



Rightcall Call Center Monitoring

Krakow, 1st of September 2018

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Problem



Your customers want your agents to follow exceptional call center quality assurance best practices:

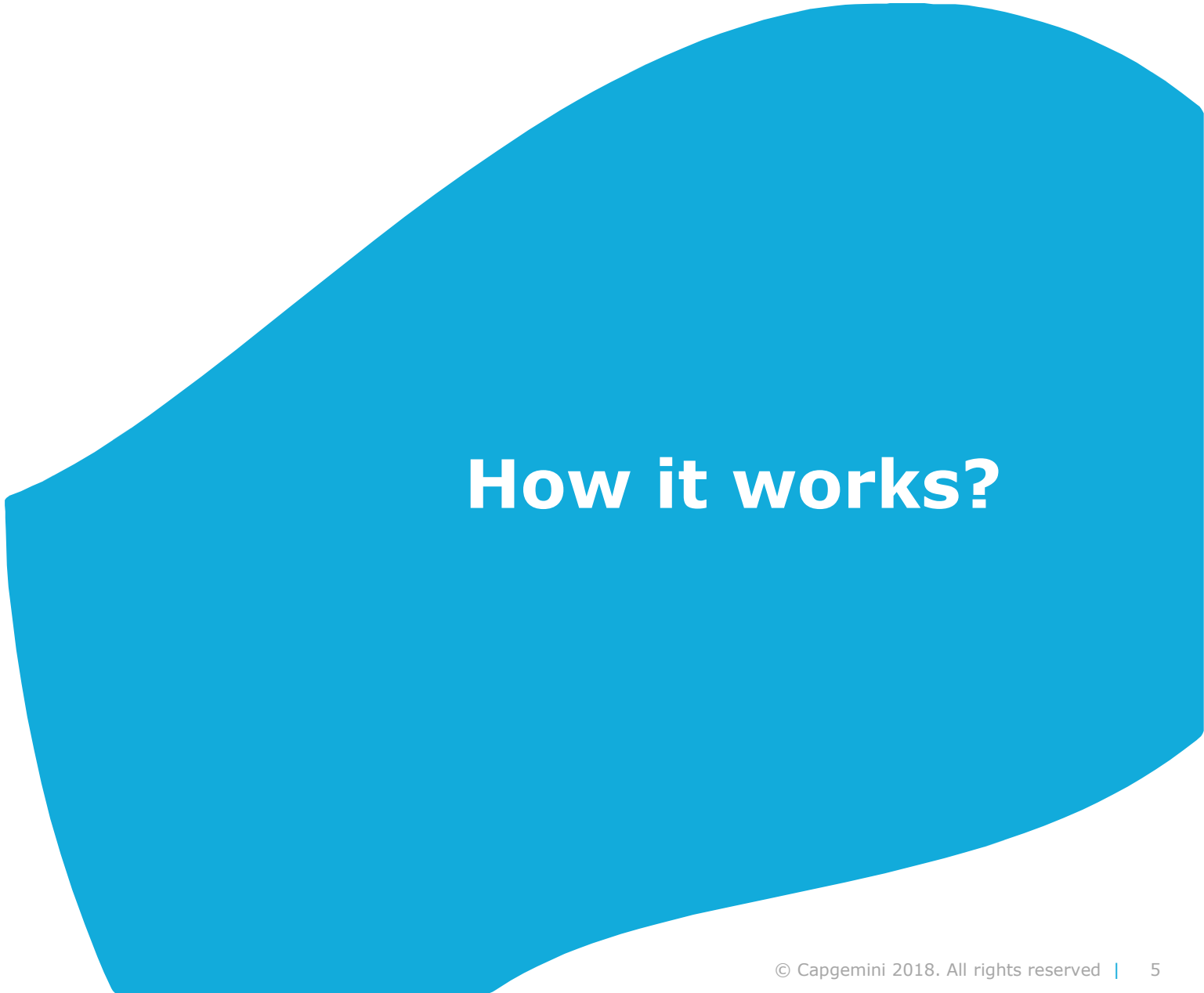
- frequent performance checks,
- call script monitoring,
- self-service tools promotion monitoring,
- sentiment analysis.

Solution

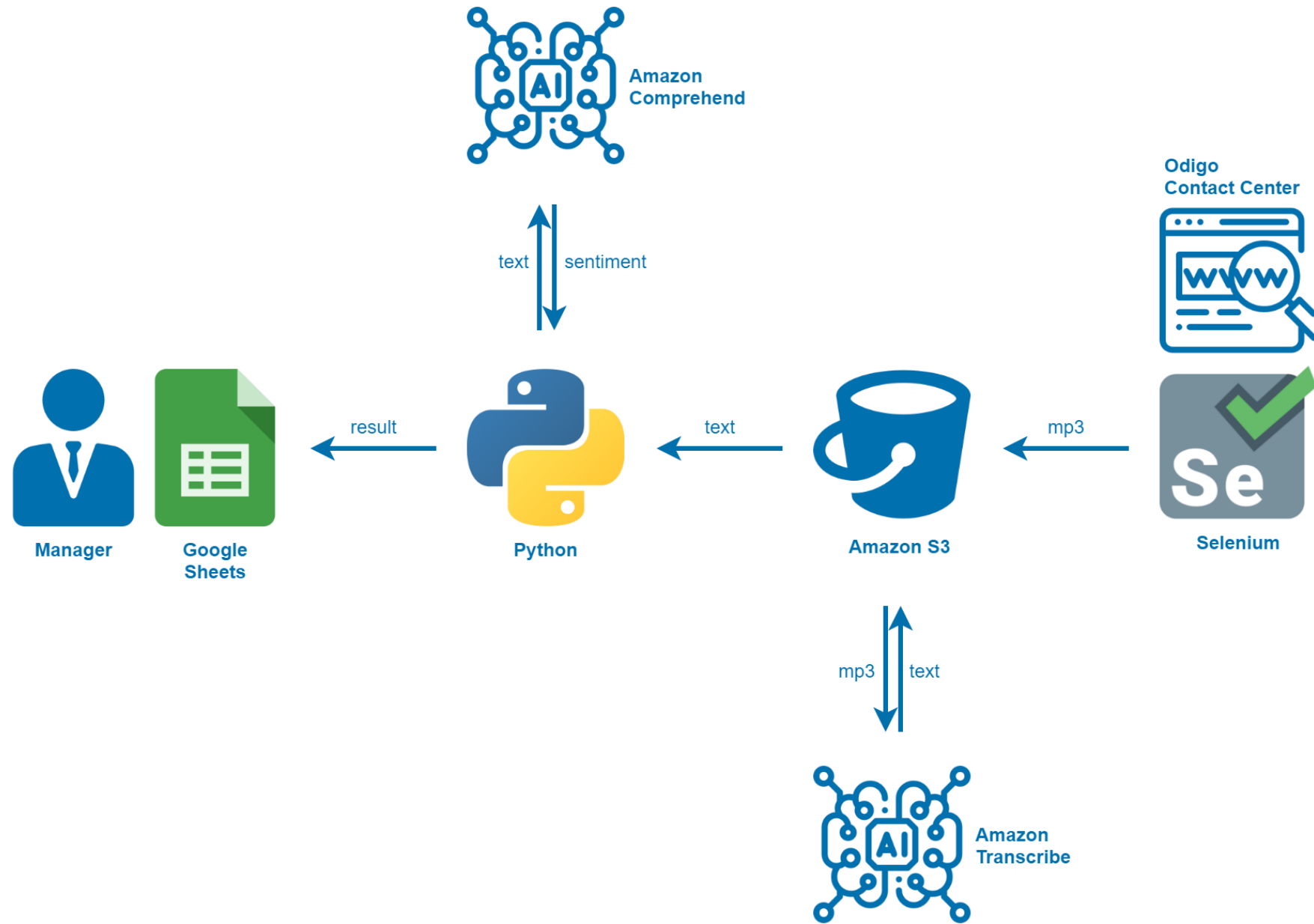


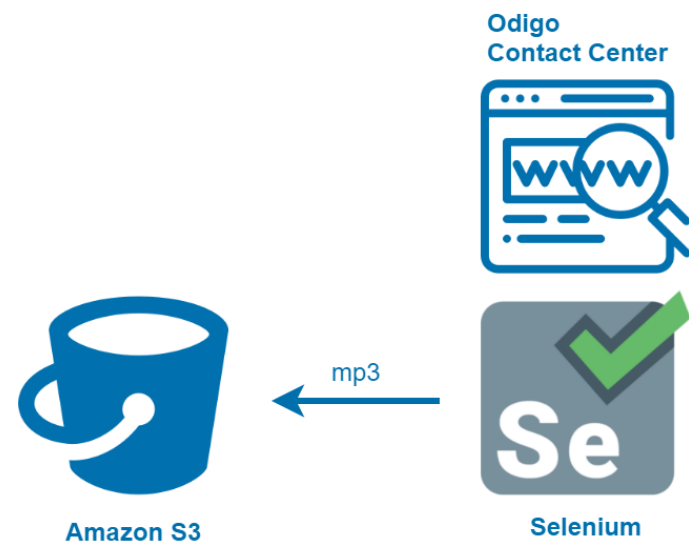
Rightcall is right call center quality assurance monitoring written in Python. Key Features:

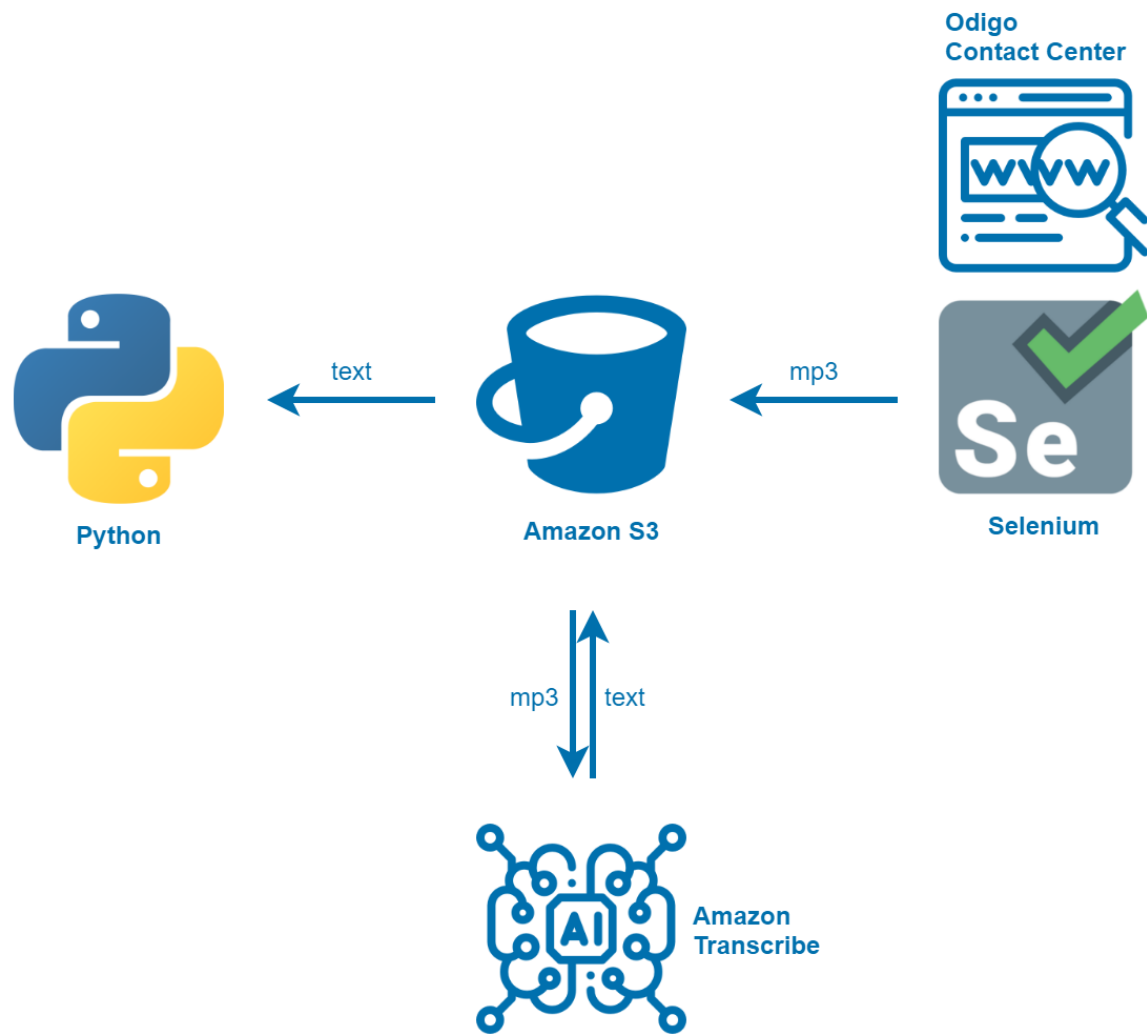
- frequent performance checks,
- call script monitoring,
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- sentiment analysis.

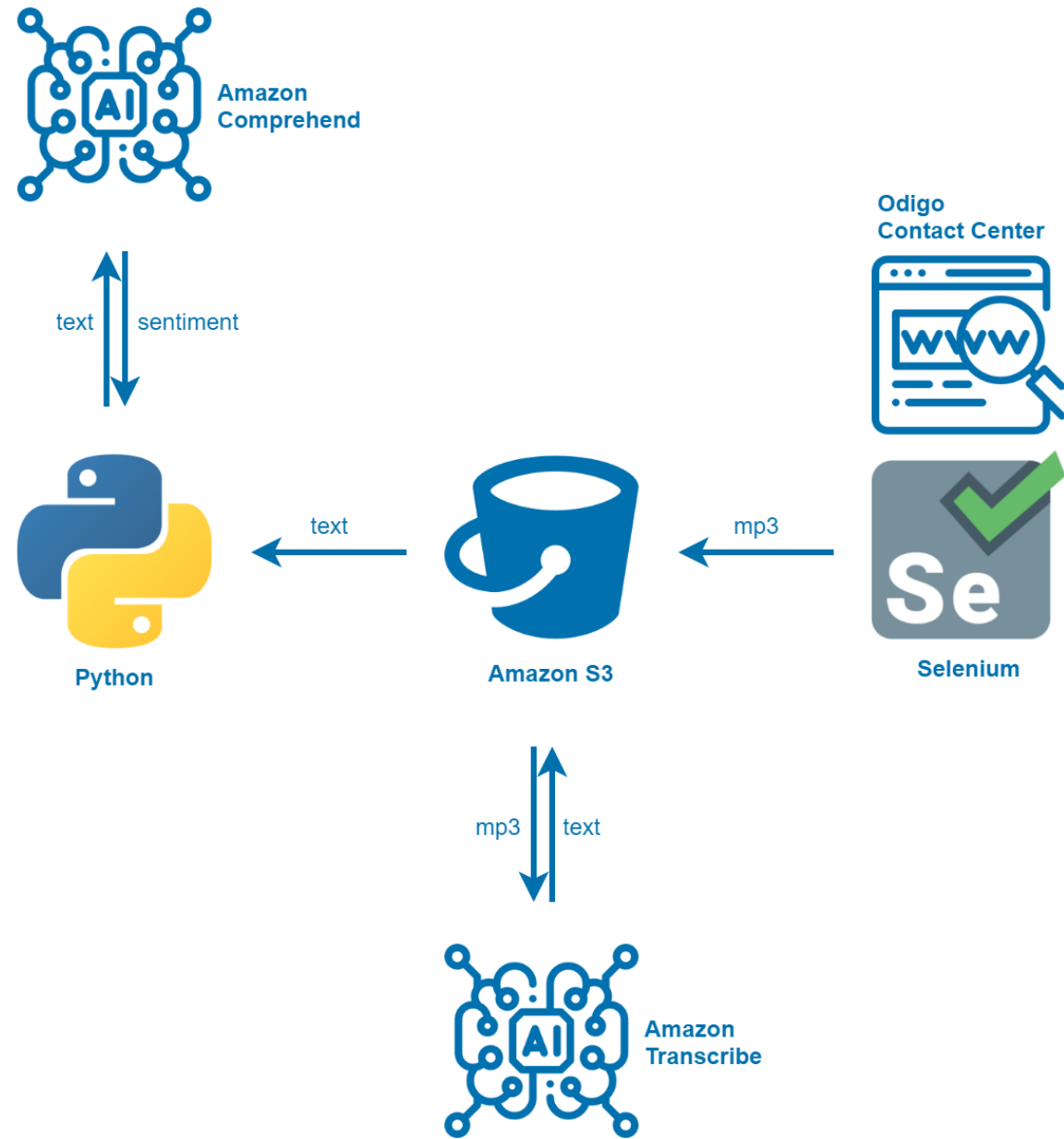


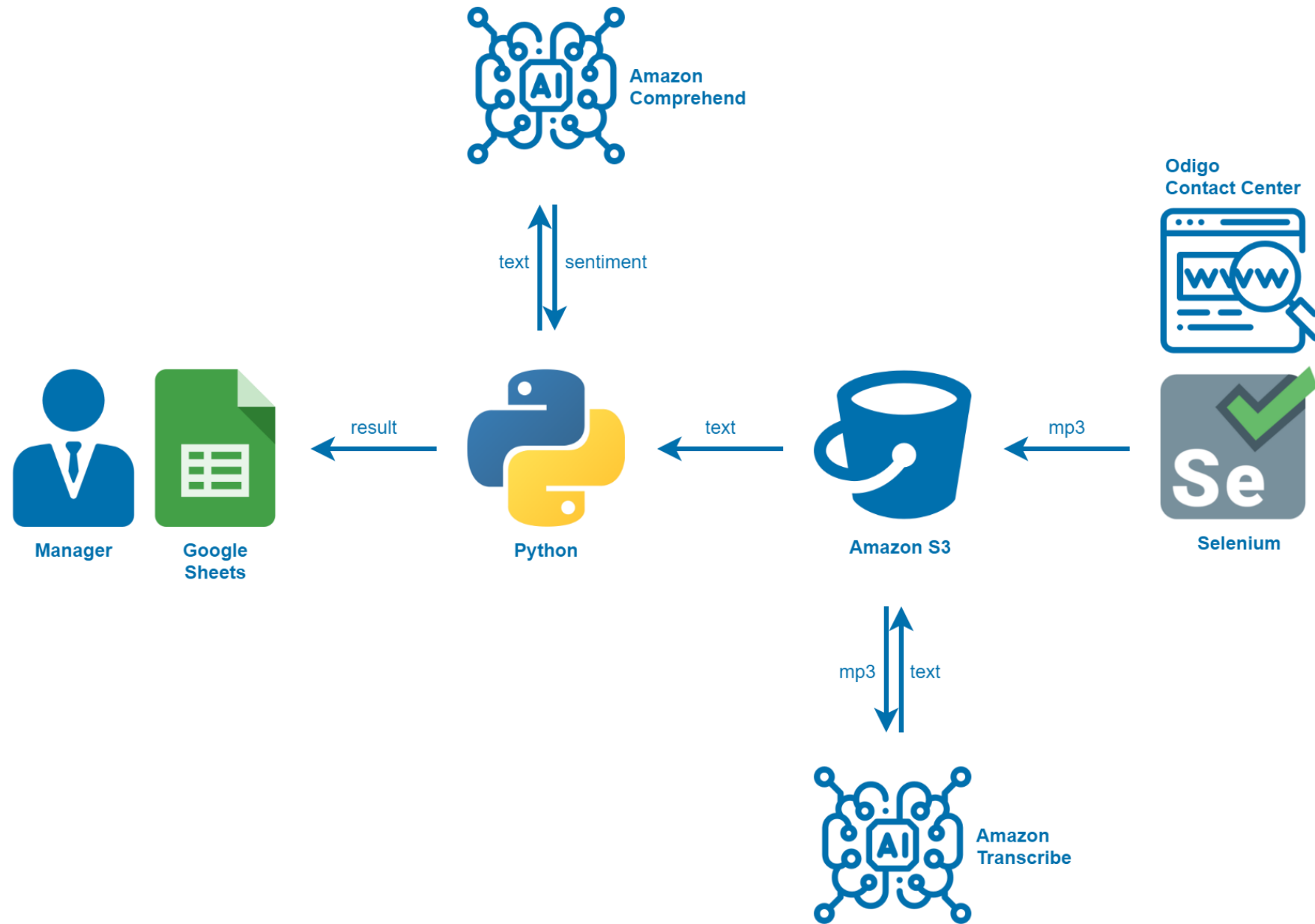
How it works?











Web automation



Requestium Python lib

```
from requestium import Session
```

```
s = Session(webdriver_path='/usr/lib/chromium-browser/chromedriver',  
            browser='chrome')
```

Requestium Python lib

Login



```
from requestium import Session

s = Session(webdriver_path='/usr/lib/chromium-browser/chromedriver',
            browser='chrome')

url = 'https://enregistreur.prosodie.com/odigo4isRecorder/' \
      'EntryPoint?serviceName=LoginHandler'
s.driver.get(url)
s.driver.ensure_element_by_name('mail').send_keys('albert')
s.driver.ensure_element_by_name('password').send_keys('1234')
s.driver.ensure_element_by_name('valider').click()
```

Demo



```
rkornii@pc-ubuntu: ~/rightcall
rkornii@pc-ubuntu:~/rightcall$ python odigo.py
```

Requestium Python lib Headless



```
from requestium import Session
```

```
s = Session(webdriver_path='/usr/lib/chromium-browser/chromedriver',  
            browser='chrome',  
            webdriver_options={'arguments': ['headless']})
```

Requestium Python lib

Headless. Login



```
from requestium import Session

s = Session(webdriver_path='/usr/lib/chromium-browser/chromedriver',
            browser='chrome',
            webdriver_options={'arguments': ['headless']})

url = 'https://enregistreur.prosodie.com/odigo4isRecorder/' \
      'EntryPoint?serviceName=LoginHandler'
s.driver.get(url)
s.driver.ensure_element_by_name('mail').send_keys('albert')
s.driver.ensure_element_by_name('password').send_keys('1234')
s.driver.ensure_element_by_name('valider').click()
```

Demo



```
rkornii@pc-ubuntu: ~/rightcall
rkornii@pc-ubuntu:~/rightcall$ python odigo.py
```

Secure login



fbi Python lib

Introduction

The password encryption utility. Do not save your passwords as plaintext!

GitHub

<https://github.com/korniichuk/fbi>

Install fbi Python lib from PyPI

```
$ sudo pip install fbi
```

fbi Python lib Quickstart



First, init the fbi utility:

```
$ fbi init
```

Second, encode password in a file:

```
$ fbi encode ~/.key/rightcall.enc
```

Third, decode password from a file:

```
>>> from fbi import getpassword  
>>> path = '~/.key/rightcall.enc'  
>>> passwd = getpassword(path)
```

Speech recognition

Speech recognition

Part 1



Amazon Transcribe

pros

- conversation mode (with multiple speakers);
- minimum sample rate of 8 KHz;
- custom vocabulary;
- documentation and code samples;
- punctuation.

cons

- only asynchronous mode;
- only for audio on Amazon S3 storage;
- need a couple of days for limit increase (10 concurrent transcription jobs).

Microsoft Azure Speech to Text

pros

- real-time;
- conversation mode (with multiple speakers);
- punctuation.

cons

- up to 10 s audio with REST API;
- no sample rate of 8 KHz;
- no custom vocabulary (only Custom Speech Service);
- no Python lib;
- not for mp3.

Google Cloud Speech-to-Text

pros

- real-time;
- phone audio mode (beta);
- minimum sample rate of 8 KHz;
- phrase hints;
- documentation and code samples;
- punctuation.

cons

- very unstable (Error: None Server unavailable, please try again later);
- Google Cloud Storage for audio longer than 1 minute.

Speech recognition

Part 2



IBM Watson Speech to Text

pros

- real-time;
- conversation mode (with multiple speakers);
- minimum sample rate of 8 KHz;
- punctuation.

cons

- no custom vocabulary (only language model customization);
- IBM is competitor of Capgemini.

Nuance Automatic Speech Recognition

pros

- real-time;
- minimum sample rate of 8 KHz.

cons

- no conversation mode (with multiple speakers), only Dictation | WebSearch | DTV-search;
- For audio no longer than ~2 minutes;
- not for mp3;
- no punctuation.

CMU Sphinx

pros

- offline mode;
- open-source.

cons

- accuracy is very poor;
- out-of-date models;
- not for mp3;
- no punctuation.

Speech recognition with Amazon Transcribe



```
import boto3  
  
transcribe = boto3.client('transcribe')
```

Speech recognition with Amazon Transcribe



```
import boto3

transcribe = boto3.client('transcribe')

src = 'https://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/examplebucket/example.mp3'
r = transcribe.start_transcription_job(
    TranscriptionJobName='example', Media={'MediaFileUri': src},
    MediaFormat='mp3', LanguageCode='en-US')
```

Amazon Transcribe 

Transcription jobs

Custom vocabulary

Amazon Transcribe > Transcription jobs

Transcription jobs

Status: All ▾ Download **Create job**

< 1 > 

Name	Language	Output location	Creation Time	Completion Time	Availability	Status
Empty resources No resources to display Create job						



Customer sentiment analysis



What is customer sentiment?

Sentiment is the emotion behind customer engagement.

When we monitor customer sentiment, we try to measure the tone, context, and feeling from customer actions. Whether a customer completes a purchase, leaves a review, or mentions our company socially, there is always an emotional state connected to their action.



Sentiment analysis with Amazon Comprehend



```
import boto3  
  
comprehend = boto3.client('comprehend')
```

Sentiment analysis with Amazon Comprehend



```
import boto3

comprehend = boto3.client('comprehend')

text = 'Hello, World!'
r = comprehend.detect_sentiment(Text=text, LanguageCode='en')
sentiment = r['Sentiment'] # Neutral | Positive | Negative | Mixed
```


Google Sheets

Google Sheets



```
from apiclient.discovery import build
from httplib2 import Http
from oauth2client import file

store = file.Storage('token.json')
creds = store.get()
service = build('sheets', 'v4', http=creds.authorize(Http()))
```

Google Sheets

Append values



```
from apiclient.discovery import build
from httplib2 import Http
from oauth2client import file

store = file.Storage('token.json')
creds = store.get()
service = build('sheets', 'v4', http=creds.authorize(Http()))

spreadsheet_id = '1wsDYxzfdDhikAehg9k0Xp_FgRLUf-0sB79sWO8V21Lw'
body = {'values': [['value1', 'value2', 'value3', 'value4']]}
r = service.spreadsheets().values().append(spreadsheetId=spreadsheet_id,
                                             range='Sheet1', valueInputOption='RAW', body=body).execute()
```

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fx	value1																		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	
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3																			
4																			
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