Emerging Techniques and Algorithms Used in Soft Computation

A. S. Subaira, T. Primya, C. Vinothini, K. Karpagavadivu, S. Saranya, and C. Ram Kumar

1 Introduction

Soft computing in computer science helps to solve complex problems by providing insights into the machine using its computational techniques. Artificial intelligence is the ability of a machine to make its own decisions to get the answer. As we progress up the ladder, the clear thinking, nebulous handling, complexity, artificial intelligence, and working dimensions improve. The ultimate goal is to create a computer or machine that can perform tasks similar to those performed by humans, i.e., human wisdom can be artificially recreated in computers. Meditation is always used to promote intuitive consciousness/wisdom, which is an important topic in soft computing. This is, without a doubt, an exceptional task and, in many ways, brand-new phenomena.

A. S. Subaira (✉) · K. Karpagavadivu · S. Saranya · C. Ram Kumar
Dr. N. G. P. Institute of Technology, Coimbatore, India

T. Primya
KPR Institute of Engineering and Technology, Coimbatore, India
e-mail: primya.t@kpriet.ac.in

C. Vinothini
Dayananda Sagar College of Engineering, Bangalore, India

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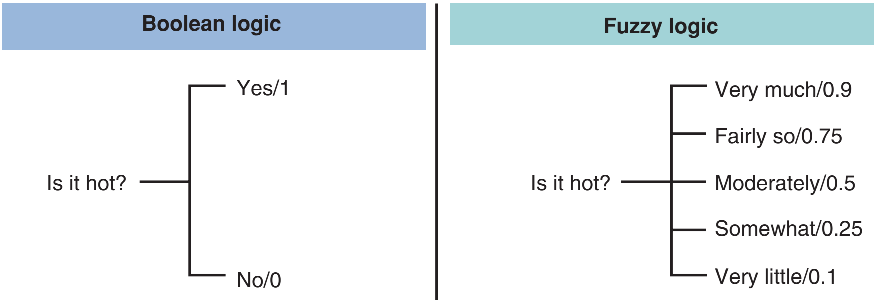

Fig. 1 Boolean logic vs fuzzy logic

2 Emerging Techniques in Soft Computing

2.1 Fuzzy Computing

Fuzzy means "not clear" or "vague." It computes based on the approach called "degrees of truth." In the real-world modern computing, the given problems or statements are based on Boolean logic, i.e., true or false (1 or 0). Figure 1 shows the comparative analysis of Boolean logic and fuzzy logic. It is well-matched for the following [1]:

- In engineering, it is utilized to pursue choices without clear assurances and vulnerabilities, or with erroneous information, for example, normal language handling advancements.
- It controls and manages machine yields in view of different information sources/input factors for temperature control frameworks.

2.2 Neural Network

Neural networks are the core of profound learning calculations and profound learning are a subset of machine learning [14]. It is otherwise called artificial neural networks (ANNs) and simulated neural networks (SNNs). It perceives fundamental connections in a bunch of information through an interaction that mirrors the manner in which the human mind works and it contains a progression of calculations. Counterfeit neural networks are containing an info layer, at least one secret layer, and a result layer. All hubs are interconnected to one another in different layers of the organization and have a related weight and edge. When a particular node exceeds the predetermined threshold value, it becomes activated and transmits data to the next layer of the network [2].

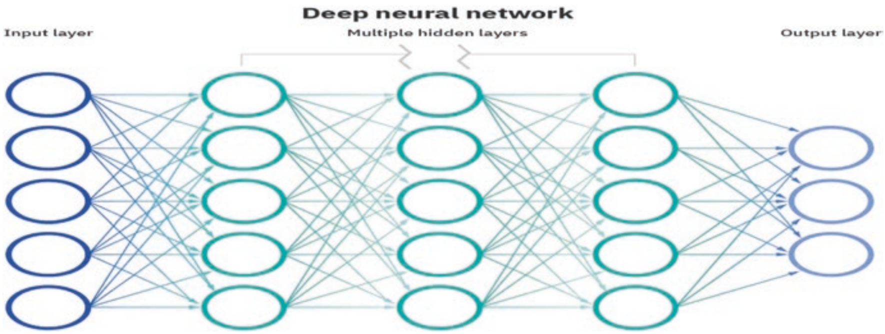

Fig. 2 Perceptron

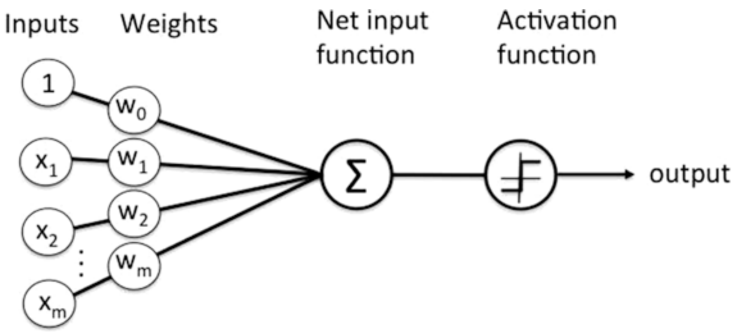

Fig. 3 Single-layer perceptron

2.2.1 Perceptron

A perceptron is a calculation for directed learning of paired classifiers [3]. This calculation assists with empowering the neurons to learn and handle the components in the preparation set each in turn (Fig. 2). There are two sorts of perceptrons:

- *Single-Layer Perceptron* – It can assist with learning just straight divisible examples.
- *Multi-facet Perceptron* – It contains at least two layers to create extraordinary handling power. It is otherwise called feed forward neural networks.

Single-Layer Perceptron
In single-layer perceptron (Fig. 3), to draw a direct choice limit, the calculation learns the loads for the information signals [4]. This empowers line to separate between the two directly detachable classes +1 and −1.

Multi-facet Perceptron
A completely associated multi-layer neural network is called a multilayer perceptron (MLP), as shown in Fig. 4.

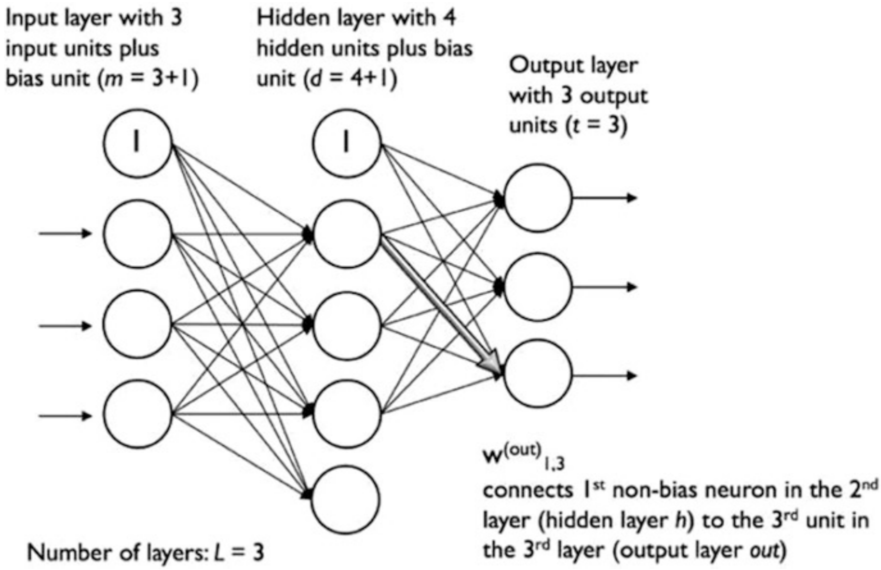

Fig. 4 Multi-facet perceptron

2.2.2 Probabilistic Neural Network

To deal with order and example acknowledgment issues, a kind of feed forward neural network is planned that is known as probabilistic neural organization (PNN), as illustrated in Fig. 5. The probability distribution function (PDF) of each class is assessed utilizing a Parzen window (a non-parametric capacity). The likelihood dispersion capacity of each class is then used to appraise the class likelihood of the new information and the Bayes' standard is utilized to allot the class with the most noteworthy back likelihood to the new info information. The chance of misclassification is brought down with this technique. This sort of artificial neural network was made utilizing a Bayesian organization and a factual methodology known as Kernel Fisher discriminant examination.

2.3 Genetic Algorithm

The hunt put together enhancement method based with respect to the philosophy of genetics and natural selection is known as Genetic Algorithm (GA). It is regularly used to find ideal or close ideal answers for the intricate issues, which, in any case, would take a lifetime to address [5]. It is routinely used to tackle improvement issues in AI and exploration. Figure 6 shows the example for genetic algorithm.

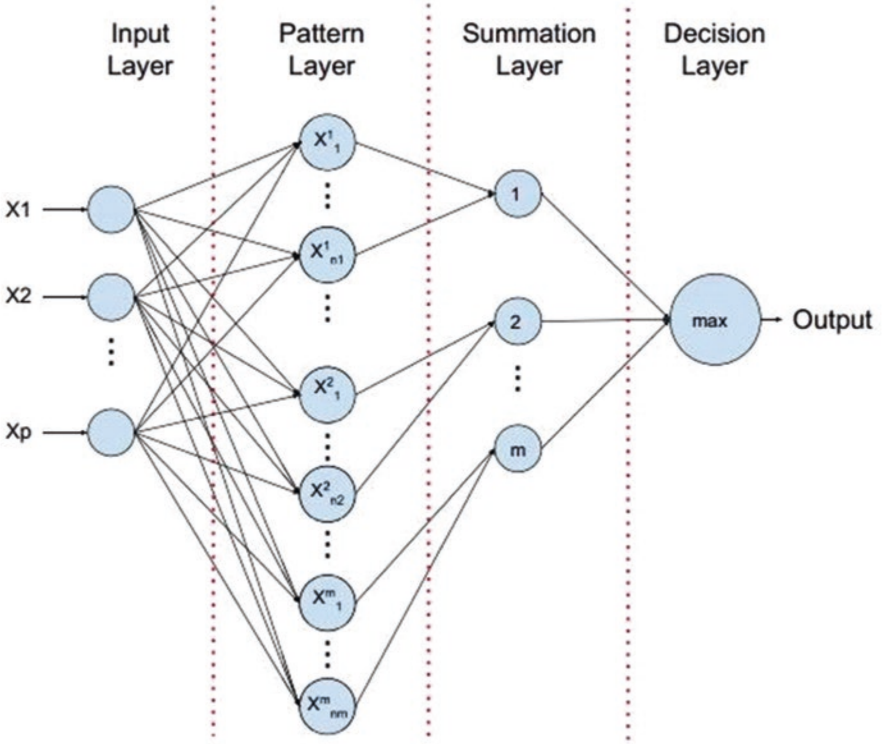

Fig. 5 Probabilistic neural network

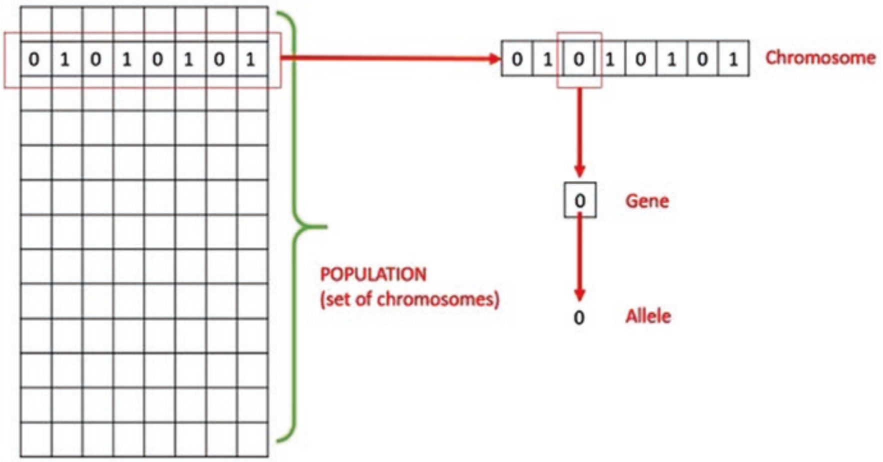

Fig. 6 Genetic Algorithm example

Basic Terminology – It is important to know all the basic genetic algorithm terminologies.

Population – It produces all the possible solutions to the specified problem. The population for a genetic algorithm is similar to the population for human beings.

Chromosomes – Chromosomes make suggestions for solutions to a given problem. It contains a set of parameters.

Gene – Gene is the essential element position of the chromosome.

Allele – A gene that can take the value for a particular chromosome is known as allele.

Genotype – It is referred to the population of the computational space. The proposed solutions are entitled easily. In the computational space, to understand and manipulate the data using a computing system is shown in Fig. 7.

Phenotype – The arrangements are addressed in a manner they are addressed in certifiable circumstances. Aggregate is the populace in the genuine true arrangement space.

Decoding and Encoding – For straightforward issues, aggregate and genotype spaces resemble much. Anyway, in most cases, aggregate and genotype spaces are distinctive. Interpretation changes the response from genotype to aggregate space, and coding changes the response from aggregate to genotype space. The unravelling should be quick, as it will be performed multiple times in the GA during the wellnesss esteem computation.

Fitness Function – A wellness work characterized as a capacity that accepts the arrangement as information and produces the appropriateness of the arrangement as the result. In different cases, the wellness work and the goal capacity might be something similar, while in others, it may very well be different in light of the issue.

Genetic Operators – These administrators modify the hereditary piece of the posterity. These incorporate hybrids, change, and determination.

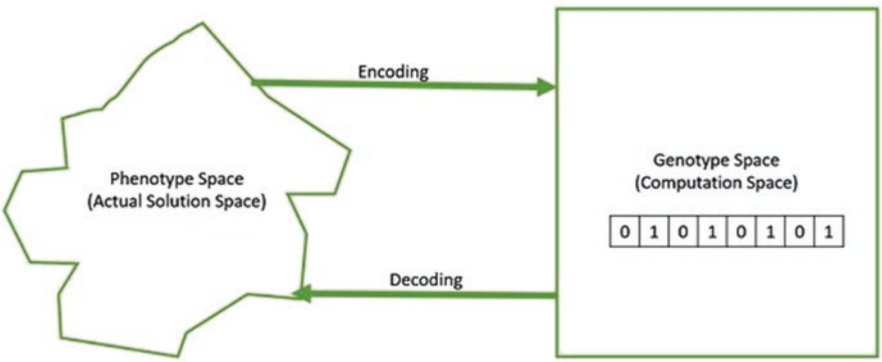

Fig. 7 Geno type

2.4 Associative Memory

Associative memory is an exceptional kind of memory. It is optimized to carry out scratches throughout the data. Based on the address, it provides a simple direct access to the data. Associative memory is also known as content addressable memory or associative array. Associative memory of conventional semiconductor memory (generally RAM) added examination hardware that empowers a pursuit activity to finish in a solitary clock cycle. It is an equipment web crawler, a unique kind of PC memory utilized in specific exceptionally high looking through applications [6].

2.4.1 Auto-associative Memory

An auto-acquainted memory recuperates a formerly put away example that most intently connects with the ongoing example, as shown in Fig. 8. It is otherwise called an auto-cooperative correlator.

x [1], x [2], …..x[m] is taken as the quantity of put away example vectors and x[m], a component quantity that shows the quantities gotten from the examples. The auto-acquainted memory will bring about an example vector x[m] while putting an uproarious or inadequate rendition of x[m].

2.4.2 Hetero-associative Memory

The recuperated design is for the most part unique from the information design in type and arrangement as well as in happy. It is otherwise called a hetero-acquainted correlator, and it distinguishes the unequalled examples well overall.

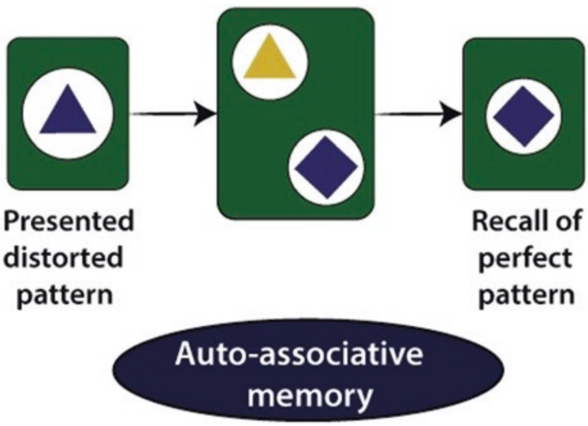

Fig. 8 Auto-associative memory

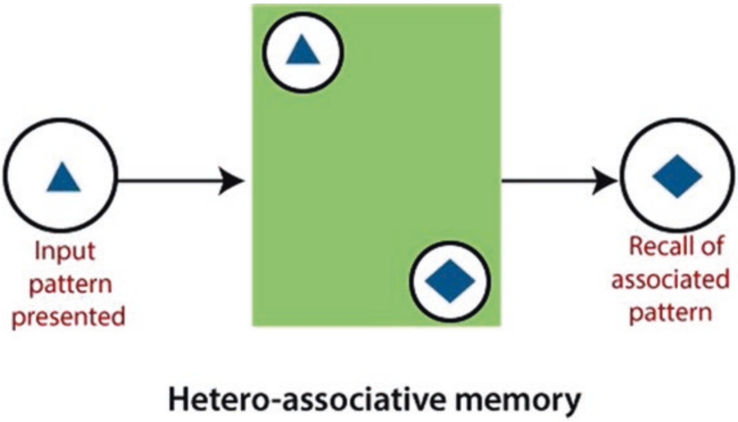

Fig. 9 Hetero-associative memory

Consider various key reaction matches {a(1), x(1)}, {a(2),x(2)}, {a(3),x(3)},……. {a(m),x(m)} shows the key reaction matches. Example vector x(m) is given by the hetero-acquainted memory when the boisterous or fragmented adaptation of the a(m) is provided in Fig. 9. Neural associative memory refers to memory models that are implemented using neural networks. The most basic form of this type of memory is called direct mapping neural associative memory. These models use a specific neural network architecture to store and retrieve information.

2.4.3 Working of Associative Memory

Cooperative memory is a collection of various architectures that are related to each other. When the input pattern matches the pattern stored in the output repository of a particular architecture, it triggers the activation of that architecture. The stored pattern can be a precise or one-sided representation of a previously stored example, as shown in Fig. 10.

On the off chance that the memory is delivered with an information design, may say α, the related example ω is recuperated naturally [7].

Encoding or Retention Encoding or memorization refers to the process of creating a familiar memory. This involves constructing a weight matrix X, which associates an input pattern (represented by Eq. 1) with a stored pattern, allowing for the retrieval of the stored pattern when the input pattern is presented.

$$\left(x_{ij}\right)_k = \left(p_i\right)_k \left(q_i\right)_k \tag{1}$$

where

$(p_i)_k$ represents the *i*th component of pattern p_k, and

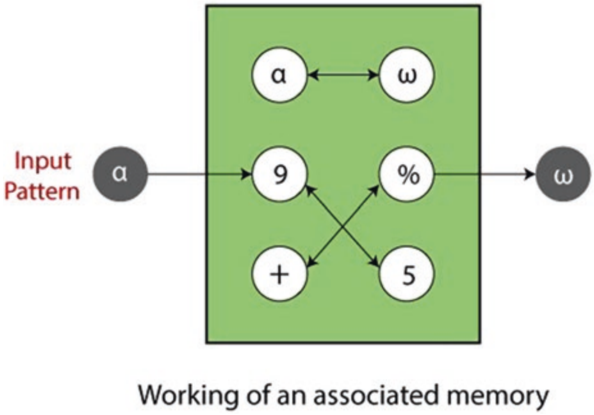

Fig. 10 Working of associative memory

$(q_j)_k$ represents the jth component of pattern q_k.

Where

strong > $i = 1,2, \ldots, m$ and $j = 1,2,\ldots,n$.

Constructing the association weight matrix w is accomplished by adding the individual correlation matrices w_k in Eq. 2, i.e.,

$$W = \propto \sum_{p}^{k=1} Wk \tag{2}$$

where α = constructing constant.

Applications of Associative Memory

- In memory designation design just, the acquainted memory is utilized.
- Cooperative memory is widely utilized in the information base administration frameworks.

Advantages of Associative Memory

- It is utilized where search time should be a more modest sum or short.
- It is well reasonable for equal pursuits.
- Partner memory frequently used to speed up information bases.
- It is utilized by the virtual memory and furthermore utilized in neural networks. Associate memory often used to accelerate databases.
- It is used by the virtual memory and also used in neural networks.

Disadvantages of Associative Memory

- It is more extravagant than random access memory.
- Every cell has its own stockpiling ability and sensible circuits for coordinating its substance with outer contention.

2.5 *Adaptive Resonance Theory*

In 1987, the Adaptive Resonance Theory (ART) was introduced as a neural network model. The basic ART utilizes unsupervised learning, with "adaptive" referring to its ability to learn continuously, and "resonance" indicating that it retains previous information while providing new information. ART networks are designed to solve the stability-plasticity dilemma, where stability refers to the network's tendency to remember past learning, and plasticity refers to its ability to acquire new information [8]. As a result, ART networks are capable of learning new patterns of data without forgetting previous ones. The ART network uses a clustering algorithm, where input is presented to the network and the algorithm determines if it fits into one of the pre-existing clusters. If it does, the input is added to the corresponding cluster. If not, a new cluster is formed.

Types of Adaptive Resonance Theory (ART)
After 20 years of research, Carpenter and Grossberg developed different ART architectures. It can be classified as follows

- *ART1* – The main ART engineering is straightforward and the fundamental. It is fit for bunching paired input values.
- *ART2* – It is the expansion of ART1 that is equipped for bunching consistent esteemed input information.
- *Fluffy ART* – It is the expansion of fluffy rationale and ART.
- *ARTMAP* – It is a directed type of ART realizing where one ART learns in light of the past ART module. It is otherwise called prescient ART.
- *FARTMAP* – This is a directed ART design with Fuzzy rationale included.

2.5.1 Basics of ART Architecture

Adaptive Resonance Theory (ART) is a type of neural network that is characterized by its self-organizing and competitive nature. It is designed to be flexible and adaptable, hence the name "adaptive resonance theory". ART networks are based on the principle of resonance, where input signals resonate with stored patterns, and the network adjusts its weights to match the input. This allows the network to classify input patterns into pre-existing categories or form new categories if necessary. It very well may be of the two kinds, the unaided ones are ART1, ART2, ART3 and the directed one is ARTMAP. As a general rule, the administered calculations are named with the addition "Guide." The fundamental ART model (Fig. 11) is solo in nature and comprises the accompanying places:

- F1 layer or the correlation field (where the information sources are handled).
- F2 layer or the acknowledgment field (which comprises the grouping units).

The reset module (that goes about as a control component).

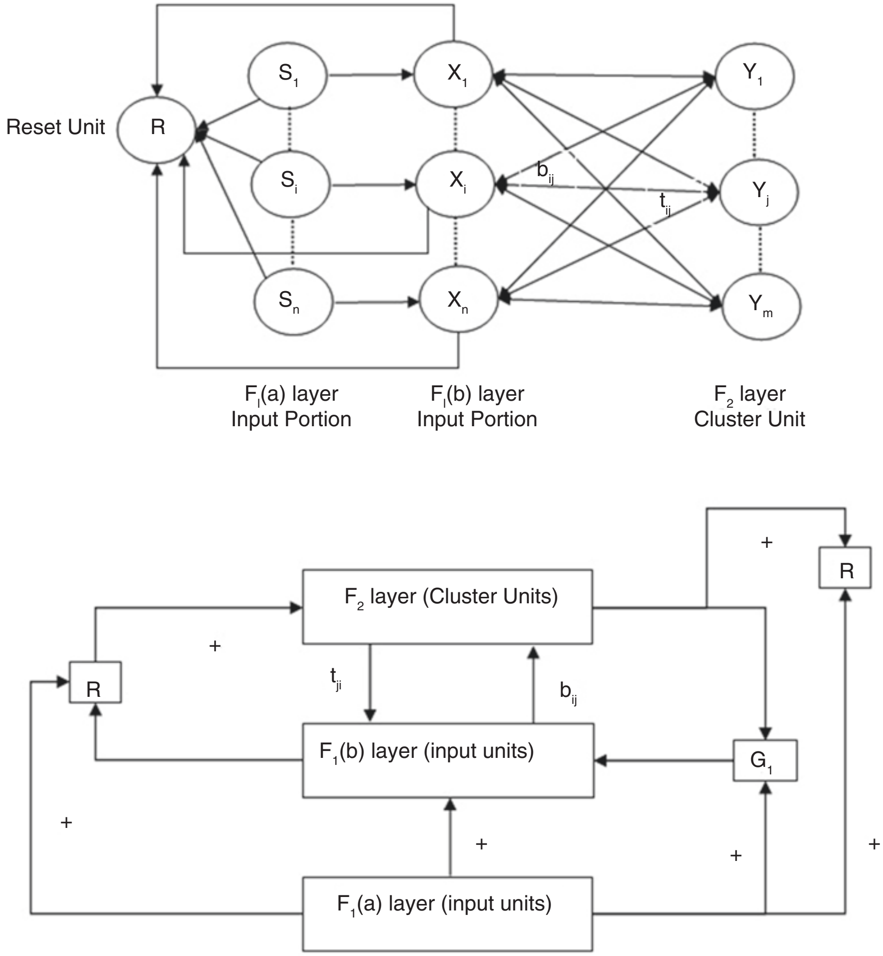

Fig. 11 Adaptive resonance theory

The best coordinates with the characterization factor happen when F1 layer acknowledges the information sources and plays out a handling and moves it to the F2 layer. There exist two arrangements of weighted interconnections for controlling the level of comparability between the units in the F1 and the F2 layer.

The F2 layer is a cutthroat layer. The group unit with the enormous net info turns into the possibility to become familiar with the information design first, and the remaining F2 units are overlooked. The reset unit pursues the choice whether the bunch unit is permitted to gain proficiency with the information design contingent upon how comparable its hierarchical weight vector is to the info vector and to the choice. This is known as the cautiousness test.

Hence, the watchfulness boundary assists with coordinating new recollections or new data. Higher cautiousness creates more definite recollections; lower carefulness delivers more broad recollections [9].

By and large, two sorts of learning exist: slow learning and quick learning. In quick learning, weight update during reverberation happens quickly. It is utilized in ART1. In slow learning, the weight change happens gradually comparative with the length of the learning preliminary. It is utilized in ART2.

ART1 Adaptive resonance hypothesis is intended to group twofold vectors. This can be seen better with its engineering.

Design of ART1 It contains the accompanying two significant units.

Computational unit – This is the principal unit comprising the accompanying,

- *F_1 layer (input unit)* – It is grouped into two portions: the F1aa input layer and the F1bb interface layer.
  - The F1aa input portion layer: No process takes place in this portion in the adaptive resonance hypothesis. This portion holds only the input vectors. This is connected with the interface portion, i.e., F1bb layer.
  - The F1bb interface portion layer: This portion is responsible for combining the signal from the F1aa input layer and the F2 layer. This is connected to the F2 layer through the bottom-up weights b_{ij}. The F2 layer has a connection to F1bb interface layer through the top-down weights $t_{ji.}$
- *F_2 layer (cluster unit)* – This is a good to go layer. The unit having the biggest net info is chosen to become familiar with the information design. The enactment of any remaining bunch unit is set to 0.
- *Reset mechanism* – Crafted by this technique depends on the closeness between the hierarchical weight and the information vector. Presently, on the off chance that the level of this likeness is not exactly the watchfulness boundary, the group isn't permitted to get familiar with the example and a rest would occur [10].

Advantages of Adaptive Resonance Theory

- ART displays dependability and it acknowledges by a wide assortment of information sources given to its organization.
- To give all the greater outcomes, it tends to be incorporated and utilized with different methods.
- Craftsmanship utilized for different fields, for example, portable robot control, face acknowledgment, land cover order, target acknowledgment, clinical conclusion, signature check, and bunching web clients, and so forth.
- It has got benefits over serious learning like BPNN. The serious learning comes up short on capacity to add new bunches when considered significant.
- It doesn't ensure strength in framing bunches.

Disadvantages of Adaptive Resonance Theory

- Some ART networks are conflicting like the fuzzy ART and ART1 as they rely on the request in which preparing information, or upon the learning rate.

2.6 Classification

With the assistance of pre-sorted preparing datasets, grouping in AI programs impact a wide scope of calculations to characterize future datasets into separate and pertinent classifications [11]. Order is named as the course of distinguishing proof, understanding, and gathering of items and realities into present classes called "sub-populaces."

One of the most boundless utilizations of grouping is for sifting messages into "spam" or "non-spam," as utilized by the present top email specialist organizations. To put it plainly, grouping is a type of "design acknowledgment." In this, arrangement calculations applied to the preparation information track down a similar example (comparative number successions, words or feelings, and such) in later informational indexes.

2.7 Clustering

The unlabeled dataset is assembled by the idea called Clustering or bunch examination. It is a significant AI strategy. It tends to be characterized as "An approach to gathering the pieces of information into various groups, comprising of comparative data of interest. The items with the potential likenesses stay in a gathering that has less or no similitudes with another gathering." It does it by discovering a few comparable examples in the unlabeled dataset like shape, size, variety, conduct, and partitions them according to the presence and nonappearance of those comparable examples.

No management is given to the calculation since it is an unaided learning strategy and it manages the unlabeled dataset. Subsequent to applying this bunching strategy, each group or gathering is furnished with a bunch ID. ML framework can utilize this ID to work on the handling of huge and complex datasets. The bunching strategy is usually utilized for factual information investigation [12].

2.8 Probabilistic Reasoning

The idea of pr is applied in probabilistic thinking to demonstrate the vulnerability in information portrayal. Here the likelihood hypothesis is joined with rationale to deal with the vulnerability. It involves likelihood in probabilistic thinking since it gives a method for dealing with the vulnerability that is the aftereffect of somebody's apathy and obliviousness. There are loads of situations in the genuine world, where the conviction of something isn't affirmed [13].

Need of Probabilistic Reasoning in AI

- It is used in the situation for unpredictable outcomes.
- Probabilistic reasoning is necessary when the probability of the predicates is too bulky to control.
- Probabilistic reasoning is useful when an unidentified error occurs during the trial.

In the case of uncertain knowledge, problems can be solved in probabilistic reasoning using two approaches: Bayes' rule and Bayesian statistics.

The following are the issues used in probabilistic reasoning and its probability-related terms.

Probability Likelihood can be characterized as a likelihood that a dubious occasion will happen. Likelihood is the mathematical proportion of the probability that an occasion will happen. The worth of likelihood generally builds up somewhere in the range of 0 and 1 that addresses ideal vulnerabilities.

- $0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$, where P(A) is the probability of an event A.
- P(A) = 0, indicates total uncertainty in an event A.
- P(A) =1, indicates total certainty in an event A.

The following formula Eq. 3 is used to find the probability of an uncertain event.

$$\text{Probability of Occurence} = \frac{\text{Number of desired outcomes}}{\text{Total number of Outcomes}} \tag{3}$$

Event The outcome of every variable that is possible.

Sample Space The cluster collection of all events that are possible.

Random Variables The real-world objects and events are represented using random variables.

Prior Probability This is an amalgamation of prior probability. After considering all the evidence and information, the new information in posterior probability is calculated.

Posterior Probability It is to calculated after all evidence or information has been considered.

Conditional Probability When an event has already happened and the probability for the occurrence of another event is known as conditional probability.

2.9 Bayesian Network

Bayes' Theorem Bayes' theorem provides a formula to calculate probability of an event and given probabilities of other events [3].

Applying Bayes' Rule Bayes' rule is constructive when the terms: P(X|Y), P(Y) and P(X) have good probability and is helpful when needed to determine the fourth one. In case an unknown cause's effect needs to be perceived and that cause wants to be computed, the Bayes' rule (Eq. 4) will be

$$P(\text{cause} \mid \text{effect}) = \frac{P(\text{effect} \mid \text{cause})\,P(\text{Cause})}{P(\text{effect})} \tag{4}$$

Bayesian Network "It addresses a bunch of factors and their contingent conditions utilizing a coordinated non-cyclic chart."

This is likewise called as Bayes organization, Bayesian model, choice organization, or conviction organization. It involves likelihood hypothesis for expectation and peculiarity identification. Bayesian networks are probabilistic on the grounds that these networks are worked from a likelihood circulation in Fig. 12.

Joint Probability Distribution Consider the variables a_1, a_2, a_3,…,a_n then the probabilities of a different combination of a_1, a_2, a_3,…, a_n, are known as joint probability distribution.

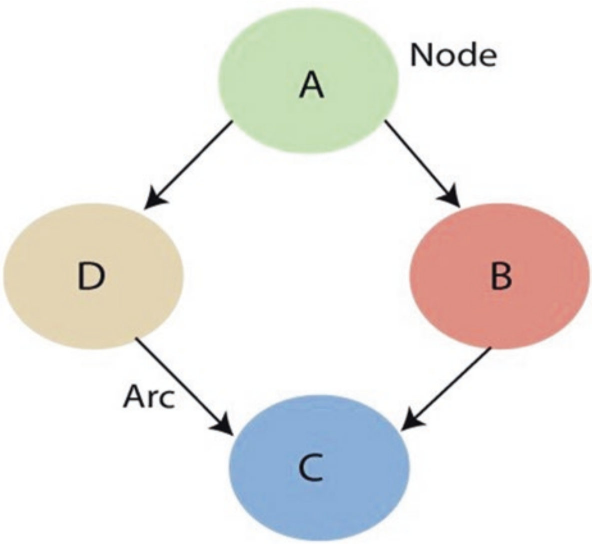

Fig. 12 Bayesian theory

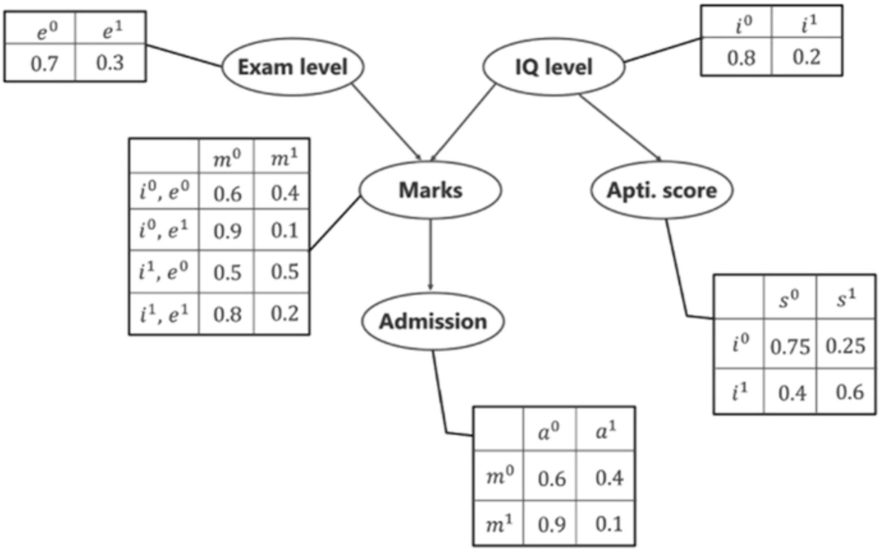

Fig. 13 Example of Bayesian Network

Example of Bayesian Networks The technique for Bayesian Networks and their benefits has been perceived with the assistance of a basic model. In the accompanying model, let us imagine that the given assignment is displaying of an understudy's imprints (M) for a test he has quite recently finished. From the given Bayesian Network Graph beneath, that the imprints rely on two different factors. The likelihood dissemination for getting conceded (A) to a college is likewise given beneath. In Fig. 13, the few tables showing the likelihood dissemination upsides of the given five factors.

3 Application Areas of Soft Computing

3.1 Agricultural Machinery

A color co-occurrence approach, in which co-occurring colors are mapped in a pixel matrix, is used to examine the texture of leaves to detect illnesses. To discriminate between weeds and crops, an image processing system and a fuzzy logic decision-making system are utilized. Water stress, nitrogen content, and nitrate leaching can be utilized to describe soil based on hazy and inaccurate information on soil type (nitrogen loss) using artificial neural networks and fuzzy inference systems to categorize crops based on color and referring them with digital picture panels; artificial neural networks and fuzzy inference systems might be used to classify crops based on color.

3.2 Biomedical Engineering

Pupil diameter (PD), electrocardiogram (ECG), and photoplethysmogram may be utilized to detect stress and other mental states using genetic algorithms and fuzzy support vector machines (PPG). Artificial neural networks (ANNs) may be used to study gene expression and recognize DNA patterns. Amino acid sequences may be classified and protein structure can be identified using fuzzy logic.

3.3 Consumer Electronics

Adaptive neuro fuzzy inference systems (ANFIS) may be easily integrated into consumer electronics such as cell phones, digital cameras, microwaves, and other devices to analyze fuzzy data and execute numerous dynamic tasks utilizing sensors.

3.4 Decision Support

Neural networks may be utilized in market analysis to provide a market prediction ahead of time, and a genetic algorithm can make the decision of which outcomes are the most effective and best. In the agricultural and housing markets, the quality of ground water may be estimated by building a fuzzy water quality index (FWQI) model utilizing data on water hardness (i.e., salts present in it).

3.5 Intelligent Agents

In the e-commerce industry, fuzzy set-based intelligent agents can instantly select which type of advertisement to display on a website depending on the particular user's characteristics. All of the user's web behaviors are utilized as an initial set of fuzzy data, which is analyzed in order to perform a specific action for the targeted user. A decision support system (DSS) may be built utilizing a number of concurrent intelligent agents based on fuzzy data sets, with each agent's result decided by genetic algorithms.

3.6 Nano and Micro Systems

Inter-atomic interactions and quantum mechanics are used to operate nano electronic devices. The use of linguistic data may be used to structure and program these systems. Because nano electronic systems are based on probability theories, the uncertainties of fuzzy logic work to their advantage.

Glass, silicon, and nitride thin films are employed in microelectromechanical systems (MEMS). The mechanical functionality of these systems may be affected when their dimensions shrink. When force is applied linearly, Young's modulus offers a measurement of a material's tensile strength. This is a common MEMS component. Young's modulus may be calculated using neural networks by providing the physical dimensions of the materials used as inputs and adjusting the weights of the nodes so that the output tracks the inputs.

3.7 Robotics

Intelligent autonomous vehicles (IAVs) are self-driving automobiles that resemble human decision-making. While driving, fuzzy sets are used to hold unsharp data, and genetic algorithms make judgments based on the selections from the fuzzy criteria. Accurate information is difficult to obtain in navigating robots. As a result, fuzzy logic emerges as the recommended approach.

4 Conclusion

For situations that are difficult to characterize using analytical or mathematical models, soft computing approaches are superior to traditional problem-solving methods. Fuzzy rule-based systems knowledge representation, paired with artificial neural network learning capabilities and evolutionary approaches like the genetic algorithm, presents a new potential path toward more intelligent and resilient robotic systems. Soft computing approaches help to achieve one of robots' long-term goals: solving issues that are unexpected and imprecise, such as those found in unstructured real-world contexts.

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