

Package ‘simmer.plot’

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Type Package

Title Plotting Methods for 'simmer'

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Description A set of plotting methods for 'simmer' trajectories and simulations.

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URL <http://r-simmer.org>, <https://github.com/r-simmer/simmer.plot>

BugReports <https://github.com/r-simmer/simmer.plot/issues>

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Author Iñaki Ucar [aut, cph, cre] (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6403-5550>>),
Bart Smeets [aut, cph]

Maintainer Iñaki Ucar <iucar@fedoraproject.org>

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simmer.plot-package **simmer.plot**: *Plotting Methods for simmer*

Description

A set of plotting methods for **simmer** trajectories and simulations.

Author(s)

Iñaki Ucar, Bart Smeets

See Also

simmer's homepage <http://r-simmer.org> and GitHub repository <https://github.com/r-simmer/simmer.plot>.

get_mon *Monitoring Statistics*

Description

Replacements for [get_mon_arrivals](#), [get_mon_attributes](#) and [get_mon_resources](#). These versions just add a new class (arrivals, attributes or resources respectively) to the resulting data frame.

Usage

```
get_mon_arrivals(...)
```

```
get_mon_attributes(...)
```

```
get_mon_resources(...)
```

Arguments

... see [get_mon](#).

Value

Returns a data frame of class arrivals, attributes or resources.

Description

Methods for the `plot` generic. See below for details about each metric available.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'arrivals'
plot(x, metric = c("activity_time", "waiting_time",
  "flow_time"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'attributes'
plot(x, metric = NULL, keys, ...)

## S3 method for class 'resources'
plot(x, metric = c("usage", "utilization"), names,
  ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a data frame of class <code>arrivals/attributes/resources</code> (see <code>get_mon</code>).
<code>metric</code>	specific metric to compute.
<code>...</code>	further arguments
	items, for <code>plot.resources(metric="usage")</code> components of the resource to plot, one or more of <code>c("system", "queue", "server")</code> .
	steps, for <code>plot.resources(metric="usage")</code> if TRUE, shows the instantaneous usage instead of the cumulative average.
<code>keys</code>	attributes to plot (if left empty, all attributes are shown).
<code>names</code>	resources to plot (if left empty, all resources are shown).

Details

The S3 method for 'arrivals' provides three metrics: "activity_time", "waiting_time", and "flow_time". The "activity_time" is the amount of time spent in active state (i.e., in timeout activities), and it is already provided in the output of `get_mon_arrivals`. The "flow_time" is the amount of time spent in the system, and it is computed as follows: $\text{flow} = \text{end_time} - \text{start_time}$. Finally, the "waiting_time" is the amount of time spent waiting (e.g., in resources' queues, or due to a wait activity...), and it is computed as follows: $\text{waiting_time} = \text{flow_time} - \text{activity_time}$. This method does not apply any summary, but just shows a line plot of the values throughout the simulation.

The S3 method for 'attributes' does not support any metric. It simply shows a stairstep graph of the values throughout the simulation for the keys provided (or all the collected attributes if no key is provided).

The S3 method for 'resources' provides two metrics: "usage" and "utilization". The "usage" metric shows a line graph of the cumulative average resource usage throughout the simulation, for each resource, replication and item (by default, queue, server and system, which is the sum of queue and server). If steps=TRUE, a staircase graph with the instantaneous values is provided instead. The "utilization" metric shows a bar plot of the average resource utilization (total time in use divided by the total simulation time). For multiple replications, the bar represents the median, and the error bars represent the quartiles. Thus, if a single replication is provided, the bar and the error bar coincide.

Value

Returns a ggplot2 object.

Examples

```
t0 <- trajectory("my trajectory") %>%
  ## add an intake activity
  seize("nurse", 1) %>%
  timeout(function() rnorm(1, 15)) %>%
  release("nurse", 1) %>%
  ## add a consultation activity
  seize("doctor", 1) %>%
  timeout(function() rnorm(1, 20)) %>%
  release("doctor", 1) %>%
  ## add a planning activity
  seize("administration", 1) %>%
  timeout(function() rnorm(1, 5)) %>%
  release("administration", 1)

env <- simmer("SuperDuperSim") %>%
  add_resource("nurse", 1) %>%
  add_resource("doctor", 2) %>%
  add_resource("administration", 1) %>%
  add_generator("patient", t0, function() rnorm(1, 10, 2)) %>%
  run(until=80)

resources <- get_mon_resources(env)
arrivals <- get_mon_arrivals(env)

plot(resources, metric="usage", "doctor", items = "server", steps = TRUE)
plot(resources, metric="utilization", c("nurse", "doctor", "administration"))
plot(arrivals, metric="waiting_time")
```

plot.simmer

Plot Method for simmer Objects

Description

Deprecated. See [plot.mon](#) instead.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'simmer'
plot(x, what = c("resources", "arrivals", "attributes"),
     metric = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a single simmer environment or a list of environments representing several replications.
what	type of plot, one of c("resources", "arrivals", "attributes").
metric	specific metric for each type of plot. what = "resources" one of c("usage", "utilization"). what = "arrivals" one of c("activity_time", "waiting_time", "flow_time"). what = "attributes" no metrics at the moment.
...	further arguments for each kind of plot. what = "resources" all metrics names the name of the resource(s) (a single string or a character vector) to show. metric = "usage" items the components of the resource to be plotted, one or more of c("system", "queue", "server"). steps if TRUE, shows the instantaneous usage instead of the cumulative average. what = "attributes" keys the keys of attributes you want to plot (if left empty, all attributes are shown).

Value

Returns a ggplot2 object.

plot.trajectory	<i>Plot Method for trajectory Objects</i>
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Description

A method for the `plot` generic that plots a diagram of the given trajectory.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'trajectory'
plot(x, engine = "dot",
     fill = scales::brewer_pal("qual"), verbose = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a simmer trajectory.
engine	a string specifying a layout engine (see grViz).
fill	discrete color palette for resource identification.
verbose	show additional info directly in the labels.
...	additional parameters for render_graph .

Value

Returns an `htmlwidget`.

Examples

```
x <- trajectory() %>%  
  seize("res", 1) %>%  
  timeout(1) %>%  
  release("res", 1) %>%  
  rollback(3)
```

```
plot(x)
```

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