From pivot table 1, there is constituency wise sum of margins filtered out. Here, column chart is used as visual to display constituency name and margin counts.

From Pivot table 2, Winning party name and respective winning seat share counts are filtered but additionally filtered with 'TOP 5' Value feature and displayed in PIE-chart.

Party-level analysis

-total 42 parties winning (KPI)

Used =COUNTA(UNIQUE(A2:A100)) to find the unique count number of the party name that won the competition

Later handled =SUM() value to find total unique parties that have won

-top 5 winning parties displayed based on winning count (clustered bar chart)

Reason to use clustered bar chart is Best for comparing names + counts, especially when party names are long.

Filtered Pivot Table or data to show only Top 5 parties by count.

Selected the range (Party & Count).

Go to Insert → Bar Chart → Clustered Bar.

Add Data Labels for clarity.

Sort data in descending order (highest on top).

Also summarized by count and used TOP 5 filtter option

Reason for not to use pie-chart is:

- Visually attractive but less effective for accurate comparison.

- Okay if we want to show % share of top 5 parties.

- Good to use only when there are exactly 5 and no more.

Candidate-level insights

-Who won, who lost and by how much?

Next on Pivot table 3 is of candidate level analysis where the data columns are:

Winning Candidate in B2

Trailing Candidate in C2

Created new column (I2), using :

function =A2 & " vs " & B2

This creates labels like:

"Rahul vs Meena"

Here, A chart with vertical bars, where:

X-axis = candidate pairs

Y-axis = vote margin (numeric values)

Steps:

Select both columns

Go to Insert → Column Chart → Clustered Column

Excel will create vertical bars for each candidate pair

Adding Chart Title: "Head to Head"

Data Labels: Show margin values on top of bars

Highlights analysis

-Where were the closest or biggest wins.

And with pivot table 4 the insight for closest or biggest wins are to be displayed. Here, I used slicers for this by creating separate column using nested IF where to classify them under 4 different labels of intensity based on the margin numbers.

Reason:

Enables Dynamic Filtering.

Makes dashboard interactive and insightful.

Helps stakeholders quickly ask:

- “Where were the tightest races?”

- “Which party won most landslide seats?”

Great for storytelling and insights.

Pivot table 5 is to get picture on Unique count of parties from winning side which can be used as fixed card

Actions:

- Used =COUNTA(UNIQUE(A2:A100)) to find the unique count number of the party name that won the competition.

- Later handled =SUM() value to find total unique parties that have won.

Other fixed cards are:

- Party with Most Wins

- Top Candidate by Vote Margin

- Top Constituency by Vote Margin