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SIMULATION MODELING
S E M I N A R S

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cloud computing, and digital twins**



DR. AVERILL M. LAW

Internationally recognized simulation expert, consultant, author, and lecturer

Our state-of-the-art courses will make your simulation studies more successful!

Quote from a course attendee:

“I thoroughly enjoyed the course. My only regret is that I was not able to take the course six months ago – I could have avoided many mistakes.”

***David Phelps, Industrial Engineer
Ingersoll-Rand***

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SIMULATION COURSES**

COURSE 1
**Simulation Modeling for Better Decision-Making, I:
Fundamental Principles PUBLIC**

COURSE 2
**Simulation Modeling for Better Decision-Making, II:
Cutting-Edge Techniques PUBLIC**

COURSE 3
Design of Experiments for Simulation Modeling PUBLIC

COURSE 4
Agent-Based Simulation ONLINE

COURSE 5
How to Validate Your Models and Simulations ONLINE

COURSE 6
23 Critical Pitfalls in Simulation Modeling and How to Avoid Them ONLINE

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Short Courses and Software Offered by Dr. Averill M. Law

| Course | Format | Pages |
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| Simulation Modeling for Better Decision-Making, II: Cutting-Edge Techniques | Public, Onsite | 5 |
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| ExpertFit distribution-fitting software | 13 |

“ Dr. Law is an international expert in simulation modeling. If you are responsible for modeling and simulation, I recommend you treat yourself to his live presentation. I found his knowledge, training, and advice indispensable. ”

*Michael Fox,
System Design Engineer
Boeing*



OVERVIEW OF SIMULATION MODELING

Simulation modeling allows system developers and analysts to predict the performance of existing or proposed systems under different configurations or operating policies. This process, carried out before the existing system is actually changed or the new system is built, eliminates the risk of unforeseen bottlenecks, underutilization or overutilization

of resources, and failure to meet specified system requirements.

Unfortunately, many people still believe that simulation is largely an exercise in computer programming when, in fact, programming represents only 25 to 50 percent of a sound simulation study. Our courses on simulation modeling and analysis are designed to provide you with the **complete set of skills** actually needed for simulation-project success – **vendor training or university courses that focus on how to use a simulation product is clearly not sufficient**. You will learn the latest and most-important simulation techniques in a small fraction of the time that you could by self study or by attending simulation conferences. Each topic builds on previous ones and is presented in an intuitive and understandable manner.

COURSE 1

■ Simulation Modeling for Better Decision-Making, I: Fundamental Principles

This course is designed for operations research analysts, systems and industrial engineers, military planners, computer scientists, and technical managers who would like to use simulation to design and optimize real-world systems. It encompasses a full spectrum of applications, including defense, manufacturing, healthcare, transportation, supply chains, business processes, communications networks, and more. The course presents definitive methods for developing a simulation model, ensuring its validity, choosing simulation software, selecting input probability distributions, analyzing simulation runs, and project management. A case study illustrates the step-by-step application of simulation modeling techniques. **Students will have an opportunity to analyze simulation input and output data in class using Excel and ExpertFit**. The prerequisite for this seminar is a basic course in statistics, or the equivalent.

Versions of this seminar have been given for organizations such as Boeing, GM, Hewlett-Packard, IBM, Lockheed Martin, Los Alamos National Lab, NASA, NATO, NSA, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Army, and U.S. Navy.

Critical Questions That the Seminar Will Answer:

- What is a definitive overall approach for conducting a simulation study?
- What is the best simulation software?
- How do you decide on an appropriate level of model detail?
- What are the proven techniques for ensuring model validity and credibility?
- How can you accurately model the randomness in your system?
- How can you determine the correct length of a simulation run?
- What are 20 critical pitfalls that can sabotage your simulation project and how can they be avoided?

THE TRUE COST OF INADEQUATE TRAINING

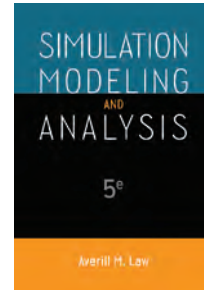
The cost for one of our state-of-the-art courses is far less than a potential \$1,000,000 error due to inadequate technical training!

“**Your course is absolutely outstanding. Well worth the expense. I will recommend it to my associates.**”

Senior Consultant, Booz Allen & Hamilton

EACH ATTENDEE WILL RECEIVE THE FOLLOWING:

- The book **Simulation Modeling and Analysis** (5th edition, McGraw-Hill, 2015) by **Averill M. Law**
 - Widely considered to be the “bible” of simulation
 - More than 175,000 copies in print
 - Referenced more than 20,000 times
- An opportunity to talk to Dr. Law on a one-to-one basis about your particular applications
- A signed and framed certificate



What You Will Learn:

1. Designing and Optimizing Systems via Simulation Modeling

- New system design: ensuring that system requirements are met
- Existing system modification: analyzing alternative configurations
- Components and logic of a simulation model
- 10 crucial steps in a sound simulation study

2. Selecting Simulation Software

- Important software features
- Live demonstrations of software

3. Hot Topics in Simulation Modeling

- Simulation-specific cloud computing
- Digital twins for better system insights
- AI/machine learning for developing and analyzing simulation models
- Integration with a GIS

4. Building Valid, Credible, and Appropriately Detailed Simulation Models

- Determining the level of model detail
- Techniques for increasing model validity and credibility
- Statistical techniques for model validation
- Management’s role in the modeling process

5. Modeling Randomness in Real-World Systems

- Deciding between fitted theoretical distributions

(e.g., exponential or normal) or empirical distributions when system data exist

- Using a Weibull, lognormal, or triangular distribution in the absence of data
- ExpertFit distribution-fitting software
- Basics of random-number generators for the practitioner

6. Reaching Correct Decisions from Simulation Output Data

- Critical importance of statistics for output-data analysis
- Choosing experimental parameters such as number of independent simulation runs, run length, and warm-up period duration
- Estimators for desired measures of system performance and determining their statistical precision with confidence intervals

7. Case Study

- A detailed application of simulation techniques to system design

8. 20 Critical Pitfalls in Simulation Modeling and How to Avoid Them

- Modeling process and validation
- Simulation software
- Modeling the randomness in a system
- Design and analysis of simulation experiments

NEW

“ I took your simulation course more than 35 years ago, and have used what I learned throughout my career. A lot has changed since then, but the basic thought process I learned still applies. Thanks. ”

Paul Sticha, Principal Scientist, HumRRO

“ This is a fantastic seminar. He is a resounding expert. I took this course/seminar more than 15 years ago. ”

David Williams, Director of Workforce Analysis, Department of Veterans Affairs

“ I attended Dr. Law’s short courses in the past. I strongly recommend these courses for whoever wants to gain an in-depth understanding of simulation modeling and theory. ”

Hooman Askari-Nasab, Professor, University of Alberta

“ I took your simulation course some years ago and it has been one of the foundations of my work in business analytics. Thank you. ”

Gregory Watson, Chairman, Business Excellence Solutions

COURSE 2

■ Simulation Modeling for for Better Decision-Making, II: Cutting-Edge Techniques

This course will discuss practical and easy-to-understand statistical techniques for comparing alternative system designs, *the use of AI/machine learning to develop and analyze simulation models*, experimental design techniques for determining important system factors, agent-based simulation, and simulation-based optimization. All topics will be illustrated by one or more examples. *Students will compare firsthand two or more simulated systems using proper statistical techniques, and run and analyze an agent-based simulation model.* The prerequisite for this seminar is the "Fundamental Principles" course, or permission of the instructor. Versions of this seminar have been given for organizations such as AT&T, Boeing, IBM (Belgium), Northrup Grumman, Norwegian Defence Research Establishment, Sandia National Labs, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Army, U.S. Forces Korea, and U.S. Navy.

Each attendee who is taking this seminar as a stand-alone course will receive a copy of the book *Simulation Modeling and Analysis* (5th edition, McGraw-Hill, 2015) by Averill M. Law as part of their registration fee—this book is widely considered to be the “bible” of simulation.

What You Will Learn:

1. Advanced Techniques for Output-Data Analysis

- Analyzing steady-state simulations
- Estimating probabilities and percentiles
- Dealing with multiple measures of performance

2. Comparing Alternative System Designs

- Confidence intervals for comparing two or more systems
- Ranking and selection procedures for selecting the best system
- Using the variance-reduction technique common random numbers to obtain more precise comparisons

3. Impact of AI/Machine Learning on Simulation and Vice Versa

- Employing a neural network to develop a fast-executing surrogate model for making on-the-fly predictions
- Using reinforcement learning and simulation-generated data to make a set of sequential decisions in an optimal way
- Developing a machine-learning algorithm as a sub-

stitute for rule-based logic in a simulation model

- Using a simulation model to test the system-level effectiveness of a machine learning model

4. Design of Experiments for Simulation Modeling

- How experimental design can identify important system factors
- The danger of changing one factor at a time
- Designs for factor screening and prediction

5. Agent-Based Simulation

- What is agent-based simulation and for what applications is it ideally suited
- Available simulation software and toolkits
- Demonstration and analysis of two agent-based simulations

6. Simulation-Based Optimization

- How the integration of optimization modules into simulation software has added a whole new dimension to simulation modeling
- Live optimization of a model with 7 decision variables

NEW

ONSITE TRAINING

We can present a seminar on virtually any aspect of simulation at your facility. Topics include system design and analysis, model validation, agent-based simulation, design of experiments, manufacturing, and management overview. Previous clients include:

| | | | | |
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¹ Indicates number of seminars

Learn how to make better and more cost-effective decisions with our state-of-the-art simulation training!

■ Design of Experiments for Simulation Modeling

Simulation models often have many input factors and determining which ones have a significant impact on performance measures (responses) of interest can be a truly daunting task. The common approach of changing one factor at a time is very often *incorrect*, because for many models factors *interact* to impact on the responses. In this course, we give a comprehensive presentation of design of experiments (DOE) *specifically for simulation modeling*, whose major goal is to determine which factors have the greatest effect on the response. Another important use of DOE is to develop a metamodel (a simplified model of the simulation model) based on the important factors to *predict* the model response for factor-level combinations that were not actually simulated due to execution-time or setup-time constraints, or because a prediction is needed in real time. A metamodel can also be used to find the factor combination that *optimizes* the simulation response.

We discuss a simple and widely applicable approach for determining significant factors in the context of simulation modeling. Methods designed for physical experiments, which are discussed in university courses or implemented in statistical software, make assumptions that are *rarely satisfied* in practice. *Students will analyze simulation-response data in class using a leading DOE software package, and be prepared to apply their knowledge the following week at work.* Versions of this seminar have been presented to Australian Department of Defence, Lockheed Martin, Middle East Technical University/Roketsan (Turkey), NSA, Sasol Technology (South Africa), and U.S. Navy. Each attendee will receive the book *Simulation Modeling and Analysis (5th edition, McGraw-Hill, 2015)*.

What You Will Learn:

1. Factorial Designs

- Determining which factors have the largest impact on the simulation responses (*factor screening or sensitivity analysis*)
- Main effects and interaction effects and their correct interpretation
- Why the ubiquitous one-factor-at-a-time approach is generally not recommended
- Failure of classical statistical assumptions and how to circumvent this in simulation modeling

2. Fractional Factorial Designs

- Finding the important factors with less computational effort
- Confounding of effects
- Resolution III, IV, V, and higher-level designs
- Minimum-run designs

3. Metamodels and Response Surfaces

- Central composite designs for fitting metamodels
- *Predicting* model responses for factor

combinations that were not simulated

- Finding the factor-level combination that *optimizes* a simulation response

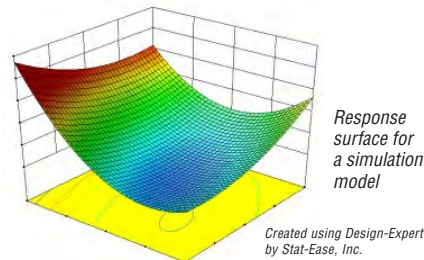
4. Metamodels for Simulation Modeling

- Latin hypercube designs
- Kriging and neural network models

5. Critical Dangers of Using Standard Designs and Analyses for Simulation Modeling

6. Commercial DOE Software Appropriate for Simulation

7. Numerous Examples to Illustrate the Mechanics and Applications of DOE



ABOUT THE INSTRUCTOR

DR. AVERILL M. LAW, the President of Averill M. Law & Associates, is one of the world’s foremost experts on simulation modeling. He has been a simulation or statistics consultant to numerous organizations including Accenture, Boeing, Booz Allen & Hamilton, Caterpillar, ConocoPhillips, Defense Modeling and Simulation Office, Ford, Hewlett-Packard, Kimberly-Clark, M&M/Mars, Monsanto, Oak Ridge National Lab, SAIC, 3M, Tropicana, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Army, U.S. Marines, U.S. Navy, and Xerox.

Dr. Law has presented more than 580 simulation or statistics short courses in 20 countries. He has written or coauthored numerous papers and books on simulation, operations research, statistics, manufacturing, and communications, including the definitive book *Simulation Modeling and Analysis* that has more than 20,000 citations and considered the “bible” of simulation. He developed ExpertFit, which has been the leading distribution-fitting software since 1983. He also produced several videotapes on simulation modeling. Dr. Law has been the keynote speaker at simulation conferences worldwide. **He was awarded the 2009 INFORMS Simulation Society Lifetime Professional Achievement Award.**

Dr. Law has been a tenured faculty member at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the University of Arizona. He has a Ph.D. in operations research from the University of California at Berkeley.

■ Agent-Based Simulation

This course provides a comprehensive discussion of agent-based simulation (ABS), which has been one of the “hottest” topics in simulation modeling since 2005. In an ABS autonomous agents (people, vehicles, organizations, etc.), which have attributes and potentially complex behaviors, interact with each other and their environment over time. ABS is particularly useful in the following situations: (1) when the “system” has entities that naturally interact with each other and their environment, (2) when it is important for entities to learn and adapt their behavior, and (3) when the movement and actions of entities depend on situational awareness, rather than being “scripted.”

ABS has been successfully applied to a diverse set of problems, and improved software packages and faster computers have facilitated the model-development and analysis process. However, learning ABS on one’s own is *difficult*, at best, due to the genuine lack of clarity and consistency in the literature. Much of the confusion is due to the literal “smokescreen” of characteristics that are often associated with ABS, including autonomy, agents interacting with each other and their environment, time stepping, learning, adaptation, simple behavioral rules defined “locally,” emergence, bottom-up modeling, and complex adaptive systems. Based on 10 years of extensive research, we discuss what we believe to be the real essence of ABS. *Many* of the so-called fundamental tenets of ABS such as time stepping and emergence are shown to not be required. The original development of this seminar benefited from funding by the U.S. Army. There are no prerequisites for the course.

What You Will Learn:

1. Agents and Agent-Based Simulation

- Agents as autonomous entities with attributes and complex behaviors
- Time stepping versus next-event time advance
- Bottom-up modeling and possible emergent system-level behavior
- Three major situations in which to use ABS
- Relationship of ABS to discrete-event simulation (DES)

2. Historical Perspective

- Cellular automata
- Schelling’s segregation model
- SEAS model
- Sugarscape model
- Complex adaptive systems

3. Software for Agent-Based Simulation

- What commercial DES software can be used for ABS
- Latest developments in open-source toolkits for ABS, and their modeling flexibility, ease of use, and quality of documentation
- Important defense-related ABS

4. Development and Analysis of Five Agent-Based Simulation Models

- A supply chain model
- Spread of a disease
- Competition between wolves, sheep, and grassland
- A model of military combat

- Example to illustrate learning and adaptation for agents

5. Successful Applications of Agent-Based Simulation

- Defense
- Homeland security (evacuation of crowds, border control)
- Supply chains
- Epidemiology
- Market behavior (consumer, financial, electric)
- Traffic flows
- Sociology
- And many more ...



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“ This is the most comprehensive explanation of agent-based simulation that I have seen. I feel that I actually understand agent-based simulation now, which I did not as of 8:00 AM. ”

Operations Research Analyst, IRS

How to Validate Your Models and Simulations

The purpose of this course is twofold. First, we present a **comprehensive** discussion of practical techniques for validating existing models and simulations. We also describe a detailed seven-step approach for building models that are valid, credible, and appropriately detailed, so that they are actually used in the decision-making process. All techniques will be illustrated by one or more examples based on actual simulation projects. The development of this seminar has benefited from contracts with the Defense Modeling and Simulation Office and the Office of Naval Research.

A highlight of this seminar is the discussion and illustration of an **assumptions document**, which is a detailed report delineating all model concepts, assumptions, algorithms, and data summaries. It serves as the main vehicle for communications among the project team, and it is a "blueprint" for creating the simulation computer program. It should **not** be confused with a conceptual model, which can be thought of as initial ideas on what a model will look like.

Dr. Averill M. Law, the course instructor, has been intimately involved in the problem formulation, validation, and analysis of approximately 50 simulation models. He has been a validation consultant to organizations such as Booz Allen and Hamilton, Ford, ITT, Stanley Black & Decker, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Army, U.S. Marines, and U.S. Navy.

Versions of this seminar have been presented to Boeing, Lockheed Martin, NSA, Raytheon, Sasol Technology (South Africa), U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, International Council on Systems Engineering (INCOSE), International Society for Optical Engineering (SPIE), and International Test and Evaluation Association (ITEA).

What You Will Learn:

1. **Seven Important Steps in a Sound Study**
2. **Formulating the Problem Precisely**
3. **Talking to Appropriate Subject-Matter Experts (SMEs)**
4. **Interacting with the Decision Maker on a Regular Basis**
 - Helps ensure that the correct problem is being addressed
 - Enhances the credibility of the simulation model
5. **Using Quantitative Techniques to Validate Components of the Model**
6. **Developing a Written Assumptions Document**
 - Purpose, components, and format
 - Detailed example
7. **Performing a Structured Walk-through of the Assumptions Document**
 - Format and important benefits
 - Required attendees
8. **Using Sensitivity Analysis to Determine Important Model Factors**
 - The critical danger of varying one factor at a time
 - Introduction to the proper design of experiments
9. **Results Validation**
 - Comparison of model output data with the comparable output data from a similar *existing system* using numerical statistics and graphical plots
 - Use of a Turing test
 - Evaluation of model output data by SMEs
 - Comparison of model output data with the comparable output data from *another model* that is thought to be "valid"
 - Use of confidence intervals and hypothesis tests to make comparisons
10. **Using Animation to Show that a Model is not Valid and to Enhance Credibility**
11. **Guidelines for Obtaining Good Model Data**
 - Two fundamental principles
 - Common problems with data
12. **Additional Topics**
 - Model calibration and how it differs from validation
 - Independent model validation
 - Validation of machine-learning models
13. **7 Critical Pitfalls and How to Avoid Them**

WORLDWIDE AUDIENCE

People have attended Dr. Averill M. Law's public seminars from the following countries: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Columbia, Denmark, England, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, and the U.S.

■ 23 Critical Pitfalls in Simulation Modeling and How to Avoid Them

Simulation modeling is the most widely used operations research/systems engineering technique for designing new systems and improving the performance of existing ones. Yet many so-called simulation studies result in: (1) systems that don't meet their crucial performance requirements, (2) unnecessary capital expenditures or operating expenses, and (3) the potential for loss of human life. These failures are usually caused by the lack of technical training or relevant experience on the part of the analysts. Many people view simulation modeling as just being a complicated exercise in computer programming, when, in fact, sound simulation studies also require a technical background in simulation methodology (model validation, choosing simulation input-probability distributions, basics of random-number generators, design and analysis of simulation experiments, etc.), stochastic modeling (e.g., queueing theory), and probability/statistics. A university course that focuses on the use of a particular simulation-software product or vendor training, although important, is definitely not sufficient for project success.

This course will jump-start your use of simulation by quickly identifying the most-common reasons for failure of simulation projects and then providing you with the best modeling approaches and simulation methodologies for avoiding these pitfalls.

What You Will Learn:

1. Ten Pitfalls Related to Modeling and Validation Process

- Failure to have a well-defined set of objectives at the beginning of the study
- Misunderstanding of simulation by management
- Failure to communicate with management on a regular basis
- Failure to collect good system data
- Inappropriate level of model detail
- Treating a simulation study as if it were primarily an exercise in computer programming
- Lack of knowledge of simulation methodology and also probability/statistics
- Failure to create a detailed "assumptions document" for the simulation model
- Failure to perform a structured walk-through of the assumptions document
- Failure to validate the simulation model

2. Five Pitfalls Related to Use of Commercial Simulation Software

- Inappropriate simulation software

- Belief that so-called "easy-to-use software" requires a lower level of technical competence
- Lack of quality software documentation
- Misuse of animation
- Assuming statistical capabilities in simulation software are always correct

3. Three Pitfalls Related to Modeling of System Randomness

- Replacing a probability distribution by its mean
- Incorrect choice of input probability distributions – normal distribution will rarely be correct
- Cavalier use of the triangular distribution to represent a task time when data could be collected



Failure of the Vanguard rocket at launch

What You Will Learn:

4. Five Pitfalls Related to Design and Analysis of Simulation Experiments

- Analyzing simulation output data from one replication using formulas that assume independent data
- Failure to have a warmup period when doing a steady-state analysis
- Failure to determine the statistical precision of simulation results
- Comparing two alternative system designs (scenarios) without a sound statistical procedure
- Using the wrong performance measure to evaluate system performance

5. Best Modeling Practices and Simulation Methodologies for Avoiding These Pitfalls



Keynote address at Winter Simulation Conference (2015)

TESTIMONIALS FOR 23 CRITICAL PITFALLS COURSE

“ I would love to share the learnings from your presentation with my team back in India. We are already practicing some of your recommendations without actually realizing how grave the consequences can be if we ignore them. ”

Industrial Engineer, John Deere India

“ Loved it! Thank you. It helped me organize my thinking. ”

Operations Research Analyst, U.S. Air Force

“ Great summary of the pitfalls in a simulation study! ”

Manufacturing Engineer, General Motors

“ Very superb presentation! ”

Professor, University of Michigan - Dearborn

“ Great presentation. Excellent examples. Well delivered. ”

R&D Analyst, Amazon



Design of Experiments for Simulation Modeling course in Turkey (2014)

■ Discrete-Event, Agent-Based, and System Dynamics Simulation and When to Use Each

This one- or two-day seminar provides a comprehensive introduction to discrete-event (DE) simulation, agent-based (AB) simulation, and system dynamics (SD). It will be of interest to operations research analysts, systems and industrial engineers, government and military planners, computer scientists, business analysts, healthcare professionals, managers, and more. Each type of simulation (paradigm) is described in detail and similarities/differences are given. Common applications of each are discussed, and illustrated by live model demonstrations and analyses. The best-available software and the latest technology for DE, AB, and SD simulation are presented. We also give examples of situations where it might be advantageous to use several simulation paradigms in one composite model (e.g., DE/AB and DE/continuous).

DE and SD simulation have been used since the 1950s. In contrast, AB simulation is much newer but has been one of the “hottest” topics in simulation since 2005, despite the lack of any general consensus on what constitutes an AB simulation. We dispel this confusion and discuss the relationship between DE and AB simulation. There is no prerequisite for this seminar.

Each attendee will receive a copy of the book *Simulation Modeling and Analysis* (5th Edition, McGraw-Hill, 2015) by Dr. Averill M. Law, which is widely considered the “bible” of simulation. Versions of this seminar have been presented to Caterpillar, the Naval War College, and the U.S. Navy.

What You Will Learn:

1. Classification of Simulation Models

- Discrete event (DE, AB) vs. continuous (SD)
- Dynamic vs. static
- Stochastic vs. deterministic
- Top-down vs. bottom-up modeling

2. Detailed Descriptions of DE, AB, and SD

- Methods for advancing model time
- Approaches for model development (DE - process-flow diagrams, programming; AB - programming, state charts; SD - stock and flow diagrams)
- Three situations where an AB simulation is required rather than a traditional DE simulation

3. Typical Application Areas for Each Type of Simulation

- DE - defense, manufacturing, healthcare, transportation, services, communications networks
- AB - epidemiology, evacuation of facilities, defense, supply chains, consumer behavior, traffic flows, sociology
- SD - designing/improving policies or strategies for business, government, and the military

4. Important Factors in Selecting Simulation Software

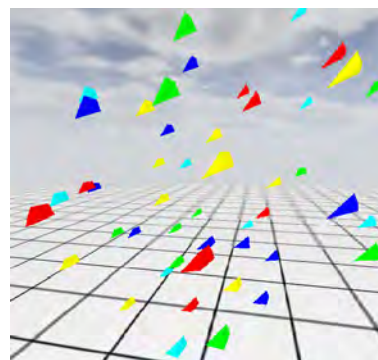
- Modeling flexibility (ability to model complex system logic) and ease of use (intuitive user interface and amount of programming required)
- Concurrent 3-D animation and dynamic graphics/statistics

- Statistical capabilities for stochastic simulations - numerous input probability distributions, easy mechanism for making independent model replications for each of several different system configurations (scenario manager), confidence intervals based on replications

- Support for multi-core processors and cloud computing
- Quality documentation and numerous example models

5. Situations Where Several Simulation Paradigms Will be Required in One Composite Model

- When the model requires elements of both DE and AB simulation (e.g., a model of a clinic that treats patients resulting from the outbreak of a disease)
- When the model has both discrete and continuous components (e.g., a model of an unloading facility for tankers carrying crude oil)



The famous Boids AB simulation

Created using ExtendSim® by Imagine That, Inc.

“ I would recommend this course for anyone who works with simulations of any type. ”

Operations Research Analyst, U.S. Army

■ Applied Statistics for Engineers and Scientists

Statistics is undoubtedly one of the most useful of all disciplines, since virtually all organizations have data from which inferences must be drawn. In this course you will learn the fundamental concepts of applied statistics including descriptive statistics, confidence intervals, hypothesis tests, regression analysis, and analysis of variance, and be able to apply them **immediately** to the problems that you encounter on the job. This will be accomplished by lectures that carefully explain each statistical technique and then illustrate it by one or more examples using real-world data. This is reinforced by an extensive number of in-class exercises that students perform using Excel. **Whether you are new to statistics or looking for a refresher course, you will find this live seminar a great way to get up to speed in just four days. Internet courses where you read a book or PowerPoint slides on your own can simply not compare!** Versions of this seminar have been presented to Caterpillar, Institute of Industrial & Systems Engineers, Lockheed Martin, the U.S. Army, and the U.S. Navy (four times).

What You Will Learn:

1. Introduction

- Populations and samples
- Types of data

2. Random Variables and Probability Distributions

- Discrete random variables (Bernoulli, binomial, and Poisson)
- Continuous random variables (normal, t , F , exponential, gamma, and lognormal)
- Characteristics of a random variable (mean, median, variance, standard deviation)

3. Point Estimation

- Unbiased estimator
- Variance of a point estimator
- Estimators for the mean and variance

4. Descriptive Statistics

- Graphical plots (histogram, box plot, scatter plot)
- Numerical summaries (sample mean, variance, and skewness)

5. Confidence Intervals Based on a Single Sample

- Correct interpretation

- For large sample sizes
- For normally distributed data
- Intervals for means and proportions

6. Hypothesis Tests Based on a Single Sample

- Hypotheses and test procedures
- Type I error, type II error, and power
- P -values
- Tests for means and proportions
- Shortcomings

7. Inferences Based on Two Samples

- Hypothesis tests and confidence intervals
- Comparing two means
- Comparing two proportions

8. Regression Analysis

- Linear regression models with one or more independent variables
- Estimating model parameters
- Validating the model

9. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

- Testing equality of three or more means
- Determining which means are different

TESTIMONIALS FOR APPLIED STATISTICS COURSE

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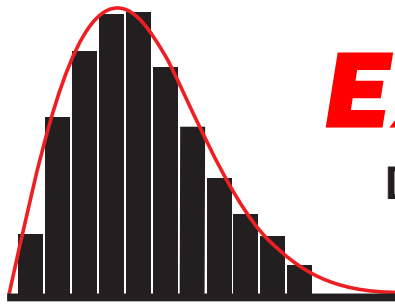
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