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| |  | | --- | | **Interview Query Solution #39 | Employee Salaries** | |

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| |  | | --- | | Here's the question and answer for yesterdays sql question.  This question was asked by: **Microsoft** | |

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| |  | | --- | | 1. We definitely need a JOIN, a HAVING clause, and a CASE WHEN to differentiate when a employee makes over 100K.  If we first do a join, we will get all employees and their departments. Then all that's left is grouping by the department name and calculating - a function to get all of the employees - a function to get all employees making over 100K - dividing those values by each other  **SELECT**  d.name  , **CAST**(**SUM**(**CASE** **WHEN** salary > 100000 **THEN** 1 **ELSE** 0 **END**) **AS** DECIMAL)/**COUNT**(\*) **AS** percent\_employees\_over\_100K  **FROM** departments **AS** d  **LEFT** **JOIN** employees **AS** e  **ON** d.id = e.department\_id  **GROUP** **BY** 1  **HAVING** **COUNT**(\*) >= 10  **ORDER** **BY** 2 **DESC**  **LIMIT** 3  2. The first step would be to remove duplicates. Given we know there aren't any duplicate first and last name combinations, we can remove duplicates from the employees table by just grouping by first and last name and getting the maximum id from the table which would be the last entry and the most up to date salary.  This way we can rejoin by doing a subquery and not get duplicates in the existing table.  **SELECT** e.first\_name, e.last\_name, e.salary  **FROM** employees **AS** e  **INNER** **JOIN** (  **SELECT** first\_name, last\_name, **MAX**(id) **AS** max\_id  **FROM** employees  **GROUP** **BY** 1,2  ) **AS** m  **ON** e.id = m.max\_id | |

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