SQL Schema

Table Activities:

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

| Column Name | Type |

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

| sell\_date | date |

| product | varchar |

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There is no primary key for this table, it may contains duplicates.

Each row of this table contains the product name and the date it was sold in a market.

Write an SQL query to find for each date, the number of distinct products sold and their names.

The sold-products names for each date should be sorted lexicographically.

Return the result table ordered by sell\_date.

The query result format is in the following example.

Activities table:

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

| sell\_date | product |

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

| 2020-05-30 | Headphone |

| 2020-06-01 | Pencil |

| 2020-06-02 | Mask |

| 2020-05-30 | Basketball |

| 2020-06-01 | Bible |

| 2020-06-02 | Mask |

| 2020-05-30 | T-Shirt |

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

Result table:

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

| sell\_date | num\_sold | products |

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

| 2020-05-30 | 3 | Basketball,Headphone,T-shirt |

| 2020-06-01 | 2 | Bible,Pencil |

| 2020-06-02 | 1 | Mask |

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

For 2020-05-30, Sold items were (Headphone, Basketball, T-shirt), we sort them lexicographically and separate them by comma.

For 2020-06-01, Sold items were (Pencil, Bible), we sort them lexicographically and separate them by comma.

For 2020-06-02, Sold item is (Mask), we just return it.