Instructions:

Complete this assignment on your group's GitHub repo in a folder called Assignment_08. In this folder, save your answers to Questions 1 to 3 in a file called my_A8_queries.py, by completing the script in the file my_A8_queries.py in the course repository.

- 1. The folder Assignment_08 contains three .csv files: applications.csv, credit_bureau.csv, and demographic.csv. The first dataset applications.csv contains the following variables.
 - 1. app_id = a unique key for each customer who applied for credit
 - 2. ssn = the social security number
 - 3. zip_code = the the zip code in which the applicant resides
 - 4. income = the applicant's reported income
 - 5. homeownership = a categorical variable that indicates whether an applicantowns or rents a home
 - 6. purchases = the monthly value of purchases on the account
 - 7. credit_limit = the maximum amount that an applicant is approved to spend

You will use this dataset to estimate a regression model to predict the monthly amount of purchases for each customer.

- (a) Create a new database called credit.db.
- (b) Read in the applications.csv dataset and store the contents in a data frame called applications in your workspace.
- (c) Use the sample code in my_A8_queries.py to estimate a regression model to predict purchases as a function of the other variables in the dataset (ignoring the variables app_id, ssn and zip_code, which are keys for databases). Notice the value of the adjusted R-squared statistic.
- (d) CREATE a TABLE called Applications with a schema that is appropriate for the variables.
- (e) Populate the table Applications with the observations in the data frame applications.
- 2. Now use two files applications.csv and credit_bureau.csv in the folder Assignment_08. The dataset credit_bureau.csv contains the following variables.
 - 1. ssn = the consumers unique social security number
 - 2. zip_code = the zip code in which the consumer resides
 - 3. fico = the consumer's credit score
 - 4. num_late = the number of number of times a consumer has made a payment after the due date
 - 5. past_def = the number of number of times a consumer has defaulted on a line of credit
 - 6. num_bankruptcy = the number of number of times a consumer has filed for bankruptcy

You will use the variables from both datasets to estimate a better regression model to predict monthly purchase volume.

- (a) Read the new dataset and store it in a data frame called credit_bureau in your workspace.
- (b) CREATE a TABLE called CreditBureau with a schema that is appropriate for the variables.
- (c) Populate the table CreditBureau with the observations in the data frame credit_bureau.
- (d) Join the two tables by ssn and zip_code and output the result as a pandas data frame called app_bureau.
- (e) Use the sample code in my_A8_queries.py to estimate a regression model to predict purchases as a function of the other variables in the dataset. (Again, ignore the variables app_id, ssn and zip_code, which are keys for databases.)
- 3. Now use all three files applications.csv, credit bureau.csv, and demographic.csv in the folder Assignment_08. The dataset demographic.csv contains the following variables.
 - 1. zip_code = the zip code to indicate each geographic region
 - 2. avg_income = the average income in each zip code
 - 3. density = the population density in each zip code

You will use the variables from all three datasets to estimate an even better regression model to predict monthly purchase volume.

- (a) Read the new dataset and store it in a data frame called demographic in your workspace.
- (b) CREATE a TABLE called Demographic with a schema that is appropriate for the variables.
- (c) Populate the table Demographic with the observations in the data frame demographic.
- (d) Join the new table Demographic to the information from the other two tables by zip_code. You can use your query from Question 2 as a nested query. Output the result as a pandas data frame called purchase_full.
- (e) Use the sample code in my_A8_queries.py to estimate a regression model to predict purchases as a function of the other variables in the dataset. As above, ignore the variables app_id, ssn and zip_code, which are keys for databases.