

1549. The Most Recent Orders for Each Product

Description

Table: Customers

Column Name	Type
customer_id	int
name	varchar

customer_id is the column with unique values for this table.
This table contains information about the customers.

Table: Orders

Column Name	Type
order_id	int
order_date	date
customer_id	int
product_id	int

order_id is the column with unique values for this table.
This table contains information about the orders made by customer_id.
There will be no product ordered by the same user **more than once** in one day.

Table: Products

Column Name	Type
product_id	int
product_name	varchar
price	int

product_id is the column with unique values for this table.
This table contains information about the Products.

Write a solution to find the most recent order(s) of each product.

Return the result table ordered by `product_name` in ascending order and in case of a tie by the `product_id` in **ascending order** . If there still a tie, order them by `order_id` in **ascending order** .

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input:

Customers table:

customer_id	name
1	Winston
2	Jonathan
3	Annabelle
4	Marwan
5	Khaled

Orders table:

order_id	order_date	customer_id	product_id
1	2020-07-31	1	1
2	2020-07-30	2	2
3	2020-08-29	3	3
4	2020-07-29	4	1
5	2020-06-10	1	2
6	2020-08-01	2	1
7	2020-08-01	3	1
8	2020-08-03	1	2
9	2020-08-07	2	3
10	2020-07-15	1	2

Products table:

product_id	product_name	price
1	keyboard	120
2	mouse	80
3	screen	600
4	hard disk	450

Output:

product_name	product_id	order_id	order_date
keyboard	1	6	2020-08-01
keyboard	1	7	2020-08-01
mouse	2	8	2020-08-03
screen	3	3	2020-08-29

Explanation:

keyboard's most recent order is in 2020-08-01, it was ordered two times this day.
mouse's most recent order is in 2020-08-03, it was ordered only once this day.
screen's most recent order is in 2020-08-29, it was ordered only once this day.
The hard disk was never ordered and we do not include it in the result table.

