**Power BI Dashboard Report**

* **Below is a list of all the element descriptions I use in my dashboard.**
* **CARD/KPI:** A card is the most basic Power BI visual, comprising simply one number

1. You visualise Total sales and Total profit by month.
2. **Year to date (YTD)** refers to the time span between the start of the year and the current (present) date.

**Example**: The Year-To-Date (YTD) figure displays your total sales from the beginning of the current calendar year to the most recent pay period.

1. You visualise total quantity of product.
2. You visualise Average Discount on each product.

* **Clustered Bar/Column Chart:** Instead of just one, the chart represents and compares several categories.

**Example:** The bar chart indicates how many items were sold in each month so that we can visualize the data whenever you buy these items.

* **Area chart:** The area chart is used to show the magnitude of change between two or more data points, with the area between the axis and the line coloured to represent the volume of values.

**Example:** The area chart shows the total quantity of each product subcategory by day.

* **Donut chart:** Using a donut chart, which uses the size of each component to reflect the percentage of each category, it is possible to visualise how different values contribute to the overall value.

Donut charts are most effective when used to visualise data division, such as when dividing orders amongst different product categories. The donut offers a visual depiction of this divide in addition to supporting information like extra values and percentages.

**Examples:** The donut chart shows the total sales of the product split by region.

* **Treemap:** Large amounts of hierarchically structured data are displayed using layered rectangles in a treemap. By showing the rectangles as varied sizes and colours, this sort of chart enables you to demonstrate various angles of the data.

**Example:** Out of all the countries in the country, it shows the product's biggest sales.

* **TABLE:** Quantitative comparisons are made using tables, which allow you to view and contrast precise values and specific data.

**Example:** Table displays the top 10 customers that purchased the most of each product out of all customers.

* **Slicer:** A slicer is a visual filter that lets you select the data type and automatically filter the report's visuals based on that selection.

**Example:** combining a line chart with a year filter to let users swiftly switch between several time stamps of their data.

