Slide 1: Aliases and Self Joins

Slide 2: Learning Objectives

Learning Objectives

Create aliases for use in our queries

Discuss common naming conventions when using aliases

Discuss and establish self-joins within a SQL database

Slide 3: What Is an Alias

What Is an Alias

SQL aliases give a table or a column a temporary name

Make column names more readable

An alias only exists for the duration of the query

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

Slide 4: Query Example Using Alias

Query Example Using Alias

```
SELECT vendor_name
,product_name
,product_price
FROM Vendors, Products
WHERE Vendors.vendor_id = Products.vendor_id;
```

Using Alias

```
SELECT vendor_name
,product_name
,product_price
FROM Vendors AS v, Products AS p
WHERE v.vendor_id =p.vendor_id;
```

Slide 5: Self Joins

Self Joins

Match customers from the same city

Take the table and treat it like two separate tables

Join the original table to itself

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table1 T1, table1 T2
WHERE condition;
```

Slide 6: Self Join Example

Self Join Example

The following SQL statement matches customers that are from the same city:

```
SELECT A.CustomerName AS
CustomerName1, B.CustomerName AS
CustomerName2, A.City

FROM Customers A, Customers B

WHERE A.CustomerID = B.CustomerID

AND A.City = B.City

ORDER BY A.City;
```