**COALESCE**

The COALESCE function returns the first non-null expression among its arguments. If all arguments are null, it returns null.

COALESCE(expression1, expression2, ..., expressionN)

SELECT COALESCE(NULL, NULL, 'Third Value', 'Fourth Value');

CREATE TABLE employees1 (

employee\_id INT PRIMARY KEY,

first\_name VARCHAR(50),

last\_name VARCHAR(50),

phone VARCHAR(20),

email VARCHAR(50)

);

INSERT INTO employees1 (employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, phone, email) VALUES

(1, 'John', 'Doe', NULL, 'john.doe@example.com'),

(2, 'Jane', 'Smith', '555-1234', NULL),

(3, 'Emily', 'Jones', NULL, NULL),

(4, 'Michael', 'Brown', '555-5678', 'michael.brown@example.com');

SELECT

employee\_id,

first\_name,

last\_name,

COALESCE(phone, email, 'No Contact Information') AS primary\_contact

FROM

employees1;

To find the different values you can use for TABLE\_TYPE in the SHOW FULL TABLES query, you can typically encounter the following types:

1. **BASE TABLE**
   * **Description**: A regular table that stores data and can have indexes, constraints, and triggers.
   * **Usage**: This is the default type for standard tables.
2. **VIEW**
   * **Description**: A virtual table based on the result of a SELECT query. It does not store data itself but presents data from one or more tables.
   * **Usage**: Used to simplify complex queries, present data in a specific format, or provide security by restricting access to specific data.

**Query to List Different Table Types**

To find tables and views in your universitydb database, you can use the following query to list all tables and their types:

sql

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SHOW FULL TABLES IN universitydb;

This query returns all tables and views in the universitydb database along with their types.

**Example Usage and Explanation**

1. **List All Tables and Views**

SHOW FULL TABLES IN TriggersUpdated;

**Sample Output**:

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

| Table | Table\_type |

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

| students | BASE TABLE |

| courses | BASE TABLE |

| student\_view | VIEW |

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

1. **Filter by Table Type**

To specifically list tables or views, use:

* + **For Tables**:

SHOW FULL TABLES IN universitydb WHERE TABLE\_TYPE = 'BASE TABLE';

* + **For Views**:

SHOW FULL TABLES IN universitydb WHERE TABLE\_TYPE = 'VIEW';

**Summary**

In the SHOW FULL TABLES query, the values you can use for TABLE\_TYPE are:

* **BASE TABLE**: Regular tables.
* **VIEW**: Virtual tables based on SELECT queries.

These values represent the type of each object within the database, helping you to distinguish between standard tables and views.