Package ‘matman’

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Maintainer Leon Binder <leon.binder@th-deg.de>
Description A set of functions, classes and methods for performing ABC and ABC/XYZ analyses, identifying overperforming, underperforming and constantly performing items, and plotting, analyzing as well as predicting the temporal development of items.
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Description

A set of functions, classes and methods for performing ABC and ABC/XYZ analyses, identifying overperforming, underperforming and

Details

Package: matman
Type: Package
Version: 1.1.0
Date: 2020-05-13
License: GPL-3
Depends: R (>= 3.5.0), stats
Description

This S4 class represents the result of a comparison of two ABC/XYZ analysis results.

Slots

data (data.frame) The comparison result as data.frame.
type (character) The type of the analysis that has been performed. This is either 'abc' or 'abcxyz'.
valueDiff (numeric) The difference between the value of an item in ABC/XYZ analysis A and the value of the same item in ABC/XYZ analysis B that is required to consider the item in the comparison.
xyzCoefficientDiff (numeric) The difference between the xyz coefficient of an item in ABC/XYZ analysis A and the xyz coefficient of the same item in ABC/XYZ analysis B that is required to consider the item in the comparison.
unequalABC (logical) If TRUE only items are returned, where the ABC-Classes are different. If FALSE only items are returned, where the ABC-Classes are equal. If NA, no further restriction takes place based on the column ABC.
unequalXYZ (logical) If TRUE only items are returned, where the XYZ-Classes are different. If FALSE only items are returned, where the XYZ-Classes are equal. If NA, no further restriction takes place based on the column XYZ.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calling the function `compare` function. This S4 class represents the result of a comparison of two ABC/XYZ analysis results.

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Examples

data("Amount")
data1 = Amount[sample(1:nrow(Amount), 1000),]
data2 = Amount[sample(1:nrow(Amount), 1000),]
abcxyzData1 = computeABCXYZAnalysis(data1, value = "value", item = "item", timestamp = "date")
abcxyzData2 = computeABCXYZAnalysis(data2, value = "value", item = "item", timestamp = "date")
comparison = compare(abcxyzData1, abcxyzData2)
comparison

Description

This S4 class represents the result of an ABC/XYZ analysis.

Slots

data (data.frame) The result table of an ABC/XYZ analysis.
type (character) The type of the analysis that has been performed. This is either 'abc' or 'abcxyz'.
value (character) The name of the value column in the result table.
item (character) Vector of the names of the item columns in the result table.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calling the function computeABCXYZ. This S4 class represents the result of an ABC/XYZ analysis.

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Examples

data("Amount")
abcResult = computeABCXYZAnalysis(data = Amount, value = "value",
       item = "item",
       timestamp = "date")
abcResult
aggregateData

汇总数据

描述

对数据框按照时间戳列进行天、周、月、季度、年或总和的聚合。

用法

```r
aggregateData(
  data,                
  value = NULL,        
  item,                
  timestamp,           
  temporalAggregation = c("day", "week", "month", "quarter", "year", "total"),
  fiscal = 1,          
  aggregationFun = sum
)
```

**Arguments**

- `data` Data frame or matrix on which the ABC analysis is performed.
- `value` Name of the column variable that contains the value for the ABC and XYZ analysis.
- `item` Names of the columns including the item names or identifiers (e.g., product name, EAN).
- `timestamp` Name of the column including the timestamp. This column should be in POSIX or Date-format.
- `temporalAggregation` Temporal aggregation mode for the XYZ-analysis. Possible modes are 'day', 'week', 'month', 'quarter', 'year', and 'total'. Total only aggregates by item whereas the other modes aggregate by item an temporal unit.
- `fiscal` consider the start of the business year. Default is set to 1 (January)
- `aggregationFun` Function for aggregating the value column. Default is `sum`.

**Value**

返回一个数据框，其中包含聚合后的数据，其列包括`item`, `timestamp`和`sum`，其中`sum`是值列的和。

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See Also

expandData

Examples

data('Amount')
aggregatedData = aggregateData(data = Amount,
    value = "value",
    item = "item",
    timestamp = "date",
    temporalAggregation = "quarter")

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Amount data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description

A dataset containing 23 items and their amounts over 3 years of data.

Usage

Amount

Format

A data frame with 10,000 rows and 9 variables:

- **date**  Date in format yyyy-mm-dd
- **week**  Date in format yyyy-'W'ww
- **month** Date in format yyyy-mm
- **quarter** Date in format yyyy-'Q'q
- **year**  Date in format yyyy
- **item**  Item ID
- **itemgroup**  Item group ID
- **amount** Item amount
- **value**  Item value

Source

anonymized real data
**compare**

*Compares two S4 objects*

**Description**

Compares two S4 objects.

**Usage**

```r
compare(object1, object2, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object1`: First S4 object.
- `object2`: Second S4 object.
- `...`: Further comparison parameters.

**Value**

Comparison result.

**Author(s)**

- Leon Binder <leon.binder@th-deg.de>
- Bernhard Bauer <bernhard.bauer@th-deg.de>
- Michael Scholz <michael.scholz@th-deg.de>

**See Also**

- `compare`

**Examples**

```r
data("Amount")
data1 = Amount[sample(1:nrow(Amount), 1000),]
data2 = Amount[sample(1:nrow(Amount), 1000),]
abcxyzData1 = computeABCXYZAnalysis(data1, value = "value", item = "item", timestamp = "date")
abcxyzData2 = computeABCXYZAnalysis(data2, value = "value", item = "item", timestamp = "date")
comparison = compare(abcxyzData1, abcxyzData2)
```
Description

Compares the class assignments of two ABC- or two ABC/XYZ analyses.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'ABCXYZData,ABCXYZData'
compare(
  object1,
  object2,
  valueDiff = NA,
  xyzCoefficientDiff = NA,
  unequalABC = NA,
  unequalXYZ = NA
)
```

Arguments

- `object1` Object of class `ABCXYZData`.
- `object2` Object of class `ABCXYZData`.
- `valueDiff` Only items with a difference of the column value larger than `valueDiff` between the first and second ABC-XYZ-Analysis are returned. In the comparison data.frame a new column is added for the difference in the value columns.
- `xyzCoefficientDiff` Only items with a difference of the column `xyzCoefficient` larger than the `xyzCoefficientDiff` between the first and second ABC-XYZ-Analysis are returned. In the comparison data.frame a new column is added for the difference in the `xyzCoefficient` columns.
- `unequalABC` If `TRUE` only items are returned, where the ABC-Classes are different. If `FALSE` only items are returned, where the ABC-Classes are equal. If `NA`, no further restriction takes place based on the column ABC.
- `unequalXYZ` If `TRUE` only items are returned, where the XYZ-Classes are different. If `FALSE` only items are returned, where the XYZ-Classes are equal. If `NA`, no further restriction takes place based on the column XYZ.

Value

An `ABCXYZComparison` object.
computeABCXYZAnalysis

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See Also
ABCXYZComparison

Examples

data("Amount")
data1 = Amount[sample(1:nrow(Amount), 1000),]
data2 = Amount[sample(1:nrow(Amount), 1000),]
abcxyzData1 = computeABCXYZAnalysis(data1, value = "value", item = "item", timestamp = "date")
abcxyzData2 = computeABCXYZAnalysis(data2, value = "value", item = "item", timestamp = "date")
comparison = compare(abcxyzData1, abcxyzData2)

computeABCXYZAnalysis  Performs an ABC/XYZ analysis

Description
Divides a given data frame into 3 classes, A, B, C, according to the value of one column (e.g., revenue).

Usage

computeABCXYZAnalysis(
  data,
  value,
  item,
  timestamp,
  temporalAggregation = c("day", "week", "month", "quarter", "year"),
  AB = 80,
  BC = 95,
  XY = NA,
  YZ = NA,
  ignoreZeros = FALSE
)

Arguments

data  Data frame or matrix on which the ABC analysis is performed.
value  Name of the column variable that contains the value for the ABC and XYZ analysis.
item Names of the columns including the item names or identifiers (e.g., product name, EAN).
timestamp Name of the column including the timestamp. This column should be in POSIX or date-format.
temporalAggregation Temporal aggregation for the XYZ-analysis (i.e., "day", "week", "month", "quarter", "year").
AB Threshold (in percent) between category A and B.
BC Threshold (in percent) between category B and C.
XY Threshold (in percent) between category X and Y.
YZ Threshold (in percent) between category Y and Z.
ignoreZeros Whether zero values should be ignored in XYZ-analysis.

Value

Returns an ABCXYZData object.

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See Also

ABCXYZData summary

Examples

# ABC Analysis
data("Amount")
abcResult = computeABCXYZAnalysis(data = Amount,
value = "value",
item = "item",
timestamp = "date")

# ABC/XYZ Analysis
data("Amount")
abcxyzResult = computeABCXYZAnalysis(data = Amount,
value = "value",
item = "item",
timestamp = "date",
temporalAggregation = "week",
XY = 0.3, YZ = 0.5)
**computeConstants**

Select constant items

Description

Selects items with a constant value for a specified time period.

Usage

```r
computeConstants(
  data, value, group, timestamp,
  timestampFormat = c("day", "week", "month", "quater", "year"),
  currentTime, thresholdTime = 7
)
```

Arguments

- **data**: Dataframe containing item stock data.
- **value**: Name of the column variable containing the stock values.
- **group**: Name(s) of the column(s) that are used to group stock data. These columns are usually the item ID or item name to group stock data by items.
- **timestamp**: Name of the column including the timestamp. This column should be in Date, POSIX, YY-mm, YYYY-'W'ww, YYYY-mm, YYYY-'Q'q or YYYY format.
- **timestampFormat**: Declares in which format the timestamp comes in (i.e., "day", "week", "month", "quarter", "year")
- **currentTime**: Qualifying date for the value variable. Date must exist in data and have the same format as timestamp-variable.
- **thresholdTime**: Time for which the value shouldn’t exceed the threshold value. Number declares the time in the format of timestampFormat.

Value

Returns a data frame listing all constant items, the date since when the stock is constant and the value of the stock since this time.

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See Also

computeUnderperformer computeOverperformer

Examples

data("Stocks")
constants = computeConstants(data=Stocks,
    value = "stock",
    group = "item",
    timestamp = "date",
    timestampFormat = "day",
    currentTime = "2019-07-27",
    thresholdTime = 7)

computeOverperformer

Select overperforming items

Description

Selects items with a value higher than a given threshold for a specified time period.

Usage

computeOverperformer(
    data, 
    value, 
    group, 
    timestamp, 
    timestampFormat = c("day", "week", "month", "quarter", "year"),
    currentTime, 
    thresholdValue = 0, 
    thresholdTime = 90, 
    use_lateset = FALSE
)

Arguments

data Dataframe containing item stock data.
value Name of the column variable containing the stock values.
group Name(s) of the column(s) that are used to group stock data. These columns are usually the item ID or item name to group stock data by items.
timestamp Name of the column including the timestamp. This column should be in Date, POSIX, YY-mm, YYYY-'W'ww, YYYY-mm, YYYY-'Q'q or YYYY format.
timestampFormat Declares in which format the timestamp comes in (i.e., "day", "week", "month", "quarter", "year")
computeUnderperformer

currentTime Qualifying date for the value variable. Date must exist in data and have the same format as timestamp-variable.

thresholdValue Name of the column variable containing the items' stock threshold value or the threshold value used in this analysis for all items.

thresholdTime Time for which the value shouldn't exceed the threshold value. Number declares the time in the format of timestampFormat.

use_latest boolean value. If TRUE data will expand and dates with nonexistent values will be filled up with the latest known values.

Value

Returns a data frame listing all overperforming items, the date their stock was the last time under the threshold (lastunder), the duration in days since the stock is over the threshold (toolowindays), the average difference between the stock and the threshold (meandiff) and the count of switched between over- and underperformance (moves).

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See Also

computeUnderperformer computeConstants

Examples

data("Stocks")
overperformer = computeOverperformer(data = Stocks,
value = "stock",
group = "item",
timestamp = "date",
timestampFormat = "day",
currentTime = "2019-07-27",
thresholdValue = "reorderlevel",
thresholdTime = 0,
use_latest = FALSE)
computeUnderperformer

Usage

computeUnderperformer(
  data,
  value,
  group,
  timestamp,
  timestampFormat = c("day", "week", "month", "quater", "year"),
  currentTime,
  thresholdValue = 0,
  thresholdTime = 90,
  use_latest = FALSE
)

Arguments

data Dataframe containing item stock data.
value Name of the column variable containing the stock values.
group Name(s) of the column(s) that are used to group stock data. These columns are usually the item ID or item name to group stock data by items.
timestamp Name of the column including the timestamp. This column should be in Date, POSIX, YY-mm, YYYY-'W'ww, YYYY-mm, YYYY-'Q'q or YYYY format.
timestampFormat Declares in which format the timestamp comes in (i.e., "day", "week", "month", "quarter", "year")
currentTime Qualifying date for the value variable. Date must exist in data and have the same format as timestamp-variable.
thresholdValue Name of the column variable containing the items’ stock threshold value or the threshold value used in this analysis for all items.
thresholdTime Time for which the value shouldn’t exceed the threshold value. Number declares the time in the format of timestampFormat
use_latest boolean value. If TRUE data will expand and dates with no existing values will be filled up with the latest known values

Value

Returns a data frame listing all underperforming items, the date their stock was the last time over the threshold (lastover), the duration in days since the stock is under the threshold (ttoolowindays), the average difference between the stock and the threshold (meandiff) and the count of switched between over- and underperformance (moves).

Author(s)

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detectTimeVariations

See Also
computeOverperformer computeConstants

Examples

data("Stocks")
underperformer = computeUnderperformer(data=Stocks,
  value = "stock",
  group = "item",
  timestamp = "date",
  timestampFormat = "day",
  currentTime = "2019-07-27",
  thresholdValue = "minstock",
  thresholdTime = 90,
  use_latest = FALSE)

detectTimeVariations Detects items whose value (stock, demand, etc.) has changed over time

Description

Detects items whose value (stock, demand, etc.) has changed over time in contrast to other items. This analysis is based on the Macnaughton-Smith et al. clustering algorithm.

Usage

detectTimeVariations(
  data,
  value,
  item,
  timestamp,
  temporalAggregation = c("day", "week", "month", "quarter", "year"),
  aggregationFun = sum,
  preProcess = NA,
  recentTimePeriods = 5
)

Arguments

data Data frame that will be expanded.
value Name of the column variable that contains the value for the ABC and XYZ analysis.
item Name of the column including the item names or identifiers (e.g., product name, EAN)
timestamp Name of the column including the timestamp. This column should be in POSIX or Date-format.
temporalAggregation
Temporal aggregation mode (i.e., "day", "week", "month", "quarter", "year").

aggregationFun
Function for aggregating the value column. Default is sum.

preProcess
A string vector that defines a pre-processing of the aggregated data before clustering. Available pre-processing methods are "center", "scale", "standardize", and "normalize". Default is NA (no pre-processing).

recentTimePeriods
Integer indicating the number of time periods that are used to define the recent item values. Default is 5.

Value
Returns a data frame showing to which cluster each item belongs based on all value and based on the recent values as well as whether the item has switched the cluster.

References

Examples
```r
data("Amount")
timeVariations = detectTimeVariations(data = Amount,
    value = "amount",
    item = "item",
    timestamp = "date",
    temporalAggregation = "week")
```

```r
default(
    data,
    expand,
    expandTo = c("all", "event"),
    valueColumns,
    latest_values = F,
    valueLevels = NA,
    timestamp,
    timestampFormat = c("day", "week", "month", "quarter", "year"),
    keepData = T
)```
**expandData**

**Arguments**

- **data**  
  Data frame that will be expanded.
- **expand**  
  Name of the variables that will be expanded.
- **expandTo**  
  Defines whether values for the variables to be expanded will be filled for all dates or only those dates included in the data.
- **valueColumns**  
  Name of the columns that are filled with specific values.
- **latest_values**  
  If True missing values are filled with the latest known value until the next known value comes in.
- **valueLevels**  
  Specific values that are used to fill the value columns. If latest_values = TRUE only values with no known values in the past of this values are specified with this specific values.
- **timestamp**  
  Name of the column including the timestamp. This column should be in Date, YY-mm, YYYY-'W'ww, YYYY-mm, YYYY-'Q'q or YYYY format.
- **timestampFormat**  
  Declares in which format the timestamp comes in (i.e., "day", "week", "month", "quarter", "year").
- **keepData**  
  Defines whether variables that will not be expanded should be kept.

**Value**

Returns the expanded data frame.

**Author(s)**

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**See Also**

aggregateData

**Examples**

```r
data("Amount")
expandedItems = expandData(Amount,
  expand = c("item", "itemgroup"),
  expandTo = "all",
  valueColumns = c("amount", "value"),
  latest_values = TRUE,
  valueLevels = c(0, 0),
  timestamp = "date",
  timestampFormat = "day")
```
Forecast-class

Class Forecast

Description

This S4 class represents the result of forecast using function `predictValue`.

Slots

data  (data.frame) Data frame including the predicted data and optionally the training data.
models (list) List of fitted ARIMA models.
value (character) Name of the value column.
item (character) Name of the item column.
items (character) IDs or Names of the items.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calling the function `predictValue`. This S4 class represents the result of a forecast.

Author(s)

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Examples

data("Amount")
prediction = predictValue(data = Amount,
value = "amount",
item = "item",
timestamp = "date",
temporalAggregation = "week",
timeUnitsAhead = 3)
prediction
matmanDemo

Launces a demo app

Description

Launches a shiny app that demonstrates how to use the functions provided by package matman.

Usage

matmanDemo()

Author(s)

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plot,ABCXYZData,ANY-method

Plots the result of an ABC/XYZ analysis

Description

Plots a graph that shows what percentage of items is responsible for what amount of value.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'ABCXYZData,ANY'
plot(
  x,
  plot_engine = c("graphics", "plotly"),
  title = "",
  xlab = "",
  ylab = "",
  top5lab = NA,
  color = list(itemColor = "blue", top5Color = "black", aColor = "green", bColor = "orange", cColor = "red"),
  item = NA,
  ...
)
Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>Object of class ABCXYZData.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plot_engine</td>
<td>Name of the plot engine (&quot;graphics&quot;, &quot;plotly&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>Plot title (e.g. 'ABC-Analysis').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlab</td>
<td>Label of x-axis (e.g. 'Percentage of Items').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ylab</td>
<td>Label of y-axis (e.g. 'Percentage of cumulative Value').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>top5lab</td>
<td>Title of the rank of the top 5 items (e.g. 'Items with the highest Value').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>color</td>
<td>List of plot colors (i.e., itemColor, top5Color, aColor, bColor, cColor). Default is: list(itemColor = &quot;blue&quot;, top5Color = &quot;black&quot;, aColor = &quot;green&quot;, bColor = &quot;orange&quot;, cColor = &quot;red&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>item</td>
<td>Name of a single column with an identifier, that is displayed in the top-5-ranking. Used if the ABCXYZData object has multiple item columns. If NA the first item column is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Further optional parameters for function graphics::plot or function plotly::plot_ly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Author(s)

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See Also

computeABCXYZAnalysis ABCXYZData

Examples

data("Amount")
abcResult = computeABCXYZAnalysis(data = Amount,
   value = "value",
   item = "item",
   timestamp = "date")
plot(abcResult,
   plot_engine = "graphics",
   title = "ABC Analysis",
   xlab = "Items",
   ylab = "Demand")
plotValueSeries

Plots the development of the values

Description

Plots a bar chart that shows the sum of the value column for a certain time interval.

Usage

plotValueSeries(
  data, 
  item, 
  item_id, 
  value, 
  timestamp, 
  temporalAggregation = c("day", "week", "month", "quarter", "year"), 
  expand = TRUE, 
  withTrendLine = TRUE, 
  windowLength = 5, 
  trendLineType = "s"
)

Arguments

data Data frame or matrix on which the ABC analysis is performed.
item Name of the column including the item name or identifier (e.g., product name, EAN).
item_id Name of the item that will be displayed.
value Name of the column variable that contains the values.
timestamp Name of the column including the timestamp. This column should be in POSIX or date-format.
temporalAggregation Temporal aggregation for the XYZ-analysis (i.e., "day", "week", "month", "quarter", "year").
expand Indicator if the data should be expanded with time intervals that have no data.
withTrendLine Indicator if a trend line should be displayed in the bar chart.
windowLength Backwards window length.
trendLineType If "s" the simple and if "w" the weighted moving average is calculated.

Value

A plotly bar chart, that shows the development of the value column.
Author(s)

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Bernhard Bauer <bernhard.bauer@th-deg.de>
Michael Scholz <michael.scholz@th-deg.de>

Examples

data("Amount")
plotValueSeries(Amount,
    item = "item",
    item_id = "45186",
    value = "amount",
    timestamp = "date",
    temporalAggregation = "week",
    withTrendLine = TRUE,
    windowLength = 10,
    trendLineType = "w")

predictValue

Predicts the value for items

Description

Predicts the value for items based on previous values. Previous values can be aggregated to value per day, week, month, quarter or year. An ARIMA model is estimated for each item based on the function forecast: auto.arima. The best model is selected and used for prediction. Note that only models without drift term will be considered in order to ensure consistent predictions.

Usage

predictValue(
    data,
    value,
    item,
    timestamp,
    temporalAggregation = c("day", "week", "month", "quarter", "year"),
    aggregationFun = sum,
    timeUnitsAhead = 1,
    digits = 3,
    expand = F,
    keepPreviousData = F,
    level = 0.95,
    ...
)
predictValue

Arguments

data Data frame including previous values.
value Name of the column representing the item value.
item Name of the column representing the item ID or the item name.
timestamp Name of the column including the timestamp. This column should be in POSIX or date-format.
temporalAggregation Temporal aggregation mode (i.e., "day", "week", "month", "quarter", "year").
taggregationFun Function for aggregating the value column. Default is sum.
timeUnitsAhead Integer indicating the number of time units (i.e., days, weeks, months, quarters or years) the should be predicted.
digits Integer indicating the number of significant digits used for the predicted values.
expand Logical indicating whether the data will be expanded after they are aggregated. Default is not (FALSE).
keepPreviousData Logical indicating whether the data from the given data frame will be added to the result or not. Default is not (FALSE).
level Numeric value representing the confidence level for the predictions. The default is 0.95 (i.e. lower level = 0.025 and upper level = 0.975).
... Further arguments for function forecast::auto.arima.

Value

Returns a Forecast object.

Author(s)

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Michael Scholz <michael.scholz@th-deg.de>

See Also

auto.arima Forecast

Examples

# Simple Example
data("Amount")
prediction = predictValue(data = Amount,
value = "amount",
item = "item",
timestamp = "date",
temporalAggregation = "week",
timeUnitsAhead = 3)
prediction
# More Sophisticated Example

data("Amount")
prediction = predictValue(data = Amount,
  value = "amount",
  item = "item",
  timestamp = "date",
  temporalAggregation = "week",
  aggregationFun = mean,
  timeUnitsAhead = 5,
  digits = 4,
  keepPreviousData = TRUE,
  level = 0.9,
  trace = TRUE)
prediction

---

**show,ABCXYZComparison-method**

*Shows an ABCXYZComparison object*

### Description

Shows an ABCXYZComparison object as a table consisting of the absolute and relative amount of each item, the cumulative relative amount and the ABC-class for both ABCXYZData objects. It furthermore shows the ABC comparison of the two objects. If XY and YZ parameters have been specified for computing the ABCXYZData object, the table also includes a column for the XYZ coefficient, the XYZ-class, the ABC/XYZ-class and the XYZ comparison.

### Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'ABCXYZComparison'
show(object)
```

### Arguments

- **object**
  The ABCXYZComparison object

### Author(s)

- Leon Binder <leon.binder@th-deg.de>
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- Michael Scholz <michael.scholz@th-deg.de>

### See Also

`ABCXYZComparison`, `compare`
Examples

data("Amount")
data1 = Amount[sample(1:nrow(Amount), 1000),]
data2 = Amount[sample(1:nrow(Amount), 1000),]
abcxyzData1 = computeABCXYZAnalysis(data1, value = "value", item = "item", timestamp = "date")
abcxyzData2 = computeABCXYZAnalysis(data2, value = "value", item = "item", timestamp = "date")
comparison = compare(abcxyzData1, abcxyzData2)
comparison

Description

Shows the ABCXYZData object as a table consisting of the absolute and relative amount of each item, the cumulative relative amount and the ABC-class. If XY and YZ parameters have been specified for computing the ABCXYZData object, the table also includes a column for the XYZ coefficient, the XYZ- class and the ABC/XYZ-class.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'ABCXYZData'
show(object)

Arguments

object The ABCXYZData object

Author(s)

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See Also

ABCXYZData computeABCXYZAnalysis

Examples

data("Amount")
abcResult = computeABCXYZAnalysis(data = Amount, value = "value", item = "item", timestamp = "date")
abcResult
show,Forecast-method  Shows a Forecast object

Description

Shows the predicted data of a Forecast object. If the Forecast object was created using keepPreviousData = TRUE, also the training data are shown

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'Forecast'
show(object)
```

Arguments

- `object` The Forecast object

Author(s)

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See Also

- `Forecast`

Examples

```r
data("Amount")
prediction = predictValue(data = Amount,
    value = "amount",
    item = "item",
    timestamp = "date",
    temporalAggregation = "week",
    timeUnitsAhead = 3)
prediction
```
Stocks

Stock data

Description
A dataset containing 10 items and their stocks over 3 years of data.

Usage
Stocks

Format
A data frame with 1,610 rows and 5 variables:

- **date**: Date in format yyyy-mm-dd
- **item**: Item ID
- **stock**: Item stock value
- **minstock**: Minimum stock per item
- **reorderlevel**: Stock threshold for triggering item reorders

Source
anonymized real data

summary

Summary:

Description
Summarizes an S4 object.

Usage

```
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- **object**: S4 object.
- **...**: Optional parameters.

Value

Summary.
summary,ABCXYZComparison-method

Prints the summary of the comparison of two ABC/XYZ analyses

Description

Summarizes the differences between two ABCXYZData objects.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'ABCXYZComparison'
summary(object, withMissing = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `object`: Object of class ABCXYZComparison.
- `withMissing`: Logical indicating whether missing categories will be shown. Default is FALSE.

Value

A contingency table showing the differences.

Author(s)

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Michael Scholz <michael.scholz@th-deg.de>
**summary.ABCXYZData-method**

Prints the result summary of an ABC/XYZ analysis

**Description**

Summarizes the items count and value sum grouped by the different ABC- or ABC/XYZ-Classes.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'ABCXYZData'
summary(object, withMissing = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` Object of class ABCXYZData.
- `withMissing` Logical indicating whether missing categories will be shown. Default is FALSE.

**Value**

A data.table with the summarized results.

**Author(s)**

- Leon Binder <leon.binder@th-deg.de>
- Bernhard Bauer <bernhard.bauer@th-deg.de>
- Michael Scholz <michael.scholz@th-deg.de>

**See Also**

- `computeABCXYZAnalysis` ABCXYZData

**Examples**

```r
data("Amount")
data1 = Amount[sample(1:nrow(Amount), 1000),]
data2 = Amount[sample(1:nrow(Amount), 1000),]
abcxyzData1 = computeABCXYZAnalysis(data1, value = "value", item = "item", timestamp = "date")
abcxyzData2 = computeABCXYZAnalysis(data2, value = "value", item = "item", timestamp = "date")
comparison = compare(abcxyzData1, abcxyzData2)
summary(comparison)
```
Examples

# ABC Analysis
data("Amount")
abcResult = computeABCXYZAnalysis(data = Amount, 
   value = "value", 
   item = "item", 
   timestamp = "date")
summary(abcResult)

# ABC/XYZ Analysis
data("Amount")
abcxyzResult = computeABCXYZAnalysis(data = Amount, 
   value = "value", 
   item = "item", 
   timestamp = "date", 
   temporalAggregation = "week", 
   XY = 0.3, YZ = 0.5)
summary(abcxyzResult)

summary.Forecast-method

Prints the summary of a Forecast object

Description

Summarizes the fitted models estimated for predicting item values (e.g., demand, stock).

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'Forecast'
summary(object)

Arguments

object Object of class Forecast

Value

A data frame showing a summary of fitted models.

Author(s)

Leon Binder <leon.binder@th-deg.de>
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Michael Scholz <michael.scholz@th-deg.de>

See Also

predictValue Forecast
Examples

data("Amount")
prediction = predictValue(data = Amount,
  value = "amount",
  item = "item",
  timestamp = "date",
  temporalAggregation = "week",
  timeUnitsAhead = 3)
summary(prediction)
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