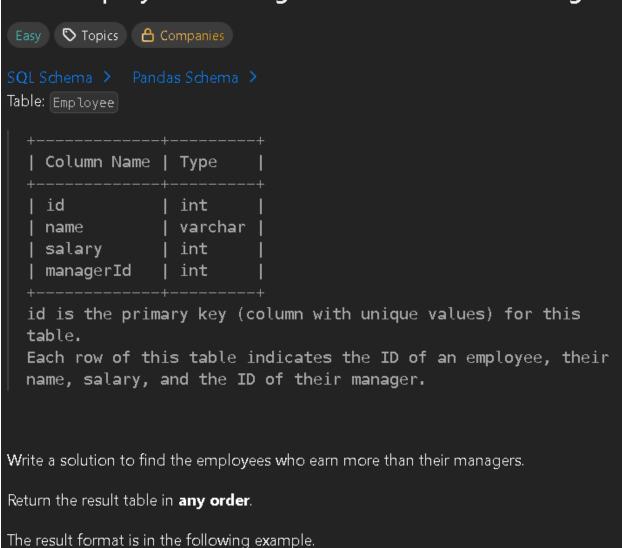
181. Employees Earning More Than Their Managers



```
Example 1:
  Input:
  Employee table:
        name
                 -salary | managerId
    1
       l Joe
                  70000
                           3
                           4
       | Henry
                 80000
    3
                           Null
         Sam
                  60000
         Max
                  90000
                           Null
  Output:
    Employee
   Joe
  Explanation: Joe is the only employee who earns more than his
  manager.
```

MySQL:

```
# Write your MySQL query statement below
SELECT e.name AS Employee
FROM Employee e
JOIN Employee m
ON e.managerId = m.id
WHERE e.salary > m.salary;
```

Pandas:

import pandas as pd

```
def find_employees(employee: pd.DataFrame) -> pd.DataFrame:
    # Perform self-join: employee joins with manager (on employee.managerId == manager.id)
    merged = employee.merge(
        employee,
        left_on="managerId",
        right_on="id",
        suffixes=("", "_manager")
        )
```

Filter where employee's salary is greater than manager's salary result = merged[merged["salary"] > merged["salary_manager"]]

Return only the employee names
return result[["name"]].rename(columns={"name": "Employee"})

PostgreSQL:

-- Write your PostgreSQL query statement below SELECT e.name AS Employee FROM Employee e JOIN Employee m ON e.managerId = m.id WHERE e.salary > m.salary;