department Id.

July 11, 2017 | 71.8K views

185. Department Top Three Salaries

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

```
| Id | Name | Salary | DepartmentId |
            85000 1
    Joe
    | Henry | 80000 | 2
     Sam
            60000 2
     Max
             90000 1
    Janet | 69000 | 1
    | Randy | 85000
   | Will | 70000 | 1
```

The Department table holds all departments of the company.

```
Id Name
  | 1 | IT
  2 | Sales
  +---+
Write a SQL query to find employees who earn the top three salaries in each of the department. For the
```

| Department | Employee | Salary

above tables, your SQL query should return the following rows (order of rows does not matter).

```
IT
            Max
                     90000
                    85000
 IT
           Randy
 IT
           Joe
                    85000
  IT
           Will
                    70000
 Sales
         Henry
                     80000
 Sales
           Sam
                    60000
Explanation:
```

highest salary while Sam earns the second highest salary.

In IT department, Max earns the highest salary, both Randy and Joe earn the second highest salary, and Will

earns the third highest salary. There are only two employees in the Sales department, Henry earns the

Approach: Using JOIN and sub-query [Accepted]

Solution

A top 3 salary in this company means there is no more than 3 salary bigger than itself in the company.

select e1.Name as 'Employee', e1.Salary

FROM

IT

IT

Max

Preview

Randy

90000

85000

Type comment here... (Markdown is supported)

rongy2018 🛊 165 🧿 January 13, 2019 1:52 AM

If you have access to Dense_Rank (), then the following query will work.

Employee | Salary -----

> Employee e1 JOIN

Algorithm

from Employee e1 where 3 >

```
select count(distinct e2.Salary)
      from Employee e2
      where e2.Salary > e1.Salary
In this code, we count the salary number of which is bigger than e1. Salary. So the output is as below for the
sample data.
```

Henry 80000 Max 90000 Randy 85000

```
Then, we need to join the Employee table with Department in order to retrieve the department information.
MySQL
  SELECT
```

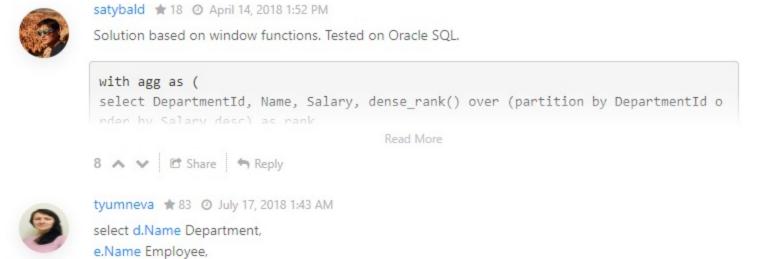
d.Name AS 'Department', e1.Name AS 'Employee', e1.Salary

```
Department d ON e1.DepartmentId = d.Id
  3 > (SELECT
          COUNT(DISTINCT e2.Salary)
       FROM
          Employee e2
       WHERE
           e2.Salary > e1.Salary
               AND e1.DepartmentId = e2.DepartmentId
Department | Employee | Salary
IT
             Joe
                        70000
Sales
             Henry
                        80000
Sales
                        60000
             Sam
```

```
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```

Post

```
select d.Name as Department, a. Name as Employee, a. Salary
select e * dense rank() over (nartition by DenartmentId order by Salary desc) as
                                      Read More
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kkzhao # 21 @ December 18, 2018 8:39 PM
The best mySQL solution should be like the one below, without sub-query in where condition. This is
more aligned with how SQL works, as we are using a big batch operation instead of many small
batches.
select tD.Name as 'Department', tE1.Name as 'Employee', tE1.Salary from Employee as tE1
                                      Read More
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Accepted Solution
SELECT a.Department, a.Employee, a.Salary FROM
Select h Name as Denartment a Name as Employee a salary As Salary
                                      Read More
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samule * 16 O October 11, 2018 2:31 AM
Triple join more straight forward
  SELECT
                    as "Denartment"
                                      Read More
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deepthi93 🛊 12 🗿 September 18, 2018 12:34 AM
select d.name "Department",
       e.name "Employee",
       e.Salary,
       row number() over (partition by departmentid order by salary desc) "rw"
                                      Read More
```



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e.Salary from (select

Requirement:

	ld.		
	The state of the s	Read More	
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(tongzeyud 🛊 5 🗿 April 20, 2019 11:53 PM		A Report
	dense_rank() window function is much easier to handle problems like this. select a.Department,a.Employee,a.Salary		

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5 A V C Share Reply	
felix-citycs ★ 4 ② June 11, 2018 10:14 AM	▲ Report
I think there's a problem on the judge engineerFor this test case be	elow it returns top FOUR salaries

Write a SQL query to find employees who earn the top three salaries in each of the department. For

(select e.Name as Employee,e.Salary,d.Name as Department, dense_rank() over(partition by d.Name

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```
select d.Name as Department, i.Name as Employee, i.Salary
                                         Read More
2 A V @ Share  Reply
```

For some reason WITH TIES is not yielding the correct results in MSSQLServer.

/* Write your T-SQL query statement below */

(12345678)

from ONE department. Please Leetcode take a look into this question?