

Submitted by:

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Goals of the Case Study

X Education has appointed us to help them select the most promising leads, i.e. the leads that are most likely to convert into paying customers. The company requires us to build a model wherein we need to 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. The CEO, in particular, has given a ballpark of the target lead conversion rate to be around 80%.

Steps followed(Method)

Data Cleaning

Dealt with null values – through dropping as well as imputing.

Dealt with skewed data by grouping categories (binning). E.g., India in 'Country' variable.

Checked for outliers and capped when required.

EDA

Categorical variables analysis with respect to target variable ('Converted')

Univariate and segmented analysis

Mapping and creation of dummy variables for categorical variables

Splitting the data into training and testing sets for logistic model building

Feature scaling using Standard scalar

Model building

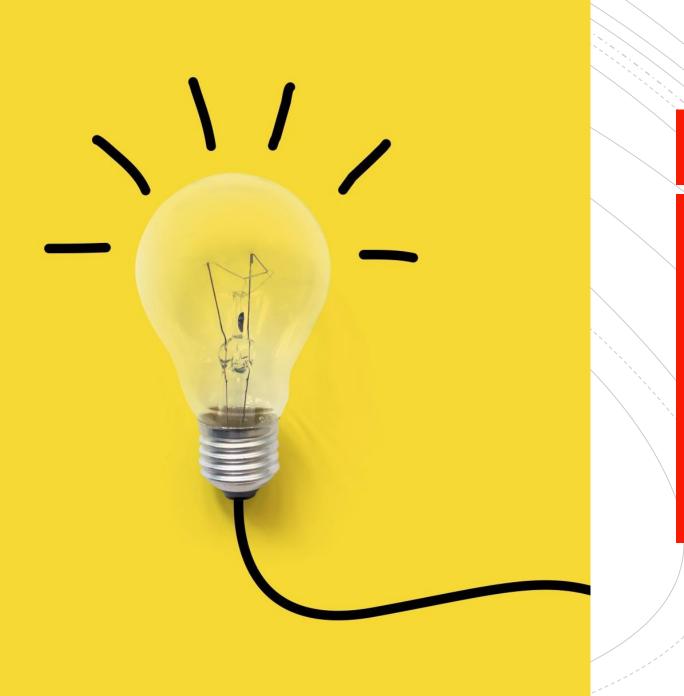
REF based feature selection – 20 variables

Dropping variables with p-value > 0.05

VIF analysis

ROC for ideal cut-off

Final model



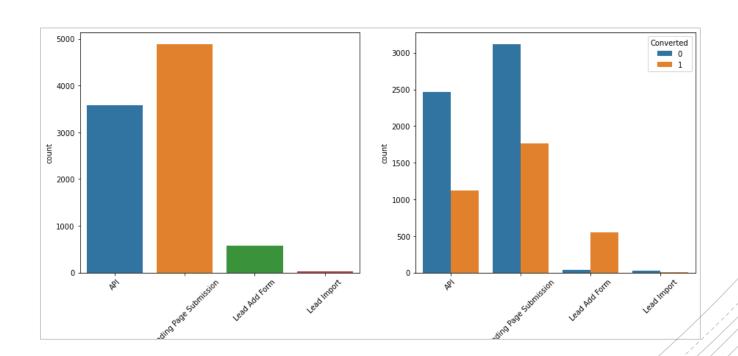
EDA insights

Lead origin variable

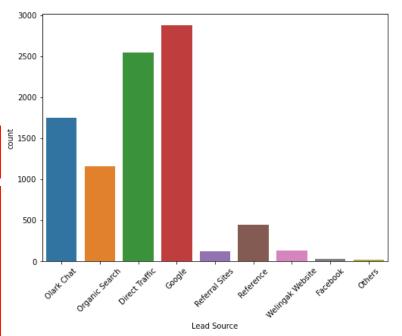
EDA insights

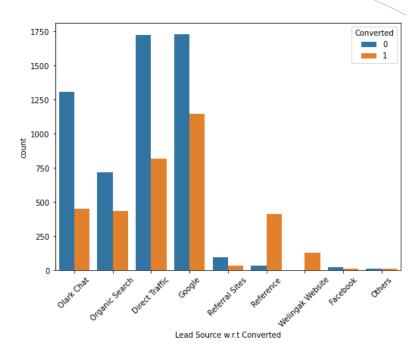
Inference:

- Lead Add Form has highest conversion rate(90%) but number of leads are low.
- API and Landing Page Submission have lower conversion rate compared to Lead Add Form but number of leads originated from them are higher.
- Lead Import are very less in count.







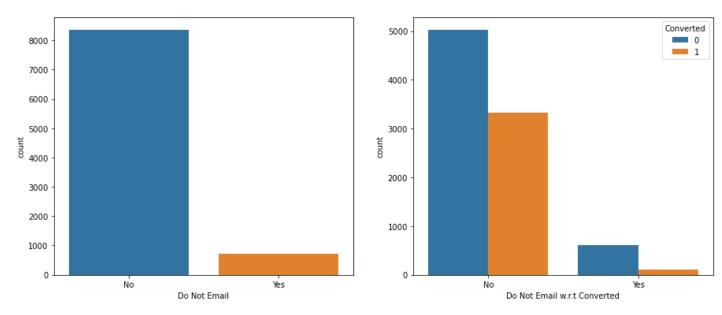


Inference:

- •The top four Lead Source's are Google, Direc Traffic, Olark Chat and Organic Search
- •Reference and Welingak Website have higher conversion rate than other Lead Sources

EDA insights

Do not Email

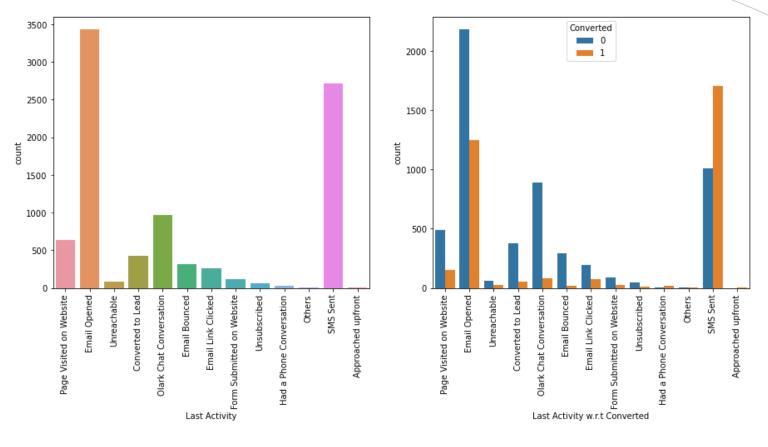


Inference:

•There is 40% conversion in people who have opted for email

Last Activity

EDA insights

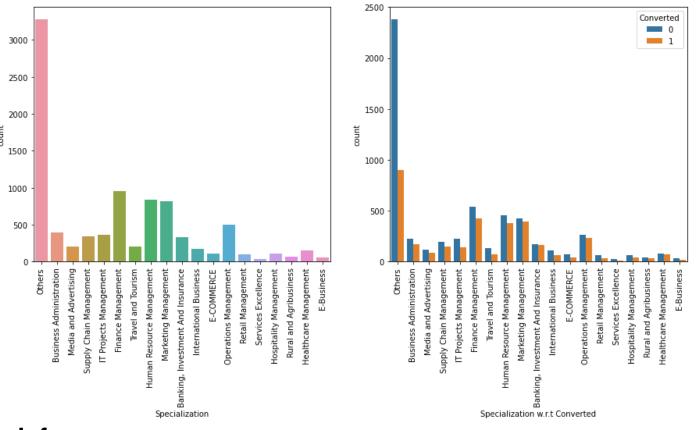


Inference:

•SMS Sent and Email Opened activities have higher conversion rate. The sales team can talk to these people directly and try to increase the conversion rate by explaining the advantages of the courses and difference in the content offered by them v/s company X competitors or provide a discount if possible to such customers

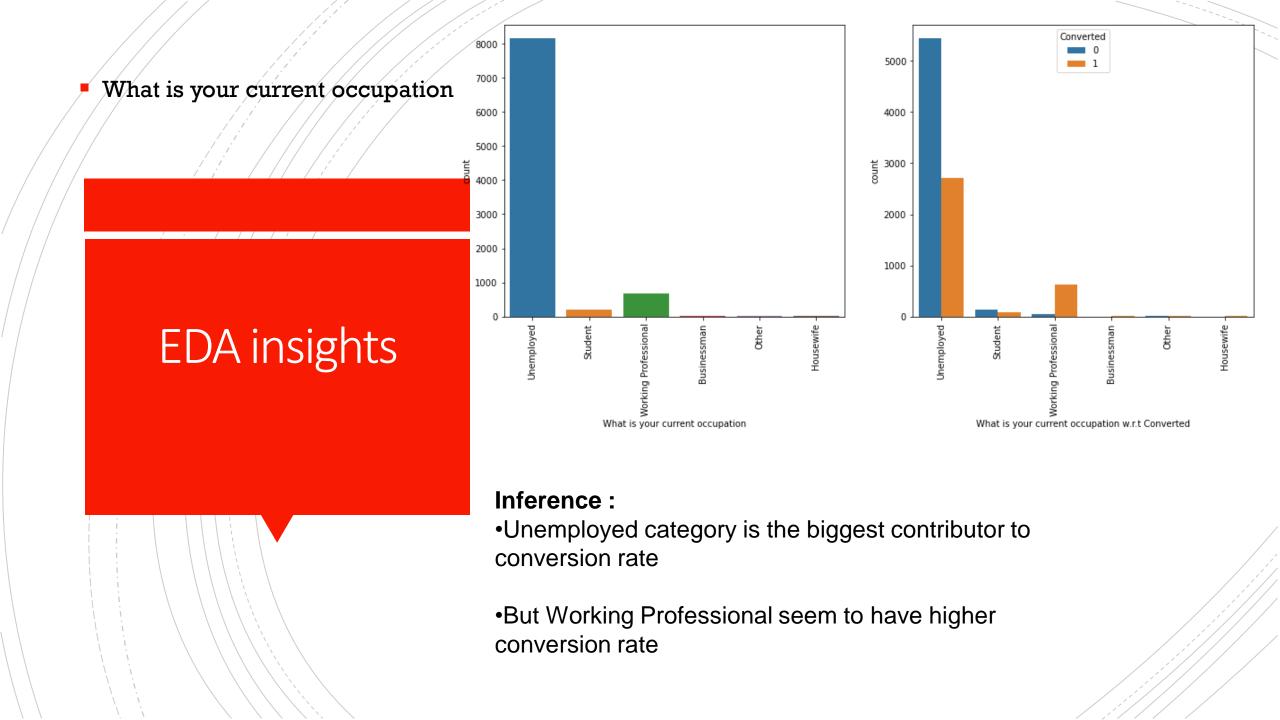
Specialization

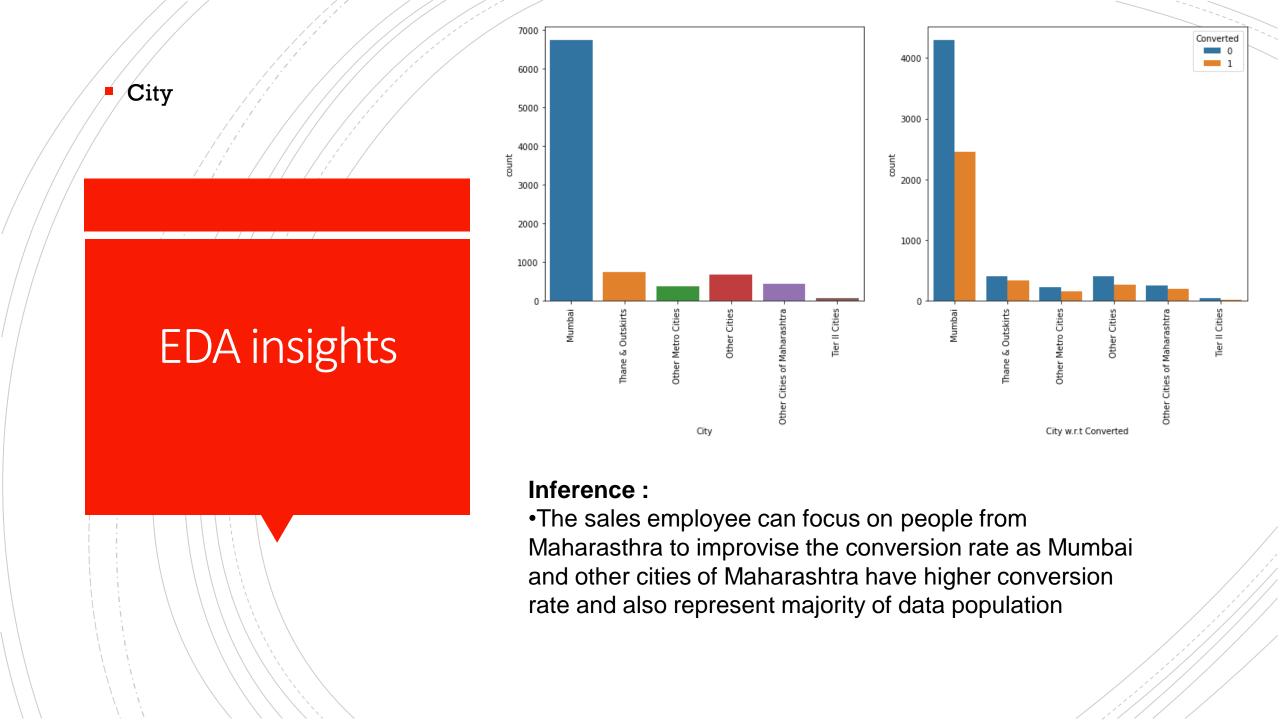
EDA insights

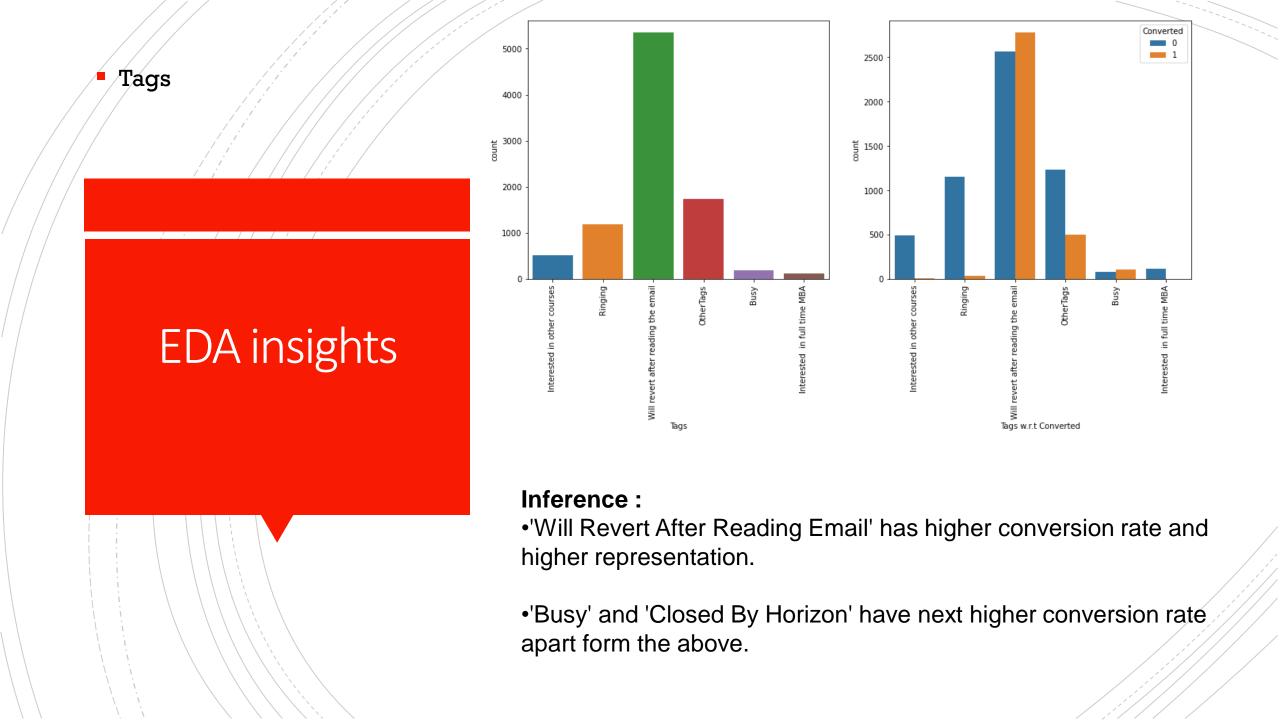


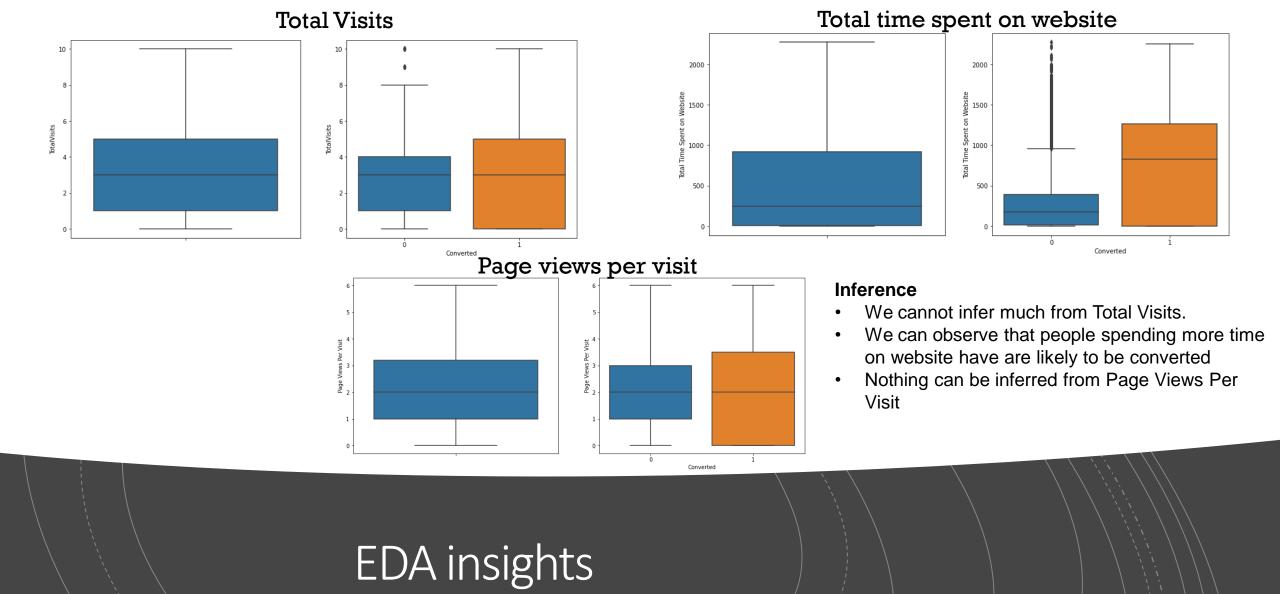
Inference:

- •Many data points have not specified their Specialization ('Others category was replaced by np.NaN')
- •Higher conversion rates are observed in Human Resource Management, Finance Management, Banking, Investment And Insurance, Business Administration and few others

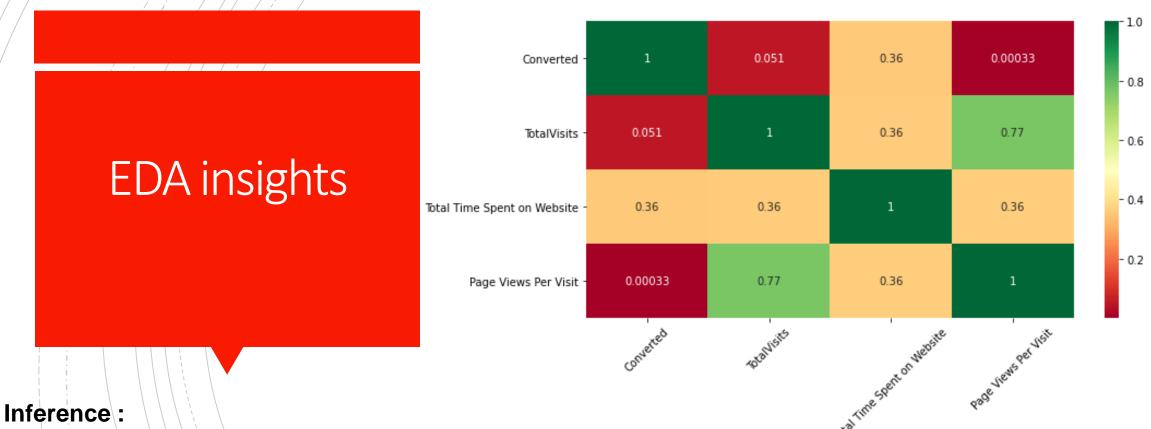








Checking correlations of numerical columns with 'Converted'



- •We can observe that 'Total Time Spent on Website' has positive Correlation with 'Conversion'
- •There is almost no correlation in 'Page Views Per Visit' and 'TotalVisits' with 'Conversion'
- •'Page Views Per Visit' and 'Total Time Spend on Website' have highest correlation with 'Conversion'
- •There seems to be some correlation between 'total visits' and 'page views per visit'



Model evaluation and feature scaling

Confusion matrix of the initial model

${\sf Predicted} \rightarrow$	Converted	Not converted	
Actual ↓			
Converted	3270	36	5
Not converted	579	70	8

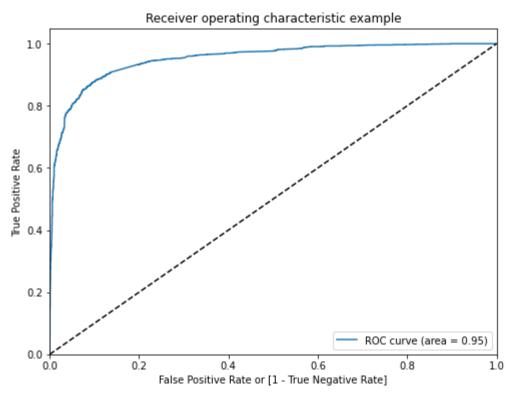
Overall accuracy: 0.89

VIF

	_	
	Features	VIF
13	Lead Quality_Not Sure	3.62
11	Tags_Will revert after reading the email	3.45
12	Lead Quality_Might be	1.97
2	Lead Source_Olark Chat	1.82
10	Tags_Ringing	1.65
15	Last Notable Activity_SMS Sent	1.63
6	Last Activity_Olark Chat Conversation	1.44
1	Total Time Spent on Website	1.35
7	What is your current occupation_Working Profes	1.32
3	Lead Source_Reference	1.24
9	Tags_Interested in other courses	1.21
14	Lead Quality_Worst	1.14
0	Do Not Email	1.13
5	Last Activity_Converted to Lead	1.10
4	Lead Source_Welingak Website	1.07
8	Tags_Interested in full time MBA	1.05

ROC

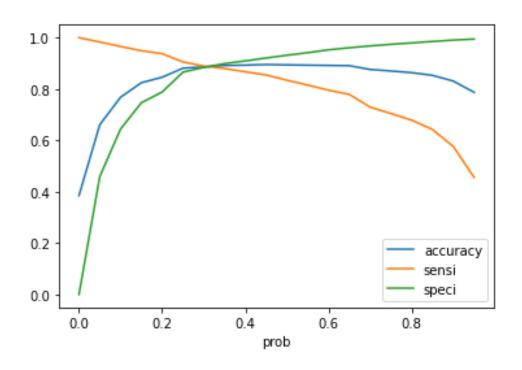
Logistic regression model



•If the curve is closer to the top left of the graph the model is performing good

Optimal cut-off using threshold

Logistic regression model



•We will be choosing the cut-off-threshold as 0.3 to strike a good balance among the following metrices: accuracy, sensitivity and specificity

Final model

Confusion matrix

$Predicted \to$	Converted	Not converted
Actual ↓		
Converted	3452	453
Not converted	271	2175

Training Metrices

Accuracy: 0.8860022043772634, Sensitivity: 0.8860022043772634, Specificity: 0.8860022043772634

Model Prediction

Confusion matrix

$Predicted \to$	Converted	Not converted
Actual ↓		
Converted	1522	212
Not converted	129	860

Training Metrices

Accuracy:0.8747704737421961, Sensitivity:0.8747704737421961, Specificity:0.874770473742196

As both the metrices for training and testing data from the model are good we can conclude our final model is good

Final model results summary

Generalized Linear Model Regression Results			
Dep. Variable:	Converted	No. Observations:	6351
Model:	GLM	Df Residuals:	6334
Model Family:	Binomial	Df Model:	16
Link Function:	logit	Scale:	1.0000
Method:	IRLS	Log- Likelihood:	-1692.3
Date:	Mon, 11 Oct 2021	Deviance:	3384.6
Time:	16:02:25	Pearson chi2:	1.01e+04
No. Iterations:	7		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]	
const	1.2487	0.174	7.164	0.000	0.907	1.590
Do Not Email	-1.8095	0.210	-8.599	0.000	-2.222	-1.397
Total Time Spent on Website	1.1359	0.053	21.621	0.000	1.033	1.239
Lead Source_Olark Chat	1.2522	0.129	9.685	0.000	0.999	1.506
Lead Source_Refere nce	3.2806	0.348	9.439	0.000	2.599	3.962
Lead Source_Weling ak Website	6.0962	0.739	8.247	0.000	4.647	7.545
Last Activity_Conve rted to Lead	-1.1326	0.271	-4.175	0.000	-1.664	-0.601
Last Activity_Olark Chat Conversation	-1.4354	0.184	-7.822	0.000	-1.795	-1.076
What is your current occupation_Wo rking Professional	1.5271	0.272	5.611	0.000	0.994	2.061
Tags_Intereste d in full time MBA	-3.1553	0.890	-3.546	0.000	-4.899	-1.411
Tags_Intereste d in other courses	-3.1221	0.398	-7.854	0.000	-3.901	-2.343
$Tags_Ringing$	-3.9020	0.278	-14.021	0.000	-4.448	-3.357
Tags_Will revert after reading the email	0.8364	0.112	7.487	0.000	0.617	1.055
Lead Quality_Might be	-1.4047	0.197	-7.131	0.000	-1.791	-1.019
Lead Quality_Not Sure	-3.4582	0.172	-20.119	0.000	-3.795	-3.121
Lead	-5.1577	0.415	-12.431	0.000	-5.971	-4.344
Quality_Worst Last Notable Activity_SMS Sent	1.9559	0.111	17.622	0.000	1.738	2.173

Conclusion

- The top three variables in your model which contribute most towards the probability of a lead getting converted:
 - o Lead Source (Welingak Website)
 - Last Notable Activity (SMS Sent)
 - What is your current occupation (Working Professional)
- The top 3 categorical/dummy variables in the model which should be focused the most on in order to increase the probability of lead conversion?
 - o Lead Source_Welingak Website
 - Lead Source_Reference
 - Last Notable Activity_SMS Sent
- Phone calls must be targeted to prospective people who meet the following criteria:
 - Target working professionals
 - People visiting (or leads from) the Welingak Website.
 - Follow up with people to whom SMS has been sent.
 - People who spend time on website
 - Phone leads from references, and Olark chat.
 - Follow up with people with whom the company has already had a telephone conversation.
- During non-peak times, the company should focus on:
 - Focus on improving the quality of chat on Olark as this has a negative effect on conversion.
 - Develop strategies for starting new courses as some candidates are not converted because they are interested in other courses.