

Package ‘decisionSupport’

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Type Package

Title Quantitative Support of Decision Making under Uncertainty

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Description Supporting the quantitative analysis of binary welfare based decision making processes using Monte Carlo simulations. Decision support is given on two levels: (i) The actual decision level is to choose between two alternatives under probabilistic uncertainty. This package calculates the optimal decision based on maximizing expected welfare. (ii) The meta decision level is to allocate resources to reduce the uncertainty in the underlying decision problem, i.e to increase the current information to improve the actual decision making process. This problem is dealt with using the Value of Information Analysis. The Expected Value of Information for arbitrary prospective estimates can be calculated as well as Individual Expected Value of Perfect Information. The probabilistic calculations are done via Monte Carlo simulations. This Monte Carlo functionality can be used on its own.

License GPL-3

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decisionSupport-package

Quantitative Support of Decision Making under Uncertainty.

Description

The decisionSupport package supports the quantitative analysis of welfare based decision making processes using Monte Carlo simulations. This is an important part of the Applied Information Economics (AIE) approach developed in Hubbard (2014). These decision making processes can be categorized into two levels of decision making:

1. The actual problem of interest of a policy maker which we call the *underlying welfare based decision* on how to influence an ecological-economic system based on a particular information on the system available to the decision maker and
2. the *meta decision* on how to allocate resources to reduce the uncertainty in the underlying decision problem, i.e to increase the current information to improve the underlying decision making process.

The first problem, i.e. the underlying problem, is the problem of choosing the decision which maximizes expected welfare. The welfare function can be interpreted as a von Neumann-Morgenstern utility function. Whereas, the second problem, i.e. the meta decision problem, is dealt with using the *Value of Information Analysis (VIA)*. Value of Information Analysis seeks to assign a value to a certain reduction in uncertainty or, equivalently, increase in information. Uncertainty is dealt with in a probabilistic manner. Probabilities are transformed via Monte Carlo simulations.

Details

The functionality of this package is subdivided into three main parts: (i) the welfare based analysis of the underlying decision, (ii) the meta decision of reducing uncertainty and (iii) the Monte Carlo simulation for the transformation of probabilities and calculation of expectation values. Furthermore, there is a wrapper function around these three parts which aims at providing an easy-to-use interface.

Welfare based Analysis of the Underlying Decision Problem: Implementation: [welfareDecisionAnalysis](#)

The Meta Decision of Reducing Uncertainty:

The meta decision of how to allocate resources for uncertainty reduction can be analyzed with this package in two different ways: via (i) Expected Value of Information Analysis or (ii) via Partial Least Squares (PLS) analysis and Variable Importance in Projection (VIP).

Expected Value of Information (EVI): Implementation: [eviSimulation](#), [individualEvpSimulation](#)

Partial Least Squares (PLS) analysis and Variable Importance in Projection (VIP): Implementation: [plsr.mcSimulation](#), [VIP](#)

Solving the Practical Problem of Calculating Expectation Values by Monte Carlo Simulation:

Estimates: Implementation: [estimate](#)

Multivariate Random Number Generation: Implementation: [random.estimate](#)

Monte Carlo Simulation: Implementation: [mcSimulation](#)

Integrated Welfare Decision and Value of Information Analysis: A wrapper function: The function [decisionSupport](#) integrates the most important features of this package into a single function. It is wrapped around the functions [welfareDecisionAnalysis](#), [plsr.mcSimulation](#), [VIP](#) and [individualEvpSimulation](#).

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References

Hubbard, Douglas W., *How to Measure Anything? - Finding the Value of "Intangibles" in Business*, John Wiley & Sons, Hoboken, New Jersey, 2014, 3rd Ed, <http://www.howtomeasureanything.com/>.

Hugh Gravelle and Ray Rees, *Microeconomics*, Pearson Education Limited, 3rd edition, 2004.

See Also

[welfareDecisionAnalysis](#), [eviSimulation](#), [mcSimulation](#)

as.data.frame.mcSimulation

Coerce Monte Carlo simulation results to a data frame.

Description

Coerces Monte Carlo simulation results to a data frame.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'mcSimulation'
as.data.frame(x, row.names = NULL,
              optional = FALSE, ..., stringsAsFactors = default.stringsAsFactors())
```

Arguments

x	An object of class mcSimulation.
row.names	NULL or a character vector giving the row names for the data frame. Missing values are not allowed.
optional	logical. If TRUE, setting row names and converting column names (to syntactic names: see make.names) is optional. Note that all of R's base package <code>as.data.frame()</code> methods use <code>optional</code> only for column names treatment, basically with the meaning of <code>data.frame(*, check.names = !optional)</code> . See also the <code>make.names</code> argument of the <code>matrix</code> method.
...	additional arguments to be passed to or from methods.
stringsAsFactors	logical: should the character vector be converted to a factor?

See Also

[as.data.frame](#)

chance_event *simulate occurrence of random events*

Description

In many simulations, certain events can either occur or not, and values for dependent variables can depend on which of the cases occurs. This function randomly simulates whether events occur and returns output values accordingly. The outputs can be single values or series of values, with the option of introducing artificial variation into this dataset.

Usage

```
chance_event(chance, value_if = 1, value_if_not = 0, n = 1,
             CV_if = 0, CV_if_not = CV_if, one_draw = FALSE)
```

Arguments

chance	probability that the risky event will occur (between 0 and 1)
value_if	output value in case the event occurs. This can be either a single numeric value or a numeric vector. Defaults to 1.
value_if_not	output value in case the event does not occur. This can be either a single numeric value or a numeric vector. If it is a vector, it must have the same length as value_if
n	number of times the risky event is simulated. This is ignored if length(value_if)>1.
CV_if	coefficient of variation for introducing randomness into the value_if data set. This defaults to 0 for no artificial variation. See documentation for the vv function for details.
CV_if_not	coefficient of variation for introducing randomness into the value_if_not data set. This defaults to the value for CV_if. See documentation for the vv function for details.
one_draw	boolean coefficient indicating if event occurrence is determined only once (TRUE) with results applying to all elements of the results vector, or if event occurrence is determined independently for each element (FALSE; the default)

Value

numeric vector of the same length as value_if or, if length(value_if)==1 of length n, containing outputs of a probabilistic simulation that assigns value_if if the event occurs, or value_if_not if it does not occur (both optionally with artificial variation)

Author(s)

Eike Luedeling

Examples

```
chance_event(0.6,6)

chance_event(.5,c(0,5),c(5,6))

chance_event(chance=0.5,
             value_if=1,
             value_if_not=5,
             n=10,
             CV_if=20)
```

corMat *Return the Correlation Matrix.*

Description

Return the correlation matrix of rho.

Usage

```
corMat(rho)
```

Arguments

rho a distribution.

corMat<- *Replace correlation matrix.*

Description

Replace the correlation matrix.

Usage

```
corMat(x) <- value
```

Arguments

x a distribution.
value numeric matrix: new correlation matrix.

decisionSupport	<i>Welfare Decision and Value of Information Analysis wrapper function.</i>
-----------------	---

Description

This function performs a Welfare Decision Analysis via a Monte Carlo simulation from input files and analyses the value of different information about the input variables. This value of information analysis can be done via combined PLSR - VIP analysis or via IndividualEVPI calculation. Results are saved as plots and tables.

Usage

```
decisionSupport(inputFilePath, outputPath, welfareFunction,
  numberOfModelRuns, randomMethod = "calculate",
  functionSyntax = "data.frameNames", relativeTolerance = 0.05,
  write_table = TRUE, plsRvipAnalysis = TRUE,
  individualEvpiNames = NULL, sortEvpiAlong = if (individualEvpiNames)
  individualEvpiNames[[1]] else NULL, oldInputStandard = FALSE,
  verbosity = 1)
```

Arguments

inputFilePath	Path to input csv file, which gives the input estimate .
outputPath	Path where the result plots and tables are saved.
welfareFunction	The welfare function.
numberOfModelRuns	The number of running the welfare model for the underlying Monte Carlo simulation.
randomMethod	character: The method to be used to sample the distribution representing the input estimate. For details see option method in random.estimate .
functionSyntax	character: function syntax used in the welfare function(s). For details see mcSimulation .
relativeTolerance	numeric: the relative tolerance level of deviation of the generated confidence interval from the specified interval. If this deviation is greater than <code>relativeTolerance</code> a warning is given.
write_table	logical: If the full Monte Carlo simulation results and PLSR results should be written to file.
plsRvipAnalysis	logical: If PLSR-VIP analysis shall be performed.
individualEvpiNames	character vector: names of variables, which for the IndividualEVPI shall be obtained via Monte Carlo simulation. If =NULL (the default), no IndividualEVPI is calculated; if ="all", the IndividualEVPI is calculated for all variables. <i>Note:</i> depending on <code>numberOfModelRuns</code> and the complexity of welfare this might take a long time.

sortEvpialong	character: result name along which the summary of the IndividualEVPI shall be sorted. Only relevant if sortEvpialong!=NULL.
oldInputStandard	logical: If the old input standard should be used (estimate_read_csv_old).
verbosity	integer: if 0 the function is silent; the larger the value the more verbose is output information.

Details

This function integrates the most important features of [this package](#) into a single function. It is wrapped around the functions [welfareDecisionAnalysis](#), [plsr.mcSimulation](#), [VIP](#) and [individualEvpSimulation](#).

Combined PLSR - VIP Analysis: The combined Partial Least Squares Regression (PLSR) and Variables Importance in Projection (VIP) analysis is implemented via: [plsr.mcSimulation](#) and [VIP](#).

IndividualEVPI Calculation: Implementation: [individualEvpSimulation](#)

See Also

[mcSimulation](#), [estimate](#), [estimate_read_csv](#), [plsr.mcSimulation](#), [VIP](#), [welfareDecisionAnalysis](#), [individualEvpSimulation](#), [decisionSupport-package](#)

discount	<i>Discount time series for Net Present Value (NPV) calculation</i>
----------	---

Description

This function discounts values along a time series, applying the specified discount rate. It can also calculate the Net Present Value (NPV), which is the sum of these discounted values.

Usage

```
discount(x, discount_rate, calculate_NPV = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	numeric vector, typically containing time series data of costs or benefits
discount_rate	numeric; the discount rate (in percent), expressing the time preference of whoever is evaluating these data economically
calculate_NPV	boolean; if set to TRUE, the discounted time values are summed, otherwise, they are returned as a vector

Value

If `calculate_NPV=TRUE`, the function returns the Net Present Value (NPV) as a numeric value. If `calculate_NPV=FALSE`, the time-discounted values are returned as a numeric vector.

Author(s)

Eike Luedeling

Examples

```
x<-c(3,6,2,5,4,3,9,0,110)
discount_rate<-5

discount(x,discount_rate)
discount(x,discount_rate,calculate_NPV=TRUE)
```

estimate

*Create a multivariate estimate object.***Description**

estimate creates an object of class estimate. The concept of an estimate is extended from the 1-dimensional (cf. [estimate1d](#)) to the multivariate case. This includes the description of correlations between the different variables. An estimate of an n-dimensional variable is at minimum defined by each component being a 1-dimensional estimate. This means, that for each component, at minimum, the type of its univariate parametric distribution, its 5% - and 95% quantiles must be provided. In probability theoretic terms, these are the marginal distributions of the components. Optionally, the individual median and the correlations between the components can be supplied.

as.estimate tries to coerce a set of objects and transform them to class estimate.

Usage

```
estimate(distribution, lower, upper, ..., correlation_matrix = NULL)

as.estimate(..., correlation_matrix = NULL)
```

Arguments

distribution	character vector: defining the types of the univariate parametric distributions.
lower	numeric vector: lower bounds of the 90% confidence intervals, i.e the 5%-quantiles of this estimates components.
upper	numeric vector: upper bounds of the 90% confidence intervals, i.e the 95%-quantiles of this estimates components.
...	in estimate: optional arguments that can be coerced to a data frame comprising further columns of the estimate (for details cf. below). in as.estimate: arguments that can be coerced to a data frame comprising the marginal distributions of the estimate components. Mandatory columns are distribution, lower and upper.

`correlation_matrix`

numeric matrix: containing the correlations of the variables (optional).

Details

The input arguments inform the estimate about its marginal distributions and joint distribution, i.e. the correlation matrix.

The structure of the estimates marginal input information:

in `estimate` The marginal distributions are defined by the arguments `distribution`, `lower` and `upper` and, optionally, by further columns supplied in `...` that can be coerced to a `data.frame` with the same length as the mandatory arguments.

in `as.estimate` The marginal distributions are completely defined in `...`. These arguments must be coercible to a `data.frame`, all having the same length. Mandatory columns are `distribution`, `lower` and `upper`.

Mandatory input columns:

Column	R-type	Explanation
<code>distribution</code>	character vector	Marginal distribution types
<code>lower</code>	numeric vector	Marginal 5%-quantiles
<code>upper</code>	numeric vector	Marginal 95%-quantiles

It must hold that `lower <= upper` for every component of the estimate.

Optional input columns: The optional parameters in `...` provide additional characteristics of the marginal distributions of the estimate. Frequent optional columns are:

Column	R-type	Explanation
<code>variable</code>	character vector	Variable names
<code>median</code>	cf. below	Marginal 50%-quantiles
<code>method</code>	character vector	Methods for calculation of marginal distribution parameters

The median column:

If supplied as input, any component of `median` can be either NA, numeric (and not NA) or the character string "mean". If it equals "mean" it is set to `rowMeans(cbind(lower, upper))` of this component; if it is numeric it must hold that `lower <= median <= upper` for this component. In case that no element `median` is provided, the default is `median=rep(NA, length(distribution))`. The `median` is important for the different methods possible in generating the random numbers (cf. `random.estimate`).

The structure of the estimates correlation input information: The argument `correlation_matrix` is the sub matrix of the full correlation matrix of the estimate containing all correlated elements. Thus, its row and column names must be a subset of the variable names of the marginal distributions. This means, that the information which variables are uncorrelated does not need to be provided explicitly.

`correlation_matrix` must have all the properties of a correlation matrix, viz. symmetry, all diagonal elements equal 1 and all of diagonal elements are between -1 and 1.

Value

An object of class `estimate` which is a list with components `$marginal` and `$correlation_matrix`:

`$marginal` is a `data.frame` with mandatory columns:

Mandatory column	R-type	Explanation
distribution	character vector	Distribution types
lower	numeric vector	5%-quantiles
median	numeric vector	50%-quantiles or NA
upper	numeric vector	95%-quantiles

The `row.names` are the names of the variables. Each row has the properties of an `estimate1d`. Note that the median is a mandatory element of an estimate, although it is not necessary as input. If a component of median is numeric and not NA it holds that: `lower <= median <= upper`. In any case an estimate object has the property `any(lower <= upper)`.

`$correlation_matrix` is a symmetric matrix with row and column names being the subset of the variables supplied in `$marginal` which are correlated. Its elements are the corresponding correlations.

See Also

`estimate1d`, `random.estimate`, `row.names.estimate`, `names.estimate`, `corMat`, `estimate_read_csv` and `estimate_write_csv`.

Examples

```
# Create a minimum estimate (only mandatory marginal information supplied):
estimateMin<-estimate(c("posnorm", "lnorm"),
                     c(      4,      4),
                     c(      50,     10))
print(estimateMin)

# Create an estimate with optional columns (only marginal information supplied):
estimateMarg<-estimate(      c("posnorm", "lnorm"),
                          c(      4,      4),
                          c(      50,     10),
                          variable=c("revenue", "costs"),
                          median = c( "mean",    NA),
                          method = c( "fit",     ""))
print(estimateMarg)
print(corMat(estimateMarg))

# Create a minimum estimate from text (only mandatory marginal information supplied):
estimateTextMin<-"distribution, lower, upper
posnorm,      100,    1000
posnorm,      50,    2000
posnorm,      50,    2000
posnorm,      100,   1000"
estimateMin<-as.estimate(read.csv(header=TRUE, text=estimateTextMin,
strip.white=TRUE, stringsAsFactors=FALSE))
```

```

print(estimateMin)

# Create an estimate from text (only marginal information supplied):
estimateText<-"variable, distribution, lower, upper, median, method
      revenue1, posnorm,      100,  1000, NA,
      revenue2, posnorm,      50,  2000, ,   fit
      costs1,   posnorm,      50,  2000, 70,   calculate
      costs2,   posnorm,      100,  1000, mean,   "
estimateMarg<-as.estimate(read.csv(header=TRUE, text=estimateText,
                                   strip.white=TRUE, stringsAsFactors=FALSE))

print(estimateMarg)
print(corMat(estimateMarg))

# Create an estimate from text (with correlated components):
estimateTextMarg<-"variable, distribution, lower, upper
      revenue1, posnorm,      100,  1000
      revenue2, posnorm,      50,  2000
      costs1,   posnorm,      50,  2000
      costs2,   posnorm,      100,  1000"
estimateTextCor<-"      revenue1, costs2
      revenue1,      1,   -0.3
      costs2,      -0.3,   1"
estimateCor<-as.estimate(read.csv(header=TRUE, text=estimateTextMarg,
                                   strip.white=TRUE, stringsAsFactors=FALSE),
                        correlation_matrix=data.matrix(read.csv(text=estimateTextCor,
                                                                row.names=1,
                                                                strip.white=TRUE)))

print(estimateCor)
print(corMat(estimateCor))

```

estimate1d

Create a 1-dimensional estimate object.

Description

estimate1d creates an object of class estimate1d. The estimate of a one dimensional variable is at minimum defined by the type of a univariate parametric distribution, the 5% - and 95% quantiles. Optionally, the median can be supplied.

as.estimate1d tries to transform an object to class estimate1d.

Usage

```
estimate1d(distribution, lower, upper, ...)
```

```
as.estimate1d(x, ...)
```

Arguments

distribution	character: A character string that defines the type of the univariate parametric distribution.
lower	numeric: lower bound of the 90% confidence interval, i.e the 5%-quantile of this estimate.
upper	numeric: upper bound of the 90% confidence interval, i.e the 95%-quantile of this estimate.
...	arguments that can be coerced to a list comprising further elements of the 1-d estimate (for details cf. below). Each element must be atomic and of length 1 (1-d property).
x	an object to be transformed to class estimate1d.

Details

It must hold that $\text{lower} \leq \text{upper}$.

The structure of the input arguments:

Mandatory input elements:

Argument	R-type	Explanation
distribution	character	Distribution type of the estimate
lower	numeric	5%-quantile of the estimate
upper	numeric	95%-quantile of the estimate

Optional input elements: The optional parameters in ... provide additional characteristics of the 1-d estimate. Frequent optional elements are:

Argument	R-type	Explanation
variable	character	Variable name
median	cf. below	50%-quantile of the estimate
method	character	Method for calculation of distribution parameters

The median: If supplied as input, median can be either NULL, numeric or the character string "mean". If it is NA it is set to NULL; if it equals "mean" it is set to $\text{mean}(c(\text{lower}, \text{upper}))$; if it is numeric it must hold that $\text{lower} \leq \text{median} \leq \text{upper}$. In case that no element median is provided, the default is median=NULL.

Value

An object of class estimate1d and list with at least (!) the elements:

Element	R-type	Explanation
distribution	character	Distribution type of the estimate
lower	numeric	5%-quantile of the estimate
median	numeric or NULL	50%-quantile of the estimate
upper	numeric	95%-quantile of the estimate

Note that the median is a mandatory element of an estimate1d, although it is not necessary as input. If median is numeric it holds that: $lower \leq median \leq upper$. In any case an estimate1d object has the property $lower \leq upper$.

See Also

[random.estimate1d](#)

estimate_read_csv *Read an Estimate from CSV - File.*

Description

This function reads an [estimate](#) from the specified csv files. In this context, an estimate of several variables is defined by its marginal distribution types, its marginal 90%-confidence intervals [lower, upper] and, optionally, its correlations.

estimate_read_csv_old reads an estimate from CSV file(s) according to the deprecated standard. This function is for backward compatibility only.

Usage

```
estimate_read_csv(fileName, strip.white = TRUE, ...)
```

```
estimate_read_csv_old(fileName, strip.white = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

fileName	Name of the file containing the marginal information of the estimate that should be read.
strip.white	logical. Used only when sep has been specified, and allows the stripping of leading and trailing white space from unquoted character fields (numeric fields are always stripped). See scan for further details (including the exact meaning of 'white space'), remembering that the columns may include the row names.
...	Further parameters to be passed to read.csv .

Details

An estimate might consists of uncorrelated and correlated variables. This is reflected in the input file structure, which is described in the following.

CSV input file structures: The estimate is read from one or two csv files: the marginal csv file which is mandatory and the correlation csv file which is optional. The marginal csv file contains the definition of the distribution of all variables ignoring potential correlations. The correlation csv file only defines correlations.

The structure of the marginal distributions input file (mandatory): File name structure: <marginal-filename>.csv
Mandatory columns:

Column name	R-type	Explanation
variable	character vector	Variable names
distribution	character vector	Marginal distribution types
lower	numeric vector	Marginal 5%-quantiles
upper	numeric vector	Marginal 95%-quantiles

Frequent optional columns are:

Column name	R-type	Explanation
description	character	Short description of the variable.
median	cf. estimate	Marginal 50%-quantiles
method	character vector	Methods for calculation of marginal distribution parameters

Columns without names are ignored. Rows where the `variable` field is empty are also dropped.

The structure of the correlation file (optional): File name structure: `<marginal-filename>_cor.csv`
Columns and rows are named by the corresponding variables. Only those variables need to be present which are correlated with others.

The element `["rowname", "columnname"]` contains the correlation between the variables `rowname` and `columnname`. Uncorrelated elements have to be set to 0. The diagonal element `["name", "name"]` has to be set to 1.

The matrix must be given in symmetric form.

Deprecated input standard (`estimate_read_csv_old`): File name structure of the correlation file: `<marginal-filename>.csv_correlations.csv`

Value

An object of type `estimate` which element `$marginal` is read from file `fileName` and which element `$correlation_matrix` is read from file `gsub(".csv", "_cor.csv", fileName)`.

See Also

[estimate_write_csv](#), [read.csv](#), [estimate](#)
[estimate_read_csv](#), [read.csv](#), [estimate](#)

Examples

```
# Read the joint estimate information for the variables "sales", "productprice" and
# "costprice" from file:
## Get the path to the file with the marginal information:
marginalFilePath=system.file("extdata","profit-4.csv",package="decisionSupport")
## Read the marginal information from file "profit-4.csv" and print it to the screen as
## illustration:
read.csv(marginalFilePath, strip.white=TRUE)
## Read the correlation information from file "profit-4_cor.csv" and print it to the screen as
## illustration:
read.csv(gsub(".csv", "_cor.csv", marginalFilePath), row.names=1)
## Now read marginal and correlation file straight into an estimate:
parameterEstimate<-estimate_read_csv(fileName=marginalFilePath)
```



```
print(parameterEstimate)
```

estimate_write_csv *Write an Estimate to CSV - File.*

Description

This function writes an [estimate](#) to the specified csv file(s).

Usage

```
estimate_write_csv(estimate, fileName, varNamesAsColumn = TRUE,  
  quote = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

estimate	estimate: Estimate object to write to file.
fileName	character: File name for the output of the marginal information of the estimate. It must end with <code>.csv</code> .
varNamesAsColumn	logical: If TRUE the variable names will be written as a separate column, otherwise as row names.
quote	a logical value (TRUE or FALSE) or a numeric vector. If TRUE, any character or factor columns will be surrounded by double quotes. If a numeric vector, its elements are taken as the indices of columns to quote. In both cases, row and column names are quoted if they are written. If FALSE, nothing is quoted. Parameter is passed on to write.csv .
...	Further parameters to be passed to write.csv .

Details

The marginal information of the estimate is written to file `fileName=<marginal-filename>.csv`. If the estimate contains correlated variables, the correlation matrix is written to the separate file `<marginal-filename>_cor.csv`.

See Also

[estimate_read_csv](#), [estimate](#), [write.csv](#)

 eviSimulation

Expected Value of Information (EVI) Simulation.

Description

The Expected Value of Information (EVI) is calculated based on a Monte Carlo simulation of the expected welfare (or values or benefits) of two different decision alternatives. The expected welfare is calculated for the current estimate of variables determining welfare and a prospective estimate of these variables. The prospective estimate resembles an improvement in information.

Usage

```
eviSimulation(welfare, currentEstimate, prospectiveEstimate,
             numberOfModelRuns, randomMethod = "calculate",
             functionSyntax = "data.frameNames", relativeTolerance = 0.05,
             verbosity = 0)
```

Arguments

welfare	either a function or a list with two functions, i.e. <code>list(p1,p2)</code> . In the first case the function is the net benefit (or welfare) of project approval (PA) vs. the status quo (SQ). In the second case the element p1 is the function valuing the first project and the element p2 valuing the second project, viz. the welfare function of p1 and p2 respectively.
currentEstimate	estimate : describing the distribution of the input variables as currently being estimated.
prospectiveEstimate	estimate or list of estimate objects: describing the prospective distribution of the input variables which could hypothetically be achieved by collecting more information, viz. improving the measurement.
numberOfModelRuns	integer : The number of running the welfare model for the underlying Monte Carlo simulation.
randomMethod	character : The method to be used to sample the distribution representing the input estimate. For details see option method in random.estimate .
functionSyntax	character : function syntax used in the welfare function(s). For details see mcSimulation .
relativeTolerance	numeric : the relative tolerance level of deviation of the generated confidence interval from the specified interval. If this deviation is greater than <code>relativeTolerance</code> a warning is given.
verbosity	integer : if 0 the function is silent; the larger the value the more verbose is output information.

Details

The Expected Value of Information (EVI): The Expected Value of Information is the decrease in the EOL for an information improvement from the current ($\rho_X^{current}$) to a better prospective (hypothetical) information ($\rho_X^{prospective}$):

$$EVI := EOL(\rho_X^{current}) - EOL(\rho_X^{prospective}).$$

Value

An object of class `eviSimulation` with the following elements:

`$current` `welfareDecisionAnalysis` object for `currentEstimate`

`$prospective` `welfareDecisionAnalysis` object for `single prospectiveEstimate` or a list of `welfareDecisionAnalysis` objects for `prospectiveEstimate` being a list of estimates.

`$evi` Expected Value of Information(s) (EVI)(s) gained by the prospective estimate(s) w.r.t. the current estimate.

References

Hubbard, Douglas W., *How to Measure Anything? - Finding the Value of "Intangibles" in Business*, John Wiley & Sons, Hoboken, New Jersey, 2014, 3rd Ed, <http://www.howtomeasureanything.com/>.

Gravelle, Hugh and Ray Rees, *Microeconomics*, Pearson Education Limited, 3rd edition, 2004.

See Also

`welfareDecisionAnalysis`, `mcSimulation`, `estimate`, `summary.eviSimulation`

Examples

```
#####
# Example 1 Only one prospective estimate:
#####
numberOfModelRuns=10000
# Create the estimate object:
variable=c("revenue","costs")
distribution=c("posnorm","posnorm")
lower=c(10000, 5000)
upper=c(100000, 50000)
currentEstimate<-as.estimate(variable, distribution, lower, upper)
prospectiveEstimate<-currentEstimate
revenueConst<-mean(c(currentEstimate$marginal["revenue","lower"],
                    currentEstimate$marginal["revenue","upper"]))
prospectiveEstimate$marginal["revenue","distribution"]<-"const"
prospectiveEstimate$marginal["revenue","lower"]<-revenueConst
prospectiveEstimate$marginal["revenue","upper"]<-revenueConst
# (a) Define the welfare function without name for the return value:
profit<-function(x){
  x$revenue-x$costs
}
```

```

# Calculate the Expected Value of Information:
eviSimulationResult<-eviSimulation(welfare=profit,
                                  currentEstimate=currentEstimate,
                                  prospectiveEstimate=prospectiveEstimate,
                                  numberOfModelRuns=numberOfModelRuns,
                                  functionSyntax="data.frameNames")

# Show the simulation results:
print(summary(eviSimulationResult))
#####
# (b) Define the welfare function with a name for the return value:
profit<-function(x){
  list(Profit=x$revenue-x$costs)
}
# Calculate the Expected Value of Information:
eviSimulationResult<-eviSimulation(welfare=profit,
                                  currentEstimate=currentEstimate,
                                  prospectiveEstimate=prospectiveEstimate,
                                  numberOfModelRuns=numberOfModelRuns,
                                  functionSyntax="data.frameNames")

# Show the simulation results:
print(summary((eviSimulationResult)))
#####
# (c) Two decision variables:
decisionModel<-function(x){
  list(Profit=x$revenue-x$costs,
       Costs=-x$costs)
}
# Calculate the Expected Value of Information:
eviSimulationResult<-eviSimulation(welfare=decisionModel,
                                  currentEstimate=currentEstimate,
                                  prospectiveEstimate=prospectiveEstimate,
                                  numberOfModelRuns=numberOfModelRuns,
                                  functionSyntax="data.frameNames")

# Show the simulation results:
print(summary((eviSimulationResult)))
#####
# Example 2 A list of prospective estimates:
#####
numberOfModelRuns=10000
# Define the welfare function with a name for the return value:
profit<-function(x){
  list(Profit=x$revenue-x$costs)
}
# Create the estimate object:
variable=c("revenue","costs")
distribution=c("posnorm","posnorm")
lower=c(10000, 5000)
upper=c(100000, 50000)
currentEstimate<-as.estimate(variable, distribution, lower, upper)
perfectInformationRevenue<-currentEstimate
revenueConst<-mean(c(currentEstimate$marginal["revenue","lower"],
                    currentEstimate$marginal["revenue","upper"]))

```

```

perfectInformationRevenue$marginal["revenue", "distribution"]<-"const"
perfectInformationRevenue$marginal["revenue", "lower"]<-revenueConst
perfectInformationRevenue$marginal["revenue", "upper"]<-revenueConst
# (a) A list with one element
prospectiveEstimate<-list(perfectInformationRevenue=perfectInformationRevenue)
# Calculate the Expected Value of Information:
eviSimulationResult<-eviSimulation(welfare=profit,
                                   currentEstimate=currentEstimate,
                                   prospectiveEstimate=prospectiveEstimate,
                                   numberOfModelRuns=numberOfModelRuns,
                                   functionSyntax="data.frameNames")

# Show the simulation results:
print(summary(eviSimulationResult))
#####
# (b) A list with two elements
perfectInformationCosts<-currentEstimate
costsConst<-mean(c(currentEstimate$marginal["costs", "lower"],
                  currentEstimate$marginal["costs", "upper"]))
perfectInformationCosts$marginal["costs", "distribution"]<-"const"
perfectInformationCosts$marginal["costs", "lower"]<-costsConst
perfectInformationCosts$marginal["costs", "upper"]<-costsConst
prospectiveEstimate<-list(perfectInformationRevenue=perfectInformationRevenue,
                          perfectInformationCosts=perfectInformationCosts)
# Calculate the Expected Value of Information:
eviSimulationResult<-eviSimulation(welfare=profit,
                                   currentEstimate=currentEstimate,
                                   prospectiveEstimate=prospectiveEstimate,
                                   numberOfModelRuns=numberOfModelRuns,
                                   functionSyntax="data.frameNames")

# Show the simulation results:
print(summary(eviSimulationResult))
#####
# Example 3 A list of prospective estimates and two decision variables:
#####
numberOfModelRuns=10000
# Create the current estimate object:
variable=c("revenue", "costs")
distribution=c("posnorm", "posnorm")
lower=c(10000, 5000)
upper=c(100000, 50000)
currentEstimate<-as.estimate(variable, distribution, lower, upper)
# Create a list of two prospective estimates:
perfectInformationRevenue<-currentEstimate
revenueConst<-mean(c(currentEstimate$marginal["revenue", "lower"],
                    currentEstimate$marginal["revenue", "upper"]))
perfectInformationRevenue$marginal["revenue", "distribution"]<-"const"
perfectInformationRevenue$marginal["revenue", "lower"]<-revenueConst
perfectInformationRevenue$marginal["revenue", "upper"]<-revenueConst
perfectInformationCosts<-currentEstimate
costsConst<-mean(c(currentEstimate$marginal["costs", "lower"],
                  currentEstimate$marginal["costs", "upper"]))
perfectInformationCosts$marginal["costs", "distribution"]<-"const"
perfectInformationCosts$marginal["costs", "lower"]<-costsConst

```

```

perfectInformationCosts$marginal["costs", "upper"]<-costsConst
prospectiveEstimate<-list(perfectInformationRevenue=perfectInformationRevenue,
                          perfectInformationCosts=perfectInformationCosts)
# Define the welfare function with two decision variables:
decisionModel<-function(x){
  list(Profit=x$revenue-x$costs,
       Costs=-x$costs)
}
# Calculate the Expected Value of Information:
eviSimulationResult<-eviSimulation(welfare=decisionModel,
                                   currentEstimate=currentEstimate,
                                   prospectiveEstimate=prospectiveEstimate,
                                   numberOfModelRuns=numberOfModelRuns,
                                   functionSyntax="data.frameNames")

# Show the simulation results:
print(sort(summary(eviSimulationResult)), decreasing=TRUE, along="Profit")

```

gompertz_yield

Gompertz function yield prediction for perennials

Description

Yields of trees or other perennial plants have to be simulated in order to predict the outcomes of many interventions. Unlike annual crops, however, trees normally yield nothing for a few years after planting, following which yields gradually increase until they reach a tree-specific maximum. This is simulated with this function, which assumes that a Gompertz function is a good way to describe this (based on the general shape of the curve, not on extensive research...). The function assumes that yields remain at the maximum level, once this is reached. For long simulations, this may not be a valid assumption! The function parameters are estimated based on yield estimates for two points in time, which the user can specify. They are described by a year number and by a percentage of the maximum yield that is attained at that time.

Usage

```

gompertz_yield(max_harvest, time_to_first_yield_estimate,
              time_to_second_yield_estimate, first_yield_estimate_percent,
              second_yield_estimate_percent, n_years, var_CV = 0,
              no_yield_before_first_estimate = TRUE)

```

Arguments

max_harvest maximum harvest from the tree (in number of fruits, kg or other units)

time_to_first_yield_estimate
 year (or other time unit) number, for which the first yield estimate is provided
 by first_yield_estimate_percent

time_to_second_yield_estimate
 year (or other time unit) number, for which the second yield estimate is provided
 by second_yield_estimate_percent

first_yield_estimate_percent	percentage of the maximum yield that is attained in the year (or other time unit) given by time_to_first_yield_estimate
second_yield_estimate_percent	percentage of the maximum yield that is attained in the year (or other time unit) given by time_to_second_yield_estimate
n_years	number of years to run the simulation
var_CV	coefficient indicating how much variation should be introduced into the time series of n_targeted_per_year, annual_adoption_rate, perc_disadopt and spontaneous adoption. If this is one numeric value, then this value is used for all variables. If var_CV is a numeric vector with 4 elements, each of these is used to introduce variation in one of these variables (in the sequence: n_targeted_per_year, annual_adoption_rate, perc_disadopt and spontaneous adoption). The numbers correspond to the coefficient of variation that the resulting time series should have. The default is 0, for a time series with no artificially introduced variation. See description of the vv function for more details on this.
no_yield_before_first_estimate	boolean variable indicating whether yields before the time unit indicated by time_to_first_yield_estimate should be 0

Value

vector of n_years numeric values, describing the simulated yield of the perennial. This starts at 0 and, if the simulation runs for a sufficient number of years, approaches max_harvest. If var_CV>0, this time series includes artificial variation.

Author(s)

Eike Luedeling

Examples

```
gompertz_yield(max_harvest=1000,
               time_to_first_yield_estimate=5,
               time_to_second_yield_estimate=15,
               first_yield_estimate_percent=10,
               second_yield_estimate_percent=90,
               n_years=30,
               var_CV=5,
               no_yield_before_first_estimate=TRUE)
```

hist.eviSimulation *Plot Histograms of results of an EVI simulation*

Description

This function plots the histograms of the results of [eviSimulation](#).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'eviSimulation'
hist(x, breaks = 100, col = NULL,
     mainSuffix = " welfare simulation result", ...,
     colorQuantile = c("GREY", "YELLOW", "ORANGE", "DARK GREEN", "ORANGE",
                       "YELLOW", "GREY"), colorProbability = c(1, 0.95, 0.75, 0.55, 0.45,
                                                             0.25, 0.05), resultName = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class <code>eviSimulation</code> .
breaks	one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a vector giving the breakpoints between histogram cells, • a function to compute the vector of breakpoints, • a single number giving the number of cells for the histogram, • a character string naming an algorithm to compute the number of cells (see ‘Details’), • a function to compute the number of cells. <p>In the last three cases the number is a suggestion only; as the breakpoints will be set to <code>pretty</code> values, the number is limited to $1e6$ (with a warning if it was larger). If <code>breaks</code> is a function, the <code>x</code> vector is supplied to it as the only argument (and the number of breaks is only limited by the amount of available memory).</p>
col	a colour to be used to fill the bars. The default of <code>NULL</code> yields unfilled bars.
mainSuffix	character: Suffix of the main titles of the histograms.
...	Further arguments to be passed to <code>hist</code> .
colorQuantile	character vector: encoding the colors of the quantiles defined in argument <code>colorProbability</code> .
colorProbability	numeric vector: defines the quantiles that shall be distinguished by the colors chosen in argument <code>colorQuantile</code> . Must be of the same length as <code>colorQuantile</code> .
resultName	character: indicating the name of the component of the simulation function (<code>model_function</code>) which results histogram shall be generated. If <code>model_function</code> is single valued, no name needs to be supplied. Otherwise, one valid name has to be specified. Defaults to <code>NULL</code> .

Value

an object of class "histogram". For details see `hist`.

See Also

`eviSimulation`, `hist`. For a list of colors available in R see `colors`.

hist.mcSimulation *Plot Histogram of results of a Monte Carlo Simulation*

Description

This function plots the histograms of the results of `mcSimulation`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'mcSimulation'
hist(x, breaks = 100, col = NULL, xlab = NULL,
     main = paste("Histogram of ", xlab), ..., colorQuantile = c("GREY",
     "YELLOW", "ORANGE", "DARK GREEN", "ORANGE", "YELLOW", "GREY"),
     colorProbability = c(1, 0.95, 0.75, 0.55, 0.45, 0.25, 0.05),
     resultName = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>mcSimulation</code> .
<code>breaks</code>	one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a vector giving the breakpoints between histogram cells, • a function to compute the vector of breakpoints, • a single number giving the number of cells for the histogram, • a character string naming an algorithm to compute the number of cells (see ‘Details’), • a function to compute the number of cells. <p>In the last three cases the number is a suggestion only; as the breakpoints will be set to <code>pretty</code> values, the number is limited to $1e6$ (with a warning if it was larger). If <code>breaks</code> is a function, the <code>x</code> vector is supplied to it as the only argument (and the number of breaks is only limited by the amount of available memory).</p>
<code>col</code>	a colour to be used to fill the bars. The default of <code>NULL</code> yields unfilled bars.
<code>xlab</code>	character: x label of the histogram. If it is not provided, i.e. equals <code>NULL</code> the name of the chosen variable by argument <code>resultName</code> is used.
<code>main</code>	character: main title of the histogram.
<code>...</code>	Further arguments to be passed to <code>hist</code> .
<code>colorQuantile</code>	character vector: encoding the colors of the quantiles defined in argument <code>colorProbability</code> .
<code>colorProbability</code>	numeric vector: defines the quantiles that shall be distinguished by the colors chosen in argument <code>colorQuantile</code> . Must be of the same length as <code>colorQuantile</code> .
<code>resultName</code>	character: indicating the name of the component of the simulation function (<code>model_function</code>) which results histogram shall be generated. If <code>model_function</code> is single valued, no name needs to be supplied. Otherwise, one valid name has to be specified. Defaults to <code>NULL</code> .

Value

an object of class "histogram". For details see [hist](#).

See Also

[mcSimulation](#), [hist](#). For a list of colors available in R see [colors](#).

hist.welfareDecisionAnalysis

Plot Histogram of results of a Welfare Decision Analysis

Description

This function plots the histograms of the results of [welfareDecisionAnalysis](#).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'welfareDecisionAnalysis'
hist(x, breaks = 100, col = NULL,
     xlab = NULL, main = paste("Histogram of ", xlab), ...,
     colorQuantile = c("GREY", "YELLOW", "ORANGE", "DARK GREEN", "ORANGE",
                       "YELLOW", "GREY"), colorProbability = c(1, 0.95, 0.75, 0.55, 0.45,
                                                             0.25, 0.05), resultName = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class welfareDecisionAnalysis.
breaks	one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a vector giving the breakpoints between histogram cells, • a function to compute the vector of breakpoints, • a single number giving the number of cells for the histogram, • a character string naming an algorithm to compute the number of cells (see ‘Details’), • a function to compute the number of cells. <p>In the last three cases the number is a suggestion only; as the breakpoints will be set to pretty values, the number is limited to 1e6 (with a warning if it was larger). If breaks is a function, the x vector is supplied to it as the only argument (and the number of breaks is only limited by the amount of available memory).</p>
col	a colour to be used to fill the bars. The default of NULL yields unfilled bars.
xlab	character: x label of the histogram. If it is not provided, i.e. equals NULL the name of the chosen variable by argument resultName is used.
main	character: main title of the histogram.
...	Further arguments to be passed to hist .

colorQuantile	character vector: encoding the colors of the quantiles defined in argument colorProbability.
colorProbability	numeric vector: defines the quantiles that shall be distinguished by the colors chosen in argument colorQuantile. Must be of the same length as colorQuantile.
resultName	character: indicating the name of the component of the simulation function (model_function) which results histogram shall be generated. If model_function is single valued, no name needs to be supplied. Otherwise, one valid name has to be specified. Defaults to NULL.

Value

an object of class "histogram". For details see [hist](#).

See Also

[welfareDecisionAnalysis](#), [hist](#). For a list of colors available in R see [colors](#).

individualEvpiSimulation

Individual Expected Value of Perfect Information Simulation

Description

The Individual Expected Value of Perfect Information (Individual EVPI) is calculated based on a Monte Carlo simulation of the values of two different decision alternatives.

Usage

```
individualEvpiSimulation(welfare, currentEstimate,
  perfectProspectiveNames = row.names(currentEstimate),
  perfectProspectiveValues = colMeans(as.data.frame(random(rho =
  currentEstimate, n = numberOfModelRuns, method = randomMethod,
  relativeTolerance = relativeTolerance)))[perfectProspectiveNames]),
  numberOfModelRuns, randomMethod = "calculate",
  functionSyntax = "data.frameNames", relativeTolerance = 0.05,
  verbosity = 0)
```

Arguments

welfare either a function or a list with two functions, i.e. `list(p1,p2)`. In the first case the function is the net benefit (or welfare) of project approval (PA) vs. the status quo (SQ). In the second case the element p1 is the function valuing the first project and the element p2 valuing the second project, viz. the welfare function of p1 and p2 respectively.

currentEstimate	estimate : describing the distribution of the input variables as currently being estimated.
perfectProspectiveNames	character vector: input variable names that are assumed to be known perfectly with prospective information.
perfectProspectiveValues	numeric vector: of the same length as perfectProspectiveNames with the corresponding values assumed to be known perfectly.
numberOfModelRuns	integer: The number of running the welfare model for the underlying Monte Carlo simulation.
randomMethod	character: The method to be used to sample the distribution representing the input estimate. For details see option method in random.estimate .
functionSyntax	character: function syntax used in the welfare function(s). For details see mcSimulation .
relativeTolerance	numeric: the relative tolerance level of deviation of the generated confidence interval from the specified interval. If this deviation is greater than relativeTolerance a warning is given.
verbosity	integer: if 0 the function is silent; the larger the value the more verbose is output information.

Details

The Individual EVPI is defined as the EVI with respect to a prospective information that assumes perfect knowledge on one particular variable.

Value

An object of class `eviSimulation` with the following elements:

`$current` [welfareDecisionAnalysis](#) object for currentEstimate

`$prospective` [welfareDecisionAnalysis](#) object for single perfectProspectiveNames or a list of [welfareDecisionAnalysis](#) objects for several perfectProspectiveNames.

`$evi` Expected Value of Information(s) (EVI)(s) gained by the perfect knowledge of individual variable(s) w.r.t. the current estimate.

See Also

[eviSimulation](#), [welfareDecisionAnalysis](#), [mcSimulation](#), [estimate](#)

Examples

```
# Number of running the underlying welfare model:
n=10000
# Create the current estimate from text:
estimateText<-"variable, distribution, lower, upper"
```

```

revenue1, posnorm, 100, 1000
revenue2, posnorm, 50, 2000
costs1, posnorm, 50, 2000
costs2, posnorm, 100, 1000"
currentEstimate<-as.estimate(read.csv(header=TRUE, text=estimateText,
strip.white=TRUE, stringsAsFactors=FALSE))

# The welfare function:
profitModel <- function(x){
  list(Profit=x$revenue1 + x$revenue2 - x$costs1 - x$costs2)
}
# Calculate the Individual EVPI:
individualEvpiResult<-individualEvpiSimulation(welfare=profitModel,
currentEstimate=currentEstimate,
numberOfModelRuns=n,
functionSyntax="data.frameNames")

# Show the simulation results:
print(sort(summary(individualEvpiResult)),decreasing=TRUE,along="Profit")
hist(individualEvpiResult, breaks=100)

```

make_CPT

Make Conditional Probability tables using the likelihood method

Description

This function creates Conditional Probability Tables for Bayesian Network nodes from parameters that (for complex nodes) can be more easily elicited from experts than the full table. The function uses the Likelihood method, as described by Sjoekvist S & Hansson F, 2013. Tables are created from three the relative weights of all parents, rankings for all parents, a parameter (b) for the sensitivity of the child node and a prior distribution (for the child node).

Usage

```

make_CPT(parent_effects, parent_weights, b, child_prior,
ranking_child = NULL, child_states = NULL, parent_names = NULL,
parent_states = NULL)

```

Arguments

parent_effects list of vectors describing the effects of all parent node states on the value of the child variable. For example, if parent 1 has four states, the respective vector might look like this: c(3,1,0,0). This would imply that the first state of the parent is strongly associated with high values for the child, the second less strongly, and the 3rd and 4th value are associated with equally low values.

parent_weights weight factors for the parent nodes

b parameter for the strength of the parent's influence on the child node. A value of 1 causes no response; 3 is quite strong.

child_prior prior distribution for the states of the child node.

ranking_child	vector of length length(child_prior) containing rankings for the child node states on a -1..1 scale. If this is null, evenly spaced rankings on this -1..1 scale are assigned automatically.
child_states	optional vector specifying the names of the child states.
parent_names	optional vector specifying parent node names.
parent_states	list of the same structure as parent_effects containing names for all states of all parents.

Value

list of two data.frames: 1) Conditional Probability Table (CPT); 2) legend table specifying which states of the parent nodes belong to which column in the CPT.

Author(s)

Eike Luedeling

References

Sjoekvist S & Hansson F, 2013. Modelling expert judgement into a Bayesian Belief Network - a method for consistent and robust determination of conditional probability tables. Master's thesis, Faculty of Engineering, Lund University; <http://lup.lub.lu.se/luur/download?func=downloadFile&recordId=3866733&fileC>

Examples

```
make_CPT(parent_effects=list(c(-1,1),c(-0.5,0,0.5)),
  parent_weights=c(3,1),b=1.5,child_prior=c(.2,.6,.2),child_states=c("a","b","c"))

test_CPT<-make_CPT(parent_effects=list(c(-1,3),c(-4,2),c(-2,3,4),c(1,2,3)),
  parent_weights=c(1,1,1,1),b=2,child_prior=c(1,2,3,4,5),
  child_states=c("a","b","c","d","e"),
  parent_states=list(c("low","high"),c("A","B"),c(1,2,3),c("Hi","Lunch","Bye")))
```

mcSimulation

Perform a Monte Carlo simulation.

Description

This function generates a random sample of an output distribution defined as the transformation of an input distribution by a mathematical model, i.e. a mathematical function. This is called a Monte Carlo simulation. For details cf. below.

Usage

```
mcSimulation(estimate, model_function, ..., numberOfModelRuns,
             randomMethod = "calculate", functionSyntax = "data.frameNames",
             relativeTolerance = 0.05, verbosity = 0)
```

Arguments

<code>estimate</code>	estimate: estimate of the joint probability distribution of the input variables.
<code>model_function</code>	function: The function that transforms the input distribution. It has to return a single numeric value or a list with named numeric values.
<code>...</code>	Optional arguments of <code>model_function</code> .
<code>numberOfModelRuns</code>	The number of times running the model function.
<code>randomMethod</code>	character: The method to be used to sample the distribution representing the input estimate. For details see option method in random.estimate .
<code>functionSyntax</code>	character: The syntax which has to be used to implement the model function. Possible values are "data.frameNames", "matrixNames" or "plainNames". Details are given below.
<code>relativeTolerance</code>	numeric: the relative tolerance level of deviation of the generated confidence interval from the specified interval. If this deviation is greater than <code>relativeTolerance</code> a warning is given.
<code>verbosity</code>	integer: if 0 the function is silent; the larger the value the more verbose is output information.

Details

This method solves the following problem. Given a multivariate random variable $x = (x_1, \dots, x_k)$ with joint probability distribution P , i.e.

$$x \sim P.$$

Then the continuous function

$$f : R^k \rightarrow R^l, y = f(x)$$

defines another random variable with distribution

$$y \sim f(P).$$

Given a probability density ρ of x that defines P the problem is the determination of the probability density ϕ that defines $f(P)$. This method samples the probability density ϕ of y as follows: The input distribution P is provided as `estimate`. From `estimate` a sample x with `numberOfModelRuns` is generated using [random.estimate](#). Then the function values $y = f(x)$ are calculated, where f is `model_function`.

`functionSyntax` defines the syntax of `model_function`, which has to be used, as follows:

"data.frameNames" The model function is constructed, e.g. like this:

```
profit<-function(x){
  x[["revenue"]]-x[["costs"]]
}
```

or like this:

```
profit<-function(x){
  x$revenue-x$costs
}
```

"matrixNames" The model function is constructed, e.g. like this:

```
profit<-function(x){
  x[, "revenue"]-x[, "costs"]
}
```

"plainNames" model_function is constructed, e.g. like this:

```
profit<-function(x){
  revenue-costs
}
```

Note: this is the slowest of the possibilities for functionSyntax.

Value

An object of class `mcSimulation`, which is a list with elements:

`$x` data.frame containing the sampled x – (input) values which are generated from estimate.

`$y` data.frame containing the simulated y – (output) values, i.e. the model function values for x .

See Also

[print.mcSimulation](#), [summary.mcSimulation](#), [hist.mcSimulation](#), [estimate](#), [random.estimate](#)

Examples

```
#####
# Example 1 (Creating the estimate from the command line):
#####
# Create the estimate object:
variable=c("revenue","costs")
distribution=c("norm","norm")
lower=c(10000, 5000)
upper=c(100000, 50000)
costBenefitEstimate<-as.estimate(variable, distribution, lower, upper)
# (a) Define the model function without name for the return value:
profit1<-function(x){
  x$revenue-x$costs
}
```



```

# Perform the Monte Carlo simulation:
predictionProfit1<-mcSimulation( estimate=costBenefitEstimate,
                                model_function=profit1,
                                numberOfModelRuns=10000,
                                functionSyntax="data.frameNames")

# Show the simulation results:
print(summary(predictionProfit1))
hist(predictionProfit1,xlab="Profit")
#####
# (b) Define the model function with a name for the return value:
profit1<-function(x){
  list(Profit=x$revenue-x$costs)
}
# Perform the Monte Carlo simulation:
predictionProfit1<-mcSimulation( estimate=costBenefitEstimate,
                                model_function=profit1,
                                numberOfModelRuns=10000,
                                functionSyntax="data.frameNames")

# Show the simulation results:
print(summary(predictionProfit1, classicView=TRUE))
hist(predictionProfit1)
#####
# (c) Using plain names in the model function syntax
profit1<-function(){
  list(Profit=revenue-costs)
}
# Perform the Monte Carlo simulation:
predictionProfit1<-mcSimulation( estimate=costBenefitEstimate,
                                model_function=profit1,
                                numberOfModelRuns=1000,
                                functionSyntax="plainNames")

# Show the simulation results:
print(summary(predictionProfit1, probs=c(0.05,0.50,0.95)))
hist(predictionProfit1)
#####
# (d) Using plain names in the model function syntax and
#     define the model function without name for the return value:
profit1<-function() revenue-costs
# Perform the Monte Carlo simulation:
predictionProfit1<-mcSimulation( estimate=costBenefitEstimate,
                                model_function=profit1,
                                numberOfModelRuns=1000,
                                functionSyntax="plainNames")

# Show the simulation results:
print(summary(predictionProfit1, probs=c(0.05,0.50,0.95)))
hist(predictionProfit1, xlab="Profit")
#####
# Example 2(Reading the estimate from file):
#####
# Define the model function:
profit2<-function(x){
  Profit<-x[["sales"]]*x[["productprice"]] - x[["costprice"]]
  list(Profit=Profit)
}

```

```

}
# Read the estimate of sales, productprice and costprice from file:
inputFileName=system.file("extdata","profit-4.csv",package="decisionSupport")
parameterEstimate<-estimate_read_csv(fileName=inputFileName)
print(parameterEstimate)
# Perform the Monte Carlo simulation:
predictionProfit2<-mcSimulation( estimate=parameterEstimate,
                                model_function=profit2,
                                numberOfModelRuns=10000,
                                functionSyntax="data.frameNames")

# Show the simulation results:
print(summary(predictionProfit2))
hist(predictionProfit2)

```

paramtnormci_fit	<i>Fit parameters of truncated normal distribution based on a confidence interval.</i>
------------------	--

Description

This function fits the distribution parameters, i.e. mean and sd, of a truncated normal distribution from an arbitrary confidence interval and, optionally, the median.

Usage

```

paramtnormci_fit(p, ci, median = mean(ci), lowerTrunc = -Inf,
                 upperTrunc = Inf, relativeTolerance = 0.05,
                 fitMethod = "Nelder-Mead", ...)

```

Arguments

p	numeric 2-dimensional vector; probabilities of upper and lower bound of the corresponding confidence interval.
ci	numeric 2-dimensional vector; lower, i.e ci[[1]], and upper bound, i.e ci[[2]], of the confidence interval.
median	if NULL: truncated normal is fitted only to lower and upper value of the confidence interval; if numeric: truncated normal is fitted on the confidence interval and the median simultaneously. For details cf. below.
lowerTrunc	numeric; lower truncation point of the distribution ($\geq -\text{Inf}$).
upperTrunc	numeric; upper truncation point of the distribution ($\leq \text{Inf}$).
relativeTolerance	numeric; the relative tolerance level of deviation of the generated probability levels from the specified confidence interval. If the relative deviation is greater than relativeTolerance a warning is given.
fitMethod	optimization method used in constrOptim .
...	further parameters to be passed to constrOptim .

Details

For details of the truncated normal distribution see [tnorm](#).

The cumulative distribution of a truncated normal $F_{\mu,\sigma}(x)$ gives the probability that a sampled value is less than x . This is equivalent to saying that for the vector of quantiles $q = (q_{p_1}, \dots, q_{p_k})$ at the corresponding probabilities $p = (p_1, \dots, p_k)$ it holds that

$$p_i = F_{\mu,\sigma}(q_{p_i}), \quad i = 1, \dots, k$$

In the case of arbitrary postulated quantiles this system of equations might not have a solution in μ and σ . A least squares fit leads to an approximate solution:

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (p_i - F_{\mu,\sigma}(q_{p_i}))^2 = \min$$

defines the parameters μ and σ of the underlying normal distribution. This method solves this minimization problem for two cases:

1. `ci[[1]] < median < ci[[2]]`: The parameters are fitted on the lower and upper value of the confidence interval and the median, formally:

$$k = 3$$

$$p_1 = p[[1]], p_2 = 0.5 \text{ and } p_3 = p[[2]];$$

$$q_{p_1} = ci[[1]], q_{0.5} = \text{median} \text{ and } q_{p_3} = ci[[2]]$$

2. `median=NULL`: The parameters are fitted on the lower and upper value of the confidence interval only, formally:

$$k = 2$$

$$p_1 = p[[1]], p_2 = p[[2]];$$

$$q_{p_1} = ci[[1]], q_{p_2} = ci[[2]]$$

The $(p[[2]] - p[[1]])$ - confidence interval must be symmetric in the sense that $p[[1]] + p[[2]] = 1$.

Value

A list with elements `mean` and `sd`, i.e. the parameters of the underlying normal distribution.

See Also

[tnorm](#), [constrOptim](#)

`paramtnormci_numeric` *Return parameters of truncated normal distribution based on a confidence interval.*

Description

This function calculates the distribution parameters, i.e. `mean` and `sd`, of a truncated normal distribution from an arbitrary confidence interval.

Usage

```
paramtnormci_numeric(p, ci, lowerTrunc = -Inf, upperTrunc = Inf,
  relativeTolerance = 0.05, rootMethod = "probability", ...)
```

Arguments

p numeric 2-dimensional vector; probabilities of lower and upper bound of the corresponding confidence interval.

ci numeric 2-dimensional vector; lower, i.e ci[[1]], and upper bound, i.e ci[[2]], of the confidence interval.

lowerTrunc numeric; lower truncation point of the distribution ($\geq -\text{Inf}$).

upperTrunc numeric; upper truncation point of the distribution ($\leq \text{Inf}$).

relativeTolerance numeric; the relative tolerance level of deviation of the generated confidence interval from the specified interval. If this deviation is greater than `relativeTolerance` a warning is given.

rootMethod character; if = "probability" the equation defining the parameters mean and sd is the difference between calculated and given probabilities of the confidence interval; if = "quantile" the equation defining the parameters is the difference between calculated and given upper and lower value of the confidence interval.

... Further parameters passed to `nleqslv`.

Details

For details of the truncated normal distribution see `tnorm`. #' @importFrom nleqslv nleqslv

Value

A list with elements mean and sd, i.e. the parameters of the underlying normal distribution.

See Also

`tnorm`, `nleqslv`

plainNames2data.frameNames

Transform model function variable names: plain to data.frame names.

Description

The variable names of a function are transformed from plain variable names to data.frame names of the form `x$<globalName>`.

Usage

```
plainNames2data.frameNames(modelFunction, plainNames)
```

Arguments

- `modelFunction` a function whose body contains variables with plain names. The function must not contain any arguments.
- `plainNames` a character vector containing the names of the variables that shall be transformed.

Details

The input function must be of the form:

```
modelFunction<-function(){  
  ...  
  <expression with variable1>  
  ...  
}
```

Value

The transformed function which is of the form:

```
function(x){  
  ...  
  <expression with x$variable1>  
  ...  
}
```

Warning

If there are local functions within the function `modelFunction` defined, whose arguments have identical names to any of the `plainNames` the function fails!

See Also

[mcSimulation](#), [estimate](#)

Examples

```
profit1<-function(){  
  list(Profit=revenue-costs)  
}  
profit2<-plainNames2data.frameNames(modelFunction=profit1,  
                                     plainNames=c("revenue", "costs"))  
  
print(profit2)  
is.function(profit2)  
profit2(data.frame("revenue"=10, "costs"=2))
```

plsr.mcSimulation	<i>Partial Least Squares Regression (PLSR) of Monte Carlo simulation results.</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Perform a Partial Least Squares Regression (PLSR) of Monte Carlo simulation results.

Usage

```
plsr.mcSimulation(object, resultName = NULL,
  variables.x = names(object$x), method = "oscorespls", scale = TRUE,
  ncomp = 2, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class <code>mcSimulation</code> .
resultName	character: indicating the name of the component of the simulation function (<code>model_function</code>) whose results histogram shall be generated. If <code>model_function</code> is single valued, no name needs to be supplied. Otherwise, one valid name has to be specified. Defaults to <code>NULL</code> .
variables.x	character or character vector: Names of the components of the input variables to the simulation function, i.e. the names of the variables in the input estimate which random sampling results shall be displayed. Defaults to all components.
method	the multivariate regression method to be used. If <code>"model.frame"</code> , the model frame is returned.
scale	numeric vector, or logical. If numeric vector, X is scaled by dividing each variable with the corresponding element of <code>scale</code> . If <code>scale</code> is <code>TRUE</code> , X is scaled by dividing each variable by its sample standard deviation. If cross-validation is selected, scaling by the standard deviation is done for every segment.
ncomp	the number of components to include in the model (see below).
...	further arguments to be passed to <code>plsr</code> .

Value

An object of class `mvr`.

See Also

`mcSimulation`, `plsr`, `summary.mvr`, `biplot.mvr`, `coef.mvr`, `plot.mvr`,

print.mcSimulation *Print Basic Results from Monte Carlo Simulation.*

Description

This function prints basic results from Monte Carlo simulation and returns it invisible.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'mcSimulation'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x An object of class mcSimulation.
... Further arguments to be passed to [print.data.frame](#).

See Also

[mcSimulation](#), [print.data.frame](#)

print.summary.eviSimulation
 Print the Summarized EVI Simulation Results.

Description

This function prints the summary of eviSimulation generated by [summary.eviSimulation](#).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.eviSimulation'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x An object of class summary.eviSimulation.
... Further arguments to be passed to [print.default](#) and
 [print.summary.welfareDecisionAnalysis](#).

See Also

[eviSimulation](#), [print.summary.welfareDecisionAnalysis](#).

```
print.summary.mcSimulation
```

Print the summary of a Monte Carlo simulation.

Description

This function prints the summary of of `mcSimulation` obtained by [summary.mcSimulation](#).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.mcSimulation'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` An object of class `mcSimulation`.
`...` Further arguments to be passed to [print.data.frame](#).

See Also

[mcSimulation](#), [summary.mcSimulation](#), [print.data.frame](#)

```
print.summary.welfareDecisionAnalysis
```

Print the summarized Welfare Decision Analysis results.

Description

This function prints the summary of a Welfare Decision Analysis generated by [summary.welfareDecisionAnalysis](#).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.welfareDecisionAnalysis'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` An object of class `summary.welfareDecisionAnalysis`.
`...` Further arguments to [print.data.frame](#).

See Also

[welfareDecisionAnalysis](#), [summary.welfareDecisionAnalysis](#), [print.data.frame](#).

random	<i>Quantiles or empirically based generic random number generation.</i>
--------	---

Description

These functions generate random numbers for parametric distributions, parameters of which are determined by given quantiles or for distributions purely defined empirically.

Usage

```
random(rho, n, method, relativeTolerance, ...)

## Default S3 method:
random(rho = list(distribution = "norm", probabilities
  = c(0.05, 0.95), quantiles = c(-qnorm(0.95), qnorm(0.95))), n,
  method = "fit", relativeTolerance = 0.05, ...)

## S3 method for class 'vector'
random(rho = runif(n = n), n, method = NULL,
  relativeTolerance = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
random(rho = data.frame(uniform = runif(n = n)), n,
  method = NULL, relativeTolerance = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

rho	Distribution to be randomly sampled.
n	integer: Number of observations to be generated
method	character: Particular method to be used for random number generation.
relativeTolerance	numeric: the relative tolerance level of deviation of the generated confidence interval from the specified interval. If this deviation is greater than <code>relativeTolerance</code> a warning is given.
...	Optional arguments to be passed to the particular random number generating function.

Methods (by class)

- default: Quantiles based univariate random number generation.

Arguments rho rho list: Distribution to be randomly sampled. The list elements are \$distribution, \$probabilities and \$quantiles. For details cf. below.

method character: Particular method to be used for random number generation. Currently only method `rdistq_fit{fit}` is implemented which is the default.

relativeTolerance numeric: the relative tolerance level of deviation of the generated confidence interval from the specified interval. If this deviation is greater than relativeTolerance a warning is given.

... Optional arguments to be passed to the particular random number generating function, i.e. [rdistq_fit](#).

Details The distribution family is determined by rho[["distribution"]]. For the possibilities cf. [rdistq_fit](#).

rho[["probabilities"]] and [[rho"quantiles"]] are numeric vectors of the same length. The first defines the probabilities of the quantiles, the second defines the quantiles values which determine the parametric distribution.

Value A numeric vector of length n containing the generated random numbers.

See Also [rdistq_fit](#)

- vector: Univariate random number generation by drawing from a given empirical sample.

Arguments rho vector: Univariate empirical sample to be sampled from.

method for this class no impact

relativeTolerance for this class no impact

... for this class no impact

Value A numeric vector of length n containing the generated random numbers.

See Also [sample](#)

- data.frame: Multivariate random number generation by drawing from a given empirical sample.

Arguments rho data.frame: Multivariate empirical sample to be sampled from.

method for this class no impact

relativeTolerance for this class no impact

... for this class no impact

Value A data.frame with n rows containing the generated random numbers.

See Also [sample](#)

Examples

```
x<-random(n=10000)
hist(x,breaks=100)
mean(x)
sd(x)

rho<-list(distribution="norm",
          probabilities=c(0.05,0.4,0.8),
          quantiles=c(-4, 20, 100))
x<-random(rho=rho, n=10000, tolConv=0.01)
hist(x,breaks=100)
quantile(x,p=rho[["probabilities"]])
```

random.estimate	<i>Generate random numbers for an estimate.</i>
-----------------	---

Description

This function generates random numbers for general multivariate distributions that are defined as an [estimate](#).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'estimate'
random(rho, n, method = "calculate",
       relativeTolerance = 0.05, ...)
```

Arguments

rho	estimate: multivariate distribution to be randomly sampled.
n	integer: Number of observations to be generated.
method	character: Particular method to be used for random number generation.
relativeTolerance	numeric: the relative tolerance level of deviation of the generated confidence interval from the specified interval. If this deviation is greater than <code>relativeTolerance</code> a warning is given.
...	Optional arguments to be passed to the particular random number generating function.

Details

Generation of uncorrelated components: Implementation: [random.estimate1d](#)

Generation of correlated components: Implementation: [rmvnorm90ci_exact](#)

See Also

[estimate](#), [random.estimate1d](#), [random](#)

Examples

```
variable=c("revenue", "costs")
distribution=c("norm", "norm")
lower=c(10000, 5000)
upper=c(100000, 50000)
estimateObject<-as.estimate(variable, distribution, lower, upper)
x<-random(rho=estimateObject, n=10000)
apply(X=x, MARGIN=2, FUN=quantile, probs=c(0.05, 0.95))
cor(x)
colnames(x)
```

```

summary(x)
hist(x[, "revenue"])
hist(x[, "costs"])

# Create an estimate with median and method information:
estimateObject<-estimate(
  c("posnorm", "lnorm"),
  c(4, 4),
  c(50, 10),
  variable=c("revenue", "costs"),
  median = c("mean", NA),
  method = c("fit", ""))

# Sample random values for this estimate:
x<-random(rho=estimateObject, n=10000)
# Check the results
apply(X=x, MARGIN=2, FUN=quantile, probs=c(0.05, 0.95))
summary(x)
hist(x[, "revenue"], breaks=100)
hist(x[, "costs"], breaks=100)

```

random.estimate1d *Generate univariate random numbers defined by a 1-d estimate.*

Description

This function generates random numbers for univariate parametric distributions, whose parameters are determined by a one dimensional estimate ([estimate1d](#)).

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'estimate1d'
random(rho, n, method = "calculate",
  relativeTolerance = 0.05, ...)

```

Arguments

rho	estimate1d: Univariate distribution to be randomly sampled.
n	integer: Number of observations to be generated
method	character: Particular method to be used for random number generation. It can be either "calculate" (the default) or "fit". Details below.
relativeTolerance	numeric: the relative tolerance level of deviation of the generated confidence interval from the specified interval. If this deviation is greater than relativeTolerance a warning is given.
...	Optional arguments to be passed to the particular random number generating function (cf. below). @details
	rho[["distribution"]]: The following table shows the available distributions and the implemented generation method:

<code>rho[["distribution"]]</code>	Distribution Name	method
<code>"const"</code>	Deterministic case	not applicable
<code>"norm"</code>	Normal	calculate , fit
<code>"posnorm"</code>	Positive normal	calculate , fit
<code>"tnorm_0_1"</code>	0-1-truncated normal	calculate , fit
<code>"beta"</code>	Beta	fit
<code>"cauchy"</code>	Cauchy	fit
<code>"logis"</code>	Logistic	fit
<code>"t"</code>	Student t	fit
<code>"chisq"</code>	Central Chi-Squared	fit
<code>"chisqnc"</code>	Non-central Chi-Squared	fit
<code>"exp"</code>	Exponential	fit
<code>"f"</code>	Central F	fit
<code>"gamma"</code>	Gamma with scale=1/rate	fit
<code>"lnorm"</code>	Log Normal	calculate , fit
<code>"unif"</code>	Uniform	calculate , fit
<code>"weibull"</code>	Weibull	fit
<code>"triang"</code>	Triangular	fit
<code>"gompertz"</code>	Gompertz	fit
<code>"pert"</code>	(Modified) PERT	fit

For `distribution="const"` the argument `method` is obsolete, as a constant is neither fitted nor calculated.

`rho[["method"]]` If supplied, i.e. `!is.null(rho[["method"]])`, this value overwrites the function argument `method`.

`method` This parameter defines, how the parameters of the distribution to be sampled are derived from `rho[["lower"]]`, `rho[["upper"]]` and possibly `rho[["median"]]`. Possibilities are "calculate" (the default) or "fit":

`method="calculate"` The parameters are calculated if possible using the exact (analytical) formula or, otherwise, numerically. This calculation of the distribution parameters is independent of `rho[["median"]]` being supplied or not. For the implemented distributions, it only depends on `rho[["lower"]]` and `rho[["upper"]]`. However, if it is supplied, i.e. `is.numeric(rho[["median"]])`, a check is performed, if the relative deviation of the generated median from `rho[["median"]]` is greater than `relativeTolerance`. In this case a warning is given.

`method="fit"` The parameters are obtained by fitting the distribution on the supplied quantiles. Given that `rho[["median"]]==NULL` the distribution is fitted only to lower and upper and a warning is given; due to the used numerical procedure, the calculated parameters might define a distribution which strongly deviates from the intended one. There is larger control on the shape of the distribution to be generated by supplying the estimate of the median. If `is.numeric(rho[["median"]])` the distribution is fitted to lower, upper and median.

... For passing further parameters to the function which generates the random numbers, cf. the above table and follow the link in the column `method`.

See Also

`estimate1d`; For method="calculate": `rdist90ci_exact`; for method="fit": `rdistq_fit`; for both methods: `rposnorm90ci` and `rtnorm_0_1_90ci`. For the default method: `random`.

`random_state`*Draw a random state for a categorical variable*

Description

This function draws a sample from a user-defined frequency distribution for a categorical variable.

Usage

```
random_state(states, probs)
```

Arguments

<code>states</code>	character vector containing state names.
<code>probs</code>	numeric vector containing probabilities for the states. If these do not add up to 1, they are automatically normalized.

Value

one of the states, drawn randomly according to the specified probabilities.

Author(s)

Eike Luedeling

Examples

```
random_state(states=c("very low", "low", "medium", "high", "very high"),  
             probs=c(1,1,2,1,1))
```

rdist90ci_exact	<i>90%-confidence interval based univariate random number generation (by exact parameter calculation).</i>
-----------------	--

Description

This function generates random numbers for a set of univariate parametric distributions from given 90% confidence interval. Internally, this is achieved by exact, i.e. analytic, calculation of the parameters for the individual distribution from the given 90% confidence interval.

Usage

```
rdist90ci_exact(distribution, n, lower, upper)
```

Arguments

distribution	character; A character string that defines the univariate distribution to be randomly sampled. For possible options cf. section Details.
n	Number of generated observations.
lower	numeric; lower bound of the 90% confidence interval.
upper	numeric; upper bound of the 90% confidence interval.

Details

The following table shows the available distributions and their identification (option: distribution) as a character string:

distribution	Distribution Name	Requirements
"const"	Deterministic case	lower == upper
"norm"	Normal	lower < upper
"lnorm"	Log Normal	$0 < \text{lower} < \text{upper}$
"unif"	Uniform	lower < upper

Parameter formulae: We use the notation: $l=\text{lower}$ and $u=\text{upper}$; Φ is the cumulative distribution function of the standard normal distribution and Φ^{-1} its inverse, which is the quantile function of the standard normal distribution.

distribution="norm": The formulae for μ and σ , viz. the mean and standard deviation, respectively, of the normal distribution are $\mu = \frac{l+u}{2}$ and $\sigma = \frac{\mu-l}{\Phi^{-1}(0.95)}$.

distribution="unif": For the minimum a and maximum b of the uniform distribution $U_{[a,b]}$ it holds that $a = l - 0.05(u - l)$ and $b = u + 0.05(u - l)$.

distribution="lnorm": The density of the log normal distribution is $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma x} \exp(-\frac{(\ln(x)-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2})$ for $x > 0$ and $f(x) = 0$ otherwise. Its parameters are determined by the confidence interval via $\mu = \frac{\ln(l)+\ln(u)}{2}$ and $\sigma = \frac{1}{\Phi^{-1}(0.95)}(\mu - \ln(l))$. Note the correspondence to the formula for the normal distribution.

Value

A numeric vector of length `n` with the sampled values according to the chosen distribution.

In case of `distribution="const"`, viz. the deterministic case, the function returns: `rep(lower, n)`.

Examples

```
# Generate uniformly distributed random numbers:
lower=3
upper=6
hist(r<-rdist90ci_exact(distribution="unif", n=10000, lower=lower, upper=upper),breaks=100)
print(quantile(x=r, probs=c(0.05,0.95)))
print(summary(r))

# Generate log normal distributed random numbers:
hist(r<-rdist90ci_exact(distribution="lnorm", n=10000, lower=lower, upper=upper),breaks=100)
print(quantile(x=r, probs=c(0.05,0.95)))
print(summary(r))
```

rdistq_fit	<i>Quantiles based univariate random number generation (by parameter fitting).</i>
------------	--

Description

This function generates random numbers for a set of univariate parametric distributions from given quantiles. Internally, this is achieved by fitting the distribution function to the given quantiles.

Usage

```
rdistq_fit(distribution, n, percentiles = c(0.05, 0.5, 0.95), quantiles,
  relativeTolerance = 0.05, tolConv = 0.001, fit.weights = rep(1,
  length(percentiles)), verbosity = 1)
```

Arguments

distribution	A character string that defines the univariate distribution to be randomly sampled.
n	Number of generated observations.
percentiles	Numeric vector giving the percentiles.
quantiles	Numeric vector giving the quantiles.
relativeTolerance	numeric; the relative tolerance level of deviation of the generated individual percentiles from the specified percentiles. If any deviation is greater than <code>relativeTolerance</code> a warning is given.
tolConv	positive numerical value, the absolute convergence tolerance for reaching zero by fitting distributions <code>get.norm.par</code> will be shown.

fit.weights	numerical vector of the same length as a probabilities vector p containing positive values for weighting quantiles. By default all quantiles will be weighted by 1.
verbosity	integer; if 0 the function is silent; the larger the value the more verbose is the output information.

Details

The following table shows the available distributions and their identification (option: distribution) as a character string:

distribution	Distribution Name	length(quantiles)	Necessary Package
"norm"	Normal	>=2	
"beta"	Beta	>=2	
"cauchy"	Cauchy	>=2	
"logis"	Logistic	>=2	
"t"	Student t	>=1	
"chisq"	Central Chi-Squared	>=1	
"chisqnc"	Non-central Chi-Squared	>=2	
"exp"	Exponential	>=1	
"f"	Central F	>=2	
"gamma"	Gamma with scale=1/rate	>=2	
"lnorm"	Log Normal	>=2	
"unif"	Uniform	==2	
"weibull"	Weibull	>=2	
"triang"	Triangular	>=3	mc2d
"gompertz"	Gompertz	>=2	eha
"pert"	(Modified) PERT	>=4	mc2d
"tnorm"	Truncated Normal	>=4	msm

percentiles and quantiles must be of the same length. percentiles must be ≥ 0 and ≤ 1 .

The default for percentiles is 0.05, 0.5 and 0.95, so for the default, the quantiles argument should be a vector with 3 elements. If this is to be longer, the percentiles argument has to be adjusted to match the length of quantiles.

The fitting of the distribution parameters is done using [rriskFitdist.perc](#).

Value

A numeric vector of length n with the sampled values according to the chosen distribution.

See Also

[rriskFitdist.perc](#)

Examples

```
# Fit a log normal distribution to 3 quantiles:
if ( requireNamespace("rriskDistributions", quietly = TRUE) ){
```

```

percentiles<-c(0.05, 0.5, 0.95)
quantiles=c(1,3,15)
hist(r<-rdistq_fit(distribution="lnorm", n=10000, quantiles=quantiles),breaks=100)
print(quantile(x=r, probs=percentiles))
}

```

rmvnorm90ci_exact	<i>90%-confidence interval multivariate normal random number generation.</i>
-------------------	--

Description

This function generates normally distributed multivariate random numbers which parameters are determined by the 90%-confidence interval. The calculation of mean and sd is exact.

Usage

```
rmvnorm90ci_exact(n, lower, upper, correlationMatrix)
```

Arguments

n	integer: Number of observations to be generated.
lower	numeric vector: lower bound of the 90% confidence interval.
upper	numeric vector: upper bound of the 90% confidence interval.
correlationMatrix	numeric matrix: symmetric matrix which is the correlation matrix of the multivariate normal distribution. In particular, all diagonal elements must be equal to 1.

See Also

[random](#), [rmvnorm](#)

row.names.estimate	<i>Get and set attributes of an estimate object.</i>
--------------------	--

Description

row.names.estimate returns the variable names of an [estimate](#) object which is identical to row.names(x\$marginal).

names.estimate returns the column names of an [estimate](#) object which is identical to names(x\$marginal).

corMat.estimate returns the full correlation matrix of an [estimate](#) object.

'corMat<- .estimate' replaces the correlation matrix of an [estimate](#) object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'estimate'
row.names(x)

## S3 method for class 'estimate'
names(x)

## S3 method for class 'estimate'
corMat(rho)

## S3 replacement method for class 'estimate'
corMat(x) <- value
```

Arguments

x an [estimate](#) object.

rho an [estimate](#) object.

value numeric matrix: new correlation matrix. For details cf. [estimate](#).

See Also

[estimate](#), [names.estimate](#), [corMat.estimate](#), [corMat](#)
[corMat<-](#)

Examples

```
# Read the joint estimate information for the variables "sales", "productprice" and
# "costprice" from file:
## Get the path to the file with the marginal information:
marginalFilePath=system.file("extdata","profit-4.csv",package="decisionSupport")
## Read marginal and correlation file into an estimate:
parameterEstimate<-estimate_read_csv(fileName=marginalFilePath)
print(parameterEstimate)
## Print the names of the variables of this estimate
print(row.names(parameterEstimate))
## Print the names of the columns of this estimate
print(names(parameterEstimate))
## Print the full correlation matrix of this estimate
print(corMat(parameterEstimate))
```

Description

`rtnorm90ci` generates truncated normal random numbers based on the 90% confidence interval calculating the distribution parameter numerically from the 90%-confidence interval or via a fit on the 90%-confidence interval. The fit might include the median or not.

`rposnorm90ci` generates positive normal random numbers based on the 90% confidence interval. It is a wrapper function for `rtnorm90ci`.

`rtnorm_0_1_90ci` generates normal random numbers truncated to $[0, 1]$ based on the 90% confidence interval. It is a wrapper function for `rtnorm90ci`.

Usage

```
rtnorm90ci(n, ci, median = mean(ci), lowerTrunc = -Inf,
  upperTrunc = Inf, method = "numeric", relativeTolerance = 0.05,
  ...)
```

```
rposnorm90ci(n, lower, median = mean(c(lower, upper)), upper,
  method = "numeric", relativeTolerance = 0.05, ...)
```

```
rtnorm_0_1_90ci(n, lower, median = mean(c(lower, upper)), upper,
  method = "numeric", relativeTolerance = 0.05, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>n</code>	Number of generated observations.
<code>ci</code>	numeric 2-dimensional vector; lower, i.e <code>ci[[1]]</code> , and upper bound, i.e <code>ci[[2]]</code> , of the 90%-confidence interval.
<code>median</code>	if <code>NULL</code> : truncated normal is fitted only to lower and upper value of the confidence interval; if <code>numeric</code> : truncated normal is fitted on the confidence interval and the median simultaneously. For details cf. below. This option is only relevant if <code>method="fit"</code> .
<code>lowerTrunc</code>	numeric; lower truncation point of the distribution ($\geq -\text{Inf}$).
<code>upperTrunc</code>	numeric; upper truncation point of the distribution ($\leq \text{Inf}$).
<code>method</code>	method used to determine the parameters of the truncated normal; possible methods are <code>"numeric"</code> (the default) and <code>"fit"</code> .
<code>relativeTolerance</code>	numeric; the relative tolerance level of deviation of the generated confidence interval from the specified interval. If this deviation is greater than <code>relativeTolerance</code> a warning is given.
<code>...</code>	further parameters to be passed to <code>paramtnormci_numeric</code> or <code>paramtnormci_fit</code> , respectively.
<code>lower</code>	numeric; lower bound of the 90% confidence interval.
<code>upper</code>	numeric; upper bound of the 90% confidence interval.

Details

method="numeric" is implemented by [paramtnormci_numeric](#) and method="fit" by [paramtnormci_fit](#).

Positive normal random number generation: a positive normal distribution is a truncated normal distribution with lower truncation point equal to zero and upper truncation is infinity. `rposnorm90ci` implements this as a wrapper function for `rtnorm90ci(n, c(lower,upper), median, lowerTrunc=0, upperTrunc=Inf, method, relativeTolerance,...)`.

0-1-(truncated) normal random number generation: a 0-1-normal distribution is a truncated normal distribution with lower truncation point equal to zero and upper truncation equal to 1. `rtnorm_0_1_90ci` implements this as a wrapper function for `rtnorm90ci(n, c(lower,upper), median, lowerTrunc=0, upperTrunc=1, method, relativeTolerance,...)`.

See Also

For the implementation of method="numeric": [paramtnormci_numeric](#); for the implementation of method="fit": [paramtnormci_fit](#).

 sample_CPT

Sample a Conditional Probability Table

Description

This function randomly chooses a state of a categorical variable, based on a Conditional Probability Table (CPT; a component of Bayesian Network models) that expresses the probability of each possible state in relation to the states of other categorical variables. Given information on the state of all parent variables, the function uses the appropriate probability distribution to draw a random sample for the state of the variable of interest.

Usage

```
sample_CPT(CPT, states)
```

Arguments

CPT	list of two data.frames: 1) Conditional Probability Table (CPT); 2) legend table specifying which states of the parent nodes belong to which column in the CPT. This can be generated with the <code>make_CPT</code> function, or specified manually (which can be cumbersome).
states	character vector containing (in the right sequence) state values for all parent variables.

Value

one of the states of the child node belonging to the CPT.

Author(s)

Eike Luedeling

Examples

```
test_CPT<-make_CPT(parent_effects=list(c(-1,3),c(-4,2),c(-2,3,4),c(1,2,3)),
  parent_weights=c(1,1,1,1),b=2,child_prior=c(1,2,3,4,5),
  child_states=c("a","b","c","d","e"),
  parent_states=list(c("low","high"),c("A","B"),c(1,2,3),
  c("Left","Right","Center")))

sample_CPT(CPT=test_CPT,states=c("low","A","2","Left"))
```

sample_simple_CPT *Make Conditional Probability tables using the likelihood method*

Description

This function creates Conditional Probability Tables for Bayesian Network nodes from parameters that (for complex nodes) can be more easily elicited from experts than the full table. The function uses the Likelihood method. The function combines the make_CPT and sample_CPT functions, but only offers limited flexibility. Refer to the make_CPR and sample_CPT descriptions for details.

Usage

```
sample_simple_CPT(parent_list, child_states_n, child_prior = NULL,
  b = 2, obs_states = NULL)
```

Arguments

parent_list	named list of parameters for the parent nodes containing a name and a vector of two elements: c(number_of_states,parent_weight).
child_states_n	number of states for the child node.
child_prior	prior distribution for the states of the child node.
b	parameter for the strength of the parent's influence on the child node. A value of 1 causes no response; 3 is quite strong. Defaults to 2.
obs_states	optional vector of observed states for all parents. This has to be complete and names have to correspond exactly with the names of states of the parent nodes. It's also important that the name are given in the exact same sequence as the parents are listed in parent_list.

Value

list of two data.frames: 1) Conditional Probability Table (CPT); 2) legend table specifying which states of the parent nodes belong to which column in the CPT. If obs_states are given, an additional attribute \$sampled specified one random draw, according to the CPT and the obs_states provided.

Author(s)

Eike Luedeling

Examples

```
parent_list<-list(pare1=c(5,3),parent2=c(3,2),PARE3=c(4,5))
sample_simple_CPT(parent_list,5)
sample_simple_CPT(parent_list,5,obs_states=c("very high","medium","high"))

sample_simple_CPT(parent_list=list(management_intensity=c(5,2),inputs=c(5,1)),5,
  obs_states=c("medium","very high"))$sampled
```

 sort.summary.eviSimulation

Sort Summarized EVI Simulation Results..

Description

Sort summarized EVI simulation results according to their EVI.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.eviSimulation'
sort(x, decreasing = TRUE, ...,
  along = row.names(x$summary$evi)[[1]])
```

Arguments

x	An object of class <code>summary.eviSimulation</code> .
decreasing	logical: if the EVI should be sorted in decreasing order.
...	currently not used
along	character: the name of the valuation variable along which the EVI should be sorted.

ValueAn object of class `summary.eviSimulation`.**See Also**
[eviSimulation](#), [summary.eviSimulation](#), [sort](#)

summary.eviSimulation *Summarize EVI Simulation Results*

Description

Produces result summaries of an Expected Value of Information (EVI) simulation obtained by the function [eviSimulation](#).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'eviSimulation'  
summary(object, ..., digits = max(3,  
  getOption("digits") - 3))
```

Arguments

object	An object of class <code>eviSimulation</code> .
...	Further arguments passed to summary.welfareDecisionAnalysis .
digits	how many significant digits are to be used for numeric and complex x. The default, NULL, uses getOption("digits") . This is a suggestion: enough decimal places will be used so that the smallest (in magnitude) number has this many significant digits, and also to satisfy <code>nsmall</code> . (For the interpretation for complex numbers see signif .)

Value

An object of class `summary.eviSimulation`.

See Also

[eviSimulation](#), [print.summary.eviSimulation](#), [summary.welfareDecisionAnalysis](#),
[sort.summary.eviSimulation](#)

summary.mcSimulation *Summarize results from Monte Carlo simulation.*

Description

A summary of the results of a Monte Carlo simulation obtained by the function [mcSimulation](#) is produced.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'mcSimulation'
summary(object, ..., digits = max(3,
  getOption("digits") - 3), variables.y = names(object$y),
  variables.x = if (classicView) names(object$x), classicView = FALSE,
  probs = c(0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.9, 0.95, 1))
```

Arguments

object	An object of class <code>mcSimulation</code> .
...	Further arguments passed to <code>summary.data.frame</code> (<code>classicView=TRUE</code>) or <code>format</code> (<code>classicView=FALSE</code>).
digits	how many significant digits are to be used for numeric and complex x. The default, <code>NULL</code> , uses <code>getOption("digits")</code> . This is a suggestion: enough decimal places will be used so that the smallest (in magnitude) number has this many significant digits, and also to satisfy <code>nsmall</code> . (For the interpretation for complex numbers see <code>signif</code> .)
variables.y	character or character vector: Names of the components of the simulation function (<code>model_function</code>), whose results shall be displayed. Defaults to all components.
variables.x	character or character vector: Names of the components of the input variables to the simulation function, i.e. the names of the variables in the input estimate, whose random sampling results shall be displayed. Defaults to all components.
classicView	logical: if <code>TRUE</code> the results are summarized using <code>summary.data.frame</code> , if <code>FALSE</code> further output is produced and the quantile information can be chosen. Cf. section Value and argument <code>probs</code> . Default is <code>FALSE</code> .
probs	numeric vector: quantiles that shall be displayed if <code>classicView=FALSE</code> .

Value

An object of class `summary.mcSimulation`.

See Also

`mcSimulation`, `print.summary.mcSimulation`, `summary.data.frame`

`summary.welfareDecisionAnalysis`

Summarize Welfare Decision Analysis results.

Description

Produce a summary of the results of a welfare decision analysis obtained by the function `welfareDecisionAnalysis`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'welfareDecisionAnalysis'
summary(object, ..., digits = max(3,
  getOption("digits") - 3), probs = c(0.05, 0.5, 0.95))
```

Arguments

object	An object of class welfareDecisionAnalysis.
...	Further arguments passed to format .
digits	how many significant digits are to be used for numeric and complex x. The default, NULL, uses getOption("digits") . This is a suggestion: enough decimal places will be used so that the smallest (in magnitude) number has this many significant digits, and also to satisfy nsmall. (For the interpretation for complex numbers see signif .)
probs	numeric vector: quantiles that shall be displayed; if =NULL no quantiles will be displayed.

Value

An object of class `summary.welfareDecisionAnalysis`.

See Also

[welfareDecisionAnalysis](#), [print.summary.welfareDecisionAnalysis](#), [format](#)

temp_situations

Situation occurrence and resolution

Description

This function simulates a situation, e.g. a conflict, that arises with a certain probability, generates an impact as long as it persists, and has a certain chance of being resolved.

Usage

```
temp_situations(n, p_occurrence, p_resolution, normal_outcome = 1,
  situation_outcome = 0, var_CV_normal = 0, var_CV_situation = 0)
```

Arguments

n	integer; number of values to produce
p_occurrence	chance that a situation (e.g. conflict) occurs (probability btw. 0 and 1)
p_resolution	chance that the situation disappears (e.g. the conflict gets resolved) (probability btw. 0 and 1)
normal_outcome	output value for vector elements that aren't affected by the situation (can be subject to random variation, if var_CV_normal is specified). Defaults to 1.

`situation_outcome` output value for vector elements that are affected by the situation (can be subject to random variation, if `var_CV_situation` is specified). Defaults to 0.

`var_CV_normal` desired coefficient of variation for 'normal' vector elements (in percent). Defaults to 0.

`var_CV_situation` desired coefficient of variation for elements of the vector that are affected by the situation (in percent). Defaults to 0.

Value

vector of n numeric values, representing a variable time series, which simulates the effects of a situation that arises with a probability `p_occurrence` and disappears again with a probability `p_resolution`

Author(s)

Eike Luedeling

Examples

```
temp_situations(n=30,p_occurrence=0.2,p_resolution=0.5)

temp_situations(n=30,p_occurrence=0.2,p_resolution=0.5,
normal_outcome=10,situation_outcome=100,var_CV_normal=10,
var_CV_situation=40)
```

 vv

value varier function

Description

Many variables vary over time and it may not be desirable to ignore this variation in time series analyses. This function produces time series that contain variation from a specified mean and a desired coefficient of variation. A trend can be added to this time series

Usage

```
vv(var_mean, var_CV, n, distribution = "normal", absolute_trend = NA,
relative_trend = NA, lower_limit = NA, upper_limit = NA)
```

Arguments

`var_mean` mean of the variable to be varied

`var_CV` desired coefficient of variation (in percent)

`n` integer; number of values to produce

distribution	probability distribution for the introducing variation. Currently only implemented for "normal"
absolute_trend	absolute increment in the var_mean in each time step. Defaults to NA, which means no such absolute value trend is present. If both absolute and relative trends are specified, only original means are used
relative_trend	relative trend in the var_mean in each time step (in percent). Defaults to NA, which means no such relative value trend is present. If both absolute and relative trends are specified, only original means are used
lower_limit	lowest possible value for elements of the resulting vector
upper_limit	upper possible value for elements of the resulting vector

Details

Note that only one type of trend can be specified. If neither of the trend parameters are NA, the function uses only the original means

Value

vector of n numeric values, representing a variable time series, which initially has the mean var_mean, and then increases according to the specified trends. Variation is determined by the given coefficient of variation var_CV

Author(s)

Eike Luedeling

Examples

```
valvar<-vv(100,10,30)
plot(valvar)

valvar<-vv(100,10,30,absolute_trend=5)
plot(valvar)

valvar<-vv(100,10,30,relative_trend=5)
plot(valvar)
```

welfareDecisionAnalysis

Analysis of the underlying welfare based decision problem.

Description

The optimal choice between two different opportunities is calculated. Optimality is taken as maximizing expected welfare. Furthermore, the Expected Opportunity Loss (EOL) is calculated.

Usage

```
welfareDecisionAnalysis(estimate, welfare, numberOfModelRuns,
  randomMethod = "calculate", functionSyntax = "data.frameNames",
  relativeTolerance = 0.05, verbosity = 0)
```

Arguments

estimate	estimate object describing the distribution of the input variables.
welfare	either a function or a list with two functions, i.e. <code>list(p1,p2)</code> . In the first case the function is the net benefit (or welfare) of project approval (PA) vs. the status quo (SQ). In the second case the element p1 is the function valuing the first project and the element p2 valuing the second project, viz. the welfare function of p1 and p2 respectively.
numberOfModelRuns	integer: The number of running the welfare model for the underlying Monte Carlo simulation.
randomMethod	character: The method to be used to sample the distribution representing the input estimate. For details see option method in random.estimate .
functionSyntax	character: function syntax used in the welfare function(s). For details see mcSimulation .
relativeTolerance	numeric: the relative tolerance level of deviation of the generated confidence interval from the specified interval. If this deviation is greater than <code>relativeTolerance</code> a warning is given.
verbosity	integer: if 0 the function is silent; the larger the value the more verbose is output information.

Details**The underlying decision problem and its notational framework:**

We are considering a decision maker who can influence an ecological-economic system having two alternative decisions d_1 and d_2 at hand. We assume, that the system can be characterized by the n -dimensional vector X . The characteristics X , are not necessarily known exactly to the decision maker. However, we assume furthermore that she is able to quantify this uncertainty which we call an [estimate](#) of the characteristics. Mathematically, an estimate is a random variable with probability density ρ_X .

Furthermore, the characteristics X determine the welfare $W(d)$ according to the welfare function w_d :

$$W_d = w_d(X)$$

Thus, the welfare of decision d is also a random variable whose probability distribution we call ρ_{W_d} . The welfare function w_d values the decision d given a certain state X of the system. In other words, decision d_2 is preferred over decision d_1 , if and only if, the expected welfare of decision d_2 is greater than the expected welfare (For a comprehensive discussion of the concept of social preference ordering and its representation by a welfare function cf. Gravelle and Rees (2004)) of decision d_1 , formally

$$d_1 \prec d_2 \Leftrightarrow E[W_{d_1}] < E[W_{d_2}].$$

This means the best decision d^* is the one which maximizes welfare:

$$d^* := \arg \max_{d=d_1, d_2} E[W_d]$$

This maximization principle has a dual minimization principle. We define the net benefit $NB_{d_1} := W_{d_1} - W_{d_2}$ as the difference between the welfare of the two decision alternatives. A loss L_d is characterized if a decision d produces a negative net benefit. No loss occurs if the decision produces a positive net benefit. This is reflected in the formal definition

$$L_d := -NB_d, \text{ if } NB_d < 0, \text{ and } L_d := 0 \text{ otherwise.}$$

Using this notion it can be shown that the maximization of expected welfare is equivalent to the minimization of the expected loss $EL_d := E[L_d]$.

The Expected Opportunity Loss (EOL): The use of this concept, here, is in line as described in Hubbard (2014). The Expected Opportunity Loss (EOL) is defined as the expected loss for the best decision. The best decision minimizes the expected loss:

$$EOL := \min \{EL_{d_1}, EL_{d_2}\}$$

The EOL is always conditional on the available information which is characterized by the probability distribution of X ρ_X : $EOL = EOL(\rho_X)$.

Special case: Status quo and project approval: A very common actual binary decision problem is the question if a certain project shall be approved versus continuing with business as usual, i.e. the status quo. It appears to be natural to identify the status quo with zero welfare. This is a special case (Actually, one can show, that this special case is equivalent to the discussion above.) of the binary decision problem that we are considering here. The two decision alternatives are d_1 : project approval (PA) and d_2 : status quo (SQ),

and the welfare of the approved project (or project outcome or yield of the project) is the random variable W_{PA} with distribution $P_{W_{PA}} = w_{PA}(P_X)$:

$$W_{PA} \sim w_{PA}(P_X) = P_{W_{PA}}$$

and the welfare of the status quo serves as reference and is normalized to zero:

$$W_{SQ} \equiv 0,$$

which implies zero expected welfare of the status quo:

$$E[W]_{SQ} = 0.$$

Value

An object of class `welfareDecisionAnalysis` with the following elements:

`$mcResult` The results of the Monte Carlo analysis of estimate transformed by `welfare(cf. mcSimulation)`.

`$enbPa` Expected Net Benefit of project approval: $ENB(PA)$

`$elPa` Expected Loss in case of project approval: $EL(PA)$

`$elSq` Expected Loss in case of status quo: $EL(SQ)$

`$eol` Expected Opportunity Loss: EOL

`$optimalChoice` The optimal choice, i.e. either project approval (PA) or the status quo (SQ).

References

Hubbard, Douglas W., *How to Measure Anything? - Finding the Value of "Intangibles" in Business*, John Wiley & Sons, Hoboken, New Jersey, 2014, 3rd Ed, <http://www.howtomeasureanything.com/>.

Gravelle, Hugh and Ray Rees, *Microeconomics*, Pearson Education Limited, 3rd edition, 2004.

See Also

[mcSimulation](#), [estimate](#), [summary.welfareDecisionAnalysis](#)

Examples

```
#####
# Example 1 (Creating the estimate from the command line):
#####
# Create the estimate object:
variable=c("revenue","costs")
distribution=c("posnorm","posnorm")
lower=c(10000, 5000)
upper=c(100000, 50000)
costBenefitEstimate<-as.estimate(variable, distribution, lower, upper)
# (a) Define the welfare function without name for the return value:
profit<-function(x){
  x$revenue-x$costs
}
# Perform the decision analysis:
myAnalysis<-welfareDecisionAnalysis(estimate=costBenefitEstimate,
                                     welfare=profit,
                                     numberOfModelRuns=100000,
                                     functionSyntax="data.frameNames")

# Show the analysis results:
print(summary((myAnalysis)))
#####
# (b) Define the welfare function with a name for the return value:
profit<-function(x){
  list(Profit=x$revenue-x$costs)
}
# Perform the decision analysis:
myAnalysis<-welfareDecisionAnalysis(estimate=costBenefitEstimate,
                                     welfare=profit,
                                     numberOfModelRuns=100000,
                                     functionSyntax="data.frameNames")

# Show the analysis results:
print(summary((myAnalysis)))
#####
# (c) Two decision variables:
welfareModel<-function(x){
  list(Profit=x$revenue-x$costs,
       Costs=-x$costs)
}
# Perform the decision analysis:
```

```
myAnalysis<-welfareDecisionAnalysis(estimate=costBenefitEstimate,  
                                     welfare=welfareModel,  
                                     numberOfModelRuns=100000,  
                                     functionSyntax="data.frameNames")  
  
# Show the analysis results:  
print(summary((myAnalysis)))
```


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