Problem 614: Second Degree Follower

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium
Acceptance Rate: 0.00%
Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Table:

Follow

+-------------+---------+ | Column Name | Type | +-------------+---------+ | followee | varchar | | follower | varchar | +-------------+---------+ (followee, follower) is the primary key (combination of columns with unique values) for this table. Each row of this table indicates that the user follower follows the user followee on a social network. There will not be a user following themself.

A

second-degree follower

is a user who:

follows at least one user, and

is followed by at least one user.

Write a solution to report the

second-degree users

and the number of their followers.

Return the result table

ordered

by

follower

in alphabetical order

.

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input:

Follow table: +----------+----------+ | followee | follower | +----------+----------+ | Alice | Bob | | Bob | Cena | | Bob | Donald | | Donald | Edward | +----------+----------+

Output:

+----------+-----+ | follower | num | +----------+-----+ | Bob | 2 | | Donald | 1 | +----------+-----+

Explanation:

User Bob has 2 followers. Bob is a second-degree follower because he follows Alice, so we include him in the result table. User Donald has 1 follower. Donald is a second-degree follower because he follows Bob, so we include him in the result table. User Alice has 1 follower. Alice is not a second-degree follower because she does not follow anyone, so we don not include her in the result table.

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
```

Oracle:

```
/* Write your PL/SQL query statement below */
```

Pandas:

```
import pandas as pd

def second_degree_follower(follow: pd.DataFrame) -> pd.DataFrame:
```

Solutions

MySQL Solution:

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