

1

```

20 • select name, salary,
21   rank() over (
22     order by salary desc) as TopSalariedIns
23   from instructor;

```

	name	salary	TopSalariedIns
▶	Wieland	124651.41	1
	Voronina	121141.99	2
	Mird	119921.41	3

3

```

27 • select name, tot_credit,
28   rank() over(
29     order by tot_credit desc) as TopCreditedStudents
30   from student;

```

	name	tot_credit	TopCreditedStudents
▶	Rzecz	129	1
	Gibbs	129	1
	Kieras	128	3

4

```

36 • select dept_name, count(ID) as No_Of_Instructors,
37   rank() over (
38     order by count(ID) desc) as Ranking
39   from instructor
40   group by dept_name;

```

	dept_name	No_Of_Instructors	Ranking
▶	Statistics	6	1
	Athletics	5	2
	Accounting	4	3

5

```
47 • select dept_name, avg(salary) as Avg_Salary,  
48   rank() over (  
49     order by avg(salary) desc) as Ranking  
50   from instructor  
51   group by dept_name  
52   having avg(salary) > 100000;
```

The screenshot shows a database query results grid. At the top, there are navigation icons and buttons for 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap Cell Content'. The table has four columns: 'dept_name', 'Avg_Salary', and 'Ranking'. The 'Avg_Salary' column contains values with commas as thousands separators. The 'Ranking' column shows the ranking of each department based on their average salary.

	dept_name	Avg_Salary	Ranking
▶	Physics	114576.900000	1
	Finance	105311.380000	2
	Pol. Sci.	100053.073333	3