# Lead Scoring Case Study

### Presented by

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## Problem Statement:

- Industry professionals can purchase online courses from X Education.
- X Education has an extremely low lead conversion rate despite receiving a lot of leads. For instance,
  only roughly thirty of the 100 leads they obtain each day will actually be converted.
- The organization wants to find the most potential leads, or "Hot Leads," in order to streamline this procedure.
- The lead conversion rate should increase if they are able to locate this group of leads because the sales staff will now be spending more time corresponding with the prospects rather than calling everyone.



## **Bussiness Objective**

X schooling is interested in the most likely leads.

• In order to do this, they wish to create a model that pinpoints the hot leads.

Deployment of the model for upcoming applications.



## Solution Methodology

- ➤ Data cleaning and Preparation.
- Visualizing the features with select values
- Visualizing the features
- Analyzing categorical features
- Looking at the correlation
- Model Building
- Model Evaluation
- Making prediction on the test set



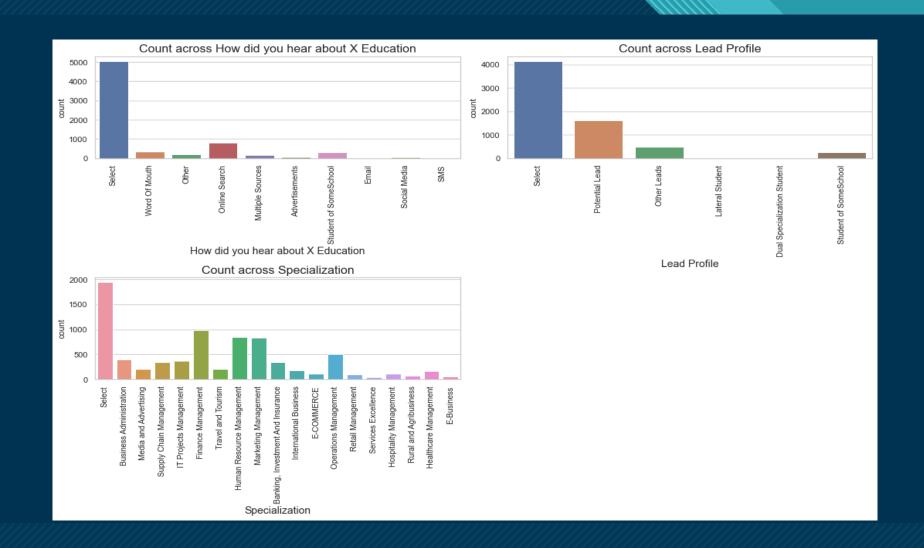
## **Data processing**

- There are 37 total rows and 9240 total columns.
- Features with a single value, such as "Magazine," "Get More Updates About Our Courses," and "Update me on Supply."
- There are no longer any references to "Chain Content," "Get updates on DM Content," "I agree to pay the amount through cheque," etc
- Following a review of the value counts for a few object type variables, we identify a few features that have insufficient variation and have been removed. These features include "Search," "Newspaper Article," "X Education Forums," "Newspaper," "Digital Advertisement," "City," and "Do Not Call."

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## **EDA**

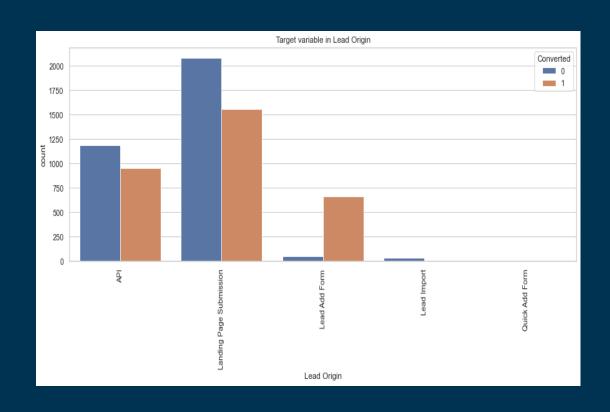


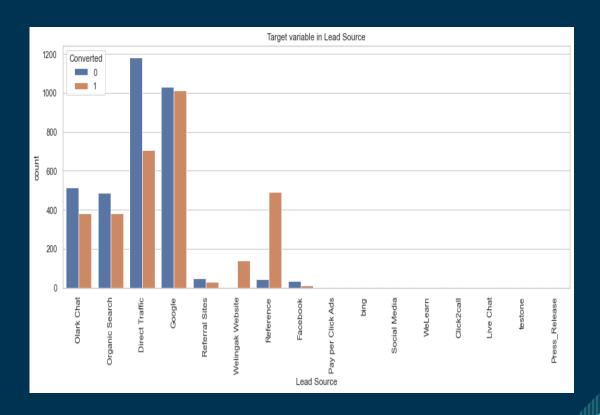


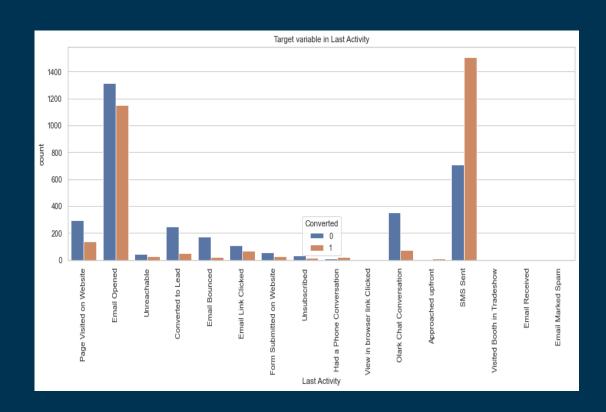


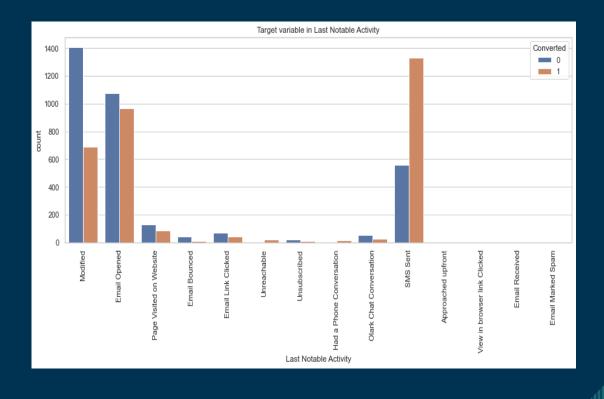


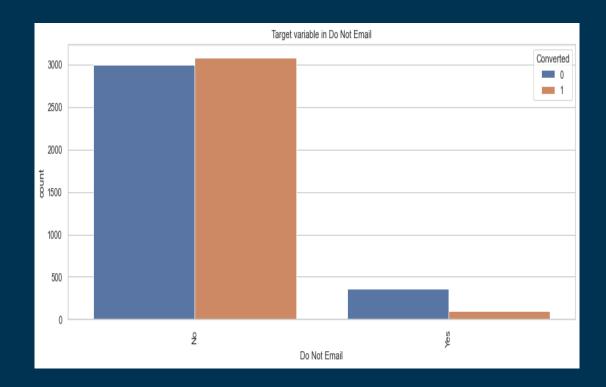
## Categorical variable relation

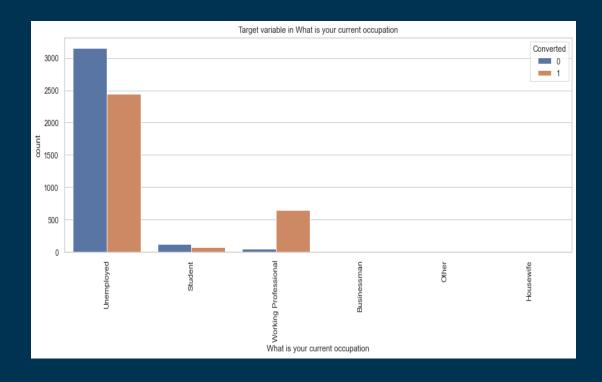














## **Data Conversion**

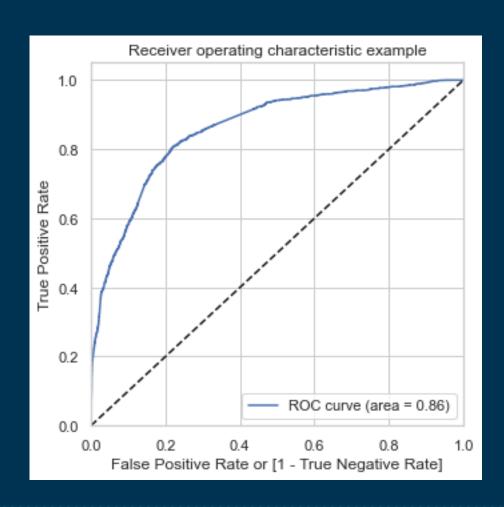
- Numerical Variables are Normalized.
- Dummy Variables are created for object type variables.
- Dividing the dataset into sets for testing and training.
- Scale the values.

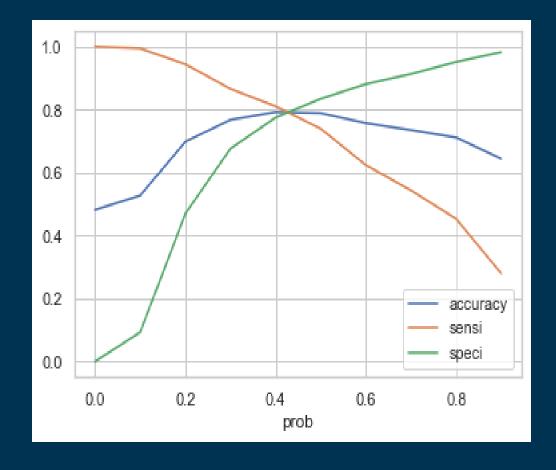


## **Model Building**

- > Dividing the data into sets for testing and training.
- ➤ Choosing a ratio of 70:30 for the train-test split is the first fundamental stage in the regression process.
- ➤ To select features, use RFE.
- ➤ Using 15 variables as the output from an RFE.
- > Constructing the model by eliminating the variable whose VIF value is larger than 5 and whose p-value is more than 0.05
- > Forecasts based on the test dataset.
- ➤ An accuracy rate of 80% overall.

## **ROC CURVE**







• The probability at which we achieve balanced sensitivity and specificity is known as the optimal cut off probability.

• It is evident from the second graph that the ideal cut off is around at 0.42.



## **Conclusions**

- ➤ It was discovered that the following factors were most important to potential buyers:
- The Total Time Spent on Website.
- Total number of Visits.
- When The Lead source was
- When the Last Activity was
- When the lead origin is Lead add Form.
- When the current occupation was
- ➤ Keeping in mind the aforementioned elements, X education has the ability to persuade more prospective customers to purchase their courses.

# Thank You