

How do I check if a Sql server string is null or empty



I want to check for data but ignore it if it's null or empty. Currently the query is as follows...

208

```
Select  
Coalesce(listing.OfferText, company.OfferText, '') As Offer_Text,  
from tbl_directorylisting listing  
Inner Join tbl_company master company  
On listing.company_id= company.company_id
```



45

But I want to get company.OfferText if listing.OfferText is an empty string, as well as if it's null.

What's the best performing solution?

sql-server-2005

asked Dec 2 '08 at 14:31



digiguru

7,149 16 54 83

15 Answers



I think this:

397

```
SELECT  
ISNULL(NULLIF(listing.Offer_Text, ''), company.Offer_Text) AS Offer_Text  
FROM ...
```



is the most elegant solution.

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```

temp := null;
else
temp := listing.Offer_Text; // may now be null or non-null, but not ''
// b) ISNULL:
if (temp is null)
result := true;
else
result := false;

```

edited Mar 27 '15 at 10:32

answered Jul 13 '10 at 8:19



Martin Ba

20.6k 22 122 257

- 1 I couldn't decide if I should upvote your answer or unclefofa's, since he seems to have answered first, but his answer has been edited after you answered. I ended upvoting both. – [Zecc](#) Mar 22 '11 at 10:04
- if listing.Offer_Text = '', it passes the NULLIF condition. I am sadfused. – [Merritt](#) Nov 9 '12 at 23:16
- As long as company.Offer_Text isn't null but then this will complicate things... =) – [Coops](#) Jan 3 '13 at 12:38
- 2 Shouldn't we use trim to make sure everything goes as planned – [irfandar](#) Aug 26 '13 at 11:00
- 5 @irfandar - Well, if you want to treat a string with all spaces as empty, go ahead use trim. Otherwise a string with all spaces is not empty. – [Martin Ba](#) Sep 2 '13 at 12:13



50



```

SELECT
CASE WHEN LEN(listing.OfferText) > 0 THEN listing.OfferText
ELSE COALESCE(company.OfferText, '') END
AS Offer_Text,

```

...

In this example, if `listing.OfferText` is NULL, the `LEN()` function should also return NULL, but that's still not `> 0`.

Update

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This is similar to the accepted answer, but it also has a fallback in case `Company.OfferText` is also null. None of the other current answers using `NULLIF()` also do this.

edited Mar 18 '15 at 21:45

answered Dec 2 '08 at 14:34



[Joel Coehoorn](#)

318k 99 505 740

This got upvoted today, so it's indexed somewhere. I now know a better way to do this than the original answer. – [Joel Coehoorn](#) Mar 18 '15 at 21:46



34



Select
CASE

```
WHEN listing.OfferText is null or listing.OfferText = '' THEN company.OfferText
ELSE COALESCE(company.OfferText, '')
END As Offer_Text,
from tbl_directorylisting listing
Inner Join tbl_companymaster company
On listing.company_id= company.company_id
```

answered Dec 2 '08 at 14:36



[Patrick Harrington](#)

33.3k 5 19 19



Here is another solution:

18



```
SELECT Isnull(NULLIF(listing.offertext, ''), company.offertext) AS offer_text,
FROM   tbl_directorylisting listing
INNER JOIN tbl_companymaster company
ON     listing.company_id = company.company_id
```

edited Jul 13 '10 at 8:30

answered Mar 24 '09 at 13:35



[unlofafa](#)

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You can use `ISNULL` and check the answer against the known output:

12

```
SELECT case when ISNULL(col1, '') = '' then '' else col1 END AS COL1 FROM TEST
```

edited Mar 7 '12 at 15:26



Adrian Carneiro

46.1k 12 77 118

answered Dec 2 '08 at 14:38



Code Trawler

263 2 7

In SQL Server 2012 you have `IIF`, e.g you can use it like

11

```
SELECT IIF(field IS NULL, 1, 0) AS IsNull
```

The same way you can check if field is empty.

edited Mar 18 '16 at 16:54



OmegaMan

17.2k 5 51 65

answered Aug 1 '14 at 6:13



Ikurylo

1,099 24 49

Use the `LEN` function to check for null or empty values. You can just use `LEN(@SomeVarcharParm) > 0`. This will return false if the value is `NULL`, `"`, or `'`. This is because `LEN(NULL)` returns `NULL` and `NULL > 0` returns false. Also, `LEN('')` returns 0. See for yourself run:

5

```
SELECT
CASE WHEN NULL > 0 THEN 'NULL > 0 = true' ELSE 'NULL > 0 = false' END,
CASE WHEN LEN(NULL) > 0 THEN 'LEN(NULL) = true' ELSE 'LEN(NULL) = false' END,
CASE WHEN LEN('') > 0 THEN 'LEN('') > 0 = true' ELSE 'LEN('') > 0 = false' END,
CASE WHEN LEN(' ') > 0 THEN 'LEN(' ') > 0 = true' ELSE 'LEN(' ') > 0 = false' END,
CASE WHEN LEN(' test ') > 0 THEN 'LEN(' test ') > 0 = true' ELSE 'LEN(' test ') > 0
= false' END
```

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When you say "... LEN(NULL) returns NULL and NULL > 0 returns false...", the true rule is that every test or comparison with NULL return NULL ! – [Didier68](#) Feb 17 '16 at 11:23

Right that is worth noting, but this works as a shortcut because the comparison makes the null coalesce to the correct boolean so this wouldn't work for the inverse comparison of LEN(NULL) = 0 when we want to return true for null or empty. – [Zach Johnson](#) Mar 22 '17 at 20:19

4

```
Select
Coalesce(NullIf(listing.OfferText, ''), NullIf(company.OfferText, ''), '') As
Offer_Text,
from tbl_directorylisting listing
Inner Join tbl_companymaster company
On listing.company_id= company.company_id
```

answered Sep 10 '13 at 5:52



[Muhammad Sharjeel Ahsan](#)

402 3 11 24

Plus one for the first answer (5 years later) to use both NULLIF() and coalesce to an empty string if company.OfferText is null. However, the 2nd NULLIF() call here serves no purpose, as if that value an empty string you're just going to coalesce back to an empty string anyway. – [Joel Coehoorn](#) Mar 18 '15 at 21:50

4

This simple combination of COALESCE and NULLIF should do the trick:

```
SELECT
Coalesce(NULLIF(listing.OfferText, ''), company.OfferText) As Offer_Text
...
```

Note: Add another empty string as the last COALESCE argument if you want the statement to return an empty string instead of NULL if both values are NULL.

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Here's a solution, but I don't know if it's the best....

3

```
Select  
Coalesce(Case When Len(listing.Offer_Text) = 0 Then Null Else listing.Offer_Text End,  
company.Offer_Text, '') As Offer_Text,  
from tbl_directorylisting listing  
Inner Join tbl_companymaster company  
On listing.company_id= company.company_id
```

answered Dec 2 '08 at 14:39

[digiguru](#)

7,149 16 54 83

3

```
SELECT  
    COALESCE(listing.OfferText, 'company.OfferText') AS Offer_Text,  
FROM  
    tbl_directorylisting listing  
INNER JOIN tbl_companymaster company ON listing.company_id= company.company_id
```

edited Jan 15 '13 at 23:23

[Bo Persson](#)

79.8k 17 126 186

answered Jan 15 '13 at 23:09

[Anoop Verma](#)

1,265 11 17

this syntax :

3

```
SELECT *  
FROM tbl_directorylisting listing  
WHERE (civilite_etudiant IS NULL)
```

worked for me in Microsoft SQL Server 2008 (SP3)

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I know this is an old thread but I just saw one of the earlier posts above and it is not correct.

3

If you are using **LEN(...)** to determine whether the field is **NULL or EMPTY** then you need to use it as follows:



```
...WHEN LEN(ISNULL(MyField, '')) < 1 THEN NewValue...
```

edited May 16 at 11:00



Mansoor

147 10

answered Aug 28 '17 at 18:02



Milan

2,190 1 25 37



To prevent the records with Empty or Null value in SQL result

2

we can simply add WHERE Column_name != '' or 'null'



edited Jul 28 '12 at 15:02



Rndm

3,201 7 32 56

answered Jul 28 '12 at 11:02



Code Crawler

38 5

This would be the first port of call but if you are doing things like concatenating from multiple columns in a table for example, then this would exclude the row rather than just display a blank for that column – Coops Jan 3 '13 at 12:42



```
[Column_name] IS NULL OR LEN(RTRIM(LTRIM([Column_name]))) = 0
```

2



edited Jul 17 '17 at 21:42



Paul Roub

33.2k 8 61 76

answered Jul 17 '17 at 21:28



user3829854

175 2 3

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