

# 1.5

## Column Aliases

### Column Aliases

- A column alias provides a way to create a clean or more descriptive header for a results set.
- A column alias **cannot** be used in a SELECT, WHERE, GROUP BY or HAVING clause due to the order of execution. You must refer to the original column name.

In the previous example, we created a new column that was a *calculated value*. The problem is that the column header is now population / SurfaceArea. However, we can rename the column header to something cleaner by creating a *column alias*. Look at the code snippet below.

*Example:*

```
SELECT name, population / SurfaceArea
       AS "People per square mile"
FROM country;
```

We used the AS keyword then in quotes we put the new column alias of "People per square mile." Which changes the column header as seen show below.

*Results:*

hous authors books authors\_books authors

Limit to

```
1 • SELECT name, population / SurfaceArea
2     AS "People per square mile"
3     FROM world.country;
```

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Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export:

	name	People per square mile
▶	Aruba	533.678756
	Afghanistan	34.841816
	Angola	10.329670
	Anguilla	83.333333
	Albania	118.310839
	Andorra	166.666667
	Netherlands Antilles	271.250000



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[https://edtechbooks.org/learning\\_mysql](https://edtechbooks.org/learning_mysql)