Table: `CoffeeShop`

```
+-------------+---------+
| Column Name | Type    |
+-------------+---------+
| id          | int     |
| drink       | varchar |
+-------------+---------+
```
id is the primary key for this table.
Each row in this table shows the order id and the name of the drink ordered. Some drink rows

Write an SQL query to replace the `null` values of drink with the name of the
drink of the previous row that is not `null`. It is guaranteed that the drink of
the first row of the table is not `null`.

Return the result table **in the same order as the input**.

The query result format is shown in the following example.

Example 1:**

```
Input:
CoffeeShop table:
+----+------------------+
| id | drink            |
+----+------------------+
| 9  | Mezcal Margarita |
| 6  | null             |
| 7  | null             |
| 3  | Americano        |
| 1  | Daiquiri         |
| 2  | null             |
+----+------------------+
Output:
+----+------------------+
| id | drink            |
+----+------------------+
| 9  | Mezcal Margarita |
| 6  | Mezcal Margarita |
| 7  | Mezcal Margarita |
| 3  | Americano        |
| 1  | Daiquiri         |
| 2  | Daiquiri         |
+----+------------------+
Explanation:
```

For ID 6, the previous value that is not null is from ID 9. We replace the null with "Mezcal
For ID 7, the previous value that is not null is from ID 9. We replace the null with "Mezcal
For ID 2, the previous value that is not null is from ID 1. We replace the null with "Daiqui
Note that the rows in the output are the same as in the input.