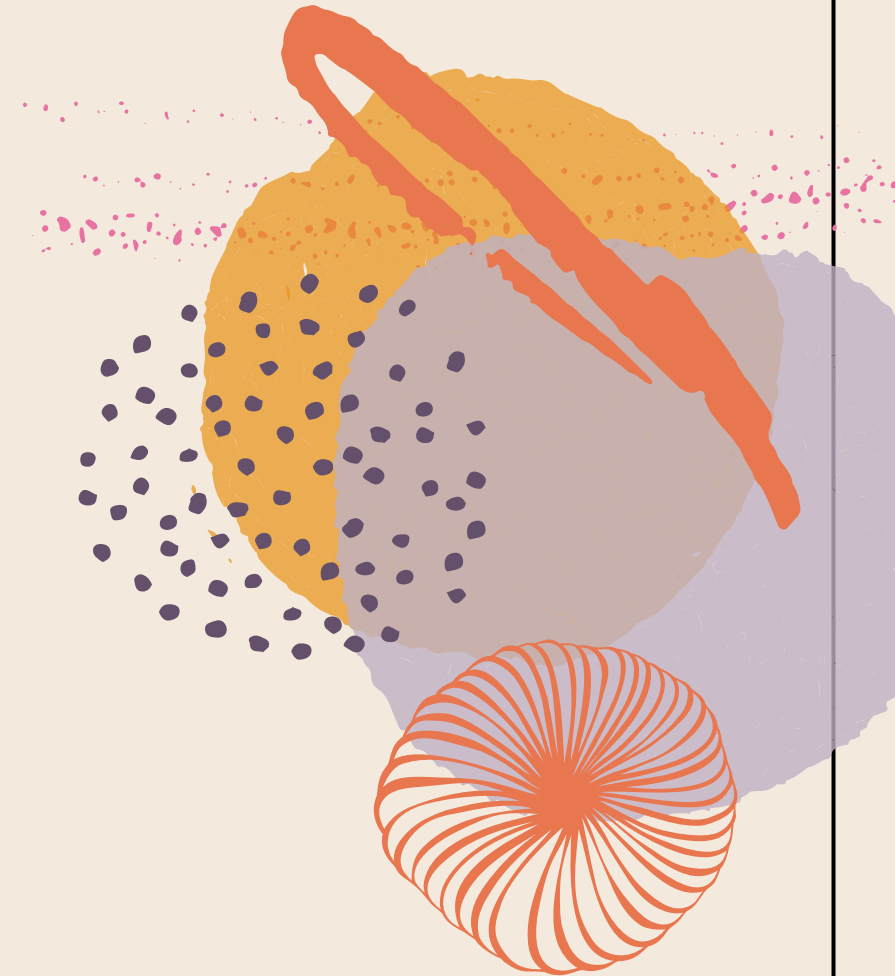


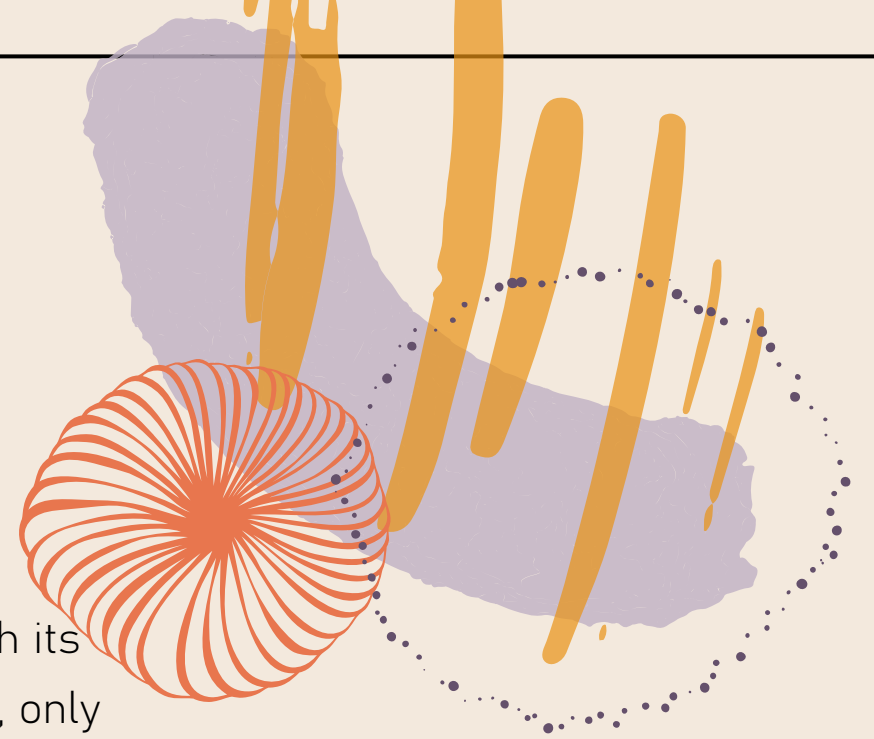
Lead Scoring Case Study

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Problem Statement

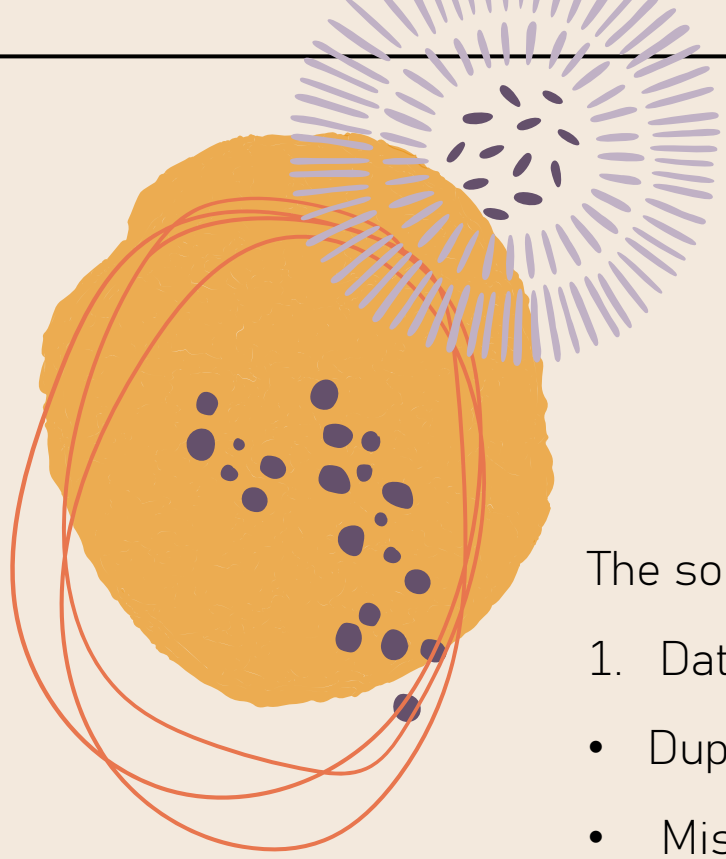
- XEducation specializes in selling online courses tailored for industry professionals. However, the company faces a significant challenge with its low lead conversion rate. For example, out of 100 leads acquired daily, only about 30 are converted into paying customers.
- To address this, X Education aims to identify its most promising leads, referred to as Hot Leads. By focusing its sales efforts on these high-potential prospects, the company hopes to boost its lead conversion rates and overall efficiency.



Objective

- The primary goal is to build a model that identifies potential hot leads and deploy this model for future use



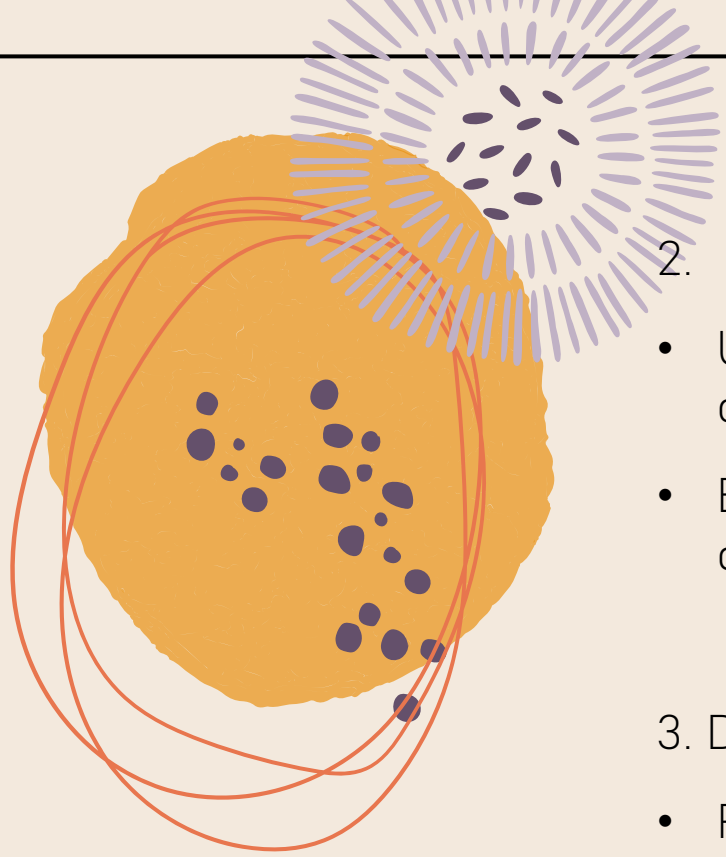


Solution Approach

The solution is implemented through the following steps:

1. Data Cleaning and Preparation:

- Duplicate Data: Identified and handled duplicates.
- MissingValues: Addressed missing data by dropping unnecessary columns or imputing values as needed.
- Irrelevant Features: Removed columns that either had low variance or were not useful for analysis, such as "Do Not Call," "DigitalAdvertisement," etc.
- Outliers: Reviewed and managed outliers to maintain data quality

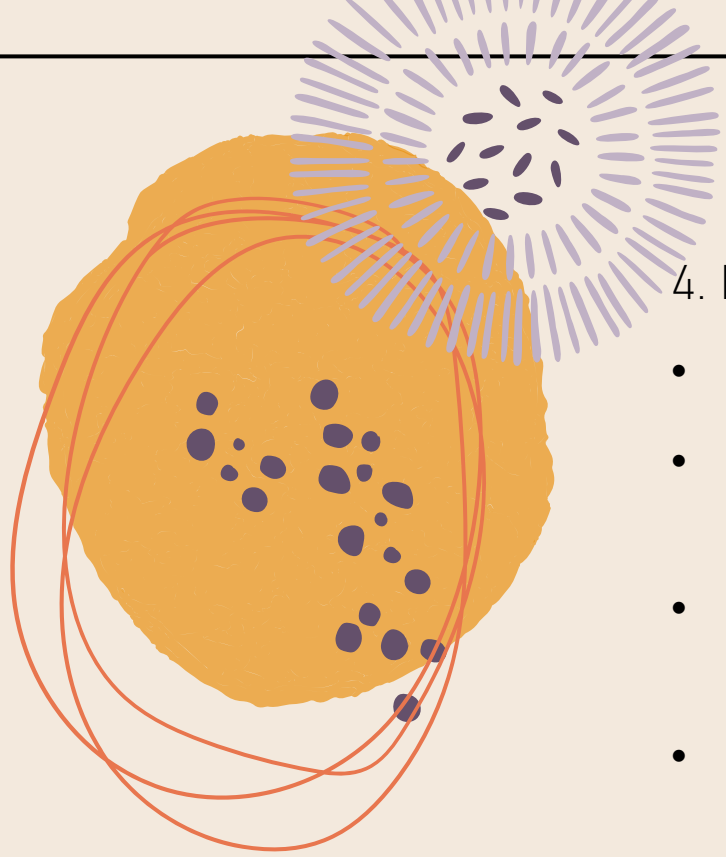


2. Exploratory DataAnalysis (EDA)

- UnivariateAnalysis: Examined individual variables for their value distributions.
- Bivariate Analysis: Assessed relationships between variables, using correlation coefficients and patterns

3. DataTransformation

- Feature Scaling: Normalized numerical variables.
- Encoding: Created dummy variables for categorical data



4. Model Development

- DataSplitting: Divided data into training (70%) and testing (30%) sets.
- Feature Selection: Used Recursive Feature Elimination (RFE) to identify the top 19 variables.
- ModelRefinement: Iteratively removed variables with high p-values (>0.05) or high Variance Inflation Factors ($VIF > 5$).
- ModelAccuracy: Achieved an overall accuracy of 80%

5. ModelValidation

- ROC Curve: Used the Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve to identify the optimal cutoff point for balanced sensitivity and specificity
- Optimal Cutoff Probability: Determined to be 0.86

Data Manipulation

1. Initial Dataset Overview there are Rows:37 ,Columns:9,240.
2. Eliminating Features with Single Values
 - Certain columns that contained only one unique value and provided no meaningful variation were removed. Examples include:
 - "Magazine"
 - "Receive More Updates About Our Courses"
 - "Update Meon Supply"
 - "Chain Content"
 - "Get Updates on DM Content"
 - "I Agree to Pay the Amount Through Cheque"



3. Removing Irrelevant Identifiers

- Columns such as "Prospect ID" and "Lead Number," which did not contribute to the analysis, were discarded.

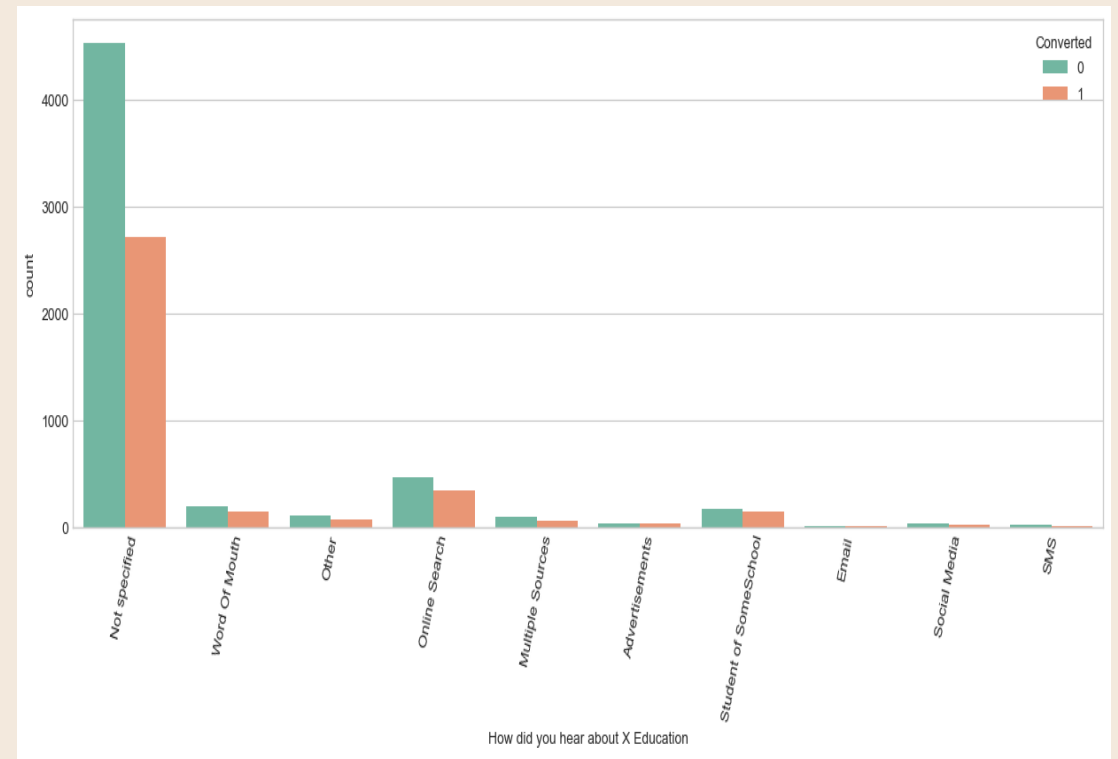
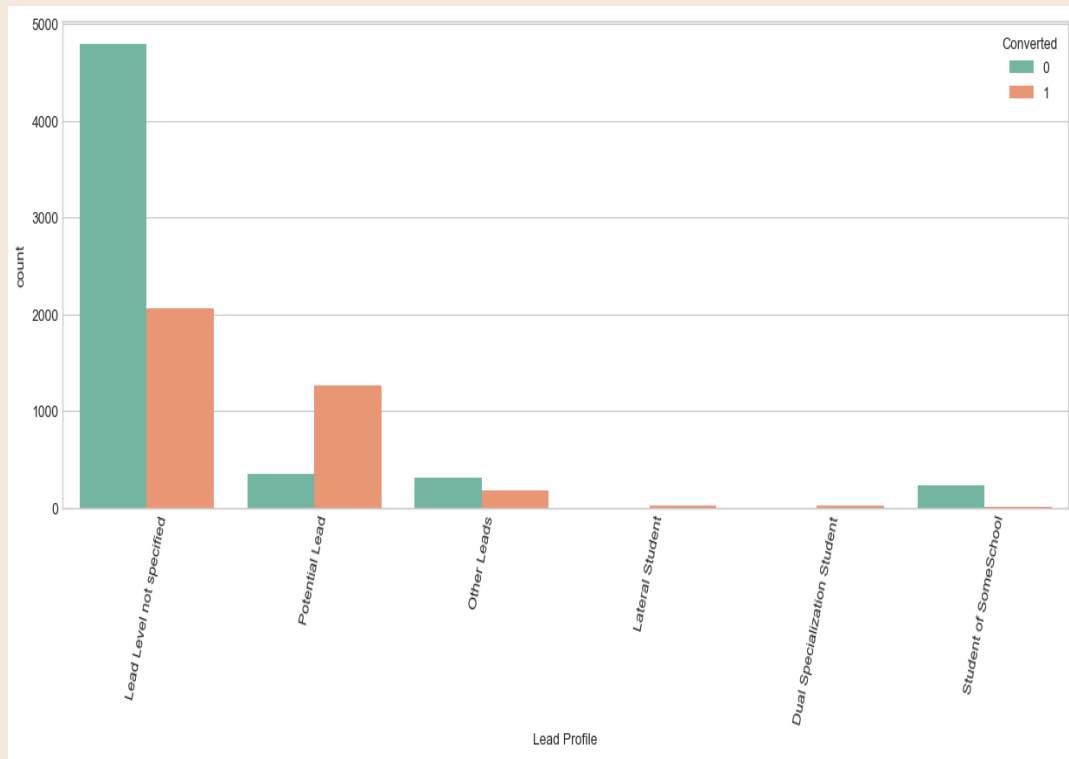
4. Dropping Low-Variance Features

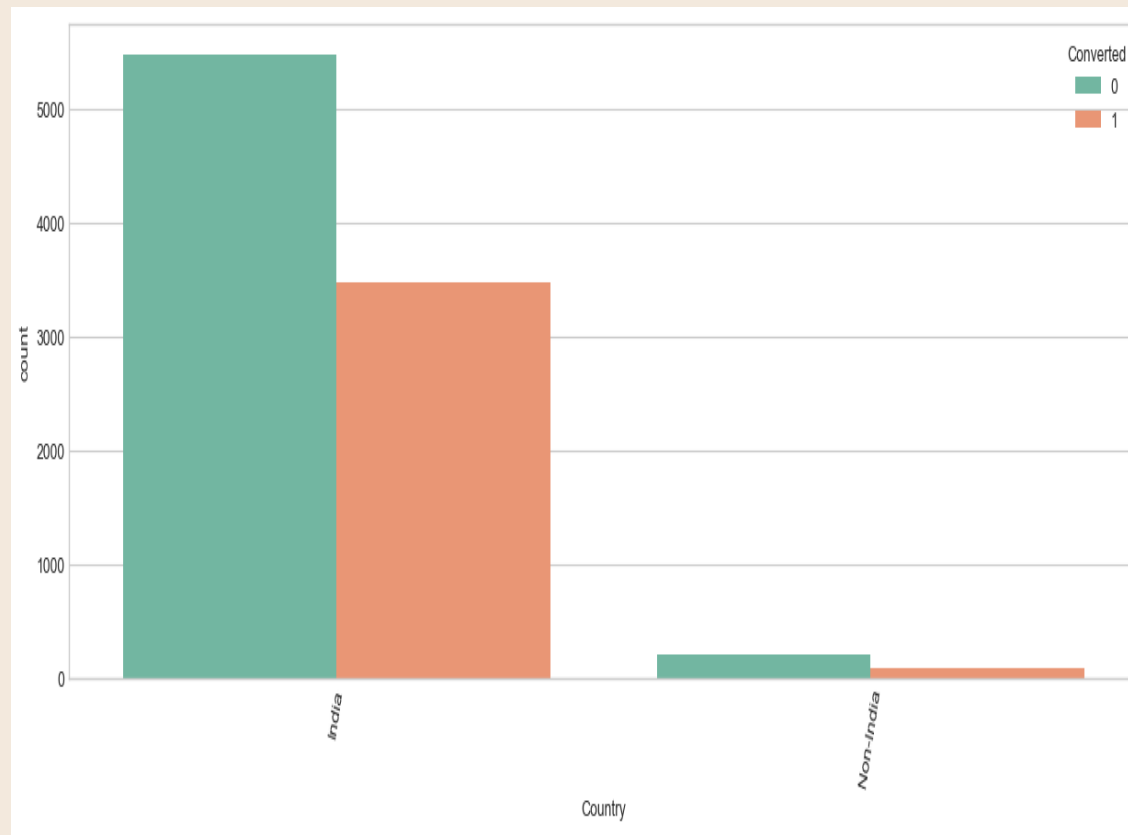
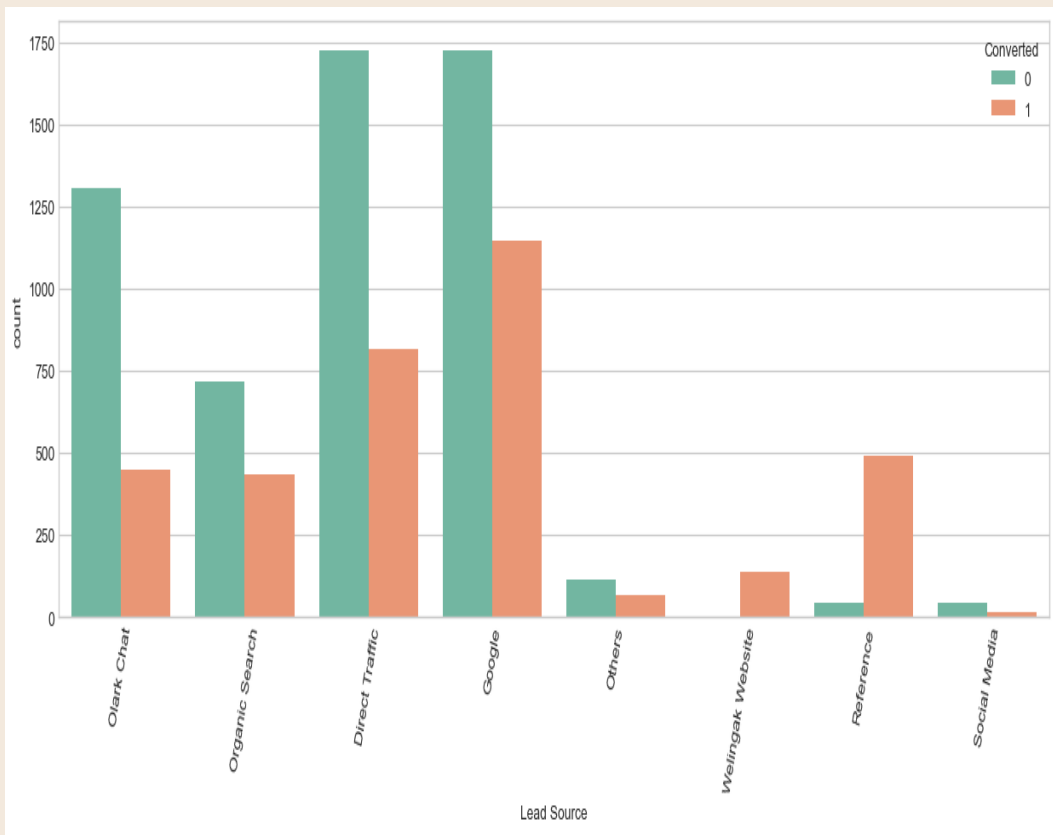
- Features with minimal variability were identified and excluded. These included:
- "DoNotCall"
- "What Matters Most to You in Choosing a Course"
- "Search"
- "NewspaperArticle"
- "XEducationForums"
- "Newspaper"
- "DigitalAdvertisement"

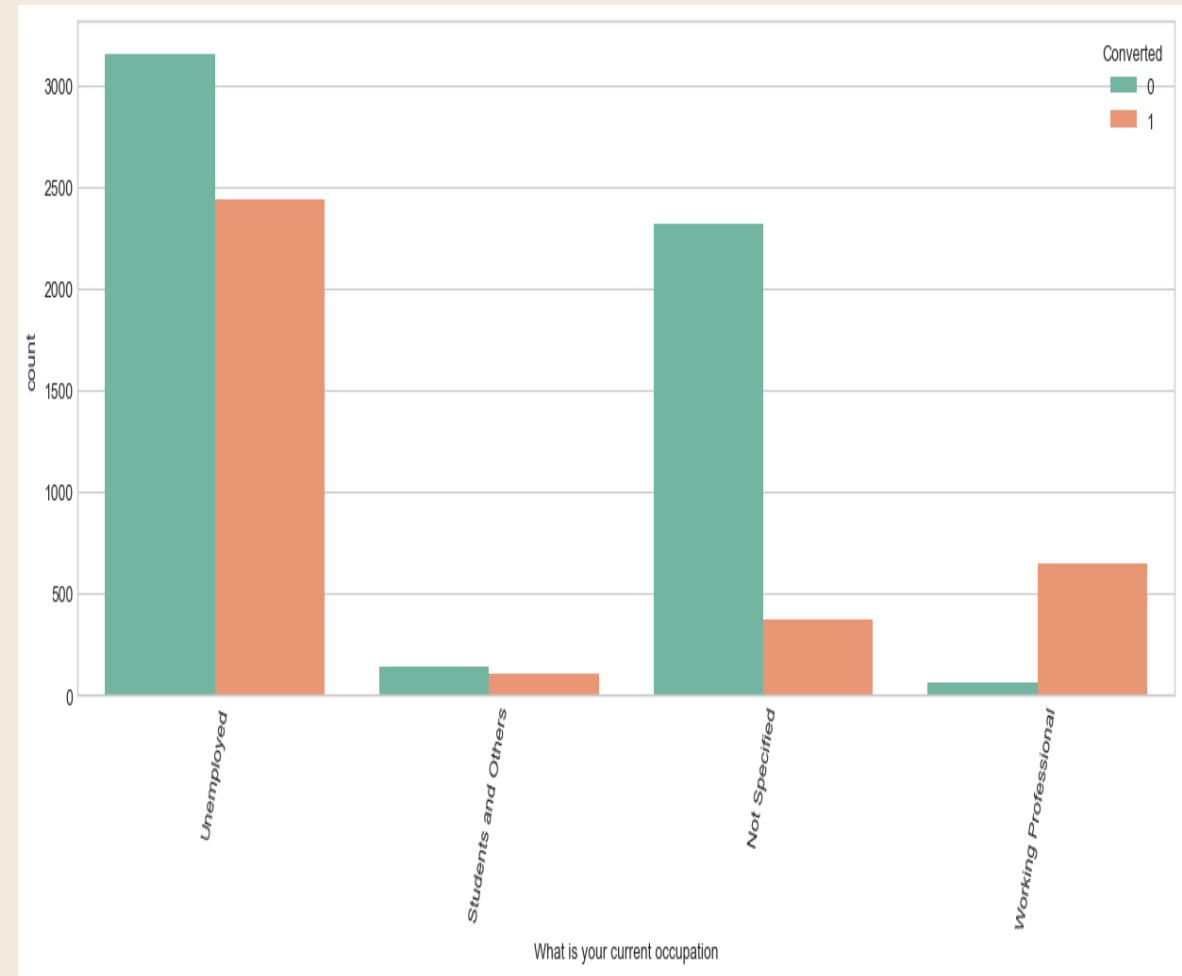
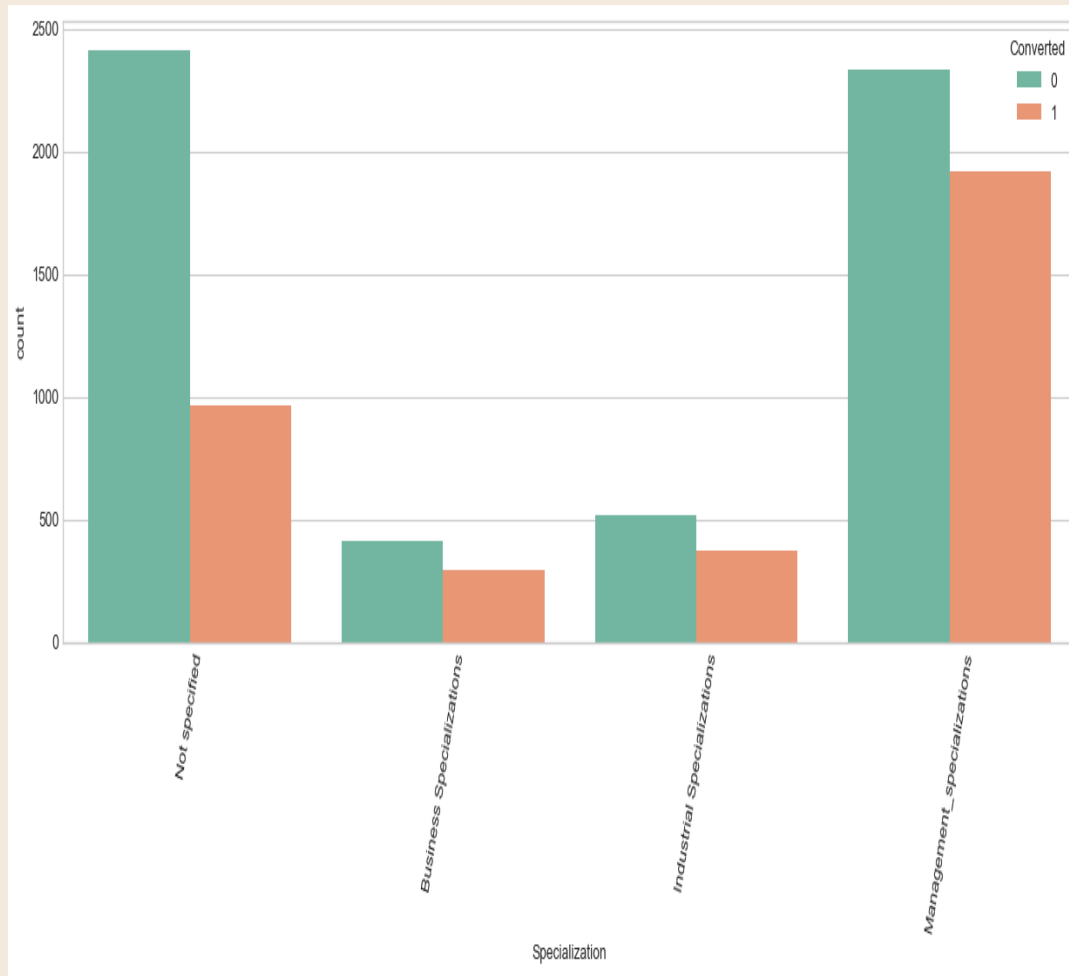
5. Handling Columns with Excessive Missing Data

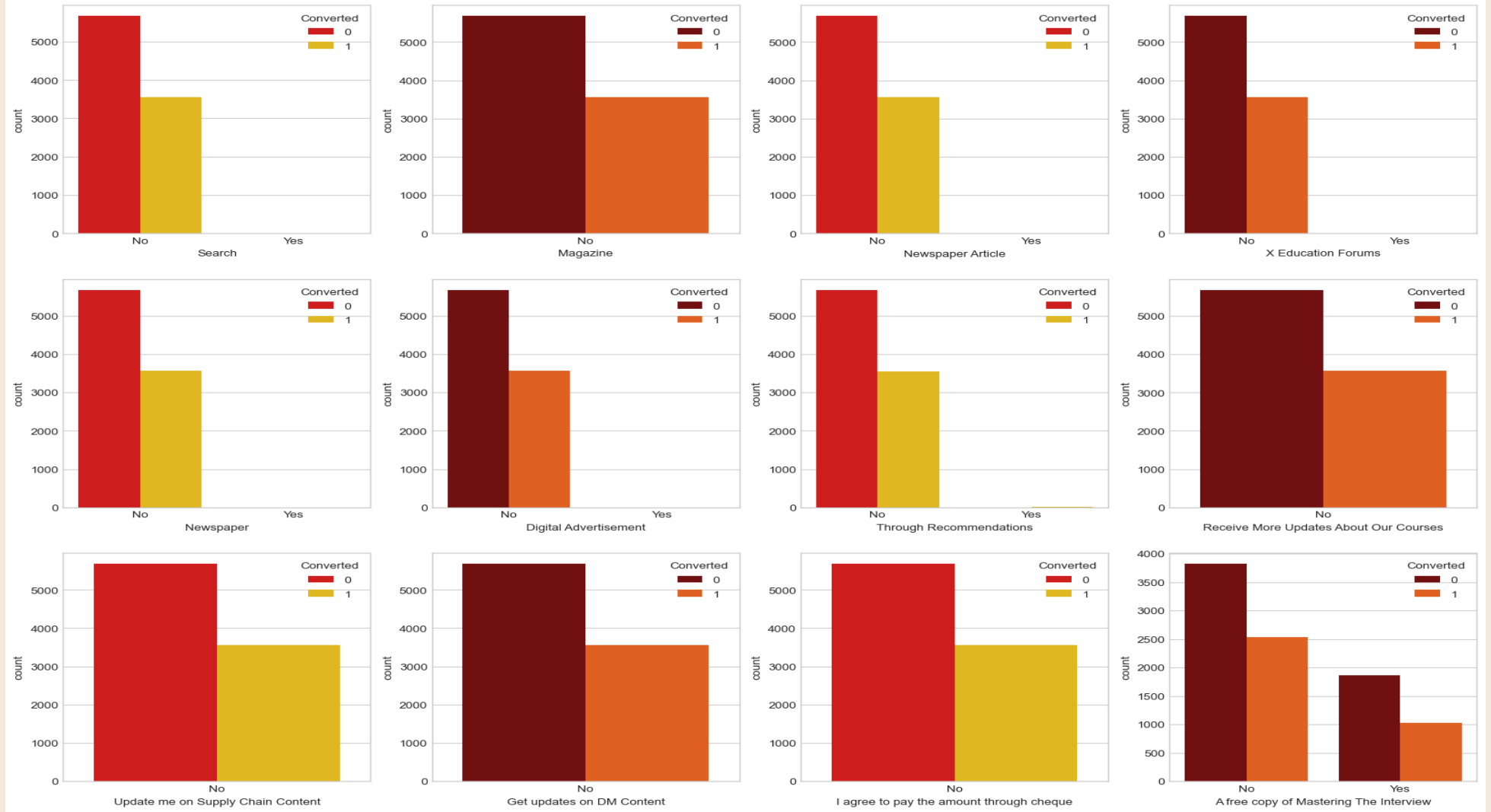
- Columns with over 35% missing values were dropped, including:
- "How Did You Hear About X Education"
- "Lead Profile"
- By applying these steps, the dataset was significantly streamlined, ensuring only relevant and high-quality data was retained for further analysis.

EDA



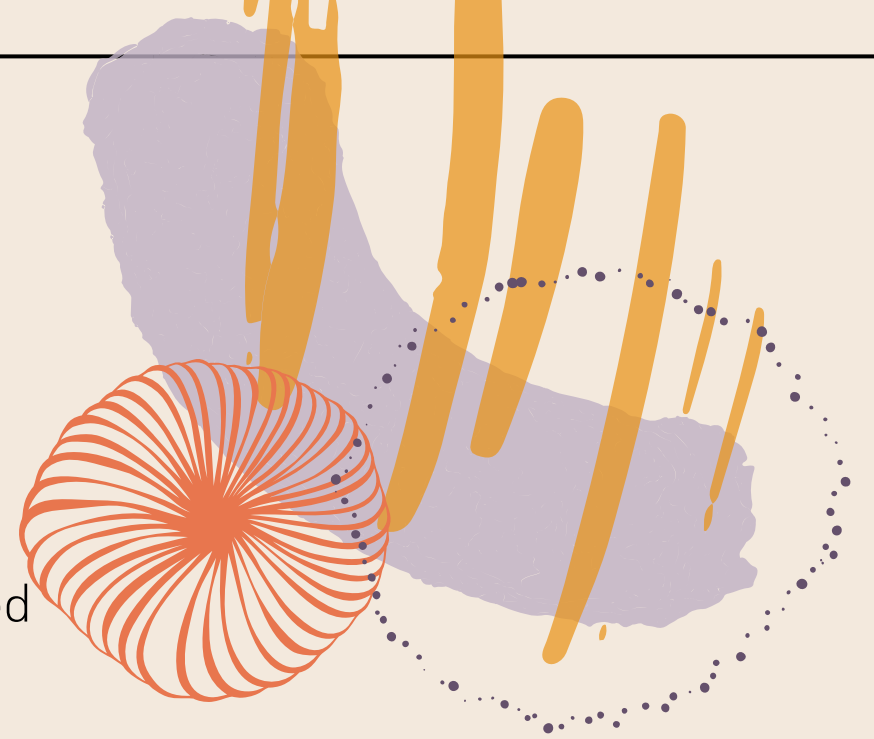






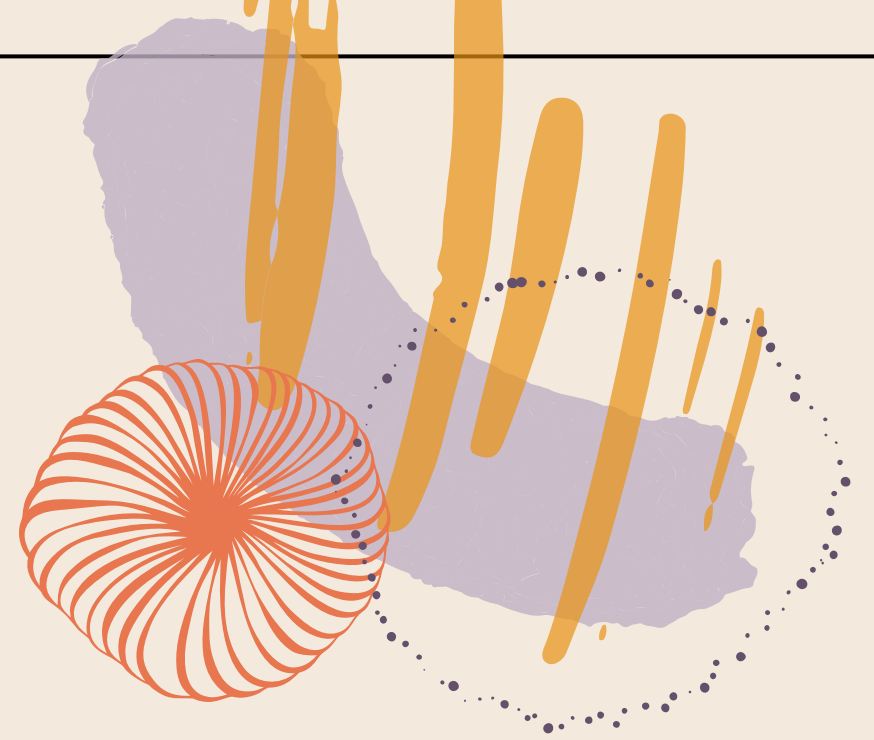
Data Conversion

- Numerical Data: All numeric variables have been normalized to ensure consistent scaling and comparability.
- Categorical Data: Dummy variables were created to represent non-numeric (object type) categories, converting them into a usable format for analysis.
- Dataset Overview: The dataset contains 8,792 rows (individual entries) and 43 columns (features) ready for analysis

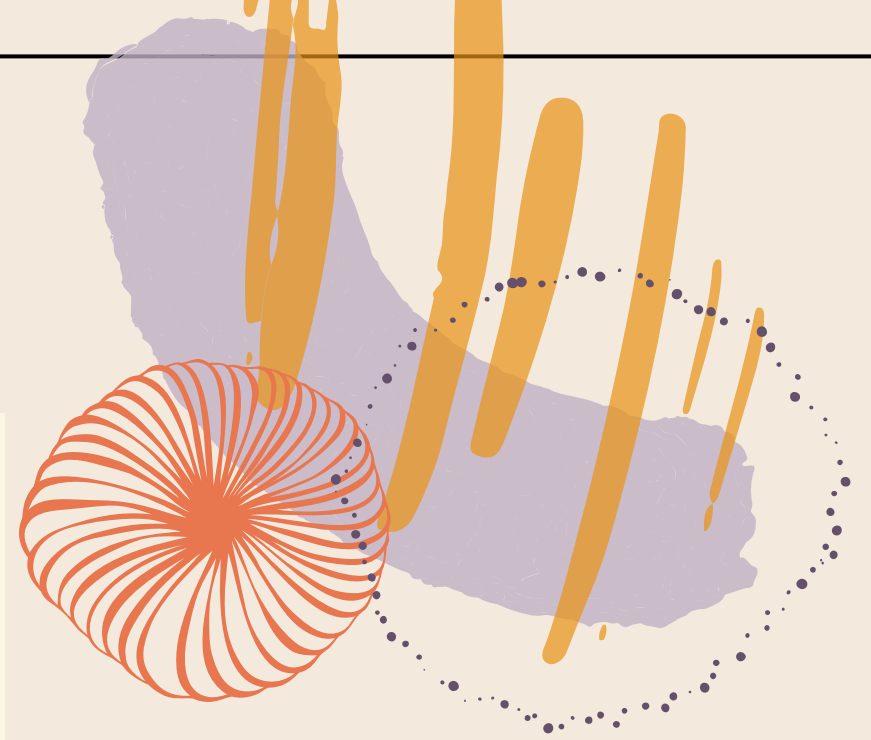
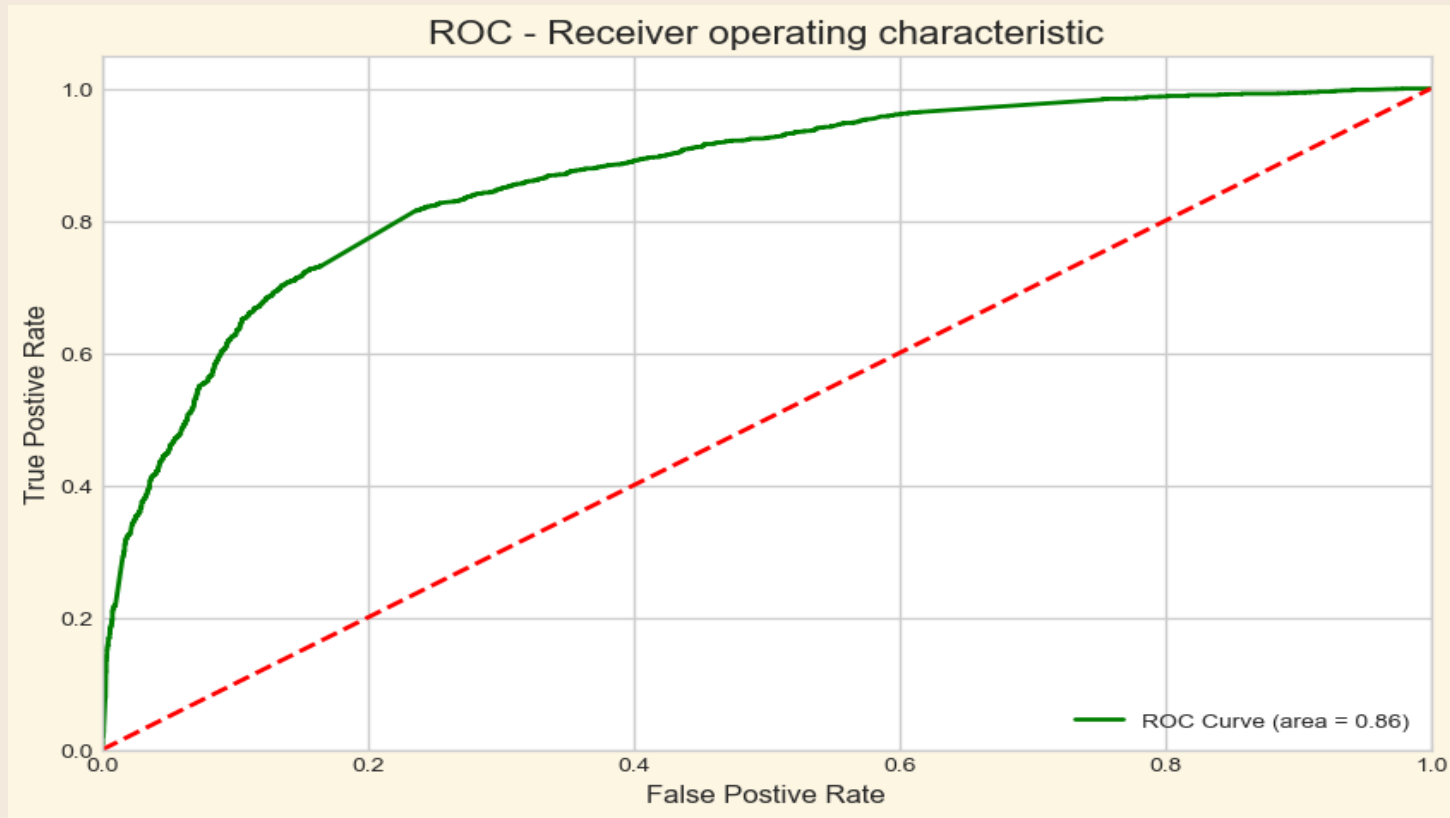


Building Model

- Data Splitting: The dataset was divided into training (70%) and testing (30%) sets for model evaluation.
- Feature Selection: Recursive Feature Elimination (RFE) was used to narrow down the features, selecting the 15 most relevant variables.
- Model Optimization: The model was refined by systematically removing variables with a $p\text{-value} > 0.05$ (indicating low statistical significance) or a $VIF > 5$ (indicating multicollinearity).
- Predictions: The refined model was tested on the test dataset to make predictions.
- Performance: The model achieved an overall accuracy of 80% on the test data.



ROC Curve





Conclusion

The analysis revealed key factors influencing potential buyers, listed in order of importance:

1. Time Spent on the Website: The more time users spend on the website, the higher the likelihood of conversion.
2. Number of Visits: Frequent visits indicate stronger interest.
3. Lead Sources: Buyers are more likely to convert when leads come from:

Google

Direct Traffic

Organic Search

TheWelingkarWebsite



4. LastActivity: Certain actions like:

Receiving an SMS

Engaging in an Olark Chat Conversation

show strong potential for conversion.

5. Lead Origin: Leads originating from LeadAd Forms are highly valuable.

6. Occupation: Working Professionals are significantly more likely to purchase courses.

By focusing on these key variables, X Education can enhance its strategies and effectively convert a majority of potential buyers into actual customers, driving growth and success

Thank you

