Package ‘simmer.plot’

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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)

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See Also


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

```r
## 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,
     items = c("queue", "server", "system"), steps = FALSE, limits = TRUE,
     ...)```

Arguments

- `x` a data frame of class arrivals/attributes/resources (see `get_mon`).
- `metric` specific metric to compute.
- `...` unused.
- `keys` attributes to plot (if left empty, all attributes are shown).
- `names` resources to plot (if left empty, all resources are shown).
- `items` (metric="usage") resource items to include in the chart.
- `steps` (metric="usage") whether to show the instantaneous usage rather than the cumulative average.
- `limits` (metric="usage") whether to show limits.

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: `flow = end_time - 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: `waiting_time = flow_time - 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 stairstep 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**

```r
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")
```

**Description**

Deprecated. See `plot.mon` instead.
**plot.trajectory**

**Usage**

```r
## 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.

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**plot.trajectory**  
*Plot Method for trajectory Objects*

**Description**

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

**Usage**

```r
## 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

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

plot(x)
```
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