Table: Employee

+	-+-		+
Column Name	•	Туре	İ
+			т
id	-	int	
name	1	varchar	1
salary	1	int	1
departmentId	1	int	1
+	-+-		+

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

Table: Department

+-			-+-		+
١	Column	Name	١	Туре	١
+-			-+-		+
1	id		1	int	1
1	name		1	varchar	1
+-			-+-		+

id is the primary key column for this table.

Each row of this table indicates the ${\tt ID}$ 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 \mathbf{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	1	name	- 1	salary		${\tt departmentId}$	1
+-		-+-		-+-		-+-		-+

+---+

Department table:

т.		т.		т.
	id		name	
+-		+-		+
1	1	1	IT	1
1	2		Sales	1
+-		+-		+

Output:

+	+		+-		-+
Department	١	Employee	١	Salary	1
+	+		+-		-+
IT	1	Max	1	90000	1
IT		Joe		85000	1
IT		Randy		85000	
IT		Will		70000	-
Sales		Henry		80000	-
Sales		Sam		60000	-
	٠.		Δ.		

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