What are NULL?

In a registration form, when the user fills the data and leaves certain fields empty the database will register it as NULL.

Replace Values –

ISNULL

COALESCE

Check for NULLs –

IS NULL

IS NOT NULL

ISNULL –

Replace a NULL with a specified value.

Syntax – ISNULL(value, replacement)

Example –

ISNULL(ShippingAddress, BillingAddress)

COALESCE –

Syntax – COALESCE(value1, value2, value3, …)

Example –

COALESCE(ShippingAddress, BillingAddress, 0)

Data Aggregation –

Handle the NULL before doing data aggregarions.

SELECT order\_id, total\_price,

AVG(total\_price) OVER () AvgScore1,

AVG(COALESCE (total\_price, 0)) OVER() AvgScore2

FROM pizza\_sales

Handle the NULL before doing mathematical operations.

SELECT

order\_id,

pizza\_name\_id,

pizza\_category,

total\_price,

COALESCE(pizza\_category, '') Category,

pizza\_name\_id + ' ' + pizza\_category AS FullN,

COALESCE(total\_price, 0) + 10 AS Bonus

FROM pizza\_sales

-- WHERE COALESCE(total\_price, 0) = NULL

Handle the NULL before JOINING Tables

SELECT

A.YEAR, A.TYPE, A.ORDERS, B.SALES

FROM Table1 A

JOIN Table2 B

ON A.YEAR = B.YEAR

AND ISNULL (A.TYPE, '') = ISNULL(B.TYPE, '')

Handle the NULL before sorting data.

NULLIF –

Syntax – NULLIF(value1, value2)

Example –

NULLIF(Price, -1)

Use case -

Preventing the error of dividing by zero.

IS NULL –

Returns true if value is null and vice-versa for IS NOT NULL.