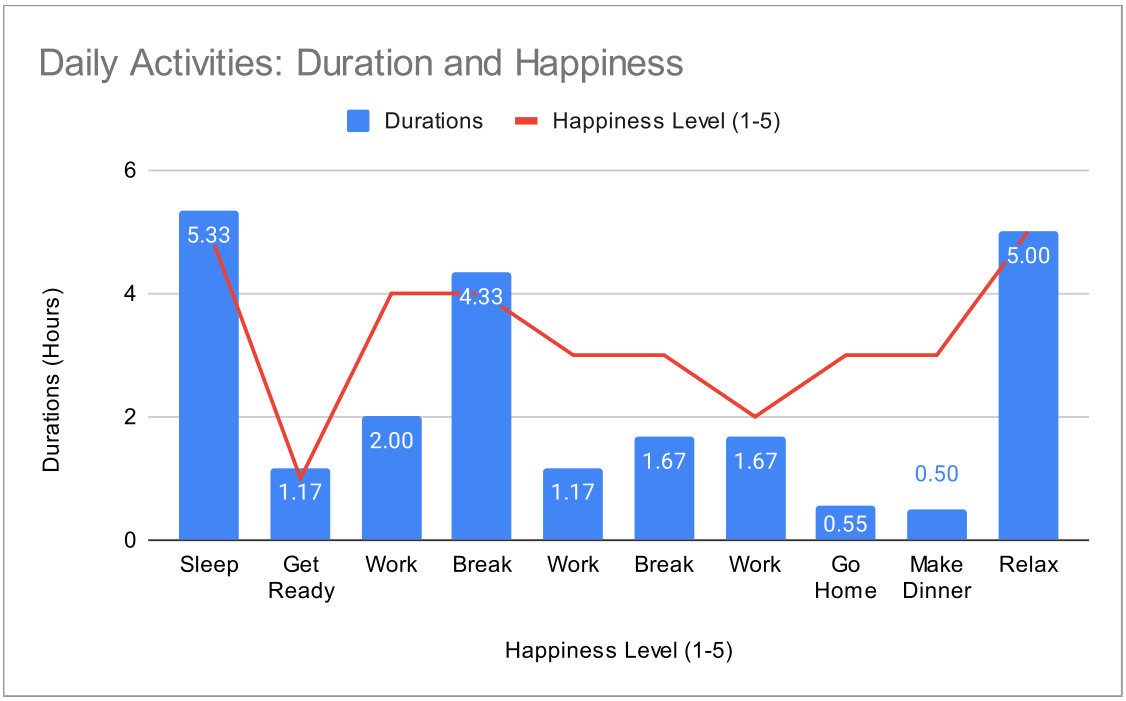
Activity	Start Time	End Time	Happiness Leve	Durations
Sleep	02:00:00	07:20:00	5	5.33
Get Ready	07:20:00	08:30:00	1	1.17
Work	09:00:00	11:00:00	4	2.00
Break	11:00:00	15:20:00	4	4.33
Work	15:20:00	16:30:00	3	1.17
Break	16:30:00	18:10:00	3	1.67
Work	18:10:00	19:50:00	2	1.67
Go Home	19:50:00	20:23:00	3	0.55
Make Dinner	20:30:00	21:00:00	3	0.50
Relax	21:00:00	02:00:00	5	5.00

Summary: The day features three work sessions with declining happiness levels (4, 3, then 2). Notably, there are relatively long breaks interspersed between these work periods, both before the first afternoon work session and after it, each associated with moderate happiness levels (4 and 3). "Get Ready" shows the lowest happiness (1), while "Sleep" and "Relax" are the most enjoyable (5) and also account for significant portions of the day's duration. Shorter activities include "Go Home" and "Make Dinner," which have moderate happiness scores.


Daily Activities: Duration and Happiness
Durations
Happiness Level (1-5)
Durations (Hours)
6
4
2
0
5.33
1.17
2.00
4.33
1.17
1.67
1.67
0.55
0.50
5.00
Sleep
Get Ready
Work
Break
Work
Break
Work
Go Home
Make Dinner
Relax
Happiness Level (1-5)

List at least 3 skills you used to create your visualization:

Data Transformation and Calculation: I needed to transform the time data by calculating activity durations from the start and end times. This involved using formulas and understanding time formats in spreadsheet software.
Chart Selection and Configuration: I had to choose an appropriate chart type (combination chart) to represent the relationship between activity duration and happiness level. I also needed to configure the chart settings to display duration as bars and happiness as a line.
Data Interpretation and Synthesis: I had to analyze the data to identify key trends and patterns, such as the relationship between activity duration and happiness, and summarize those findings effectively.

Who is this visualization for, i.e., who is your audience?

This visualization is primarily for someone interested in understanding how time is allocated across different daily activities and the associated levels of happiness. The audience could be:

The individual who recorded the data (me): To gain personal insights into their daily routine, identify enjoyable activities, and areas where happiness might be improved.
A time management consultant or coach: To analyze a client's daily schedule and provide recommendations for optimizing time use and improving overall well-being.
Researchers studying daily routines and well-being: To visualize and analyze patterns in how people spend their time and how it relates to their happiness.