Toward Computing Linguistic Fuzzy Graphs And Applying to Illegal Immigration Problem

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Abstract

In this paper, we study linguistic fuzzy graph properties which consist of fuzzy paths, cut vertex and bridge. We use hedge algebra and linguistic variables for modeling to reduce complexity in computation. Modeling the Illegal immigration problem is also introduced.

1 Introduction

In everyday life, people use natural language (NL) for analyzing, reasoning, and finally, make their decisions. Computing with words (CWW) [9] is a mathematical solution of computational problems stated in an NL. CWW based on fuzzy set and fuzzy logic, introduced by L. A. Zadeh is an approximate reasoning method on interval [0,1]. In linguistic domain, linguistic hedges play an important role for generating linguistic hedges. A well known application of fuzzy set is fuzzy graph [1, 5–8], combined fuzzy set with graph theory. Fuzzy graph (FG) has a lot of applications in both modeling and reasoning fuzzy knowledge such as Human trafficking, internet routing, illegal immigration [3] on interval [0,1] but not in linguistic values. However, many applications cannot model in numerical domain [9], for example, linguistic summarization problems [10]. To solve this problem, in the paper, we use an abstract algebra, called hedge algebra (HA) as a tool for computing with words. The remainder of paper is organized as follows. Section 2 reviews some main concepts of computing with words based on HA. Important section 3 studies a linguistic fuzzy graph modeling with words using HA and its properties. Section 4 presents an application of LFG. Section 5 outlines conclusions and future work.

2 Preliminaries

This section presents basic concepts of HA and some important knowledge used in the paper.

Hedge algebra

In this section, we review some HA knowledges related to our research paper and give basic definitions. First definition of a HA is specified by 3-Tuple $\mathbb{H}A = (X, G, \leq)$ in [11]. In [12] to easily simulate fuzzy knowledge, two terms $G$ and $C$ are inserted to 3-Tuple so $\mathbb{H}A = (X, G, C, H, \leq)$ where $H \neq \emptyset$, $G = \{c^+, c^\}$, $C = \{0, W, 1\}$. Domain of $X$ is $L = Dom(X) = \{\delta|c \in G, \delta \in H^s$ (hedge string over $H$) $\}$, $\{L, \leq\}$ is a POSET (partial order set) and $x = h_nh_{n-1}\ldots h_1c$ is said to be a canonical string of linguistic variable $x$.

Example 1. Fuzzy subset $X$ is Age, $G = \{c^+ = young; c^- = old\}$, $H = \{less; more; very\}$ so term-set of linguistic variable Age $X$ is L(X) or L for short: $L = \{very\ less\ young;\ less\ young;\ young;\ more\ young;\ very\ young;\ very\ very\ young;\ldots\}$

Fuzziness properties of elements in HA, specified by $fm$ (fuzziness measure) [12] as follows:

Definition 2.1. A mapping $fm : L \rightarrow [0,1]$ is said to be the fuzziness measure of $L$ if:

1. $\sum_{c \in [c^-, c^+]} fm(c) = 1, \ \ fm(0) = fm(\emptyset) = fm(1) = 0$.
2. $\sum_{h \in H} fm(h|X) = fm(x), \ \ \ x = h_nh_{n-1}\ldots h_1c$, the canonical form.

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3. \( fm(h_nh_{n-1} \ldots h_1c) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} fm(h_i) \times \mu(x). \)

The Truth and meaning are fundamental important concepts in fuzzy logic, artificial intelligence and machine learning. In RCT (restriction-centered theory) in [9], truth values are organized as a hierarchy with ground level or first-order and second-order. First order truth values are numerical values whereas second order ones are linguistic truth values. A linguistic truth value, say \( \ell \), is a fuzzy set. We study linguistic truth values on POSET \( L \) whose elements are comparable [15].

Definition 2.2. A \( L \) STRUCT[\( \rho \)] on relational signature \( \rho \) is a tuple:

\[
L = \langle L, f^L_j, c^L_j \rangle
\]

(1)

Consists of a universe \( L \neq \emptyset \) together with an interpretation of:

- each constant symbol \( c_j \) from \( \rho \) as an element \( c^L_j \in L \)
- each \( a_i \)-ary function symbol \( f_{a_i} \) from \( \rho \) as a function:

\[
f_j^L : L^{a_i} \rightarrow L
\]

(2)

In HA, \( \ell \in L \) and there are order properties:

Theorem 2.1. in [11] let \( \ell_1 = h_n \ldots h_1u \) and \( \ell_2 = k_m \ldots k_1u \) be two arbitrary canonical representations of \( \ell_1 \) and \( \ell_2 \), then there exists an index \( j \) satisfying \( \ell_i \leq \lambda \{m, n\} + 1 \) such that \( h_i = k_j \), for \( \forall i < j \), and:

1. \( \ell_1 < \ell_2 \) iff \( h_jx_j < k_jx_j \) where \( x_j = h_{j-1} \ldots h_1u \);
2. \( \ell_1 = \ell_2 \) iff \( m = n = j \) and \( h_jx_j = k_jx_j \);
3. \( \ell_1 \) and \( \ell_2 \) are incomparable iff \( h_jx_j \) and \( k_jx_j \) are incomparable;

Example 2. Consider linguistic variables: \( \{\forall true, Ptrue, \exists true\} \in H \), in which \( \{\forall true, Ptrue, \exists true\} \) stand for : very true, possible true and less true are linguistic truth values generated from variable truth. Assume propositions \( p = "Lucie is young is \forall true" \) and \( q = "Lucie is smart is \exists true" \), interpretations on \( H \) are:

- truth(\( p \)) = \( \forall true \in H \), truth is a unary function.
- \( p \land q = \forall true \land \exists true = \forall true \in H \). \( \land \) is a binary function.
- \( p \lor q = \forall true \lor \exists true = \forall true \in H \). \( \lor \) is a binary function.

3 Fuzzy graph model based on linguistic variables

The first FG (fuzzy graph) was introduced in [1], which vertices and edges's values are in unit interval \([0, 1]\). Many FG's theories were developed in [2, 3] in which computational phases have a bit complex because converting from linguistic to number value to compute. To reduce complexity, we directly compute by applying computing with word method [9].

Our graph model

Our fuzzy graph is called \( LG \) (linguistic graph) with \( L \) is domain of both vertex \( V \) and \( E \), see Fig. 2.

Definition 3.1. A linguistic graph \( LG = (V, \rho, \delta) \) consist of set \( V \), a fuzzy vertex set \( \rho \) on \( V \) and a fuzzy edge set \( \delta \) on \( V \) so that \( \delta(u, v) \leq \rho(u) \land \rho(v) \) for every \( u, v \in V \).

\[
LG = \{(V, \rho, \delta) : \rho \subseteq V; \delta \subseteq E\}
\]

(3)

On any graph, it always have paths, cut vertices and bridge edges. Let \( u \sim v \) be a path between two vertices \( u \) and \( v \)

Definition 3.2. 1. A path \( P \) of length \( n \) in a fuzzy graph \( LG \) is a sequence of distinct vertices \( v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n \) with condition is \( \delta(v_i, v_j) \in L \); \( i \neq j \).

2. The connecting strength between \( u, v \in V \), denoted by \( Conn_{LG}(u, v) \), is the maximum of the strength of all paths between \( u \) and \( v \).

3. An edge \( e \in E \) is called fuzzy bridge if deleting \( e \) from \( LG \) reduces the strength between some pair of vertices.

\[
Conn_{LG-\{e\}}(u, v) < Conn_{LG}(u, v)
\]

(4)

4. An vertex \( w \in V \) is called fuzzy cut vertex if deleting \( w \) and adjacent edges to (or from \( w \)) from \( LG \) reduces the strength between some pair of vertices.

\[
Conn_{LG-\{w\}}(u, v) < Conn_{LG}(u, v)
\]

(5)

\( LG \) is the special case of \( FG \) on linguistic domain \( L \) so it have some common and separate properties. Immediately from Definition 3.2 we infer the following important property on \( LG \)

Property 3.1. For every vertices \( u \) and \( v \) on linguistic graph \( LG \) the connection strength between them do not increase if we delete cut vertex or bridge edge.
4 An application of LG in illegal immigration

4.1 Immigration problem

Illegal immigration problem was introduced in [4]. People from Asia and Africa are seeking to enter the U.S. illegal over the Mexican border by six main routes as following:

\[ R_1: \text{China} \rightarrow \text{Columbia} \rightarrow \text{Guatemala} \rightarrow \text{Mexico} \rightarrow \text{U.S.} \]
\[ R_2: \text{India} \rightarrow \text{Guatemala} \rightarrow \text{Mexico} \rightarrow \text{U.S.} \]
\[ R_3: \text{Ethiopia} \rightarrow \text{S.Africa} \rightarrow \text{Brazil} \rightarrow \text{Ecuador} \rightarrow \text{Mexico} \rightarrow \text{U.S.} \]
\[ R_4: \text{Somalia} \rightarrow \text{UAE} \rightarrow \text{Russia} \rightarrow \text{Cuba} \rightarrow \text{Columbia} \rightarrow \text{Mexico} \rightarrow \text{U.S.} \]
\[ R_5: \text{Nigeria} \rightarrow \text{Spain} \rightarrow \text{Cuba} \rightarrow \text{Columbia} \rightarrow \text{Mexico} \rightarrow \text{U.S.} \]
\[ R_6: \text{Nigeria} \rightarrow \text{Spain} \rightarrow \text{Columbia} \rightarrow \text{Mexico} \rightarrow \text{U.S.} \]

The size of flow from country to country is reported in linguistic terms very low, low, medium, high, very high [3] models as data table in Fig. 1:

| Ch  | In | Som | Eth | Nig | Col | Guat | UAE | SA  | Sp  | Br  | Rus | Cuba | Ec | Mex | US  |
|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|-----|------|
| 0   | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl   | 0   | med | low | 0   | low | 0    | 0  | 0   | high |
| 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl   | med | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0    | 0   | low | med |
| 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0    | low | 0   | high |
| 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | low | vl | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0    | 0   | med | 0   |
| 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl | 0   | high | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0    | 0   | vl | med |
| 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0    | 0   | med | 0   |
| 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0   | 0   |
| 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0    | 0   | vl | 0   |
| 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl | 0    | 0   |
| 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl | 0    | 0   |
| 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl | 0    | low |
| 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl | low  | med |
| 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl | low  | 0   |
| 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl | low  | low |
| 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl | low  | 0   |
| 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl | low  | med |
| 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl | low  | 0   |
| 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | vl | low  | high |

Fig. 1. Adjacent matrix

4.2 Modeling with words for illegal immigration problem

To model data table in Fig. 1 with linguistic variable in L, use a HA as:\n\[ \text{HA} = \{X, \mathcal{H}, [c^+, c^-], \{0, W, 1\}, \leq \} \]
\[ X = \text{"size of flow"}, c^+ = \text{high}, c^- = \text{low}, W = \text{"med"}, \mathcal{H} = \text{"very"}, \text{vl} = \text{"very low"}. \]

Using domain converting method in [13–15], the LG is constructed as in Fig. 2 (some edges don’t draw to keep clearing figure).

4.3 Computing on LG

Computing on LG based on property 3.1 about cut vertices or bridge. Applying Theorem 2.1 by ordering \( 0 < \text{very low} < \text{low} < W < \text{high} < \text{very high} < 1 \)

Example 3. From Fig. 2: \( \text{Conn}_{LG}(\text{China}, x) \leq \text{Conn}_{LG}(\text{China}, x) \) on path \( \text{China} \rightarrow x \), \( x \in V \), for example \( x = \text{Russia} \) then \( \delta(\text{China}, \text{Russia}) = \text{low} \) and \( \text{Conn}_{LG}(\text{China}, \text{Russia}) = W \land \text{vl} \land \text{low} = \text{vl} \), so China is the cut vertex. For controlling people flow to U.S., we should delete China cut vertex and so on.

5 Conclusions and future work

We have introduced a fuzzy graph model which called FG with two advantages

1. Modeling fuzzy graph uses linguistic variable by applying hedge algebra

2. Computing with words on linguistic variable without converting to numeric therefore reducing number of operators for computation phases.

Our next study is studying algorithms to construct and compute \( LG = (V, \rho, \delta) \).
Fig. 2. LG for Immigration problem
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