SQL Schema

Table: Matches

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| Column Name | Type |

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| player\_id | int |

| match\_day | date |

| result | enum |

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(player\_id, match\_day) is the primary key for this table.

Each row of this table contains the ID of a player, the day of the match they played, and the result of that match.

The result column is an ENUM type of ('Win', 'Draw', 'Lose').

The winning streak of a player is the number of consecutive wins uninterrupted by draws or losses.

Write an SQL query to count the longest winning streak for each player.

Return the result table in **any order**.

The query result format is in the following example.

**Example 1:**

**Input:**

Matches table:

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| player\_id | match\_day | result |

+-----------+------------+--------+

| 1 | 2022-01-17 | Win |

| 1 | 2022-01-18 | Win |

| 1 | 2022-01-25 | Win |

| 1 | 2022-01-31 | Draw |

| 1 | 2022-02-08 | Win |

| 2 | 2022-02-06 | Lose |

| 2 | 2022-02-08 | Lose |

| 3 | 2022-03-30 | Win |

+-----------+------------+--------+

**Output:**

+-----------+----------------+

| player\_id | longest\_streak |

+-----------+----------------+

| 1 | 3 |

| 2 | 0 |

| 3 | 1 |

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**Explanation:**

Player 1:

From 2022-01-17 to 2022-01-25, player 1 won 3 consecutive matches.

On 2022-01-31, player 1 had a draw.

On 2022-02-08, player 1 won a match.

The longest winning streak was 3 matches.

Player 2:

From 2022-02-06 to 2022-02-08, player 2 lost 2 consecutive matches.

The longest winning streak was 0 matches.

Player 3:

On 2022-03-30, player 3 won a match.

The longest winning streak was 1 match.

**Follow up:** If we are interested in calculating the longest streak without losing (i.e., win or draw), how will your solution change?