

Problem 177: Nth Highest Salary

Problem Information

Difficulty: **Medium**

Acceptance Rate: 38.59%

Paid Only: No

Tags: Database

Problem Description

Table: `Employee`

+-----+-----+ | Column Name | Type | +-----+-----+ | id | int | | salary | int |
+-----+-----+ id is the primary key (column with unique values) for this table. Each row of this table contains information about the salary of an employee.

Write a solution to find the `nth` highest **distinct** salary from the `Employee` table. If there are less than `n` distinct salaries, return `null`.

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input: Employee table: +---+-----+ | id | salary | +---+-----+ | 1 | 100 | | 2 | 200 | | 3 | 300 | +---+-----+ n = 2 **Output:** +-----+ | getNthHighestSalary(2) |
+-----+ | 200 | +-----+

Example 2:

Input: Employee table: +---+-----+ | id | salary | +---+-----+ | 1 | 100 | +---+-----+ n = 2 **Output:** +-----+ | getNthHighestSalary(2) | +-----+ | null |
+-----+

Code Snippets

MySQL:

```
CREATE FUNCTION getNthHighestSalary(N INT) RETURNS INT
BEGIN
  RETURN (
    # Write your MySQL query statement below.

  );
END
```

MS SQL Server:

```
CREATE FUNCTION getNthHighestSalary(@N INT) RETURNS INT AS
BEGIN
  RETURN (
    /* Write your T-SQL query statement below. */

  );
END
```

PostgreSQL:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION NthHighestSalary(N INT) RETURNS TABLE (Salary INT)
AS $$
BEGIN
  RETURN QUERY (
    -- Write your PostgreSQL query statement below.

  );
END;
$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
```