## Presentation 1

## • Links to presentation(s) and code(s) on GitHub:

- Presentation Link
  - Note that if the Power BI visuals embedded in the slides fail, static visuals can be found at the bottom of the slide deck
- All coding was done in Power BI: see below

## What did you do?

I created visuals for the Time Trends Dashboard. I began by compiling all CAR data and All Calls data into two CSV files using the import code provided by Prof. Krishna. I then loaded both files into Power BI for analysis. I then performed the following transformations within Power BI. CAR Data:

I transformed the data using the *Group By* function to ensure each *Contact Session ID* corresponded to only one row—preventing double counting caused by multiple actions per session. I used the *Advanced Group By* option to create multiple aggregations that support deeper analysis and visualization. Specifically, I created four new columns:

- Count Operation: Count Rows
  - *Purpose:* Determines the number of actions per session.
- Call Start Time Operation: Minimum of Activity Start Timestamp
   Purpose: Shows timestamp of the first row in a session to identify when the call began.
- Starting Hour Operation: Minimum of Hour
  - *Purpose:* Records the hour of day when the session started.
- All Rows Operation: All Rows
  - Purpose: Retains information from each session in nested tables for detailed reference.
- I also chose to "Expand All Rows" in order to access nested information in the visuals
   I also created a column from call start time for weekday (in numbers) where Monday = 1 and
   Sunday = 7 using the following code:

## All Calls Data:

I created a new column called DateTime\_CST which converts the "Answer time" to CST using the following code:

```
DateTime_CST =

VAR DateGMT = 'combined_all_calls'[Answer time]

VAR YearNum = YEAR(DateGMT)

VAR DSTStart =

DATE(YearNum, 3, 10 - WEEKDAY(DATE(YearNum, 3, 8))) + TIME(2, 0, 0)

VAR DSTEnd =

DATE(YearNum, 11, 3 - WEEKDAY(DATE(YearNum, 11, 1))) + TIME(2, 0, 0)

VAR OffsetHours =

IF(DateGMT >= DSTStart && DateGMT < DSTEnd, -5, -6)

RETURN

DateGMT + ( OffsetHours / 24 )
```

I then created a column including just the hour of day using the following code:

```
HourOfDay_CST = HOUR('combined_all_calls'[DateTime_CST])
```

I also created a column for Weekday (in numbers) where Monday = 1 and Sunday = 7

```
DayOfWeekNum_CST = WEEKDAY('combined_all_calls'[DateTime_CST], 2)
```

After these transformations, I created the following visualizations:

Data: CAR

Type: Bar Chart

X-axis:Starting Hour

Y-axis: Contact Session ID Legend: DayofWeekNum

Data: CAR

Type: Line Graph

X-axis: Starting Hour

Y-axis: Average of Count for Contact Session ID (# of rows for a call)

Data: All Calls

Type: Line Graph

X-axis: Hour of Day (CST)

Y-axis: Call Duration

\*On each visual, you can filter by: EP Name, Flow Name, Termination Reason, and the axes

and legend for the visual

How does it help the project?

This analysis of peak call time trends with various filters can help the team uncover operational

inefficiencies and develop strategies to improve overall intake performance, as seen in my

presentation. Based on my analysis, changing the messages for times users are encouraged to

call could increase the quality of service for users and allow agents to reach more people

overall.

Issues faced, Attempts to resolve issues, and Issues resolved

I did not face any significant issues with this contribution.

Next steps

Going forward, I plan to:

Refine the dashboard visuals to clearly display trends in peak call times by current filters.

Use heatmaps or line charts to highlight patterns across hours and days.

Incorporate additional filters to enable more granular insights into when and why certain

termination reasons occur.

Collaborate with team members who are focusing on other metrics so that the time trend

insights can be connected with them.

• References (Mention if you built up on someone else's work)

Code import files from Prof. Krishna