

181. Employees Earning More Than Their Managers

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The `Employee` table holds all employees including their managers. Every employee has an Id, and there is also a column for the manager Id.

Id	Name	Salary	ManagerId
1	Joe	70000	3
2	Henry	80000	4
3	Sam	60000	NULL
4	Max	90000	NULL

Given the `Employee` table, write a SQL query that finds out employees who earn more than their managers. For the above table, Joe is the only employee who earns more than his manager.

Employee
Joe

Solution

Approach I: Using `WHERE` clause [Accepted]

Algorithm

As this table has the employee's manager information, we probably need to select information from it twice.

```
SELECT *
FROM Employee AS a, Employee AS b
;
```

Note: The keyword 'AS' is optional.

Id	Name	Salary	ManagerId	Id	Name	Salary	ManagerId
1	Joe	70000	3	1	Joe	70000	3
2	Henry	80000	4	1	Joe	70000	3
3	Sam	60000		1	Joe	70000	3
4	Max	90000		1	Joe	70000	3
1	Joe	70000	3	2	Henry	80000	4
2	Henry	80000	4	2	Henry	80000	4
3	Sam	60000		2	Henry	80000	4
4	Max	90000		2	Henry	80000	4
1	Joe	70000	3	3	Sam	60000	
2	Henry	80000	4	3	Sam	60000	
3	Sam	60000		3	Sam	60000	
4	Max	90000		3	Sam	60000	
1	Joe	70000	3	4	Max	90000	
2	Henry	80000	4	4	Max	90000	
3	Sam	60000		4	Max	90000	
4	Max	90000		4	Max	90000	
> The first 3 columns are from a and the last 3 ones are from b.							

Select from two tables will get the [Cartesian product](#) of these two tables. In this case, the output will be 4*4 = 16 records. However, what we interest is the employee's salary higher than his/her manager. So we should add two conditions in a `WHERE` clause like below.

```
SELECT *
FROM Employee AS a, Employee AS b
WHERE a.ManagerId = b.Id
AND a.Salary > b.Salary
;
```

Id	Name	Salary	ManagerId	Id	Name	Salary	ManagerId
1	Joe	70000	3	3	Sam	60000	

As we only need to output the employee's name, so we modify the above code a little to get a solution.

MySQL

```
SELECT a.Name AS 'Employee'
FROM Employee AS a, Employee AS b
WHERE a.ManagerId = b.Id
AND a.Salary > b.Salary
;
```

Approach I: Using `JOIN` clause [Accepted]

Algorithm

Actually, `JOIN` is a more common and efficient way to link tables together, and we can use `ON` to specify some conditions.

```
SELECT a.NAME AS Employee
FROM Employee AS a JOIN Employee AS b
ON a.ManagerId = b.Id
AND a.Salary > b.Salary
;
```

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```
select E.name as Employee from Employee E
join Employee as M
on E.ManagerId = M.Id
where E.Salary > M.Salary;
```

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ren_seragaki★13August 23, 2018 10:53 PM

```
SELECT Name As 'Employee'
FROM Employee AS E1
left join
(
SELECT Id, Salary AS M Salary

```

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nazhenye★8June 13, 2018 9:21 AM

```
# Write your MySQL query statement below
SELECT e1.Name as Employee
FROM Employee as e1, Employee as e2
WHERE e1.ManagerId = e2.Id
```

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bushrashahid123★36April 10, 2018 1:41 PM

```
Select a.name as Employee From Employee e Where e.Salary > (Select e2.Salary from Employee e2
where e2.id=e.ManagerId)
```

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```
SELECT a.Name as Employee
FROM Employee a,Employee d
WHERE a.ManagerId=d.Id
AND a.salary > d.salary
;
```

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zongning★1May 28, 2019 7:46 AM

```
select a.name as Employee from employee a left join employee b on a.managerid=b.id where
a.salary>b.salary
```

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romeroro621★0July 26, 2019 9:59 PM

```
Select a.Name as Employee
from Employee as a, Employee as b
where a.ManagerId = b.Id and a.Salary > b.Salary
```

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romeroro621★0July 26, 2019 9:57 PMReport

```
Mysql solution.. without error msg"test.employee doesn't exist"
```

```
Select a.Name as Employee
from (select * from Employee) a, (select * from Employee) b
where a.ManagerId = b.Id and a.Salary > b.Salary
```

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ahmedhf★3May 20, 2019 3:11 PMReport

```
select emp1.Name Employee from Employee emp1 where Salary > ( select Salary from Employee emp2
where emp2.ID=emp1.ManagerId)
```

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user1640i★4March 11, 2019 4:08 AM

```
Select Tb.Name as employee
from Employee as Ta
Join employee as Tb
on Ta.id=Tb.ManagerId
where Tb.salary>Ta.salary
```

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