

Alright, so when we're talking about SQLite, you gotta deal with this thing called "three-value logic." It's kinda like binary logic but with a quirky twist. Instead of just "true" or "false," we've got an extra player in the game - "null." This little fella represents those unknown or missing bits of data that keep us guessing. So now, we've got three possibilities in our hands: "true" (when you're sure of something), "false" (when it's definitely not true), and "null" (when the truth is playing hide-and-seek). Let's say you compare $10 > 5$ - easy peasy, that's a "true." But what if you're comparing heights and one person's height is a mystery? Well, then you get a "null"! And when you mix known and unknown stuff together, things get wild. Like comparing ages, one known, one unknown - boom, you get "null" because we can't say for sure. So, when you're dealing with queries, you gotta be on the lookout for those sneaky "null" values to make sure you get the real deal from the database!

Sources:

<https://modern-sql.com/concept/three-valued-logic#:~:text=SQL%20uses%20a%20three%2Dvalued,true%20nor%20false%20but%20unknown.>

<https://learnsql.com/blog/understanding-use-null-sql/>