

## How to Best Work on SQL RANK Question

### Original SQL Statement:

```
SELECT SalesOrderID, CustomerID, Totaldue
FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader
WHERE TotalDue >10000;
```

### Question:

**RANK the returned rows with gaps in the DESC order of TotalDue**

### Solution:

```
SELECT RANK() OVER (ORDER BY TotalDue DESC) AS [Rank],
       SalesOrderID, CustomerID, Totaldue
FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader
WHERE TotalDue >10000;
```

### Hints:

- 1) Add a new column to the SELECT clause of the original SQL statement.
- 2) We can assign an alias to the new column.
- 3) Don't change any other part of the original SQL statement.
- 4) Follow SQL syntax.
- 5) The new column is usually based on an existing column contained in the SELECT clause of the original SQL statement. The existing column can be either a regular column or an aggregated column.
- 6) The default order is ASC. If we want the descending order, specify DESC.