Table: `Logins`

```
+----------------+----------+
| Column Name    | Type     |
+----------------+----------+
| user_id        | int      |
| time_stamp     | datetime |
+----------------+----------+
```
(user_id, time_stamp) is the primary key for this table.
Each row contains information about the login time for the user with ID user_id.

Write an SQL query to report the **latest** login for all users in the year 2020.
Do **not** include the users who did not login in 2020.

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

The query result format is in the following example.

Example 1:**

Input:
Logins table:
```
+---------+---------------------+
| user_id | time_stamp          |
+---------+---------------------+
| 6       | 2020-06-30 15:06:07 |
| 6       | 2021-04-21 14:06:06 |
| 6       | 2019-03-07 00:18:15 |
| 8       | 2020-02-01 05:10:53 |
| 8       | 2020-12-30 00:46:50 |
| 2       | 2020-01-16 02:49:50 |
| 2       | 2019-08-25 07:59:08 |
| 14      | 2019-07-14 09:00:00 |
| 14      | 2021-01-06 11:59:59 |
+---------+---------------------+
```
Output:
```
+---------+---------------------+
| user_id | last_stamp          |
+---------+---------------------+
| 6       | 2020-06-30 15:06:07 |
| 8       | 2020-12-30 00:46:50 |
| 2       | 2020-01-16 02:49:50 |
+---------+---------------------+
```
Explanation:
User 6 logged into their account 3 times but only once in 2020, so we include this login in

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User 8 logged into their account 2 times in 2020, once in February and once in December. We
User 2 logged into their account 2 times but only once in 2020, so we include this login in
User 14 did not login in 2020, so we do not include them in the result table.