SQL Schema

Table: Orders

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

| Column Name | Type |

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

| order\_id | int |

| order\_date | date |

| customer\_id | int |

| invoice | int |

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order\_id is the primary key for this table.

This table contains information about the orders made by customer\_id.

Write an SQL query to find the number of **unique orders** and the number of **unique customers** with invoices **> $20** for each **different month**.

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

The query result format is in the following example:

Orders

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

| order\_id | order\_date | customer\_id | invoice |

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

| 1 | 2020-09-15 | 1 | 30 |

| 2 | 2020-09-17 | 2 | 90 |

| 3 | 2020-10-06 | 3 | 20 |

| 4 | 2020-10-20 | 3 | 21 |

| 5 | 2020-11-10 | 1 | 10 |

| 6 | 2020-11-21 | 2 | 15 |

| 7 | 2020-12-01 | 4 | 55 |

| 8 | 2020-12-03 | 4 | 77 |

| 9 | 2021-01-07 | 3 | 31 |

| 10 | 2021-01-15 | 2 | 20 |

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

Result table:

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

| month | order\_count | customer\_count |

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

| 2020-09 | 2 | 2 |

| 2020-10 | 1 | 1 |

| 2020-12 | 2 | 1 |

| 2021-01 | 1 | 1 |

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In September 2020 we have two orders from 2 different customers with invoices > $20.

In October 2020 we have two orders from 1 customer, and only one of the two orders has invoice > $20.

In November 2020 we have two orders from 2 different customers but invoices < $20, so we don't include that month.

In December 2020 we have two orders from 1 customer both with invoices > $20.

In January 2021 we have two orders from 2 different customers, but only one of them with invoice > $20.