

SQLITE - ALIAS SYNTAX

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/sqlite/sqlite_alias_syntax.htm

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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 SQLite 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 SQLite 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:

```
sqlite> select * from COMPANY;
```

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Paul	32	California	20000.0
2	Allen	25	Texas	15000.0
3	Teddy	23	Norway	20000.0
4	Mark	25	Rich-Mond	65000.0
5	David	27	Texas	85000.0
6	Kim	22	South-Hall	45000.0
7	James	24	Houston	10000.0

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

Now, following is the usage of **TABLE ALIAS** where we use C and D as aliases for COMPANY and DEPARTMENT tables respectively:

```
sqlite> SELECT C.ID, C.NAME, C.AGE, D.DEPT
FROM COMPANY AS C, DEPARTMENT AS D
WHERE C.ID = D.EMP_ID;
```

Above SQLite statement will produce the following result:

ID	NAME	AGE	DEPT
----	------	-----	------

1	Paul	32	IT Billing
2	Allen	25	Engineerin
3	Teddy	23	Engineerin
4	Mark	25	Finance
5	David	27	Engineerin
6	Kim	22	Finance
7	James	24	Finance

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:

```
sqlite> 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;
```

Above SQLite statement will produce the following result:

COMPANY_ID	COMPANY_NAME	AGE	DEPT
1	Paul	32	IT Billing
2	Allen	25	Engineerin
3	Teddy	23	Engineerin
4	Mark	25	Finance
5	David	27	Engineerin
6	Kim	22	Finance
7	James	24	Finance

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