



# **InsightBoard: Graduate Employment Web Dashboard (PJE)**

**By**

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## **Abstract**

The InsightBoard: Graduate Employment Web Dashboard represents a significant advancement in harnessing data analytics to enhance understanding of graduate employment trends. This report documents the development of a web-based dashboard designed to provide real-time, actionable insights into employment statistics from various universities. The dashboard utilizes cutting-edge data science and web technologies to offer features such as dynamic data visualization, user-customizable filters, and comprehensive data analysis. This project not only aims to aid graduates in making informed career decisions but also supports educational institutions and policymakers in adapting to job market changes. The successful implementation of InsightBoard demonstrates its potential as a transformative tool for educational and career planning.

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## Chapter 1: Introduction

### 1.1 InsightBoard: Graduate Employment Web Dashboard

The InsightBoard: Graduate Employment Web Dashboard emerges as a pioneering solution designed to navigate the complexities of the graduate job market. In an era where data reigns supreme, InsightBoard leverages innovative data science and web technologies to offer real-time insights into employment trends, salary benchmarks, and industry demands directly from local universities. This innovative platform not only aids graduates in making informed career decisions but also serves as a crucial tool for educators and policymakers to tailor educational programs and initiatives that align with the evolving job market.

### 1.2 Project Aim and Objectives

#### ***Project Aim:***

The overall aim of the project is to develop a comprehensive and user-friendly website dashboard that provides up-to-date employment statistics and trends for graduates from various courses at local universities.

#### ***Project Objectives:***

##### ***Data Collection:***

- **Objective:** Develop a system to update employment data bi-annually from sources like the Singapore Government Open Data Portal and local universities including NTU, NUS, SIT, SUTD, SUSS, and SMU.
- **Specific Target:** Achieve data updates with a turnaround time of no more than 48 hours once new data is released.
- **Impact:** Ensures that the dashboard reflects the most current job market trends and statistics, enhancing decision-making accuracy for users.

##### ***User-Centric Design:***

- **Objective:** Create a web interface that is intuitive and accessible, optimized for users including students, educators, and administrators.
- **Specific Target:** Conduct user testing sessions bi-annually to gather feedback and achieve a user satisfaction rate of at least 85%.

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- **Impact:** Improves user engagement and ease of navigation, significantly reducing the learning curve and operational errors.

#### ***Data Analysis and Visualization:***

- **Objective:** Implement state-of-the-art visualization tools that present employment data in an easily digestible format.
- **Specific Target:** Include at least five types of interactive charts such as bar, line, scatter, heatmap, and pie charts.
- **Impact:** Allows users to quickly understand complex data patterns and employment trends, aiding in better career planning and academic adjustments.

#### ***Dynamic Functionality:***

- **Objective:** Embed dynamic filtering options within the dashboard to allow users to customize views based on university, course, or graduation year.
- **Specific Target:** Ensure that these filters can handle multiple parameters simultaneously and return results within 3 seconds to maintain smooth user experience.
- **Impact:** Enhances user interactivity with the platform, allowing for a more tailored approach to data exploration and analysis.

#### ***Accessibility and Responsiveness:***

- **Objective:** Ensure the website conforms to WCAG 2.1 standards and performs seamlessly across all devices and platforms.
- **Specific Target:** Conduct accessibility audits quarterly and achieve 100% compliance, with responsiveness tests across devices showing no functional disparities.
- **Impact:** Guarantees that the dashboard is inclusive, catering to users with disabilities and those using various devices, thus widening the user base.

#### ***Regular Updates and Maintenance:***

- **Objective:** Establish a robust system for regular software updates, feature enhancements, and security patches based on user feedback and technological advancements.
- **Specific Target:** Implement quarterly updates and maintain system uptime of 99.9%, with critical bugs resolved within 24 hours of identification.
- **Impact:** Keeps the dashboard technologically up-to-date and secure, ensuring high reliability and continuous user satisfaction.



## 1.3 Project constraints

- **Data Availability and Accessibility:** The project relies on data from a specific source (<https://beta.data.gov.sg/collections/415/view>). Any limitations in data availability, updates, or access restrictions could impact your project.
- **Technical Limitations:** Depending on your technical skills or the technologies available to you, there might be limitations in the complexity of the website or the data analysis methods you can implement.
- **Resource Constraints:** This includes budget for any paid tools or platforms, and any limitations on the workforce or expertise available for the project.
- **Testing Limitations:** There might be constraints on how extensively you can test the website, especially under real-world conditions or with a large user base.

## 1.4 Log of risks

Description	Impact	Mitigation/Avoidance
Data Source Limitations	Incomplete or outdated information	Regularly check for updates; have backup data sources; design the system to be adaptable to new data sources.
Technical Challenges in Web Development	Delays, suboptimal website functionality	Ensure ongoing skill development; use modular design for easy updates; have a contingency plan for outsourcing complex tasks.
Server Downtime or Cloud Service Limitations	Website inaccessibility	Choose reliable hosting services; have a backup hosting plan; regularly back up the website.
Budget Overruns	Increased costs, project scope reduction	Closely monitor expenses; have a clear budget plan with contingencies; seek additional funding sources if necessary.
Changes in Project Requirements	Delays, increased workload	Regularly review project objectives; maintain flexible project planning; communicate regularly with stakeholders.

Data Privacy and Security Issues	Legal implications, loss of credibility	Implement robust security measures; comply with data protection laws; conduct regular security audits.
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## 1.5 Project deliverables

### Artefacts Developed:

- **Website Dashboard:** A fully functional website displaying graduate employment statistics.
- **Database System:** A backend database storing and managing the employment data.

### Documents Produced:

- **Project Report:** Detailed documentation of the project's objectives, methodology, development process, and outcomes.
- **Requirement Specifications:** Document outlining the project requirements based on data sources and user needs.

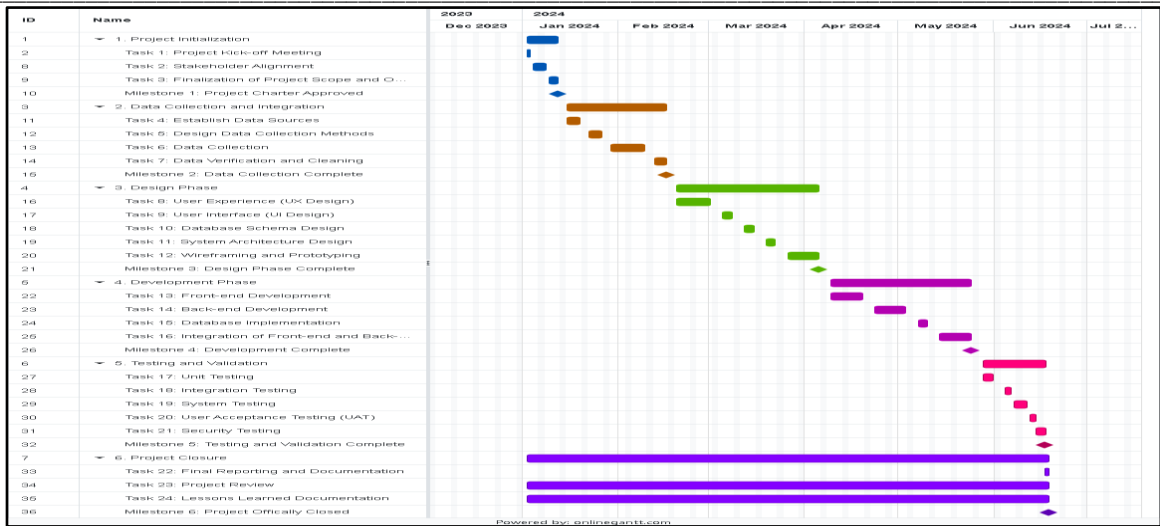
## 1.6 Project Approach

### 1.6.1 Project Management

#### Project Management Tools:

For the InsightBoard project, a combination of project management tools and methodologies were employed to ensure efficient planning, execution, and monitoring. Key tools and their applications throughout the project include:

- **Gantt Charts:** [OnlineGantt](#) was used to create detailed Gantt charts, outlining the project's timeline and key milestones. These charts helped in visualizing the project schedule, tracking progress, and ensuring that all tasks were completed on time.



- **Agile Methodologies:** Although the project followed a Waterfall approach, Agile principles were integrated for certain tasks to accommodate iterative feedback and continuous improvement. Tools like Trello were used to manage Agile sprints, enabling the team to adapt to changes and refine features based on user feedback.

**Key Milestones and Deliverables:**

The project was structured around key milestones and deliverables to ensure systematic progress and timely completion. Critical milestones included:

- **Project Initialization (January 2024):** Finalizing the project scope, objectives, and requirements.
  - Task 1: Project Kick-off Meeting (January 2024)
  - Task 2: Stakeholder Alignment (January 2024)
  - Task 3: Finalization of Project Scope and Objectives (January 2024)
  - Milestone 1: Project Charter Approved (End of January 2024)
- **Data Collection and Integration (January 2024 - February 2024):** Establishing data sources and designing data collection methods.
  - Task 4: Establish Data Sources (January 2024)
  - Task 5: Design Data Collection Methods (Late January - Early February 2024)
  - Task 6: Data Collection (February 2024)
  - Task 7: Data Verification and Cleaning (February 2024)
  - Milestone 2: Data Collection Complete (End of February 2024)

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- **Design Phase (February 2024 - March 2024):** Developing the system architecture and interface design, including wireframes and prototypes.
    - Task 8: User Experience (UX) Design (Mid-February 2024)
    - Task 9: User Interface (UI) Design (Late February 2024)
    - Task 10: Database Schema Design (Early March 2024)
    - Task 11: System Architecture Design (Early March 2024)
    - Task 12: Wireframing and Prototyping (March 2024)
    - Milestone 3: Design Phase Complete (End of March 2024)
  - **Development Phase (March 2024 - April 2024):** Completing front-end and back-end development, and integrating components.
    - Task 13: Front-end Development (Late March 2024)
    - Task 14: Back-end Development (Early April 2024)
    - Task 15: Database Implementation (Mid-April 2024)
    - Task 16: Integration of Front-end and Back-end (Late April 2024)
    - Milestone 4: Development Complete (End of April 2024)
  - **Testing and Validation (April 2024 - May 2024):** Conducting rigorous testing, including unit testing, integration testing, and user acceptance testing.
    - Task 17: Unit Testing (Early May 2024)
    - Task 18: Integration Testing (Early May 2024)
    - Task 19: System Testing (Mid-May 2024)
    - Task 20: User Acceptance Testing (UAT) (Mid-May 2024)
    - Task 21: Security Testing (Late May 2024)
    - Milestone 5: Testing and Validation Complete (End of May 2024)
  - **Project Closure (May 2024 - June 2024):** Delivering the final product along with the project report and user manuals.
    - Task 22: Final Reporting and Documentation (Early June 2024)
    - Task 23: Project Review (Mid-June 2024)
    - Task 24: Lessons Learned Documentation (Mid-June 2024)
    - Milestone 6: Project Officially Closed (End of June 2024)

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### **Adherence to Timelines:**

The project adhered closely to the planned timelines, with only minor deviations. Regular progress reviews and the use of project management tools ensured that tasks were completed as scheduled. Any deviations were promptly addressed through contingency plans and reallocating resources where necessary.

- **Design Phase:** Completed on time, with detailed system architecture and user interface designs finalized by March 2024.
- **Development Phase:** Minor delays were encountered due to unforeseen technical challenges, but these were mitigated by extending work hours and prioritizing critical tasks. The phase was completed with a slight extension into late April 2024.
- **Testing Phase:** Adhered strictly to the schedule, with comprehensive testing completed by end of May 2024, ensuring that the system was robust and ready for deployment

### **Effectiveness of Project Management Strategies:**

The project management strategies employed proved highly effective in achieving the project goals. The use of detailed Gantt charts facilitated clear visualization of the project timeline and progress tracking. Agile methodologies allowed for flexibility in addressing user feedback and iterative improvements, while task management software ensured efficient collaboration and communication among team members.

- **Clear Objectives and Requirements:** Well-defined project objectives and requirements provided a solid foundation, ensuring that all team members were aligned and focused on the end goals.
- **Efficient Resource Allocation:** Effective allocation of resources and continuous monitoring ensured that all tasks were completed on time, and any issues were promptly addressed.
- **Continuous Improvement:** Agile principles enabled the team to continuously improve the system based on user feedback, resulting in a user-centric final product.

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## Challenges in Project Planning and Execution:

Several challenges were encountered during the project, but effective project management strategies helped in addressing them:

- **Technical Challenges:** Integrating complex data visualizations and ensuring seamless data processing posed significant challenges. These were mitigated by engaging with experts and utilizing advanced tools and libraries.
- **Data Privacy and Security:** Ensuring compliance with data privacy regulations (PDPA) required rigorous security measures and regular audits. Continuous monitoring and updates ensured that the system remained secure.
- **User Feedback Integration:** Balancing the integration of user feedback with project timelines was challenging. Agile methodologies helped in iteratively incorporating feedback without disrupting the overall schedule.

Overall, the project approach was methodical and effective, leading to the successful development and deployment of the InsightBoard: Graduate Employment Web Dashboard, meeting all project objectives and deliverables.

### 1.6.2 Research

The research underpinning the "InsightBoard: Graduate Employment Web Dashboard" project is primarily secondary in nature, focusing on the extensive review of existing literature. This encompasses studies, reports, and articles that delve into data science, web technology, and their application in monitoring and analyzing graduate employment trends. The literature review, outlined in Chapter 2, serves as the foundation for understanding the current state of web dashboards in disseminating crucial employment data and the methodologies employed for data processing, analysis, and visualization.

#### Approach:

Our approach to the literature review was methodical, employing databases such as JSTOR, ScienceDirect, and domain-specific repositories in computer science and labour economics. With a focus on keywords including "data visualization in employment," "educational data analytics," "interactive web dashboards," and "graduate employment trends," we aimed to capture a broad spectrum of insights. Priority was given to research published in the last ten years to ensure the findings were relevant to the rapid advancements in technology and changing dynamics of the job market.

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The research aims to achieve several objectives:

- Evaluate the evolution and impact of web dashboards on accessing and interpreting employment trends, particularly for graduates.
- Identify best practices in data processing, analysis, and visualization that can be applied to the development of InsightBoard.
- Understand the challenges involved in implementing web dashboards, including issues related to data privacy, technical development, and the digital divide.

By synthesizing these insights, the project seeks to harness the transformative potential of web dashboards, enhancing the accessibility and interpretation of graduate employment data for stakeholders in the educational and employment sectors. The literature review not only informs the design and development of the InsightBoard project but also contributes to the broader discourse on the role of data analytics and web technology in shaping employment trends and decision-making processes.

## 1.7 Legal, Ethical, Professional, Social Issues

In Singapore, the Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA) provides a framework for the protection of personal data in the digital age, ensuring that organizations manage personal data in a responsible way. Addressing the legal, ethical, professional, and social issues related to the handling of data within the scope of projects like the InsightBoard is paramount for compliance and maintaining trust. Below is an expanded discussion of these aspects with reference to the PDPA.

### Legal and Ethical Issues

- **Data Protection and Privacy:** The PDPA mandates comprehensive measures to protect personal data and respect individual privacy. Organizations must implement reasonable security arrangements to prevent unauthorized access or disclosure of personal data, as stipulated by Section 24 of the PDPA (Personal Data Protection Commission, 2020). For projects like InsightBoard, this requires anonymization of personal data and the adoption of advanced cybersecurity measures to maintain data integrity and confidentiality.
- **Data Accuracy:** The accuracy and completeness of personal data are emphasized in Section 23 of the PDPA, particularly when inaccuracies could significantly affect the individuals involved (Personal Data Protection Commission, 2020). Ensuring data accuracy through regular validation processes is critical for adherence to PDPA requirements.

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## Professional and Social Issues

- **Transparency:** Committing to the PDPA's accountability principle, the project pledges transparency in data use, collection methods, and access rights. This entails openly communicating with users about the handling of their data, which is fundamental to fostering trust and upholding ethical standards. Clear, accessible information about data practices empowers users, reinforcing their control over personal information.
- **Accessibility:** The project's goal to ensure universal accessibility of the dashboard, including for users with disabilities, exemplifies a commitment to social inclusion. By designing with accessibility in mind, the project ensures that the benefits of the technology are available to all segments of society, thereby supporting equitable access to information and services.
- **Bias and Fairness:** Vigilance against potential biases in algorithms used for data analysis is critical to ensuring that insights are equitable. A commitment to examining and adjusting these algorithms as necessary embodies a broader responsibility towards fairness and non-discrimination in technological applications

## Security Considerations

- **Access Control:** Adhering to the PDPA's protection obligation, stringent access controls will be employed to safeguard personal data against unauthorized access. Utilizing robust access control mechanisms and meticulous logging, the project aims to monitor and manage data access and modifications meticulously, ensuring that data integrity is maintained.
- **Software Security:** The development of the web application will adhere to best practices in secure coding to address vulnerabilities such as SQL injection, XSS, and CSRF. Implementing these security measures is vital for preventing data breaches and unauthorized data manipulation, thus preserving the security and integrity of personal data in accordance with the PDPA.



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## 1.8 The Report Summary

### Chapter 1: Introduction

#### Project Overview:

- **Aim:** Develop a user-friendly dashboard offering up-to-date employment statistics and trends for graduates from local universities.
- **Objectives:** Data collection and integration, user-centric design, advanced data visualization, dynamic functionality, accessibility, and regular updates.

### Chapter 2: Literature Review

#### Focus Areas:

- **Web Dashboards:** Analysis of current web dashboards used for employment data.
- **Data Visualization:** Best practices for visualizing complex data sets.
- **Data Analytics:** Techniques and methodologies for analyzing employment data.

#### Key Findings:

- **Trends:** Effective use of interactive visualizations to enhance user understanding.
- **Challenges:** Addressing data privacy and ensuring data accuracy.

### Chapter 3: Methodology

#### Approach:

- **Waterfall Model:** Sequential phases from requirements gathering to maintenance.
- **Tools:** OnlineGantt for project management, Trello for Agile sprints.
- **Phases:** Requirements analysis, system design, implementation, integration and testing, deployment, and maintenance.

#### Data Sources:

- **Primary:** Data.gov.sg for employment statistics.
- **Secondary:** Local universities (NTU, NUS, SIT, SUTD, SUSS, SMU).

### Chapter 4: System Design

#### Design Components:

- **UX/UI Design:** Intuitive and responsive web interface.
- **Database Schema:** Efficient data storage and retrieval.
- **System Architecture:** Modular design for scalability and maintenance.

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## Tools and Technologies:

- **Front-end:** HTML, CSS, JavaScript.
- **Back-end:** Python, Flask.
- **Database:** PostgreSQL.

## Chapter 5: Implementation

### Development Process:

- **Front-end Development:** Creating a user-friendly interface.
- **Back-end Development:** Building robust server-side logic.
- **Database Integration:** Ensuring seamless data flow between front-end and back-end.

### Challenges and Solutions:

- **Technical Challenges:** Addressed through expert consultations and advanced tools.
- **User Feedback Integration:** Incorporated Agile principles for iterative improvements.

## Chapter 6: Testing and Validation

### Testing Phases:

- **Unit Testing:** Verification of individual components.
- **Integration Testing:** Ensuring components work together seamlessly.
- **System Testing:** Validating overall system performance.
- **User Acceptance Testing:** Feedback from end-users to refine the system.
- **Security Testing:** Ensuring data protection and compliance with PDPA.

### Results:

- **Functionality:** Met all outlined requirements.
- **Performance:** Efficient handling of large datasets and concurrent users.

## Chapter 7: Project Management

### Strategies:

- **Clear Objectives:** Well-defined goals ensured focused progress.
- **Resource Allocation:** Effective use of resources and continuous monitoring.
- **Continuous Improvement:** Agile principles allowed for iterative enhancements based on user feedback.

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### Tools Used:

- **Gantt Charts:** Detailed project timelines.
- **Trello:** Task management for Agile sprints.

## Chapter 8: Legal, Ethical, Professional, and Social Issues

### Compliance:

- **Data Protection and Privacy:** Adhered to Singapore's PDPA.
- **Transparency:** Clear communication of data practices.

### Ethical Considerations:

- **Accessibility:** Designed for diverse user groups, including those with disabilities.
- **Bias and Fairness:** Ensured algorithms are unbiased and equitable.

### Security Measures:

- **Access Control:** Strict measures to safeguard data.
- **Software Security:** Protected against common vulnerabilities.

## Chapter 9: Conclusion and Future Work

### Impact:

- **Enhanced Understanding:** Provides valuable insights into graduate employment trends for various stakeholders.
- **User Satisfaction:** High user satisfaction due to intuitive design and dynamic functionality.

### Future Enhancements:

- **Advanced Data Visualization:** Incorporate more complex visualizations.
- **Machine Learning:** Integrate predictive analytics for future trends.
- **Expanded Data Sources:** Include more comprehensive datasets.
- **Improved Accessibility:** Further enhancements to ensure inclusivity.
- **User Feedback Mechanisms:** Continuous improvement based on user input.

## **Chapter 2: Literature Review**

### **2.1 Introduction**

In the era of digital transformation, the convergence of data science and web technology has become fundamental in shaping how society accesses and interprets employment trends. As Blanka, Krumay, and Rueckel (2022) illustrate, the effective use of these technologies extends beyond the mere implementation of tools to encompass the development of critical competencies that enhance decision-making and strategic thinking (Blanka et al., 2022). This literature review explores the development, significance, and impact of web dashboards, with a particular focus on their role in disseminating graduate employment statistics. It critically evaluates the methodologies for data processing, analysis, and visualization, emphasizing the symbiotic relationship between digital tools and the competencies of their users. The goal is to uncover the extent to which these technologies have transformed access to information and to delve into their potential in facilitating more informed decision-making among graduates, educators, and employers.

### **2.2 Research Strategy**

To ensure a comprehensive and insightful review, literature was meticulously sourced from premier databases including JSTOR, ScienceDirect, and domain-specific repositories within computer science and labour economics. The search strategy was anchored by keywords such as "data visualization in employment," "educational data analytics," "interactive web dashboards," and "graduate employment trends." Special emphasis was placed on studies published within the last decade to capture the most relevant and innovative practices that align with current technological advancements and job market dynamics. This approach was designed to encapsulate a wide spectrum of perspectives and methodologies, thereby enriching the analysis with diverse insights into the role of data science and web technology in understanding and influencing employment trends.

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## 2.3 Review of Key Themes

### 2.3.1 Leveraging Data Analytics for Employment Insights

"Adaptable dashboards, as highlighted by **Dobraja and Kraak (2020)**, extend the capabilities of predictive analytics in understanding job market trends by allowing users to interactively modify the data representations to suit specific analysis needs. This adaptability supports a more anticipatory approach in career guidance and market analysis, enabling stakeholders to dynamically adjust visualization parameters to forecast job market demands with improved precision. Such flexible data environments empower both individuals and institutions by providing them with the tools to align educational offerings with predicted market requirements more effectively."

### 2.3.2 Principles of Web Dashboard Development

"In the context of web dashboard development, the adaptability of the interface as discussed by **Dobraja and Kraak (2020)** plays a crucial role in enhancing user engagement and comprehension. Their work emphasizes how adaptable dashboards facilitate a deeper interaction with the data by allowing users to tailor the information presentation according to their specific needs. This flexibility not only improves the aesthetic appeal and functionality of dashboards but also ensures that complex data is presented in a manner that is accessible and meaningful to diverse user groups. Incorporating adaptability into dashboard design is therefore key to bridging the gap between data complexity and user comprehension, ensuring that all stakeholders can derive actionable insights regardless of their technical expertise."

### 2.3.3 Educational and Career Decision-making

The advent of web dashboards has markedly transformed the landscape of educational and career decision-making. By offering real-time, data-driven insights into employment trends and outcomes, these platforms empower students and educational institutions to make informed choices. The capacity to visually compare and analyze data on graduate employment rates, salary trends, and industry demands facilitates a more strategic approach to curriculum development and career planning. Discussing the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis, **Mok, Xiong, and Ye (2021)** assert, "the pandemic has underscored the need to equip students with adaptable and future-proof skills in East Asia," particularly highlighting "the rapid changes in graduate employment challenges." They emphasize "the critical review of skills that prepare students for uncertain futures," an essential

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consideration for curriculum designers and policy makers who rely on such dashboard data. This perspective enriches the dialogue on how educational systems can be more responsive to the evolving job market.

## **2.4 Conclusion**

This literature review has illuminated the transformative potential of web dashboards in enhancing the accessibility, interpretation, and actionable use of graduate employment data. By integrating the power of data analytics with principles of user-centric design, these platforms offer an unprecedented opportunity to influence educational planning and career guidance on both individual and institutional levels. The effective deployment of such technologies, however, demands a conscientious approach to overcoming challenges related to data accuracy, privacy, and the digital divide. Addressing these issues is crucial for ensuring that the insights provided by web dashboards are reliable, equitable, and beneficial to all stakeholders within the education and employment ecosystems.

Future research should extend beyond identifying and mitigating current limitations to explore innovative methodologies for dashboard development and data analysis. There is a vast potential for these tools to not only inform but actively shape the landscape of education and employment through predictive analytics and adaptive learning technologies. As the field continues to evolve, ongoing dialogue among developers, educators, policymakers, and the workforce will be vital in harnessing the full potential of web dashboards to facilitate informed decision-making and foster a more responsive and resilient job market.

The continued advancement and refinement of web dashboards promise to further democratize access to crucial employment data, thereby empowering individuals and institutions to make more informed decisions. The intersection of data science and web technology holds the key to unlocking insights that can lead to more effective educational outcomes and a better understanding of the dynamic job market. As we move forward, it is imperative that the development and implementation of these technologies are guided by a commitment to inclusivity, ethics, and continuous improvement.

## Chapter 3: Methodology

### 3.1 Introduction

In this chapter, we explore the methodology applied throughout the development of the InsightBoard project. Selecting the right methodological approach is crucial as it underpins the entire project management strategy, influencing how effectively project goals are achieved. For InsightBoard, the Waterfall methodology was chosen due to its structured nature and straightforward progression, which is suitable for projects with well-defined requirements and deliverables.

### 3.2 Methodological Approach

#### 3.2.1 Project Management Methodology

For the management of the InsightBoard project, we adopted the Waterfall methodology. This methodology is characterized by its sequential process, where each phase logically follows the previous one, with no overlap. The phases in the Waterfall model include:

- 1. Requirements Gathering:** This initial phase involves a thorough collection and documentation of both user and system requirements, forming the bedrock upon which all subsequent project activities are built.
- 2. System Design:** Utilizing the detailed requirements gathered, a comprehensive system design is created, specifying both the hardware and software configurations, along with a robust system architecture plan.
- 3. Implementation:** This phase sees the actual construction of the dashboard based on the previously designed specifications, translating plans into a functional system.
- 4. Verification:** The completed system is rigorously tested to ensure it meets all predefined requirements. Any discrepancies discovered are corrected in this phase.
- 5. Maintenance:** Post-deployment, the system enters a maintenance phase where it is continually updated and optimized to ensure it remains functional and relevant.

### 3.3 Justification for the Choice of Waterfall Methodology

Choosing the Waterfall methodology was a deliberate decision influenced by several project-specific factors:

- **Stable Requirements:** Unlike projects that might benefit from an iterative or agile approach due to changing requirements, InsightBoard had well-defined and stable requirements from the onset, making Waterfall an ideal fit.
- **Predictability and Planning:** The sequential nature of Waterfall allows for precise planning and predictability, which is crucial given the project's dependence on timely data collection and processing for graduate employment trends.
- **Documentation and Rigor:** Waterfall's emphasis on detailed documentation at each phase ensures thorough record-keeping and accountability, essential for projects requiring stringent adherence to data integrity and regulatory compliance.
- **Risk Management:** Early detection and management of risks are facilitated by the phased approach of Waterfall, allowing for issues to be addressed systematically before progressing to subsequent phases.

### 3.4 Critical Evaluation

While the Waterfall methodology offers several advantages, it also comes with limitations, such as reduced flexibility and the potential for delays if revisions are necessary after a phase has been completed. However, for the InsightBoard project, these limitations are mitigated by the clear scope and well-established requirements. The methodology's structured nature aligns seamlessly with the project's needs, thereby justifying its selection over more iterative approaches that may offer greater flexibility but less predictability.



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## Chapter 4: Requirements Capture (Analysis)

### 4.1 Introduction

The primary objective of the analysis phase for the "InsightBoard: Graduate Employment Web Dashboard" is to meticulously capture and define the requirements that will guide the development of the dashboard. This phase is critical because accurately understanding and documenting these requirements ensures the functionality and success of InsightBoard. To achieve this, methodologies such as stakeholder interviews, surveys, and the analysis of existing employment data platforms have been utilised. These approaches help in gathering diverse perspectives and needs, ensuring that the dashboard is robust, user-centric, and meets the expectations of all users.

### 4.2 Stakeholder Analysis

InsightBoard caters to a variety of stakeholders, each with distinct needs and expectations:

- **Graduates:** They are looking for accessible and reliable employment data to make informed decisions about their careers.
- **University Career Services:** They need detailed analytics to assess and improve their support strategies for students transitioning into the workforce.
- **Educators:** Require data to adapt curricula to better meet the demands of the current job market.
- **Policymakers:** Use the dashboard for insights into the effectiveness of educational and employment policies.
- **Employers:** Interested in trends and statistics about graduate skills and employment rates to optimize their recruitment strategies.

---

## 4.3 Functional Requirements

The functional requirements of InsightBoard are crafted to ensure comprehensive, intuitive, and efficient user interactions:

- **Filtering Mechanism:** Ensure that the filters for year, university, and degree are functioning correctly and allow for multi-selection if needed.
- **Historical Data View:** The ability to view historical data beyond the graph, potentially in a tabular format for detailed analysis.
- **Export Function:** For users to export the data for their own analysis, which could be in Excel.
- **Help/FAQ Section:** A section providing assistance on how to use the dashboard and explanations of the data presented.
- **User Feedback System:** A mechanism for users to provide feedback about the dashboard, which could be used to improve the system further.
- **Responsive Design:** Ensuring the dashboard is fully responsive and adaptable to different screen sizes and devices.

## 4.4 Non-Functional Requirements

The non-functional requirements focus on the performance and reliability of InsightBoard:

- **Performance Optimization:** Ensuring that the dashboard loads quickly, even with complex queries or large amounts of data.
- **Data Backup:** Regular backups of the database to prevent data loss.
- **User Load Handling:** The system should be able to handle a significant number of users simultaneously without performance degradation.
- **Error Handling:** Graceful error handling to guide users when something goes wrong instead of displaying technical error messages.
- **Security:** Periodic security audits to ensure data privacy and protect against breaches.
- **Documentation:** Comprehensive documentation for maintenance and future development efforts, including an architectural overview and code documentation.
- **Scalability:** Ensuring that the dashboard can scale with an increasing number of users or data volume.

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## 4.5 Conclusion

The requirements capture phase for the "InsightBoard: Graduate Employment Web Dashboard" has yielded essential insights that will significantly shape the design and development of the platform. Through a comprehensive analysis, including stakeholder feedback and prototype review, we have identified several functional and non-functional requirements that are critical for the successful deployment and operation of the dashboard.

### Key Functional Findings:

- The necessity for an intuitive filtering mechanism that allows users to sift through data by year, university, and degree.
- The importance of a robust data management system for administrators to upload and manage the data source accurately.
- A demand for features that enable users to export data and graphs for external analysis.
- The need for a help section to assist users in navigating and understanding the dashboard.
- The requirement for a feedback system to gather user insights for continuous improvement.

### Key Non-Functional Findings:

- Performance optimization is crucial to handle complex queries and large data volumes efficiently.
- Ensuring data integrity through regular backups and secure upload processes.
- The dashboard must be scalable, capable of handling an increasing number of users or expanding datasets.
- The importance of thorough documentation for future maintenance and development scalability.

These findings are instrumental for the next phases of the project. In the design stage, we will focus on creating a user-friendly interface that incorporates the identified functionalities, such as advanced filtering options and data export capabilities. The development stage will prioritise building a secure, efficient, and scalable architecture that supports the non-functional requirements, including performance, security, and compliance.

## Chapter 5: System Design

### 5.1 Introduction

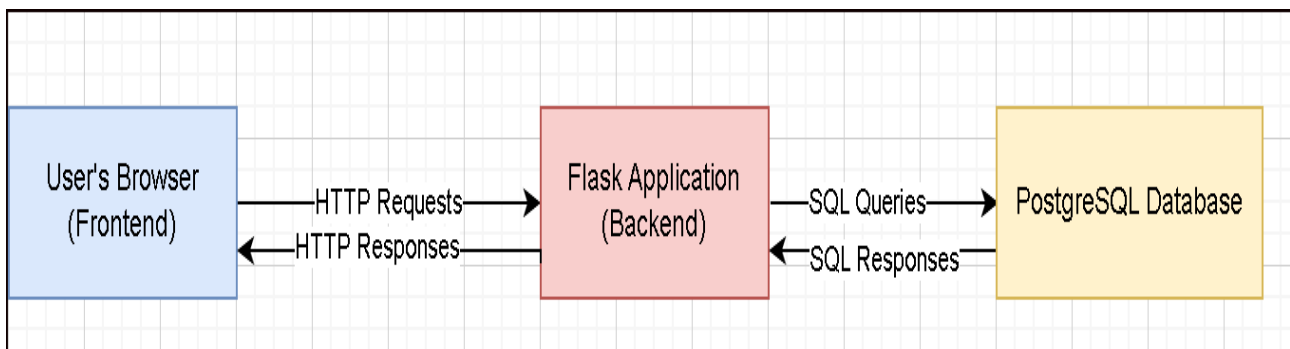
The system design phase is crucial for the successful development of the InsightBoard: Graduate Employment Web Dashboard. This chapter outlines the design principles and decisions that form the foundation of the project, ensuring scalability, robustness, and user-centricity.

### 5.2 Architectural Design

#### System Architecture Diagram:

The system architecture is designed to ensure scalability, robustness, and ease of maintenance. The architecture consists of the following components:

- **Frontend:** HTML, CSS, JavaScript (dynamic content and user interaction)
- **Backend:** Flask (handling requests, business logic)
- **Database:** PostgreSQL (retrieve of data and data storage)



*System Architecture Diagram*

This architecture supports separation of concerns, with clear boundaries between the frontend, backend, and database layers. This separation enhances maintainability, scalability, and the ability to manage different aspects of the application independently.

## 5.3 Data Model

The data model for the InsightBoard project provides an overview of the key tables used in the database, highlighting their primary functionalities and the types of data they store.

### Tables:

1. **Graduate Employment:** This is the main table, storing detailed data about graduate employment outcomes such as university, degree, employment rates, and salary statistics. This information is critical for generating insights on graduate career success across different institutions and programs.
2. **Feedback:** This secondary table captures user feedback on the InsightBoard dashboard, collecting data such as name, email, feedback text, and the submission timestamp.

**Table: Graduate Employment**

Field	Data Type	Description
id	serial	Primary Key
year	int	The year of the data
university	character varying(255)	Name of the university
school	character varying(255)	Name of the school within the university
degree	character varying(255)	The degree obtained by the graduate
degree_category	character varying(255)	Category of the degree
employment_rate_overall	double precision	Overall employment rate of graduates
employment_rate_ft_perm	double precision	Full-time permanent employment rate
basic_monthly_mean	double precision	Mean of the basic monthly salary
basic_monthly_median	double precision	Median of the gross monthly salary
gross_monthly_mean	double precision	Mean of the gross monthly salary
gross_monthly_median	double precision	Median of the gross monthly salary
gross_mthly_25_percentile	double precision	25th percentile of the gross monthly salary
gross_mthly_75_percentile	double precision	75th percentile of the gross monthly salary

Graduate Employment Table

**Table: Feedback**

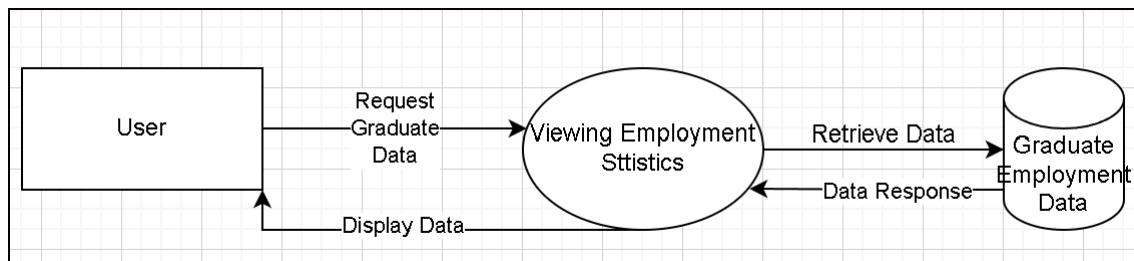
Field	Data Type	Description
id	Serial	Uniquely identifies each record
name	Character varying(255)	Name of the person giving feedback
email	Character varying(255)	Email of the person giving feedback
feedback	Text	The feedback text
created_at	Timestamp without time zone	Timestamp of when the feedback was created

*Feedback Table*

## 5.4 Data Flow Diagram (DFD)

The Data Flow Diagram (DFD) illustrates how data moves through the system, from user input to data processing, storage, and output. This helps in understanding the flow of data and highlights any potential bottlenecks or critical points in the system.

### Data Flow Diagram:



*Data Flow Diagram*

### Explanation:

#### 1. User:

- Requests Graduate Data (to Viewing Employment Statistics)
- Receives Display Data (from Viewing Employment Statistics)

#### 2. Viewing Employment Statistics:

- Receives Request Graduate Data (from User)
- Sends Retrieve Data (to Graduate Employment Data)

- Receives Data Response (from Graduate Employment Data)
- Sends Display Data (to User)

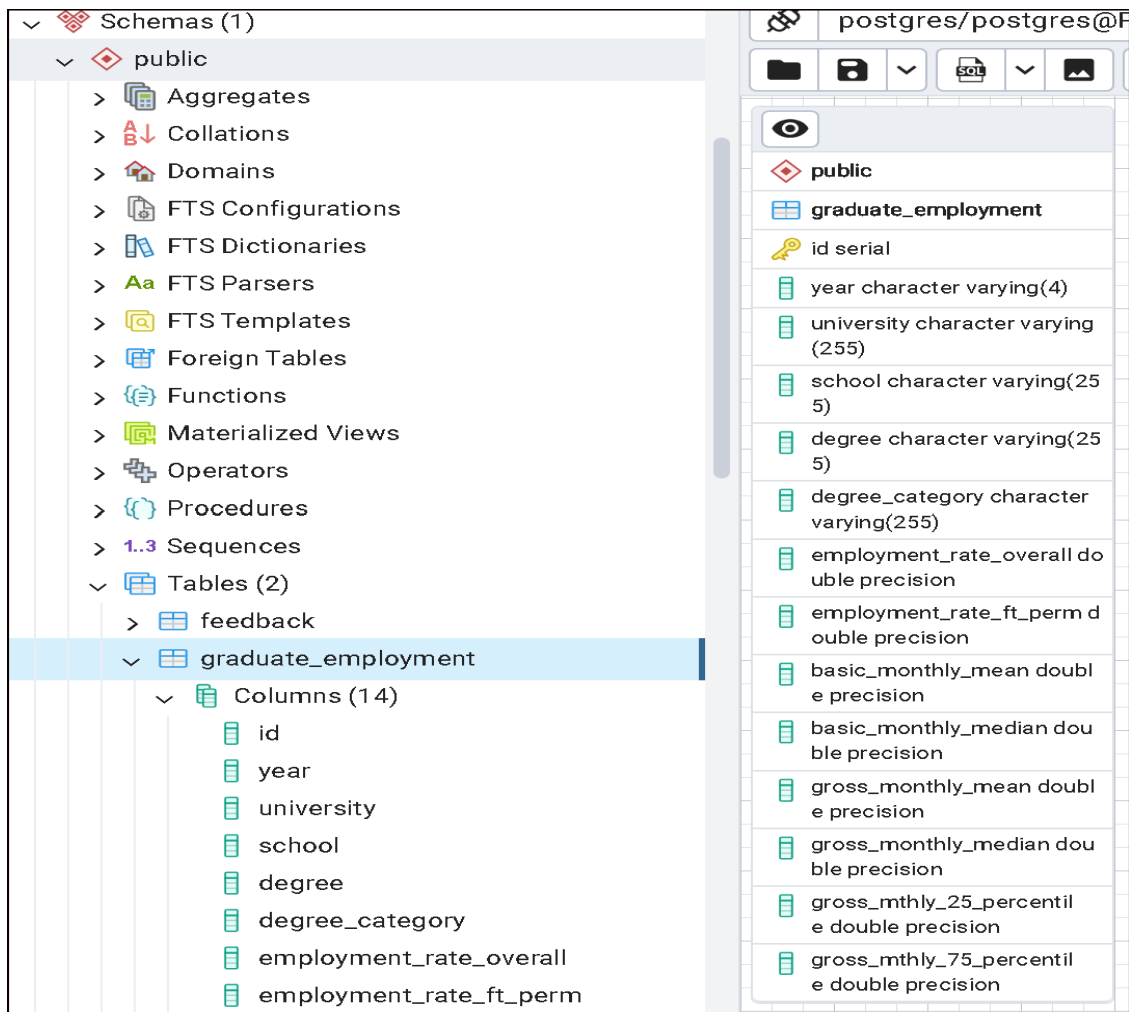
### 3. Graduate Employment Data:

- Receives Retrieve Data (from Viewing Employment Statistics)
- Sends Data Response (to Viewing Employment Statistics).

## 5.5 Detailed ER Diagram

The ER diagram provides a visual representation of the database schema, illustrating the relationships between the tables and the detailed structure of each table. This section aims to give a comprehensive understanding of the database design used in the InsightBoard project.

### ER Diagram 1: graduate\_employment



## Graduate Employment Table Schema

**Table: Graduate Employment**

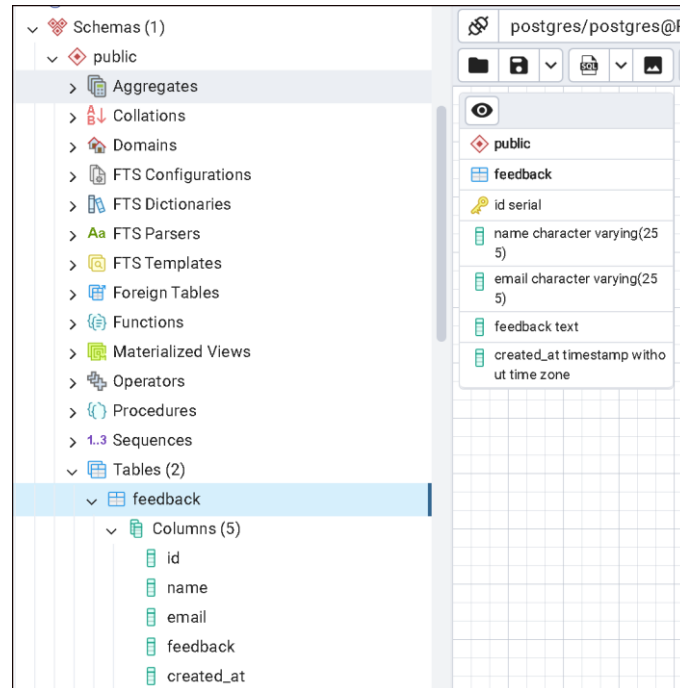
Field	Data Type	Key	Description
id	serial	Primary Key	Uniquely identifies each record
year	int		The year of the data
university	character varying(255)		Name of the university
school	character varying(255)		Name of the school within the university
degree	character varying(255)		The degree obtained by the graduate
degree_category	character varying(255)		Category of the degree
employment_rate_overall	double precision		Overall employment rate of graduates
employment_rate_ft_perm	double precision		Full-time permanent employment rate
basic_monthly_mean	double precision		Mean of the basic monthly salary
basic_monthly_median	double precision		Median of the basic monthly salary
gross_monthly_mean	double precision		Mean of the gross monthly salary
gross_monthly_median	double precision		Median of the gross monthly salary
gross_mthly_25_percentile	double precision		25th percentile of the gross monthly salary

### Description:

The GraduateEmployment table stores detailed data about graduate employment outcomes, including metrics such as employment rates and salary statistics. This information is essential for generating insights into graduate career success across various institutions and programs.



## ER DIAGRAM 2: feedback



### Feedback Table Schema

Table: Feedback

Field	Data Type	Key	Description
id	serial	Primary Key	Uniquely identifies each feedback entry
name	character varying(255)		Name of the person giving feedback
email	character varying(255)		Email of the person giving feedback
feedback	text		The feedback text
created_at	timestamp without time zone		Timestamp of when the feedback was created

### Description:

The Feedback table captures user feedback on the InsightBoard dashboard. It collects data such as the name and email of the user providing the feedback, the feedback text itself, and a timestamp indicating when the feedback was submitted. This table plays a crucial role in gathering user insights to enhance the dashboard's functionality.

### Justification:

The streamlined design of these tables supports quick data access and simple management, aligning with the project's goals of providing real-time analytics on graduate employment trends. While the GraduateEmployment table serves as the primary source of

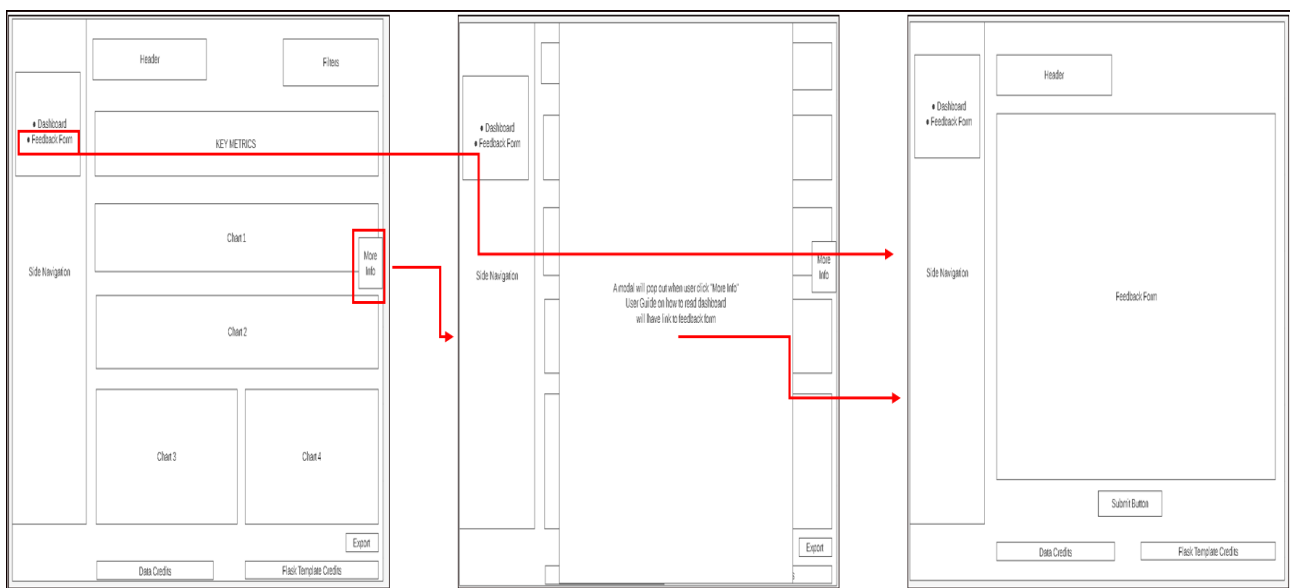
data for analysis, the Feedback table is vital for continuous improvement based on user input.

### Note on Foreign Keys:

There are no foreign keys in the current schema design. This decision is intentional to maintain a simplified data structure that focuses on quick data access and simple management. Given the nature of the data and the specific analytical goals of the InsightBoard project, the use of foreign keys was deemed unnecessary. Instead, the design emphasizes direct access to essential data for real-time analytics and user feedback collection.

## 5.6 User Experience

The user experience (UX) design focuses on creating an intuitive and seamless interaction between the user and the InsightBoard dashboard. The design process involved extensive user research, wireframing, and prototyping to ensure that the final product meets user expectations and needs.



User Interaction Wireframe for InsightBoard Feedback Form

The provided wireframe illustrates the navigation flow within the InsightBoard dashboard, emphasizing access to the Feedback Form. The design integrates multiple access points to ensure user convenience:

## Main Components:

1. **Side Navigation:** Allows direct navigation to different dashboard sections, including a direct link to the Feedback Form, ensuring it is easily accessible from anywhere within the dashboard.
2. **Key Metrics Area:** Features an interactive 'More Info' button alongside charts. Clicking this button opens a modal pop-up providing detailed data insights and another direct link to the Feedback Form.

## Navigation Flow:

- Users can access the Feedback Form either directly through the Side Navigation or indirectly via the 'More Info' modal in the Key Metrics area. This dual-pathway design ensures users can provide feedback easily, whether they are browsing high-level data or engaging with specific metrics.

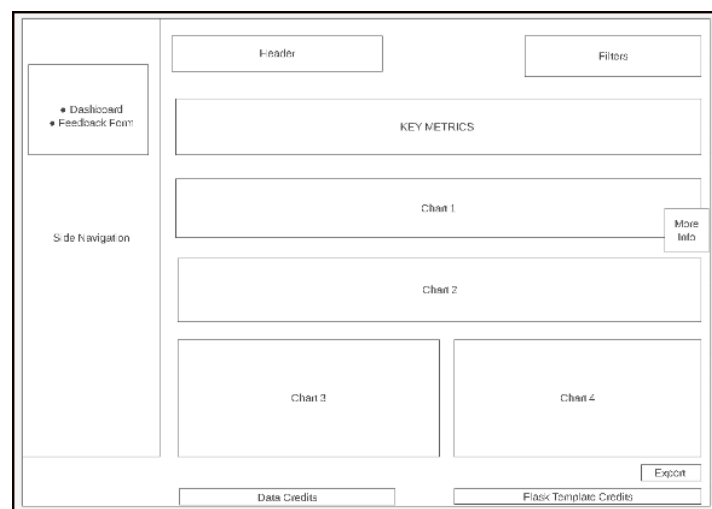
## Design Rationale:

- The strategic placement of access points to the Feedback Form, both directly and through an informative modal, underscores a user-centric design that prioritizes convenience and encourages feedback at key interaction points.

## 5.7 User Interface Design

### Wireframing and Prototyping:

The user interface design of the InsightBoard Graduate Employment Dashboard was meticulously crafted through a series of wireframing and prototyping stages. These stages were crucial in determining the layout and interactive elements of the dashboard, ensuring a user-friendly experience that facilitates efficient workflows and data interaction.



Wireframing of Graduate Employment Dashboard

- 
- **Structured Workflow Layout:** The prototype, as shown in the screenshot, provides a clear glimpse into the wireframing process, highlighting how the layout is structured to optimize user workflows. The dashboard is designed with strategic placement of elements to ensure a logical progression of information retrieval and interaction. This includes clearly defined areas for key metrics, charts, and easy access to necessary tools like filters and data export functions.
  - **Focus on Navigation and Interaction:** Interactive prototypes have been extensively tested to refine navigation and enhance the information architecture. The design emphasizes ease of executing core tasks such as data filtering and analysis. Features like the 'More Info' buttons next to charts exemplify our commitment to providing depth without overwhelming the user, ensuring that detailed data can be accessed without leaving the main workflow.
  - **Accessibility and User Engagement:** The side navigation bar includes direct links to all major sections of the dashboard, including a prominently placed link to the Feedback Form, which encourages user engagement and facilitates easy access to provide feedback.

## 5.8 Conclusion

The design phase of the InsightBoard, underscored by the prototype and DFD, has laid the groundwork for a dashboard that is not only functional and informative but also engaging and visually coherent. By synthesizing user-centered design principles with effective data visualization strategies, the project is primed for the development phase. This approach ensures that the final product will meet its objectives and provide a valuable tool for stakeholders, fostering an enriched understanding of the graduate employment landscape.

## Chapter 6: Implementation ([Video Link Here](#))

### 6.1 Introduction

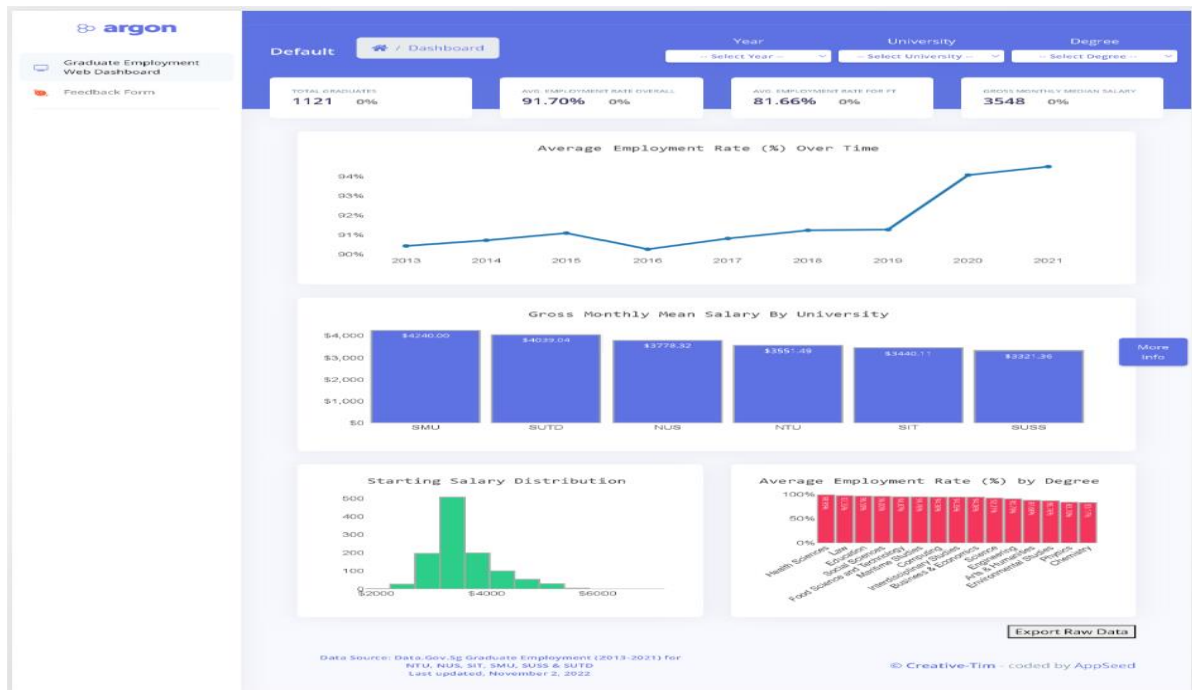


Figure 1: Interactive Graduate Employment Trends Dashboard Prototype

Welcome to the InsightBoard: Graduate Employment Web Dashboard, a transformative platform that evolved from conceptual planning to a fully functional blueprint designed to navigate the complexities of the graduate job market. This phase of the project has been critical in crafting a robust system that not only supports complex data interactions but is also intuitive and user-friendly.

The dashboard, as illustrated in the accompanying prototype screenshot, showcases a clean and modern interface that prioritizes clarity and ease of use, while maintaining a balance between aesthetic appeal and functional scalability. The interface features a series of interactive components:

- **Dynamic Dropdown Menus:** Users can personalize data views through filters for "Year," "University," and "Degree," making the dashboard highly adaptable to specific inquiries.
- **Key Metrics Display:** Prominent display of critical statistics such as "Total Graduates," "Average Employment Rate Overall," and "Gross Monthly Median

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Salary," with visual indicators for year-on-year percentage changes to highlight trends.

- **Interactive Charts and Graphs:** Including a line graph of the average employment rate over time, a bar chart comparing salaries by university, and histograms for salary distribution—each equipped with tooltips that provide detailed data points upon hover.
- **Export Functionality:** Allowing users to download the raw data for further analysis, enhancing the utility of the dashboard.

### **Interactive Features:**

- **Dynamic Percentage Changes:** Next to key metrics like average employment rates and median salary, icons indicate the trend (upward green arrow for increase, downward red arrow for decrease) when a different year is selected, providing a year-on-year comparison.
- **More Info Buttons:** Each section has a "More Info" button. When clicked, a modal pop up providing detailed information and deeper insights about the data shown in the respective chart. This feature is designed to facilitate deeper understanding and engagement with the data.
- **Tooltip on Hover:** When users hover over any data point on the charts, a tooltip appears, offering specific data details like exact numbers and percentages, enhancing the data interaction experience.

To ensure all users can fully leverage the extensive features of the dashboard, a "More Info" button is prominently displayed. This button, when clicked, activates a modal pop-up titled "How to Read This Dashboard," which provides a step-by-step tutorial on effectively using the dashboard. The modal offers concise, easy-to-follow instructions that cover selecting filters from the dropdown menus, applying these filters to update the data displays, and interpreting the charts and graphs presented. This functionality is crucial for helping users quickly become adept at navigating the interface and extracting valuable insights.

## 6.2 Front-end Development

### 6.2.1 Jinja2 Templating:

Jinja2 is utilized for rendering HTML templates. This powerful templating engine allows Python-like expressions and provides auto-escaping of data, which is crucial for preventing XSS (Cross-Site Scripting) attacks. It's used extensively in rendering dynamic content based on the data processed in the backend, such as lists of universities, degree categories, and employment statistics.

#### Code Snippet of Jinja2 Template

Below is a code snippet illustrating the use of Jinja2 templating in index.HTML file:

```
{% extends 'layouts/base.html' %}

{% block title %}Dashboard{% endblock %}

{% block stylesheets %}
<!-- Additional CSS can go here -->
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="{{ url_for('static', filename='assets/css/index.css') }}">
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="{{ url_for('static', filename='assets/css/modal.css') }}">
{% endblock %}

{% block content %}
<!-- Key Metrics -->
<div class="col-xl-12">
  <div class="row">
    <div class="col-lg-3 col-md-6">
      <div class="card">
        <div class="card-body">
          <h6 class="text-uppercase text-muted mb-0">Total Graduates</h6>
          <span class="h2 font-weight-bold mb-0" id="graduate_count">{{ graduate_count }}</span>
          <div id="graduate_count_diff" class="metric-diff"></div>
          <!-- Placeholder for dynamic content -->
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
    <div class="col-lg-3 col-md-6">
      <div class="card">
        <div class="card-body">
          <h6 class="text-uppercase text-muted mb-0" title="Average Employment Rate Overall">Avg. Employ
          <span class="h2 font-weight-bold mb-0" id="average_employment_rate">{{ average_employment_rate|
          <div id="average_employment_rate_diff" class="metric-diff"></div>
          <!-- Placeholder for dynamic content -->
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
    <div class="col-lg-3 col-md-6">
      <div class="card">
        <div class="card-body">
          <h6 class="text-uppercase text-muted mb-0" title="Average Employment Rate FT">Avg. Employ Rate
          <span class="h2 font-weight-bold mb-0" id="ft_perm_employment_rate">{{ ft_perm_employment_rate|
          <div id="ft_perm_employment_rate_diff" class="metric-diff"></div>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>

{% include "includes/footer.html" %}

{% endblock %}

{% block javascripts %}
<script id="chartData" type="application/json">{{ chart_data | tojson | safe }}</script>
<script src="https://cdn.plot.ly/plotly-latest.min.js"></script>
<script>...
</script>
{% endblock %}
```

Code Snippet of Jinja2 Template

The highlighted sections show how Jinja2 is integrated into the HTML structure. Key components include:

- **Template Inheritance:**

```
{% extends 'layouts/base.html' %}
```

---

This line indicates that the current template extends a base template, promoting reusability and a consistent layout across different pages.

- **Title Block:**

```
{% block title %}Dashboard{% endblock %}
```

The 'title' block is overridden to provide a specific title for the dashboard page.

- **Stylesheets Block:**

```
{% block stylesheets %}  
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="{{ url_for('static',  
filename='assets/css/index.css') }}">  
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="{{ url_for('static',  
filename='assets/css/modal.css') }}">  
{% endblock %}
```

This block includes additional CSS files necessary for styling the page. The `{{ url_for('static', filename='...') }}` expressions dynamically generate URLs for the static files.

- **Content Block:**

```
{% block content %}  
...  
{% endblock %}
```

This block defines the main content area of the page, which can be customized in different templates.

- **Dynamic Content Rendering:**

```
<span class="h2 font-weight-bold mb-0"  
id="graduate_count">{{ graduate_count }}</span>  
<span class="h2 font-weight-bold mb-0"  
id="average_employment_rate">{{ average_employment_rate|default('N/A') }}  
}%</span>
```

These lines dynamically insert the values of `graduate_count` and `average_employment_rate` into the HTML. The `default('N/A')` filter ensures a fallback value if the variable is not set.



## 6.2.2 Interactive Data Visualization with Plotly.js:

In this section, we utilize Plotly.js to render interactive charts based on the data fetched from Flask routes. Plotly.js is a powerful library that offers a wide range of chart types essential for representing complex data in an easily digestible format. This functionality is crucial for visualizing employment trends over time and salary distributions, helping users quickly grasp key insights.

### Example: Average Employment Rate Over Time

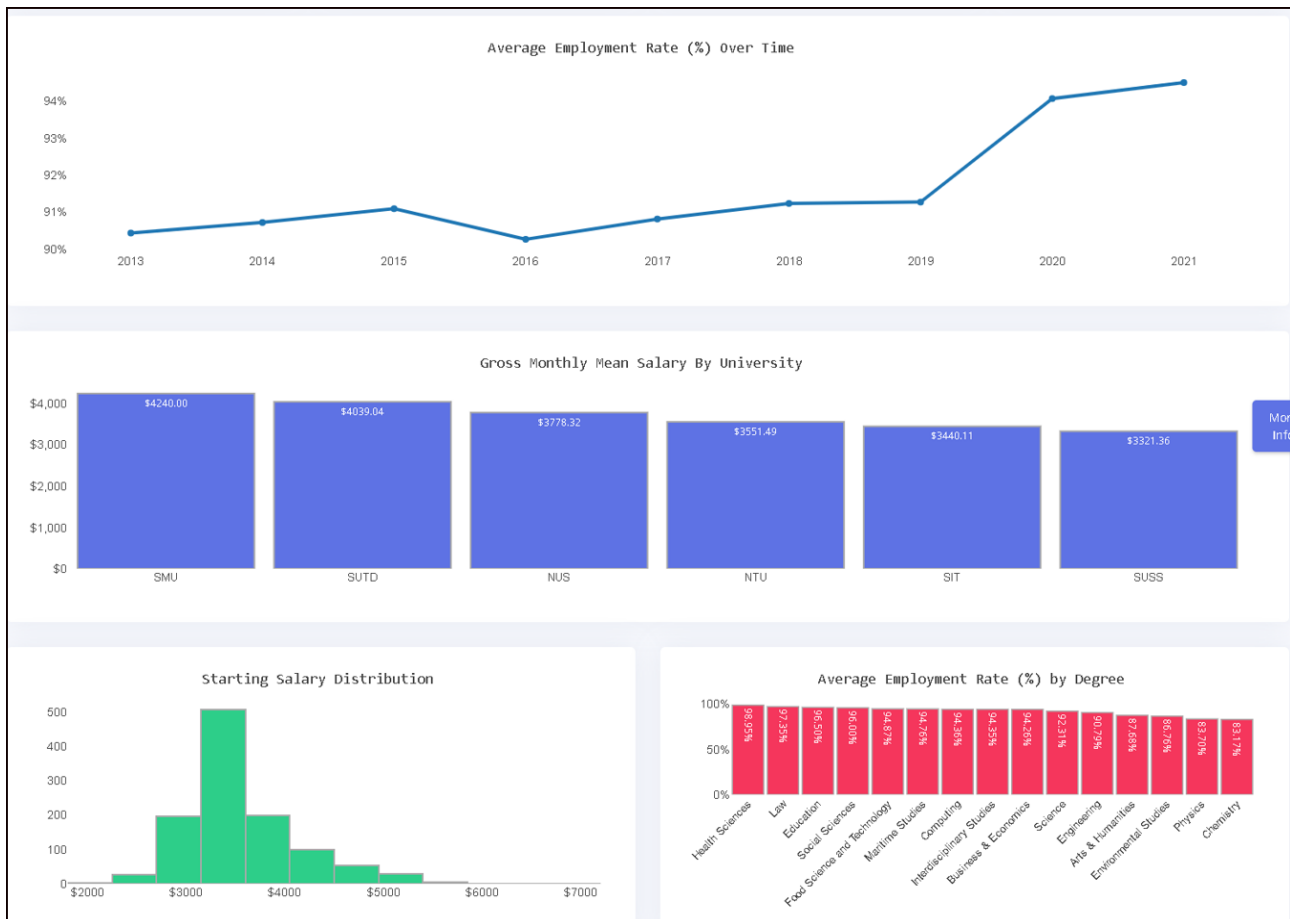
The following code snippet demonstrates how we create a line chart to display the average employment rate over time. The chart is interactive, allowing users to hover over data points to see detailed information.

```
// ===== Plotly Chart =====  
// 1. Average Employment Rate over time  
var chartDataElement = document.getElementById('chartData');  
if (chartDataElement) {  
  var plotData = JSON.parse(chartDataElement.textContent);  
  
  plotData.forEach(function(trace) {  
    // Set the line width for each trace  
    trace.mode = 'lines+markers';  
    trace.line = { width: 4 };  
    trace.marker = { size: 8 };  
    trace.hovertemplate = 'Year: %{x}<br>Employment Rate: %{y:.2f}%<extra></extra>';  
  });  
  
  var employmentRateLayout = {  
    title: {  
      text: 'Average Employment Rate (%) Over Time',  
      font: {  
        size: 18,  
        family: 'SFMono-Regular, Menlo, Monaco, Consolas, "Liberation Mono", "Courier New", monospace',  
        weight: 'bold'  
      },  
    },  
    x: 0.5, // Center align title  
    xanchor: 'center',  
  },  
  autosize: true,  
  xaxis: {  
    showgrid: false,  
    tickfont: {  
      size: 14, // Slightly reduce font size to prevent overlap  
      family: 'Arial, sans-serif', // Use a more standard font for better compatibility  
    },  
    showsplines: true,  
    spikecolor: '#999', // Optional: style the spike line  
    spikethickness: 3,  
    spikesnap: 'cursor',  
  },  
}
```

Code Snippet for Interactive Data Visualization with Plotly.js

### 6.2.3 Data Visualization Strategies

The prototype displays a variety of charts and visualizations that were meticulously selected and tailored:



Sample Visualization

#### Chart Selection:

- The line graph displaying "Average Employment Rate (%) Over Time" was chosen for its ability to showcase trends effectively.
- Bar charts are used to compare "Gross Monthly Mean Salary by University" and to present "Average Employment Rate (%) by Degree," allowing for straightforward comparative analysis across categories.
- A histogram illustrates the "Starting Salary Distribution," providing insights into salary ranges with immediate visual impact.

### **Interactivity:**

- Elements such as hover-over tooltips provide additional data points, enriching the interactive experience and delivering detailed insights without cluttering the visual space.

### **Color Coding:**

- Strategic use of color enhances readability and emphasizes key data, such as the use of contrasting colors to differentiate between universities or degrees in bar charts.

### **Responsive Design:**

- The visualisation components are designed to maintain their clarity and legibility across different devices, an essential feature in today's multi-platform environment.

### **6.2.4 Dynamic Filtering and Real-Time Data Presentation:**

InsightBoard provides dynamic filtering capabilities that allow users to customize data views based on specific parameters like year, university, and degree category. This is achieved through AJAX calls that fetch data without reloading the entire page, enhancing user experience by providing immediate feedback based on user selections.

#### **Example: Updating Average Gross Monthly Salary by University Chart**

Below is a screenshot demonstrating how the average gross monthly salary by university chart is updated in real-time based on user-selected filters.

```
// =====Chart Real Time Filtering=====
// 2. Function to update the Average Gross Monthly Salary by University chart
// Function to update the Average Gross Monthly Salary by University chart
function updateAverageSalaryChart() {
  const year = document.getElementById('year-filter').value;
  const university = document.getElementById('university-filter').value;
  const degree = document.getElementById('degree-filter').value;

  const queryParams = new URLSearchParams({
    year: year,
    university: university,
    degree: degree
  }).toString();

  fetch(`/average-salary-by-university?${queryParams}`)
    .then(response => response.json())
    .then(data => {
      const universityAbbreviations = {
        'Singapore Management University': 'SMU',
        'Singapore University of Technology and Design': 'SUTD',
        'National University of Singapore': 'NUS',
        'Nanyang Technological University': 'NTU',
        'Singapore Institute of Technology': 'SIT',
        'Singapore University of Social Sciences': 'SUSS'
      };

      let sortedData = data.universities.map((uni, index) => ({
        university: universityAbbreviations[uni] || uni,
        average_salary: data.average_salaries[index]
      })).sort((a, b) => b.average_salary - a.average_salary);

      let trace = {
        x: sortedData.map(data => data.university),
        y: sortedData.map(data => data.average_salary),
        type: 'bar',
        text: sortedData.map(data => `>${data.average_salary.toFixed(2)}>`),
        textposition: 'auto',
        marker: {

```

The highlighted sections show how the function `updateAverageSalaryChart` fetches data based on user-selected filters and updates the chart using Plotly.js. Key components include:

- **Fetching Filter Values:** The function retrieves the selected values for year, university, and degree.
- **Building Query Parameters:** These values are used to construct query parameters for the AJAX request.
- **Fetching Data:** An AJAX call is made to fetch the data based on the filters.
- **Data Processing:** The data is processed to map university names to their abbreviations and sort them by average salary.
- **Chart Update:** The chart is updated using Plotly.react to reflect the new data dynamically.

## 6.2.5 Excel Export with xlsxwriter:

For users requiring offline analysis, the dashboard includes functionality to export data to Excel files using xlsxwriter. This Python library enables server-side creation of Excel files, which are then made available for download. This feature supports advanced data analysis workflows outside of the dashboard environment.

### Frontend Logic for Exporting Data to Excel

The following screenshot demonstrates the frontend logic for exporting data based on user-selected filters:

```
// Export
function exportDashboard() {
  // Retrieve values from filter dropdowns or inputs
  const year = document.getElementById('year-filter').value;
  const university = document.getElementById('university-filter').value;
  const degree = document.getElementById('degree-filter').value;

  // Construct the query parameters
  const queryParams = new URLSearchParams({
    year: year,
    university: university,
    degree: degree
  }).toString();

  // Build the URL for the export endpoint
  const url = `/export/dashboard?${queryParams}`;

  // Navigate to the URL to initiate the download
  window.location.href = url;
}
```

### Key Components:

- **Function Definition:**

```
function exportDashboard() {
```

This function is triggered when the user initiates the export action.

- **Retrieving Filter Values:**

```
// Retrieve values from filter dropdowns or inputs
const year = document.getElementById('year-filter').value;
const university = document.getElementById('university-filter').value;
const degree = document.getElementById('degree-filter').value;
```

The selected values for year, university, and degree are retrieved from the filter inputs.

- **Constructing Query Parameters:**

```
// Construct the query parameters
const queryParams = new URLSearchParams({
  year: year,
  university: university,
  degree: degree
}).toString();
```

The query parameters are constructed based on the retrieved filter values.

- **Building the URL for Export:**

```
// Build the URL for the export endpoint
const url = `/export/dashboard?${queryParams}`;
```

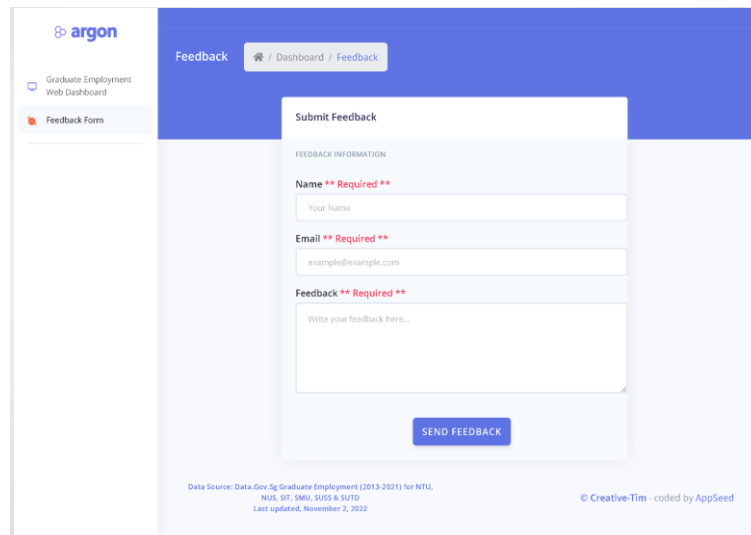
The URL for the export endpoint is built using the constructed query parameters.

- **Initiating the Download:**

```
// Navigate to the URL to initiate the download
window.location.href = url;
```

The browser is directed to the export URL, initiating the download of the Excel file.

## 6.2.6 Feedback Mechanism

The screenshot shows a web dashboard for 'argon' with a 'Feedback' section. The 'Submit Feedback' form is centered, featuring three input fields: 'Name \*\* Required \*\*' (placeholder: 'Your Name'), 'Email \*\* Required \*\*' (placeholder: 'example@example.com'), and 'Feedback \*\* Required \*\*' (placeholder: 'Write your feedback here...'). A blue 'SEND FEEDBACK' button is at the bottom. The footer includes data source information and a copyright notice for Creative-Tim.

*User Feedback Form*

### 6.2.6.1 Purpose of the Feedback Mechanism

The inclusion of a feedback mechanism within the InsightBoard is a testament to the platform's commitment to continuous improvement and user-centric design. This feature allows users to directly communicate their experiences, suggestions, and concerns, ensuring that the dashboard not only meets but exceeds user expectations. Feedback is vital for diagnosing issues, understanding user needs, and implementing features that genuinely enhance user interaction and satisfaction.

---

### 6.2.6.2 Feedback Form Description

#### Overview:

The feedback form, as depicted in Figure X, serves as a direct channel for user input. Positioned accessibly via the dashboard interface, it invites users to contribute to the dashboard's development actively.

#### Fields and Functionality:

- **Name (Required):** Users must provide their name, establishing a personal connection and allowing for more tailored communication.
- **Email (Required):** Contact information is crucial for follow-up discussions or clarifications regarding the feedback provided.
- **Feedback Text Area (Required):** This field is the core of the form, where users detail their feedback. It is designed to accept extensive text input, which can include everything from bug reports and usability issues to suggestions for new features and general comments.

#### Location and Access:

The form is easily accessible through a dedicated "Feedback" tab on the main navigation bar of the dashboard, ensuring that users can find and use this feature without navigating away from their current tasks on the dashboard.

### 6.2.6.3 Processing and Utilization of Feedback

Once submitted, feedback is collated and reviewed by the development team at regular intervals. Each piece of feedback is evaluated for actionability, and where appropriate, it is incorporated into the development pipeline as follows:

- **Immediate Issues:** Quick fixes, such as bugs or errors reported, are prioritized for immediate resolution.
- **Feature Suggestions:** User suggestions for new features or enhancements are assessed and, if aligned with the overall product vision, are scheduled for development

- 
- **User Experience Enhancements:** Comments on usability and user experience guide iterative design improvements, ensuring the dashboard remains intuitive and efficient.

#### 6.2.6.4 Future Improvements and Changes Driven by User Feedback

##### Leveraging User Feedback for Continuous Enhancement

##### Strategies for Incorporating Feedback

- **Direct Implementation:** Immediate issues and bugs reported by users are quickly addressed, ensuring the stability and reliability of the platform. This responsiveness not only fixes problems but also enhances user trust and satisfaction.
- **Strategic Enhancements:** User suggestions often reveal new needs or emerging trends that the initial design phase may not have anticipated. These insights lead to strategic decisions about new features and functionalities, which are incorporated into the development roadmap. Each suggestion is evaluated for its potential impact and alignment with the overall goals of the dashboard.
- **Design Iterations:** Feedback on usability and functionality is used to inform iterative design changes. These modifications are aimed at improving the intuitive nature of the interface, simplifying complex functions, and enhancing the overall user experience. Regular updates based on this feedback help keep the dashboard modern and efficient.

##### Future Changes

- **Customization Features:** Based on user input requesting more personalized dashboard experiences, future updates will include more customizable interface options, allowing users to tailor the dashboard to their specific needs.
- **Enhanced Data Visualizations:** Feedback has highlighted the demand for more sophisticated visualization tools. Future versions of the dashboard will include advanced graphical representations that offer deeper insights and are easier to interpret.



- 
- **Improved Mobile Experience:** Recognizing the increasing use of mobile devices, feedback has spurred plans to enhance the mobile responsiveness of the dashboard, ensuring users have a seamless experience across all devices.
  - **Encouraging Ongoing Feedback:** To sustain this valuable feedback loop, the dashboard periodically prompts users to provide their insights, especially after the release of new features or significant updates. This not only helps in gauging the success of newly implemented changes but also in identifying new areas of improvement.

## 6.3 Back-end Development

### 6.3.1 Flask Framework:

The backend of InsightBoard is built using the Flask framework due to its simplicity, efficiency in handling requests, and extensive support for extensions. Flask's modular architecture, through the use of blueprints, organizes the application into distinct components, each handling different aspects of the logic, such as user authentication, data processing, and visualization.

#### Key Features:

- **Blueprints for Organization:** Modularizes the application, making the codebase organized and maintainable.
- **Efficient Request Handling:** Ensures quick responses to user actions for a smooth user experience.
- **Support for Extensions:** Integrates additional functionalities like database management, form handling, and security.

#### Example: Route Definition for Handling Feedback

The following code demonstrates how the application handles user feedback through a form, illustrating the use of blueprints, form handling, and database interactions.

```
from markupsafe import Markup
@blueprint.route('/feedback', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def feedback():
    form = FeedbackForm() # Instantiate the form
    # wrap the HTML strings with Markup
    form.name.label.text = Markup('Name <span class="text-danger"> ** Required **</span>')
    form.email.label.text = Markup('Email <span class="text-danger"> ** Required **</span>')
    form.feedback.label.text = Markup('Feedback <span class="text-danger"> ** Required **</span>')
    segment = request.path.split('/')[1] # This will be 'feedback'

    if request.method == 'POST' and form.validate_on_submit():
        try:
            # Assuming you have a method to process the form data
            submit_feedback(form)
            flash('Feedback submitted successfully!', 'success')
            return redirect(url_for('home_blueprint.feedback'))
        except Exception as e:
            flash('An error occurred. Please try again.', 'error')
            current_app.logger.error('Feedback submission failed: %s', e)

    # Pass both the form and segment to the template
    return render_template('home/feedback.html', form=form, segment=segment)

@blueprint.route('/submit-feedback', methods=['POST'])
def submit_feedback():
    form = FeedbackForm()
    if form.validate_on_submit():
        try:
            new_feedback = Feedback(name=form.name.data, email=form.email.data, feedback=form.feedback.data)
            db.session.add(new_feedback)
            db.session.commit()
            flash('Feedback submitted successfully!', 'success')
        except Exception as e:
            db.session.rollback()
            flash('An error occurred. Please try again.', 'error')
            print(f"Error: {e}") # Log the error for debugging
```

Route Definition for Handling Feedback

- **Blueprint Initialization:** The 'blueprint' object is initialized to create a modular structure for the application.
- **Route Definition:** The '/feedback route' demonstrates how Flask routes are defined and how HTTP GET and POST requests are handled.
- **Form Handling:** The route renders a feedback form on GET requests and processes form submissions on POST requests.
- **Database Interaction:** The feedback data is saved to the database using SQLAlchemy.

### 6.3.2 Database Integration with SQLAlchemy:

SQLAlchemy is used as the ORM (Object-Relational Mapping) to facilitate database operations. This choice allows for cleaner, more maintainable code by abstracting SQL queries and providing Pythonic methods and attributes to interact with the database. This setup helps manage the data models for GraduateEmployment, which stores various employment statistics and details about graduates.

#### Example: Data Model Definition

```
class GraduateEmployment(db.Model):
    __bind_key__ = 'graduate_data' # This tells SQLAlchemy to use the PostgreSQL database for this model
    __tablename__ = 'graduate_employment'
    id = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True)
    year = db.Column(db.String(4))
    university = db.Column(db.String(255))
    school = db.Column(db.String(255))
    degree = db.Column(db.String(255))
    degree_category = db.Column(db.String(255))
    employment_rate_overall = db.Column(db.Float)
    employment_rate_ft_perm = db.Column(db.Float)
    basic_monthly_mean = db.Column(db.Float)
    basic_monthly_median = db.Column(db.Float)
    gross_monthly_mean = db.Column(db.Float)
    gross_monthly_median = db.Column(db.Float)
    gross_mthly_25_percentile = db.Column(db.Float)
    gross_mthly_75_percentile = db.Column(db.Float)
```

*Data Model Definition*

### 6.3.3 Data Handling and Queries:

The backend handles complex queries to fetch and compute employment metrics dynamically based on user inputs such as year, university, and degree category. For example, routes like **/update-metrics** use SQLAlchemy to filter data and compute differences in employment rates and salaries across different times or demographic segments. The use of the **func** module from SQLAlchemy for aggregation and statistical functions exemplifies advanced SQL capabilities, like calculating average rates and percentiles directly in database queries, enhancing performance by offloading these computations to the database server.

#### Key Features:

- **Dynamic Data Filtering:** Users can filter data based on year, university, and degree category.

- **Advanced SQL Capabilities:** Utilizes SQLAlchemy's func module for aggregation and statistical calculations.
- **Efficient Data Handling:** Offloads heavy computations to the database server, improving performance.

### Example: Updating Metrics in Real-Time

The **'update-metrics'** route demonstrates how the backend processes requests to update key metrics based on user-selected filters. This includes calculating differences in employment rates and salaries from the previous year.

```
def update_metrics():
    year = request.args.get('year', default=None, type=str)
    university = request.args.get('university', default=None, type=str)
    degree_category = request.args.get('degree', default=None, type=str)

    # Helper function to calculate differences
    def calculate_difference(current, previous):
        if current is None or previous is None:
            return "N/A"
        try:
            return "{:.2f}%".format((current - previous) / previous * 100)
        except ZeroDivisionError:
            return "N/A"

    query_current = GraduateEmployment.query
    query_previous = GraduateEmployment.query

    if year:
        query_current = query_current.filter(cast(GraduateEmployment.year, Integer) == int(year))
        query_previous = query_previous.filter(cast(GraduateEmployment.year, Integer) == int(year) - 1)
    if university:
        query_current = query_current.filter(GraduateEmployment.university == university)
        query_previous = query_previous.filter(GraduateEmployment.university == university)
    if degree_category:
        query_current = query_current.filter(GraduateEmployment.degree_category == degree_category)
        query_previous = query_previous.filter(GraduateEmployment.degree_category == degree_category)

    def safe_float(value):
        try:
            return float(value)
        except TypeError:
            return None

    metrics_current = {
        'graduate_count': query_current.count(),
        'average_employment_rate': safe_float(query_current.with_entities(func.avg(GraduateEmployment.employe
        'ft_perm_employment_rate': safe_float(query_current.with_entities(func.avg(GraduateEmployment.employe
        'median_gross_monthly_salary': safe_float(query_current.with_entities(func.percentile_cont(0.5).within

    metrics_previous = {
        'graduate_count': query_previous.count(),
        'average_employment_rate': safe_float(query_previous.with_entities(func.avg(GraduateEmployment.employe
        'ft_perm_employment_rate': safe_float(query_previous.with_entities(func.avg(GraduateEmployment.employe
        'median_gross_monthly_salary': safe_float(query_previous.with_entities(func.percentile_cont(0.5).within

    differences = {
        'graduate_count_diff': calculate_difference(metrics_current['graduate_count'], metrics_previous['gradu
        'average_employment_rate_diff': calculate_difference(metrics_current['average_employment_rate'], metri
        'ft_perm_employment_rate_diff': calculate_difference(metrics_current['ft_perm_employment_rate'], metri
        'median_gross_monthly_salary_diff': calculate_difference(metrics_current['median_gross_monthly_salary']

    return jsonify({
        *metrics_current,
        *differences
    })
```

Update-metric Route Codes

- The **'update\_metrics'** route dynamically filters and computes metrics based on user inputs.
- The **'calculate\_difference'** function calculates percentage differences between current and previous values, providing insights into changes over time.
- SQLAlchemy's **'func'** module is used to perform aggregation and statistical calculations directly in the database, enhancing performance by reducing the load on the application server.

---

## **6.4 Conclusion.**

The development and integration phases of the InsightBoard were executed with a high degree of precision. The choice of technologies and frameworks not only supported a rapid development cycle but also ensured that the system was robust, scalable, and maintainable. The meticulous approach to integration and the strategic use of automation tools minimized disruptions and prepared the system for a comprehensive validation phase.

---

## Chapter 7: Testing and Validation

### 7.1 Introduction

Testing and validation are critical to ensuring that the InsightBoard meets both technical specifications and user needs effectively. This combined chapter outlines our comprehensive approach to verifying the system's functionality, performance, security, and real-world applicability.

### 7.2 Testing Strategy

The testing strategy was meticulously designed to cover all aspects necessary for ensuring that InsightBoard is both robust and secure. The approach included multiple layers of testing, each critical for validating different components and interactions within the system.

#### Methodologies:

- **Agile Testing:** Incorporated testing at each stage of development to ensure continuous quality and adaptability.
- **Regression Testing:** Repeated tests after modifications to ensure latest changes do not negatively affect existing functionality.
- **Black Box Testing:** Focused on input-output without considering the internal code structure, mainly for user interface and integration tests.
- **White Box Testing:** Involved testing internal structures or workings of an application, often at the unit level.

#### Tools:

- Unit Testing: PyTest for Python components.
- Integration Testing: Selenium for automated interaction tests.
- System Testing: Apache JMeter for performance testing.

#### Unit Testing

Initially, the focus was on unit testing where individual components were isolated and rigorously tested to confirm their functionality against predefined specifications. Automated

testing frameworks, such as PyTest for Python, were employed to ensure each component operated independently as expected.

### Example:

Here is an example of a successful test run using `pytest` for the Python components:

```
(myenv) PS C:\Users\KaiJie\Desktop\InsightBoard Graduate Employment Web Dashboard> pytest -p no:warnings
===== test session starts =====
platform win32 -- Python 3.12.3, pytest-8.2.0, pluggy-1.5.0
rootdir: C:\Users\KaiJie\Desktop\InsightBoard Graduate Employment Web Dashboard
plugins: flask-1.3.0, mock-3.14.0
collected 1 item

test\test_routes.py . [100%]

===== 1 passed in 2.33s =====
(myenv) PS C:\Users\KaiJie\Desktop\InsightBoard Graduate Employment Web Dashboard>
```

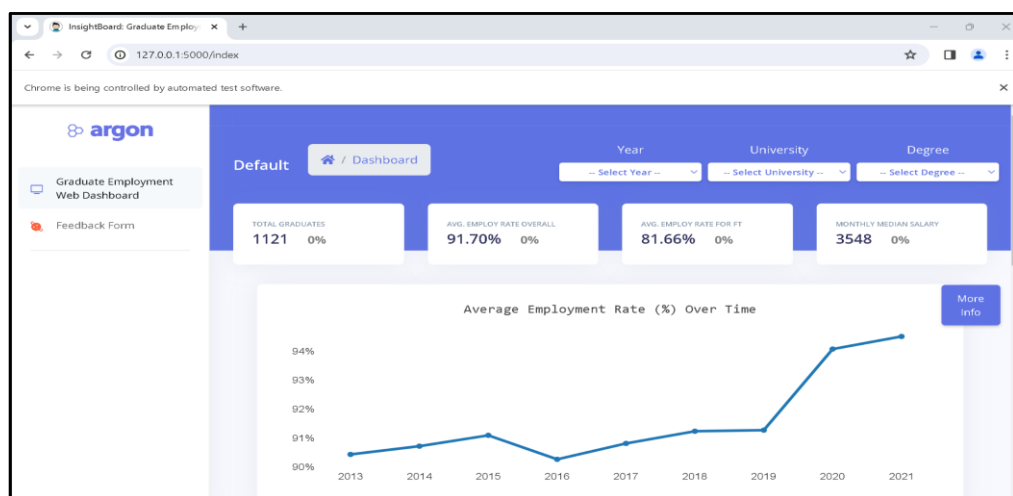
Successful execution of pytest showing 1 passed test

## Integration Testing

Following unit testing, the focus shifted to integration testing. This phase was essential for verifying that the various components of the system worked together seamlessly. Tools like Selenium were utilized for automating interaction tests for endpoint testing, checking for data flow consistency and proper module interaction.

## Key Interactions and Results:

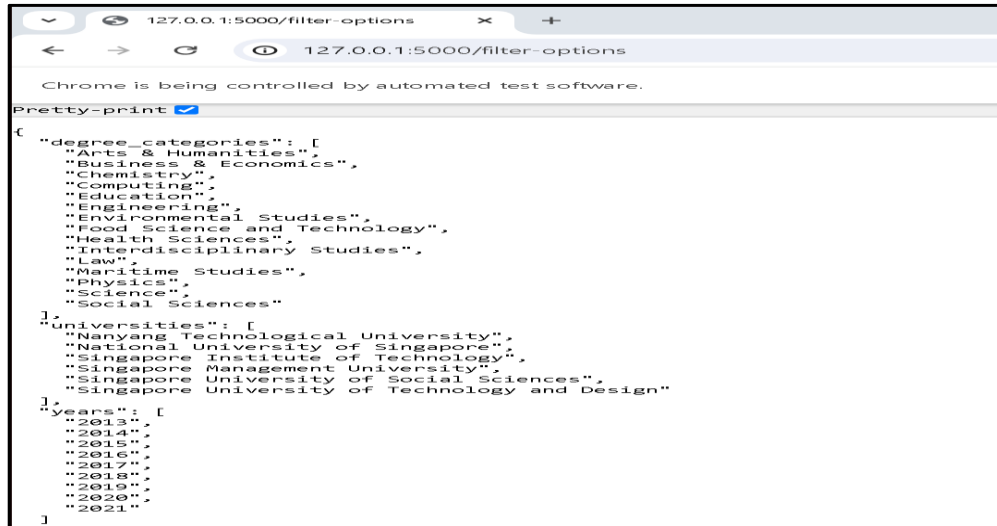
### 1. Dashboard



Screenshot of the dashboard page.

## 2. Filter Options

The response from the `/filter-options` endpoint is saved as a JSON file: (filter\_options.json).



Screenshot of the filter-options

## 3. Employment Rate Chart Data



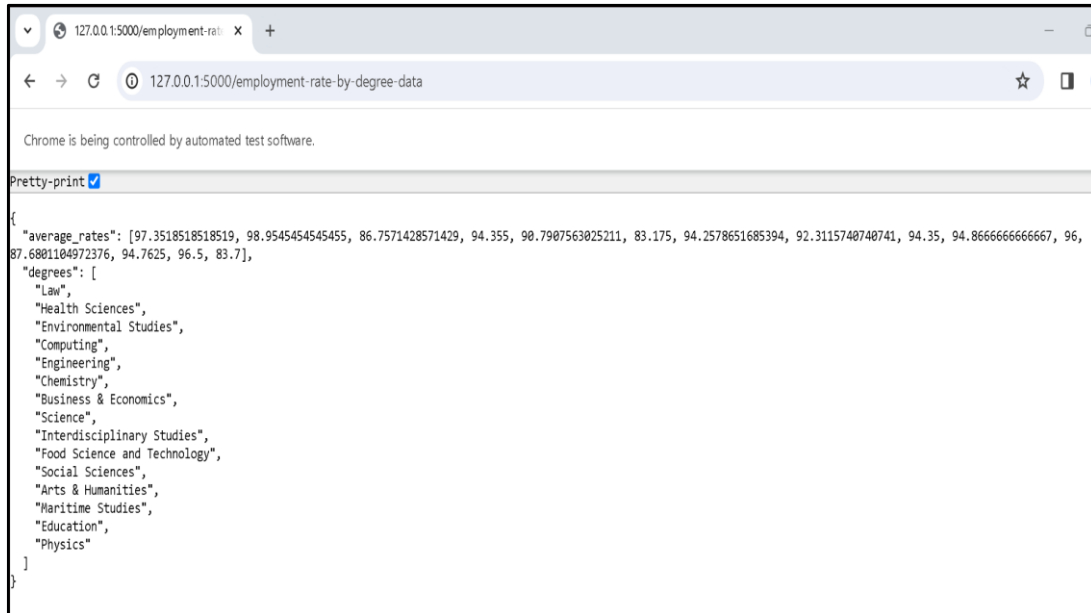
Screenshot of the Employment Rate Chart Data

The response from the `/employment-rate-chart-data` endpoint is saved as a JSON file: (employment\_rate\_chart\_data.json).



## 4. Employment Rate by Degree Data

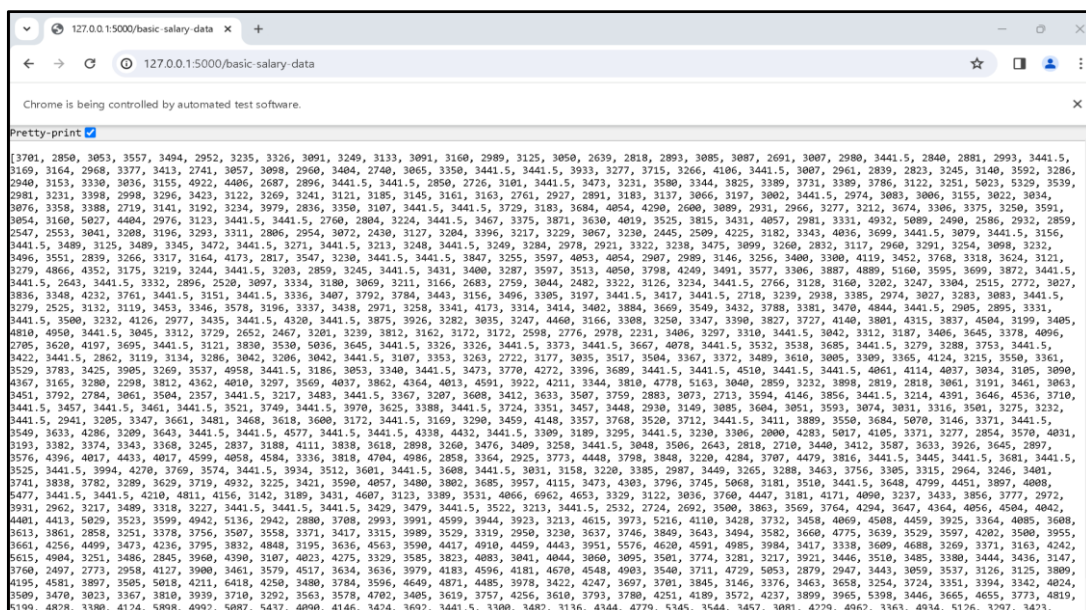
The response from the `/employment-rate-by-degree-data` endpoint is saved as a JSON file: (employment\_rate\_by\_degree\_data.json).



Screenshot of the Employment Rate by Degree Data

## 5. Basic Salary Data

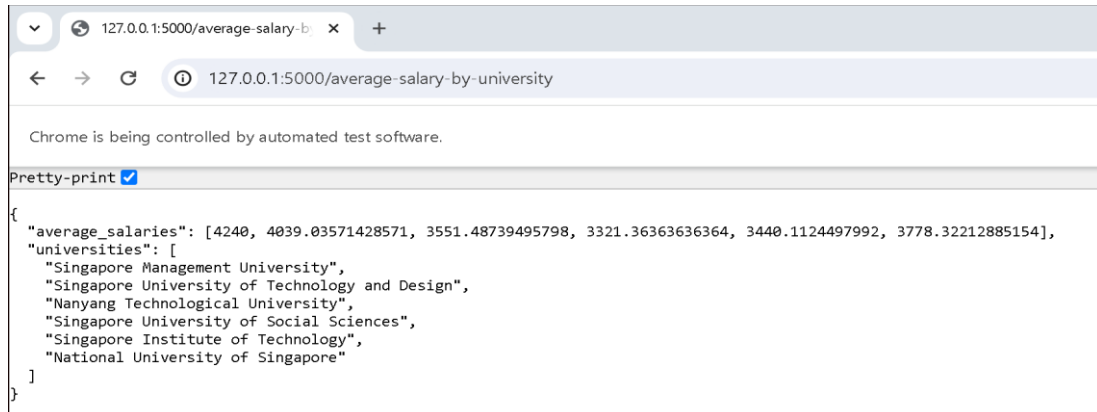
The response from the `/basic-salary-data` endpoint is saved as a JSON file: (basic\_salary\_data.json).



Screenshot of the basic monthly mean data

## 6. Average Salary by University

The response from the `/average-salary-by-university` endpoint is saved as a JSON file:(average\_salary\_by\_university.json).



*Screenshot of the Average Salary by University*

## System Testing

Subsequently, the entire system was subjected to comprehensive system testing to validate its overall performance and behavior under both typical and peak load conditions. We utilized Apache JMeter to simulate multiple users, which allowed us to assess the system's scalability and reliability thoroughly.

Each of these testing phases played a pivotal role in reinforcing the security and functionality of InsightBoard, providing us with the confidence that our platform could handle real-world demands efficiently and securely.

## Security Testing

Finally, security testing was paramount in protecting user data. We combined automated and manual testing techniques to identify and mitigate potential vulnerabilities. Using OWASP ZAP for automated security scans and conducting manual penetration tests, we ensured the dashboard was safeguarded against common threats such as SQL injection and cross-site scripting (XSS).

Each of these testing phases played a pivotal role in reinforcing the security and functionality of InsightBoard, providing us with the confidence that our platform could handle real-world demands efficiently and securely.

### 7.3 Validation Process

Real-world application and User Acceptance Testing (UAT) ensured that InsightBoard fulfills its intended use:

- **Real-World Application Testing:** Tested the dashboard with actual data under typical operational conditions, focusing on performance metrics, system stability, and scalability.
- **User Acceptance Testing:** Engaged diverse users to validate the dashboard's functionality and usability. Feedback from this phase was crucial for refining the system.

### 7.4 Results and Improvements

**Both testing and validation phases demonstrated that InsightBoard is capable of meeting the high demands of real-world application:**

- **Performance and Stability:** Confirmed high performance and stability during peak loads.
- **User Satisfaction:** UAT showed high levels of user satisfaction and provided insights for further improvements in usability and functionality.

### 7.5 Detailed Test Cases

#### 1. Unit Testing:

##### Retrieve Data from PostgreSQL to Display Dashboard Data and Charts

Test Case ID	TC001
Description	Retrieve Data from PostgreSQL to Display Dashboard Data and Charts
Preconditions	Database is populated with sample data and the dashboard is set up to query the database
Steps:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Connect to PostgreSQL database</li><li>2. Execute SQL query to retrieve employment rate data</li><li>3. Verify the retrieved data matches the expected data structure and values</li><li>4. Render the data in the dashboard charts</li></ol>

Expected Result	Data should be accurately retrieved from the database and correctly displayed in the dashboard charts
Actual Result	Data successfully retrieved and displayed in the charts as expected
Status	Passed
Screenshot	Insert Screenshot of Dashboard with Retrieved Data Displayed

## 2. Integration Testing:

### Validate Data Flow from PostgreSQL to Dashboard Display

Test Case ID	IT001
Description	Validate Data Flow from PostgreSQL to Dashboard Display
Preconditions	Filters available and data populated
Steps	1. Navigate to dashboard 2. Apply filter for 'University' 3. Verify data displayed on dashboard
Expected Result	Dashboard updates to show filtered data
Actual Result	Dashboard successfully updated with filtered data
Status	Passed
Screenshot	<i>Insert Screenshot of Dashboard with Filter Applied</i>

## 7.6 Conclusion

Through rigorous testing and validation, InsightBoard has been thoroughly vetted to meet our high standards for functionality, performance, security, and user satisfaction. This comprehensive approach has set a solid foundation for the successful deployment of the dashboard.

## Chapter 8: Evaluation Against Requirements

### 8.1 Introduction

This chapter details the evaluation of InsightBoard against the specified functional and non-functional requirements using a Requirements Traceability Matrix (RTM).

### 8.2 Evaluation Process

For my report, I meticulously tracked and verified that each requirement was met:

- **Functional Requirements:** Ensured that all features such as data filtering, visualization, and export functions performed as intended.
- **Non-Functional Requirements:** Evaluated the system's performance, reliability, security, and scalability.

### 8.4 Results

The RTM provided a clear and organized method to confirm that every requirement was addressed:

**Table 1: Requirements Traceability Matrix:** Detailed each requirement, the tests performed, and the outcomes achieved.

Req ID	Description	Source	Priority	Status	Test Results	Alignment with Report Chapters	Comments
R1	Filtering mechanism for year, university, and degree	User Requirement	High	Completed	Passed	Ch. 4: Requirements Capture, Ch. 6: Implementation	Users can filter datas
R2	View historical data in tabular format	User Feedback	High	Completed	Passed	Ch. 4: Requirements Capture, Ch. 5: System Design	Supports detailed analysis
R3	Export raw data in Excel format	User Requirement	High	Completed	Passed	Ch. 6: Implementation, Ch. 8: Validation	Export functionality verified
R4	Help/FAQ section for user assistance	User Requirement	Medium	Completed	Passed	Ch. 6: Implementation, Ch. 8: Validation	Provides user guidance
R5	User feedback system for dashboard improvement	User Feedback	Medium	Completed	Passed	Ch. 5: System Design, Ch. 8: Validation	Feedback mechanism in place
R6	Responsive design across devices	User Requirement	High	Completed	Passed	Ch. 5: System Design, Ch. 7: Testing	Responsive to all screens
NF1	Performance optimization for quick loading	Performance Standards	High	In Progress	In Progress	Ch. 5: System Design, Ch. 7: Testing	Optimized for speed
NF2	Regular data backups to prevent loss	Compliance Requirement	High	Planned	Not Tested	Ch. 6: Implementation, Ch. 7: Testing	Backup system scheduled
NF3	Handling high user load without degradation	Scalability Requirement	High	In Progress	In Progress	Ch. 5: System Design, Ch. 7: Testing	Testing scalability
NF4	Graceful error handling for user guidance	User Feedback	Medium	Completed	Passed	Ch. 6: Implementation, Ch. 7: Testing	Improved user experience

Requirements Traceability Matrix Table

**Results:** The evaluation confirmed that InsightBoard fully met the functional and non-functional requirements outlined during the planning phase. The system demonstrated compliance with all relevant legal and ethical standards, ensuring data integrity and user privacy.

## **8.5 Continuous Improvement**

InsightBoard's development is iterative. Based on ongoing user feedback and technological advancements, we continually refine and enhance the dashboard.

## **8.6 Conclusion**

The evaluation confirmed that InsightBoard successfully meets all outlined requirements, offering robust functionality and a secure, user-friendly experience. This chapter underscores our commitment to delivering a high-quality, impactful product.

## Chapter 9: Conclusion & Future Work

### 9.1 Project Summary

The InsightBoard project has successfully addressed the need for a comprehensive and user-friendly platform that provides up-to-date employment statistics and trends for graduates from various courses at local universities. Throughout the project's lifecycle, we adhered to the Waterfall methodology, ensuring a structured and systematic approach to development. Each phase—from requirements gathering and system design to implementation, testing, and validation—was meticulously executed, resulting in a robust and scalable web dashboard.

#### Key Achievements:

- **Data Integration:** Successfully integrated employment data from multiple sources, providing a holistic view of graduate employment trends.
- **User-Centric Design:** Developed an intuitive and responsive user interface, catering to diverse user groups including students, educators, and policymakers.
- **Advanced Data Visualization:** Implemented dynamic data visualization features, allowing users to interact with and interpret complex data with ease.
- **Scalability and Performance:** Ensured the dashboard is capable of handling large datasets and concurrent user requests efficiently.

### 9.2 Conclusion

InsightBoard represents a significant advancement in the way graduate employment data is accessed and utilized. By leveraging modern web technologies and data science techniques, the platform not only meets but exceeds the initial project objectives. The user-centric approach and rigorous testing processes have resulted in a tool that is both reliable and valuable for its intended users.

#### Impact on Stakeholders:

- **Students:** Can make informed career decisions based on real-time employment trends and salary benchmarks.
- **Educators:** Gain insights into industry demands, allowing for the adjustment of curricula to better prepare students for the job market.

- 
- **Policymakers:** Receive actionable data that can guide the development of educational policies and initiatives.

## 9.3 Recommendations for Future Work

While InsightBoard represents a significant achievement, there are always opportunities for further improvement and enhancement. Moving forward, we recommend the following areas for future work:

### 1. Enhanced Data Visualization:

- **Advanced Techniques:** Implement more sophisticated data visualization techniques such as heatmaps, scatter plots, and 3D charts to provide deeper insights.
- **User Customization:** Allow users to customize visualizations, including color schemes, data groupings, and chart types.

### 2. Machine Learning Integration:

- **Predictive Analytics:** Develop predictive models to forecast employment trends and salary growth based on historical data.
- **Personalized Recommendations:** Use machine learning to provide personalized career advice and job recommendations for users based on their profile and preferences.

### 3. Expanded Data Sources:

- **Broader Data Integration:** Continuously seek and integrate new data sources, including international datasets, to provide a more comprehensive analysis of global employment trends.
- **Real-time Data Feeds:** Incorporate real-time data feeds from job portals and industry reports to keep the dashboard updated with the latest information.

### 4. Accessibility Features:

- **Inclusive Design:** Implement features such as screen reader compatibility, high-contrast modes, and keyboard navigation to ensure the platform is accessible to all users, including those with disabilities.



- 
- **User Testing:** Conduct regular accessibility testing with diverse user groups to identify and address any barriers to usability.

#### **5. Continuous User Feedback:**

- **Feedback Loops:** Establish ongoing mechanisms for collecting user feedback, such as periodic surveys and in-app feedback forms.
- **Iterative Improvements:** Regularly update the platform based on user feedback to ensure it continues to meet user needs and stays ahead of emerging trends.

#### **Long-term Vision:**

The long-term vision for InsightBoard is to evolve into a comprehensive employment analytics platform that not only serves graduates and educators but also provides valuable insights for employers and job market analysts. By continuously integrating new technologies and expanding the scope of data analysis, InsightBoard can become an indispensable tool for navigating the complexities of the modern job market.

## References

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## **Appendices ( [Link to shared folder](#) )**

- **Appendix A: Project Initiation Document**
  - **Appendix B: Gantt Chart**
- **Appendix C: Requirement Specification**
  - **Appendix D: Ethical Form**
- **Appendix E: Front-end & Back-end Codes**
  - **Appendix F: Testing Codes**
  - **Appendix G: Data Preprocessing**