RANK (), ROW\_NUMBER() and DENSE\_RANK() are three useful functions in SQL query for ranking purpose.

RANK () returns the rank of each row within the partition of a result set. The rank of a row is one plus the number of ranks that come before the row in question. RANK provides the same numeric value for ties For example: 1,2,2,4, 5. The numbers in ranking are not consecutive, there is gap if there are ties.

ROW\_NUMBER and RANK are similar. ROW\_NUMBER numbers all rows sequentially (for example 1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

DENSE\_RANK () returns the rank of each row within a result set partition, with no gaps in the ranking values. The rank of a specific row is one plus the number of distinct rank values that come before that specific row.

**4**

**3**

**1**

**2**

=SUM (--(FREQUENCY((AG$2:AG$70<AG2) \* AG$2:AG$70, (AG$2:AG$70<AG2) \* AG$2:AG$70)>0))

**5**