

Silas_Analysis

Max Kuttner

25 3 2020

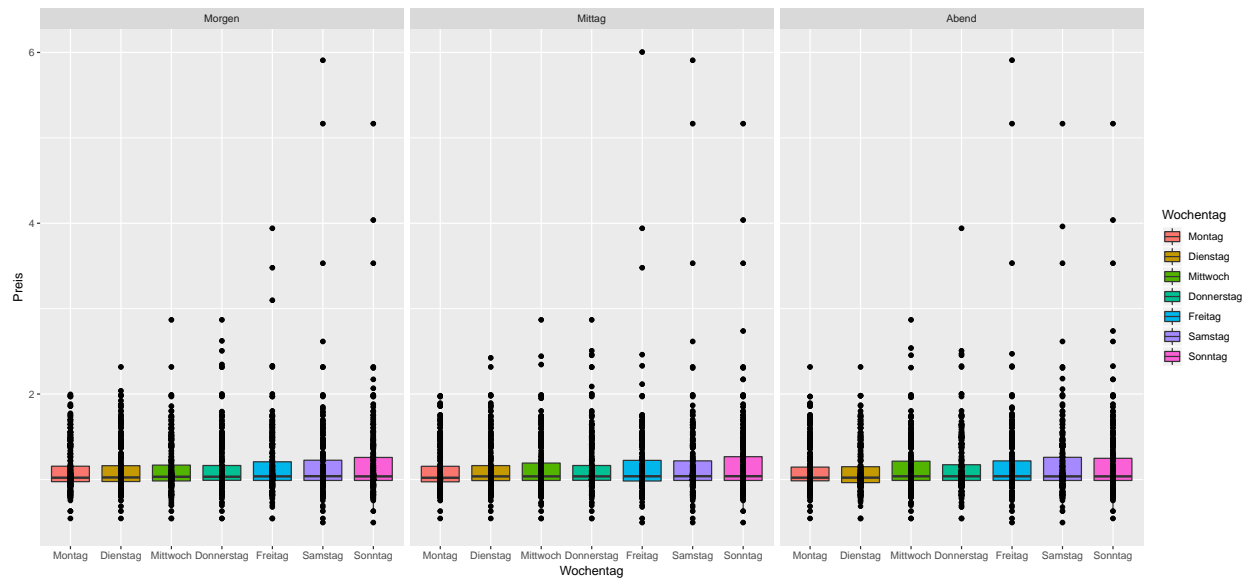
Hypothese 1

[Erfolgt die Buchung von Flugtickets Dienstagabends, kann statistisch gesehen das preiswerteste Offert erzielt werden.]

Deskreptive Statistik:

```
##
## DESCRIPTIVES
##
## Descriptives
## -----
##               Preis      Wochentag      Zeit
## -----
##      N              7224          7224      7224
##      Missing          0              0          0
##      Mean            1.13
##      Median          1.04
##      Standard deviation 0.346
##      Minimum         0.495
##      Maximum         6.00
## -----
##
##
## FREQUENCIES
##
## Frequencies of Wochentag
## -----
##      Levels      Counts      % of Total      Cumulative %
## -----
##      Montag          1008          14.0          14.0
##      Dienstag        1008          14.0          27.9
##      Mittwoch         1008          14.0          41.9
##      Donnerstag       1050          14.5          56.4
##      Freitag          1050          14.5          70.9
##      Samstag          1050          14.5          85.5
##      Sonntag          1050          14.5          100.0
## -----
##
##
## Frequencies of Zeit
## -----
##      Levels      Counts      % of Total      Cumulative %
## -----
##      Morgen        2408          33.3          33.3
##      Mittag         2408          33.3          66.7
##      Abend          2408          33.3          100.0
## -----
```

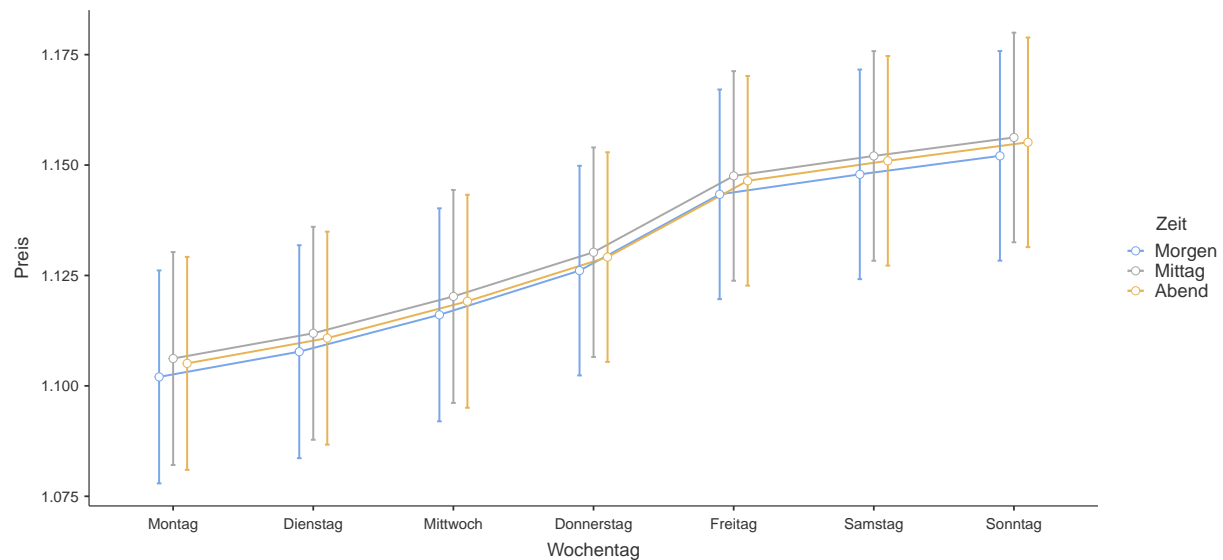
Verteilung - BoxPlot



Mehrfaktorielle ANOVA:

```
##
## ANOVA
##
## ANOVA
## -----
##              Sum of Squares    df      Mean Square    F        p      <U+03B7>2p
## -----
##   Wochentag           2.5126         6         0.4188     3.5122    0.002    0.003
##     Zeit             0.0224         2         0.0112     0.0941    0.910    0.000
##   Residuals        860.2688       7215         0.1192
## -----
##
##
## ESTIMATED MARGINAL MEANS
##
## WOCHENTAG:ZEIT
##
## Estimated Marginal Means - Wochentag:Zeit
## -----
##   Zeit      Wochentag    Mean    SE      Lower    Upper
## -----
##   Morgen   Montag       1.10   0.0123    1.08     1.13
##            Dienstag     1.11   0.0123    1.08     1.13
##            Mittwoch     1.12   0.0123    1.09     1.14
##            Donnerstag    1.13   0.0121    1.10     1.15
##            Freitag       1.14   0.0121    1.12     1.17
##            Samstag       1.15   0.0121    1.12     1.17
##            Sonntag       1.15   0.0121    1.13     1.18
##   Mittag   Montag       1.11   0.0123    1.08     1.13
##            Dienstag     1.11   0.0123    1.09     1.14
##            Mittwoch     1.12   0.0123    1.10     1.14
```

```
##          Donnerstag  1.13  0.0121  1.11  1.15
##          Freitag    1.15  0.0121  1.12  1.17
##          Samstag    1.15  0.0121  1.13  1.18
##          Sonntag    1.16  0.0121  1.13  1.18
##  Abend Montag      1.11  0.0123  1.08  1.13
##          Dienstag  1.11  0.0123  1.09  1.13
##          Mittwoch   1.12  0.0123  1.10  1.14
##          Donnerstag  1.13  0.0121  1.11  1.15
##          Freitag    1.15  0.0121  1.12  1.17
##          Samstag    1.15  0.0121  1.13  1.17
##          Sonntag    1.16  0.0121  1.13  1.18
##  -----
```



Estimated marginal means korrigiert Missverhältnisse aus unterschiedlich großen Sample-Größen für einzelne Tage. Somit wird jeder/jede Tag/Uhrzeit gleich gewertet. Wie oft jeder einzelne Tag gemessen wurde bzw. im Datensatz vorkommt, ist in der deskriptiven Statistik unter **FREQUENCIES** zu sehen. Für mehr Infos zum EMM: <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/emmeans/vignettes/basics.html>

Im folgenden werden Tage und Uhrzeiten nach ihrem mean (also **Preis**) angeordnet.

```
## # A tibble: 21 x 6
##   Zeit Wochentag mean se lower upper
##   <fct> <fct>   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 Morgen Montag    1.10 0.0123  1.08  1.13
## 2 Abend Montag    1.11 0.0123  1.08  1.13
## 3 Mittag Montag    1.11 0.0123  1.08  1.13
## 4 Morgen Dienstag  1.11 0.0123  1.08  1.13
## 5 Abend Dienstag  1.11 0.0123  1.09  1.13
## 6 Mittag Dienstag  1.11 0.0123  1.09  1.14
## 7 Morgen Mittwoch   1.12 0.0123  1.09  1.14
## 8 Abend Mittwoch    1.12 0.0123  1.10  1.14
## 9 Mittag Mittwoch    1.12 0.0123  1.10  1.14
## 10 Morgen Donnerstag 1.13 0.0121  1.10  1.15
## # ... with 11 more rows
```

Hypothese 2

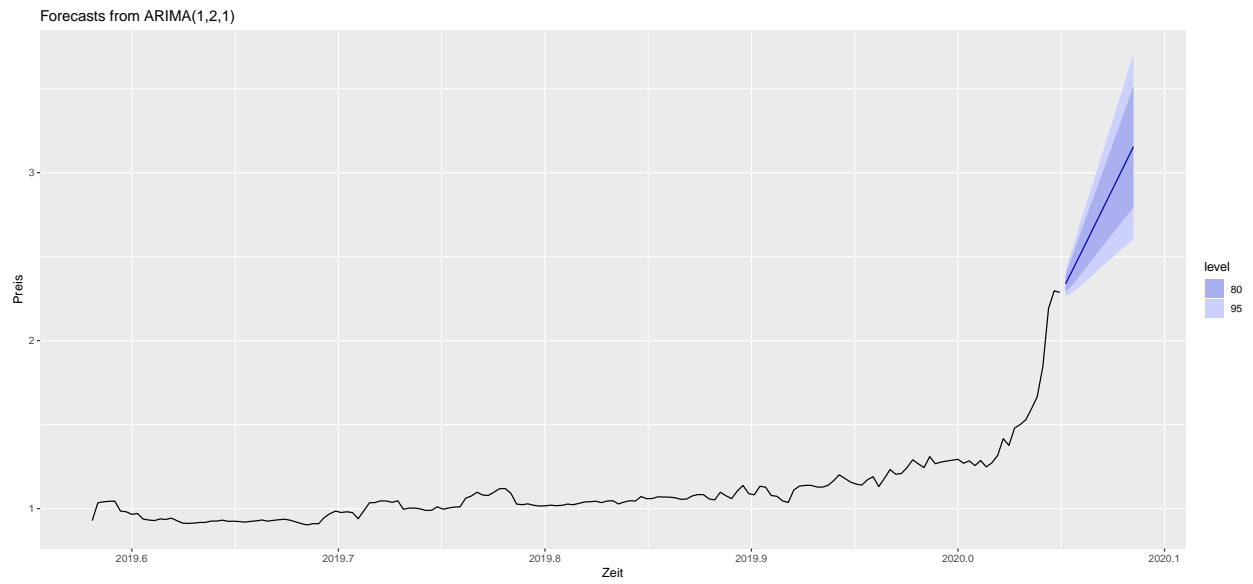
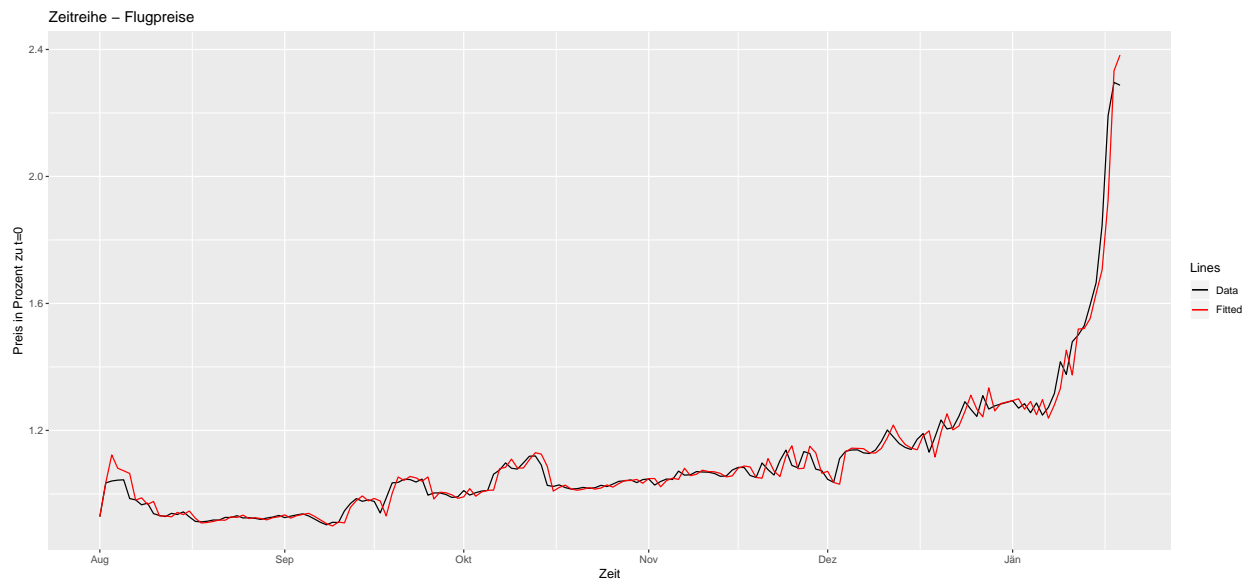
[Je spontaner und kurzfristiger die Kaufentscheidung getroffen wird, desto höher ist der offerierte Preis einer Airline.]

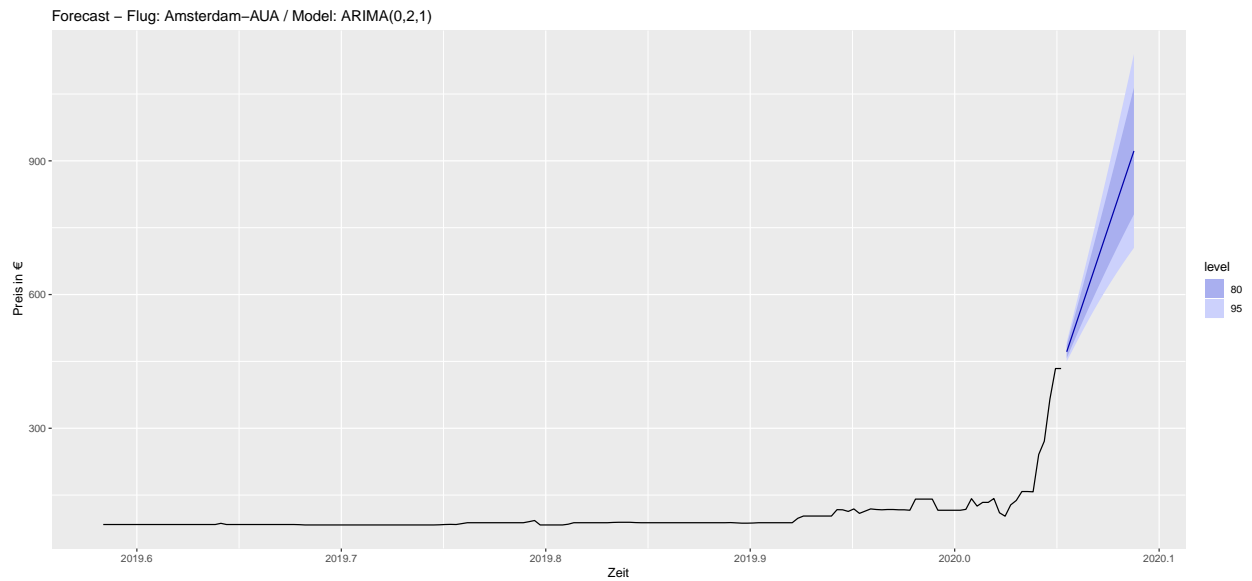
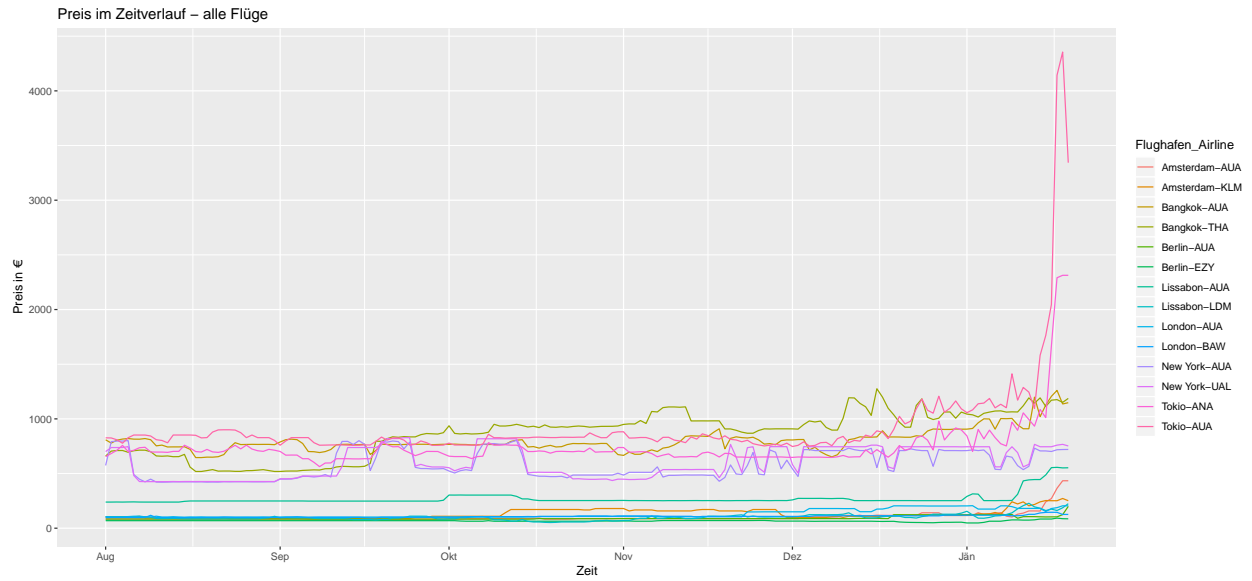
```
## New names:
## * `` -> ...1
## * `` -> ...5
```

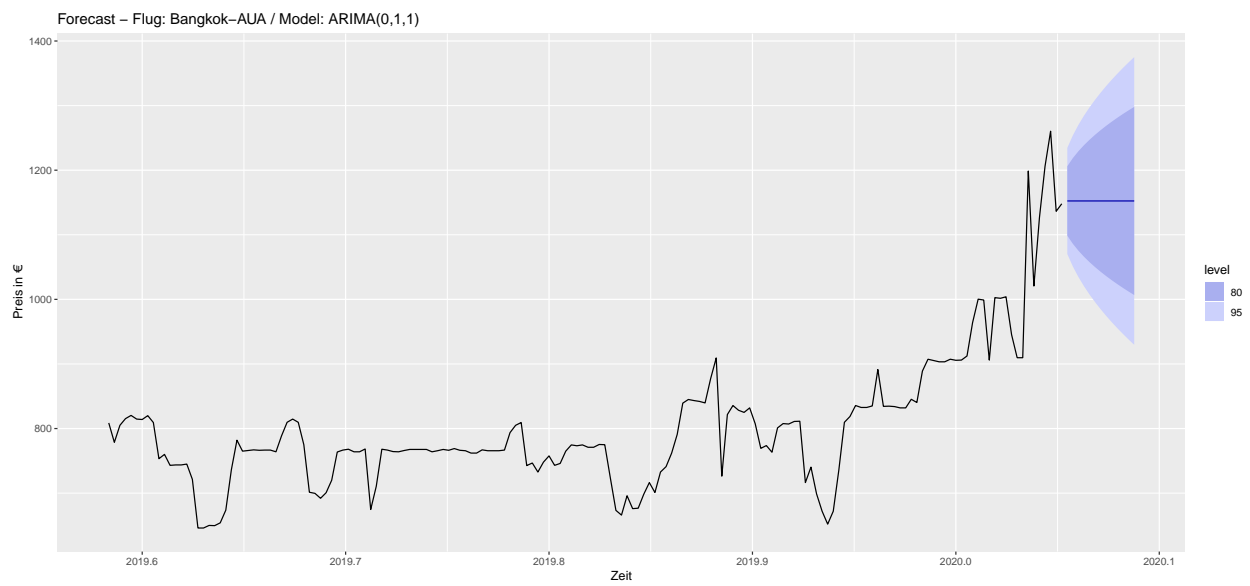
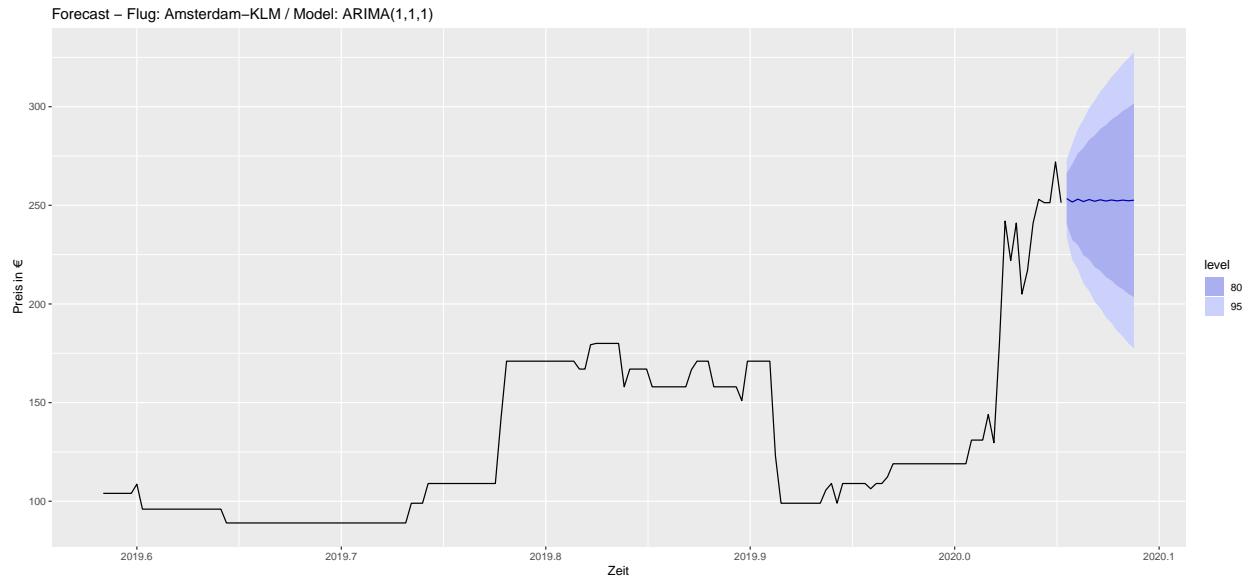
Diese Zeitreihe lässt sich mit folgendem Modell modellieren.

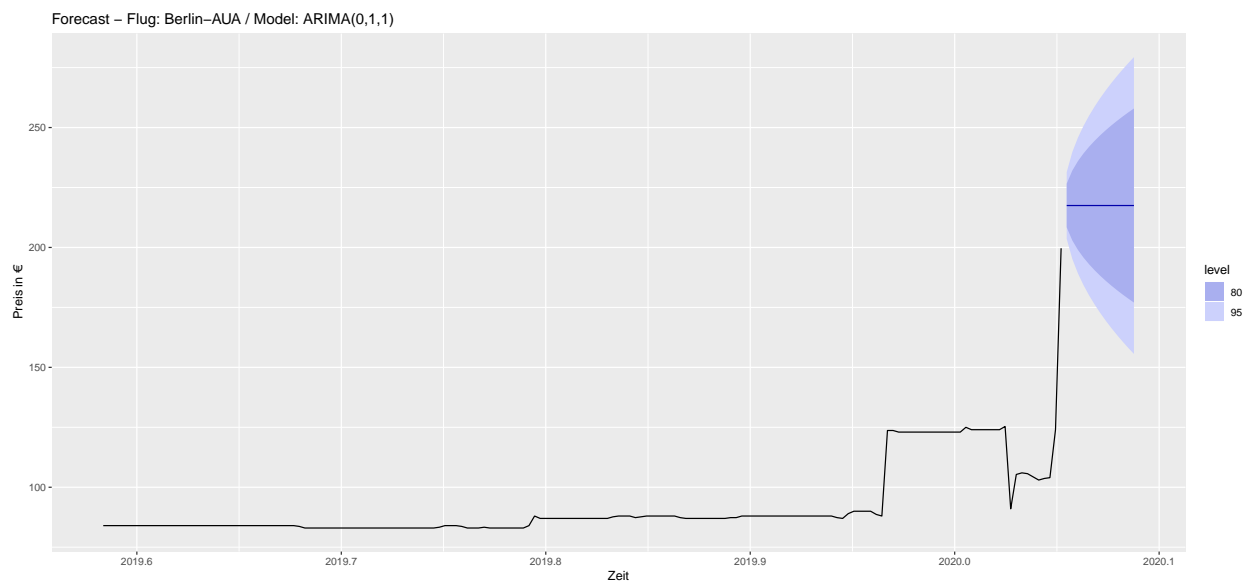
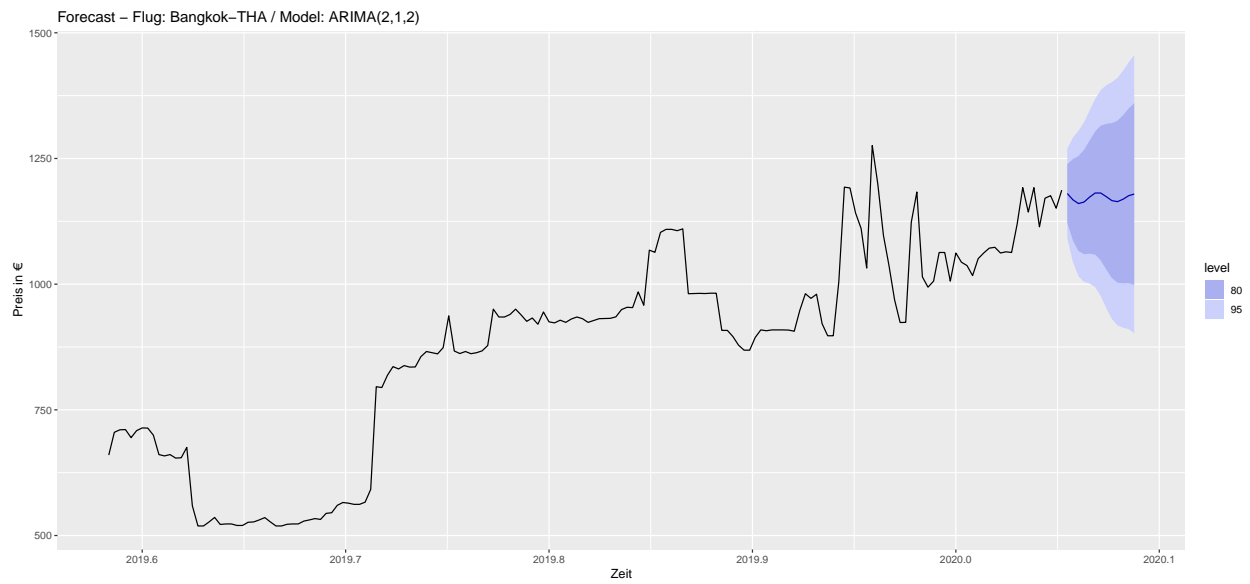
```
## Series: myts
## ARIMA(1,2,1)
##
## Coefficients:
##          ar1      ma1
##      0.2165  -0.8956
## s.e.  0.1100   0.0580
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 0.001404:  log likelihood=317.47
## AIC=-628.94  AICc=-628.79  BIC=-619.53
##
## Training set error measures:
##              ME      RMSE      MAE      MPE      MAPE  MASE
## Training set 0.001348106 0.03703545 0.0216493 0.005775143 1.79834  NaN
##              ACF1
## Training set 0.0445453
##
##
## z test of coefficients:
##
##      Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## ar1  0.216510   0.109957   1.969  0.04895 *
## ma1 -0.895598   0.058046 -15.429 < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

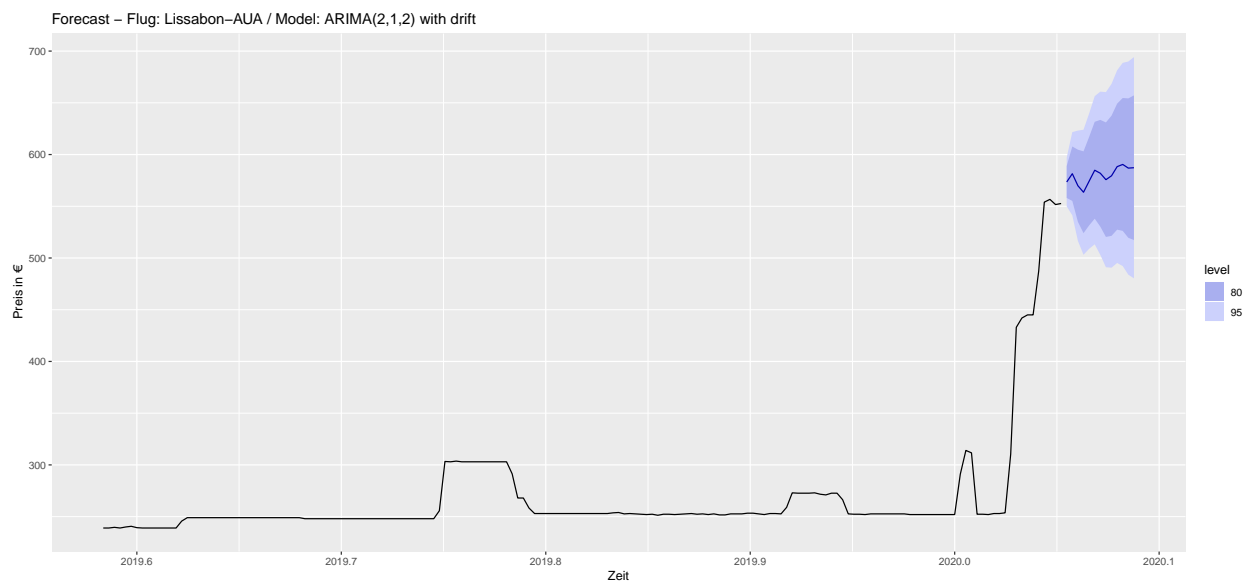
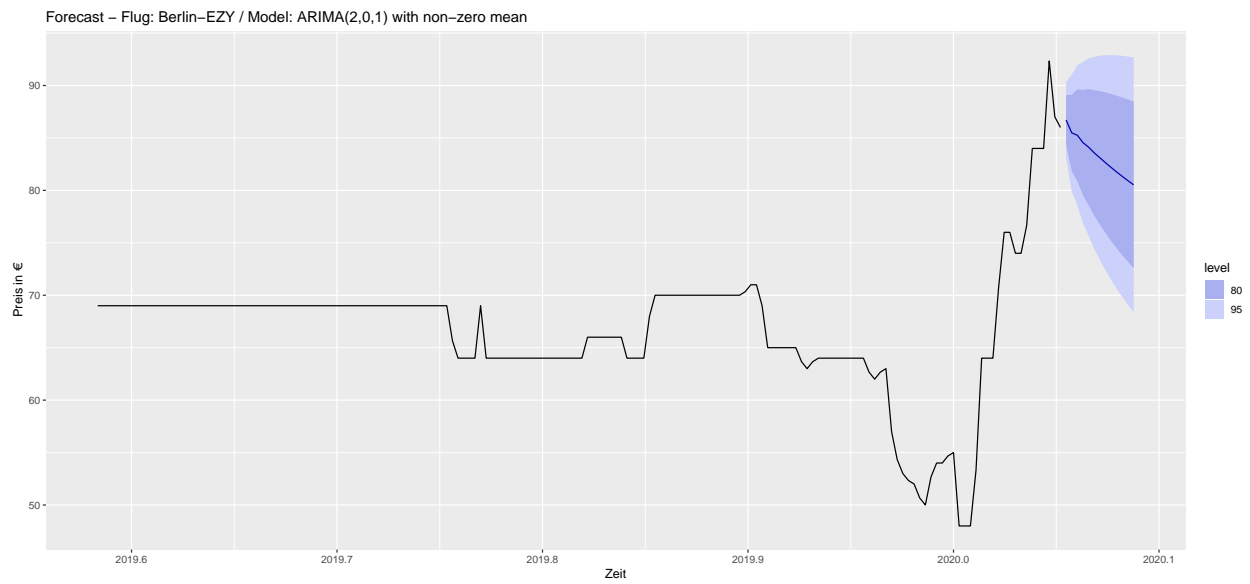
Mit diesem Modell kann in weiterer Folge die Zeitreihe angenähert werden und bis zum 1. Februar 2020 vorhergesagt werden.

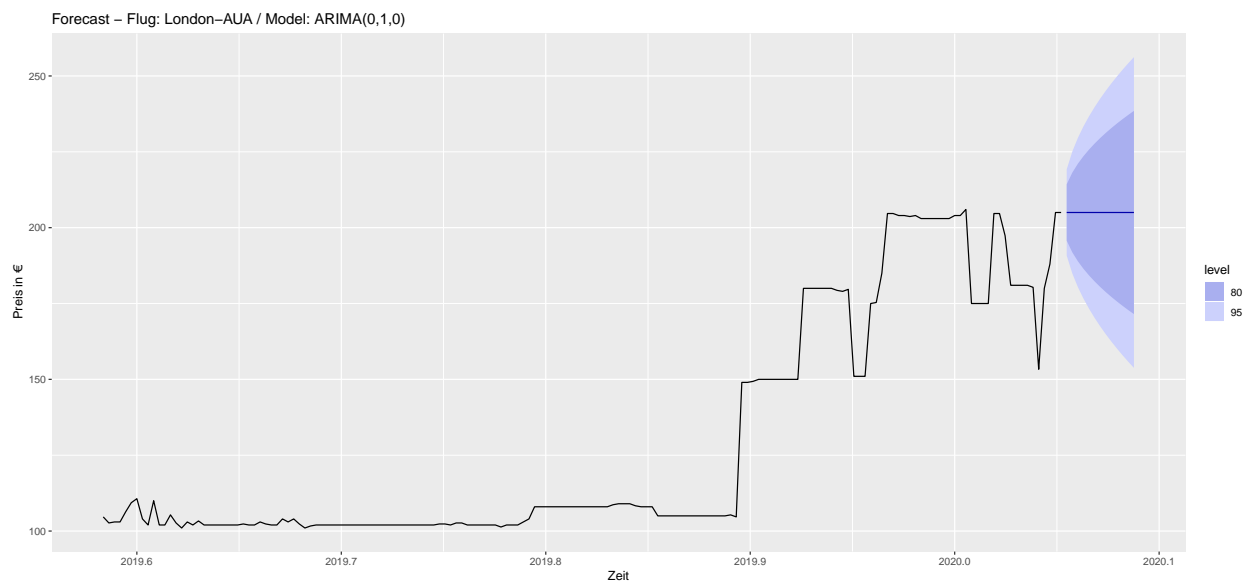
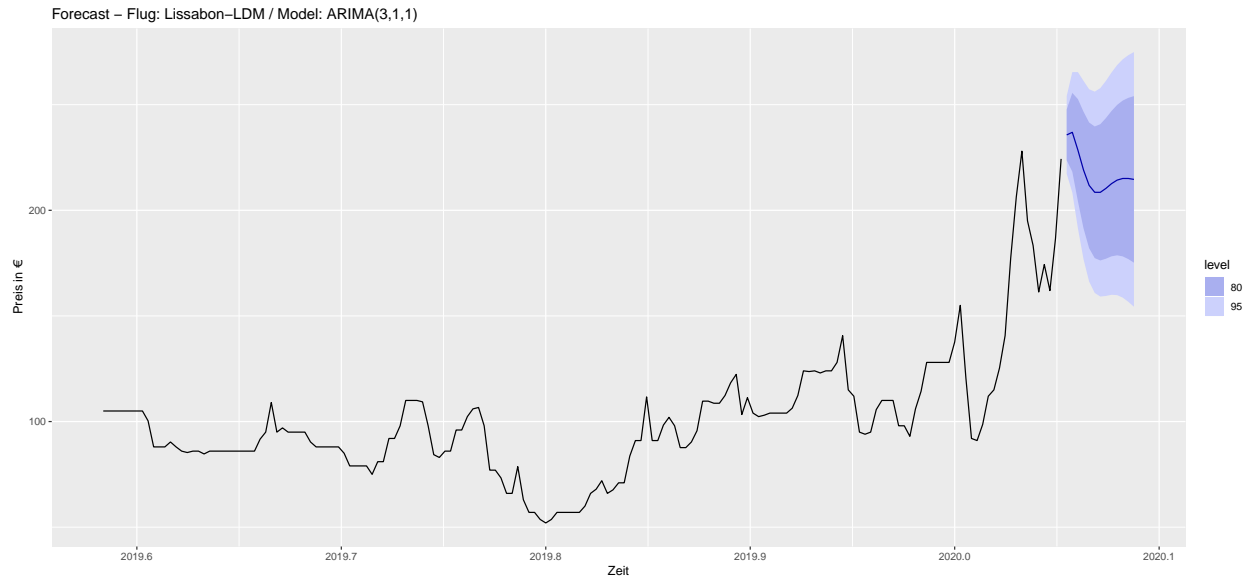


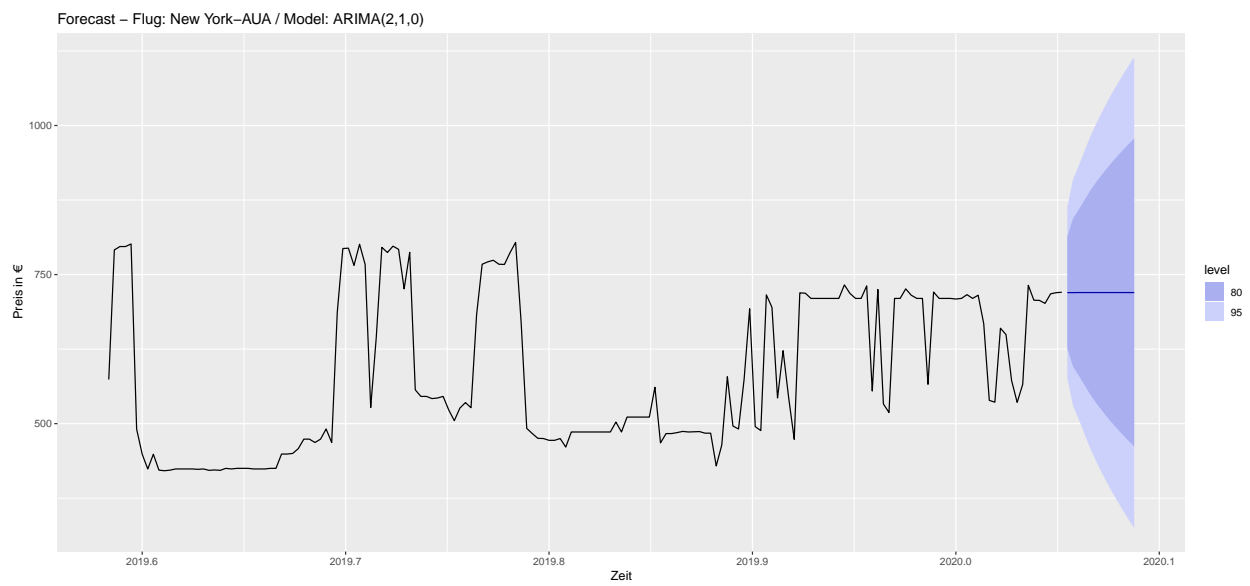
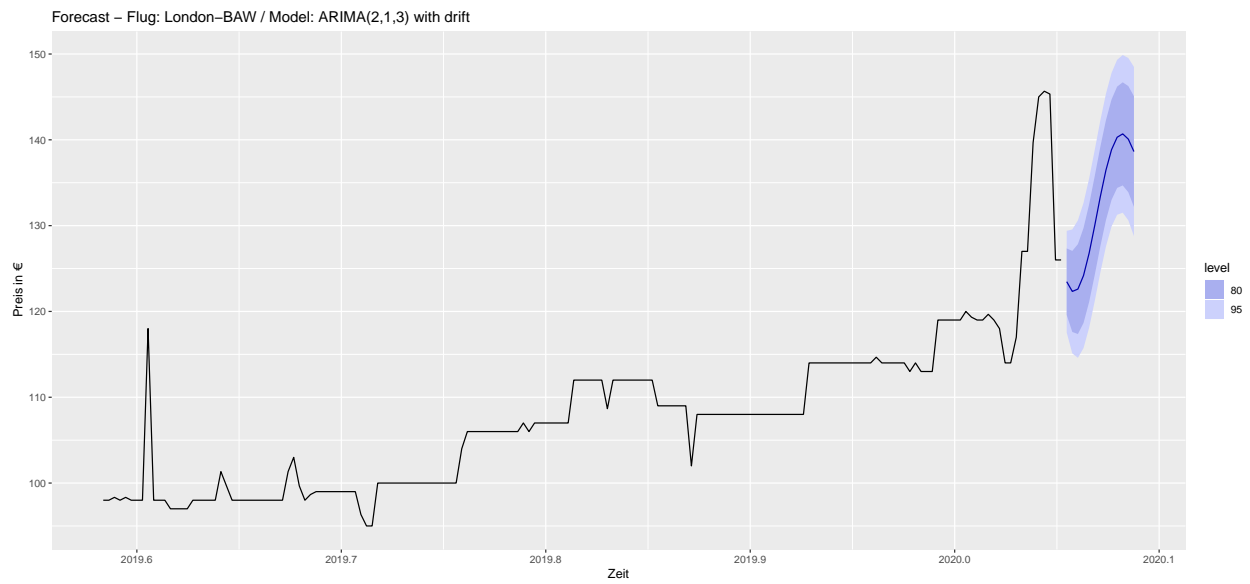


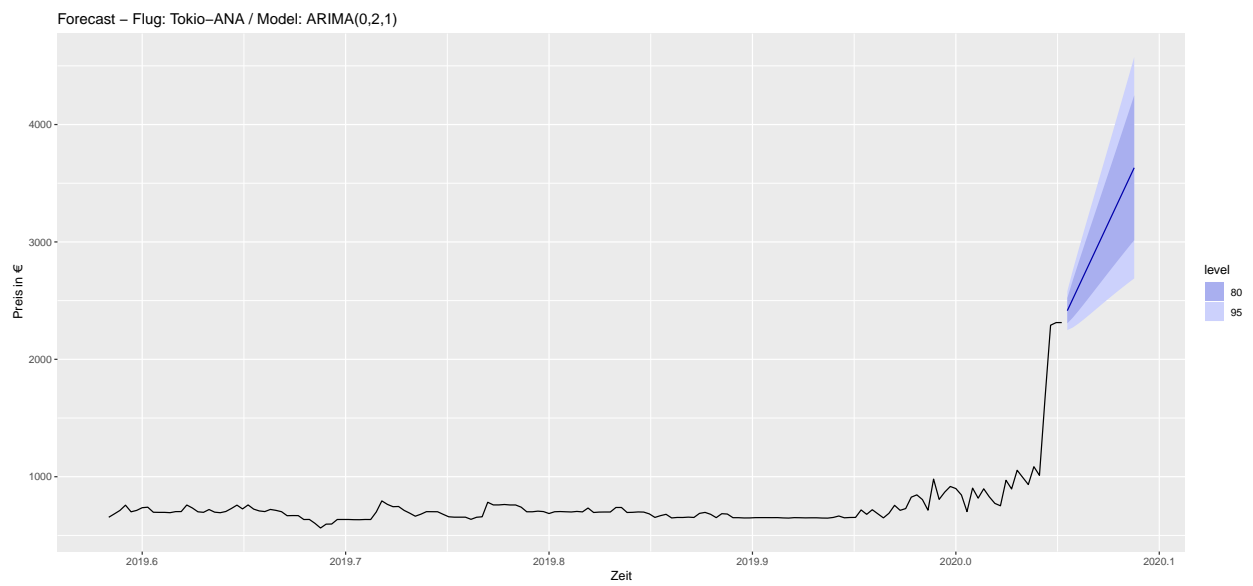
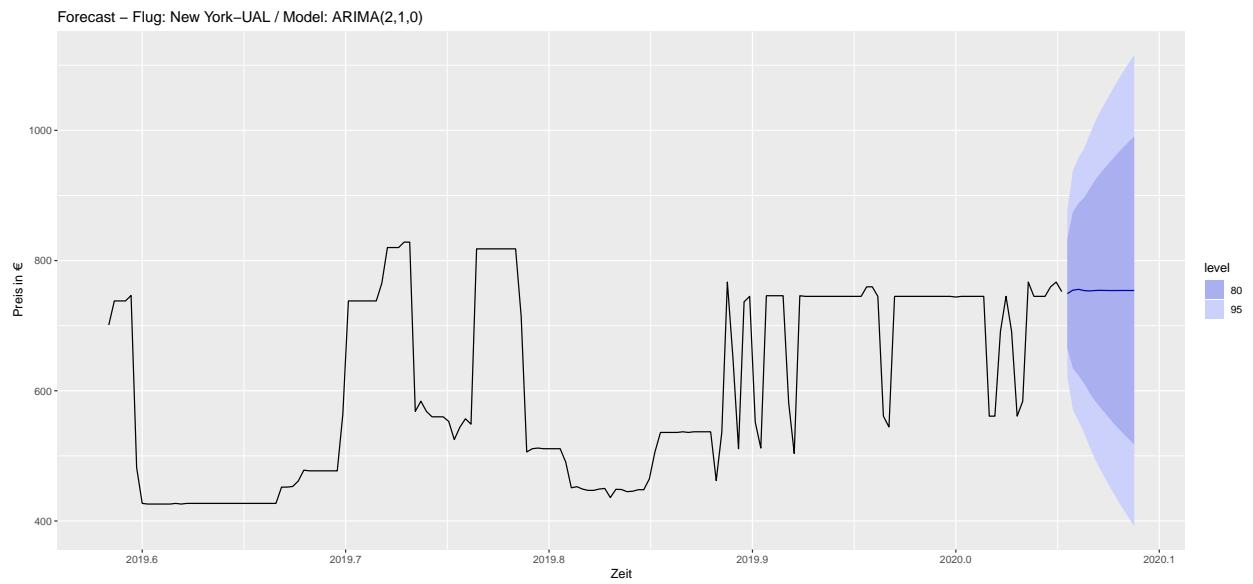


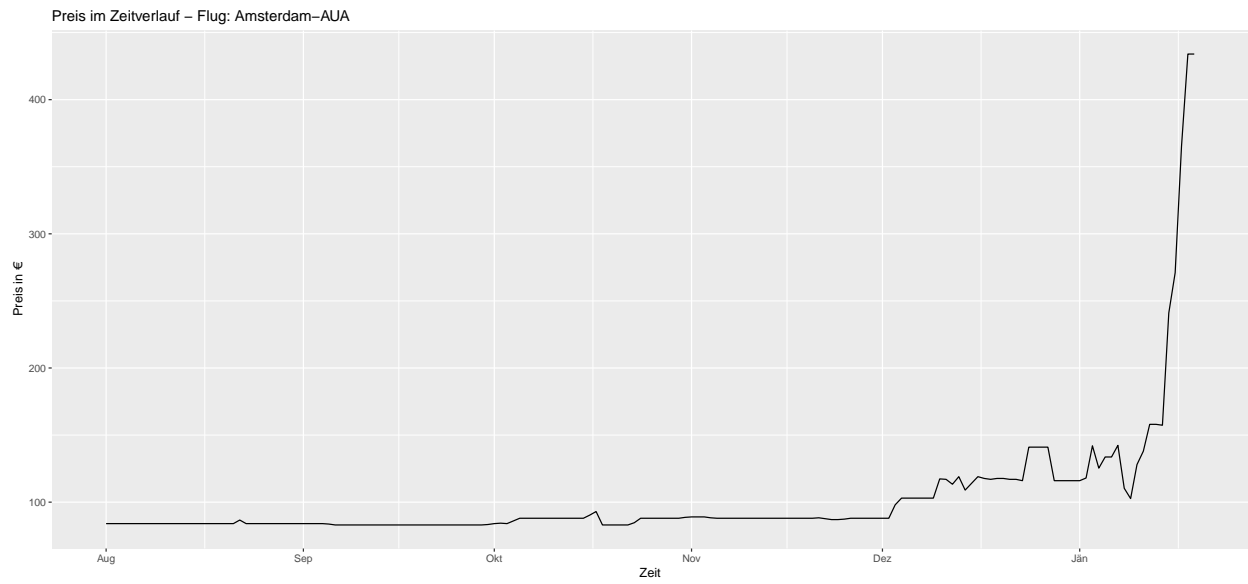
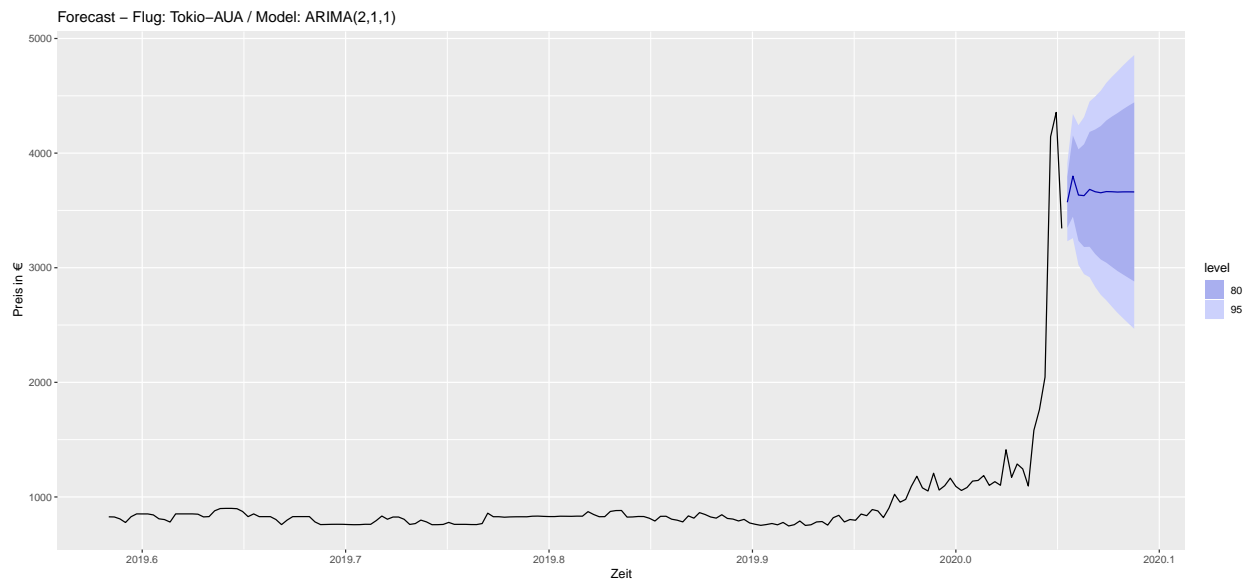


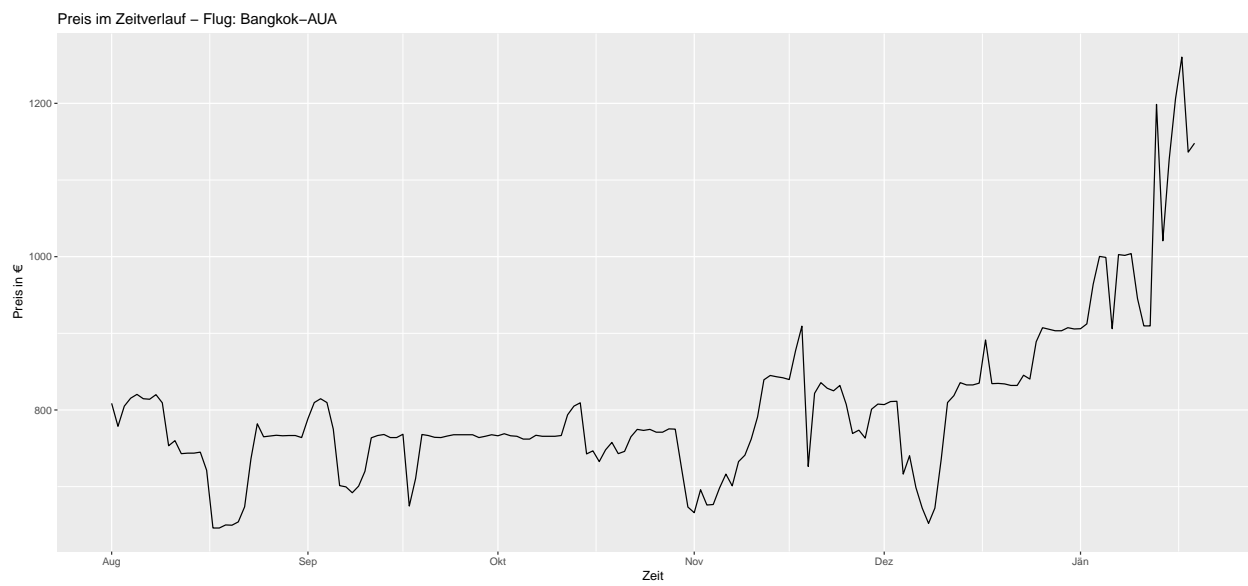
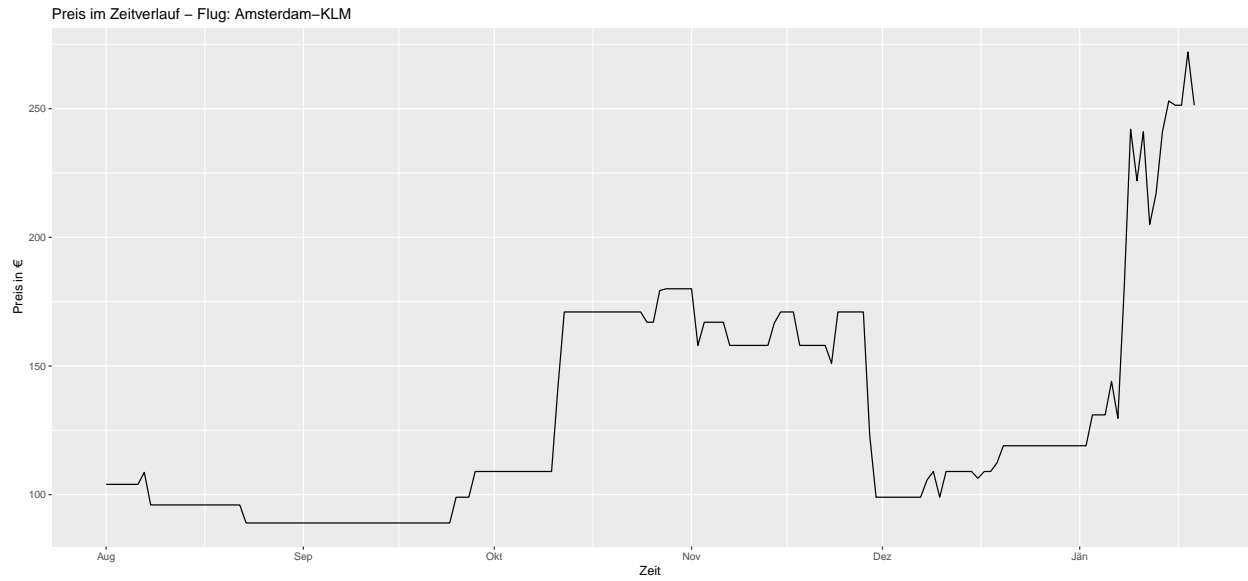


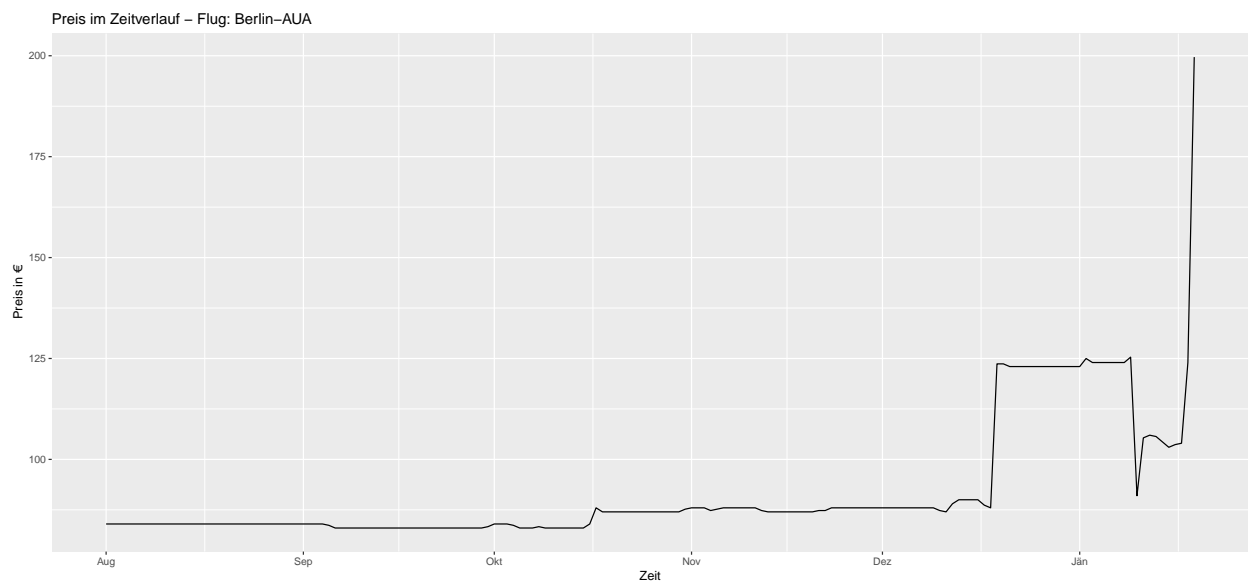
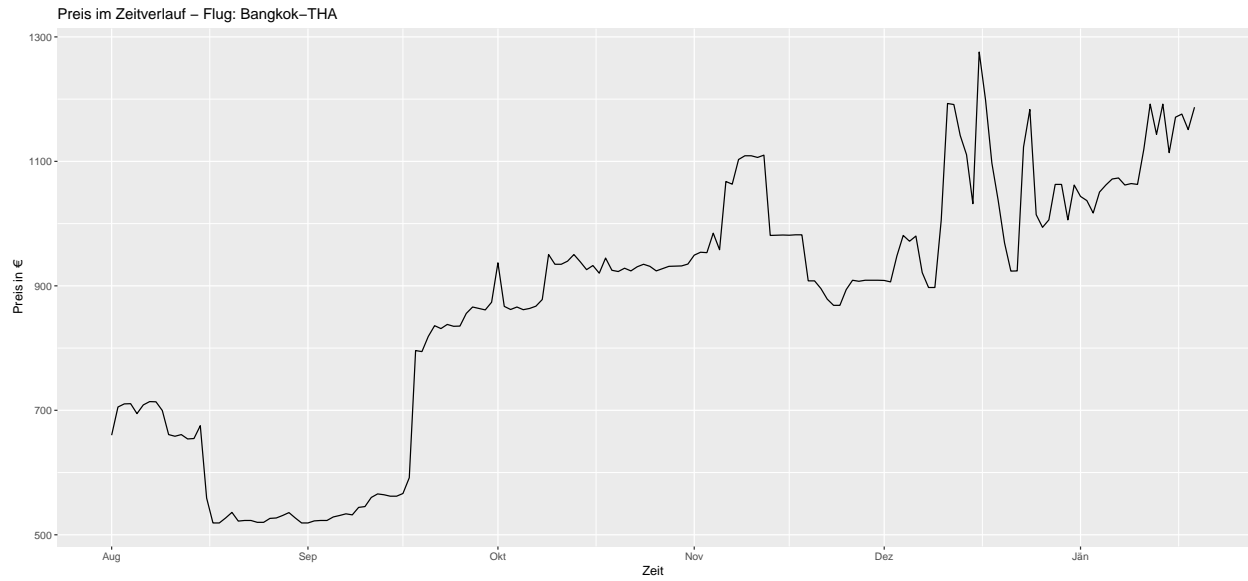


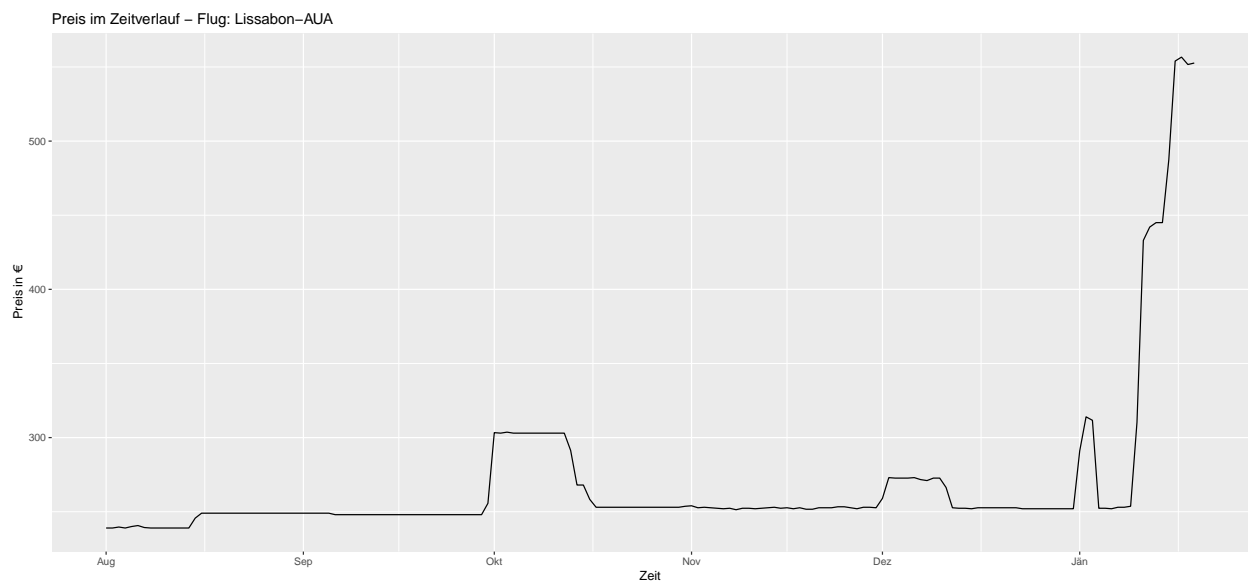
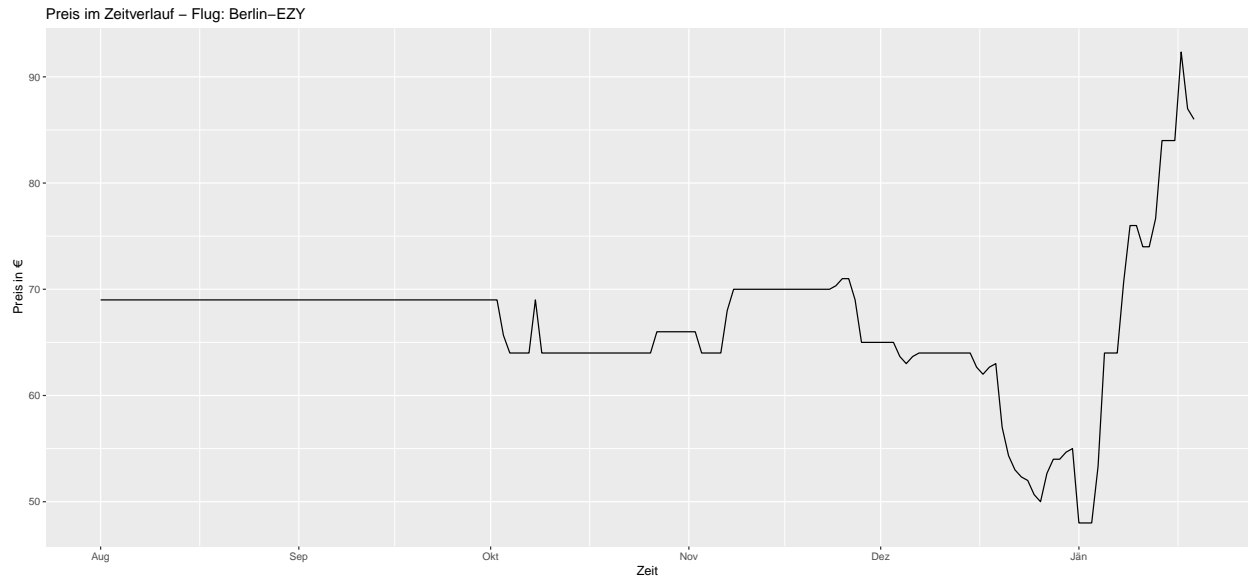


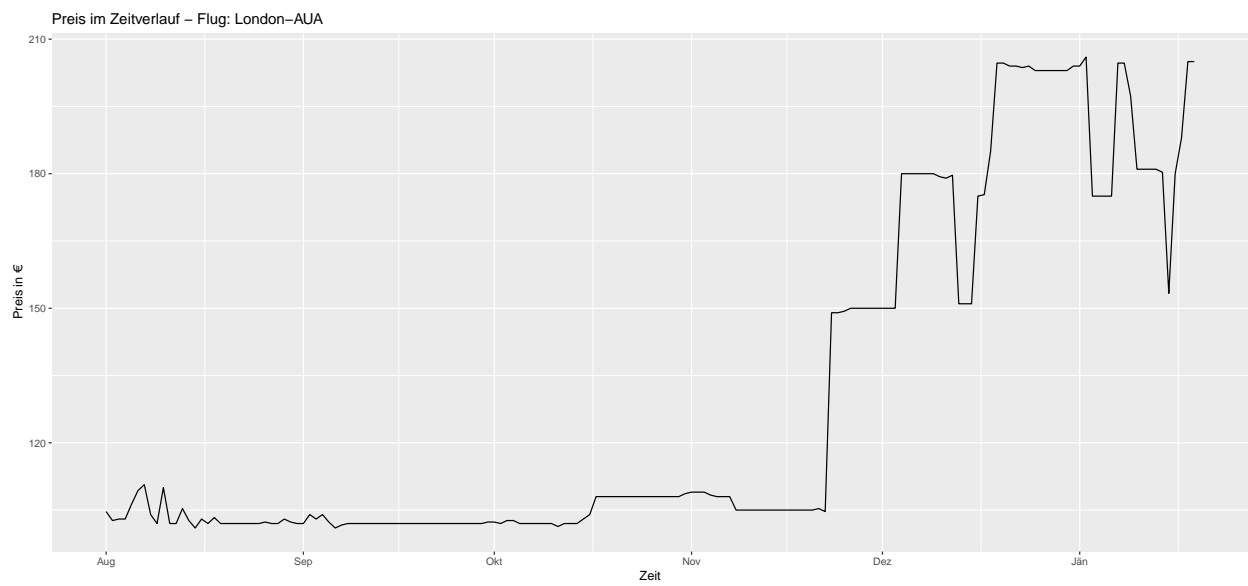
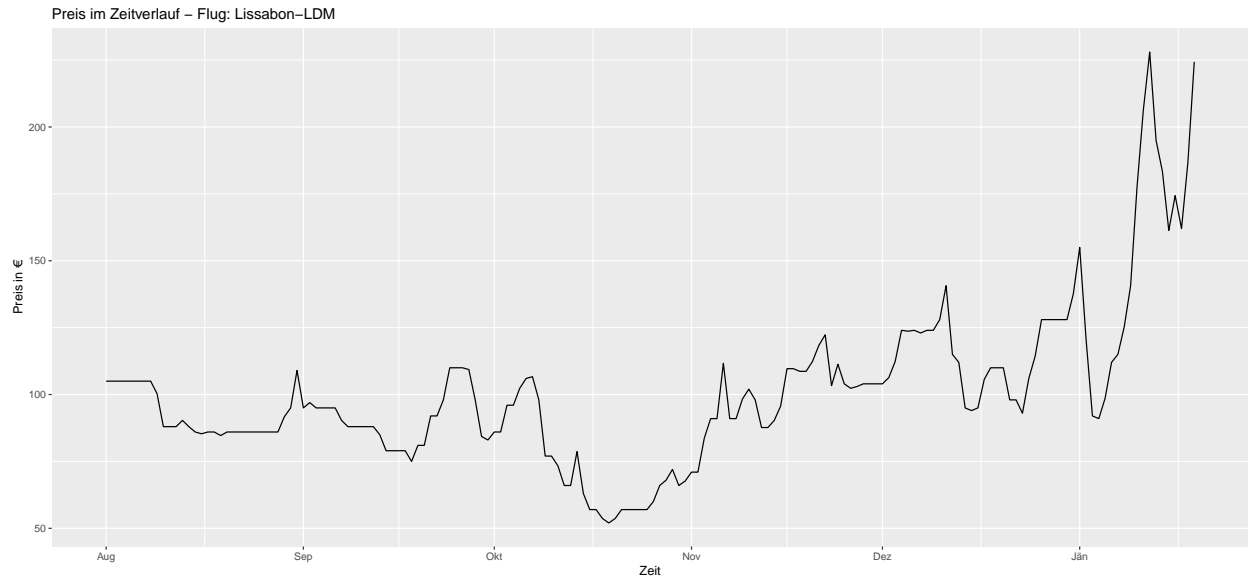


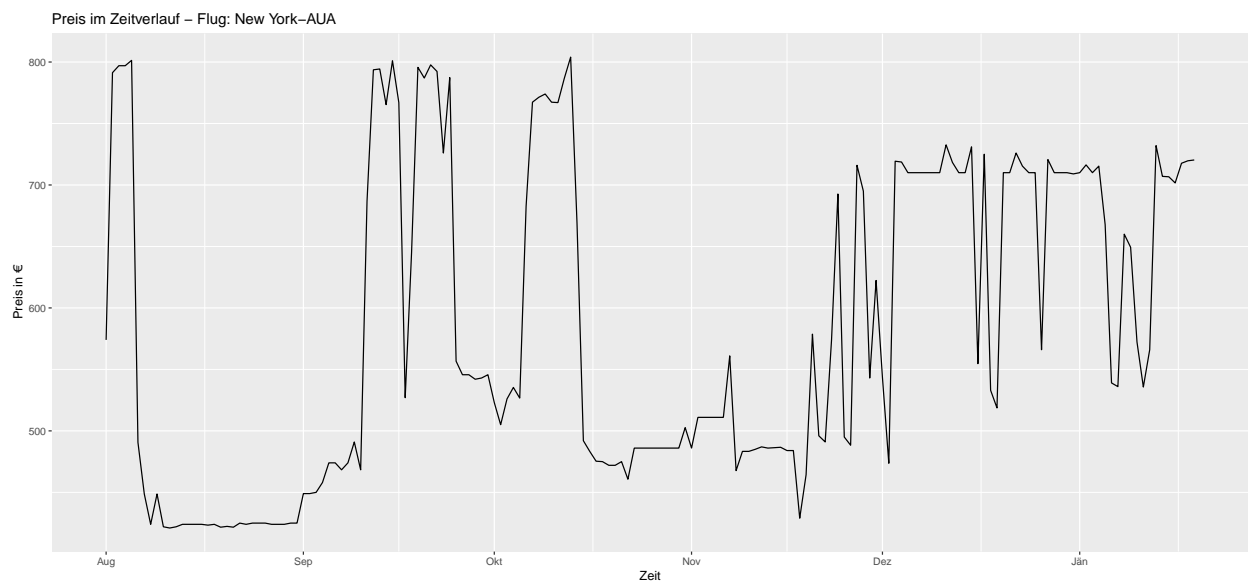
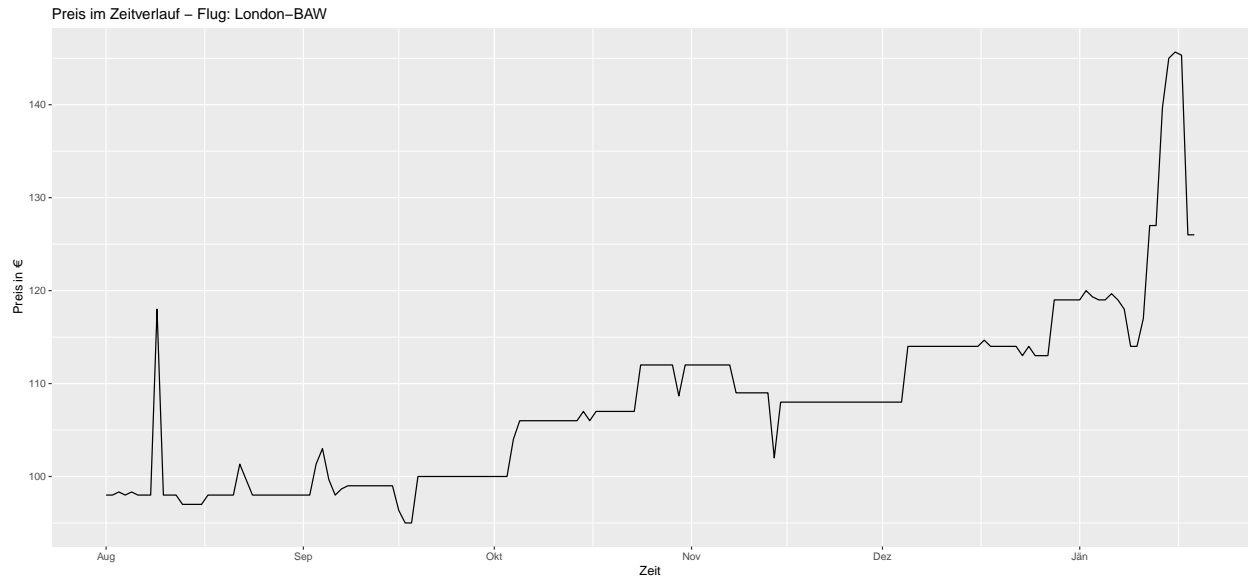


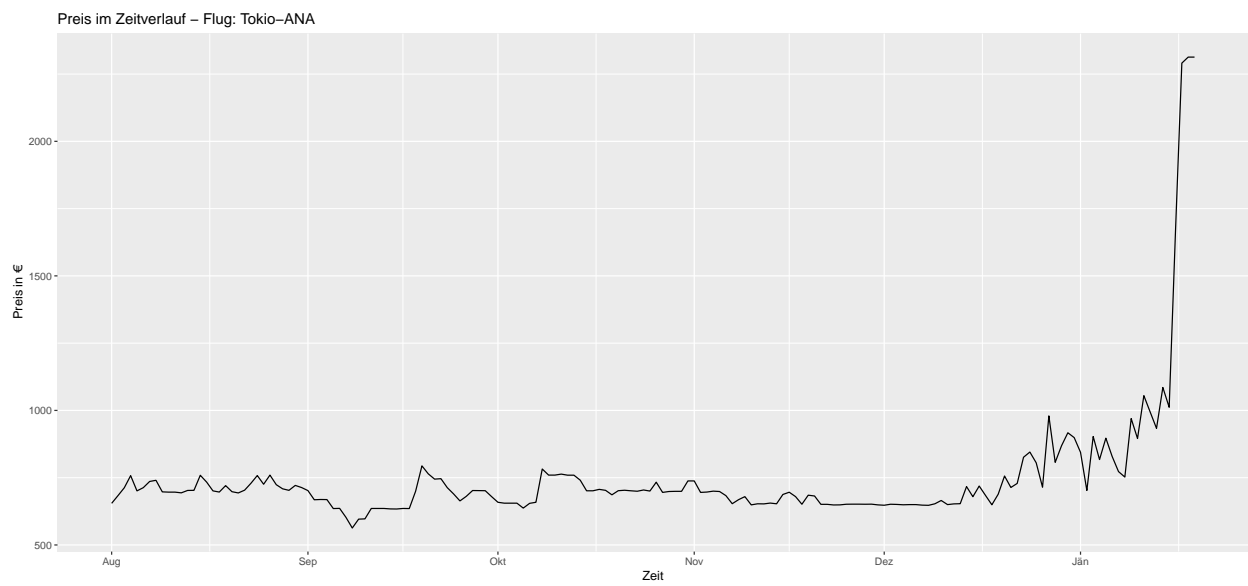
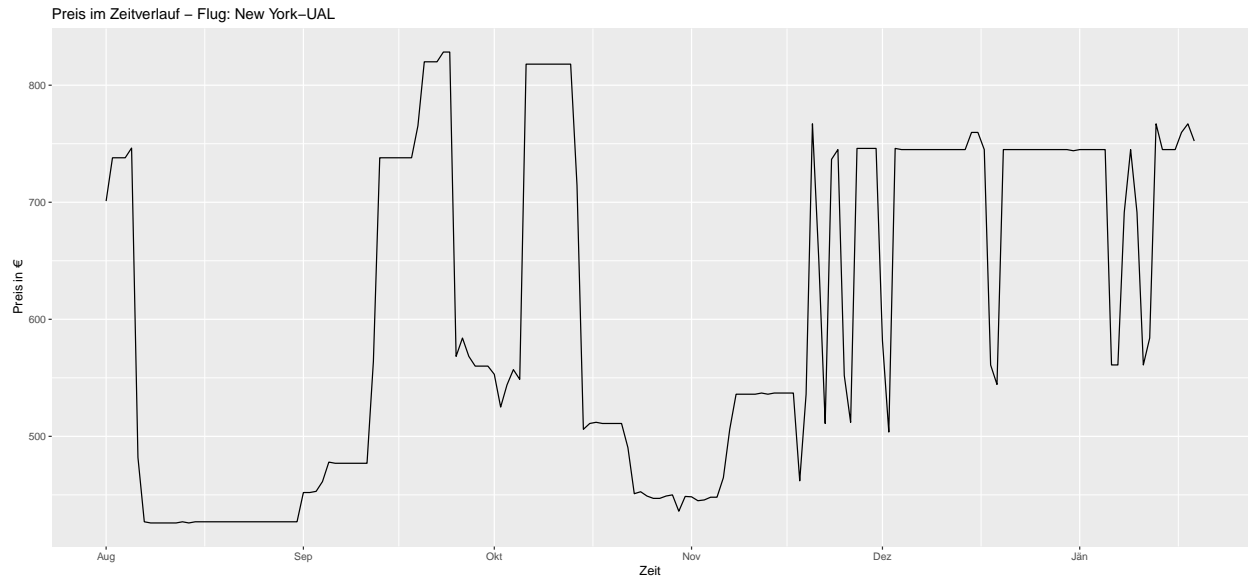


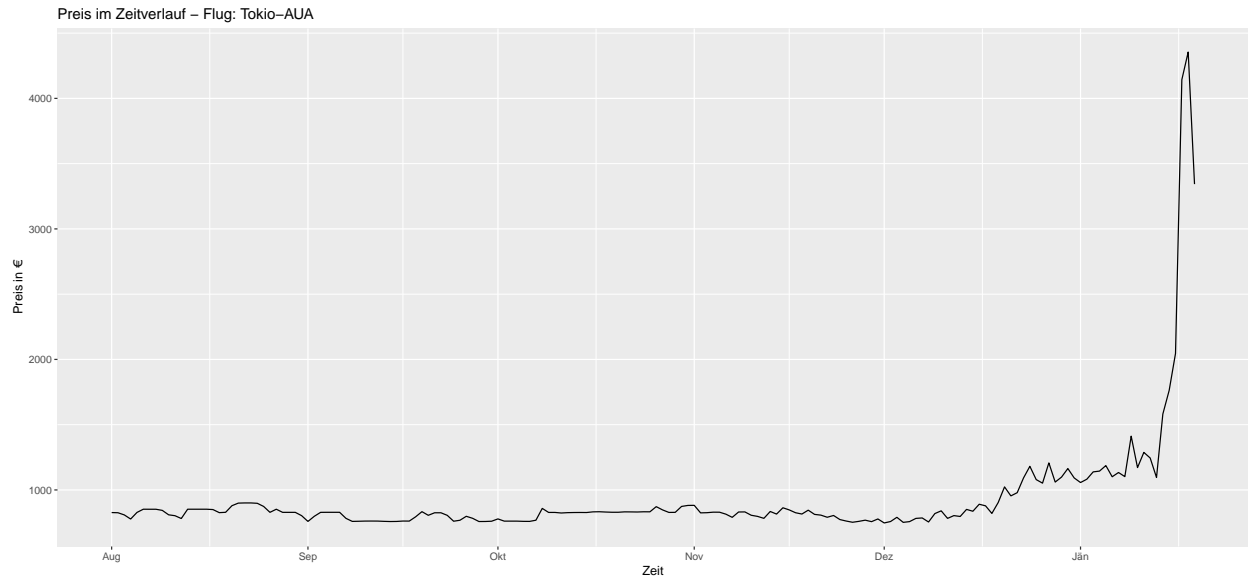




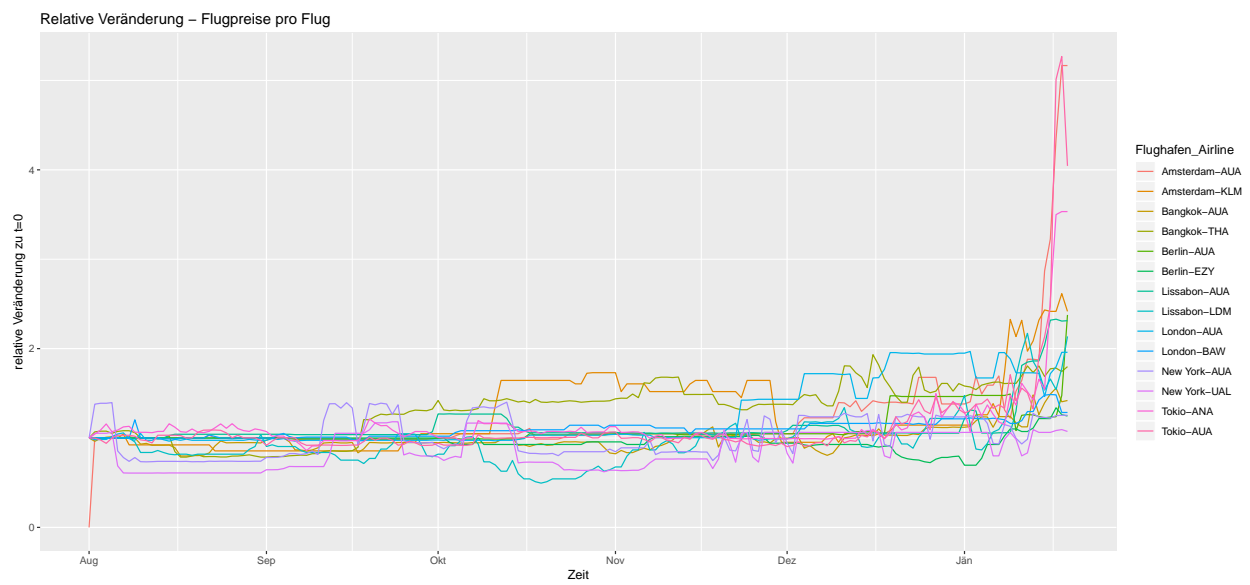


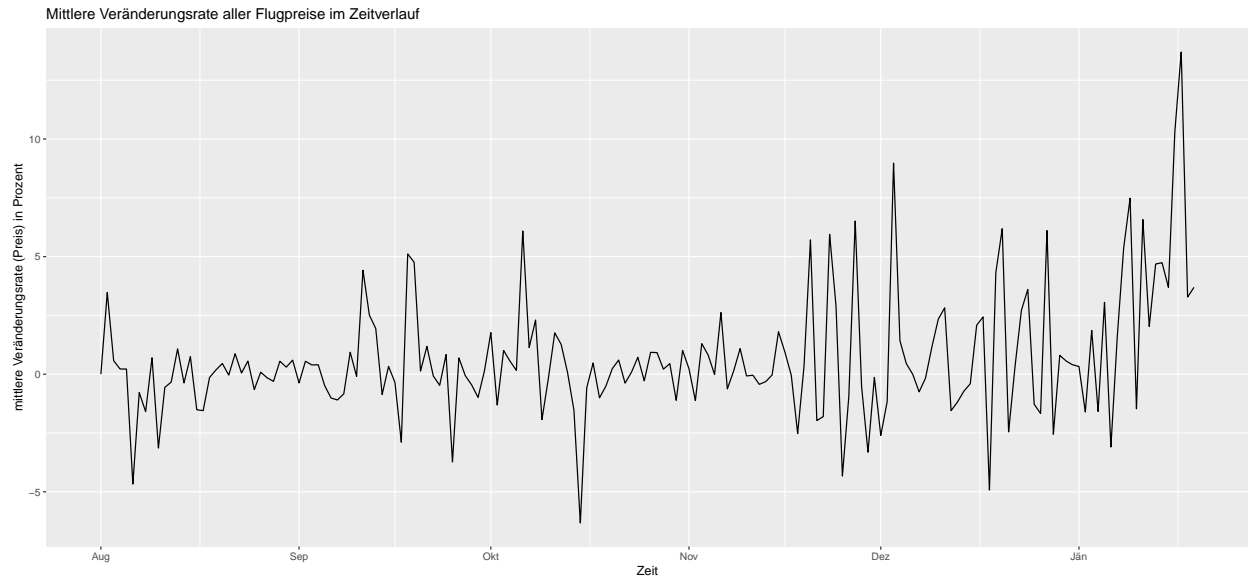




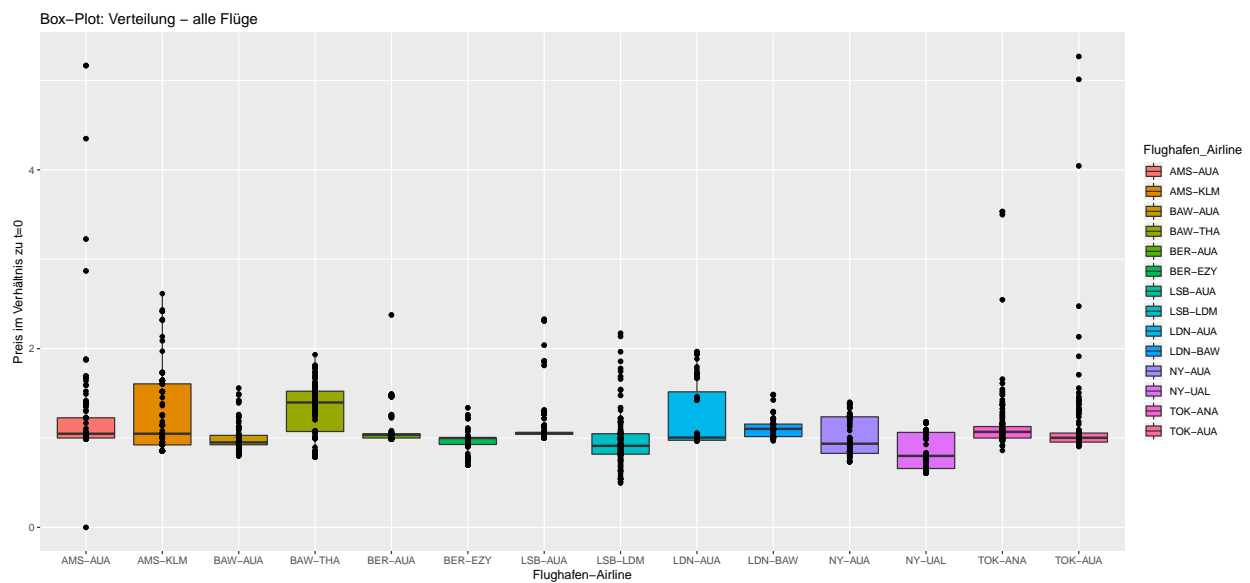


Relative Veränderung zu $t=0$





BoxPlot Vergleich aller Flüge



Hypothese 3

[Die Wahl des Betriebssystems respektive die Marke des Nutzerendgeräts mit dem die Reise-Website abgerufen wird, hat eine Auswirkung auf den offerierten Preis einer Airline.]

Deskriptive Statistik:

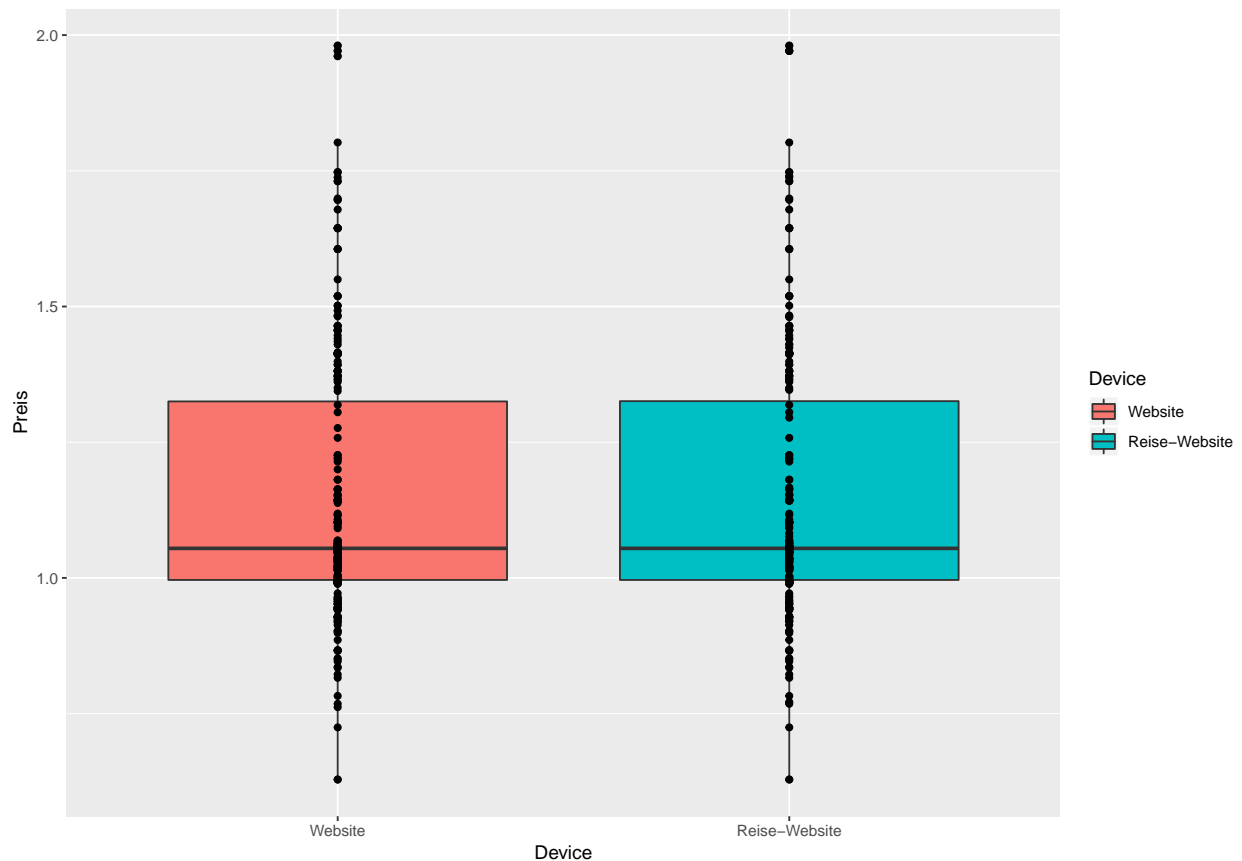
```
##
## DESCRIPTIVES
##
## Descriptives
## -----
##               Preis      Device
## -----
```

```

##      N                560        560
##      Missing              0         0
##      Mean                1.15
##      Median              1.05
##      Standard deviation   0.243
##      Minimum              0.629
##      Maximum              1.98
##      -----
##
##
##
## FREQUENCIES
##
## Frequencies of Device
## -----
##      Levels          Counts    % of Total    Cumulative %
## -----
##      Website          280        50.0         50.0
##      Reise-Website    280        50.0        100.0
## -----

```

Verteilung - BoxPlot



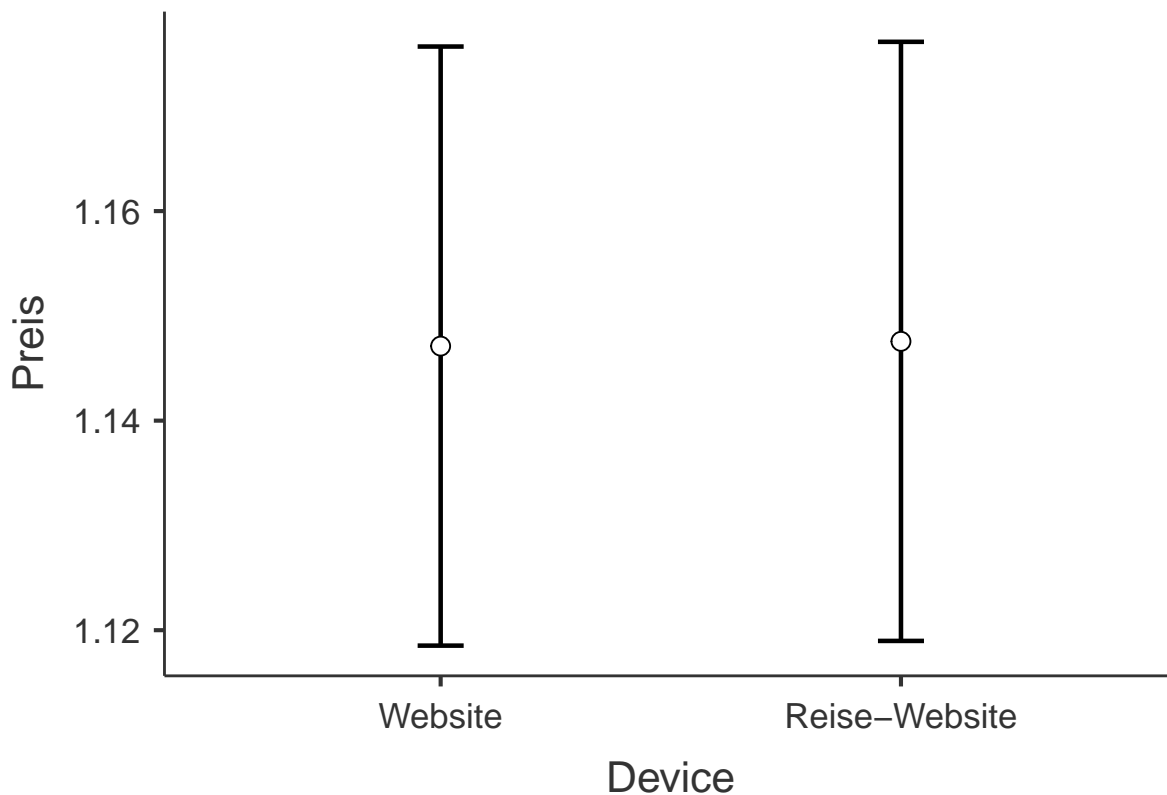
Einfaktorielle ANOVA:

```

##
## ANOVA

```

```
##
## ANOVA
## -----
##              Sum of Squares    df    Mean Square    F        p
## -----
## Device          2.87e-5         1      2.87e-5    4.83e-4    0.982
## Residuals       33.1          558      0.0593
## -----
##
## ESTIMATED MARGINAL MEANS
##
## DEVICE
## Estimated Marginal Means - Device
## -----
## Device      Mean    SE      Lower    Upper
## -----
## Website      1.15    0.0146   1.12     1.18
## Reise-Website 1.15    0.0146   1.12     1.18
## -----
```



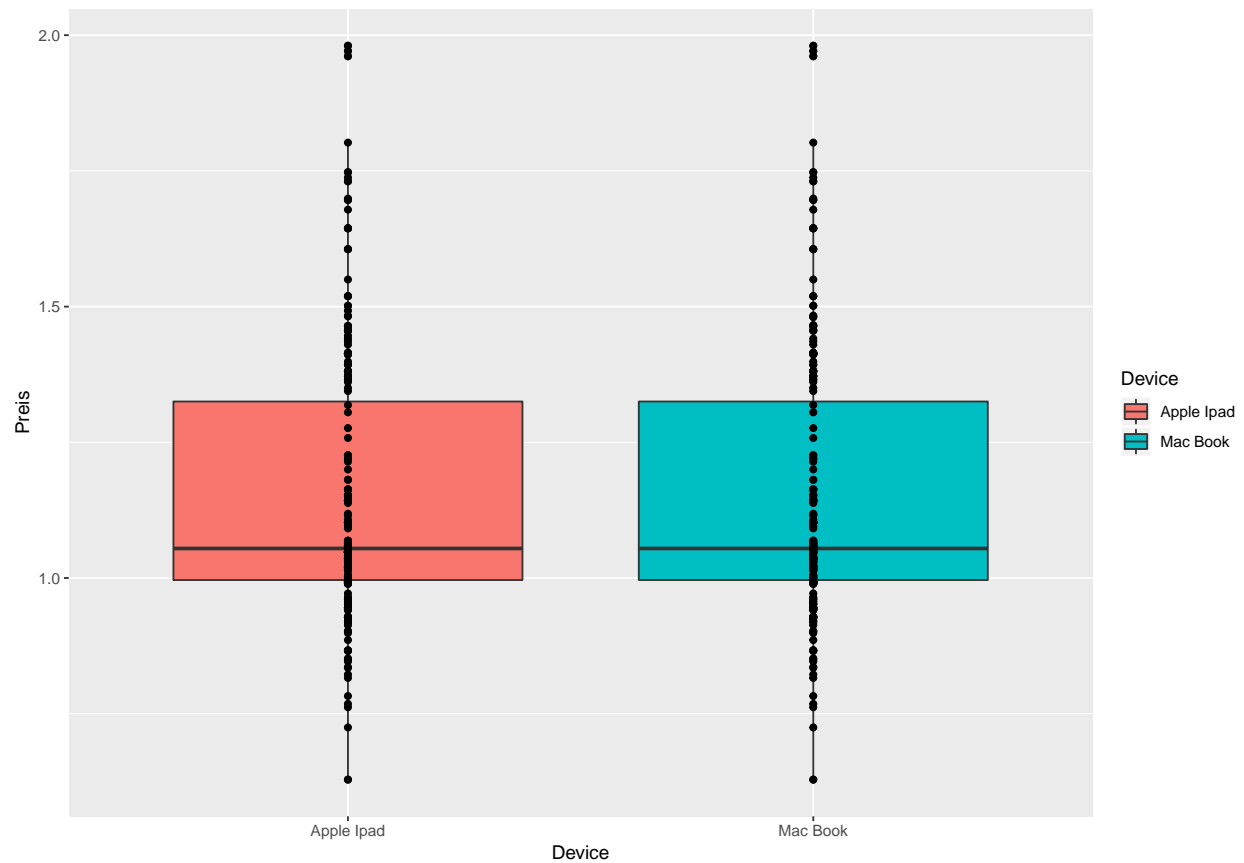
Hypothese 4

[Hypothese 4: Das Abrufen einer Reise-Website mittels Applikation und Website erwirkt einen Unterschied des offerierten Preises einer Airline.]

Deskreptive Statistik:

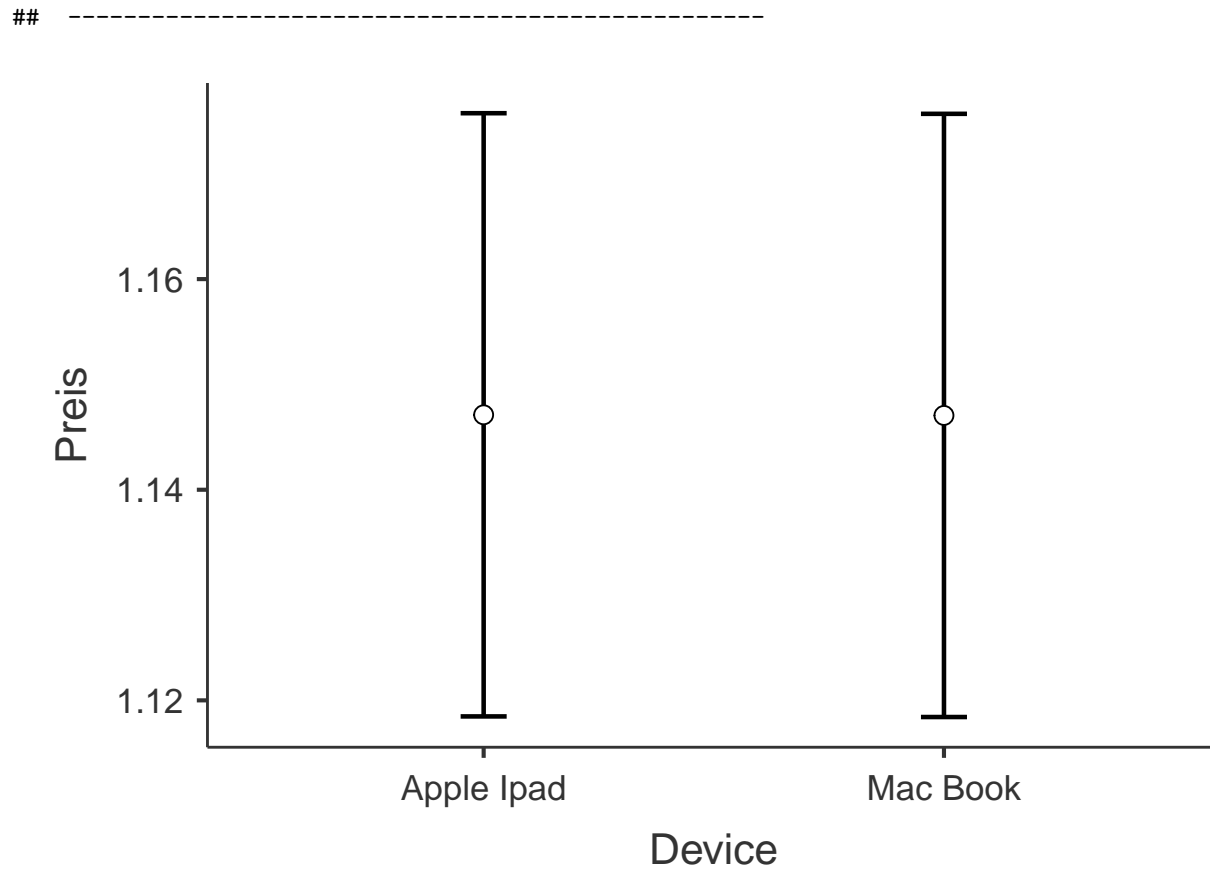
```
##
## DESCRIPTIVES
##
## Descriptives
## -----
##               Preis      Device
## -----
##      N               560      560
##      Missing           0        0
##      Mean             1.15
##      Median            1.05
##      Standard deviation 0.244
##      Minimum           0.629
##      Maximum           1.98
## -----
##
##
## FREQUENCIES
##
## Frequencies of Device
## -----
##      Levels      Counts      % of Total      Cumulative %
## -----
##      Apple Ipad      280          50.0          50.0
##      Mac Book        280          50.0          100.0
## -----
```


Verteilung - BoxPlot



Einfaktorielle ANOVA:

```
##
## ANOVA
##
## ANOVA
## -----
##              Sum of Squares    df    Mean Square    F        p        <U+03B7>2p
## -----
## Device              4.85e-7         1      4.85e-7      8.14e-6    0.998    0.000
## Residuals           33.2         558      0.0595
## -----
##
##
## ESTIMATED MARGINAL MEANS
##
## DEVICE
##
## Estimated Marginal Means - Device
## -----
## Device      Mean    SE      Lower    Upper
## -----
## Apple Ipad   1.15   0.0146   1.12     1.18
## Mac Book     1.15   0.0146   1.12     1.18
```



Hypothese 6

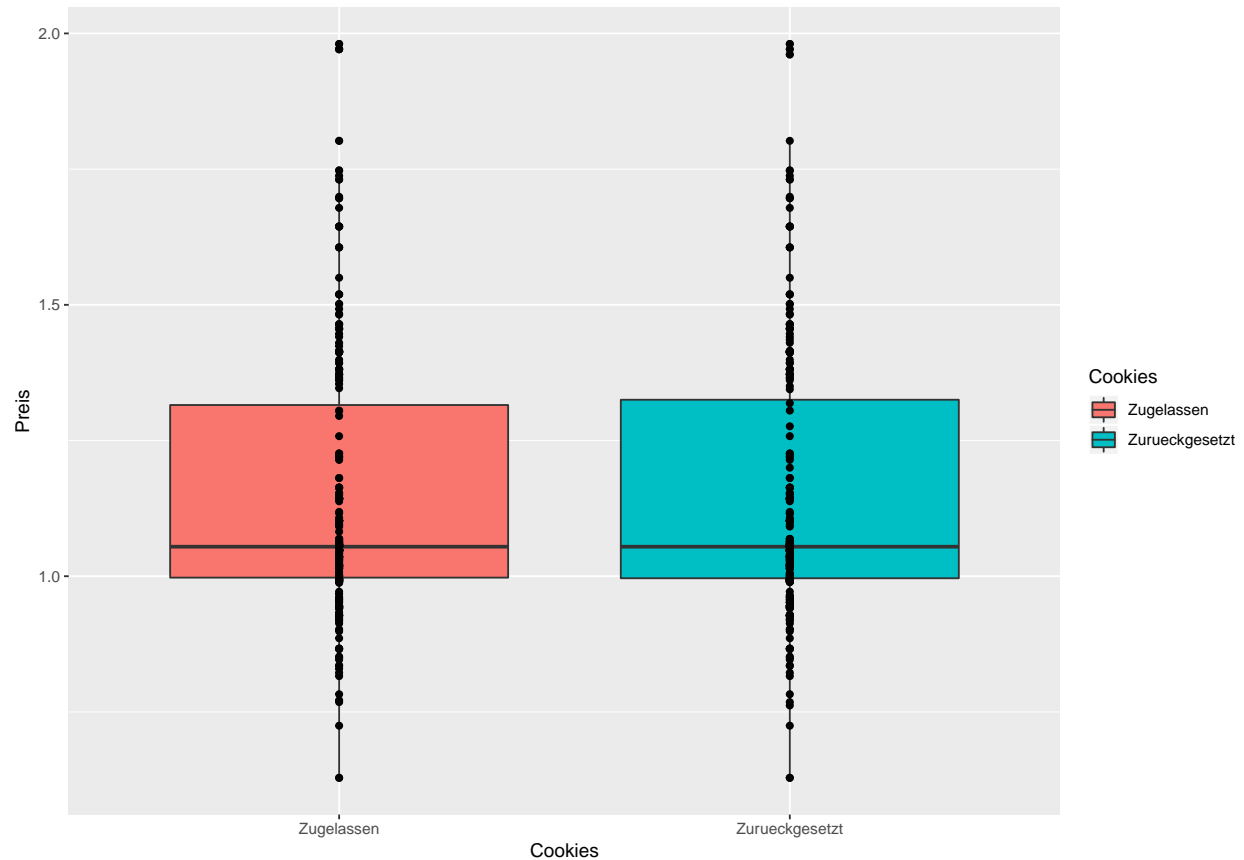
[Das Zurücksetzen von Cookies respektive dem Browserverlauf erwirkt ein Sinken des offerierten Preises einer Airline.]

Deskreptive Statistik:

```
##
## DESCRIPTIVES
##
## Descriptives
## -----
##               Preis      Cookies
## -----
##  N                560        560
##  Missing            0          0
##  Mean              1.15
##  Median            1.05
##  Standard deviation 0.244
##  Minimum           0.629
##  Maximum           1.98
## -----
##
##
## FREQUENCIES
```

```
##
## Frequencies of Cookies
## -----
##      Levels      Counts    % of Total    Cumulative %
## -----
##      Zugelassen      280        50.0         50.0
##      Zurueckgesetzt  280        50.0        100.0
## -----
```

Verteilung - BoxPlot



Einfaktorielle ANOVA:

```
##
## ANOVA
##
## ANOVA
## -----
##      Sum of Squares    df    Mean Square    F        p    <U+03B7>2p
## -----
##      Cookies           4.64e-5      1      4.64e-5    7.81e-4    0.978    0.000
##      Residuals        33.2      558      0.0595
## -----
##
##
## ESTIMATED MARGINAL MEANS
```

```
##
## COOKIES
##
## Estimated Marginal Means - Cookies
## -----
##      Cookies      Mean    SE      Lower    Upper
## -----
##      Zugelassen    1.15    0.0146    1.12    1.18
##      Zurueckgesetzt 1.15    0.0146    1.12    1.18
## -----
```



Hypothese 7

[Das Verbergen der Internetprotokoll-Adresse und folglich der ortsspezifischen Parameter mittels Virtual Private Network verursacht eine Differenz im offerierten Preis einer Airline.]

Deskreptive Statistik:

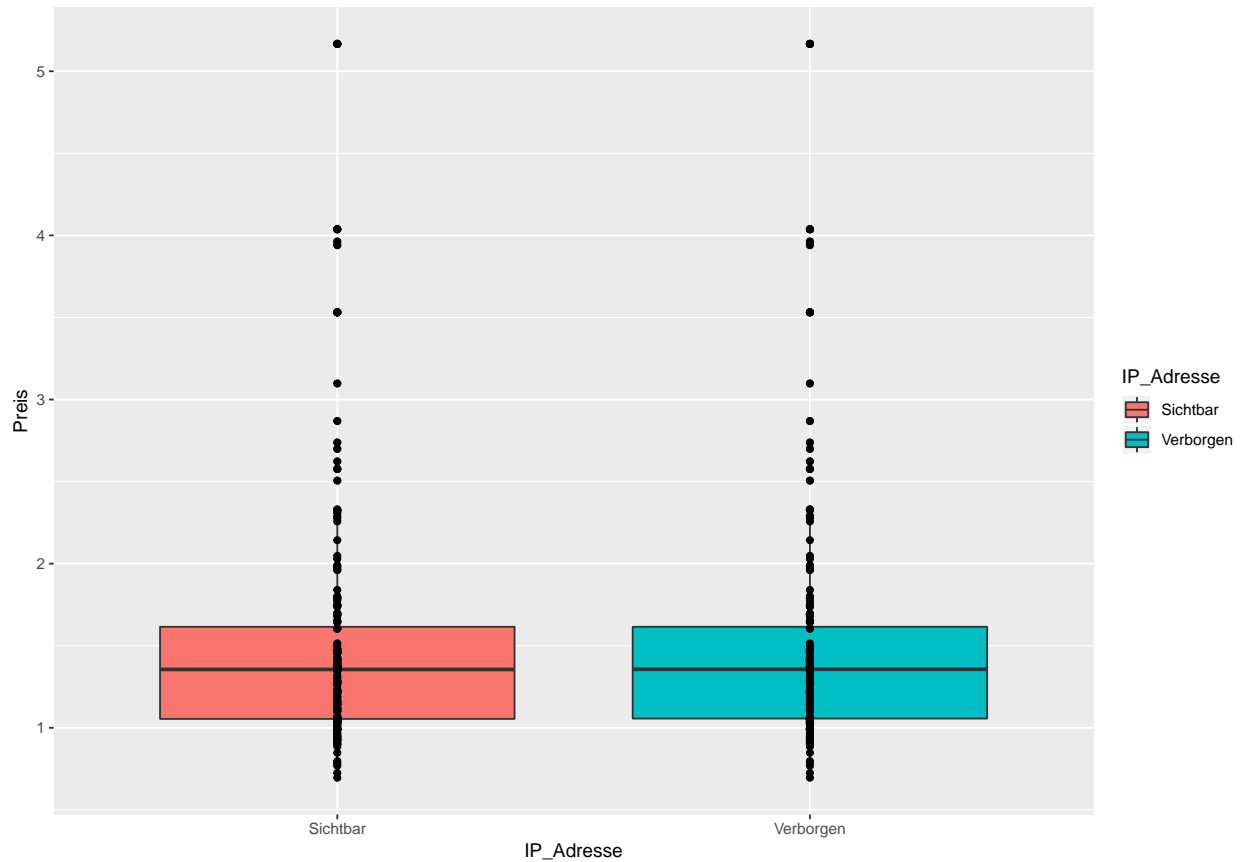
```
##
## DESCRIPTIVES
##
## Descriptives
## -----
##      Preis      IP_Adresse
## -----
##      N          560          560
##      Missing      0           0
```

```

##      Mean                1.50
##      Median              1.36
##      Standard deviation  0.739
##      Minimum             0.696
##      Maximum             5.17
## -----
##
##
##
## FREQUENCIES
##
## Frequencies of IP_Adresse
## -----
##      Levels      Counts    % of Total    Cumulative %
## -----
##      Sichtbar    280        50.0         50.0
##      Verborgen   280        50.0        100.0
## -----

```

Verteilung - BoxPlot



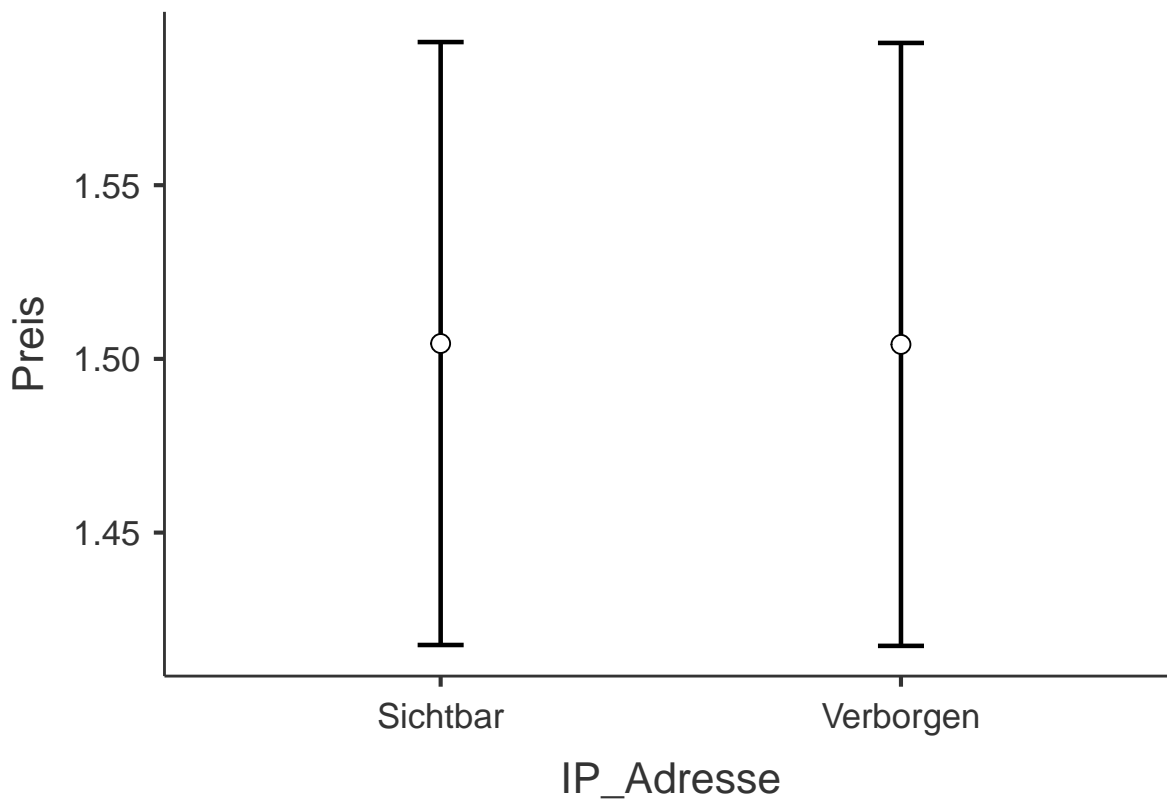
Einfaktorielle ANOVA:

```

##
## ANOVA
##
## ANOVA

```

```
## -----
##               Sum of Squares    df    Mean Square    F        p        <U+03B7>²p
## -----
##   IP_Adresse      9.15e-6         1      9.15e-6    1.67e-5    0.997    0.000
##   Residuals       305          558      0.547
## -----
##
## ESTIMATED MARGINAL MEANS
##
## IP_ADRESSE
##
## Estimated Marginal Means - IP_Adresse
## -----
##   IP_Adresse    Mean    SE        Lower    Upper
## -----
##   Sichtbar      1.50    0.0442    1.42     1.59
##   Verborgen     1.50    0.0442    1.42     1.59
## -----
```



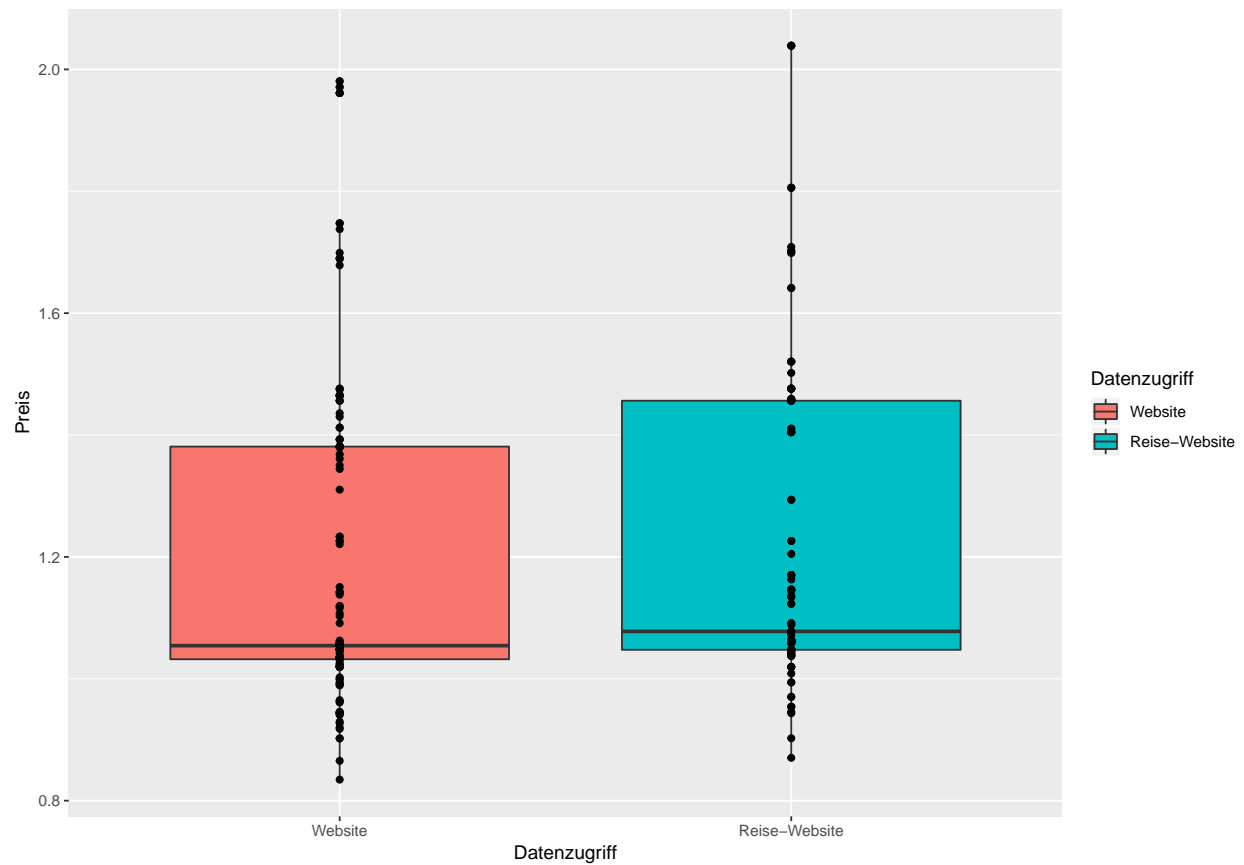
Hypothese 8

[Das Abrufen eines Flugpreises via Reise-Website führt, verglichen mit der Website der Airline selbst, zu einem höheren offerierten Preis.]

Deskreptive Statistik:

```
##
## DESCRIPTIVES
##
## Descriptives
## -----
##               Preis      Datenzugriff
## -----
##      N              280             280
##      Missing          0              0
##      Mean            1.21
##      Median           1.06
##      Standard deviation 0.260
##      Minimum          0.835
##      Maximum          2.04
## -----
##
##
## FREQUENCIES
##
## Frequencies of Datenzugriff
## -----
##      Levels      Counts      % of Total      Cumulative %
## -----
##      Website      140          50.0          50.0
##      Reise-Website 140          50.0          100.0
## -----
```

Verteilung - BoxPlot



Einfaktorielle ANOVA:

```
##
## ANOVA
##
## ANOVA
## -----
##              Sum of Squares    df      Mean Square    F      p      <U+03B7>2p
## -----
##   Datenzugriff           0.112      1      0.1119      1.66    0.198    0.006
##   Residuals           18.704    278      0.0673
## -----
##
##
## ESTIMATED MARGINAL MEANS
##
## DATENZUGRIFF
##
## Estimated Marginal Means - Datenzugriff
## -----
##   Datenzugriff    Mean    SE      Lower    Upper
## -----
##   Website         1.19    0.0219    1.14    1.23
##   Reise-Website    1.23    0.0219    1.18    1.27
```