

Table: Orders

Column Name	Type
order_id	int
order_date	date
customer_id	int
invoice	int

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.

Example 1:**

Input:

Orders table:

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

Output:

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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Explanation:

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 have 0 orders with invoice > \$20.
 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.