



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 a SQL query editor with a query window titled 'SQLQuery11.sql'. The query is as follows:

```
1 USE DataAnalystCourse  
2  
3 SELECT * FROM SALES;  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9
```

Below the query editor, the 'Results' pane displays the output of the query. The results are shown in a table with the following columns: OrderDate, Region, Manager, SalesMan, Item, Units, Unit_price, and Sale_amt. The data is as follows:

OrderDate	Region	Manager	SalesMan	Item	Units	Unit_price	Sale_amt
2018-01-06	East	Martha	Alexander	Television	95	1198	113810
2018-01-23	Central	Hermann	Shelli	Home Theater	50	500	25000
2018-02-09	Central	Hermann	Luis	Television	36	1198	43128
2018-02-26	Central	Timothy	David	Cell Phone	27	225	6075
2018-03-15	West	Timothy	Stephen	Television	56	1198	67088
2018-04-01	East	Martha	Alexander	Home Theater	60	500	30000
2018-04-18	Central	Martha	Steven	Television	75	1198	89850
2018-05-05	Central	Hermann	Luis	Television	90	1198	107820
2018-05-22	West	Douglas	Michael	Television	32	1198	38336

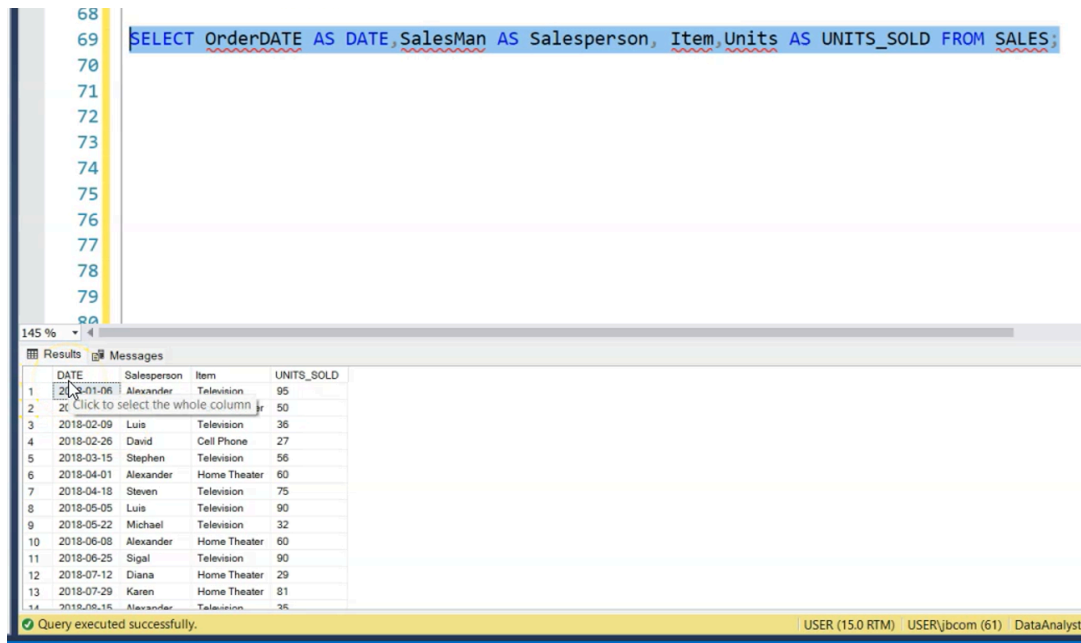
Example Using the Sales Table

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 window with the following text:

```
SELECT OrderDATE AS DATE, SalesMan AS Salesperson, Item, Units AS UNITS_SOLD FROM SALES;
```

Below the query window, the 'Results' pane displays the output of the query. The results are as follows:

	DATE	Salesperson	Item	UNITS_SOLD
1	2018-01-06	Alexander	Television	95
2	2018-02-09	Luis	Television	50
3	2018-02-26	David	Cell Phone	36
4	2018-03-15	Stephen	Television	27
5	2018-04-01	Alexander	Home Theater	56
6	2018-04-18	Steven	Television	60
7	2018-05-05	Luis	Television	75
8	2018-05-22	Michael	Television	90
9	2018-06-08	Alexander	Home Theater	32
10	2018-06-25	Sigal	Television	60
11	2018-07-12	Diana	Home Theater	90
12	2018-07-29	Karen	Home Theater	29
13	2018-08-15	Alexander	Television	81
14	2018-08-15	Alexander	Television	35

At the bottom of the screenshot, a status bar indicates: 'Query executed successfully. USER (15.0 RTM) USER\jbcorn (61) DataAnalyst'

More Examples:

1. Alias for Expressions:

SELECT SalesMan, Units * Unit_price AS TotalAmount

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