

NAME

ALTER_TABLESPACE – change the definition of a tablespace

SYNOPSIS

ALTER TABLESPACE *name* RENAME TO *new_name*

ALTER TABLESPACE *name* OWNER TO { *new_owner* | CURRENT_ROLE | CURRENT_USER | SESSION_USER }

ALTER TABLESPACE *name* SET (*tablespace_option* = *value* [, ...])

ALTER TABLESPACE *name* RESET (*tablespace_option* [, ...])

DESCRIPTION

ALTER TABLESPACE can be used to change the definition of a tablespace.

You must own the tablespace to change the definition of a tablespace. To alter the owner, you must also be able to SET ROLE to the new owning role. (Note that superusers have these privileges automatically.)

PARAMETERS

name

The name of an existing tablespace.

new_name

The new name of the tablespace. The new name cannot begin with pg_, as such names are reserved for system tablespaces.

new_owner

The new owner of the tablespace.

tablespace_option

A tablespace parameter to be set or reset. Currently, the only available parameters are *seq_page_cost*, *random_page_cost*, *effective_io_concurrency* and *maintenance_io_concurrency*. Setting these values for a particular tablespace will override the planner's usual estimate of the cost of reading pages from tables in that tablespace, and how many concurrent I/Os are issued, as established by the configuration parameters of the same name (see *seq_page_cost*, *random_page_cost*, *effective_io_concurrency*, *maintenance_io_concurrency*). This may be useful if one tablespace is located on a disk which is faster or slower than the remainder of the I/O subsystem.

EXAMPLES

Rename tablespace index_space to fast_raid:

```
ALTER TABLESPACE index_space RENAME TO fast_raid;
```

Change the owner of tablespace index_space:

```
ALTER TABLESPACE index_space OWNER TO mary;
```

COMPATIBILITY

There is no **ALTER TABLESPACE** statement in the SQL standard.

SEE ALSO

CREATE TABLESPACE (**CREATE_TABLESPACE(7)**), DROP TABLESPACE (**DROP_TABLESPACE(7)**)