

LEAD SCORING CASE STUDY

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CONTENTS

- ❏ Problem statement
- ❏ Problem approach
- ❏ EDA
- ❏ Correlations
- ❏ Model Evaluation
- ❏ Observations
- ❏ Conclusion

Problem Statement

- ❑ An education company named X Education sells online courses to industry professionals. On any given day, many professionals who are interested in the courses land on their website and browse for courses. They have process of form filling on their website after which the company that individual as a lead.
- ❑ Once these leads are acquired, employees from the sales team start making calls, writing emails, etc. Through this process, some of the leads get converted while most do not.
- ❑ The typical lead conversion rate at X education is around 30%. Now, this means if, say, they acquire 100 leads in a day, only about 30 of them are converted. To make this process more efficient, the company wishes to identify the most potential leads, also known as Hot Leads.
- ❑ If they successfully identify this set of leads, the lead conversion rate should go up as the sales team will now be focusing more on communicating with the potential leads rather than making calls to everyone.

Business Objective

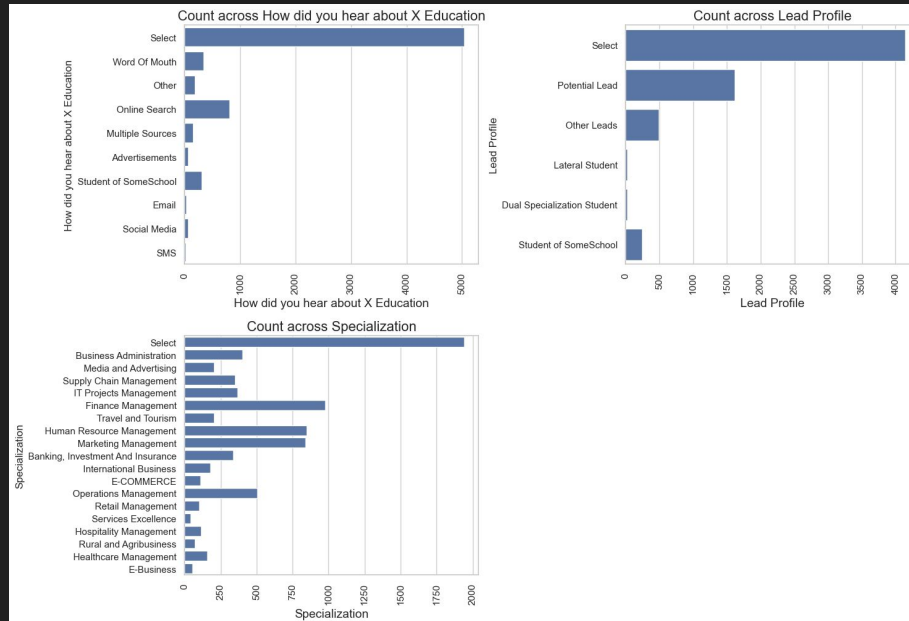
- ❑ Lead X wants us to build a model to give every lead a lead score between 0 - 100. So that they can identify the Hot leads and increase their conversion rate as well.
- ❑ The CEO want to achieve a lead conversion rate of 80%
- ❑ They want the model to be able to handle future constraints as well like peak time actions required, how to utilize full manpower and after achieving target what should be the approaches.

Problem Approach

- ❑ Importing the data and inspecting the data frame.
- ❑ Data preparation
- ❑ EDA
- ❑ Dummy variable creation
- ❑ Test-Train split
- ❑ Feature scaling
- ❑ Correlation
- ❑ Model building
- ❑ Model Evaluation
- ❑ Making predictions on test set

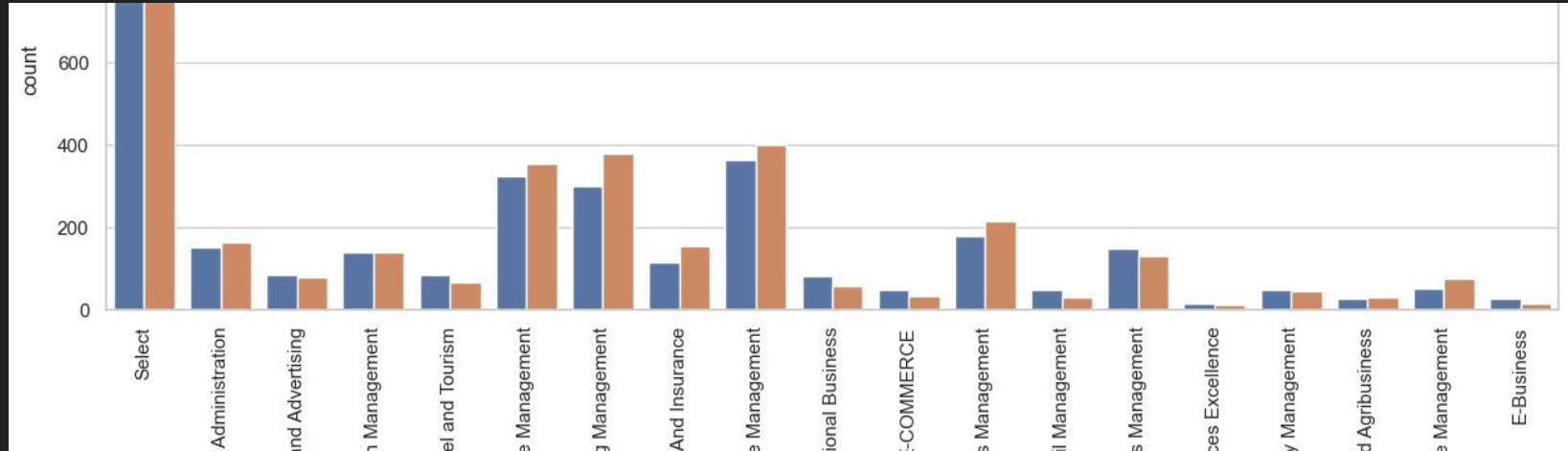
EDA - Data Cleaning

- There are a few columns in which there is a level called 'Select' which is taking care.



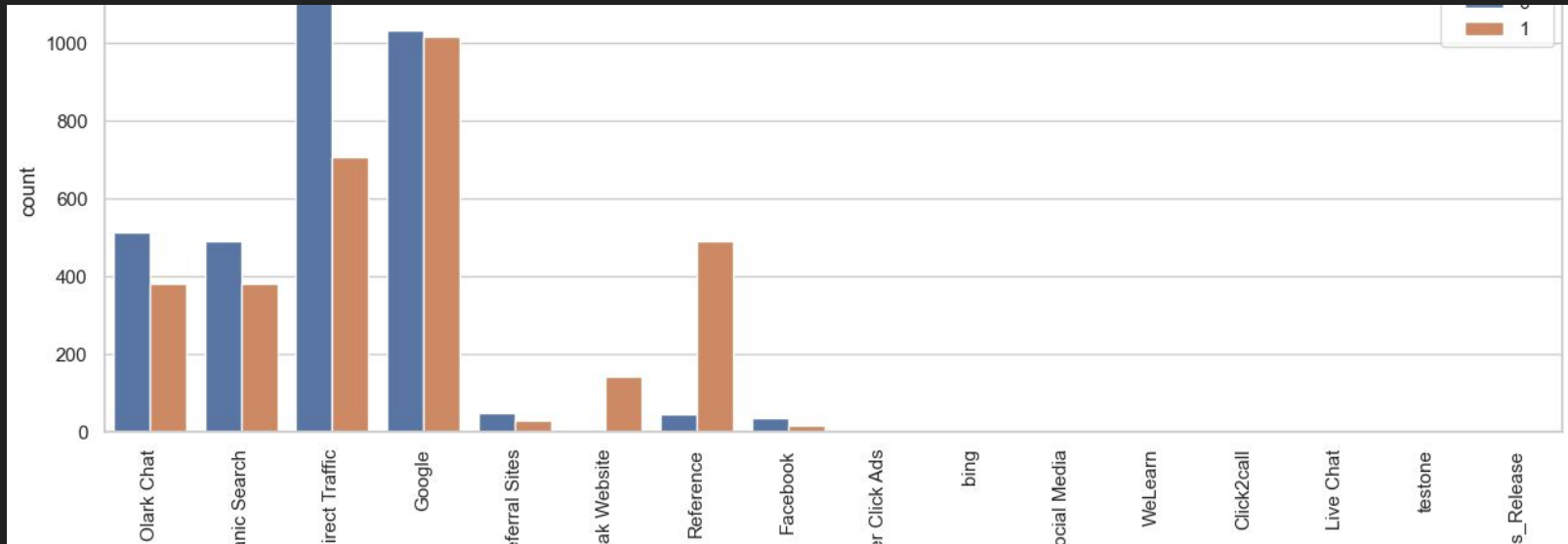
Specialization

- Leads from HR, Finance and Marketing management specializations are high probability to convert



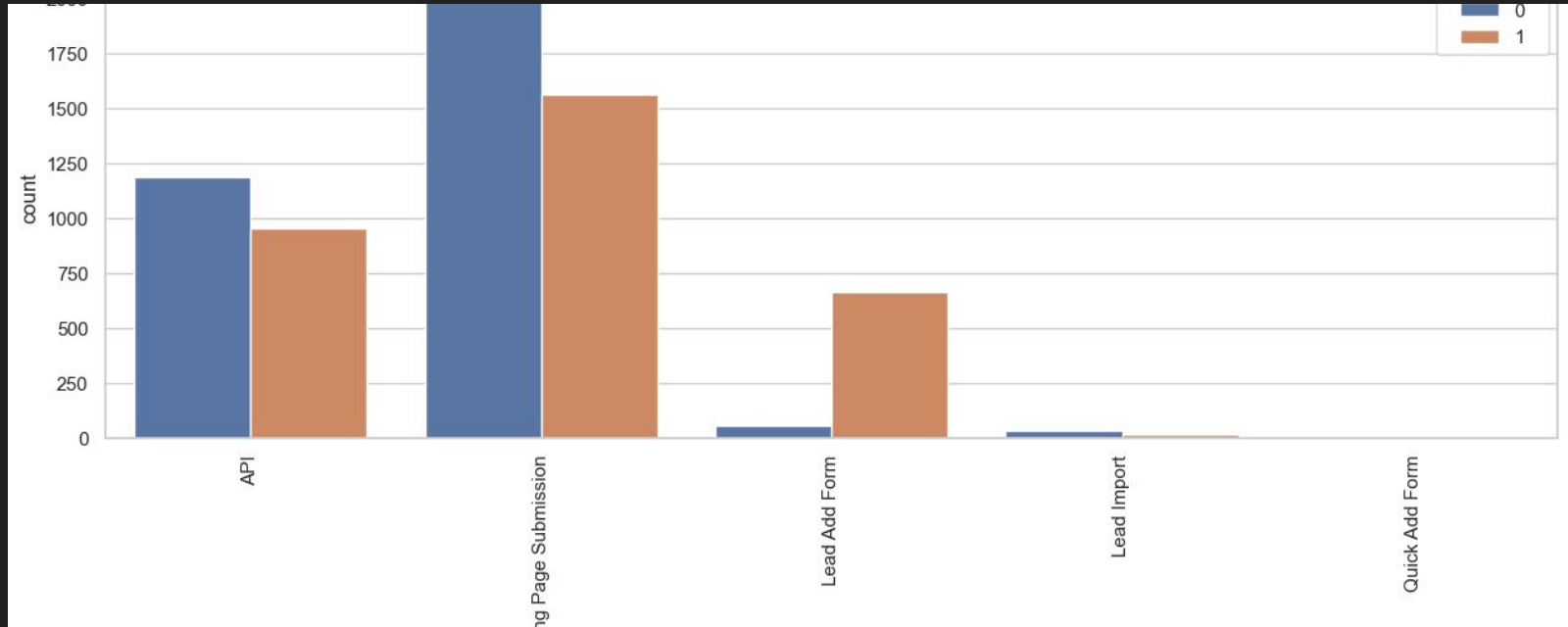
Lead Source and Lead origin

- ❑ In Lead source the leads through google & direct traffic high probability to convert, whereas in Lead origin the most number of leads are landing on submission.



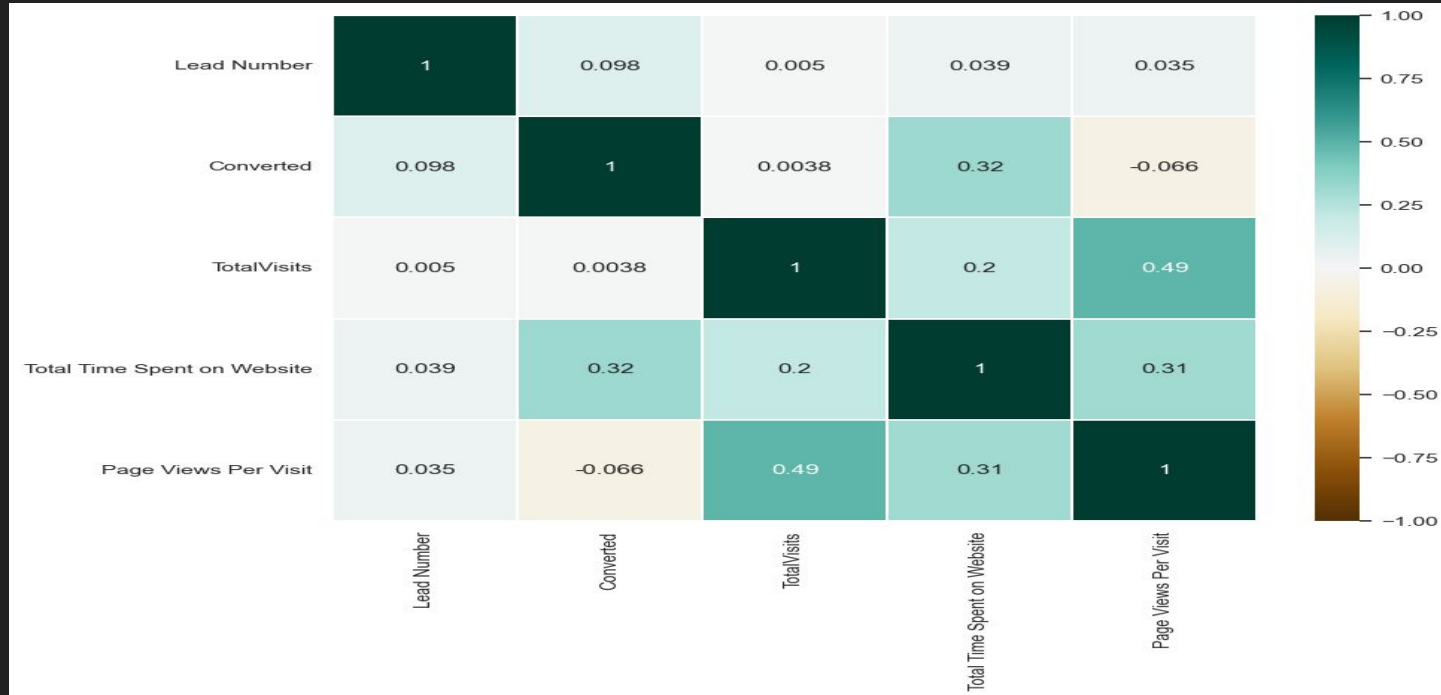
Last lead activity

- Leads which are opening email have high probability to convert, same as sending SMS will also benefit.



Correlation

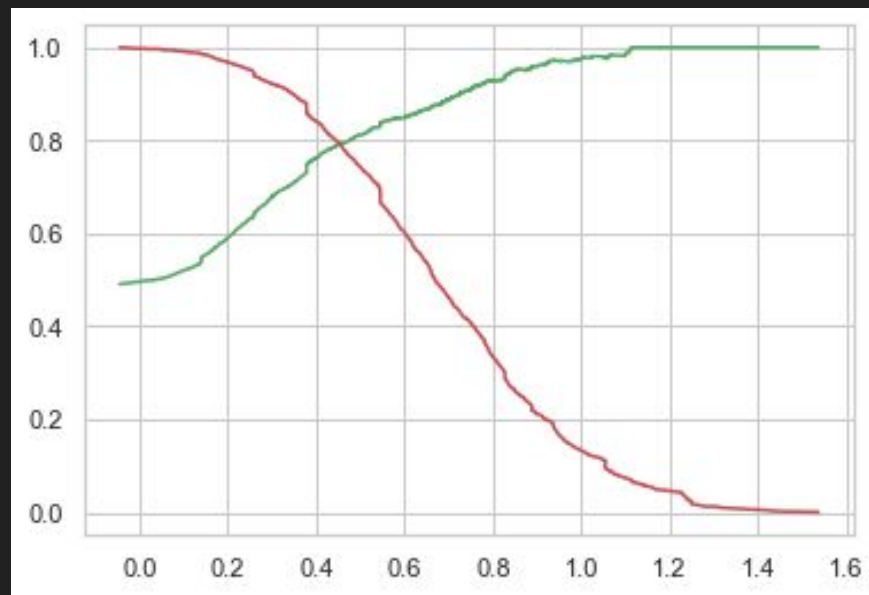
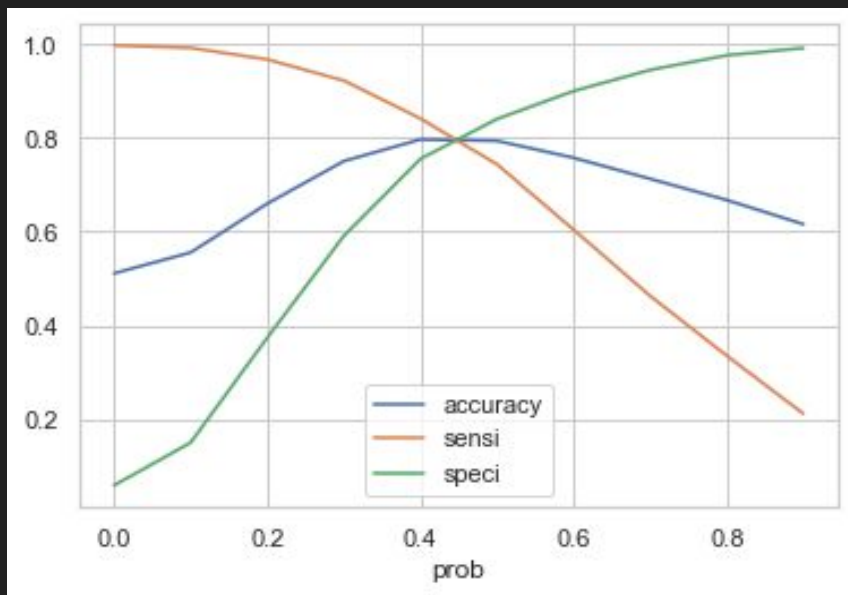
❏ There is no correlation between the variables



Model Evaluation

ROC Curve

0.42 is the tradeoff between Precision and Recall. Thus we can safely choose to consider any Prospect Lead with Conversion **Probability higher than 42%** to be a hot Lead.



Observations

TRAIN DATA

Accuracy: 79%

Sensitivity: 77%

Specificity: 79%

TEST DATA

Accuracy: 79%

Sensitivity: 77%

Specificity: 79%

Final Features list:

- ❑ Lead Source_Olark Chat
- ❑ Specialization_Others
- ❑ Lead Origin_Lead Add Form
- ❑ Lead Source_Welingak website
- ❑ Total time spent on Website
- ❑ Lead Origin_Landing Page Submission
- ❑ What is your current occupation_Working Professionals
- ❑ Do Not Email

Conclusion

- ❑ We see that the conversion rate is 30-35% for API and Landing page submission. But very low for Lead Add Form and Lead Import. Therefore we can intervene that we need to focus more on the leads originated from API and Landing Page submission.
- ❑ We see max number of leads are generated by google / direct traffic. Max conversion ratio is by reference and welingak website.
- ❑ Leads who spent more time on website, more likely to convert.
- ❑ Most common last activity is email opened. Highest rate = SMS sent. Max. are unemployed. Max conversion with working professional.