QMB 6316: R for Business Analytics

College of Business University of Central Florida Fall 2024

Final Examination

Due Friday, December 6, 2024 at 11:59 PM in your GitHub repository.

Instructions:

Complete this examination within the space on your GitHub repo in a folder called final_exam. Store any printed output by writing or pasting into the README.md file provided and save all of your code in the final_exam folder. When you are finished, submit your code and responses by pushing your changes to your GitHub repository. Complete these exercises individually and push your own work.

Part A: Data Handling and Preliminary Regression Modelling

Estimate the best regression model you can by solving Questions 1 to 4.

Question 1:

The folder final_exam contains three .csv files: airplane_sales.csv, airplane_specs.csv, and airplane_perf.csv. The first dataset airplane_sales.csv contains the following variables.

SALE_ID = a unique key for each airplane sold

price = price of an airplane

age = age of the aircraft, in years

Use this dataset to estimate a regression model to predict the prices of airplanes.

- a) Read in the airplane_sales.csv dataset and store it in a data frame called airplane_sales in your workspace.
- b) Calculate and store the printed output from a summary of the data. Use this to get familiar with the contents of the dataset.
- c) Estimate a regression model to predict price as a function of age. Store the printed estimation output with the summary command.

Question 2:

Now use two files airplane_sales.csv and airplane_specs.csv in the folder final_exam. The dataset airplane_specs.csv contains the following variables.

SALE_ID = a unique key for each airplane sold

pass = the number of passengers an airplane can accommodate

wtop = an indicator that the wings are above the fuselage

fixgear = an indicator for fixed landing gear (i.e. wheels are not retractable)

tdrag = an indicator that a wheel is on the tail (a tail-dragger)

Use the variables from both datasets to estimate a better regression model to predict the prices of airplanes.

- a) Read in the airplane_specs.csv dataset and store it in a data frame called airplane_specs in your workspace.
- b) Form a dataset airplane_sales_specs.csv by mergeing the data frames airplane_sales.csv and airplane_specs.csv. Store the new dataset in a data frame called airplane_sales_specs in your workspace.
- c) Calculate and store the printed output from a summary of the data. Use this to get familiar with the contents of the dataset.
- d) Estimate a regression model to predict price as a function of age, pass, wtop, fixgear, and tdrag. Store the printed estimation output with the summary command.

Question 3:

Now use all three files airplane_sales.csv, airplane_specs.csv, and airplane_perf.csv in the folder final_exam. The dataset airplane_perf.csv contains the following variables.

SALE_ID = a unique key for each airplane sold

horse = the horsepower of the engine

fuel = the volume of the fuel tank, in gallons

ceiling = the maximum flying height of an airplane, in feet

cruise = the cruising speed, in MPH

Use the variables from these datasets to estimate an even better regression model to predict the prices of airplanes.

- a) Read in the airplane_perf.csv dataset and store it in a data frame called airplane_perf in your workspace.
- b) Form a dataset airplane_full.csv mergeing all three datasets. Store the new dataset in a data frame called airplane_full in your workspace.
- c) Calculate and store the printed output from a summary of the new variables. Use this to get familiar with the contents of the dataset.
- d) Estimate a regression model to predict price as a function of age, pass, wtop, fixgear, and tdrag, as well as horse, fuel, ceiling, and cruise. Store the printed estimation output with the summary command.

Part B: Advanced Regression Modelling

Question 4:

Now calculate new variables to estimate a model for airplane prices using a different functional form.

- a) Create new variables log_price, log_age, log_horse, log_fuel, log_ceiling, and log_cruise from the variables price, age, horse, fuel, ceiling, and cruise, using the logarithm function log() in R to create these new variables.
- b) Calculate and store the printed output from a summary of the new variables. Use this to get familiar with the contents of the dataset.
- c) Estimate a regression model to predict log_price as a function of log_age, pass, wtop, fixgear, and tdrag, as well as log_horse, log_fuel, log_ceiling, and log_cruise. Store the printed estimation output with the summary command.
- d) If you notice that any coefficients are statistically insignificant, estimate the model by removing them one at a time. For each variable removed, determine whether the variable should be removed by considering the four specification criteria: statistically significant t-statistics, an increase in \bar{R}^2 , a good theoretical justification, and no large change in the other coefficients.

Part C: Version Control

Question 5:

Push your completed files to the final_exam folder in your GitHub repository following these steps. See the README.md in the folder demo_02_version_control in the QMB6316F24 course repository for more instructions.

- 1. Make sure to save all of your examination materials to the folder final_exam in your private, personal GitHub repository.
- 2. Use GitHub Desktop to add and commit your files to your repository. Include an informative message to indicate that the submission includes your final examination results.
- 3. Push your changes up to the online repository. You can do this by pressing the blue "Push" button in GitHub Desktop. After this step, the changes should be visible on a browser, after refreshing the page.
- 4. As a last resort, you could upload your files individually through your internet browser.
- 5. Most importantly, verify that all files in your submission appear in the online repository in your browser window. Only the contents of your repository will be graded.