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SQL NULL Functions
  This script highlights essential SQL functions for managing NULL values.
  It demonstrates how to handle NULLs in data aggregation, mathematical operations,
  sorting, and comparisons. These techniques help maintain data integrity
  and ensure accurate query results.
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* /
  HANDLE NULL - DATA AGGREGATION
/* TASK 1:
  Find the average scores of the customers.
  Uses COALESCE to replace NULL Score with 0.
* /
use SalesDB;
SELECT
   CustomerID,
   Score,
   COALESCE(Score, 0) AS Score2,
   AVG(Score) OVER () AS AvgScores,
   AVG(COALESCE(Score, 0)) OVER () AS AvgScores2
```

```
HANDLE NULL - MATHEMATICAL OPERATORS
_____*/
/* TASK 2:
 Display the full name of customers in a single field by merging their
 first and last names, and add 10 bonus points to each customer's score.
* /
SELECT
  CustomerID,
  FirstName,
  LastName,
  FirstName + ' ' + COALESCE(LastName, '') AS FullName,
  Score,
  COALESCE(Score, 0) + 10 AS ScoreWithBonus
FROM Sales.Customers;
HANDLE NULL - SORTING DATA
_____*/
/* TASK 3:
 Sort the customers from lowest to highest scores,
 with NULL values appearing last.
* /
SELECT
  CustomerID,
  Score
FROM Sales.Customers
```

```
NULLIF - DIVISION BY ZERO
_____*/
/* TASK 4:
 Find the sales price for each order by dividing sales by quantity.
 Uses NULLIF to avoid division by zero.
* /
SELECT
  OrderID,
  Sales,
  Quantity,
  Sales / NULLIF(Quantity, 0) AS Price
FROM Sales.Orders;
IS NULL - IS NOT NULL
_____*/
/* TASK 5:
 Identify the customers who have no scores
* /
SELECT *
FROM Sales.Customers
WHERE Score IS NULL;
/* TASK 6:
```

```
* /
SELECT *
FROM Sales.Customers
WHERE Score IS NOT NULL;
LEFT ANTI JOIN
-----*/
/* TASK 7:
 List all details for customers who have not placed any orders
* /
SELECT
 c.*,
  o.OrderID
FROM Sales.Customers AS c
LEFT JOIN Sales.Orders AS o
  ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
WHERE o.CustomerID IS NULL;
NULLS VS EMPTY STRING VS BLANK SPACES
/* TASK 8:
 Demonstrate differences between NULL, empty strings, and blank spaces
```

Identify the customers who have scores

```
* /
WITH Orders AS (
    SELECT 1 AS Id, 'A' AS Category UNION
    SELECT 2, NULL UNION
    SELECT 3, '' UNION
    SELECT 4, ' '
)
SELECT
    * ,
    DATALENGTH(Category) AS LenCategory,
    TRIM(Category) AS Policyl,
    NULLIF(TRIM(Category), '') AS Policy2,
    COALESCE(NULLIF(TRIM(Category), ''), 'unknown') AS Policy3
FROM Orders;
/*
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* /
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