Problem Statement:

Given a table EMPLOYEES with the following schema:

+------------+----------+------------+----------+

| EMP_ID | DEPT_ID | SALARY | JOIN_DATE|

+------------+----------+------------+----------+

| 101 | 1 | 5000 | 2020-06-15 |

| 102 | 2 | 7000 | 2021-07-10 |

| 103 | 1 | 4500 | 2019-03-25 |

| 104 | 3 | 6000 | 2022-08-01 |

| 105 | 2 | 7500 | 2018-01-12 |

| 106 | 1 | 4800 | 2023-04-22 |

+------------+----------+------------+----------+

Task:
Write a SQL query to retrieve the **second highest salary in each department**.

- If a department has only one employee, return NULL for that department.
- The output should include DEPT_ID, SECOND_HIGHEST_SALARY.

🔹 **Expected Output Example:**

+----------+----------------------+

| DEPT_ID | SECOND_HIGHEST_SALARY|

+----------+----------------------+

| 1 | 4800 |

| 2 | 7000 |

| 3 | NULL |

+----------+----------------------+

**** QUERY:**

WITH RANK_SAL AS(

*SELECT *,*

RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY DEP_ID, ORDER BY SALARY DESC) AS SAL_RANK

FROM EMPLOYEES

)

```
, SCND_SALARIES AS (
SELECT DEP_ID, SALARY AS SCD_HIGH_SAL
FROM RANK_SAL
WHERE SAL_RANK = 2
)
SELECT A.DEP_ID, B.SCD_HIGH_SAL AS SECOND_HIGHEST_SALARY
FROM (
SELECT DISTINCT DEP_ID AS DEP_ID
FROM RANK_SAL
) AS A
LEFT JOIN SCND_SALARIES AS B
ON A.DEP_ID = B.DEP_ID
;
```