Tags

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Find A with highest/lowest/count B

1. Find A with highest B for **each group** (#512, #184)
    a. Group by the group
    b. Find each groups's highest B
        i. Use where B In subquery with aggregate+group by to find the maximum in each group
        ii. Use CTE + Window function with partition by to get the **maximum B** in each group

```
with temp1 as(
    select *,
    min(B) over (partition by A) as min_b
    from Activity
)
select A, C
from temp1
where b = min_b
```

2. Find A with **greatest** B value among all (This returns a with **highest** total sales price.) (#1082)

1. cte, rank(), sum()

```
with cte as(
    select seller_id,
    rank() over(order by sum(price) desc) as price_rank
    from Sales
    group by seller_id
    )
select seller_id
from cte
where price_rank = 1
```

2. cte do the calculation of B + subquery - select the A where B = select max(B) from cte

```
with t1 as (
    select seller_id, sum(price) as total_price
    from Sales
    group by seller_id
)
select seller_id
from t1
Where total_price = (
    select max(total_price)
    from t1
    )
```

3. **HAVING SUM(PRICE) >= all (...)** compares the sum of prices for the current **seller** being considered in the main query with all the sums of prices obtained from the subquery.

```
SELECT seller_id
FROM Sales
GROUP BY seller_id
HAVING SUM(PRICE) >= all(
    SELECT SUM(PRICE)
    FROM Sales
    GROUP BY seller_id
)
```