Quick Links



Online Demo



Download



FAQ



Latest Docs



Ask a
Question



Report a Bug



Screenshots

This page in other versions: <u>Latest</u> (4.19) | 4.18 | 4.17 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 1.6 | <u>Development</u>

pgAdmin 4 4.19 documentation » Managing Cluster Objects » previous | next | index

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

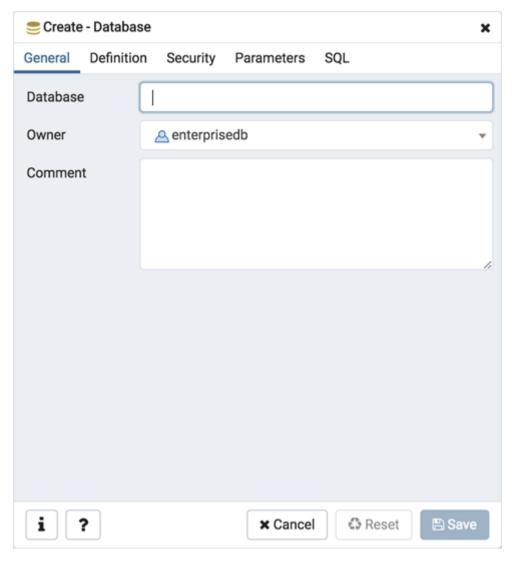
Contents

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

Database Dialog ¶

Use the *Database* dialog to define or modify a database. To create a database, you must be a database superuser or have the CREATE privilege.

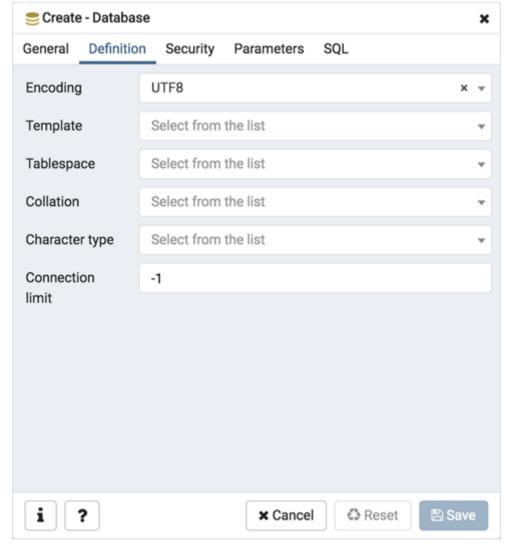
The *Database* dialog organizes the development of a database through the following dialog tabs: *General*, *Definition*, *Security*, and *Parameters*. The *SQL* tab displays the SQL code generated by dialog selections.



Use the fields in the General tab to identify the database:

- Use the *Database* field to add a descriptive name for the database. The name will be displayed in the *pgAdmin* tree control.
- Select the owner of the database from the drop-down listbox in the *Owner* field.
- Store notes about the database in the Comment field.

Click the *Definition* tab to continue.

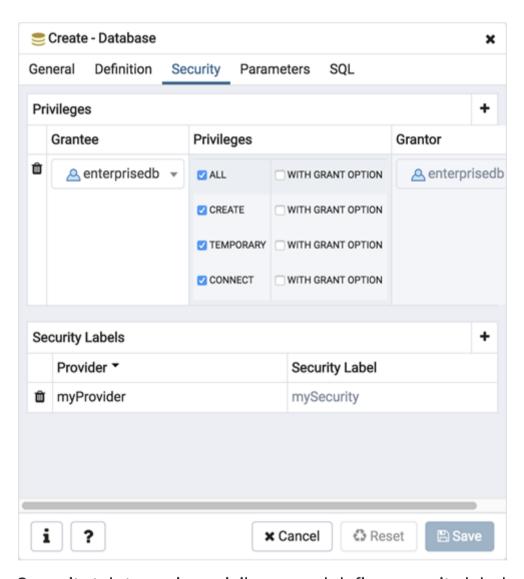


Use the *Definition* tab to set properties for the database:

• Select a character set from the drop-down listbox in the *Encoding* field. The default is *UTF8*.

- Select a template from the drop-down listbox in the *Template* field. If you do not specify a template, the database will use template1.
- Select a tablespace from the drop-down listbox in the *Tablespace* field. The selected tablespace will be the default tablespace used to contain database objects.
- Select the collation order from the drop-down listbox in the Collation field.
- Select the character classification from the drop-down listbox in the *Character Type* field. This affects the categorization of characters, e.g. lower, upper and digit. The default, or a blank field, uses the character classification of the template database.
- Specify a connection limit in the *Connection Limit* field to configure the maximum number of connection requests. The default value (-1) allows unlimited connections to the database.

Click the Security tab to continue.



Use the Security tab to assign privileges and define security labels.

Use the *Privileges* panel to assign privileges to a role. Click the *Add* icon (+) to set privileges for database objects:

- Select the name of the role from the drop-down listbox in the Grantee field.
- Click inside the *Privileges* field. Check the boxes to the left of one or more privileges to grant the selected privilege to the specified user.
- The current user, who is the default grantor for granting the privilege, is displayed in the *Grantor* field.

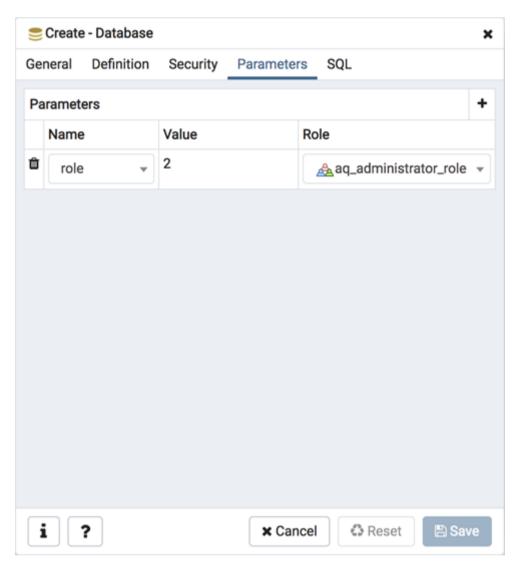
Click add to set additional privileges; to discard a privilege, click the trash icon to the left of the row and confirm deletion in the *Delete Row* popup.

Use the Security Labels panel to define security labels applied to the database. 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 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 Parameters tab to continue.



Use the *Parameters* tab to set parameters for the database. Click the *Add* icon (+) to add each parameter:

- Use the drop-down listbox in the Name field to select a parameter.
- Use the *Value* field to set a value for the parameter.
- Use the drop-down listbox next to Role to select a role to which the parameter setting specified will apply.

Follow these steps to add additional parameter value definitions; to discard a parameter, 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 *Database* 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.

The following is an example of the sql command generated by user selections in the *Database* dialog:

```
🥯 Create - Database
                                                               ×
General Definition Security Parameters
                                      SQL
1 CREATE DATABASE hr
       WITH
3
       OWNER = enterprisedb
 4
      TEMPLATE = template1
      ENCODING = 'UTF8'
 5
 6
      TABLESPACE = pg_default
 7
      CONNECTION LIMIT = -1;
 8
9 COMMENT ON DATABASE hr
10
       IS 'Database for human resources';
11
12 ALTER ROLE enterprisedb IN DATABASE hr
13
       SET role TO 2;
14
15 GRANT ALL ON DATABASE hr TO enterprisedb WITH GRANT OPTION;
     ?
 i

★ Cancel

                                               🗘 Reset

    Save
```

The example creates a database named *hr* that is owned by *postgres*. It allows unlimited connections, and is available to all authenticated users.

- 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.