

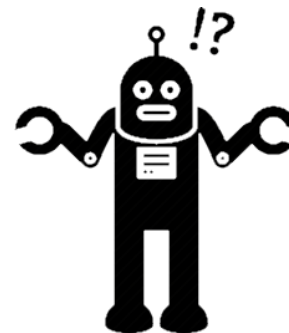
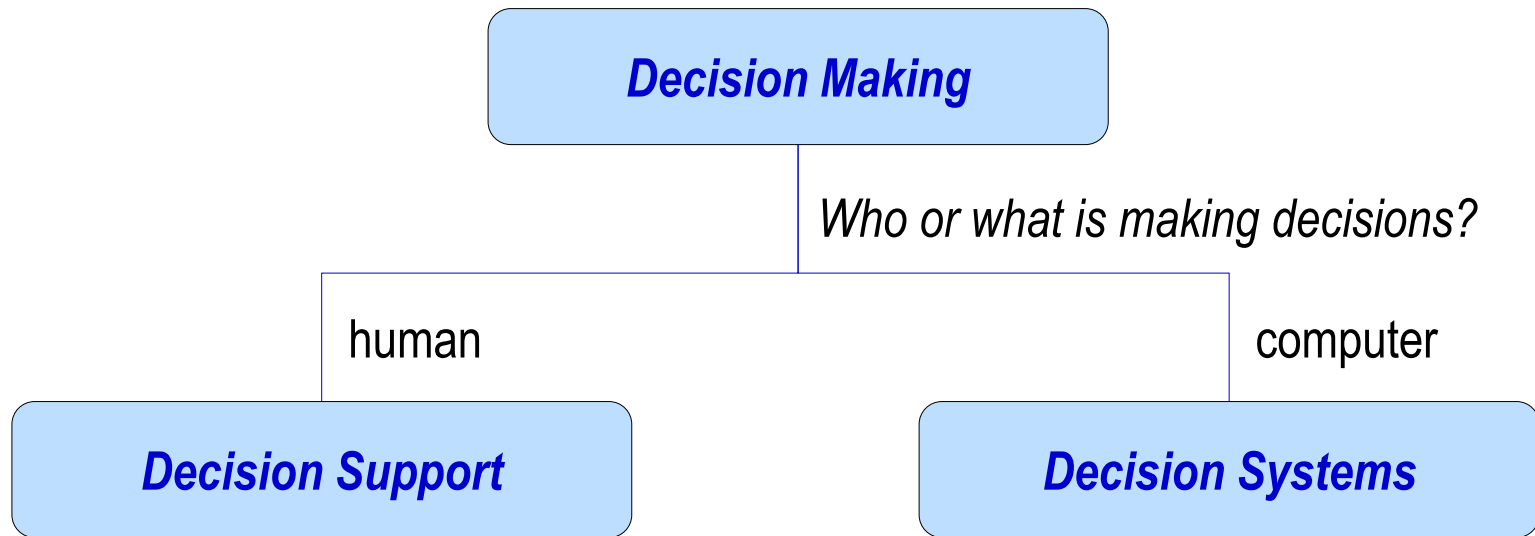


# Decision Support: The DEXi Toolbox and its Applications

**Marko Bohanec**

Jožef Stefan Institute, Department of Knowledge Technologies, Ljubljana, Slovenia  
and  
University of Nova Gorica, Nova Gorica, Slovenia

# Context



# Decision Systems



*Honda Asimo*

## *Decision Systems*

- computers
- robots
- autonomous systems
- intelligent programs

*Curiosity Mars Rover*



*Autonomous Cars*



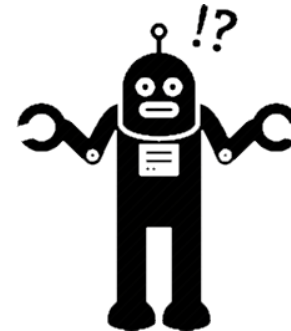
# Context

*Decision Support*

*Artificial Intelligence*



**Benefit ?**



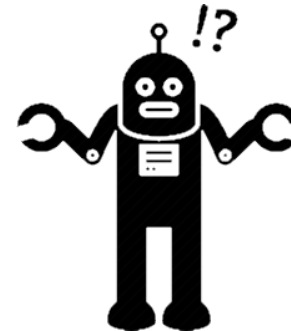
# Context

*Decision Support*

*Artificial Intelligence*



**Benefit ?**



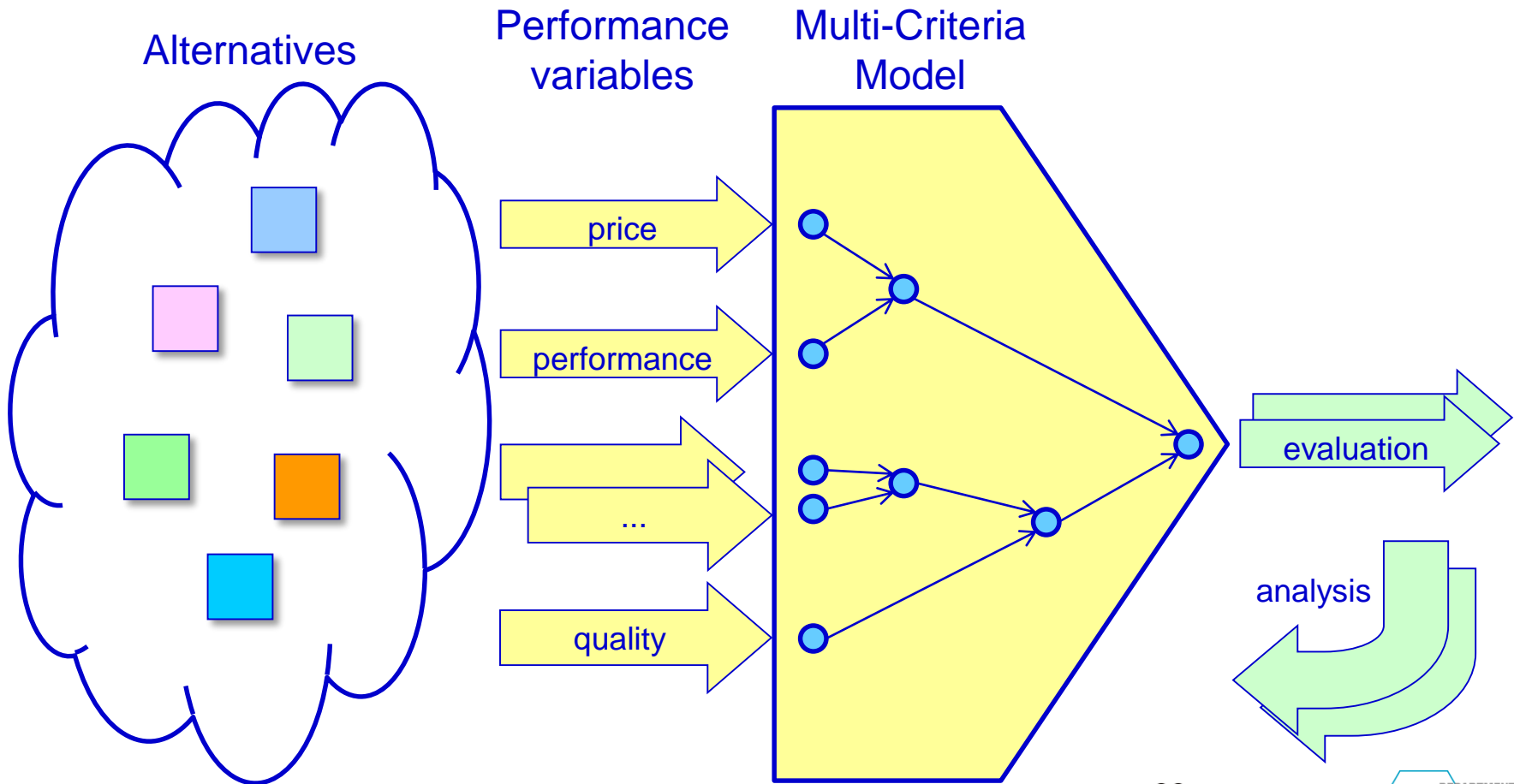
## Showcase:



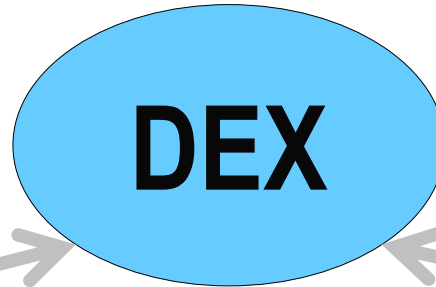
- DEX: decision modelling method
- DEXi: software
- Applications

# What is DEX?

Multi-Criteria Decision Modelling Method



# What is DEX?



## Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis

- modeling using criteria and utility functions
- problem decomposition and structuring
- evaluation and analysis of decision alternatives

## Artificial Intelligence Expert Systems

- qualitative (symbolic) variables
- "if-then" rules
- handling imprecision and uncertainty
- transparent models, explanation

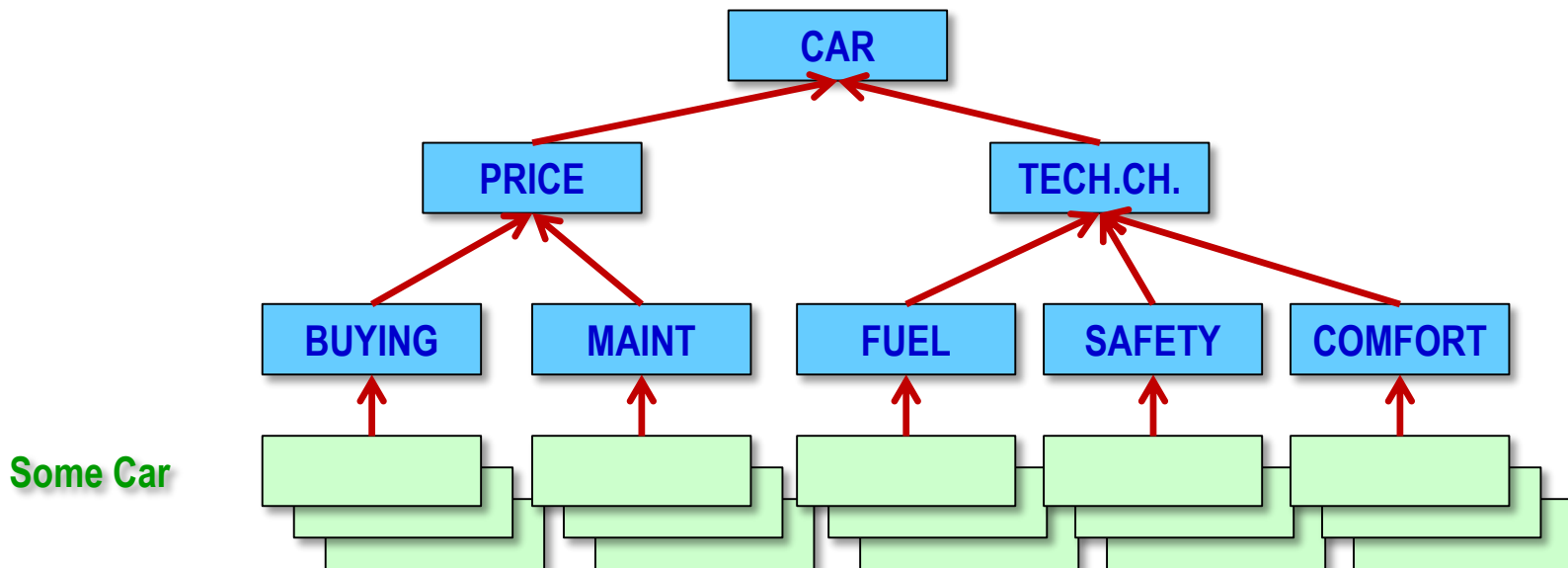
## Machine Learning

# DEX

## Method for qualitative multi-attribute modeling

DEX is similar to other “full aggregation” multi-attribute methods:

1. Multiple attributes, hierarchically structured
2. Evaluation of alternatives: bottom-up aggregation



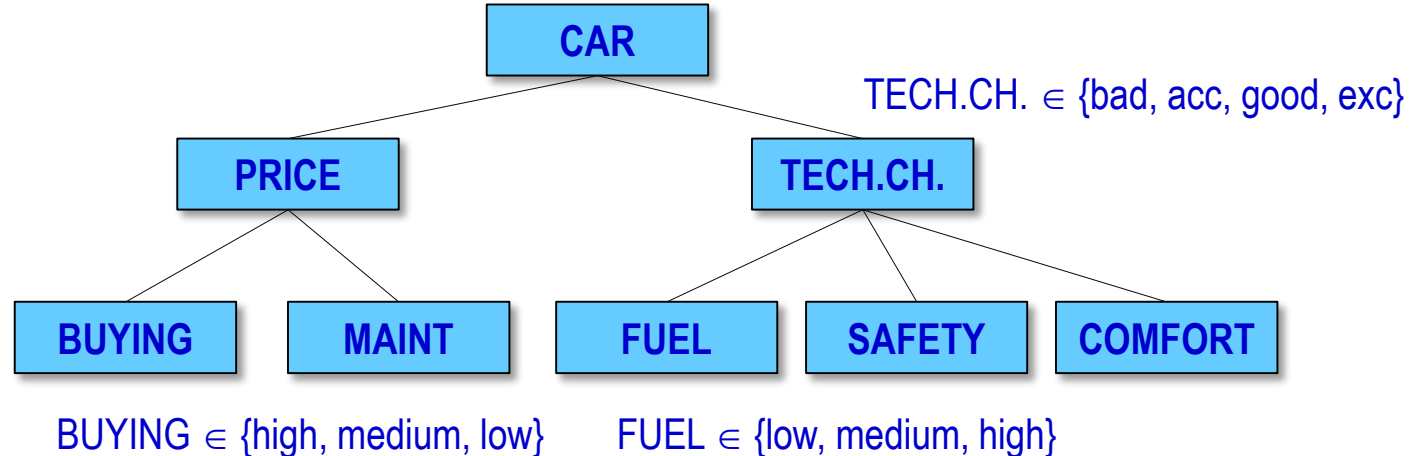


# DEX

## Method for qualitative multi-attribute modeling

DEX is different from the majority of multi-attribute methods:

1. Attributes are discrete, symbolic, qualitative

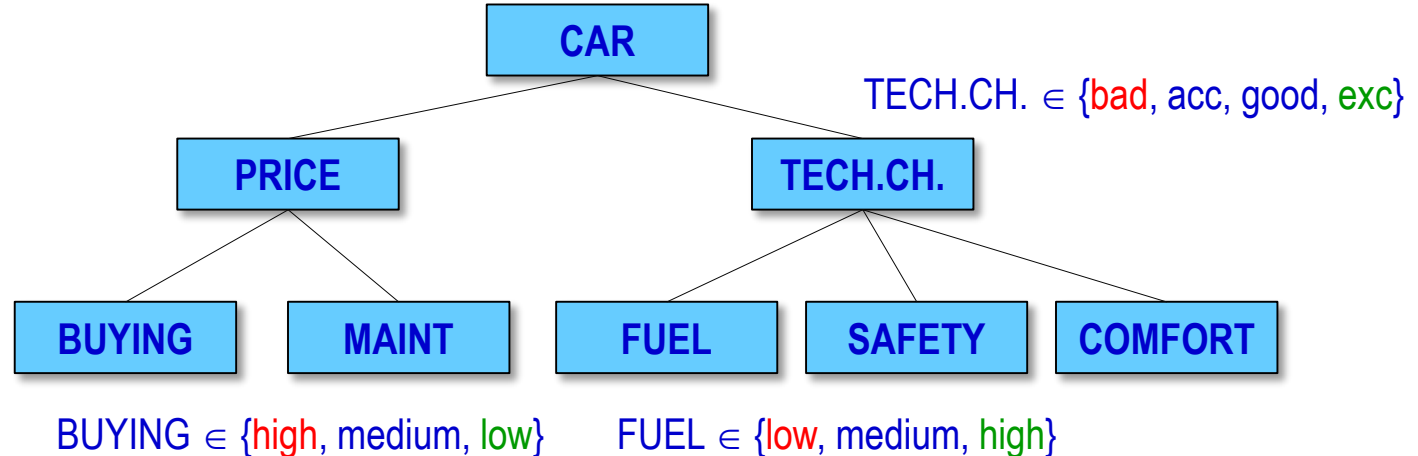


# DEX

## Method for qualitative multi-attribute modeling

DEX is different from the majority of multi-attribute methods:

- Attributes are discrete, symbolic, qualitative  
Attribute scales can be unordered (categorical),  
but are typically preferentially ordered (increasing or decreasing) ← “criteria”

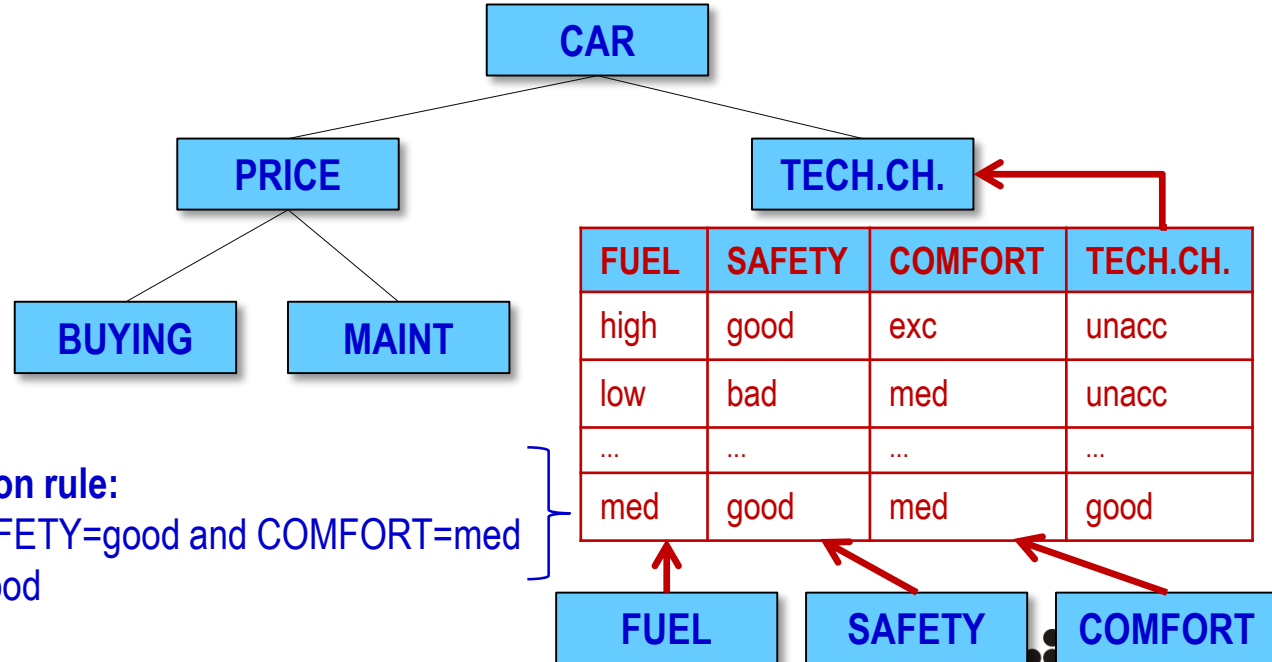


# DEX

## Method for qualitative multi-attribute modeling

DEX is different from other multi-attribute methods:

2. Evaluation of alternatives (aggregation) is defined by *decision tables*



# What is DEX?

## Method characteristics:

- 1. Multi-Attribute (Multi-Criteria):**  
Evaluates decision alternatives through aggregation of multiple criteria
- 2. Hierarchical:**  
Attributes are structured hierarchically (as in AHP)
- 3. Qualitative:**  
Attributes are discrete, verbal (e.g. “*low*”, “*med*”, “*high*”)
- 4. Rule-based:**  
Aggregation is defined by *decision rules* in *decision tables*

# Extending the multi-criteria decision making method DEX with numeric attributes, value distributions and relational models

Nejc Trdin<sup>1,2</sup> · Marko Bohanec<sup>1,2</sup>

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**Abstract** DEX is a qualitative multi-criteria decision support method that helps decision makers in making complex decisions with conflicting attributes. The attributes in DEX are structured hierarchically. The hierarchical topology decomposes the decision problem into simpler sub-problems. In addition to qualitative values, taken from the scales of correlation hierarchy, the evaluation of alternatives is performed

Extending the multi-criteria decision making method DEX...

## 2.1 DEX model

Formally, a DEX model  $M$  is a four-tuple  $M = (X, D, S, F)$ , where  $X$  is the set of attributes,  $S$  is the descendant function that determines the hierarchical structure of  $M$ ,  $D$  is the set of value scales (domains) of attributes in  $X$  and  $F$  is the set of aggregation functions.

The set  $X$  consists of  $n$  attributes:

$$X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}. \quad (1)$$

In practice, attributes are usually given a name, which uniquely identifies the attribute—for instance “price”, “quality”, “location”, etc. In the didactic example, introduced later in Sect. 2.2, we will often denote an attribute by its name (e.g. *location*) and use a named subscript to denote related components (e.g.  $D_{location}$ ).

Each attribute  $x_i \in X$  has a corresponding value scale  $D_i \in D$ , which is an ordered set of symbolic (qualitative) values:

$$D_i = \{w_{i_1}, w_{i_2}, \dots, w_{i_{m_i}}\}, l \neq k \Leftrightarrow w_{i_l} \neq w_{i_k}. \quad (2)$$



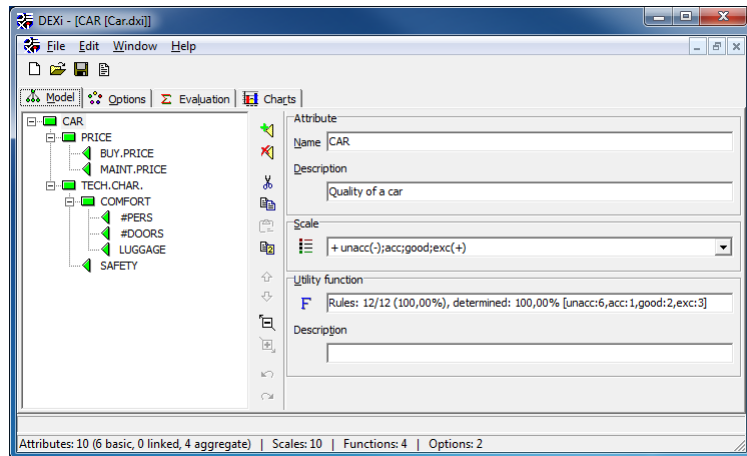
# DEXi:

## Program for Multi-Attribute Decision Making

<http://kt.ijs.si/MarkoBohanec/dexi.html>

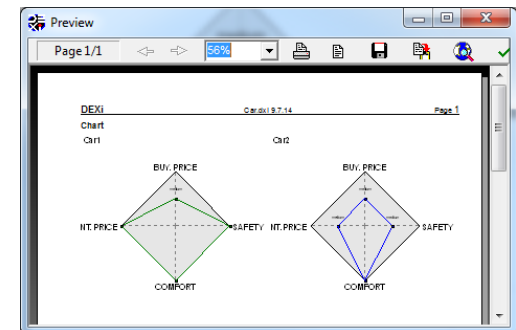
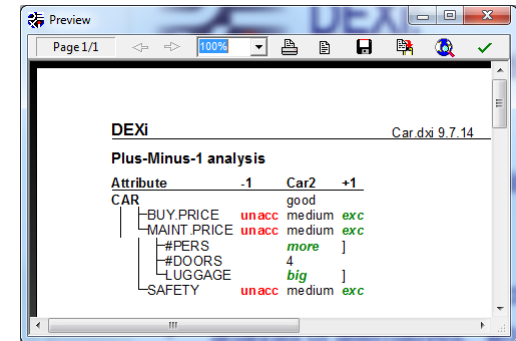
### Functionality

- creation and editing of qualitative DEX models:
  - model structure
  - decision tables
- acquisition and evaluation of alternatives
- analysis of alternatives: “what-if”, “ $\pm 1$  analysis”, comparison of alternatives, selective explanation
- tabular and graphical reports



	PRICE	TECH.CHAR	CAR
1	high	bad	unacc
2	high	acc	unacc
3	high	good	unacc
4	high	exc	unacc
5	medium	bad	unacc
6	medium	acc	acc
7	medium	good	good
8	medium	exc	exc
9	low	bad	unacc
10	low	acc	good
11	low	good	exc
12	low	exc	exc

Option	Car1	Car2
.CAR	exc	good
...PRICE	low	medium
...BUY.PRICE	medium	medium
...MAINT.PRICE	low	medium
...TECH.CHAR.	exc	good
...COMFORT	high	high
...#PERS	more	more
...#DOORS	4	4
...LUGGAGE	big	big
...SAFETY	high	medium



- DEXiEval: command line DEXi evaluation
- DEXi.NET (C#), JDEXi (java) and DEXx (java): Open-source libraries

# AI Methods in DEXi

*Decision Support*

*Artificial Intelligence*



**Benefit ?**

**AI Methods**



# DEXi: Knowledge Acquisition

## Acquisition of decision tables and decision rules

- Active support
- Three “strategies”:
  - Direct
  - ‘Use scale orders’ (based on dominance)
  - ‘Use weights’ (based on attributes’ weights)
- Validation:
  - Consistency (based on dominance)
  - Completeness (% determined function values)
- Principle:
  - ‘The user is always right’ (but warned if considered to be in error)

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Decision rules CAR". At the top, there is a dropdown menu set to "unacc" and two checkboxes: "Use scale orders" (checked) and "Use weights" (unchecked). Below this is a table with three columns: "PRICE", "TECH.CHAR.", and "CAR". The table contains 12 rows of data. The "CAR" column contains values: unacc, unacc, unacc, unacc, unacc, <=good, good, exc, unacc, good, exc, exc. At the bottom of the window, a summary line reads: "Rules: 8/12 (66,67%), determined: 94,44% [unacc:7,acc:1,good:3,exc:3]". There are also "OK" and "Cancel" buttons at the bottom right.

	PRICE	TECH.CHAR.	CAR
1	high	bad	unacc
2	high	acc	unacc
3	high	good	unacc
4	high	exc	unacc
5	medium	bad	unacc
6	medium	acc	<=good
7	medium	good	good
8	medium	exc	exc
9	low	bad	unacc
10	low	acc	good
11	low	good	exc
12	low	exc	exc

Rules: 8/12 (66,67%), determined: 94,44% [unacc:7,acc:1,good:3,exc:3]



# DEXi: Knowledge Representation

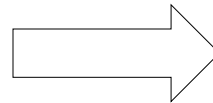
Decision rules CAR

unacc

	PRICE	TECH.CHAR.	CAR
1	high	bad	unacc
2	high	acc	unacc
3	high	good	unacc
4	high	exc	unacc
5	medium	bad	unacc
6	medium	acc	acc
7	medium	good	good
8	medium	exc	exc
9	low	bad	unacc
10	low	acc	good
11	low	good	exc
12	low	exc	exc

Rules: 12/12 (100,00%), determined: 100,00% [unacc:f

OK Cancel



	PRICE	TECH.CHAR.	CAR
	60%	40%	
1	high	*	unacc
2	*	bad	unacc
3	medium	acc	acc
4	medium	good	good
5	low	acc	good
6	>=medium	exc	exc
7	low	>=good	exc

Aggregate rules  
[Rule learning]

# DEXi: Rules and Weights

The image displays two windows from the DEXi software. The top window, titled "Decision rules CAR", shows a table of 12 rules. The bottom window, titled "Weights: CAR", shows the weight settings for the attributes PRICE and TECH.CHAR.

**Decision rules CAR**

	PRICE	TECH.CHAR.	CAR
1	high	bad	unacc
2	high	acc	unacc
3	high	good	unacc
4	high	exc	unacc
5	medium	bad	unacc
6	medium	acc	acc
7	medium	good	good
8	medium	exc	exc
9	low	bad	unacc
10	low	acc	good
11	low	good	exc
12	low	exc	exc

Rules: 11/12 (91,67%), determined: 100,00% [unacc:6,acc:1]

**Weights: CAR**

Attribute	0	50	100	Required	Current
PRICE				50	60
TECH.CHAR.				50	40

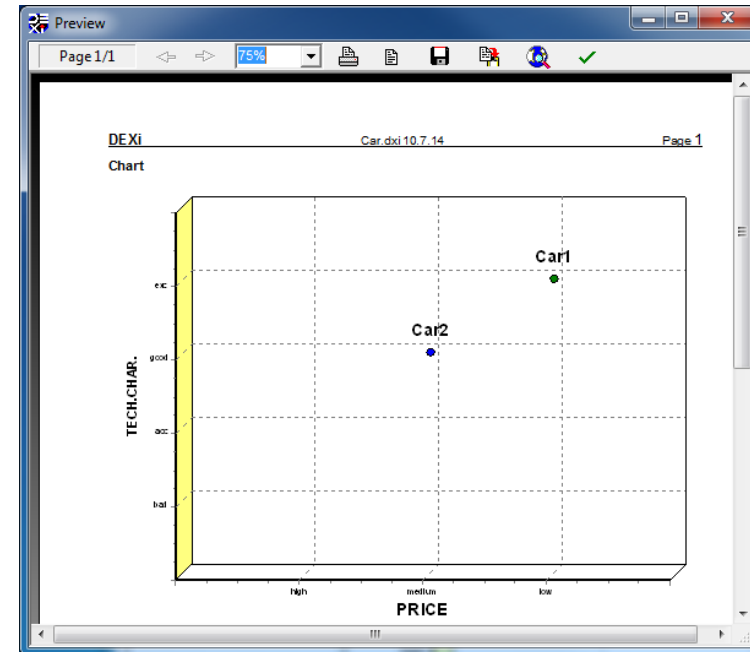
Rounding:  down  no  up

Normalization:

# DEXi: Analysis and Explanation

## Analysis of alternatives:

- “What-if analysis”
- “±1 analysis”
- Compare alternatives
- Selective explanation



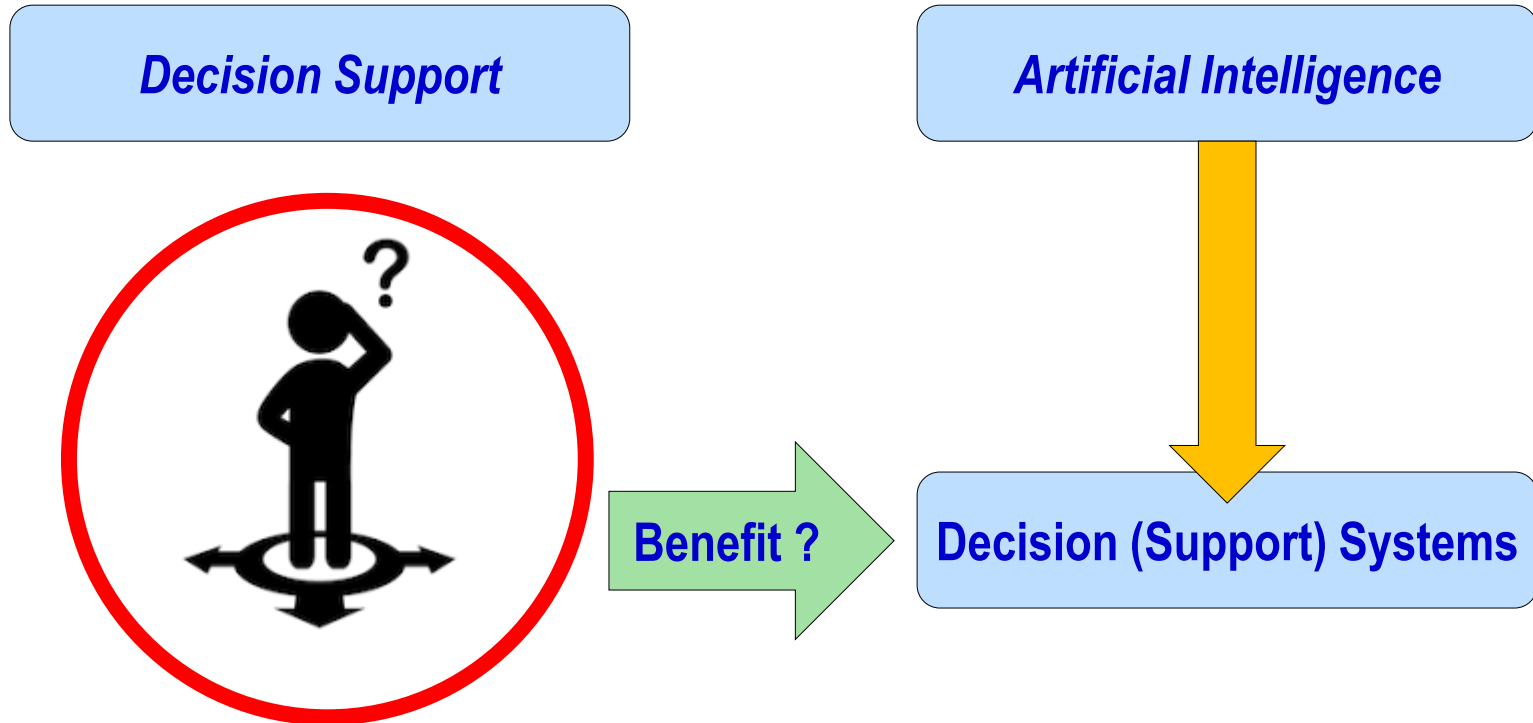
DEXi Comparison of options

Attribute	Car1	Car2
CAR	exc	good
PRICE	low	medium
BUY.PRICE	medium	
MAINT.PRICE	low	medium
TECH.CHAR.	good	
COMFORT	high	
#PERS	more	
#DOORS	4	
LUGGAGE	big	
SAFETY	high	medium

DEXi Plus-Minus-1 analysis

Attribute	-1	Car2	+1
CAR		good	
BUY.PRICE	unacc	medium	exc
MAINT.PRICE	unacc	medium	exc
#PERS		more	
#DOORS		4	
LUGGAGE		big	
SAFETY	unacc	medium	exc

# Expert Modelling for DSS

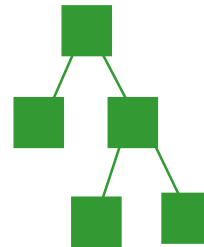


# Decision Analysis and Decision Modelling



Decision Makers+  
Experts+  
Decision Analysts

Decision Analysis



Decision/  
Evaluation  
model

Evaluation

Analysis

decision  
alternatives

A 😊

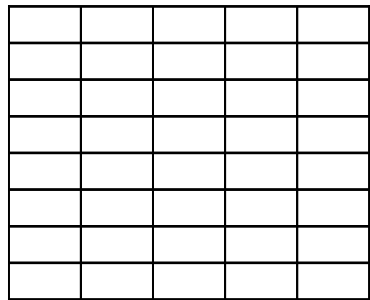
B 😞

C 😐

D 😊 👍

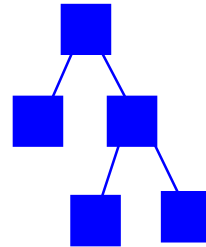
E 😞

# Data Mining → Decision Support



Data

Data Mining



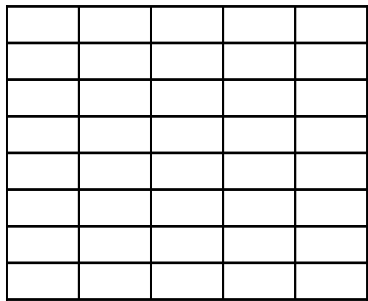
Decision model

Embed



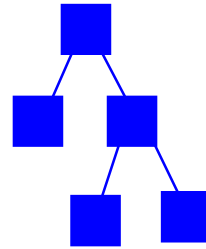
Decision Support System

# Data Mining and Expert Modelling



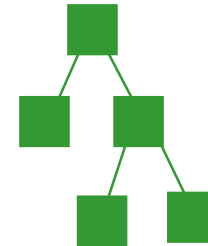

Data

Data Mining



Decision Makers+  
Experts+  
Decision Analysts

Expert Modelling



Decision  
model

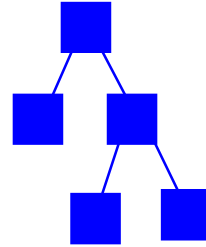


Other sources

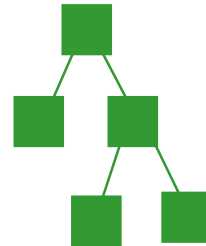
# Decision Support Systems


Data

Data Mining



Decision Analysis



Decision model



Decision Makers+  
Experts+  
Decision Analysts



Other sources



Decision Support System



# DEX Applications

- **Computer Technology:** software, hardware, IT tools, programming languages, DBMS, DSS, OCR
- **Projects:** investments, research, R&D, tenders
- **Organisations:** public enterprises, banks, business partners
- **Schools:** quality of schools, programmes and teachers, school admission, choosing sports
- **Management:** production, portfolio management, trade, personnel (employees, jobs, teams), privatization, motorway
- **Production:** location of facilities, technology, logistics, suppliers, office operations, construction, electric energy production, sustainability
- **Ecology and Environment:** dumpsite/deposit assessment and remediation, emissions, ecological impacts, soil quality, ecosystem, sustainable development, protected areas
- **Medicine and Health Care:** risk assessment (breast cancer, diabetes, ski injuries), nursing, technical analysis, knowledge management, healthcare network
- **Agriculture and Food Production:** economic and ecological effects of GMO, (un)approved GMO, crop protection, hop hybrids, garden quality
- **Tourism:** nature trail, tourism farm facilities, mountain huts
- **Services:** loans, housing loans, public portals, public services, leasing
- **Other:** cars, hotels, electric motors, radars, game devices, awards, roof covering, data mining

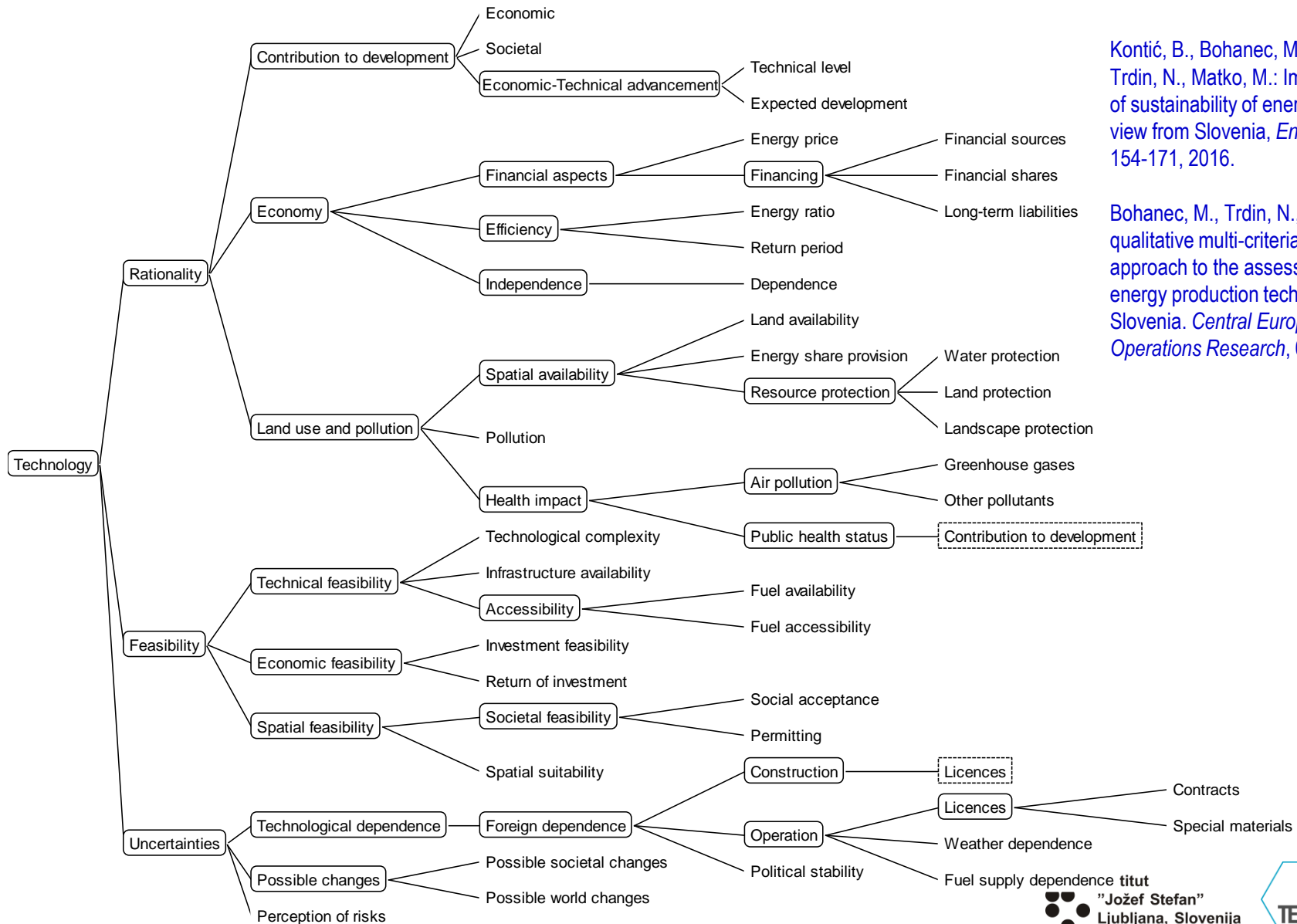
# Electric Energy Production Technologies

## Project OVJE, 2013-14

- Identify reliable, rational, and environmentally sound production of electric energy in Slovenia by 2050
- Consider technologies: hydro, coal, oil, gas, nuclear, biomass, photovoltaic, wind
- *Assess individual technologies and technology mixtures*



# Electric Energy Production Technologies

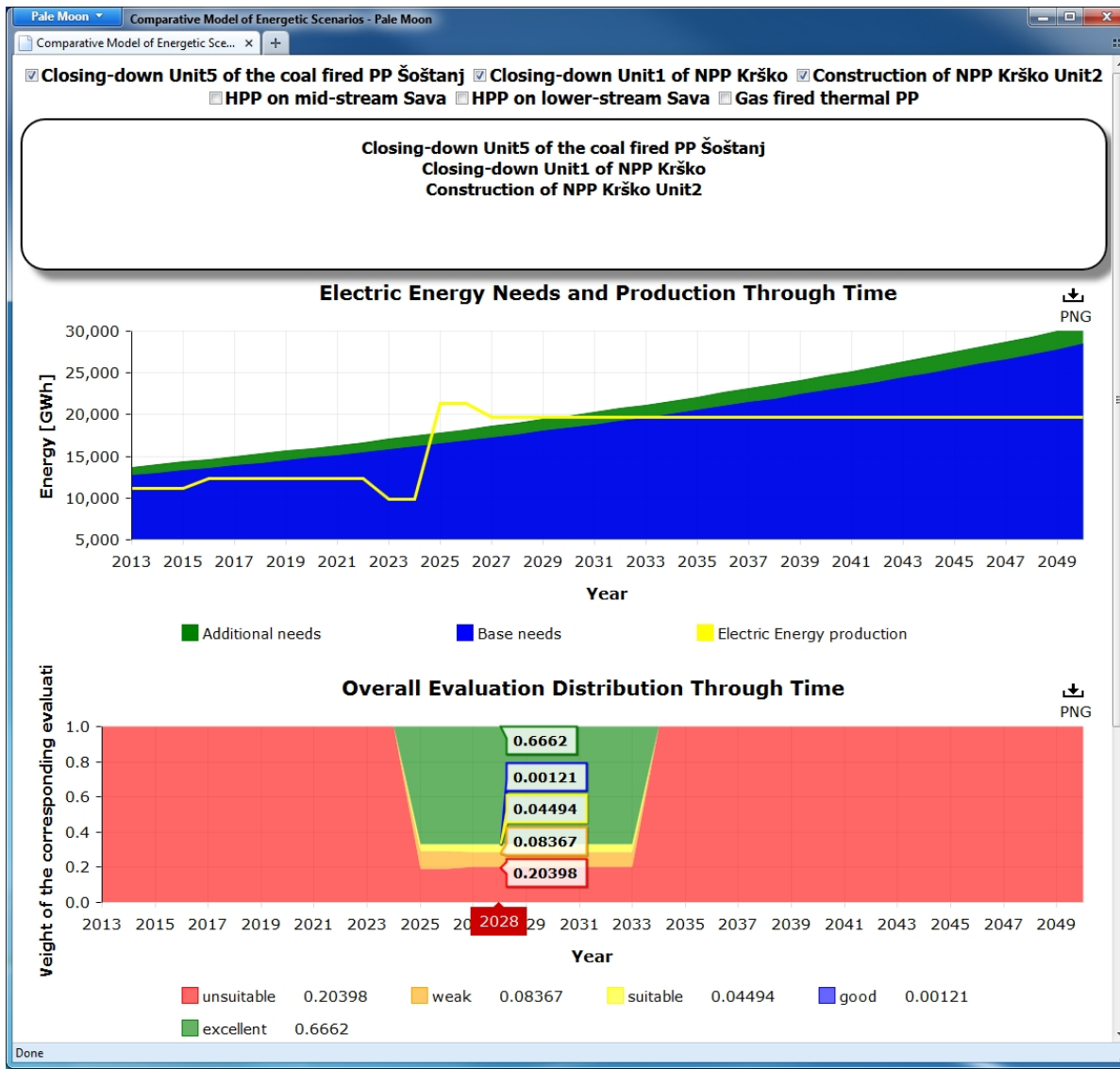


Kontić, B., Bohanec, M., Kontić, D., Trdin, N., Matko, M.: Improving appraisal of sustainability of energy options - A view from Slovenia, *Energy Policy* 90, 154-171, 2016.

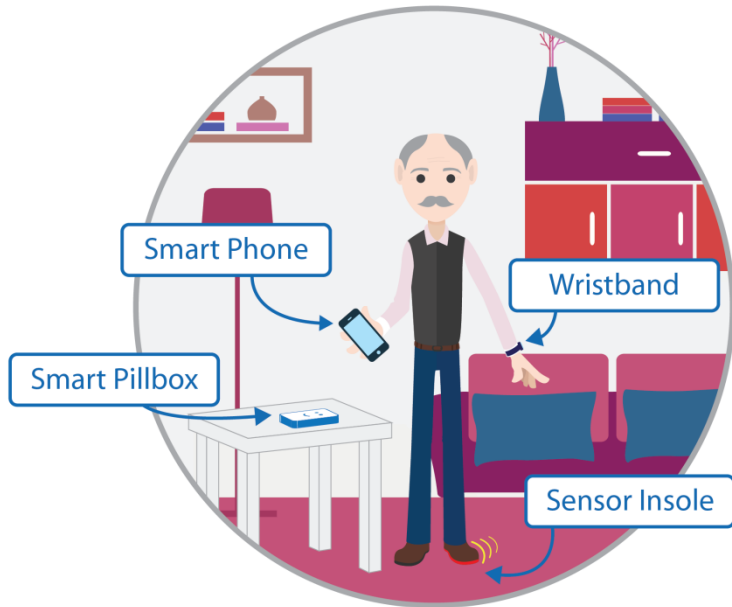
Bohanec, M., Trdin, N., Kontić, B.: A qualitative multi-criteria modelling approach to the assessment of electric energy production technologies in Slovenia. *Central European Journal of Operations Research*, 611-625, 2017.

# Decision Support System

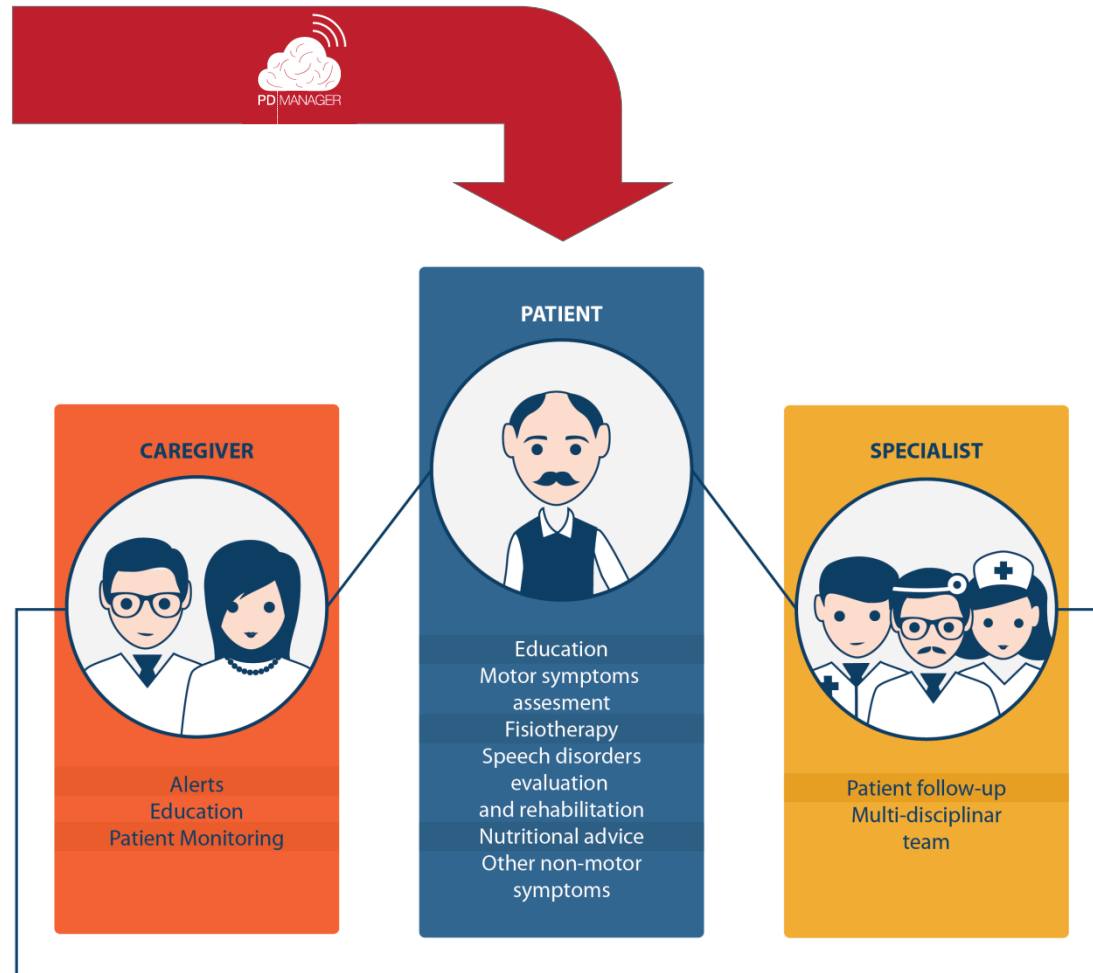
[http://sepo.ijs.si/naloge/OVJE/energetic\\_scenario\\_comparative\\_model/](http://sepo.ijs.si/naloge/OVJE/energetic_scenario_comparative_model/)



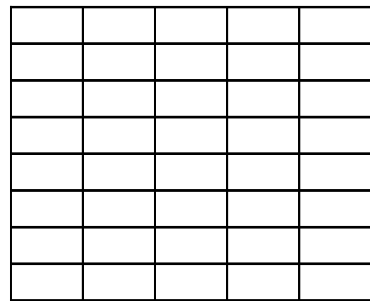
# PD\_manager Project



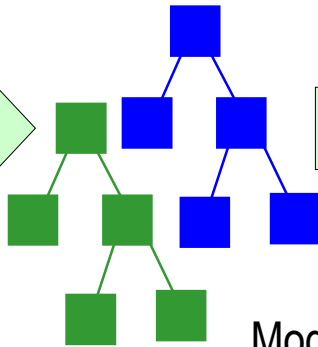
Parkinson's Disease Patient



# PD\_manager Project



Data Mining



Embed



Data

Models

Decision Support System

## Patient data:

- Sensor measurements
- Medical record
- Therapies
- Physical assessment
- Psychological assessment
- Nutrition data
- Adherence data
- ....

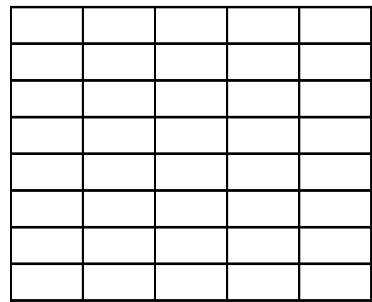
## Models for:

- Detection of symptoms
- Assessment of patient's state
- Suggestion of therapies, e.g. medication change
- ...

## PD\_manager DSS:

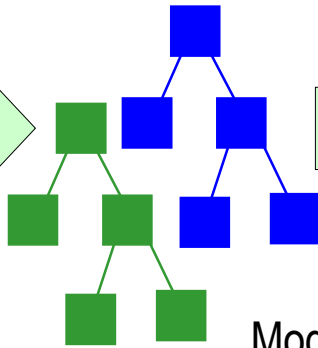
- Patient monitoring
- Assessment of symptoms
- Assessment of therapies
- Suggestion of therapies
- ...

# Expert Modelling was Essential



Data

Data Mining

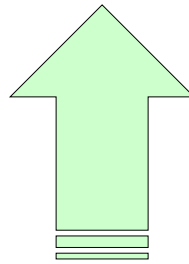


Models

Embed



Decision Support System



Expert Modelling

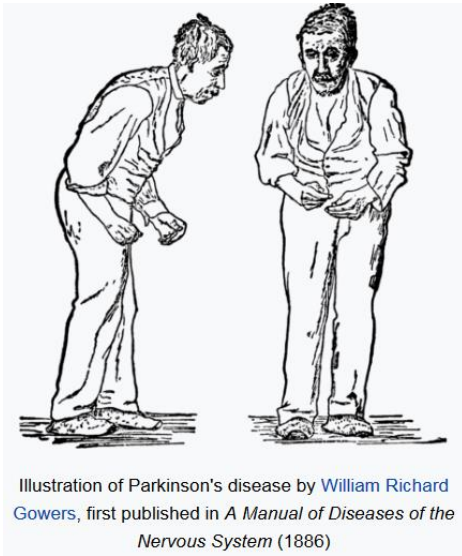
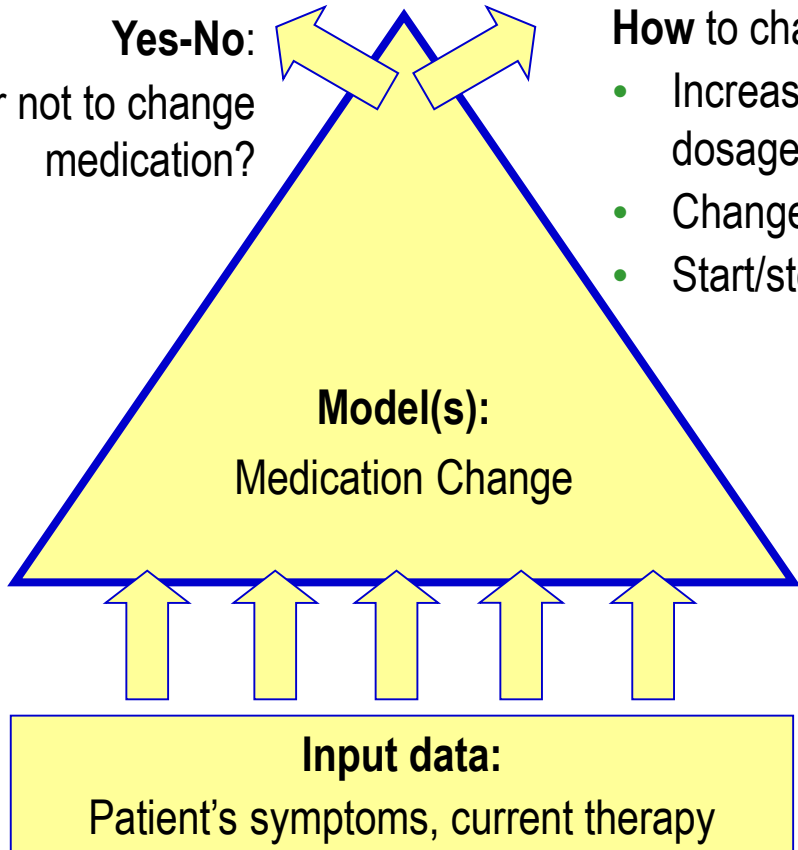
# Medication Change for Parkinson's Disease Patients



**Yes-No:**  
Whether or not to change medication?

**How to change medication?**

- Increase/decrease dosage/intake
- Change medication A with B
- Start/stop using medication C



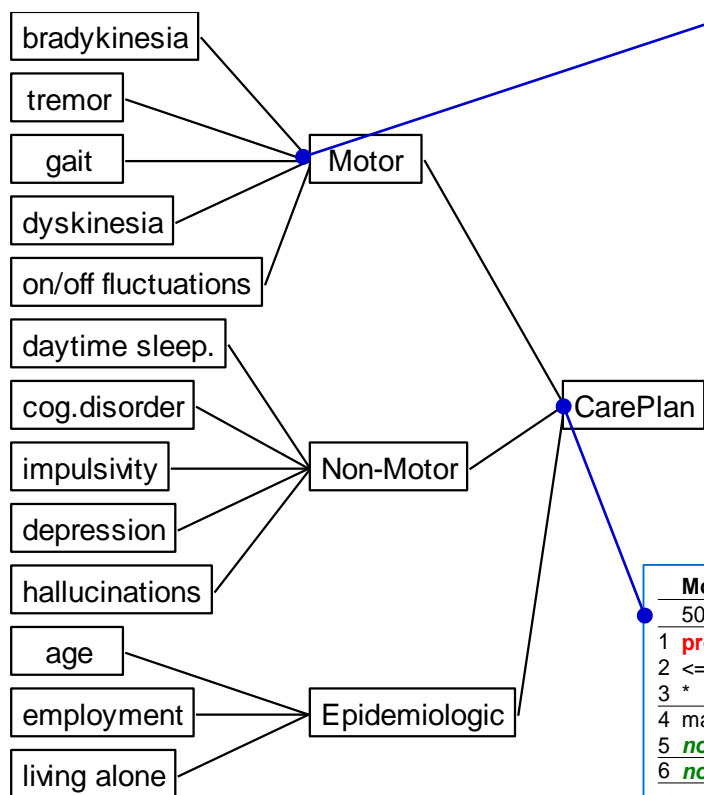
Marko Bohanec, et al.: A decision support system for Parkinson disease management: Expert models for suggesting medication change, *Journal of Decision Systems*, 27:sup1, 164-172, 2018.



# Parkinson's Disease: Medication Change

Model developed by an expert

## Structure



## Decision rules

	bradykinesia	tremor	gait	dyskinesia	on/off fluctuations	Epidemiologic	Motor
	19%	19%	24%	13%	15%	10%	
1	problematic	problematic	*	*	*	*	problematic
2	problematic	*	*	<=problematic	*	*	problematic
3	problematic	*	*	*	problematic	*	problematic
4	problematic	*	*	*	*	active	problematic
5	*	problematic	*	<=problematic	*	*	problematic
6	*	problematic	*	*	problematic	*	problematic
7	*	problematic	*	*	*	active	problematic
8	*	*	problematic	*	*	*	problematic
9	*	*	*	severe	*	*	problematic
10	*	*	*	*	problematic	active	problematic
11	problematic	normal	normal	normal	normal	passive	maybe
12	normal	problematic	normal	normal	normal	passive	maybe
13	normal	normal	normal	problematic	*	passive	maybe
14	normal	normal	normal	>=problematic	problematic	passive	maybe
15	normal	normal	normal	problematic	normal	*	maybe
16	normal	normal	normal	normal	normal	*	normal

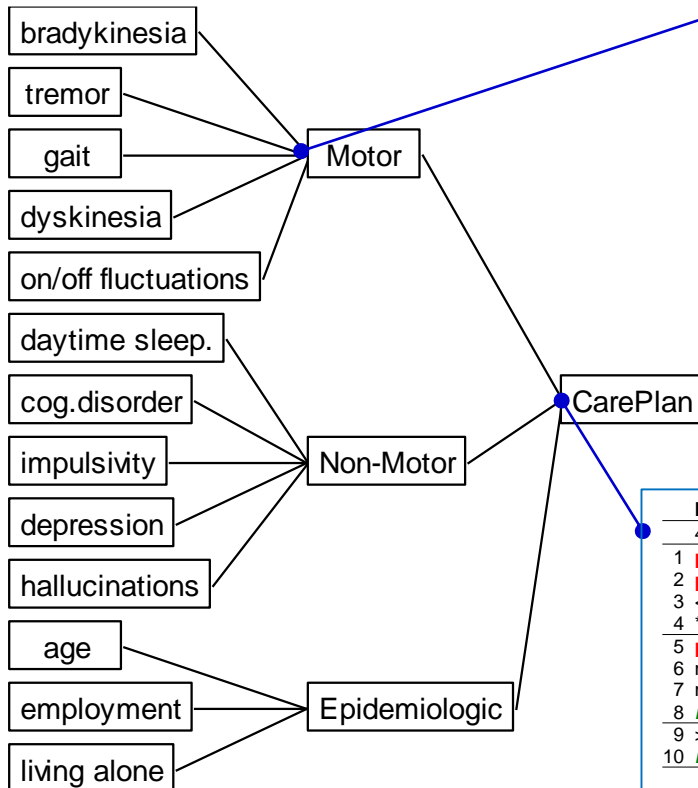
	Motor	Non-Motor	Epidemiologic	CarePlan
	50%	50%	0%	
1	problematic	*	*	change
2	<=maybe	<=maybe	*	change
3	*	problematic	*	change
4	maybe	normal	*	maybe
5	normal	maybe	*	maybe
6	normal	normal	*	no_change

# Example: Medication Change



Model developed from data

## Structure

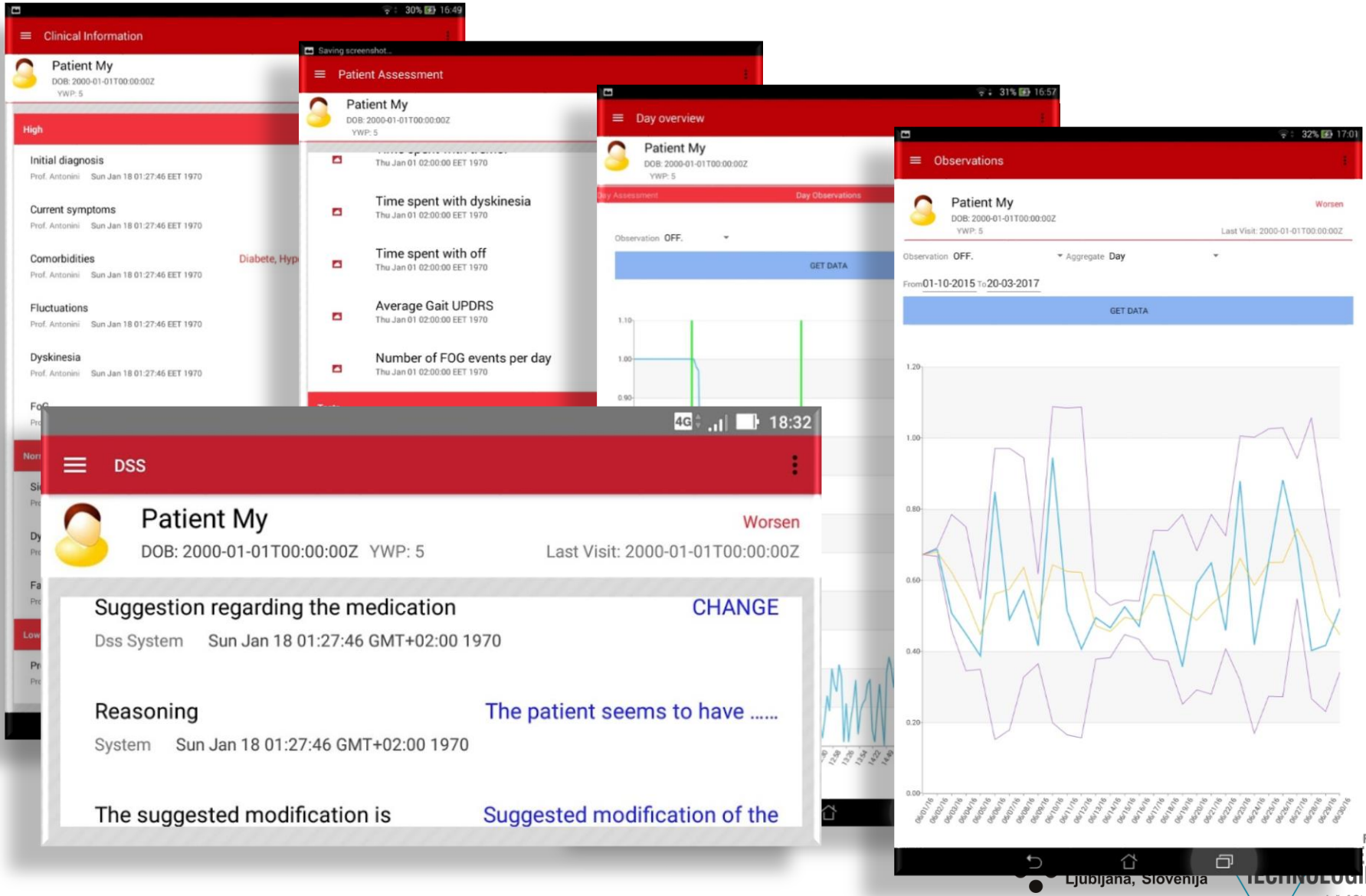


## Decision rules

	bradykinesia	tremor	gait	dyskinesia	on/off fluctuations	Motor
	14%	6%	30%	28%	22%	
1	problematic	*	problematic	<=problematic	*	problematic
2	problematic	*	problematic	*	problematic	problematic
3	*	problematic	problematic	*	problematic	problematic
4	*	*	problematic	<=problematic	problematic	problematic
5	*	*	*	severe	*	problematic
6	problematic	*	problematic	normal	normal	maybe
7	*	problematic	problematic	normal	normal	maybe
8	problematic	*	normal	problematic	*	maybe
9	problematic	*	normal	>=problematic	problematic	maybe
10	*	problematic	normal	>=problematic	problematic	maybe
11	*	*	normal	problematic	problematic	maybe
12	normal	problematic	problematic	>=problematic	normal	maybe
13	normal	*	problematic	problematic	normal	maybe
14	normal	normal	problematic	normal	problematic	maybe
15	*	*	normal	normal	normal	normal
16	normal	*	normal	>=problematic	normal	normal
17	normal	normal	*	normal	normal	normal
18	normal	normal	normal	normal	*	normal

	Motor	Non-Motor	Epidemiologic	CarePlan
	42%	37%	21%	
1	problematic	<=maybe	*	change
2	problematic	*	active	change
3	<=maybe	problematic	*	change
4	*	problematic	active	change
5	problematic	normal	passive	maybe
6	maybe	maybe	*	maybe
7	maybe	>=maybe	active	maybe
8	normal	problematic	passive	maybe
9	>=maybe	normal	passive	no_change
10	normal	>=maybe	*	no_change

# PD\_manager App for the Doctor



**Clinical Information**

Patient My  
DOB: 2000-01-01T00:00:00Z  
YWP: 5

**High**

**Initial diagnosis**  
Prof. Antonini Sun Jan 18 01:27:46 EET 1970

**Current symptoms**  
Prof. Antonini Sun Jan 18 01:27:46 EET 1970

**Comorbidities** Diabete, Hyp  
Prof. Antonini Sun Jan 18 01:27:46 EET 1970

**Fluctuations**  
Prof. Antonini Sun Jan 18 01:27:46 EET 1970

**Dyskinesia**  
Prof. Antonini Sun Jan 18 01:27:46 EET 1970

**Patient Assessment**

Patient My  
DOB: 2000-01-01T00:00:00Z  
YWP: 5

- Time spent with dyskinesia  
Thu Jan 01 02:00:00 EET 1970
- Time spent with dyskinesia  
Thu Jan 01 02:00:00 EET 1970
- Time spent with off  
Thu Jan 01 02:00:00 EET 1970
- Average Gait UPDRS  
Thu Jan 01 02:00:00 EET 1970
- Number of FOG events per day  
Thu Jan 01 02:00:00 EET 1970

**Day overview**

Patient My  
DOB: 2000-01-01T00:00:00Z  
YWP: 5

Observation OFF. GET DATA

**Observations**

Patient My Worsen  
DOB: 2000-01-01T00:00:00Z  
YWP: 5  
Last Visit: 2000-01-01T00:00:00Z

Observation OFF. Aggregate Day GET DATA

From 01-10-2015 To 20-03-2017

GET DATA

**DSS**

Patient My Worsen  
DOB: 2000-01-01T00:00:00Z YWP: 5  
Last Visit: 2000-01-01T00:00:00Z

**Suggestion regarding the medication** CHANGE

Dss System Sun Jan 18 01:27:46 GMT+02:00 1970

**Reasoning** The patient seems to have .....

System Sun Jan 18 01:27:46 GMT+02:00 1970

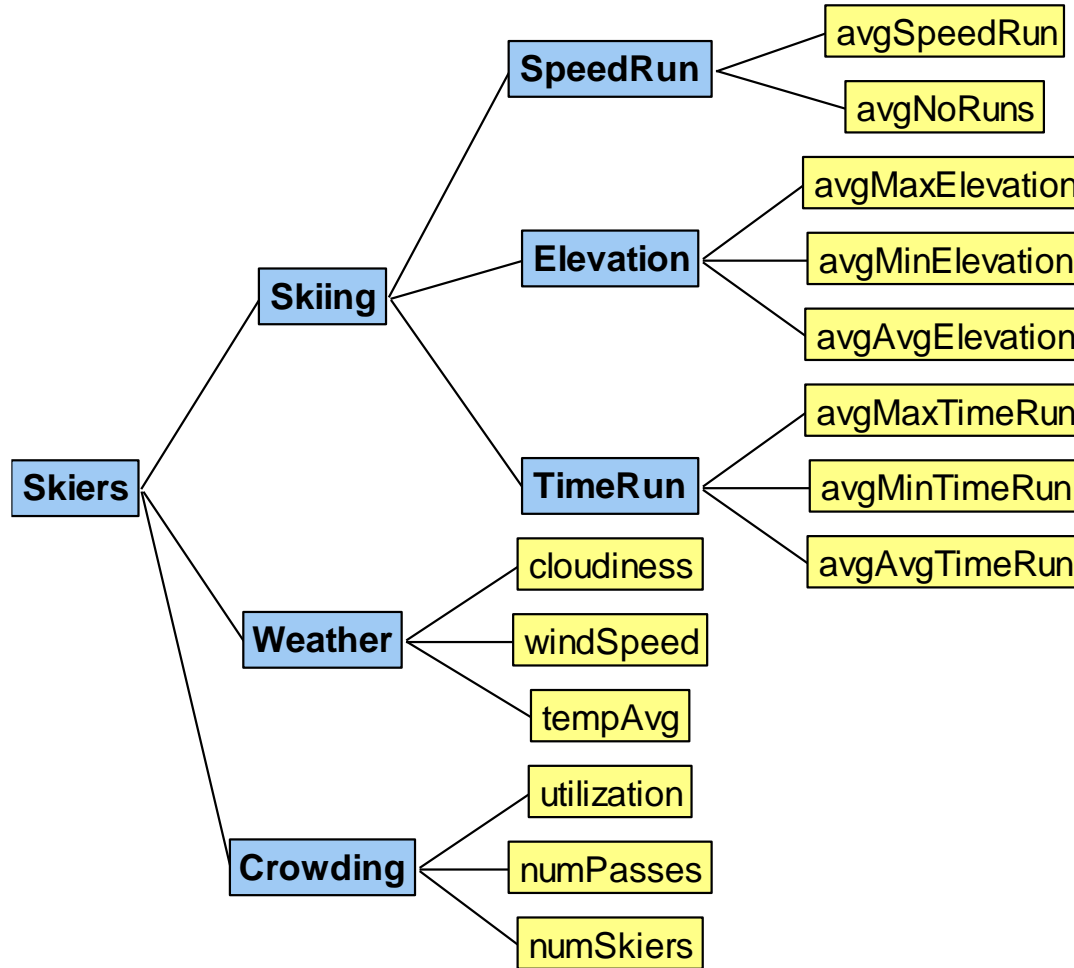
**The suggested modification is** Suggested modification of the

18:32

Ljubljana, Slovenija

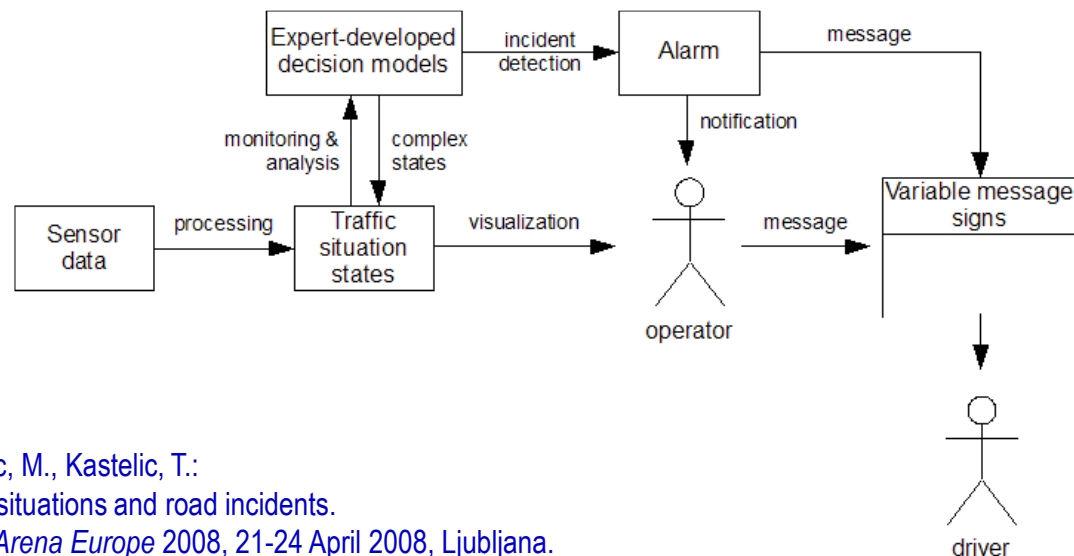
EDGE TECHNOLOGIES  
Jožef Stefan Institut

# Ski Injury Prediction

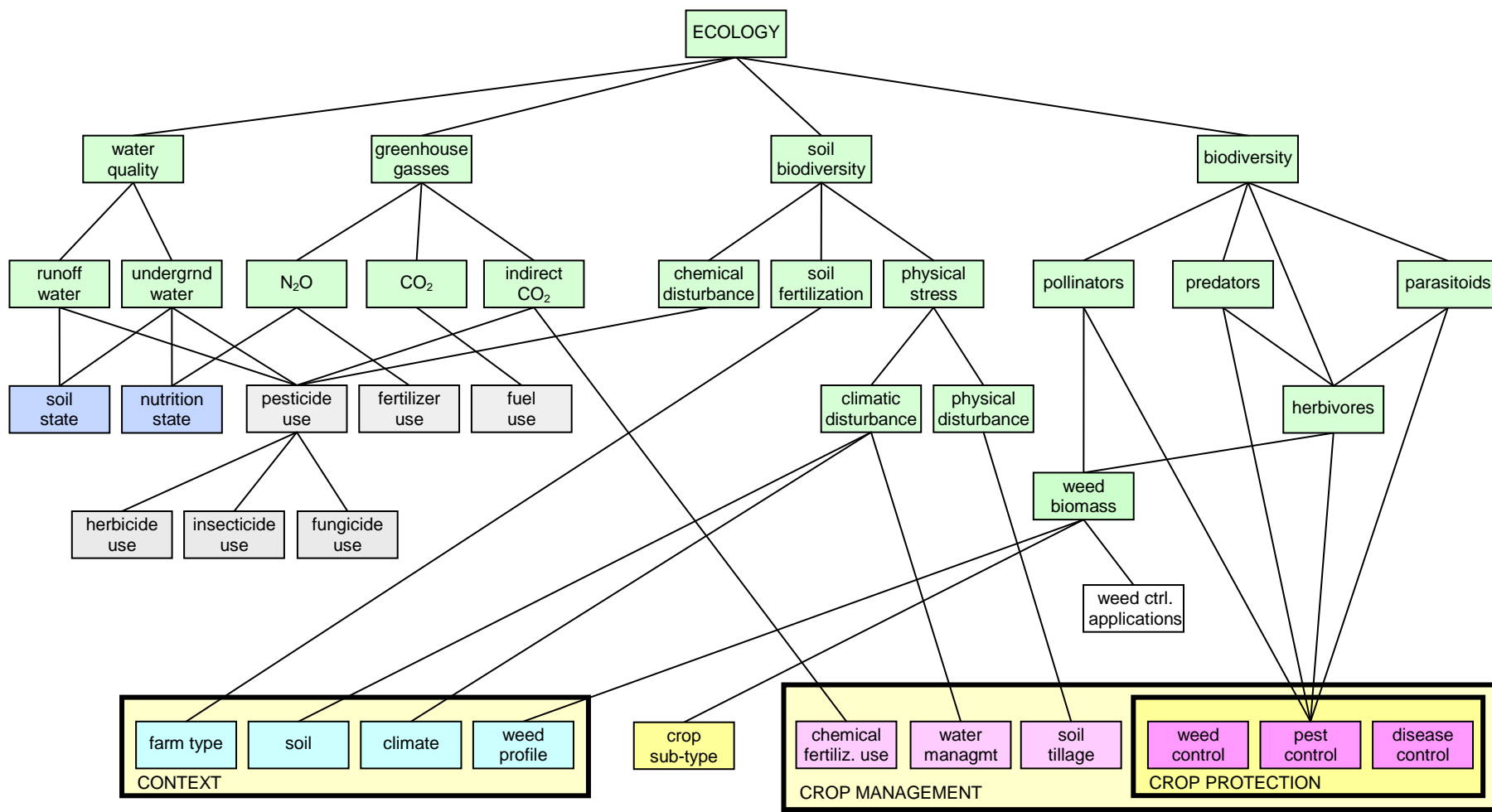


Bohanec, M., Delibašić, B.: Data-mining and expert models for predicting injury risk in ski resorts. *Decision Support Systems V - Big Data Analytics for Decision Making*, First International Conference ICDSST 2015, Belgrade, Serbia, May 27-29, 2015, Springer, 46-60, 2015.

# Traffic Control Center



# Cropping Systems: Ecology Part



Bohanec, M., Messéan, A., Scatasta, S., Angevin, F., Griffiths, B., Krogh, P.H., Žnidaršič, M., Džeroski, S.:  
 A qualitative multi-attribute model for economic and ecological assessment of genetically modified crops.  
*Ecological Modelling* 215, 247-261, 2008.



# Using a multi-criteria assessment of conservation agriculture

D. Craheix<sup>a</sup>, F. Ar...

<sup>a</sup> INRA, UAR 1240 Eco-Innov, ...  
<sup>b</sup> AgroParisTech, UMR 211 Ag...  
<sup>d</sup> INRA, UMR 211 Agronomie, ...  
<sup>c</sup> Montpellier SupAgro-IRC, I...

## ARTICLE INFO

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 Accepted 7 February 2016

**Keywords:**  
 Multicriteria assessment  
 Conservation agriculture  
 Sustainability  
 Direct seeding  
 Cropping system

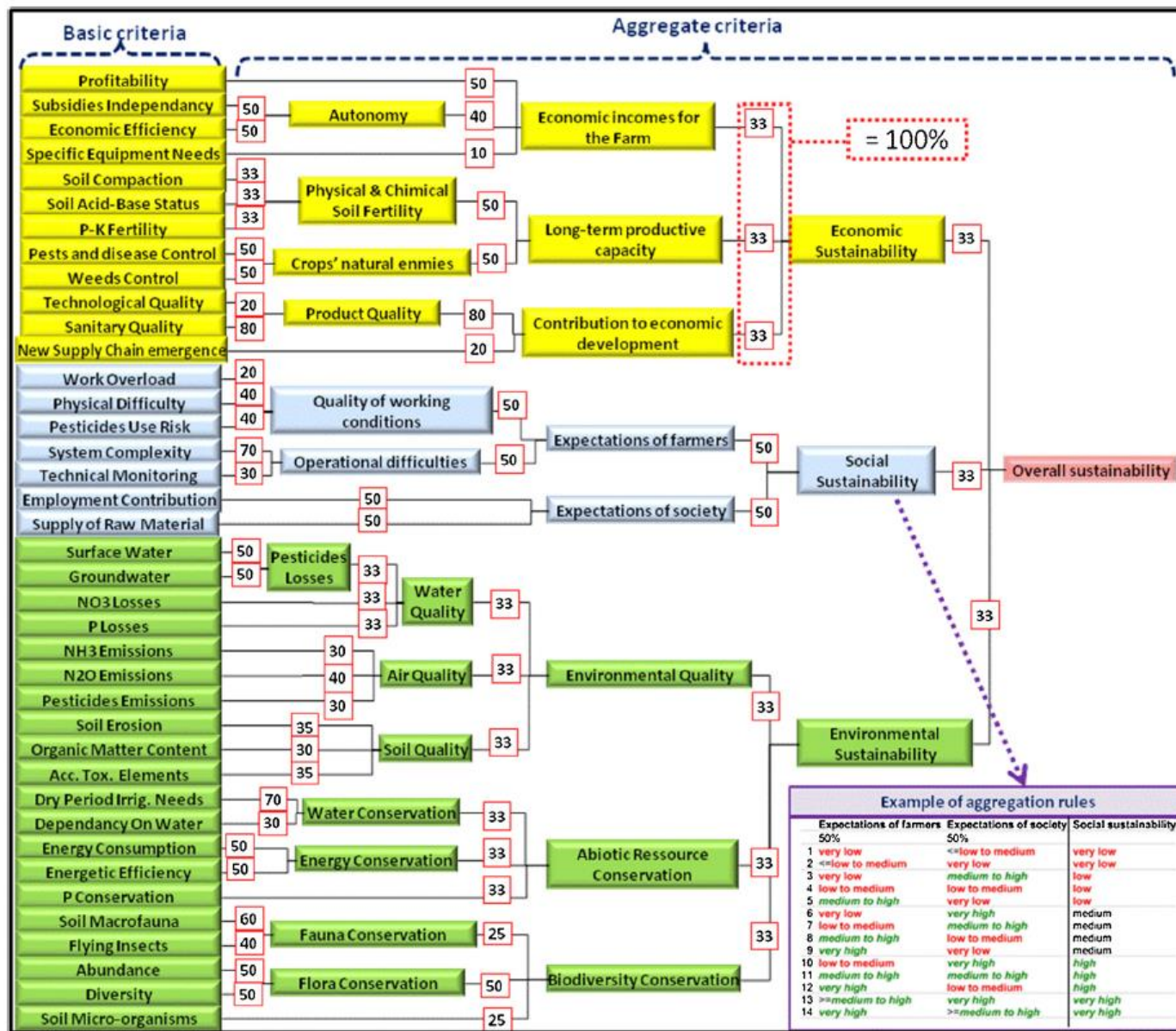


Fig. 1. Sustainability criteria information processing and aggregation in the MASC 2.0 decision tree. Numerical values in the decision tree displayed in red boxes represent the weights (expressed in %) proposed by the designers of the MASC model.



Improving the  
maize with a

Benoît Ricci<sup>a,b,\*</sup>  
Frédérique Ange

<sup>a</sup> INRA, UAR1240 Eco-innov  
<sup>b</sup> Agroécologie, AgroSup Dijon  
<sup>c</sup> AgroParisTech, UMR1048  
<sup>d</sup> INRA, UMR1048 SADAPT, I

Criteria	Description	Scale	In this study
FarmerChoice	Farmer's choice	GM / NGM	
GMvarietyAcc	Access to GM varieties	Diff / Med / Easy	Fixed
AgroTech	Agronomic and technical criteria	Unfav / Neut / Fav*	
Skills	Farmer's and employees' knowledge and skills	Unfav / Neut / Fav	
TechnicalExperience	Technical skills and experience	Low / Med / High	Variable
ProtectionKnowledge	Knowledge of weeds, pest and diseases recognition	Low / Med / High	Variable
StrategyAdvice	Availability of relevant advice for strategy	Absent / Present	Variable
AgronomicalCriteria	Agronomic criteria	Unfav / Neut / Fav	
GeoCharacteristics	Geometric characteristics of the field	Unfav / Neut / Fav	
Size	Size of the field	Small / Med / Large	Variable
ShapeConstraints	Length/Width ratio	Unfav / Neut / Fav	Variable
TempIsolation	Possibility of using temporal isolation	No / Yes	Fixed
PestPressure	Corn border pressure	Low / Med / High	Fixed
Organ			
D			
O			
Machi			
SI			
CI			
SocioEco			
Econo			
In			
G			
Sensit			
Ri			
Si			

B. Ricci et al. / Europ. J. Agronomy 77 (2016) 90–100

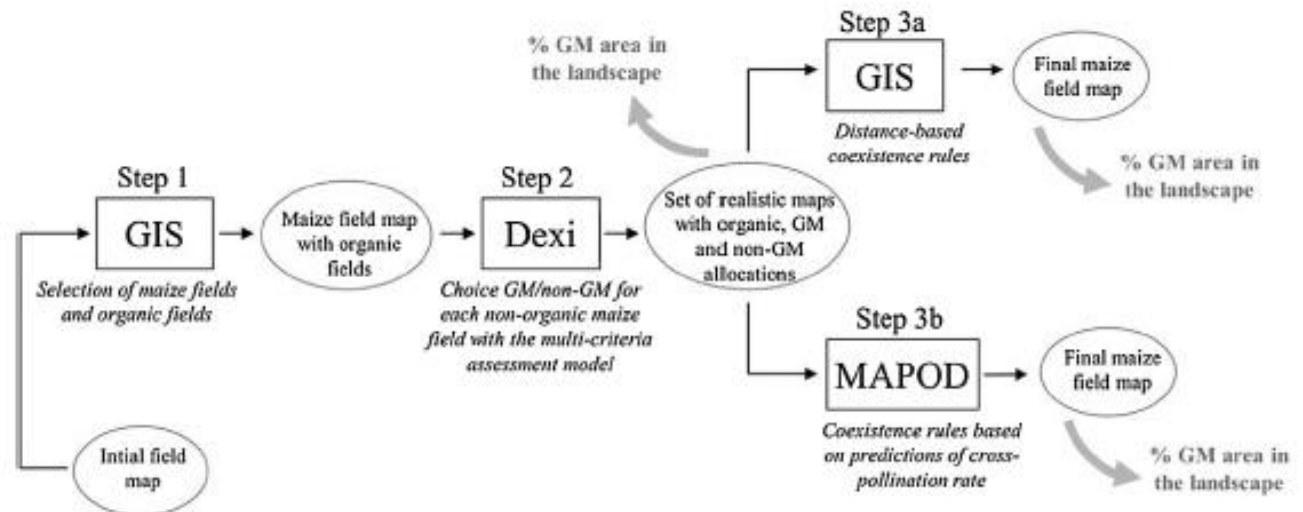


Fig. 2. Flowchart of the global procedure developed for comparison of the two types of coexistence rules.





# Ex-ante sustainal systems

Pierre Chopin\*, Jérôm

ASTRO Agrosystèmes Tropicaux, INRA

## ARTICLE INFO

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 Agroecology  
 Farming system  
 Banana  
 Caribbean

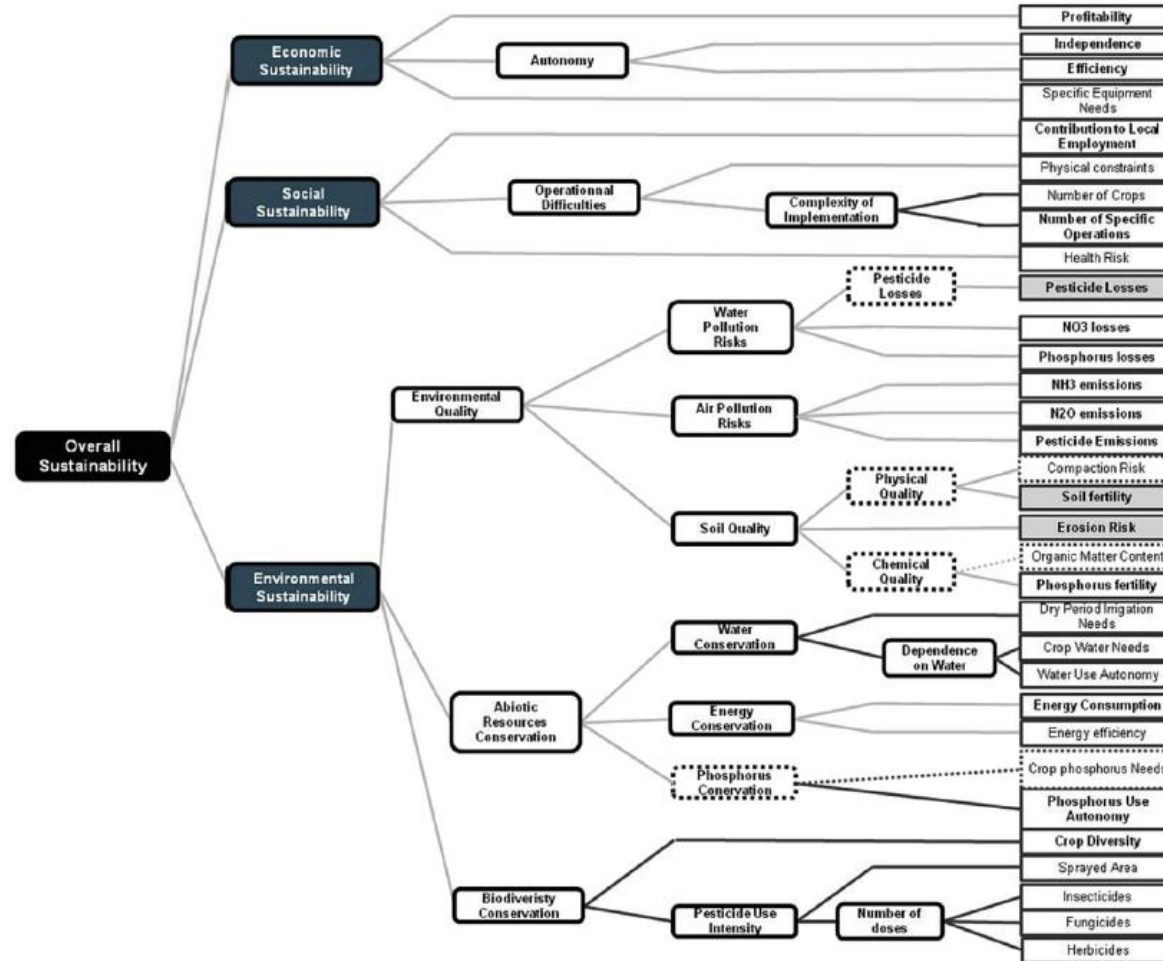


Fig. 2. Adapted tree of sustainability with the disappearance of indicator in dotted line, including compaction risk, organic matter content, dry period irrigation needs, crop water needs, compared to [Sadok et al. \(2009\)](#). Indicators modified to fit the local context are shown in grey. Pesticide losses, soil fertility and erosion risk were calculated using the indicators developed by [Tixier et al. \(2008\)](#).



# Risk-Based Decision Support Model for Offshore Installations

*Gencer Erdogan, Atle Refsdal*

*SINTEF Digital, Oslo, Norway*

*Bjørn Nygård, Ole Petter Rosland*

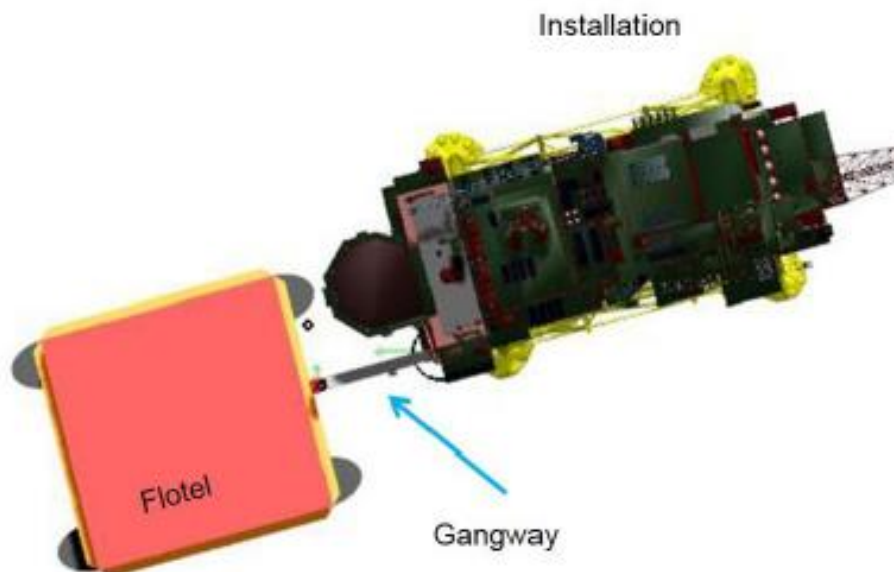
*Statoil ASA, Stavanger, Norway*

*Bernt Kvam Randeberg*

*Oilfield Technology Group, Sandnes, Norway*

Figure 1

Gangway connection from flotel to installation



Attribute
<b>Gangway operational risk</b>
<b>Floatel criticality state</b>
<b>DP class status</b>
DP class compliance
Operation mode
Station keeping performance
<b>Drift-off collision risk</b>
DP force/thrust direction
DP force/thrust amplitude
<b>Gangway criticality state</b>
Real-time gangway stroke
Real-time gangway elevation
<b>Present heading deviation from recommendation (weather-dependent)</b>
Present heading deviation from recommendation
<b>Measured weather</b>
Gangway stroke statistics
<b>Gangway stroke forecast in six hours</b>
Number of existing gangway forecasts above alarm limit
Heading deviation from recommendation in six hours
<b>Weather</b>
<b>Measured weather</b>
<b>Waves</b>
Significant wave height
Wave direction
Wave period (Tp)
<b>Wind</b>
Wind speed
Wind direction
<b>Sea current</b>
Sea current speed
Sea current direction
<b>Forecasted weather</b>
<b>Waves forecast</b>
Significant wave height forecast
Wave direction forecast
Wave period (Tp) forecast
<b>Wind forecast</b>
Wind speed forecast
Wind direction forecast
<b>Installation criticality state</b>
Operational activity state
Drilling and well activity
POB above lifeboat capacity
Exhaust exposure
Visiting vessel

# Take-Home Messages

*Decision Support*

*Artificial Intelligence*

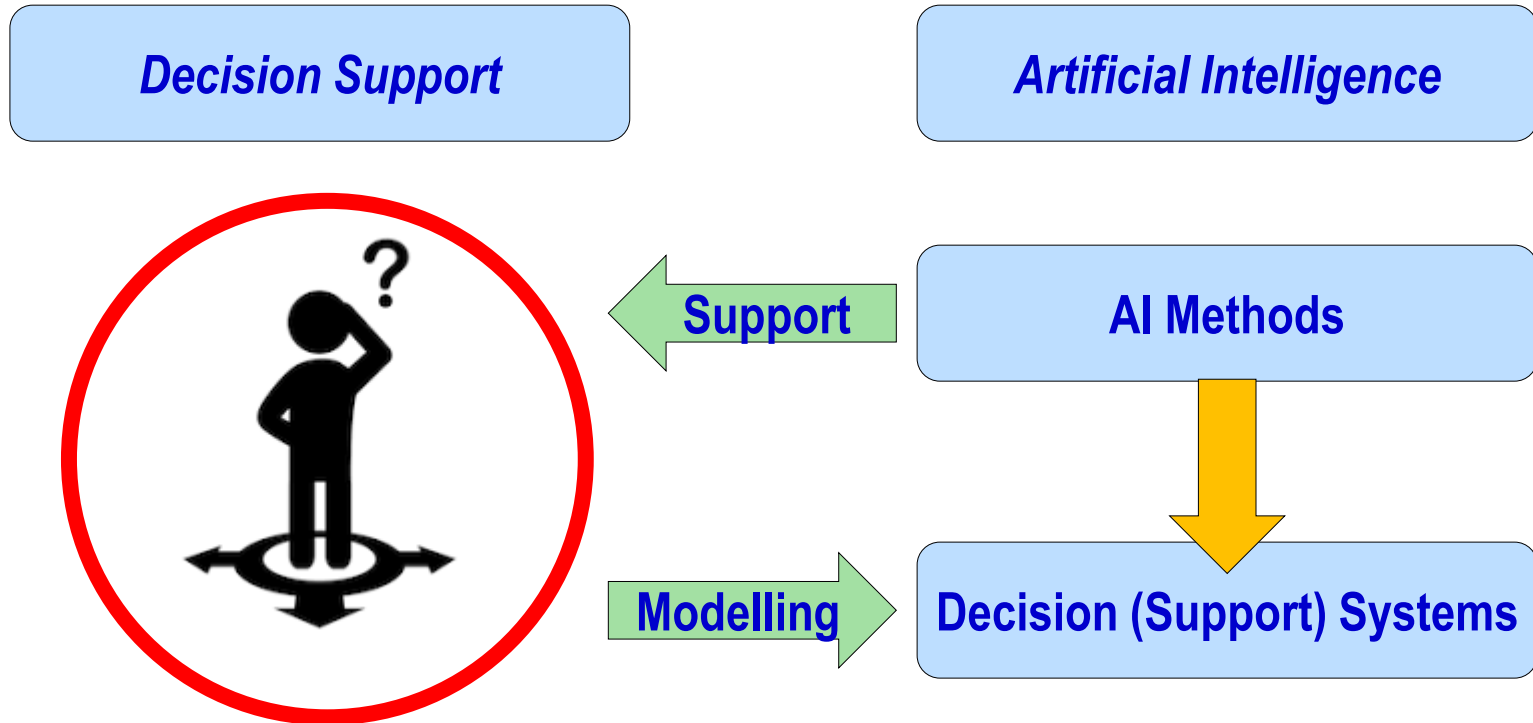


Support

AI Methods

1. AI methods can support human decision-making

# Take-Home Messages



1. AI methods can support human decision-making
2. Expert modelling can improve decision (support) systems



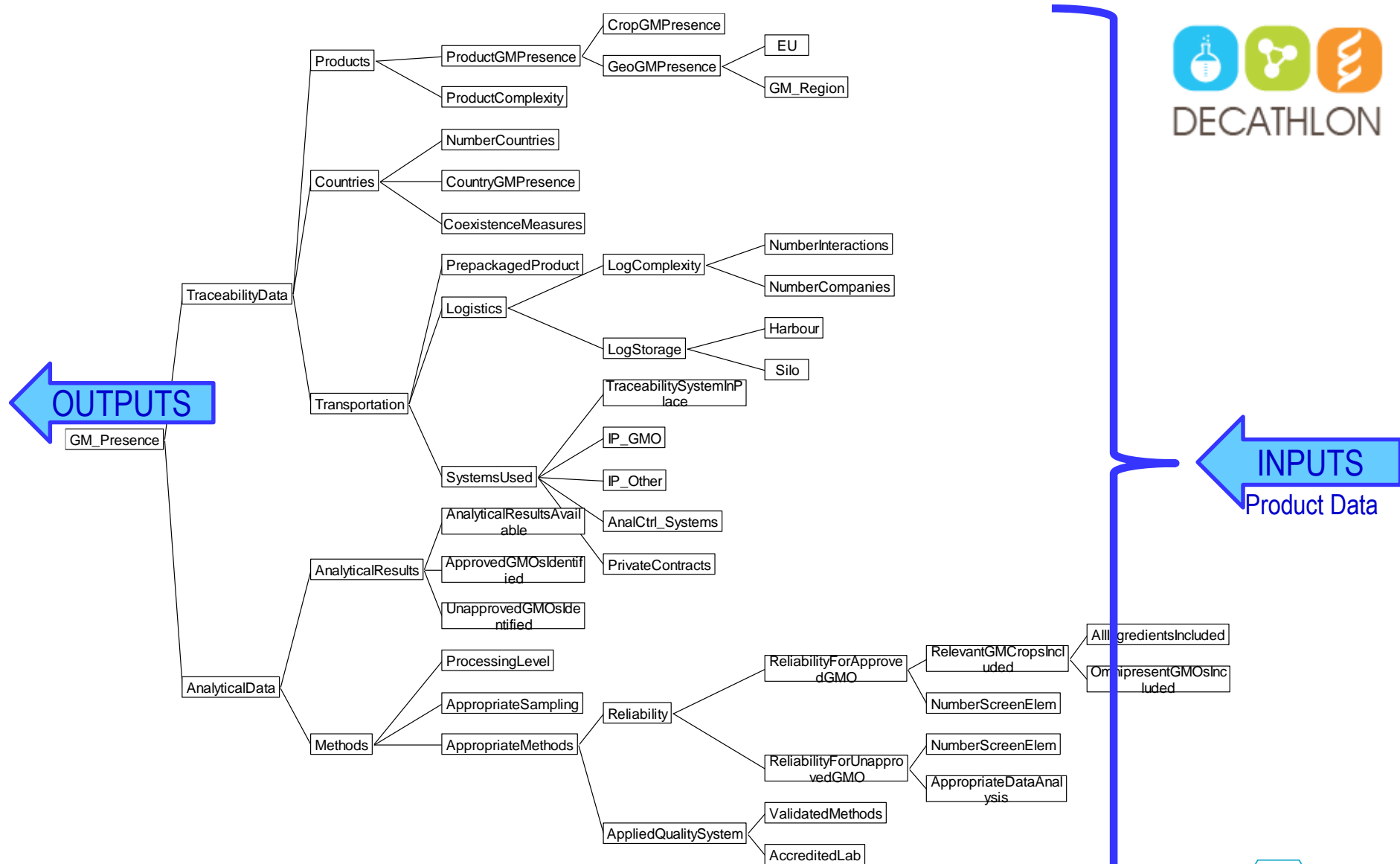
# Thank You

**Marko Bohanec**

[marko.bohanec@ijs.si](mailto:marko.bohanec@ijs.si)

<http://kt.ijs.si/MarkoBohanec/dexi.html>

# GMO Presence in Food and Feed



Bohanec, M., Mileva-Boshkoska, B., Prins, T.W., Kok, E.: SIGMO: A decision support system for identification of genetically modified food or feed products. *Food Control*, 71, 168-177, 2016.

# DSS for the Assessment of GM Products

<http://decathlon.ijs.si/gmo/>

The screenshot shows the DECATHLON web application interface. The title is "Assessment of GM presence in a food product". The form is divided into several sections: Products, Countries, and Transportation. Each section contains various input fields and dropdown menus for user selection.

**Products Section:**

- Product Complexity: simple
- Country: Argentina
- Crop Species: Cotton (Gossypium hirsutum L.)
- Crop Risk: High risk
- EU: No
- GM\_Regions: yes

**Countries Section:**

- Number of Countries: 3
- Countries at Risk: yes
- Coexistence Measures: not all

**Transportation Section:**

- Number of interactions: many
- Number of Companies: few
- Harbour: yes
- Silo: no
- Traceability System in Place: no
- IP\_GMO: no
- IP\_Other: yes
- Analytical Control systems: no
- Private Contracts: yes

Buttons: Evaluate, New Option

© Financed by FP7 project DECATHLON

The screenshot shows the DECATHLON web application interface displaying the assessment results and a decision tree diagram. The decision tree starts with "GM\_Presence [med]" and branches into "Traceability Data [med]", "Analytical Data [no\_data]", and "Methods [\*]".

**Traceability Data [med]**

- Products [high]
- Product Risk [high]
- Product Complexity [simple]
- Countries [high]
- Number Countries [ >2 ]
- Countries At Risk [ yes ]
- Coexistence Measures [ not all ]
- Transportation [ low ]
- Prepackaged Product [ no ]
- Logistics [ med ]
- Systems Used [ low ]

**Analytical Data [no\_data]**

- Analytical Results [ no\_results ]
- Results Available [ no ]
- ApprovedGMOs Identified [ \* ]
- UnapprovedGMOs Identified [ \* ]

**Methods [ \* ]**

- Processing Level [ \* ]
- Appropriate Sampling [ \* ]
- Appropriate Methods [ \* ]

Number of countries: 3  
Results for Crop Risk

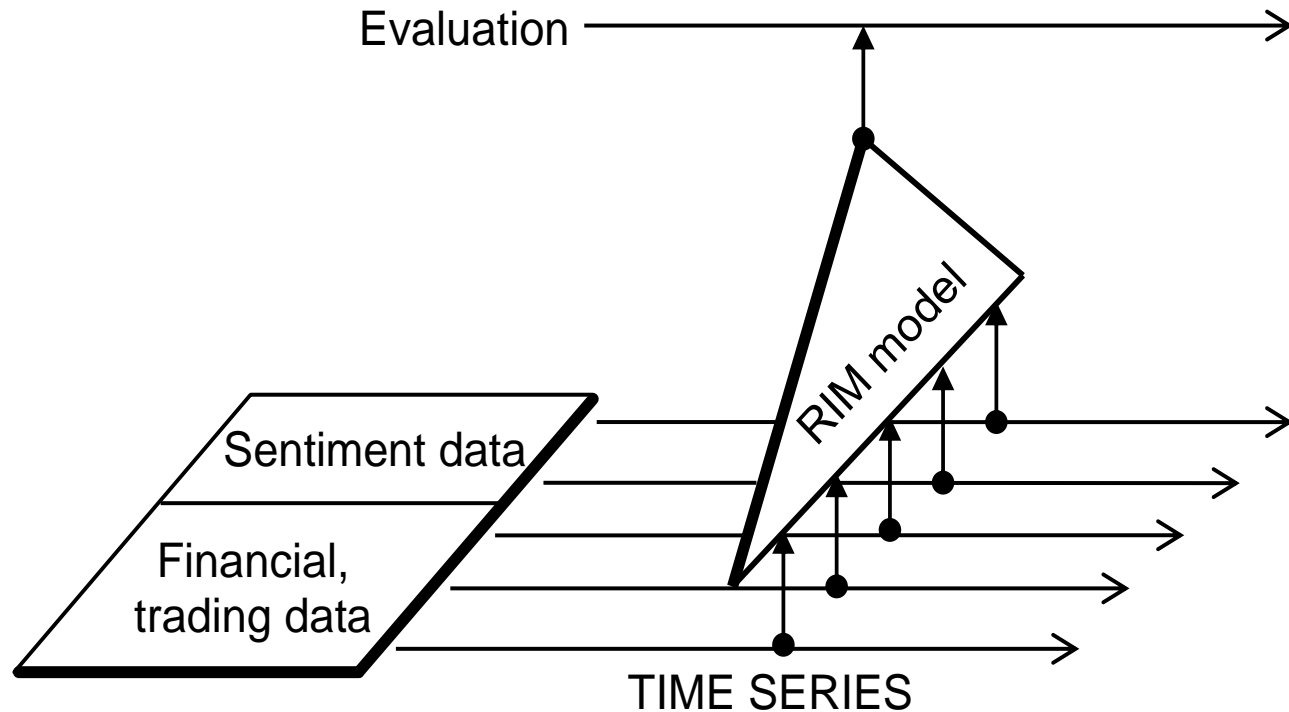
Product Name	Crop Risk	Country of origin
Cotton (Gossypium hirsutum L.)	high	Argentina

# Assessment of Reputation Risk in Banks



FP7 ICT  
2010-2013

*Large scale information extraction and integration  
infrastructure for supporting financial decision making*



Bohanec, M., Aprile, G., Costante, M., Foti, M., Trdin, N.:  
A hierarchical multi-attribute model for bank reputational risk assessment.  
*DSS 2.0 - Supporting Decision Making with New Technologies* (eds. Phillips-Wren, G., et al.),  
Amsterdam: IOS Press, 92-103, 2014.