

## JOINS

### Employees Earning More Than Their Managers

Table: Employee

| Column Name | Type    |
|-------------|---------|
| id          | int     |
| name        | varchar |
| salary      | int     |
| managerId   | int     |

id is the primary key (column with unique values) for this table.

Each row of this table indicates the ID of an employee, their name, salary, and the ID of their manager.

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**QUESTION** >>> Write a solution to find the employees who earn more than their managers.

Return the result table in **any order**.

The result format is in the following example.

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**Example 1:**

**Input:**

Employee table:

| id | name  | salary | managerId |
|----|-------|--------|-----------|
| 1  | Joe   | 70000  | 3         |
| 2  | Henry | 80000  | 4         |
| 3  | Sam   | 60000  | Null      |
| 4  | Max   | 90000  | Null      |

**Output:**

| Employee |

| Employee |
|----------|
| Joe      |

**Explanation:** Joe is the only employee who earns more than his manager.

**SOLUTION:**

```

SELECT e.name AS Employee      # Selects the employee's name and labels the output column as "Employee".
FROM Employee e                # Uses the Employee table and assigns it the alias e to represent employees
JOIN Employee m                # Joins the Employee table with itself using the alias m to represent managers
ON e.managerId = m.id          # Links each employee to their manager using the manager's ID
WHERE e.salary > m.salary;      # Filters employees whose salary is greater than their manager's salary

```