

Data Interpretation

Concept of DI/Data Interpretation Analysis

Today I am going to discuss the Top 15 Best Techniques, Tricks and Tips for Solving the DI and DA questions just in Few seconds. We will also discuss in details how to solve toughest DI of SBI, other PO Exam's.....and we will solve some practice set after reading the article. I have compiled from various sites....a good study material for you in a one place. Hope you will enjoy it....First we will discuss about various tips and tricks for solving DI/Data interpretation....So get ready for DI solving tricks and tips. You can also download this article at the bottom link..and for any query ask me on my persona

Data Interpretation (DI) and Analysis (DA) is Very time consuming Topic in any Common written exam Like IBPS,SBI PO,SSC, Clerical etc.In IBPS exam if you Solve even Just 60% of the DA and DI questions its clear that you have Passed the Maths Section.cat data interpretation tricks questions and answers pdf

Why DA and DI is Important part of Bank PO exam?

If you are a PO or even in a clerical Department in any Bank,You have to work with Deposit ,Withdrawal etc. figures.Their is no such day on which no statistical work is done.So every bank wants the employers who can take decisions and Knows well how to Calculate these statical data Just in few seconds so bank performs its work smoothly.

Data Interpretation :-

As all of you know Data can be written or represented in 4 Forms

1. Numerical :- Data in numercial form
2. Table Form :- Data in Tabular form
3. Mixed form :- Data in Mix Form
4. Graphical form Like Line ,Bar graph etc.

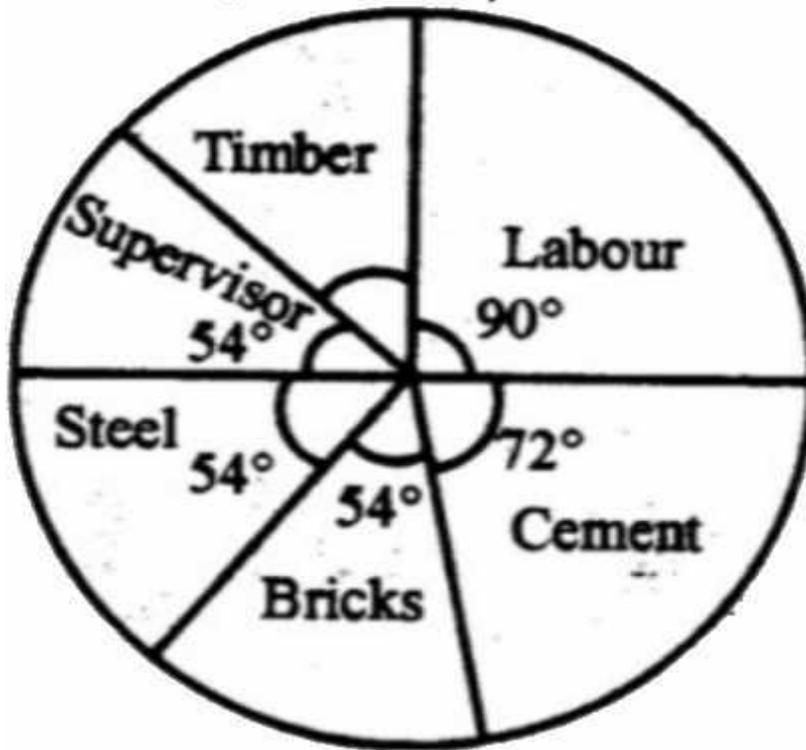
Data interpretation

Must Have Tips for DI and DA :-

1. Always keep in your Mind that in the circular Graph or Charts $100\% = 360$ Degree .
2. Formulas and Full Concept of Percentage ,Average, Approx. Value and Ratio.
3. While solving keeps in mind that which Type of Graph is using in the question this will help you to get the correct answer.
4. First Read the Question and try to interrupt in the question as the Topics says DATA INTERPRETATION. Because every bank wants the PO who can handle and Play with numbers of Figures just in few seconds and not just calculate it with closed eyes.
5. The whole of the DA concept is based on Calculation so if you want to be perfect in DA and DI don't even use calculator at home while practicing. One who can calculate fast and accurate even Large numbers without calculator is 50% ready for the Any Aptitude test.
6. Try to use your mind while solving DA questions. Try to write only important Lines on the paper and Others just write and calculate in your Mind. This can be easily done by practicing More and More at Home.
7. Don't feel confusing and no need to Try and Solve all the questions only Focus on questions with you are more familiar and you find yourself in such a way that you can solve the question accurately.
8. Try to solve all types of Questions while practicing this will not confuse you in the exam.

Data Interpretation Set#1: Pie Chart

Data interpretation



1. The amount spent on cement is

- A. Rs.2,00,000
- B. Rs.1,60,000
- C. Rs.1,20,000
- D. Rs.1,00,000

2. The amount spent on labour exceeds the amount spent on steel by

- A. 5% of the total cost
- B. 10% of the total cost
- C. 12% of the total cost
- D. 15% of the total cost

3. The amount spent on cement, steel and supervision is what percent of the total cost of

4. The amount spent on labour exceeds the amount spent on supervision by

- A. Rs.2,00,000
- B. Rs.16,000
- C. Rs.1,20,000
- D. Rs.60,000

5. The amount spent on Timber is

- A. Rs.60,000
- B. Rs.90,000
- C. Rs.1,20,000
- D. Rs.36,000

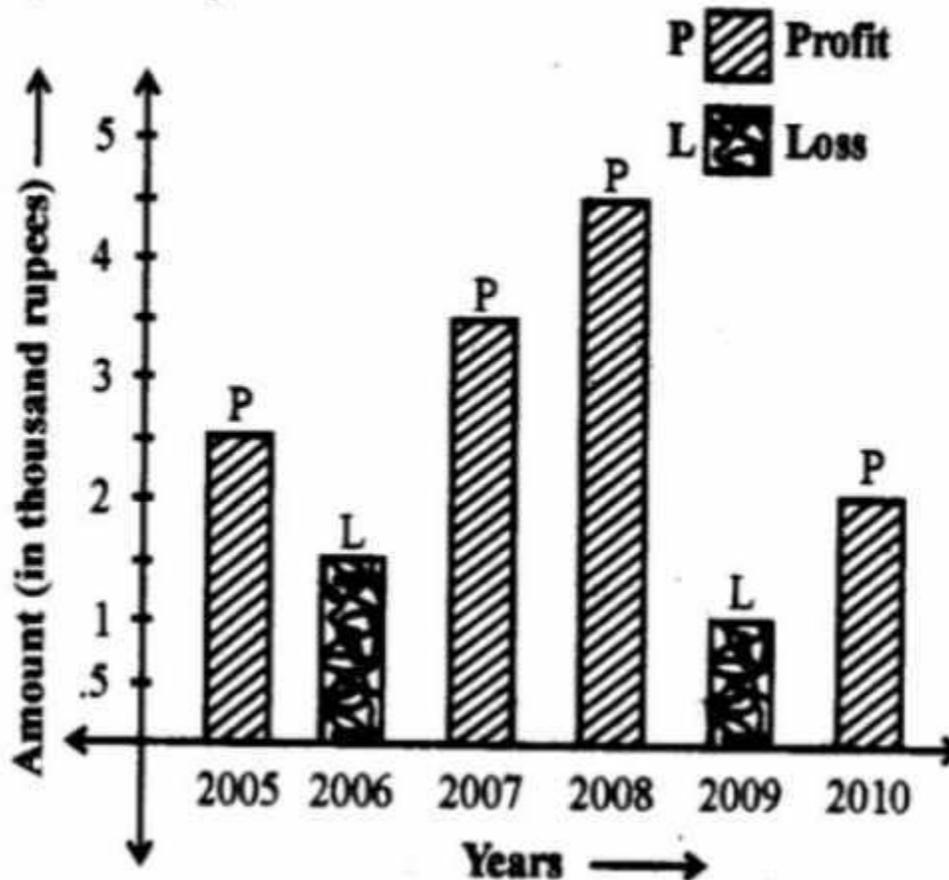
Data interpretation

construction?

- A. 40%
- B. 45%
- C. 50%
- D. 55%

DI Set #3: Bar graph on Profit-loss

Observe this graph and answer questions (source FCI/SSC Nov. 2012 Paper)



1. The amount of maximum profit as seen from the diagram is

- A. 2 thousand rupees

3. The ratio of the maximum profit earned to the minimum loss suffered is

- A. 4 : 3

Data interpretation

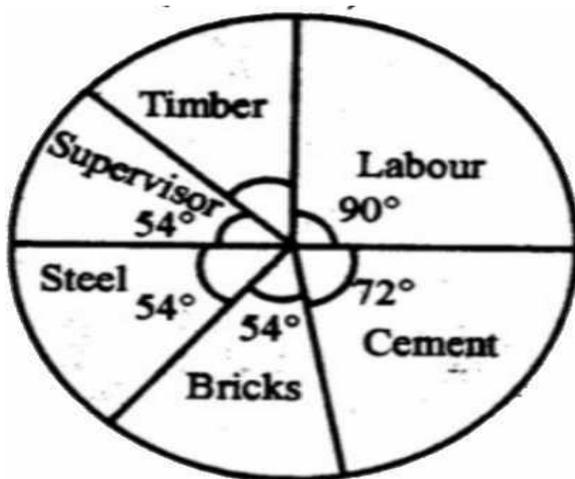
B. 1.5 thousand rupees C. 1 thousand rupees D. 4.5 thousand rupees 2. The amount of total loss incurred during 2005-2010 is A. 3 thousand rupees B. 2.5 thousand rupees C. 1.5 thousand rupees D. 2 thousand rupees	B. 3 : 4 C. 9 : 2 D. 2 : 9 4. If the loss is x% of the profit for the years under study, then x is A. 15 B. 25 C. 20 D. 19
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Solutions for the DI questions

Solution DI Set#1: Pie Chart with Explanations/Shortcuts

You might be tempted to transform degrees into percentages and find absolute Rupee value of each item (timber, labour etc). But in the exam,

don't waste time by calculating everything. Only calculate the stuff that is asked.



circle)

1. The amount spent on cement is

Rs.2,00,000

Rs.1,60,000

Rs.1,20,000

Rs.1,00,000

Total is Rs. 6,00,000

(=360 degrees of the

Cement is 72 Degrees.

Apply the ratio principle

Data interpretation

Degrees	Value
72 (Cement)	M?
360(total)	6 lakhs

Divide left column on one side and right column on the other side.

$$72/360 = M/6 \text{ lakhs}$$

$$M = (72 * 6) / 360 = 1.2 \text{ lakhs.}$$

2. The amount spent on labour exceeds the amount spent on steel by

- A. 5% of the total cost
- B. 10% of the total cost
- C. 12% of the total cost
- D. 15% of the total cost

There is no need to find absolute values. Just observe the degrees.

tem	Degrees
Labour	90
Steel (Base %)	54
Difference	36

So the difference between Labour and Steel is 36 degrees.

And total cost is (6lakh=) 360 degrees.

So the percentage= $36/360 \times 100 = 10\%$ of the total cost.

Answer (B)

Data interpretation

3. The amount spent on cement, steel and supervision is what percent of the total cost of construction?

- A. 40%
- B. 45%
- C. 50%
- D. 55%

Again no need to find absolute values. Just observe the degrees.

tem	Degrees
Labour	90
Steel (Base %)	54
Difference	36

So the difference between Labour and Steel is 36 degrees.

And total cost is (6lakh=) 360 degrees.

So the percentage= $36/360 \times 100 = 10\%$ of the total cost.

Answer (B)

3. The amount spent on cement, steel and supervision is what percent of the total cost of construction?

- A. 40%
- B. 45%
- C. 50%
- D. 55%

Again no need to find absolute values. Just observe the degrees.

Data interpretation

	degrees
Cement	72
Steel	54
Supervision	54
Total	180

He is asking, "what percent of the total cost of construction?"

So total cost (360 degrees) is the "base"

$$\% = (180/360) \times 100$$

$$= 50\%$$

4. The amount spent on labour exceeds the amount spent on supervision by

- A. Rs.2,00,000
- B. Rs.16,000
- C. Rs.1,20,000
- D. Rs.60,000

Again no need to find absolute values for both items. Just observe the degrees.

Difference between labour and supervision

$$= 90 - 54$$

$$= 36 \text{ degrees} \text{ Shortcut: } 36 \text{ degrees} = 10\% \text{ of a circle. (because total is 360 degrees)}$$

So the amount spend = 10% of total (6,00,000) = one decimal leftwards = 60,000.

If shortcut is not clicking your mind, no problem. Go by ratio principle

degrees	Value
36 (difference between labor and supervision)	M?
360 (total)	6 lakhs

Data interpretation

Divide left column on one side and right column on the other side.

$$36/360 = M/6 \text{ lakhs}$$

$$M = (36 * 600000) / 360$$

$$M = 60,000$$

Answer is (D)

5. The amount spent on Timber is

- A. Rs.60,000
- B. Rs.90,000
- C. Rs.1,20,000
- D. Rs.36,000

Observe that degree/percentage of Timber is not given the chart.

So, first task is to find degrees of timber.

In a circle Total=360 degrees.

So Timber's degree

=360 MINUS the degrees of remaining items

$$=360 - (54 + 54 + 54 + 72 + 90)$$

$$=36 \text{ degrees.}$$

Now use the concept given in previous question,

36 degrees = 10% of total cost = 60,000 rupees.

Answer (A)