SQL Schema

Table: DailySales

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

| Column Name | Type |

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

| date\_id | date |

| make\_name | varchar |

| lead\_id | int |

| partner\_id | int |

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This table does not have a primary key.

This table contains the date and the name of the product sold and the IDs of the lead and partner it was sold to.

The name consists of only lowercase English letters.

Write an SQL query that will, for each date\_id and make\_name, return the number of **distinct** lead\_id's and **distinct** partner\_id's.

Return the result table in any order.

The query result format is in the following example:

DailySales table:

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

| date\_id | make\_name | lead\_id | partner\_id |

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

| 2020-12-8 | toyota | 0 | 1 |

| 2020-12-8 | toyota | 1 | 0 |

| 2020-12-8 | toyota | 1 | 2 |

| 2020-12-7 | toyota | 0 | 2 |

| 2020-12-7 | toyota | 0 | 1 |

| 2020-12-8 | honda | 1 | 2 |

| 2020-12-8 | honda | 2 | 1 |

| 2020-12-7 | honda | 0 | 1 |

| 2020-12-7 | honda | 1 | 2 |

| 2020-12-7 | honda | 2 | 1 |

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

Result table:

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

| date\_id | make\_name | unique\_leads | unique\_partners |

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

| 2020-12-8 | toyota | 2 | 3 |

| 2020-12-7 | toyota | 1 | 2 |

| 2020-12-8 | honda | 2 | 2 |

| 2020-12-7 | honda | 3 | 2 |

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

For 2020-12-8, toyota gets leads = [0, 1] and partners = [0, 1, 2] while honda gets leads = [1, 2] and partners = [1, 2].

For 2020-12-7, toyota gets leads = [0] and partners = [1, 2] while honda gets leads = [0, 1, 2] and partners = [1, 2].