

## **SUMMARY:**

### **1. Understanding the Data and Ensuring Data Quality:**

- Preliminary exploration involved checking the dimensions and information of the data, as well as identifying duplicates and addressing missing values.
- The 'Select' option was substituted with null values, as it did not contribute meaningful information. Additionally, certain null values were replaced with 'not available' to preserve data integrity.

### **2. Cleaning and Enhancing the Data:**

- The data exhibited general cleanliness, with only a few instances of null values.
- Columns with more than 45% missing values were removed to streamline the dataset.
- Immaterial and heavily skewed categorical variables were excluded from the analysis.
- Certain variables underwent consolidation to enhance comparability and facilitate accurate analysis.

### **3. Exploring the Data:**

- Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) encompassed visualizing conversion ratios in relation to pertinent variables.
- Outliers were addressed, and numeric values underwent refinement to ensure data accuracy.

### **4. Identifying and Processing Categorical Variables:**

- Dummy variables were created for categorical variables, leading to the removal of the original columns.
- Numeric values underwent scaling using the MinMaxScaler to maintain consistency in the dataset.

### **5. Partitioning Data into Training and Testing Sets:**

- Utilizing the sklearn library, the dataset was divided into training (70%) and testing (30%) sets.

### **6. Standardizing Numeric Variables:**

- Numerical variables underwent rescaling to ensure uniformity in their magnitudes.

## **7. Constructing the Model:**

- Recursive Feature Elimination (RFE) was applied to identify the top 15 significant variables.
- Subsequent variable removal was performed manually based on VIF values and p-values, eliminating variables with  $VIF > 5$  and  $p\text{-value} > 0.05$ .

## **8. Assessing Model Performance:**

- A confusion matrix was generated to evaluate the model's performance.
- Determination of the optimal cut-off value through the ROC curve facilitated the calculation of accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity, each reaching approximately 90%.

## **9. Making Predictions:**

- Predictions were executed on the test data using the optimal cut-off value of 0.2, resulting in an accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity of 90%.

- The analysis highlighted the most influential variables in attracting potential buyers, ranked in descending order:

1. Direct Traffic
2. Welingak Website
3. Last Activity - Email Bounced
4. Last Activity - Olark Chat Conversation
5. Tags – Busy
6. Tags - Closed by Horizon
7. Tags - Lost to EINS
8. Tags - Not Specified
9. Tags – Ringing
10. Tags - Will revert after reading the mail
11. Last Notable Activity - SMS Sent

- Focusing on these key variables can significantly enhance X Education's likelihood of converting potential buyers and increasing course enrolments.