Concept of NULL :

If we perform any arithmetic operation on **NULL**, then answer is *always* null.

Step 1: Create a Table

```
CREATE TABLE Employees (
    EmployeeID INT,
    FirstName VARCHAR(50),
    LastName VARCHAR(50),
    PhoneNumber VARCHAR(15)
);
```

Step 2: Insert Data into the Table, Including NULL Values

```
INSERT INTO Employees (EmployeeID, FirstName, LastName, PhoneNumber) VALUES
(1, 'John', 'Doe', '555-1234'),
(2, 'Jane', 'Smith', NULL),
(3, 'Mike', 'Johnson', '555-5678'),
(4, 'Emily', 'Davis', NULL);
```

Step 3: Select Data and Understand NULL

```
SELECT * FROM Employees;
```

Step 4: Checking for NULL Values

```
SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE PhoneNumber IS NULL;
```

Step 5: Excluding NULL Values

```
SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE PhoneNumber IS NOT NULL;
```

Step 6: Handling NULL in Expressions

```
SELECT FirstName || ' ' || LastName AS FullName, PhoneNumber
FROM Employees;
```

Step 7: Using COALESCE to Handle NULL

The COALESCE function returns the first non-NULL value in a list of arguments. This is useful to provide default values when a NULL is encountered.

```
SELECT FirstName, LastName, COALESCE(PhoneNumber, 'No Phone') AS PhoneNumber
FROM Employees;
```