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

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Check Dialog

Use the *Check* dialog to define or modify a check constraint. A check constraint specifies an expression that produces a Boolean result that new or updated rows must satisfy for an insert or update operation to succeed.

The *Check* dialog organizes the development of a check constraint through the *General* and *Definition* tabs. The *SQL* tab displays the SQL code generated by dialog selections.

The screenshot shows the 'Create - Check' dialog box with the 'General' tab selected. The 'Name' field contains 'chk_orders'. The 'Comment' field is empty. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Cancel', 'Reset', and 'Save', along with information and help icons.

Use the fields in the *General* tab to identify the check constraint:

- Use the *Name* field to provide a descriptive name for the check constraint that will be displayed in the *pgAdmin* tree control. With PostgreSQL 9.5 forward, when a table has multiple check constraints, they will be tested for each row in alphabetical order by name and after NOT NULL constraints.
- Store notes about the check constraint in the *Comment* field.

Click the *Definition* tab to continue.

The screenshot shows the 'Create - Check' dialog box with the 'Definition' tab selected. The 'Check' field contains the expression 'o_orderkey > 500'. Below this, there are two toggle buttons: 'No Inherit?' (set to 'No') and 'Don't validate?' (set to 'Yes'). At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Cancel', 'Reset', and 'Save', along with information and help icons.

Use the fields in the *Definition* tab to define the check constraint:

- Provide the expression that a row must satisfy in the *Check* field.

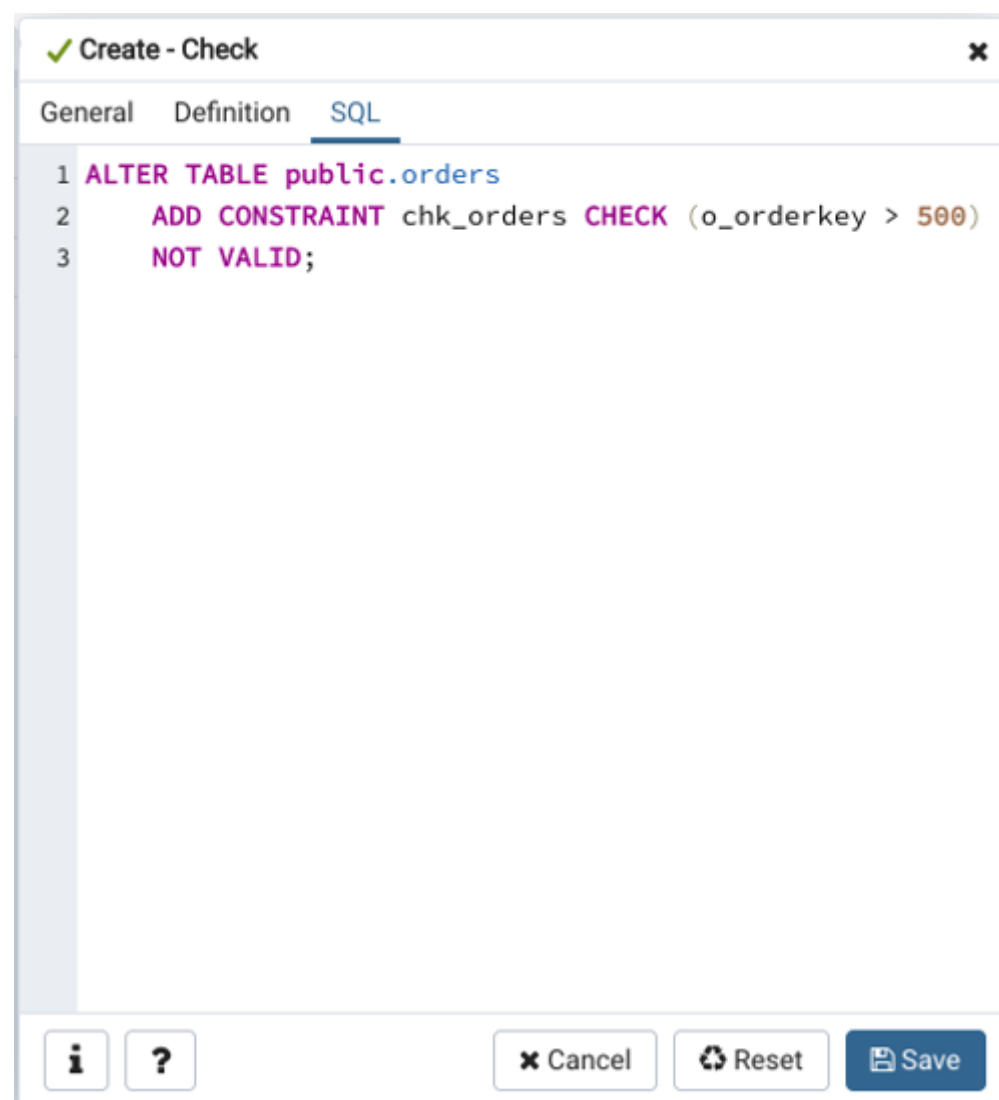
- Move the *No Inherit?* switch to the *Yes* position to specify that this constraint is not automatically inherited by a table's children. The default is *No*, meaning that the constraint will be inherited by any children.
- Move the *Don't validate?* switch to the *No* position to skip validation of existing data; the constraint may not hold for all rows in the table. The default is *Yes*.

Click the *SQL* tab to continue.

Your entries in the *Check* 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 user selections in the *Check* dialog:



The example shown demonstrates creating a check constraint named *check_price* on the *price* column of the *products* table. The constraint confirms that any values added to the column are greater than 0.

- 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.