Package 'PdM'

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Description Contains tools to analyze, visualize multiple multivariate time series, explore failure modes, and build predictive maintenance models for IoT.
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BugReports https://github.com/forvis/PdM/issues
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${\it calculate_rul} \ . \ . \ . \ . \ . \ . \ . \ . \ . \ $
handle_misv
PdM
runShinyPdM
transfrom_data
validate_data
$visualize_data \dots $
visualize_RUL

2 handle_misv

Index 8

calculate_rul

Remaining useful life calculation

Description

Generates the remaining useful life (rul) colum for training data

Usage

```
calculate_rul(df)
```

Arguments

df

a training dataframe containing multiple multivariate time series formatted using the specific Table Schema, use showDF() to display schema specification details.

Value

a new training data frame with rul column

Author(s)

Cuong Sai and Maxim Shcherbakov.

Examples

```
train_data <- calculate_rul(train_data)</pre>
```

handle_misv

Handling Missing Values

Description

Imputation and Removing Data

Usage

handle_misv(df, method)

Arguments

df

the input data frame containing multiple multivariate time series for matted using the specific Table Schema with missing values, use ${\tt showDF}$ () to

display schema specification details.

method

the method forhandling missing values. Possible methods are:

omit: removes the rows containing any missing values

mean: for point graphs (scatter plots) median: for both line and point graphs

mod: for box plotsh: for histogram

hf: for histograms of the healthy vs failing sensor Values

PdM 3

Value

A new data frame without missing values

Author(s)

Cuong Sai and Maxim Shcherbakov.

Examples

```
## Not run:
new_data <- handle_misv(data, method = "omit")
new_data <- handle_misv(data, method = "mean")
new_data <- handle_misv(data, method = "median")
## End(Not run)</pre>
```

PdM

R package for predictive maintenance

Description

Contains tools to analyze, visualize multiple multivariate time series, explore failure modes, and build predictive maintenance models for IoT.

runShinyPdM

 $Run\ shinyPdM$

Description

Run a local instance of shinyPdM.

Usage

```
runShinyPdM(...)
```

Arguments

.. [any]

Additional arguments passed to shiny's runApp() function.

Examples

```
## Not run:
   runShinyPdM()
## End(Not run)
```

4 transfrom_data

summarize_data

Extract summary statistics for input data frame

Description

This function used to summarize the input data frame

Usage

```
summarize_data(df)
```

Arguments

df

dataframe containing multiple multivariate time series formatted using the specific Table Schema, use showDF() to display schema specification details.

Details

summarize_data() is an alternative to summary(), quickly providing a broad overview of a data frame. It handles data of all types, dispatching a different set of summary functions based on the types of columns in the data frame.

Value

a data frame containing the by variables and the statistical summaries

See Also

```
showDF, validate_data
```

Examples

```
summary_data(train_data)
summary_data(test_data)
```

transfrom_data

 $Data\ transforms$

Description

The function for data transformation. For more details about the parameter arguments, use ?transfrom_data

Usage

```
transfrom_data(train_df, test_df, method = "range")
```

validate_data 5

Arguments

train_df the training dataframe containing multiple multivariate time series for-

matted using the specific Table Schema, use showDF() to display schema

specification details.

test_df the test dataframe containing multiple multivariate time series formatted

using the specific Table Schema, use showDF() to display schema specifi-

cation details.

method The transform nethod. Possible methods are:

 $\mathbf{BoxCox:}\,$ apply a Box-Cox transform, values must be non-zero and pos-

itive.

YeoJohnson: apply a Yeo-Johnson transform, like a BoxCox, but values

can be negative.

expoTrans: apply a power transform like BoxCox and YeoJohnson.

zv: remove attributes with a zero variance (all the same value).

nzv: remove attributes with a near zero variance (close to the same value).

center: divide values by standard deviation.

scale: subtract mean from values.

range: normalize values.

pca: transform data to the principal components. **ica:** transform data to the independent components.

spatialSign: project data onto a unit circle.

Value

Returns the transformed training and test datasets

Author(s)

Cuong Sai and Maxim Shcherbakov.

See Also

showDF, validate_data,summarize_data

Examples

train

validate_data

Training and Test datasets Validation

Description

Checks if the input data is correctly formatted in accordance with the training and test datasets

6 visualize_data

Usage

```
validate_data(df)
```

Arguments

df

dataframe containing multiple multivariate time series formatted using the specific Table Schema, use showDF() to display schema specification details.

Details

Checks that fc contains necessary column and the composite primary key values are not duplicated.

Value

TRUE if the checks are passed, FALSE otherwise.

Author(s)

Cuong Sai and Maxim Shcherbakov.

See Also

showDF

Examples

validate_data(train_data)

visualize_data

Training and Test data Visualization for predictive maintenance

Description

The function for plotting of ggplot objects. For more details about the graphical parameter arguments, use ?visualize_data

Usage

```
visualize_data(df, id_engine, cols = NULL, type = "1", n_step = 20)
```

Arguments

df dataframe containing multiple multivariate time series formatted using

the specific Table Schema, use showDF() to display schema specification

details.

id_engine id for the input data to be shown.

cols for the variable names of the input data to be shown.

type what type of plot should be drawn. Possible types are:

1: for line graphs

 $visualize_RUL$ 7

```
p: for point graphs (scatter plots)b: for both line and point graphs
```

bp: for box plots**h:** for histogram

hf: for histograms of the healthy vs failing sensor Values

Value

a ggplot object containing the subgraphs of each variable from the input data.

Author(s)

Cuong Sai and Maxim Shcherbakov.

See Also

```
showDF, validate_data,summarize_data
```

Examples

```
visualize_data(train_data, id_engine = 1:10, type = "l")
visualize_data(train_data, id_engine = 1:10, cols = c("s1", "s2", "S8", "c2"), type = "p")
visualize_data(train_data, id_engine = 1:20, type = "bp")
visualize_data(train_data, id_engine = 1:100, type = "h")
visualize_data(train_data, id_engine = 1:100, type = "hp", n_step = 30)
```

visualize_RUL

 $RUL\ visualization$

Description

Generates data_visualization

Usage

```
visualize_RUL(df, id_engine, type = "bar")
```

Arguments

 $df \hspace{1cm} data \\$

id_engine indentificator cols specisly cols

Details

load input data

Value

a list with the following variables

Author(s)

Cuong Sai and Maxim Shcherbakov.

Index

```
*Topic Remaining
    calculate\_rul, 2
*Topic data
    transfrom_data, 4
    visualize_data, 6
    visualize_RUL, 7
*Topic life
    calculate_rul, 2
*Topic missing
    \texttt{handle\_misv},\, \textcolor{red}{2}
*Topic \ transform
    transfrom_data, 4
*Topic useful
    calculate_rul, 2
*Topic values
    handle_misv, 2
*Topic visualization
    visualize_data, 6
calculate_rul, 2
data\_visualization (visualize\_RUL), 7
handle_misv, 2
PdM, 3
PdM-package (PdM), 3
runShinyPdM, 3
showDF, 4-7
summarize\_data, 4, 5, 7
{\tt transfrom\_data},\, 4
validate_data, 4, 5, 5, 7
\verb|visualize_data|, 6
visualize_RUL, 7
```