Introduction to Statistical Computing - STAT 445/645

Fall 2018—DMSC 106—Mon, Wed 2:30pm - 3:45pm

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Office: DMSC 224 Hours: Tue 2:30pm-3:30pm, Wed 1:30pm-2:30pm, or by appointment

Catalog Description

Introduction to statistical computing; data visualization and manipulation; document creation; graphics; simulation techniques; parallel computing; estimation; optimization; advanced statistical methods.

400-level Student Learning Outcomes

UG1 Students will be able to implement statistical simulation, re-sampling techniques, and maximum likelihood estimation.

UG2 Students will be able to conduct a simulation-based power analysis.

UG3 Students will be able to write professional quality reports and computer code.

GRAD1 Students will be able to use statistical computing methods to complete a research project and effectively communicate their findings.

Course outcomes

Students will be able to ...

- 1. use R and RStudio.
- 2. produce HTML, PDF, or Word documents using R Markdown.
- 3. install R packages for computing tasks.
- 4. use R help functions.
- 5. use R vectors.
- 6. use R factors.
- 7. use R lists.
- 8. use DATA.FRAMES.
- 9. control flow in R using conditionals, etc..
- 10. iterate using loops in R.
- 11. iterate using the APPLY family.
- 12. manipulate numeric and text data using base R utilities.
- 13. write functions in R.
- 14. benchmark/profile R code.

- 15. write parallel R code.
- 16. import data from flat files, including .csv, .txt, .xlsx.
- 17. clean data for data analysis.
- 18. conduct an exploratory data analysis.
- 19. visualize data.
- 20. implement the graphic of graphics.
- 21. generate pseudo-random numbers.
- 22. simulate data via Monte Carlo techniques.
- 23. conduct simulation-based hypothesis tests.
- 24. conduct a simulation-based power analysis.
- 25. integrate functions using Monte Carlo techniques.
- 26. use re-sampling for statistical inference (bootstrap, jackknife).
- 27. use maximum likelihood estimation for statistical inference.
- 28. use Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) to sample from probability distributions.