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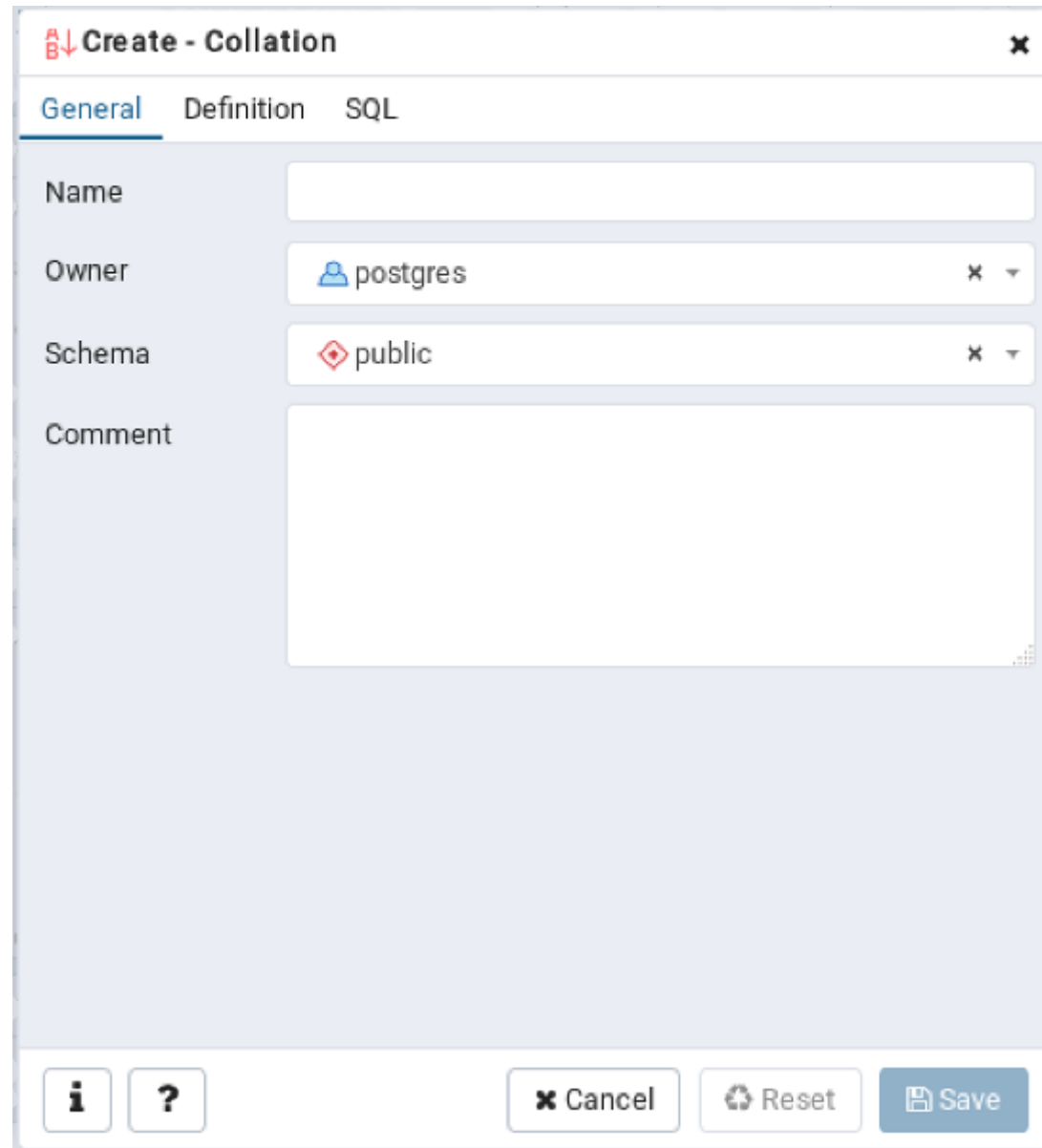
Warning: This documentation is for a pre-release version of pgAdmin 4

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Use the *Collation* dialog to define a collation. A collation is an SQL schema object that maps a SQL name to operating system locales. To create a collation, you must have a CREATE privilege on the destination schema.

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

The image shows a screenshot of the 'Create - Collation' dialog box. The dialog has a title bar with a red 'A' icon and a close button. Below the title bar are three tabs: 'General' (selected), 'Definition', and 'SQL'. The 'General' tab contains four fields: 'Name' (a text input field), 'Owner' (a dropdown menu showing 'postgres' with a user icon), 'Schema' (a dropdown menu showing 'public' with a diamond icon), and 'Comment' (a large 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 fields in the *General* tab to identify the collation:

- Use the *Name* field to provide a name for the collation. The collation name must be unique within a schema. The name will be displayed in the *pgAdmin* tree control.
- Select the name of the owner from the drop-down listbox in the *Owner* field.
- Select the name of the schema in which the collation will reside from the drop-down listbox in the *Schema* field.
- Store notes about the collation in the *Comment* field.

Click the *Definition* tab to continue.

Create - Collation

General **Definition** SQL

Copy collation: Select from the list

Locale:

LC_COLLATE:

LC_TYPE:

Buttons: [i] [?] [x Cancel] [Reset] [Save]

Use the fields in the *Definition* tab to specify the operating system locale settings:

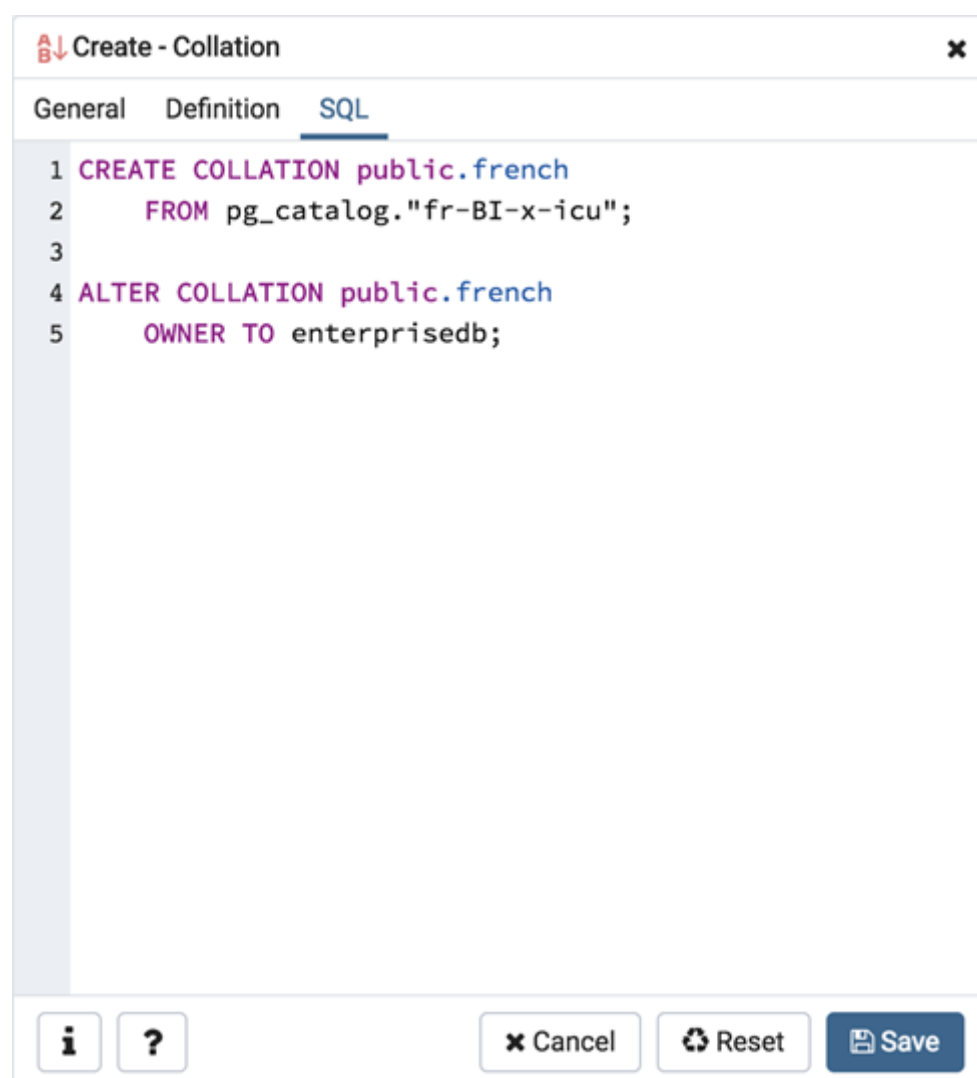
- Use the drop-down listbox next to *Copy collation* to select the name of an existing collation to copy. The new collation will have the same properties as the existing one, but will be an independent object. If you choose to copy an existing collation, you cannot modify the collation properties displayed on this tab.
- Use the *Locale* field to specify a locale; a locale specifies language and language formatting characteristics. If you specify this, you cannot specify either of the following parameters. To view a list of locales supported by your Linux system use the command `locale -a`.
- Use the *LC_COLLATE* field to specify a locale with specified string sort order. The locale must be applicable to the current database encoding. (See CREATE DATABASE for details.)
- Use the *LC_CTYPE* field to specify a locale with specified character classification. The locale must be applicable to the current database encoding. (See CREATE DATABASE for details.)

Click the *SQL* tab to continue.

Your entries in the *Collation* 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 *Collation* dialog:



The example shown demonstrates creating a collation named *french* that uses the rules specified for the locale, *fr-BI-x-icu*. The collation is owned by **postgres*.

- Click the *Info* button (i) to access online help. For more information about setting a locale, see Chapter 22.1 Locale Support of the PostgreSQL core documentation:

<https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/locale.html>

- Click the *Save* button to save work.
- Click the *Cancel* button to exit without saving work.
- Click the *Reset* button to restore configuration parameters.