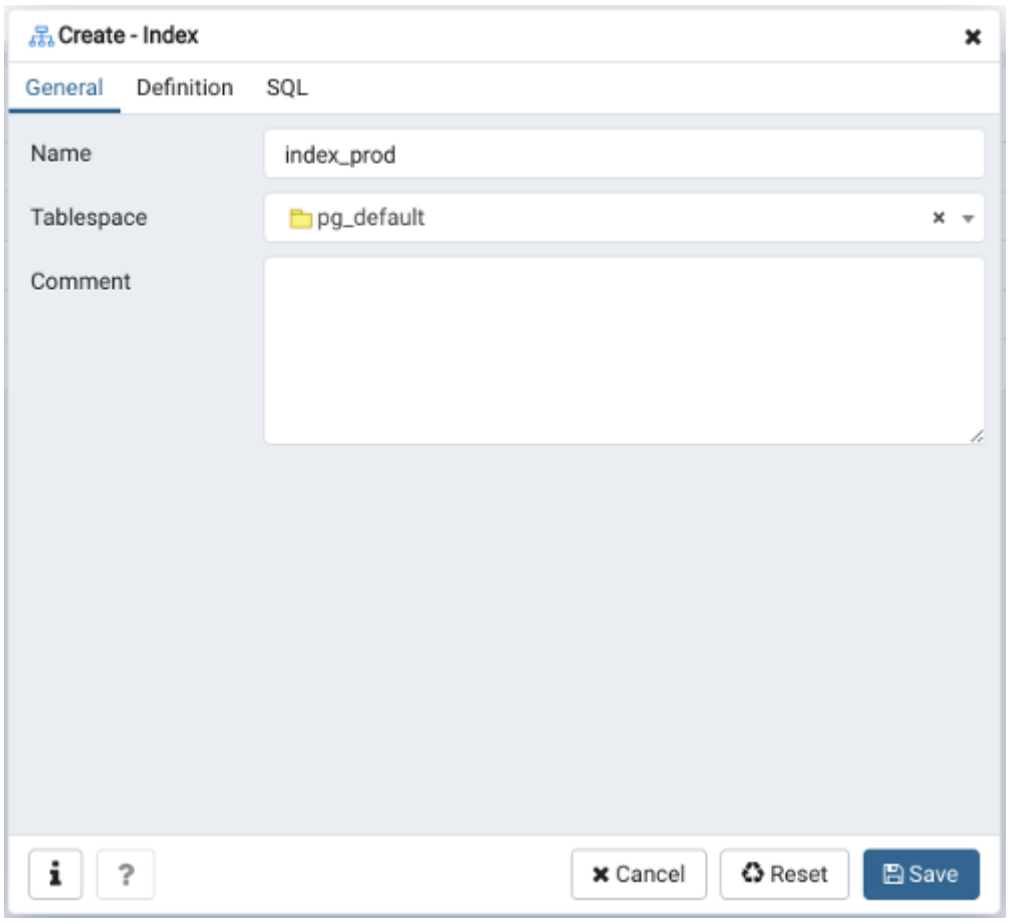
Warning: This documentation is for a pre-release version of pgAdmin 4

Contents

Index Dialog ¶

Use the *Index* dialog to create an index on a specified table or materialized view.

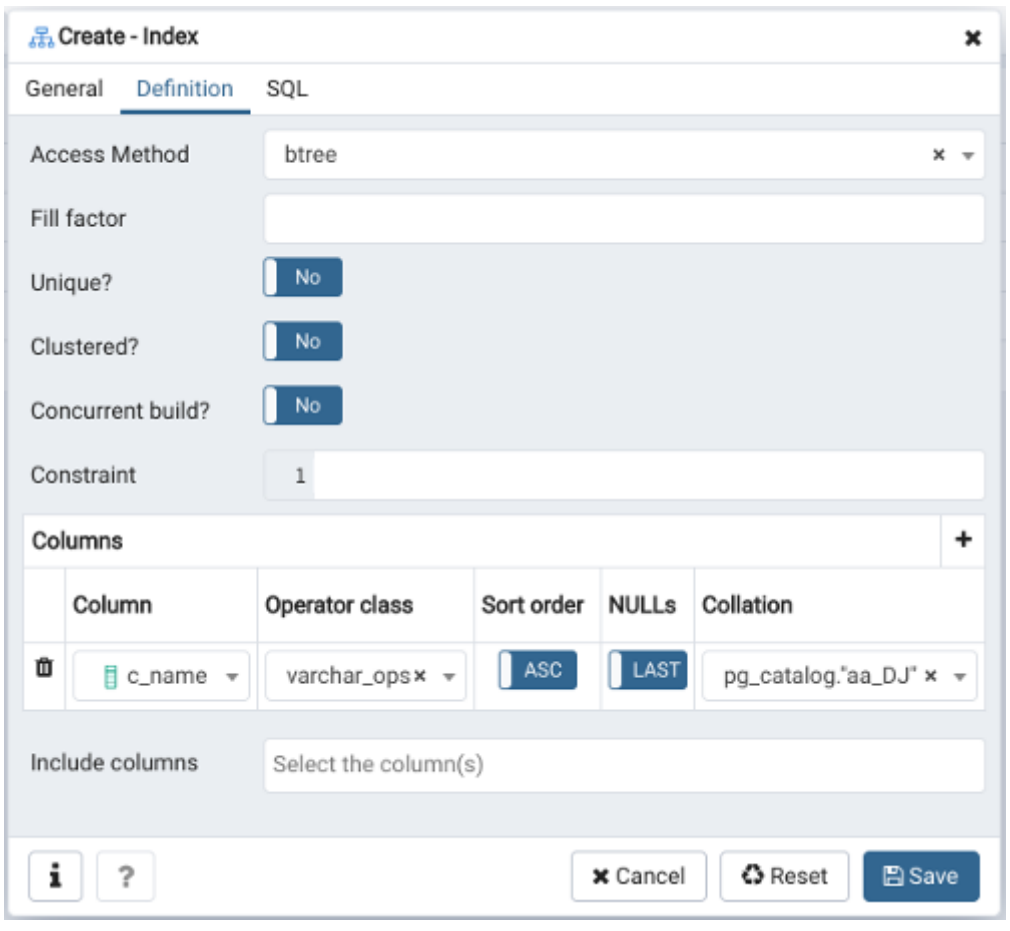
The *Index* dialog organizes the development of a index through the following dialog tabs: *General* and *Definition*. The *SQL* tab displays the SQL code generated by dialog selections.



Use the fields in the *General* tab to identify the index:

- Use the *Name* field to add a descriptive name for the index. The name will be displayed in the *pgAdmin* tree control.
- Use the drop-down listbox next to *Tablespace* to select the tablespace in which the index will reside.
- Store notes about the index in the *Comment* field.

Click the *Definition* tab to continue.



Use the fields in the *Definition* tab to define the index:

- Use the drop-down listbox next to *Access Method* to select an index type:

    - Select *btree* to create a B-tree index. A B-tree index may improve performance when managing equality and range queries on data that can be sorted into some ordering (the default).
    - Select *hash* to create a hash index. A hash index may improve performance when managing simple equality comparisons.
    - Select *gist* to create a GiST index. A GiST index may improve performance when managing values with more than one key.
    - Select *gin* to create a GIN index. A GIN index may improve performance when managing two-dimensional geometric data types and nearest-neighbor searches.
    - Select *spgist* to create a space-partitioned GiST index. A SP-GiST index may improve performance when managing non-balanced data structures.
    - Select *brin* to create a BRIN index. A BRIN index may improve performance when managing minimum and maximum values and ranges.

- Use the *Fill Factor* field to specify a fill factor for the index. The fill factor specifies how full the selected method will try to fill each index page.

- Move the *Unique?* switch to the *Yes* position to check for duplicate values in the table when the index is created and when data is added. The default is *No*.

- Move the *Clustered?* switch to the *Yes* position to instruct the server to cluster the table.

- Move the *Concurrent build?* switch to the *Yes* position to build the index without taking any locks that prevent concurrent inserts, updates, or deletes on the table.

- Use the *Constraint* field to provide a constraint expression; a constraint expression limits the entries in the index to those rows that satisfy the constraint.

Use the context-sensitive fields in the *Columns* panel to specify which column(s) the index queries. Click the *Add* icon (+) to add a column:

- Use the drop-down listbox in *Column* field to select the name of the column rom the table.

- If enabled, use the drop-down listbox to select an available *Operator class* to specify the type of action performed on the column.

- If enabled, move the *Sort order* switch to specify the sort order:

    - Select *ASC* to specify an ascending sort order (the default);
    - Select *DESC* to specify a descending sort order.

- If enabled, move the *Nulls* switch to specify the sort order of nulls:

    - Select *First* to specify nulls sort before non-nulls;
    - Select *Last* to specify nulls sort after non-nulls (the default).

- Use the drop-down listbox in the *Collation* field to select a collation to use for the index.

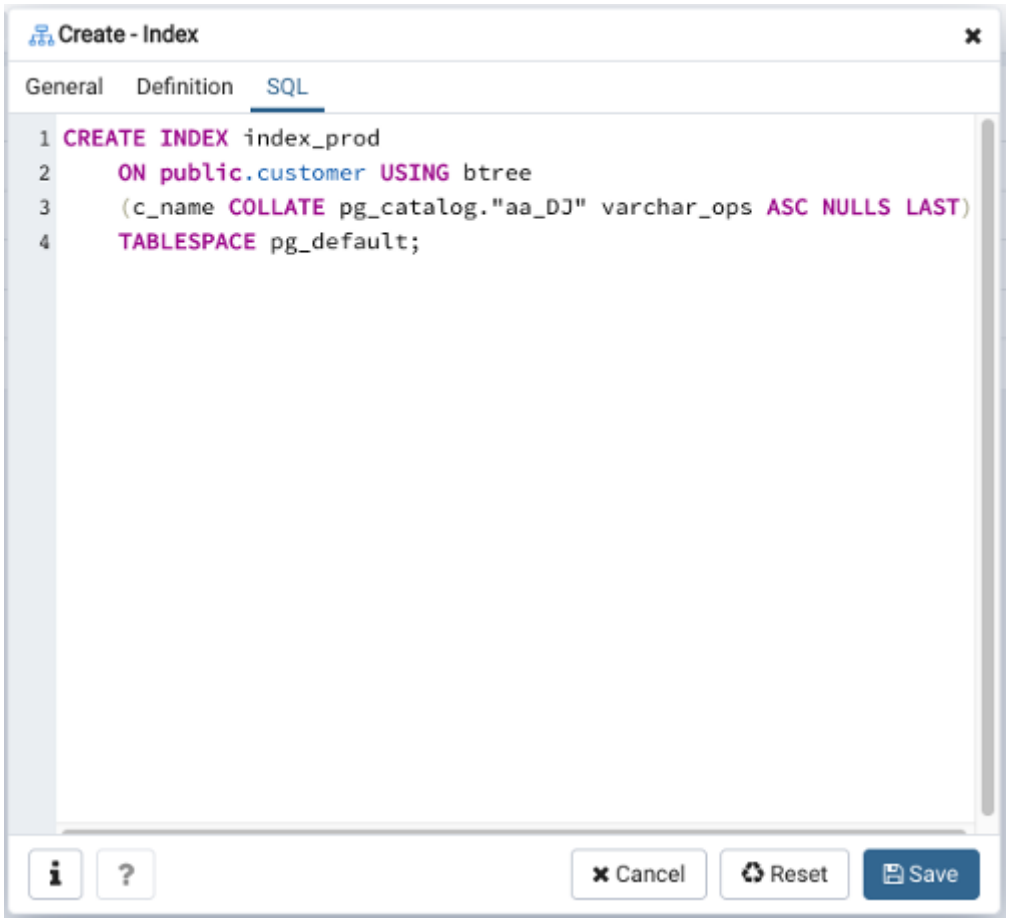
Use *Include columns* field to specify columns for *INCLUDE* clause of the index. This option is available in Postgres 11 and later.

Click the *SQL* tab to continue.

Your entries in the *Index* 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 *Index* dialog:



The example shown demonstrates creating an index named *dist_codes* that indexes the values in the *code* 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.