**Lead Scoring Case Study Summary**

**Problem Statement:**

X Education sells online courses to industry professionals. X Education needs help in selecting the most promising leads, i.e. the leads that are most likely to convert into paying customers.

The company needs a model wherein you a lead score is assigned to each of the leads such that the customers with higher lead score have a higher conversion chance and the customers with 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%

**Solution Summary:**

**Step1: Reading and Understanding Data.**

Read and analyze the data.

**Step2: Data Cleaning:**

Replaced ‘Select’ option with NULLs as it has no info associated.

We dropped the variables that had percentage of NULL values >45 %.

This step also included imputing the missing values as and where required with median values in case of numerical variables and creation of new classification variables in case of categorical variables. The outliers were identified and removed.

In this step, there were many variables that were identified to have only one value in all rows. These variables were dropped.

**Step3: Exploratory Data Analysis**

Performed univariate categorical feature analysis, univariate numerical feature analysis, categorical vs target variable analysis using count and hist plots and found some inferences.

Replacing some features which has low frequency inputs with other category

Treating Imbalanced data.

Outlier Treatment is done for few numerical features

**Step4: Creating Dummy Variables**

we went on with creating dummy data for the categorical variables.

**Step5: Test Train Split**

The next step was to divide the data set into test and train sections with a proportion of 70-30% values.

**Step6: Feature Rescaling**

We used the Min Max Scaling to scale the original numerical variables. Then using the stats model we created our initial model, which would give us a complete statistical view of all the parameters of our model.

**Step7: Feature selection using RFE:**

Using the Recursive Feature Elimination we went ahead and selected the 15 top important features. Using the statistics generated, we recursively tried looking at the P-values in order to select the most significant values that should be present and dropped the insignificant values.

Finally, we arrived at the 15 most significant variables. The VIF’s for these variables were also found to be good.

We then created the data frame having the converted probability values and we had an initial

assumption that a probability value of more than 0.5 means 1 else 0.

Based on the above assumption, we derived the Confusion Metrics and calculated the overall Accuracy of the model. We also calculated the ‘Sensitivity’ and the ‘Specificity’ matrices to understand how reliable the model .

**Step8: Plotting the ROC Curve**

We then tried plotting the ROC curve for the features and the curve came out be pretty decent with an area coverage of 96% which further solidified the of the model.

**Step9: Finding the Optimal Cutoff Point**

Then we plotted the probability graph for the ‘Accuracy’, ‘Sensitivity’, and ‘Specificity’ for different probability values. The intersecting point of the graphs was considered as the optimal probability cutoff point. The cutoff point was found out to be 0.3

Based on the new value we could observe that close to 90% values were rightly predicted by the model.

Also calculated the lead score and figured that the final predicted variables approximately gave a target lead prediction of 90%

**Train data Metrics**

\* Accuracy : 92.3%

\* Sensitivity : 86.16%

\* Specificity : 96.08%</br>

**Step10: Computing the Precision and Recall metrics**

we also found out the Precision and Recall metrics values came out to be 93% and 86.5% respectively on the train data set.

Based on the Precision and Recall tradeoff, we got a cut off value of approximately 0.3

**Step11: Making Predictions on Test Set**

Then we implemented the learnings to the test model and calculated the conversion probability based on the Sensitivity and Specificity metrics and found out the accuracy value to be 92.6%;

**Test data Metrics**

\* Accuracy : 92.67%

\* Sensitivity : 86.93%

\* Specificity : 96.12%