

Table: Person

Column Name	Type
personId	int
lastName	varchar
firstName	varchar

personId is the primary key column for this table.
This table contains information about the ID of some persons and their first and last names.

Table: Address

Column Name	Type
addressId	int
personId	int
city	varchar
state	varchar

addressId is the primary key column for this table.
Each row of this table contains information about the city and state of one person with ID = PersonId.

Write an SQL query to report the first name, last name, city, and state of each person in the Person table. If the address of a personId is not present in the Address table, report null instead.

Return the result table in **any order**.

The query result format is in the following example.

Example 1:**

Input:				
Person table:				
personId	lastName	firstName		
1	Wang	Allen		
2	Alice	Bob		
Address table:				
addressId	personId	city	state	

1	2	New York City	New York
2	3	Leetcode	California

Output:

firstName	lastName	city	state
Allen	Wang	Null	Null
Bob	Alice	New York City	New York

Explanation:

There is no address in the address table for the `personId = 1` so we return null in their city and state.

`addressId = 1` contains information about the address of `personId = 2`.

True

Table: Employee

Column Name	Type
id	int
name	varchar
salary	int
departmentId	int

`id` is the primary key column for this table.

`departmentId` is a foreign key of the ID from the Department table.

Each row of this table indicates the ID, name, and salary of an employee. It also contains the ID of their department.

Table: Department

Column Name	Type
id	int
name	varchar

`id` is the primary key column for this table.

Each row of this table indicates the ID of a department and its name.

A company's executives are interested in seeing who earns the most money in each of the company's departments. A high earner in a department is an employee who has a salary in the top three unique salaries for that department.

Write an SQL query to find the employees who are high earners in each of the departments.

Return the result table in any order.

The query result format is in the following example.

Example 1:**

Input:

Employee table:

id	name	salary	departmentId
1	Joe	85000	1
2	Henry	80000	2
3	Sam	60000	2
4	Max	90000	1
5	Janet	69000	1
6	Randy	85000	1
7	Will	70000	1

Department table:

id	name
1	IT
2	Sales

Output:

Department	Employee	Salary
IT	Max	90000
IT	Joe	85000
IT	Randy	85000
IT	Will	70000
Sales	Henry	80000
Sales	Sam	60000

Explanation:

In the IT department:

- Max earns the highest unique salary
- Both Randy and Joe earn the second-highest unique salary
- Will earns the third-highest unique salary

In the Sales department:

- Henry earns the highest salary
- Sam earns the second-highest salary
- There is no third-highest salary as there are only two employees

