NULL FUNCTIONS

NULL indicate that a data value does not exist in the database.

NVL, NVL2, NULLIF, COALESCE

These above functions deal with NULL.

1. **NVL:**

    We can replace the NULL value by using some value.

    Syntax: SELECT NVL('CN/EXPRESSION','REPLACE VALUE') FROM TN;

    Example: SELECT NVL(COMM, '100') AS COMMISSION FROM EMP;

    It fetches the single column.

    Example: SELECT EMP.*, NVL(COMM,'100') AS COMMISSION FROM EMP;

    It fetches the all column.

    Example: SELECT NVL(COMM,'NO') FROM EMP;

    It shows the invalid number.

    Example: SELECT NVL('','NO') FROM DUAL;

2. **NVL2:**

    By NVL2 function we can replace non null value and null value by some value

    Syntax: SELECT NVL2('CN/EXPRESSION','NOTNULL VLAUE','NULL VLAUE);

    Example: SELECT EMP.*, NVL2(COMM,'5000','2000') FROM EMP;

<div align="center">These are two functions deals with NULL</div>

NVL	NVL2
Replace only null column	Replace both not null and null column

Ex: (comm,'5000')
    null
	Ex. (comm.,'5000','2000')
	    not null null

It passes two parameters	It passes three parameters

3. **NULLIF:** It is nothing but equal comparator.

   NULLIF function compares *expression1* and *expression2*. If *expression1* and *expression2* areequal, the NULLIF function returns NULL. Otherwise, it returns the first expression which is *expression1*.

   Syntax: NULLIF (Expression1,Expression2);

   Example: SELECT NULLIF(12,12);

   Result : NULL (returns null because values are same)

   Example.   SELECT NULLIF(12,45);

   Result : 12 (returns first value because values are different.

4. **COALESCE:** The COALESCE function returns the first non-NULL value from a series of expressionsBy using coalesce we can use the n' number of expression for null values.

5. **Syntax: SELECT** COALESCE (*VAL1*, *VAL2... VAL_N*) FROM TN.

6. **Example:**   SELECT COALESCE(NULL, 1, 2, 3,4);

   Result: 1

   Example: SELECT COALESCE(1, NULL,2, 3,4);

   Result: 2

   Example: SELECT COALESCE(1, 2, 3, NULL,4);

   Result: 4

   Example: SELECT COALESCE(1, 2, 3, 4,NULL);

   Result: NULL