## **50\_Second Highest Salary Medium - Solution**

Source - <a href="https://leetcode.com/problems/second-highest-salary/">https://leetcode.com/problems/second-highest-salary/</a>

## **Running Notes**

• Write a solution to find the second highest **distinct** salary from the **Employee** table.

now to do this I will first need to find the second highest distinct salary and for that I will rank the table based on the salaries

```
-- Write your PostgreSQL query statement below
SELECT *,
DENSE_RANK() OVER(
    ORDER BY salary DESC
)
FROM Employee
```

If there is no second highest salary, return null

I knew it was with COALESCE but with the first error I thought maybe I was wrong and then thought that a case statement would've been the solution and tried that well just to realize that my mistake was that I missed a () and just that () made my query return correct results

## Mistake I made

The error is due to the incorrect syntax: you cannot directly place a SELECT statement inside a COALESCE function. To fix this, you need to wrap the subquery in parentheses, as COALESCE only accepts a scalar value, not another SELECT statement without proper parentheses.

## Final Code

```
-- Write your PostgreSQL query statement below
WITH main_CTE AS (SELECT salary,
DENSE_RANK() OVER(
    ORDER BY salary DESC
)
FROM Employee)

SELECT COALESCE((SELECT DISTINCT(salary))
FROM main_CTE
WHERE dense_rank=2), null) AS SecondHighestSalary
```

Documenting mistakes is good, atleast it hits hard that you don't end up making the same (silly) mistakes again

so here it goes a very silly mistake I made

```
Runtime Error
syntax error at or near "CASE"
LINE 8: CASE
```

The error occurs because

case is used incorrectly in your query. In PostgreSQL, case cannot directly replace a query structure or dictate which rows to return from a SELECT statement.

I used the CASE without a select

Wow upon solving the entire question I realised I didn't need to write 2 queries because I could've used OFFSET

```
SELECT COALESCE((SELECT DISTINCT(salary) AS SecondHighestSalary FROM Employee ORDER BY salary DESC
```

LIMIT 1 OFFSET 1), NULL) AS SecondHighestSalary



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