

# Integration of ELECTRE TRI in a GIS Coupling with a XMCDA webservice for inference

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- 1 Quick reminder
- 2 Objectives update
- 3 New developments
- 4 Demo
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# GIS and MCDA

## Limitations of GIS-MCDA works according to S. Chakhar :

- ▶ Weak coupling
- ▶ One MCDA method integrated
- ▶ Choice of the MCDA method
- ▶ Single criterion synthesis
- ▶ User's knowledge of SIG and MCDA

# GIS and MCDA

## Limitations of GIS-MCDA works according to S. Chakhar :

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- ▶ User's knowledge of SIG and MCDA

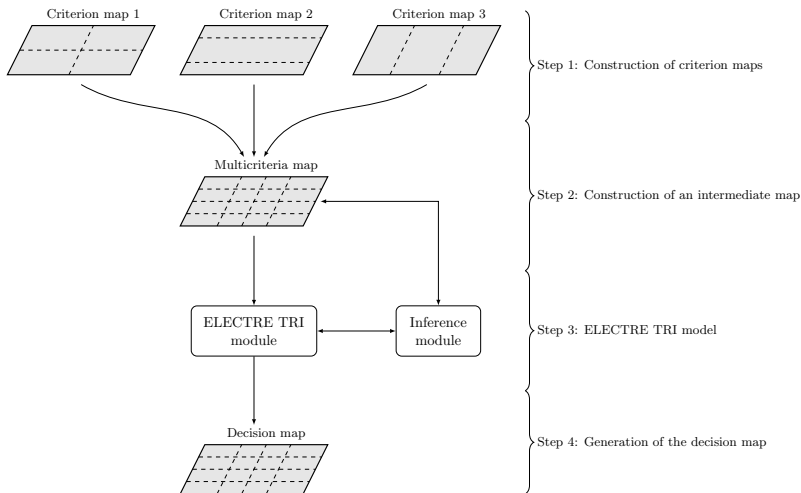
## We add an extra one :

A good number of GIS-MCDA tools were abandoned or never surpassed the stage of prototype

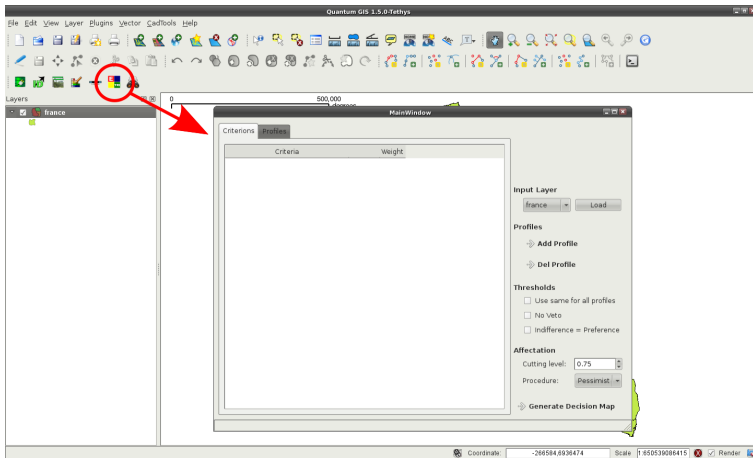
# Objectives of our GIS-MCDA integration

- ▶ ELECTRE TRI implementation
- ▶ Tight coupling
- ▶ User friendly interface
- ▶ Open Source GIS (and implementation)
- ▶ Support for standard and Bouyssou-Marchant methodology

# Strategy to build the decision map



# Status at the previous workshop





# Demo : Densification of Quebec city

## Subject

Quebec city wants to create a program to densify its population in the centrum and around the small crown. The program consists to build rental properties at low prices for young families in empty areas.

## Objectives

- ▶ Densify central sectors where there are more public transports
- ▶ Sustain a good social diversity by choosing in priority the sectors where young people and immigrants are not well represented
- ▶ Favor sectors with a lot of small shops

# Demo : Densification of Quebec city

## Actions

786 actions (polygons)

## Criteria

- ▶ Density of 0-14 years old [%] (min)
- ▶ Density of shops [shops/ha] (max)
- ▶ Density of people [residents/ha] (min)
- ▶ Level of public transports (average) [bus/hour] (max)
- ▶ Ratio of immigrants [%] (min)

## Categories

1. Bad
2. Medium
3. Good

# Objectives update

## Save/Load parameters

Add the possibility to save an XMCD model and restore it in the plugin

## XMCD webservice for parameters inference

- ▶ Create a new webservice to infer parameters of the ELECTRE TRI model globally and partially
- ▶ Make some experiments

## Coupling the webservice with our ELECTRE TRI plugin

Create user-friendly interface to use the webservice with our Quantum GIS plugin

# Save/Load parameters

The screenshot shows the 'Electre Tri' software interface. The 'XMCDA' section is highlighted with a red box and contains two buttons: 'Load parameters' and 'Save parameters'. The interface also displays two tables: 'Criteria' and 'Indifference'.

**Criteria Table:**

	C11	C412	C310	C411	C39
1	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0
3	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.0

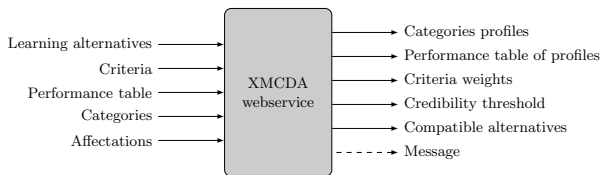
**Indifference Table:**

	C11	C412	C310	C411	C39
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Right Panel Controls:**

- XMCDA:** Load parameters, Save parameters
- Input Layer:** criteria (dropdown), Load
- Categories:** +, 4, -
- Thresholds:**
  - Use same for all profiles
  - No Veto
  - Indifference = Preference
- Affectionation:** Cutting level: 0.76 (spinner), Procedure: Pessimistic (dropdown)
- Generate Decision Map:** [Generate]

# ELECTRE TRI BM inference webservice



## Characteristics

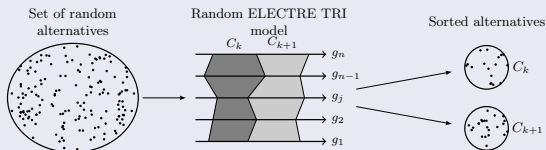
- ▶ Bouyssou-Marchant ELECTRE TRI model
- ▶ Accept non-admissible set of learning alternatives
- ▶ Maximize number of compatible alternatives
- ▶ MIP problem
- ▶ Use GLPK

# ELECTRE TRI BM inference experimentations

## Methodology

Similar methodology as the one used by Agnès Leroy in her thesis

### Step 1 : Generate random data

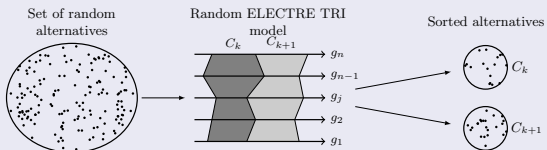


# ELECTRE TRI BM inference experimentations

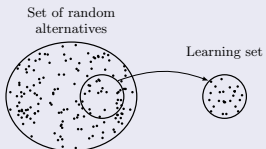
## Methodology

Similar methodology as the one used by Agnès Leroy in her thesis

### Step 1 : Generate random data



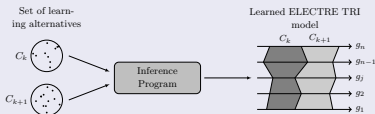
### Step 2 : Pick learning alternatives



# ELECTRE TRI BM inference experimentations

## Methodology

### Step 3 : Inference of ELECTRE TRI model

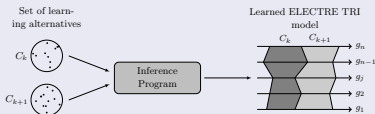




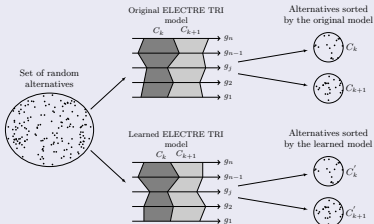
# ELECTRE TRI BM inference experimentations

## Methodology

### Step 3 : Inference of ELECTRE TRI model

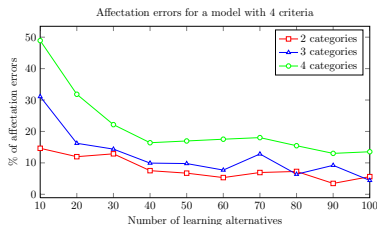
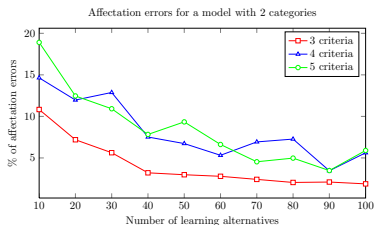


### Step 4 : Analysis of learning model



# ELECTRE TRI BM inference experimentations

## Results - Affectionation errors



### Remarks

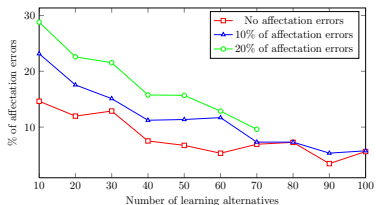
- ▶ Number of criteria ↗ ⇒ Affectionation error ↗
- ▶ Number of categories ↗ ⇒ Affectionation error ↗
- ▶ Number of learning alt. ↗ ⇒ Affectionation error ↘



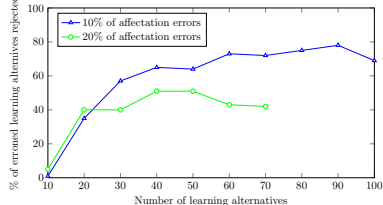
# ELECTRE TRI BM inference experimentations

## Results - Influence of errors in learning set

Affectation errors for a model with 2 categories and 4 criteria



Percentage of erroneously learning alternatives rejected



### Remarks

- ▶ Number of erroneously learn. alt. ↗ ⇒ Affectation errors ↗
- ▶ Number of learning alt. ↗ ⇒ Affectation errors ↘
- ▶ Number of learning alt. ↗ ⇒ Err. learn. alt. rej. ↗

# ELECTRE TRI BM inference experimentations

First conclusions and ideas for improvement

## First conclusions

- ▶ Lot of learning alternatives needed to get good results
- ▶ With errors in the learning set, more alternatives are needed
- ▶ Computing become huge when number of learning alternatives increase

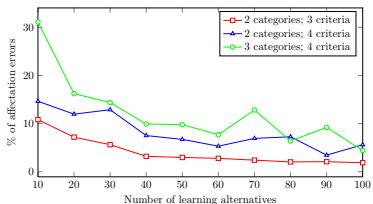
## Ideas for improvement

- ▶ Two step inference
- ▶ Improve objective of the inference program
- ▶ Partial inference

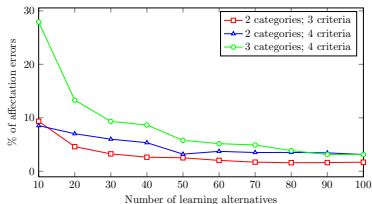
# ELECTRE TRI BM inference experimentations

## Partial inference of the parameters - Profiles

Affection errors (global inference)



Affection errors (profiles inference)



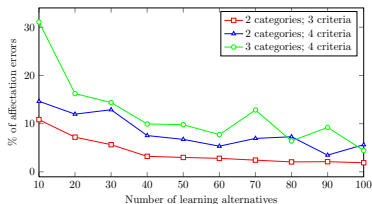
### Remarks

- ▶ Less alternatives needed to get good results
- ▶ Less computing time needed than for global inference
- ▶ Generally better than global inference for the same number of learning alternatives

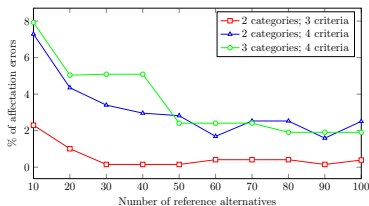
# ELECTRE TRI BM inference experimentations

Partial inference of the parameters - Weights and credibility threshold

Affectation errors (global inference)



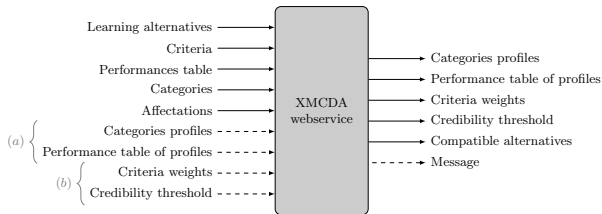
Affectations errors (weights and credibility threshold inference)



## Remarks

- ▶ Less alternatives needed to get good results
- ▶ Less computing time needed than for global inference
- ▶ Generally better than profiles inference for the same number of learning alternatives

# ELECTRE TRI BM inference webservice update

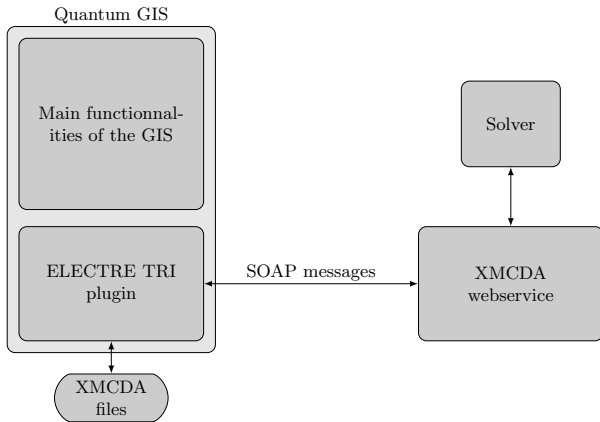


## Characteristics

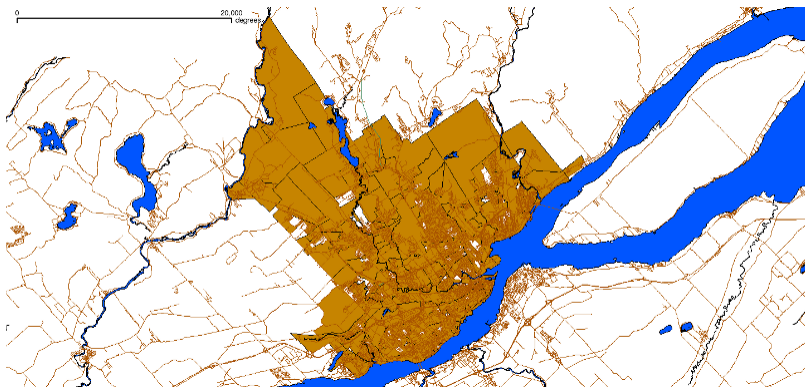
- ▶ Two entries added to do partial inference of the weights and lambda threshold
- ▶ Two entries added to do partial inference of the profiles



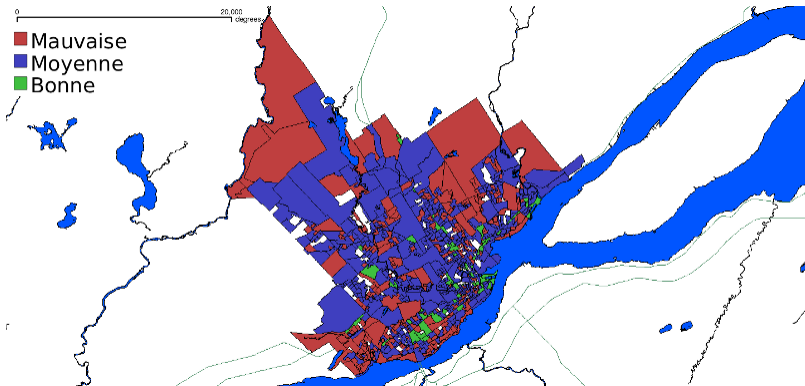
# Coupling of XMCDAs webservice with Quantum GIS ELECTRE TRI plugin



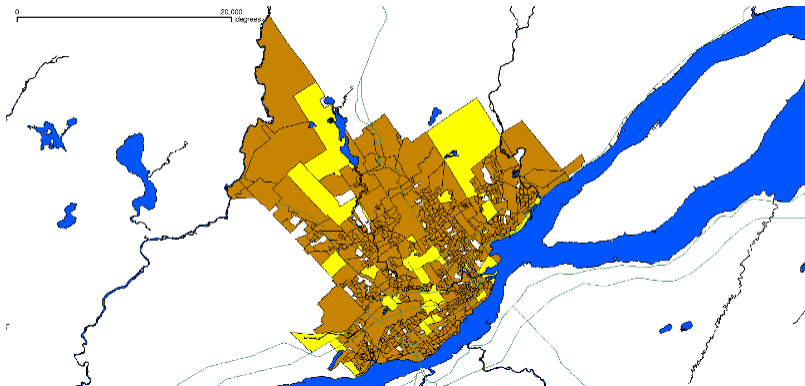
# It's time for a demo...



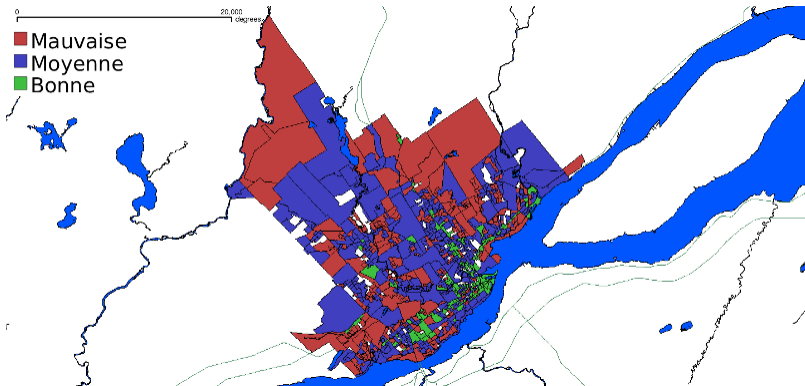
# Original model



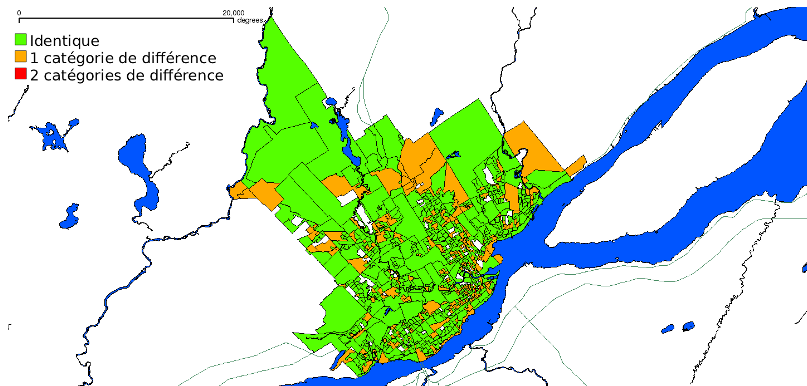
# Actions of reference



# Global inference

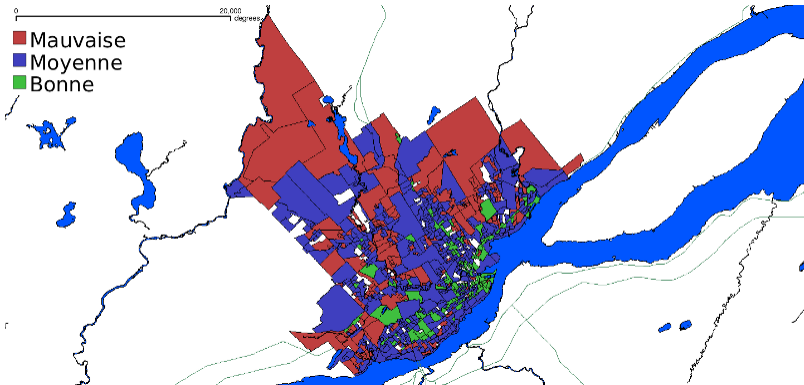


# Global inference (difference)

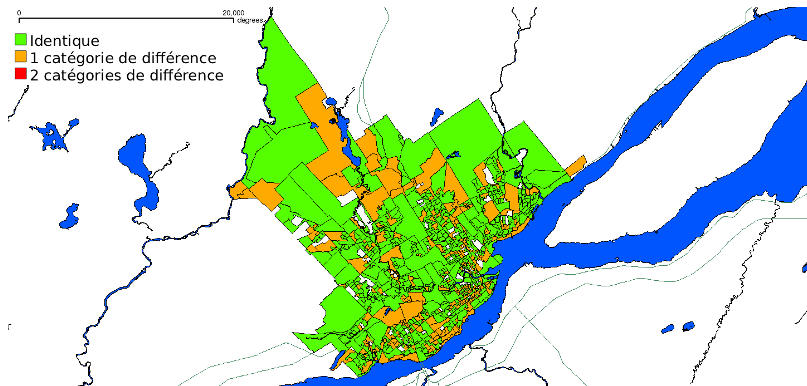


± 29% of invalid affectations

# Profiles inference



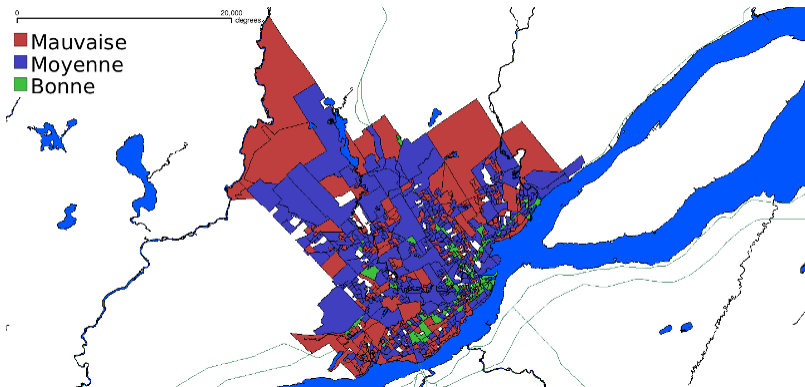
# Profiles inference (difference)



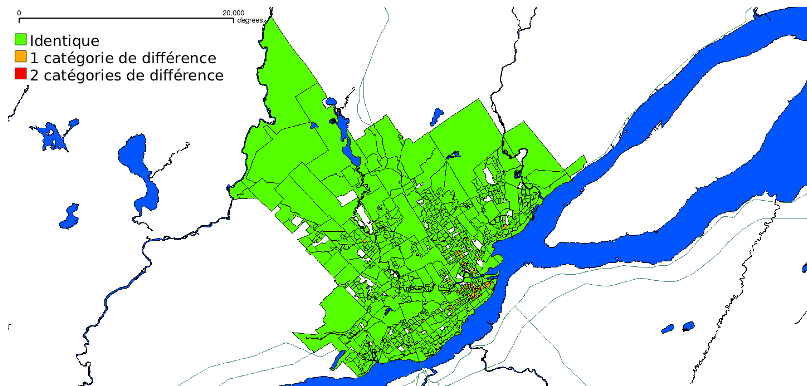
± 33% of invalid affectations



# Weights and lambda inference



# Weights and lambda inference (difference)



± 6% of invalid affectations

## Next developments and ideas...

### Plugin improvement

- ▶ Add plot of the profiles
- ▶ Add the possibility to choose a spatial entity by clicking on it in the inference module

### Coupling with IRIS webservice

Be able to perform ELECTRE TRI inference with the IRIS webservice

### Smart selection of spatial entities for inference

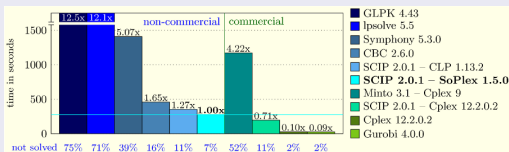
Add a button to select by default an optimal set of spatial entities to use as learning alternatives with the inference program

# To discuss...

## Webservice compatibility

Currently it is not possible to connect the inference webservice with the ELECTRE TRI one

## Replacement of GLPK by SCIP



## Inclusion of XMCDAs functions in PyXMCDAs

- ▶ Some generic functions included in the Quantum GIS ELECTRE TRI plugin might be integrated in the PyXMCDAs library
- ▶ lxml module?

Thank you for your  
attention !