1. Based on a subset of rows from an underlying query a window function computes a scalar result.
2. Window functions are allowed only in the SELECT and ORDER BY clauses of an SQL query.
3. Pivoting data rotates it from ROWS to COLUMNS.
4. Unpivoting data takes each source row and turns it into potentially multiple result rows.

Provide short answers to the following questions:

1. **Describe each of the set grouping subclauses (GROUPING SETS, CUBE, ROLLUP).**

The GROUPING SETS subclause is an expression used to define multiple grouping sets in the same query.

The CUBE subclause provides an abbreviated way to define multiple grouping sets.

The ROLLUP subclause provides an abbreviated way to define multiple grouping sets.

1. **Describe how you could use the GROUPING and GROUPING\_ID functions.**

You would use GROUPING and GROUPING\_ID functions to simplify associating result rows and grouping sets.