

# THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF FUZZY – AN INTELLIGENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Dr. N.Ashokkumar,

AP/EEE, SCSVMV UNIVERSITY, ENATHUR, TAMIL NADU

## ABSTRACT

*This article speaks on the efficacy of the fuzzy systems. Its simplicity, flexibility and adaptive natures are much suitable do design these as fuzzy controllers. Since fuzzy is more adaptive to the situations it can be used as smart controllers to non linear problems. Non –linear behavior systems are tamed by fuzzy rules more easily.*

**Keyword:** - Adaptive behavior, Fuzzy systems, Non-linear problems, smart controllers.

## 1. INTELLIGENT MANAGEMENT SPECTRUM

Fuzzy systems compose one major part of the intelligent management spectrum. They're supported mathematical logic initially projected by Prof. Zadeh that expands pure mathematics in such the simplest way that a part will belong to a group with some membership worth, rather than the standard binary belongingness of "true" or "false", though fuzzy management. Its price mentioning that it provides the simplest way to agitate uncertainty through linguistic "elastic" classes and logic inferential rules. Narrowing the space from human logic to numerical implementation has permissible management systems to be outlined in terms of linguistic management rules from consultants. This can be done as mathematical logic management specifically converts linguistic rules into a nonlinear mapping permitting dynamic modeling and controller description to be done as straightforward linguistic statements.

Some efforts have additionally been created to expand FLC application by finding similarities to ancient controllers, providing model-based approaches, desegregation with alternative traditional/intelligent techniques, and incorporating options like ability to FLCs. Self-regulated fuzzy controllers that incorporate ability also are found within the literature as in to strength improvement has been achieved by merging symbolic logic with sliding-mode management as given in a survey on model-based FLC. However, FLC is understood as a strong various tool on its own as it deserve.

## 2. FUZZY REASONING

Fuzzy reasoning builds this understanding into the method instead of tacking it onto the tip. Formal logic will model nonlinear functions of discretionary complexness. A fuzzy system is to match any set of input-output knowledge. The idea for formal logic is that the basis for human communication.

Fuzzy logic provides a method for linking the symbolic process of linguistic constructs and qualitative relationships with numeric computations, these numeric solutions are simple and user friendly in approach and each of it is essential to real-world tasks, using precise recursive manipulations of quantitative data within the space of fuzzy control.

### 3. FUZZY DECISIONS AND DIFFICULTIES

At the other perspective, if a system is complicated, it's tough to convert a fuzzy controller even from an engineer's purpose. In such a case it will be really helpful to develop a technique to derive fuzzy management rules by modeling operator's management action, therefore one has the tendency to develop the principles based on the procedure or rules that we have a tendency to assume happens in our brain. A decision-making downside may be outlined as a classification downside. Because, in general, a decision creating downside may be developed because the kind during which the potential future results. Certain sort of decision which are highly non-linear like business stocks are very difficult to come under rule-based systems. Thus, such expert's data may be programmed as a knowledge-based system and so may be wont to offer consistent recommendation to the novice. The content is static in nature and can't be updated in real time. And fuzzy reasoning strategies haven't managed ever-changing call environments. So we want a theme to mirror the ever-changing call setting in reasoning with static fuzzy.

### 4. MAIN MODULES OF FUZZY

**Fuzzifier** – The role of fuzzifier is to convert the crisp input values into fuzzy values.

**Fuzzy cognitive content** – It stores the data relating to all the input-output fuzzy relationships. It additionally has the membership perform that defines the input variables to the fuzzy rule base here the input variables are to be defined clearly and also the output variables to the plant in check.

**Fuzzy Rule Base** – It stores the data regarding the operation of the method of domain.

**Inference Engine** – It acts as a most important part of any FLC. Principally it simulates human choices by activity fairly accurate. The principle reasoning element is done by inference engine reasoning.

**Defuzzifier** – The role of defuzzifier is to convert the fuzzy values into crisp values obtaining from fuzzy reasoning engine.

### 5. CONCLUSION

The analysis efforts on expert systems are conducted with the aim of work, to design as analogous to human head by programming the logical method of constructing selections of a decision maker. The fuzzy production rule as planned to systematize and method human's uncertain data as a part of the analysis efforts. A plus of the knowledge-based system with fuzzy production rules is that the system will describe a lot of realistically a human's logical method of reasoning, during which it interprets collected data and then arrives at a conclusion. However, there's a limit on programming the method with current state of art programming, and so the examination efforts are and will be continued. The extent of programming is any-way restricted, particularly in tougher and highly non-linear situations and exceedingly advanced situations involving several unsure components and wherever the field expert's knowledge has to be thoroughly used. Experts' data is inaccurate itself, and therefore the dynamic scenario during which the means of a similar data may disagree depending on the surroundings. This paper is moreover a trial to represent experts' data and to depict reasoning on a knowledge-based system with fuzzy production rules a lot of realistically. The approach proposed during this paper evaluates knowledge-based systems that include fuzzy production rules, whereas taking into consideration the importance of attributes which will be modified over time, and so a lot of realistic recommendation is derived from the system. The degree of match between the condition a part of a rule and therefore the key in file of attributes incorporates a worth in interval and therefore the importance weights of attributes area. Then the weights area becomes significant for decision making. As a result, the active behavior of globe decision-

making things is emulated within the static knowledge area, and therefore the data base is simplified and become a lot of manageable. This procedure is machine-controlled as a pre-processing system for fuzzy professional systems. Thus the procedure of considered in this article would improve the standard of choice with a static fuzzy knowledge domain system and appreciate the flexibility of fuzzy.

## REFERENCES

1. L. A. Zadeh, "Fuzzy logic—a personal perspective," *Fuzzy Sets and Systems*, vol. 281, pp. 4–20, 2015.
2. S. Kusumadewi and I. Guswaludin, "Fuzzy Multi-Criteria Decision Making," *Media Informatika*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 25–38, 2005.
3. C. Kahraman, Ed., *Fuzzy multi-criteria decision making*, vol. 16 of *Springer Optimization and Its Applications*, Springer, New York, 2008.
4. R. Liao, H. Zheng, S. Grzybowski, L. Yang, Y. Zhang, and Y. Liao, "An integrated decision-making model for condition assessment of power transformers using fuzzy approach and evidential reasoning," *IEEE Transactions on Power Delivery*, vol. 26, no. 2, pp. 1111–1118, 2011.
5. S. Ramalingam, "Fuzzy interval-valued multi criteria based decision making for ranking features in multi-modal 3D face recognition," *Fuzzy Sets and Systems*, vol. 337, pp. 25–51, 2018.
6. Negotiating Transmission Line Congestion Problems by Optimized Load Shedding Strategy N.Ashokkumar, M.Rathinakumar, and *International Journal of Computer Applications*, Volume 58, and Issue 18. Foundation of Computer Science.

