SQL Schema

Table: Employees

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

| Column Name | Type |

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| emp\_id | int |

| event\_day | date |

| in\_time | int |

| out\_time | int |

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(emp\_id, event\_day, in\_time) is the primary key of this table.

The table shows the employees' entries and exits in an office.

event\_day is the day at which this event happened and in\_time is the minute at which the employee entered the office and out\_time is the time at which he got outnumbered from 1 to 1440.

It's guaranteed that no two events on the same day intersect in time.

Write an SQL query to calculate the total time **in minutes** spent by each employee on each day at the office. Note that within one day, an employee can enter and leave more than once.

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

The query result format is in the following example:

Employees table:

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

| emp\_id | event\_day | in\_time | out\_time |

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

| 1 | 2020-11-28 | 4 | 32 |

| 1 | 2020-11-28 | 55 | 200 |

| 1 | 2020-12-03 | 1 | 42 |

| 2 | 2020-11-28 | 3 | 33 |

| 2 | 2020-12-09 | 47 | 74 |

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Result table:

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

| day | emp\_id | total\_time |

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

| 2020-11-28 | 1 | 173 |

| 2020-11-28 | 2 | 30 |

| 2020-12-03 | 1 | 41 |

| 2020-12-09 | 2 | 27 |

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Employee 1 has three events two on day 2020-11-28 with a total of (32 - 4) + (200-55) = 173 and one on day 2020-12-03 with a total of (42 - 1) = 41.

Employee 2 has two events one on day 2020-11-28 with a total of (33-3) = 30 and one on day 2020-12-09 with a total of (74 - 47) = 27.