Table: `Orders`

```
+----------------+----------+
| Column Name    | Type     |
+----------------+----------+
| order_number   | int      |
| customer_number | int     |
+----------------+----------+
```
order_number is the primary key for this table.
This table contains information about the order ID and the customer ID.

Write an SQL query to find the `customer_number` for the customer who has placed **the largest number of orders**.

The test cases are generated so that **exactly one customer** will have placed more orders than any other customer.

The query result format is in the following example.

Example 1:**

```
Input:
Orders table:
+--------------+-----------------+
| order_number | customer_number |
+--------------+-----------------+
| 1            | 1               |
| 2            | 2               |
| 3            | 3               |
| 4            | 3               |
+--------------+-----------------+
Output:
+-----------------+
| customer_number |
+-----------------+
| 3               |
+-----------------+
Explanation:
The customer with number 3 has two orders, which is greater than either customer 1 or 2 beca
So the result is customer_number 3.
```

Follow up: What if more than one customer has the largest number of orders, can you find all the `customer_number` in this case?