**What are Inner Joins in SQL?**

The inner join clause in SQL is used in order to create a new table between two existing tables that have a relationship between them. It does this by combining rows that have matching values between the two tables. Sometimes Foreign keys are where two tables may have an inner join as the two table will have a known relationship already. An example as to why you would want to inner join two tables would be to find out what students are taking certain classes. There could be a student table and a class table, and they may have a class\_id foreign key as an example. One could use an inner join clause to create a new table displaying the students who are in the class you select. In an inner join it is important to note that it will not bring in any rows with NULL values.

**What are (FULL) Outer Joins in SQL?**

An SQL outer join works in similar fashion to an inner join but the outer join is going to return values that can be null as well. What this means is that the outer join will not leave out any information especially if it is a FULL OUTER JOIN. A FULL OUTER JOIN will return all the values in table A and all the values in table B and all the matching rows in both tables. MySQL does not allow for a FULL OUTER JOIN Query but does allow for the UNION clause that combines the LEFT and RIGHT OUTER JOINS.

**What are Left and Right Outer Joins?**

A Left and Right Outer Join is very similar to the Full Outer Join. In a Left Outer Join, the table will return all of the matching values in the left table including with any NULLs. And in a Right Outer Join, the table will return all of the matching values in the right table including with any NULLs.