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Soft Compution Pre Lab 1

Aim:

To implement a fuzzy library for 1D fuzzy sets

Problem Statements:

Pre-Lab

Design and implement a library with the following operations on Classical sets: Union, Intersection, Complement

```
In [1]: set1 = set()
```

```
In [2]: set2 = set()
In [3]: #case1 : set1 n = 4
        \#case2 : set1 n = 4
In [4]: set1 n = int(input("Enter the number of elements in set 1 : "))
        Enter the number of elements in set 1 : 4
In [5]: \#case1 : set1 n = 3
        \#case2 : set1 n = 2
In [6]: set2 n = int(input("Enter the number of elements in set 2 : "))
        Enter the number of elements in set 2 : 3
In [7]: | for _ in range(set1_n):
          set1.add(input("Enter the element value in set1 : "))
        Enter the element value in set1 : 1
        Enter the element value in set1 : 2
        Enter the element value in set1 : 3
        Enter the element value in set1 : 4
In [8]: for _ in range(set2_n):
          set2.add(input("Enter the element value in set2 : "))
        Enter the element value in set2 : 5
        Enter the element value in set2 : 6
        Enter the element value in set2 : 7
```

```
In [9]: #case1 : set1 = {'1', '2', '3', '4'}
#case2 : set1_n = {'1', '2', '3', '4'}

In [10]: set1
Out[10]: {'1', '2', '3', '4'}

In [11]: #case1 : set1 = {'5', '6', '7'}
#case2 : set1_n = {'2', '5'}

In [12]: set2
Out[12]: {'5', '6', '7'}
```

UNION

```
In [13]: union = set1.union(set2)
In [14]: #case1 : set1 = {'1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7'}
#case2 : set1_n = {'1', '2', '3', '4', '5'}
In [15]: union
Out[15]: {'1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7'}
```

By code

```
In [16]: set3 = set()
In [17]: for element in set1:
    set3.add(element)

In [18]: for element in set2:
    set3.add(element)

In [19]: #case1 : set1 = {'1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7'}
    #case2 : set1_n = {'1', '2', '3', '4', '5'}

In [20]: set3
Out[20]: {'1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7'}
```

INTERSECTION

```
In [21]: intersection = set1.intersection(set2)
In [22]: #case1 : set1 = {}
#case2 : set1_n = {'2'}
In [23]: intersection
Out[23]: set()
```

By code

```
In [24]: int_by_code = set()

In [25]: for element in set1:
    for element1 in set2:
        if element == element1:
            int_by_code.add(element)

In [26]: #case1 : set1 = {}
    #case2 : set1_n = {'2'}

In [27]: int_by_code

Out[27]: set()
```

COMPLEMENT

```
In [28]: complement = set2.difference(set1)
In [29]: #case1 : set1 = {'5', '6', '7'}
#case2 : set1_n = {'5'}
In [30]: complement
Out[30]: {'5', '6', '7'}
```

```
In [31]: complement2 = set1.difference(set2)
In [32]: #case1 : set1 = {'1', '2', '3', '4'}
#case2 : set1_n = {'1', '3', '4'}
In [33]: complement2
Out[33]: {'1', '2', '3', '4'}
```

By Code

```
In [34]: #case1 : set1 = {'5', '6', '7'}
#case2 : set1_n = {'5'}

In [35]: comp1_bycode = set3 - set1

In [36]: comp1_bycode
Out[36]: {'5', '6', '7'}

In [37]: #case1 : set1 = {'1', '2', '3', '4'}
#case2 : set1_n = {'1', '3', '4'}

In [38]: comp2_bycode = set3 - set2

In [39]: comp2_bycode
Out[39]: {'1', '2', '3', '4'}
```

```
In [39]:
```

PS₁

Design and implement a fuzzy library comprising the following Fuzzy set operations for discrete Universe 1D Fuzzy Sets

- 1. Containment, Union, Intersection, and Complement.
- 2. Verify the De-Morgan's law.

```
In [40]: | A = {'2': 0.3, '3': 0.5}
In [41]: B = \{'1': 0.2, '2': 0.3, '3': 0.6, '4': 0.8\}
In [42]: universe = ['1', '2', '3', '4']
In [43]: for i in universe:
           if i not in A.keys():
             A[i] = 0
In [44]: A
Out[44]: {'1': 0, '2': 0.3, '3': 0.5, '4': 0}
In [45]: for i in universe:
           if i not in B.keys():
             B[i] = 0
```

```
In [46]: B
Out[46]: {'1': 0.2, '2': 0.3, '3': 0.6, '4': 0.8}
In [78]: def union(A,B):
           u = \{\}
           for i in A:
             if i in B:
               u[i]=max(A[i],B[i])
             else:
               u[i]=A[i]
           for i in B:
             if i not in A:
               u[i]=B[i]
           return (u)
In [79]: union(A,B)
Out[79]: {'1': 0.2, '2': 0.3, '3': 0.6, '4': 0.8}
In [80]: def intersection(A,B):
           inter = {}
           for i in A:
             if i in B:
               inter[i]=min(A[i],B[i])
           return inter
In [81]: intersection(A,B)
Out[81]: {'1': 0, '2': 0.3, '3': 0.5, '4': 0}
```

```
In [83]: def complement(fuzzy_set):
           complement_of_set={}
           for i in fuzzy set:
             complement_of_set[i] = round((1-fuzzy_set[i]),1)
           return complement of set
In [84]: complement(A)
Out[84]: {'1': 1, '2': 0.7, '3': 0.5, '4': 1}
In [85]: complement(B)
Out[85]: {'1': 0.8, '2': 0.7, '3': 0.4, '4': 0.2}
In [86]: def one sub two(one, two):
           flag = 0
           for i in one:
             if i in two:
               if (one[i] <= two[i]):
                 flag += 1
             else:
               continue
           if (flag == len(one)):
             print('Yes')
           else:
             print('No')
In [87]: one sub two(A,B)
         Yes
```

```
In [88]: one_sub_two(B,A)
    No
```

DEMorgan Laws

```
In [89]: complement(intersection(A,B)) == union(complement(A),complement(B))
Out[89]: True
In [90]: complement(union(A,B)) == intersection(complement(A),complement(B))
Out[90]: True
In []:
```

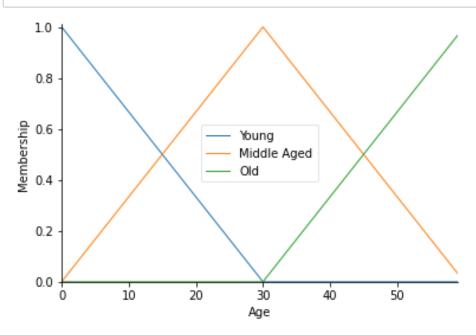
PS2

Design a fuzzy library for representing the standard membership functions of 1D Fuzzy Sets for Continuous Universe of Discourse

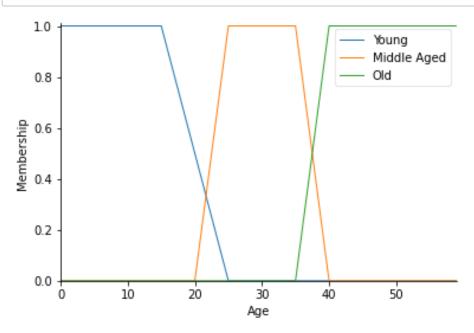
In [50]: import numpy as np import skfuzzy as fuzz from skfuzzy import control as ctrl

Successfully installed scikit-fuzzy-0.4.2

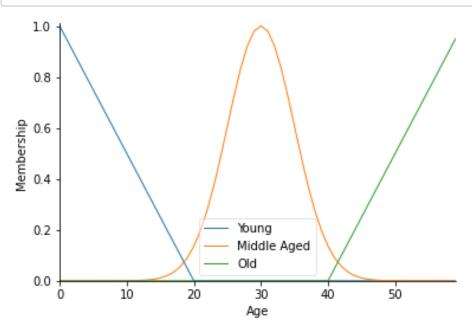
```
In [91]: # INPUTS
    Age= ctrl.Antecedent(np.arange(0,60, 1), 'Age')
    ##Using Triangular Membership Function
    Age['Young'] = fuzz.trimf(Age.universe, [0, 0, 30])
    Age['Middle Aged'] = fuzz.trimf(Age.universe, [0, 30, 60])
    Age['Old'] = fuzz.trimf(Age.universe, [30,60,60])
    Age.view()
```



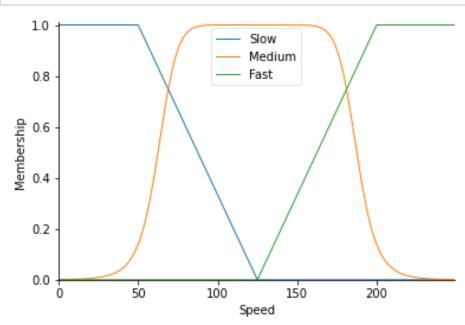
In [95]: ##Using Trapezoid Membership Function Age['Young'] = fuzz.trapmf(Age.universe, [0, 0,15,25]) Age['Middle Aged'] = fuzz.trapmf(Age.universe, [20,25,35,40]) Age['Old'] = fuzz.trapmf(Age.universe, [35,40,60,60]) Age.view()



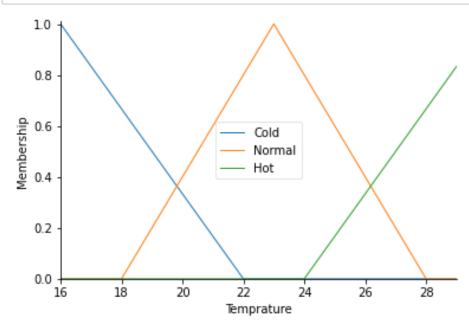
```
In [96]: ##Using Triangular and Gaussian Membership Function
Age['Young'] = fuzz.trimf(Age.universe, [0, 0, 20])
Age['Middle Aged'] = fuzz.gaussmf(Age.universe, 30, 5)
Age['Old'] = fuzz.trimf(Age.universe, [40,60,60])
Age.view()
```



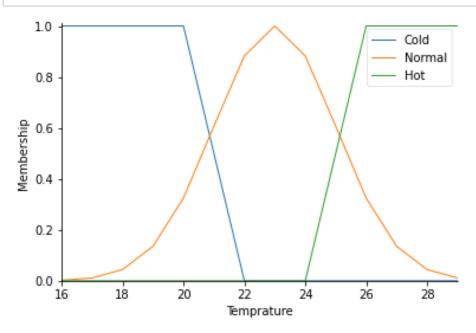
```
In [97]: Speed= ctrl.Antecedent(np.arange(0,250, 1), 'Speed')
    ##Using Trapezoid and Generalized Bell Membership Function
    Speed['Slow'] = fuzz.trapmf(Speed.universe, [0,0, 50, 125])
    Speed['Medium'] = fuzz.gbellmf(Speed.universe, 62.5,5,125 )
    Speed['Fast'] = fuzz.trapmf(Speed.universe, [125, 200,250, 250])
    Speed.view()
```



```
In [98]: Temp = ctrl.Antecedent(np.arange(16, 30, 1), 'Temprature')
##Using Traingular Membership Function
Temp['Cold'] = fuzz.trimf(Temp.universe, [16, 16, 22])
Temp['Normal'] = fuzz.trimf(Temp.universe, [18, 23, 28])
Temp['Hot'] = fuzz.trimf(Temp.universe, [24, 30, 30])
Temp.view()
```



In [99]: ##Using Trapezoid and Gaussian Membership Function Temp['Cold'] = fuzz.trapmf(Temp.universe, [16, 16, 20, 22]) Temp['Normal'] = fuzz.gaussmf(Temp.universe, 23, 2) Temp['Hot'] = fuzz.trapmf(Temp.universe, [24, 26, 30, 30]) Temp.view()



Conclusion:

Pre-Lab: Understood about basic set operations

PS1: Implemented various operations on fuzzy sets and understood the difference in the normal sets and fuzzy sets

PS2: Designed standard membership functions for the given problem statements