

Name:

Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, December 2018

Course: BBA (AO)

Semester: V

Programme: Aviation Demand Forecasting CC: BDSA 106

Time: 03 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

SECTION A

S. No.	Attempt all of the following, each question carry two marks.		
Q 1	Forecasting vs Prediction	2	CO 1
Q 2	Relationship between forecasting, planning and decision-making	2	CO 1
Q 3	Econometric model	2	CO 1
Q 4	Model fit	2	CO 1
Q 5	Medium term forecasts	2	CO 1
Q 6	Trend line	2	CO 1
Q 7	Seasonality	2	CO 1
Q 8	Moving Average	2	CO 1
Q 9	Cyclical variation	2	CO 1
Q 10	Delphi Method	2	CO 1

SECTION B

Attempt any Four

Q 1	What are the factors affecting aviation forecasting? Explain in details.	5	CO3
Q 2	Use this data to develop a regression model to predict cost by number of passengers. Interpretate the regression coefficient. The data is showing the costs and associated number of passengers for twelve 500-mile commercial airline flights using Boeing 737s during the same season of the year. $\sum xy = 93.78, \sum x^2 = 1897, \bar{X} = 73.5, \bar{Y} = 5.73$	5	CO2
Q 3	What is the difference between quantitative and qualitative approach of forecasting?	5	CO3

Q 4	How Jury of Executive Opinion method can be applied for forecasting passengers for green field airport at new location?	5	CO3
Q 5	Discuss the role of forecasting in Capacity and infrastructure planning.	5	CO3

SECTION-C
Attempt any three

Q 1	ATMs data (in thousands) of Delhi airports is given below- Estimates the next quarter forecast using 3 rd order moving average. <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Quarter 1</th> <th>Quarter 2</th> <th>Quarter 3</th> <th>Quarter 4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>320</td> <td>185</td> <td>215</td> <td>395</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>345</td> <td>200</td> <td>230</td> <td>420</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>365</td> <td>210</td> <td>240</td> <td>440</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	2015	320	185	215	395	2016	345	200	230	420	2017	365	210	240	440	10	CO3		
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Q 2	Fit a trend line for this data using regression model (Results value upto three places of decimals). Forecast for 2020. <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Passengers (thousands)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2008</td><td>99</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>98</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>103</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>107</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>116</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>136</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>163</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>190</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>215</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>248</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Passengers (thousands)	2008	99	2009	98	2010	103	2011	107	2012	116	2013	136	2014	163	2015	190	2016	215	2017	248	10	CO3
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Q 3	Discuss the components of time series with suitable examples form aviation business.	10	CO2																						
Q 4	Discuss Qualitative approach of demand forecasting in aviation business?	10	CO2																						

SECTION-D

Q 1	Can amount of Freight be predicted using regression analysis? Given table represents FREIGHT (In Thousand MT) and IIP of India. Establish linear regression model and determine these followings (Results upto three places of decimals)- a) Fit Simple Linear regression model b) Determine R ² c) Predict freight amount when IIP is 350. <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>FREIGHT (IN Thousand MT)</th> <th>IIP</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>649</td> <td>123</td> </tr> <tr> <td>681</td> <td>130</td> </tr> <tr> <td>705</td> <td>139</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	FREIGHT (IN Thousand MT)	IIP	649	123	681	130	705	139	30	CO4
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		699	145		
		797	154		
		846	162		
		854	167		
		979	176		
		1068	189		
		1278	204		
		1397	222		
		1550	251		
		1714	290		
		1701	297		