Create Database – creates a new database using `CREATE DATABASE` statement.

PostgreSQL CREATE DATABASE statement

To create a new PostgreSQL database, you use `CREATE DATABASE` statement as shown below:

```
CREATE DATABASE db_name
OWNER = role_name
TEMPLATE = template
ENCODING = encoding
LC_COLLATE = collate
LC_CTYPE = ctype
TABLESPACE = tablespace_name
CONNECTION LIMIT = max_concurrent_connection
```

The `CREATE DATABASE` statement provides you with various options when creating a new database. Let's examine those options in more detail:

- **db_name**: is the name of the new database that you want to create. The database name must be unique in the PostgreSQL database server. If you try to create a new database that has the same name as an existing database, PostgreSQL will issue an error.

- **role_name**: is the role name of the user who will own the new database. PostgreSQL uses user's role name who executes the `CREATE DATABASE` statement as the default role name.

- **template**: is the name of the database template from which the new database creates. PostgreSQL allows you to create a database based on a template database. The template1 is the default template database.

- **encoding**: specifies the character set encoding for the new database. By default, it is the encoding of the template database.

- **collate:** specifies a collation for the new database. The collation specifies the sort order of strings that affect the result of the ORDER BY clause in the SELECT

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statement. The template database's collation is the default collation for the new database if you don't specify it explicitly in the `LC_COLLATE` parameter.

- **ctype**: specifies the character classification for the new database. The `ctype` affects the categorization e.g., digit, lower and upper. The default is the character classification of the template database.

- **tablespace_name**: specifies the tablespace name for the new database. The default is the template database's tablespace.

- **max_concurrent_connection**: specifies the maximum concurrent connections to the new database. The default is -1 i.e., unlimited. This feature is very useful in the shared hosting environments where you can configure the maximum concurrent connections for a particular database.

PostgreSQL create database examples

```
CREATE DATABASE testdb1;
```


PostgreSQL CREATE DATABASE

?

Summary: in this tutorial, you will learn how to create new databases with various options by using the **PostgreSQL CREATE DATABASE** statement.

Introduction to PostgreSQL CREATE DATABASE statement

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```
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2  OWNER =  role_name
3  TEMPLATE = template
4  ENCODING = encoding
5  LC_COLLATE = collate
6  LC_CTYPE = ctype
```

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```
7 TABLESPACE = tablespace_name
8 CONNECTION LIMIT = max_concurrent_connection
```

The `CREATE DATABASE` statement provides you with various options when creating a new database. Let's examine those options in more detail:

- **db_name**: is the name of the new database that you want to create. The database name must be unique in the PostgreSQL database server. If you try to create a new database that has the same name as an existing database, PostgreSQL will issue an error.
- **role_name**: is the role name of the user who will own the new database. PostgreSQL uses user's role name who executes the `CREATE DATABASE` statement as the default role name.
- **template**: is the name of the database template from which the new database creates. PostgreSQL allows you to create a database based on a template database. The template1 is the default template database.
- **encoding**: specifies the character set encoding for the new database. By default, it is the encoding of the template database.
- **collate:** specifies a collation for the new database. The collation specifies the sort order of strings that affect the result of the ORDER BY clause in the SELECT statement. The template database's collation is the default collation for the new database if you don't specify it explicitly in the `LC_COLLATE`parameter.
- **ctype**: specifies the character classification for the new database. The `ctype`affects the categorization e.g., digit, lower and upper. The default is the character classification of the template database.
- **tablespace_name**: specifies the tablespace name for the new database. The default is the template database's tablespace.
- **max_concurrent_connection**: specifies the maximum concurrent connections to the new database. The default is -1 i.e., unlimited. This feature is very useful in the shared hosting environments where you can configure the maximum concurrent connections for a particular database.

Besides the `CREATE DATABASE` statement, you can also use the `createdb`program to create a new database. The createdb program uses `CREATE DATABASE` statement behind the scenes.

PostgreSQL create database examples

The simplest way to create a new database is to use all default settings and only specify the database name as the following query:

```
1 CREATE DATABASE testdb1;
```

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PostgreSQL created a new database named `testdb1` that has default parameters from the default template database i.e., `template1`.

The following statement creates a new database name `hrdb` with the following parameters:

- Encoding: utf-8.
- Owner: `hr`, with the assumption that the `hr` user exists in the database server.
- Maximum concurrent connections: 25.

```
CREATE DATABASE hrdb
WITH ENCODING='UTF8'
OWNER=hr
CONNECTION LIMIT=25;
```