Table: `Tasks`

```
+-------------+------+
| Column Name | Type |
+-------------+------+
| task_id     | int  |
| assignee_id | int  |
| submit_date | date |
+-------------+------+
task_id is the primary key for this table.
Each row in this table contains the ID of a task, the id of the assignee, and the submissio
```

Write an SQL query to report:

the number of the tasks that were submitted during the weekend (Saturday, Sunday) as `weekend_cnt`, and

the number of the tasks that were submitted during the working days as `working_cnt`.

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

The query result format is shown in the following example.

Example 1:**

```
Input:
Tasks table:
+---------+-------------+-------------+
| task_id | assignee_id | submit_date |
+---------+-------------+-------------+
| 1       | 1           | 2022-06-13  |
| 2       | 6           | 2022-06-14  |
| 3       | 6           | 2022-06-15  |
| 4       | 3           | 2022-06-18  |
| 5       | 5           | 2022-06-19  |
| 6       | 7           | 2022-06-19  |
+---------+-------------+-------------+
Output:
+-------------+-------------+
| weekend_cnt | working_cnt |
+-------------+-------------+
| 3           | 3           |
+-------------+-------------+
Explanation:
```

```
Task 1 was submitted on Monday.
Task 2 was submitted on Tuesday.
Task 3 was submitted on Wednesday.
Task 4 was submitted on Saturday.
Task 5 was submitted on Sunday.
Task 6 was submitted on Sunday.
3 tasks were submitted during the weekend.
3 tasks were submitted during the working days.
```