Did you know that the average return from investing in stocks is **10% per year** (not accounting for inflation)? But who wants to be average?!

You have been asked to support an investment firm by analyzing trends in high-growth companies. They are interested in understanding which industries are producing the highest valuations and the rate at which new high-value companies are emerging. Providing them with this information gives them a competitive insight as to industry trends and how they should structure their portfolio looking forward.

You have been given access to their `unicorns` database, which contains the following tables:

dates

Column	Description
`company_id`	A unique ID for the company.
`date_joined`	The date that the company became a unicorn.
`year_founded`	The year that the company was founded.

funding

Column	Description
`company_id`	A unique ID for the company.
`valuation`	Company value in US dollars.
`funding`	The amount of funding raised in US dollars.
`select_investors`	A list of key investors in the company.

industries

Column	Description
`company_id`	A unique ID for the company.
`industry`	The industry that the company operates in.

companies

Column	Description
`company_id`	A unique ID for the company.
`company`	The name of the company.
`city`	The city where the company is headquartered.
`country`	The country where the company is headquartered.
`continent`	The continent where the company is headquartered.

The output

Your query should return a table in the following format:

industry	year	num_unicorns	average_valuation_billions
industry1	2021	---	---
industry2	2020	---	---
industry3	2019	---	---
industry1	2021	---	---
industry2	2020	---	---
industry3	2019	---	---
industry1	2021	---	---
industry2	2020	---	---
industry3	2019	---	---

Where `industry1`, `industry2`, and `industry3` are the three top-performing industries.

Projects Data DataFrame as df1

```
WITH ranked_unicorns AS (
SELECT
    i.industry,
    EXTRACT('year' FROM d.date_joined) AS year,
    COUNT(*) AS num_unicorns,
    ROUND(AVG(f.valuation)/1000000000, 2) AS average_valuation_billions,
    RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY EXTRACT('year' FROM d.date_joined) ORDER by
COUNT(*) DESC)
FROM dates d
JOIN funding f USING (company_id)
JOIN industries i USING (company_id)
WHERE EXTRACT('year' FROM d.date_joined) IN ('2019', '2020', '2021')
GROUP BY
    i.industry,
    EXTRACT('year' FROM d.date_joined)
)
SELECT
    industry,
    year,
    num_unicorns,
    average_valuation_billions
FROM ranked_unicorns
WHERE rank <= 3
ORDER BY
    year DESC,
    num_unicorns DESC
```

index	industry
0	Fintech
1	Internet software & services
2	E-commerce & direct-to-consumer
3	Internet software & services
4	E-commerce & direct-to-consumer
5	Fintech
6	Fintech
7	Artificial intelligence
8	Internet software & services

Rows: 9

Expand