SQL Schema

Query the **customer\_number** from the ***orders*** table for the customer who has placed the largest number of orders.

It is guaranteed that exactly one customer will have placed more orders than any other customer.

The ***orders*** table is defined as follows:

| Column | Type |

|-------------------|-----------|

| order\_number (PK) | int |

| customer\_number | int |

| order\_date | date |

| required\_date | date |

| shipped\_date | date |

| status | char(15) |

| comment | char(200) |

**Sample Input**

| order\_number | customer\_number | order\_date | required\_date | shipped\_date | status | comment |

|--------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|--------------|--------|---------|

| 1 | 1 | 2017-04-09 | 2017-04-13 | 2017-04-12 | Closed | |

| 2 | 2 | 2017-04-15 | 2017-04-20 | 2017-04-18 | Closed | |

| 3 | 3 | 2017-04-16 | 2017-04-25 | 2017-04-20 | Closed | |

| 4 | 3 | 2017-04-18 | 2017-04-28 | 2017-04-25 | Closed | |

**Sample Output**

| customer\_number |

|-----------------|

| 3 |

**Explanation**

The customer with number '3' has two orders, which is greater than either customer '1' or '2' because each of them only has one order.

So the result is customer\_number '3'.

***Follow up:****What if more than one customer have the largest number of orders, can you find all the customer\_number in this case?*