# LEAD SCORING CASE STUDY SUMMARY

## PROBLEM STATEMENT

An education company named X Education sells online courses to industry professionals. Although X Education gets a lot of leads, its lead conversion rate is very poor. The typical lead conversion rate at X education is around 30%.

X Education has appointed you to help them select the most promising leads, i.e. the leads that are most likely to convert into paying customers. The company requires you to build a model wherein you need to assign a lead score to each of the leads such that the customers with a higher lead score have a higher conversion chance and the customers with a lower lead score have a lower conversion chance.

The CEO, in particular, has given a ballpark of the target lead conversion rate to be around 80%.

The Goal was to build a logistic regression model to assign a lead score between 0 and 100 to each of the leads which can be used by the company to target potential leads.

## **SUMMARY:**

## Step 1: We read and understood the Data

## **Step 2: Data Cleaning**

- 1. We dropped variables with unique values
- 2. Many of the categorical variables had a level called 'Select' which is as good as a null value. We Replaced 'Select' with NaN
- 3. Dropped variables with missing values more than 35> (following the industry standard)
- 4. Dropped variables that had skewed data and imputed the missing value of the other variables.
- 5. Merged low frequency labels into one and removed other kinds of data redundancies

## **Step 3: Preparing the Data for Modelling**

- 1. Converted binary variables to '0' and '1'
- 2. Created Dummy Variables of all categorical variables

## Step 4: Splitting the Data

Splitted the data into Train and Test set in the ratio of 7:3 respectively.

#### Step 5: Feature Scaling

- 1. We used Standard Scaler to scale the numerical values
- 2. We mapped a heatmap to check correlation between the variables and dropped the ones with high correlation

## Step 6: Model Building

- 1. We used RFE and selected the 15 top features.
- 2. We looked at the P-values in order to select the most significant values that should be present and dropped the insignificant values.
- 3. 7 variables proved promising. The VIF's for these variables were also found to be good.

- 4. We checked the optimal cut off by finding points and checking the accuracy, sensitivity and specificity and got our final model
- 5. We plotted the ROC curve for the features and the curve came out to be pretty decent with an <u>area coverage of 84%</u>. Got the cut off value of <u>0.3</u>
- 6. Assigned the lead score between 0-100
- 7. We tested on the test data set and got accuracy value <u>Accuracy : 69.11%</u>, <u>Sensitivity :81.64%</u>, <u>Specificity :60.94.13%</u>, <u>Precision : 57.71%</u>, <u>Recall :81.64%</u>.
- 8. Best of all, our model predicted 83% conversion rate on the test set. Exceeding our target.

## Step 8: Inference:

The conversion rate on our final predicted model (83%) meets the goal of 80% conversion rate.

Recommendation would be to focus on the following lead points for **optimum conversion**:

- What is your current occupation\_Working Professional
- Total Time Spent on Website
- Lead Source Reference
- Lead Source\_Welingak Website