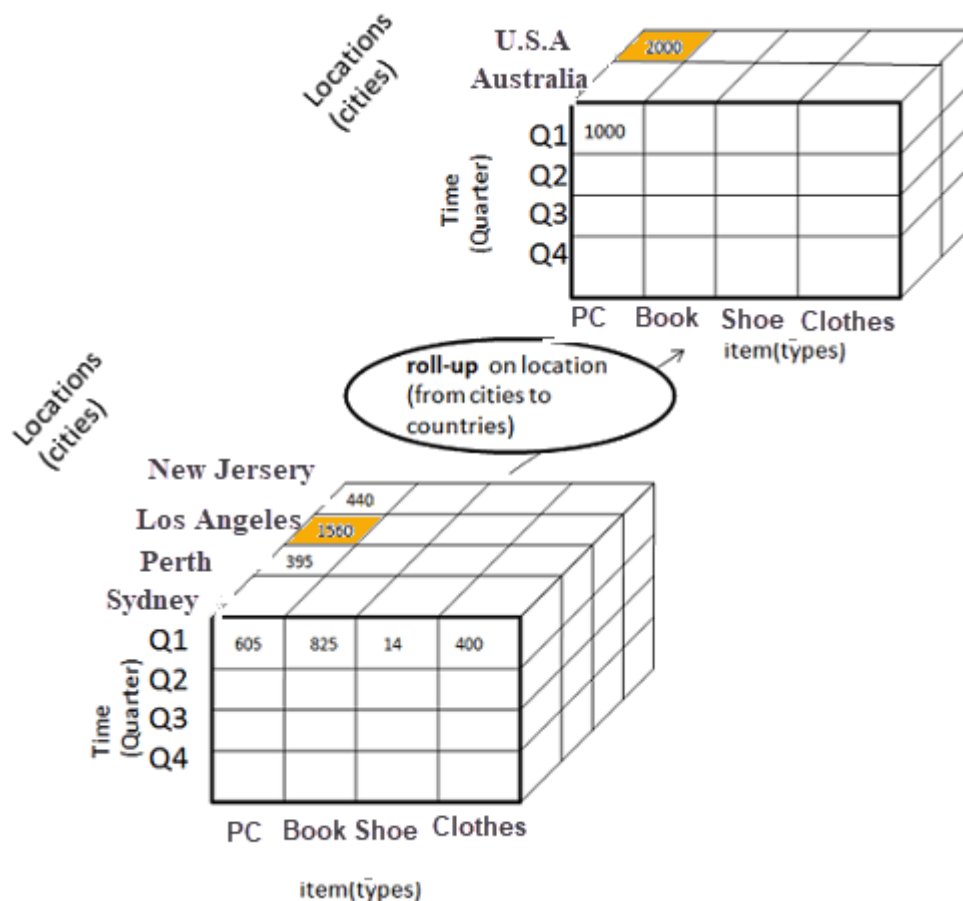


# ROLLUP and CUBE Clauses in Oracle

## ROLLUP and CUBE Clauses in Oracle:

1. Special Clauses in Oracle.
2. Used for finding subtotal and grand total based on columns.
3. Working along with the “GROUP BY” clause.
4. ROLLUP will find sub and grand total based on a single column.
5. CUBE will find sub and grand totals based on multiple columns.



## ROLLUP with a single column:

```
SELECT Department, COUNT(*) FROM Employee GROUP BY ROLLUP(Department);
```

## ROLLUP with multiple columns

```
SELECT Department, Gender, COUNT(*) FROM Employee GROUP BY ROLLUP(Department, Gender);
```

## CUBE with a single column:

```
SELECT Department, COUNT(*) FROM Employee GROUP BY CUBE(Department) ORDER BY Department;
```

## CUBE with multiple columns

```
SELECT Department, Gender, COUNT(*) FROM Employee GROUP BY CUBE(Department, Gender) ORDER BY Department;
```

## GROUPING\_ID() Function in Oracle:

The GROUPING\_ID() Function in Oracle is used in a more compact way to identify sub and grand total rows.

ID NUMBER 1: To represent subtotal of first grouping column.

2: To represent subtotal of second grouping column.

3: Grand total.

```
SELECT Department, Gender, COUNT(*), GROUPING_ID(Department, Gender)
FROM Employee
GROUP BY CUBE(Department, Gender)
ORDER BY Department;
```