



P R O M E T H E E
M E T H O D S

ULB

Multicriteria Decision Aid with Visual PROMETHEE

- PROMETHEE & GAIA methods
- Visual PROMETHEE software

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<http://www.promethee-gaia.net>

Decisions

- **Personal decisions**
 - Choose a restaurant tonight
 - Choose a university
 - Purchase a new phone, a new car, ...
- **Business decisions**
 - Develop a new product
 - Choose a computer system
 - Investments, strategies, project management, ...
- **Political decisions**
 - Join the EU...
 - Build a new hospital
 - Regional investment, taxes, ...



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Beautiful Greece...



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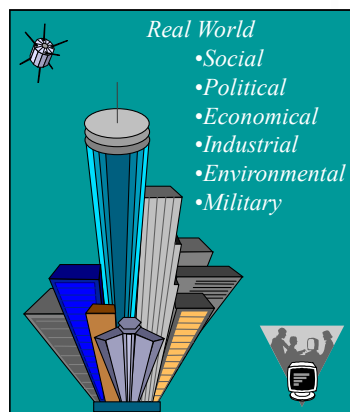
Beautiful Belgium...



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Decision making



- Describe,
- Understand,
- Manage.

2 Approaches :

- Qualitative approach,
- **Quantitative approach.**

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Decision aid



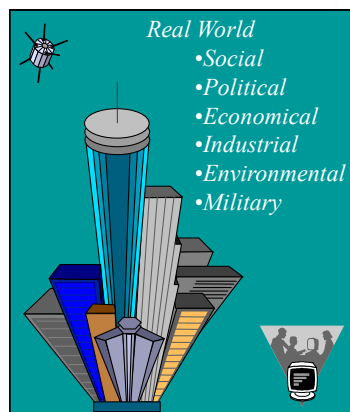
Quantitative model

- Possible decisions?
- How to compare them?
- Preferences, Objectives?

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Decision aid



Quantitative model

- Approximation to real world!
- Decision Aid.

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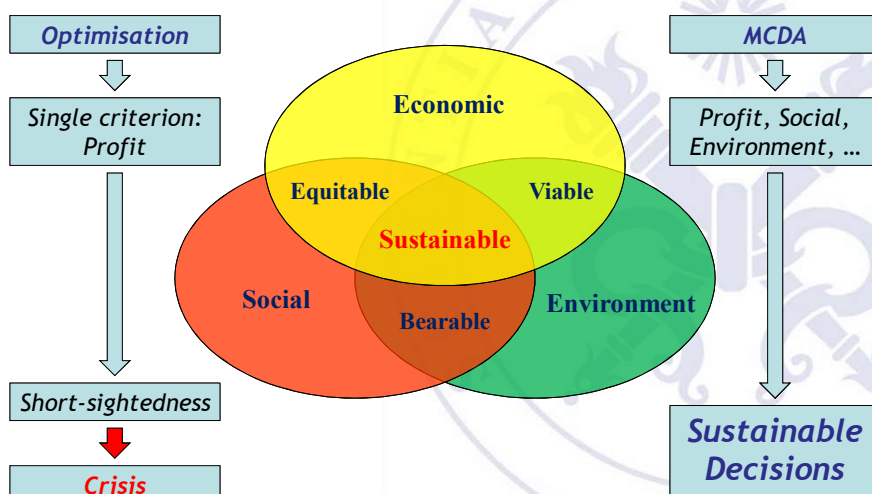
Quantitative model?

- Describe possible decisions (actions)?
 - List, variables, ...
- Objective? Best decision? Best choice?
 - Minimize costs?
 - Maximize profit?
 - Maximize quality?
 - Minimize impacts?
- Optimization models?

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MCDA vs Optimisation



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Some Decision or Evaluation Problems

- Locating a new plant, a new shop, ...
- Human resources management.
- Purchasing equipment.
- Assessing the quality of suppliers.
- Evaluating projects.
- Selecting an investment strategy.

Multicriteria table

- Actions:
 - Possible decisions,
 - items to evaluate.
- Criteria:
 - quantitative,
 - qualitative.

Multicriteria table

	Crit. 1 (/20)	Crit. 2 (rating)	Crit. 3 (qual.)	Crit. 4 (Y/N)	...
Action 1	18	135	G	Yes	...
Action 2	9	147	B	Yes	...
Action 3	15	129	VG	No	...
Action 4	12	146	VB	?	...
Action 5	7	121	G	Yes	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

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Plant location

	Investment (M€)	Costs (k€)	Environm. (impact)	...
Site 1	18	135	G	...
Site 2	9	147	B	...
Site 3	15	129	VG	...
Site 4	12	146	VB	...
Site 5	7	121	G	...
...	...	...	...	...

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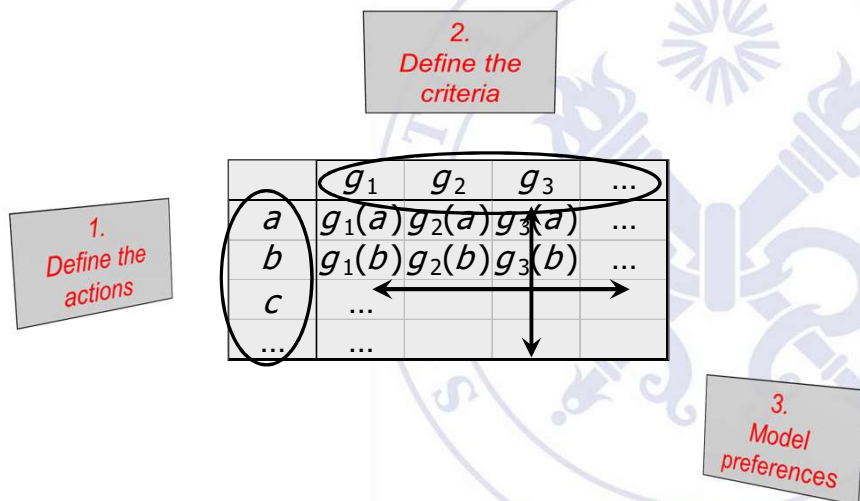
Purchase options

	Price (€)	Reliability (days)	Maintenance (estimate)	...
Product A	18	135	G	...
Product B	9	147	B	...
Product C	15	129	VG	...
Product D	12	146	VB	...
Product E	7	121	G	...
...	...	...	...	...

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Modeling... 1... 2... 3...

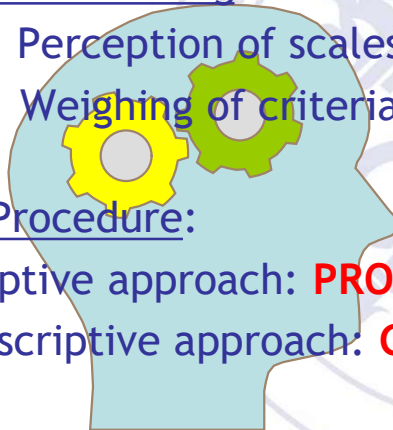


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Decision aid methods

- Preference modelling:
 - Perception of scales
 - Weighing of criteria
- Analysis Procedure:
 - Prescriptive approach: **PROMETHEE**
 - Descriptive approach: **GAIA**



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Why PROMETHEE?

- Proven methodology
 - 30 years development
 - Over 1200 published scientific papers
- « Simplicity »
- Visual tools
- Sensitivity analysis tools
- Interactivity
- **Visual PROMETHEE software**

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Principles of the PROMETHEE methods

- Preference modeling:
 - Preference functions
 - Weighing of the criteria
- Pairwise comparison of the actions:
 - Outranking
 - Prudent (partial ranking)
 - Partially compensatory approach
 - Advantage over weighted sum and utility functions

A simple example

The purchase of a new car

Objectives:

- Economy (price),
- Usage (fuel consumption),
- Performance (power),
- Space,
- Comfort.

Multicriteria table

Cars	Price	Power	Consumpt.	Space	Comfort
Tourism A	26 000 \$	75	8,0	average	average
Sport	29 000 \$	110	9,0	very bad	bad
Tourism B	25 500 \$	85	7,0	good	average
Luxury 1	38 000 \$	90	8,5	good	very good
Economic	15 000 \$	50	7,5	bad	very bad
Luxury 2	35 000 \$	85	9,0	very good	good

- Best buy?
- Best compromise?
- Priorities of the buyer?



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Preference modelling

- Preference functions:
 - Quantitative criteria
 - Qualitative criteria
- Weighing of the criteria:
 - Equal weights (to start...)

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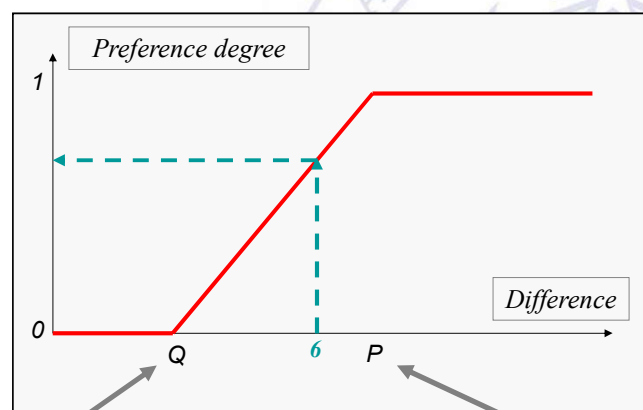
Comparison of 2 actions

	Crit. 1 (/20)	Crit. 2 (rating)	Crit. 3 (qual.)	Crit. 4 (Y/N)	...
Action 1	18	135	G	Yes	...
Action 2	9	147	<i>Difference = 6</i>		
Action 3	15	129	VG	No	...
Action 4	12	146	VB	?	...
Action 5	7	121	G	Yes	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

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Preference function



Indifference threshold

Linear

Preference threshold

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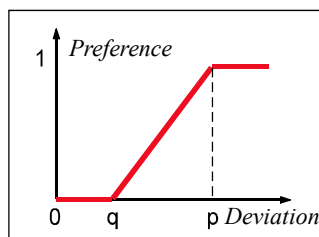
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PROMETHEE

Pref (Eco.,Lux.)

Pref (Lux.,Eco.)

		Economic		Luxury 1			Wght
1,0	-23000	15000	Price	38000		0,0	1/5
0,0		50	Power	90	+40	1,0	1/5
0,5	-1,0	7,5	Fuel	8,5		0,0	1/5
0,0		B	Space	G	+2	0,5	1/5
0,0		VB	Comfort	VG	+4	1,0	1/5



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$$\square Pref (Eco.,Lux.) = 0,3$$

$$= (1 + 0 + 0,5 + 0 + 0) / 5$$

$$\square Pref (Lux.,Eco.) = 0,5$$

$$= (0 + 1 + 0 + 0,5 + 1) / 5$$

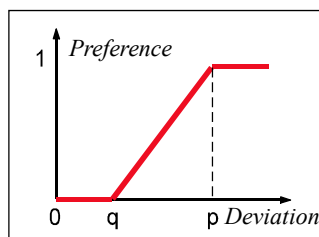
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PROMETHEE

Pref (Eco.,Lux.)

Pref (Lux.,Eco.)

		Economic		Luxury 1			Wght
1,0	-23000	15000	Price	38000		0,0	1/5
0,0		50	Power	90	+40	1,0	1/5
0,5	-1,0	7,5	Fuel	8,5		0,0	1/5
0,0		B	Space	G	+2	0,5	1/5
0,0		VB	Comfort	VG	+4	1,0	1/5



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$$\square Pref (Eco.,Lux.) = 0,43$$

$$= (2 \times 1 + 0 + 2 \times 0,5 + 0 + 0) / 7$$

$$\square Pref (Lux.,Eco.) = 0,36$$

$$= (0 + 1 + 0 + 0,5 + 1) / 7$$

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PROMETHEE

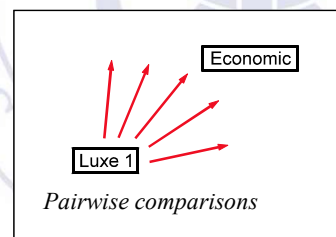
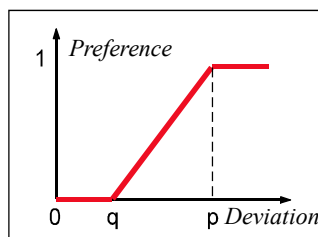
Pref (Eco.,Lux.)

1,0
0,0
0,5
0,0
0,0

	Economic		Luxury 1	
	-23000	15000	Price	38000
		50	Power	90
	-1,0	7,5	Fuel	8,5
		B	Space	G
		VB	Comfort	VG

Pref (Lux.,Eco.)

0,0
1,0
0,0
0,5
1,0



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Computation of preference flows

$\pi(a,b)$	<i>Tour.A</i>	<i>Sport</i>	<i>Tour.B</i>	<i>Lux.1</i>	<i>Econ.</i>	<i>Lux.2</i>	$\phi^+(a)$
<i>Tour.A</i>	0,00	0,34	0,00	0,21	0,26	0,22	0,21
<i>Sport</i>	0,20	0,00	0,16	0,24	0,30	0,24	0,23
<i>Tour.B</i>	0,15	0,55	0,00	0,32	0,45	0,33	0,36
<i>Lux.1</i>	0,18	0,45	0,10	0,00	0,50	0,15	0,28
<i>Econ.</i>	0,20	0,34	0,14	0,30	0,00	0,35	0,27
<i>Lux.2</i>	0,24	0,30	0,10	0,04	0,60	0,00	0,26
$\phi^-(a)$	0,19	0,40	0,10	0,22	0,42	0,26	
$\phi(a)$	0,02	-0,17	0,26	0,06	-0,15	0,00	

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Preference Flows

- Relative scores computed for the actions.
- Leaving (+) and entering (−) flows:
 - Strength: $0 \leq \phi^+ \leq 1$
 - Weakness: $0 \leq \phi^- \leq 1$
- Net flow:
 - Balance: $-1 \leq \phi = \phi^+ - \phi^- \leq +1$
- Unicriterion net flows:
 - Standardized scores for each criterion:

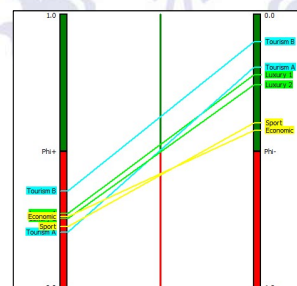
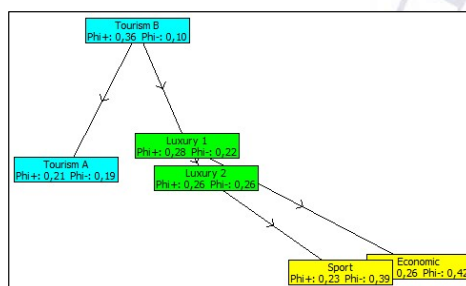
$$\text{criterion } f_j \Rightarrow -1 \leq \phi_j \leq +1$$

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PROMETHEE I & II

- PROMETHEE I : partial ranking - ϕ^+, ϕ^-



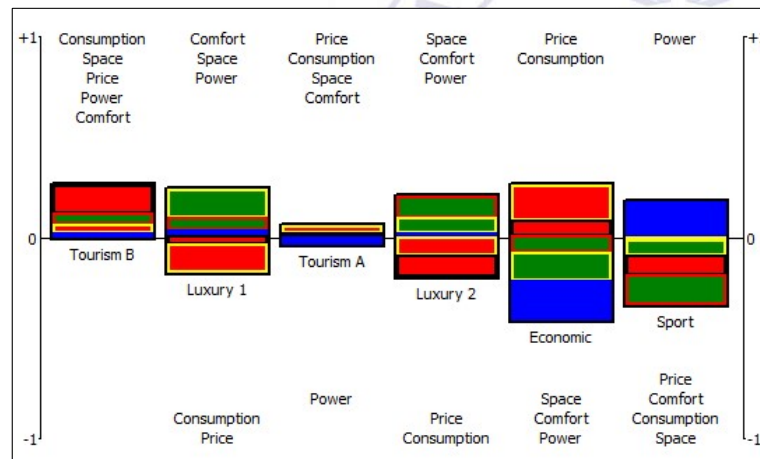
- PROMETHEE II : complete ranking - ϕ



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PROMETHEE Rainbow



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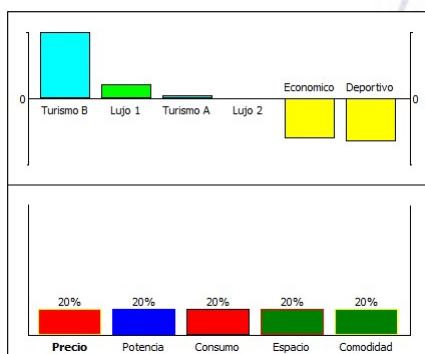
Sensitivity Analysis with PROMETHEE

- Criteria weights $\leftrightarrow$ PROMETHEE ranking.
- Interactive weight sensitivity analysis:
« Walking Weights ».
- Robustness with respect to weight values?
 - Weight stability intervals.
 - Visual weight stability intervals.

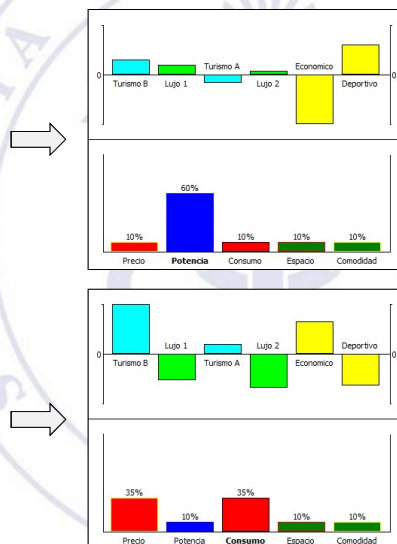
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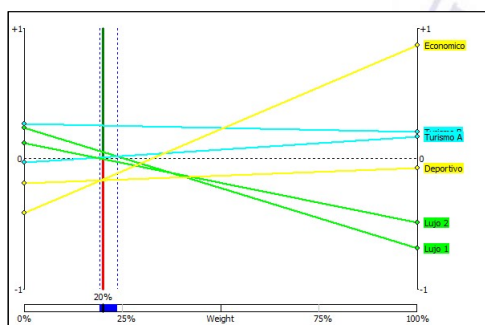
Walking Weights



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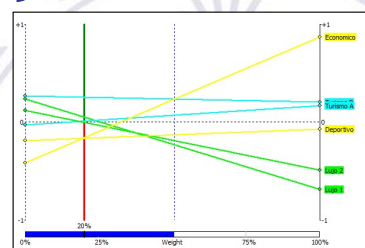


Visual Stability Intervals

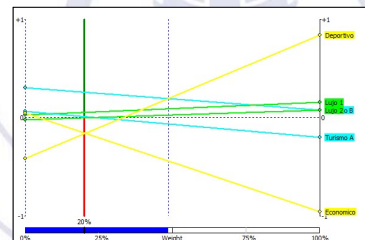


VSI for « Price » (level 6):
[19.20% , 23.70%]

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VSI for « Price » (level 1): [0.00% , 50.68%]



VSI for « Power » (level 1): [0.00% , 48.65%]

- Visual descriptive analysis.
- Better understanding:
 - Conflicting criteria.
 - Action profiles.
 - Possible compromise solutions.
- Reducing the multicriteria dimension:
 - Principal components analysis.

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- Discover conflicts among criteria.
- Identify potential compromises.
- Help to fix priorities.

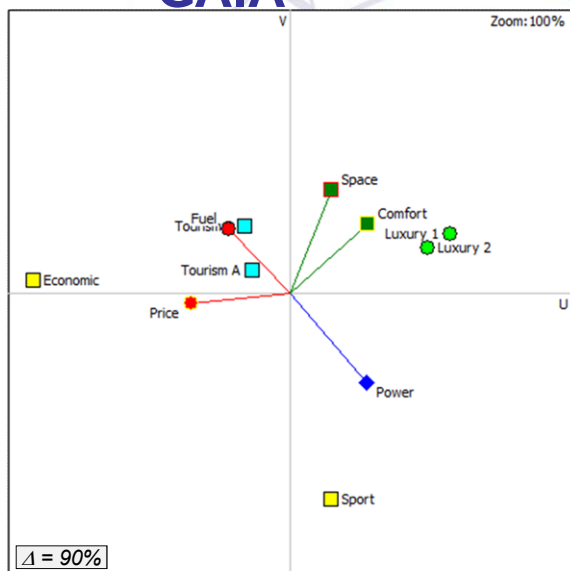


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- *Actions:*
points
- *Criteria:*
axes

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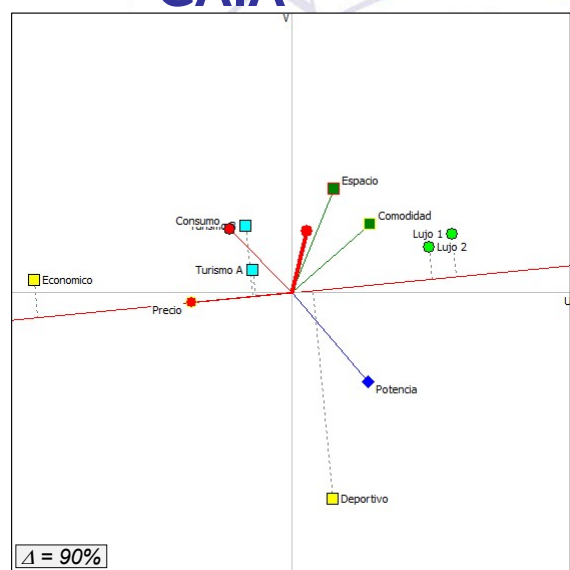


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Price

- *Economic:* 15 k€
- *Tourism:* 25,5-26 k€
- *Sport:* 29 k€
- *Luxury:* 35-38 k€

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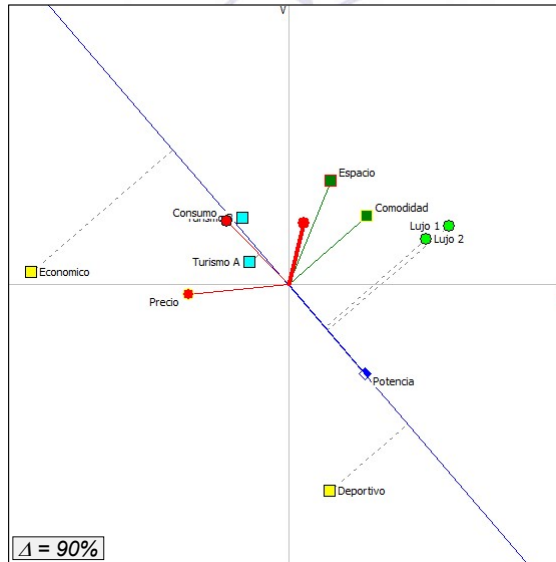


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Power

- Sport: 110 kW
- Luxury: 85-90 kW
- Tourism: 75-85 kW
- Economic: 50 kW

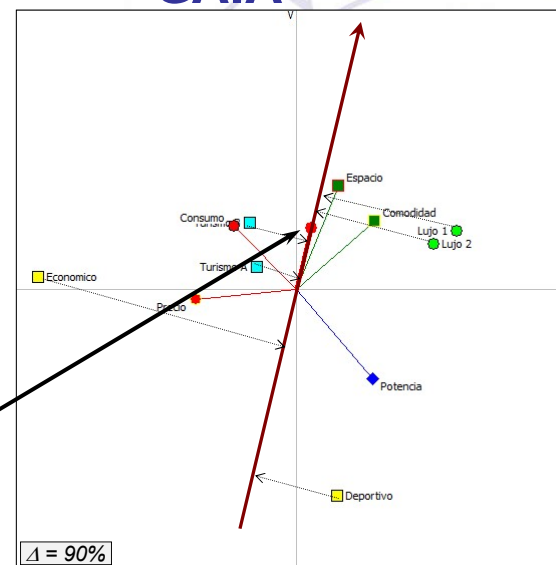
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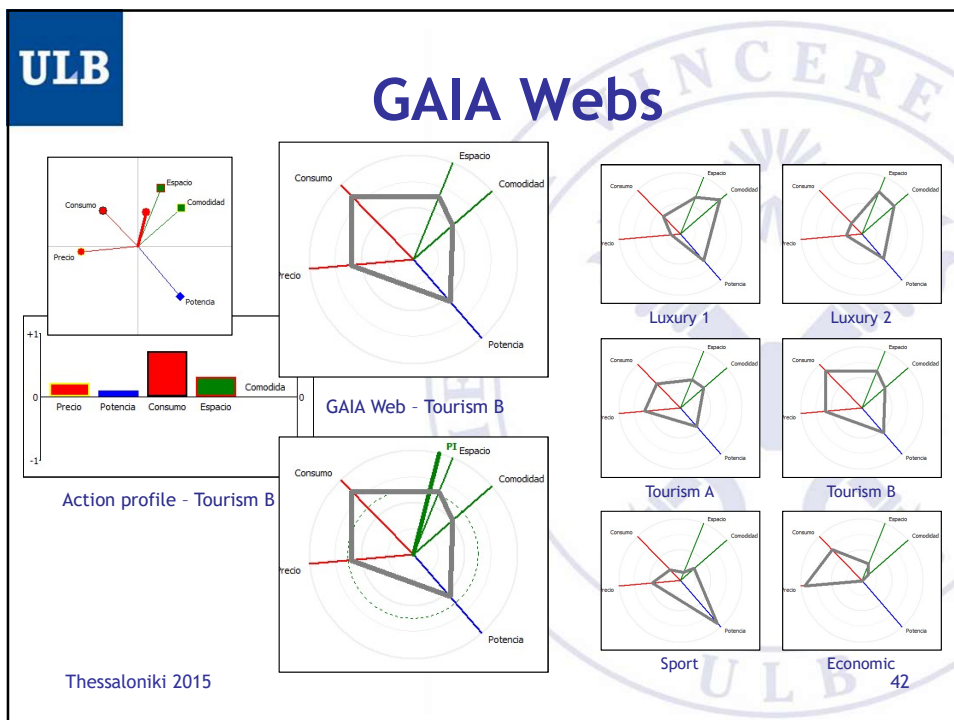
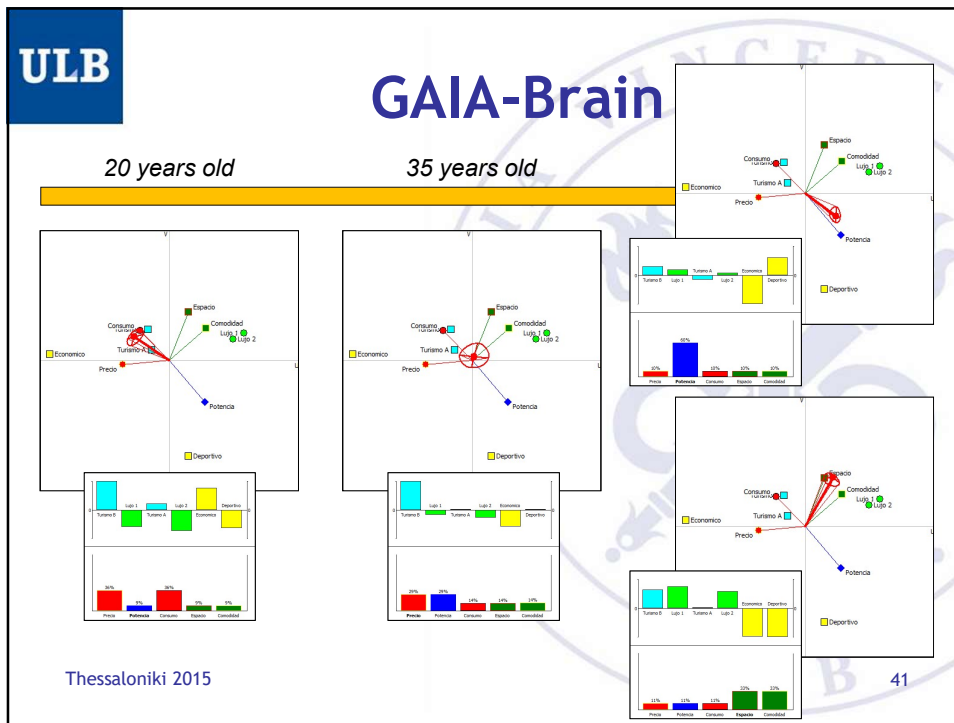
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PROMETHEE II !

- Tourism B : 0,26
- Luxury 1 : 0,06
- Tourism A : 0,02
- Luxury 2 : 0,00
- Economic : -0,15
- Sport : -0,17



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One or several stakeholders ?

- Single stakeholder:
 - One actor (decision maker)
 - One multicriteria table and one preference structure
- Multiple stakeholders:
 - Several actors (including decision maker(s))
 - Several multicriteria tables and preference structures
 - Search for consensus

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Multi-scenarios model

- Scenarios:
 - Points of view,
 - Hypotheses, ...
- Evaluations:
 - 'Objective' criteria: common evaluations.
 - 'Subjective' criteria: specific evaluations for each scenario.
- Specific preference structures :
 - Weights, preference thresholds.

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Multi-scenarios model

- Adaptation of **PROMETHEE**:
 - Individual rankings
 - Global (group) ranking with possible weighing of the scenarios
- Adaptation of **GAIA**:
 - Three different analyses:
 - **GAIA-Criteria**
 - **GAIA-Scenarios**
 - **GAIA-Unicriterion**

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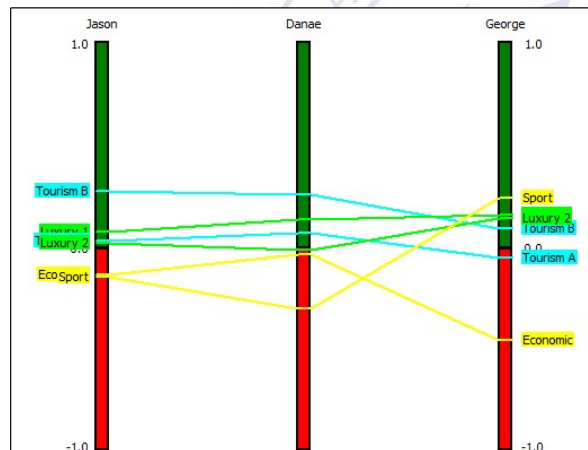
Example

- A Greek family
- Three actors (“decision makers”):
 - Jason (dad),
 - Danae (mom),
 - George (the kid).
- Three scenarios.
- Three multicriteria tables:
 - Different weights.
 - Subjective evaluation of comfort.

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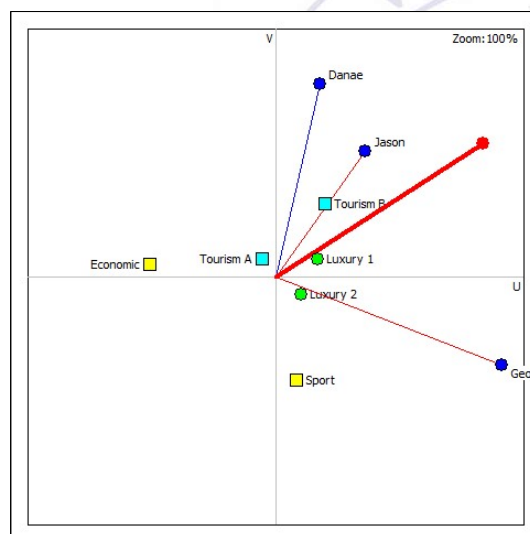
Individual PROMETHEE rankings



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GDSS-GAIA: Scenarios



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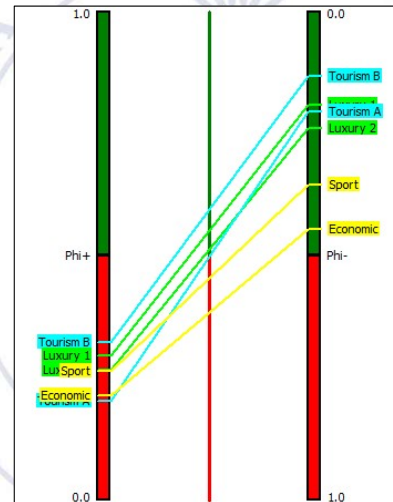
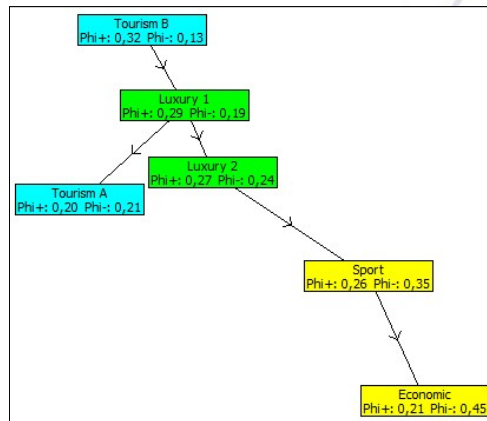


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« Family » (group) ranking



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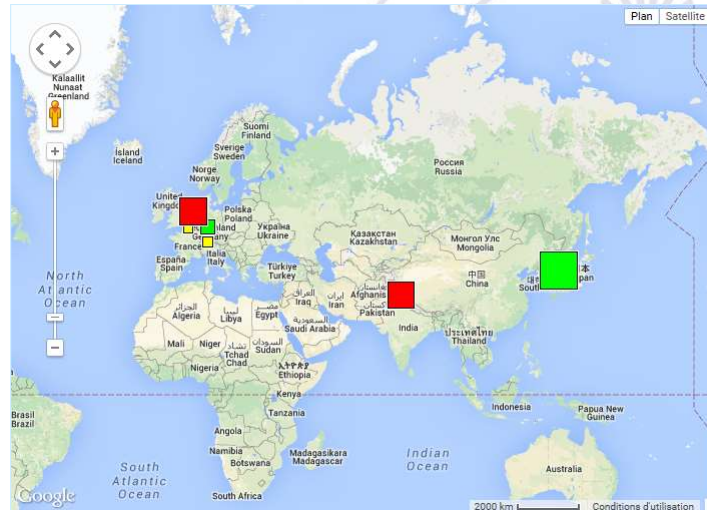
Other PROMETHEE tools

- PROMETHEE V
 - Portfolio selection under constraints
- PROMETHEE Sort
- Bank Adviser
- PROMETHEE Efficiency Analysis
 - Input/output model
- ...

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Google Maps interface



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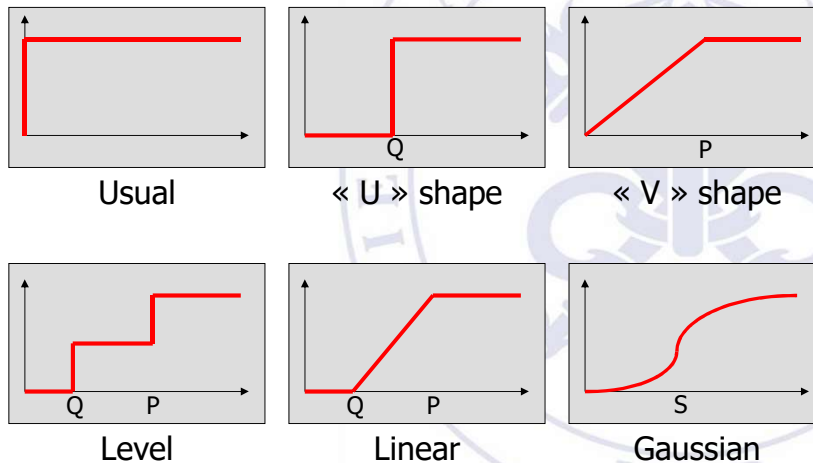
Steps for using PROMETHEE

1. Define the actions (list)
2. Define the criteria
 - Quantitative
 - Qualitative (scale)
3. For each criterion:
 - Choose the right type of preference function
 - Set the appropriate thresholds
4. Set the weights of the criteria

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Preference functions (as in Visual PROMETHEE software)



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Preference functions

- For continuous quantitative criteria (e.g. cost, price, power):
 - V-shape (no indifference threshold)
 - Linear
- For qualitative or discrete quantitative criteria (e.g. « very good to very bad », number of USB ports):
 - Usual (no thresholds)
 - Level

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- Visual PROMETHEE software:
 - **Free** Academic Edition
 - Business Edition
- <http://biblio.promethee-gaia.net> :
 - Over 1200 references
- Visual PROMETHEE Manual (PDF or ebook)
- Services: Training, Coaching, Free seminars
- <http://blog.promethee-gaia.net>
- <http://www.promethee-days.com> **May 2016**
- LinkedIn group, Twitter, ResearchGate, ...

Some stats...

- First paper published in 1982 by J-P. Brans.
- Over 1200 published papers as of today.
- 75 papers published by 128 Greek authors, from 1989 to 2015 (worldwide #3, after Belgium and China)
- Main fields of application:
 - Environment
 - Industry
 - Public sector

Forthcoming...

- **PROMETHEE *Days* 2016**
 - Montréal, May 2-4
 - With **Optimization Days 2016** conference
 - Theoretical and applied papers
- **PROMETHEE *Academy* 2016**
 - Montréal, April 29-30
 - 2-day course
 - Methodology
 - Practicals

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