

Table Salaries:

Column Name	Type
company_id	int
employee_id	int
employee_name	varchar
salary	int

(company\_id, employee\_id) is the primary key for this table.

This table contains the company id, the id, the name, and the salary for an employee.

Write an SQL query to find the salaries of the employees after applying taxes.  
Round the salary to **the nearest integer**.

The tax rate is calculated for each company based on the following criteria:

0% If the max salary of any employee in the company is less than \$1000.

24% If the max salary of any employee in the company is in the range [1000, 10000] inclusive.

49% If the max salary of any employee in the company is greater than \$10000.

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

The query result format is in the following example.

Example 1:\*\*

Input:

Salaries table:

company_id	employee_id	employee_name	salary
1	1	Tony	2000
1	2	Pronub	21300
1	3	Tyrrox	10800
2	1	Pam	300
2	7	Bassem	450
2	9	Hermione	700
3	7	Bocaben	100
3	2	Ognjen	2200
3	13	Nyancat	3300
3	15	Morninngcat	7777

Output:

company_id	employee_id	employee_name	salary
1	1	Tony	1020
1	2	Pronub	10863
1	3	Tyrrox	5508
2	1	Pam	300
2	7	Bassem	450
2	9	Hermione	700
3	7	Bocaben	76
3	2	Ognjen	1672
3	13	Nyancat	2508
3	15	Morninngcat	5911

Explanation:

For company 1, Max salary is 21300. Employees in company 1 have taxes = 49%

For company 2, Max salary is 700. Employees in company 2 have taxes = 0%

For company 3, Max salary is 7777. Employees in company 3 have taxes = 24%

The salary after taxes = salary - (taxes percentage / 100) \* salary

For example, Salary for Morninngcat (3, 15) after taxes =  $7777 - 7777 * (24 / 100) = 7777 -$