Dashboard Design

Date	28 July 2025
Team ID	YM
Project Name	Global Malnutrition Trends: A Power BI Analysis (1983-2019)
Maximum Marks	5 Marks

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

Activity 1: Interactive and visually appealing dashboards

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

- **Clear and Intuitive Layout:**
  - Keep the dashboard organized and easy to follow.
  - Use **titles and labels** clearly so users know what they are looking at.
- **Use Appropriate Visualizations:**
  - Choose the right chart type for the data:
    - Bar/Column charts for comparisons
    - Line charts for trends
    - Pie/donut charts for proportions
- **Colour and Theming:**
  - Use consistent colours to represent similar data.
  - Highlight important values using contrasting colours.
  - Avoid using too many colours that confuse the user.
- **Interactive Filters and Slicers:**
  - Allow users to **filter data by country, year, category**, etc.
  - Add **drop-downs or sliders** to improve user control.
- **Drill-Down Capabilities:**
  - Let users click on a chart item (e.g., a country or region) to see more detailed data.
- **Responsive Design:**
  - Make sure dashboards look good on all devices – desktops, tablets, and phones.
- **Custom Visuals and Icons:**
  - Use icons and shapes to make data easier to interpret.

- **Use of Infographics:**
  - Combine **text, icons, and visuals** to tell a story.
  - Keep it **simple, informative, and eye-catching**.
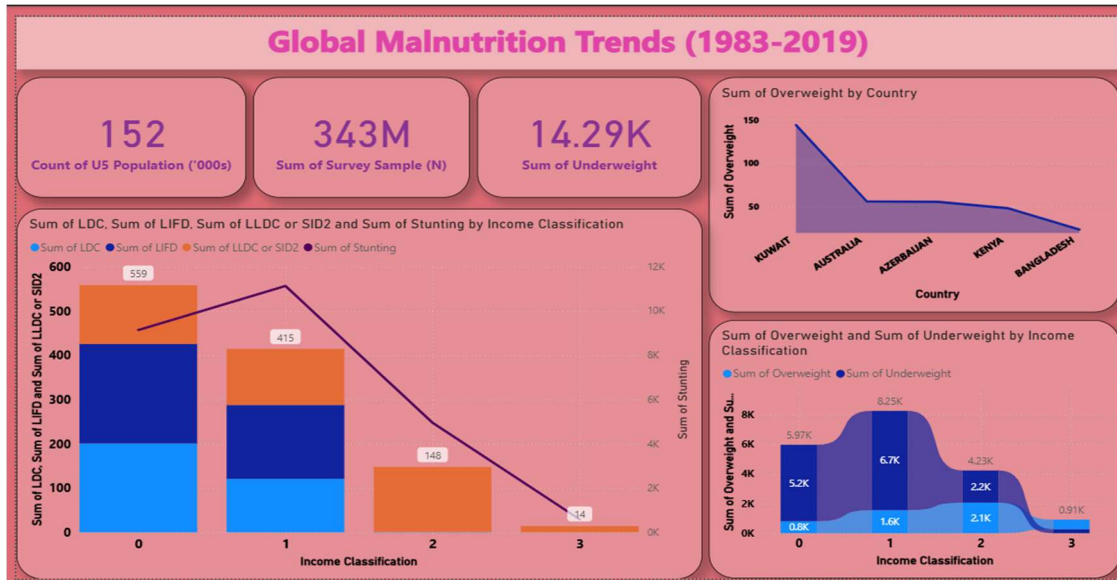
Note: Highlight the major outcomes in form of bullet points.

Sample:

Here are five potential outcomes from the dashboard image provided:

1. **Poorer countries have more malnourished children**: Countries with lower income levels (like income class 0 and 1) have much higher numbers of children who are too short (stunted) or underweight.

2. **Rich countries face more overweight issues**: Countries like **Kuwait** and **Australia** have higher numbers of overweight people, showing that rich countries deal more with obesity.

3. **Underweight is mostly seen in low-income areas**: Most of the underweight cases come from low-income countries. As income level increases, the number of underweight people decreases.

4. **The data covers a lot of people and countries**: The dashboard includes data from 152 countries and covers 343 million people, especially children under age 5.

5. **As income increases, stunting decreases**: Children in richer countries are less likely to be stunted. There is a clear link: more income = better growth and health.