LEAD

- Lead is used to access data in the next row of ordered output.
- The syntax is similar to row_number and looks like this:

LEAD(*column_name*) OVER (PARTITION BY *column_name* ORDER BY *column_name*)

- Lets look at this example:

SELECT customernumber,

paymentdate,

amount,

lead(amount) over (partition by customernumber order by paymentdate) as next_payment

FROM classicmodels.payments;

customernumber	paymentdate	amount	next_payment
103	2003-06-05	14571.44	6066.78
103	2004-10-19	6066.78	1676.14
103	2004-12-18	1676.14	NULL
112	2003-06-06	32641.98	33347.88
112	2004-08-20	33347.88	14191.12
112	2004-12-17	14191.12	NULL

LAG

- Lag is used to access data in the previous row of ordered output.
- The syntax is similar to row_number and looks like this:

LAG(*column_name*) OVER (PARTITION BY *column_name* ORDER BY *column_name*)

- Lets look at this example:

```
SELECT customernumber,

paymentdate,

amount,

lag(amount) over (partition by customernumber order by
paymentdate) as previous_payment

FROM classicmodels.payments;
```

customernumber	paymentdate	amount	previous_payment
103	2003-06-05	14571.44	NULL
103	2004-10-19	6066.78	14571.44
103	2004-12-18	1676.14	6066.78
112	2003-06-06	32641.98	NULL
112	2004-08-20	33347.88	32641.98
112	2004-12-17	14191.12	33347.88
114	2003-05-20	45864.03	NULL
114	2003-05-31	7565.08	45864.03
114	2004-03-10	44894.74	7565.08
114	2004-12-15	82261.22	44894.74