Package: PRA (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Project Risk Analysis

Version 0.2.0

Description Data analysis for Project Risk Management via the Second Moment Method, Monte Carlo Simulation, Bayesian methods, Design Structure Matrices, and more.

Imports mc2d, minpack.lm, stats

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Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.3.1

URL https://paulgovan.github.io/PRA/, https://github.com/paulgovan/PRA

BugReports https://github.com/paulgovan/PRA/issues

Suggests ggplot2, knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

VignetteBuilder knitr

Config/testthat/edition 3

NeedsCompilation no

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Contents

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ac *Actual Cost (AC).*

Description

Actual Cost (AC).

Usage

```
ac(actual_costs, time_period)
```

Arguments

`actual_costs`	Vector of actual costs incurred at each time period.
`time_period`	Current time period.

Value

The function returns the Actual Cost (AC) of work completed.

Examples

```
actual_costs <- c(9000, 18000, 36000, 70000, 100000)
time_period <- 3

ac <- ac(actual_costs, time_period)
cat("Actual Cost (AC):", ac, "\n")
```

contingency — *Contingency Calculation.*

Description

Contingency Calculation.

Usage

```
contingency(sims, phigh = 0.95, pbase = 0.5)
```

Arguments

sims	List of results from a Monte Carlo simulation.
phigh	Percentile level for contingency calculation.
pbase	Base level for contingency calculation.

Value

The function returns the value of calculated contingency.

Examples

```
num_sims <- 10000
task_dists <- list(
  list(type = "normal", mean = 10, sd = 2),  # Task A: Normal distribution
  list(type = "triangular", a = 5, b = 10, c = 15),  # Task B: Triangular distribution
  list(type = "uniform", min = 8, max = 12)  # Task C: Uniform distribution
)
cor_mat <- matrix(c(
  1, 0.5, 0.3,
  0.5, 1, 0.4,
  0.3, 0.4, 1
), nrow = 3, byrow = TRUE)
results <- mcs(num_sims, task_dists, cor_mat)
contingency <- contingency(results, phigh = 0.95, pbase = 0.50)
cat("Contingency based on 95th percentile and 50th percentile:", contingency)
```

cpi — *Cost Performance Index (CPI).*

Description

Cost Performance Index (CPI).

Usage

```
cpi(ev, ac)
```

Arguments

ev	Earned Value.
ac	Actual Cost.

Value

The function returns the Cost Performance Index (CPI) of work completed.

Examples

```
bac <- 100000
actual_per_complete <- 0.35
ev <- ev(bac, actual_per_complete)
actual_costs <- c(9000, 18000, 36000, 70000, 100000)
time_period <- 3
ac <- ac(actual_costs, time_period)

cpi <- cpi(ev, ac)
cat("Cost Performance Index (CPI):", cpi, "\n")
```

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cv *Cost Variance (CV).*

Description

Cost Variance (CV).

Usage

```
cv(ev, ac)
```

Arguments

ev	Earned Value.
ac	Actual Cost.

Value

The function returns the Cost Variance (CV) of work completed.

Examples

```
bac <- 100000
actual_per_complete <- 0.35
ev <- ev(bac, actual_per_complete)
actual_costs <- c(9000, 18000, 36000, 70000, 100000)
time_period <- 3
ac <- ac(actual_costs, time_period)

cv <- cv(ev, ac)
cat("Cost Variance (CV):", cv, "\n")
```

---

ev *Earned Value (EV).*

Description

Earned Value (EV).

Usage

```
ev(bac, actual_per_complete)
```

Arguments

bac	Budget at Completion (total planned budget).
actual_per_complete	Actual work completion percentage.

Value

The function returns the Earned Value (EV) of work completed.

Examples

```
bac <- 100000
actual_per_complete <- 0.35

ev <- ev(bac, actual_per_complete)
cat("Earned Value (EV):", ev, "\n")
```

fit_sigmoidal *Fit a Sigmoidal Model.*

Description

Fit a Sigmoidal Model.

Usage

```
fit_sigmoidal(data, x_col, y_col, model_type)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame containing the time (x_col) and completion (y_col) vectors.
x_col	The name of the time vector.
y_col	The name of the completion vector.
model_type	The name of the sigmoidal model (Pearl, Gompertz, or Logistic).

Value

The function returns a list of results for the sigmoidal model.

Examples

```
data <- data.frame(time = 1:10, completion = c(5, 15, 40, 60, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95))
fit <- fit_sigmoidal(data, "time", "completion", "logistic")
predictions <- predict_sigmoidal(fit, seq(min(data$time), max(data$time),
  length.out = 100), "logistic")
p <- ggplot2::ggplot(data, ggplot2::aes_string(x = "time", y = "completion")) +
  ggplot2::geom_point() +
  ggplot2::geom_line(data = predictions, ggplot2::aes(x = x, y = pred), color = "red") +
  ggplot2::labs(title = "Fitted Logistic Model", x = "time", y = "completion %") +
  ggplot2::theme_minimal()
p
```

grandparent_dsm *Risk-based 'Grandparent' Design Structure Matrix (DSM).*

Description

Risk-based 'Grandparent' Design Structure Matrix (DSM).

Usage

```
grandparent_dsm(S, R)
```

Arguments

S	Resource-Task Matrix 'S' giving the links (arcs) between resources and tasks.
R	Risk-Resource Matrix 'R' giving the links (arcs) between risks and resources.

Value

The function returns the Risk-based 'Grandparent' DSM 'G' giving the number of risks shared between each task.

Examples

```
S <- matrix(c(1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1), nrow = 3, ncol = 3)
R <- matrix(c(1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0), nrow = 2, ncol = 3)
cat("Resource-Task Matrix:\n")
print(S)
cat("\nRisk-Resource Matrix:\n")
print(R)
risk_dsm <- grandparent_dsm(S, R)
cat("\nRisk-based 'Grandparent' DSM:\n")
print(risk_dsm)
```

---

mcs *Monte Carlo Simulation.*

Description

Monte Carlo Simulation.

Usage

```
mcs(num_sims, task_dists, cor_mat = NULL)
```

Arguments

num_sims	The number of simulations.
task_dists	A list of lists describing each task distribution.
cor_mat	The correlation matrix for the tasks.

Value

The function returns a list of the total mean, variance, standard deviation, and percentiles for the project.

Examples

```
num_sims <- 10000
task_dists <- list(
  list(type = "normal", mean = 10, sd = 2),  # Task A: Normal distribution
  list(type = "triangular", a = 5, b = 10, c = 15),  # Task B: Triangular distribution
  list(type = "uniform", min = 8, max = 12)  # Task C: Uniform distribution
)
cor_mat <- matrix(c(
  1, 0.5, 0.3,
  0.5, 1, 0.4,
  0.3, 0.4, 1
), nrow = 3, byrow = TRUE)
results <- mcs(num_sims, task_dists, cor_mat)
cat("Mean Total Duration:", results$total_mean, "\n")
cat("Variance of Total Variance:", results$total_variance, "\n")
cat("Standard Deviation of Total Duration:", results$total_sd, "\n")
cat("5th Percentile:", results$percentiles[1], "\n")
cat("Median (50th Percentile):", results$percentiles[2], "\n")
cat("95th Percentile:", results$percentiles[3], "\n")
hist(results$total_distribution, breaks = 50, main = "Distribution of Total Project Duration",
  xlab = "Total Duration", col = "skyblue", border = "white")
```

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parent_dsm *Resource-based 'Parent' Design Structure Matrix (DSM).*

Description

Resource-based 'Parent' Design Structure Matrix (DSM).

Usage

```
parent_dsm(S)
```

Arguments

S	Resource-Task Matrix 'S' giving the links (arcs) between resources and tasks.

Value

The function returns the Resource-based 'Parent' DSM 'P' giving the number of resources shared between each task.

Examples

```
s <- matrix(c(1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1), nrow = 3, ncol = 3)
cat("Resource-Task Matrix:\n")
print(s)
resource_dsm <- parent_dsm(s)
cat("\nResource-based 'Parent' DSM:\n")
print(resource_dsm)
```

`predict_sigmoidal` *Predict a Sigmoidal Function.*

Description

Predict a Sigmoidal Function.

Usage

```
predict_sigmoidal(fit, x_range, model_type)
```

Arguments

`fit`	A list containing the results of a sigmoidal model.
`x_range`	A vector of time values for the prediction.
`model_type`	The type of model (Pearl, Gompertz, or Logistic) for the prediction.

Value

The function returns a table of results containing the time and predicted values.

Examples

```
data <- data.frame(time = 1:10, completion = c(5, 15, 40, 60, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95))
fit <- fit_sigmoidal(data, "time", "completion", "logistic")
predictions <- predict_sigmoidal(fit, seq(min(data$time), max(data$time),
  length.out = 100), "logistic")
p <- ggplot2::ggplot(data, ggplot2::aes_string(x = "time", y = "completion")) +
  ggplot2::geom_point() +
  ggplot2::geom_line(data = predictions, ggplot2::aes(x = x, y = pred), color = "red") +
  ggplot2::labs(title = "Fitted Logistic Model", x = "time", y = "completion %") +
  ggplot2::theme_minimal()
p
```

`pv` *Planned Value (PV).*

Description

Planned Value (PV).

Usage

```
pv(bac, schedule, time_period)
```

Arguments

bac	Budget at Completion (total planned budget).
schedule	Vector of planned work completion (in terms of percentage) at each time period.
time_period	Current time period.

Value

The function returns the Planned Value (PV) of work completed.

Examples

```
bac <- 100000
schedule <- c(0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.7, 1.0)
time_period <- 3
pv <- pv(bac, schedule, time_period)
cat("Planned Value (PV):", pv, "\n")
```

---

sensitivity *Sensitivity Analysis.*

Description

Sensitivity Analysis.

Usage

```
sensitivity(task_dists, cor_mat = NULL)
```

Arguments

task_dists	A list of lists describing each task distribution.
cor_mat	The correlation matrix for the tasks.

Value

The function returns a vector of sensitivity results with respect to each task.

Examples

```
task_dists <- list(
  list(type = "normal", mean = 10, sd = 2),  # Task A: Normal distribution
  list(type = "triangular", a = 5, b = 15, c = 10),  # Task B: Triangular distribution
  list(type = "uniform", min = 8, max = 12)  # Task C: Uniform distribution
)
cor_mat <- matrix(c(
  1, 0.5, 0.3,
 0.5, 1, 0.4,
  0.3, 0.4, 1
```

```
), nrow = 3, byrow = TRUE)
sensitivity_results <- sensitivity(task_dists, cor_mat)
cat("Sensitivity of the variance in total cost with respect to the variance in each task cost:\n")
print(sensitivity_results)
```

---

smm *Second Moment Analysis.*

Description

Second Moment Analysis.

Usage

```
smm(mean, var, cor_mat = NULL)
```

Arguments

mean	The mean vector.
var	The variance vector.
cor_mat	The correlation matrix.

Value

The function returns a list of the total mean, variance, and standard deviation for the project.

Examples

```
mean <- c(10, 15, 20)
var <- c(4, 9, 16)
cor_mat <- matrix(c(
  1, 0.5, 0.3,
  0.5, 1, 0.4,
  0.3, 0.4, 1
), nrow = 3, byrow = TRUE)
result <- smm(mean, var, cor_mat)
print(result)
```

spi — *Schedule Performance Index (SPI).*

Description

Schedule Performance Index (SPI).

Usage

```
spi(ev, pv)
```

Arguments

ev	Earned Value.
pv	Planned Value.

Value

The function returns the Schedule Performance Index (SPI) of work completed.

Examples

```
bac <- 100000
schedule <- c(0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.7, 1.0)
time_period <- 3
pv <- pv(bac, schedule, time_period)
actual_per_complete <- 0.35
ev <- ev(bac, actual_per_complete)

spi <- spi(ev, pv)
cat("Schedule Performance Index (SPI):", spi, "\n")
```

sv — *Schedule Variance (SV).*

Description

Schedule Variance (SV).

Usage

```
sv(ev, pv)
```

Arguments

ev	Earned Value.
pv	Planned Value.

Value

The function returns the Schedule Variance (SV) of work completed.

Examples

```
bac <- 100000
schedule <- c(0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.7, 1.0)
time_period <- 3
pv <- pv(bac, schedule, time_period)
actual_per_complete <- 0.35
ev <- ev(bac, actual_per_complete)

sv <- sv(ev, pv)
cat("Schedule Variance (SV):", sv, "\n")
```

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