SQL Practice - Day-14 - 20250203

Problem Statement:

You have a table ORDERS with the following schema:

Table Name: ORDERS

Columns:

CUSTOMER_ID (integer or string): The unique identifier for each customer.

ORDER_DATE (date or datetime): The date when the order was placed.

ORDER_AMOUNT (numeric/float): The amount spent in each order.

Example Data:

CUSTOMER_ID: 101, 102, 103

ORDER_DATE: '2024-01-01', '2024-01-02', '2024-01-05'

ORDER_AMOUNT: 50.0, 150.0, 200.0

Task:

Write an SQL query to find the top 3 customers who have the highest total spending in any given month along with the corresponding month. If multiple customers have the same total spending, rank them by the earliest order date.

Constraints:

Consider only the top 3 customers per month.

If multiple customers have the same TOTAL_SPENT, rank them by earliest ORDER_DATE within that month.

** QUERY:

```
WITH CTE AS(
SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, MONTH(ORDER_DATE) AS MONTH, YEAR(ORDER_DATE) AS YEAR,
SUM(ORDER_AMOUNT) AS TOTAL_SPENT
FROM ORDERS
GROUP BY CUSTOMER_ID, MONTH, YEAR
)
```

```
, RANKING AS(
SELECT YEAR, MONTH, CUSTOMER_ID, TOTAL_SPENT,
RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY YEAR, MONTH ORDER BY TOTAL_SPENT DESC) AS RANK
FROM CTE)

SELECT *
FROM RANKING
WHERE RANK < 4
ORDER BY RANK
;
```