

SQL Schema >

Table: DailySales

Column Name	Type
date_id	date
make_name	varchar
lead_id	int
partner_id	int

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.

Example 1:

Input:

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

Output:

date_id	make_name	unique_leads	unique_partners
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2020-12-8	toyota	2	3	
2020-12-7	toyota	1	2	
2020-12-8	honda	2	2	
2020-12-7	honda	3	2	

Explanation:

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].