Monday, July 22, 2024 8

8:19 PM



It's crucial to discern that NULL is distinctly different from zero or a blank space; it illustrates a field that doesn't have any value. Therefore, NULL value doesn't simply pose an aesthetic issue in your table – it can lead to significant complications when setting up your data for examination.

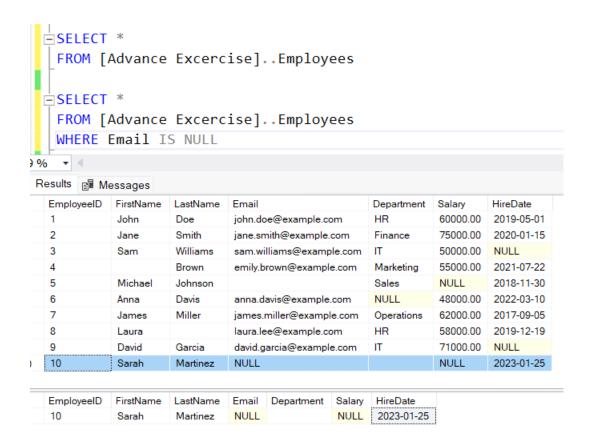
Why are NULL values troublesome?

The problem emerges when you select your data with the aim of analyzing it. As an example, when we draft a query to compare a known value (in our case, NULL) with another known value, the result is typically unknown and isn't included in the result set, leading to a potential loss of data.

How do we resolve this NULL value issue?

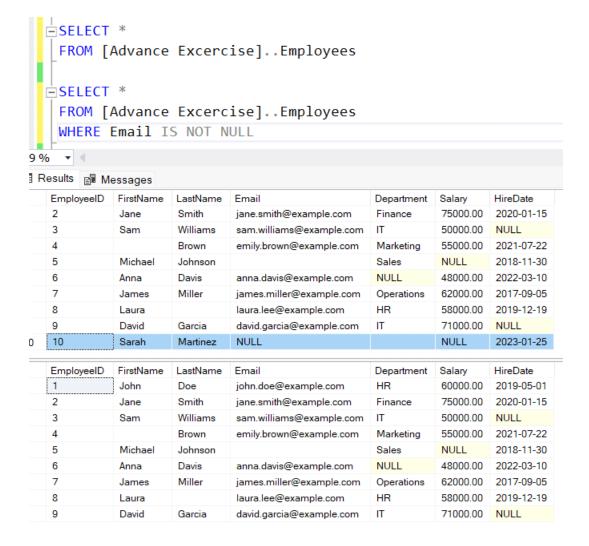
The solution to handling NULL values is in utilizing ISNULL or ISNOTNULL operators to verify if your table has a NULL value in a particular field. Let's apply this theory to a real table to grasp how it functions.

The requirement is to check if any of the columns contain NULL values. How do we proceed? We start by crafting a simple SELECT statement and then executing it.



How do we manage these NULL values while gathering data for our analysis? The answer is simple - we should omit these NULL records. If we require data that

The answer is simple - we should omit these NULL records. If we require data that doesn't contain any NULL value in a specific column, we should employ the IS NOT NULL operator in our query.



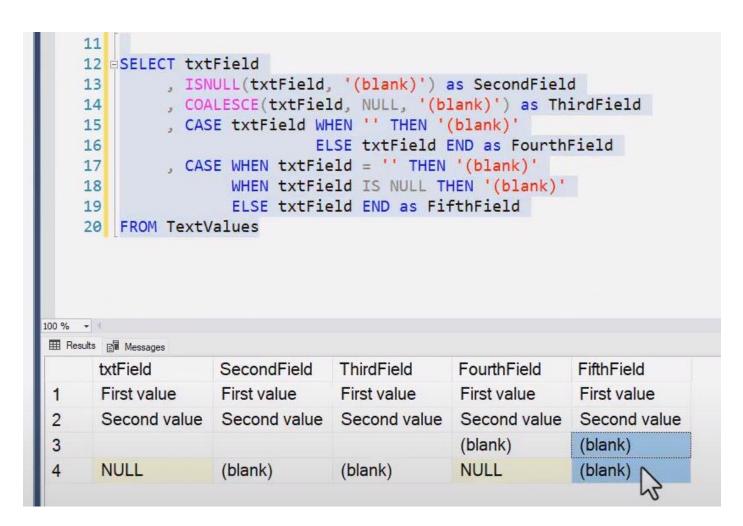
Excluding rows with null values.

From this in-depth exploration, it's clear that mastering SQL NULL values is crucial for precise and successful data analytics. By understanding how to implement the IS NULL and IS NOT NULL operators, we can overcome potential hurdles that NULL values pose. Remember, each learning curve, including resolving SQL NULL values, only equips us better for our data analysis, transforming us into superior analysts.

Credits: https://ai2sql.io/tackling-sql-null-values-step-by-step-guide-optimised-data-analysis

Handling NULL and Blank values using different methods

Credits: Practice Activity: Replacing NULL and blank values in Microsoft SQL Server



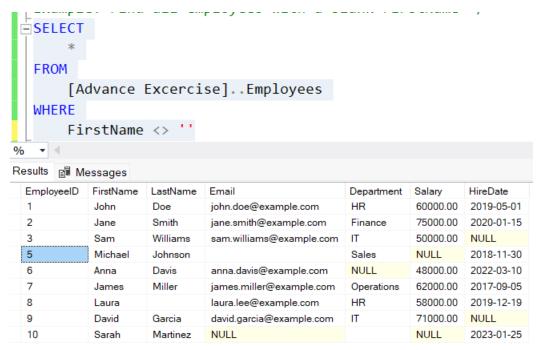
The first methods that mentioned before are IS NULL and IS NOT NULL in WHERE clause. But these methods are not enough when handling complex data. For example a rows with blank value. This is not null. It has value. It simply a blank space but this data may lead to inaccuracy.

Handling Blank values using WHERE clause

Similar to IS NULL and IS NOT NULL before we implement this condition in WHERE clause.



Selecting FirstName column with blank space rows. We simply implement a condition in WHERE clause that select all the rows equal to blank. The employee with EmployeeID = 4 were selected because he met the condition.



In this query, we simply make a condition in WHERE clause that all the rows with blank value should exclude in select statement. This time the employee with EmployeeID = 4 is excluded because it holds blank value.

Using ISNULL() function

From https://www.w3schools.com/sql/func sqlserver isnull.asp>

Return the specified value IF the expression is NULL, otherwise return the expression

```
-- Using ISNULL() Function

SELECT FirstName,

ISNULL(FirstName, 'No Value') AS NullInFirstName,

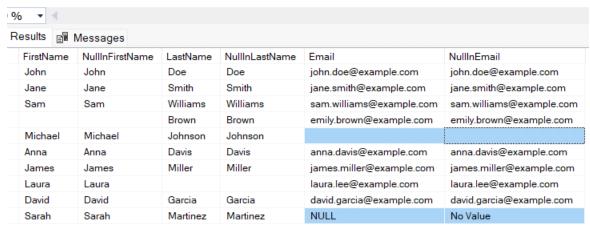
LastName,

ISNULL(LastName, 'No Value') AS NullInLastName,

Email,

ISNULL(Email, 'No Value') AS NullInEmail

FROM [Advance Excercise]..Employees
```



The syntax is very simple: ISNULL(ColumnName, 'Changed value'). But it only works with NULL values. See in row 5 it holds blank value. Blank does not mean null. It has value, blank.

Using COALESCE() function

The COALESCE() function in SQL is used to return the first non-NULL value from a list of arguments. It is a very useful function for handling NULL values and providing default values when NULL values are encountered.

Syntax:

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

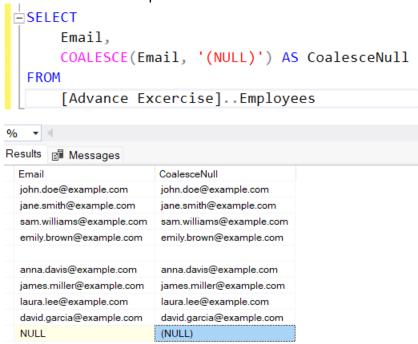
expression1, expression2, ..., expressionN: These are the values or expressions to evaluate. COALESCE returns the first non-NULL value among these expressions. If all the expressions evaluate to NULL, then COALESCE returns NULL.

How It Works

The COALESCE() function evaluates the arguments in the order they are provided and returns the first non-NULL value. If all arguments are NULL, it returns NULL.

Simple Case: Replacing NULL with a Default Value

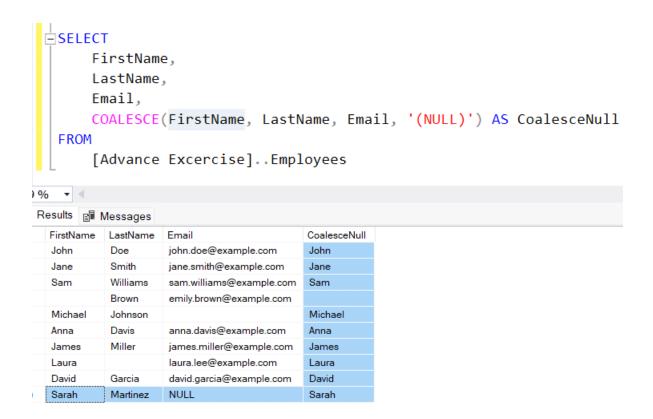
Suppose you have a table Employees with a column Department that might contain NULL values. You want to replace NULL values with a default value 'Unassigned'.



Multiple Columns: Return First Non-NULL Value

You can use COALESCE to return the first non-NULL value from multiple columns.

For example, if you have columns FirstName, LastName, and Email and you want to get the first non-NULL email:



But similar to ISNULL() function, it only deal with null but in much complex way.

Using COALESCE() NULLIF() function to deal with NULL and BLANK rows

The NULLIF() function returns NULL if two expressions are equal, otherwise it returns the first expression.

Inside the COALESCE() function we used NULLIF() function to compare the two parameters. If the first parameter met the condition in second parameter (which is blank) it then converts the value into NULL but since we used COALESCE() function (which we knew deals with null rows) it then converts the converted NULL value into 'Unassigned' string value.



We can see that COALESCE() and NULLIF() function deals both with null and blank by converting blank into null using NULLIF() function and converts null into 'Unassigned' by using COALESCE() function.