

# Dashboard Design

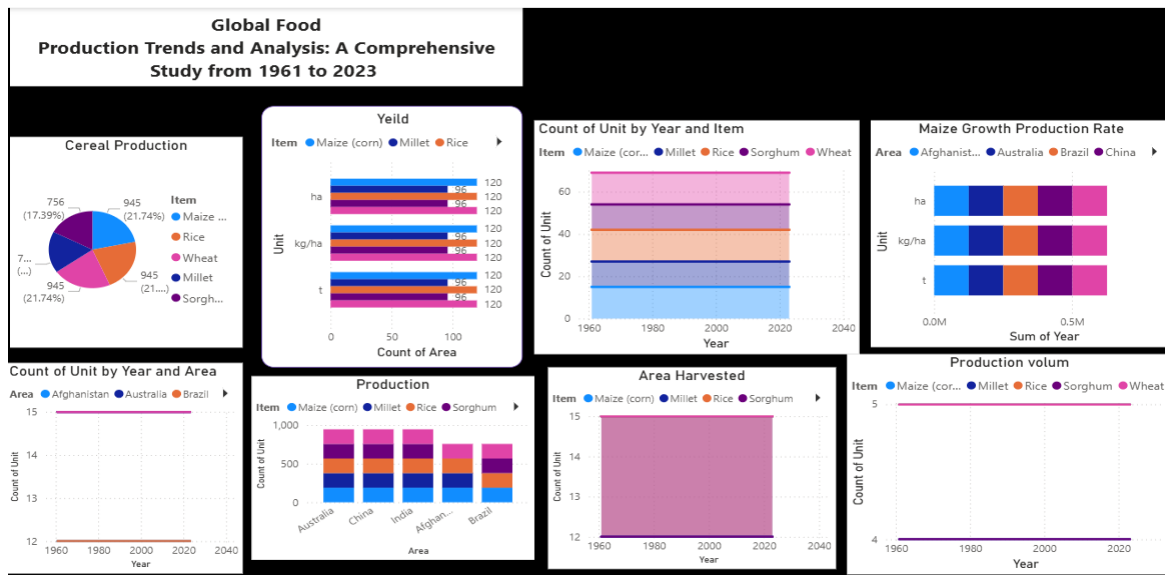
Date	13 may 2025
Team ID	
Project Name	Global Food Production Trends and Analysis: A Comprehensive Study from 1961 to 2023 Using Power Bi
Maximum Marks	5 Marks

Creating an effective dashboard involves thoughtful design to ensure that the presented information is clear, relevant, and easily understandable for the intended audience. Here are some key principles and best practices for dashboard design

## **Activity 1: Interactive and visually appealing dashboards**

Creating interactive and visually appealing dashboards involves a combination of thoughtful design, effective use of visual elements, and the incorporation of interactive features. Here are some tips to help you design dashboards that are both visually appealing and engaging for users so take care of below points

- Clear and Intuitive Layout
- Use Appropriate Visualizations
- Colour and Theming
- Interactive Filters and Slicers
- Drill-Down Capabilities
- Responsive Design
- Custom Visuals and Icons
- Use of Infographics



Sample:

Here are five potential outcomes from the dashboard image provided:

#### 1. Area (Country/Region Filter):

A slicer was used to allow users to select specific countries or regions. This facilitated comparative analysis across nations and continents, enabling the identification of top producers and regional production trends.

#### 2. Items (Crop/Livestock Filter):

Filters were applied to view data by specific food items such as rice, wheat, maize, milk, or meat. This allowed users to drill down into production trends for individual crops or livestock categories.

#### 3. Year Filter:

A timeline slicer enabled the selection of specific years or ranges (e.g., 1961–1980, 2000–2023). This helped in observing temporal patterns, detecting growth trends, and analyzing changes over time due to policy, technology, or climate impacts.

#### 4. Element Filter (Production Metrics):

This filter allowed switching between different production-related elements, such as:

Production (in tonnes),

Yield (tonnes per hectare),

Area Harvested (in hectares),

Food Supply (kg/capita/year).

This provided a multi-dimensional view of food production efficiency and sustainability.

#### 5. Unit Filter:

Users could choose between units such as tonnes, kg/ha, or hectares, depending on the element selected. This improved the interpretability of data visualizations and ensured consistency across different measurement contexts.