DESCRIPTION

Table: Followers

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| Column Name | Type |

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| user_id | int |

| follower_id | int |

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(user_id, follower_id) is the primary key (combination of columns with unique values) for this table.

This table contains the IDs of a user and a follower in a social media app where the follower follows the user.

Write a solution that will, for each user, return the number of followers.

Return the result table ordered by user_id in ascending order.

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input:

Followers table:

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| user_id | follower_id |

+---------+-------------+

| 0 | 1 |

| 1 | 0 |

| 2 | 0 |

| 2 | 1 |

+---------+-------------+

Output:

+---------+----------------+

| user_id | followers_count|

+---------+---------------+

| 0 | 1 |

| 1 | 1 |

| 2 | 2 |

+---------+---------------+

Explanation:

The followers of 0 are {1}

The followers of 1 are {0}

The followers of 2 are {0,1}

SOLUTION

MySQL:

- Select `user_id and followers_count using COUNT() and DISTINCT`
- Group by user_id
- Order by user_id

```
SELECT user_id, COUNT(DISTINCT follower_id) followers_count
FROM Followers
GROUP BY user_id
ORDER BY user_id;
```

PostgreSQL:

- Same approach as above

```
SELECT user_id, COUNT(DISTINCT follower_id) followers_count
FROM Followers
GROUP BY 1
ORDER BY user_id;
```