**Inner Join**

An inner join focuses on the commonality between two tables. When using an inner join, there must be at least some matching data between two (or more) tables that are being compared. An inner join searches tables for matching or overlapping data. Upon finding it, the inner join combines and returns the information into one new table.

**Example of Inner Join**

Let's consider a common scenario of two tables: product prices and quantities. The common information in the two tables is product name, so that is the logical column to join the tables ***on***. There are some products that are common in the two tables; others are unique to one of the tables and don't have a match in the other table.

An inner join on *Products* returns information about only those products that are common in both tables.

## Outer Join

An outer join returns a set of records (or rows) that include what an inner join would return but also includes other rows for which no corresponding match is found in the other table.

There are three types of outer joins:

* Left Outer Join (or Left Join)
* Right Outer Join (or Right Join)
* Full Outer Join (or Full Join)

Each of these outer joins refers to the part of the data that is being compared, combined, and returned. Sometimes [nulls](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Null_%28SQL%29) will be produced in this process as some data is shared while other data is not.

SQL full outer join is used to combine the result of both left and right outer join and returns all rows (don't care its matched or unmatched) from the both participating tables.