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DATA INTERPRETATION — ULTIMATE CHEAT SHEET

1. CORE FORMULAS & CALCULATION SHORTCUTS

Percentage Calculations

- % Change = $\frac{\text{Final} - \text{Initial}}{\text{Initial}} \times 100$
- Percentage Of = $\frac{\text{Part}}{\text{Whole}} \times 100$
- A is $x\%$ more than $B \implies A = B \times (1 + \frac{x}{100})$
- A is $x\%$ less than $B \implies A = B \times (1 - \frac{x}{100})$

Ratio & Average

- Average = $\frac{\text{Sum of all Observations}}{\text{Total Number of Observations}}$
- Weighted Avg = $\frac{n_1 A_1 + n_2 A_2}{n_1 + n_2}$

Compounded Growth (CAGR)

$$\text{CAGR} = \left(\frac{\text{End Value}}{\text{Start Value}} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1$$

2. FRACTION TO PERCENTAGE CONVERSIONS

Fraction	% Value	Fraction	% Value
1/2	50%	1/8	12.5%
1/3	33.33%	1/9	11.11%
1/4	25%	1/10	10%
1/5	20%	1/11	9.09%
1/6	16.67%	1/12	8.33%
1/7	14.28%	1/15	6.66%

3. PIE CHART BASICS

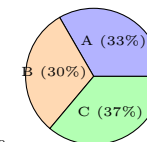
Degree $\rightarrow$ Percentage Conversion:

$$\text{Value} = \frac{\theta^\circ}{360^\circ} \times \text{Total} = \frac{\%}{100} \times \text{Total}$$

$$\text{Degree } (\theta) = \frac{\text{Percentage } (\%) \times 3.6}{1} \quad \text{Percentage } (\%) = \frac{\text{Degree } (\theta)}{3.6}$$

4. COMMON DI TYPES & STRUCTURES

- **Tables:** Structured grid; look for totals, row/column relations.
- **Bar Graphs:** Discrete comparisons across categories.
- **Line Graphs:** Continuous trend analysis over time.
- **Radar/Spider:** Multi-variable performance comparison.
- **Caselet DI:** Paragraph-based unstructured data; translate into a grid/table first.



5. CALCULATION SPEED-UP TACTICS

1. **Base Method for Percentage** To find 17.5% of 800:

- $10\% = 80$
- $5\% = 40$
- $2.5\% = 20$
- Total $(17.5\%) = 80 + 40 + 20 = 140$

2. **Unitary Approximation** To approximate $\frac{143}{412}$:

$$\frac{143}{412} \approx \frac{140}{410} = \frac{14}{41} \approx 34.1\%$$

6. EXAM SOLVING STRATEGY

1. **Read Titles & Units First:** Check for hidden units (e.g., in millions, thousands, or percentages).
2. **Scan the Options:** If options are far apart, use heavy rounding. If close, calculate precisely.
3. **Avoid Over-Calculating:** Answer only what is asked—don't solve the entire table.
4. **Watch for Absolute vs Relative:** Percentage growth $\neq$ Absolute increase.