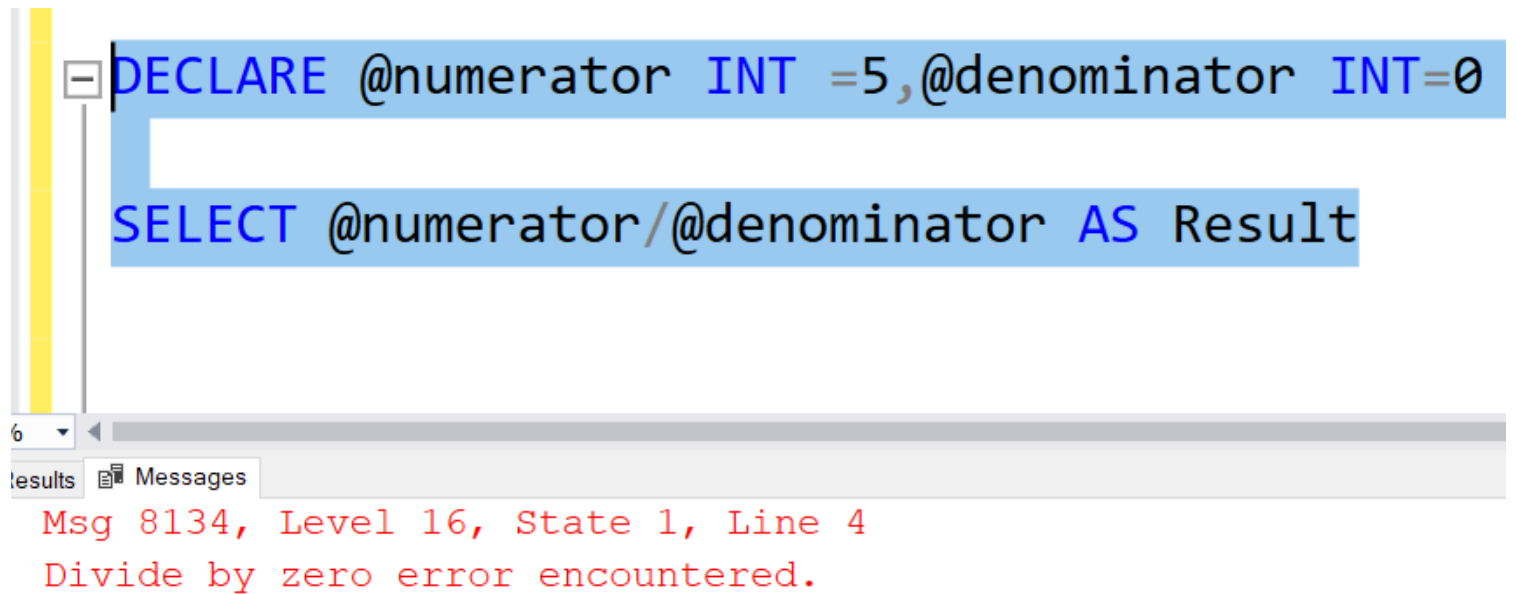


SQL Interview Question asked in



EY



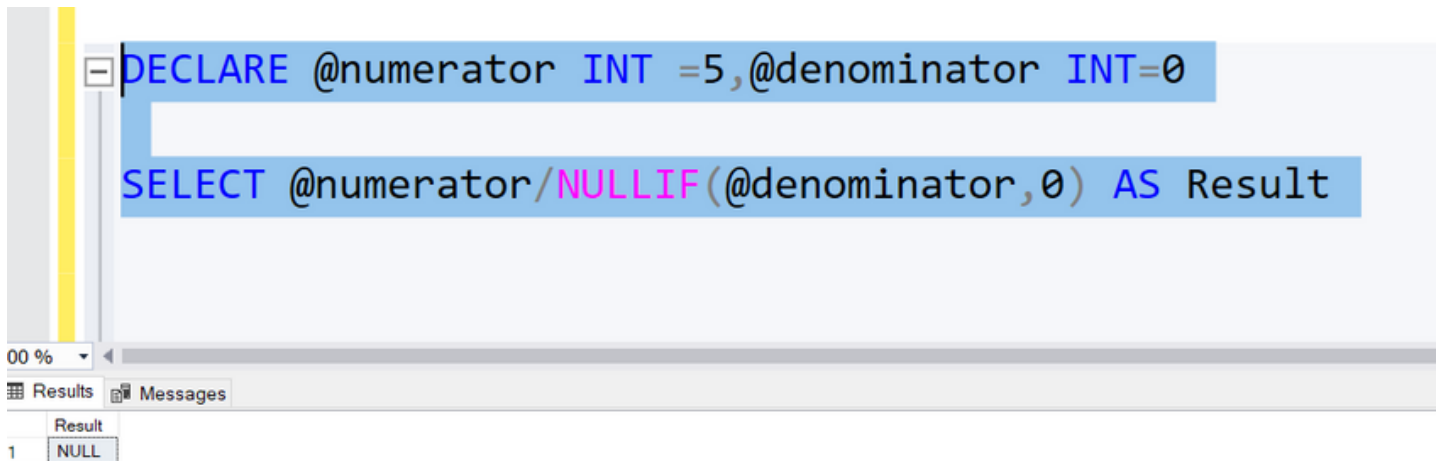
The screenshot shows a SQL query window with a yellow vertical scrollbar on the left. The query text is highlighted in blue and consists of two lines: `DECLARE @numerator INT =5,@denominator INT=0` and `SELECT @numerator/@denominator AS Result`. Below the query window, there is a tab labeled 'Messages' which is active. It displays a red error message: 'Msg 8134, Level 16, State 1, Line 4 Divide by zero error encountered.'.

```
DECLARE @numerator INT =5,@denominator INT=0  
SELECT @numerator/@denominator AS Result
```

Msg 8134, Level 16, State 1, Line 4
Divide by zero error encountered.

How to handle ‘Divide by Zero’ error in SQL?

Method 1: Using NULLIF function



The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following code:

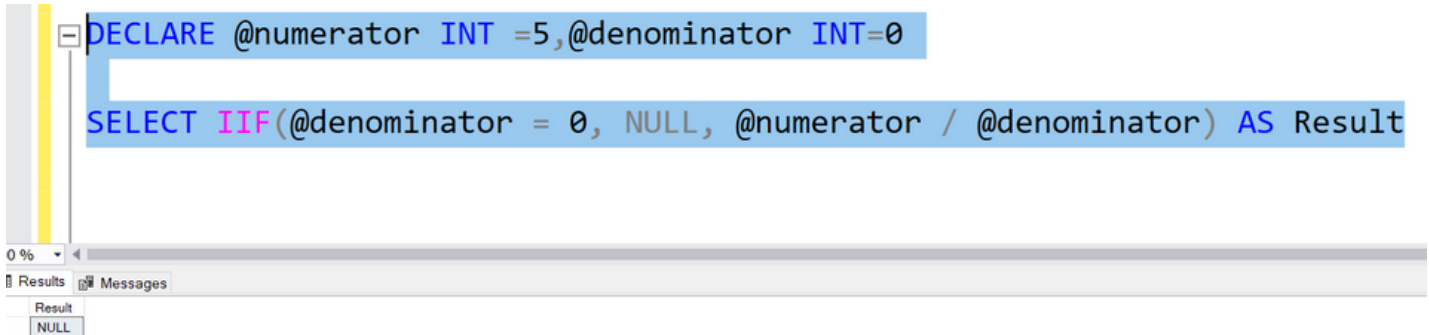
```
DECLARE @numerator INT =5,@denominator INT=0  
  
SELECT @numerator/NULLIF(@denominator,0) AS Result
```

Below the query window, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a single row with the value 'NULL'.

Result
1 NULL

- Using NULLIF function is best practice to handle divide by zero error.
- NULLIF function takes two arguments. When first argument value matches with second argument then it returns NULL.

Method 2: Using IIF function

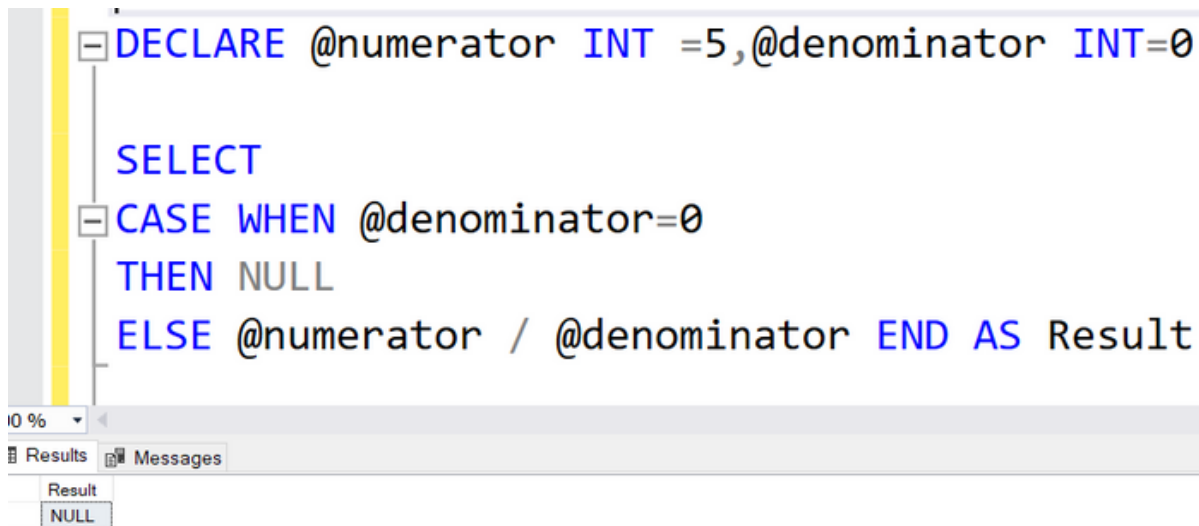


```
DECLARE @numerator INT =5,@denominator INT=0  
  
SELECT IIF(@denominator = 0, NULL, @numerator / @denominator) AS Result
```

The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The top pane contains a query window with the following T-SQL code: `DECLARE @numerator INT =5,@denominator INT=0` followed by a blank line, and then `SELECT IIF(@denominator = 0, NULL, @numerator / @denominator) AS Result`. The bottom pane shows the 'Results' tab with a single row containing the value 'NULL'.

- Using IIF function is another way to handle divide by zero error.
- IIF function takes three arguments. first argument is condition, if first argument evaluated as 'True' then IIF function returns 2nd argument as result else returns third argument.

Method 3: Using Case Keyword



The screenshot shows a SQL query in a text editor window. The query is as follows:

```
DECLARE @numerator INT =5,@denominator INT=0

SELECT
CASE WHEN @denominator=0
THEN NULL
ELSE @numerator / @denominator END AS Result
```

Below the query editor, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a single row with the value 'NULL'.

- Using Case is similar to IIF function.
- In Case statement first part is condition. if evaluated as true it executes 'THEN' part, if false then it executes 'ELSE' part.