

SQL Ranking Functions

- RANK(), DENSE_RANK(), ROW_NUMBER(), NTILE()
- Include a column in a new query
- Add a new column in an existing query

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.