Problem 1107: New Users Daily Count

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium
Acceptance Rate: 45.04%
Paid Only: Yes
Tags: Database

Problem Description

Table: `Traffic`

+---------------+---------+ | Column Name | Type | +---------------+---------+ | user_id | int | | activity | enum | | activity_date | date | +---------------+---------+ This table may have duplicate rows. The activity column is an ENUM (category) type of ('login', 'logout', 'jobs', 'groups', 'homepage').

Write a solution to reports for every date within at most `90` days from today, the number of users that logged in for the first time on that date. Assume today is `2019-06-30`.

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

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input: Traffic table: +---------+----------+---------------+ | user_id | activity | activity_date | +---------+----------+---------------+ | 1 | login | 2019-05-01 | | 1 | homepage | 2019-05-01 | | 1 | logout | 2019-05-01 | | 2 | login | 2019-06-21 | | 2 | logout | 2019-06-21 | | 3 | login | 2019-01-01 | | 3 | jobs | 2019-01-01 | | 3 | logout | 2019-01-01 | | 4 | login | 2019-06-21 | | 4 | groups | 2019-06-21 | | 4 | logout | 2019-06-21 | | 5 | login | 2019-03-01 | | 5 | logout | 2019-03-01 | | 5 | login | 2019-06-21 | | 5 | logout | 2019-06-21 | +---------+----------+---------------+ **Output:** +------------+-------------+ | login_date | user_count | +------------+-------------+ | 2019-05-01 | 1 | | 2019-06-21 | 2 | +------------+-------------+ **Explanation:** Note that we only care about dates with non zero user count. The user with id 5 first logged in on 2019-03-01 so he's not counted on 2019-06-21.

Code Snippets

MySQL:

```
# Write your MySQL query statement below
```

MS SQL Server:

```
/* Write your T-SQL query statement below */
```

PostgreSQL:

```
-- Write your PostgreSQL query statement below
```