

logic runner (agent) and Al

A "logic runner" is a component that executes defined business logic or processes, while an AI agent is a software entity that uses artificial intelligence to perceive, reason, and act to achieve a goal. When an Al agent is used as a "logic runner," it adds a layer of intelligent, adaptive decision-making to the process, which is fundamentally different from a traditional, static workflow.

Traditional logic runner vs. Al agent as a logic runner

| Feature 🕝 | Traditional Logic Runner (e.g., standard workflow) | Al Agent as a Logic Runner |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Execution | Follows a predetermined, rigid, and sequential path. | Can dynamically plan and adapt its process based on the situation. |
| Decision- making | Relies on explicit, pre-defined rules, such as "if X, then do Y.". | Uses a large language model (LLM) for reasoning to deci |
| Flexibility | Breaks down if it encounters an unprogrammed scenario. | Can handle complex, ambiguous, and unstructured problems by adapting to new information. |
| Intelligence | Not considered "intelligent" beyond its programmed rules. | Uses AI models for reasoning, learning, and planning. |

Can use the same external tools and APIs as a traditional

workflow, but can decide when and how to use them.

an iterative loop. One common pattern is the "Think \rightarrow Act \rightarrow Reflect" loop.

Connects with other systems using

a catalog of pre-built connectors.

How an Al agent works as a logic runner

Integration

1. Think: The agent uses an LLM as its "brain" to process information, understand the overall goal, and reason about the best course of action.

An AI agent transforms a static workflow into an intelligent, autonomous process through

- 2. Act: Based on its reasoning, the agent performs a specific task. This may involve using tools, like sending an email, querying a database, or integrating with another application via an API.
- 3. Reflect: The agent evaluates the outcome of its action. It learns from its experience, adapts its behavior, and decides on the next step. This closed loop allows for
- **Example: Automated customer service** Consider the difference between a standard automation workflow and an AI-powered

• Standard workflow: If a customer sends an email with the subject "Return," the workflow automatically sends a pre-written email with instructions for how to return an

customer's order history and check the refund policy.

follow-up is needed, dynamically updating the case status.

agent for handling customer inquiries.

autonomous, multi-step problem-solving.

item. It follows a fixed, deterministic path. If the email is about a different topic, the workflow fails.

- Al agent workflow: If a customer sends an email with the subject "My package is broken," the AI agent goes through a thinking and acting process. Think: The agent's LLM reasons that the customer is upset about a damaged product and the goal is to resolve the issue. It determines it needs to pull up the
- Act: The agent uses external tools to look up the order and refund status. It drafts a personalized, empathetic email explaining the next steps.

• Reflect: After sending the email, the agent might log the interaction and note that a

Modern platforms like Azure Logic Apps are designed to combine the predictable nature of standard workflows with the intelligent, autonomous capabilities of AI agents. This

allows developers to build hybrid processes where an AI agent can intelligently handle the

complex, ambiguous parts of a task, while traditional, deterministic workflows manage the

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in a business process

more straightforward, repeatable steps.

Al responses may include mistakes. <u>Learn more</u>

Combining the two

→ What are the limitations of using AI agents as logic runners? Give more concrete examples of how an AI agent uses the Think-Act-Reflect loop

Elaborate on how AI agents adapt behavior through feedback?

execution. It follows a set of predefined, rigid rules and steps, so that the same input will always produce the same output. This predictability is its core feature and a key

differentiator from the non-deterministic nature of Al agents.

Logic Runner is a deterministic term

Deterministic nature of a traditional logic runner The term "logic" in this context refers to a set of explicit, hard-coded rules and conditional statements, such as IF...THEN...ELSE clauses. A "runner" is the component that executes this logic.

Yes, the term "logic runner" refers to a process that, by definition, is **deterministic** in its

guaranteed to follow the exact same path and produce the exact same result every time. For example, a standard workflow for approving an expense report will always

interpretation of the current context and its overall goal.

follow the same sequence of checks and actions.

• No variability: There is no randomness, learning, or adaptation involved in a traditional logic runner's process. If it encounters a scenario for which it was not explicitly programmed, it will likely fail or produce an unintended, but still predictable, error.

• **Predictable outcome:** Given the same initial state and inputs, a logic runner is

to a particular outcome. The non-deterministic nature of Al agents

to debug and audit. Developers can clearly trace the exact sequence of events that led

• Transparent and auditable: The fixed path of a deterministic process makes it easy

(LLM) to perform reasoning and make decisions. While it operates within a framework, its exact actions are not fixed. • **Dynamic and adaptive:** An AI agent is not constrained to a single execution path. It can dynamically plan, re-plan, and choose which tools or functions to use based on its

In contrast, an AI agent introduces non-determinism, leveraging a large language model

take different paths, as its reasoning is based on a probabilistic model. This allows it to handle ambiguity and complex, unforeseen scenarios that would break a traditional logic runner.

can be difficult to fully inspect, making its exact path less transparent and debugging

• Less transparent: The reasoning process of an AI agent's LLM is a "black box" that

• Variable output: For the same input, an AI agent may produce different outputs or

The relationship between AI and determinism is not binary but rather a spectrum. • Hybrid approaches: Modern applications often combine the two by using

deterministic workflows for stable, predictable tasks (like formatting data) and

introducing AI agents for complex, non-deterministic tasks (like interpreting user

intent). • Controlled autonomy: Developers can build "guardrails" around AI agents to

Al responses may include mistakes. <u>Learn more</u>

The spectrum of AI and determinism

more complex.

constrain their behavior, such as by providing them with a predefined set of tools and a structured output format. This adds predictability to the agent's actions without sacrificing its adaptability. 🛮

What are some drawbacks of using deterministic logic runners?

→ How are AI agents debugged and monitored given their non-deterministic nature?

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what company uses deterministic logic runners

The use of deterministic logic runners is widespread across virtually every industry,

particularly in applications where predictability, consistency, and compliance are non-

negotiable. Many large enterprises use these systems for their mission-critical business

Rather than being a single product, "deterministic logic runner" is a conceptual term that

refers to the predictable execution of workflows. It is implemented through various

What are some strategies for building guardrails around AI agents?

Enterprise Service Buses (ESBs)

Below are examples of major companies across different sectors that use deterministic

reporting. Its workflows ensure strict adherence to financial laws, with AI layers used

Financial services • JPMorgan Chase: Uses deterministic systems for regulatory compliance and financial

Business Process Management (BPM) software

Major companies using deterministic workflows

for fraud detection and document review. • Wells Fargo: Like many large banks, Wells Fargo uses deterministic workflows for processing loans, managing customer accounts, and handling compliance checks.

processes.

software solutions, including:

Workflow automation tools

logic runners in their operations:

• **Truist**: Uses deterministic platforms like Azure Logic Apps for cloud operations management. 🛮

• American Express: Relies on deterministic logic for millions of daily transactions,

ensuring each one is processed accurately and according to predefined rules.

• **Domino's**: Manages its order and delivery processes using deterministic logic to ensure consistent order fulfillment and reliable service. • Unilever: Uses deterministic quality control procedures on its manufacturing

Walmart: Combines deterministic supply chain execution—such as inventory

management and logistics—with AI-driven systems for demand forecasting.

Technology and software Microsoft: Offers deterministic platforms like Azure Logic Apps, which is used by a

vast number of companies, including General Motors and Toyota Motors, for

production lines to ensure product consistency and safety.

integrating data and automating cloud workflows. • IBM: Provides its IBM Business Automation Workflow platform, a tool used for

data integration and workflow execution.

Retail and e-commerce

- running deterministic processes. • <u>Salesforce</u> (including MuleSoft): The Anypoint Platform from MuleSoft is used by many Fortune 500 companies, such as Walmart and MasterCard, for deterministic
- deterministic workflows for managing IT support tickets, change requests, and other standardized IT processes.

• ServiceNow: As a leader in IT Service Management (ITSM), ServiceNow uses

safety and regulatory compliance. It also leverages AI for less structured tasks, like interpreting unstructured data.

• Mayo Clinic: Maintains strict, deterministic treatment protocols to ensure patient

• OSF HealthCare: Uses platforms like Azure Logic Apps for reliable and consistent process automation within their hospital system.

Healthcare

Manufacturing • Siemens: Employs deterministic systems for its manufacturing processes, including

predictive maintenance, where rules-based logic triggers actions when sensor data

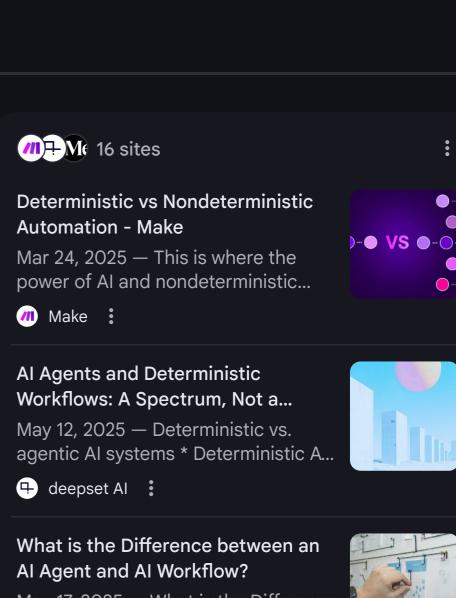
indicates a potential issue. • General Motors and Ford Motor Company: Rely on deterministic workflows for their

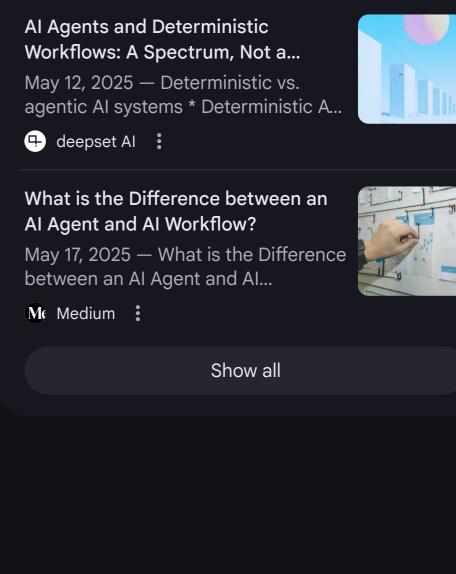
Al responses may include mistakes. Learn more

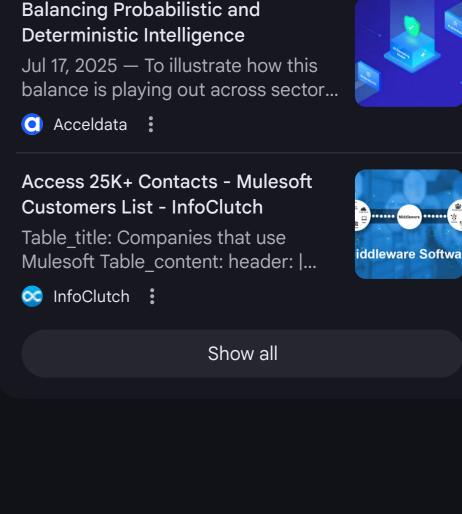
- large-scale manufacturing operations, supply chain management, and IT processes.
- → What are some open-source deterministic workflow engines? → What are the limitations of relying solely on deterministic logic runners?
- Provide specific examples of how these companies use BPM or workflow automation software

Azure Logic Apps Meets Al Agents -**VNB** Consulting Logic Apps Al Agents Jun 13, 2025 — Agent Loop makes your workflows smarter. * Agent Loo... VIB Consulting Al Agents inside of Azure Al Agents inside Logic Apps of Azure Logic Ap ▶ 59s Mar 4, 2025 — and there is some level of intersection... YouTube · Microsoft A... What are Al Agents? - Artificial Intelligence - AWS Al agents often extend their capabilities by connecting to external software, APIs, or devices.... Amazon Web Services Show all

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Microsoft Azure Logic Apps - Cloud Operations

Table_title: Customers of Microsoft Azure Logic

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