

Quick Links



[Online Demo](#)



[Download](#)



[FAQ](#)



[Latest Docs](#)



[Ask a
Question](#)



[Report a Bug](#)



[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](#) » [Managing Cluster Objects](#) » [previous](#) | [next](#) | [index](#)

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

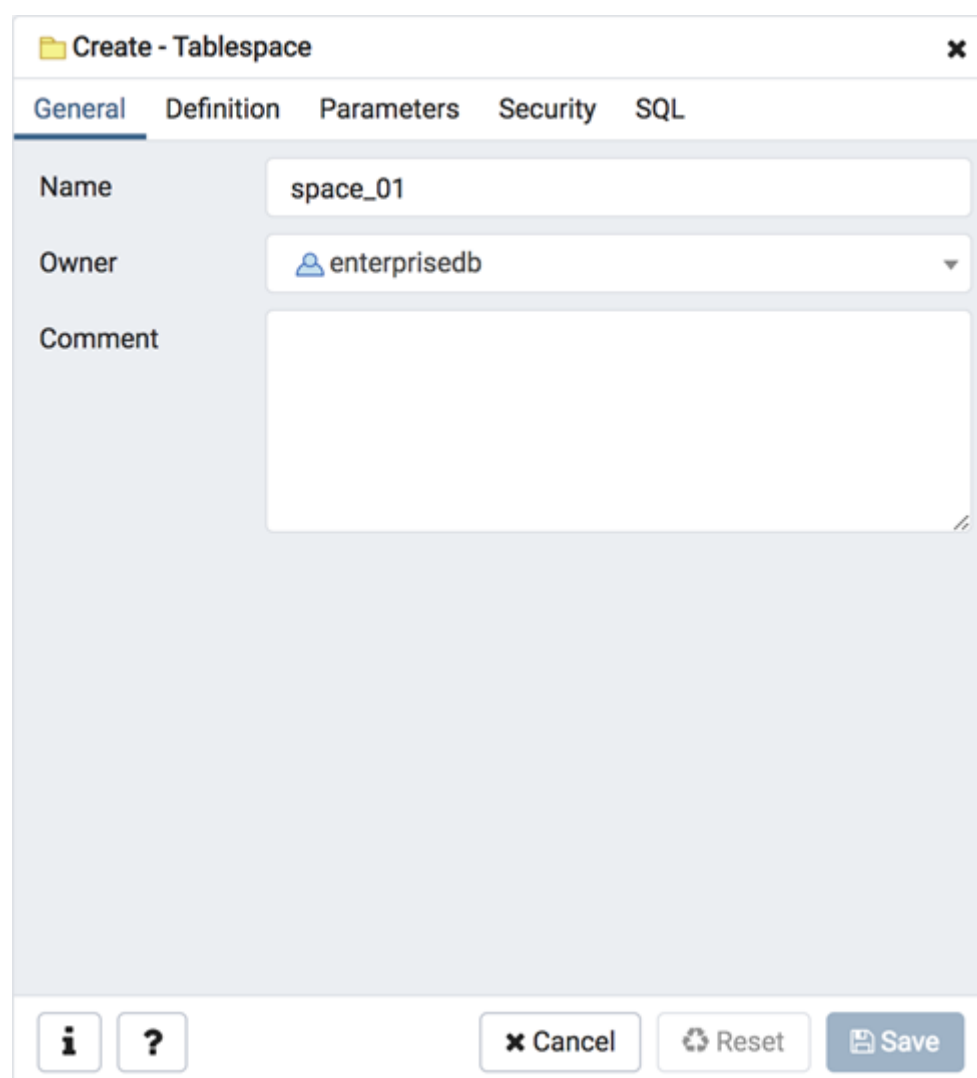
Contents

- [Tablespace Dialog](#)
 - [Example](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [Connecting To A Server](#)
- [Managing Cluster Objects](#)
 - [Database Dialog](#)
 - [Move Objects Dialog](#)
 - [Resource Group Dialog](#)
 - [Login/Group Role Dialog](#)
 - [Tablespace Dialog](#)
- [Managing Database Objects](#)
- [Creating or Modifying a Table](#)
- [Management Basics](#)
- [Backup and Restore](#)
- [Developer Tools](#)
- [pgAgent](#)
- [pgAdmin Project Contributions](#)
- [Release Notes](#)
- [Licence](#)

Tablespace Dialog

Use The *Tablespace* dialog to define a tablespace. A tablespace allows superusers to define an alternative location on the file system where the data files containing database objects (such as tables and indexes) reside. Tablespaces are only supported on systems that support symbolic links. Note that a tablespace cannot be used independently of the cluster in which it is defined.

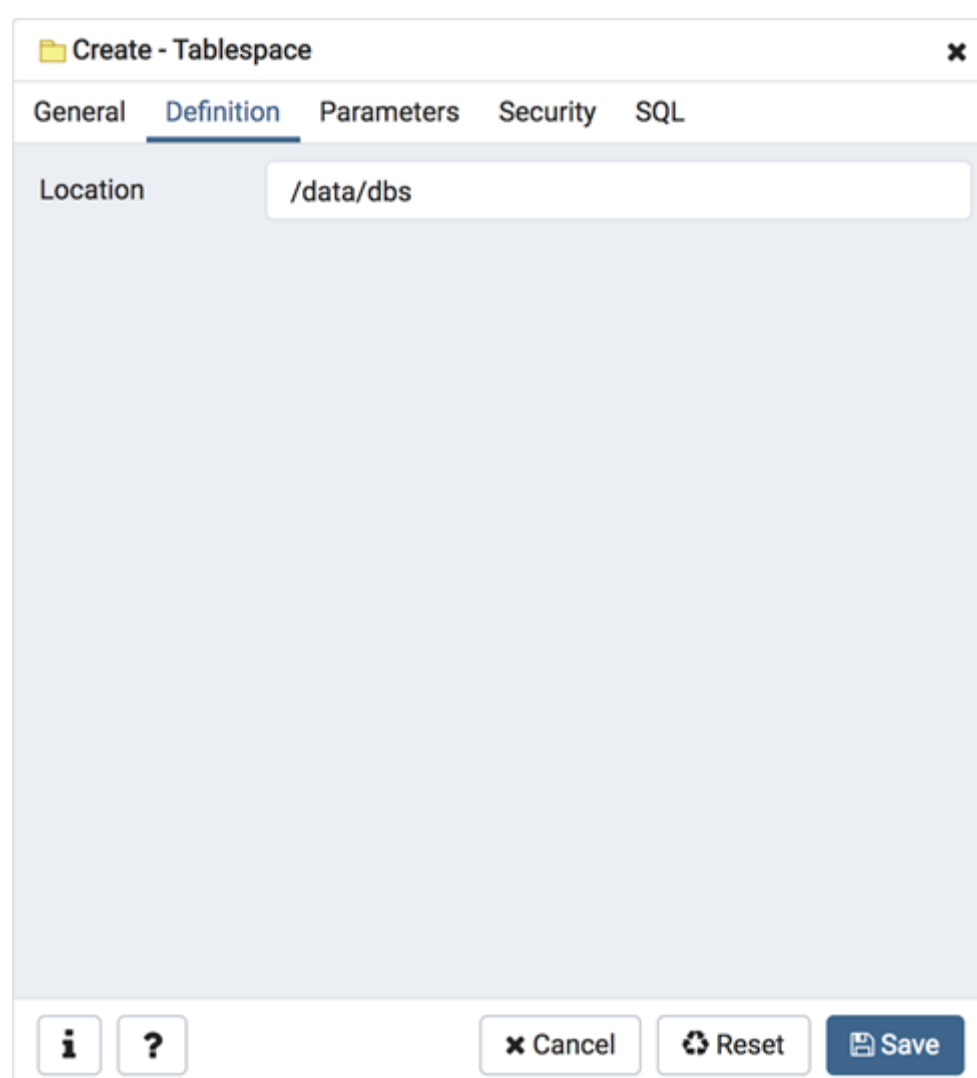
The *Tablespace* dialog organizes the definition of a tablespace through the following tabs: *General*, *Definition*, *Parameters*, and *Security*. The *SQL* tab displays the SQL code generated by dialog selections.



The image shows a 'Create - Tablespace' dialog box with the 'General' tab selected. The dialog has a title bar with a folder icon and a close button. Below the title bar are five tabs: 'General', 'Definition', 'Parameters', 'Security', and 'SQL'. The 'General' tab contains three fields: 'Name' with the value 'space_01', 'Owner' with a dropdown menu showing 'enterprisedb', and a large 'Comment' text area. At the bottom of the dialog are four buttons: an information icon, a question mark icon, a 'Cancel' button, a 'Reset' button, and a 'Save' button.

- Use the *Name* field to identify the tablespace with a descriptive name. The name cannot begin with `pg_`; these names are reserved for system tablespaces.
- Select the owner of the tablespace from the drop-down listbox in the *Owner* field.
- Store notes about the tablespace in the *Comment* field.

Click the *Definition* tab to continue.



The image shows the same 'Create - Tablespace' dialog box, but with the 'Definition' tab selected. The 'Location' field is visible and contains the value '/data/dbs'. The other tabs ('General', 'Parameters', 'Security', 'SQL') are visible but not active. The bottom buttons (information, question mark, Cancel, Reset, Save) remain the same.

- Use the *Location* field to specify an absolute path to a directory that will contain the tablespace.

Click the *Parameters* tab to continue.

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

- Select the name of the role from the drop-down listbox in the *Grantee* field.
- The current user, who is the default grantor for granting the privilege, is displayed in the *Grantor* 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.

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.

Use the *Security Labels* panel to define security labels applied to the tablespace. Click the *Add* icon (+) to add each security label selection:

- 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.

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 *SQL* tab to continue.

Your entries in the *Tablespace* 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 *Tablespace* dialog:

Create - Tablespace

General Definition Parameters Security SQL

```
1 CREATE TABLESPACE space_01
2   OWNER enterprisedb
3   LOCATION '/data/dbs';
4
5 ALTER TABLESPACE space_01
6   OWNER TO enterprisedb;
7
8 ALTER TABLESPACE space_01
9
10  SET (random_page_cost=1);
```

i

?

Cancel

Reset

Save

The example shown demonstrates creating a tablespace named *space_01*. It has a *random_page_cost* value equal to 1.

- 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.