**Title of the project : “**Diabetes Patients”

**About Dataset**

This dataset is originally from the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney  
Diseases. The objective of the dataset is to diagnostically predict whether a patient has diabetes  
based on certain diagnostic measurements included in the dataset. Several constraints were placed  
on the selection of these instances from a larger database. In particular, all patients here are females  
at least 21 years old of Pima Indian heritage.2  
From the data set in the (.csv) File We can find several variables, some of them are independent  
(several medical predictor variables) and only one target dependent variable (Outcome).

1. Pregnancies vs. Age:

- Scatter plot: Use a scatter plot to visualize the relationship between the number of pregnancies and age. This can help identify any trends or correlations between these two variables.

2. Insulin vs. Glucose:

- Scatter plot: Create a scatter plot to show the relationship between insulin levels and glucose levels. This can help you assess how insulin levels correlate with blood sugar levels.

3. Diabetes Pedigree Function vs. Age:

- Bar chart: Use a bar chart to visualize the Diabetes Pedigree Function score across different age groups. This can help you understand how genetic predisposition varies with age.

4. BMI vs. Age:

- Line chart: Create a line chart to track BMI changes over different age groups. This can help you monitor how BMI changes with age.

5. Glucose vs. Blood Pressure:

- Scatter plot: Use a scatter plot to visualize the relationship between glucose levels and blood pressure. This can help you assess how these two vital health indicators correlate.

In Power BI, you can also use slicers, filters, and interactive elements to allow users to customize the dashboard and drill down into specific data points. This interactivity will make your dashboard more user-friendly and informative.

Additionally, consider using summary statistics, such as averages, medians, or standard deviations, to provide an overview of the data. These statistics can be displayed on the dashboard alongside visualizations.

Remember to incorporate appropriate data transformations, calculations, and filtering to ensure that the dashboard presents the most relevant and up-to-date information. Power BI offers various data modeling and transformation features to help you achieve this.

Here are a few tips for building a powerful dashboard in Power BI:

- Keep the dashboard clean and uncluttered, with a consistent and visually appealing design.

- Include tooltips and data labels on visualizations for more detailed information.

- Use bookmarks and drill-through features to allow for deeper exploration of the data.

- Utilize slicers and filters to enable users to focus on specific subsets of the data.

- Ensure that the dashboard is responsive and functions well on different devices and screen sizes.

By effectively visualizing and monitoring these key factors in Power BI, you can gain valuable insights and make informed decisions related to diabetes risk and management.