1. Data Interpretation

What do we understand by Data?

In your day-to-day life, you might have come across information, such as:

(a) Runs made by a batsman in the last 10 test matches.

(b) Number of wickets taken by a bowler in the last 10 ODIs.

(c) Marks scored by the students of your class in the Mathematics unit test.

(d) Number of story books read by each of your friends etc.

The information collected in all such cases is called data. Data is usually collected in the context of a situation that we want to study. For example, a teacher may like to knowthe average height of students in her class. To find this, she will write the heights of all the students in her class, organise the data in a systematic manner and then interpret it accordingly.Sometimes, data is represented graphically to give a clear idea of what it represents.

Data refers to facts or numbers, collected for analysis, consideration and useful for decision making. It is in raw form i.e. it in a scattered form. Information refers to data being arranged and presented in a systematic or an organized form, so that some useful inferences can be drawn from the same. By data we generally mean quantities, figures, statistics, relating to any event.

As the name implies, Data Interpretation is extraction of maximum information, as required by us from the given set of data or information. In other words the act of organising and interpreting data to get meaningful information is known as **Data Interpretation.**

Banking recruitment tests also check your ability to calculate fast, and comprehend relevant information. As managers of tomorrow, you will constantly come across data in different forms - Tables, pie-charts, bar-graphs, line-graphs etc. Hence it is imperative that you be fast at DI.

Weightage of DI in different exams

Generally DI forms a separate section by itself in most of the exams. The numbers of questions vary from 25 to 40. Thus we can conclude that a weight age of approximately 20% is given to DI. In most of the exams DI is accompanied with Data sufficiency, while a few other exams may also put logical reasoning as a part of DI.

The ways in which data can be presented vary a lot. A few can be listed as:

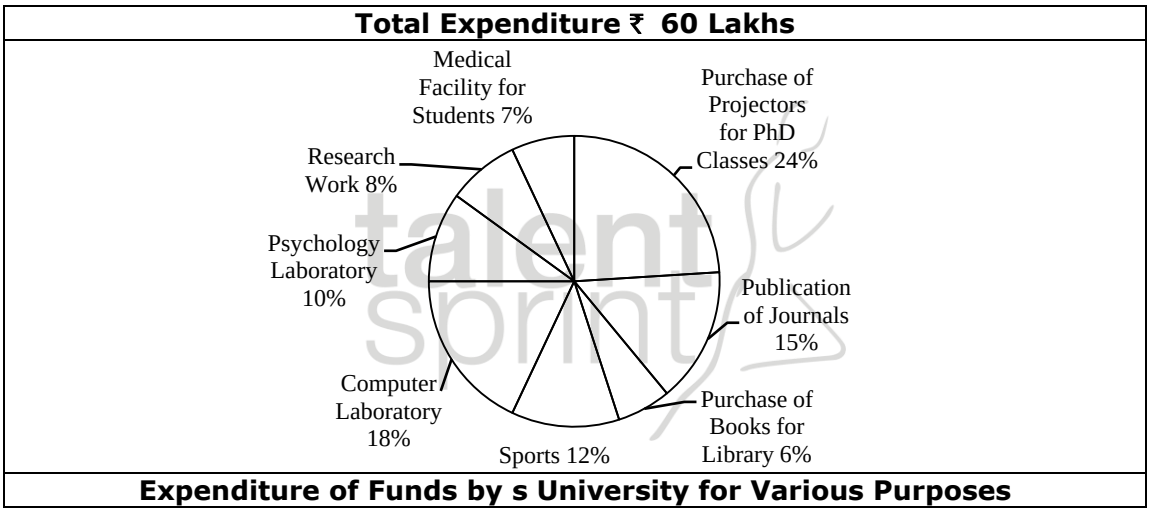
1. **Tables**- every conceivable type

Ex.Percentage of marks obtained by six students in six different subjects

Subject / Student	Hindi (Out of 175)	English (Out of 80)	Science (Out of 125)	Mathematics (Out of 100)	Social Studies (Out of 120)	Sanskrit (Out of 35)
A	87	84	91	66	39	84
B	58	68	87	74	57	79
C	63	71	81	94	44	86
D	48	57	70	79	68	44
E	83	83	49	77	55	50
F	74	68	42	63	61	58

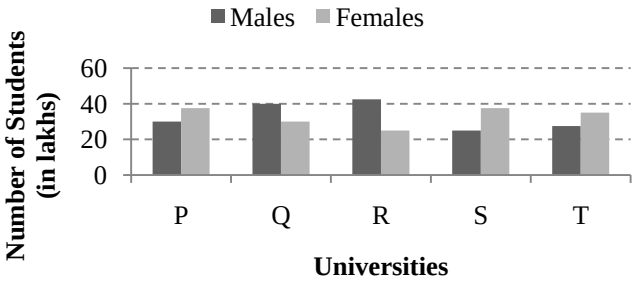
2. Pie graphs or pie charts or circle graphs

Ex PIE Chart



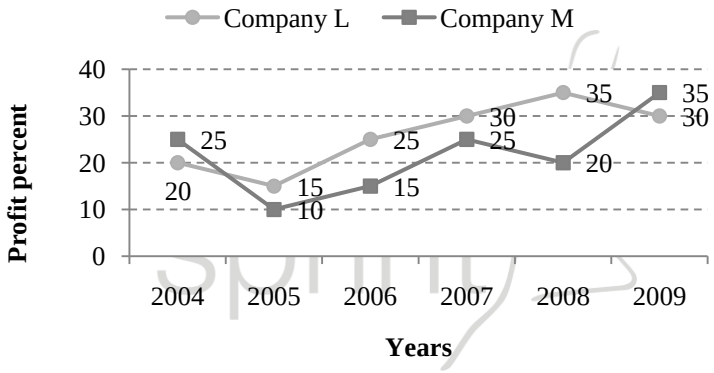
3. Bar charts
   - (a) Vertical
     - (i) Single
     - (ii) Cluster (Multiple)
     - (iii) Stacked
   - (b) Horizontal
     - (i) Single
     - (ii) Cluster
     - (iii) Stacked

Ex **Number of students in 5 different universities**



4. Cartesian graph or two dimensional X – Y graph
   (a) Single line, Single Axis
   (b) Multiple Lines, Single Axis
   (c) Multiple Line, Double Axes

Ex Line Graph



5. Venn Diagrams (Set theory based)
6. Direction graph
7. Case or case let or paragraph form
8. Triangular diagram

We will be covering almost the entire range of graphs mentioned above.