

# Demystifying Artificial Intelligence Sorcery

(Part 1: Fuzzy Logic & Neural Networks)<sup>a</sup>

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<sup>a</sup>Available @ <https://github.com/a-mhamdi/isetbz/>



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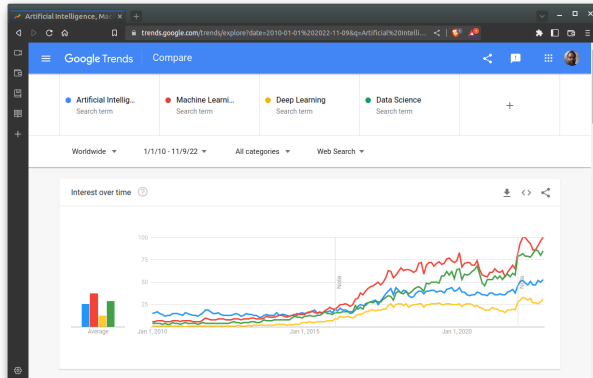
# ROADMAP

1. An overview
2. Fuzzy Logic
3. Neural Networks

## **An overview**

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# TRENDS



“Numbers represent search interest relative to the highest point on the chart for the given region and time.

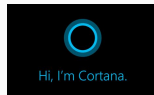
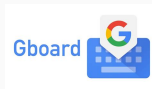
- A value of 100 is the peak popularity for the term;
- A value of 50 means that the term is half as popular;
- A score of 0 means there was not enough data for this term.”

# GLOBAL DATA TRAFFIC



Update on the internet in real time is available [here](#).

## TOP USES



Artificial intelligence is a branch of computer science which focuses on automation of intelligent behavior.



SOME DEFINITIONS CAN BE CATEGORIZED INTO FOUR FRAMES.



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**SOME DEFINITIONS CAN BE CATEGORIZED INTO FOUR FRAMES.**

## SYSTEMS THAT THINK LIKE HUMANS

[Bel78]

“[The automation of] activities that we associate with human thinking, activities such as decision-making, problem-solving, learning...”

Bellman, R. E. *An Introduction to Artificial Intelligence: Can Computers Think?* **Boyd & Fraser Publishing Company.**

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[Hau89]

“The exciting new effort to make computers think[...] *machines with minds*, in the full and literal sense”

Haugeland, J. (1989). *Artificial Intelligence: The Very Idea*. **A Bradford book. MIT Press.**

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## SYSTEMS THAT THINK RATIONALLY

[CMM85]

“The study of mental faculties through the use of computational models.”

Charniak, E., McDermott, D., and McDermott, D. V. (1985). *Introduction to Artificial Intelligence*. Addison-Wesley series in computer science and information processing. Addison-Wesley.

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[Win92]

“The study of the computations that make it possible to perceive, reason, and act.”

Winston, P. H. (1992). *Artificial Intelligence*. A-W Series in Computer Science. Addison-Wesley Publishing Company.

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## SYSTEMS THAT ACT LIKE HUMANS

[Kur92]

“The art of creating machines that perform functions that require intelligence when performed by people.”

Kurzweil, R. (1992). *The Age of Intelligent Machines*. **Viking**.

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[RK91]

“The study of how to make computers do things at which, at the moment, people are better.”

Rich, E. and Knight, K. (1991). *Artificial Intelligence*. **Artificial Intelligence Series. McGraw-Hill**.

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## SYSTEMS THAT ACT RATIONALLY

[Sch90]

“A field of study that seeks to explain and emulate intelligent behavior in terms of computational processes.”

Schalkoff, R. J. (1990). *Artificial Intelligence: An Engineering Approach*. **McGraw-Hill Computer science series**. McGraw-Hill.

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[LS93]

“The branch of computer science that is concerned with the automation of intelligent behavior.”

Luger, G. F. and Stubblefield, W. A. *Artificial Intelligence: Structures and Strategies for Complex Problem Solving*. **Artificial intelligence**. Benjamin/Cummings Publishing Company.

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# THOUGHT-PROVOKING QUESTIONS



## How to achieve intelligence on a computer system

### What do we mean by “Intelligence”?

- ➡ Single faculty or gathering of abilities
- ➡ Learned or existing
- ➡ What happens when we learn
- ➡ Are creativity and intuition measurable
- ➡ Does observable behavior infer to intelligence
- ➡ How knowledge is routed in the human brain

## THOUGHT-PROVOKING QUESTIONS



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# TURING TEST

## Alan Turing (1950)

The ability to achieve human level performance in all cognitive tasks, sufficient to fool an interrogator.

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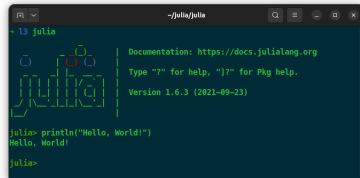
- ✓ Natural Language Processing (NLP) (*Communicate in human language*)
  - ✓ Knowledge Representation (*Store information*)
  - ✓ Automated Reasoning (*Answer questions & draw conclusions*)
  - ✓ Machine Learning (ML) (*Adapt to new circumstances, detect & extrapolate patterns*)
-



# FORMS OF AI

- ☆ Expert Systems (*Based on knowledge or rule settings*)
- ☆ Fuzzy Systems (*Based on fuzzy set theory*)
- ☆ Artificial Neural Networks
- ☆ Genetic Algorithms
- ☆ Belief Networks
- ☆ Hybrid Systems (*Combine two or more approaches*)

## PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

[julia-lang.org/](http://julia-lang.org/)

## DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENTS



**Pluto.jl**



▲ \$ docker compose up

▼ \$ docker compose down



# JULIA IN A NUTSHELL

- ▲ Fast
- ▲ Dynamic
- ▲ Reproducible
- ▲ Composable
- ▲ General
- ▲ Open Source



# JULIA MICRO-BENCHMARKS (1/2)



<https://julialang.org/benchmarks>



## JULIA MICRO-BENCHMARKS (2/2)

### Geometric Means of Micro-Benchmarks by Language

1	C	1.0
2	Julia	1.17006
3	LuaJIT	1.02931
4	Rust	1.0999
5	Go	1.49917
6	Fortran	1.67022
7	Java	3.46773
8	JavaScript	4.79602
9	Matlab	9.57235
10	Mathematica	14.6387
11	Python	16.9262
12	R	48.5796
13	Octave	338.704





# SOURCE CONTROL MANAGEMENT (SCM)

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'a-mhamdi/jlai'. The repository is public and has 0 forks and 0 stars. The 'Code' tab is selected, showing a list of files and their commit history. The commit history table shows the following files and their commit details:

File	Commit Message	Commit Hash	Time Ago
.github/workflows	fix typo.	996ee27	27 minutes ago
toml	sync *.toml files		last month
.gitignore	add .gitignore file		last month
Dockerfile	change repo's name & references		15 days ago
LICENSE	Initial commit		last month
README.md	ref. to jlai @ dockerhub		37 minutes ago
docker-compose.yml	change repo's name & references		15 days ago
sync-script.sh	sync *.toml files		last month

The repository description is 'Image of julia on ubuntu to run labs of AI.' The repository has 0 stars, 1 watching, and 0 forks. The 'About' section shows the README, MIT license, and 0 stars. The 'Releases' section shows 'No releases published' and a link to 'Create a new release'. The 'Packages' section is also visible.

<https://github.com/a-mhamdi/jlai>



# CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION (CI)

The screenshot shows the Docker Hub interface for the repository `abmhamdi/jlai`. The page is divided into several sections:

- Header:** Docker Hub logo, search bar, and navigation links (Explore, Repositories, Organizations, Help).
- Breadcrumbs:** `abmhamdi` > `Repositories` > `jlai`.
- General Tab:**
  - Description:** Artificial Intelligence Labs @ ISETBZ. Last pushed: 2 minutes ago.
  - Docker commands:** To push a new tag to this repository, use the command: `docker push abmhamdi/jlai:tagname`.
  - Tags and scans:** This repository contains 1 tag(s). A table lists the tag `latest` as an `Image` type, pushed 2 minutes ago. A note indicates that vulnerability scanning is disabled.
  - Automated Builds:** Information about connecting to GitHub or Bitbucket for automated builds.

<https://hub.docker.com/r/abmhamdi/jlai>



## Fuzzy Logic

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## WHAT IS FUZZY LOGIC?

“There are many misconceptions about fuzzy logic. To begin with, fuzzy logic is not fuzzy. Basically, fuzzy logic is a precise logic of imprecision. [...] fuzzy logic is designed to deal with imperfect information. Imperfect information is information which in one or more aspects is imprecise, uncertain, incomplete, unreliable, vague or partially true. In the real world, such information is the norm rather than exception.”

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**Lotfi Zadeh**, WCECS 2014



“ Fuzzy Logic, in computer science, is a form of logic used in some expert systems and other artificial-intelligence applications in which variables can have degrees of truthfulness or falsehood represented by a range of values between 1 (true) and 0 (false). With fuzzy logic, the outcome of an operation can be expressed as a probability rather than as a certainty. For example, in addition to being either true or false, an outcome might have such meanings as probably true, possibly true, possibly false, and probably false.”

Fuzzy Logic, Microsoft® Encarta® Online Encyclopedia 2009

[https://www.refseek.com/data/cache/en/1/Fuzzy\\_Logic.html](https://www.refseek.com/data/cache/en/1/Fuzzy_Logic.html)

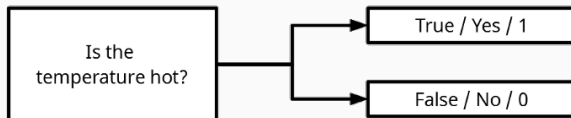
## WHAT DOES FUZZY LOGIC HAVE TO OFFER?

Fuzzy Logic aims at formalizing/mechanizing two noticeable human capabilities:

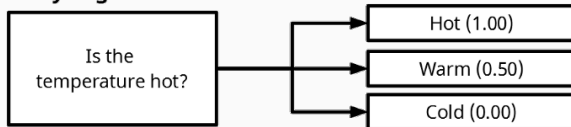
1. communicating, reasoning and rational decision making  
*(in presence of imprecision, uncertainty & partiality of truth)*
2. performing a wide variety of tasks  
*(w/o measurements or computations)*

## FUZZY LOGIC AS AN EXTENSION OF THE BOOLEAN LOGIC

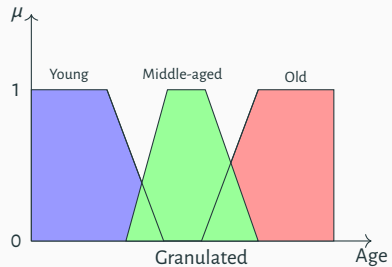
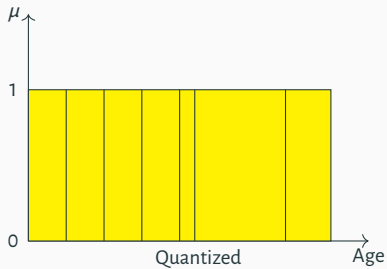
### Boolean Logic



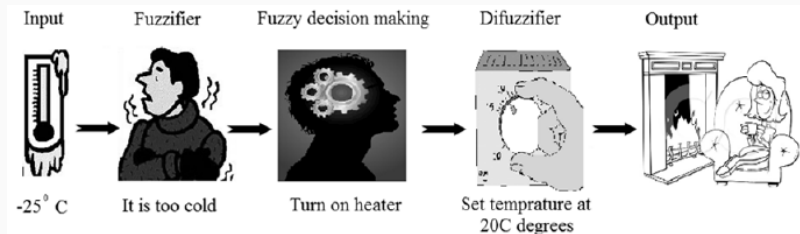
### Fuzzy Logic



Continuous  $\rightarrow$  Quantized  $\rightarrow$  Granulated



## EXAMPLE OF A FUZZY CONTROL SYSTEM



## ARCHITECTURE

**Rule Base** is provided by experts. It contains the set of rules to govern the decision making.

**Fuzzification** converts crisp numbers to fuzzy sets.

**Inference Engine** decides which rules to be fired matching degree of the current fuzzy inputs.

**Defuzzification** converts the fuzzy sets delivered by the inference engine into some crisp value



## DEFUZZIFICATION

A fuzzy value can be defuzzified through multiple ways.

1. Center of Sums
2. Centroid Method
3. Center of Area
4. Weighted Average Method
5. Max-Membership Principal

## Tipping Problem

What should be the TIP at a restaurant, given the quality of FOOD and of SERVICE. These latter are represented by some scores ranging from 0 (*poor*) to 10 (*excellent*).

### Rules Base

1. FOOD is rancid || SERVICE is poor  $\implies$  TIP is cheap;
2. SERVICE is good  $\implies$  TIP is average;
3. FOOD is delicious || SERVICE is excellent  $\implies$  TIP is generous.

## Tipping Problem

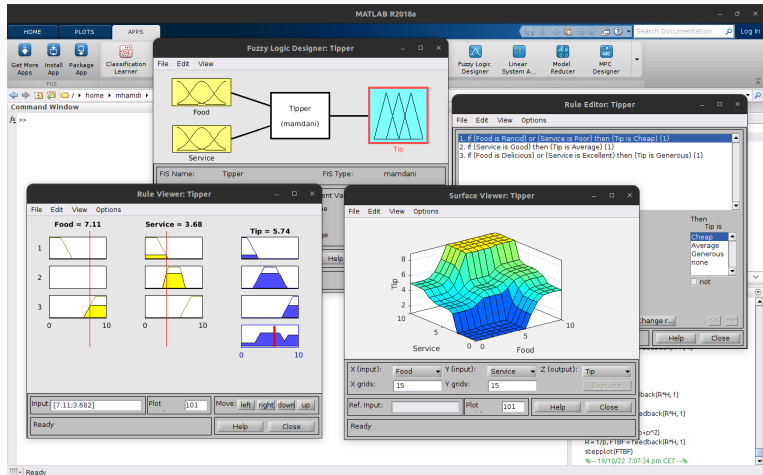
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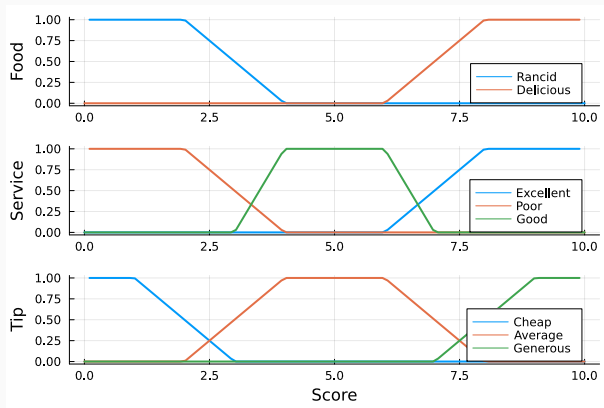


# USING FUZZY LOGIC TOOLBOX



The code is available at <https://github.com/a-mhamdi/isetbz/>  
 → Artificial Intelligence → Codes → Matlab → Tipper.fis

# USING FUZZY.JL PACKAGE



The code is available

at <https://github.com/a-mhamdi/isetbz/> → Artificial Intelligence → Codes → Julia → tipper.jl

**Task #1**

Consider a fuzzy logic system with two inputs  $u$ ,  $v$  and an output  $w$ . We suppose that each variable ranges from  $0 \rightarrow 10$  by a unit step. The membership functions of the fuzzy variables are described below.

►  $u$  can be:

**Negative (N)**  $\mathcal{L}(2, 4)$

**Zero (Z)**  $\Delta(3, 6, 9)$

**Positive (PS)**  $\Gamma(6, 8)$ .

►  $v$  can be:

**Negative (N)**  $\mathcal{L}(2, 5)$

**Zero (Z)**  $\Pi(2, 4, 6, 8)$

**Positive (PS)**  $\Gamma(0, 8)$ .

►  $w$  can be:

**Small (S)**  $\mathcal{L}(2, 4)$

**Medium (M)**  $\Delta(3, 5, 7)$

**High (H)**  $\Gamma(6, 8)$ .

Rule Base - case of  $\wedge$

		$u$		
		N	Z	P
$v$	N	S	S	M
	Z	S	M	H
	P	M	H	H



Evaluate  
 $w$  if  $u = 4$  &  $v = 6$ .

**Task #2<sup>1</sup>**

Design a fuzzy lighting controller system, in which the control system dims the bulb light automatically according to the environmental light. Assume that the inputs to the system are the environmental light  $x_1$  and the changing rate of the environmental light  $x_2$ . The output  $y$  represents the control value of the dimmer.

- $x_1$  ranges between 120 and 220 lumens.  $x_1$  can be:

**Dark (D)**  $\mathcal{L}(130, 150)$

**Ambient (A)**  $\Pi(130, 150, 190, 210)$

**Light (L)**  $\Gamma(190, 210)$ .

- $x_2$  ranges between  $-10$  and  $+10$ .  $x_2$  can be:

**Negative-Small (NS)**  $\mathcal{L}(-10, 0)$

**Zero (Z)**  $\Delta(-10, 0, 10)$

**Positive-Small (PS)**  $\Gamma(0, 10)$ .

- $y$  ranges between 0 and  $+10$ .  $dm$  can be:

**Very-Small (VS)**  $\mathcal{L}(2, 4)$

**Small (S)**  $\Delta(2, 4, 6)$

**Big (B)**  $\Delta(4, 6, 8)$

**Very-Big (VB)**  $\Gamma(6, 8)$ .

Rule Base - case of  $\wedge$

$x_2 \backslash x_1$	D	A	L
NS	VB	B	B
Z	B	B	S
PS	B	S	VS



Evaluate  
 $y$  if  $x_1 = 125$  &  $x_2 = -6$ .

<sup>1</sup>Credit: Dr. Mohammed Al. T.

## FUZZY NUMBERS (1/6)

★ Represent imprecise numbers: number & linguistic modifier (*e.g., nearly, around, etc.*)

- ▶ approximately five kilos
- ▶ about 12 pm

★ Play an important role in decision making, approximate reasoning, statistics with imprecise probabilities and fuzzy control.

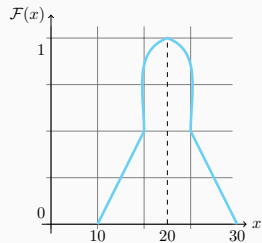
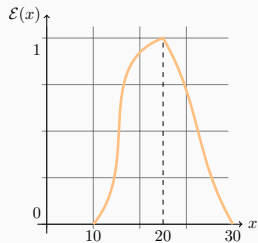
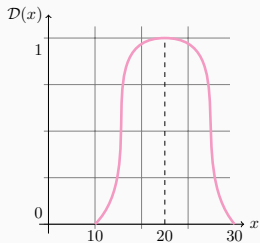
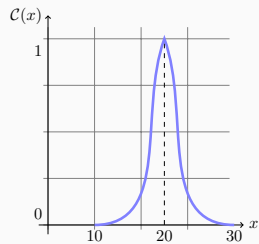
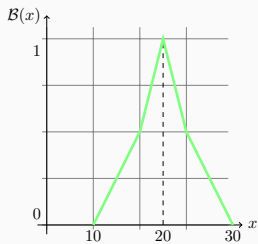
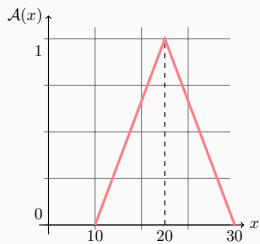
We need to perform arithmetic operations on fuzzy numbers (*e.g., calculate a ratio of some fuzzy output over some fuzzy input*)

“around 20”

- ▶ includes some number values on either side of the central value of 20
- ▶ Central value is fully compatible with concept
- ▶ Number around central value are compatible with it to lesser degrees
- ▶ Degree of compatibility represented by fuzzy set; Membership value decreases from 1.0 to 0.0 on both sides of central value = fuzzy number.



## FUZZY NUMBERS (2/6)



## FUZZY NUMBERS (3/6)

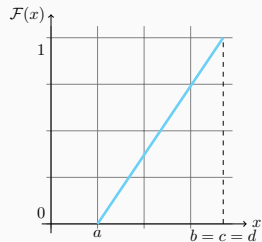
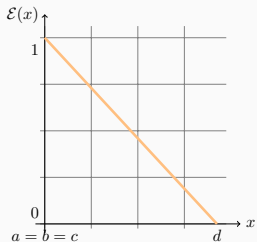
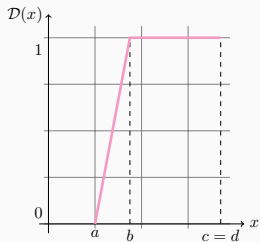
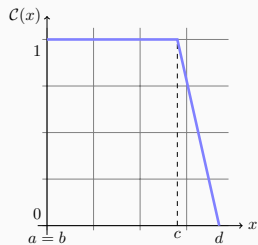
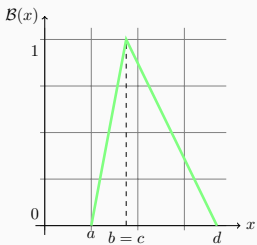
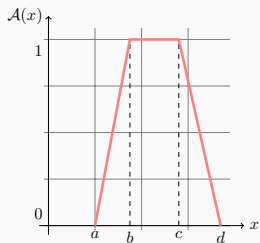
For a fuzzy membership function to qualify as a fuzzy number, it must capture our intuitive concept of a set of numbers around a given real number or interval of real numbers

$$\mathcal{A}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{for } x \in [a, b] \\ 1 & \text{for } x \in [b, c] \\ g(x) & \text{for } x \in [c, d] \\ 0 & \text{for } x < a \text{ or } x > d \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

### Common shapes of Fuzzy Numbers

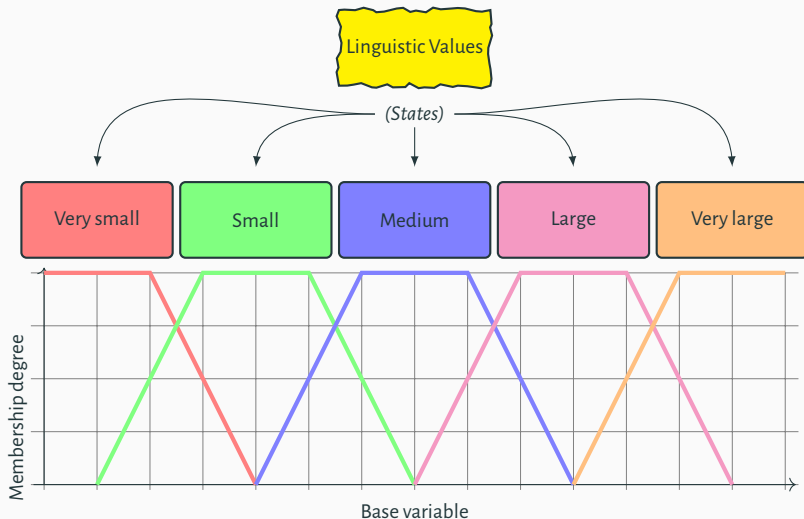
- ▶ Most common membership functions are trapezoidal and triangular (*easy to construct and manipulate*)
- ▶ Choice of a, b, c and d is important and is highly context-dependant
- ▶ Most applications not significantly affected by shapes of functions (*i.e., use linear shapes*)
- ▶ When some of real numbers (a, b, c, d) are equal, get degenerated forms of fuzzy numbers

# FUZZY NUMBERS (4/6)



## FUZZY NUMBERS (5/6)

States are fuzzy numbers which represent linguistic concepts



## FUZZY NUMBERS (6/6)

1. Fuzzy numbers are normal fuzzy sets (height=1)
2. Fuzzy numbers are convex fuzzy sets
3. Support of every fuzzy number is open interval (a, d) of real numbers (support must be bounded)
4. Interval analysis can be used to define arithmetic operations on fuzzy numbers

Basic arithmetic operations:

- ▶ addition  $[a, b] + [c, d] = [a + c, b + d]$
- ▶ Subtraction  $[a, b] - [c, d] = [a - d, b - c]$
- ▶ Multiplication  $[a, b] \times [c, d] = [\min(ac, ad, bc, bd), \max(ac, ad, bc, bd)]$
- ▶ Division<sup>2</sup>  $[a, b] \div [c, d] = [a, b] \times [1/c, 1/d]$

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<sup>2</sup>Interval division assumes that the number 0 is not one of the elements in the divisor interval [c, d].

## CONSTRUCTING FUZZY SETS (1/5)



HOW WOULD YOU ASSESS TODAY'S TEMPERATURE?

We can describe a parameter describing a phenomena (*e.g.*, *Temperature for environment or Error for distance measurement*) using a finite, small number of descriptors, referred to as linguistic variables of parameter.

**Temperature (T)** {Cold, Average, Warm}

**Error (E)** {Small, Medium, Large}



The number of linguistic variables should be kept small ( $7 \pm 2$ ) due to our limited capacity to distinguish more. Commonly 3 to 5 linguistics variables are used in describing parameters.

## CONSTRUCTING FUZZY SETS (2/5)

### FUZZY SETS → MEMBERSHIP FUNCTIONS

- ▶ Fuzzy sets offer an important and unique approach to describe linguistic variables
- ▶ Membership functions

$$\mathcal{A}(x) = \mathcal{X} \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

are mathematical functions that are used to describe fuzzy sets

- ▶ Choosing membership functions require understanding of:
  - nature of the problem and parameter at hand
  - Level of details to be captured
  - Context of application

### Prerequisites

- ▶ Concepts and linguistic values (*e.g., cold temperature*)
- ▶ Numerical measurements and/or linguistic assessments (*e.g., degrees Celsius*)
- ▶ Given context
- ▶ Data or Expert

## CONSTRUCTING FUZZY SETS (3/5)

To construct fuzzy sets:

**Expert-Driven** Using developer, user, decision-maker, etc.

1. Direct methods

- Answers to questions that explicitly pertain to the constructed membership function
- Single or multiple experts

2. indirect methods

- Simpler questions, easier to answer, less sensitive to subjective biases, pertain to membership function only implicitly
- Single or multiple experts

**Data-Driven** Form data to fuzzy sets



## CONSTRUCTING FUZZY SETS (4/5)

### Direct Methods with Multiple Experts

#### Example

$n$  experts were asked to validate the proposition " $x$  belongs to  $A$ " as either true or false

**True**  $a_i(x) = 1$

**False**  $a_i(x) = 0$

where  $i \in \{1 \cdots n\}$  denotes the  $i^{\text{th}}$  expert.

$$A(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i(x)$$



Can also distinguish degrees of competence  $c_i$  of individual experts:

$$A(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i a_i(x), \quad \text{where} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n c_i = 1$$

## CONSTRUCTING FUZZY SETS (5/5)

- Given 5 labourers {Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5}
- Need to determine membership function "**A**" that captures linguistic term "**Excellent Labourer**"
- Ask 10 superintendents if particular person is excellent labourer (*answer either yes (1) or no (0)*)
- For each labourer, calculate membership grade of belonging to fuzzy set "**A**" by taking ratio of total number of yes (1) to total number of responses.

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
E#1	1	1	1	1	1
E#2	0	0	1	1	1
E#3	0	1	0	1	0
E#4	1	0	1	1	1
E#5	0	0	1	1	1
E#6	0	1	1	1	1
E#7	0	0	0	0	0
E#8	1	1	1	1	1
E#9	0	0	0	1	0
E#10	0	0	0	1	0

⇒ Opinions of individual experts must be aggregated

The resulting set would be:  $A = 0.3/Q1 + 0.4/Q2 + 0.6/Q3 + 0.9/Q4 + 0.6/Q5$

## Neural Networks

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## SOME USEFUL LINKS

1. <https://karpathy.ai/>
2. <http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/>
3. <https://www.ibm.com/downloads/cas/GB8ZMQZ3>
4. <https://karpathy.github.io/2022/03/14/lecun1989/>
5. <https://www.mathworks.com/company/mathworks-stories/deep-learning-uses-ai-to-translate-fcas-into-working-code.html>
6. <https://explore.mathworks.com/machine-learning-knowledge-quiz#>

## FURTHER READING (1/3)

### References

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