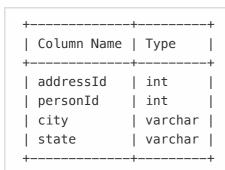
Table: Person

+ Column Name	
+ personId lastName firstName +	++ int

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



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:**

1	3	New York City Leetcode +	California
Output:	•	•	•
firstName	 lastName	+ city +	state
Allen	Wang	Null	Null
Bob +	•	New York City +	

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	•	Туре	I
	 id	 •	 int	.+
ı	Iu	I	THE	ı
	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:

+-		+-		-+
I	id	I	name	١
+-		-+-		-+
I	1		IT	١
	2		Sales	
+-		-+-		-+

Output:

+	t	++
Department		
T		тт
IT	Max	90000
IT	Joe	85000
IT	Randy	85000
IT	Will	70000
Sales	Henry	80000
Sales	l 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