

## Quick Links



[Online Demo](#)



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[FAQ](#)



[Latest Docs](#)



[Ask a  
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[Screenshots](#)

This page in other versions: [Latest \(4.19\)](#) | [4.18](#) | [4.17](#) | [3.6](#) | [2.1](#) | [1.6](#) | [Development](#)

[pgAdmin 4 4.19 documentation](#) » [Creating or Modifying a Table](#) » [previous](#) | [next](#) | [index](#)

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

### Contents

- [Unique Constraint Dialog](#)
  - [Example](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [Connecting To A Server](#)
- [Managing Cluster Objects](#)
- [Managing Database Objects](#)
- [Creating or Modifying a Table](#)
  - [Check Dialog](#)
  - [Column Dialog](#)
  - [Compound Trigger Dialog](#)
  - [Exclusion Constraint Dialog](#)
  - [Foreign key Dialog](#)
  - [Index Dialog](#)
  - [Primary key Dialog](#)
  - [Rule Dialog](#)
  - [Table Dialog](#)
  - [Trigger Dialog](#)
  - [Unique Constraint Dialog](#)
- [Management Basics](#)
- [Backup and Restore](#)
- [Developer Tools](#)
- [pgAgent](#)
- [pgAdmin Project Contributions](#)
- [Release Notes](#)
- [Licence](#)

## Unique Constraint Dialog

Use the *Unique constraint* dialog to define a unique constraint for a specified table. Unique constraints ensure that the data contained in a column, or a group of columns, is unique among all the rows in the table.

The *Unique constraint* dialog organizes the development of a unique constraint through the following dialog tabs: *General* and *Definition*. The *SQL* tab displays the SQL code generated by dialog selections.

The screenshot shows the 'Create - Unique constraint' dialog box with the 'General' tab selected. The 'Name' field contains 'uc\_book'. 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 unique constraint:

- Use the *Name* field to add a descriptive name for the unique constraint. The name will be displayed in the *pgAdmin* tree control.

Click the *Definition* tab to continue.

The screenshot shows the 'Create - Unique constraint' dialog box with the 'Definition' tab selected. The 'Columns' field contains 'auth\_srid'. The 'Include columns' field contains 'auth\_name' and 'auth\_srid'. The 'Tablespace' field is set to 'pg\_default'. The 'Index' field is set to 'Select from the list'. The 'Fill factor' field is empty. The 'Deferrable?' and 'Deferred?' fields are both set to 'No'. 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 unique constraint:

- Click inside the *Columns* field and select one or more column names from the drop-down listbox. To delete a selection, click the x to the left of the column name. The unique constraint should be different from the primary key constraint defined for the same table; the selected column(s) for the constraints must be distinct.

- Use *Include columns* field to specify columns for *INCLUDE* clause of the constraint. This option is available in Postgres 11 and later.
- Select the name of the tablespace in which the unique constraint will reside from the drop-down listbox in the *Tablespace* field.
- Select the name of an index from the drop-down listbox in the *Index* field. This field is optional. Adding a unique constraint will automatically create a unique B-tree index on the column or group of columns listed in the constraint, and will force the column(s) to be marked NOT NULL.
- Use the *Fill Factor* field to specify a fill factor for the table and index. The fill factor for a table is a percentage between 10 and 100. 100 (complete packing) is the default.
- Move the *Deferrable?* switch to the *Yes* position to specify the timing of the constraint is deferrable and can be postponed until the end of the statement. The default is *No*.
- If enabled, move the *Deferred?* switch to the *Yes* position to specify the timing of the constraint is deferred to the end of the statement. The default is *No*.

Click the *SQL* tab to continue.

Your entries in the *Unique constraint* 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 *Unique constraint* dialog:



The example shown demonstrates creating a unique constraint named *name\_con* on the *name* column of the *distributors* table.

- 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.