

[Table & column aliases](#) – describes how to use table and column aliases in the query.

PostgreSQL `AS` clause statement syntax

Column alias

```
SELECT column_name AS alias_name FROM table;
```

In this syntax, the `column_name` is assigned an alias as `alias_name`. The `AS` keyword is optional so you can skip it as shown below:

```
SELECT column_name alias_name FROM table;
```

Example:

To make the query short and its output more meaningful, you can use the column aliases as follows:

```
SELECT first_name || ' ' || last_name AS full_name FROM customer ORDER BY full_name;
```

full_name
▶ Aaron Selby
Adam Gooch
Adrian Clary
Agnes Bishop
Alan Kahn
Albert Crouse
Alberto Hennir
Alex Gresham
Alexander Fenr
Alfred Casillas

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Table alias

The following illustrates the syntax of the table alias:

```
SELECT column_list FROM table_name AS alias_name;
```

Example:

To make the query short and its output more meaningful, you can use the column or table aliases as follows:

```
SELECT c.first_name || ' ' || c.last_name AS full_name FROM customer c ORDER BY  
c.full_name;
```

full_name
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[note: you can also use aliases with multiple table or with inner or etc. join]