

# 2837. Total Traveled Distance

## Description

Table: `Users`

+-----+-----+		
Column Name	Type	
+-----+-----+		
user_id	int	
name	varchar	
+-----+-----+		

user\_id is the column with unique values for this table.  
Each row of this table contains user id and name.

Table: `Rides`

+-----+-----+		
Column Name	Type	
+-----+-----+		
ride_id	int	
user_id	int	
distance	int	
+-----+-----+		

ride\_id is the column of unique values for this table.  
Each row of this table contains ride id, user id, and traveled distance.

Write a solution to calculate the `distance` traveled by **each user**. If there is a user who hasn't completed any rides, then their `distance` should be considered as `0`. Output the `user_id`, `name` and total traveled `distance`.

Return *the result table ordered by* `user_id` *in* **ascending order**.

The result format is in the following example.

### Example 1:

<b>Input:</b>		
Users table:		
+-----+-----+		
user_id	name	
+-----+-----+		
17	Addison	
14	Ethan	
4	Michael	
2	Avery	
10	Eleanor	
+-----+-----+		
Rides table:		
+-----+-----+-----+		
ride_id	user_id	distance
+-----+-----+-----+		
72	17	160
42	14	161
45	4	59
32	2	197
15	4	357
56	2	196
10	14	25
+-----+-----+-----+		
<b>Output:</b>		
+-----+-----+-----+		
user_id	name	traveled distance
+-----+-----+-----+		
2	Avery	393
4	Michael	416
10	Eleanor	0
14	Ethan	186
17	Addison	160
+-----+-----+-----+		
<b>Explanation:</b>		
- User id 2 completed two journeys of 197 and 196, resulting in a combined travel distance of 393.		
- User id 4 completed two journeys of 59 and 357, resulting in a combined travel distance of 416.		
- User id 14 completed two journeys of 161 and 25, resulting in a combined travel distance of 186.		
- User id 16 completed only one journey of 160.		
- User id 10 did not complete any journeys, thus the total travel distance remains at 0.		
Returning the table orderd by user_id in ascending order.		

