

Package ‘FisPro’

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Type Package

Title Fuzzy Inference System Design and Optimization

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URL <https://www.fispro.org>

Description Fuzzy inference systems are based on fuzzy rules, which have a good capability for managing progressive phenomenons.

This package is a basic implementation of the main functions to use a Fuzzy Inference System (FIS) provided by the open source software 'FisPro' <<https://www.fispro.org>>. 'FisPro' allows to create fuzzy inference systems and to use them for reasoning purposes, especially for simulating a physical or biological system.

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Fis	Class "Fis"
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Description

Class to manage a Fis "Fuzzy Inference System"

Fields

- name [character](#) vector, The name of the Fis
- conjunction [character](#) vector, The conjunction operator of rules in the Fis
Allowed values are: "min" (the default), "prod" or "luka"

Constructors

Fis() The default constructor to build an empty Fis
The Fis is initialized with "min" conjunction and empty name
The design must be completed using the available functions to add inputs, outputs and rules before it can be used for inference
return: [Fis](#) object

`Fis(fis_file)` The constructor to build a Fis from a configuration file
 The configuration file can be designed using the **FisPro** open source software
argument: `fis_file` **character** vector, The filename of the Fis configuration file
return: **Fis** object

Methods

`input_size()`
return: **integer** value, The number of inputs in the Fis

`add_input(input)`
argument: `input` **FisIn** object, The input to add in the Fis

`get_input(input_index)`
argument: `input_index` **integer** value, The index (1-based index) of the input in the Fis
return: **FisIn** object

`get_inputs()` Get all inputs in the Fis
return: **list** of **FisIn** objects

`output_size()`
return: **integer** value, The number of outputs in the Fis

`add_output(output)`
argument: `output` **FisOut** object, The output to add in the Fis

`get_output(output_index)`
argument: `output_index` **integer** value, The index (1-based index) of the output in the Fis
return: **FisOut** object

`get_outputs()` Get all outputs in the Fis
return: **list** of **FisOut** objects

`rule_size()`
return: **integer** value, The number of rules in the Fis

`add_rule(rule)`
argument: `rule` **Rule** object, The rule to add in the Fis

`get_rule(rule_index)`
argument: `rule_index` **integer** value, The index (1-based index) of the rule in the Fis
return: **Rule** object

`get_rules()` Get all rules in the Fis
return: **list** of **Rule** objects

`infer(data)` Infers all outputs
argument: `data` **numeric** vector, **matrix** or **data.frame**, The input data or dataset to infer (the vector length or the number of columns must be equal to the number of inputs)
return: **numeric** vector or **matrix** (in case of 2D input data)

`infer_output(data, output_index)` Infers a single output
argument: `data` **numeric** vector, **matrix** or **data.frame**, The input data or dataset to infer (the vector length or the number of columns must be equal to the number of inputs)
argument: `output_index` **integer** value, The index (1-based index) of the output to infer
return: **numeric** value or vector (in case of 2D input data)

See Also[NewFis](#)[Fuzzy Logic Elementary Glossary](#)**Examples**

```

# build a Fis from a configuration file
fis_file <- system.file("extdata", "test.fis", package = "FisPro")
fis <- NewFis(fis_file)

# infers all outputs
inferred <- fis$infer(c(0.25, 0.75))

# infers first output
inferred_output1 <- fis$infer_output(c(0.25, 0.75), 1)

# infers second output
inferred_output2 <- fis$infer_output(c(0.25, 0.75), 2)

# infers test_data dataset
test_file <- system.file("extdata", "test_data.csv", package = "FisPro")
dataset <- read.csv(test_file)
inferred_dataset <- fis$infer(dataset)

#####

# or build a Fis from scratch
fis <- NewFis()
fis$name <- "foo"

# build the first input
fisin1 <- NewFisIn(0, 1)
fisin1$name <- "input1"
fisin1$add_mf(NewMfTrapezoidalInf(0, 1))
fisin1$add_mf(NewMfTrapezoidalSup(0, 1))
fis$add_input(fisin1)

# build the second input
fisin2 <- NewFisIn(0, 1)
fisin2$name <- "input2"
fisin2$add_mf(NewMfTrapezoidalInf(0, 0.5))
fisin2$add_mf(NewMfTriangular(0, 0.5, 1))
fisin2$add_mf(NewMfTrapezoidalSup(0.5, 1))
fis$add_input(fisin2)

# build an output
fisout <- NewFisOutCrisp(0, 1)
fisout$name <- "output"
fis$add_output(fisout)

# add rules to the Fis
fis$add_rule(NewRule(c(1, 2), 0))

```

```
fis$add_rule(NewRule(c(2, 0), 1))
```

FisIn	Class "Fisin"
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Description

Class to manage a [Fis](#) input

Fields

name [character](#) vector, The name of the input

Constructors

FisIn() The default constructor to build an empty input with the default range [0, 1]

return: [FisIn](#) object

FisIn(minimum, maximum) The constructor to build an empty input

argument: minimum [numeric](#) value, The minimum range value of the input

argument: maximum [numeric](#) value, The maximum range value of the input

return: [FisIn](#) object

FisIn(number_of_mfs, minimum, maximum) The constructor to build an input with a regular standardized fuzzy partition

argument: number_of_mfs [integer](#) value, The number of Mfs in the fuzzy partition

argument: minimum [numeric](#) value, The minimum range value of the input

argument: maximum [numeric](#) value, The maximum range value of the input

return: [FisIn](#) object

FisIn(breakpoints, minimum, maximum) The constructor to build an input with an irregular standardized fuzzy partition

argument: breakpoints [numeric](#) vector, The breakpoint values (sorted in ascending order) of the Mfs in the fuzzy partition

argument: minimum [numeric](#) value, The minimum range value of the input

argument: maximum [numeric](#) value, The maximum range value of the input

return: [FisIn](#) object

Methods

range()

return: [numeric](#) vector, The range of the input (min max values)

mf_size()

return: [integer](#) value, The number of Mfs in the input partition

add_mf(mf) Add an Mf in the input partition

argument: mf [Mf](#) object, The Mf to add

`get_mf(mf_index)`
argument: `mf_index` [integer](#) value, The index (1-based index) of the mf to return
return: [Mf](#) object

`get_mfs()` Get all mfs in the input
return: [list](#) of [Mf](#) objects

`is_standardized()`
return: [logical](#) value, TRUE if the input is a standardized fuzzy partition, FALSE otherwise

See Also

[NewFisIn](#)
[Fuzzy Logic Elementary Glossary](#)

Examples

```
input <- NewFisIn(0, 2)
input$name <- "foo"
input$add_mf(NewMfTrapezoidalInf(0, 1))
input$add_mf(NewMfTriangular(0, 1, 2))
input$add_mf(NewMfTrapezoidalSup(1, 2))
```

FisOut	<i>Class "FisOut"</i>
--------	-----------------------

Description

The base class of [Fis](#) output (cannot be instantiate)
Use derived classes [FisOutCrisp](#) or [FisOutFuzzy](#)

Fields

`name` [character](#) vector, The name of the output

Methods

`range()`
return: [numeric](#) vector, The range of the output (min max values)

FisOutCrisp	Class "FisOutCrisp"
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Description

Class to manage a [Fis](#) crisp output

Fields

defuzzification [character](#) vector, The defuzzification operator of the crisp output
Allowed values are: "sugeno" (the default) or "MaxCrisp"

disjunction [character](#) vector, The disjunction operator of the crisp output
Allowed values are: "max" (the default) or "sum"

Inherits

[FisOutCrisp](#) class inherits all fields and methods of [FisOut](#) class

Constructors

FisOutCrisp() The default constructor to build a crisp output with the default range [0, 1]

return: [FisOutCrisp](#) object

FisOutCrisp(minimum, maximum) The constructor to build a crisp output

argument: minimum [numeric](#) value, The minimum range value of the output

argument: maximum [numeric](#) value, The maximum range value of the output

return: [FisOutCrisp](#) object

See Also

[NewFisOutCrisp](#)

[Fuzzy Logic Elementary Glossary](#)

Examples

```
output <- NewFisOutCrisp(0, 1)
output$name <- "foo"
output$defuzzification <- "sugeno"
output$disjunction <- "max"
```

FisOutFuzzy

Class "FisOutFuzzy"

Description

Class to manage a [Fis](#) fuzzy output

Fields

defuzzification [character](#) vector, The defuzzification operator of the fuzzy output
Allowed values are: "sugeno" (the default) "MeanMax", or "area"

disjunction [character](#) vector, The disjunction operator of the fuzzy output
Allowed values are: "max" (the default) or "sum"

Inherits

[FisOutFuzzy](#) class inherits all fields and methods of [FisOut](#) class

Constructors

FisOutFuzzy() The default constructor to build a fuzzy output with the default range [0, 1]

return: [FisOutFuzzy](#) object

FisOutFuzzy(minimum, maximum) The constructor to build a fuzzy output

argument: minimum [numeric](#) value, The minimum range value of the output

argument: maximum [numeric](#) value, The maximum range value of the output

return: [FisOutFuzzy](#) object

FisOutFuzzy(number_of_mfs, minimum, maximum) The constructor to build a fuzzy with a regular standardized fuzzy partition

argument: number_of_mfs [integer](#) value, The number of Mfs in the fuzzy partition

argument: minimum [numeric](#) value, The minimum range value of the output

argument: maximum [numeric](#) value, The maximum range value of the output

return: [FisOutFuzzy](#) object

FisOutFuzzy(breakpoints, minimum, maximum) The constructor to build a fuzzy with an irregular standardized fuzzy partition

argument: breakpoints [numeric](#) vector, The breakpoint values (sorted in ascending order) of the Mfs in the fuzzy partition

argument: minimum [numeric](#) value, The minimum range value of the output

argument: maximum [numeric](#) value, The maximum range value of the output

return: [FisOutFuzzy](#) object

Methods

`mf_size()`
return: **integer** value, The number of Mfs in the output partition

`add_mf(mf)` Add an Mf in the output partition
argument: `mf` **Mf** object, The Mf to add

`get_mf(mf_index)`
argument: `mf_index` **integer** value, The index (1-based index) of the mf to return
return: **Mf** object

`get_mfs()` Get all mfs in the output
return: **list** of **Mf** objects

`is_standardized()`
return: **logical** value, TRUE if the output is a standardized fuzzy partition, FALSE otherwise

See Also

[NewFisOutFuzzy](#)

[Fuzzy Logic Elementary Glossary](#)

Examples

```
output <- NewFisOutFuzzy(0, 2)
output$name <- "foo"
output$defuzzification <- "sugeno"
output$disjunction <- "max"
output$add_mf(NewMfTrapezoidalInf(0, 1))
output$add_mf(NewMfTriangular(0, 1, 2))
output$add_mf(NewMfTrapezoidalSup(1, 2))
```

FisPro

FisPro package

Description

This package is a basic implementation of the main functions to use a "Fuzzy Inference System" that can be used for reasoning purposes, especially for simulating a physical or biological system. It is derived from the **FisPro** open source software. Fuzzy inference systems are briefly described in the [Fuzzy Logic Elementary Glossary](#). They are based on fuzzy rules, which have a good capability for managing progressive phenomena. Fuzzy logic, since the pioneer work by Zadeh, has proven to be a powerful interface between symbolic and numerical spaces. One of the reasons for this success is the ability of fuzzy systems to incorporate human expert knowledge with its nuances, as well as to express the behaviour of the system in an interpretable way for humans. Another reason is the possibility of designing data-driven FIS to make the most of available data.

To design a fuzzy system that can be handled by this package the user can use the **FisPro** software. If needed, the package can be extended to other functions.

All the mentioned publications are available from the **FisPro** web site.

Enjoy **FisPro**!

Author(s)

FisPro Team <contact@fispro.org>

References

Guillaume S, Charnomordic B (2011). "Learning interpretable Fuzzy Inference Systems with FisPro." *International Journal of Information Sciences*, **181**(20), 4409-4427. doi:10.1016/j.ins.2011.03.025, Special Issue on Interpretable Fuzzy Systems.

Guillaume S, Charnomordic B (2012). "Fuzzy Inference Systems: an integrated modelling environment for collaboration between expert knowledge and data using FisPro." *Expert Systems with Applications*, **39**(10), 8744-8755. doi:10.1016/j.eswa.2012.01.206.

See Also

<https://www.fispro.org>

Mf

Class "Mf"

Description

The base class of all "membership function" classes (cannot be instantiate)

Use derived classes [MfTriangular](#), [MfTrapezoidal](#), [MfTrapezoidalInf](#) or [MfTrapezoidalSup](#)

Fields

label [character](#) vector, The label of the membership function

Methods

degree(value) Get the membership degree

argument: value [numeric](#) value to compute the membership degree

return: [numeric](#) value

See Also

[Fuzzy Logic Elementary Glossary](#)

MfTrapezoidal	<i>Class "MfTrapezoidal"</i>
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Description

Class to manage a trapezoidal membership function

Inherits

MfTrapezoidal class inherits all fields and methods of [Mf](#) class

Constructors

MfTrapezoidal(lower_support, lower_kernel, upper_kernel, upper_support)

argument: lower_support [numeric](#) lower value of support

argument: lower_kernel [numeric](#) lower value of kernel

argument: upper_kernel [numeric](#) upper value of kernel

argument: upper_support [numeric](#) upper value of support

return: [MfTrapezoidal](#) object

See Also

[NewMfTrapezoidal](#)

Examples

```
mf <- NewMfTrapezoidal(0, 1, 2, 3)
mf$degree(0.5)
```

MfTrapezoidalInf	<i>Class "MfTrapezoidalInf"</i>
------------------	---------------------------------

Description

Class to manage a trapezoidal inf membership function

Inherits

MfTrapezoidalInf class inherits all fields and methods of [Mf](#) class

Constructors

MfTrapezoidalInf(upper_kernel, upper_support)

argument: upper_kernel [numeric](#) upper value of kernel

argument: upper_support [numeric](#) upper value of support

return: [MfTrapezoidalInf](#) object

See Also

[NewMfTrapezoidalInf](#)

Examples

```
mf <- NewMfTrapezoidalInf(0, 1)
mf$degree(0.5)
```

MfTrapezoidalSup	<i>Class "MfTrapezoidalSup"</i>
------------------	---------------------------------

Description

Class to manage a trapezoidal sup membership function

Inherits

MfTrapezoidalSup class inherits all fields and methods of [Mf](#) class

Constructors

```
MfTrapezoidalSup(lower_support, lower_kernel)
```

argument: lower_support [numeric](#) lower value of support
argument: lower_kernel [numeric](#) lower value of kernel
return: [MfTrapezoidalSup](#) object

See Also

[NewMfTrapezoidalSup](#)

Examples

```
mf <- NewMfTrapezoidalSup(0, 1)
mf$degree(0.5)
```

MfTriangular	<i>Class "MfTriangular"</i>
--------------	-----------------------------

Description

Class to manage a triangular membership function

Inherits

MfTriangular class inherits all fields and methods of [Mf](#) class

Constructors

MfTriangular(lower_support, kernel, upper_support)
argument: lower_support [numeric](#) lower value of support
argument: kernel [numeric](#) value of kernel
argument: upper_support [numeric](#) upper value of support
return: [MfTriangular](#) object

See Also

[NewMfTriangular](#)

Examples

```
mf <- NewMfTriangular(0, 1, 2)
mf$degree(0.5)
```

NewFis	<i>Create object of class "Fis"</i>
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Description

Function to create object of class [Fis](#)

Usage

```
NewFis(...)
```

Arguments

... arguments of [Fis](#) constructor

Value

[Fis](#) object

NewFisIn	Create object of class "FisIn"
----------	--------------------------------

Description

Function to create object of class [FisIn](#)

Usage

NewFisIn(...)

Arguments

... arguments of [FisIn](#) constructor

Value

[FisIn](#) object

NewFisOutCrisp	Create object of class "FisOutCrisp"
----------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Function to create object of class [FisOutCrisp](#)

Usage

NewFisOutCrisp(...)

Arguments

... arguments of [FisOutCrisp](#) constructor

Value

[FisOutCrisp](#) object

NewFisOutFuzzy	Create object of class "FisOutFuzzy"
----------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Function to create object of class [FisOutFuzzy](#)

Usage

```
NewFisOutFuzzy(...)
```

Arguments

... arguments of [FisOutFuzzy](#) constructor

Value

[FisOutFuzzy](#) object

NewMfTrapezoidal	Create object of class "MfTrapezoidal"
------------------	--

Description

Function to create object of class [MfTrapezoidal](#)

Usage

```
NewMfTrapezoidal(...)
```

Arguments

... arguments of [MfTrapezoidal](#) constructor

Value

[MfTrapezoidal](#) object

NewMfTrapezoidalInf	Create object of class "MfTrapezoidalInf"
---------------------	---

Description

Function to create object of class [MfTrapezoidalInf](#)

Usage

```
NewMfTrapezoidalInf(...)
```

Arguments

... arguments of [MfTrapezoidalInf](#) constructor

Value

[MfTrapezoidalInf](#) object

NewMfTrapezoidalSup	Create object of class "MfTrapezoidalSup"
---------------------	---

Description

Function to create object of class [MfTrapezoidalSup](#)

Usage

```
NewMfTrapezoidalSup(...)
```

Arguments

... arguments of [MfTrapezoidalSup](#) constructor

Value

[MfTrapezoidalSup](#) object

NewMfTriangular	Create object of class "MfTriangular"
-----------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Function to create object of class [MfTriangular](#)

Usage

```
NewMfTriangular(...)
```

Arguments

... arguments of [MfTriangular](#) constructor

Value

[MfTriangular](#) object

NewRule	Create object of class "Rule"
---------	-------------------------------

Description

Function to create object of class [Rule](#)

Usage

```
NewRule(...)
```

Arguments

... arguments of [Rule](#) constructor

Value

[Rule](#) object

Rule

Class "Rule"

Description

Class to manage a [Fis](#) rule

Fields

premises [integer](#) vector, The premises of the rule

A premise is the 1-based index of MF in the [FisIn](#)

0 means the input is not taken into account for this rule, i.e. the rule is incomplete

The vector length must be equal to the number of inputs in the [Fis](#)

conclusions [numeric](#) vector, The conclusions of the rule

A conclusion is a [numeric](#) value for crisp output [FisOutCrisp](#), or the 1-based index of MF in the fuzzy output [FisOutFuzzy](#)

The vector length must be equal to the number of outputs in the [Fis](#)

Constructors

`Rule()` The default constructor to build an empty rule

The rule is initialized with empty premises and conclusions

return: [Rule](#) object

`Rule(premises, conclusions)` The constructor to build a rule

argument: premises [integer](#) vector, The premises of the rule (the vector length must be equal to the number of inputs in the [Fis](#))

argument: conclusions [numeric](#) vector, The conclusions of the rule (the vector length must be equal to the number of outputs in the [Fis](#))

return: [Rule](#) object

See Also

[NewRule](#)

[Fuzzy Logic Elementary Glossary](#)

Examples

```
rule1 <- NewRule()
rule1$premises <- c(1, 2, 0)
rule1$conclusions <- c(1, 2)

rule2 <- NewRule(c(2, 1, 1), c(2, 1))
```

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