



European Business Rules Conference
Zurich, June 26, 2002 - 2:30 – 3:20 PM

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Building a Rule-Based Expert System with the CoKE constructivist methodology

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Agenda

- Part 1 - ATA Case Study: How business rules automation is being used in a Tax Return Assessment (TRA) automation project.
- Part 2 - Constructivist Knowledge View
Foundations of the constructivist theory of knowledge
- Part 3 - Constructivist Knowledge Engineering (CoKE): How CoKE has been applied to model and implement the knowledge of assessment experts for building the ATA system

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Tax Return Assessment: manual

The diagram shows a flow from 'Tax return' (blue document) to 'Identification' (yellow box), then to 'Input DB' (yellow box), which feeds into 'Assessment' (orange box labeled 'TRIS'). The 'Assessment' box is connected to a 'KB' (Knowledge Base, orange cylinder) and a person icon with a question mark. The process results in an 'Invoice' (pink document). Below the diagram, it states: 'Assessment = does the case comply with regulations ?'

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Business Rules Automation

The diagram illustrates the architecture of Business Rules Automation. It shows 'Business-Logic' (pink box) and 'Program-Logic' (yellow box) as 'isolated' components. 'Business-Logic' leads to 'Know-how of assessors', and 'Program-Logic' leads to 'Evaluation procedures (Inference)'. Both feed into a 'System-Kernel' box containing a 'KB' (Knowledge Base, pink cylinder) and a gear icon representing inference.

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Allegro Tax Assistant (ATA)

- *Task*: Automated tax return assessment
- *Technology*: Rule-based, object-oriented
- *Tool*: Aion 8 by Computer Associates
- *Delivered*: Productive prototype & system
- *Rules*: 500 expert => 950 system
- *Scope*: employed and unemployed (retired) individuals (with or without real estate)

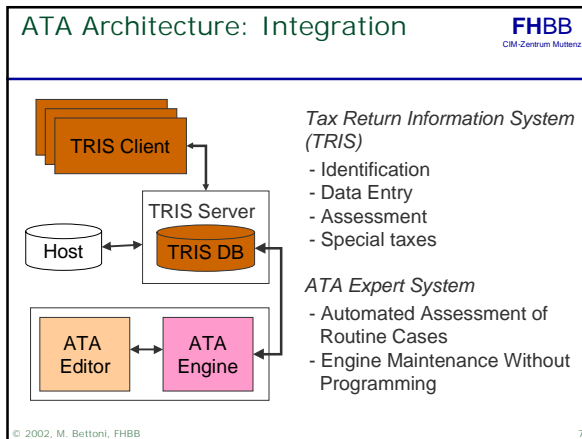
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TRA Workflow with ATA

The diagram shows the workflow for the Allegro Tax Assistant (ATA). It starts with 'Tax return' (blue document) going through 'Identification' (yellow box) and 'Input DB' (yellow box) to 'MS SQL' (orange cylinder). The 'MS SQL' feeds into 'ATA' (pink box labeled 'Aion 8') and 'TRIS' (orange box labeled 'Delphi'). Both 'ATA' and 'TRIS' feed into 'Assessor' (pink box with three numbered steps: 1, 2, 3). The 'Assessor' outputs an 'Invoice' (pink document). An 'Agenda' (orange box) is also shown at the bottom, connected to the 'MS SQL' and 'Assessor'.

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- ### Parts
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- **Part 1 - ATA Case Study:** How business rules automation is being used in a Tax Return Assessment (TRA) automation project (8 slides).
 - **Part 2 - Constructivist Knowledge View**
Foundations of the constructivist theory of knowledge
 - **Part 3 - Constructivist Knowledge Engineering (CoKE):** How CoKE has been applied to model and implement the knowledge of assessment experts for building the ATA system
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- ### Knowledge modeling for IT
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- Find objects
 - Choose concepts or predicates
 - Validate objects & concepts
 - What is modeled ?
 - What is an object ?
 - What is a concept ?
 - What is a model ?
 - What does a model represent?
 - What do we do in modeling ?
 - How do we do it ?
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Knowledge modeling as 'mapping'

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Modeling tasks	Knowledge as mapping
Find objects	Are ready-made
Choose concepts or predicates	Are evident / Informally / Invent
Validate objects & concepts	Compare them with reality
What is modeled ?	Reality
What is an object ?	A thing
What is a concept ?	A list of attributes
What is a model ?	A surrogate that matches reality
What does a model represent?	Reality
What do we do in modeling ?	We map reality onto concepts
How do we do it ?	We analyse reality and extract knowledge (mining)

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Common daily words

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look at see

listen hear

➔ *what we see depends on how we look!*

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Multiple Perceptions

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We must become aware ... of the possibility to have **multiple perceptions, all equally valid.**

(de Bono, 1998, p. 75)

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Perception neglected: cognition as 'information processing'

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Perception neglected: Why?

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- Perplexity caused by the uncertainty of perception
 - optical illusions: obstacle or curiosity
- **Main strength of the brain: 'efficiency principle'**
 - to see anything in terms of past experiences
 - preference for available patterns

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Preferred paths or patterns

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(adapted from: de Bono, 1998, p. 14)

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Perception reevaluated: Rock Logic & Water Logic

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Anatomy of Knowledge: States & Transformations

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What do we do in modeling?

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Modelling tasks	Knowledge as mapping	Knowledge as constructing
Find objects	Are ready-made	We determine them tacitly
Choose concepts or predicates	Are evident / Informally / Invent	We choose according to schemata and principles
Validate objects & concepts	Compare them with reality	We compare them with other objects & concepts
What is modeled?	Reality	Sensation and experience
What is an object?	A thing	The unity of our synthesis
What is a concept?	A list of attributes	A pattern of activity
What is a model?	A surrogate that matches reality	A construction that fits (is viable in) reality
What does a model represent?	Reality	Specific experiences
What do we do in modeling?	We map reality onto concepts	We construct generalizations of experiences
How do we do it?	We analyse reality and extract knowledge (mining)	We synthesize knowledge that is viable

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Knowledge Engineering: Process

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Modelling Expert-Knowledge

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'Model of expertise': Position 25

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- System-, Data- & Process-Model
- Knowledge-Model of domain expert
- Problem solving strategy
- Analysis of constraints (TRIS, Host)
- Modify, test strategy
- Develop dependency formula
- Test strategy, develop expert rules
- Pos. 25(97) S *a_025 = Pos. 25 (97) C

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Expert-Knowledge modeling

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System-, Data- & Process-Model

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- Increase of AHV-/IV-pensions
- System-Model:
Gris-DB ↔ TRIS ↔ Host
- Data-Model:
 - current declaration in DB
 - assessed declaration of prior tax year
 - Gris-Tables
- Process-Model: Assessment activity

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Model of Expertise:
Prose, Formulas, Parameters

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25 25,01 A self-hiring value must be equal to the GRIS value (State tax)
25,02 A self-hiring value must be the same in both years (State tax)
25,03 A self-hiring value must be the same as in the prior tax period (State tax)
25,04 A land-register value of the building (Pos. 101) must be the same as in the prior tax year

25 25,01 Pos. 25 (97) = s. 025a
25,02 Pos. 25 (97) = Pos. 25 (98)
25,03 Pos. 25 (97) = Pos. 25 (96)
25,04 Pos. 101 (97) = Pos. 101 (95)

s_025a	Sum 025a = all "self_hiring_value_sst" in Tab gris_emw
s_025b	Sum 025b = all "self_hiring_value_bst" in Tab gris_emw

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Test problem solving strategy

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- Applying the rules produced assessment errors in more than 30% of the cases
- Error analysis pointed to host data errors
- Host DB for real estate data was inconsistent with manually assessed tax returns
 - Why this difference ?

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Analysis of constraints

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- Missing data of real estate DB (Gris)
- Gris-Data < > assessed real estate data
- Court decision 'collective property' was still not implemented in the system
- County of 'Laufental' assigned to the canton of Baselland: errors in data transfer and in handling of modified or new properties

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Model of Expertise:
Rules Decision Tree (1)

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Position 25 State

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Model of Expertise:
Rules Decision Tree (2)

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Position 25 Confederation

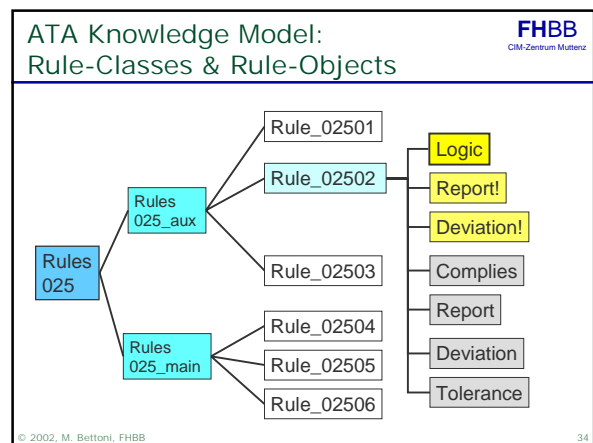
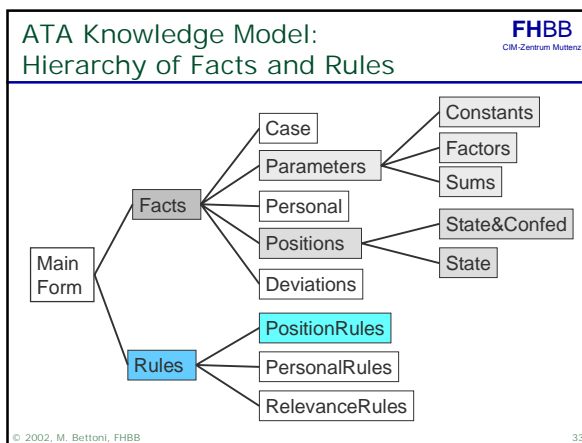
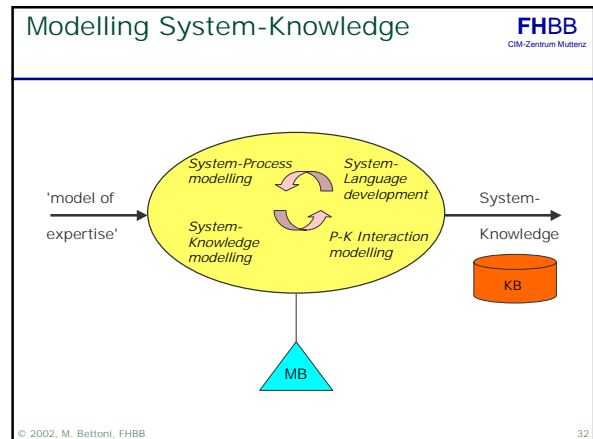
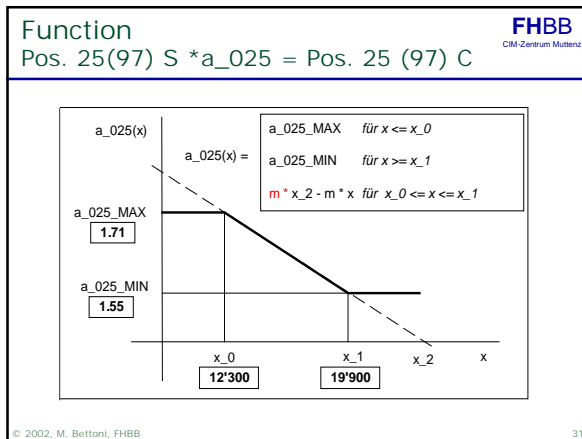
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Development of a functional relation

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- Up to a land-register value of Fr. 204'800 (self-hiring value Fr. 12'300) the surcharge for confederation taxes amounts at 71%
- For a land-register value between Fr. 204'900 and Fr. 340'800 (self-hiring value between Fr. 12'400 and Fr. 19'900) the surcharge for confederation taxes decreases linearly from 71% to 55%
- For land-register value higher than Fr. 340'800 the surcharge for confederation taxes amounts at 55%

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- ### Constructive Knowledge Engineering - CoKE (1)
- Constructivist Theory of Knowledge
 - Anatomy of Knowledge
 - Domain Expert KE & IT-Developer KE
 - Domain Expert must be free in modelling
 - IT-Developer: Methods & Technology (constraints)
 - evolutionary-explorative planning
 - Connect modelling & development
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- ### Constructive Knowledge Engineering - CoKE (2)
- Prototyping
 - Development-Prototype
 - Integrated Prototype
 - Prototype in productive use
 - Focus on Routine-Knowledge
 - Analysis follows Modelling
 - Experiments as Sources of Knowledge
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