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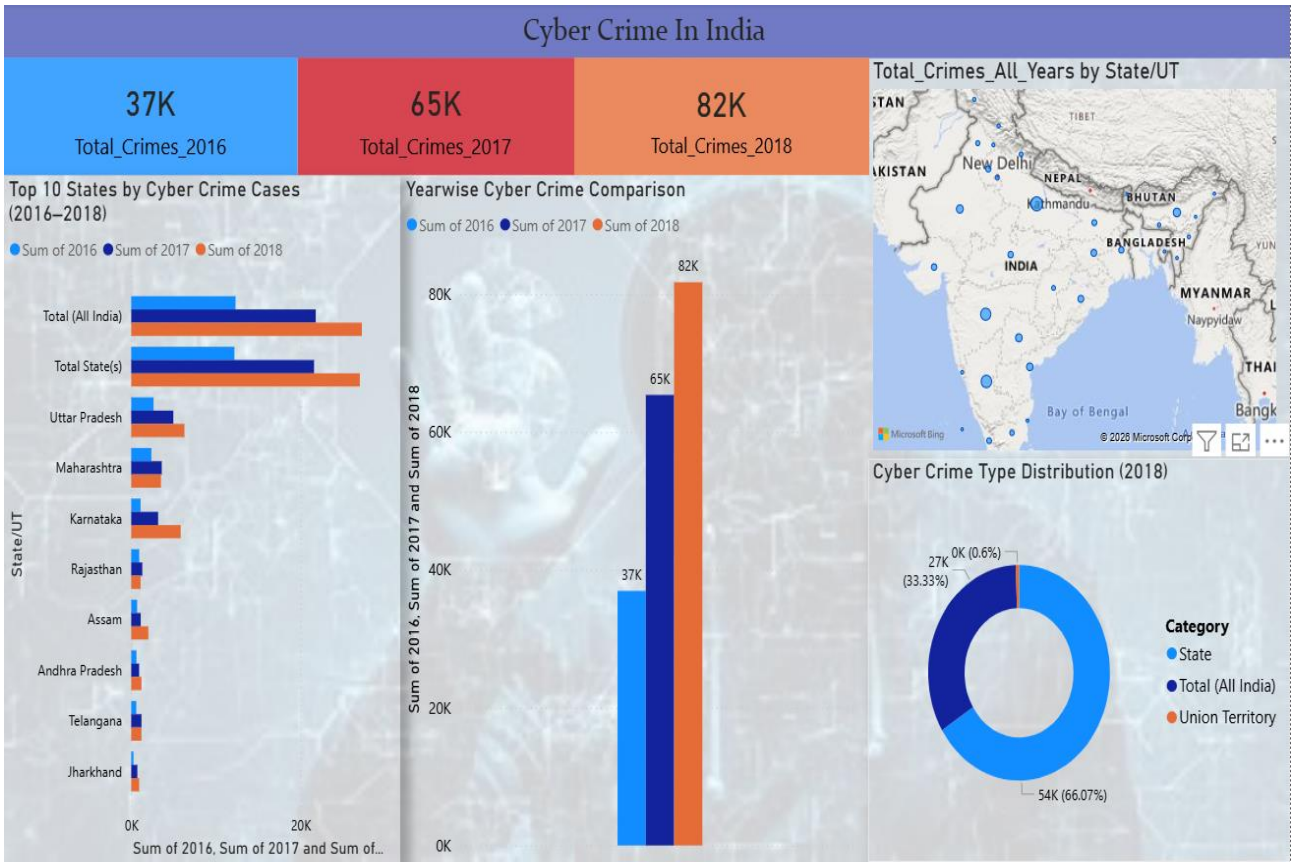
Project Title:

Cyber Crime Analysis in India (2016–2018)

Objective:
Analyse cybercrime across Indian states to identify top states, yearly trends, and high-risk areas.

Dataset:

- Kaggle – Cyber Crime State wise (India) 2016–2018
- Columns: State/UT, 2016, 2017, 2018



1)Dashboard Design

- Background: Cybersecurity-themed image (80% transparency)
- Floating title: *"Cyber Crime in India (2016–2018)"*

2) Visuals

Visual	Fields	Title
KPI Cards	Total_Crimes_2016, Total_Crimes_2017, Total_Crimes_2018	Total Cyber Crimes 2016–2018
Clustered Bar Chart	Axis: State/UT, Value: Total_Crimes_2018, Top 10 filter	Top 10 States by Cyber Crime Cases (2018)
Map	Location: State/UT, Size: Total_Crimes_All_Years	Cyber Crime Distribution Across India
Column Chart	X-axis: 2016,2017,2018, Values: Sum of crimes	Year-wise Cyber Crime Comparison

DAX Measures Used

Measure	DAX Formula	Description
Total_Crimes_2016	Total_Crimes_2016 = SUM (cybercrimes [2016])	Total cyber crime cases in 2016
Total_Crimes_2017	Total_Crimes_2017 = SUM (cyber_crimes [2017])	Total cyber crime cases in 2017
Total_Crimes_2018	Total_Crimes_2018 = SUM (cyber_crimes [2018])	Total cyber crime cases in 2018
Total_Crimes_All_Years	Total_Crimes_All_Years = SUM (cyber_crimes [2016]) + SUM (cyber_crimes [2017]) + SUM (cyber_crimes [2018])	Total cases across all years (used for map bubble size)

Insights

- Highest crime: e.g., Maharashtra (2018)
- Year with maximum cases: 2018
- Cyber-crime increasing year-over-year.
- Northern & Western states have higher crime intensity.