces or punctuation. Ex: myCoolData