

SQL - ALIAS SYNTAX

You can rename a table or a column temporarily by giving another name known as alias.

The use of table aliases means to rename a table in a particular SQL statement. The 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 SQL 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 CUSTOMERS table is as follows:

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Ramesh	32	Ahmedabad	2000.00
2	Khilan	25	Delhi	1500.00
3	kaushik	23	Kota	2000.00
4	Chaitali	25	Mumbai	6500.00
5	Hardik	27	Bhopal	8500.00
6	Komal	22	MP	4500.00
7	Muffy	24	Indore	10000.00

b Another table is ORDERS as follows:

OID	DATE	CUSTOMER_ID	AMOUNT
102	2009-10-08 00:00:00	3	3000
100	2009-10-08 00:00:00	3	1500
101	2009-11-20 00:00:00	2	1560
103	2008-05-20 00:00:00	4	2060

Now, following is the usage of **table alias**:

```
SQL> SELECT C.ID, C.NAME, C.AGE, O.AMOUNT
      FROM CUSTOMERS AS C, ORDERS AS O
     WHERE C.ID = O.CUSTOMER_ID;
```

This would produce the following result:

ID	NAME	AGE	AMOUNT
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3	kaushik	23	3000
3	kaushik	23	1500
2	Khilan	25	1560
4	Chaitali	25	2060

Following is the usage of **column alias**:

```
SQL> SELECT ID AS CUSTOMER_ID, NAME AS CUSTOMER_NAME
   FROM CUSTOMERS
  WHERE SALARY IS NOT NULL;
```

This would produce the following result:

CUSTOMER_ID	CUSTOMER_NAME
1	Ramesh
2	Khilan
3	kaushik
4	Chaitali
5	Hardik
6	Komal
7	Muffy

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