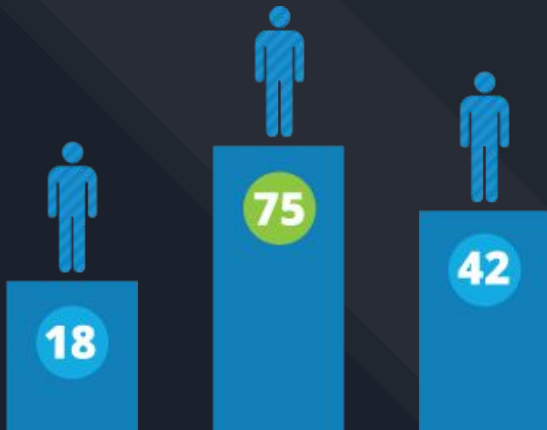


Lead Scoring Assignment

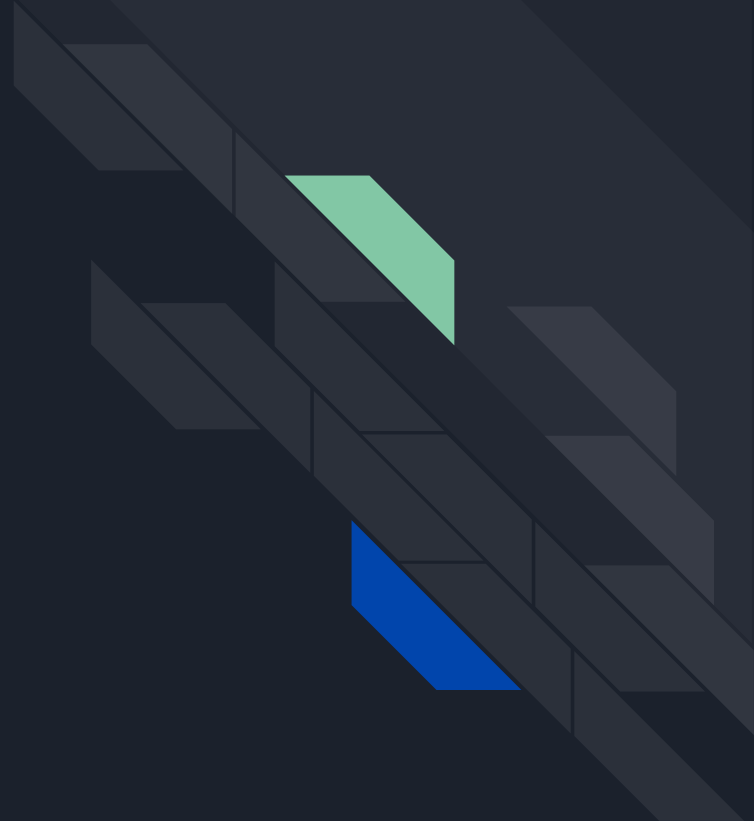
By: Shweta Patil
Amit Pawar



Problem statement:

An education company named X Education sells online courses to industry professionals.

The company requires a model that will assign a lead score 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.





Analysis Approach

**Data Collection
and Cleaning**



**Data
Visualisation**



Outlier Analysis



**Data
Transformation**



**Decision
Making**



**Lead Score
Generation**



**Predictions on
Test data**



**Model Building
& Evaluation**



Goals

Create Logistic Regression Model to predict lead conversion probabilities for each lead



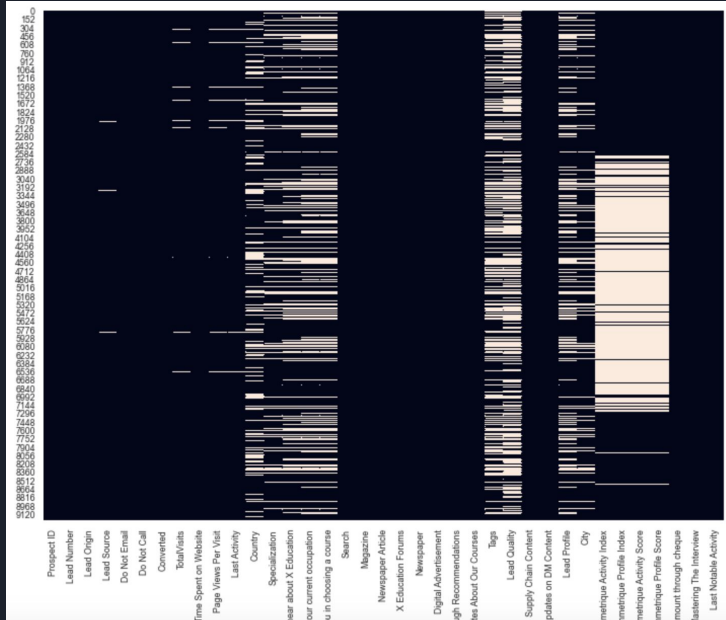
Decide optimum threshold above which lead will be predicted as converted and below which as not converted



Multiply lead conversion probability by 100 to find lead score

Data Understanding

Plot of Missing values in dataset



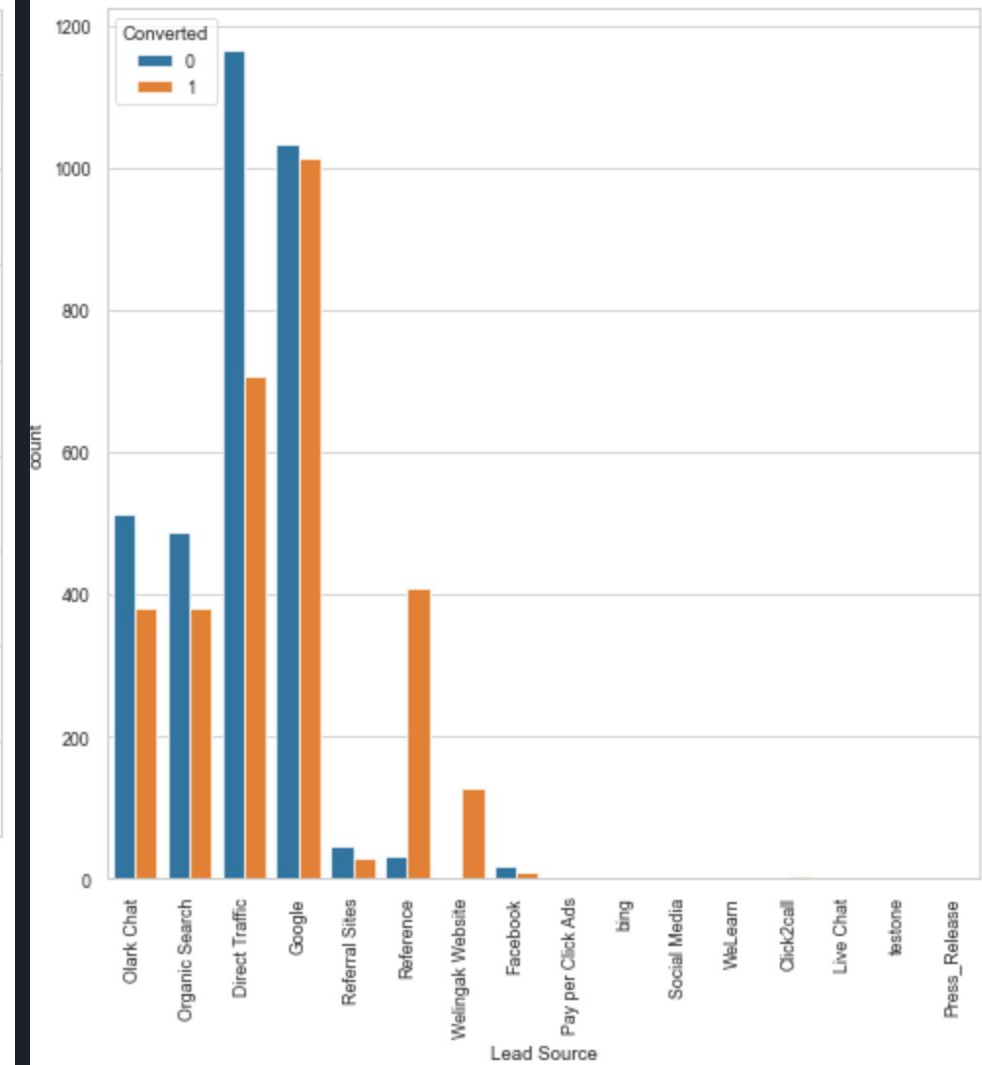
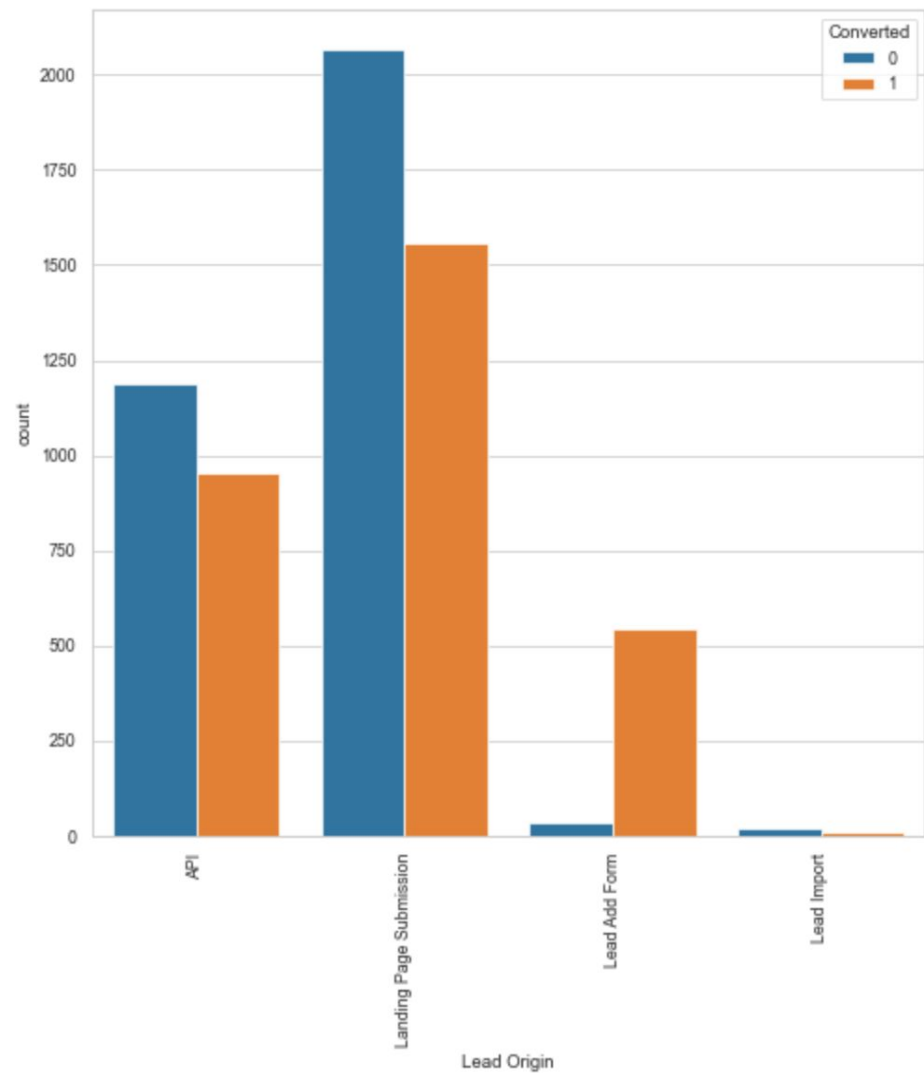
1. Drop all the columns having missing values greater than 3000
2. Drop the columns with very low variance
3. Drop the rows where missing values cannot be predicted (eg. TotalVisits)
4. Columns with 'select' (where user has not provided any input) value are as good as missing values and of no use. So we can drop these values.

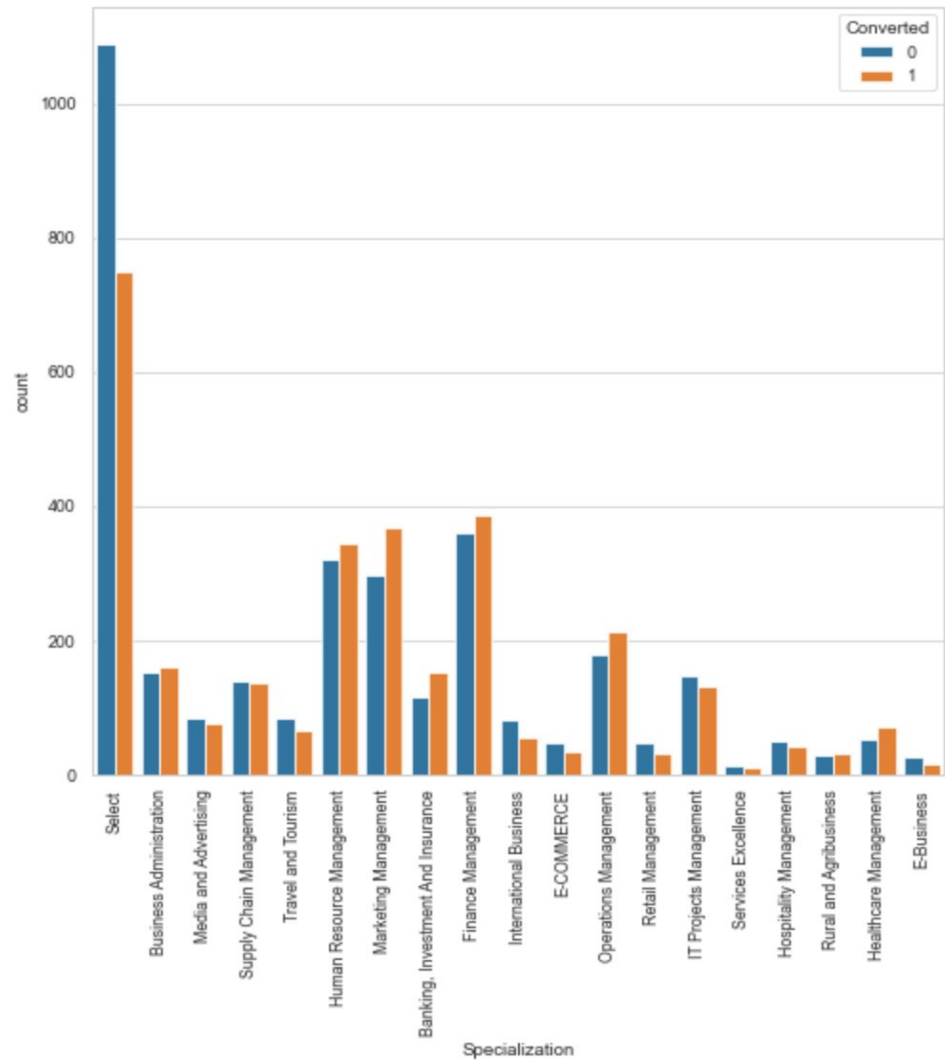
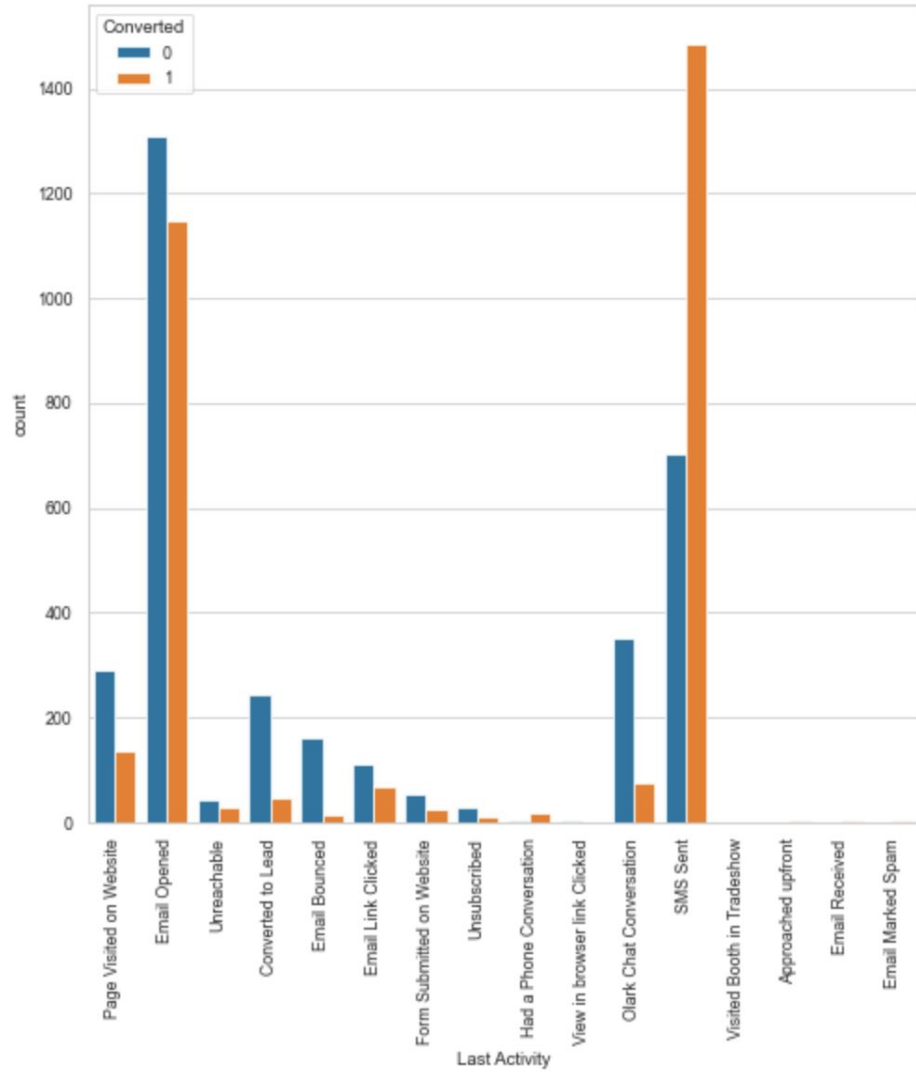


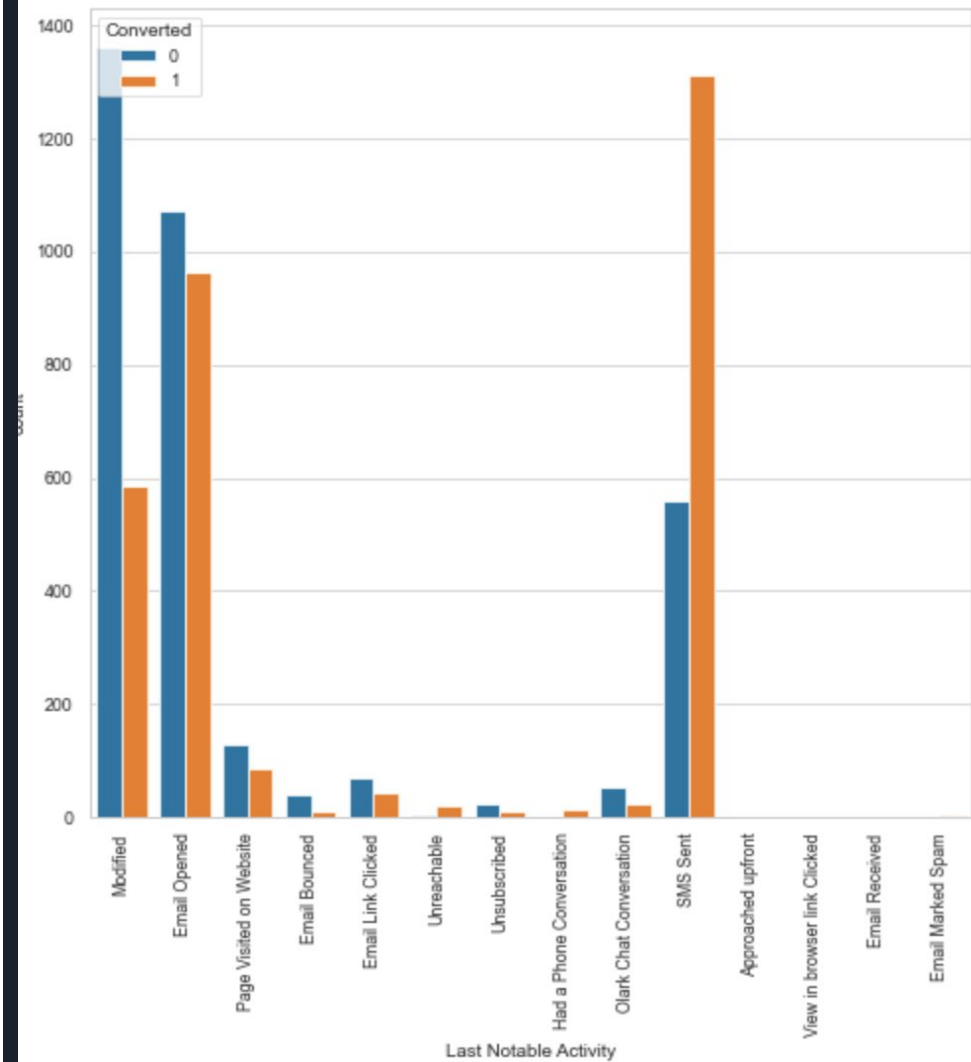
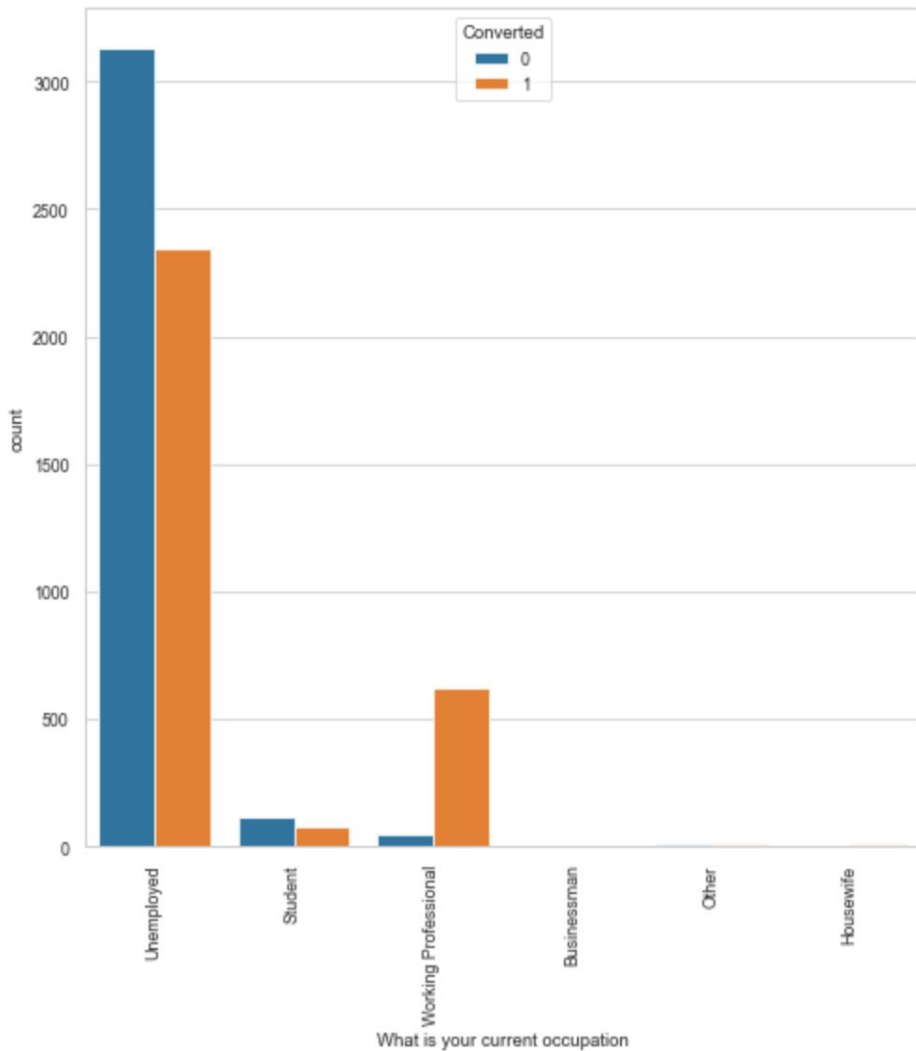
Data Visualization

Observations for Categorical columns count plot analysis

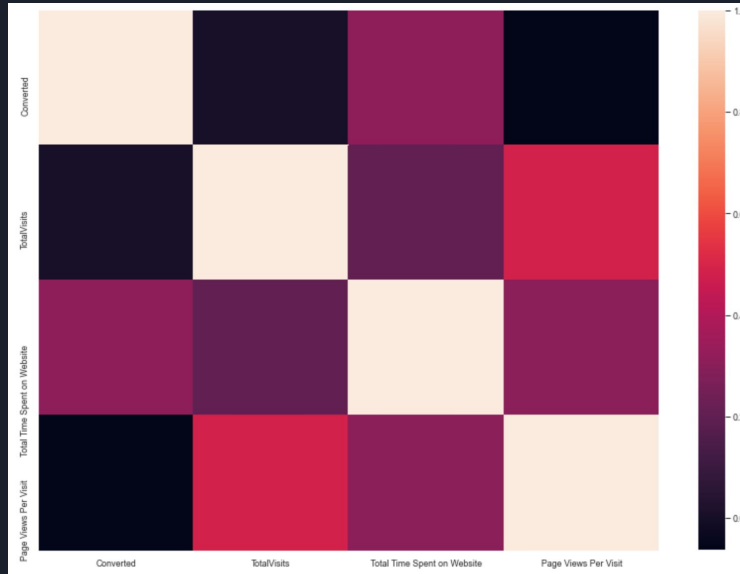
1. Maximum conversion is for students who performed Landing page submission
2. Most of the traffic that is converted is from direct google search engine
3. Last activity in case of converted people is 'SMS sent' where as in case of non converted people is 'email opened'
4. Most of the people have not selected the specialization from dropdown menu
5. Mostly unemployed people are converting and buying courses. This might be to make their profile stronger for further job hunting
6. Dataset is not biased as we have approximately same samples from converted and not converted group of people







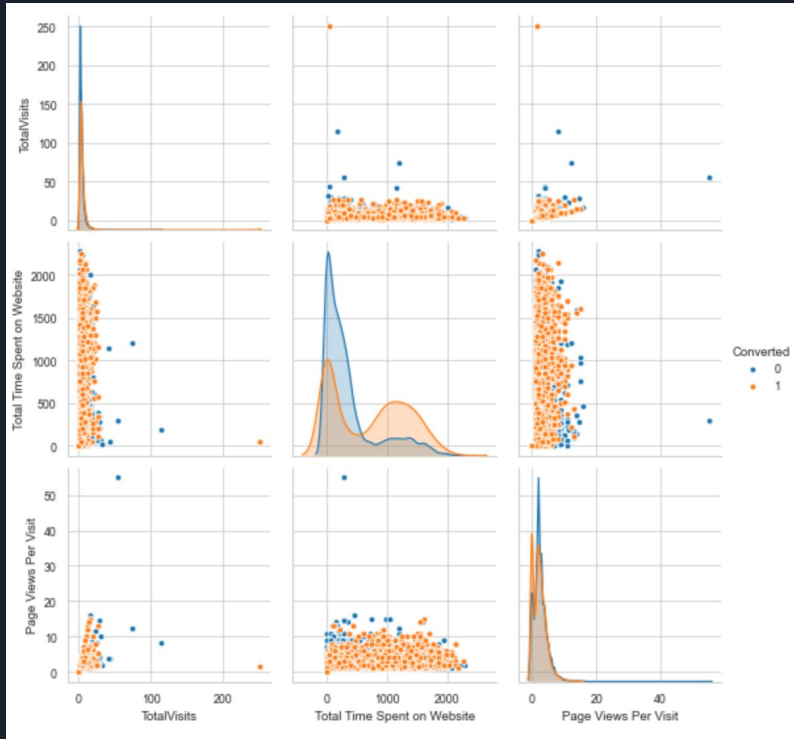
Data Visualization - Correlation matrix



We can see that no pairs have very high correlation. Hence we will not drop any columns

Page Views Per Visit	Page Views Per Visit	1.00
Total Time Spent on Website	TotalVisits	0.49
Page Views Per Visit	Converted	0.31
Total Time Spent on Website	Total Time Spent on Website	0.30
Page Views Per Visit	TotalVisits	0.20
TotalVisits	Converted	0.06
	Converted	0.01

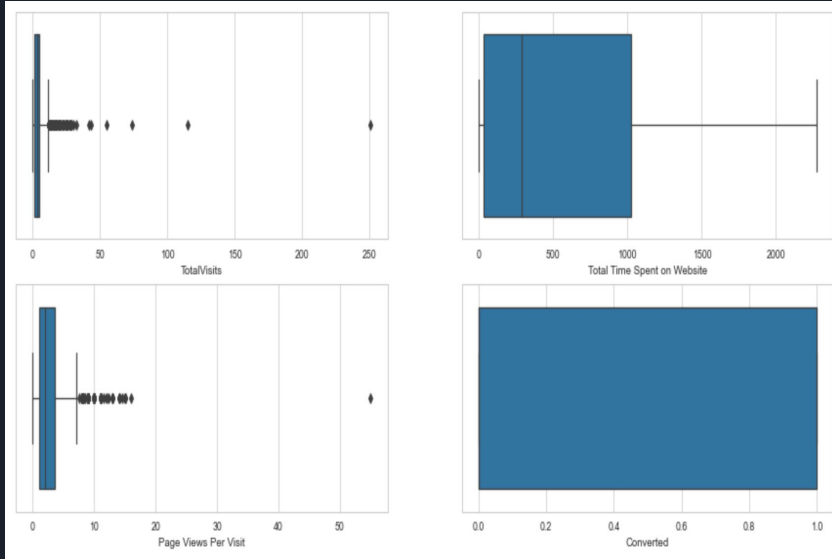
Data Visualization - Numeric columns



There are some strange patterns in these plots.

If the total visits, page views per visit and time spend on website is very high people are less likely to convert

Data Visualization - Outlier Analysis



1. We can see that some people are visiting website many times and hence the graph is right skewed

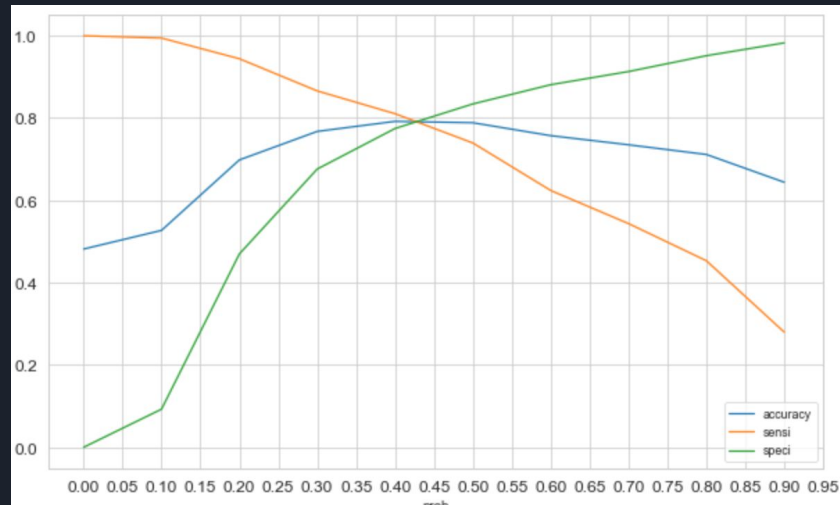
2. There are no outliers in 'Total Time Spent on Website' column

3. Some people seem to spend significantly high time on website

4. In 'Converted' column there is no graph because the value will be either 1(converted) or 0(not converted)

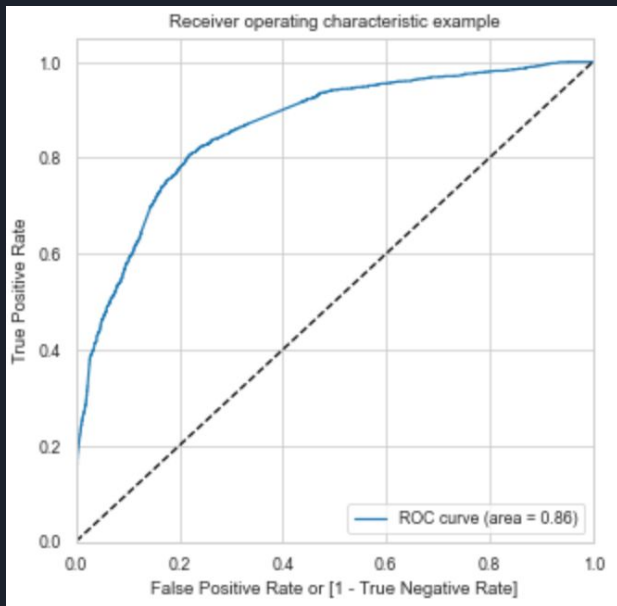
We decide to keep all the outliers as they are important for model building from business point of view

Plot accuracy sensitivity and specificity for various probabilities and find optimal cutoff value on Train set



From the above graph, 0.42 seems to be the optimum cutoff value

ROC for train set

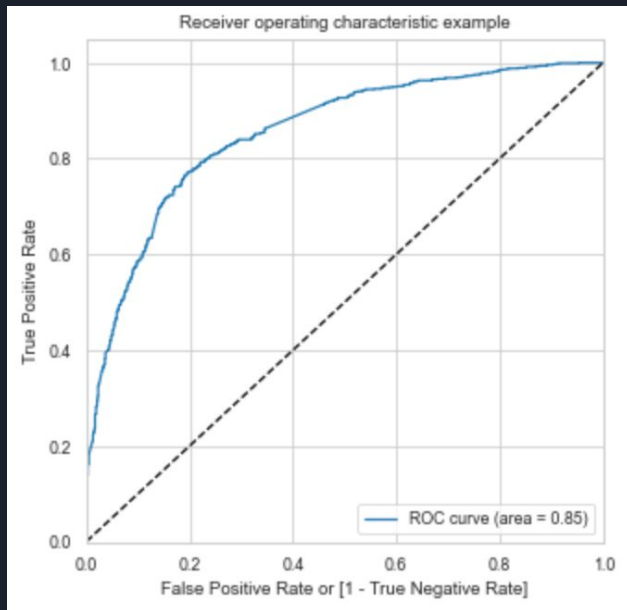


Area under ROC curve comes out to be 0.86 on test set which is good value

Model accuracy comes out to be approximately 79% on Train set with 0.42 cutoff value

Model sensitivity comes out to be approximately 80% on Train set with 0.42 cutoff value

ROC for test set

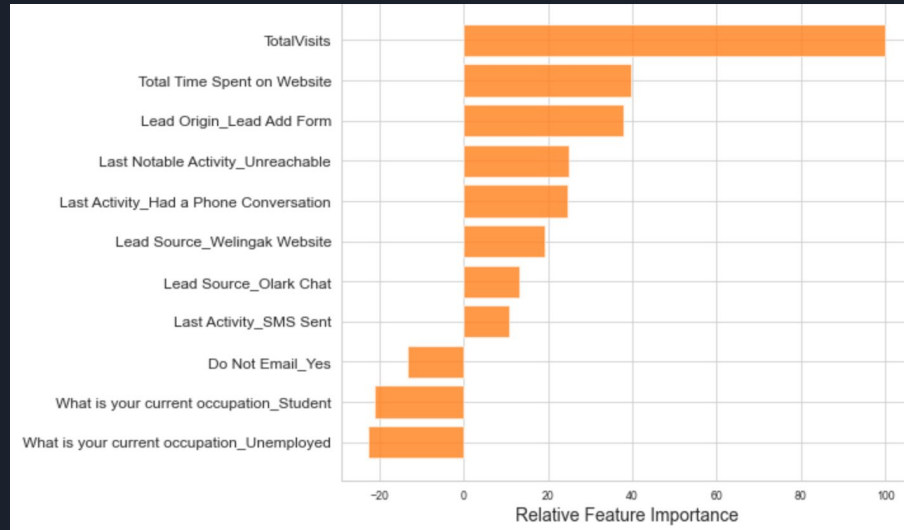


Area under ROC curve comes out to be 0.85 on test set which is good value

Model accuracy comes out to be approximately 79% on Test set with 0.42 cutoff value

Model sensitivity comes out to be approximately 78% on Test set with 0.42 cutoff value

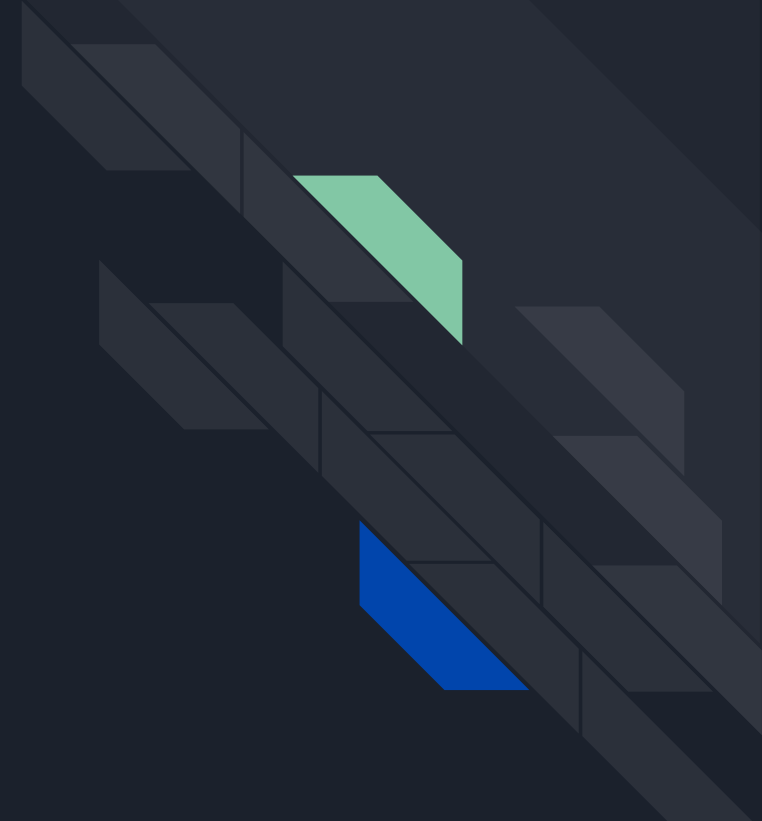
Feature importance



The top 3 features are: 'TotalVisits', 'Total Time Spent On Website', 'Lead Origin_Lead Add Form'

Conclusion

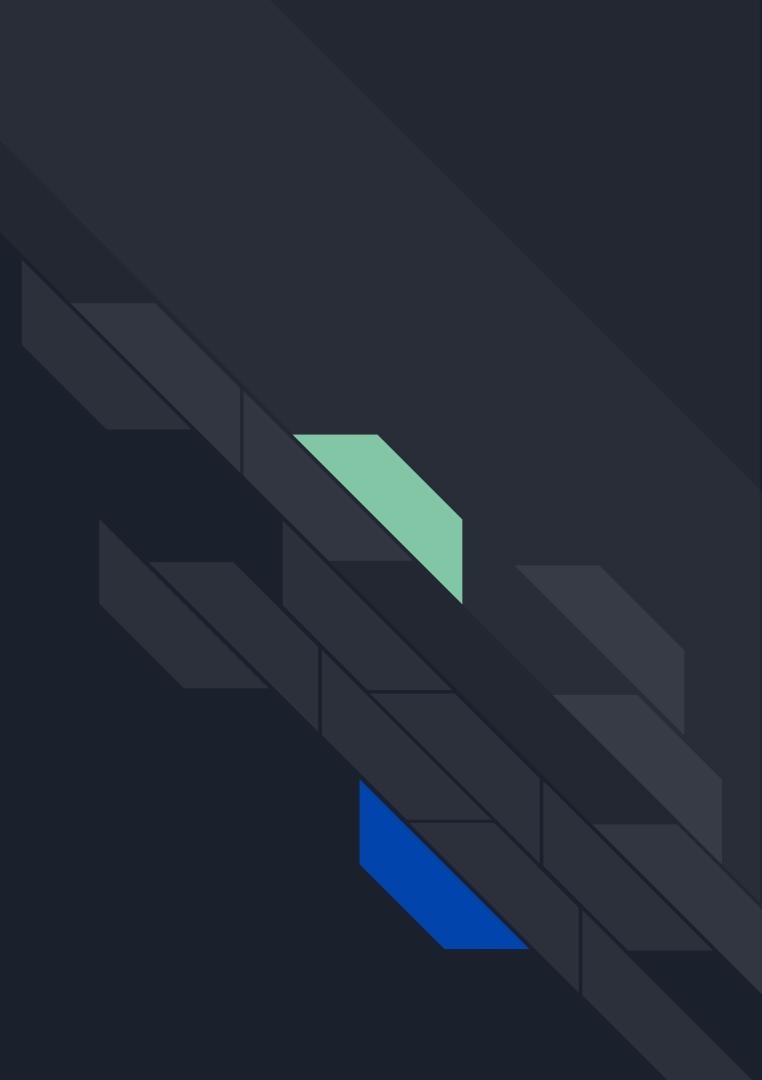
1. Our accuracy and sensitivity is almost same on Train set and Test set which means the model build is stable with adaptive environment skills which will adjust with generic data sets
2. For lead scoring definition, **sensitivity is very important from business point of view which comes out to be 78%** for Test set in our case
3. The top 3 features responsible for building model with good prediction capability are: **'TotalVisits', ' Total Time Spent On Website', 'Lead Origin_Lead Add Form'**



Recommendation

1. If we want to predict maximum leads correctly then we can lower the optimum threshold value for Conversion probability
2. If we keep the optimum threshold value for Conversion probability very high, we can restrict ourselves to getting extremely important leads whose conversion probability will be very high
3. As we observed, 'TotalVisits', 'Total Time Spent On Website', 'Lead Origin_Lead Add Form' play important role in model creation. These factors are related to user interaction with website/landing pages

Hence we must design the website and landing pages which are informative, precise and appealing to users.



“Information is the oil of the 21st century, and analytics is the combustion engine.”

- Peter Sondergaard



