

TABLESPACES

Tablespaces allow database administrators to define locations in the file system where the files representing database objects can be stored

Syntax

```
CREATE TABLESPACE <tablespace name>  
LOCATION <location on drive>;
```

- Creation of the tablespace can only be done by database **superuser**
- Ordinary database users can be allowed to use it by granting them the CREATE privilege on the new tablespace

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Example

```
CREATE TABLESPACE newspace LOCATION '/mnt/sda1/postgresql/data';
```

```
CREATE TABLE first_table (test_column int) TABLESPACE newspace;
```

```
SET default_tablespace = newspace;
```

```
CREATE TABLE second_table(test_column int);
```

```
SELECT newspace FROM pg_tablespace;
```

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USES

- If the partition or volume on which the cluster was initialized runs out of space and cannot be extended, a tablespace can be created on a different partition and used until the system can be reconfigured.
- Tablespaces allow an administrator to use knowledge of the usage pattern of database objects to optimize performance. For example, an index which is very heavily used can be placed on a very fast, highly available disk, such as an expensive solid state device. At the same time a table storing archived data which is rarely used or not performance critical could be stored on a less expensive, slower disk system.