SQL Schema

Table: Transactions

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| Column Name | Type |

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| transaction\_id | int |

| day | datetime |

| amount | int |

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transaction\_id is the primary key for this table.

Each row contains information about one transaction.

Write an SQL query to report the IDs of the transactions with the **maximum** amount on their respective day. If in one day there are multiple such transactions, return all of them.

Return the result table **in ascending order by**transaction\_id.

The query result format is in the following example:

Transactions table:

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| transaction\_id | day | amount |

+----------------+--------------------+--------+

| 8 | 2021-4-3 15:57:28 | 57 |

| 9 | 2021-4-28 08:47:25 | 21 |

| 1 | 2021-4-29 13:28:30 | 58 |

| 5 | 2021-4-28 16:39:59 | 40 |

| 6 | 2021-4-29 23:39:28 | 58 |

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Result table:

+----------------+

| transaction\_id |

+----------------+

| 1 |

| 5 |

| 6 |

| 8 |

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"2021-4-3" --> We have one transaction with ID 8, so we add 8 to the result table.

"2021-4-28" --> We have two transactions with IDs 5 and 9. The transaction with ID 5 has an amount of 40, while the transaction with ID 9 has an amount of 21. We only include the transaction with ID 5 as it has the maximum amount this day.

"2021-4-29" --> We have two transactions with IDs 1 and 6. Both transactions have the same amount of 58, so we include both in the result table.

We order the result table by transaction\_id after collecting these IDs.