SQL Project Planning

HackerRank

You are given a table, *Projects*, containing three columns: *Task_ID*, *Start_Date* and *End_Date*. It is guaranteed that the difference between the *End_Date* and the *Start_Date* is equal to *1* day for each row in the table.

Column	Type
Task_ID	Integer
Start_Date	Date
End_Date	Date

If the *End_Date* of the tasks are consecutive, then they are part of the same project. Samantha is interested in finding the total number of different projects completed.

Write a query to output the start and end dates of projects listed by the number of days it took to complete the project in ascending order. If there is more than one project that have the same number of completion days, then order by the start date of the project.

Sample Input

Task_ID	Start_Date	End_Date
1	2015-10-01	2015-10-02
2	2015-10-02	2015-10-03
3	2015-10-03	2015-10-04
4	2015-10-13	2015-10-14
5	2015-10-14	2015-10-15
6	2015-10-28	2015-10-29
7	2015-10-30	2015-10-31

Sample Output

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2015-10-28 2015-10-29
2015-10-30 2015-10-31
2015-10-13 2015-10-15
2015-10-01 2015-10-04
```

Explanation

The example describes following *four* projects:

- *Project 1*: Tasks *1*, *2* and *3* are completed on consecutive days, so these are part of the project. Thus start date of project is *2015-10-01* and end date is *2015-10-04*, so it took *3 days* to complete the project.
- *Project 2*: Tasks *4* and *5* are completed on consecutive days, so these are part of the project. Thus, the start date of project is *2015-10-13* and end date is *2015-10-15*, so it took *2 days* to complete the project.
- *Project 3*: Only task *6* is part of the project. Thus, the start date of project is *2015-10-28* and end date is *2015-10-29*, so it took *1 day* to complete the project.
- *Project 4*: Only task *7* is part of the project. Thus, the start date of project is *2015-10-30* and end date is *2015-10-31*, so it took *1 day* to complete the project.