1. Top Three Variables Contributing Most to Lead Conversion

- After building the model, use the feature importance or coefficient values (for logistic regression).
- Identify the top three numerical variables with the highest positive impact on the probability of a lead getting converted.
- Likely candidates could include variables like **Total Time Spent on Website**, **Page Views per Visit**, and **Last Activity** (based on their business relevance).

2. Top Three Categorical/Dummy Variables to Focus On

- Examine the dummy variables created from categorical features (e.g., Lead Source, Lead Origin, or Last Activity).
- Use their coefficient values or importance rankings from the model to determine the top three contributors to lead conversion.
- For example:
 - o A specific lead source like "Google Ads" might be highly significant.
 - Certain activities like "Downloaded Brochure" or "Watched Demo Video" could indicate high intent.

3. Strategy During Aggressive Conversion Periods

Objective: Maximize conversions by targeting almost all high-potential leads.

Approach:

- Use a model with high recall to identify all potential leads likely to convert (true positives).
- Ensure minimal loss of "hot leads" by setting a lower probability threshold for classification (e.g., 0.4 or 0.5 instead of 0.5+).
- Assign interns to call all leads predicted as "1" by the model.
- Prioritize leads by their lead score so the sales team can focus on the highest-scoring ones first.

4. Strategy During Periods of Reduced Focus on Phone Calls

Objective: Minimize unnecessary phone calls while maintaining key conversions.

• Approach:

 Use a model with high **precision** to ensure only the most likely leads are targeted (reduce false positives).

- o Set a **higher probability threshold** (e.g., 0.7 or 0.8) to classify leads as "1."
- o Focus on leads with the highest lead scores from the model.
- Consider automating initial contact with low-priority leads via email or SMS instead of phone calls to save resources.