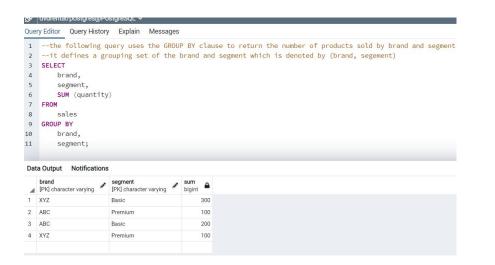
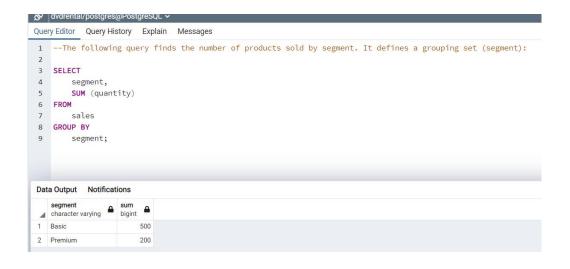
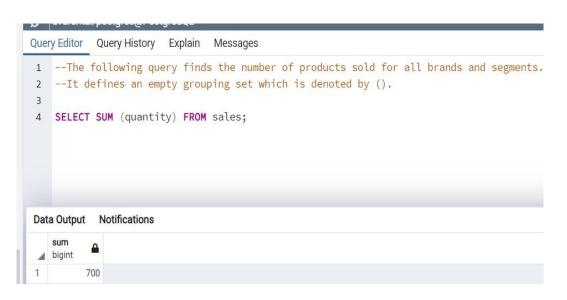
PostgreSQL GROUPING SETS

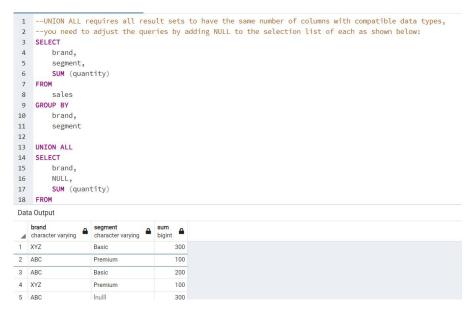
```
    Ø dvdrental/postgres@PostgreSQL ✓
Query Editor Query History Explain Messages
 1 --Let's get started by creating a new table calledsales for the demonstration.
 2
    DROP TABLE IF EXISTS sales;
     CREATE TABLE sales
        brand VARCHAR NOT NULL,
  6
         segment VARCHAR NOT NULL,
         quantity INT NOT NULL,
         PRIMARY KEY (brand, segment)
 9);
 10
     INSERT INTO sales (brand, segment, quantity)
 11
      ('ABC', 'Premium', 100),
('ABC', 'Basic', 200),
('XYZ', 'Premium', 100),
 13
 14
 15
       ('XYZ', 'Basic', 300);
 Data Output Notifications
  1957
 1 12 Angry Men
 2 The Shawshank Redemption
                                   1994
```

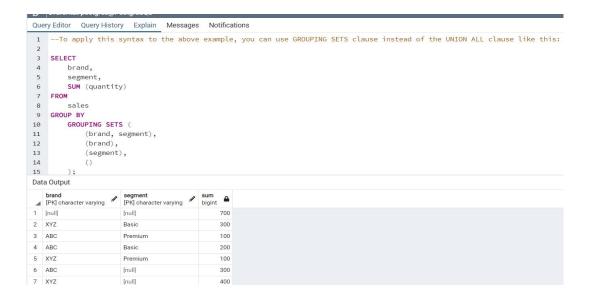


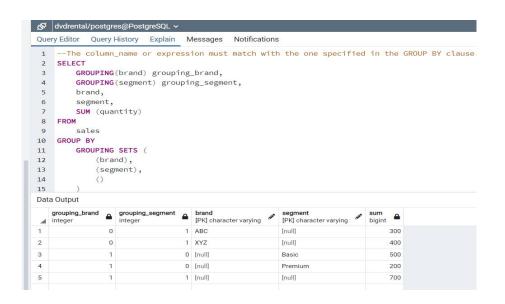












```
Query Editor Query History Explain Messages Notifications
1 --You can use the GROUPING() function in the HAVING clause to find the subtotal of each brand like this:
 3 SELECT
        GROUPING(brand) grouping_brand,
 4
        GROUPING(segment) grouping_segment,
6
7
        brand,
        segment,
       SUM (quantity)
 9
   FROM
        sales
10
11 GROUP BY
        GROUPING SETS (
12
            (brand),
14
             (segment),
15
Data Output
  grouping_brand  grouping_segment  brand  integer  brand  [PK] character varying
                                                    0
                                1 ABC
                                                                           300
                                                    [null]
                                                                           400
2
               0
                                1 XYZ
                                                    [null]
```