



SQL Introduction

SQL SELECT (I)

SQL SELECT

SQL AND, OR, NOT

SQL SELECT AS

SQL IN Operator

SQL SELECT DISTINCT

SQL LIMIT, TOP, FETCH FIRST

SQL BETWEEN Operator

SQL MIN() and MAX()

SQL SUM() and AVG()

SQL COUNT()

SQL DATABASE & TABLE

SQL Constraints

SQL Additional Topics

SQL Insert, Update and Delete >

SQL SELECT (II)

SQLJOIN

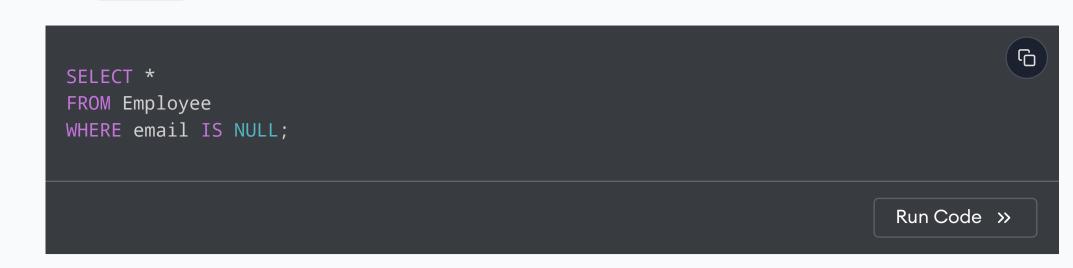
SQL IS NULL and NOT NULL



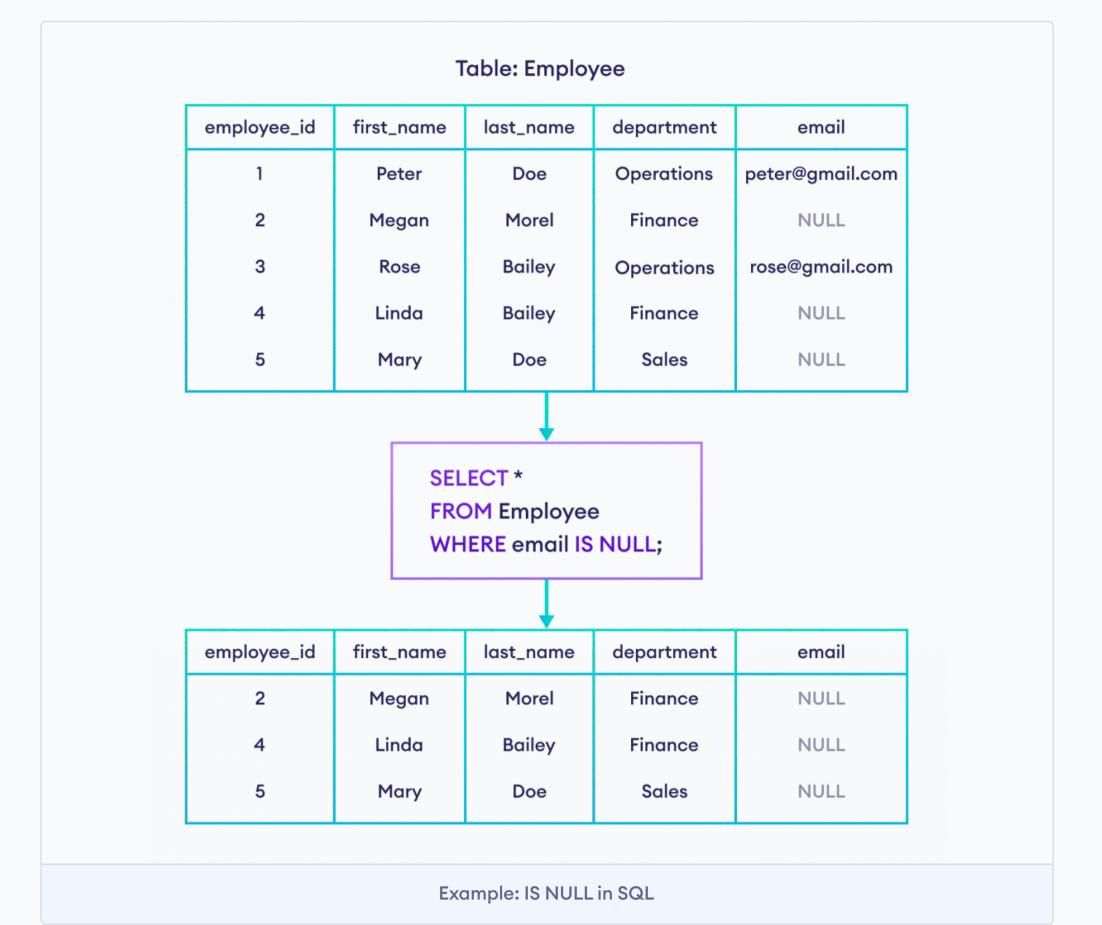
In this tutorial, we'll learn about the SQL IS NULL and NOT NULL with the help of examples.

SQL IS NULL and IS NOT NULL

The IS NULL condition is used to select rows if the specified field is NULL. For example,



Here, the SQL command selects employees who do not have email.

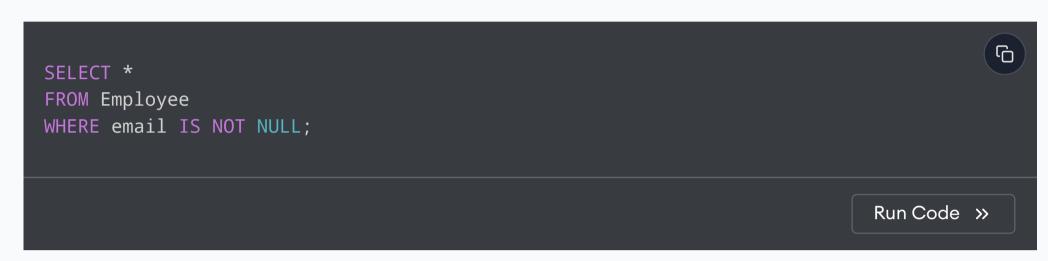


Note: Empty values are considered NULL. However, **0**, '' and spaces are not considered NULL.

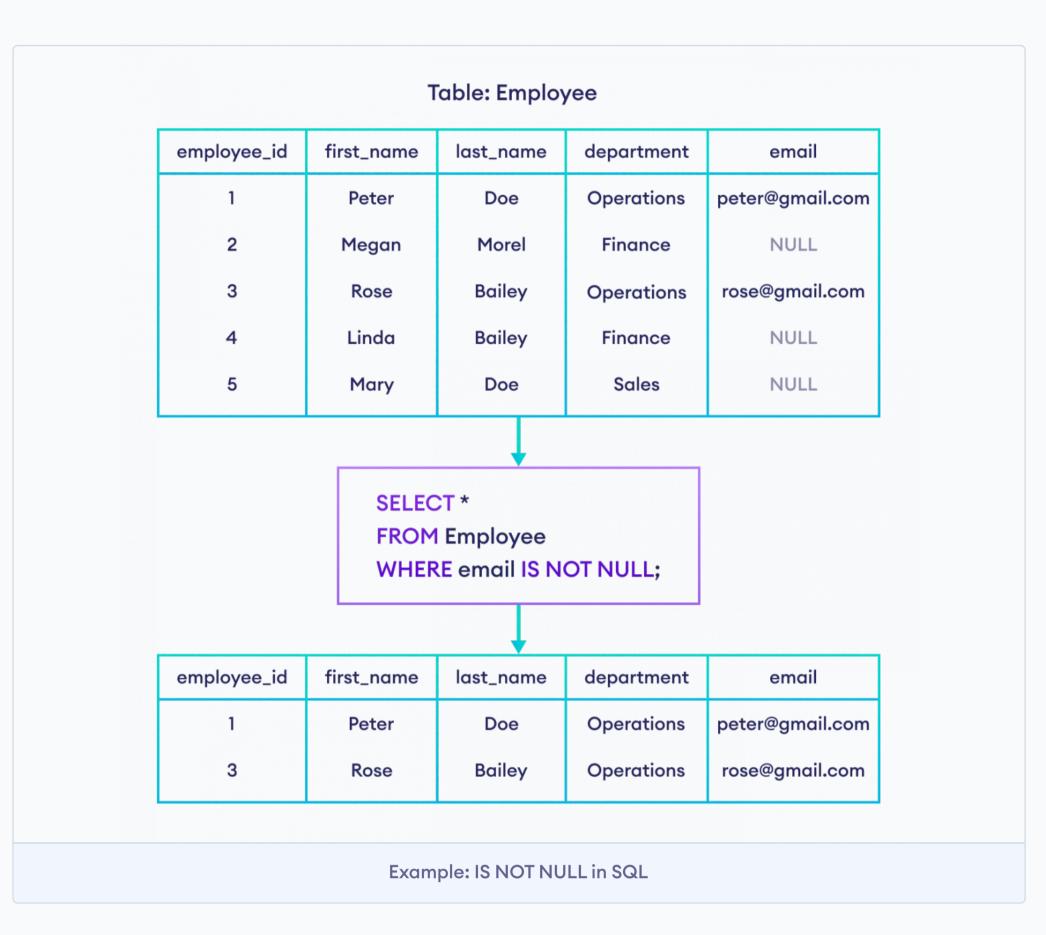
Related Topics SQL NOT NULL Constraint SQL COUNT() SQL UNIQUE Constraint SQL SELECT DISTINCT Statement SQL CREATE TABLE Statement SQL INSERT INTO SELECT Statement

IS NOT NULL

In SQL, IS NOT NULL condition is used to select rows if the specified field is NOT NULL. For example,

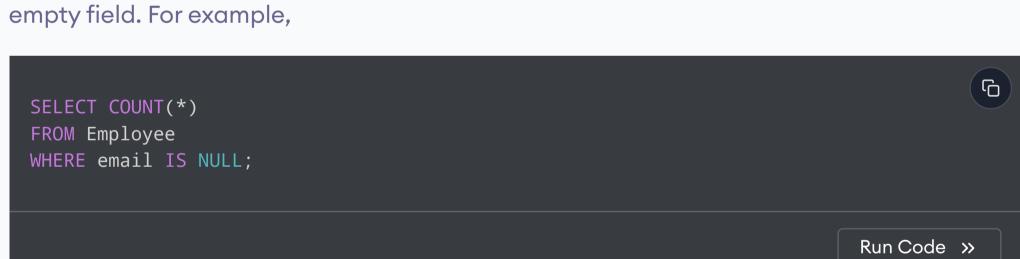


Here, the SQL command selects employees who have emails.

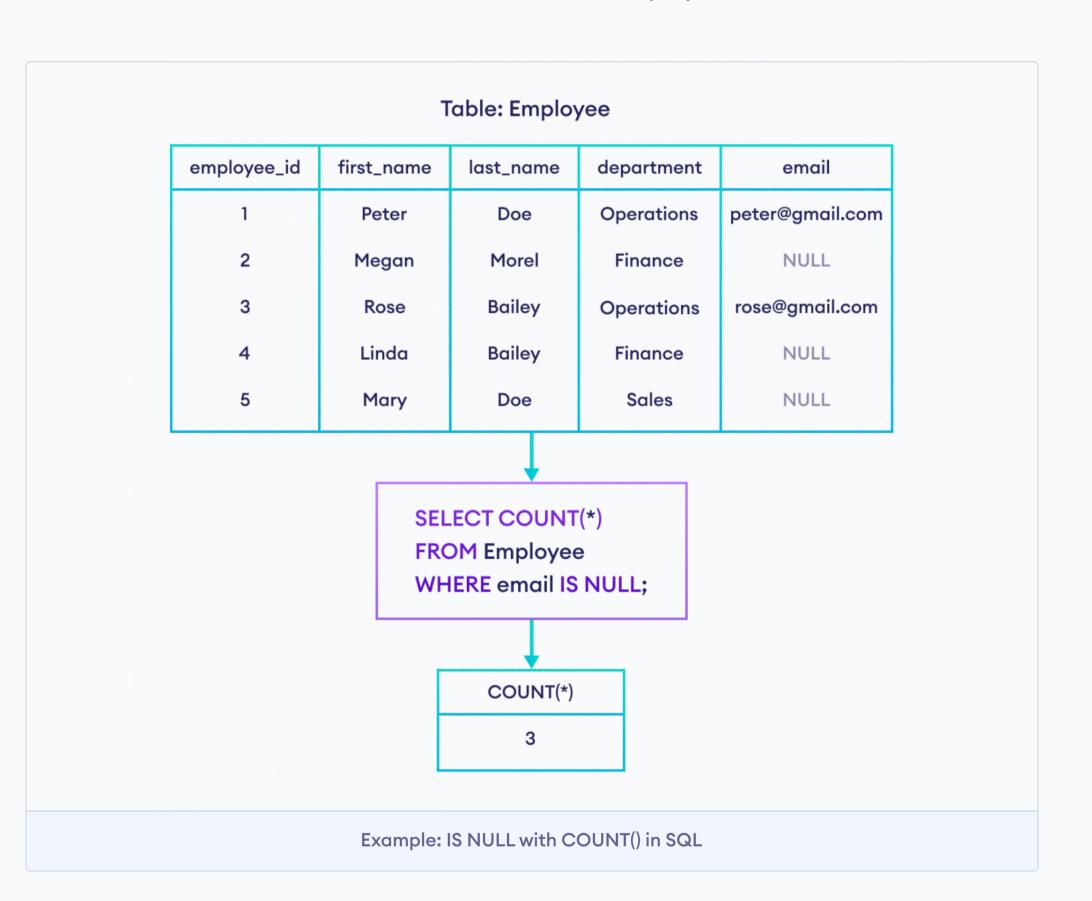


IS NULL With COUNT()

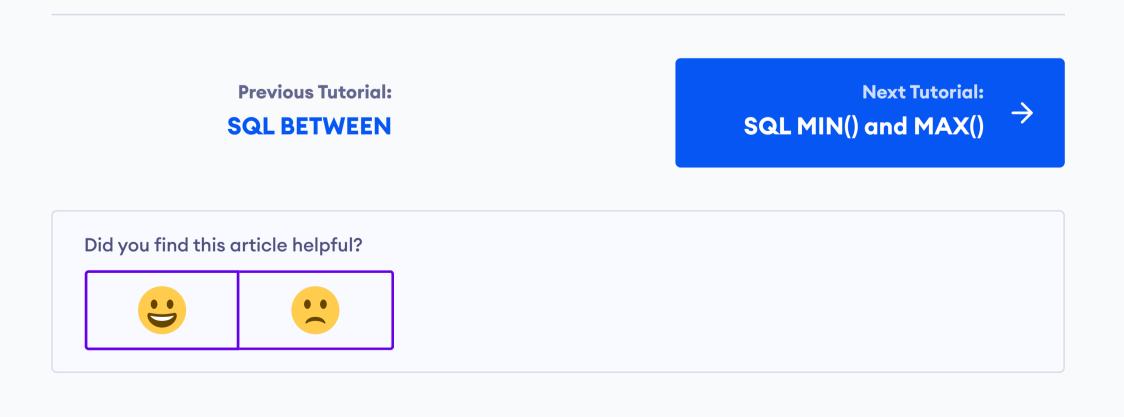
We can use the COUNT() function with IS NULL to count the number of rows with an



Here, the SQL command returns the total number of employees that do not have email.



Similarly, we can use the COUNT() function with IS NOT NULL to count the number of non-empty fields.



Palated Tutorials

