**STA 225 – Project**

Summer is in full swing and it’s time to make your vacation plans! You will be creating a model for predicting costs of airline ticket prices. You will use the Internet to explore travel prices to various cities that I’ve preselected. By the end of the project, you will add to this list with two cities that you have chosen yourself.

To begin, you’ll need to indicate your city of departure, which is where you are flying out of. This can be the airport closest to where you currently live or one from a nearby larger city. For example, usually I fly out of the Huntington, WV airport. But I have flown out of the Columbus, OH airport to get a good deal on airfare.

Next, identify the dates that you will be leaving and returning. Pick any week in August of this year. For consistency, pick your leaving day and arriving day the same, for example, Saturday to Saturday, Sunday to Sunday, etc.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **City of Departure:** |  |
| **Date of Departure:** |  |
| **Date of Return:** |  |

1. Use the Internet to search for the **lowest** **roundtrip** airfares from your **City of Departure** to the **Destinations** listed below.

* Pick an airline that flies out of your departing airport, example: American, Southwest, Delta, etc. Indicate the cost of **one** roundtrip ticket.
* A maximum of two stops in route is allowed. List all flight numbers.
* You do not need to indicate the return flight number(s).
* For the Distance column, use Google and search for the distance between your departing city and the destination. Example. “Distance between Huntington, WV and Miami, FL”. **Round up to the nearest whole mile.** Example 45.8 would round to 46 miles.
* In the Amount column, **round the roundtrip airfare up to the nearest dollar.**
* In the blank row with the asterisk, go back to the ***Let’s Get To Know Each Other Discussion Group*** from Week 1 and fill out the information to get to the city that you chose to visit.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Destination | Departing Flight Numbers  (Example: AA1234, AA357) | Distance (Round to Nearest Mile) | Amount of Roundtrip Ticket (Round to nearest dollar) |
| Miami |  |  |  |
| San Diego |  |  |  |
| New York City |  |  |  |
| Chicago |  |  |  |
| Seattle |  |  |  |
| Salt Lake City |  |  |  |
| Boston |  |  |  |
| Honolulu |  |  |  |
| Denver |  |  |  |
| \* |  |  |  |

List the web site(s) that you used for your search:

Airfares: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Distances: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. In the space below, make a scatter plot of the distance versus cost. Use the distance as the independent variable on the horizontal axis and amount as the dependent variable on the vertical axis. Make appropriate scales for the axes. Example, if it was 997 miles to Miami from your departing city and the roundtrip flight cost $267. You would plot the point (997, 267). Label each axis.



1. Look at the scatterplot above to answer the following: How is the cost of the trip associated with the distance of the trip?

**Self-Check:**

* Did you use the city chosen in Let’s Get to Know Each Other discussion group from Week 1?
* Did you draw a scatterplot?
* Did you give a well-thought-out response for question 4?