



Module 19: Aliasing in SQL

◆ What is Aliasing?

Aliasing in SQL means giving a **temporary alternate name** to a column or table using the **AS** keyword.

- Makes column names **more readable or meaningful**
- Aliases are used **only for the duration of the query**
- They **do not change** the actual table or database



Keyword: AS

- Used to define an alias (a temporary name) for a column or table
- Aliases are especially useful in reports and output formatting



Syntax:

```
SELECT column_name AS alias_name  
FROM table_name;
```

(Optional) You can skip **AS** and just write the alias:

```
SELECT column_name alias_name  
FROM table_name;
```



Reference Table Used in This Module

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Management Studio interface. In the top pane, there are three tabs: 'SQLQuery11.sql', 'SQLQuery10.sql', and 'SQLQuery9.sql'. The 'SQLQuery11.sql' tab is active, displaying the following T-SQL code:

```
1 USE DataAnalystCourse  
2  
3 SELECT * FROM SALES;
```

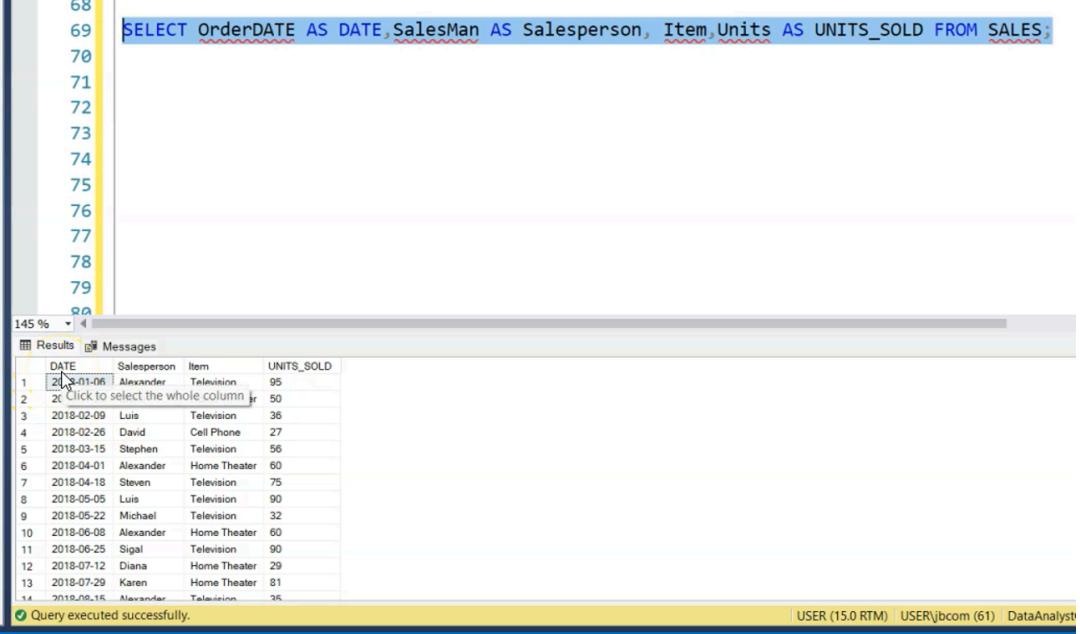
In the bottom pane, the 'Results' tab is selected, showing the output of the query. The results are presented in a table with the following columns: OrderDate, Region, Manager, SalesMan, Item, Units, Unit_price, and Sale_amt. The data rows are as follows:

	OrderDate	Region	Manager	SalesMan	Item	Units	Unit_price	Sale_amt
1	2018-01-06	East	Martha	Alexander	Television	95	1198	113810
2	2018-01-23	Central	Hermann	Shelli	Home Theater	50	500	25000
3	2018-02-08	Central	Hermann	Luis	Television	36	1198	43128
4	2018-02-26	Central	Timothy	David	Cell Phone	27	225	6075
5	2018-03-15	West	Timothy	Stephen	Television	56	1198	67088
6	2018-04-01	East	Martha	Alexander	Home Theater	60	500	30000
7	2018-04-18	Central	Martha	Steven	Television	75	1198	89850
8	2018-05-05	Central	Hermann	Luis	Television	90	1198	107820
9	2018-05-22	West	Douglas	Michael	Television	32	1198	38336

Example Using the **Sales** Table

```
SELECT  
OrderDate AS DATE, SalesMan AS Salesperson, Item, Units AS UNITS SOLD  
FROM Sales;
```

Output Headers Would Look Like:



The screenshot shows a SQL query being run in SSMS. The code is:

```
68  
69  SELECT OrderDATE AS DATE, SalesMan AS Salesperson, Item, Units AS UNITS SOLD FROM SALES  
70  
71  
72  
73  
74  
75  
76  
77  
78  
79
```

The results pane displays the following data:

	DATE	Salesperson	Item	UNITS SOLD
1	2018-01-06	Alexander	Television	95
2	2018-02-09	Luis	Television	36
3	2018-02-26	David	Cell Phone	27
4	2018-03-15	Stephen	Television	56
5	2018-04-01	Alexander	Home Theater	60
6	2018-04-18	Steve	Television	75
7	2018-05-05	Luis	Television	90
8	2018-05-22	Michael	Television	32
9	2018-06-08	Alexander	Home Theater	60
10	2018-06-25	Sigal	Television	90
11	2018-07-12	Diana	Home Theater	29
12	2018-07-29	Karen	Home Theater	81
13	2019-09-15	Alexander	Television	35

Query executed successfully.

More Examples:

1. Alias for Expressions:

```
SELECT SalesMan, Units * Unit_price AS Total_Amount  
FROM Sales;
```

2. Alias for Tables:

```
SELECT S.SalesMan, S.Item  
FROM Sales AS S;
```

 **S** is now a **temporary name** for the **Sales** table in this query.

Quick Recap:

Feature	Description	Example
Column Alias	Temporary name for a column	OrderDate AS DATE
Table Alias	Temporary name for a table	Sales AS S
Expressions	Alias used to rename calculated values	Units * Unit_price AS Total
Scope	Aliases are temporary and only visible in query output	No changes to actual table