2017

DATA INTERPRETATION

10 DI WITH SOLUTIONS

FOR SBI PO MAINS BOBRBI AND NIACL

PrepUp 247

Directions (1 – 5): Study the following table carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The table shows the number of students (boys and girls) who participated in different activities from 5 schools – A, B, C, D and E and the individual percentages. (Though some values are missing)

School	Number of Students		% of students who took part in different activities		
	Boys	Girls	Painting	Swimming	Dancing
A	--	220	30	--	--
B	280	--	--	20	45
C	330	320	26	--	36
D	--	--	--	--	40
E	230	--	--	38	--

1. What is the number of students who did not take part in painting from school C?
   A) 529
   B) 543
   C) 481
   D) 427
   E) 465

   Option C
   Solution:
   Students in painting = 26%, so who are not in painting = 100 – 26 = 74%
   So required number = 74% of (330+320) = 481

2. Students from school A who did not take part in Swimming and Dancing is 147. The number of students who took part in Swimming is 49 more than who took part in Dancing. Find the number of students who took part in swimming from same school.
   A) 187
   B) 196
   C) 173
   D) 205
   E) 224

   Option B
   Solution:
   30% of z = 147 [z – number of students in school A]
   Solve, z = 490
   Let students who took part in swimming is x% and dancing is y%
   So x + y = 70% (100-30) ……(1)
   Also x% of 490 = 49 + y% of 490 ……(2)
   Solve both equations, x = 40%
   So students from school A who took part in Swimming = 40% of 490 = 196

3. There is a difference of 100 students in number from school C and E. Find the number of students who took part in painting and dancing from school E given that number of girls in school E is less than 400.
   A) 363

B) 357
C) 326
D) 341
E) 371

Option D
Solution:
Students from C = 330+320 = 650
So now students from E is 550 or 750. Given that girls in E < 400. So students from E = 550 because boys are 230
So who took part in painting and dancing = (100-38)% of 550 = 341

4. The percentage point of students who took part in swimming is 10% greater than that of students who took part in painting from school D. Boys from school B is 6 2/3% less than boys from school D. What is the number of students who did not take part in swimming if total number of girls from school D is 280?
A) 377
B) 336
C) 343
D) 312
E) 351

5.
Option A
Solution:
From school D: swimming + painting = 100 – 40 = 60%
percentage point of students who took part in swimming is 10% greater than that of students who took part in painting from school D. So swimming = 35%, and painting = 25%
Boys from school B = 280 which is 6 2/3% = 20/3% less than boys from school D
So (x – 280)/x * 100 = 20/3
Solve, x = 300 = boys from D
Girls from school D = 280, so total students = 300+280 = 580
So number of students who did not take part in swimming = (40+25)% of 580 = 377

6. Number of girls from school B is 390 less than number of students from school C. If a total of 105 girls took part in painting from school C, then what percent of students from school C who took part in painting are girls?
A) 59.99%
B) 55.55%
C) 57.77%
D) 51.11%
E) None of these

Option B
Solution:
Number of girls from B = (330+320) – 390 = 260
School B:
Total students who took part in painting = 100 – 65 = 35%
Let x% are girls from this 35%
So x% of 35% of (280+260) = 105
Solve, x = 500/9%

Directions (6 – 10): Study the following table carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The table shows the individual scores of 5 players – A, B, C, D and E in 4 difference matches. (Though some values are missing)
The missing values in column for match 1 are the lowest scores in that match.
Also, the missing values in column for match 3 except the scores of B are the lowest scores in that match.

Player	Match 1	Match 2	Match 3	Match 4	Total
A	27	32	--	--	87
B	--	49	--	20	121
C	36	--	29	22	--
D	35	--	--	18	93
E	--	33	13	--	107
Total	150	X + 57	92	X	

6. What is the total score of A and C together?
   A) 196
   B) 204
   C) 200
   D) 191
   E) 210

Option C
Solution:
In Match 1:
Total of missing value = 150 – (27+36+35) = 52
Given that the missing value is the lowest in Match 1. Then in match 1 the missing values should be Score of B in match 3 = 121 – (26+49+20) = 26
Now we know Score of B in Match 3. So
Match 3:
Proceed similar as above in Match 1, so both the missing values in Match 3 are 12.
Score of A in match 4 = 87 – (27+32+12) = 16
Score of D in match 2 = 93 – (35+12+18) = 28
Score of E in match 4 = 107 – (26+33+13) = 35
So total in match 4 = 16 + 20+ 22 + 18 + 35 = 111
So total in match 2 = 111 + 57 = 168
So, Score of C in match 2 = 168 – (32+49+28+33) = 26
So, last total score of C = 36 + 26 + 29 + 22 = 113

7. What is the difference between the average of best 2 scores of payer E and average of best 3 scores of player D?
   A) 9
   B) 6

C) 8
D) 7
E) 5

Option D
Solution:
The average of best 3 scores of player D = (35+28+18)/3 = 27
The average of best 2 scores of payer E = (33+35)/2 = 34
So required difference = 34 – 27 = 7

8. The total of best 2 scores of A is how much % greater than the total of lowest 2 scores of C?
A) 25%
B) 23%
C) 28%
D) 30%
E) 32%

Option B
Solution:
Total of Best 2 scores of A = 27 + 32 = 59
Total of lowest 2 scores of C = 26 + 22 = 48
So required % = (59-48)/48 * 100 = 23%

9. What is the difference between the highest individual score and lowest individual score?
A) 27
B) 28
C) 32
D) 39
E) 37

Option E
Solution:
Highest individual score = 49 [B – match 2]
Lowest individual score = 12 [D – match 3]
So required difference = 49 – 12 = 37

10. If one more match is added and it was found that 4 of 5 players secured equal score in match 5 and the 5th one secured 1 score more than those 4, then find the score of the 5th one given that total score in match 5 is 1 1/3 of total score of A in given 4 matches.
A) 23
B) 24
C) 25
D) 26
E) 27

Option B
Solution:
Total in match 5 = 4/3 * 87 = 116
So 4x + (x+1) = 116
Solve, x = 23
So of 5th player = 24

Directions (1 – 5): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions that follow:

From a school a total of 1320 students chose – Law, B.Com, B.Tech and B.Sc as their streams after class 12. 55% of the total students are boys. The number of boys who chose Law is 12 less than 2/11 of the total boys. The number of boys who chose BTech is 25% more than number of boys who chose Law. The number of boys who chose B.Com is 50 more than the number of girls in B.Tech. Total number of girls who chose B.Com and B.Sc is 284. Total number of students who chose Law is 260. Number of girls in B.Com is 50 less than the number of girls in B.Tech. Number of boys who shoes B.Sc is 16 more than 10/33 of the total number of boys.

1. Number of girls who chose Law is what percent less than the number of boys who chose BCom?
   A) 17 6/11%
   B) 38 7/8%
   C) 34 2/3%
   D) 36 4/11 %
   E) 29 3/10%

Option D
Solution:
Total students = 1320
Boys = 55% of 1320 = 726
So number of girls = 1320 – 726 = 594
Boys in Law = 2/11 * 726 – 12 = 120
Total in Law = 260, so girls in Law = 260 – 120 = 140
Boys in BSc = 10/33 * 726 + 16 = 236
Boys in BTech = 25% more than in Law = 125/100 * 120 = 150
So boys in Law + BCom + BTech + BSc = 726
So 120 + BCom + 150 + 236 = 726
So boys who chose BCom = 220
Girls in BTech = 220 – 50 = 170
So girls in Bcom = 170 – 50 = 120
Now girls in Law + BCom + BTech + BSc = 594
140 + 120 + 170 + BSc = 594
So girls in BSc = 164
So

	Law	BCom	BTech	BSc	Total
Boys	120	220	150	236	726
Girls	140	120	170	164	594

2. What is the ratio between the number of girls who chose Law and BCom together and the number of boys in same stream together?
   A) 12 : 15
   B) 13 : 17
   C) 16 : 13
   D) 15 : 19
   E) 19 : 15

Option B
Solution:
(140+120) : (120+220) = 26 : 34 = 13 : 17

3. Boys who chose Law and BTech together are what percent of total boys?
A) 34.25%
B) 19.26%
C) 25.66%
D) 37.19%
E) None of these

Option D
Solution:
Required % = (120+150)/726 * 100 = 37.19%

4. What is the total number of students who chose Btech?
A) 320
B) 330
C) 340
D) 310
E) 350

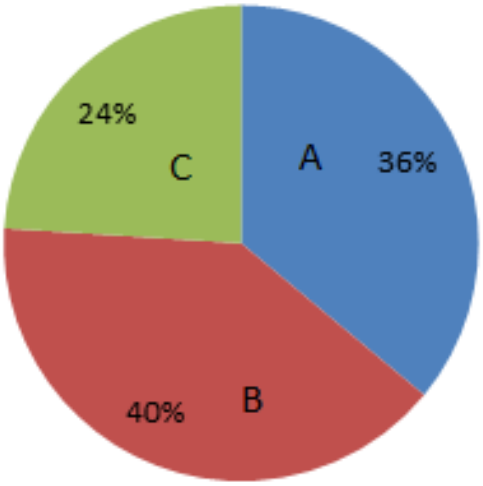
Option A
Solution:
150+170 = 320

5. Girls who chose BSc is what percent of number of boys who chose Law and BTech together?
A) 58.99%
B) 61.67%
C) 57.33%
D) 60.74%
E) None of these

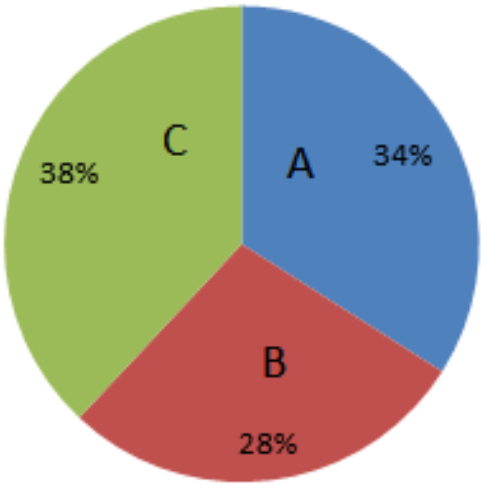
Option D
Solution:
Required % = 164/(120+150) * 100 = 60.74%

Directions (6 – 10): Study the following pie-charts carefully and answer the questions that follow:
The pie charts show the percentage wise distribution of employees in 3 departments – A, B, C of a company in 2 different cities – P, Q. There are 4 departments in each city, but the data given is of 3 departments.

Total employees in city P = 3500



Total employees in city Q = 4200



6. In which of the 3 departments given, total number of employees is greater in both cities?
   A) A
   B) B
   C) C
   D) Both A and B
   E) Both A and C

   Option A
   Solution:
   In A = 36% of 3500 + 34% of 4200 = 2688
   In B = 40% of 3500 + 28% of 4200 = 2576
   In C = 24% of 3500 + 38% of 4200 = 2436

7. If a 4th department is also included, the percentage of employees in department B in city P will become 50% of the total employees in city P. What is the number of employees in the 4th department in city P?
   A) 1200
   B) 1300
   C) 1500
   D) 1400
   E) None of these

   Option D
   Solution:
   Let number of employees in 4th Dept. = x
   In dept. B employees are = 40/100 * 3500 = 1400
   So
   1400/(1400+x) * 100 = 50
   Solve, x = 1400

8. If the number of employees in 4th department is 124 more in city P than number of employees in department C in city Q, then number of employees in 4th department in city P makes what percent of total employees in city P?

A) 25.23%
B) 28.56%
C) 35.38%
D) 30.84%
E) 32.95%

Option E
Solution:
Number of employees in department C in city Q = 38/100 * 4200 = 1596
So, number of employees in 4th department in city P = 1596 + 124 = 1720
So total employees in city P becomes 1720+3500 = 5220
So required % = 1720/5220 * 100 = 32.95%

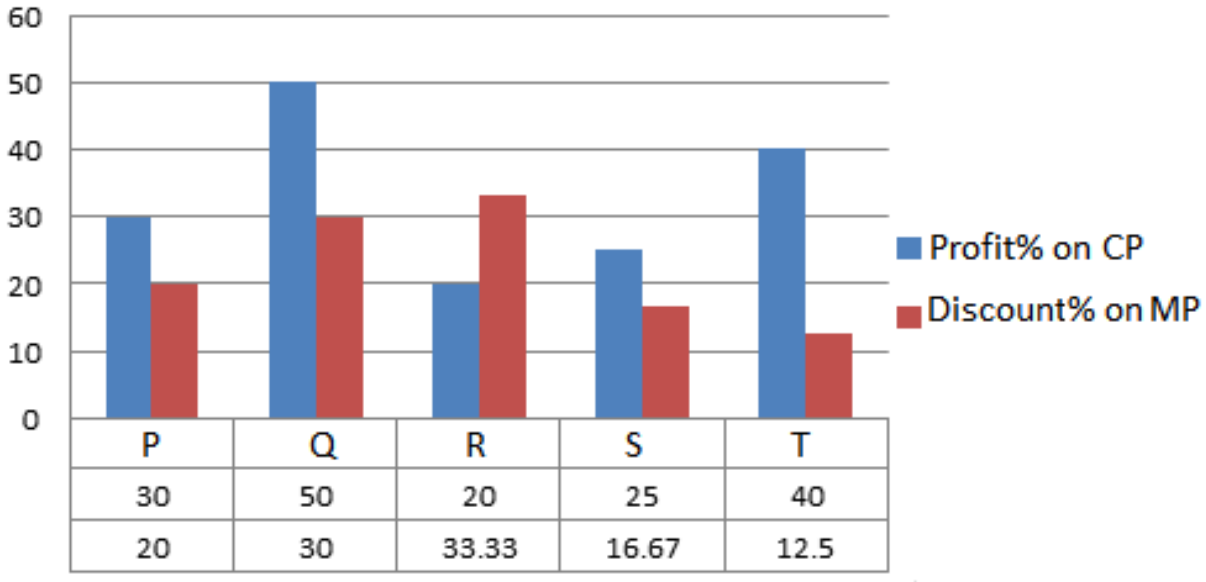
9. Total number of employees in departments B and C together in city P makes what percent of the total employees in departments B and C together in both cities?
A) 41.32%
B) 45.98%
C) 44.69%
D) 46.33%
E) 49.67%

Option C
Solution:
Take data from 1st questions
OR
Number of employees in departments B and C together in city P = 64% of 3500 = 2240
Number of employees in departments B and C together in city Q = 66% of 4200 = 2772
Required % = 2240/(2240+2272) * 100 = 44.69%

10. Find the ratio between the number of employees in departments A and C together in city P and that in same departments together in city Q.
A) 17 : 28
B) 21 : 29
C) 12 : 37
D) 24 : 35
E) 25 : 36

Option E
Solution:
Required ratio =
60/100 * 3500 : 72/100 * 4200 = 25 : 36

Directions (1 – 5): Study the following bar graph carefully and answer the questions that follow:



P	Q	R	S	T
30	50	20	25	40
20	30	33.33	16.67	12.5

1. If the cost price of P and T is equal to Rs 800 each. Find the difference in their Market Prices.
   A) Rs 15
   B) Rs 25
   C) Rs 17
   D) Rs 20
   E) Rs 24

   Option D
   Solution:
   P => Profit% = 30% = 3/10 [CP = 10, SP = 10+3 = 13]
   Discount = 20% = 1/5 [MP = 5, SP = 5-1 = 4]
   Make SP same
   CP : SP : MP is
   40 : 52 : 65 ……(1)
   Now T =>Profit% = 40% = 4/10 [CP = 10, SP = 10+4 = 14]
   Discount = 12.5% = 1/7 [MP = 8, SP = 8-1 = 7]
   Make SP same
   CP : SP : MP is
   10 : 14 : 16…….(2)
   Make CP of P and T same by multiplying eq. (2) by 4, gives
   CP : SP : MP is
   40 : 56 : 64
   So 40 = 800 [as given in question]
   => 1 = 20
   Difference in MP = 65-64 = 1, so => 1 = 20 is answer

2. If the market price of S is 200% of market price of R, then find the selling price of R, if market price of S is Rs 3600.
   A) Rs 1200
   B) Rs 1300
   C) Rs 1150
   D) Rs 1400

E) Rs 1050

Option A
Solution:
For S:
CP….SP…..MP is 4……..5……6 ……..(1)
For R:
CP….SP…..MP is 5……..6……9 ……(2)
Mp of S is 200% of R
200% of 9 = 18
Multiply eq. (1) by 3
CP……SP……MP is 12……15……..18
Now 18 = 3600
1 = 200
6 = 1200 – Answer

3. Find the ratio of selling price of S and R if the cost price of both is same.
A) 24 : 29
B) 23 : 22
C) 25 : 24
D) 23 : 20
E) 23 : 25

Option C
Solution:
For S:
CP…..SP…..MP is 4 ……..5…….6 ……(1)
For R:
CP…..SP…..MP is 5 ……..6…….9 ……(2)
Multiply eq. (1) by 5 and (2) by 4
(1) gives.,, 20……..25……..30
(2) gives,, 20……..24…..……36
SP of S : R is 25 : 24

4. Find the selling price of Q if the ratio of market price of Q and S is 5 : 1 and the cost price of S is Rs 4000.
A) Rs 15,000
B) Rs 21,000
C) Rs 18,000
D) Rs 23,000
E) Rs 14,000

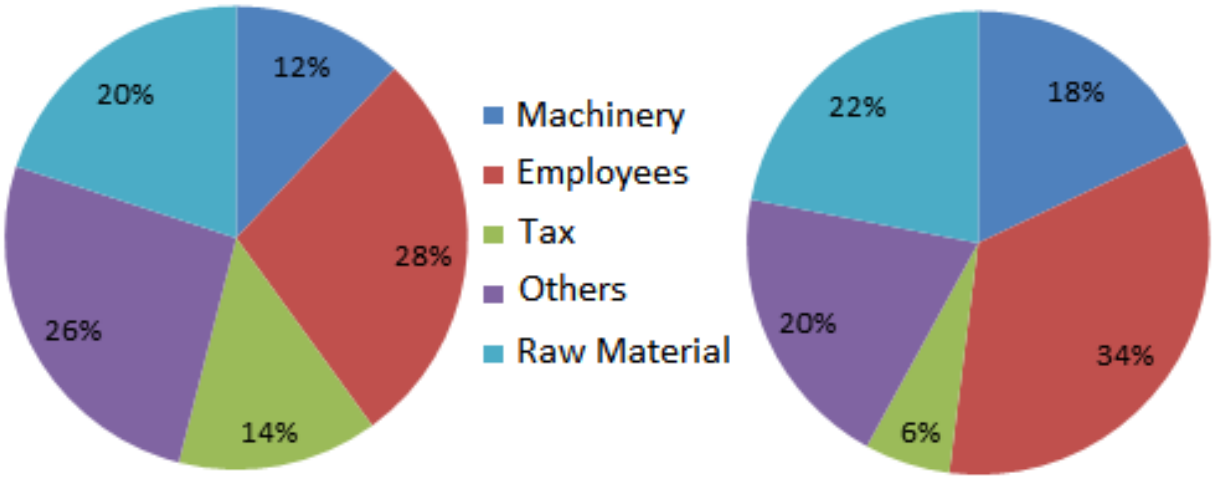
Option B
Solution:
For S:
CP…..SP…..MP is 4 ……..5…….6 ……(1)
For Q:
CP…..SP…..MP is 14 ……..21…….30 ……(2)
Here already ratio of MP of Q : S is 5 : 1
So,
4 == 4000
1 == 1000
SP of Q = 21 == 21000

5. If the cost price of R and P is same, then find how much % the selling price of P is more or less than that of R.
A) 10 2/3%
B) 9 1/4%
C) 5 2/5%
D) 8 1/3%
E) None of these

Option D
Solution:
For R:
CP…..SP…..MP is 5 ……..6…….9 ……(1)
For P:
CP…..SP…..MP is 40 ……..52…….66 ……(2)
To make CP same, multiply (1) by 8
(1) gives CP…..SP…..MP is 40 ……..48…….72
SP of P is 4 more than that of R
So 4/28 * 100 = 8 1/3% more

Directions (6 – 10): Study the following pie-charts carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Expenditure of company A and B is Rs 80 lakh and Rs 100 lakh respectively.



Company A **Company B**

6. If the incomes of company A and B are in the ratio 2 : 3 and the income of company B is 120% of its expenditure, then what is the difference between the income of company B and the income of company A?
A) Rs 50 lakh
B) Rs 40 lakh
C) Rs 60 lakh
D) Rs 55 lakh
E) None of these

Option B
Solution:
Expenditure of Company B = 100 lakh

Income of Company B = 120/100 * 100 lakh = 120 lakh
Income of Company A = 2/3 * 120 lakh = 80 lakh
Required difference = 120 – 80 = 40 lakh

7. If the number of employees in Company A is 1120 then what is the average salary of the employees in Company A?
A) Rs 4500
B) Rs 4000
C) Rs 2500
D) Rs 2000
E) Rs 3000

Option D
Solution:
Total expenditure on the employees of company A = 28/100 * 80 lakh = 22.4 lakh
So average salary of employees = 2240000/1120 = Rs 2000

8. What is the ratio of tax paid by Company A to that by Company B ?
A) 30 : 13
B) 28 : 15
C) 25 : 11
D) 27 : 11
E) 30 : 17

Option B
Solution:
The required ratio is
14/100 * 80 lakh : 6/100 * 100 lakh = 28 : 15

9. What is the difference between the expenditure on employees of Company B and that of Company A?
A) Rs 116000
B) Rs 116 lakh
C) Rs 123 lakh
D) Rs 11.6 lakh
E) Rs 12.3 lakh

Option D
Solution:
Required difference = 34/100 * 100 lakh – 28/100 * 80 lakh = 11.6 lakh

10. The expenditure on Machinery of Company B is what per cent more than that on the same item of Company A?
A) 86.5%
B) 83.5%
C) 87.5%
D) 85.5%
E) 82.5%

Option C
Solution:
Expenditure on Machinery of Company B = 18/100 100 lakh = 18 lakh

Expenditure on Machinery of Company A = 12/100 * 80 lakh = 9.6 lakh
So Required % = (18 lakh – 9.6 lakh)/9.6 lakh * 100 = 87.5%

Directions (1 – 5): Study the following table carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The table shows the number of females in different departments of an organization along with the ratio of number of males to females in respective departments.

Departments	Number of Females	Ratio of Males : Females
A	1080	9 : 4
B	950	2 : 5
C	1200	8 : 5
D	840	4 : 7
E	920	5 : 4

1. Females in departments B and C make what percent of total employees in these two departments?
   A) 45.18%
   B) 38.81%
   C) 34.76%
   D) 48.31%
   E) 42.24%

   Option D
   Solution:
   For A: 4/13 * x = 1080, so total employees in dept. A = x = 3510
   For B: 5/7 * x = 950, so total employees in B = x = 1330
   Similarly, in C = 3120, D = 1320, E = 270
   So required % = (950+1200)/(1330+3120) * 100 = 48.31%

2. What is the total number of males in departments A and E?
   A) 3460
   B) 3540
   C) 3680
   D) 3870
   E) 3580

   Option E
   Solution:
   Total employees in dept. A = 3510, so males = 3510 – 1080 = 2430
   Total employees in dept. E = 2070, so males = 2070 – 920 = 1150
   So required total = 2430+1150 = 3580

3. If 5% males and 10% females in department D are post graduates, then find the number of post-graduate employees in the same department.
   A) 114
   B) 108

C) 86
D) 94
E) 90

Option B
Solution:
In D total employees = 1320, females = 840, so males = 480
So post-graduate males = 5% of 480 = 24
And post-graduate females = 10% of 840 = 84
So required total = 24+84 = 108

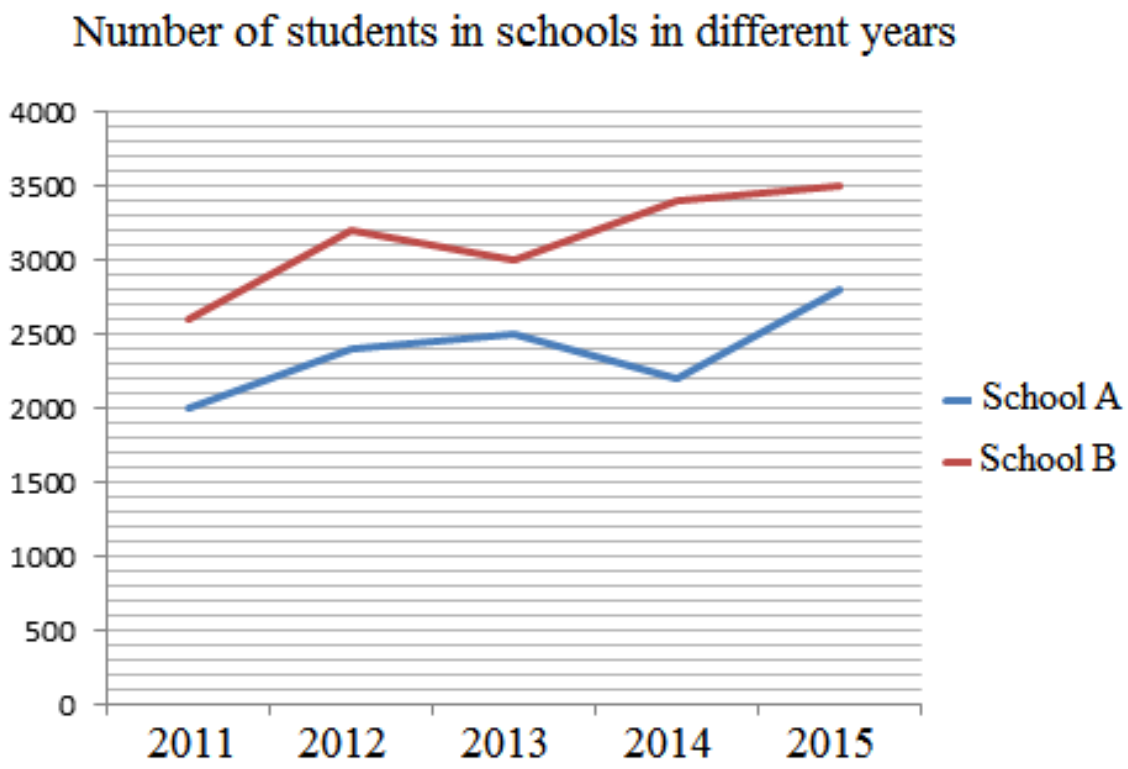
4. Females in department A and B together are what percent more/less than males in departments C and D together?
A) 12.47%
B) 17.67%
C) 14.34%
D) 15.42%
E) 16.76%

Option D
Solution:
Females in A and B = 1080+950 = 2030
Males in C and D = (3120-1200) + (1320-840) = 2400
So required % = (2400-2030)/2400 * 100 = 15.42%

5. If 10% males and 5% females from department E gets shifted to department B, find the new ratio of females to males in department B.
A) 330 : 163
B) 332 : 165
C) 254 : 103
D) 312 : 178
E) 296 : 108

Option B
Solution:
5% of females in E = 5% of 920 = 46
5% of males in E = 10% of 1150 = 115
Females in B = 950, so new number of females = 950+46 = 996
Males in B = 380, so new number of males = 380+115 = 495
So required ratio is 996 : 495 = 332 : 165

Directions (6 – 10): Study the following line chart carefully and answer the questions that follow:



6. Find the difference between the number of students in school B in years 2012 and 2013 together and number of students in school A in years 2012 and 2014 together?
   A) 1700
   B) 1800
   C) 1500
   D) 1600
   E) None of these

   Option D
   Solution:
   Required difference = (3200+3000) – (2400+2200) = 1600

7. What is the percentage increase in number of students in school B from year 2011 to year 2014?
   A) 34.35%%
   B) 28.75%
   C) 31.35%
   D) 30.77%
   E) 33.25%

   Option D
   Solution:
   Required % = (3400-2600)/2600 * 100 = 30.77%

8. If in year 2016, the number of students in both schools increased by 10% with respect to year 2014, then find the difference between the number of students in both schools in years 2015 and 2016.
   A) 120
   B) 140
   C) 125
   D) 136

E) 144

Option B
Solution:
In A and B in 2016 = 110/100 (2200+3400) = 6160
In A and B in 2015 = 2800+3500 = 6300
So required difference = 6300 – 6160 = 140

9. In year 2013, in both schools the ratio of boys to girls is 3 : 2. Number of boys in both schools in 2013 is what percent of the total number of students in both schools in the same year?
A) 65%
B) 55%
C) 62%
D) 56%
E) 60%

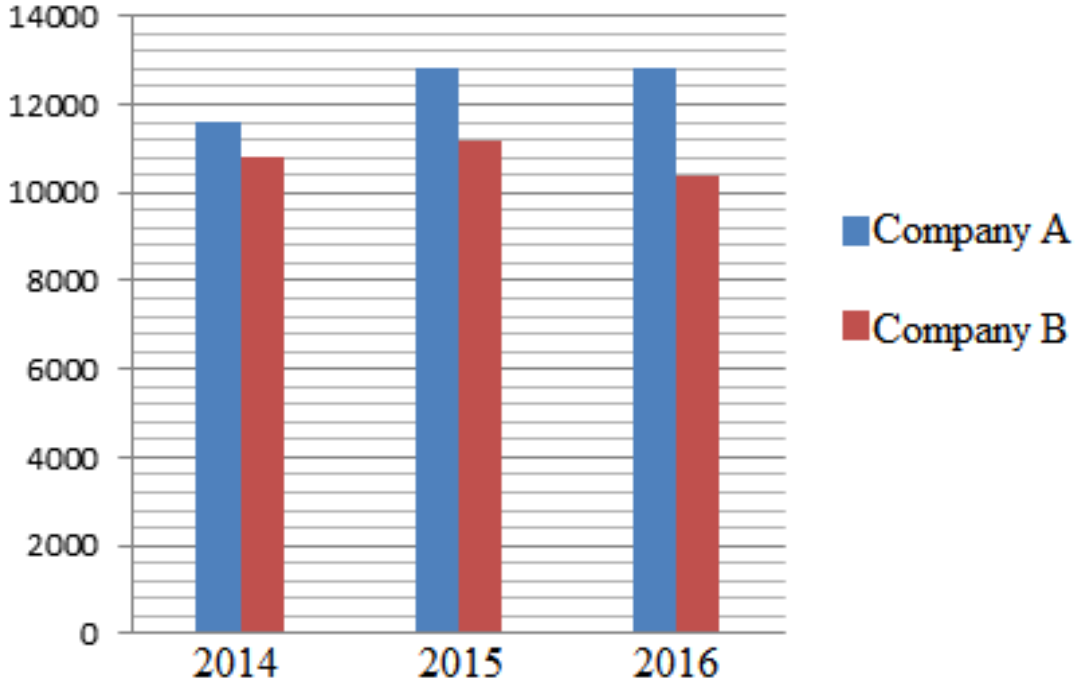
Option E
Solution:
Number of boys in school A in 2013 = 3/5 * 2500 = 1500
Number of boys in school B in 2013 = 3/5 * 3000 = 1800
So required % = (1500+1800)/(2500+3000) * 100 = 60%

10. In how many years the number of students in both schools together is 12% less than the number of students in both schools together with respect to the previous year?
A) None
B) One
C) Two
D) Three
E) Four

Option C
Solution:
In 2012 = [(3200+2400) – (2000+2600)]/(2000+2600) * 100 = 21.74%
In 2013, there is a decrease in total students, so it is certainly less.
In 2014 = [(2200+3400) – (2500+3000)]/(2500+3000) * 100 = 1.81%
In 2015 = [(2800+3500) – (2200+3400)]/(2200+3400) * 100 = 12.5

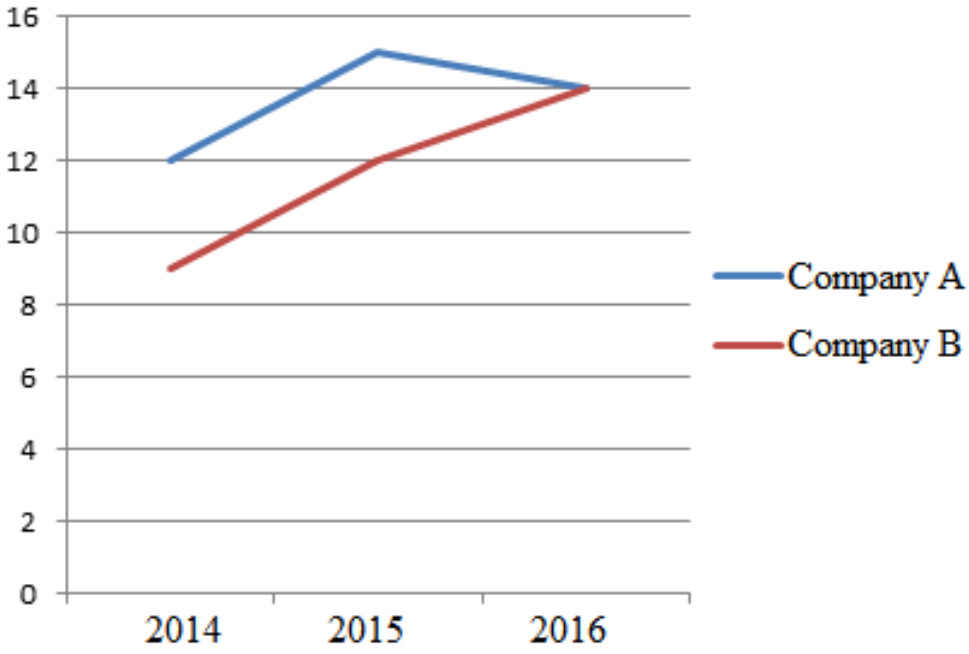
Directions (1 – 5): Study the following charts carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Revenue (in lakhs) of 2 companies in given years



Profit = Revenue – Expenditure

% profit earned by the two companies in respective years



1. What is the approximate difference (in lakhs) between the average revenue of both the companies in the given years?
   A) Rs 150

B) Rs 1800
C) Rs 1600
D) Rs 1650
E) Rs 1700

Option C
Solution:
Average revenue of company A = (11600+12800+12800)/3 = 12400
Average revenue of company B = (10800+11200+10400)/3 = 10800
So required difference = (12400-10800) = Rs 1600 lakh

2. What is the approximate difference in expenditure (in lakhs) of company A in the year 2016 with respect to 2014?
A) Rs 866
B) Rs 849
C) Rs 885
D) Rs 871
E) Rs 834

Option D
Solution:
Expenditure of company A in 2016 = (100/114) * 12800 = Rs 11228 lakhs (approx.)
Expenditure of company A in 2014 = (100/112) * 11600 = Rs 10357 lakhs
So required difference = 11228 – 10357 = 871 lakhs

3. What is the total profit (approximate in lakhs) earned by both companies in years 2014?
A) Rs 2135
B) Rs 2275
C) Rs 2026
D) Rs 2427
E) Rs 2247

Option A
Solution:
Revenue of A in 2014 = Rs 11600 lakhs
So expenditure = (100/112) * 11600 = 10357 lakhs (approx)
So profit = 11600 – 10357 = 1243 lakhs
Revenue of B in 2014 = Rs 10800 lakhs
So expenditure = (100/109) * 10800 = 9908 lakhs
So profit = 10800 – 9908 = 892 lakhs
So required total = 1243 + 892 = 2135 lakhs

4. What is the approximate increase/decrease in expenditure (in lakhs) of company B in years 2015 over its previous year?
A) Rs 84
B) Rs 157
C) Rs 234
D) Rs 106
E) Rs 92

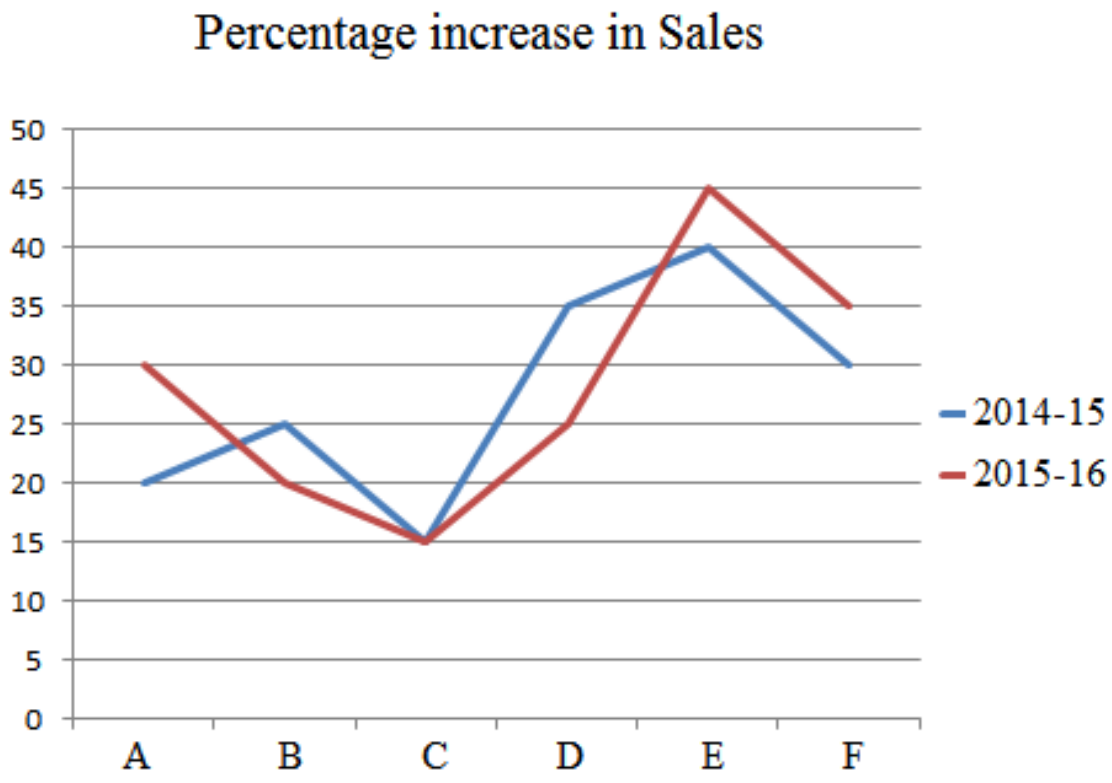
Option E
Solution:
Expenditure of company B in 2015 = (100/112) * 11200 = Rs 10000 lakhs

Expenditure of company B in 2014 = (100/109) * 10800 = Rs 9908 lakhs (approx.)
So required difference = 10000 – 9908 = 92 lakhs

5. What is the percentage of revenue of both companies in year 2015 with respect to total revenue of both companies in given time period?
A) 32.67%
B) 34.48%
C) 36.38%
D) 33.83%
E) 35.26%

Option B
Solution:
Revenue of both companies in 2015 = 12800+11200 = 24000
Revenue of both companies in all the years = 11600 +10800 + 12800 + 11200 + 12800 + 10400 = 69600
So required % = (24000/69600) * 100 = 34.48%

Directions (6 – 10): Study the following line chart carefully and answer the questions that follow:



6. If the sales of product A is 5.4 lakh in year 2014 then what will be its sale in the years 2016?
A) 6.035 lakh
B) 8.424 lakh
C) 7.835 lakh
D) 7.234 lakh
E) None of these

Option B
Solution:

Sales of A in 2016 = 540000 * 120/100 * 130/100 = 842400

7. What is the percentage increase in sales of product C from year 2014 to year 2016?
   A) 34.35%%
   B) 28.75%
   C) 30.35%
   D) 32.25%
   E) 33.25%

Option D
Solution:
Let its sales in 2014 = 100
So Sales of in 2016= 100 * 115/100 * 115/100 = 132.25
So %Increase = (132.25 – 100)/100 * 100 = 32.25%

8. If the sales of product E and D are equal in year 2015 then the sales of product E is approximately what percentage of sales of product D in 2016?
   A) 107%
   B) 98%
   C) 114%
   D) 116%
   E) 122%

Option D
Solution:
Let the Sales of D & E in year 2015 is x
Then Sales of D in 2016 = x * 125/100 = 1.25x
and that of E in 2016 = x * 145/100 = 1.45x
So required % = 1.45x/1.25x * 100 = 116%

9. If the sales of product F in year 2016 is 16.848 lakh then what was its sales in 2014?
   A) 8.8 lakh
   B) 7.2 lakh
   C) 9.6 lakh
   D) 12.7 lakh
   E) 11.5 lakh

Option C
Solution:
Sales of F in 2014 = 1684800 * 100/130 * 100/135 = 960000

10. If the sales of product B and D in year 2011 are equal to 6 lakh then what will be the difference between sales of product D in 2016 and that of product B in the same year?
    A) 125500
    B) 107500
    C) 112500
    D) 112300
    E) 127600

Option C

Solution:

Sales of D in 2016 = 600000 * 135/100 * 125/100 = 1012500

Sales of B in 2016 = 600000 * 125/100 * 120/100 = 900000

So required difference = 1012500 – 900000 = 112500

NOTE:-From today daily 10 DI will be provided with solutions for SBI PO MAINS , BOB, RBI AND NIACL