

# 2986. Find Third Transaction

## Description

Table: Transactions

Column Name	Type
user_id	int
spend	decimal
transaction_date	datetime

(user\_id, transaction\_date) is column of unique values for this table.  
This table contains user\_id, spend, and transaction\_date.

Write a solution to find the **third transaction** (if they have at least three transactions) of every user, where the **spending** on the preceding **two transactions** is **lower** than the spending on the **third** transaction.

Return *the result table by* `user_id` *in ascending order* .

The result format is in the following example.

### Example 1:

Input:

Transactions table:

user_id	spend	transaction_date
1	65.56	2023-11-18 13:49:42
1	96.0	2023-11-30 02:47:26
1	7.44	2023-11-02 12:15:23
1	49.78	2023-11-12 00:13:46
2	40.89	2023-11-21 04:39:15
2	100.44	2023-11-20 07:39:34
3	37.33	2023-11-03 06:22:02
3	13.89	2023-11-11 16:00:14
3	7.0	2023-11-29 22:32:36

Output

user_id	third_transaction_spend	third_transaction_date
1	65.56	2023-11-18 13:49:42

Explanation

- For user\_id 1, their third transaction occurred on 2023-11-18 at 13:49:42 with an amount of \$65.56, surpassing the expenditures of the previous two transactions which were \$7.44 on 2023-11-02 at 12:15:23 and \$49.78 on 2023-11-12 at 00:13:46. Thus, this third transaction will be included in the output table.

- user\_id 2 only has a total of 2 transactions, so there isn't a third transaction to consider.

- For user\_id 3, the amount of \$7.0 for their third transaction is less than that of the preceding two transactions, so it won't be included.

Output table is ordered by user\_id in ascending order.

