Package ‘plan’

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as.burndown

Create a burndown object

Description
Create a burndown object from the given data.

Usage

as.burndown(start, deadline, tasks, progress, progressInPercent = FALSE)

Arguments

start            Start date
deadline         Deadline (end date)
tasks            Data frame containing the task IDs (may be alphanumeric), their description and
                 effort
progress         Data frame containing the progress values with task ID, timestamp and work
                 done (either in percentage or absolute)
progressInPercent
                 boolean; if set to FALSE, progress values are treated like absolute values and
                 converted to percentages

Details
Creates a burndown object from the given data; progress may be given in percentage or absolute
values.

Value
A burndown object.
as.gantt

Create a gantt object.

Description

This creates a gantt object.

Usage

as.gantt(key, description, start, end, done, neededBy)
Arguments

- **key**: integer key for task, normally 1 for the first task, 2 for the second, etc.
- **description**: character string describing the task (brief)
- **start**: start date for task (POSIXt or character string that converts to POSIXt with `as.POSIXct()`)
- **end**: end date for task (POSIXt or character string that converts to POSIXt with `as.POSIXct()`)
- **done**: percentage completion for the task
- **neededBy**: optional key for a dependent task

Value

A `gantt` object; for details, see `read.gantt()`.

Author(s)

Dan Kelley

See Also

Other things related to gantt data: `gantt-class`, `ganttAddTask()`, `gantt.plot`, `gantt-method`, `read.gantt()`, `summary.gantt-method`

Examples

```r
library(plan)
arrive <- as.POSIXct("2012-09-05")
month <- 28 * 86400
year <- 12 * month
leave <- arrive + 4 * year
startT1 <- arrive
endT1 <- startT1 + 4 * month
startT2 <- endT1 + 1
endT2 <- startT2 + 4 * month
startQE <- arrive + 9 * month
endQE <- arrive + 12 * month
QEabsoluteEnd <- arrive + 15 * month
startProposal <- arrive + 15 * month # for example
dropProposal <- arrive + 20 * month
startThesisWork <- arrive + 2 * month # assumes no thesis work until 2 months in
endThesisWork <- leave - 4 * month
startWriting <- leave - 36 * month
dropWriting <- leave
g <- as.gantt(key=1:8, c("Academic",
  "Term 1 classes",
  "Term 2 classes",
  "Qualifying Examination",
  "Research",
  "Term 1 classes",
  "Term 2 classes",
  "Qualifying Examination",
  "Research",
  "Term 1 classes",
  "Term 2 classes",
  "Qualifying Examination",
  "Research"
burndown

"Proposal Defence",
"Thesis Work",
"Paper/Thesis Writing"),
c(startT1, startT1, startT2, startQE, startProposal, startProposal,
startThesisWork, startWriting),
c(startT1, endT1, endT2, endQE, startProposal, endProposal,
endThesisWork, endWriting),
done=rep(0, 7))
plot(g, xlim=c(arrive, leave),
ylabel=list(font=c(2,rep(1,3),2), justification=c(0,rep(1,3),0)))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>burndown</th>
<th>Sample burndown dataset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description**

This is sample burndown dataset provided for testing.

**Author(s)**

Dan Kelley

**See Also**

Other things related to burndown data: as.burndown(), burndown-class.plot.burndown-method, read.burndown().summary.burndown-method

Other data sets provided with plan: gantt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>burndown-class</th>
<th>Class to store burndown objects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description**

Class to store burndown objects

**See Also**

Other things related to burndown data: as.burndown(), burndown.plot.burndown-method, read.burndown(), summary.burndown-method
check.tokens  

**Description**

check tokens

**Usage**

```r
check.tokens(tokens, expected)
```

**Arguments**

tokens  the tokens
expected as expected

---

gantt  

**Description**

This is sample gantt dataset provided for testing.

**Author(s)**

Dan Kelley

**See Also**

Other things related to gantt data: `as.gantt()`, `gantt-class.ganttAddTask()`, `plot`, `gantt-method`, `read.gantt()`, `summary`, `gantt-method`

Other data sets provided with plan: `burndown`

---

gantt-class  

**Description**

These objects may be created with `as.gantt()` or `read.gantt()`.

**See Also**

Other things related to gantt data: `as.gantt()`, `gantt-class.ganttAddTask()`, `gantt.plot`, `gantt-method`, `read.gantt()`, `summary`, `gantt-method`
ganttAddTask

**ganttAddTask**  
*Add a task to a gantt object*

**Description**

This can be a simpler method than using `as.gantt()`, because tasks can be added one at a time.

**Usage**

```r
ganttAddTask(
  g,
  description = "",
  start = NA,
  end = NA,
  done = 0,
  neededBy = NA,
  key
)
```

**Arguments**

- **g**  
  A `gantt` object.
- **description**  
  A character string describing the task.
- **start**  
  A character string indicating the task start time, in a format understood by `as.POSIXct()`. Set to "" (the default) to indicate that description is a heading, with no start and end time.
- **end**  
  A character string indicating the end time, in a format understood by `as.POSIXct()`.
- **done**  
  A numerical value indicating the fraction done.
- **neededBy**  
  An integer indicating a task that depends on the completion of this task. If this is NA, then the task is not needed by any other task.
- **key**  
  An optional value indicating the desired key value. If not given, this will default to one beyond the highest key in g. Otherwise, if key is an integer matching a task that is already in g, then that task is replaced; otherwise, the new task is placed between the tasks with integral keys on either side of the task. For example, setting key=4.5 places this between existing keys 4 and 5 (and then renumbers all keys to be integers); see “Examples”.

**See Also**

Other things related to gantt data: `as.gantt()`, `gantt-class`, `gantt.plot`, `gantt-method`, `read.gantt()`, `summary`, `gantt-method`
Examples

library("plan")
g <- new("gantt")
g <- ganttAddTask(g, "Courses") # no times, so a heading
g <- ganttAddTask(g, "Physical Oceanography", "2016-09-03", "2016-12-05")
g <- ganttAddTask(g, "Chemistry Oceanography", "2016-09-03", "2016-12-05")
g <- ganttAddTask(g, "Fluid Dynamics", "2016-09-03", "2016-12-05")
g <- ganttAddTask(g, "Biological Oceanography", "2017-01-03", "2017-04-05")
g <- ganttAddTask(g, "Geological Oceanography", "2017-01-03", "2017-04-05")
g <- ganttAddTask(g, "Time-series Analysis", "2017-01-03", "2017-04-05")
g <- ganttAddTask(g, "Research") # no times, so a heading
g <- ganttAddTask(g, "Literature review", "2016-09-03", "2017-04-05")
g <- ganttAddTask(g, "Develop analysis skills", "2016-09-03", "2017-08-01")
g <- ganttAddTask(g, "Thesis work", "2017-01-01", "2018-04-01")
g <- ganttAddTask(g, "Defend thesis proposal", "2017-05-01", "2017-06-01")
g <- ganttAddTask(g, "Write papers & thesis", "2017-05-01", "2018-04-01")
g <- ganttAddTask(g, "Defend thesis", "2018-05-01", "2018-05-15")
# Set 'font' for bold-faced headings
font <- ifelse(is.na(g["start"]), 2, 1)
plot(g, ylabel=list(font=font))

---

**plan-class**

*Base Class for plan Objects*

---

**Description**

Base Class for plan Objects

**Slots**

data A list containing variable contents.

---

**plot, burndown-method**

*Draw a burndown chart*

---

**Description**

Plot a burndown chart.
Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'burndown'
plot(
x, col = NULL,
draw.plan = TRUE,
draw.regression = TRUE,
draw.lastupdate = FALSE,
t.stop = "",
y.name = "Remaining Effort",
debug = FALSE,
...
)
```

Arguments

- `x`: A `burndown` object.
- `col`: list of colours for items, starting with the first key in the file (which will be at the bottom of the chart). If not specified, the `hcl()` scheme will be used, to generate colours that are distinct, that show up reasonably well on a monitor.
- `draw.plan`: boolean, set to `TRUE` to draw the plan, as a blue descending line with a horizontal intercept.
- `draw.regression`: boolean, set to `TRUE` to draw a red dashed line indicating the overall progress, as determined by regression.
- `draw.lastupdate`: boolean, set to `TRUE` to draw the last update (which otherwise requires a sharp eye).
- `t.stop`: a POSIX time, the maximum time for graph (defaults to deadline if not given).
- `y.name`: character string, for labelling the vertical axis.
- `debug`: boolean, set to `TRUE` to monitor the work.
- `...`: extra things handed down to plotting functions.

Author(s)

Dan Kelley

References

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burndown_chart

See Also

Other things related to burndown data: `as.burndown()`, `burndown-class`, `burndown`, `read.burndown()`, `summary`, `burndown-method`
Examples

```r
library(plan)
data(burndown)
summary(burndown)
plot(burndown)
```

---

**plot, gantt-method**

*Draw a Gantt diagram*

---

### Description

Plot a gantt chart that shows the time allocated to a set of tasks, optionally also with an indication of discrete events that occur as instants in time.

### Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'gantt'
plot(
x, xlim, time.format = NULL, time.labels.by, time.lines.by, event.time = NULL, event.label = NULL, event.side = 3, col.connector = "black", col.done = gray(0.3), col.notdone = gray(0.9), col.eventLine = gray(0.1), col.event = par("fg"), cex.event = par("cex"), font.event = par("font"), lty.eventLine = par("lty"), lwd.eventLine = par("lwd"), bg = par("bg"), grid.col = "lightgray", grid.lty = "dotted", ylabels = list(col = 1, cex = 1, font = 1, justification = 1), arrows = NULL, main = "", line.main = NA, cex.main = par("cex"), mgp = c(2, 0.7, 0), maiAdd = rep(0, 4), axes = TRUE, debug = FALSE,
```

---
Arguments

x  A `gantt` object.
xlim  optional range of time axis; if not provided, the range of times in x will be used.
time.format  format for dates on time axis; defaults to 3-letter month.
time.labels.by  suggested label increment on time axis, e.g. time.labels.by="2 months" to get a two-month interval. If not supplied, the axis will be generated automatically.
time.lines.by  suggested interval between vertical grid lines on the plot, e.g. time.lines.by="1 week" for weekly. If not supplied, the grid will be generated automatically.
event.time  vector of event times, e.g. conferences, whose time cannot be altered.
event.label  vector of character strings holding event names.
event.side  side for event labels.
col.connector  colour of (optional) connectors between items.
col.done  colour of work that has been done already. This may be a vector of colours, one for each item in the gantt table.
col.notdone  colour of work that has not been done yet. This may be a vector of colours, one for each item in the gantt table.
col.eventLine  colour of event lines; may be a vector.
col.event  colour of event labels; may be a vector.
cex.event  expansion factor for event labels; may be a vector.
font.event  font for event labels; may be a vector.
lty.eventLine  line type for event lines; may be a vector.
lwd.eventLine  line width for event lines; may be a vector.
bg  background colour for plot.
grd.col  colour for grid.
grd.lty  line type for grid.
ylabels  A list with elements col for colour, cex for character-expansion factor, font for font, and justification for the placement in the margin (0 means left-justified, and 1 means right-justified. (NOTE: left-justification works poorly in RStudio, but properly in other systems.) It usually makes sense for the elements in ylabels to be vectors of the same length as the topic list. However, shorter vectors are permitted, and they lengthened by copying the default values at the end (see Example 6).
arrows  A vector of strings, one for each topic, indicating the nature of the arrows that may be drawn at the ends of task bars. The individual values may be "left", "right", "both" or "neither". Set arrows=NULL, the default, to avoid such arrows.
main  character string to be used as chart title.
plot,gantt-method

line.main line where title occurs. If NA, then the title is placed in a default location; otherwise, it is line.main lines above the top of the plot.

cex.main numeric, font-size factor for title.

mgp setting for par(mgp), within-axis spacing. The default value tightens axis spacing.

maiAdd inches to add to the auto-computed margins at the bottom, left, top, and right margins. The values may be negative (to tighten margins) but the sum will be truncated to remain positive.

axes logical, TRUE to draw the x axis. (Setting to FALSE permits detailed axis tweaking.)

debug logical value, TRUE to monitor the work.

... extra things handed down.

Details

Time is indicated along the x axis, and tasks are stacked along the y axis, akin to progress bars. Colour-coding can be used to indicate the degree of completion of each task. These codes can be set individually for individual tasks. Progress bars can have arrows (on either end), suggesting tasks with flexible start/end dates or overdue tasks. Vertical lines may be drawn for discreet events. See “Examples” for a few of the possibilities.

Author(s)

Dan Kelley

References

Gantt diagrams are described on wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gantt_Chart.

See Also

Other things related to gantt data: as.gantt(), gantt-class, ganttAddTask(), gantt, read.gantt(), summary,gantt-method

Examples

library(plan)
data(gantt)summary(gantt)

# 1. Simple plot
plot(gantt)

# 2. Plot with two events
event.label <- c("Proposal", "AGU")
event.time <- c("2008-01-28", "2008-12-10")
plot(gantt, event.label=event.label, event.time=event.time)

# 3. Control x axis (months, say)
read.burndown

Scan burndown data file

Description
Read a data file containing burndown information.

Usage
read.burndown(file, debug = FALSE)

Arguments
- file: a connection or a character string giving the name of the file to load.
- debug: boolean, set to TRUE to print debugging information.

Details
Reads a burndown dataset.

A strict format is required, in which the following items must be present, in the stated order, and with nothing else in the file. An example is given after the description.

- Line 1: contains two comma-separated items: the string Start, and a time expressed in ISO 8601 format (YYYY-MM-DD or YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss). This line indicates the start of the project.
- Line 2: as Line 1, but the string is to be Start, and the line indicates the deadline for the project.
- Line 3: a header line for a "tasks" list, comprising the following three words separated by commas: Key, Description, and Effort.
- Lines 4 to N: data lines, each containing three items: a numeric index "Key" for the task, a short "Description" of the task, and the estimated "Effort" for this task, expressed as a number. The keys must be distinct, and they must match the keys in the progress table (see below). The description should be short enough to give a reasonable-size legend as created by `plot.burndown-method()`. The effort may be expressed in any convenient unit, e.g. the number of hours or days for the task, or as a percentage of the overall task.
- Line N+1: a header line for the "Progress" list, comprising the following four words separated by commas: Key, Done, and Time.
- Line N+2 to end: data lines holding Progress items. Each "Key" must match a key in the task list. The "Done" column holds the percentage of the task that has been completed. The "Time" is in ISO 8601 format, as described above.

**Value**

A burndown object.

**Sample data file**

```
Start, 2006-04-08 12:00:00
Deadline, 2006-04-11 20:00:00

Key, Description, Effort
1, Code read.burndown(), 4
2, Code summary.burndown(), 1
3, Code plot.burndown(), 5
4, Create R package, 2
5, Write documentation, 2
6, Set up website, 1

Key, Done, Time
1,  5, 2006-04-08 13:00:00
2,  5, 2006-04-08 13:30:00
1, 10, 2006-04-08 14:00:00
2, 50, 2006-04-08 15:00:00
4,  5, 2006-04-08 19:30:00
5,  5, 2006-04-08 20:00:00
4,100, 2006-04-08 21:16:00
1, 50, 2006-04-09 09:10:00
3,  5, 2006-04-09 09:41:00
3, 30, 2006-04-09 10:18:00
3, 80, 2006-04-09 11:00:00
2, 60, 2006-04-09 12:00:00
2,100, 2006-04-09 12:10:00
1, 70, 2006-04-09 12:30:00
5, 30, 2006-04-09 13:50:00
5, 90, 2006-04-09 14:20:00
```
read.gantt

5, 100, 2006-04-09 14:30:00
1, 100, 2006-04-09 14:35:00
3, 100, 2006-04-09 14:40:00
6, 100, 2006-04-09 16:00:00

Author(s)
Dan Kelley

See Also
Other things related to burndown data: as.burndown(), burndown-class, burndown, plot, burndown-method, summary, burndown-method

Examples
library(plan)
filename <- system.file("extdata", "burndown.dat", package="plan")
b <- read.burndown(filename)
summary(b)
plot(b)

read.gantt Read a gantt data file

Description
Read a data file containing gantt information. The data format is strict, and deviations from it may lead to error messages that are difficult to understand; see “Details”.

Usage
read.gantt(file, debug = FALSE)

Arguments

file a connection or a character string giving the name of the file to load.
debug boolean, set to TRUE to print debugging information.

Details
The first line is a header, and must contain the words Key, Description, Start, End, Done, and NeededBy, written exactly in this way, with commas separating the words. (Blanks are ignored in this line.)

Additional lines indicate the details of each of several sub-projects, in comma-separated items, as follows:

• A key for the task. These must be distinct, and are typically just the numbers 1, 2, 3, etc.
• A description of the task. (This may not contain commas!)
• The start time for the task, in ISO 8601 format (YYYY-MM-DD or YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss).
• The end time for the task, in the same format as the starting time. If an end time equals the
  corresponding start time, no rectangle will be drawn for the activity, and this gives a way to
  make headings (see example 7 for plot,gantt-method()).
• A number indicating the percentage of this task that has been completed to date.
• A space-separated optional list of numbers that indicate the keys of other tasks that depend on
  this one. This list is ignored in the present version of read.gantt().

Value

A gantt object, which is a data frame containing description (a character description of the task),
"start" (the task's start time), "end" (the task's end time), "progress" (a number giving the
percent progress on this item, or NA if none given), and needed.by (a number giving the indices of
other tasks that rely on this task, or NA if none given).

Sample data file

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Start,</th>
<th>End,</th>
<th>Done,</th>
<th>NeededBy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Assemble equipment</td>
<td>2008-01-01,</td>
<td>2008-03-28,</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Test methods</td>
<td>2008-02-28,</td>
<td>2008-03-28,</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Field sampling</td>
<td>2008-04-01,</td>
<td>2008-08-14,</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Analyse field data</td>
<td>2008-06-30,</td>
<td>2008-11-14,</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Write methods chapter</td>
<td>2008-08-14,</td>
<td>2008-11-14,</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Write results chapter</td>
<td>2008-10-14,</td>
<td>2009-01-15,</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Write other chapters</td>
<td>2008-12-10,</td>
<td>2009-02-28,</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Committee reads thesis</td>
<td>2009-02-28,</td>
<td>2009-03-14,</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Revise thesis</td>
<td>2009-03-15,</td>
<td>2009-03-30,</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Thesis on display</td>
<td>2009-04-01,</td>
<td>2009-04-15,</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Defend thesis</td>
<td>2009-04-16,</td>
<td>2009-04-17,</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Finalize thesis</td>
<td>2009-04-18,</td>
<td>2009-05-07,</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Author(s)

Dan Kelley

See Also

Other things related to gantt data: as.gantt(), gantt-class, ganttAddTask(), gantt.plot, gantt-method,
summary.gantt-method

Examples

library(plan)
filename <- system.file("extdata", "gantt.dat", package="plan")
g <- read.gantt(filename)
summary(g)
plot(g)
**summary, burndown-method**

*Summarize a burndown object*

**Description**

Print a summary of a burndown dataset.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'burndown'
summary(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: A *burndown* object.
- `...`: Ignored.

**Author(s)**

Dan Kelley

**See Also**

Other things related to burndown data: `as.burndown()`, `burndown-class`, `burndown`, `plot`, `burndown-method`, `read.burndown()`

**Examples**

```r
library(plan)
data(burndown)
summary(burndown)
```

---

**summary, gantt-method**

*Summarize a gantt object*

**Description**

Summarizes a gantt object.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'gantt'
summary(object, ...)
```
[[.plan-method

**Arguments**

- object: A gantt object.
- ...: Ignored.

**Details**

Prints a summary of a gantt dataset.

**Author(s)**

Dan Kelley

**References**

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burndown_chart

**See Also**

Other things related to gantt data: `as.gantt()`, `gantt-class`, `ganttAddTask()`, `gantt.plot`, `gantt-method`, `read.gantt()`

**Examples**

```r
library(plan)
data(gantt)
summary(gantt)
```

---

###[[.plan-method Extract Something From a plan Object

**Description**

Extract something from a plan object, avoiding using the "slot" notation.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'plan'
x[[i, j, ...]]
```

**Arguments**

- x: A plan object.
- i: The item to extract.
- j: Optional additional information on the i item.
- ...: Optional additional information (ignored).
[[<-.plan-method  Replace Parts of a plan Object

Description

Replace something within a plan object, avoiding using the "slot" notation.

Usage

```r
## S4 replacement method for signature 'plan'
x[[i, j, ...]] <- value
```

Arguments

- **x**: A plan object.
- **i**: The item to replace.
- **j**: Optional additional information on the i item.
- **...**: Optional additional information (ignored).
- **value**: The value to be placed into x, somewhere.
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