

MySQL IS NULL

Summary: in this tutorial, you will learn how to use the MySQL IS NULL operator to test whether a value is NULL or not.

Introduction to MySQL IS NULL operator

To test whether a value is NULL or not, you use the IS NULL operator. Here's the basic syntax of the IS NULL operator:

```
value IS NULL
```

If the value is **NULL**, the expression returns true. Otherwise, it returns false.

Note that MySQL does not have a built-in BOOLEAN (https://www.mysqltutorial.org/mysql-boolean/) type. It uses the TINYINT(1) (https://www.mysqltutorial.org/mysql-int/) to represent the BOOLEAN values i.e., true means 1 and false means 0.

Because the IS NULL is a comparison operator, you can use it anywhere that an operator can be used e.g., in the SELECT (https://www.mysqltutorial.org/mysql-select-statement-query-data.aspx) or WHERE (https://www.mysqltutorial.org/mysql-where/) clause.

See the following example:

```
SELECT 1 IS NULL, -- 0

0 IS NULL, -- 0

NULL IS NULL; -- 1
```

To check if a value is not <code>NULL</code> , you use <code>IS NOT NULL</code> operator:

```
value IS NOT NULL
```

This expression returns true (1) if the value is not NULL. Otherwise, it returns false (0).

Consider the following example:

```
SELECT 1 IS NOT NULL, -- 1

0 IS NOT NULL, -- 1

NULL IS NOT NULL; -- 0
```

MySQL IS NULL examples

We will use the customers table in the sample database (https://www.mysqltutorial.org/mysql-sample-database.aspx) for the demonstration.

The following query uses the IS NULL operator to find customers who do not have a sales representative:

```
SELECT
    customerName,
    country,
    salesrepemployeenumber
FROM
    customers
WHERE
    salesrepemployeenumber IS NULL
ORDER BY
    customerName;
```

This example uses the IS NOT NULL operator to get the customers who have a sales representative:

```
SELECT

customerName,

country,

salesrepemployeenumber

FROM

customers

WHERE

salesrepemployeenumber IS NOT NULL

ORDER BY

customerName;
```

MySQL IS NULL – specialized features

To be compatible with ODBC programs, MySQL supports some specialized features of the ODBC programs, MySQL supports some specialized features of the ODBC programs, MySQL supports some specialized features of the ODBC programs, MySQL supports some specialized features of the ODBC programs, MySQL supports some specialized features of the ODBC programs, MySQL supports some specialized features of the ODBC programs, MySQL supports some specialized features of the ODBC programs, MySQL supports some specialized features of the ODBC programs, MySQL supports some specialized features of the ODBC programs, MySQL supports some specialized features of the ODBC programs, MySQL supports some specialized features of the ODBC programs, MySQL supports some specialized features of the ODBC programs, MySQL supports some specialized features of the ODBC programs, MySQL supports some specialized features of the ODBC programs, MySQL supports some specialized features of the ODBC programs of the ODBC pro

1) Treatment of date '0000-00-00'

1) If a DATE (https://www.mysqltutorial.org/mysql-date/) Or DATETIME (https://www.mysqltutorial.org/mysql-datetime/) column has a NOT NULL (https://www.mysqltutorial.org/mysql-not-null-constraint/) constraint and contains a special date '0000-00-00', you can use the IS NULL operator to find such rows.

First, create a table called projects:

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS projects (
   id INT AUTO_INCREMENT,
   title VARCHAR(255),
   begin_date DATE NOT NULL,
   complete_date DATE NOT NULL,
   PRIMARY KEY(id)
);
```

Second, insert some rows into the projects table:

Third, use the IS NULL operator to select rows with the values in the complete_date column is '0000-00-00'.

```
SELECT *
FROM projects
WHERE complete_date IS NULL;
```

2) Influence of @@sql_auto_is_null variable

If the variable <code>@@sql_auto_is_null</code> is set to 1, you can get the value of an auto_increment column (https://www.mysqltutorial.org/mysql-sequence/) after executing an <code>INSERT</code> (https://www.mysqltutorial.org/mysql-insert-statement.aspx) statement by using the <code>IS NULL</code> operator.

Note that by default the variable <code>@@sql_auto_is_null</code> is 0. Consider the following example.

First, set the variable <code>@@sql</code> auto is null to 1.

```
SET @@sql_auto_is_null = 1;
```

Second, insert a new row into the projects table:

```
INSERT INTO projects(title,begin_date, complete_date)
VALUES('MRP III','2010-01-01','2020-12-31');
```

Third, use the IS NULL operator to get the generated value of the id column:

```
SELECT
id
FROM
projects
WHERE
id IS NULL;
```

Summary

- Use the IS NULL operator to test if a value is NULL or not. The IS NULL operator returns one if a value is NULL.
- The IS NOT NULL returns one if a value is not NULL.