What is correlated subquery?  
**Answer**  
  
In a correlated subquery, the inner query uses information from the outer query and executes once for every row in the outer query. This correlation is accomplished by using a reference to the outside query within the subquery.  
  
The use of a correlated subquery is not very efficient. Using joins rather than a correlated subquery enables the optimizer to determine how to correlate the data in the most efficient way. A practical use of a correlated subquery is to transfer data from one table to another.  
  
You can transfer your data from a table by using the following correlated subquery:  
  
UPDATE new\_table SET column\_name=(SELECT column\_name FROM old\_table WHERE column\_name=new\_table.column\_name);

In pair wise comparison we write like this:  
  
"where (MGR\_ID, DEPT\_ID) IN (SUBQUERY)"  
  
IN non pair wise comparison we write like this:  
  
"where (MGR\_ID) IN (SUBQUERY)  
and (DEPT\_ID) IN (SUBQUERY)"  
  
  
In first one we are checking two columns simultaneously within a single query, whereas in the second one we are checking each column individually with two queries.  
  
So the output will also differes, check it out by practical implementation  
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