

Gap & Island SQL Problem

INPUT TABLE

EVENT	DATE
Success	01-01-2020
Success	02-01-2020
Fail	03-01-2020
Fail	04-01-2020
Success	05-01-2020



EXPECTED OUTPUT

EVENT	START	END
Success	01-01	02-01
Fail	03-01	04-01
Success	05-01	05-01



CONSOLIDATE CONSECUTIVE ROWS



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The Logic Map

How to solve Gap & Island problems



1. Identify The Change

Detect when the status switches from 'Success' to 'Fail'.



2. Create Group IDs

Assign a unique ID to every consecutive block of events.



3. Aggregate

GROUP BY the new ID to find MIN(Date) and MAX(Date).



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The LAG Approach

Intuitive and easy to debug

STANDARD SQL

```
WITH cte AS (  
    SELECT Event, Date,  
        -- 1. Flag if previous event is different  
        CASE WHEN LAG(Event) OVER(ORDER BY Date)  
            = Event THEN 0 ELSE 1 END AS flag  
    FROM Input  
)  
,  
grp AS (  
    -- 2. Rolling Sum to create Group ID  
    SELECT *,  
        SUM(flag) OVER(ORDER BY Date) AS grp_id  
    FROM cte  
)  
-- 3. Group by the new ID  
SELECT Event, MIN(Date), MAX(Date)  
FROM grp  
GROUP BY Event, grp_id;
```



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The Math Trick

Using Row_Number differences

EFFICIENT

```
WITH cte AS (  
    SELECT Event, Date,  
        -- Row Num Overall  
        ROW_NUMBER() OVER(ORDER BY Date) AS rn1,  
        -- Row Num Partitioned  
        ROW_NUMBER() OVER(PARTITION BY Event  
                            ORDER BY Date) AS rn2  
    FROM Input  
)  
SELECT  
    Event,  
    MIN(Date) AS Start_Date,  
    MAX(Date) AS End_Date  
FROM cte  
GROUP BY Event, (rn1 - rn2); -- Magic happens here
```

💡 The difference (rn1 - rn2) remains constant for consecutive rows of the same event!



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Which is Better?

Comparing the two approaches

LAG Method

- ✓ **Intuitive:** Reads like logical steps.
- ✓ **Safe:** Handles NULLs well.
- ✗ **Complex:** Requires 2 CTEs (Flag + Sum).

Row_Number

- ✓ **Concise:** Less code to write.
- ✓ **Performance:** Often faster (Single Pass).
- ✗ **Tricky:** "Magic Math" is harder to explain.

The Verdict

Use **LAG** for readability in interviews.
Use **Row_Number** for production scripts.



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Real World Use

Where companies use this logic



User Sessions

Grouping consecutive page views into a single "Session" based on time gaps.



Stock Market

Identifying "Bull Run" streaks where price increased for consecutive days.



Quality Control

Finding batches of consecutive defective products in manufacturing.



Customer Support

Detecting consecutive failed login attempts (Security Alerts).



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Quick Summary:

- ✓ Gap-and-Island is a Top Tier Question
- ✓ LAG approach is safe & readable
- ✓ Row_Number difference is a pro trick
- ✓ Key for Analytics & Data Engineering



Repost if you learned something new!



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