

### Problem Statement

X Education, an online education company, has a significant challenge with low lead conversion rates. Despite acquiring a large number of leads (via marketing efforts, website visits, and referrals), only 30% of leads are converted into paying customers. The company aims to improve this conversion rate by identifying the "Hot Leads" — those that are most likely to convert — and prioritizing them for follow-up by the sales team. This approach will help optimize resources, increase efficiency, and ultimately raise the lead conversion rate to approximately 80%.

### Objective

The goal is to build a predictive model that scores leads based on their likelihood of conversion, using historical data on lead activities, behavior on the website, and other relevant factors. The leads with higher scores should have a higher probability of conversion, allowing the sales team to focus on the most promising leads.

# Analysis Methodology

Data sourcing, cleaning and preparation

Feature scaling, splitting the data into train and test sets

Model Development

Model Evaluation

Lead Scoring Prediction

## EDA

> Handled Null values.

Dropped columns with more than 40% null values.

➤ Handled Categorical Values by using get dummies method.

## Variables impacting the Conversion Rate

- ➤ TotalVisits
- ➤ Total Time Spent on Website
- ▶ Lead Source\_Welingak Website
- Last Activity\_SMS Sent
- ➤ Country\_Germany
- ➤ Tags\_Closed by Horizzon
- ➤ Tags\_Lost to EINS
- ▶ Tags\_Ringing
- ➤ Tags\_Will revert after reading the email
- ▶ Tags\_switched off

## Model Evaluation - Train Set

#### **Confusion Matrix:**

Actual/Predicted

Negative

Positive

Negative

True Negative 3763

False Positive 152

Positive

False Negative 323

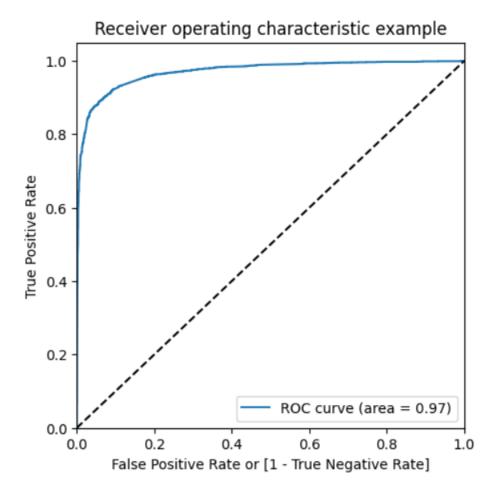
True Positive 2113

#### **Model Performance:**

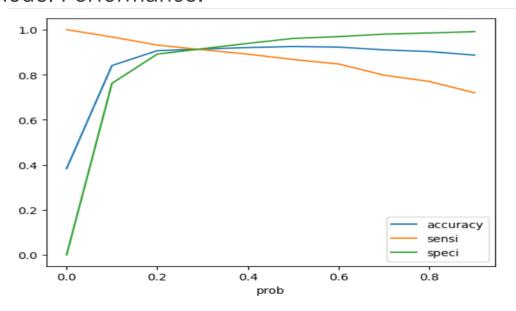
| Accuracy                  | 91.3 % |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Sensitivity               | 91.0%  |
| Specificity               | 91.5%  |
| False Positive            | 8.45%  |
| Positive predictive value | 87%    |
| Negative predictive value | 94.2%  |

## Model Evaluation - Train Set

#### **ROC Curve**



#### Model Performance:



From the curve above, 0.3 is the optimum point to take it as a cutoff probability.

| Precision | 93.2 % |
|-----------|--------|
| Recall    | 86.7%  |

## Model Evaluation – Test Set

#### **Confusion Matrix:**

Actual/PredictedNegativePositiveNegativeTrue Negative<br/>1569False Positive<br/>155PositivePositive<br/>93True Positive<br/>906

#### **Model Performance:**

| Accuracy                  | 92.5 % |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Sensitivity               | 85.4%  |
| Specificity               | 91%    |
| False Positive            | 8.9%   |
| Positive predictive value | 90.6%  |
| Negative predictive value | 94.4%  |

### **Train and Test Data Comparison:**

|                           | Train Data | Test Data |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Accuracy                  | 91.3 %     | 92.5 %    |
| Sensitivity               | 91.0%      | 85.4%     |
| Specificity               | 91.5%      | 91%       |
| False Positive            | 8.45%      | 8.9%      |
| Positive predictive value | 87%        | 90.6%     |
| Negative predictive value | 94.2%      | 94.4%     |

The model metrics for test and train data are very similar and higher than 85%

=> Good Performance of the model