

Package ‘DJL’

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Description Implements various decision support tools related to the new product development. Subroutines include correlation reliability test, Mahalanobis distance measure for outlier detection, combinatorial search (all possible subset regression), non-parametric efficiency analysis measures: DDF (directional distance function), DEA (data envelopment analysis), HDF (hyperbolic distance function), SBM (slack-based measure), and SF (shortage function), benchmarking, risk analysis, technology adoption model, new product target setting, etc.

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dataset.airplane.2017 *Dataset of commercial airplanes from 1965 to 2017.*

Description

Commercial airplanes from 1965 to 2017.

Usage

```
data(dataset.airplane.2017)
```

Columns

[,1] Name	Airplane name
[,2] EIS	Entry into service
[,3] Range	Maximum range at full payload in 1,000km
[,4] P. cap	Passenger capacity
[,5] PFE	Passenger fuel efficiency in passengers*km/L (log scale)
[,6] C. spd	Cruising speed in km/hr
[,7] M. spd	Maximum speed in km/hr

Author(s)

Dong-Joon Lim, PhD

Source

<http://www.airbus.com/aircraftfamilies>
<http://www.boeing.com/commercial>

References

Lim, Dong-Joon, and Timothy R. Anderson. Time series benchmarking analysis for new product scheduling: who are the competitors and how fast are they moving forward?. Advances in DEA Theory and Applications: with Examples in Forecasting Models. Wiley (*forthcoming*), 2016.

Examples

```
# Load dataset
data(dataset.airplane.2017)
```

dataset.engine.2015 *Dataset of auto engines from MY2005 to MY2015.*

Description

Auto engines from MY2005 to MY2015.

Usage

```
data(dataset.engine.2015)
```

Columns

[,1]	Name	Vehicle name
[,2]	MY	Model year
[,3]	Cylinder	The number of cylinder
[,4]	Displacement	Displacement in liter
[,5]	CO2	CO2 emission in gram/mile
[,6]	Power	Engine power in HP
[,7]	Torque	Engine torque in lb.ft
[,8]	Type	Engine system and fuel type

Author(s)

Dong-Joon Lim, PhD

Source

<http://www.fueleconomy.gov>
<http://www.autoevolution.com>

References

D.-J. Lim, Internal combustion engine race: naturally aspirated vs turbo/super-charged, *working paper* (2015).

Examples

```
# Load dataset
data(dataset.engine.2015)
```

dataset.hev.2013 *Dataset of hybrid electric vehicles from MY1997 to MY2013.*

Description

Hybrid electric vehicles from MY1997 to MY2013.

Usage

```
data(dataset.hev.2013)
```

Columns

[,1] Name	Vehicle name
[,2] MY	Model year
[,3] MSRP.2013	MSRP converted to 2013 value
[,4] Acc	Acceleration (0-100km) in km/h/s
[,5] MPG	MPG in mile/gallon
[,6] MPGe	MPG equivalence for PHEV in mile/gallon

Author(s)

Dong-Joon Lim, PhD

Source

<http://www.fueleconomy.gov>

References

Lim, Dong-Joon, et al. "Comparing technological advancement of hybrid electric vehicles (HEV) in different market segments." *Technological Forecasting and Social Change* 97 (2015): 140~153.

Examples

```
# Load dataset
data(dataset.hev.2013)
```

dm.ddf *Distance measure using DDF*

Description

Implements *Chambers'* directional distance function (non-radial & non-oriented measure).

Usage

```
dm.ddf(xdata, ydata, rts="crs", g=NULL,
       wd=NULL, se=FALSE, sg="ssm", date=NULL, cv="convex", o=NULL)
```

Arguments

xdata	Input(s) vector (n by m)
ydata	Output(s) vector (n by s)
rts	Returns to scale assumption "crs" Constant RTS (default) "vrs" Variable RTS "irs" Increasing RTS "drs" Decreasing RTS
g	Directional vector indicating a measurement direction (n by $(m+s)$) By default (NULL), xdata & ydata will be used
wd	Weak disposability vector indicating (an) undesirable output(s) (1 by s)
se	Implements super-efficiency model alike <i>Anderson & Peterson's</i> model if TRUE
sg	Employs second-stage optimization "ssm" Slack-sum maximization (default) "max" Date-sum maximization (only if date is defined) "min" Date-sum minimization (only if date is defined)
date	Production date (n by 1)
cv	Convexity assumption "convex" Convexity holds (default) "fdh" Free disposal hull (this will override rts)
o	DMU index to calc. NULL(default) will calc for all

Value

\$eff	Efficiency score
\$lambda	Intensity vector
\$mu	Secondary intensity vector for weak disposability under VRS
\$beta	Input reduction factor
\$gamma	Output augmentation factor
\$xslack	Input slack
\$yslack	Output slack

Author(s)

Dong-Joon Lim, PhD

References

Chambers, Robert G., Yangho Chung, and Rolf Fare. "Profit, directional distance functions, and Nerlovian efficiency." *Journal of optimization theory and applications* 98.2 (1998): 351~364.

Fare, Rolf, and Shawna Grosskopf. "Directional distance functions and slacks-based measures of efficiency." *European journal of operational research* 200.1 (2010): 320~322.

See Also

[dm.ddf](#) Distance measure using DDF
[dm.dea](#) Distance measure using DEA
[dm.hdf](#) Distance measure using HDF
[dm.sbm](#) Distance measure using SBM
[dm.sf](#) Distance measure using SF

Examples

```
# Additive form directional distance function
# ready
x <- matrix(c(5, 1, 4), ncol = 1)
y <- matrix(c(8, 3, 5, 6, 4, 1), ncol = 2)
g <- matrix(c(1), nrow = 3, ncol = 3)
w <- matrix(c(1, 0), ncol = 2)
# go
dm.ddf(x, y, "crs", g, w)

# Multiplicative form directional distance function
# ready
g <- cbind(x, y)
# go
dm.ddf(x, y, "crs", g, w)
```

dm.dea

Distance measure using DEA

Description

Implements *Charnes & Cooper's* data envelopment analysis (radial & oriented measure).

Usage

```
dm.dea(xdata, ydata, rts="crs", orientation,
       se=FALSE, sg="ssm", date=NULL, ncv=NULL, env=NULL, cv="convex", o=NULL)
```

Arguments

xdata	Input(s) vector (n by m)
ydata	Output(s) vector (n by s)
rts	Returns to scale assumption "crs" Constant RTS (default) "vrs" Variable RTS "irs" Increasing RTS "drs" Decreasing RTS
orientation	Orientation of the measurement "i" Input-orientation "o" Output-orientation
se	Implements <i>Anderson & Peterson's</i> super-efficiency model if TRUE
sg	Employs second-stage optimization "ssm" Slack-sum maximization (default) "max" Date-sum maximization (only if date is defined) "min" Date-sum minimization (only if date is defined)
date	Production date (n by I)
ncv	Non-controllable variable index(binary) for internal NDF (I by $(m+s)$)
env	Environment index for external NDF (n by I)
cv	Convexity assumption "convex" Convexity holds (default) "fdh" Free disposal hull (this will override rts)
o	DMU index to calc. NULL(default) will calc for all

Value

\$eff	Efficiency score
\$lambda	Intensity vector
\$xslack	Input slack
\$yslack	Output slack
\$vx	Input (dual) weight
\$uy	Output (dual) weight
\$w	Free (dual) variable

Author(s)

Dong-Joon Lim, PhD

References

Charnes, Abraham, William W. Cooper, and Edwardo Rhodes. "Measuring the efficiency of decision making units." *European journal of operational research* 2.6 (1978): 429-444.

Charnes, Abraham, William W. Cooper, and Edwardo Rhodes. "Evaluating program and managerial efficiency: an application of data envelopment analysis to program follow through." *Management science* 27.6 (1981): 668~697.

Banker, Rajiv D., and Richard C. Morey. "Efficiency analysis for exogenously fixed inputs and outputs." *Operations Research* 34.4 (1986): 513~521.

Ruggiero, John. "On the measurement of technical efficiency in the public sector." *European Journal of Operational Research* 90.3 (1996): 553~565.

Fried, Harold O., CA Knox Lovell, and Shelton S. Schmidt, eds. The measurement of productive efficiency and productivity growth. *Oxford University Press*, 2008.

See Also

[dm.ddf](#) Distance measure using DDF
[dm.dea](#) Distance measure using DEA
[dm.hdf](#) Distance measure using HDF
[dm.sbm](#) Distance measure using SBM
[dm.sf](#) Distance measure using SF

Examples

```
# Reproduce Table 3.9 (p.348) in Fried, H.O. et al.(2008)
# ready
X <- data.frame(x1 = c(8, 6, 3, 10, 6, 8, 8, 4),
                x2 = c(8, 4.6, 1.9, 9, 3.6, 3.6, 9, 1.9))
Y <- data.frame(y1 = c(8, 5, 2, 9, 4.5, 4.5, 7, 2))
C <- data.frame(x1 = 0, x2 = 1, y1 = 0)

# go
data.frame(ALL_CRS = dm.dea(X, Y, "crs", "i")$eff,
           ALL_VRS = dm.dea(X, Y, "vrs", "i")$eff,
           NDF_CRS = dm.dea(X, Y, "crs", "i", ncv = C)$eff,
           NDF_VRS = dm.dea(X, Y, "vrs", "i", ncv = C)$eff,
           row.names = LETTERS[1 : 8])
```

dm.hdf

Distance measure using HDF

Description

Implements *Fare's* hyperbolic distance function (semi-radial & non-oriented measure).

Usage

```
dm.hdf(xdata, ydata, rts="crs",
       wd=NULL, se=FALSE, sg="ssm", date=NULL, cv="convex", o=NULL)
```


Arguments

xdata	Input(s) vector (n by m)
ydata	Output(s) vector (n by s)
rts	Returns to scale assumption "crs" Constant RTS (default) "vrs" Variable RTS "irs" Increasing RTS "drs" Decreasing RTS
wd	Weak disposability vector indicating (an) undesirable output(s) (1 by s)
se	Implements super-efficiency model alike <i>Anderson & Peterson's</i> model if TRUE
sg	Employs second-stage optimization "ssm" Slack-sum maximization (default) "max" Date-sum maximization (only if date is defined) "min" Date-sum minimization (only if date is defined)
date	Production date (n by 1)
cv	Convexity assumption "convex" Convexity holds (default) "fdh" Free disposal hull (this will override rts)
o	DMU index to calc. NULL(default) will calc for all

Value

\$eff	Efficiency score
\$lambda	Intensity vector
\$mu	Secondary intensity vector for weak disposability under VRS
\$xslack	Input slack
\$yslack	Output slack
\$iteration	The number of iteration to obtain the hyperbolic efficiency score

Author(s)

Dong-Joon Lim, PhD

References

- Fare, R., Shawna Grosskopf, and CA Knox Lovell. The Measurement of Efficiency of Production. *Boston: Kulwer-Nijhoff* (1985).
- Fare, Rolf, et al. "Estimating the hyperbolic distance function: A directional distance function approach." *European Journal of Operational Research* 254.1 (2016): 312-319.

See Also

[dm.ddf](#) Distance measure using DDF
[dm.dea](#) Distance measure using DEA
[dm.hdf](#) Distance measure using HDF
[dm.sbm](#) Distance measure using SBM
[dm.sf](#) Distance measure using SF

Examples

```

# Reproduce Table 2 in Fare et al.(2016)
# ready
x <- data.frame(x1 = c(2, 4, 9, 6.5, 10, 6, 9))
y <- data.frame(y1 = c(3, 7, 10, 8.5, 4, 2, 8))

# go
sf <- dm.sf(x, y, "vrs")$eff
hdf <- dm.hdf(x, y, "vrs")$eff
matrix(t(cbind(sf, hdf)), 2, 7,
       dimnames = list(c("SF", "HDF"),
                       paste0("DMU_", c(letters[1:4], "o", "p", "q"))))

```

dm.mahalanobis

*Distance measure using Mahalanobis distance for outlier detection***Description**

Implements *Mahalanobis* distance measure for outlier detection. In addition to the basic distance measure, boxplots are provided with potential outlier(s) to give an insight into the early stage of data cleansing task.

Usage

```
dm.mahalanobis(data, from="median", p=10, plot=FALSE, v.index=NULL, layout=NULL)
```

Arguments

data	Dataframe
from	Datum point from which the distance is measured "mean" Mean of each column "median" Median of each column (default)
p	Percentage to which outlier point(s) is noted (default of 10)
plot	Switch for boxplot(s)
v.index	Numeric vector indicating column(s) to be printed in the boxplot. Default value of NULL will present all.
layout	Numeric vector indicating dimension of boxplots. Default value of NULL will find an optimal layout.

Value

\$dist	Mahalanobis distance from from
\$excluded	Excluded row(s) in row number
\$order	Distance order (decreasing) in row number
\$suspect	Potential outlier(s) in row number

Author(s)

Dong-Joon Lim, PhD

References

Hair, Joseph F., et al. Multivariate data analysis. Vol. 7. *Upper Saddle River*, NJ: Pearson Prentice Hall, 2006.

Examples

```
# Generate a sample dataframe
df <- data.frame(replicate(6, sample(0 : 100, 50)))

# go
dm.mahalanobis(df, plot = TRUE)
```

dm.sbm

Distance measure using SBM

Description

Implements *Tone's* slack-based model (non-radial & (non-)oriented measure).

Usage

```
dm.sbm(xdata, ydata, rts="crs",
        orientation="n", se=FALSE, sg="ssm", date=NULL, cv="convex", o=NULL)
```

Arguments

xdata	Input(s) vector (<i>n</i> by <i>m</i>)
ydata	Output(s) vector (<i>n</i> by <i>s</i>)
rts	Returns to scale assumption "crs" Constant RTS (default) "vrs" Variable RTS "irs" Increasing RTS "drs" Decreasing RTS

orientation	Orientation of the measurement "n" Non-orientation (default) "i" Input-orientation "o" Output-orientation
se	Implements super-efficiency model alike <i>Anderson & Peterson's</i> model if TRUE
sg	Employs second-stage optimization "ssm" Slack-sum maximization (default) "max" Date-sum maximization (only if date is defined) "min" Date-sum minimization (only if date is defined)
date	Production date (<i>n</i> by <i>I</i>)
cv	Convexity assumption "convex" Convexity holds (default) "fdh" Free disposal hull (this will override rts)
o	DMU index to calc. NULL(default) will calc for all

Value

\$eff	Efficiency score
\$lambda	Intensity vector
\$xslack	Input slack
\$yslack	Output slack
\$xtarget	Input target
\$ytarget	Output target

Author(s)

Dong-Joon Lim, PhD

References

Tone, Kaoru. "A slacks-based measure of efficiency in data envelopment analysis." *European journal of operational research* 130.3 (2001): 498~509.

Tone, Kaoru. "A slacks-based measure of super-efficiency in data envelopment analysis." *European journal of operational research* 143 (2002): 32~41.

See Also

[dm.ddf](#) Distance measure using DDF
[dm.dea](#) Distance measure using DEA
[dm.hdf](#) Distance measure using HDF
[dm.sbm](#) Distance measure using SBM
[dm.sf](#) Distance measure using SF

Examples

```

# Reproduce Table 2 in Tone.(2001)
# ready
X <- data.frame(x1 = c(4, 6, 8, 8, 2),
                x2 = c(3, 3, 1, 1, 4))
Y <- data.frame(y1 = c(2, 2, 6, 6, 1),
                y2 = c(3, 3, 2, 1, 4))

# go
dm.sbm(X, Y)

# Reproduce Table 1 in Tone.(2002)
# Published input slacks are alternate optima (confirmed by Tone)
# ready
X <- data.frame(x1 = c(4, 7, 8, 4, 2, 10, 12),
                x2 = c(3, 3, 1, 2, 4, 1, 1))
Y <- data.frame(y1 = c(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1))
# go
dm.sbm(X, Y, se = TRUE)

# Reproduce Table 4 in Tone.(2002)
# ready
X <- data.frame(x1 = c(80, 65, 83, 40, 52, 94),
                x2 = c(600, 200, 400, 1000, 600, 700),
                x3 = c(54, 97, 72, 75, 20, 36),
                x4 = c(8, 1, 4, 7, 3, 5))
Y <- data.frame(y1 = c(90, 58, 60, 80, 72, 96),
                y2 = c(5, 1, 7, 10, 8, 6))

# go
dm.sbm(X, Y, "crs", "i", se = TRUE)

```

dm.sf

*Distance measure using SF***Description**

Implements *Luenberger's* shortage (benefit) function (radial & non-oriented measure).

Usage

```
dm.sf(xdata, ydata, rts="crs", g=NULL,
      wd=NULL, se=FALSE, sg="ssm", date=NULL, cv="convex", o=NULL)
```

Arguments

xdata	Input(s) vector (<i>n</i> by <i>m</i>)
ydata	Output(s) vector (<i>n</i> by <i>s</i>)

rts	Returns to scale assumption "crs" Constant RTS (default) "vrs" Variable RTS "irs" Increasing RTS "drs" Decreasing RTS
g	Directional vector indicating a measurement direction (n by $(m+s)$) By default (NULL), xdata & ydata will be used
wd	Weak disposability vector indicating (an) undesirable output(s) (1 by s)
se	Implements super-efficiency model alike <i>Anderson & Peterson's</i> model if TRUE
sg	Employs second-stage optimization "ssm" Slack-sum maximization (default) "max" Date-sum maximization (only if date is defined) "min" Date-sum minimization (only if date is defined)
date	Production date (n by 1)
cv	Convexity assumption "convex" Convexity holds (default) "fdh" Free disposal hull (this will override rts)
o	DMU index to calc. NULL(default) will calc for all

Value

\$eff	Efficiency score
\$lambda	Intensity vector
\$mu	Secondary intensity vector for weak disposability under VRS
\$xslack	Input slack
\$yslack	Output slack
\$w	Input (dual) weight
\$p	Output (dual) weight
\$u	Free (dual) variable

Author(s)

Dong-Joon Lim, PhD

References

- Luenberger, David G. "Benefit functions and duality." *Journal of mathematical economics* 21.5 (1992): 461~481.
- Chambers, Robert G., Yangho Chung, and Rolf Fare. "Profit, directional distance functions, and Nerlovian efficiency." *Journal of optimization theory and applications* 98.2 (1998): 351~364.

See Also

[dm.ddf](#) Distance measure using DDF
[dm.dea](#) Distance measure using DEA
[dm.hdf](#) Distance measure using HDF
[dm.sbm](#) Distance measure using SBM
[dm.sf](#) Distance measure using SF

Examples

```

# Additive form shortage function
# ready
x <- matrix(c(5, 1, 4), ncol = 1)
y <- matrix(c(8, 3, 5, 6, 4, 1), ncol = 2)
g <- matrix(c(1), nrow = 3, ncol = 3)
w <- matrix(c(1, 0), ncol = 2)
# go
dm.sf(x, y, "crs", g, w)

# Multiplicative form shortage function
# ready
g <- cbind(x, y)
# go
dm.sf(x, y, "crs", g, w)

```

ma.aps.reg

Combinatorial search (all possible subset) for regression analysis

Description

Implements combinatorial (exhaustive) search algorithm, aka all-possible-subsets regression. As opposed to the sequential approach (stepwise, forward addition, or backward elimination) that has a potential bias resulting from considering only one variable for selection at a time, all possible combinations of the independent variables are examined, and sets satisfying designated conditions are returned.

Usage

```

ma.aps.reg(dv, iv, min=1, max, mad=FALSE, aic=FALSE, bic=FALSE,
           model.sig=TRUE, coeff.sig=TRUE, coeff.vif=TRUE, coeff.cor=FALSE)

```

Arguments

dv	Dependent variable (<i>r</i> by <i>I</i>)
iv	Independent variable(s) (<i>r</i> by <i>c</i>)
min	Minimum number of independent variable to explore (≥ 1)
max	Maximum number of independent variable to explore ($\leq r/10$)
mad	Returns mean absolute deviation when TRUE

aic	Returns Akaike's information criterion when TRUE
bic	Returns Bayesian information criterion when TRUE
model.sig	Returns models statistically significant only when TRUE
coeff.sig	Returns models with statistically significant coefficients only when TRUE
coeff.vif	Returns models with allowable level of multicollinearity only when TRUE
coeff.cor	Returns models without suppression effects only when TRUE

Author(s)

Dong-Joon Lim, PhD

References

Hair, Joseph F., et al. Multivariate data analysis. Vol. 7. *Upper Saddle River*, NJ: Pearson Prentice Hall, 2006.

Examples

```
# Load airplane dataset
df <- dataset.airplane.2017

# ready
dv <- subset(df, select = 2)
iv <- subset(df, select = 3 : 7)

# go
ma.aps.reg(dv, iv, 1, 3, mad = TRUE, coeff.cor = TRUE)
```

map.corr

Correlation mapping for reliability test

Description

Implements a series of correlation analysis by dropping extreme data points one by one using *Mahalanobis* distance measure. Correlation reliability can be investigated with identified anchoring point(s). Correlation map as well as summary table is provided.

Usage

```
map.corr(data, from = "median", threshold = 0.3, r.name = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	Dataframe
from	Datum point from which the distance is measured "mean" Mean of each column "median" Median of each column (default)
threshold	Threshold of correlation change to be noted on the map
r.name	Dropped points are shown in row name when TRUE

Value

\$reliability Summary table

Author(s)

Dong-Joon Lim, PhD

See Also

[dm.mahalanobis](#) Distance measure using Mahalanobis distance

Examples

```
# Generate a sample dataframe
df <- data.frame(replicate(2, sample(0 : 100, 50)))

# go
map.corr(df)
```

map.soa.ddf

SOA mapping using DDF

Description

Employs dm.ddf over time to generate a state-of-the-art map.

Usage

```
map.soa.ddf(xdata, ydata, date,
            rts="crs", g=NULL, wd=NULL, sg="ssm", cv="convex", mk="dmu")
```

Arguments

xdata	Input(s) vector (n by m)
ydata	Output(s) vector (n by s)
date	Production date (n by 1)
rts	Returns to scale assumption "crs" Constant RTS (default) "vrs" Variable RTS "irs" Increasing RTS "drs" Decreasing RTS
g	Directional vector indicating a measurement direction (n by $(m+s)$) By default (NULL), xdata & ydata will be used
wd	Weak disposability vector indicating (an) undesirable output(s) (1 by s)

sg	Employs second-stage optimization "ssm" Slack-sum maximization (default) "max" Date-sum maximization (only if date is defined) "min" Date-sum minimization (only if date is defined)
cv	Convexity assumption "convex" Convexity holds (default) "fdh" Free disposal hull (this will override rts)
mk	Marker on the map "dmu" DMU index (default) "eff" Efficiency score

Author(s)

Dong-Joon Lim, PhD

See Also

[map.soa.ddf](#) SOA mapping using DDF
[map.soa.dea](#) SOA mapping using DEA
[map.soa.hdf](#) SOA mapping using HDF
[map.soa.sbm](#) SOA mapping using SBM
[map.soa.sf](#) SOA mapping using SF

Examples

```

# Load engine dataset
df <- dataset.engine.2015

# Subset for forced induction systems
fis <- subset(df, grepl("^C..", df[, 8]))

# Parameters
x <- subset(fis, select = 4)
y <- subset(fis, select = 6 : 7)
d <- subset(fis, select = 2)
g <- matrix(c(1), nrow = nrow(x), ncol = 3)

# Generate an SOA map
map.soa.ddf(x, y, d, "crs", g)

```

map.soa.dea

SOA mapping using DEA

Description

Employs dm.dea over time to generate a state-of-the-art map.

Usage

```
map.soa.dea(xdata, ydata, date, rts="crs", orientation,
            sg="ssm", ncv=NULL, env=NULL, cv="convex", mk="dmu")
```

Arguments

xdata	Input(s) vector (n by m)
ydata	Output(s) vector (n by s)
date	Production date (n by 1)
rts	Returns to scale assumption "crs" Constant RTS (default) "vrs" Variable RTS "irs" Increasing RTS "drs" Decreasing RTS
orientation	Orientation of the measurement "i" Input-orientation "o" Output-orientation
sg	Employs second-stage optimization "ssm" Slack-sum maximization (default) "max" Date-sum maximization (only if date is defined) "min" Date-sum minimization (only if date is defined)
ncv	Non-controllable variable index(binary) for internal NDF (1 by $(m+s)$)
env	Environment index for external NDF (n by 1)
cv	Convexity assumption "convex" Convexity holds (default) "fdh" Free disposal hull (this will override rts)
mk	Marker on the map "dmu" DMU index (default) "eff" Efficiency score

Author(s)

Dong-Joon Lim, PhD

See Also

[map.soa.ddf](#) SOA mapping using DDF
[map.soa.dea](#) SOA mapping using DEA
[map.soa.hdf](#) SOA mapping using HDF
[map.soa.sbm](#) SOA mapping using SBM
[map.soa.sf](#) SOA mapping using SF

Examples

```
# Load engine dataset
df <- dataset.engine.2015

# Subset for forced induction systems
fis <- subset(df, grepl("^C..", df[, 8]))

# Parameters
x <- subset(fis, select = 4)
y <- subset(fis, select = 6 : 7)
d <- subset(fis, select = 2)

# Generate an SOA map
map.soa.dea(x, y, d, "crs", "o")
```

map.soa.hdf

*SOA mapping using HDF***Description**

Employs dm.hdf over time to generate a state-of-the-art map.

Usage

```
map.soa.hdf(xdata, ydata, date,
            rts="crs", wd=NULL, sg="ssm", cv="convex", mk="dmu")
```

Arguments

xdata	Input(s) vector (<i>n</i> by <i>m</i>)
ydata	Output(s) vector (<i>n</i> by <i>s</i>)
date	Production date (<i>n</i> by <i>l</i>)
rts	Returns to scale assumption "crs" Constant RTS (default) "vrs" Variable RTS "irs" Increasing RTS "drs" Decreasing RTS
wd	Weak disposability vector indicating (an) undesirable output(s) (<i>l</i> by <i>s</i>)
sg	Employs second-stage optimization "ssm" Slack-sum maximization (default) "max" Date-sum maximization (only if date is defined) "min" Date-sum minimization (only if date is defined)
cv	Convexity assumption "convex" Convexity holds (default) "fdh" Free disposal hull (this will override rts)
mk	Marker on the map "dmu" DMU index (default) "eff" Efficiency score

Author(s)

Dong-Joon Lim, PhD

References

D.-J. Lim, Internal combustion engine race: naturally aspirated vs turbo/super-charged, *working paper* (2015).

See Also

[map.soa.ddf](#) SOA mapping using DDF
[map.soa.dea](#) SOA mapping using DEA
[map.soa.hdf](#) SOA mapping using HDF
[map.soa.sbm](#) SOA mapping using SBM
[map.soa.sf](#) SOA mapping using SF

Examples

```
# Load engine dataset
df <- dataset.engine.2015

# Subset for SC/TC 8 cylinder engines
stc.8 <- subset(df, grepl("^C..", df[, 8]) & df[, 3] == 8)

# Parameters
x <- subset(stc.8, select = 4)
y <- subset(stc.8, select = 5:7)
d <- subset(stc.8, select = 2)

# Generate an SOA map
map.soa.hdf(x, y, d, "vrs")
```

map.soa.sbm

SOA mapping using SBM

Description

Employs dm.sbm over time to generate a state-of-the-art map.

Usage

```
map.soa.sbm(xdata, ydata, date,
            rts="crs", orientation="n", sg="ssm", cv="convex", mk="dmu")
```

Arguments

xdata	Input(s) vector (n by m)
ydata	Output(s) vector (n by s)
date	Production date (n by 1)
rts	Returns to scale assumption "crs" Constant RTS (default) "vrs" Variable RTS "irs" Increasing RTS "drs" Decreasing RTS
orientation	Orientation of the measurement "n" Non-orientation (default) "i" Input-orientation "o" Output-orientation
sg	Employs second-stage optimization "ssm" Slack-sum maximization (default) "max" Date-sum maximization (only if date is defined) "min" Date-sum minimization (only if date is defined)
cv	Convexity assumption "convex" Convexity holds (default) "fdh" Free disposal hull (this will override rts)
mk	Marker on the map "dmu" DMU index (default) "eff" Efficiency score

Author(s)

Dong-Joon Lim, PhD

See Also

[map.soa.ddf](#) SOA mapping using DDF
[map.soa.dea](#) SOA mapping using DEA
[map.soa.hdf](#) SOA mapping using HDF
[map.soa.sbm](#) SOA mapping using SBM
[map.soa.sf](#) SOA mapping using SF

Examples

```
# Load engine dataset
df <- dataset.engine.2015

# Subset for forced induction systems
fis <- subset(df, grepl("^C.", df[, 8]))

# Parameters
x <- subset(fis, select = 4)
y <- subset(fis, select = 6 : 7)
```

```
d <- subset(fis, select = 2)

# Generate an SOA map
map.soa.sbm(x, y, d)
```

map.soa.sf	<i>SOA mapping using SF</i>
------------	-----------------------------

Description

Employs `dm.sf` over time to generate a state-of-the-art map.

Usage

```
map.soa.sf(xdata, ydata, date,
           rts="crs", g=NULL, wd=NULL, sg="ssm", cv="convex", mk="dmu")
```

Arguments

<code>xdata</code>	Input(s) vector (n by m)
<code>ydata</code>	Output(s) vector (n by s)
<code>date</code>	Production date (n by 1)
<code>rts</code>	Returns to scale assumption "crs" Constant RTS (default) "vrs" Variable RTS "irs" Increasing RTS "drs" Decreasing RTS
<code>g</code>	Directional vector indicating a measurement direction (n by $(m+s)$) By default (NULL), <code>xdata</code> & <code>ydata</code> will be used
<code>wd</code>	Weak disposability vector indicating (an) undesirable output(s) (1 by s)
<code>sg</code>	Employs second-stage optimization "ssm" Slack-sum maximization (default) "max" Date-sum maximization (only if <code>date</code> is defined) "min" Date-sum minimization (only if <code>date</code> is defined)
<code>cv</code>	Convexity assumption "convex" Convexity holds (default) "fdh" Free disposal hull (this will override <code>rts</code>)
<code>mk</code>	Marker on the map "dmu" DMU index (default) "eff" Efficiency score

Author(s)

Dong-Joon Lim, PhD

References

D.-J. Lim, Internal combustion engine race: naturally aspirated vs turbo/super-charged, *working paper* (2015).

See Also

[map.soa.ddf](#) SOA mapping using DDF
[map.soa.dea](#) SOA mapping using DEA
[map.soa.hdf](#) SOA mapping using HDF
[map.soa.sbm](#) SOA mapping using SBM
[map.soa.sf](#) SOA mapping using SF

Examples

```
# Reproduce Table 2 in Lim, D-J. (2015)
# Load engine dataset
df <- dataset.engine.2015

# Subset for 4 cylinder engines
fce <- subset(df, df[, 3] == 4)

# Parameters
x <- subset(fce, select = 4)
y <- subset(fce, select = 5 : 7)
d <- subset(fce, select = 2)
g <- data.frame(0, y)
w <- matrix(c(1, 0, 0), ncol = 3)

# Generate an SOA map
map.soa.sf(x, y, d, "crs", g, w, mk = "eff")
```

roc.dea

Rate of change (RoC) calculation using DEA

Description

Employs `dm.dea` over time to calculate RoCs.

Usage

```
roc.dea(xdata, ydata, date, t, rts="crs", orientation,
        sg="ssm", ftype="d", ncv=NULL, env=NULL, cv="convex")
```

Arguments

<code>xdata</code>	Input(s) vector (<i>n</i> by <i>m</i>)
<code>ydata</code>	Output(s) vector (<i>n</i> by <i>s</i>)
<code>date</code>	Production date (<i>n</i> by <i>1</i>)

t	A vantage point from which the RoC is captured
rts	Returns to scale assumption "crs" Constant RTS (default) "vrs" Variable RTS "irs" Increasing RTS "drs" Decreasing RTS
orientation	Orientation of the measurement "i" Input-orientation "o" Output-orientation
sg	Employs second-stage optimization "ssm" Slack-sum maximization (default) "max" Date-sum maximization "min" Date-sum minimization
f type	Frontier type "d" Dynamic frontier (default) "s" Static frontier
ncv	Non-controllable variable index(binary) for internal NDF (I by $(m+s)$)
env	Environment index for external NDF (n by I)
cv	Convexity assumption "convex" Convexity holds (default) "fdh" Free disposal hull (this will override rts)

Value

\$eff_r	Efficiency at release (i.e., at each production date)
\$eff_t	Efficiency at t
\$lambda_t	Intensity vector at t
\$eft_date	Effective date
\$roc_past	RoC observed from the obsolete DMUs in the past
\$roc_avg	Average RoC
\$roc_local	Local RoC

Author(s)

Dong-Joon Lim, PhD

References

- Lim, Dong-Joon, Timothy R. Anderson, and Oliver Lane Inman. "Choosing effective dates from multiple optima in Technology Forecasting using Data Envelopment Analysis (TFDEA)." *Technological Forecasting and Social Change* 88 (2014): 91~97.
- Lim, Dong-Joon, et al. "Comparing technological advancement of hybrid electric vehicles (HEV) in different market segments." *Technological Forecasting and Social Change* 97 (2015): 140~153.
- Lim, Dong-Joon, et al. Technometrics Study Using DEA on Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEVs). Handbook of Operations Analytics Using Data Envelopment Analysis. *Springer (forthcoming)*, 2016.

See Also

[dm.dea](#) Distance measure using DEA
[roc.dea](#) RoC calculation using DEA
[map.soa.dea](#) SOA mapping using DEA
[target.arrival.dea](#) Arrival target setting using DEA
[target.spec.dea](#) Spec target setting using DEA

Examples

```

# Reproduce Table 3 in Lim, D-J. et al.(2014)
# Load airplane dataset
df <- dataset.airplane.2017

# ready
x <- data.frame(Flew = rep(1, 28))
y <- subset(df, select = 3 : 7)
d <- subset(df, select = 2)

# go
roc.dea(x, y, d, 2007, "vrs", "o", "min", "d")$roc_past

# Reproduce Table 3 in Lim, D-J. et al.(2015)
# Load hev dataset
df <- dataset.hev.2013

# ready
x <- subset(df, select = 3)
y <- subset(df, select = 4 : 6)
d <- subset(df, select = 2)
c <- subset(df, select = 7)

# go
results <- roc.dea(x, y, d, 2013, "vrs", "o", "min", "d", env = c)
hev <- which(results$roc_local > 0)
data.frame(Class = c[hev, ],
           SOA = hev,
           LocalRoC = results$roc_local[hev, ])[order(c[hev, ]), ]
# NOTE: the published results include a typo on roc_local[82,]
#       this will be corrected in forthcoming book chapter(Lim, D-J. et al., 2016).

```

roc.hdf

*Rate of change (RoC) calculation using HDF***Description**

Employs dm.hdf over time to calculate RoCs.

Usage

```
roc.hdf(xdata, ydata, date, t,
        rts="crs", wd=NULL, sg="ssm", ftype="d", cv="convex")
```

Arguments

xdata	Input(s) vector (n by m)
ydata	Output(s) vector (n by s)
date	Production date (n by 1)
t	A vantage point from which the RoC is captured
rts	Returns to scale assumption "crs" Constant RTS (default) "vrs" Variable RTS "irs" Increasing RTS "drs" Decreasing RTS
wd	Weak disposability vector indicating (an) undesirable output(s) (1 by s)
sg	Employs second-stage optimization "ssm" Slack-sum maximization (default) "max" Date-sum maximization "min" Date-sum minimization
ftype	Frontier type "d" Dynamic frontier (default) "s" Static frontier
cv	Convexity assumption "convex" Convexity holds (default) "fdh" Free disposal hull (this will override rts)

Value

\$eff_r	Efficiency at release (i.e., at each production date)
\$eff_t	Efficiency at t
\$lambda_t	Intensity vector at t
\$eft_date	Effective date
\$roc_past	RoC observed from the obsolete DMUs in the past
\$roc_avg	Average RoC
\$roc_local	Local RoC

Author(s)

Dong-Joon Lim, PhD

References

D.-J. Lim, Internal combustion engine race: naturally aspirated vs turbo/super-charged, *working paper* (2015).

See Also

[dm.hdf](#) Distance measure using HDF
[roc.hdf](#) RoC calculation using HDF
[map.soa.hdf](#) SOA mapping using HDF
[target.arrival.hdf](#) Arrival target setting using HDF

Examples

```

# Load engine dataset
df <- dataset.engine.2015

# Subset for 8 cylinder TC-P engines
et <- subset(df, df[, 3] == 8 & df[, 8] == "TC-P")

# Parameters
x <- subset(et, select = 4)
y <- subset(et, select = 5 : 7)
d <- subset(et, select = 2)
w <- matrix(c(1, 0, 0), ncol = 3)

# Calc local Roc
roc.hdf(x, y, d, 2015, "vrs", w, "min")

```

roc.sf

*Rate of change (RoC) calculation using SF***Description**

Employs `dm.sf` over time to calculate RoCs. This function is valid only when multiplicative form of directional vector is used.

Usage

```
roc.sf(xdata, ydata, date, t,
       rts="crs", g=NULL, wd=NULL, sg="ssm", ftype="d", cv="convex")
```

Arguments

xdata	Input(s) vector (<i>n</i> by <i>m</i>)
ydata	Output(s) vector (<i>n</i> by <i>s</i>)
date	Production date (<i>n</i> by <i>l</i>)
t	A vantage point from which the RoC is captured
rts	Returns to scale assumption "crs" Constant RTS (default) "vrs" Variable RTS "irs" Increasing RTS "drs" Decreasing RTS

g	Directional vector indicating a measurement direction (n by $(m+s)$) By default (NULL), xdata & ydata will be used
wd	Weak disposability vector indicating (an) undesirable output(s) (1 by s)
sg	Employs second-stage optimization "ssm" Slack-sum maximization (default) "max" Date-sum maximization "min" Date-sum minimization
ftype	Frontier type "d" Dynamic frontier (default) "s" Static frontier
cv	Convexity assumption "convex" Convexity holds (default) "fdh" Free disposal hull (this will override rts)

Value

\$eff_r	Efficiency at release (i.e., at each production date)
\$eff_t	Efficiency at t
\$lambda_t	Intensity vector at t
\$eft_date	Effective date
\$roc_past	RoC observed from the obsolete DMUs in the past
\$roc_avg	Average RoC
\$roc_local	Local RoC

Author(s)

Dong-Joon Lim, PhD

References

D.-J. Lim, Internal combustion engine race: naturally aspirated vs turbo/super-charged, *working paper* (2015).

See Also

[dm.sf](#) Distance measure using SF
[roc.sf](#) RoC calculation using SF
[map.soa.sf](#) SOA mapping using SF
[target.arrival.sf](#) Arrival target setting using SF

Examples

```
# Reproduce Mercedes-Benz CLA45 AMG's local RoC in Table 5 in Lim, D-J. (2015)
# Load engine dataset
df <- dataset.engine.2015

# Subset for 4 cylinder engines
```

```
fce <- subset(df, df[, 3] == 4)

# Parameters
x <- subset(fce, select = 4)
y <- subset(fce, select = 5 : 7)
d <- subset(fce, select = 2)
g <- as.matrix(data.frame(0, y))
w <- matrix(c(1, 0, 0), ncol = 3)

# Calc local Roc
roc.sf(x, y, d, 2014, "crs", g, w, "min")$roc_local[348, ]
```

target.arrival.dea *Arrival target setting using DEA*

Description

Employs dm.dea over time to estimate the arrival of known specifications.

Usage

```
target.arrival.dea(xdata, ydata, date, t, rts="crs", orientation,
                  sg="ssm", ftype="d", ncv=NULL, env=NULL, cv="convex")
```

Arguments

xdata	Input(s) vector (<i>n</i> by <i>m</i>)
ydata	Output(s) vector (<i>n</i> by <i>s</i>)
date	Production date (<i>n</i> by <i>I</i>)
t	A vantage point from which the RoC is captured
rts	Returns to scale assumption "crs" Constant RTS (default) "vrs" Variable RTS "irs" Increasing RTS "drs" Decreasing RTS
orientation	Orientation of the measurement "i" Input-orientation "o" Output-orientation
sg	Employs second-stage optimization "ssm" Slack-sum maximization (default) "max" Date-sum maximization "min" Date-sum minimization
ftype	Frontier type "d" Dynamic frontier (default) "s" Static frontier

ncv	Non-controllable variable index(binary) for internal NDF (I by $(m+s)$)
env	Environment index for external NDF (n by I)
cv	Convexity assumption "convex" Convexity holds (default) "fdh" Free disposal hull (this will override rts)

Value

\$eff_t	Efficiency at t
\$lambda_t	Intensity vector at t
\$eft_date	Effective date
\$roc_avg	Average RoC
\$roc_local	Local RoC
\$roc_ind	Individualized RoC
\$arrival_avg	Estimated arrival using roc_avg
\$arrival_seg	Estimated arrival using roc_ind

Author(s)

Dong-Joon Lim, PhD

References

Lim, Dong-Joon, Timothy R. Anderson, and Oliver Lane Inman. "Choosing effective dates from multiple optima in Technology Forecasting using Data Envelopment Analysis (TFDEA)." *Technological Forecasting and Social Change* 88 (2014): 91~97.

Lim, Dong-Joon, and Timothy R. Anderson. Time series benchmarking analysis for new product scheduling: who are the competitors and how fast are they moving forward?. *Advances in DEA Theory and Applications: with Examples in Forecasting Models*. Wiley (*forthcoming*), 2016.

See Also

[dm.dea](#) Distance measure using DEA
[roc.dea](#) RoC calculation using DEA
[map.soa.dea](#) SOA mapping using DEA
[target.arrival.dea](#) Arrival target setting using DEA
[target.spec.dea](#) Spec target setting using DEA

Examples

```
# Reproduce Table 4 in Lim, D-J., and Timothy R. Anderson.(2016)
# Load airplane dataset
df <- dataset.airplane.2017

# ready
x <- data.frame(Flew = rep(1, 28))
y <- subset(df, select = 3 : 7)
```

```
d <- subset(df, select = 2)

# go
target.arrival.dea(x, y, d, 2007, "vrs", "o", "min", "d")$arrival_seg
```

target.arrival.hdf *Arrival target setting using HDF*

Description

Employs `dm.hdf` over time to estimate the arrival of known specifications.

Usage

```
target.arrival.hdf(xdata, ydata, date, t, rts="crs",
                  wd=NULL, sg="ssm", ftype="d", cv="convex")
```

Arguments

<code>xdata</code>	Input(s) vector (n by m)
<code>ydata</code>	Output(s) vector (n by s)
<code>date</code>	Production date (n by I)
<code>t</code>	A vantage point from which the RoC is captured
<code>rts</code>	Returns to scale assumption " <code>crs</code> " Constant RTS (default) " <code>vrs</code> " Variable RTS " <code>irs</code> " Increasing RTS " <code>drs</code> " Decreasing RTS
<code>wd</code>	Weak disposability vector indicating (an) undesirable output(s) (I by s)
<code>sg</code>	Employs second-stage optimization " <code>ssm</code> " Slack-sum maximization (default) " <code>max</code> " Date-sum maximization " <code>min</code> " Date-sum minimization
<code>ftype</code>	Frontier type " <code>d</code> " Dynamic frontier (default) " <code>s</code> " Static frontier
<code>cv</code>	Convexity assumption " <code>convex</code> " Convexity holds (default) " <code>fdh</code> " Free disposal hull (this will override <code>rts</code>)

Value

\$eff_t	Efficiency at t
\$lambda_t	Intensity vector at t
\$eft_date	Effective date
\$roc_avg	Average RoC
\$roc_local	Local RoC
\$roc_ind	Individualized RoC
\$arrival_avg	Estimated arrival using roc_avg
\$arrival_seg	Estimated arrival using roc_ind

Author(s)

Dong-Joon Lim, PhD

References

Lim, Dong-Joon, et al. "Comparing technological advancement of hybrid electric vehicles (HEV) in different market segments." *Technological Forecasting and Social Change* 97 (2015): 140~153.

Lim, Dong-Joon, and Timothy R. Anderson. Time series benchmarking analysis for new product scheduling: who are the competitors and how fast are they moving forward?. *Advances in DEA Theory and Applications: with Examples in Forecasting Models*. Wiley (*forthcoming*), 2016.

See Also

[dm.hdf](#) Distance measure using HDF
[roc.hdf](#) RoC calculation using HDF
[map.soa.hdf](#) SOA mapping using HDF
[target.arrival.hdf](#) Arrival target setting using HDF

Examples

```
# Estimate arrivals of MY2015 SC/TC 8 cylinder engines
# Load engine dataset
df <- dataset.engine.2015

# Subset for SC/TC 8 cylinder engines
stc.8 <- subset(df, grepl("^C..", df[, 8]) & df[, 3] == 8)

# Parameters
x <- subset(stc.8, select = 4)
y <- subset(stc.8, select = 5:7)
d <- subset(stc.8, select = 2)

# Generate an SOA map
target.arrival.hdf(x, y, d, 2014, "vrs")
```

target.arrival.sf *Arrival target setting using SF*

Description

Employs `dm.sf` over time to estimate the arrival of known specifications. This function is valid only when multiplicative form of directional vector is used.

Usage

```
target.arrival.sf(xdata, ydata, date, t, rts="crs", g=NULL,
                 wd=NULL, sg="ssm", ftype="d", cv="convex")
```

Arguments

xdata	Input(s) vector (n by m)
ydata	Output(s) vector (n by s)
date	Production date (n by 1)
t	A vantage point from which the RoC is captured
rts	Returns to scale assumption "crs" Constant RTS (default) "vrs" Variable RTS "irs" Increasing RTS "drs" Decreasing RTS
g	Directional vector indicating a measurement direction (n by $(m+s)$) By default (NULL), xdata & ydata will be used
wd	Weak disposability vector indicating (an) undesirable output(s) (1 by s)
sg	Employs second-stage optimization "ssm" Slack-sum maximization (default) "max" Date-sum maximization "min" Date-sum minimization
ftype	Frontier type "d" Dynamic frontier (default) "s" Static frontier
cv	Convexity assumption "convex" Convexity holds (default) "fdh" Free disposal hull (this will override rts)

Value

\$eff_t	Efficiency at t
\$lambda_t	Intensity vector at t
\$eft_date	Effective date

\$roc_avg	Average RoC
\$roc_local	Local RoC
\$roc_ind	Individualized RoC
\$arrival_avg	Estimated arrival using roc_avg
\$arrival_seg	Estimated arrival using roc_ind

Author(s)

Dong-Joon Lim, PhD

References

Lim, Dong-Joon, et al. "Comparing technological advancement of hybrid electric vehicles (HEV) in different market segments." *Technological Forecasting and Social Change* 97 (2015): 140~153.

Lim, Dong-Joon, and Timothy R. Anderson. Time series benchmarking analysis for new product scheduling: who are the competitors and how fast are they moving forward?. *Advances in DEA Theory and Applications: with Examples in Forecasting Models*. Wiley (*forthcoming*), 2016.

See Also

[dm.sf](#) Distance measure using SF
[roc.sf](#) RoC calculation using SF
[map.soa.sf](#) SOA mapping using SF
[target.arrival.sf](#) Arrival target setting using SF

Examples

```
# Estimate arrivals of MY2013 hev models
# Load hev dataset
df <- dataset.hev.2013

# ready
x <- subset(df, select = 3)
y <- subset(df, select = 4 : 6)
d <- subset(df, select = 2)
g <- data.frame(x, y)

# go
target.arrival.sf(x, y, d, 2012, "vrs", g)$arrival_seg
```

target.spec.dea	<i>Spec target setting using DEA</i>
-----------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Employs inverse DEA to estimate specifications(in/out-puts) to achieve a predetermined efficiency.

Usage

```
target.spec.dea(xdata, ydata, date=NULL, t=NULL, dt=NULL, dmU, et="c",
               alpha=NULL, beta=NULL, wv, rts="crs", sg="ssm", ftype="d",
               ncv=NULL, env=NULL, cv="convex", bound=TRUE)
```

Arguments

xdata	Input(s) vector (n by m)
ydata	Output(s) vector (n by s)
date	Production date (n by 1)
t	A vantage point from which the RoC is captured
dt	Delta t i.e., specs are estimated within PPS at $t+dt$
dmu	DMU whose inputs(or outputs) are to be estimated
et	Efficiency target; default value ("c") retains the current efficiency
alpha	Perturbed input(s) of designated DMU (1 by m)
beta	Perturbed output(s) of designated DMU (1 by s)
wv	Weight vector for scalarization (1 by m or s)
rts	Returns to scale assumption "crs" Constant RTS (default) "vrs" Variable RTS "irs" Increasing RTS "drs" Decreasing RTS
sg	Employs second-stage optimization "ssm" Slack-sum maximization (default) "max" Date-sum maximization "min" Date-sum minimization
ftype	Frontier type "d" Dynamic frontier (default) "s" Static frontier
ncv	Non-controllable variable index(binary) for internal NDF (1 by $(m+s)$)
env	Environment index for external NDF (n by 1)
cv	Convexity assumption "convex" Convexity holds (default) "fdh" Free disposal hull (this will override rts)
bound	Puts upper/lower bounds on alpha/beta if TRUE(default)

Value

$\$alpha$	Estimated input(s)
$\$beta$	Estimated output(s)
$\$lambda$	Intensity vector
$\$xslack$	Input slack
$\$yslack$	Output slack

Author(s)

Dong-Joon Lim, PhD

References

Lim, Dong-Joon, "Inverse DEA with frontier changes for new product target setting." *European Journal of Operational Research* 254.2 (2016): 510~516.

Wei, Quanling, Jianzhong Zhang, and Xiangsun Zhang. "An inverse DEA model for inputs/outputs estimate." *European Journal of Operational Research* 121.1 (2000): 151~163.

See Also

[dm.dea](#) Distance measure using DEA
[roc.dea](#) RoC calculation using DEA
[target.arrival.dea](#) Arrival target setting using DEA

Examples

```
# Reproduce Example 2 in Wei, Q. et al.(2000)
# ready
x <- matrix(c(1, 1, 1), 3)
y <- matrix(c(4, 8, 5, 8, 4, 5), 3)
a <- matrix(1.8, 1)
w <- matrix(c(0.5, 0.5), 1)

# go
target.spec.dea(x, y, dmu = 3, alpha = a, wv = w, rts = "crs")$beta

# Reproduce Table 4 in Lim, D-J. (2016)
# Load engine dataset
df <- dataset.engine.2015

# Subset for forced induction systems
fis <- subset(df, grepl("^C..", df[, 8]))

# ready
# Suppose one wants to estimate Porsche 911 turbo s' engine specs
# to retain its current competitiveness with downsized 3.5 litre engine in 2018.
# What might be the minimum specs to achieve this goal
# considering the technological changes we've seen so far?
# Plus, the CEO wants to put more emphasis on the torque improvement over HP.
d <- subset(fis, select = 2)
x <- subset(fis, select = 4)
y <- subset(fis, select = 6 : 7)
a <- as.matrix(3.5)
w <- matrix(c(0.3, 0.7), 1)

# go
target.spec.dea(x, y, d, 2015, 3, 262, alpha = a, wv = w, rts = "vrs", sg = "min")$beta
```

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