Dashboard



















Outline

- What is Dashboard?
- Preparation for a Dashboard Project
- Best Practices
- Design Principles
- Examples







What is Dashboard?

- A dashboard is a visual interface that provides at-a-glance views into key measures relevant to a particular objective or business process. Dashboards have three main attributes:
 - ▶ Dashboards are typically graphical in nature, providing visualisations that help focus attention on key trends, comparisons, and exceptions.
 - ▶ Dashboards often display data that is relevant only to the goal of the dashboard.
 - Because dashboards are designed with a specific purpose or goal, they inherently contain predefined conclusions that relieve end users from performing their own analysis.









Preparing for a Dashboard Project

- ▶ Establishing the audience and purpose for the dashboard.
- Describing the **measures** for the dashboard.
- ▶ Cataloging the required data sources.
- ▶ Defining the dimensions and filters for the dashboard.
- Determining the need for drill-down features.
- Establishing the refresh schedule.









Dashboard - Data Sources

- Do you have access to the necessary data sources?
- ▶ How often are those data sources refreshed?
- ▶ Who owns and maintains those data sources?
- ▶ What are the **processes** to get the data from those resources?
- Does the data even exist?









Implementing Dashboard Modelling Best Practices

- Separating data, analysis, and presentation.
- Starting with appropriately structured data.
- Avoiding turning your data model into a database.
- Documenting and organising your data model.









Avoiding Turning Your Data Model into a Database

- ▶ What's wrong with utilising as much data as possible?
- Aggregating data within Excel increases the number of formulas.
- Your data model will be distributed with your dashboard.
- Large data sets can cause difficulty in scalability.









Documenting and Organising Your Data Model

- Wanting to keep your data model limited to one worksheet tab is natural.
- Most users would think that keeping track of one tab is much simpler than using different tabs.
- ▶ Using one tab typically places limits on your analysis.
- Too much on one tab makes for a confusing data model.
- ▶ Using one tab limits the amount of documentation that you can include.









Dashboard Design Principles

- Keep it simple.
- Don't turn your dashboard into a data repository.
- Avoid the fancy formatting.
- Limit each dashboard to one printable page.
- ▶ Format numbers effectively.
- Use titles and labels effectively.









Avoid the Fancy Formatting

- Avoid using colours or background fills to partition your dashboards.
- ▶ **De-emphasise** borders, backgrounds, and other elements that define dashboard areas.
- Avoid applying fancy effects such as gradients, pattern fills, shadows, glows, soft edges, and other formatting.
- ▶ Don't try to enhance your dashboards with clip art or pictures.









Format Numbers Effectively

- Always use commas to make numbers easier to read.
- ▶ Use decimal places only if that level of precision is required.
- Use the dollar symbol **only when** you need to clarify that you're referring to monetary values.
- Format large numbers to the thousands or millions place.









Use Titles and Labels Effectively

- Always include a timestamp on your reporting mechanisms.
- Always include **some text** indicating when the data for the measures was retrieved.
- ▶ Use descriptive titles for each component on your dashboard.
- Although it may seem counterintuitive, it's generally good practice to de- emphasise labels by **formatting them to hues** lighter than the ones used for your data.

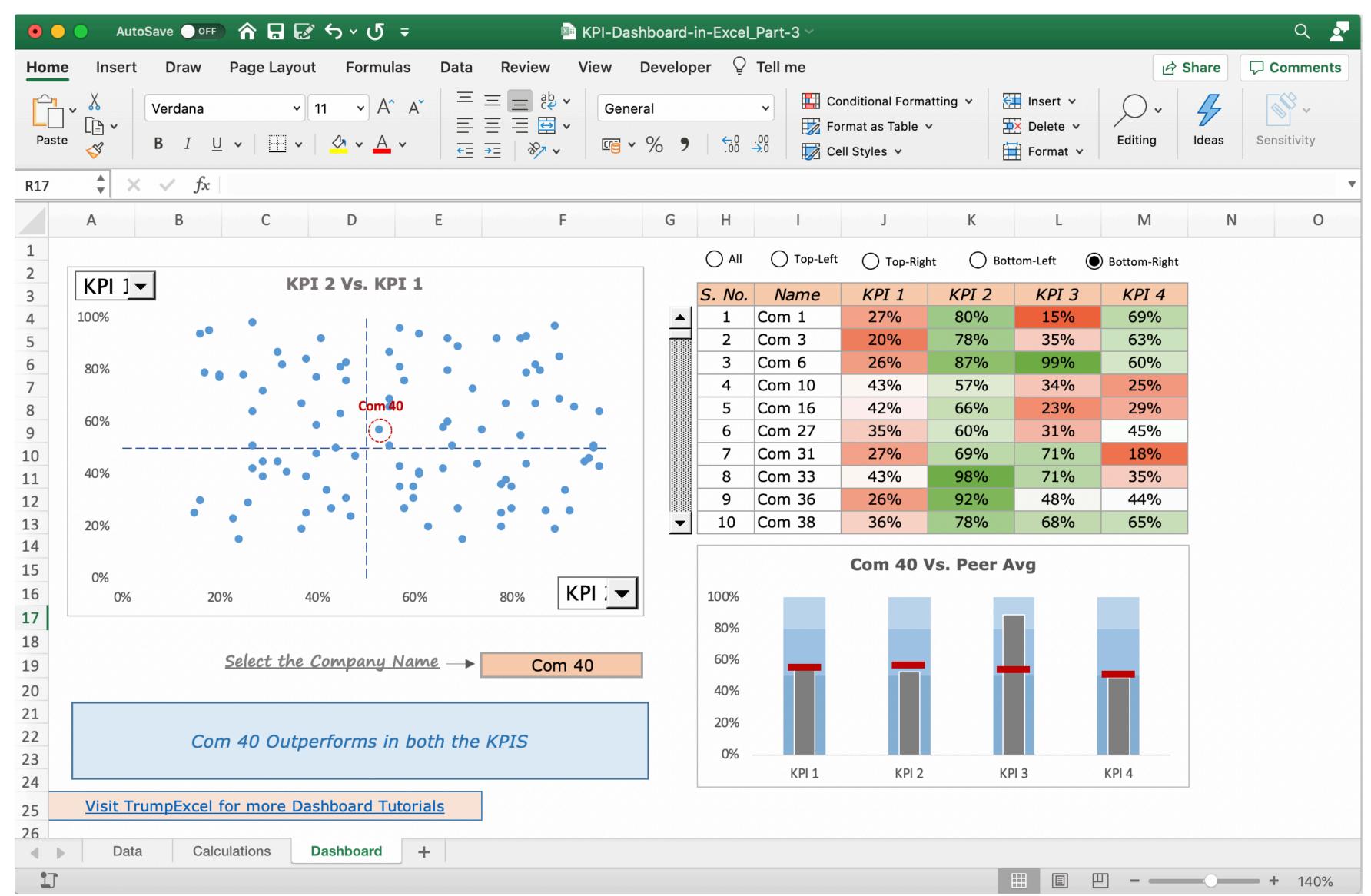




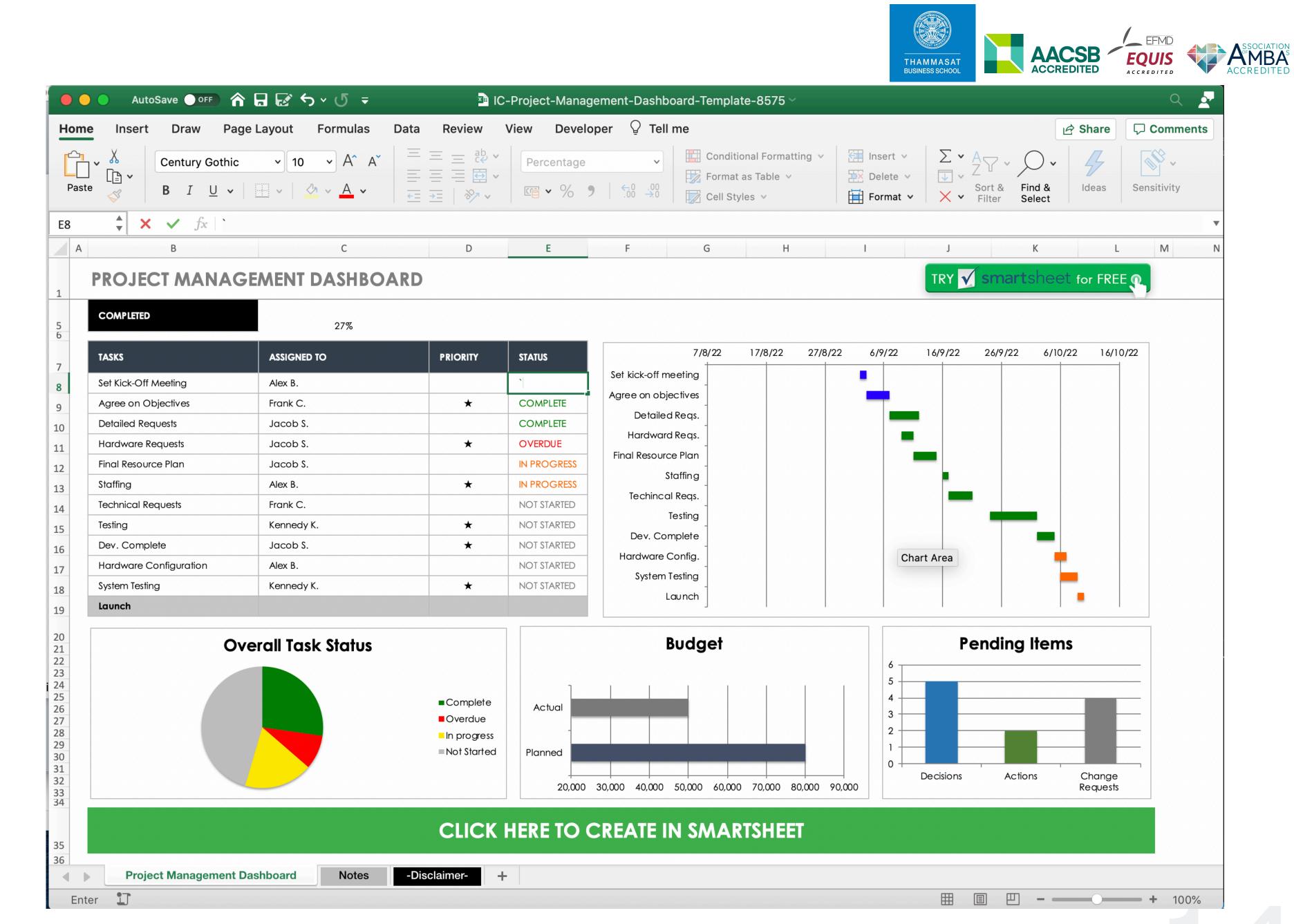




Example



Example



How to Create a Dashboard in Excel

Available at https://www.smartsheet.com/how-create-dashboard-excel

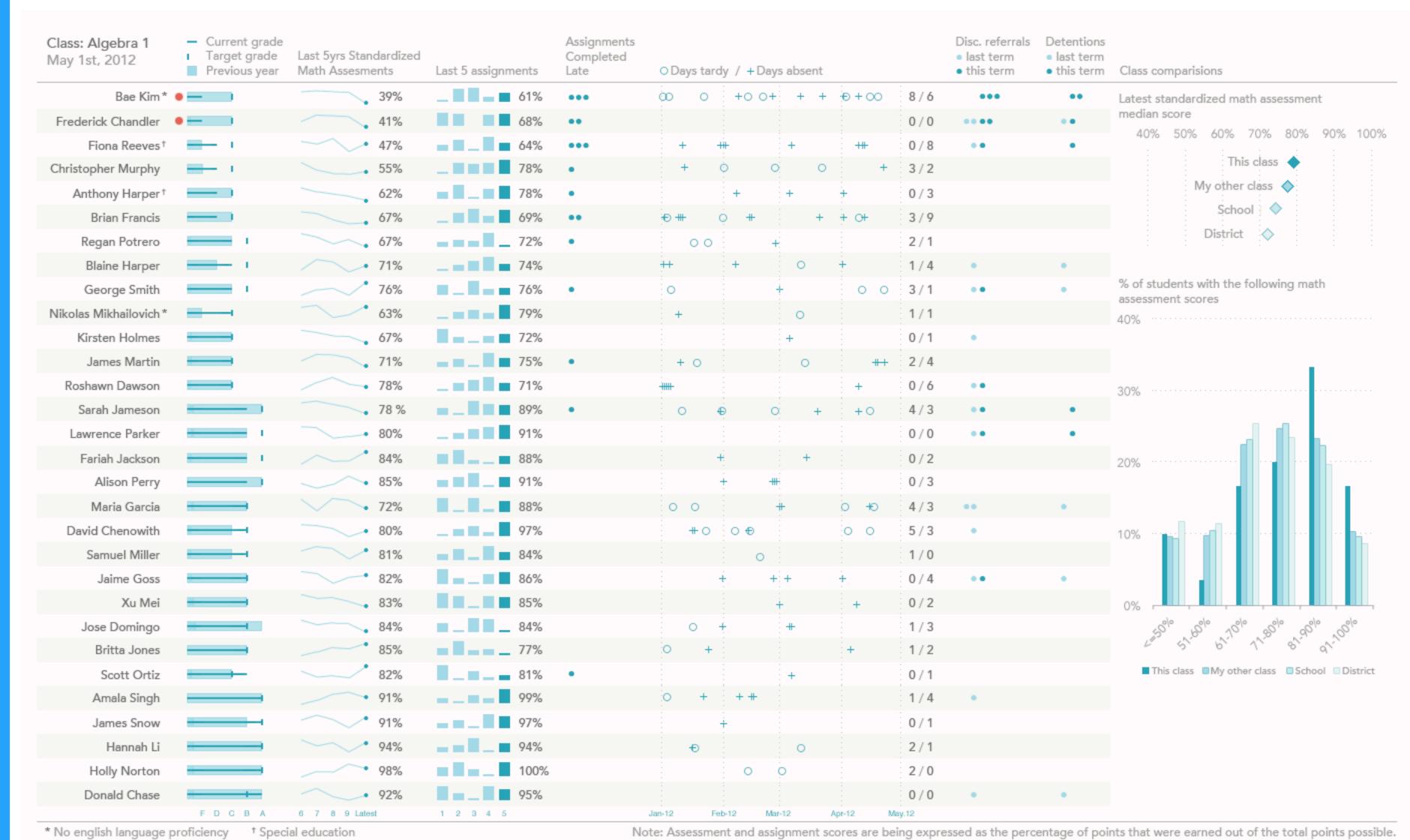








Example



²⁰¹² Perceptual Edge Dashboard Design Competition: We Have a Winner! Available at http://www.perceptualedge.com/blog/?p=1374