Programming Challenge

Consider time intervals, where the starting point and ending point are both in the same day and are expressed in military time (for example, "00:01" for one minute after midnight, or "15:30" for 3:30pm). We'll represent a time interval as a two-word sentence whose first word is the starting time and whose second word is the ending time. Both times will be five-character words: the first two characters will be the hours (a two-digit quantity ranging from 00 to 23), followed next by a colon, and then the minutes (ranging from 00 to 59). Thus we'll assume that any time in a time interval has two digits on the left of the colon and two digits on the right of the colon.

Write a procedure overlap-amount that, given two time intervals, returns *the number of minutes* in their overlap. (If each interval represents the time that a person is in a room, then overlap-amount will return the amount of time that both people are in the room together.) Some examples:

expression		intended result
(overlap-amount '(07:30 12:00)	'(11:01 14:00))	; 60, since the overlap is 11:01 through 12:00
(overlap-amount '(07:30 12:00)	'(08:15 10:00))	; 106, since the overlap is 8:15 through 10:00
(overlap-amount '(07:30 12:00)	'(06:59 07:31))	; 2, since the overlap is 7:30 through 7:31
(overlap-amount '(07:30 12:00)	'(12:00 14:00))	; 1, since the overlap is 12 noon through 12 noon
(overlap-amount '(07:30 12:00)	'(12:01 14:00))	; 0 since the intervals don't overlap
(overlap-amount '(07:30 12:00)	'(01:01 07:15))	; 0 because the intervals don't overlap
(overlap-amount '(07:30 12:00)	'(07:00 01:35))	; 0 because of the empty interval

Assume that the arguments are legal time intervals. Use helper procedures where appropriate; also use item and member? instead of large conditionals if possible to streamline your code. Use good names for your placeholders and helper procedures. Don't forget the lessons of the case study.