



# NULL

Databases - representing absence  
of a value



# Database structure

In a database we store values in tables. A table has columns with names and types, and rows of data:

```
sqlite> .schema
CREATE TABLE book(title TEXT, author TEXT, isbn TEXT PRIMARY
KEY NOT NULL);
sqlite> SELECT * FROM book;
```

title	author	isbn
Java direkt med Swing	Jan Skansholm	9789144104317
Databasteknik	Thomas Padron	9789144044491

# Inserting a book without title

Let's insert a book without a title:

```
sqlite> INSERT INTO book (author, isbn)
...>     VALUES('Henrik and Rikard', '1234567');
```

What is stored for the above row in the column title?

# Inserting a book without title

Let's investigate what was stored:

```
sqlite> SELECT * FROM book WHERE isbn = '1234567';
title          author          isbn
-----
                Henrik and Rikard 1234567
```

It's empty? What does that mean? Empty string?

No, in this case there is no value at all, which is called NULL.

# Making NULL values apparent (in SQLite3)

Let's make NULL values more obvious:

```
sqlite> .nullvalue NULL
```

```
sqlite> SELECT * FROM book WHERE isbn = '1234567';
```

title	author	isbn
-----	-----	-----
<b>NULL</b>	Henrik and Rikard	1234567

# What about empty strings?

An empty string is still a string. We can prove that using the `is` operator:

```
sqlite> SELECT '' IS '';  
'' IS ''
```

*remember: 0 means false  
and 1 means true*

```
-----
```

```
1
```

```
sqlite> SELECT '' IS 'not empty';  
'' IS 'not empty'
```

```
-----
```

```
0
```

```
sqlite> SELECT '' IS NULL;  
'' IS NULL
```

```
-----
```

```
0
```

# So, how can we understand the meaning of NULL?

NULL simply means “absence of a value”. This is quite useful. It means that we can allow some columns to represent the lack of a value. We can use this to select rows where some column lacks a value:

```
sqlite> SELECT author, isbn FROM book WHERE title IS NULL;
author          isbn
-----
Henrik and Rikard 1234567
```

Checking for NULL is also useful when performing certain JOIN operations, e.g. when you want to check for the absence of references between tables, like “What publishers have no books in our book table”.

# Adding publisher as a foreign key

```
sqlite> CREATE TABLE book(title TEXT, author TEXT,  
...>     isbn TEXT PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL, publisher_id INTEGER);  
sqlite> CREATE TABLE  
...>     publisher(publisher_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,  
...>                 name TEXT UNIQUE NOT NULL);
```

In this new design, every book has a reference to the publisher table (the publisher\_id).

# Adding publisher as a foreign key - JOINing

```
sqlite> SELECT title, author, name AS publisher
          FROM book
          NATURAL JOIN publisher;
```

title	author	publisher
Java direkt med Swing	Jan Skansholm	Studentlitteratur
Databasteknik	Thomas Padron	Studentlitteratur
Programming in Java	Henrik and Ri	Juneday

But, can we find out if there are publishers without books, and who these publishers are?

# What if a publisher has no books?

```
sqlite> SELECT title, name as publisher
          FROM publisher
   LEFT OUTER JOIN book ON book.publisher_id = publisher.publisher_id;
title           publisher
-----
Databasteknik  Studentlitteratur
Java direkt m  Studentlitteratur
Programming i   Juneday
NULL           Mayday! Mayday!
NULL           Oh Really
```

The publishers “Mayday! Mayday!” and “Oh Really” don’t have any titles, as shown when using LEFT OUTER JOIN (meaning “show columns from the left table, regardless!”).

# Using the previous information

Since we saw that title became NULL for some publishers, we can use this fact:

```
sqlite> SELECT name as publisher
...>     FROM publisher LEFT OUTER JOIN book
...>     ON book.publisher_id = publisher.publisher_id
...>     WHERE title IS NULL;
```

```
publisher
```

```
-----
```

```
Mayday! Mayday!
```

```
Oh Really
```

The above answers the question: “What publishers have no books”. That’s a use case for NULL!