

# Rule-based algorithms under the AI Act



To be or not to be an Al system

# Learn more about practical implementation of the AI Act



# Rule-based algorithms come in many forms, with *inference* as a key differentiator

## A decision tree can be manually created, based on domain expertise...



...or is inferred by statistical methods, using optimalization, ML etc.



Optimization methods include tree-based learning using Gini index, entropy or mean squared error etc. ML methods include tree ensemble-based learning techniques, such as bagging, boosting, and bootstrapping



Inference and autonomy are the key terms that define the scope of the Al system definition

# Analysis of article 3 and recital 12

## Inference

- Primary differentiator for AI system identification, specified as:
  - > "the process of obtaining the outputs, [..] and to a capability of AI systems to derive models or algorithms, or both, from inputs or data."
  - > "include machine learning approaches that learn from data how to achieve certain objectives and logic- and knowledge-based approaches"
  - > "transcends basic data processing by enabling learning, reasoning or modelling"

# on, specifie nd to a cap





## "operate with varying levels of autonomy" is easily fulfilled



# When are rule-based algorithms an Al system?

### Example rule-based algorithm

```
1 def risk_score (age, distance):
           if age<= 21 and distance <= 10:
   2
   3
               score = 1
           elif age <= 21 and distance > 10:
   4
   5
              score = 2
   6
           elif age > 21 and distance <= 10:
   7
               score = 3
   8
           else:
   9
              score = 4
  10
  11
              return f"risk score: {score}"
  12
  13 risk_score(age=19, distance=5)
 ✓ 0.0s
'risk_score: 1'
```

## **Recital 12**

"the definition... should not cover systems that are based on the rules defined solely by natural persons to automatically execute operations"

### Autonomy



### **Autonomy**

At line 13 the risk\_score algorithm

Inference

If the rules are derived from data (ML,

Inference

autonomously computes the risk

score for a person with age=19 and

distance=5km and predicts risk score 1

statistics, optimization etc.)



If rules are created by humans: it depends

how the rules are created and whether it's

a logic or knowledge-based approach



# A simple rule-based algorithm created by humans is not a logic or knowledgebased system

Recital 12

"inference ... includes ... logic- and knowledge-based approaches that infer from encoded knowledge or symbolic representation of the task to be solved. [..]"

"The capacity of an AI system to infer transcends basic data processing by enabling learning, reasoning or modelling."

## What is a logic- and knowledge-based approach?

- > Logic based systems consist of proposition and connectives, such as  $\neg A$ ,  $A \land B$ ,  $A \lor B$ , where A and B a true or false (referred to as a 'propositional formula')
- > Knowledge-based systems have two defining components: 1) knoweldege base, which explicitly encoded knowledge; 2) a reasoning system that allows to derive new knowledge

# *"encoded knowledge"* refers specifically to encoding propositional formulates encoded in a knowledge base

### See also section 5.1.1 of the standard work Artificial Intelligence, Poole & Mackworth (2010)



# So, a simple rule-based algorithm created by humans is not an Al system?









Simple rule-based algorithms

are not a logic or knowledge-

are derived from data (ML,

statistics, optimization etc.)

based system, as there is no

knowledge-base or reasoning

system, and are thus not an Al

system



# Algorithms not covered by the Al Act still require control measures



### Rules learnt using statistical methods



### AI system under the AI Act





# Building public knowledge for ethical algorithms

# Join the discussion!









