The presence of gas in debris disks is now widely accepted. Its origin is still debated within the community, but the hypothesis of a secondary origin remains the most popular one for the majority of systems. Multiwavelength observations have revealed different populations of gas in a significant number of systems, both stable and variable, indicating a stable component as well as sporadic release events (i.e. exocomets). The origin and characteristics of this gas can be key to understand and shape the planet formation process for terrestrial planets, and even have an impact on habitability.

In this review talk, I will discuss the range of gas detections in debris disks, and its relevance towards disk evolution and planet formation.