```
SELECT
   ROW NUMBER() OVER(
     ORDER BY
       numeric column
   ) AS row_number_value -- row number of output
   RANK() OVER(
     ORDER BY
       numeric_column
   ) AS rank vaue
   -- rank 'r' means after (r-1)rows , if rth row value is
   -- not equal to (r-1)th row value then it is assigned rank
   -- r otherwise rth row will have rank (r-1).
   DENSE_RANK() OVER (
     ORDER BY
       numeric_column
   ) AS dense_rank_value
   -- rank values may not be continuous numbers. dense_rank is just one-one
   -- mapping from natural number to unique rank values.
 FROM
   schema_name.table_name
 ORDER BY
   numeric_column;
Example
```

```
numeric column = {2, 4, 4, 7, 7, 7, 10, 11}
ROW_NUMBERS will return { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8} i.e. row numbers of each data value
RANK will return {1, 2, 2, 4, 4, 4, 7, 8}
DENSE_RANK will return { 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5}
```