



International Journal of Computer Science and Data Engineering

Journal homepage: [www.sciforce.org](http://www.sciforce.org)

# Advanced Website Evaluation: Leveraging DEMATEL for Strategic Insights

Sai Nikhil Paluru\*

\*Senior Data Engineer, Hinge Health, Austin, TX,USA

## ARTICLE INFO

## Article history:

Received: 20241228

Received in revised form: 20250105

Accepted: 20250105

Available online: 20250114

## Keywords:

Website;  
Quality;  
Evaluation;  
Security;  
Reliability.

## ABSTRACT

A variety of elements, such as architecture, written material, usability, credibility, and accessibility, are evaluated when determining the quality of a website. Layout, aesthetics, and navigation are design components that influence user engagement and experience. The material on high-quality websites is useful, timely, and well-organized. Usability emphasizes on the user interface's simplicity, search capabilities, and ease of navigating. Websites should enable user interactions and offer a smooth surfing experience. Analyzing the authority, knowledge, and correctness of the information supplied entails determining the sources' reputation and dependability. Customer retention has emerged as a crucial element for long-term performance and profitability in the fiercely competitive telecoms sector. In order to keep their current client base, telecom businesses must put in place successful strategies since customers have more alternatives and mobility when selecting service providers. This introduction gives an overall summary of customer retention methods used in the telecommunications industry, emphasizing their importance in preserving long-term client relationships and enhancing operational efficiency. Client retention strategies are a collection of actions and programmers designed to lower churn, develop loyalty, and raise client lifetime value. Telecom firms may reduce the expenses of obtaining new customers and gain from the income produced by devoted, long-term consumers by concentrating on customer retention. Providing outstanding customer service is a key tactic in client retention. It is crucial to comprehend and put into practice efficient client retention tactics in the telecoms sector. For telecom firms, it provides numerous significant advantages:

**Increased Profitability:** client retention techniques assist in reducing client turnover, which may be expensive in terms of revenue loss and acquisition costs. Retaining current customers allows telecom firms to increase customer lifetime value, which boosts profitability. Effective client retention tactics provide businesses a competitive edge in the fiercely contested telecoms sector. Telecom operators can set themselves apart from their rivals, draw in repeat business, and keep their current clientele by offering excellent customer experiences and individualized services. In the telecommunications sector, the methodology for researching client retention tactics often combines both qualitative and quantitative methods of research. Here is a summary of the popular methodologies:

**Data collection:** Information on client retention, such as rate of churn, customer satisfaction ratings, and engagement indicators, is obtained from telecom firms. This information offers a starting point for assessing the efficacy of various client retention methods.

**Surveys and survey responses:** Surveys are carried out to obtain input from customers on their satisfaction, loyalty, and opinions of various retention techniques. Online platforms, emails, and phone interviews are all options for distributing questionnaires. Trust, Reliability, Security, Accuracy and Awareness Security clearly outweighs other considerations like reliability, accuracy, knowledge, and trust. This shows that customers give top attention to a secure online environment that protects their personal data. The emphasis on reliability demonstrates that users expect trustworthy, reliable service from websites. Additionally underlined is accuracy, underscoring how crucial it is to deliver

reliable information. The significance of awareness argues that customers like websites that make their objectives and service offerings apparent.

**2025 Sciforce Publications. All rights reserved.**

\*Corresponding author. Tel.: +1 (937) 956-9712; e-mail: [nikhilsai.paluru@gmail.com](mailto:nikhilsai.paluru@gmail.com)

## **Introduction**

The last two decades have seen a remarkable advancement in communication technology. Early systems gave rise to speed, effectiveness, affordability, and information richness. The use of personal communication tools has grown along with the desire for clear and concise communication. The cost of these innovations and related services has significantly decreased as a consequence of the scale economies that have developed (Carr, 2003, p. and what is being conveyed has grown from straightforward voice communications to more filled with information services (Kim e and colleagues, 2004) [1]. In this fiercely competitive and oversaturated market, businesses who can draw in and keep clients stand to win significantly. Companies are shifting from growth models to value-added ones as wireless adoption continues to rise globally (Light and colleagues, 2010). Innovation and improving customer satisfaction are two tactics that may be used in the value-added approach (Berry and colleagues, 2006; Rusty and Zahorik, 1993). (1)The SERVPERF model was used to gauge service quality. Repurchase intention and good word of mouth were utilized as behavioral indicators of customer loyalty, however it should be emphasized that consumers' stated intentions to make repeat purchases are not always followed by their actual actions. Additionally, the impact of perceived pricing on customers' willingness to make additional purchases was looked at [2]. 180 users of mobile telephony were directly interviewed in addition to survey research that was used to get the data. The results demonstrated correlations between consumers repurchase intentions in mobile telephony and service quality. (2)In the literature, client devotion has been defined in a variety of ways. Customer loyalty is defined by Jones and Sasser as the sentiment of commitment to or fondness for a company's personnel, goods, or services [3].

Customer loyalty may be viewed as a mindset and as behavioral loyalty, according to the research. The consumer's relatively persistent emotive orientation towards a good, place to shop, or service is loyalty as an attitude. The customer's desire to repurchase the good or service is known as behavioral loyalty [4]. Consumer loyalty has been quantified as a behavior using the likelihood that a consumer would make another purchase. Repurchase intent can assess a behavioral aspect of loyalty and a behavioral intention, but it cannot evaluate loyalty as an attitude. The attempts of the industry to restructure itself and the signs of a changing market are being driven by this paradigm shift and the heightened rivalry amongst businesses [5]. The necessity of a customer-focused business strategy for preserving their competitive advantage, a consistent profit level, and, in fact, for their own existence is being fully realized by Korean mobile carriers. When there are too many members, finding and acquiring new ones becomes not just challenging but also

expensive from a marketing standpoint [6]. As a result, the industry as a whole is coming to the conclusion that the most effective core marketing approach for the future is to aim to keep current consumers by increasing customer loyalty and value [7]. According to earlier research, client loyalty is the cornerstone of a company's long-term competitive advantage, and cultivating and boosting customer loyalty is essential to a company's development and success by Lee & Cuning "Ham, 2001; Reich held, 1996"). Only a small number of research articles have been published, and there are not enough studies on the issue of the mobile communications services business in Korea or elsewhere. This is partially a result of the industry's recent history. The study of variables influencing client retention and carrier switching didn't start until the late 1990s. There aren't many studies specifically looking at how different elements combine to impact consumer loyalty [8]. To effectively keep the profitable consumers is a difficult undertaking for the telecom providers. Customer loyalty is crucial for telecom operators from an economic and competitive standpoint because the competition is constantly nearby. They must thus continually monitor the variables influencing client loyalty [9].

Long-Term Customer connections: For sustainability and growth, it is crucial to create and maintain long-term customer connections. Strategies for retaining customers help to build connections with subscribers that are more solid and long-lasting by encouraging trust, loyalty, and customer pleasure. Cost savings: Retaining current clients might sometimes be less expensive than acquiring new ones. Telecom firms may lower marketing and acquisition expenses while concentrating on maximizing the value from their current customer base by putting money into customer retention initiatives [10]. Referral and advocacy: Happy and devoted clients are more inclined to recommend the telecom firm to others and support the brand. The firm may gain a lot from this word-of-mouth advertising by expanding its clientele at cheaper rates and improving its reputation [11].

Telecom firms may improve customer engagement, build brand loyalty, and lessen the probability that consumers would migrate to rivals by customizing their services, incentives, and suggestions based on their personal tastes, use patterns, and behavioral data. Implementing loyalty programs is another successful customer retention approach in the telecoms industry [12]. These programs give special advantages, discounts, and incentives to clients in exchange for their ongoing business. Telecom firms can encourage clients to be devoted and actively use their services by offering rewards depending on consumption, employment, referrals, or other pertinent factors. Another essential tactic for client retention in the telecom industry is proactive customer outreach. Telecom firms may

show their dedication to customer happiness and fortify their connections with subscribers by routinely contacting clients with personalized communication, educational updates, and unique offers [13]. Personalized suggestions based on usage trends, focused email messages, Text notifications, proactive troubleshooting, and proactive troubleshooting are all examples of proactive outreach. In summary, client retention tactics are crucial to the achievement of telecom businesses. Customer satisfaction with a telecommunications provider is regularly demonstrated through research that demonstrates how important timely, competent, and personalized service is to consumers [14].

Telecom firms may greatly increase the loyalty and satisfaction of clients by acquiring well-trained customer service staff, putting in place effective complaint resolution procedures, and utilizing technology to improve client interactions. For the telecoms industry, personalization has become a potent weapon for retaining customers. Telecom operators may use cutting-edge machine learning and analytics algorithms to create individualized experiences since they have access to enormous volumes of client data [15].

## 1. Materials and Methods

**Trust:** Trust is the users' faith and belief in a website's dependability, credibility, and moral standards. It is developed by consistently providing correct information, safe transactions, and open policies, all of which enhance the user experience [16].

**Reliability:** A website's capacity to consistently supply up-to-date, correct content, maintain functioning, and provide a positive user experience is referred to as reliability. Users may trust the information and services of a trustworthy website without worrying about frequent faults or service interruptions [17].

**Security:** Security refers to the steps taken by a website to secure against potential cyber risks, protect user data, and prevent unauthorized access. To guarantee the anonymity and secrecy of user information, security methods are used, including firewalls, secure login procedures, and encryption [18].

**Accuracy:** The veracity and clarity of the information provided on a website are referred to as accuracy. It entails making sure the material is accurate, factually true, and devoid of typos or false statements. Users can trust the content on a website if it is reliable and helps them make educated decisions [19].

## 2. Results and Discussions

**TABLE1.** Evaluation of websites Quality

	Trust	Reality	Security	Accuracy	Awareness	Sum
Trust	0	3	2	4	2	11
Reality	3	0	2	3	2	10

**Awareness:** The capacity of a website to properly convey crucial information to its viewers is referred to as awareness. This includes navigation that is simple and straightforward, educational material, and features that make it easier for users to comprehend the website's goals, services, and policies. Users will have little trouble finding the information they need and navigating a site that is cognizant of their needs [20].

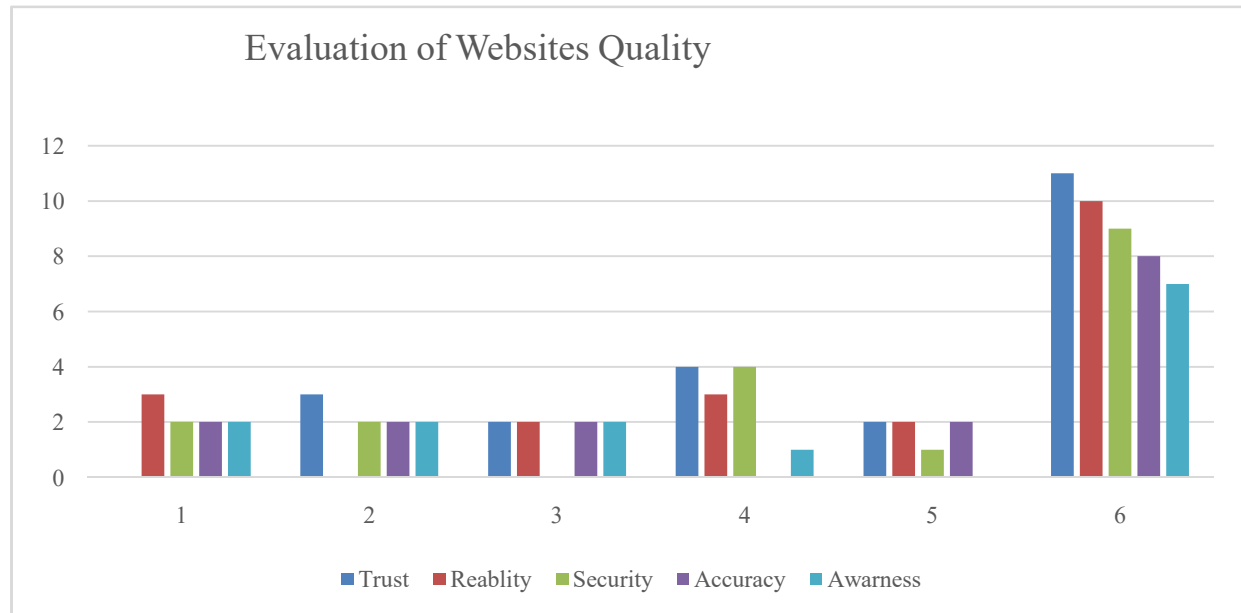
DEMATEL Method A dependency matrix was built using the expert ratings as part of the DEMATEL method. The associations between the variables that were analyzed were represented by this matrix. The impact and dependency metrics of each variable were then determined using the normalized dependence matrix [21]. Network Evaluation. Utilizing the computed impact and dependence values, a network diagram was produced. The figure highlighted the important elements in website quality by visualizing the causal linkages between the variables [22]. Analytical Statistics The gathered data were analyzed using statistical methods including qualitative statistics and correlation analysis. While correlation analysis looked at the links between variables and found statistically significant associations, descriptive statistics summarized the expert assessments for each variable. Validity and Trustworthiness [23].

Measures such specialist panelists hiring, questionnaires architecture, and data analysis methods were carefully studied in order to guarantee the reliability and accuracy of the study [24]. The study's validity was influenced by the expert panel's credentials, the development of a consensus, and questionnaire piloting. Consistent data collecting and thorough statistical analysis verified the study's dependability. Limitations. It is crucial to recognize the study's limitations [25]. In certain ways, judging the quality of a website is subjective, and various experts may have different perspectives. The findings may not be applicable to all potential businesses and sectors because not all websites were chosen, which limits the findings' applicability [26].

The contents and methodology section concludes by providing an in-depth discussion of the research design, collecting information procedure, choosing variables, specialist a panel that was surveys expansion, the model examination, network analysis, statistical methods, and measures to guarantee validity and reliability. These techniques are essential for assessing the quality of websites using the DEMATEL methodology because they give important insights into the variables affecting website quality and how they interact [27].

Security	2	2	0	4	1	9
Accuracy	2	2	2	0	2	8
Awareness	2	2	2	1	0	7

Table 1 shows that DEMATEL Decision making trail and evaluation laboratory in Evaluation of website quality, where alternate and evaluation parameters are one and the same which includes Trust, Reliability, Security, Accuracy, and Awareness which are clearly defined in the materials and methods section.



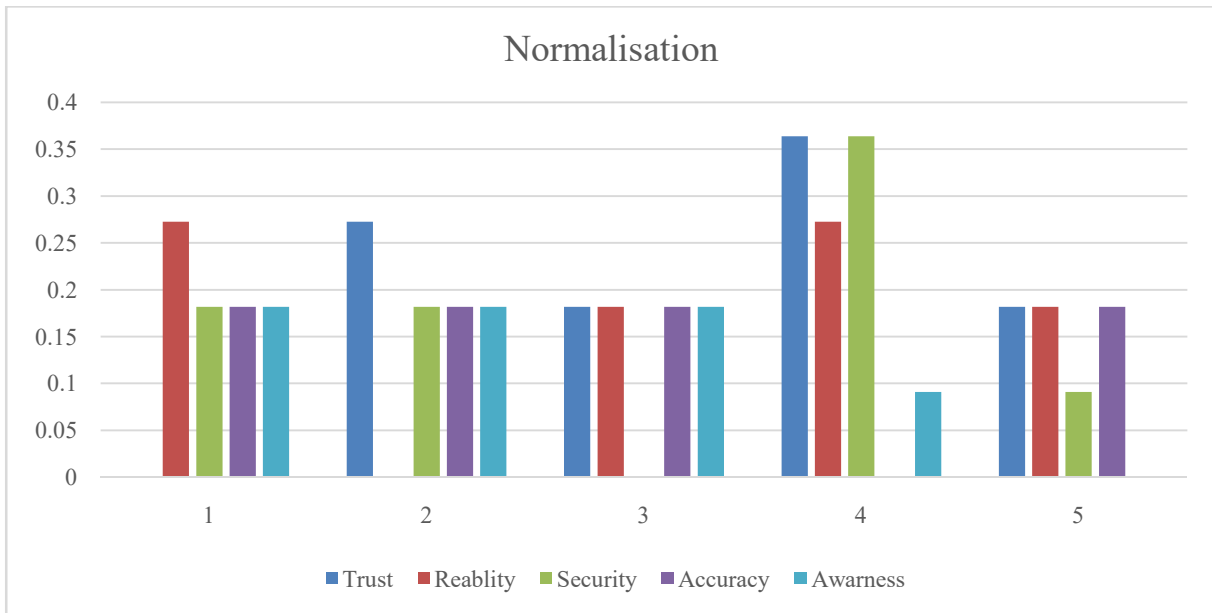
**FIGURE 1.** Evaluation of websites Quality

Figure 1 shows that DEMATEL Decision making trail and evaluation laboratory in Evaluation of website quality, where alternate and evaluation parameters are one and the same which includes Trust, Reliability, Security, Accuracy, and Awareness which are clearly defined in the materials and methods section.

**TABLE 2.** Normalization of direct relation matrix

Trust	0	0.272727273	0.181818182	0.363636364	0.181818182
Reality	0.272727273	0	0.181818182	0.272727273	0.181818182
Security	0.181818182	0.181818182	0	0.363636364	0.090909091
Accuracy	0.181818182	0.181818182	0.181818182	0	0.181818182
Awareness	0.181818182	0.181818182	0.181818182	0.090909091	0

Table 2 shows that the Normalizing of the direct relation matrix in Evaluation of website quality and normalization of direct relation matrix, where alternate and evaluation parameters are one and the same which includes Trust, Reliability, Security, Accuracy, and Awareness which are clearly defined in the materials and methods section the diagonal value of all the data set is zero.



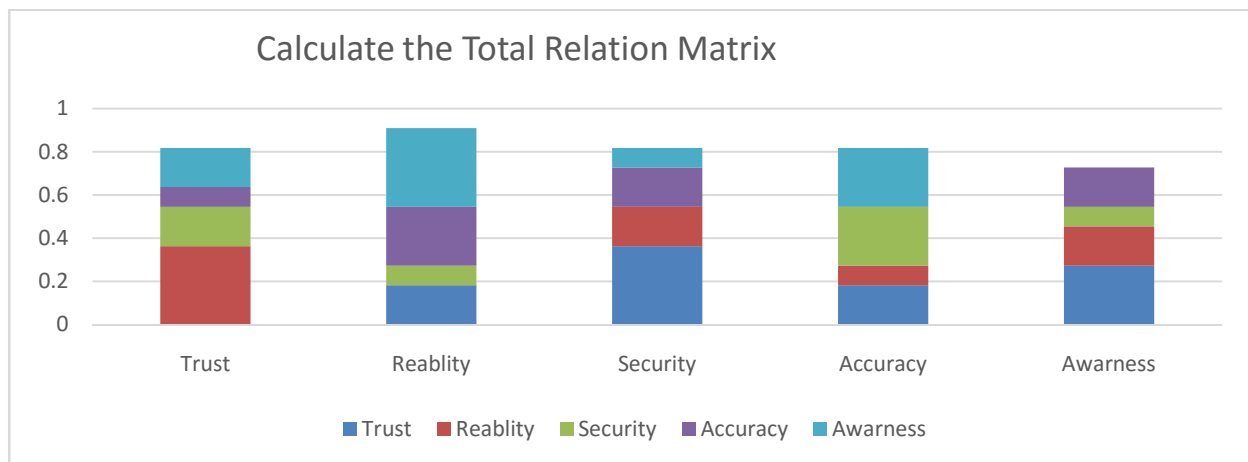
**Figure 2.** Normalization of direct relation matrix

Figure 2 shows that the Normalizing of the direct relation matrix in Evaluation of website quality and normalization of direct relation matrix, where alternate and evaluation parameters are one and the same which includes Trust, Reliability, Security, Accuracy, and Awareness which are clearly defined in the materials and methods section the diagonal value of all the data set is zero.

**TABLE 3.** Calculate the Total Relation Matrix

	Trust	Reality	Security	Accuracy	Awareness
Trust	0	0.181818182	0.363636364	0.181818182	0.27272727
Reality	0.363636364	0	0.181818182	0.090909091	0.18181818
Security	0.181818182	0.090909091	0	0.272727273	0.09090909
Accuracy	0.090909091	0.272727273	0.181818182	0	0.18181818
Awareness	0.181818182	0.363636364	0.090909091	0.272727273	0

Table 3 Shows the Calculate the total relation matrix in Evaluation of website quality in Trust, Reliability, Security, Accuracy, and Awareness is Calculate the Value.



**Figure 3.** Calculate the Total Relation Matrix

Figure 3 Shows the Calculate the total relation matrix in Evaluation of website quality in Trust, Reliability, Security, Accuracy, and Awareness is Calculate the Value.

**Table 4.**  $T = Y(I-Y)^{-1}$ ,  $I$ = Identity matrix

I				
1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	1

Table 4 Shows the  $T = Y(I-Y)^{-1}$ ,  $I$ = Identity matrix in Evaluation of website quality in Trust, Reliability, Security, Accuracy, and Awareness is the common Value.

**Table 5.** Y Value

Y				
0	0.181818	0.363636	0.181818	0.272727
0.363636	0	0.181818	0.090909	0.181818
0.181818	0.090909	0	0.272727	0.090909
0.090909	0.272727	0.181818	0	0.181818
0.181818	0.363636	0.090909	0.272727	0

Table 5 Shows the Y Value in Evaluation of website quality in Trust, Reliability, Security, Accuracy, and Awareness is Calculate the total relation matrix Value and Y Value is the same value.

**Table 6.**  $I-Y$  Value

I-Y				
1	-0.18182	-0.36364	-0.18182	-0.27273
-0.36364	1	-0.18182	-0.09091	-0.18182
-0.18182	-0.09091	1	-0.27273	-0.09091
-0.09091	-0.27273	-0.18182	1	-0.18182
-0.18182	-0.36364	-0.09091	-0.27273	1

Table 6 Shows the  $I-Y$  Value in Evaluation of website quality in Trust, Reliability, Security, Accuracy, and Awareness table 4  $T = Y(I-Y)^{-1}$ ,  $I$ = Identity matrix and table 5 Y Value Subtraction Value.

**Table 7.**  $(I-Y)^{-1}$  Value

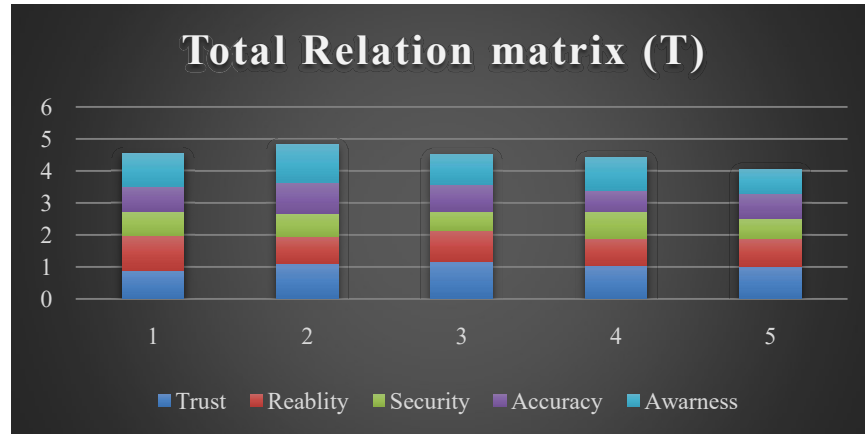
$(I-Y)^{-1}$				
1.890832	1.100689	1.168345	1.038156	1.010775
1.081081	1.837838	0.963964	0.864865	0.873874
0.749868	0.735559	1.612259	0.81558	0.633104
0.788553	0.952305	0.832538	1.666137	0.766826
1.020138	1.195019	0.936584	1.031797	1.768239

Table 7 shows the (I-Y)-1Value in Evaluation of website quality in Trust, Reliability, Security, Accuracy, and Awareness Table 6 shows the Minvers shows used.

**Table 8.**Total Relation matrix (T)

	Total Relation matrix (T)					Ri
	0.890832	1.100689	1.168345	1.038156	1.010775	<b>5.208797</b>
	1.081081	0.837838	0.963964	0.864865	0.873874	<b>4.621622</b>
	0.749868	0.735559	0.612259	0.81558	0.633104	<b>3.54637</b>
	0.788553	0.952305	0.832538	0.666137	0.766826	<b>4.006359</b>
	1.020138	1.195019	0.936584	1.031797	0.768239	<b>4.951775</b>
<b>Ci</b>	<b>4.530472</b>	<b>4.82141</b>	<b>4.51369</b>	<b>4.416534</b>	<b>4.052818</b>	

Table 8 shows the Total Relation Matrix (T) the direct relation matrix is multiplied by the inverse of the value that the direct relation matrix is subtracted from the identity matrix.



**Figure 4.**Total Relation matrix (T)

Figure 4. shows the Total Relation Matrix (T) the direct relation matrix is multiplied with the inverse of the value that the direct relation matrix is subtracted from the identity matrix.

**Table 9.**Evaluation of website quality Ri & Ci Value

	Ri	Ci
Trust	5.208797	4.530472
Reality	4.621622	4.82141
Security	3.54637	4.51369
Accuracy	4.006359	4.416534
Awareness	4.951775	4.052818

Table 9 shows the Evaluation of website quality Ri & Ci Value in Trust, Reliability, Security, Accuracy, and Awareness in Trust is showing the Highest Value for Ri and Security is showing the lowest value. Reality is showing the Highest Value for Ci and Awareness is showing the lowest value.

**Table 10.** Calculation of Ri+Ci and Ri-Ci to Get the Cause and Effect

	Ri+Ci	Ri-Ci	Rank	Identity
--	-------	-------	------	----------

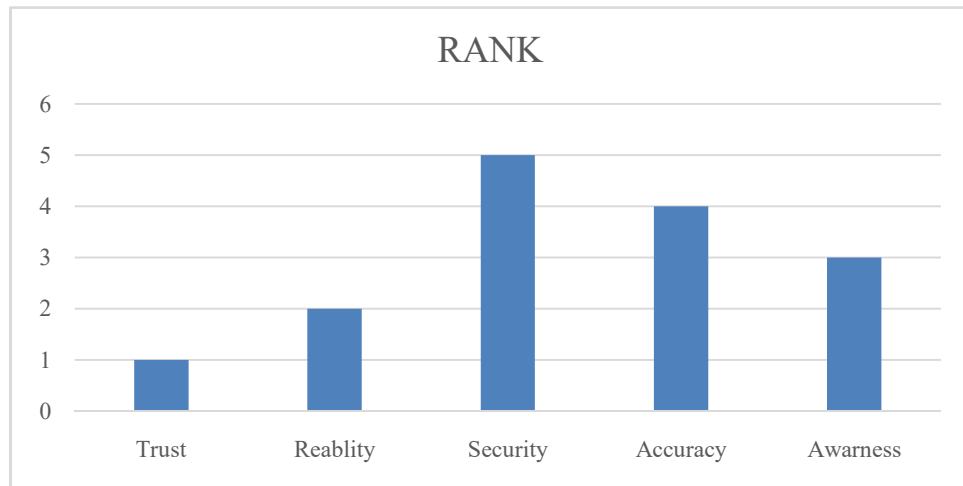
Trust	9.739269	0.678325	1	cause
Reality	9.443031	-0.19979	2	effect
Security	8.06006	-0.96732	5	effect
Accuracy	8.422893	-0.41017	4	effect
Awareness	9.004593	0.898958	3	cause

Table 10 shows the Calculation of  $R_i + C_i$  and  $R_i - C_i$  to Get the Cause and Effect. Evaluation of website quality in Trust, Reliability, Security, Accuracy, and Awareness of Trust, Awareness is Showing the highest Value of cause. Evaluation of website quality in Reality, Security, Accuracy is showing the lowest Value of effect.

**TABLE 11.** T matrix value

T matrix				
<b>0.890832</b>	<b>1.100689</b>	<b>1.168345</b>	<b>1.038156</b>	<b>1.010775</b>
<b>1.081081</b>	0.837838	<b>0.963964</b>	0.864865	0.873874
0.749868	0.735559	0.612259	0.81558	0.633104
0.788553	0.952305	0.832538	0.666137	0.766826
<b>1.020138</b>	<b>1.195019</b>	<b>0.936584</b>	<b>1.031797</b>	0.768239

Table 11. Shows the T matrix calculate the average of the matrix and its threshold value (alpha) **Alpha 0.893396926** If the T matrix value is greater than threshold value then bold it



**Figure 6.** Shown the Rank

A figure 6 show the Rank using the DEMATEL for Evaluation of website quality in Trust is got the first rank whereas is the Security is having the lowest rank.

#### 4. Conclusion

In conclusion, the telecoms sector must successfully deploy client retention tactics if it is to experience long-term success and development. Customer retention must be prioritized by telecommunications businesses due to the huge rise in customer turnover rates caused by the fast development of technology and fierce competition(1) It is clear from in-depth study that a

complete strategy for client retention is necessary. This entails being aware of the wants and desires of the consumer, providing great customer service, and fostering enduring connections(2)To identify consumers who are at danger, personalise their contacts with them, and proactively tackle their issues, telecom businesses must make use of sophisticated statistical techniques and data-driven insights(3) Additionally, keeping clients may be largely impacted by affordable rates, customizable plans, and



value-added services. Telecommunications companies may increase customer happiness and loyalty by making ongoing investments in the network's infrastructure and assuring high-quality connection(4)Consistent interaction and proactive customer service may also increase trust, lessen customer annoyance, and aid in long-term retention(5)Customers are further empowered by the use of online platforms and self-service alternatives, which enables them to readily obtain information, fix problems, and manage their accounts(6) This raises consumer happiness while simultaneously lowering operating expenses for telecom providers(7) In order to boost consumer engagement and service quality, telecom businesses must give employee education and growth a top priority. Employees that are enthusiastic and competent can successfully respond to client demands, fix problems quickly, and generate good experiences that enhance customer loyalty. (8)In conclusion, in order for telecommunications firms to succeed in a very competitive and constantly changing sector, client retention tactics are essential(9). Telecom firms may successfully lower churn rates, increase customer loyalty, and protect their place in the market by concentrating on creating strong connections, utilising cutting-edge technology, and adopting a client-centric strategy.

## References

1. Saaty, T. L. (2008). Decision making with the analytic hierarchy process. *International journal of services sciences*, 1(1), 83-98 (1)
2. Chatterjee, P., & Hadi, A. S. (2012). *Regression analysis by example*. John Wiley & Sons(2)
3. Hair, J. F., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., & Anderson, R. E. (2014). *Multivariate data analysis* (7th ed.). Pearson Education Limited(1)
4. Parasuraman, A., Zeithaml, V. A., & Berry, L. L. (1988). SERVQUAL: A multiple-item scale for measuring consumer perceptions of service quality. *Journal of Retailing*, 64(1), 12-40.(2)
5. Zeithaml, V. A., Berry, L. L., & Parasuraman, A. (1996). The behavioral consequences of service quality. *Journal of Marketing*, 60(2), 31-46.(5)
6. Keeney, R. L., & Raiffa, H. (1976). *Decisions with multiple objectives: Preferences and value tradeoffs*. John Wiley & Sons.(4)
7. Brans, J. P., & Vincke, P. (1985). A preference ranking organization method. *Management Science*, 31(6), 647-656.(6)
8. Ramancha, N. K., & Ballamudi, S. (2023). Leveraging Machine Learning for Predictive Modeling in 3D Printing of Composite Materials: A Comparative Study. *International Journal of Intellectual Advancements and Research in Engineering Computations*, 11(4), 39-58. <https://doi.org/10.61096/ijiarec.v11.iss4.2023.39-58>
9. Edwards, W., & Barron, F. H. (1994). SMARTS and SMARTER: Improved simple methods for multiattribute utility measurement. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, 60(3), 306-325(7)
10. Bouyssou, D., Marchant, T., & Pirlot, M. (2006). *Evaluation and decision models with multiple criteria: Stepping stones for the analyst*. Springer Science & Business Media.(15)
11. Sridhar Kakulavaram. (2022). Life Insurance Customer Prediction and Sustainability Analysis Using Machine Learning Techniques. *International Journal of Intelligent Systems and Applications in Engineering*, 10(3s), 390 -. Retrieved from <https://ijisae.org/index.php/IJISAE/article/view/7649>
12. Hwang, C. L., & Yoon, K. (1981). *Multiple attribute decision making: Methods and applications*. Springer Science & Business Media.(7)
13. Lahdelma, R., & Salminen, P. (2001). SMAA: Stochastic multicriteria acceptability analysis. *European Journal of Operational Research*, 129(2), 386-396.(7)
14. Belton, V., & Stewart, T. J. (2002). *Multiple criteria decision analysis: An integrated approach*. Springer Science & Business Media.(6)
15. Munda, G. (2008). *Social multi-criteria evaluation for a sustainable economy*. Springer Science & Business Media.(5)
16. Goumas, M., & Lygerou, V. (2000). An extension of the PROMETHEE method for decision making in fuzzy environment: Ranking of alternative energy exploitation projects. *European Journal of Operational Research*, 123(3), 606-613.(6)
17. Zanakakis, S. H., Solomon, A., & Wishart, N. (1998). Multi-attribute decision making: A simulation comparison of select methods. *European Journal of Operational Research*, 107(3), 507-529(8)
18. Saaty, T. L. (2008). Decision making with the analytic hierarchy process. *International journal of services sciences*, 1(1), 83-98 (1)
19. Chatterjee, P., & Hadi, A. S. (2012). *Regression analysis by example*. John Wiley & Sons(2)
20. Hair, J. F., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., & Anderson, R. E. (2014). *Multivariate data analysis* (7th ed.). Pearson Education Limited(1)
21. Parasuraman, A., Zeithaml, V. A., & Berry, L. L. (1988). SERVQUAL: A multiple-item scale for measuring consumer perceptions of service quality. *Journal of Retailing*, 64(1), 12-40.(2)

22. Zeithaml, V. A., Berry, L. L., & Parasuraman, A. (1996). The behavioral consequences of service quality. *Journal of Marketing*, 60(2), 31-46.(5)
23. Keeney, R. L., & Raiffa, H. (1976). Decisions with multiple objectives: Preferences and value tradeoffs. John Wiley & Sons.(4)
24. Brans, J. P., & Vincke, P. (1985). A preference ranking organization method. *Management Science*, 31(6), 647-656.(6)
25. Edwards, W., & Barron, F. H. (1994). SMARTS and SMARTER: Improved simple methods for multiattribute utility measurement. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, 60(3), 306-325(7)
26. Bouyssou, D., Marchant, T., & Pirlot, M. (2006). Evaluation and decision models with multiple criteria: Stepping stones for the analyst. Springer Science & Business Media.(15)
27. Hwang, C. L., & Yoon, K. (1981). Multiple attribute decision making: Methods and applications. Springer Science & Business Media.(7)
28. Lahdelma, R., & Salminen, P. (2001). SMAA: Stochastic multicriteria acceptability analysis. *European Journal of Operational Research*, 129(2), 386-396.(7)
29. Belton, V., & Stewart, T. J. (2002). Multiple criteria decision analysis: An integrated approach. Springer Science & Business Media.(6)