# 1892. Page Recommendations II `Premium`

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SQL Schema > | Pandas Schema >

Table: `Friendship`

```
+-------------+----------+
| Column Name | Type     |
+-------------+----------+
| user1_id    | int      |
| user2_id    | int      |
+-------------+----------+
(user1_id, user2_id) is the primary key (combination of columns with unique values) for this table.
Each row of this table indicates that the users user1_id and user2_id are friends.
```

Table: `Likes`

```
+-------------+----------+
| Column Name | Type     |
+-------------+----------+
| user_id     | int      |
| page_id     | int      |
+-------------+----------+
(user_id, page_id) is the primary key (combination of columns with unique values) for this table.
Each row of this table indicates that user_id likes page_id.
```

You are implementing a page recommendation system for a social media website. Your system will **recommend** a page to `user_id` if the page is **liked** by **at least one** friend of `user_id` and is **not liked** by `user_id`.

Write a solution to find all the possible **page recommendations** for every user. Each recommendation should appear as a row in the result table with these columns:

- `user_id`: The ID of the user that your system is making the recommendation to.
- `page_id`: The ID of the page that will be recommended to `user_id`.
- `friends_likes`: The number of the friends of `user_id` that like `page_id`.

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

The result format is in the following example.

**Example 1:**

**Input:**
Friendship table:

```
+----------+----------+
| user1_id | user2_id |
+----------+----------+
| 1        | 2        |
| 1        | 3        |
| 1        | 4        |
| 2        | 3        |
| 2        | 4        |
| 2        | 5        |
| 6        | 1        |
+----------+----------+
```

Likes table:

```
+---------+---------+
| user_id | page_id |
+---------+---------+
| 1       | 88      |
| 2       | 23      |
| 3       | 24      |
| 4       | 56      |
| 5       | 11      |
| 6       | 33      |
| 2       | 77      |
| 3       | 77      |
| 6       | 88      |
+---------+---------+
```

**Output:**

```
+---------+---------+---------------+
| user_id | page_id | friends_likes |
+---------+---------+---------------+
| 1       | 77      | 2             |
| 1       | 23      | 1             |
| 1       | 24      | 1             |
| 1       | 56      | 1             |
| 1       | 33      | 1             |
| 2       | 24      | 1             |
| 2       | 56      | 1             |
| 2       | 11      | 1             |
| 2       | 88      | 1             |
| 3       | 88      | 1             |
| 3       | 23      | 1             |
| 4       | 88      | 1             |
| 4       | 77      | 1             |
| 4       | 23      | 1             |
| 5       | 77      | 1             |
| 5       | 23      | 1             |
+---------+---------+---------------+
```

**Explanation:**
Take user 1 as an example:
  - User 1 is friends with users 2, 3, 4, and 6.
  - Recommended pages are 23 (user 2 liked it), 24 (user 3 liked it), 56 (user 3 liked it), 33 (user 6 liked it), and 77 (user 2 and user 3 liked it).
  - Note that page 88 is not recommended because user 1 already liked it.

Another example is user 6:
  - User 6 is friends with user 1.
  - User 1 only liked page 88, but user 6 already liked it. Hence, user 6 has no recommendations.

You can recommend pages for users 2, 3, 4, and 5 using a similar process.

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Seen this question in a real interview before?   1/5

`Yes`  `No`

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