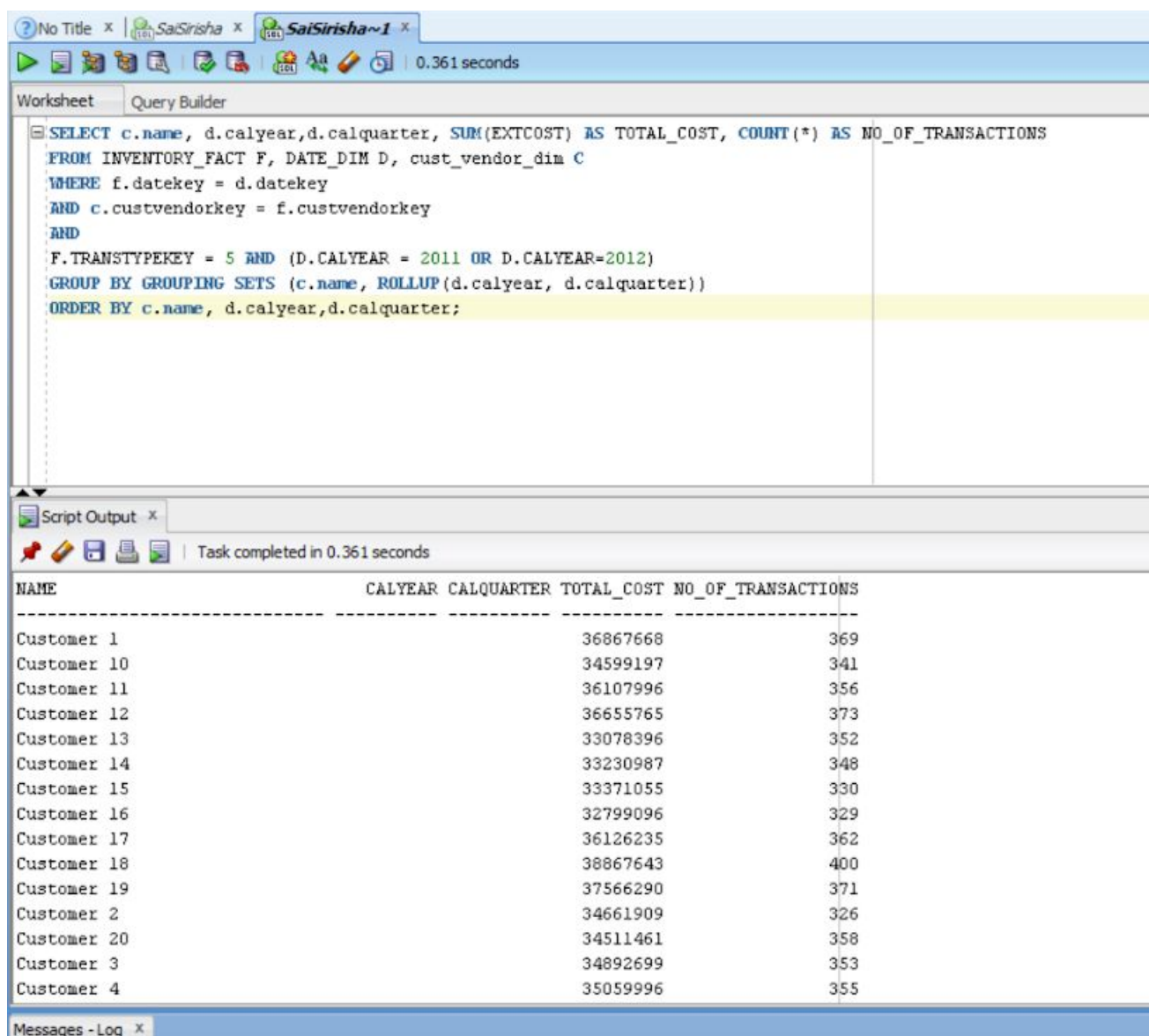


## QUERY 10

```
SELECT c.name, d.calyear,d.calquarter, SUM(EXTCOST) AS TOTAL_COST, COUNT(*) AS  
NO_OF_TRANSACTIONS  
FROM INVENTORY_FACT F, DATE_DIM D, cust_vendor_dim C  
WHERE f.datekey = d.datekey  
AND c.custvendorkey = f.custvendorkey  
AND  
F.TRANSTYPEKEY = 5 AND (D.CALYEAR = 2011 OR D.CALYEAR=2012)  
GROUP BY GROUPING SETS (c.name, ROLLUP(d.calyear, d.calquarter))  
ORDER BY c.name, d.calyear,d.calquarter;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query execution interface. The top section displays the query text, which is identical to the one provided in the previous block. Below the query, the 'Script Output' section shows the results of the query execution. The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: NAME, CALYEAR, CALQUARTER, TOTAL\_COST, and NO\_OF\_TRANSACTIONS. The table contains 20 rows of data, representing different customers and their transactions for the years 2011 and 2012.

NAME	CALYEAR	CALQUARTER	TOTAL_COST	NO_OF_TRANSACTIONS
Customer 1	2011	1	36867668	369
Customer 10	2011	1	34599197	341
Customer 11	2011	1	36107996	356
Customer 12	2011	1	36655765	373
Customer 13	2011	1	33078396	352
Customer 14	2011	1	33230987	348
Customer 15	2011	1	33371055	330
Customer 16	2011	1	32799096	329
Customer 17	2011	1	36126235	362
Customer 18	2011	1	38867643	400
Customer 19	2011	1	37566290	371
Customer 2	2011	1	34661909	326
Customer 20	2011	1	34511461	358
Customer 3	2011	1	34892699	353
Customer 4	2011	1	35059996	355