DEALING WITH NULL IN SQL

In SQL, NULL signifies the absence of a value or an unknown value. It is <> ZERO or EMPTY STRING.

1. CHECKING FOR NULL VALUES

To determine if a value is NULL, use the IS NULL or IS NOT NULL operators

EXAMPLE:

```sql
-- Find records with NULL values
SELECT * FROM orders WHERE delivery_date IS NULL;


-- Find records without NULL values
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE manager_id IS NOT NULL;
```

2. HANDLING NULL IN AGGREGATIONS

Aggregation functions like SUM(), AVG(), MIN(), and MAX() ignore NULL values

EXAMPLE:

```
-- Calculate the total sales amount, ignoring NULL values
SELECT SUM(sales_amount) AS total_sales FROM orders;
```

Note:

- *To count rows including NULL values in a specific column, use COUNT(*).*
- *For Non-Null values use COUNT(column_name)*

3. HANDLING NULL IN JOINS

Joins can produce NULL values when there is no match in one of the tables

EXAMPLE:

```sql
-- Left join that may include NULL values from the right table
SELECT a.name, b.department
FROM employees a
LEFT JOIN departments b ON a.department_id = b.id;
```