Yash Jain DS/A + ML/AI 4332

<u>Capstone Project – Lead Scoring Case Study</u>



Q1) Which are the top three variables in your model which contribute most towards the probability of a lead getting converted?

Ans.1) According to my model, the 3 variables contributing the most toward the probability of converting a lead are –

- a) Lead Origin_Lead Add Form (coeff 4.04)
- b) Last Activity_Had a Phone Conversation (coeff 2.89)
- c) Last Notable Activity_Unreachable (coeff 2.46) (this does not make sense in business perspective)
- d) Lead Source_Welingak Website (coeff 2.05)
- Q2) What are the top 3 categorical/dummy variables in the model which should be focused the most on to increase the probability of lead conversion?

Ans.2) According to my model, the 3 categorical variables contributing the most toward the probability of converting a lead are –

- a) Lead Origin_Lead Add Form (coeff 4.04)
- b) Last Activity_Had a Phone Conversation (coeff 2.89)
- c) Last Notable Activity_Unreachable (coeff 2.46) (this does not make sense in business perspective)
- d) Lead Source_Welingak Website (coeff 2.05)
- Q3) X Education has a period of 2 months every year during which they hire some interns. The sales team has around 10 interns allotted to them. So, during this phase, they wish to make the lead conversion more aggressive. So, they want almost all the potential leads (i.e., the customers who have been predicted as 1 by the model) to be converted and hence, want to make phone calls to as much of such people as possible. Suggest a good strategy they should employ at this stage.

Ans.3) In technical terms, we need to find the best combination of specificity and sensitivity from our logistic regression model, that will help in converting maximum leads. Let us see the table below –

```
prob accuracy
                     sensi
0.0 0.0 0.481731 1.000000 0.000000
                  0.986040
0.1
    0.1 0.572517
                           0.188149
0.2 0.2 0.689980 0.949744 0.448529
    0.3 0.765523 0.898557
                           0.641869
0.3
0.4
    0.4 0.787267 0.805491 0.770329
0.5
     0.5 0.791078 0.739879 0.838668
0.6
    0.6 0.773593 0.668683 0.871107
0.7
     0.7 0.740417 0.550954 0.916522
     0.8 0.707241 0.442066 0.953720
0.9 0.9 0.659493 0.312238 0.982266
```

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We can see that a sensitivity (lead conversion) of 94.9% is achieved for a lead score of 20, whereas it has a specificity (relevant calls) of 44.85%. Similarly, for a lead score of 30, we have 89.8% sensitivity and 64.18% specificity.

Hence, a middle value, say **lead score of 25 will be ideal strategy** for the sales team to expect maximum conversions, according to our logistic regression model.

Q4) Similarly, at times, the company reaches its target for a quarter before the deadline. During this time, the company wants the sales team to focus on some new work as well. So, during this time, the company's aim is to not make phone calls unless it's extremely necessary, i.e., they want to minimize the rate of useless phone calls. Suggest a strategy they should employ at this stage.

Ans.4) In this scenario, we need to maximize the specificity of the model, without compromising the sensitivity much. From the table above in Ans.3, we can see that –

A lead score of 70 gives us a specificity of 91% with a decent conversion rate of 55%, whereas a lead score of 80 gives us a specificity of 95% with a decent conversion rate of 44%. Hence, a lead score of 75 will be ideal for the team to avoid making unnecessary calls.

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