

UNDERSTANDING COALESCE IN SQL

The COALESCE() function returns the first non-null value from a list of expressions.

It is also used to handle NULL values effectively by replacing them with user-defined values during expression evaluation.

Syntax:

```
SELECT name, COALESCE(age, 'N/A') AS age, department FROM student;
```

Here, any NULL values in age would become "N/A".