You are given a table describing meetings in your office on one day:

```
create table meetings (
    id integer primary key,
    start_time varchar,
    end_time varchar
);
```

Write an SQL query that finds the minimum number of rooms that have to be reserved in order to allow all the meetings to take place. Return a column table containing an integer as the answer to the problem.

Every meeting should take place in exactly one room (without changing room in the middle of the meeting). It is possible to plan a meeting in the same room just after another meeting has ended (see example below).

Time is represented as a string in the format `HH:MM`.

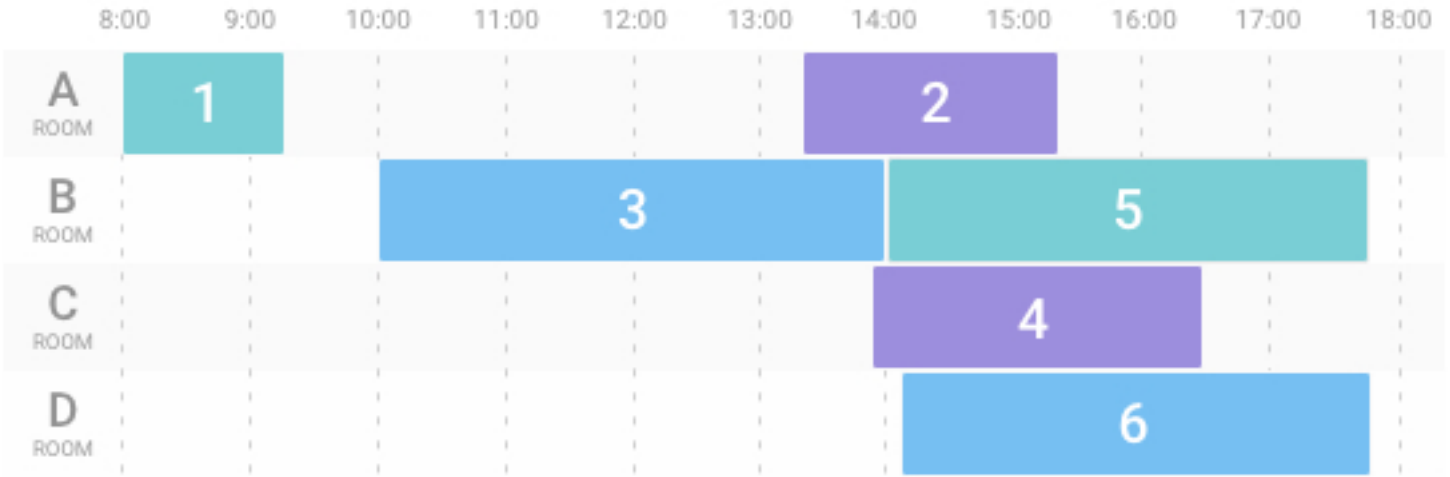
For example, given the following table:

```
 id | start_time | end_time
----+------------+------------
 1  | 08:00      | 09:15
 2  | 13:20      | 15:20
 3  | 10:00      | 14:00
 4  | 13:55      | 16:25
 5  | 14:00      | 17:45
 6  | 14:05      | 17:45
```

your query should return:

```
 rooms
-------
 4
```

We can plan meetings as follows:



It is not possible to accommodate all the meetings in fewer than four rooms.

Assume that:

- each time specified in the table is valid, i.e. a five-character string in `"HH:MM"` format from `"00:00"` to `"23:59"`;
- all meetings start and end on the same day;
- the beginning of each meeting occurs at an earlier time than the end of the meeting.