



Basics of Data Interpretation (Part 2) for Bank Exams

Embark on an advanced exploration of data interpretation with Basics of **Data Interpretation (Part 2)** tailored for **Bank Exams**. Building on foundational concepts, this guide delves into more intricate aspects of data analysis crucial for acing quantitative sections in banking exams. Designed to enhance your numerical reasoning skills, this comprehensive resource offers strategic approaches and hands-on techniques for effectively interpreting diverse datasets.

Whether you're a banking enthusiast seeking a competitive edge or someone looking to strengthen analytical abilities, this guide is your companion to navigating through complex numerical scenarios. Dive into the realm of data interpretation mastery, empowering yourself to tackle quantitative challenges with confidence and precision in upcoming Bank Exams.

As it is clear from the name, this is the second part of the **Data Interpretation series**. So, before continuing to this blog, read the first part i.e. [Learn the basics of Data Interpretation for Bank Exams](#). If you've already done reading, let's start with **Tables** then.

Tables

The interpretation of data of the tables is done on the basis of the assessment of the numerical figures in the light of interrelated captions and the style of the table. In fact, more attention is focused on the relative position of different items in a table and answered mostly regarding it.

Based on Single Table:

E.g. The following table gives information about marks secured (out of 100) by three students in three subjects.

Name	Mathematics	Science	Social
Rashmi	65	85	50
Reshma	95	75	60
Rajini	75	65	55

(1) Who scored the highest marks in all the three subjects put together?

(2) The marks scored by Reshma in science is what percentage of the marks she scored in social?

Sol: (1) First we will find the sum of numbers obtained by everyone

Rashmi = $65 + 85 + 50 = 200$



Basics of Data Interpretation (Part 2) for Bank Exams

$$\text{Reshma} = 95 + 75 + 60 = 230$$

$$\text{Rajini} = 75 + 65 + 55 = 195$$

Reshma got the highest marks all the three subjects put together. **(Ans.)**

(2) Marks scored by Reshma in science is 75 and in social is 60.

$$\Rightarrow (75/60) \times 100\% = 125\% \text{ (Ans.)}$$

Now, let's look at a question based on two or more tables.

Based on two or more Tables:

E.g. Refer to the following tables and answer the questions given below.

Godowns	Quantity available
1	150
2	220
3	190



Outlets	Quantity Required
A	220
B	140
C	180

Transportation cost per unit (in Rs.)

Basics of Data Interpretation (Part 2) for Bank Exams

Godowns	Outlets		
	A	B	C
1	8	6	10
2	5	3	7
3	4	9	12

(1) If only godown 3 was available, then at what minimum cost can it supply all the quantity available?

(2) If only godown 2 was available, then at what minimum cost can it supply all quantities available?

(3) If only outlet A is present, then what will be the minimum cost of supply?

Sol: (1) As we have to minimize the cost we have to opt only for A and B

To outlet B = $140 \times 3 = 420$

To outlet A = $80 \times 5 = 400$

$\Rightarrow 420 + 400 = \text{Rs } 820$ (**Ans.**)

(2) We have to minimize the cost, so we prefer godown 3 then 2.

From godown 3 = $190 \times 4 = 760$

From godown 2 = $30 \times 5 = 150$

Total cost of transportation = $760 + 150 = \text{Rs } 910$ (**Ans.**)

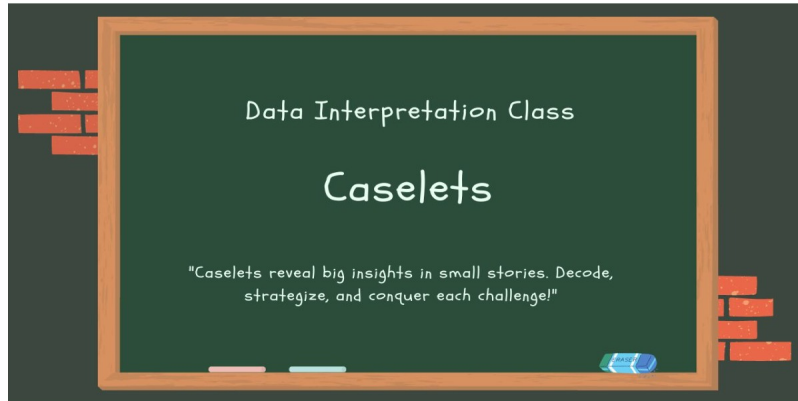
(3) If only godown 3 is available, then we will opt for A.

$\Rightarrow 190 \times 4 = \text{Rs } 760$ (**Ans.**)

So, this type of questions on Tables are asked in Banking exams. Now, let's look at another type of Data Interpretation i.e. **Caselets**.

Caselets

Questions on caselets are some easy but tricky real-life questions that you have to solve by some common sense in addition to some quant tricks which you have learned already. These questions are based on the information given below.



E.g. Mr. Alex is a private employee and earns a fixed salary every month. While filing his income tax returns in a financial year, the accountant noticed the following. Tax is always calculated on the income after deductions if any. The deductions are as follows.

(i) The standard deduction is one-third of the annual salary.

(ii) Mr. Alex donates Rs 40,000 to the PM's National Relief Fund which gives 100% exemption. After allowing the deductions, the remaining income is taxed, which is the tax before rebate. The rate of tax on his taxable income is 20%. As he saves Rs 35,000 towards CPF (Contributory Provident Fund) and Rs 25,000 towards PPF (Public Provident Fund), and 20% of each can be deducted (rebate) from the tax calculated before rebate. This is the tax after rebate.

The surcharge is computed on the tax after rebate and the total amount to be paid is calculated. The surcharge is Rs 5,000 which is 5% of the tax after rebate.

Questions:

(1) What is the monthly salary of Mr. Alex (in Rs)?

(2) Had the standard deduction been one-sixth of the annual salary, all other things remaining the same, then what would have been his monthly salary?

Sol: (1) After reading this question in the exam scenario I will suggest to you if you are not from such a background or not comfortable with similar questions you should not attempt this.

I am not from such a background so I will make it simple and realistic.

Our first question is about monthly salary so let the annual salary of Mr. Alex be 'x'

Taxable income = $(x - x/3 - 40000) = (2x/3 - 40000)$ {by (i)}

Now, tax = 20% of $(2x/3 - 40000) = (2x/15 - 8000)$

As he saves Rs 60,000

Basics of Data Interpretation (Part 2) for Bank Exams

rebate = 20% of 60,000 = Rs 12,000

Tax after rebate = $(2x/15 - 8000 - 12000) = (2x/15 - 20000)$

Surcharge = 5% of $(2x/15 - 20000) = \text{Rs } 5,000$

$\Rightarrow x = \text{Rs } 9,00,000$

Monthly salary = $9,00,000/12 = \text{Rs } 75,000$ (Ans.)

(2) We just simply follow what is written.

Taxable income = $(x - x/6 - 40000) = (5x/6 - 40000)$ Now, tax = 20% of $(5x/6 - 40000) = (x/6 - 8000)$

Tax after rebate = $x/6 - 8000 - 12000 = x/6 - 20000$ Surcharge = 5% of $(x/6 - 20000) = 5000$

So, $x = 720000$

Monthly Salary = $720000/12 = 60000$ (Ans.)

This is one of the classical examples in the caselet question, it can be unsolvable for many at first go but now as you all are familiar with it, we hope you will tick all the questions right in the examination.

E.g. In a fast-food shop, there are 1800 visitors in a month, they orders five different snacks namely Burger, Pizza, Fries, Hot dog, and Cake. Out of the female visitors, 24% order burgers, 28% order pizza, 12% order fries, 15% ordered cakes, and the remaining 147 order hotdogs. Out of the total male visitors 14% order burger, 26% order pizza, 28% order fries, 18% order cake, and the remaining 154 order hotdog.

(1) What is the ratio of the number of male visitors ordering Pizza to the number of female visitors ordering Burger?

(2) What is the average number of females ordering Fries, Hot dog and Cake?

Sol: (1) Number of female visitors ordering Burger = 24% Number of female visitors ordering Pizza = 28%

Number of female visitors ordering Fries = 12% Number of female visitors ordering Cakes = 15%

Number of female visitors ordering Hot dog = $100 - (24 + 28 + 12 + 15) = 100 - 79 = 21\%$

= 21% is equivalent to 147

Total number of female visitors = 700

Total number of male visitors = $1800 - 700 = 1100$

Number of male visitors ordering Burger = 14%

Number of male visitors ordering Pizza = 26%

Number of male visitors ordering Fries = 28%



Basics of Data Interpretation (Part 2) for Bank Exams

Number of male visitors ordering Cakes = 18%

Number of male visitors ordering Hot dog = $100 - (14 + 26 + 28 + 18) = 100 - 86 = 14\%$

= 14% is equivalent to 154 (**Ans.**)

(2) Total number of male visitors ordering Pizza = 26% of 1100 = $0.26 \times 1100 = 286$

Total number of female visitors ordering Burger = 24% of 700 = $0.24 \times 700 = 168$

Required ratio = $286 : 168 = 143 : 84$ (**Ans.**)

So, these are some examples for the Caselet topic. As we conclude our journey through Basics of Data Interpretation for Bank Exams, we've uncovered the intricacies of interpreting complex datasets and honed essential quantitative skills. This guide serves as a key companion, offering not just knowledge but a strategic roadmap for success in the quantitative section of Bank Exams. By mastering the advanced techniques presented here, you've equipped yourself with the tools to navigate diverse numerical scenarios with confidence.

As you step into the exam hall, carry with you the insights gained from this guide—turning data complexities into opportunities to showcase your analytical prowess. May the principles learned here propel you towards success, ensuring that you approach data interpretation challenges with clarity, precision, and the assurance of a well-prepared banking aspirant. Best of luck on your journey to conquering Bank Exams!

In our next blog, we will discuss the **Mixed Problems** of Data Interpretation that are mainly asked in Banking Exams Mains. So, stay tuned for [Data Interpretation \(Part 3\)](#).