CRM-based Lead Scoring with Machine Learning

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Agenda

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- *Betutelage* is an educational course selling startup company with live classes targeting all levels of audience and they are a million rupees revenue generators which are funded by some of the investors.

- *Betutelage* is giving beautiful insights of students in which area they can improve their focus in studies, to know where their area of interest lies and how to make them get interested in a particular subject with their courses.

- *Betutelage* along with the existing system they have entered online courses for professional, academic, etc, to know the leads for their existing system, and the new system they are looking for help to build a classification model to know the leads for their business, that who are likely to convert into the paying customers, for this, business have provided some data which they have collected from several sources to build a model.

	Stage 1:	Generate / Assign
LEADS (1000)		
PROSPECTS (100)	Stage 2:	Qualify / Convert
CUSTOMERS (10)	Stage 3:	Customer

DCAL
DATA TO DECISIONS
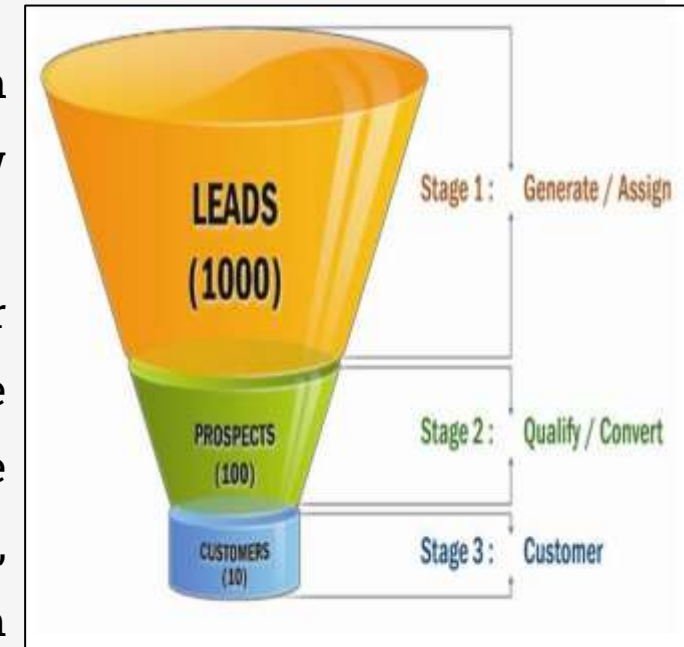
- Have reviewed a minimum of 15 research papers
- For all organizations leads are very important, leads are a person or a company who are interested in the products, services, or offerings of the organization.
- The fundamentals of the lead score are not only for the customer business but also for business-to-business matters and lead to multipliers for the market
- Not only running some campaigns but also calling over the telephone to a person and explaining the product is also will get the leads to the organization
- So lead scoring can be increased when it is implemented with the classification models like Random forest, logistic model, etc.
- Its always a good practice to build more classification models so can choose the better model with good metrics
- Once the model is built then it's very important to evaluate the model and to know the metrics of the model so now will get a Lead Prioritization and Scoring model with the path to higher conversion

Business Problem | Analytics Solution

- Betutelage is an Indian-based startup company of educational selling courses with live classes targeting all levels of the audience and the company is based out of Bengaluru.

- Betutelage needs help in predicting the leads, these leads are the most paying customers of conversion from enquiry, Betutelage needs a model were assigning the score to each of the leads so that their customers have a good conversion rate when the lead score is high and vice versa.

1) Assisting the business know the leads who can convert to their paying customers so the business needs a model that can predict accuracy about that customer.

2) Data collection is not a crucial part of the project as having a good sample of data provided by the business that has collected the dump from their server, etc., but needs to do some data preparation on top of it.

3) Need to help the business by building classification models with appropriate techniques using Machine learning, Deep learning, Artificial Intelligence, etc. with accuracy with both train and test data.

- **Business Understanding** — The goal of this stage is to understand the business goal and then convert it into a measurable and specific project goal and then formalize it as a problem statement.
- **Data Understanding** — The goal of this stage is to gather data and then explore and comprehend the data.
- **Data Preparation** – The goal of this stage is to select the final data which will be relevant to the data mining objectives, and clean and transform the data.
- **Modelling** - The goal of this stage is, to apply the modeling techniques and record them.
- **Model Evaluation** – The goal of this stage is, to assess the degree to which the model meets the business requirements and to test the model in real applications.
- **Deployment** - The goal of this stage is to determine the model deployment strategy based on evaluation results and a plan for monitoring and maintenance of models in the business environment.

Conceptual Framework | Research Design
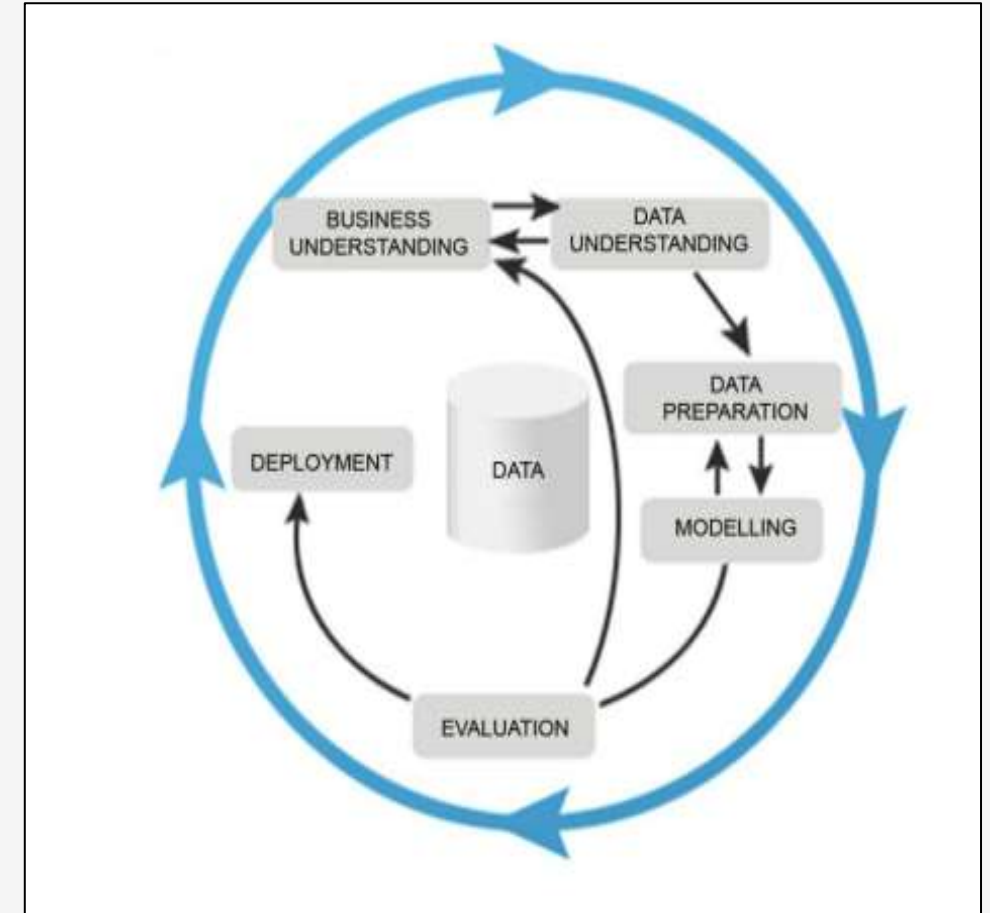
Business Impact | Challenges | Monetary Impact

- As part of business understanding, this project has a very clear problem statement that the client needs to know the promising leads who can become their customers by taking up the course.

- So, the business can conclude that customer who has the highest lead score will be having high conversion chances, and the customer who has the lowest lead score will be having low conversion chances.

- Now the business can concentrate on the low lead score customers to make them as their paying customers by applying appropriate strategies.

Data comprises structured data that is eligible for the Classification model and is in the CSV file format.

Data is collected from the company-maintained CSV file format and its maintained manually.
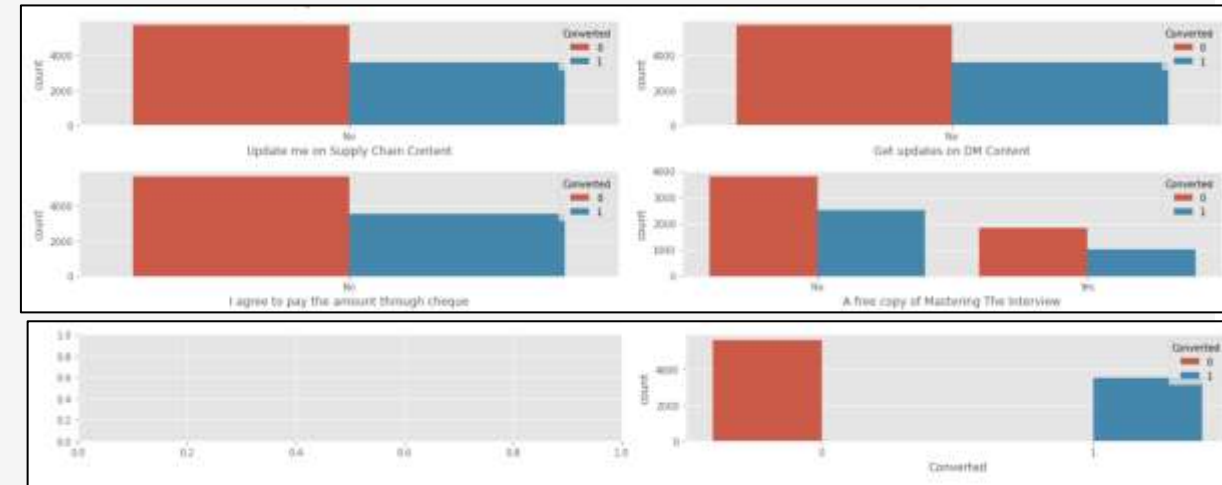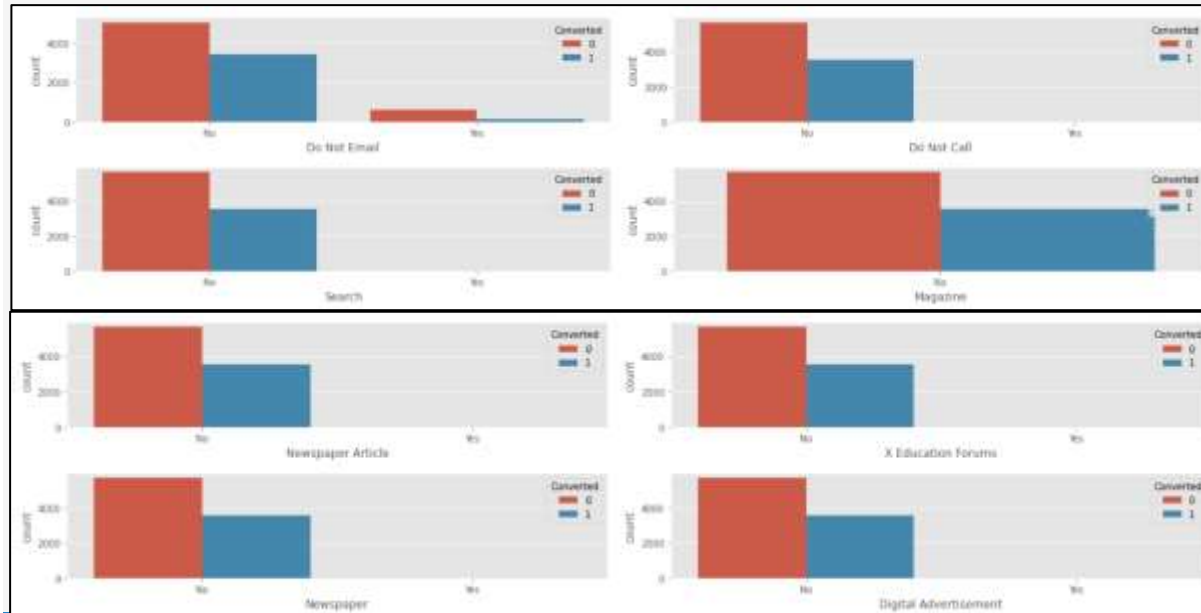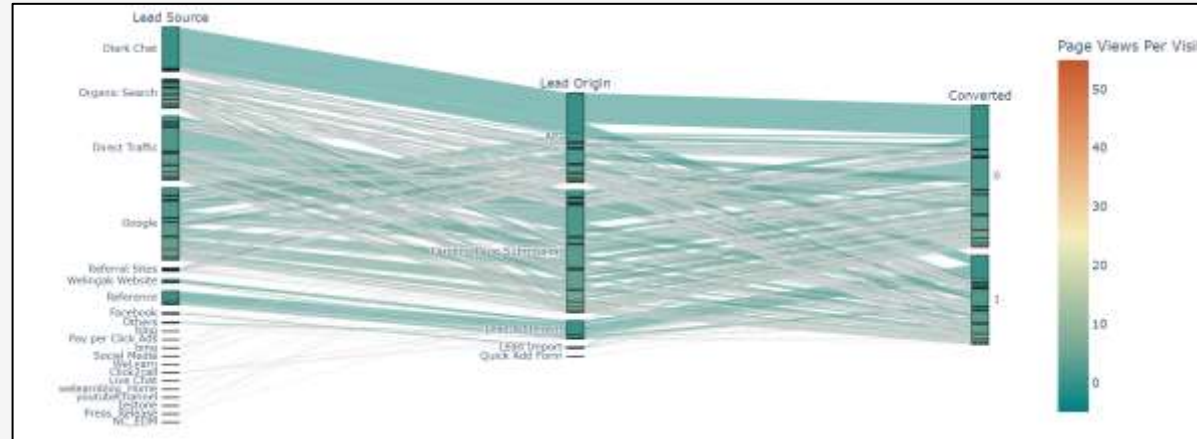
- The data available with us qualifies for the classification model and can apply the same to see if a lead converts into a customer or not.

- Firstly, clean the data to improve its quality by eliminating variables that seem not to have any relevance

- Combine low-frequency categories into a new category to compress the number of categories for improving the analysis

- Identify and treat the missing values and the outliers in the data to stabilize the data set.

- Based on the different variables from the data which tell about the preferences and background of the people being approached as potential leads for business, try to first analyze the variables that seem to cause high conversion rates and also identify any correlations or patterns between the variables during EDA (Exploratory Data Analysis) phase.

- Then train and create a classification model which would predict the lead conversion with good sensitivity and accuracy scores.

- Evaluate the above model on the test data to predict the lead conversion and check the model sensitivity and accuracy scores.

- Lastly, find out the top variables that impact the lead conversion and summarize them so that it enables the Client Sales Team to identify the potential customers.

Prospect I	Lead Num	Lead Origi	Lead Sour	Do Not En	Do Not Ca	Converted	TotalVisits	Total Time	Page View
7927b2df-	660737	API	Olark Cha	No	No	0	0	0	0
2a272436-	660728	API	Organic Se	No	No	0	5	674	2.5
8cc8c611-a	660727	Landing Pa	Direct Tra	No	No	1	2	1532	2
0cc2df48-7	660719	Landing Pa	Direct Tra	No	No	0	1	305	1
3256f628-	660681	Landing Pa	Google	No	No	1	2	1428	1
2058ef08-	660680	API	Olark Cha	No	No	0	0	0	0
9fae7df4-1	660673	Landing Pa	Google	No	No	1	2	1640	2
20ef72a2-	660664	API	Olark Cha	No	No	0	0	0	0
cfa0128c-a	660624	Landing Pa	Direct Tra	No	No	0	2	71	2
af465dfc-7	660616	API	Google	No	No	0	4	58	4
2a369e35-	660608	Landing Pa	Organic Se	No	No	1	8	1351	8
9bc8ce93-	660570	Landing Pa	Direct Tra	No	No	1	8	1343	2.67
8bf76a52-	660562	API	Organic Se	No	No	1	11	1538	11
88867067-	660558	Landing Pa	Organic Se	No	No	0	5	170	5
a8531c22-	660553	Landing Pa	Direct Tra	Yes	No	0	1	481	1
25f4ac14-f	660547	API	Organic Se	No	No	1	6	1012	6
3abb7c77-	660540	API	Olark Cha	No	No	0	0	0	0

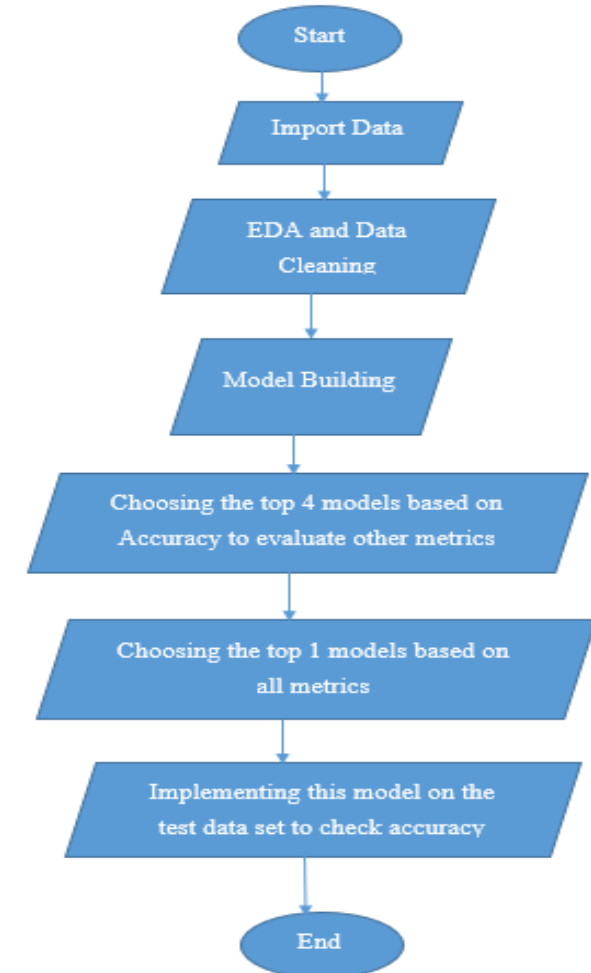| Lead Profi	Last Notat	Lead Origi	Tags_Inter	Last Activi	Tags_Ring	What is yc	Lead Sour	Lead Profi	What is yc	Tags_Clos	Last Notat	Last Activi
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	

- Based on the Figures, the target variable is having a 61.5:38.5 ratio, in the classification model, this ratio can be considered a balanced dataset, the proportion of users who do not convert is high as compared to the users who converted.

- Also, the users are not much interested in "Free Copy of Mastering the Interview" which is weird because who does not like freebies? The reason may be has a large proportion of the audience is "Unemployed".

- The only thing they are interested in upskilling themselves and not giving priority to the interview preparation in the early stage. Also, there are certain columns from which are not going to infer much information as most of the values is "No" so will be going to drop the same in the later stage.

Have built 12 different classification methods i.e., **RandomForest, Adaboost, ExtraTree, BaggingClassifier, GradientBoosting, DecisionTree, KNN, Logistic, SGD Classifier, MLPClassifier, NaiveBayes, LightGBM, Catboost**.

After building models on several classifiers considered **RandomForest Classifier, GradientBoosting, LightGBM & Catboost** classifiers have been chosen for the next level based on top accuracy for checking other metrics like precision, recall, f1 score, and others.

By checking all the metrics, can consider the **RandomForest Classifier** for the next step to predict the leads with the test data and check the accuracy of it with test data.

Start

Import Data

EDA and Data Cleaning

Model Building

Choosing the top 4 models based on Accuracy to evaluate other metrics

Choosing the top 1 models based on all metrics

Implementing this model on the test data set to check accuracy

End

- Initially, built 12 Classification models

- In these 12 models, based on accuracy here considering only the top 4 models for checking all other metrics in-depth.

Formula for metrics is as follows:

1) Accuracy = TP + TN / (TP + FP + FN + FP)
2) Precision = TP / TP + FP
3) Recall = TP / TP + FN
4) F1 = 2* Precision X Recall / Precision + Recall

```
RandomForest : 0.9063846558066212
Adaboost : 0.901907180808915
ExtraTree : 0.9008954115890532
BaggingClassifier : 0.900606185721 7926
GradientBoosting : 0.9121625003127894
DecisionTree : 0.8747460150639341
KNN : 0.8870261241648525
Logistic : 0.9043607003144574
SGD Classifier : 0.9008945774841728
MLPClassifier : 0.9008931178006323
NaiveBayes : 0.8601548098657925
LightGBM : 0.9088396349957044
Catboost : 0.9138966043590321
```

Model Evaluation

- The Top 4 models are RandomForest, Gradient Boosting, LightGBM, and Catboost.

```
1 evaluate_model(lgbm, x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test)

    **Accuracy Score**
    Train Accuracy is: 0.944669170759896

    Test Accuracy is: 0.919844020797227
    ------------------------------------------------

    **Accuracy Error**
    Train Error: 0.05533082924010402

    Test Error: 0.08015597920277295
    ------------------------------------------------

    **Classification Report**
    Train Classification Report:
                         0             1   accuracy    macro avg   weighted avg
    precision     0.940576      0.951850   0.944669     0.946213       0.944899
    recall        0.971649      0.901281   0.944669     0.936465       0.944669
    f1-score      0.955860      0.925876   0.944669     0.940868       0.944364
    support    4268.000000   2654.000000  0.944669  6922.000000    6922.000000

     Test Classification Report:
                         0             1   accuracy    macro avg   weighted avg
    precision     0.920635      0.918510   0.919844     0.919572       0.919803
    recall        0.950142      0.872788   0.919844     0.911465       0.919844
    f1-score      0.935156      0.895065   0.919844     0.915111       0.919453
    support    1404.000000    904.000000  0.919844  2308.000000    2308.000000
    ------------------------------------------------

    **Confusion Matrix**
    Train Confusion Matrix Report:
    [[4147  121]
     [ 262 2392]]

     Test Confusion Matrix Report:
    [[1334   70]
     [ 115  789]]
```

```
1 evaluate_model(catboost_classif, x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test)

    **Accuracy Score**
    Train Accuracy is: 0.9422132331696041

    Test Accuracy is: 0.9207105719237435
    ------------------------------------------------

    **Accuracy Error**
    Train Error: 0.05778676683039585

    Test Error: 0.0792894280762565
    ------------------------------------------------
```

```
    **Classification Report**
    Train Classification Report:
                         0             1   accuracy    macro avg   weighted avg
    precision     0.936766      0.951885   0.942213     0.944325       0.942563
    recall        0.971884      0.894499   0.942213     0.933191       0.942213
    f1-score      0.954002      0.922300   0.942213     0.938151       0.941847
    support    4268.000000   2654.000000  0.942213  6922.000000    6922.000000

     Test Classification Report:
                         0             1   accuracy    macro avg   weighted avg
    precision     0.920744      0.920653   0.920711     0.920699       0.920709
    recall        0.951567      0.872788   0.920711     0.912177       0.920711
    f1-score      0.935902      0.896082   0.920711     0.915992       0.920305
    support    1404.000000    904.000000  0.920711  2308.000000    2308.000000
    ------------------------------------------------

    **Confusion Matrix**
    Train Confusion Matrix Report:
    [[4148  120]
     [ 280 2374]]

     Test Confusion Matrix Report:
    [[1336   68]
     [ 115  789]]
```

Model Evaluation

Model	Train Precision	F1-Score	Recall	Train Accuracy	Test Accuracy
Random Forest	98.06	98.8	99.60	98.5%	91.3%
Gradient Boost	91.03	93.63	96.39	91.9%	91.5%
LightBGM	94.05	95.5	97.1	94.4%	91.9%
CatBoost	93.67	95.40	97.1	94.2%	92.07%

The above table shows the metrics of different Classification models from this we are choosing Random Forest as our final model for further evaluation

```
Train Accuracy: 0.9436579023403641
Test Accuracy: 0.9202772963604853
```

Finally, when implementing the learnings to the test data set and calculating the conversion probability based on the Sensitivity metric & cutting off and found the train accuracy value to be 94.36%, the test accuracy was 92.02% as per Figure.

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DATA TO DECISIONS

After running a few more checks on the model by feeding in fresh data if the client provides and re-evaluating the importance of selected features, the same will be shared with the underwriters to get their opinions. Once the client approves to go ahead, this model will be used as a centerpiece for the client which will automatically give a lead score for a customer so they can decide further steps on them as per client requirements.

The top three variables in the built model that contribute toward lead conversion are:

1. Lead Origin: 'Lead Add Form' Category

2. What is your current occupation? : 'Working Professional' Category

3. Total Time Spent on Website Metric

The 3 variables in our model that must be concentrated on to increase the lead conversion probability are:

1. Lead Origin: 'Lead Import' Category

2. Do Not Email: 'Yes' Category

3. Lead Source: 'Reference' Category

Proposed solutions | Scope for future work

To focus on a greater number of the lead audience (inclusion of slightly lower conversion probable leads) users can alter (moving down) the value of cut-off to include more leads as the hot leads from our Logistic Regression model.

To reduce the lead audience (discarding lower conversion probable leads) user can increase the cut-off to discard lower probability leads from the model.

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