

A Statistical Analysis of Flight Price Data

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1. Introduction

The main objective of this project report is to provide the statistical analysis of collection of flight prices data of different destinations from Hartsfield Jackson Atlanta International Airport using different statistical methods. The flight prices data of four different destinations from Atlanta Airport were extracted from Kaggle. This report provides the detailed data analysis using one-way ANOVA, simple linear regression, and Chi-square test for homogeneity.

I travel internationally and domestically quite often. I always wonder about the factors that affect the flight price and also wonder about the best reasonable price. Hence, I am interested in analyzing the collection of airfare data to know the important factors that affect the flight price.

There are many factors that have appreciable effect on the flight price. The important factors are the distance, season, flight time, flight types (non-stop/stop), competition among airlines at departure location, number of available flights, seats types (economy/Business class), etc.

Statistical analysis presented in this report only focuses on collected flight price data of a single day of April 17, 2022 for economy airfare (seat type), multiple destinations, and stop /non-stop flight types. This flight price data is a result of search date of April 16th, 2022 in Expedia.

The collected flight price data was analyzed using three methods previously mentioned.

After this project, I anticipate to improve my analytical skills using one-way ANOVA, simple linear regression, and chi-square test for homogeneity.

The Hartsfield Jackson Atlanta International Airport is referred to as ATL hereafter for convenience. The airfare and flight price words are used interchangeably.

2. Dataset Description

The flight price data used in this report are extracted from Kaggle, a Data Science Company.

This flight price data is only for a flight date of April 17th, 2022 and search date of April 16th, 2022 in Expedia. There are total of 8,259 flight price data from different destinations and departures within U.S on this specific day.

Total of 8,259 flight price data are reduced to 188 by selecting a starting ATL airport and four destinations DTW, JFK, LAX, & MIA airports.

The DTW, JFK, LAX, and MIA are airport codes used for Detroit Metropolitan, John F. Kennedy, Los Angeles, and Miami airports, respectively.

The 12 out of 188 flight price data are missing total travel flight distance. The 176 flight price data will be used for analysis that requires flight distance values.

There are a total of 27 variables for the flight price data. The most relevant variables for this study are listed in Table 1.

3. Variable Definitions

Table 1 below shows the flight price data variable names and variable types. The “DestinationAirport” and “IsNonstop” are qualitative variables. The Basefare & TotalTravelDistance are quantitative variables.

The “DestinationAirport” variable is the arrival airports, i.e., DTW, JFK, LAX, & MIA from a starting airport, i.e., ATL. The “isNonStop” variable is the flight types, i.e., stop or nonstop. The baseFare variable is the base price without tax and other associated fees. Similarly, totalTravelDistance is the distance between the starting and destination airports.

The basefare is given in dollars and totalTravelDistance is given in miles. The total distance of a non-stop flight is the actual flight distance between two airports. However, the total distance of a flight with stop is the sum of the flight distances between all the airports.

Table 1: Description of Flight Price Data Variables

Variable	Variable type	Values
destinationAirport	Qualitative	Geographical airport Location within USA
isNonStop	Qualitative	Flight types : stop or nonstop
baseFare	Quantitative	Base price of a flight in dollars
totalTravelDistance	Quantitative	Total travel distance in miles

4. Method A: One-way ANOVA

One –way ANOVA test method is used to compare the mean values of two or more independent groups to see if there is statistical evidence showing significant differences in mean values. The assumptions used by One-way ANOVA test method are;

- (a) Sample is randomly independent.
- (b) Distribution of response variable is normal within each population.
- (c) All populations have approximately equal variance.

The collected flight price data is divided into four different groups based on departure and destination airports. The ATL is the departure airport, and DTW, JFK, LAX, & MIA are the four destination airports. The total number of flight price data for each group (destination) is shown in Table 2.

The software SAS 9.4 is used for this statistical analysis using one-way ANOVA test method.

The output of one-way ANOVA using SAS 9.4 is shown in Figure 1.

Table 2: Mean & Standard Deviation of Flight Prices Data of Four Destinations

Level of destinationAirport	N	baseFare	
		Mean	Std Dev
DTW	76	404.386579	159.338245
JFK	20	315.999000	154.007285
LAX	64	460.405625	154.695811
MIA	28	334.487143	132.423228

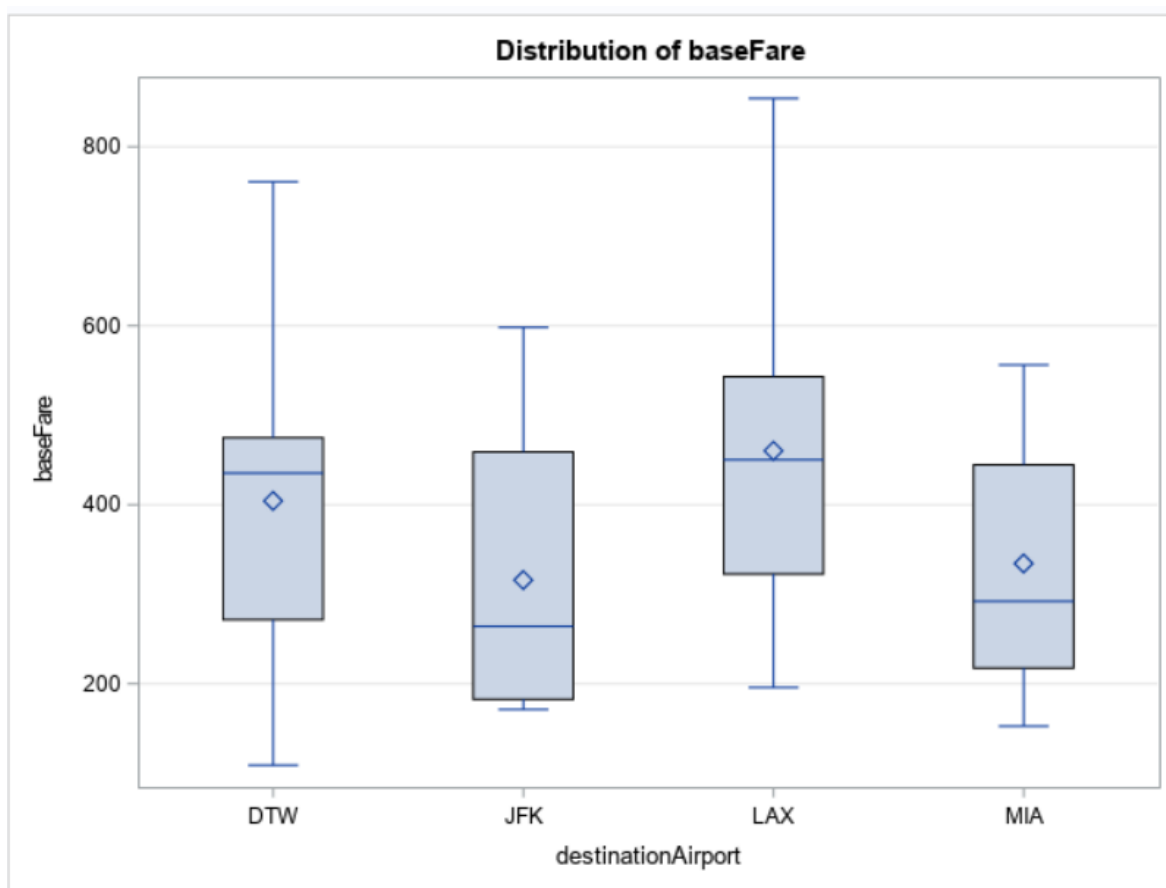


Figure 1: Box Plots of Flight Prices for Four Destination Airports

The samples are assumed to be independent. The boxplots presented in Figure 1 shows evidence of no outliers. The medians within the boxes are not overlapping the quartiles marks. The whiskers are also reasonably the same size. The lengths of the boxplots are also reasonably the same.

In addition, using the brute rule of thumb, it is evident that the largest standard deviation of the DTW airport is less than two times the smallest standard deviation of MIA airport. Therefore, the assumption of normality and equal variance is validated.

Hypotheses for One-way ANOVA

The hypotheses for one-way ANOVA are described below. .

Notation	Interpretation
$H_0: \mu_{DTW} = \mu_{JFK} = \mu_{LAX} = \mu_{MIA}$	The average flight price is statistically same for all the destinations.
H_A : At least one flight price mean is significantly different	The average price of at least one destination is significantly different from others.

The level of significance (α) used for this analysis is 5%. The null hypothesis is rejected if p-value for the F-statistic is less than 5%.

Test Statistic and p-value

Per SAS output results shown in Table 3 below, p-value is 0.0002 which is less than $\alpha=0.05$.

Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, there is at least one destination airport that has a significantly different mean value of flight prices.

Table 3: Test Statistic and P-value Outputs from SAS

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	3	493790.066	164596.689	6.98	0.0002
Error	184	4335906.979	23564.712		
Corrected Total	187	4829697.045			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	baseFare Mean
0.102240	38.03060	153.5080	403.6434

Source	DF	Anova SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
destinationAirport	3	493790.0662	164596.6887	6.98	0.0002

Since it is proven that there is at least one destination airport with a significantly different mean, the analysis is required to be continued. Next, pair-wise comparisons are used to determine

which means are significantly different from others. The Tukey-Kramer method is used to determine which destination airport had a significantly different mean.

Test decision

There are twelve pair-wise comparisons between four destinations, see Table 4. Per SAS output with Tukey-Kramer method shown in Table 4, there are two pair-wise comparisons with significantly different mean value. The pair-wise comparisons with significantly different mean value don't contain zero in the confidence interval and have stars (***).

The result shows there is a significant difference in mean for LAX-MIA and LAX-JFK in pair-wise comparisons. It can also be seen that the lower limit of the 95% confidence interval is greater than 0 for both pair-wise comparisons (LAX-MIA & LAX-JFK).

The lower and upper limits of 95% confidence interval for LAX-MIA are 35.74 and 216.10.

Similarly, the lower and upper limits of 95% confidence interval for LAX-JFK are 42.45 and 246.36.

5. Method B: Simple Linear Regression

Simple linear regression analysis is used to study the relationship between two quantitative variables. The totalTravelDistance and baseFare are the two quantitative variables. The assumptions used in simple linear regression are linearity, equal variance, and normality.

There are a total of 188 flight price data with baseFare and totalTravelDistance variables.

However, twelve flight price data are missing a value of total travel distance.

The scatter plot using SAS 9.4 is shown in Figure 2 which shows the scatter plot of total travel distance vs baseFare. This plot shows base fare increases with increasing total travel distance.

Hence, there is a positive linear association between these two variables. However, data are not close to the regression line resulting in weak data strength.

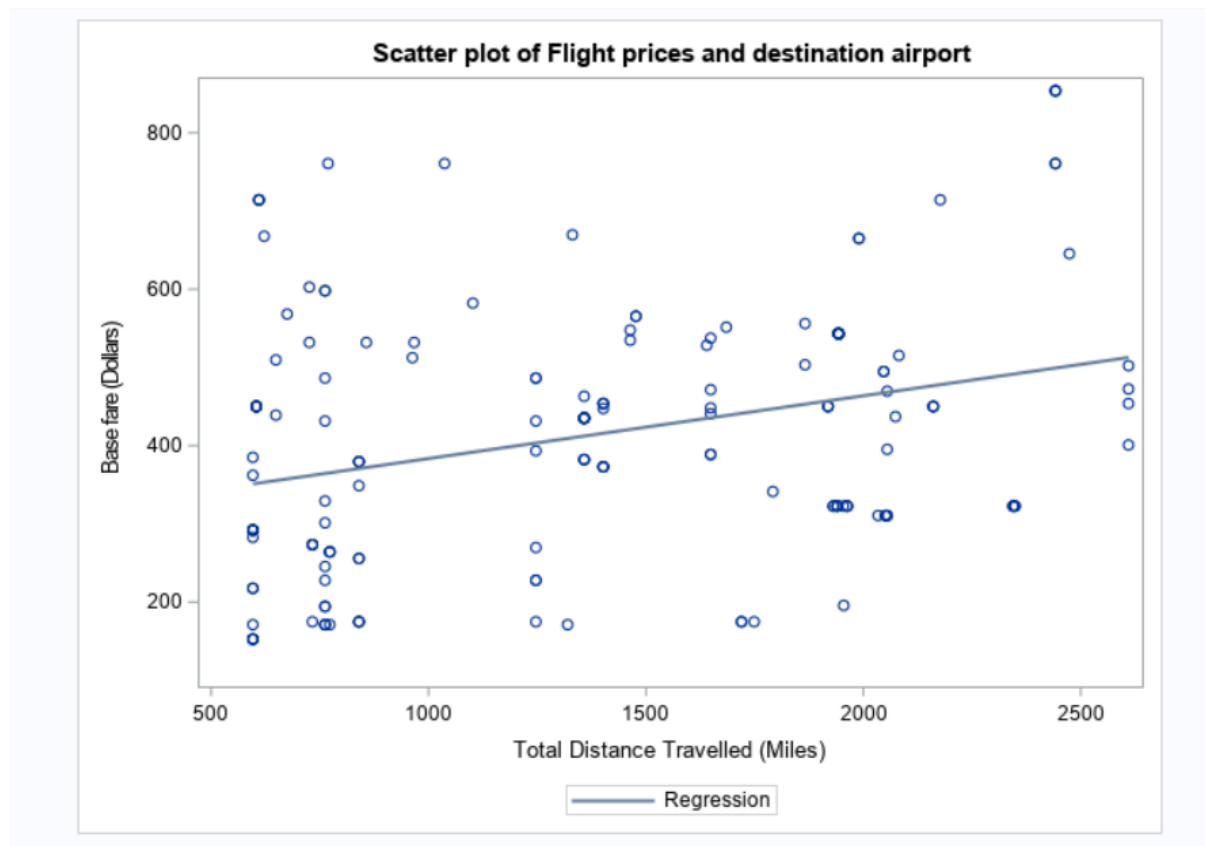


Figure 2: Scatter Plot of totalTravelDistance vs baseFare

In order to see how closely the base fare is related to the total travel distance, the correlation calculation is conducted. If the correlation coefficient is close to -1 or 1, the variables (baseFare/totalTravelDistance) have strong linear relationship. If the correlation coefficient is close to zero, the correlation is weak.

The analysis shows the correlation between baseFare and total distance traveled is 0.315 which is between -0.5 and 0.5 and not close to zero. Hence, variables have some moderate correlations.

Table 5: SAS Output of Correlation Data between totalTravelDistance and baseFare

The CORR Procedure

2 Variables: totalTravelDistance baseFare

Simple Statistics							
Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Sum	Minimum	Maximum	Label
totalTravelDistance	176	1386	620.85409	243922	596.00000	2610	totalTravelDistance
baseFare	188	403.64340	160.70861	75885	109.00000	853.95000	baseFare

Pearson Correlation Coefficients Prob > |r| under H0: Rho=0 Number of Observations		
	totalTravelDistance	baseFare
totalTravelDistance	1.00000	0.31494
totalTravelDistance		<.0001
	176	176
baseFare	0.31494	1.00000
baseFare	<.0001	
	176	188

The scatter plot follows general linear pattern and variables have sufficient correlation. Hence, the least square regression line is fitted to perform the inference tests.

Figure 3a shows the residual vs TotalTravelDistance plot. It can be seen that the residuals are randomly scattered about the zero line and have no distinguishable patterns. The residuals are normal. Hence, equal variance assumption is met.

Figure 3b shows the residual vs quantile plot. It can be seen that the data are close to the regression line and don't appear to be curvy. Similarly, Figure 3c shows the percent vs residual plot. It can be seen that the histogram is approximately normally distributed.

Hence, the assumption of linearity, normality, and equal variance is met.

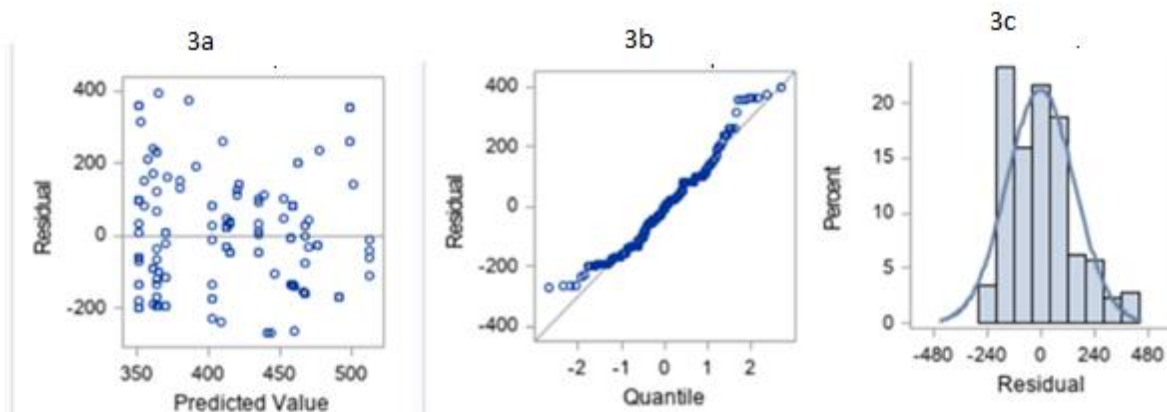


Figure 3: Residual Plots – Simple Regression Analysis

Next, the ANOVA test is used to determine whether the linear relationship is statistically significant. The ANOVA test is often called a model utility test. The hypotheses of the model utility test are given below.

$H_0: \beta_0 = \beta_1 = 0$, All betas are zeros if no significant linear relationship.

H_A : At least one $\beta_i \neq 0$, there is a significant linear relationship.

The level of significance (α) is 5%. The null hypothesis is rejected if p-value for the F-statistic is less than 5%.

Table 6 shows SAS output for simple linear regression analysis. The p-value < 0.0001 which is less than $\alpha = 0.05$. Hence, null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, at least one of the betas does not equal 0. At least one has good ability to predict the response.

Table 6: SAS Output of Regression Analysis

The REG Procedure					
Model: MODEL1					
Dependent Variable: baseFare baseFare					
Number of Observations Read					188
Number of Observations Used					176
Number of Observations with Missing Values					12

Analysis of Variance					
Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	1	434541	434541	19.16	<.0001
Error	174	3946609	22682		
Corrected Total	175	4381151			

Root MSE		150.60432	R-Square	0.0992
Dependent Mean		414.46000	Adj R-Sq	0.0940
Coeff Var		36.33748		

Parameter Estimates							
Variable	Label	DF	Parameter Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Pr > |t|	95% Confidence Limits
Intercept	Intercept	1	303.22400	27.83392	10.89	<.0001	248.28844 358.15957
totalTravelDistance	totalTravelDistance	1	0.08026	0.01834	4.38	<.0001	0.04407 0.11645

Since model utility test verified at least one beta has good ability to predict the response variable, slope test and confidence interval are conducted. The hypotheses of the slope test are given below.

$H_0: \beta_1=0$, No significant contribution to the linear relationship.

$H_A: \beta_1 \neq 0$, Contributes significantly to the linear relationship.

Since the p-value < 0.0001 (see Table 6) which is less than alpha=0.05, reject the null hypothesis. Therefore, it is concluded that at least one of the slope parameter is not zero and it contributes significantly to the linear relationship. The slope = .0802 is within the 95% confidence limits 0.044 and 0.116.

The equation of the estimated regression line is given below.

$$\hat{y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x = 303.22 + 0.080x$$

Since it is confirmed that the model sufficiently fits the data, the reliable prediction is made next.

Let x be the predicted value of the independent variable (totalTravelDistance) in the estimated regression line. The mean predicted value is assumed to be $x=1385.92$.

The 95% confidence interval of the true mean price of baseFare is between 392.05 and 436.87, see Table 7. When the total distance travel is 1385.92 miles, the base fare is between \$392.05 and \$436.87.

The 95% predicted confidence interval of baseFare is between 116.37 and 712.55, see Table 7.

When the total distance travel is 1385.92 miles, the predicted base fare is between \$116.37 and \$712.55.

Table 7: SAS Output of REG Procedure

Model: MODEL1 Dependent Variable: baseFare baseFare									
Output Statistics									
Obs	name	Dependent Variable	Predicted Value	Std Error Mean Predict	95% CL Mean		95% CL Predict		Residual
1		109	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2		109	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3		175	362.0557	16.4990	329.4917	394.6196	63.0308	661.0805	-187.1757
4		175	370.6436	15.1355	340.7708	400.5165	71.8999	669.3874	-195.7636
5		175	370.6436	15.1355	340.7708	400.5165	71.8999	669.3874	-195.7636
6		175	443.6013	13.1605	417.6265	469.5761	145.2221	741.9805	-268.7213
7		175	403.3100	11.6345	380.3471	426.2730	105.1779	701.4422	-228.4300
8		175	370.6436	15.1355	340.7708	400.5165	71.8999	669.3874	-195.7636
9		175	441.2737	12.8997	415.8138	466.7337	142.9389	739.6085	-266.3937
10		175	441.2737	12.8997	415.8138	466.7337	142.9389	739.6085	-266.3937
11		228	403.3100	11.6345	380.3471	426.2730	105.1779	701.4422	-175.4000
12		228	403.3100	11.6345	380.3471	426.2730	105.1779	701.4422	-175.4000
13		256	370.6436	15.1355	340.7708	400.5165	71.8999	669.3874	-114.8336
14		256	370.6436	15.1355	340.7708	400.5165	71.8999	669.3874	-114.8336
181		441	435.5751	12.3347	411.2302	459.9201	137.3334	733.8169	5.3549
182		448	435.5751	12.3347	411.2302	459.9201	137.3334	733.8169	12.7949
183		472	435.5751	12.3347	411.2302	459.9201	137.3334	733.8169	36.0549
184		504	452.9919	14.3656	424.6387	481.3451	154.3962	751.5875	50.5181
185		535	420.7268	11.4422	398.1435	443.3101	122.6237	718.8299	114.1532
186		538	435.5751	12.3347	411.2302	459.9201	137.3334	733.8169	102.1049
187		548	420.7268	11.4422	398.1435	443.3101	122.6237	718.8299	127.1732
188		556	452.9919	14.3656	424.6387	481.3451	154.3962	751.5875	103.2881
189	x1	.	414.4600	11.3522	392.0542	436.8658	116.3703	712.5497	.

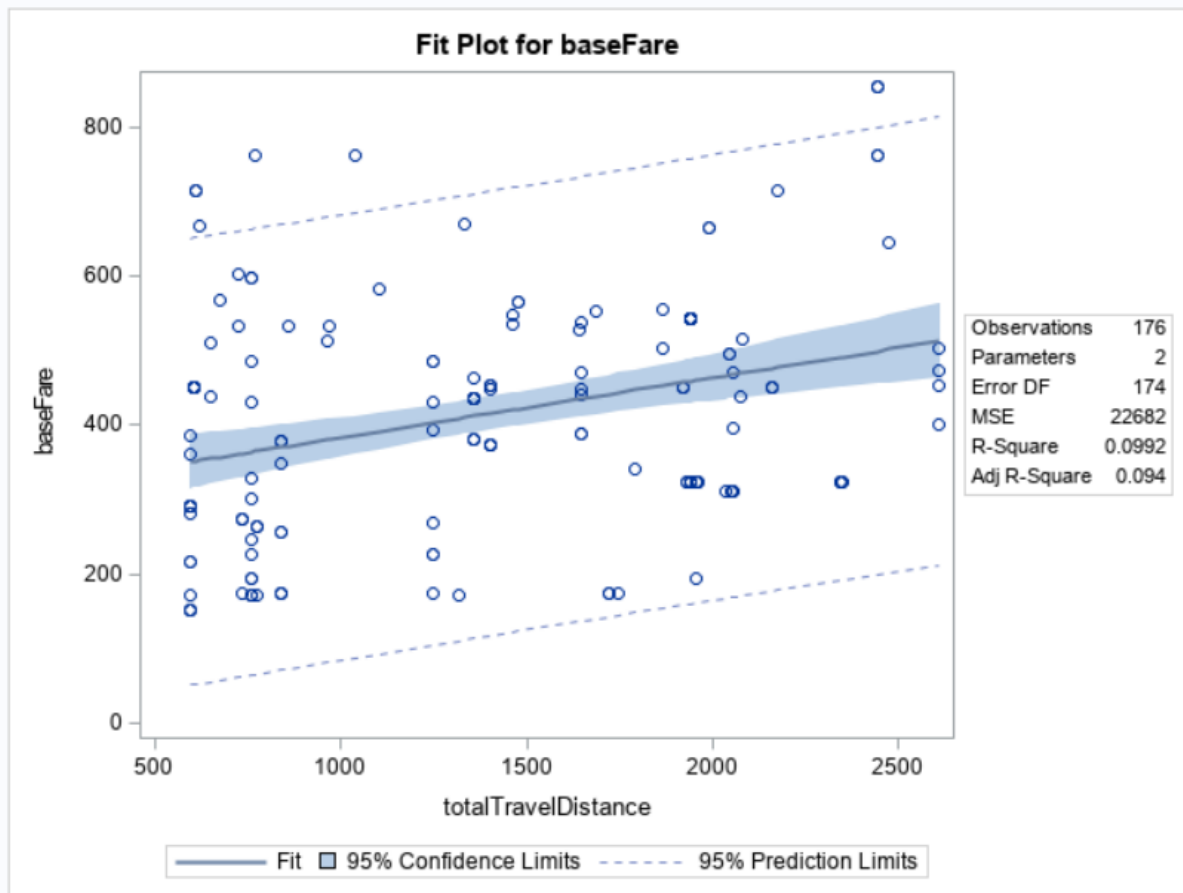


Figure 4: Fit Plot for baseFare vs totalTravelDistance

From this simple regression analysis, it is proven that there is a linear relation between distance travel and base fare. The base price increases with the increase in travel distance.

6. Method C: Chi-square Test for Homogeneity

The Chi-square test for homogeneity is used to compare the distribution of different populations.

The observed values (O_{ij}) are recorded by counting the number of stop and nonstop flights separately. The flight price data used for this chi-square test have two categorical variables which are “isNonstop” and “Destination”.

The assumption of chi-square test of homogeneity is that the samples are drawn from different populations and expected value (E_{ij}) is at least 5.

Table 8 below shows the number of observed values (O_{ij}) for all four destinations from ATL airport. A total count of observed values (O_{ij}) for a given destination is determined based on whether the flight type is stop or nonstop. The Dataset for DTW destination, as an example, shows there are total of 76 flight price data from ATL airport with 66 stop and 10 nonstop flights. The counting of nonstop and stop is automatically done for each destination separately by SAS program.

The expected value (E_{ij}) is calculated using a formula shown below.

$$E_{ij} = \frac{\text{Row Total} \times \text{Column Total}}{\text{Grand Total}}$$

The grand total is equal to 188 and is basically the same as total number of flight price data including all four destinations. The column total is shown in Table 8 below which depends on the flight types stop or nonstop. The row total is the same as the total flight price data of each destination.

The calculation shows the expected value (E_{ij}) of all four destinations regardless of the flight type is greater than 5. Hence, the assumption of chi-square test of homogeneity is met.

Table 8: Observed (O_{ij}) & Expected (E_{ij}) Values of Categorical Variables

Starting-Destination airport	Total Flights	IsNonstop Observed Value (O_{ij})		Row Total	Expected value (E_{ij})	
		False (Stop flights)	True (nonstop flights)		False (Stop flights)	True (nonstop flights)
ATL-DTW	76	66	10	76	54	21
ATL-JFK	20	10	10	20	14	6
ATL-LAX	64	46	18	64	46	18
ATL-MIA	28	12	16	28	20	8
Gran total = 188		Column total = 134	Column total = 54			

Hypotheses for Chi-square Test of Homogeneity

The hypotheses for Chi-square test of homogeneity are given below.

Null hypothesis (H_0): Distribution of flight price data of different destinations is the same.

Alternative (H_A): At least one of the distribution of flight price data has different distribution.

The level of significance (α) used for this analysis is 5%. The null hypothesis is rejected if p-value for the chi-square statistic is less than 5%.

Test statistic and p-value

Table 9 shows SAS output for chi-square of homogeneity. The table shows frequency, percent, row Pct, and column Pct calculations for each destination. Only the row Pct is used for this analysis.

The Chi-square Statistic is calculated using a formula shown below.

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{all\ cells} \frac{(Observed(O_{ij}) - Expected(E_{ij}))^2}{Expected(E_{ij})}$$

The DF (degree of freedom) is given as, $DF = (I-1)(J-1)$, where I is number of rows and J is number of column.

From Table 9, $\chi^2 = 24.47$, $DF = 3$, & p-value < 0.0001.

The p-value is less than 0.05. Hence, null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, there is at least one destination airport that has a different distribution than others.

Table 9: Chi-square Test of Association between Destinations and Flight Types

The FREQ Procedure				
Frequency Percent Row Pct Col Pct	Table of StartDestinationAirport by IsNonstop			
	StartDestinationAirport	IsNonstop		
		False	True	Total
ATL-DTW		66	10	76
		35.11	5.32	40.43
		86.84	13.16	
		49.25	18.52	
ATL-JFK		10	10	20
		5.32	5.32	10.64
		50.00	50.00	
		7.46	18.52	
ATL-LAX		46	18	64
		24.47	9.57	34.04
		71.88	28.13	
		34.33	33.33	
ATL-MIA		12	16	28
		6.38	8.51	14.89
		42.86	57.14	
		8.96	29.63	
Total		134	54	188
		71.28	28.72	100.00

Statistics for Table of StartDestinationAirport by IsNonstop			
Statistic	DF	Value	Prob
Chi-Square	3	24.4737	<.0001
Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square	3	24.2681	<.0001
Mantel-Haenszel Chi-Square	1	15.0490	0.0001
Phi Coefficient		0.3608	
Contingency Coefficient		0.3394	
Cramer's V		0.3608	

Test decision

Figure 5 shows the distribution plot of all the flight price data of all four destinations. The flight price ATL-DTW and ATL-LAX have different distributions than others.

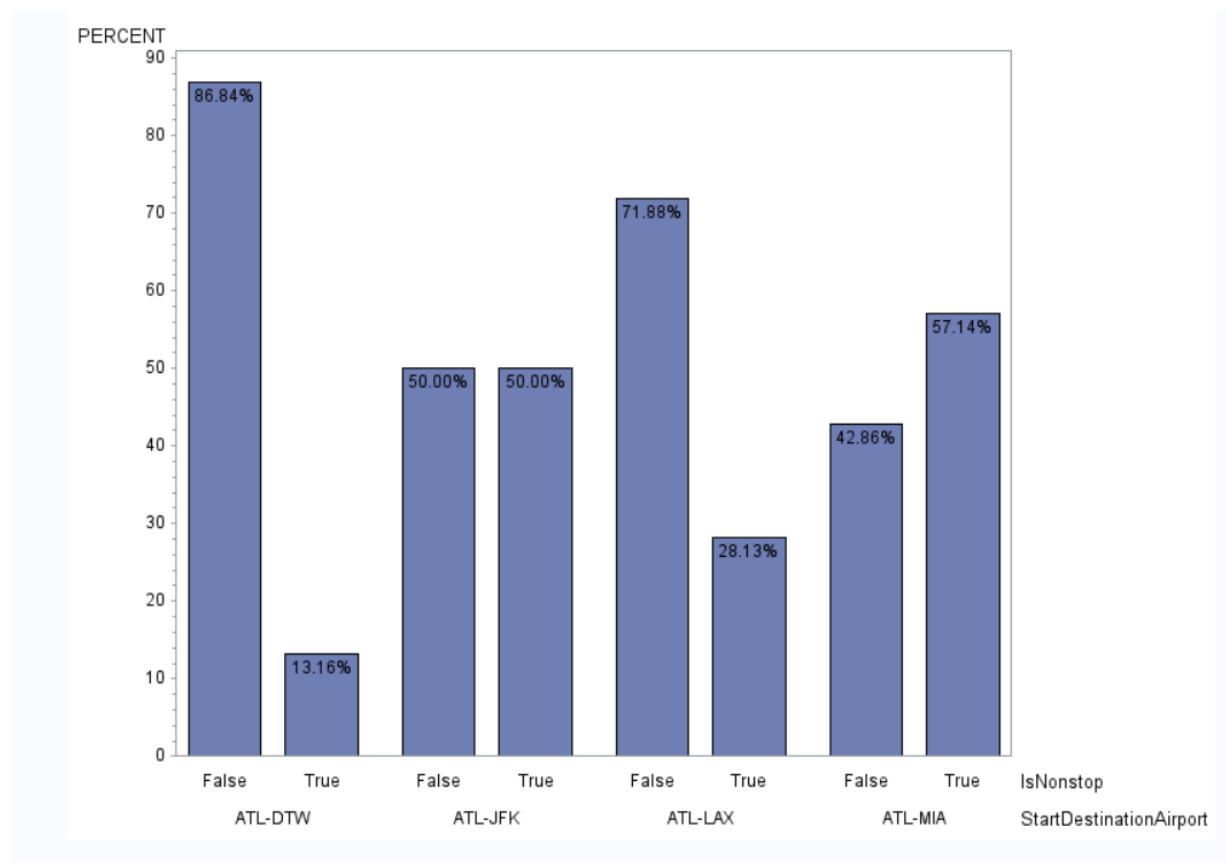


Figure 5: Bar Graph of Different Destinations with IsNonstop (True/False)

The chi-square test shows there is at least one destination airport with different distribution. As shown previously, ATL-DTW and ATL-LAX have different distribution than others

7. Conclusions

A total of 188 flight price data was analyzed using one-way ANOVA, simple linear regression, and Chi-square test for homogeneity.

First, the one-way ANOVA test was performed to verify some destinations have significantly different mean base fare. One-way ANOVA test shows the mean flight price of LAX is significantly different from MIA. Similarly, the mean flight price of LAX is also significantly different from JFK.

Secondly, simple linear regression analysis was performed to verify there is a linear relationship between the response and explanatory variables. This analysis shows there is a linear relationship between the distance travel (explanatory) and base fare (response) variables. It also shows increasing travel distance increases the base fare.

Thirdly, chi-square test for homogeneity is performed to verify that some destinations have different flight price distribution. This test shows there are two destinations with different distribution. The ATL to DTW and ATL to LAX flight price data have different distribution than others.

From this project, i increased my knowledge on data analysis using one-way ANOVA test, simple linear regression, and chi-square for homogeneity using SAS code. I also learned how the flight price changes with total travel distance and flight types (stop/nonstop).

As mentioned previously, there are total of twelve missing data of total travel distance from all four destinations. This is the defect that exists in the input data. One could make some improvement by adding the missing data to improve one-way ANOVA test.

The following are three futures recommend studies that can be done to expand this project analysis.

- I. Analyze the flight price data based on specific airlines and compare the outcomes
- II. Analyze the flight price data based on specific flight time and compare the outcomes
- III. Analyze data using others starting (Departure) airports.

8. References

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The [output/code/data analysis] for this paper was generated using [SAS/STAT] software, Version [8] of the SAS System for [Unix]. Copyright © [year of copyright] SAS Institute Inc. SAS and all other SAS Institute Inc. product or service names are registered trademarks or trademarks of SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA.

9. Appendix A: SAS CODE

SAS Code for Cleaning Data:

```

/* Create the permanent library*/

libname FinalPro"C:\Users\prati\OneDrive\Desktop\MSAS\KSU_Fall_22\STAT
7100\Project";

/* Import dataset from excel*/

options validvarname=v7;
proc import
datafile="C:\Users\prati\OneDrive\Desktop\MSAS\KSU_Fall_22\STAT
7100\Project\Flight_Prices_Project.xlsx"
out=FinalPro.FlightPrice
dbms=xlsx
replace;
getnames=yes;
run;

/*Delete all destination airport except DTW, JFK, LAX, & MIA */

data FinalPro.FlightPrice1(keep= startingAirport destinationAirport
travelDuration isBasicEconomy isNonStop baseFare totalFare
totalTravelDistance
segmentsAirlineName segmentsDepartureTimeRaw segmentsArrivalTimeRaw
segmentsArrivalAirportCode segmentsDepartureAirportCode);
set FinalPro.FlightPrice;
    if destinationAirport ="CLT" then delete;
    else if destinationAirport ="DEN" then delete;
    else if destinationAirport ="DFW" then delete;
    else if destinationAirport ="IAD" then delete;
    else if destinationAirport ="LGA" then delete;
    else if destinationAirport ="ORD" then delete;
    else if destinationAirport ="PHL" then delete;
    else if destinationAirport ="BOS" then delete;
    else if destinationAirport ="SFO" then delete;
    else if destinationAirport ="OAK" then delete;
    else if destinationAirport ="EWR" then delete;
run;
proc sort data=FinalPro.FlightPrice1 out=FinalPro.FlightPrice2;
by destinationAirport;
run;

/*Delete all starting airport except Atlanta*/
data FinalPro.FlightPrice2(drop=list);
set FinalPro.FlightPrice2;
    if startingairport ne"ATL" then delete;
    travelDuration=substr(travelDuration,3,5);
    do list = "2022-04-17T",".000-04:00" ,"2022-04-18T",".000-05:00",".000-
06:00",".000-07:00";
        segmentsDepartureTimeRaw=tranwrd(strip(segmentsDepartureTimeRaw),strip(
list),"");

```

```

        segmentsArrivalTimeRaw=
        tranwrd(strip(segmentsArrivalTimeRaw),strip(list),"");

        end;
run;
/* create format*/

proc format;
    value myform
        0 ="False"
        1 ="True";
run;

/*Apply Format*/
data FinalPro.FlightPrice2;
set FinalPro.FlightPrice2;
format isBasicEconomy myform. isNonStop myform. ;
run;

/*Just use the airways that have one stop and nonstop*/
data FinalPro.FlightPrice3;
set FinalPro.FlightPrice2;
    if segmentsAirlineName ="Delta||Cape Air||Cape Air||Delta"  then
delete;
    else if segmentsAirlineName ="Frontier Airlines||Frontier
Airlines||Frontier Airlines"  then delete;
    else if segmentsAirlineName ="Spirit Airlines||Spirit Airlines||Spirit
Airlines"  then delete;
    else if segmentsAirlineName ="United||United||Delta"  then delete;

run;

```

SAS Code for Statistical Analysis

```

/* One-way anova test*/

proc anova data=FinalPro.FlightPrice3;
  class destinationAirport; /*The explanatory variable*/
  model baseFare = destinationAirport; /*The model for the response variable*/
  means destinationAirport ;
run;
quit;

ods graphics on;
proc anova data= FinalPro.FlightPrice3;
  class destinationAirport;
  model baseFare = destinationAirport;
  /*means type / lsd cldiff alpha= 0.05; /*Fisher*/
  /*means type / bon cldiff alpha= 0.05; /*Bonferroni*/
  means destinationAirport / tukey cldiff alpha= 0.05; /*Tukey*/
run;
quit;
ods graphics off;
quit;

/*Simple linear regression*/
/*Check the preliminary assumptions*/
proc univariate data= FinalPro.FlightPrice3 cibasic plot alpha= 0.05;
var baseFare totalTravelDistance;
run;

*A simple scatter plot;
proc sgplot data=FinalPro.FlightPrice3;
  title 'Scatter plot of Flight prices and destination airport';
  reg x=totalTravelDistance y= basefare;
  xaxis label= 'Total Distance Travelled (Miles)';
  yaxis label= 'Base fare (Dollars)';
run;

*Correlation the descriptive statistics;
proc corr data= FinalPro.FlightPrice3 plot= matrix;
var totalTravelDistance baseFare;
run;

/*Generate the least square regression line*/
proc reg data= FinalPro.FlightPrice3;
model basefare=totaltraveldistance / clb alpha= .05; /*response = explanatory and provide parameter CIs*/
run;
quit;

proc means data=FinalPro.FlightPrice3 mean;
var totaltraveldistance;
run;

/*Generate a predicted value from a given x and calculate CI and PI*/
*Create a data set for the given x;
data predict;

```

```

    input name$ totaltraveldistance;
    datalines;
x1 1385.92
;
run;
proc print data= predict; run;
/*Merge the data sets;
data FinalPro.FlightPrice4;
    set FinalPro.FlightPrice3 predict;
run;
proc print data= FinalPro.FlightPrice4; run;
    *Generate the CI and PI of the predicted response;
proc reg data= FinalPro.FlightPrice4;
model basefare =totaltraveldistance / clm cli alpha = 0.05; /*response CI and
PI*/
id name;
run;
quit;

/* Categorical Dataset*/
/* Counting of nonstop and onestop*/
proc freq data=FinalPro.FlightPrice3;
tables destinationAirport*isnonstop/ nocol norow nopercnt;
run;

data Destairp;
input StartDestinationAirport$ IsNonstop$ Count;
datalines;
ATL-DTW False 66
ATL-DTW True 10
ATL-JFK False 10
ATL-JFK True 10
ATL-LAX False 46
ATL-LAX True 18
ATL-MIA False 12
ATL-MIA True 16
;
run;
proc print data=destairp; run;

/*Test of homogeneity*/
proc freq data=destairp;
tables StartDestinationAirport*IsNonstop/chisq ;
weight count;
run;
proc gchart data= destairp;
vbar IsNonstop/freq=count type= percent group=StartDestinationAirport
g100 nozero inside=percent width=20;
run;
quit;

```

10. Appendix B: SAS CODE OUTPUT

The REG Procedure
Model: MODEL1
Dependent Variable: baseFare baseFare

Output Statistics									
Obs	name	Dependent Variable	Predicted Value	Std Error Mean Predict	95% CL Mean		95% CL Predict		Residual
1		109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2		109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3		175	362.0557	16.4990	329.4917	394.6196	63.0308	661.0805	-187.1757
4		175	370.6436	15.1355	340.7708	400.5165	71.8999	669.3874	-195.7636
5		175	370.6436	15.1355	340.7708	400.5165	71.8999	669.3874	-195.7636
6		175	443.6013	13.1605	417.6265	469.5761	145.2221	741.9805	-268.7213
7		175	403.3100	11.6345	380.3471	426.2730	105.1779	701.4422	-228.4300
8		175	370.6436	15.1355	340.7708	400.5165	71.8999	669.3874	-195.7636
9		175	441.2737	12.8997	415.8138	466.7337	142.9389	739.6085	-266.3937
10		175	441.2737	12.8997	415.8138	466.7337	142.9389	739.6085	-266.3937
11		228	403.3100	11.6345	380.3471	426.2730	105.1779	701.4422	-175.4000
12		228	403.3100	11.6345	380.3471	426.2730	105.1779	701.4422	-175.4000
13		256	370.6436	15.1355	340.7708	400.5165	71.8999	669.3874	-114.8336
14		256	370.6436	15.1355	340.7708	400.5165	71.8999	669.3874	-114.8336
15		199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16		199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17		270	403.3100	11.6345	380.3471	426.2730	105.1779	701.4422	-133.5300
18		273	362.0557	16.4990	329.4917	394.6196	63.0308	661.0805	-88.5657
19		273	362.0557	16.4990	329.4917	394.6196	63.0308	661.0805	-88.5657
20		273	362.0557	16.4990	329.4917	394.6196	63.0308	661.0805	-88.5657
21		209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22		209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23		349	370.6436	15.1355	340.7708	400.5165	71.8999	669.3874	-21.8036
24		373	415.7506	11.3561	393.3372	438.1639	117.6603	713.8408	-42.7306
25		373	415.7506	11.3561	393.3372	438.1639	117.6603	713.8408	-42.7306
26		373	415.7506	11.3561	393.3372	438.1639	117.6603	713.8408	-42.7306
27		373	415.7506	11.3561	393.3372	438.1639	117.6603	713.8408	-42.7306
28		380	370.6436	15.1355	340.7708	400.5165	71.8999	669.3874	8.8964
29		380	370.6436	15.1355	340.7708	400.5165	71.8999	669.3874	8.8964
30		380	370.6436	15.1355	340.7708	400.5165	71.8999	669.3874	8.8964
31		382	412.2191	11.3638	389.7905	434.6476	114.1276	710.3105	-29.8991
32		382	412.2191	11.3638	389.7905	434.6476	114.1276	710.3105	-29.8991

The REG Procedure
Model: MODEL1
Dependent Variable: baseFare baseFare

Output Statistics									
Obs	name	Dependent Variable	Predicted Value	Std Error Mean Predict	95% CL Mean		95% CL Predict		Residual
33		382	412.2191	11.3638	389.7905	434.6476	114.1276	710.3105	-29.8991
34		393	403.3100	11.6345	380.3471	426.2730	105.1779	701.4422	-9.8300
35		432	403.3100	11.6345	380.3471	426.2730	105.1779	701.4422	28.3100
36		435	412.2191	11.3638	389.7905	434.6476	114.1276	710.3105	23.1209
37		435	412.2191	11.3638	389.7905	434.6476	114.1276	710.3105	23.1209
38		435	412.2191	11.3638	389.7905	434.6476	114.1276	710.3105	23.1209
39		435	412.2191	11.3638	389.7905	434.6476	114.1276	710.3105	23.1209
40		435	412.2191	11.3638	389.7905	434.6476	114.1276	710.3105	23.1209
41		435	412.2191	11.3638	389.7905	434.6476	114.1276	710.3105	23.1209
42		435	412.2191	11.3638	389.7905	434.6476	114.1276	710.3105	23.1209
43		435	412.2191	11.3638	389.7905	434.6476	114.1276	710.3105	23.1209
44		450	351.7019	18.2881	315.6069	387.7970	52.2720	651.1319	98.5281
45		450	351.7019	18.2881	315.6069	387.7970	52.2720	651.1319	98.5281
46		450	351.7019	18.2881	315.6069	387.7970	52.2720	651.1319	98.5281
47		450	351.7019	18.2881	315.6069	387.7970	52.2720	651.1319	98.5281
48		450	351.7019	18.2881	315.6069	387.7970	52.2720	651.1319	98.5281
49		450	351.7019	18.2881	315.6069	387.7970	52.2720	651.1319	98.5281
50		450	351.7019	18.2881	315.6069	387.7970	52.2720	651.1319	98.5281
51		450	351.7019	18.2881	315.6069	387.7970	52.2720	651.1319	98.5281
52		439	355.3137	17.6486	320.4808	390.1465	56.0332	654.5941	83.7563
53		447	415.7506	11.3561	393.3372	438.1639	117.6603	713.8408	31.6894
54		454	415.7506	11.3561	393.3372	438.1639	117.6603	713.8408	38.1994
55		454	415.7506	11.3561	393.3372	438.1639	117.6603	713.8408	38.1994
56		454	415.7506	11.3561	393.3372	438.1639	117.6603	713.8408	38.1994
57		463	412.2191	11.3638	389.7905	434.6476	114.1276	710.3105	51.0309
58		487	403.3100	11.6345	380.3471	426.2730	105.1779	701.4422	83.2000
59		487	403.3100	11.6345	380.3471	426.2730	105.1779	701.4422	83.2000
60		513	380.5158	13.7483	353.3810	407.6506	82.0334	678.9982	132.0442
61		510	355.3137	17.6486	320.4808	390.1465	56.0332	654.5941	154.4563
62		528	434.8528	12.2711	410.6334	459.0722	136.6213	733.0843	93.5272
63		532	361.4938	16.5924	328.7456	394.2420	62.4488	660.5388	170.5962
64		552	438.4646	12.6075	413.5812	463.3479	140.1784	736.7507	113.1554

The REG Procedure
Model: MODEL1
Dependent Variable: baseFare baseFare

Output Statistics									
Obs	name	Dependent Variable	Predicted Value	Std Error Mean Predict	95% CL Mean		95% CL Predict		Residual
65		566	421.7702	11.4744	399.1232	444.4171	123.6622	719.8781	143.8098
66		566	421.7702	11.4744	399.1232	444.4171	123.6622	719.8781	143.8098
67		568	357.4005	17.2863	323.2828	391.5182	58.2024	656.5985	210.9695
68		582	391.6721	12.4891	367.0225	416.3218	93.4054	689.9389	190.6579
69		603	361.4938	16.5924	328.7456	394.2420	62.4488	660.5388	241.2962
70		670	410.0520	11.3968	387.5582	432.5458	111.9557	708.1483	259.7080
71		668	353.1466	18.0305	317.5600	388.7332	53.7775	652.5157	314.7634
72		714	352.1835	18.2020	316.2585	388.1085	52.7740	651.5930	362.2365
73		714	352.1835	18.2020	316.2585	388.1085	52.7740	651.5930	362.2365
74		714	352.1835	18.2020	316.2585	388.1085	52.7740	651.5930	362.2365
75		761	364.9451	16.0264	333.3139	396.5762	66.0203	663.8698	395.9849
76		761	386.4551	13.0311	360.7358	412.1745	88.0981	684.8122	374.4749
77		171	364.3832	16.1173	332.5727	396.1937	65.4395	663.3270	-193.2232
78		171	364.3832	16.1173	332.5727	396.1937	65.4395	663.3270	-193.2232
79		171	364.3832	16.1173	332.5727	396.1937	65.4395	663.3270	-193.2232
80		171	365.2661	15.9747	333.7370	396.7953	66.3522	664.1801	-194.1061
81		171	409.1691	11.4164	386.6367	431.7016	111.0699	707.2684	-238.0091
82		194	364.3832	16.1173	332.5727	396.1937	65.4395	663.3270	-169.9632
83		194	364.3832	16.1173	332.5727	396.1937	65.4395	663.3270	-169.9632
84		228	364.3832	16.1173	332.5727	396.1937	65.4395	663.3270	-136.4732
85		246	364.3832	16.1173	332.5727	396.1937	65.4395	663.3270	-118.8032
86		264	365.2661	15.9747	333.7370	396.7953	66.3522	664.1801	-101.0761
87		264	365.2661	15.9747	333.7370	396.7953	66.3522	664.1801	-101.0761
88		264	365.2661	15.9747	333.7370	396.7953	66.3522	664.1801	-101.0761
89		301	364.3832	16.1173	332.5727	396.1937	65.4395	663.3270	-62.9832
90		329	364.3832	16.1173	332.5727	396.1937	65.4395	663.3270	-35.0832
91		432	364.3832	16.1173	332.5727	396.1937	65.4395	663.3270	67.2468
92		487	364.3832	16.1173	332.5727	396.1937	65.4395	663.3270	122.1268
93		532	380.8368	13.7070	353.7834	407.8903	82.3618	679.3119	151.2532
94		532	372.0081	14.9312	342.5385	401.4776	73.3044	670.7118	160.0819
95		598	364.3832	16.1173	332.5727	396.1937	65.4395	663.3270	233.7468
96		598	364.3832	16.1173	332.5727	396.1937	65.4395	663.3270	233.7468

The REG Procedure
Model: MODEL1
Dependent Variable: baseFare baseFare

Output Statistics									
Obs	name	Dependent Variable	Predicted Value	Std Error Mean Predict	95% CL Mean		95% CL Predict		Residual
97		196	460.1352	15.4197	429.7014	490.5689	161.3348	758.9355	-264.4152
98		272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
99		272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100		311	466.4758	16.4347	434.0388	498.9128	167.4647	765.4869	-155.7758
101		311	467.8403	16.6615	434.9556	500.7249	168.7803	766.9002	-157.1403
102		311	468.1613	16.7153	435.1705	501.1520	169.0897	767.2329	-157.4613
103		311	468.1613	16.7153	435.1705	501.1520	169.0897	767.2329	-157.4613
104		311	467.8403	16.6615	434.9556	500.7249	168.7803	766.9002	-157.1403
105		323	491.7582	20.9940	450.3224	533.1939	191.6376	791.8788	-168.9682
106		323	491.7582	20.9940	450.3224	533.1939	191.6376	791.8788	-168.9682
107		323	460.7772	15.5193	430.1468	491.4076	161.9568	759.5977	-137.9872
108		323	458.9312	15.2349	428.8622	489.0002	160.1678	757.6947	-136.1412
109		323	458.9312	15.2349	428.8622	489.0002	160.1678	757.6947	-136.1412
110		323	458.2089	15.1253	428.3561	488.0616	159.4671	756.9506	-135.4189
111		323	458.9312	15.2349	428.8622	489.0002	160.1678	757.6947	-136.1412
112		323	458.2089	15.1253	428.3561	488.0616	159.4671	756.9506	-135.4189
113		323	460.7772	15.5193	430.1468	491.4076	161.9568	759.5977	-137.9872
114		323	460.0549	15.4073	429.6457	490.4641	161.2570	758.8528	-137.2649
115		323	460.7772	15.5193	430.1468	491.4076	161.9568	759.5977	-137.9872
116		323	491.4371	20.9324	450.1231	532.7511	191.3333	791.5409	-168.6471
117		323	491.4371	20.9324	450.1231	532.7511	191.3333	791.5409	-168.6471
118		323	458.9312	15.2349	428.8622	489.0002	160.1678	757.6947	-136.1412
119		323	491.4371	20.9324	450.1231	532.7511	191.3333	791.5409	-168.6471
120		272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
121		395	468.1613	16.7153	435.1705	501.1520	169.0897	767.2329	-72.8113
122		401	512.7064	25.1534	463.0613	562.3515	211.3427	814.0701	-111.7764
123		450	457.2457	14.9808	427.6782	486.8133	158.5323	755.9591	-7.0157
124		450	457.2457	14.9808	427.6782	486.8133	158.5323	755.9591	-7.0157
125		450	457.2457	14.9808	427.6782	486.8133	158.5323	755.9591	-7.0157
126		437	469.6863	16.9726	436.1875	503.1850	170.5582	768.8144	-32.4763
127		450	476.6690	18.1899	440.7678	512.5703	177.2623	776.0757	-26.4390
128		450	476.6690	18.1899	440.7678	512.5703	177.2623	776.0757	-26.4390

The REG Procedure
Model: MODEL1
Dependent Variable: baseFare baseFare

Output Statistics									
Obs	name	Dependent Variable	Predicted Value	Std Error Mean Predict	95% CL Mean		95% CL Predict		Residual
129		450	476.6690	18.1899	440.7678	512.5703	177.2623	776.0757	-26.4390
130		454	512.7064	25.1534	463.0613	562.3515	211.3427	814.0701	-58.7564
131		470	468.1613	16.7153	435.1705	501.1520	169.0897	767.2329	1.6087
132		422	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
133		473	512.7064	25.1534	463.0613	562.3515	211.3427	814.0701	-40.1564
134		495	467.5192	16.6079	434.7404	500.2980	168.4709	766.5675	27.3608
135		495	467.5192	16.6079	434.7404	500.2980	168.4709	766.5675	27.3608
136		502	512.7064	25.1534	463.0613	562.3515	211.3427	814.0701	-10.3764
137		462	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138		515	470.3284	17.0820	436.6138	504.0429	171.1760	769.4807	45.0216
139		543	459.1720	15.2716	429.0305	489.3135	160.4013	757.9428	84.0880
140		543	459.1720	15.2716	429.0305	489.3135	160.4013	757.9428	84.0880
141		543	459.1720	15.2716	429.0305	489.3135	160.4013	757.9428	84.0880
142		543	459.1720	15.2716	429.0305	489.3135	160.4013	757.9428	84.0880
143		543	459.1720	15.2716	429.0305	489.3135	160.4013	757.9428	84.0880
144		543	459.1720	15.2716	429.0305	489.3135	160.4013	757.9428	84.0880
145		543	459.1720	15.2716	429.0305	489.3135	160.4013	757.9428	84.0880
146		543	459.1720	15.2716	429.0305	489.3135	160.4013	757.9428	84.0880
147		543	459.1720	15.2716	429.0305	489.3135	160.4013	757.9428	84.0880
148		543	459.1720	15.2716	429.0305	489.3135	160.4013	757.9428	84.0880
149		543	459.1720	15.2716	429.0305	489.3135	160.4013	757.9428	84.0880
150		543	459.1720	15.2716	429.0305	489.3135	160.4013	757.9428	84.0880
151		543	459.1720	15.2716	429.0305	489.3135	160.4013	757.9428	84.0880
152		646	501.7908	22.9556	456.4835	547.0982	201.1113	802.4704	143.7892
153		665	462.9443	15.8611	431.6395	494.2492	164.0539	761.8347	202.1657
154		665	462.9443	15.8611	431.6395	494.2492	164.0539	761.8347	202.1657
155		714	477.9532	18.4201	441.5977	514.3087	178.4917	777.4147	236.4668
156		761	499.2225	22.4475	454.9181	543.5269	198.6924	799.7526	261.7075
157		761	499.2225	22.4475	454.9181	543.5269	198.6924	799.7526	261.7075
158		854	499.2225	22.4475	454.9181	543.5269	198.6924	799.7526	354.7275
159		854	499.2225	22.4475	454.9181	543.5269	198.6924	799.7526	354.7275
160		854	499.2225	22.4475	454.9181	543.5269	198.6924	799.7526	354.7275

The REG Procedure
Model: MODEL1
Dependent Variable: baseFare baseFare

Output Statistics									
Obs	name	Dependent Variable	Predicted Value	Std Error Mean Predict	95% CL Mean		95% CL Predict		Residual
161		153	351.0598	18.4033	314.7374	387.3823	51.6024	650.5173	-198.4998
162		153	351.0598	18.4033	314.7374	387.3823	51.6024	650.5173	-198.4998
163		153	351.0598	18.4033	314.7374	387.3823	51.6024	650.5173	-198.4998
164		153	351.0598	18.4033	314.7374	387.3823	51.6024	650.5173	-198.4998
165		171	351.0598	18.4033	314.7374	387.3823	51.6024	650.5173	-179.8998
166		218	351.0598	18.4033	314.7374	387.3823	51.6024	650.5173	-133.3898
167		218	351.0598	18.4033	314.7374	387.3823	51.6024	650.5173	-133.3898
168		206	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
169		283	351.0598	18.4033	314.7374	387.3823	51.6024	650.5173	-68.2698
170		292	351.0598	18.4033	314.7374	387.3823	51.6024	650.5173	-58.9698
171		292	351.0598	18.4033	314.7374	387.3823	51.6024	650.5173	-58.9698
172		292	351.0598	18.4033	314.7374	387.3823	51.6024	650.5173	-58.9698
173		292	351.0598	18.4033	314.7374	387.3823	51.6024	650.5173	-58.9698
174		292	351.0598	18.4033	314.7374	387.3823	51.6024	650.5173	-58.9698
175		292	351.0598	18.4033	314.7374	387.3823	51.6024	650.5173	-58.9698
176		341	447.0525	13.5765	420.2568	473.8483	148.6008	745.5043	-105.6625
177		362	351.0598	18.4033	314.7374	387.3823	51.6024	650.5173	11.1602
178		385	351.0598	18.4033	314.7374	387.3823	51.6024	650.5173	34.0602
179		389	435.5751	12.3347	411.2302	459.9201	137.3334	733.8169	-46.7451
180		389	435.5751	12.3347	411.2302	459.9201	137.3334	733.8169	-46.7451
181		441	435.5751	12.3347	411.2302	459.9201	137.3334	733.8169	5.3549
182		448	435.5751	12.3347	411.2302	459.9201	137.3334	733.8169	12.7949
183		472	435.5751	12.3347	411.2302	459.9201	137.3334	733.8169	36.0549
184		504	452.9919	14.3656	424.6387	481.3451	154.3962	751.5875	50.5181
185		535	420.7268	11.4422	398.1435	443.3101	122.6237	718.8299	114.1532
186		538	435.5751	12.3347	411.2302	459.9201	137.3334	733.8169	102.1049
187		548	420.7268	11.4422	398.1435	443.3101	122.6237	718.8299	127.1732
188		556	452.9919	14.3656	424.6387	481.3451	154.3962	751.5875	103.2881
189	x1	.	414.4600	11.3522	392.0542	436.8658	116.3703	712.5497	.