SQL Schema

Table: Products

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| Column Name | Type |

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

| product\_id | int |

| store1 | int |

| store2 | int |

| store3 | int |

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product\_id is the primary key for this table.

Each row in this table indicates the product's price in 3 different stores: store1, store2, and store3.

If the product is not available in a store, the price will be null in that store's column.

Write an SQL query to rearrange the Products table so that each row has (product\_id, store, price). If a product is not available in a store, do **not** include a row with that product\_id and store combination in the result table.

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

The query result format is in the following example:

Products table:

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| product\_id | store1 | store2 | store3 |

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

| 0 | 95 | 100 | 105 |

| 1 | 70 | null | 80 |

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

Result table:

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

| product\_id | store | price |

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

| 0 | store1 | 95 |

| 0 | store2 | 100 |

| 0 | store3 | 105 |

| 1 | store1 | 70 |

| 1 | store3 | 80 |

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Product 0 is available in all three stores with prices 95, 100, and 105 respectively.

Product 1 is available in store1 with price 70 and store3 with price 80. The product is not available in store2.