**What are SQL Null Values**

SQL null values keyword is used to represent the value that was missing. The SQL null value in the table contains the field as blank. We can say that if a field does not contain any value, this field has null values.

**Syntax:**

Select name\_of\_column1, name\_of\_column2, …name\_of\_columnN from name\_of\_table where name\_of\_column = NULL;

In the above syntax, we can see that we have defined all the columns from the table and are using the where condition on one column, which contains the null values.

**Code:**

select \* from sql\_insert1 where id = NULL;



**LIKE OPERATOR:**

Below is the wildcard which we are using with like operator.

**Examples with Description:**

WHERE SALARY LIKE '200%'

Finds any values that start with 200.

WHERE SALARY LIKE '%200%'

Finds any values that have 200 in any position.

WHERE SALARY LIKE '\_00%'

Finds any values that have 00 in the second and third positions.

WHERE SALARY LIKE '2\_%\_%'

Finds any values that start with 2 and are at least 3 characters in length.

WHERE SALARY LIKE '%2'

Finds any values that end with 2.

WHERE SALARY LIKE '\_2%3'

Finds any values that have a 2 in the second position and end with a 3.

WHERE SALARY LIKE '2\_\_\_3'

Finds any values in a five-digit number that start with 2 and end with 3.

-------------------------------------------------------x-----------------------------------------------------------

**The SQL UPDATE Statement**

The UPDATE statement is used to modify the existing records in a table.

**UPDATE Syntax:**

UPDATE table\_name

SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2, ...

WHERE condition;

**Example:**

UPDATE Customers

SET ContactName = 'Alfred Schmidt', City= 'Frankfurt'

WHERE CustomerID = 1;

**The SQL DELETE Statement**

The DELETE statement is used to delete existing records in a table.

**DELETE Syntax**

DELETE FROM table\_name WHERE condition;

**Example:**

DELETE FROM Customers WHERE CustomerName='Alfreds Futterkiste';

**SQL MIN() and MAX() Functions**

**The SQL MIN() and MAX() Functions**

The MIN() function returns the smallest value of the selected column.

The MAX() function returns the largest value of the selected column.

**MIN Example:**

Find the lowest price:

**Example**

SELECT MIN(Price)

FROM Products;

**Note : Similar for MAX,SUM,COUNT,AVG........**