POSTGRESQL - ALIAS SYNTAX

You can rename a table or a column temporarily by giving another name, which is known as **ALIAS**. The use of table aliases means to rename a table in a particular PostgreSQL statement. Renaming is a temporary change and the actual table name does not change in the database.

The column aliases are used to rename a table's columns for the purpose of a particular PostgreSQL query.

Syntax:

The basic syntax of **table** alias is as follows:

```
SELECT column1, column2....
FROM table_name AS alias_name
WHERE [condition];
```

The basic syntax of **column** alias is as follows:

```
SELECT column_name AS alias_name
FROM table_name
WHERE [condition];
```

Example:

Consider the following two tables, *a* COMPANY table is as follows:

```
testdb=# select * from COMPANY;
 id | name  | age | address    | salary
----+-------+-----+------------+--------
  1 | Paul  |  32 | California |  20000
  2 | Allen |  25 | Texas      |  15000
  3 | Teddy |  23 | Norway     |  20000
  4 | Mark  |  25 | Rich-Mond  |  65000
  5 | David |  27 | Texas      |  85000
  6 | Kim   |  22 | South-Hall |  45000
  7 | James |  24 | Houston    |  10000
(7 rows)
```

b Another table is DEPARTMENT as follows:

```
 id | dept         | emp_id
----+--------------+--------
  1 | IT Billing   |      1
  2 | Engineering  |      2
  3 | Finance      |      7
  4 | Engineering  |      3
  5 | Finance      |      4
  6 | Engineering  |      5
  7 | Finance      |      6
(7 rows)
```

Now, following is the usage of **TABLE ALIAS** where we use C and D as aliases for COMPANY and DEPARTMENT tables, respectively:

```
testdb=# SELECT C.ID, C.NAME, C.AGE, D.DEPT
         FROM COMPANY AS C, DEPARTMENT AS D
         WHERE  C.ID = D.EMP_ID;
```

Above PostgreSQL statement will produce the following result:

```
 id | name  | age |  dept
----+-------+-----+------------
  1 | Paul  |  32 | IT Billing
  2 | Allen |  25 | Engineering
  7 | James |  24 | Finance
  3 | Teddy |  23 | Engineering
  4 | Mark  |  25 | Finance
  5 | David |  27 | Engineering
  6 | Kim   |  22 | Finance
(7 rows)
```

Let us see an example for the usage of **COLUMN ALIAS** where COMPANY_ID is an alias of ID column and COMPANY_NAME is an alias of name column:

```
testdb=# SELECT C.ID AS COMPANY_ID, C.NAME AS COMPANY_NAME, C.AGE, D.DEPT
        FROM COMPANY AS C, DEPARTMENT AS D
        WHERE  C.ID = D.EMP_ID;
```

Above PostgreSQL statement will produce the following result:

```
 company_id | company_name | age | dept
------------+--------------+-----+------------
      1     | Paul         |  32 | IT Billing
      2     | Allen        |  25 | Engineering
      7     | James        |  24 | Finance
      3     | Teddy        |  23 | Engineering
      4     | Mark         |  25 | Finance
      5     | David        |  27 | Engineering
      6     | Kim          |  22 | Finance
(7 rows)
```