

## Quick Links



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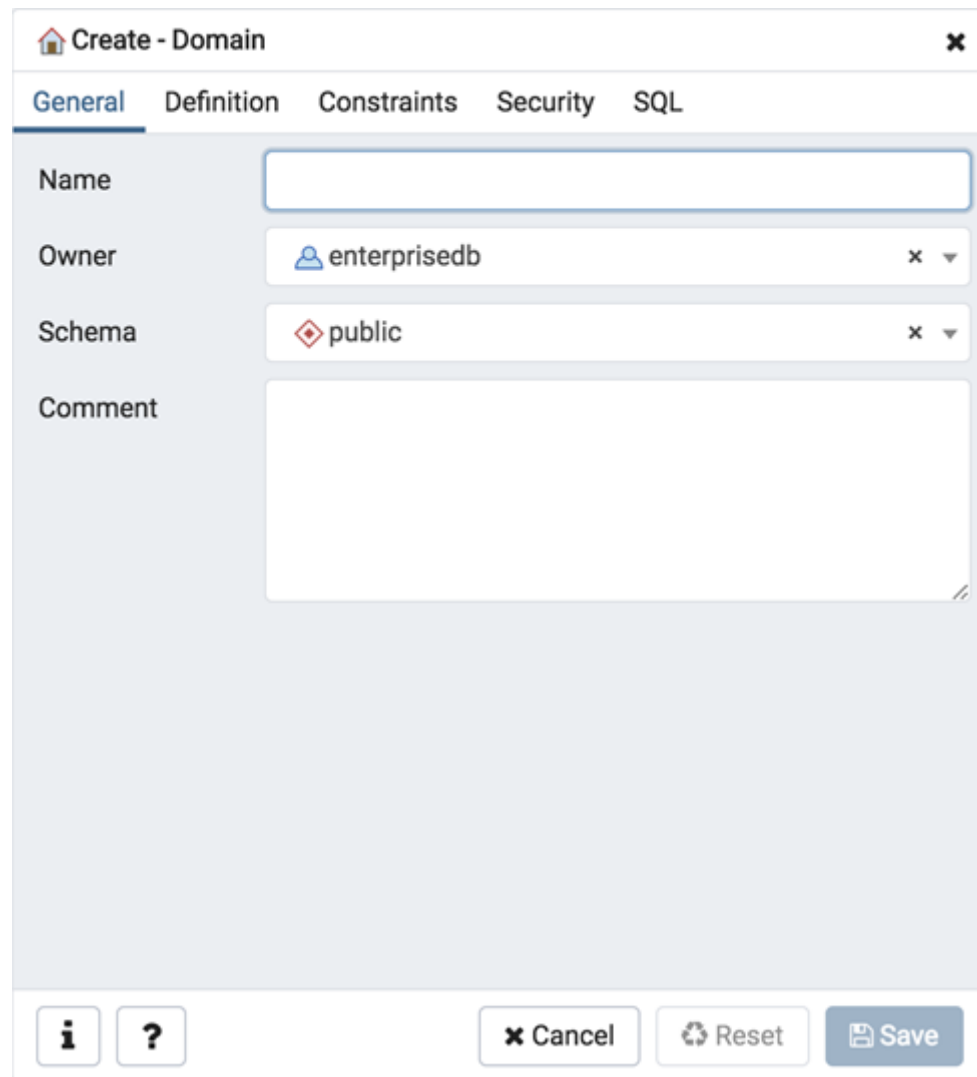
**Warning:** This documentation is for a pre-release version of pgAdmin 4

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Use the *Domain* dialog to define a domain. A domain is a data type definition that may constrain permissible values. Domains are useful when you are creating multiple tables that contain comparable columns; you can create a domain that defines constraints that are common to the columns and re-use the domain definition when creating the columns, rather than individually defining each set of constraints.

The *Domain* dialog organizes the development of a domain through the following tabs: *General*, *Definition*, *Constraints*, and *Security*. The *SQL* tab displays the SQL code generated by dialog selections.

The image shows a 'Create - Domain' dialog box with a title bar and a close button. It has five tabs: 'General' (selected), 'Definition', 'Constraints', 'Security', and 'SQL'. The 'General' tab contains four fields: 'Name' (a text input field), 'Owner' (a dropdown menu with 'enterprisedb' selected), 'Schema' (a dropdown menu with 'public' selected), and 'Comment' (a large text area). At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Cancel', 'Reset', and 'Save', along with information and help icons.

Use the fields on the *General* tab to identify a domain:

- Use the *Name* field to add a descriptive name for the domain. The name will be displayed in the *pgAdmin* tree control.
- Use the drop-down listbox next to *Owner* to select a role that will own the domain.
- Select the name of the schema in which the domain will reside from the drop-down listbox in the *Schema* field.
- Store notes about the domain in the *Comment* field.

Click the *Definition* tab to continue.

**Create - Domain**

General **Definition** Constraints Security SQL

Base type:

Length:

Precision:

Default:

Not Null?: ☒ No

Collation:

Use the fields in the *Definition* tab to describe the domain:

- Use the drop-down listbox next to *Base type* to specify a data type.
- Use the context-sensitive *Length* field to specify a numeric length for a numeric type.
- Use the context-sensitive *Precision* field to specify the total count of significant digits for a numeric type.
- Specify a default value for the domain data type in the *Default* field. The data type of the default expression must match the data type of the domain. If no default value is specified, then the default value is the null value.
- Move the *Not Null* switch to specify the values of this domain are prevented from being null.
- Use the drop-down listbox next to *Collation* to apply a collation cast. If no collation is specified, the underlying data type's default collation is used. The underlying type must be collatable if COLLATE is specified.

Click the *Constraints* tab to continue.

Create - Domain

General Definition **Constraints** Security SQL

Constraints +

Name	Check	Validate?
------	-------	-----------

i ? x Cancel Reset Save

Use the fields in the *Constraints* tab to specify rules for the domain. Click the *Add* icon (+) to set constraints:

- Use the *Name* field to specify a name for the constraint.
- Use the *Check* field to provide an expression for the constraint.
- Use the *Validate* checkbox to determine whether the constraint will be validated. The default checkbox is checked and sets a validation requirement.

A CHECK clause specifies an integrity test which values of the domain must satisfy. Each constraint must be an expression that produces a Boolean result. Use the key word VALUE to refer to the value being tested. Expressions evaluating to TRUE or UNKNOWN succeed. If the expression produces a FALSE result, an error is reported and the value is not allowed to be converted to the domain type. A CHECK expression cannot contain subqueries nor refer to variables other than VALUE. If a domain has multiple CHECK constraints, they will be tested in alphabetical order by name.

Click the *Add* icon (+) to set additional constraints; to discard a constraint, click the trash icon to the left of the row and confirm deletion in the *Delete Row* popup.

Click the *Security* tab to continue.

The screenshot shows a 'Create - Domain' dialog box with tabs for 'General', 'Definition', 'Constraints', 'Security' (selected), and 'SQL'. The 'Security Labels' panel is active, displaying a table with two columns: 'Provider' and 'Security Label'. An 'Add' icon (+) is located in the top right corner of the panel. At the bottom of the dialog, there are buttons for 'Cancel', 'Reset', and 'Save', along with information and help icons.

Use the *Security Labels* panel to assign security labels. Click the *Add* icon (+) to add a label:

- Specify a security label provider in the *Provider* field. The named provider must be loaded and must consent to the proposed labeling operation.
- Specify a security label in the *Security Label* field. The meaning of a given label is at the discretion of the label provider. PostgreSQL places no restrictions on whether or how a label provider must interpret security labels; it merely provides a mechanism for storing them.

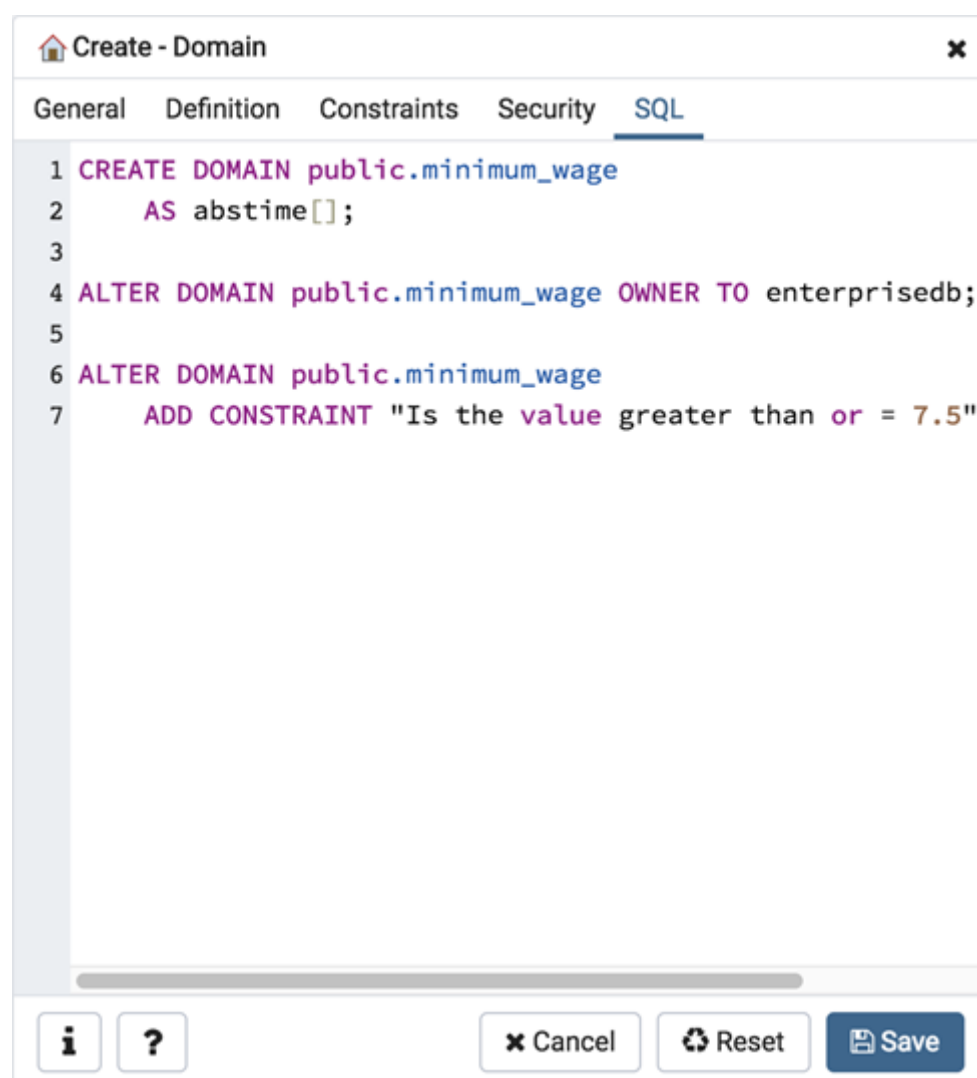
Click the *Add* icon (+) to specify each additional label; to discard a label, click the trash icon to the left of the row and confirm deletion in the *Delete Row* popup.

Click the *SQL* tab to continue.

Your entries in the *Domain* dialog generate a SQL command (see an example below). Use the *SQL* tab for review; revisit or switch tabs to make any changes to the SQL command.

#### Example ¶

The following is an example of the sql command generated by selections made in the *Domain* dialog:



The example shown demonstrates creating a domain named *minimum-wage* that confirms that the value entered is greater than or equal to 7.25.

- Click the *Info* button (i) to access online help.
- Click the *Save* button to save work.
- Click the *Cancel* button to exit without saving work.
- Click the *Reset* button to restore configuration parameters.