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;
```

The above given 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;
```

The above given 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)
```