Análise da fila de atendimento (restrita ao horário de pico 20h)

Carga e Transformação

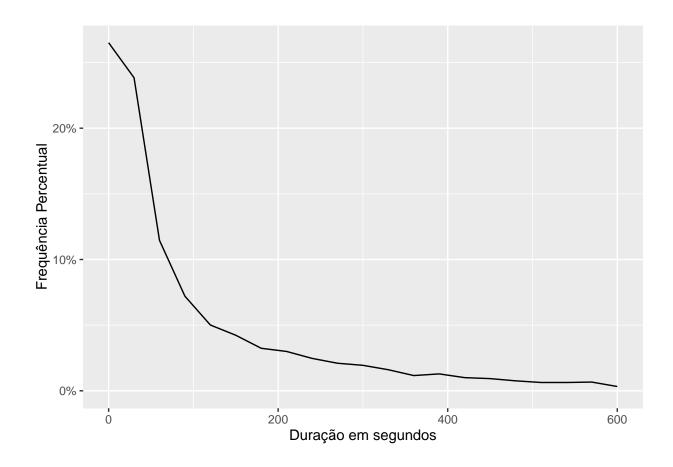
```
#le dados de entrada
data <- read.csv("data.csv", stringsAsFactors = F, sep = ";")</pre>
#data <- head(data, 10)
#nrow(data)
#transforma data/hora de entrada em timestamp
data$arrivalTimestamp <- as.POSIXct(strptime(with(data, paste(Data, Hora.Chegada)), ""XY/\m/\d \h:\M:\M:\M:\M"
data$servStartTimestamp <- as.POSIXct(strptime(with(data, paste(Data, Hora.Chamada)), "%Y/%m/%d %H:%M:%
#calcula o turno
data$turno <- as.factor(floor(as.numeric(format(data$arrivalTimestamp, "%H"))/6))
data$prefer <- substr(data$Chamada, 2, 2)=="P"</pre>
#transforma Guiche em variavel categórica
data$Guiche <- as.factor(data$Guiche)</pre>
#extrai tipo de atendimento
data$Tipo <- as.factor(</pre>
  substr(data$Chamada, 1, attr(regexpr("^[A-Z]{1,2}", data$Chamada), "match.length")))
# table(data$Tipo)
# midpoints <- barplot(as.data.frame(table(data$Tipo))$Freq,</pre>
          names.arq=as.data.frame(table(data$Tipo))$Var1)
# text(midpoints, 200, labels=as.data.frame(table(data$Tipo))$Freq)
#calcula o tempo na fila
data$waitingTime <- data$servStartTimestamp - data$arrivalTimestamp
#calcula o tempo de atendimento
data <- data[with(data, order(Guiche, servStartTimestamp)), ]</pre>
data <- ddply(data, .(format(servStartTimestamp, "%Y/%m/%d"), Guiche), mutate, servDuration = c(as.nume
data <- data[,-1]</pre>
#ordena por hora de chegada para cálculo da diferença de chegada
data <- data[order(data$arrivalTimestamp),]</pre>
data$timediff <- c(Inf, diff(data$arrivalTimestamp))</pre>
#filtra apenas os registros com tempo de servico válido
data <- data[!is.na(data$servDuration), ]</pre>
#todos os dados transformados
write.csv(data, file="dataFull.csv", row.names = F)
#filtra apenas as chegadas occoridas entre 20:00:00 e 20:59:59
data <- data[format(data$arrivalTimestamp, "%H")=="20", ]</pre>
```

```
write.csv(data, file="data20.csv", row.names = F)
```

Percentual de atendimentos preferenciais: 0.0158932

Distribuição de chegada

```
chegadas1 <-
  ggplot(data, aes(timediff, colour = format(arrivalTimestamp, "%H"))) +
  geom_freqpoly(aes(y = (..count..)/sum(..count..)), binwidth = 30) +
 xlim(0, 600) +
 ylab("Frequência Percentual") +
  xlab("Intervalo em segundos") +
  labs(colour = "Hora") +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = percent_format())
ggsave(filename = "chegadas120.png", plot = chegadas1)
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
## Warning: Removed 9 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
## Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values (geom_path).
write.csv(data[,"timediff"], file="chegadasFiltro20.csv")
chegadas2 <- ggplot(data, aes(timediff)) +</pre>
  geom_histogram(aes(y = (..count..)/sum(..count..)), binwidth = 30) +
  \#geom\_freqpoly(aes(y = (...count..)/sum(...count..)), binwidth = 30) +
  xlim(0, 600) +
  ylab("Frequência Percentual") +
  xlab("Intervalo em segundos") +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = percent_format())
ggsave(filename = "chegadas220.png", plot = chegadas2)
## Saving 6.5 \times 4.5 in image
## Warning: Removed 9 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
#-> para os dados gerais, EasyFit retornou Fatigue Life (Birnbaum-Saunders) Distribution com shape=1.94
test <- rbisa(10000, scale=50.405, shape=1.9434)
ggplot(data.frame(test), aes(test)) +
  geom_freqpoly(aes(y = (..count..)/sum(..count..)), binwidth = 30) +
  xlim(0, 600) +
 ylab("Frequência Percentual") +
  xlab("Duração em segundos") +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = percent_format())
## Warning: Removed 521 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
## Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values (geom_path).
```



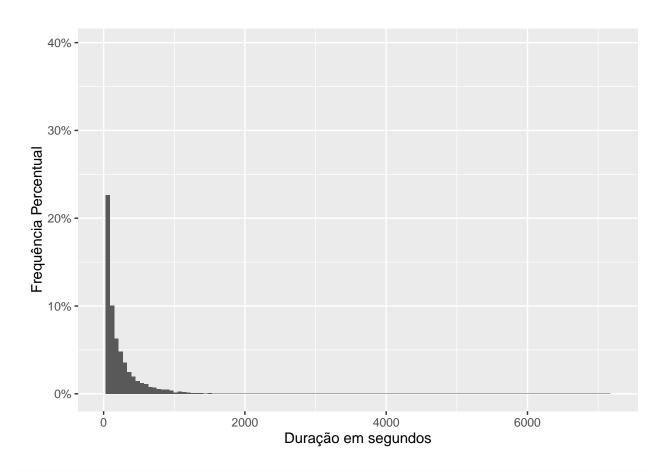
Sumarização e visualização

Chegadas por hora

```
ylab("Intervalo médio entre chegadas (hh:mm:ss)") +
  xlab("Horas do dia") +
  scale_y_datetime(labels = date_format("%H:%M:%S"))
ggsave(filename = "chegadas420.png", plot = chegadas4)
## Saving 6.5 \times 4.5 in image
quantile(floor(data$waitingTime/60), probs = seq(0, 1, 0.1), na.rm = T)
## Time differences in secs
    0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
##
           0
                0
                     1
                          5
                              10
                                   13
                                        17
                                             23
                                                   28
#percentual de registros com tempo de espera < 1min
sum(data$waitingTime<=60, na.rm = T)/sum(!is.na(data$waitingTime))*100</pre>
## [1] 24.66624
#percentual de registros com tempo de espera < 30min
sum(data$waitingTime<=60*30, na.rm = T)/sum(!is.na(data$waitingTime))*100</pre>
## [1] 90.52765
#indica atendimentos imediatos
data$atendImediato <- data$waitingTime <= 60</pre>
tempo_fila_1 <-
  ggplot(data[!data$atendImediato,], aes(floor(waitingTime/60))) +
  geom_histogram(aes(y = (..count..)/sum(..count..)), binwidth = 1, boundary = 1) +
 xlim(0, 60) +
 ylab("Frequência Percentual") +
 xlab("Duração em minutos") +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = percent_format())
ggsave(filename = "tempo_fila_120.png", plot = tempo_fila_1)
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
## Warning: Removed 3 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
#atendimentos sem duração informada e com duração menor que 1min
#hist(data[data$servDuration < 60, "servDuration"])</pre>
#sum(data$servDuration < 60, na.rm = T)
#data$validServTime <- TRUE
sum(data$servDuration > 7200, na.rm = T)
```

[1] 0

```
nrow(data)-sum(!is.na(data$servDuration))
## [1] 0
data$validServTime <-
  with(data, !is.na(servDuration)
       #& servDuration >= 60 # opcionalmente excluios atendimentos menores que 1 min (desistência?)
       & servDuration < 7200)
sum(data$validServTime)
## [1] 1573
#quantis da duracao
quantile(data[data$validServTime, "servDuration"], probs = seq(from=0.1, to=1, by=0.1), na.rm = T)
##
      10%
                    30%
                           40%
                                  50%
                                         60%
                                                70%
                                                        80%
                                                               90%
                                                                     100%
##
     14.0
            30.0 100.6 178.8 244.0 318.0 401.4 583.8 982.8 5556.0
duracao_atend <-
  ggplot(data[data$validServTime, ], aes(floor(servDuration/60))) +
  geom_histogram(aes(y = (..count..)/sum(..count..)), binwidth = 1) +
 xlim(0, 60) +
  ylab("Frequência Percentual") +
  xlab("Duração em minutos") +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = percent_format(), limits = c(0,0.1))
ggsave(filename = "duracao_atend20.png", plot = duracao_atend)
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
## Warning: Removed 8 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
write.csv(data[data$validServTime, "servDuration"], file="duracao_atend20.csv")
#Weibull (data without atend < 60)
#test <- floor(rweibull(10000, 0.85283, scale=705.25) + 60)
#Log normal (data without atend < 60)
\#test \leftarrow floor(rlnorm(10000, meanlog=6.0411, sdlog=1.1442) + 41.277)
ggplot(data.frame(test), aes(test)) +
  geom_histogram(aes(y = (..count..)/sum(..count..)), binwidth = 60) +
  xlim(0, 7200) +
  ylab("Frequência Percentual") +
  xlab("Duração em segundos") +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = percent_format())
```



```
citation(package = "base", lib.loc = NULL)
```

```
##
## To cite R in publications use:
##
##
     R Core Team (2016). R: A language and environment for
     statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing,
##
##
     Vienna, Austria. URL https://www.R-project.org/.
##
## A BibTeX entry for LaTeX users is
##
##
     @Manual{,
##
       title = {R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing},
##
       author = {{R Core Team}},
       organization = {R Foundation for Statistical Computing},
##
       address = {Vienna, Austria},
##
       year = {2016},
##
       url = {https://www.R-project.org/},
##
##
     }
##
## We have invested a lot of time and effort in creating R, please
## cite it when using it for data analysis. See also
## 'citation("pkgname")' for citing R packages.
```