Data Sufficiency

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DATA SUFFICIENCY

Data Sufficiency is an important topic in almost all competitive exams. As we all know, time is one of the most important factors in exams, but questions of data sufficiency require some time. One must not be guessed or in a hurry while solving these questions. Each question of this topic consists of a question with two statements numbered I and II. One has to analyse the problem, read the given statements and give the answer:

1. If data in statement I alone is sufficient, while the data in statement II alone is not sufficient to answer the question.
2. If data in statement II alone is sufficient, while the data in statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.
3. If data in either I alone or in II alone are sufficient.
4. If data in both I and II together are not sufficient.
5. If data in both I and II together are necessary to answer.

Questions of Data Sufficiency are based on some typical cases like:

- Relations
- Ages
- Comparison etc.

Comparison is done between two or more persons or things. One needs to carefully read the question and solve both the statements thoroughly to get the right option.

1. **Direction:** The question below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give the answer.

There are six persons A, B, C, D, E and F who went to Goa on six different dates from 1st July to 6th July, but not necessarily in the same order. Who went to Goa on 4th of July?

I. E went on an odd date. B went on even date, but not on 6th July. D went on an odd date. Two persons went between D and A.

II. E went just after C. Only one person went between C and B. A went on an even date.

Explanation –

From Statement I:

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
1			D
2	A		B
3		D	
4	B		A
5	D		
6		A	

Clearly, the question cannot be answered.

Thus, statement I alone is not sufficient.

From Statement II:

Clearly, there will be several cases. Hence, statement II alone is not sufficient.

From Statement I and II together:

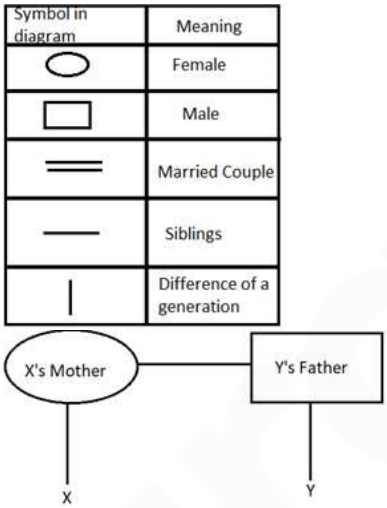
	Case 2
1	F
2	B
3	D
4	C
5	E
6	A

So, C went on 4th July.

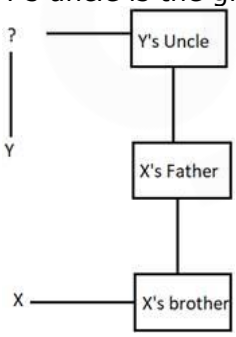
Thus, statement I and II together are necessary.

2. **Direction:** The question below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give the answer.
Who among the following has the highest amount of money?
I. A has more money than C and F.
II. C has more money than F who has more money than G and H.
Explanation –
From statement I, we get
A > C, F
From Statement II, we get
C > F > G, H
Combining both the statements, we get
A > C > F > G, H
Clearly, A has highest amount of money.

3. **Direction:** The question below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give the answer.
How is X related to Y?
I. X's mother is the sister of Y's father.
II. Y's uncle is the grandfather of X's brother.
Explanation –
From statement I:
X's mother is sister of Y's father.



Clearly, X is the cousin of Y.
From Statement II:
Y's uncle is the grandfather of X's brother.



From statement II, the relation between X and Y cannot be identified.
Hence, the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question.