



# A Requirements Negotiation Model Based on Multi-Criteria Analysis

Abdull Habib

Hamza Rafiq

# Table of context

- Abstract
- 1. Motivation
- 2. Context For the Work
  - 2.1 WinWin Negotiation Model
  - 2.2 Multi-Criteria Preference Analysis
- 3. The MPARN Process
- 4. Further Research Challenges

# Abstract

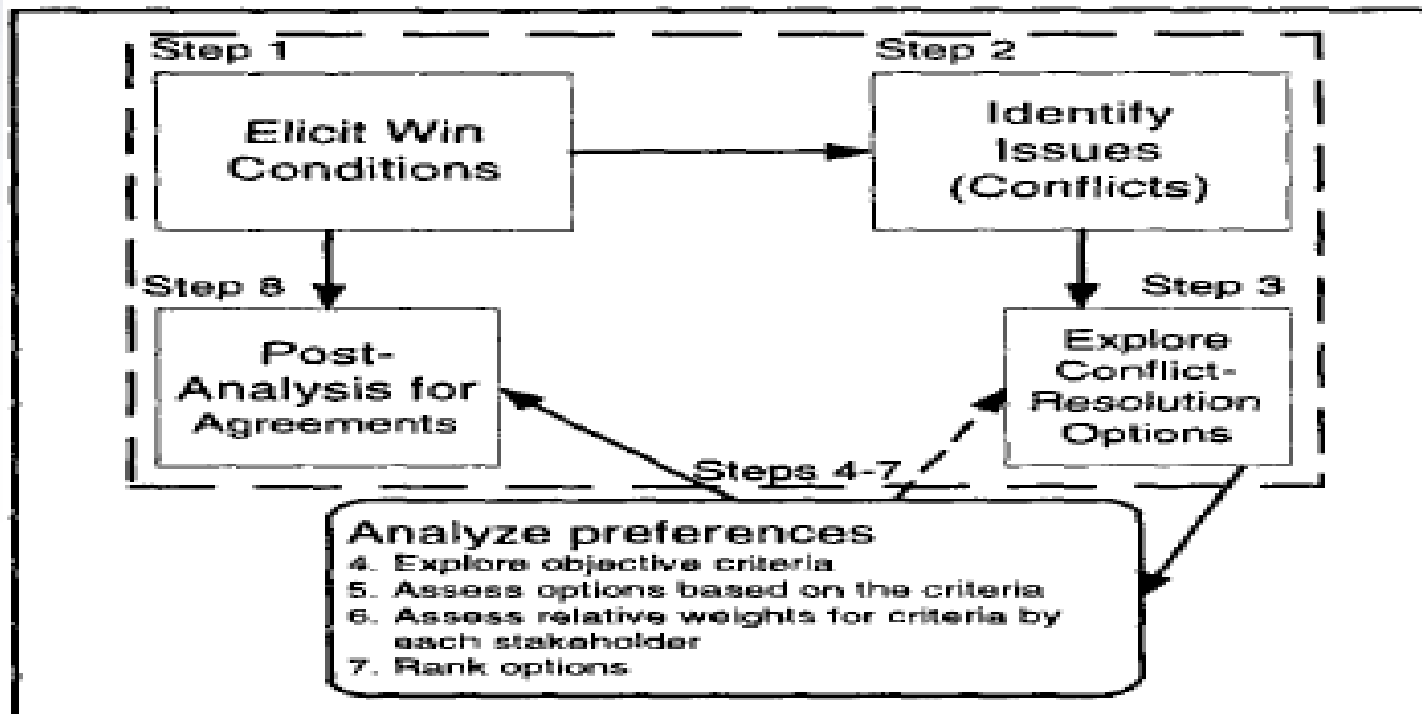
- Many software projects have failed because their requirements were poorly negotiated among stakeholders.
- Requirements negotiation is more critical than other factors.
- There is Win Win negotiation model which successfully supports general requirements negotiation.
- Multi-Criteria Preference Analysis Requirements Negotiation (MPARN)

# Motivation

- Multi-criteria methodology potentially increases stakeholders' levels of cooperation and trust and providing a reasoned approach to a better negotiation process.
- The Win-Win negotiation model provides a general framework for requirements negotiation successfully.
- This is a systematic model to guide stakeholders from options to agreements using Multi-Criteria Preference Analysis Requirements Negotiation (MPARN) model.

# WinWin Negotiation Model

- The dotted lined box show WinWin Negotiation Model.
- The WinWin model provides a general framework for identifying and resolving requirement conflicts.





# Multi-Criteria Preference Analysis

$$Value = \sum_{i=1}^k w_i \times s_{ij}$$

where k is the number of criteria

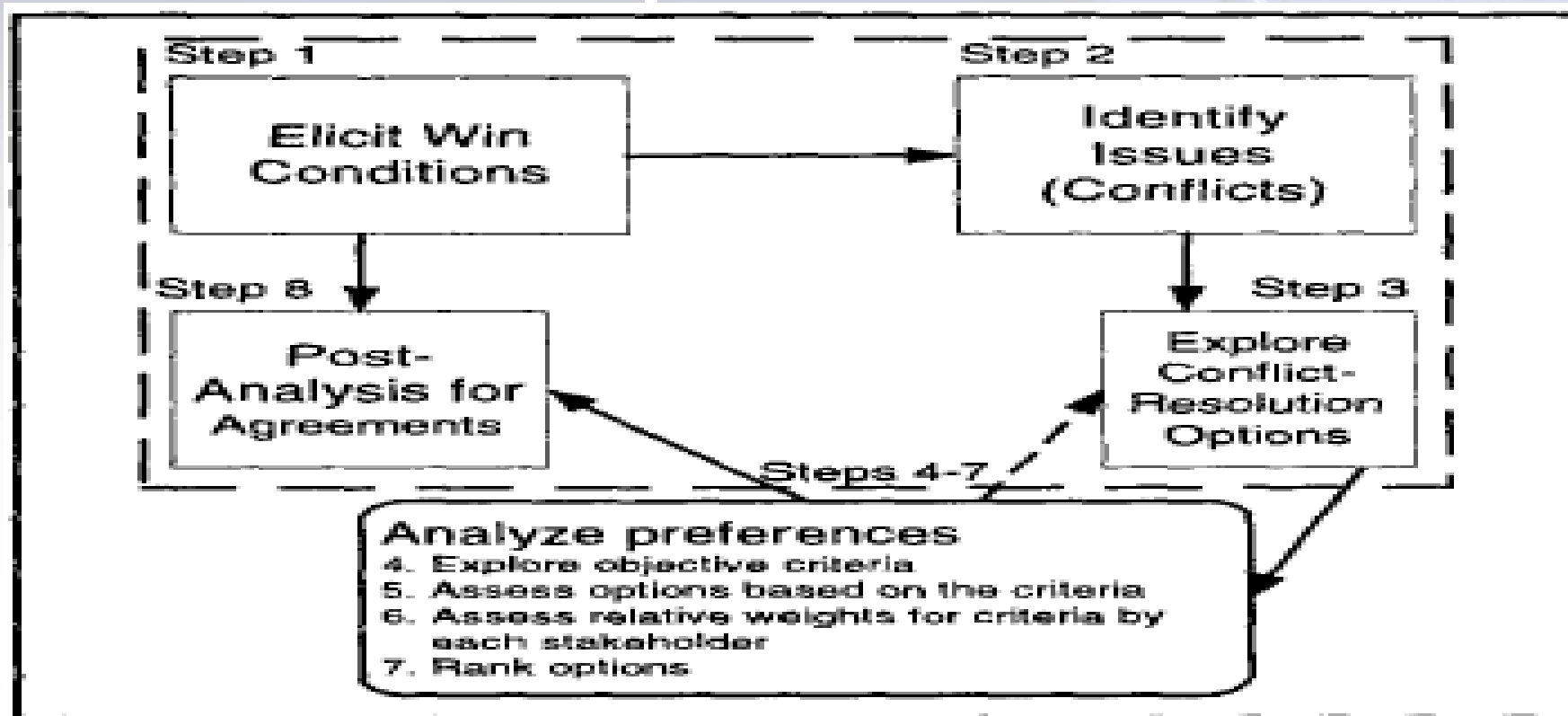
j is the alternative under consideration.

The variable  $w_i$  represents

the relative importance of criterion i

The variable  $s_{ij}$  represents the relative attainment of alternative j on criterion i.

# The MPARN Process

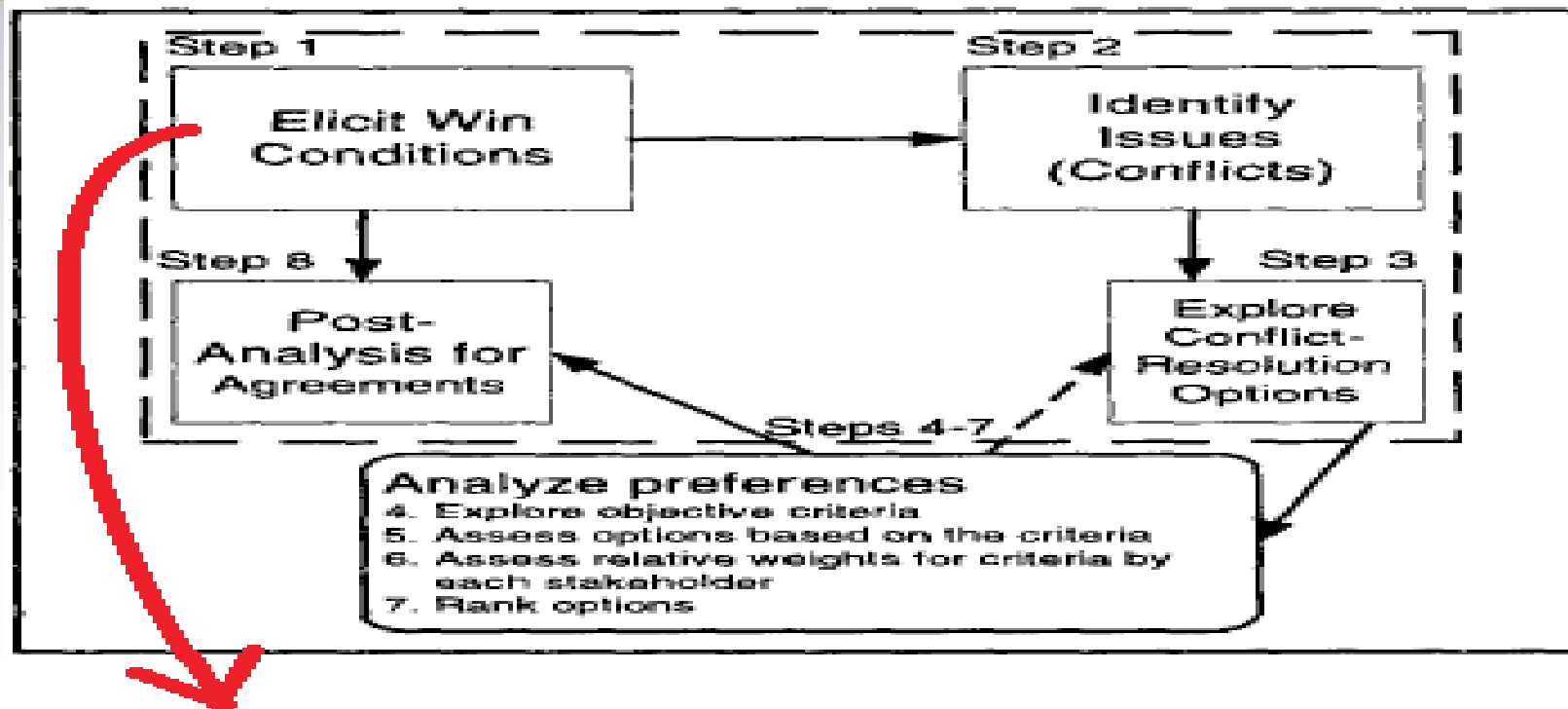


# The MPARN Process STEPS:

- Step 1: Elicit Win Conditions
- Step 2: Identify Issues (Conflicts)
- Step 3: Explore Conflict-Resolution Options
- Step 4: Explore Objective Criteria
- Step 5: Assess Options based on the Criteria
- Step 6: Assess Relative Criteria Weights by Stakeholder
- Step 7: Rank Options
- Step 8: Post-Analysis for Agreements

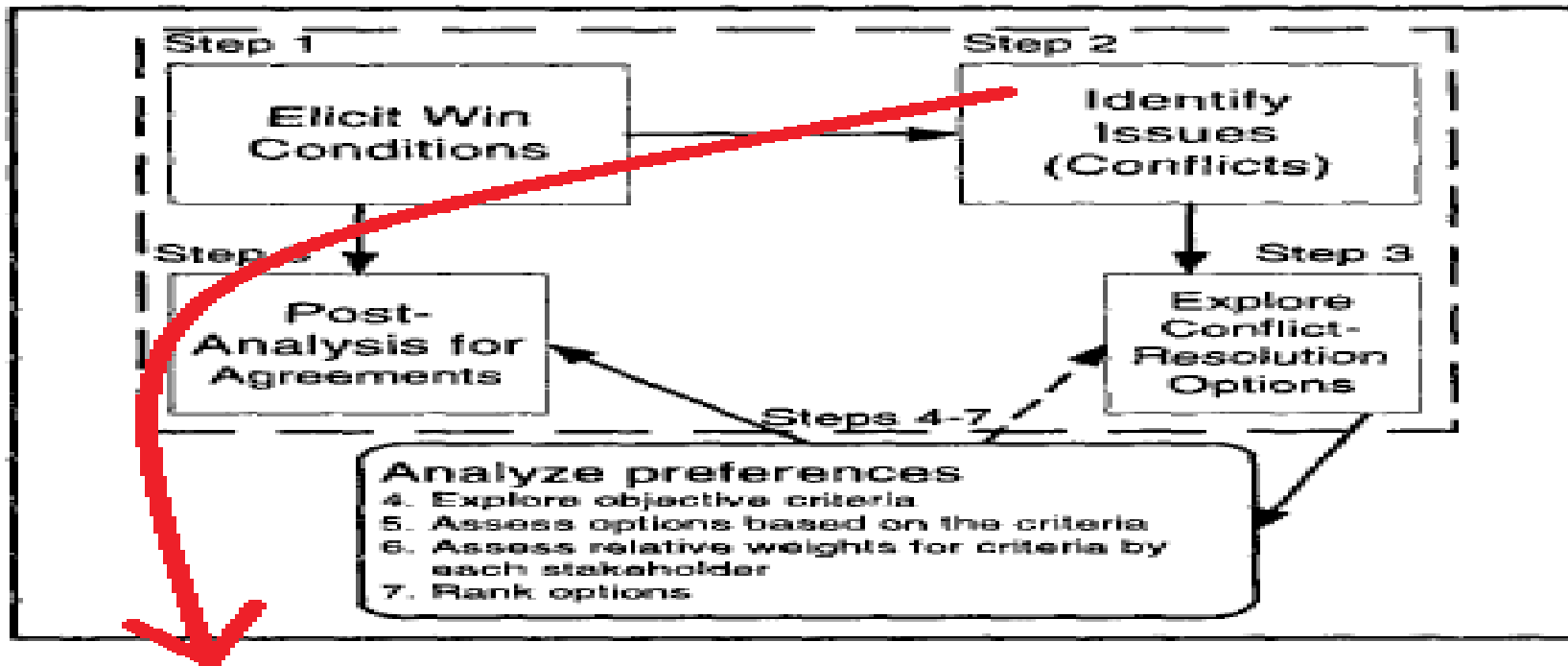


- Step 1: Elicit Win Conditions



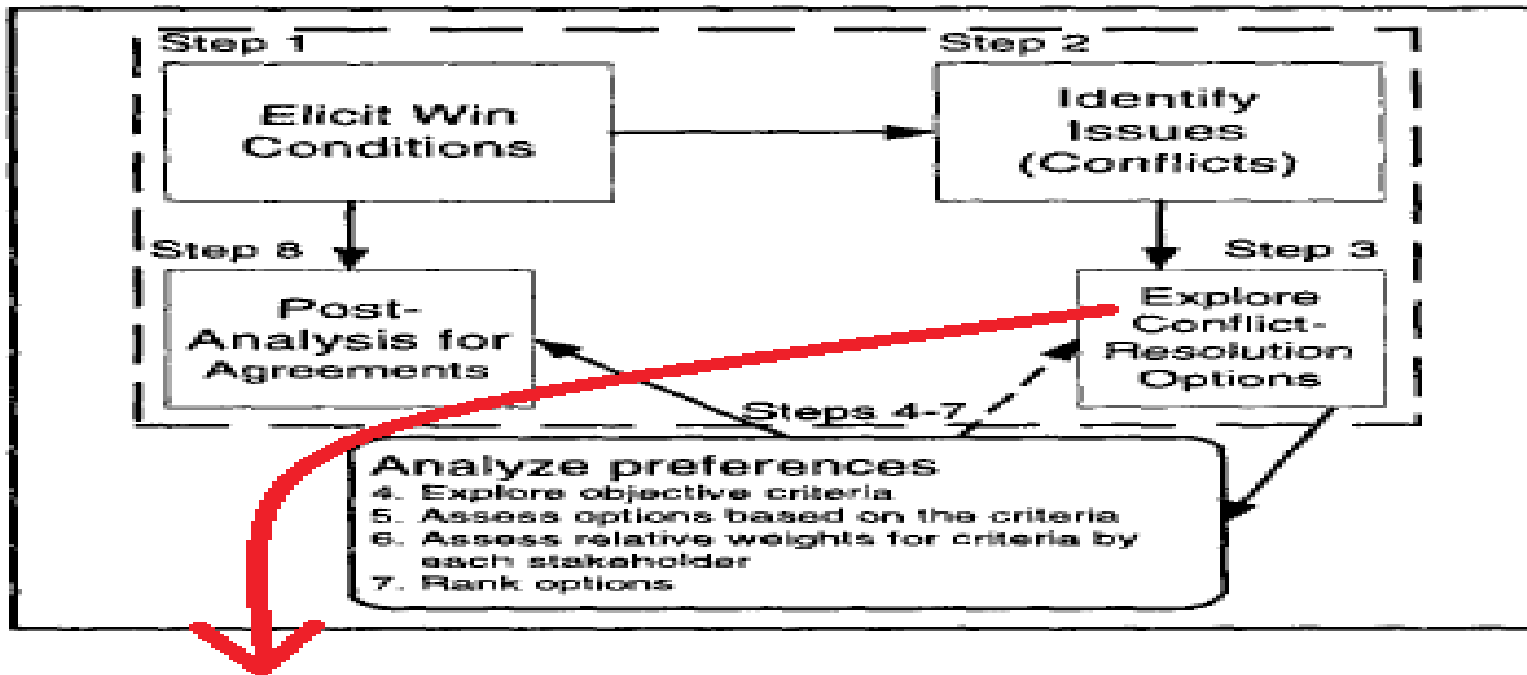
- presents the WinWin negotiation.

## Step 2: Identify Issues (Conflicts)



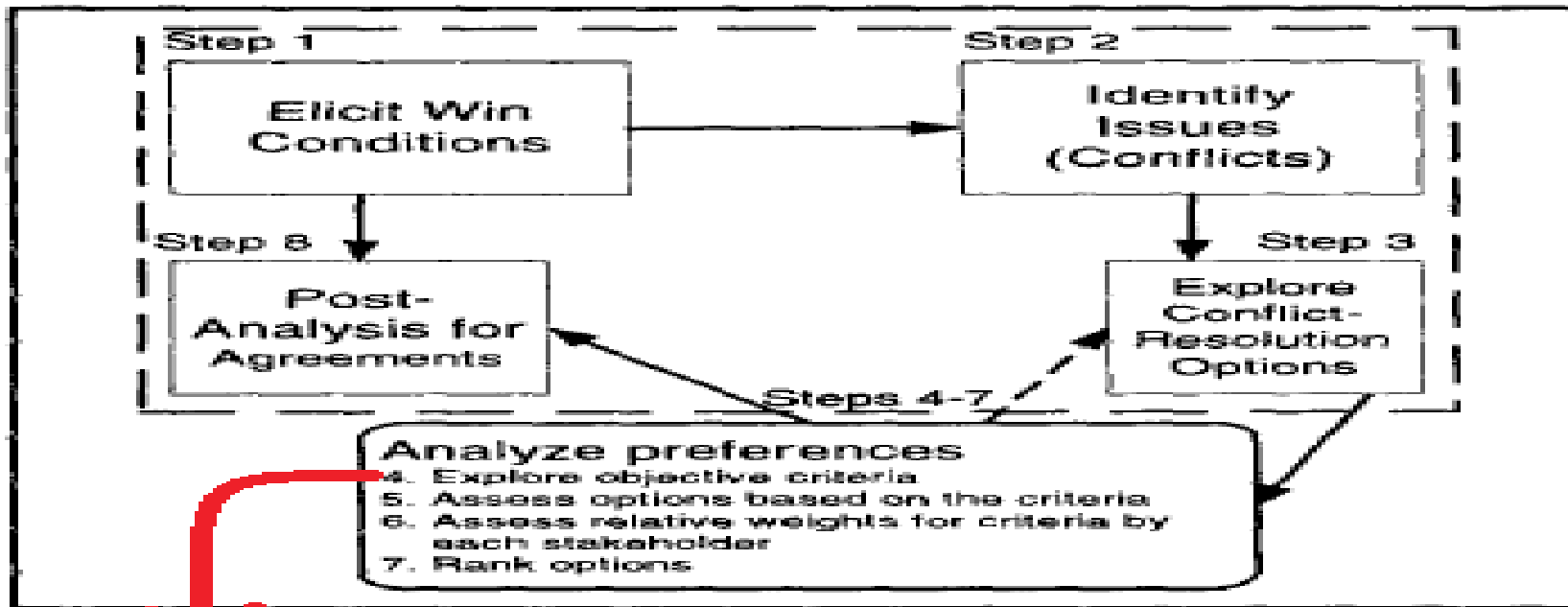
For each issue, stakeholders prepare candidate option schemas addressing the issue

### Step 3: Explore Conflict-Resolution Options



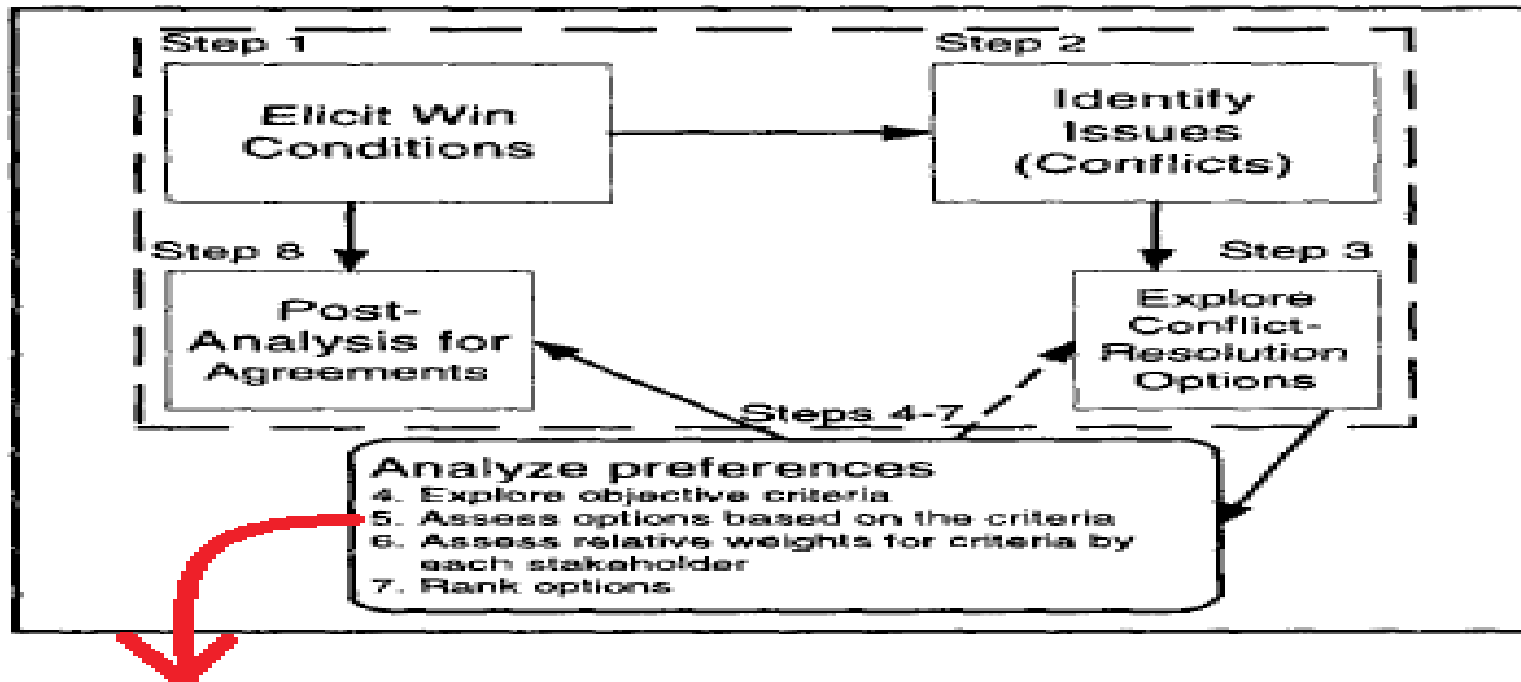
- finding a best solution to a disagreement among them.
- Mutual satisfactory.

## Step 4. Explore Objective Criteria



that are  
considered highly important to the other stakeholders.

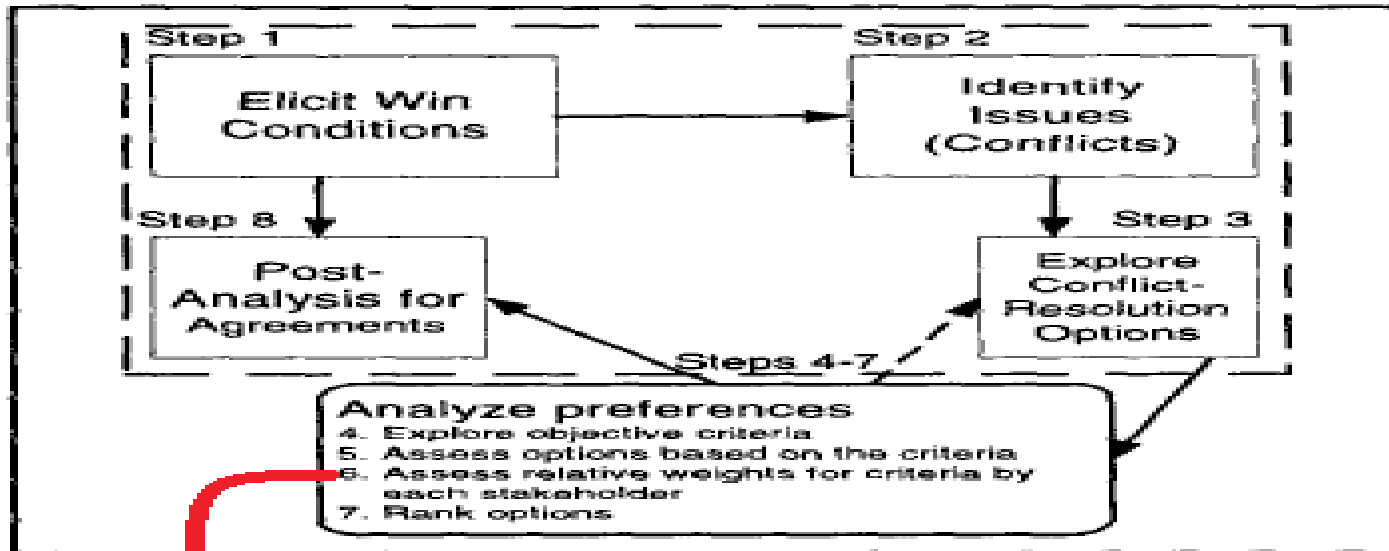
- Step 5: Assess Options based on the Criteria



- Once this list of criteria is developed, each stakeholder assesses each option's performance.

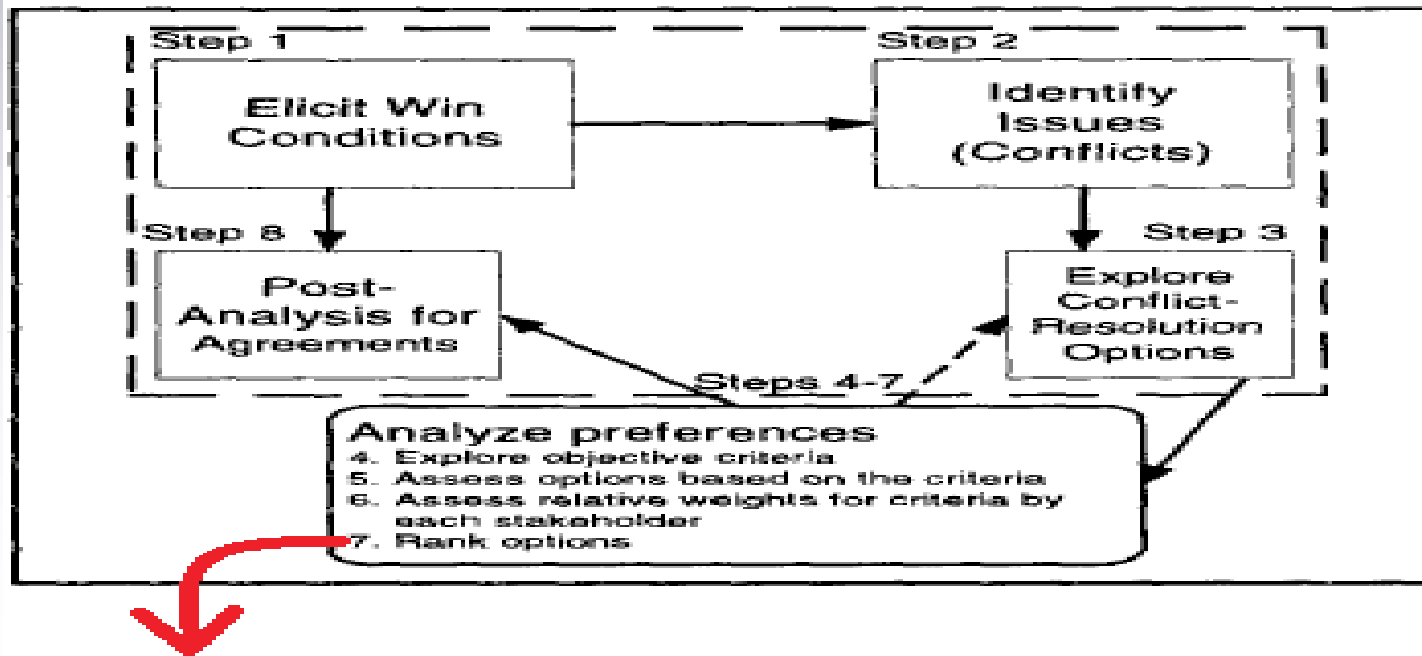


## Step 6: Assess Relative Criteria Weights by Stakeholder



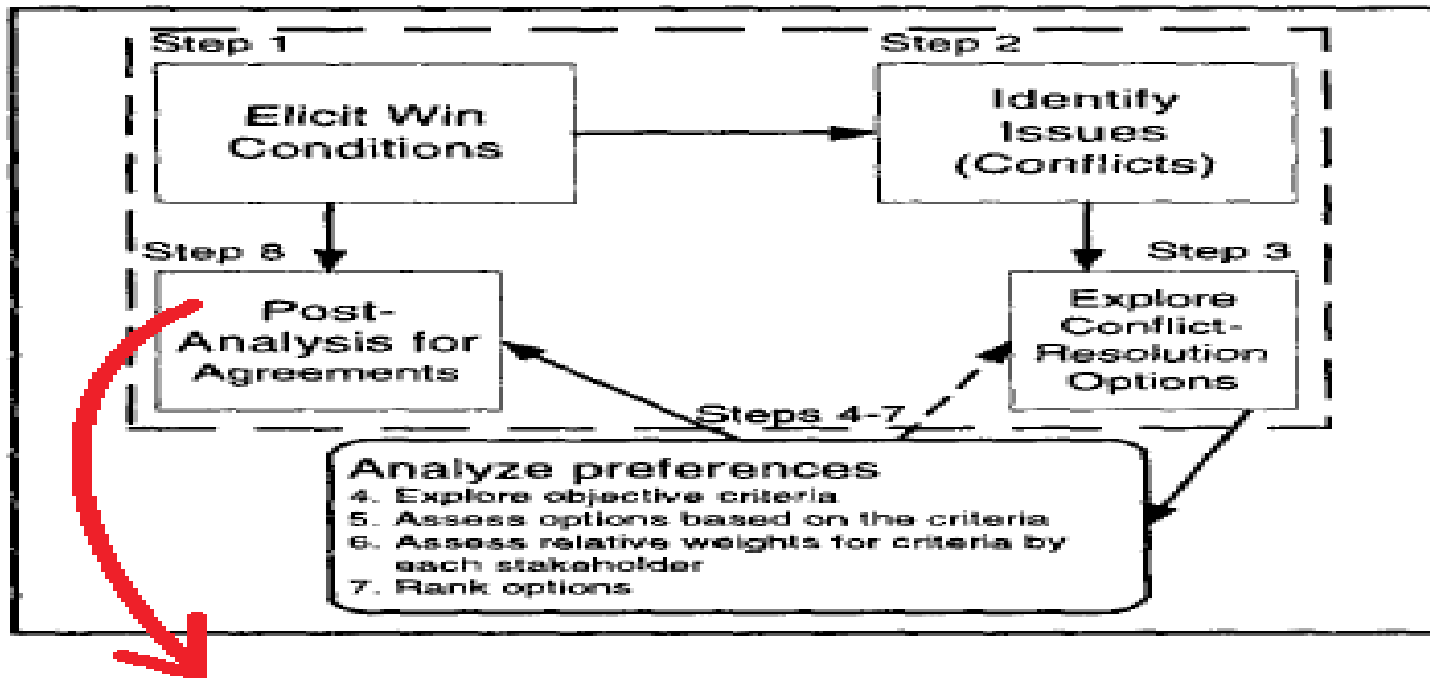
- Step 6 is to obtain relative weights for criteria by each stakeholder. As with value scores, there are many ways to do this. For example,
  1. Direct subjective evaluation
  2. Ratio pairwise comparison
  3. A geometric progression

- Step 7: Rank Options



- The priority steps are provided.

- Step 8: Post-Analysis for Agreements



- Satisfied Solution posted.

## Further Research Challenges

- The MPARN approach offers useful tools to aid the stakeholder negotiation process.
- Option generation and negotiation planning
- Criteria exploration and objective assessment for option score and criteria weight.
- Systematic post-analysis for agreement and graphical Support



Thank You