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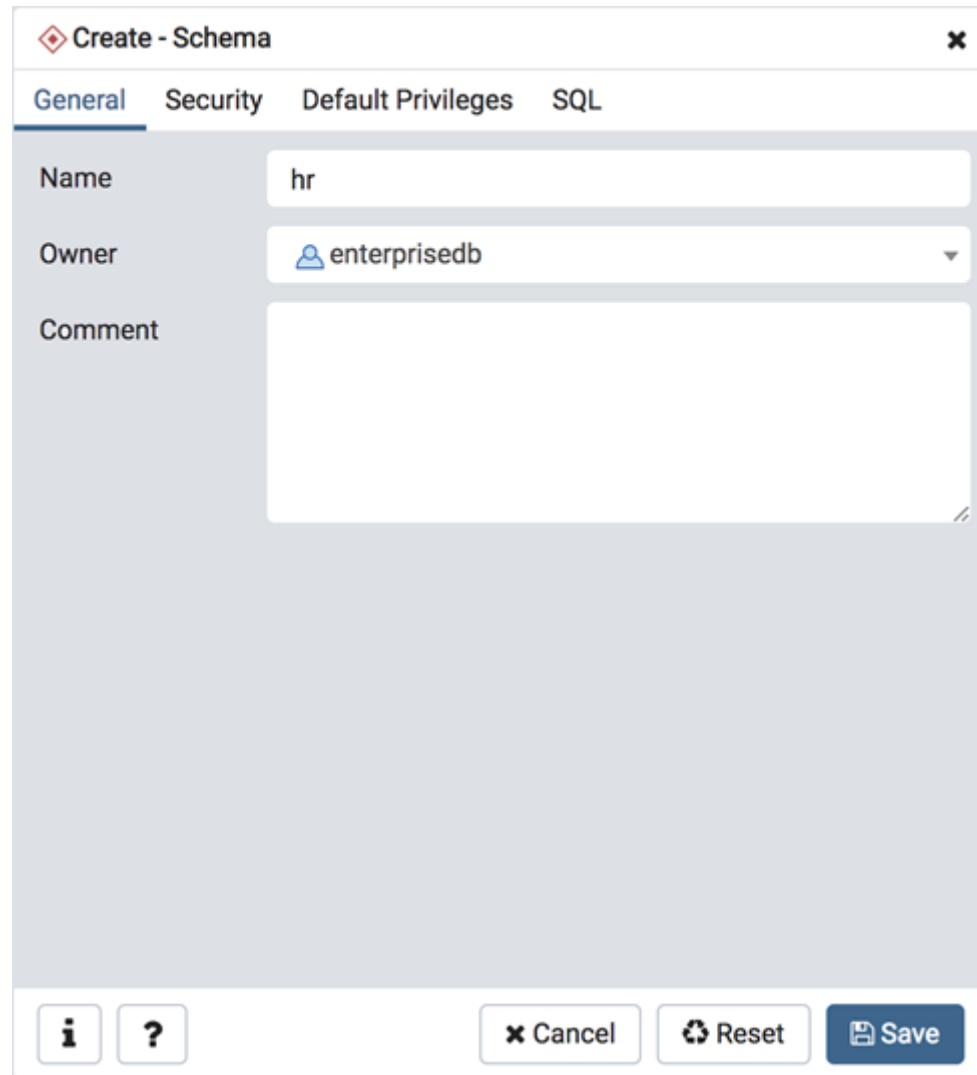
Warning: This documentation is for a pre-release version of pgAdmin 4

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Use the *Schema* dialog to define a schema. A schema is the organizational workhorse of a database, similar to directories or namespaces. To create a schema, you must be a database superuser or have the CREATE privilege.

The *Schema* dialog organizes the development of schema through the following dialog tabs: *General* and *Security*. The *SQL* tab displays the SQL code generated by dialog selections.

The image shows a 'Create - Schema' dialog box with a title bar and a close button. It has four tabs: 'General' (selected), 'Security', 'Default Privileges', and 'SQL'. The 'General' tab contains three fields: 'Name' with the value 'hr', 'Owner' with a dropdown menu showing 'enterprisedb', and a large 'Comment' text area. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'i' (info), '?' (help), 'x Cancel', 'Reset', and 'Save'.

Use the fields on the *General* tab to identify the schema.

- Use the *Name* field to add a descriptive name for the schema. The name will be displayed in the *pgAdmin* tree control.
- Select the owner of the schema from the drop-down listbox in the *Owner* field.
- Store notes about the schema in the *Comment* field.

Click the *Security* tab to continue.

Create - Schema

General

Security

Default Privileges

SQL

Privileges

	Grantee	Privileges	Grantor
	enterisedb	C*U*	enterisedb

Security Labels

	Provider	Security Label
	myprovider	mysecurity

Cancel

Reset

Save

Use the *Security* tab to assign privileges and security labels for the schema.

Click the *Add* icon (+) to assign a set of privileges in the *Privileges* panel:

- Select the name of the role from the drop-down listbox in the *Grantee* field.
- Click inside the *Privileges* field. Check the boxes to the left of one or more privileges to grant the selected privileges to the specified user.
- The current user, who is the default grantor for granting the privilege, is displayed in the *Grantor* field.

Click the *Add* icon (+) to assign additional sets of privileges; to discard a privilege, click the trash icon to the left of the row and confirm deletion in the *Delete Row* popup.

Click the *Add* icon (+) to assign a security label in the *Security Labels* panel:

- 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 assign additional security labels; to discard a security label, click the trash icon to the left of the row and confirm deletion in the *Delete Row* popup.

Click the *Default Privileges* tab to continue.

The screenshot shows the 'Create - Schema' dialog box with the 'Default Privileges' tab selected. Inside this tab, the 'Tables' sub-tab is active. A table titled 'Default Privileges: Tables' contains one entry. The 'Grantee' column shows 'enterprisedb', the 'Privileges' column shows 'arwdDxt', and the 'Grantor' column shows 'enterprisedb'. At the bottom of the dialog are buttons for 'Cancel', 'Reset', and 'Save'.

Grantee	Privileges	Grantor
enterprisedb	arwdDxt	enterprisedb

Use the *Default Privileges* tab to grant privileges for tables, sequences, functions and types. Use the tabs nested inside the *Default Privileges* tab to specify the database object and click the *Add* icon (+) to assign a set of privileges:

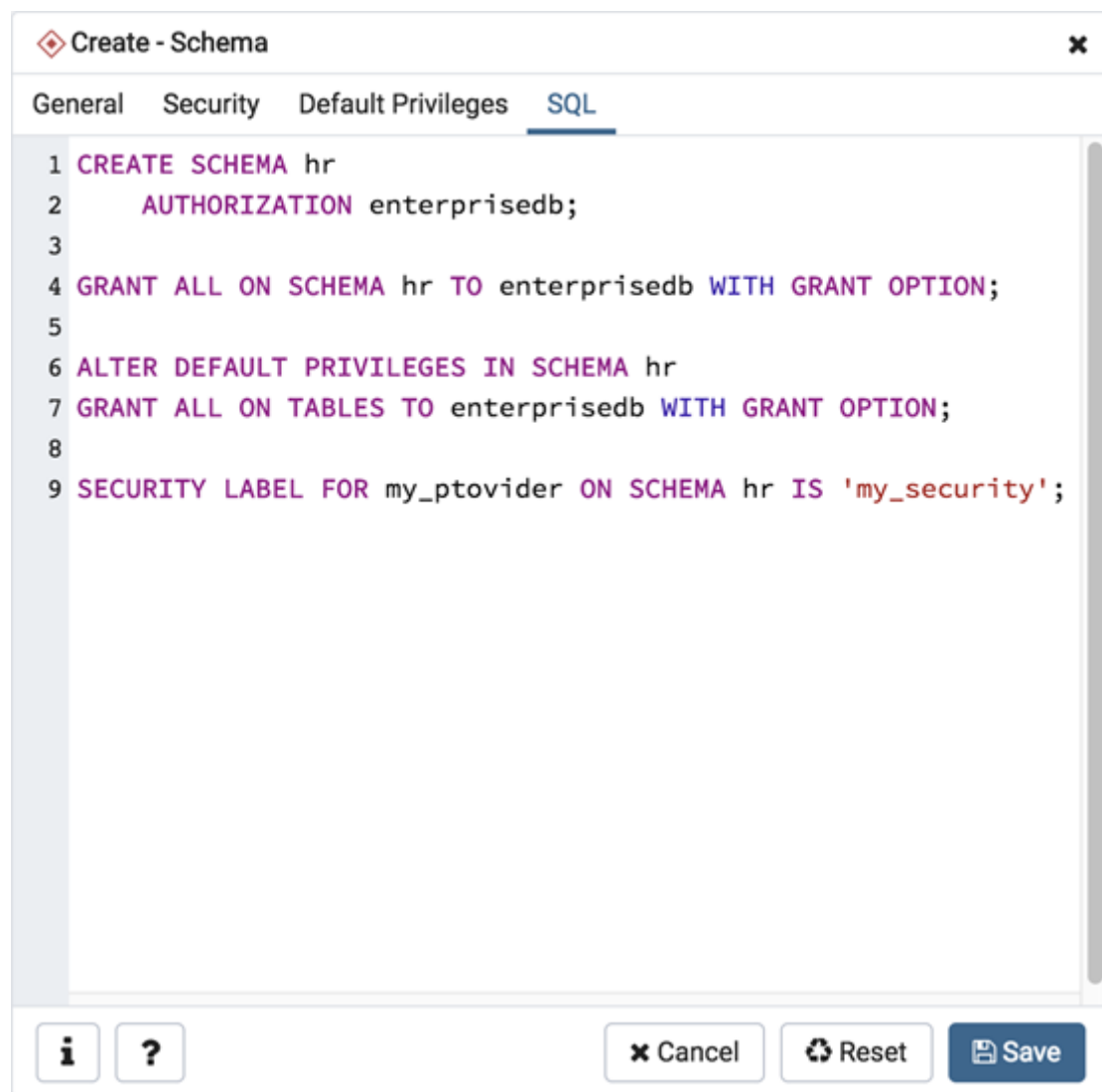
- Select the name of a role that will be granted privileges in the schema from the drop-down listbox in the *Grantee* field.
- Click inside the *Privileges* field. Check the boxes to the left of one or more privileges to grant the selected privileges to the specified user.
- The current user, who is the default grantor for granting the privilege, is displayed in the *Grantor* field.

Click the *SQL* tab to continue.

Your entries in the *Schema* 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 *Schema* dialog:



The example creates a schema named `hr`; the command grants *USAGE* privileges to *public* and assigns the ability to grant privileges to *alice*.

- 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.