SQL_ASSIGNMENT_1

Problem Statements :

1. **Design the complete database + schema + tables for the diagram shown above using appropriate data type for every column along with any contraints (checks + PK) mentioned in the task description and load the below data into the requisite tables.**

```
-- NEW DATABASE CREATED
CREATE DATABASE BIKESTORES;
USE DATABASE BIKESTORES;

-- NEW SCHEMA CREATED

CREATE OR REPLACE SCHEMA PRODUCTION;
CREATE OR REPLACE SCHEMA SALES;

-- TABLE CREATION IN SALES SCHEMA

CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE SALES.STORES
(
 STORE_ID INT  IDENTITY(1,1) ,
 STORE_NAME VARCHAR(25),
 PHONE VARCHAR(25),
 EMAIL VARCHAR(30),
 STREET VARCHAR(30),
 CITY VARCHAR(15),
 STATE VARCHAR(5),
 ZIP_CODE INT ,
 PRIMARY KEY (STORE_ID)
);

CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE SALES.STAFFS
(
 STAFF_ID INT,
 FIRST_NAME VARCHAR(15),
 LAST_NAME VARCHAR(15),
 EMAIL VARCHAR(50) ,
 PHONE VARCHAR(20) ,
 ACTIVE TINYINT,
 STORE_ID INT ,
 MANAGER_ID INT,
 PRIMARY KEY (STAFF_ID)
);
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE SALES.CUSTOMERS
(
 CUSTOMER_ID INT IDENTITY(1,1),
 FIRST_NAME VARCHAR(15),
 LAST_NAME VARCHAR(15),
 PHONE VARCHAR(20),
 EMAIL VARCHAR(50),
 STREET VARCHAR(50),
 CITY VARCHAR(50),
 STATE CHAR(10),
 ZIP_CODE INT,
 PRIMARY KEY(CUSTOMER_ID)
);

CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE SALES.ORDERS
(
 ORDER_ID INT,
 CUSTOMER_ID INT,
 ORDER_STATUS INT,
 ORDER_DATE VARCHAR(10),
 REQUIRED_DATE VARCHAR(10),
 SHIPPED_DATE VARCHAR(10),
 STORE_ID INT,
 STAFF_ID INT,
 PRIMARY KEY(ORDER_ID)
);

CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE SALES.ORDER_ITEMS
(
 ORDER_ID INT,
 ITEM_ID INT,
 PRODUCT_ID INT,
 QUANTITY INT,
 LIST_PRICE DECIMAL(10,2),
 DISCOUNT DECIMAL(4,2),
 PRIMARY KEY(ORDER_ID,ITEM_ID)
);
```

-- TABLE CREATION IN PRODUCTION SCHEMA

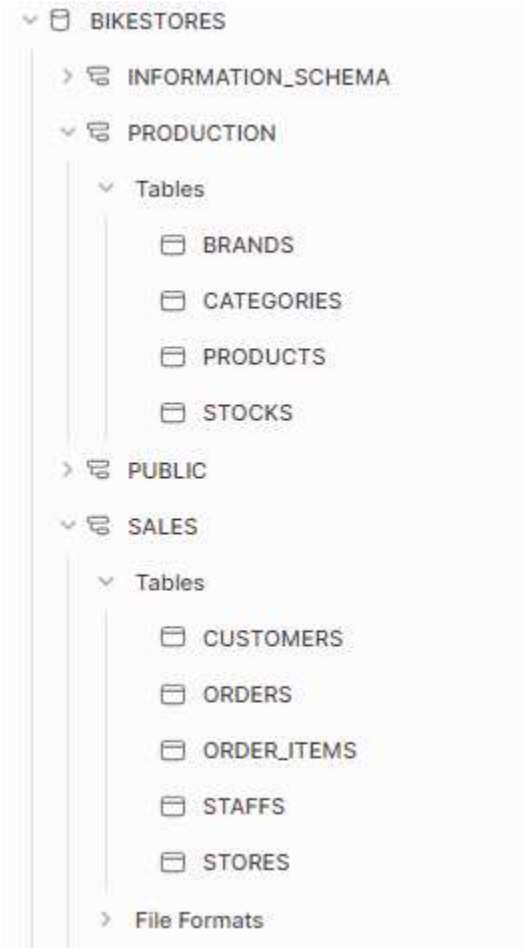
```
CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE PRODUCTION.CATEGORIES
(
 CATEGORY_ID INT,
 CATEGORY_NAME VARCHAR(50),
 PRIMARY KEY(CATEGORY_ID)
);

CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE PRODUCTION.BRANDS
(
 BRAND_ID INT,
 BRAND_NAME VARCHAR(50),
 PRIMARY KEY(BRAND_ID)
);

CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE PRODUCTION.PRODUCTS
(
 PRODUCT_ID INT,
 PRODUCT_NAME VARCHAR(100),
 BRAND_ID INT,
 CATEGORY_ID INT,
 MODEL_YEAR INT,
 LIST_PRICE DECIMAL(10,2),
 PRIMARY KEY(PRODUCT_ID)BIKESTORESBIKESTORES.PRODUCTIONBIKESTORES.SALES
);

CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE PRODUCTION.STOCKS
(
 STORE_ID INT,
 PRODUCT_ID INT,
 QUANTITY INT,
 PRIMARY KEY(STORE_ID, PRODUCT_ID)
);
```

FINAL OUTPUT IS:



2. **Once the table has got created , there is a requirement of FOREIGN KEY implementation coming into picture where one needs to add(ALTER TABLE COMMAND) below foreign key on the table mentioned pointing to another table (READ ABOUT FOREIGN KEY) as :**

```
--  SALES.STAFFS (STORE_ID) -> SALES.STORES(STORIED)

ALTER TABLE SALES.STAFFS
ADD FOREIGN KEY(STORE_ID) REFERENCES SALES.STORES(STORE_ID);

-- SALES.STAFFS (MANAGER_ID) -> SALES.STAFFS (STAFF_ID)

ALTER TABLE SALES.STAFFS
ADD FOREIGN KEY(MANAGER_ID) REFERENCES SALES.STAFFS(STAFF_ID);

-- PRODUCTION.PRODUCTS (CATEGORY_ID) -> PRODUCTION.CATEGORIES (CATEGORY_ID)

ALTER TABLE PRODUCTION.PRODUCTS
ADD FOREIGN KEY(CATEGORY_ID) REFERENCES PRODUCTION.CATEGORIES(CATEGORY_ID);

-- PRODUCTION.PRODUCTS(BRAND_ID) -> PRODUCTION.BRANDS (BRAND_ID)

ALTER TABLE PRODUCTION.PRODUCTS
ADD FOREIGN KEY(BRAND_ID) REFERENCES PRODUCTION.BRANDS(BRAND_ID);

-- SALES.ORDERS (CUSTOMER_ID) -> SALES.CUSTOMERS (CUSTOMER_ID)

ALTER TABLE SALES.ORDERS
ADD FOREIGN KEY(CUSTOMER_ID) REFERENCES SALES.CUSTOMERS(CUSTOMER_ID);

-- SALES.ORDERS(STORE_ID) -> SALES.STORES (STORE_ID)

ALTER TABLE SALES.ORDERS
ADD FOREIGN KEY(STORE_ID) REFERENCES SALES.STORES(STORE_ID);

-- SALES.ORDERS (STAFF_ID) -> SALES.STAFFS (STAFF_ID)

ALTER TABLE SALES.ORDERS
ADD FOREIGN KEY(STAFF_ID) REFERENCES SALES.STAFFS(STAFF_ID);

-- SALES.ORDER_ITEMS(ORDER_ID) -> SALES.ORDERS (ORDER_ID)

ALTER TABLE SALES.ORDER_ITEMS
ADD FOREIGN KEY(ORDER_ID) REFERENCES SALES.ORDERS(ORDER_ID);
```

-- SALES.ORDER_ITEMS (PRODUCT_ID) -> PRODUCTION.PRODUCTS (PRODUCT_ID)

```
ALTER TABLE SALES.ORDER_ITEMS
ADD FOREIGN KEY(PRODUCT_ID) REFERENCES PRODUCTION.PRODUCTS(PRODUCT_ID);
```

-- PRODUCTION.STOCKS (STORE_ID) -> SALES.STORES (STORE_ID)

```
ALTER TABLE PRODUCTION.STOCKS
ADD FOREIGN KEY(STORE_ID) REFERENCES SALES.STORES(STORE_ID);
```

-- PRODUCTION.STOCKS (PRODUCT_ID) -> PRODUCTION.PRODUCTS (PRODUCT_ID)

```
ALTER TABLE PRODUCTION.STOCKS
ADD FOREIGN KEY(PRODUCT_ID) REFERENCES PRODUCTION.PRODUCTS(PRODUCT_ID);
```

3. **Does any of the table has missing or NULL value ? If yes which are those and what are their counts ?**

Sales.Customer - Column(PHONE) is having NULL values.

SELECT COUNT(*) AS TOT_NULL_VALUES FROM SALES.CUSTOMERS WHERE PHONE IS NULL;

```
-- Sales.Customer - Column(PHONE) is having NULL values.
SELECT COUNT(*) AS TOT_NULL_VALUES  FROM SALES.CUSTOMERS WHERE PHONE IS NULL;
```

Results | Chart

	TOT_NULL_VALUES
1	1,267

Sales.Orders - Column(SHIPPED_DATE) is having NULL values.

SELECT COUNT(*) AS TOT_NULL_VALUES from SALES.ORDERS WHERE SHIPPED_DATE is NULL;

```
-- Sales.Orders - Column(SHIPPED_DATE) is having NULL values.
SELECT COUNT(*) AS TOT_NULL_VALUES from SALES.ORDERS WHERE SHIPPED_DATE is NULL;
```

Results | Chart

	TOT_NULL_VALUES
1	170

4. **Does the datasets has any DUPLICATE(identical rows) ? If yes – can you just keep the first record and remove all rest if its possible without using any JOINS or WINDOW function.**

SELECT COUNT(*) AS TOT_ROWS FROM SALES.CUSTOMERS; **-- 1445**
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, PHONE, EMAIL, STREET, CITY, STATE, ZIP_CODE) AS TOT_DISTINCT_ROWS
FROM SALES.CUSTOMERS; **--1445**

SELECT COUNT(*) AS TOT_ROWS FROM SALES.ORDERS**; -- 1615**
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT ORDER_ID, CUSTOMER_ID, ORDER_STATUS, ORDER_DATE, REQUIRED_DATE, SHIPPED_DATE, STORE_ID,STAFF_ID) AS TOT_DISTINCT_ROWS
FROM SALES.ORDERS; **-- 1615**

SELECT COUNT(*) AS TOT_ROWS FROM SALES.ORDER_ITEMS; **-- 4722**
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT ORDER_ID, ITEM_ID, PRODUCT_ID, QUANTITY, LIST_PRICE,DISCOUNT) AS TOT_DISTINCT_ROWS
FROM SALES.ORDER_ITEMS; **-- 4722**

SELECT COUNT(*) AS TOT_ROWS FROM SALES.STAFFS; **-- 10**
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT STAFF_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, EMAIL, PHONE, ACTIVE, STORE_ID, MANAGER_ID) AS TOT_DISTINCT_ROWS
FROM SALES.STAFFS; **-- 10**

SELECT COUNT(*) AS TOT_ROWS FROM SALES.STORES; **-- 3**
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT STORE_NAME, PHONE, EMAIL, STREET, CITY, STATE, ZIP_CODE) AS TOT_DISTINCT_ROWS
FROM SALES.STORES; **-- 3**

SELECT COUNT(*) AS TOT_ROWS FROM PRODUCTION.BRANDS; **-- 9**
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT BRAND_ID,BRAND_NAME) AS TOT_DISTINCT_ROWS
FROM PRODUCTION.BRANDS; **-- 9**

SELECT COUNT(*) AS TOT_ROWS FROM PRODUCTION.CATEGORIES; **-- 7**
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT CATEGORY_ID,CATEGORY_NAME) AS TOT_DISTINCT_ROWS
FROM PRODUCTION.CATEGORIES; **-- 7**

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS TOT_ROWS FROM PRODUCTION.PRODUCTS; -- 321
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT PRODUCT_ID, PRODUCT_NAME, BRAND_ID, CATEGORY_ID, MODEL_YEAR, LIST_PRICE) AS TOT_DISTINCT_ROWS
FROM PRODUCTION.PRODUCTS; -- 321

SELECT COUNT(*) AS TOT_ROWS FROM PRODUCTION.STOCKS; -- 939
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT STORE_ID, PRODUCT_ID, QUANTITY) AS TOT_DISTINCT_ROWS
FROM PRODUCTION.STOCKS; -- 939
```

Therefore, this dataset has no Duplicate (Identical Rows).

5. **How many unique tables are present in each schema and under each table how many records are having ? (Write SQL Script for the same – I don't need answer like 3/5/4 etc)**

```
SELECT TABLE_SCHEMA, TABLE_NAME, ROW_COUNT
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES
ORDER BY 1 DESC;
```

```sql
SELECT TABLE_SCHEMA, TABLE_NAME, ROW_COUNT
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES
ORDER BY 1 DESC;
```

Results Chart

	TABLE_SCHEMA	TABLE_NAME	ROW_COUNT
1	SALES	ORDERS	1,615
2	SALES	STAFFS	10
3	SALES	STORES	3
4	SALES	CUSTOMERS	1,445
5	SALES	ORDER_ITEMS	4,722
6	PRODUCTION	BRANDS	9
7	PRODUCTION	STOCKS	939
8	PRODUCTION	PRODUCTS	321
9	PRODUCTION	CATEGORIES	7
10	INFORMATION_SCHEMA	TABLES	null
11	INFORMATION_SCHEMA	USAGE_PRIVILEGES	null
12	INFORMATION_SCHEMA	REPLICATION_GROUPS	null
13	INFORMATION_SCHEMA	PROCEDURES	null
14	INFORMATION_SCHEMA	CLASS_INSTANCES	null
15	INFORMATION_SCHEMA	CLASSES	null
16	INFORMATION_SCHEMA	CLASS_INSTANCE_FUNCTIONS	null
17	INFORMATION_SCHEMA	PACKAGES	null
18	INFORMATION_SCHEMA	REPLICATION_DATABASES	null
19	INFORMATION_SCHEMA	FILE_FORMATS	null
20	INFORMATION_SCHEMA	APPLICABLE_ROLES	null

6. **How many total serving customer BikeStore has ?**

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT CUSTOMER_ID) AS TOT_SERVING_CUST FROM SALES.ORDERS ;

```
237    SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT CUSTOMER_ID) AS TOT_SERVING_CUST FROM SALES.ORDERS ;
238
```

Results | Chart

	TOT_SERVING_CUST
1	1,445

7. **How many total orders are there ?**

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT ORDER_ID) AS TOT_ORDERS FROM SALES.ORDERS;

```
240    -- 7. How many total orders are there ?
241
242    SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT ORDER_ID) AS TOT_ORDERS FROM SALES.ORDERS;
243
```

Results | Chart

	TOT_ORDERS
1	1,615

8. Which store has the highest number of sales ?

```
SELECT STORE_ID,   COUNT(ORDER_ID) AS Highest_Sales
   FROM SALES.ORDERS
   GROUP BY 1
   ORDER BY 2 DESC
   LIMIT 1;
```

```
244
245        -- 8. Which store has the highest number of sales ?
246
247        SELECT STORE_ID,
248        COUNT(ORDER_ID) AS Highest_Sales
249        FROM SALES.ORDERS
250        GROUP BY 1
251        ORDER BY 2 DESC
252        LIMIT 1;
253
254
```

Results Chart

	STORE_ID	HIGHEST_SALES
1	2	1,093

9. Which month the sales was highest and for which store ?

```
SELECT SUBSTR(ORDER_DATE,6,2) AS Month_No,
   ORDERS.STORE_ID,
   ROUND(SUM(QUANTITY*LIST_PRICE*(1-DISCOUNT)),2) AS TOT_SALES
   FROM BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDER_ITEMS, BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDERS
   GROUP BY 1,2
   ORDER BY 3 DESC
   LIMIT 1;
```

```
-- 9. Which month the sales was highest and for which store ?

SELECT SUBSTR(ORDER_DATE,6,2) AS Month_No,
ORDERS.STORE_ID,
ROUND(SUM(QUANTITY*LIST_PRICE*(1-DISCOUNT)),2) AS TOT_SALES
FROM BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDER_ITEMS, BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDERS
GROUP BY 1,2
ORDER BY 3 DESC
LIMIT 1;
```

Results Chart

	MONTH_NO	STORE_ID	TOT_SALES
1	03	2	1,022,652,502.16

10. How many orders each customer has placed (give me top 10 customers)

```
SELECT CUSTOMER_ID,
  COUNT(DISTINCT ORDER_ID) AS TOT_ORDERS
  FROM BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDERS
  GROUP BY 1
  ORDER BY 2 DESC
  LIMIT 10;
```

```
-- 10. How many orders each customer has placed (give me top 10 customers)

SELECT CUSTOMER_ID,
COUNT(DISTINCT ORDER_ID) AS TOT_ORDERS
FROM BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDERS
GROUP BY 1
ORDER BY 2 DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

Results Chart

	CUSTOMER_ID	TOT_ORDERS
1	32	3
2	8	3
3	7	3
4	31	3
5	66	3
6	9	3
7	50	3
8	5	3
9	43	3
10	24	3

11. Which are the TOP 3 selling product ?

```
SELECT PRODUCT_ID,
  ROUND(SUM(QUANTITY*LIST_PRICE*(1-DISCOUNT)),2) AS TOT_SALES
  FROM BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDER_ITEMS
  GROUP BY 1
  ORDER BY 2 DESC
  LIMIT 3;
```

```sql
-- 11. Which are the TOP 3 selling product ?

SELECT PRODUCT_ID,
ROUND(SUM(QUANTITY*LIST_PRICE*(1-DISCOUNT)),2) AS TOT_SALES
FROM BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDER_ITEMS
GROUP BY 1
ORDER BY 2 DESC
LIMIT 3;
```

Results Chart

	PRODUCT_ID	TOT_SALES
1	7	555,558.61
2	9	389248.70
3	4	368,472.73

12. Which was the first and last order placed by the customer who has placed maximum number of orders ?

```sql
SELECT CUSTOMER_ID,
    MIN(ORDER_ID) AS First_Order,
    MAX(ORDER_ID) as Last_Order
    FROM BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDERS
    GROUP BY 1
    ORDER BY COUNT(ORDER_ID) DESC
    LIMIT 1;
```

```
-- 12. Which was the first and last order placed by the customer who has placed maximum number of orders ?

SELECT CUSTOMER_ID,
MIN(ORDER_ID) AS First_Order,
MAX(ORDER_ID) as Last_Order
FROM BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDERS
GROUP BY 1
ORDER BY COUNT(ORDER_ID) DESC
LIMIT 1;
```

Results Chart

	CUSTOMER_ID	FIRST_ORDER	LAST_ORDER
1	7	104	1,604

13. For every customer , which is the cheapest product and the costliest product which the customer has bought.

```
SELECT Cheap.CUSTOMER_ID, Cheapest_Product, Costliest_Product
        FROM
           (
            SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, PRODUCT_NAME AS Cheapest_Product
            FROM
               (
                SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, PRODUCT_NAME,
                DENSE_RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY CUSTOMER_ID ORDER BY OT.LIST_PRICE
ASC) AS PRICE_RANK
                FROM BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDERS O
                INNER JOIN BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDER_ITEMS OT
                ON O.ORDER_ID = OT.ORDER_ID
                INNER JOIN BIKESTORES.PRODUCTION.PRODUCTS P
                ON OT.PRODUCT_ID = P.PRODUCT_ID
                ORDER BY 1,3
                )
            WHERE PRICE_RANK = 1
            ) Cheap

            INNER JOIN
```

```
        (
          SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, PRODUCT_NAME AS Costliest_Product
          FROM
            (
              SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, PRODUCT_NAME,
              DENSE_RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY CUSTOMER_ID ORDER BY OT.LIST_PRICE
DESC) AS PRICE_RANK
              FROM BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDERS O
              INNER JOIN BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDER_ITEMS OT
              ON O.ORDER_ID = OT.ORDER_ID
              INNER JOIN BIKESTORES.PRODUCTION.PRODUCTS P
              ON OT.PRODUCT_ID = P.PRODUCT_ID
              ORDER BY 1,3
              )
          WHERE PRICE_RANK = 1
          ) Costly
      ON Cheap.CUSTOMER_ID = Costly.CUSTOMER_ID;
```

BIKESTORES.SALES ▾ Settings ▾

```
-- 13. For every customer , which is the cheapest product and the costliest product which the customer has bought.

        SELECT Cheap.CUSTOMER_ID, Cheapest_Product, Costliest_Product
        FROM
            (
            SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, PRODUCT_NAME AS Cheapest_Product
            FROM
                (
                SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, PRODUCT_NAME,
                DENSE_RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY CUSTOMER_ID ORDER BY OT.LIST_PRICE ASC) AS PRICE_RANK
                FROM BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDERS O
                INNER JOIN BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDER_ITEMS OT
                ON O.ORDER_ID = OT.ORDER_ID
                INNER JOIN BIKESTORES.PRODUCTION.PRODUCTS P
                ON OT.PRODUCT_ID = P.PRODUCT_ID
                ORDER BY 1,3
                )
            WHERE PRICE_RANK = 1
            ) Cheap

            INNER JOIN

            (
            SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, PRODUCT_NAME AS Costliest_Product
            FROM
                (
                SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, PRODUCT_NAME,
                DENSE_RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY CUSTOMER_ID ORDER BY OT.LIST_PRICE DESC) AS PRICE_RANK
                FROM BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDERS O
                INNER JOIN BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDER_ITEMS OT
                ON O.ORDER_ID = OT.ORDER_ID
                INNER JOIN BIKESTORES.PRODUCTION.PRODUCTS P
                ON OT.PRODUCT_ID = P.PRODUCT_ID
                ORDER BY 1,3
                )
            WHERE PRICE_RANK = 1
            ) Costly
    ON Cheap.CUSTOMER_ID = Costly.CUSTOMER_ID;        ;
```

↳ Results ⁄ Chart

	CUSTOMER_ID	CHEAPEST_PRODUCT	COSTLIEST_PRODUCT
1	1	"Electra Girl's Hawaii 1 (16-inch) - 2015/2016"	"Trek Domane SL Frameset - 2018"
2	2	"Sun Bicycles Lil Bolt Type-R - 2017"	"Trek Domane SLR 6 Disc - 2017"
3	3	"Trek Precaliber 12 Boy's - 2018"	"Trek Silque SLR 7 Women's - 2017"
4	4	"Strider Strider 20 Sport - 2018"	"Trek Slash 8 27.5 - 2016"

14. Which product has orders more than 200 ?

```
SELECT PRODUCT_ID, COUNT(DISTINCT ORDER_ID) AS TOT_ORDERS
    FROM BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDER_ITEMS
    GROUP BY 1
    HAVING TOT_ORDERS > 200
    ORDER BY 2 DESC;
```

There is no product who has more than 200 orders

```
-- 14. Which product has orders more than 200 ?

SELECT PRODUCT_ID, COUNT(DISTINCT ORDER_ID) AS TOT_ORDERS
FROM BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDER_ITEMS
GROUP BY 1
HAVING TOT_ORDERS > 200
ORDER BY 2 DESC;
```

Results | Chart

PRODUCT_ID	TOT_ORDERS
Query produced no results	

15. Add a column TOTAL_PRICE with appropriate data type into the sales.order_items.

```
ALTER TABLE BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDER_ITEMS
    ADD COLUMN TOTAL_PRICE DECIMAL(11,2);
```

```
-- 15. Add a column TOTAL_PRICE with appropriate data type into the sales.order_items

ALTER TABLE BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDER_ITEMS
ADD COLUMN TOTAL_PRICE DECIMAL(11,2);
```

16. Calculate TOTAL_PRICE = quantity * list price and Update the value for all rows in the sales.order_items table.

```
UPDATE BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDER_ITEMS
    SET TOTAL_PRICE = ROUND(QUANTITY * LIST_PRICE,2);
```

```
-- 16. Calculate TOTAL_PRICE = quantity * list price and Update the value for all rows in the sales.order_items table.

UPDATE BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDER_ITEMS
SET TOTAL_PRICE = ROUND(QUANTITY * LIST_PRICE,2);
```

17. What is the value of the TOTAL_PRICE paid for all the sales.order_items ?

```
SELECT SUM(TOTAL_PRICE) AS TOT_PRICE_PAID FROM BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDER_ITEMS;
```

```
362        -- 17. What is the value of the TOTAL_PRICE paid for all the sales.order_items ?
363
364        SELECT SUM(TOTAL_PRICE) AS TOT_PRICE_PAID FROM BIKESTORES.SALES.ORDER_ITEMS;
365
```

Results Chart

	TOT_PRICE_PAID
1	8578988.88

********** **THANK YOU** **********