

Lead Scoring Case Study

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Problem Statement:

- X Education is an education company sells online courses to industry professionals.
- It needs help to select the most promising leads which are most likely to convert into paying customers.
- The company needs to build a model to assign a lead such that the customers with higher lead score have a higher conversion chance and vice versa.
- The CEO has also set the target to lead conversion rate to be around 80%.

Business Goal

- X education wants to know most promising leads.
- For that they want to build a Model which identifies the hot leads.
- Deployment of the model for the future use.

Way for Solution

- Data cleaning and data manipulation: to check and handle duplicate data, to check and handle N/A values and missing values, to drop columns, if it contains large amount of missing values and not useful for the analysis, imputation of the values, if necessary, to check and handle outliers in data.
- Univariate data analysis: value count, distribution of variable etc.
- Bivariate data analysis: correlation coefficients and pattern between the variables etc.

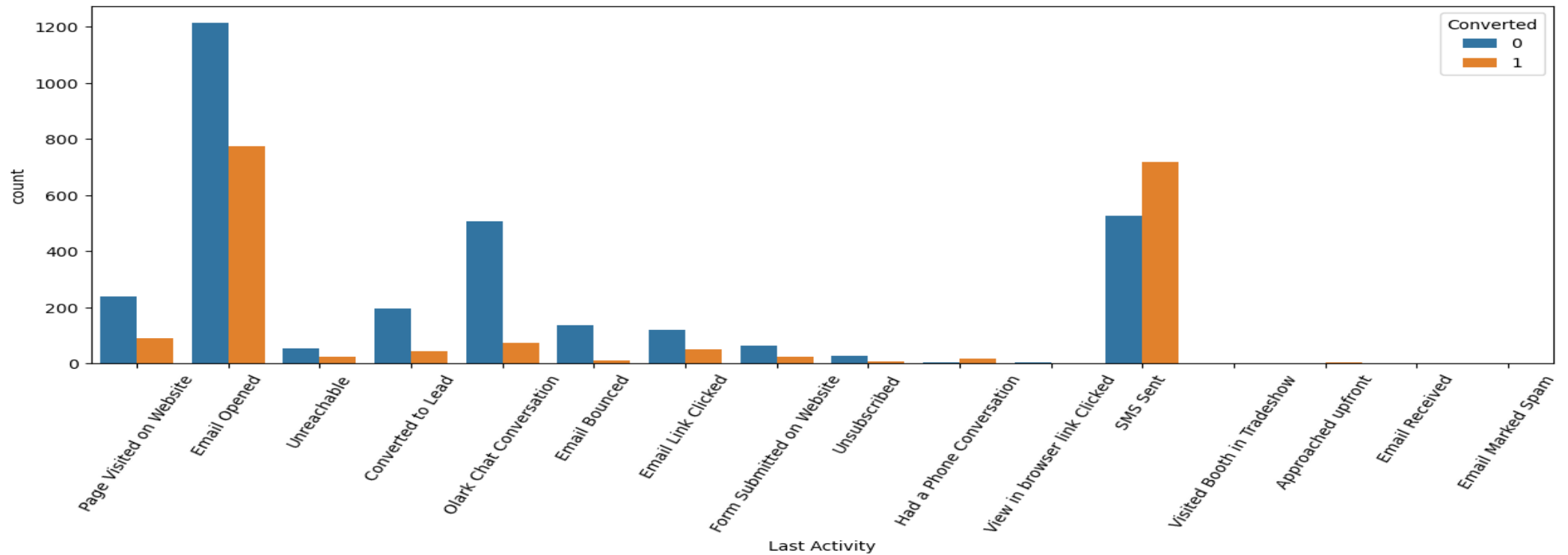
- Feature Scaling & Dummy Variables and encoding of the data.
 - Classification technique: logistic regression used for the model making and prediction.
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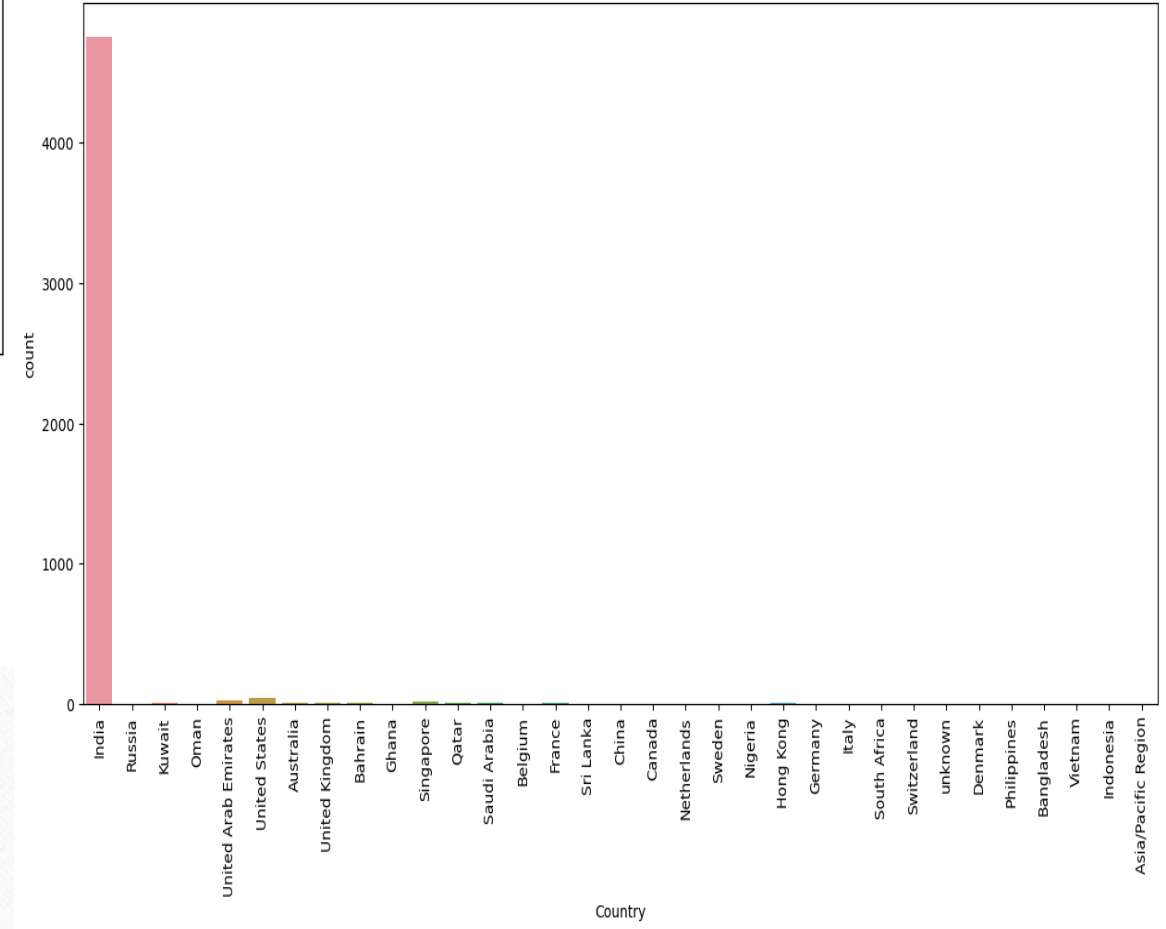
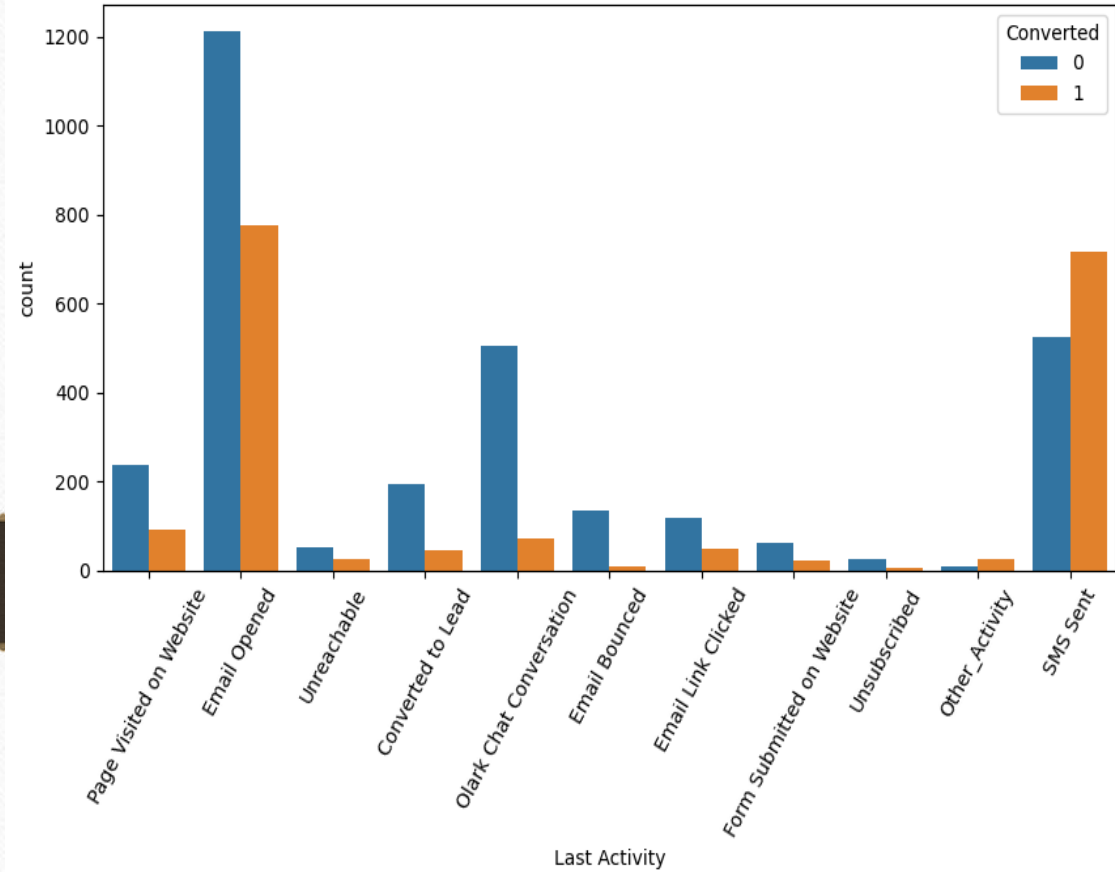
- Validation of the model.
- Model presentation.
- Conclusion

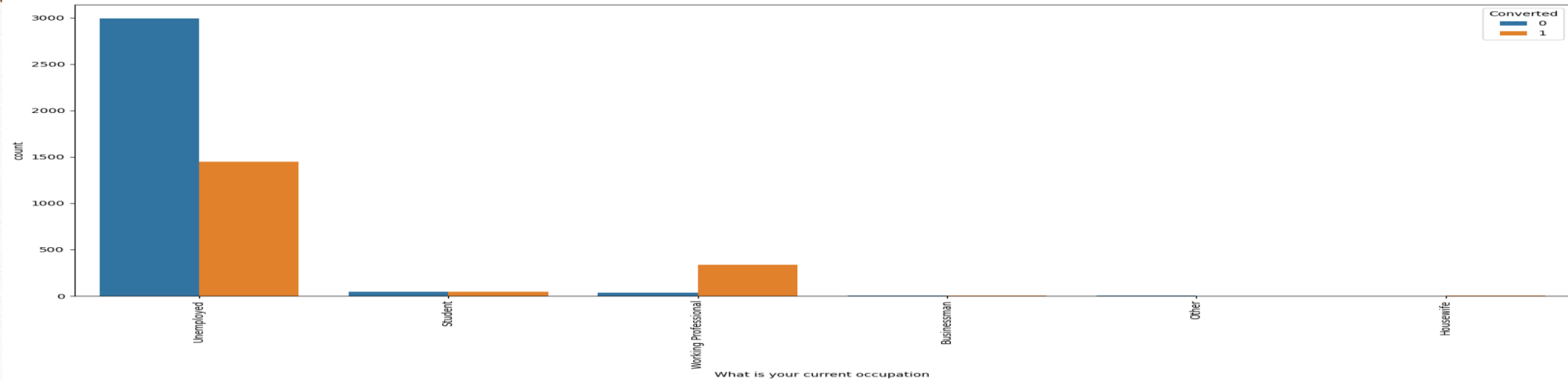
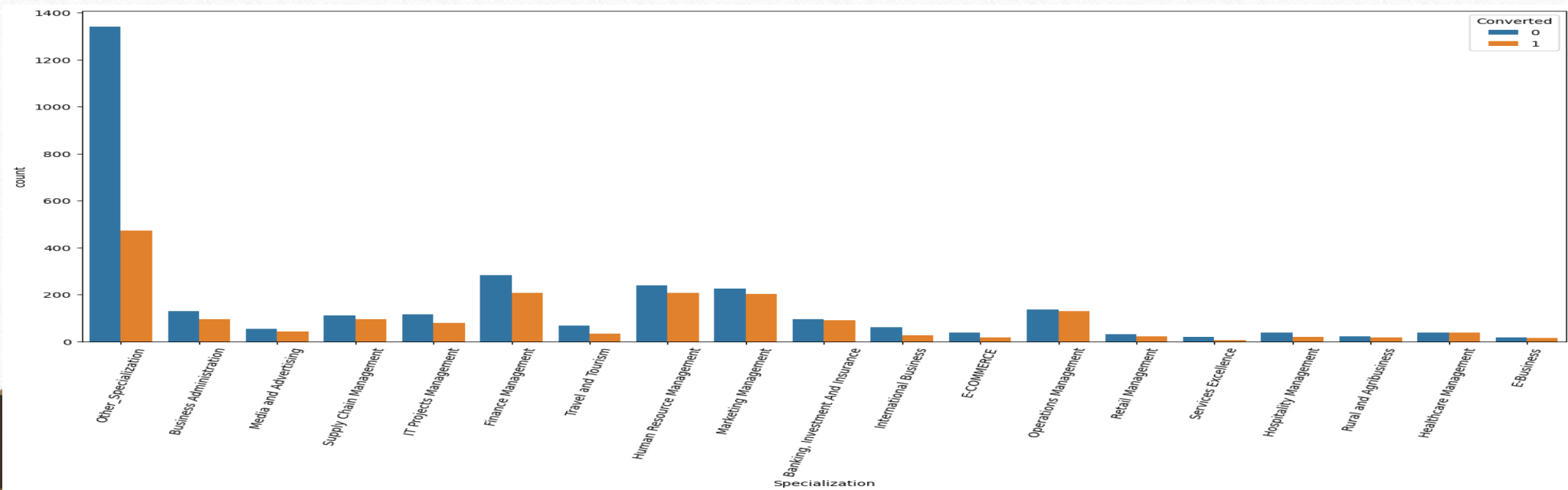
Data Manipulation

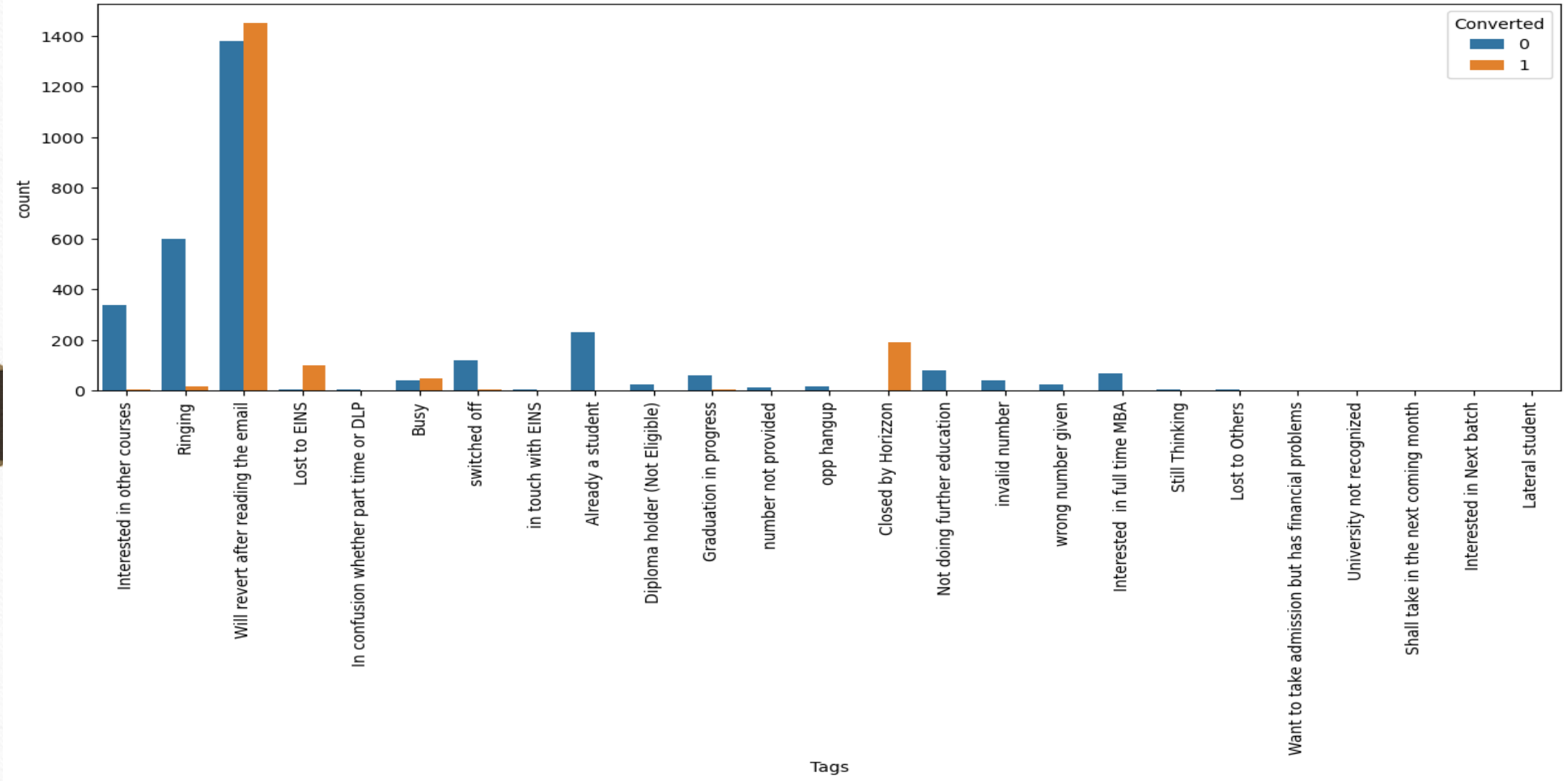
- Total Number of Rows =37, Total Number of Columns =9240.
- Based on Univariate analysis, many columns are not adding any values to the method. So it is better drop these columns.
- For categorical variables with multiple levels, create dummy features (one-hot encoded)
- Removing the “Prospect ID” which is not necessary for the analysis.

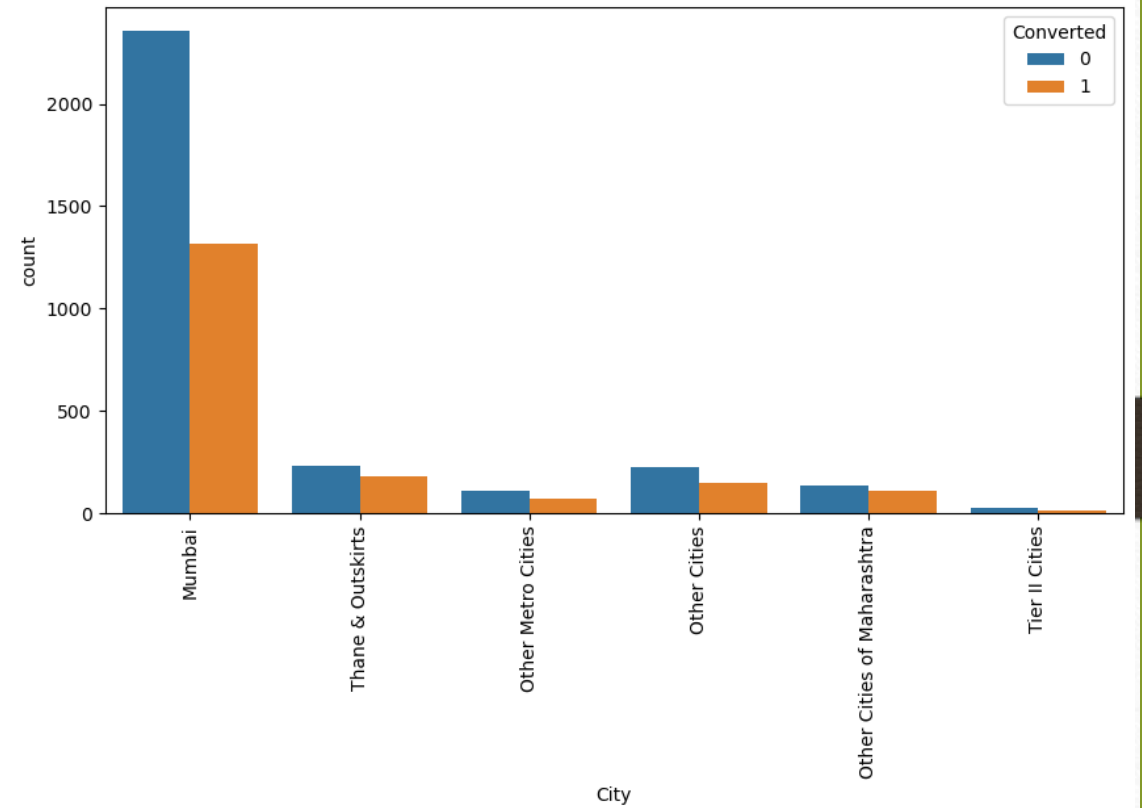
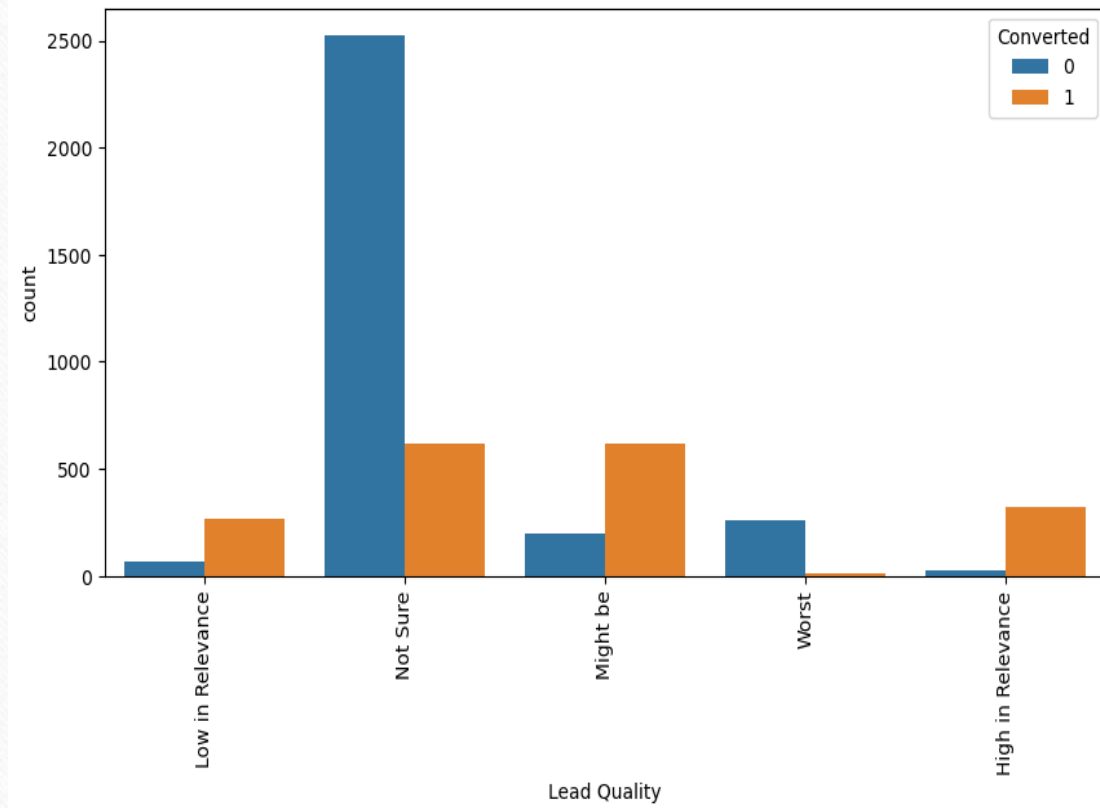
Data Analysis

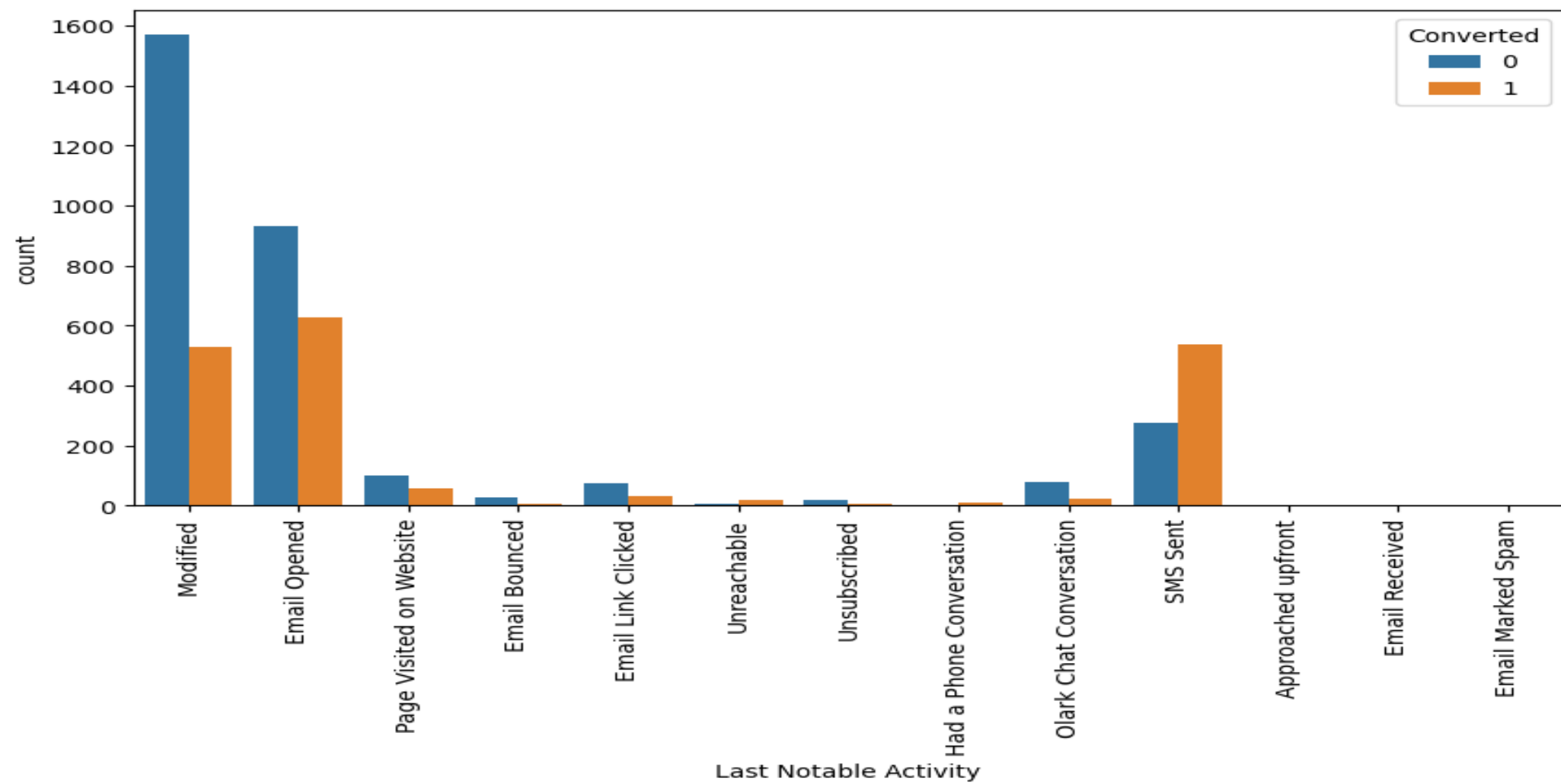






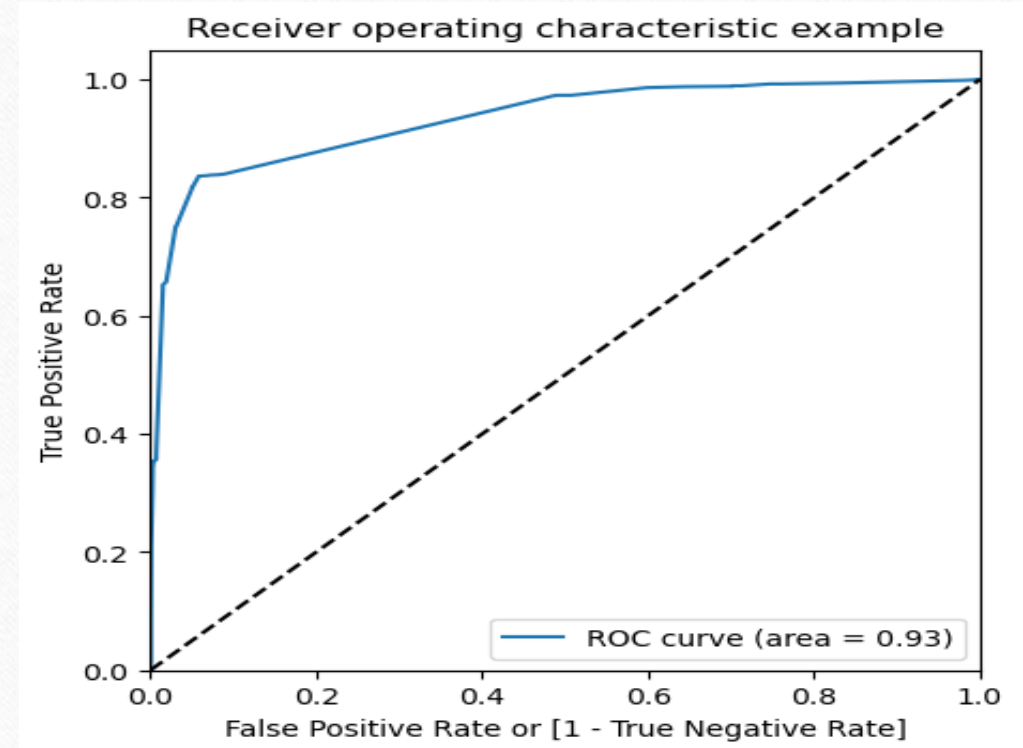






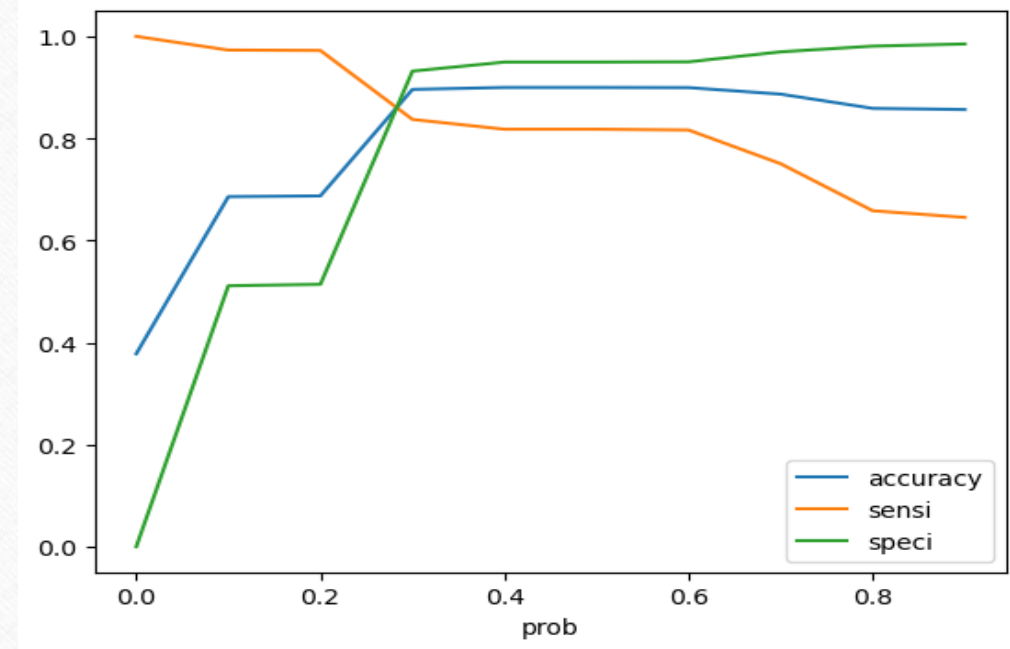
Receiver Operating Characteristics

- It shows the tradeoff between sensitivity and specificity (any increase in sensitivity will be accompanied by a decrease in specificity).
- The closer the curve follows the left-hand border and then the top border of the ROC space, the more accurate the test.
- The closer the curve comes to the 45-degree diagonal of the ROC space, the less accurate the test.



Optimal Cut off Point

- Finding Optimal Cut off Point
- Optimal cut off probability is that probability where we get balanced sensitivity and specificity.
- From the second graph it is visible that the optimal cut off is at 0.3.



Conclusion

According to the research leads can be converted to potential buyer when:

- When their current occupation is as a working professional.
- When the lead origin is Lead add format.
- When the lead source was: a. Google b. Direct traffic
- When the last activity was: a. SMS b. Olark chat conversation
- When the total number of visits in website is more.