

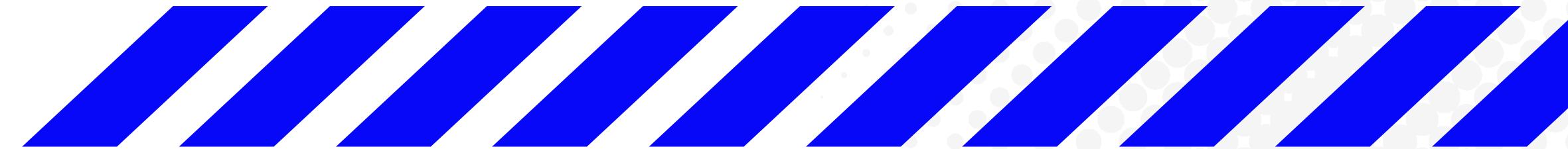


01

PATHWAY LEGAL NAVIGATOR

Revolutionizing Legal Case Analysis with Dynamic Agentic RAG

Team - 91



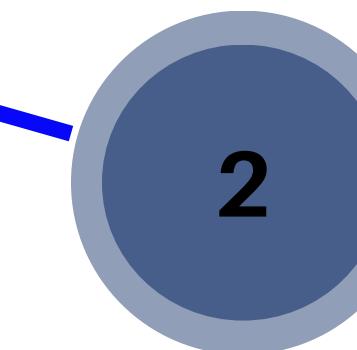
GAPS IN EXISTING MECHANISMS

02 |

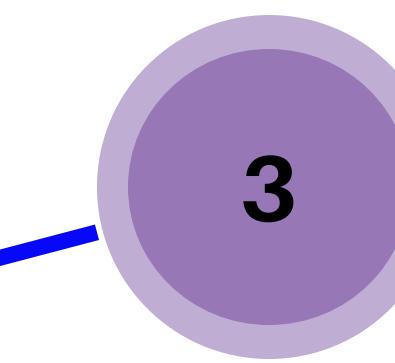
Lack Of Contextual
Understanding



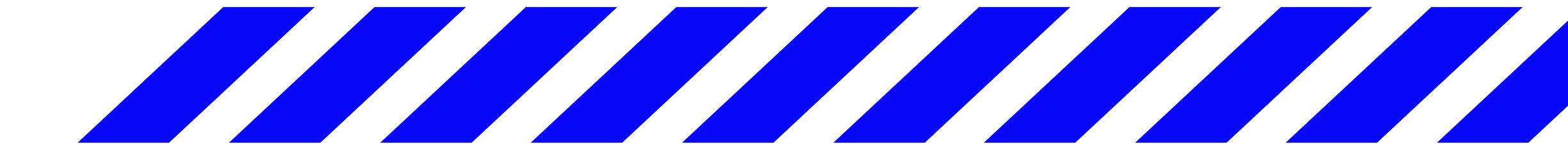
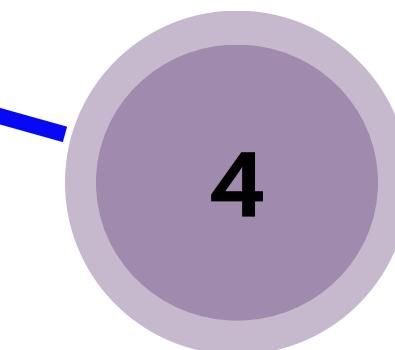
Insufficient
Precedent Mapping



Inflexibility In Input
Formats



Hallucination Of
Facts

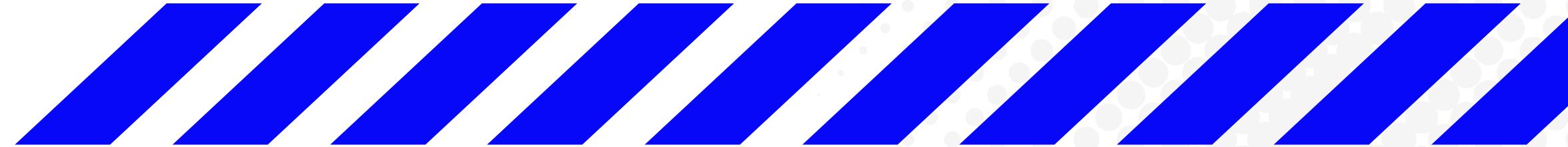


.pathway

PATHWAY LEGAL NAVIGATOR

Revolutionizing Legal Case Analysis with Dynamic Agentic RAG

Team - 91



TARGETTED SOLUTIONS

03 |

Lack Of Contextual
Understanding

1

Solution

Retrieval of latest
Court Cases of similar
nature ensuring a
small accurate corpus
for retrieval

Insufficient
Precedent Mapping

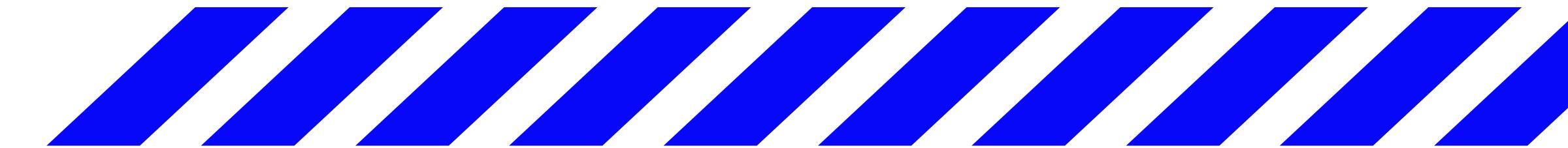
2

Inflexibility In Input
Formats

3

Hallucination of
Facts

4

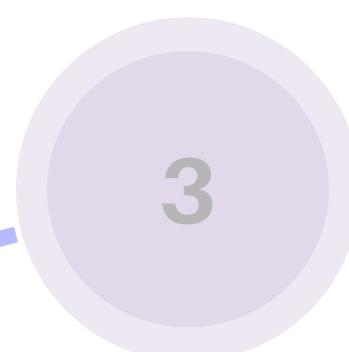


TARGETTED SOLUTIONS

Lack Of Contextual
Understanding



Inflexibility In Input
Formats



**Insufficient
Precedent Mapping**

Solution

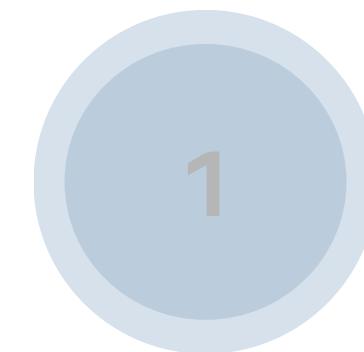
HyDE for query to
case retrieval
enhancement



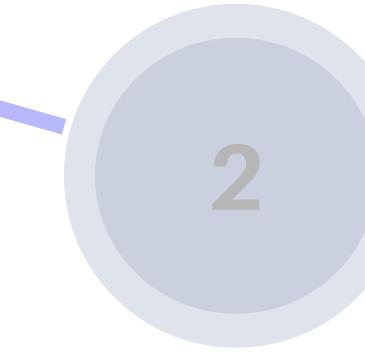
TARGETTED SOLUTIONS

03

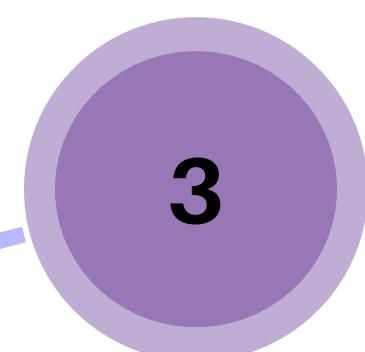
Lack Of Contextual
Understanding



Insufficient
Precedent Mapping



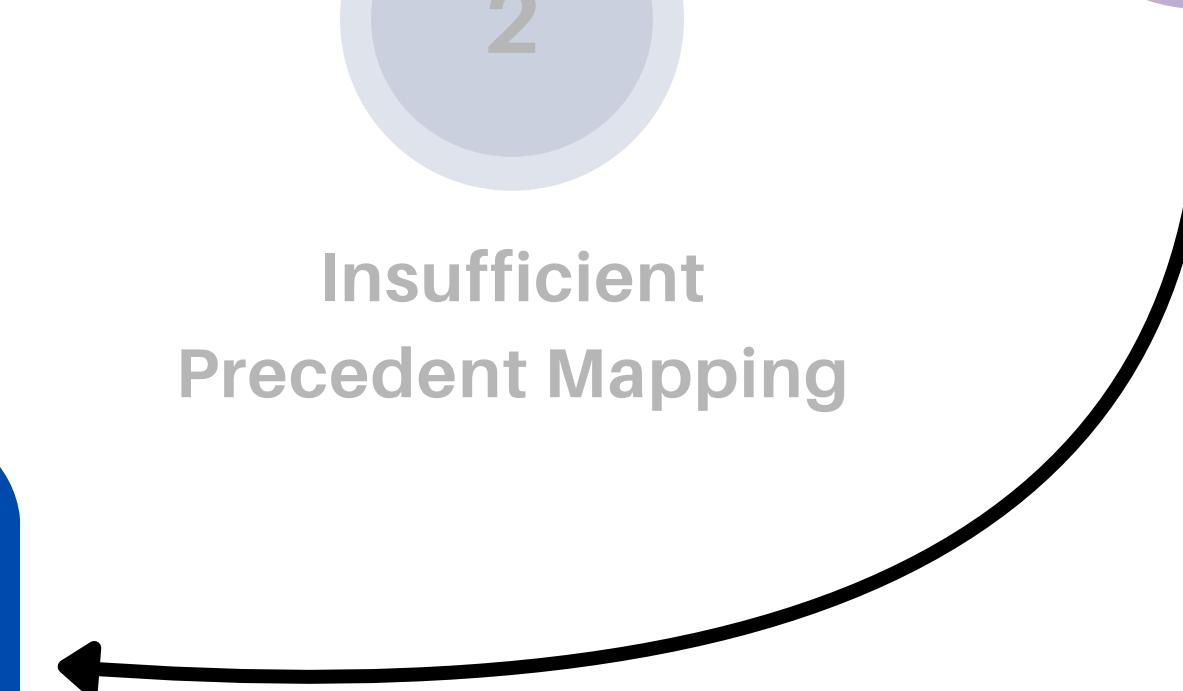
Inflexibility In Input
Formats



Hallucination of
Facts

Solution

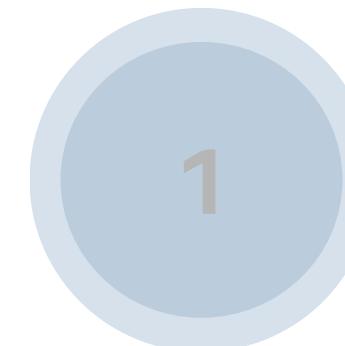
Pathway vectorstore
mitigates these
issues and assist in
dynamic case
storage



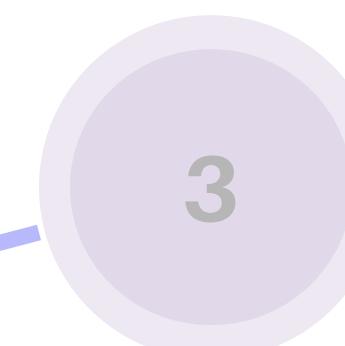
TARGETTED SOLUTIONS

03 |

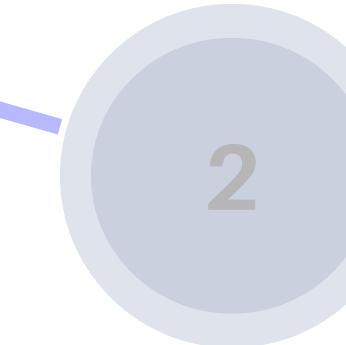
Lack Of Contextual
Understanding



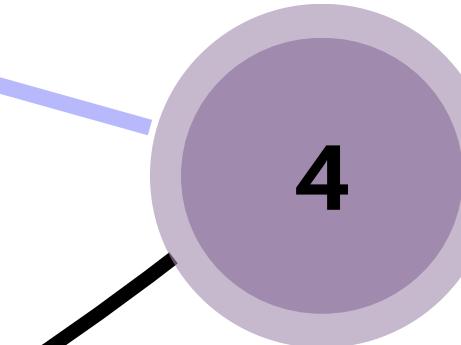
Inflexibility In Input
Formats



Insufficient
Precedent Mapping

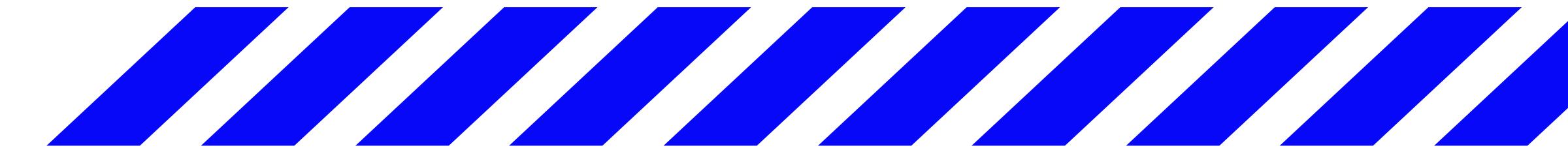


**Hallucination of
Facts**



Solution

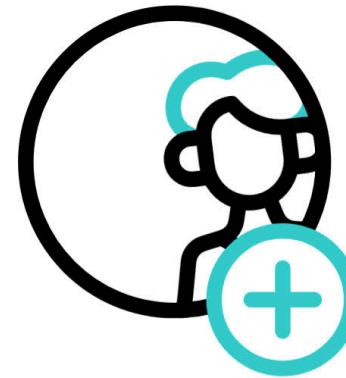
**Hallucination
Agent**



SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

USER INTERFACE

04 |

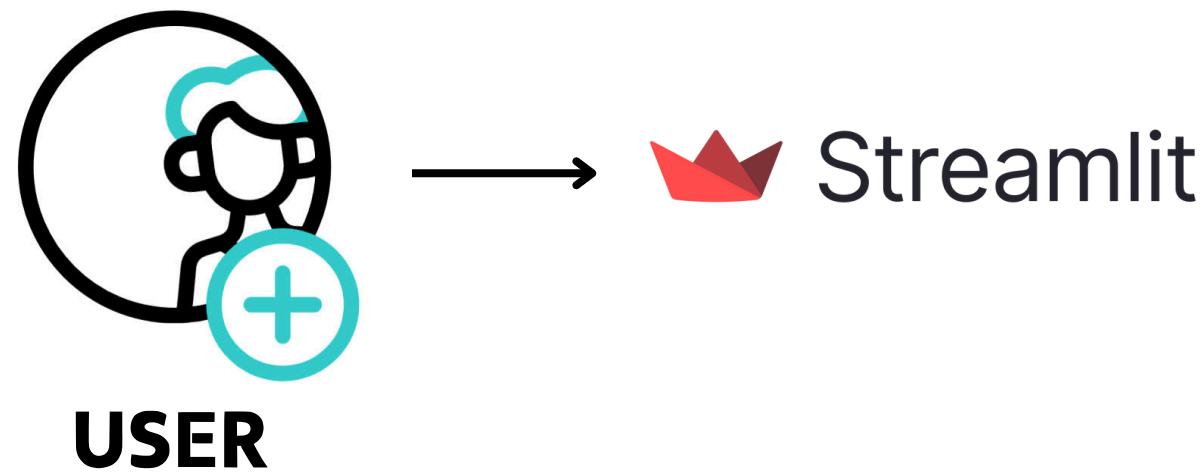


USER

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

USER INTERFACE

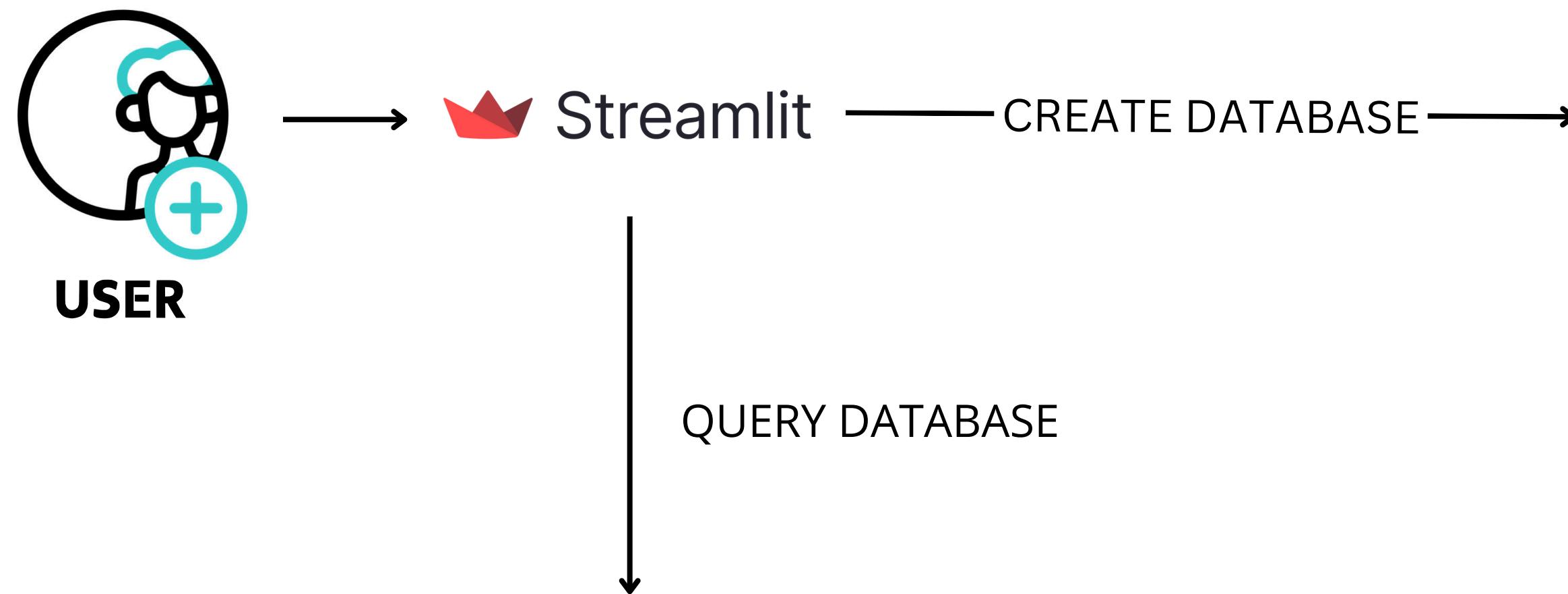
04 |



SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

USER INTERFACE

04 |



SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

CREATE LIVE VECTORSTORE

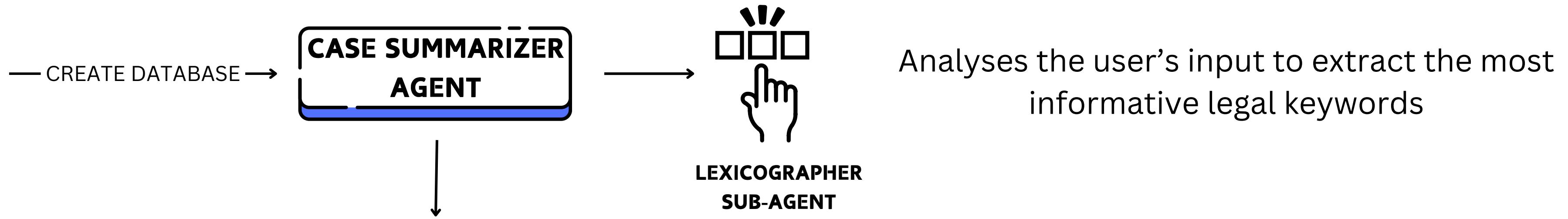
— CREATE DATABASE →



Parses and compresses the user's legal case into actionable form.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

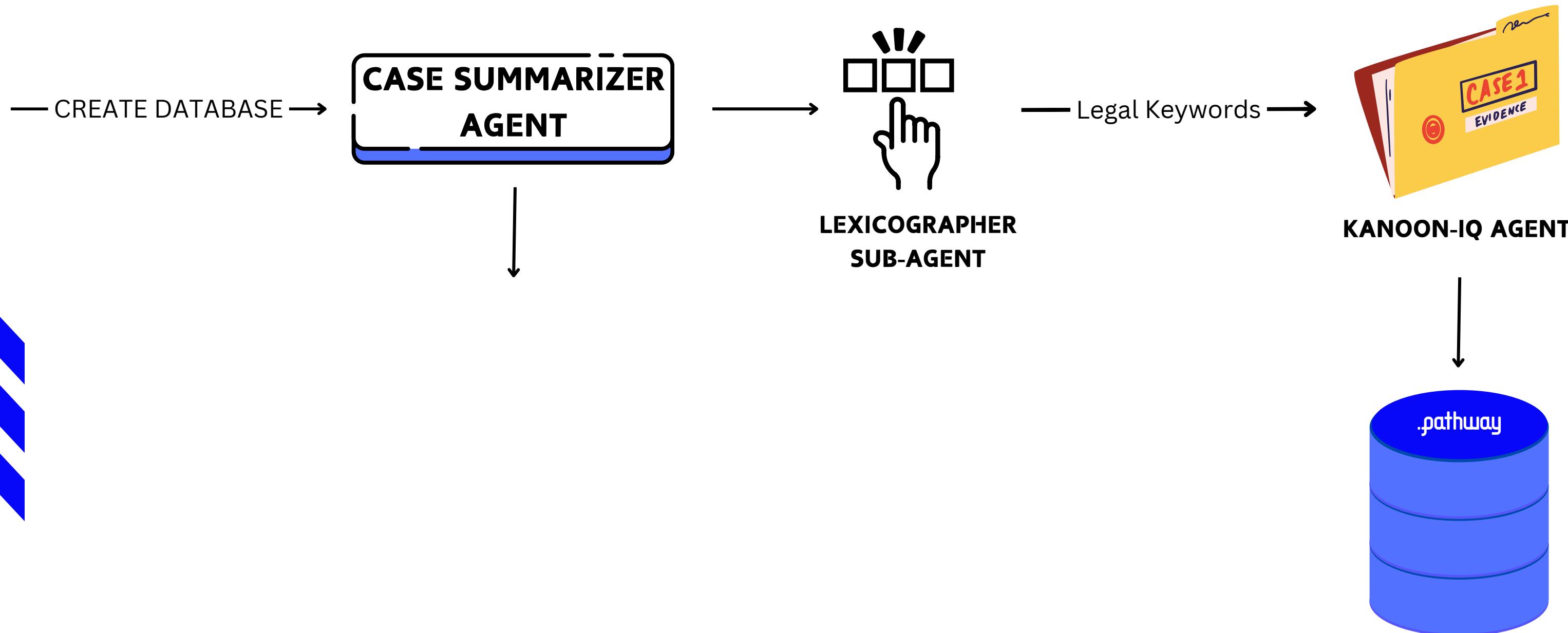
CREATE LIVE VECTORSTORE



SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

CREATE LIVE VECTORSTORE

05 |

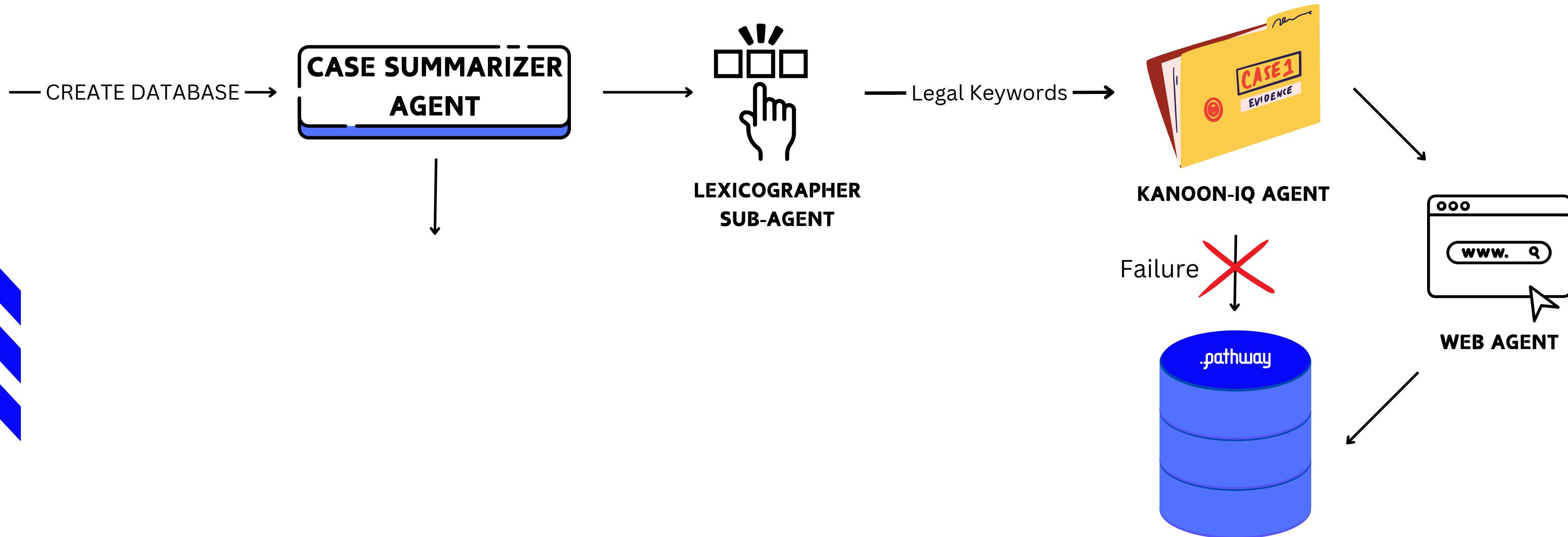


- Query the Indian Kanoon API to fetch relevant legal precedents.
- Store them in the Dynamic Pathway Vectorstore

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

CREATE LIVE VECTORSTORE

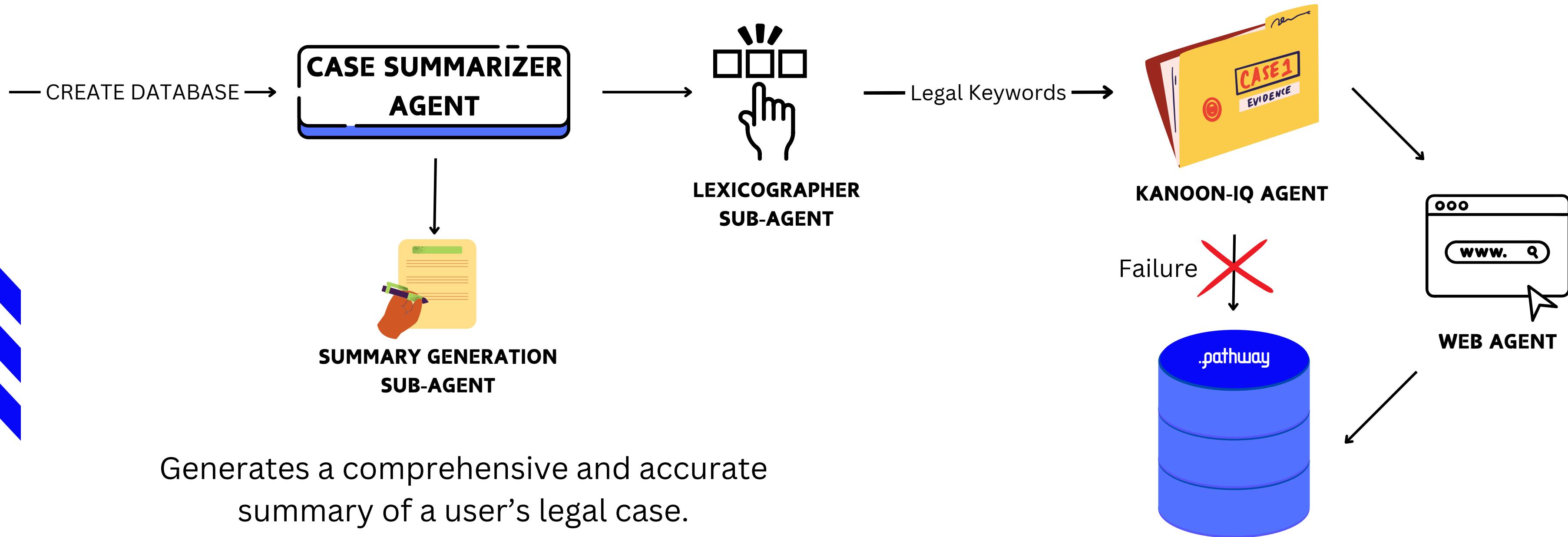
05 |

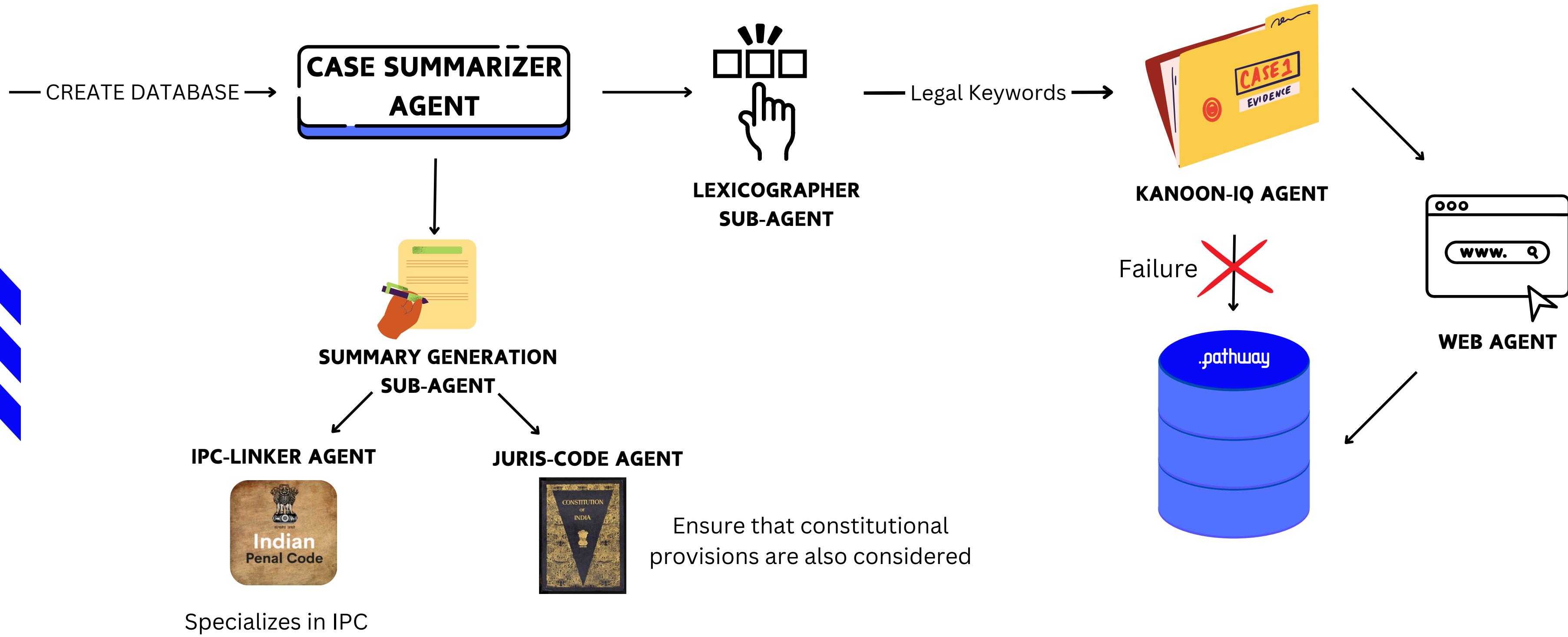


SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

CREATE LIVE VECTORSTORE

05 |

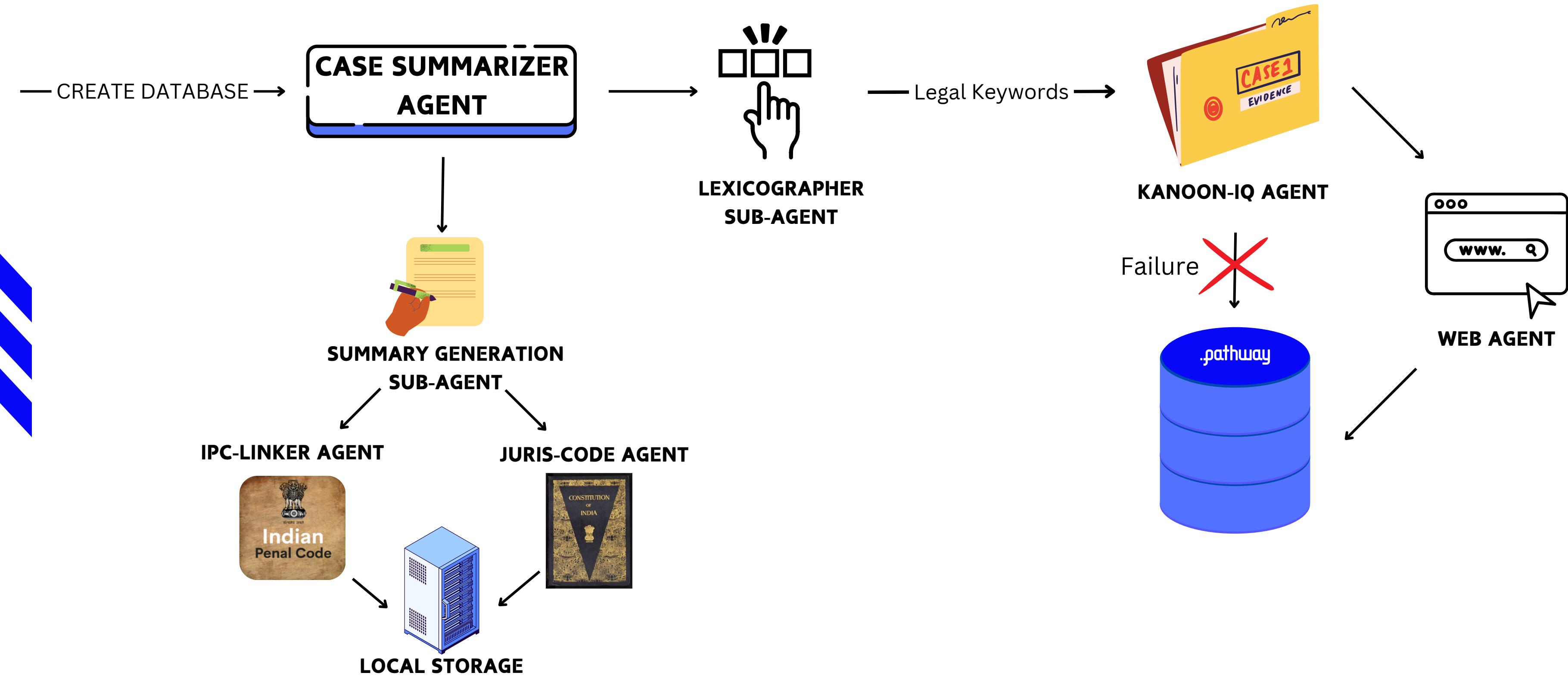




SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

CREATE LIVE VECTORSTORE

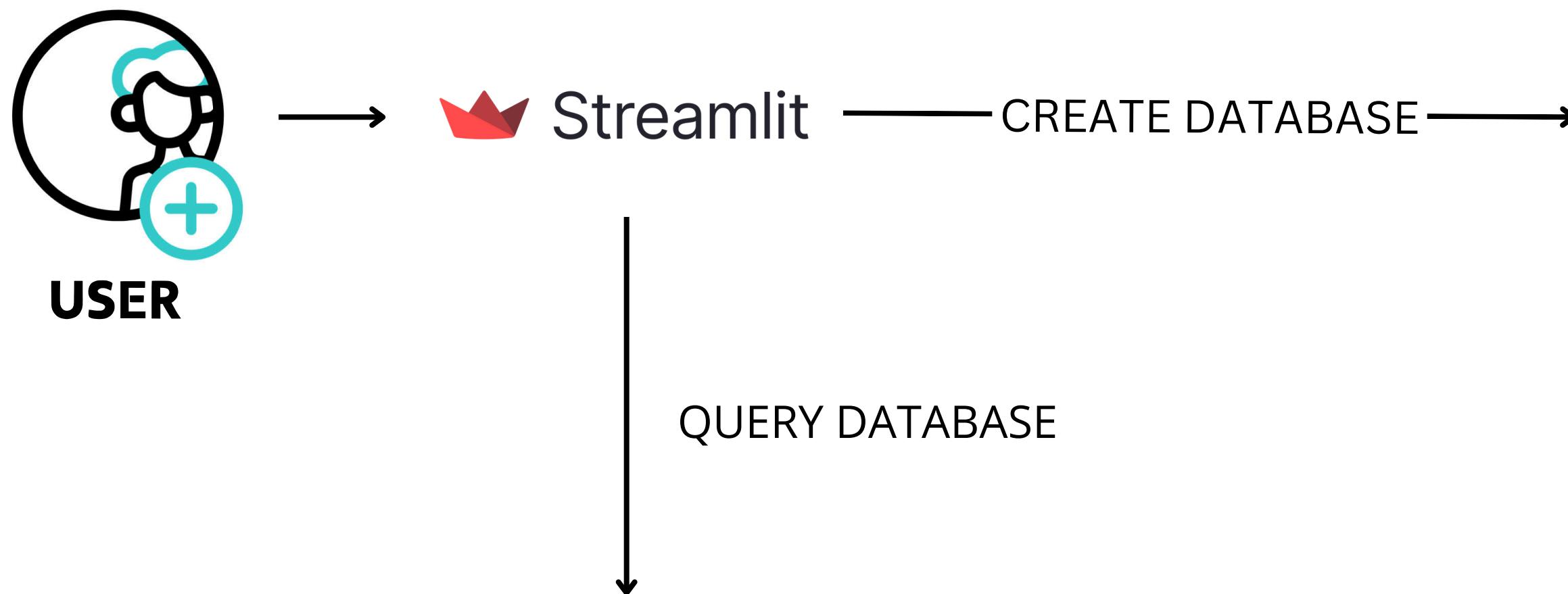
05 |



SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

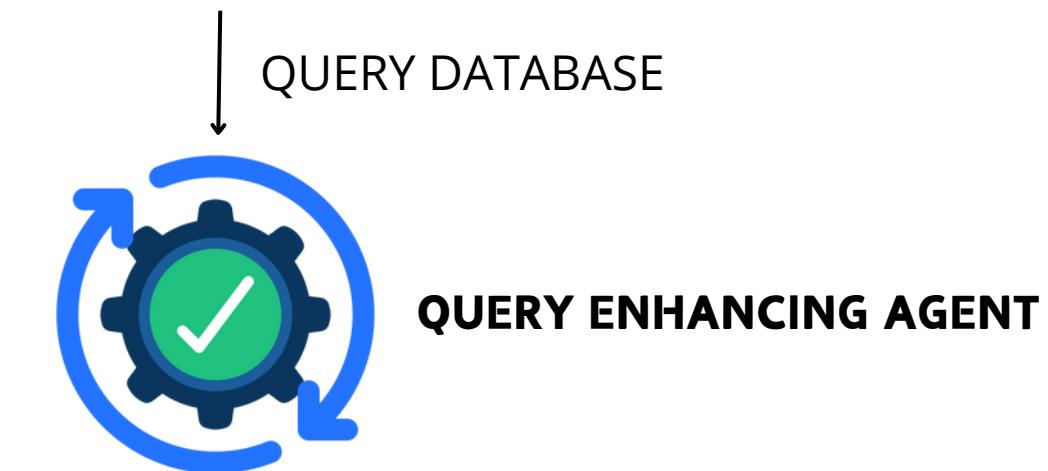
USER INTERFACE

04 |



SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

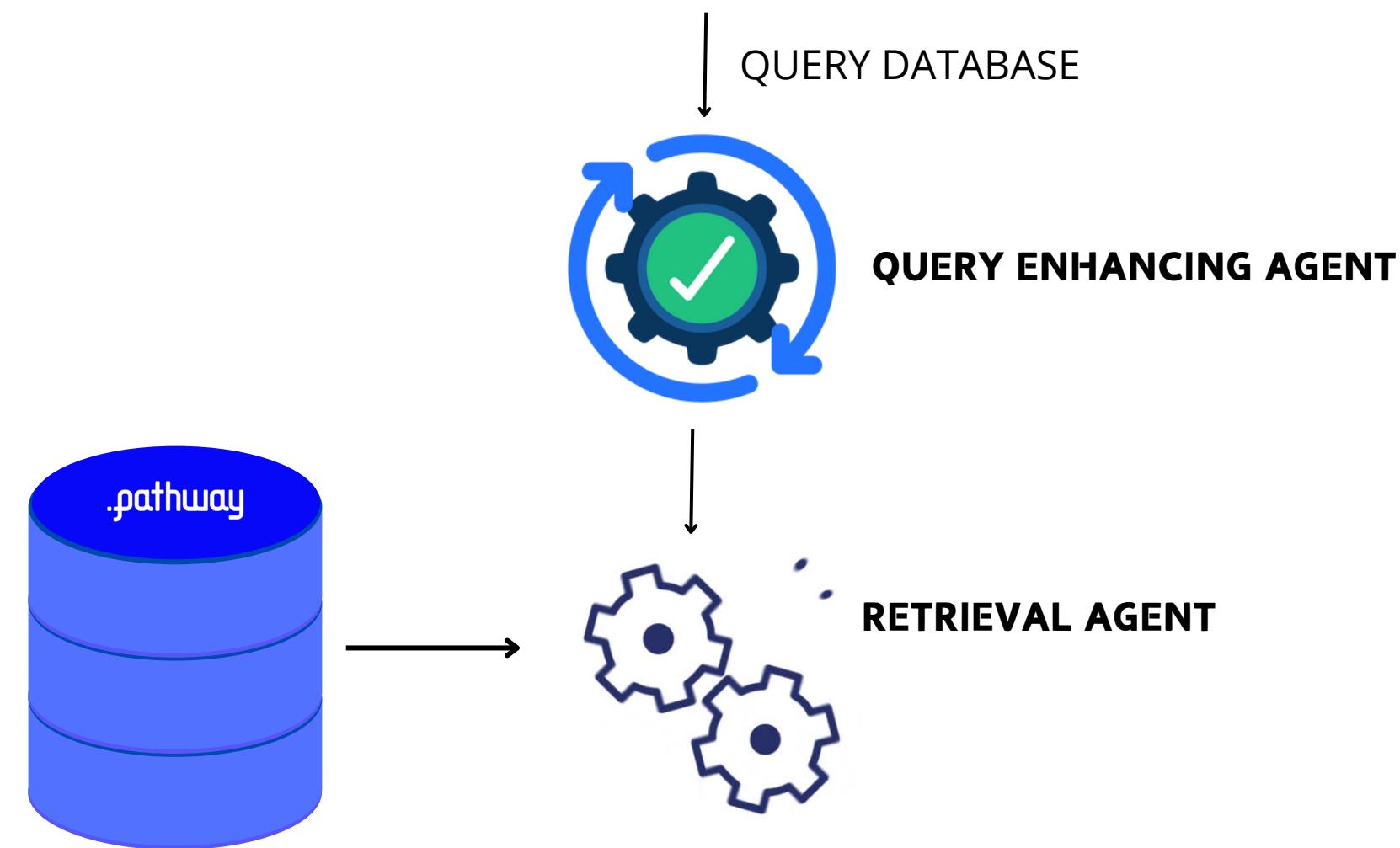
QUERY THE DATABASE



Refines & optimizes the user's query

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

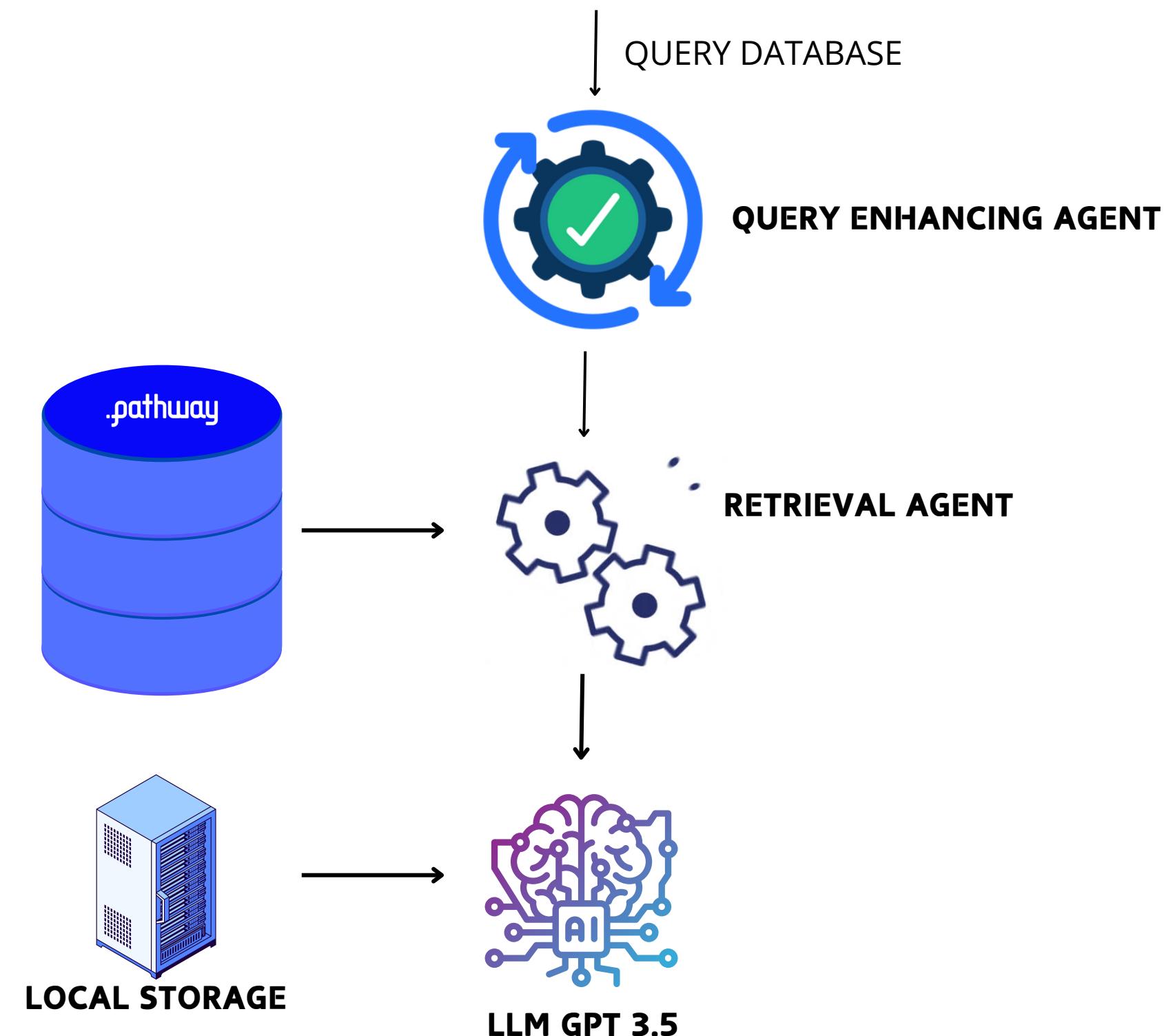
QUERY THE DATABASE



Retrieves the most relevant legal precedents
and information based on the enhanced queries

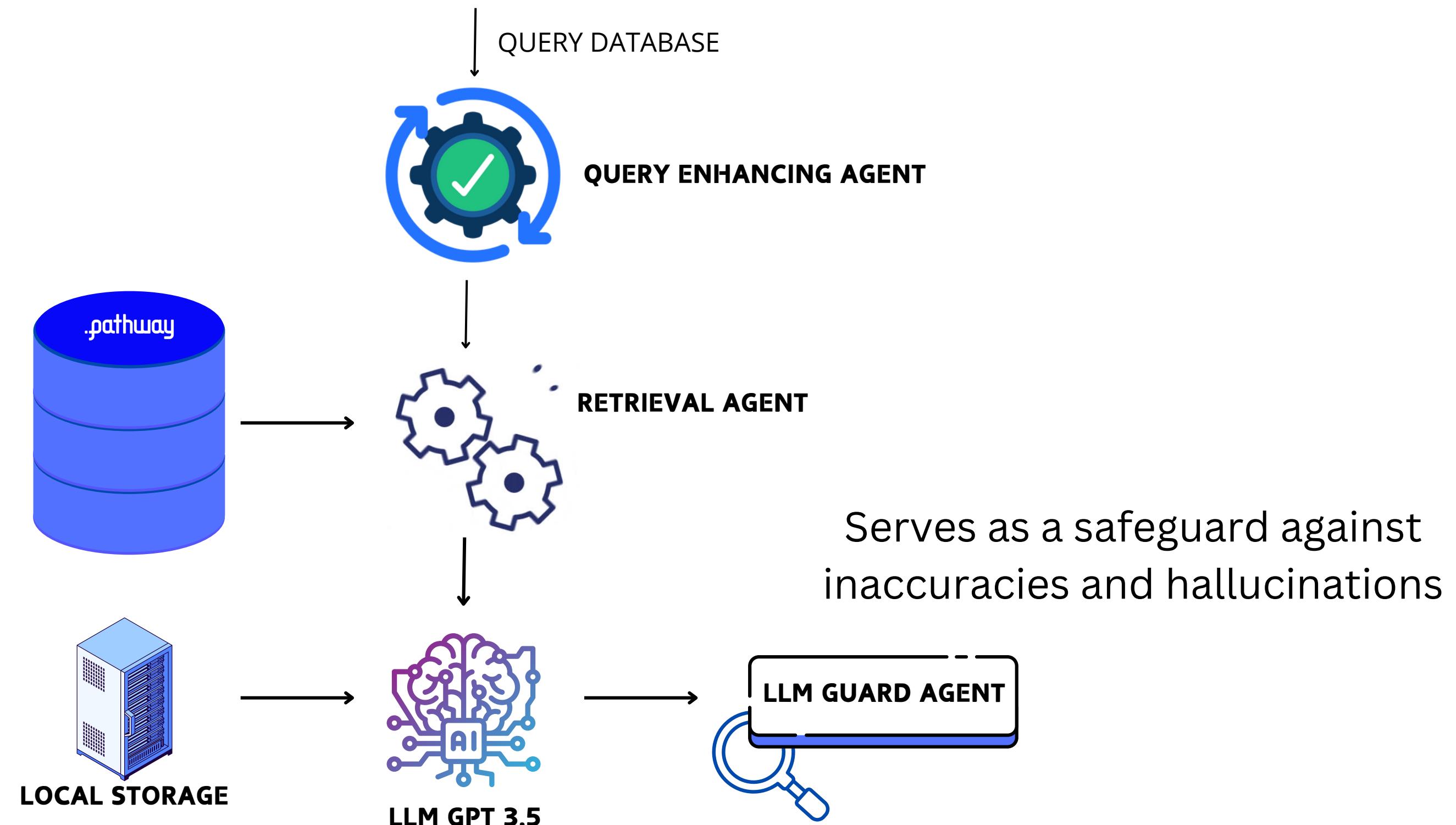
SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

QUERY THE DATABASE



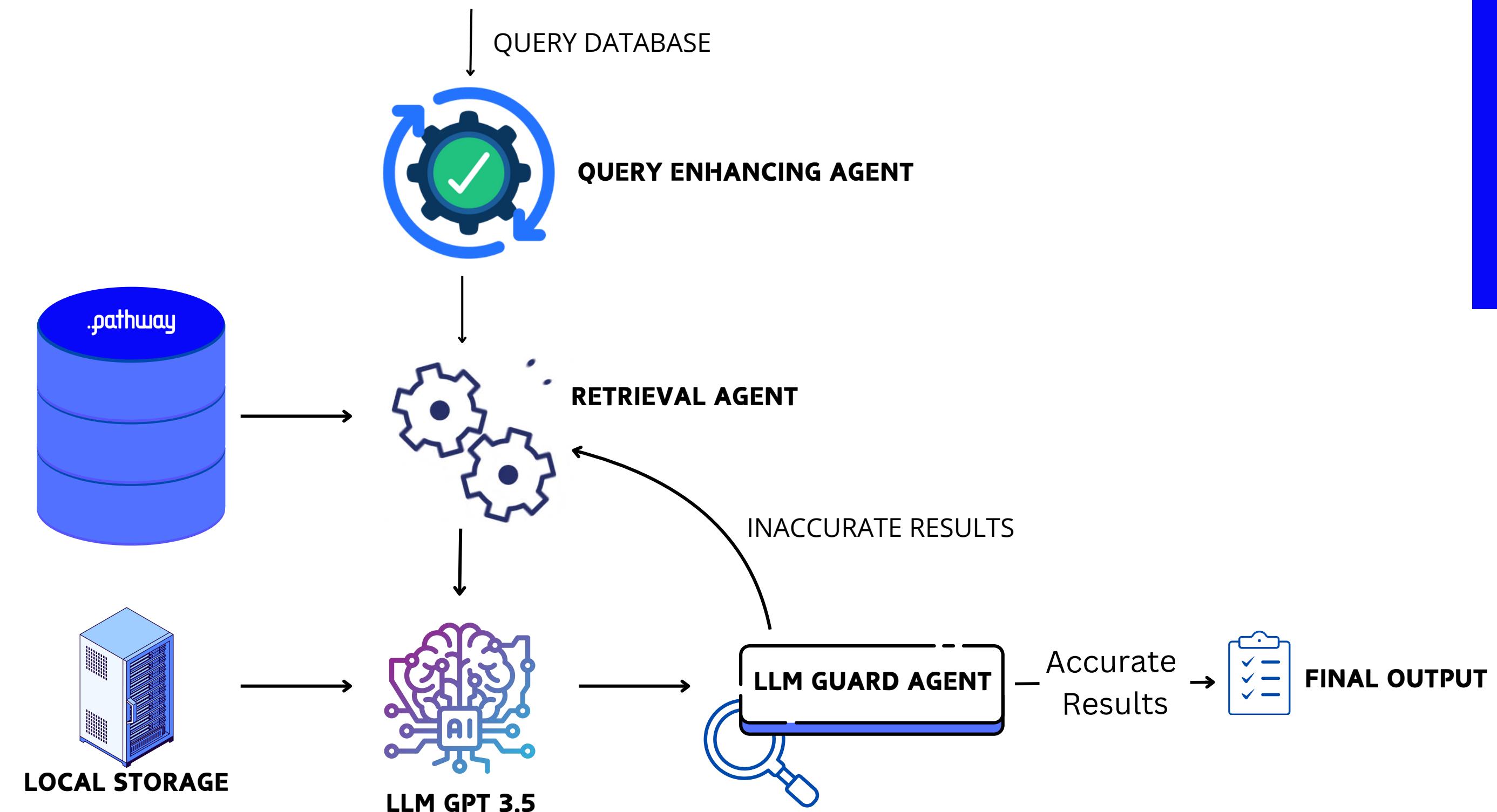
SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

QUERY THE DATABASE



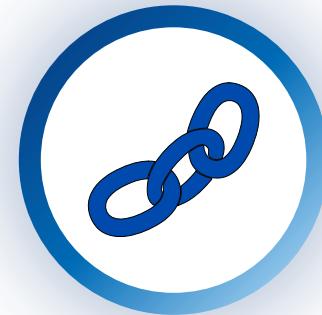
SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

QUERY THE DATABASE



NOVELTIES WE PRESENT

07 |



Reasoning Chains

Traditional RAG pipelines are rigid and struggle with large documents. We address this with **modular** programmatic reasoning chains which can be **documented** and **reused**.



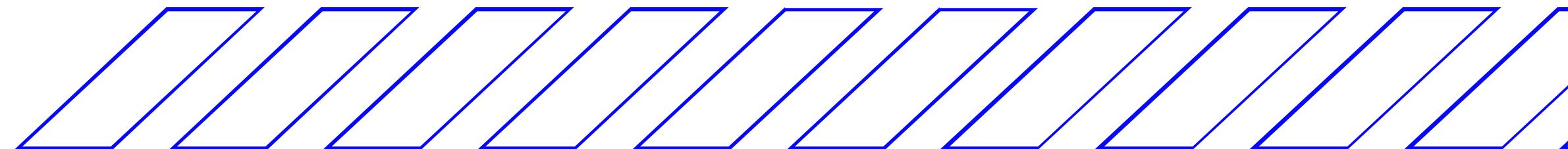
Live Legal Case Analyser

Dynamically updates a database with live legal cases, enhancing RAG architecture by integrating contextual analysis for improved generation quality.



Guidance AI

Framework by Microsoft that serves to make efficient the use of tokens and streamline the orchestration of agent interactions.



What is Guidance?

- A framework by **Microsoft** designed to work with language models.
- Offers fine-grained control over model behavior.
- Interleaves python code with LLM logic.

Key Features

- Composable programs, Arbitrary CFGs
- Modular memory management for extremely sophisticated hierarchical conversations.
 - $lm2 = lm1 + \text{"something"}$
 - $lm3 = lm1 + \text{"something else"}$
 - Both have different memories

TESTING: HEIRARCHICAL QA (MEMORY SILOS)

```
for key in sorted(kwargs.keys()):
    action_desc += f'{key}: {kwargs[key]}|'
lm = lm.set("action", action_desc)
lm = fn(lm, *args, **kwargs)
lm_temp = lm.copy()
with user():
    lm_temp += f"""
ROOT: {lm_temp["ROOT"]}

"""
with assistant():
```

Based on the current chain of thought, can you resolve ROOT? Respond with YES if you are certain, otherwise say NO, we can always think more. Please answer with a single word: YES or NO.

....

Let us use an example to better understand this.

```
@guidance
def case_summarizer(lm, query):
    print(lm)
    with system():
        lm += [
            f"""You are an expert legal assistant specializing in summarizing legal queries for research purposes.
            Your goal is to convert the user's input into a precise, well-written summary that highlights the key
            legal facts, questions, and context relevant to their case. Ensure the summary is concise, professional,
            and focuses on actionable details for further legal research.

            Always refine the user's query for clarity and effectiveness in retrieving legal statutes, case law,
            or procedural guidance. End the refined query with '**'.

            Question: {query}
            Answer:"""
        ]
        print(lm)
        with assistant():
            lm += gen(stop='\n')
    return lm
```

{guidance}

10 |

Always refine the user's query for clarity and effectiveness in retrieving legal statutes, case law, or procedural guidance. End the refined query with '**'.

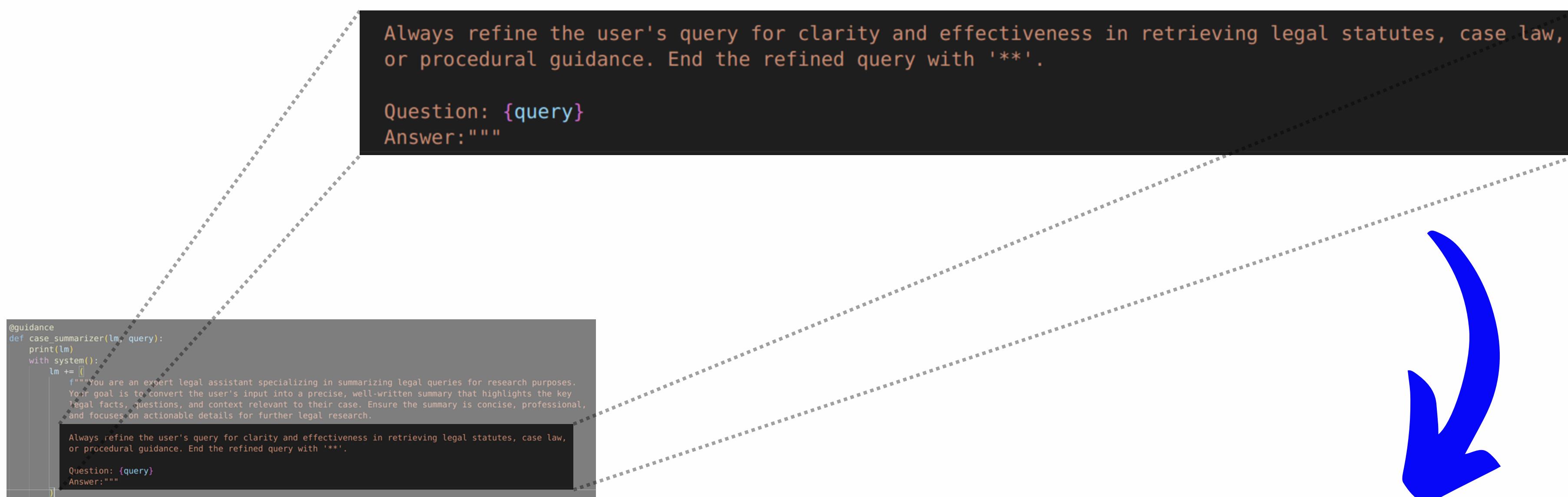
Question: {query}

Answer:"""

```
@guidance
def case_summarizer(lm, query):
    print(lm)
    with system():
        lm += [
            f"""You are an expert legal assistant specializing in summarizing legal queries for research purposes.
Your goal is to convert the user's input into a precise, well-written summary that highlights the key
legal facts, questions, and context relevant to their case. Ensure the summary is concise, professional,
and focuses on actionable details for further legal research.

Always refine the user's query for clarity and effectiveness in retrieving legal statutes, case law,
or procedural guidance. End the refined query with '**'.

Question: {query}
Answer:"""
        ]
    print(lm)
    with assistant():
        lm += gen(stop='\n')
    return lm
```



Constraint Decoding

{guidance}

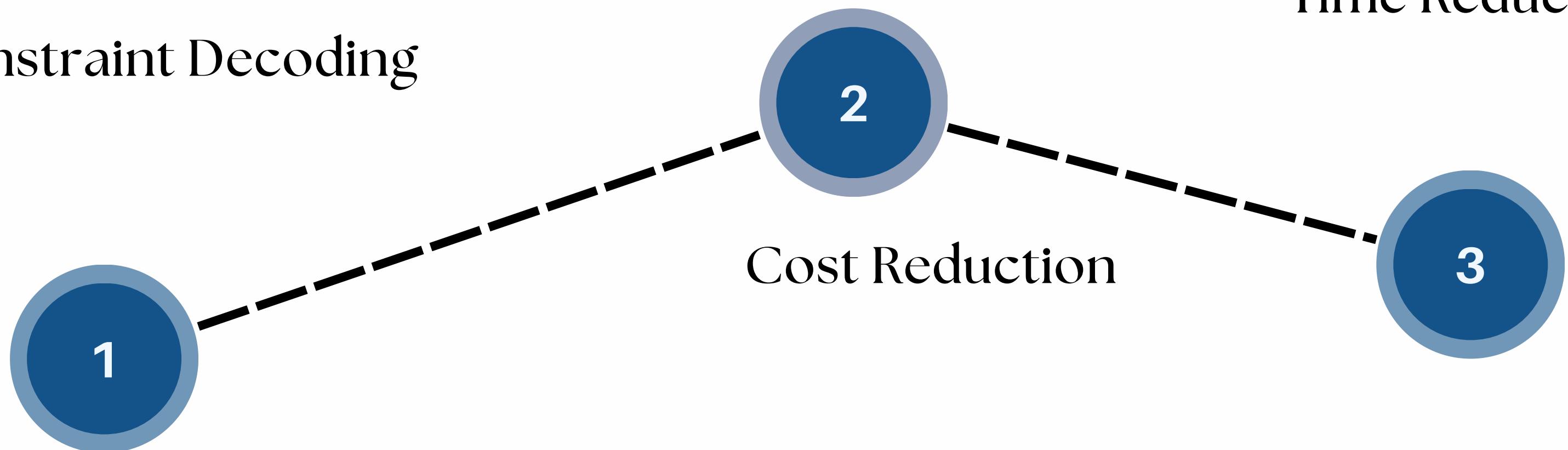
```
@guidance
def IPC(lm, query):

    # Step 1: Check if IPC is required
    with system():
        lm += (
            f"""Determine if the following query requires referring to any IPC section.
            Respond with 'Yes' if IPC is needed and 'No' otherwise.
            Query: {query}
            Response:"""
        )
    with assistant():
        lm += select(["Yes", "No"], name="requires_ipc")

    requires_ipc = str(lm["requires_ipc"])
```

WHY GUIDANCE?

Constraint Decoding



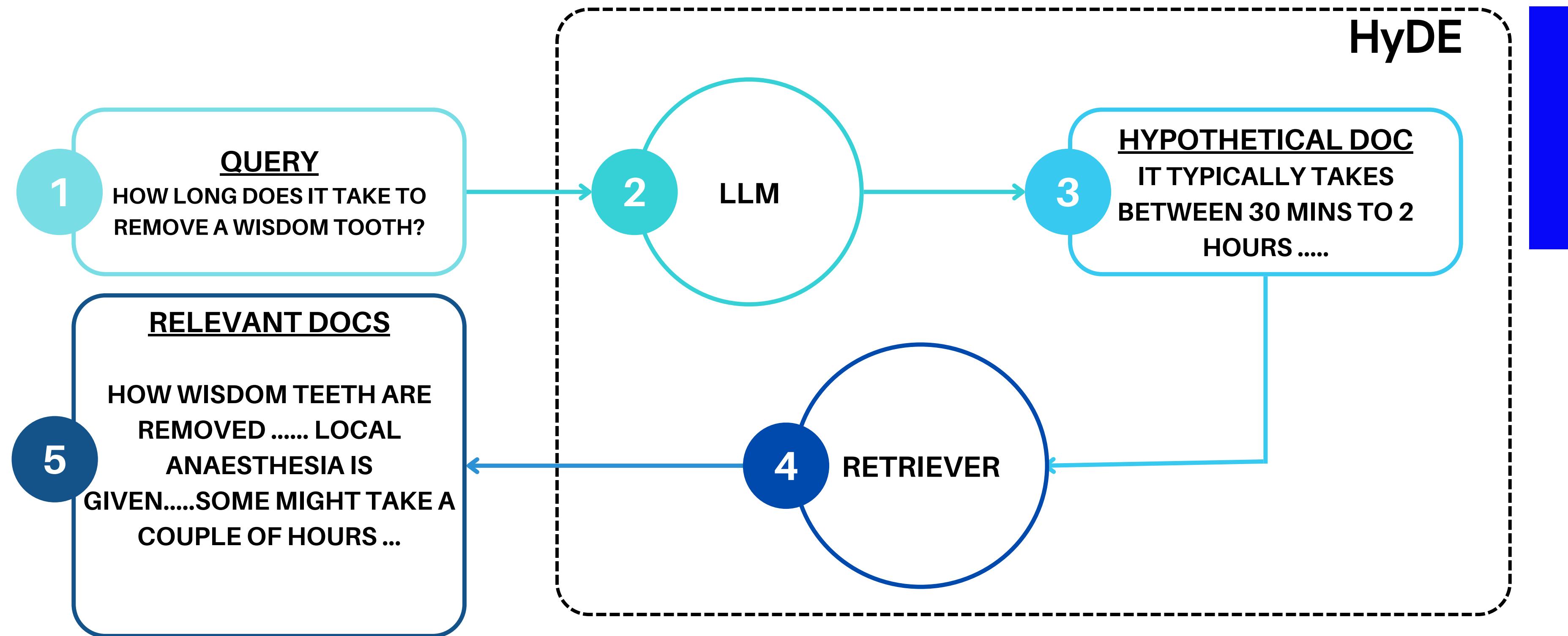
WHAT IS HyDE?

- Hypothetical Document Embeddings (HyDE) is a technique that focuses on better retrieval of relevant documents.
- If the user queries are semantically far from the relevant documents, HyDE tries to bring them as close as possible for better retrieval.

DOMAIN RELEVANCE

- Our Domain deals with data intensive Legal cases that hinder Retrieval ability from unspecific queries.
- HyDE solves this issue improving our quest of correct and effective retrieval.

HYPOTHETICAL DOCUMENT EMBEDDING (HYDE)



Contextual Form Filler with RAG

- Contextual Form filling with automatic retrieval of additional context from pathway ETL (csv example for 2 party contract forms) & RAG.

```
@guidance
def frame_fill_g(
    lm: Model,
    template: str,
    instructions: str,
    extra_context: Optional[str] = None,
    addendum: Optional[str] = None,
) -> Model:
    """
    Program to fill a form based on a template.

    Args:
        lm (Model): The language model.
        template (str): The template.
        addendum (str): Extra considerations.

    Returns:
        lm_filled (Model): Model with the filled form.
    """
    sys_prompt = frame_fill_sys_prompt
    if addendum:
        sys_prompt += f"\n\nExtra concerns: {addendum}"
    with silent():
        with system():
            lm_filled = lm + sys_prompt
    with user():
        lm_filled += frame_fill_user_prompt.format(
            instructions=instructions, extra_context=extra_context
        )
    with assistant():
        lm_filled += template
    return lm_filled
```

```
contract_form = f"""
LEGAL CONTRACT

This Agreement (the 'Agreement') is made and entered into as of {gen()} (the 'Effective Date'), by and between:

1. **Party A**: {gen()},
   located at {gen()},
   represented by {gen()} (the 'First Party'),
and

2. **Party B**: {gen()},
   located at {gen()},
   represented by {gen()} (the 'Second Party').
"""

x = f"""
**WHEREAS**

- The First Party is engaged in {gen()}.
- The Second Party is engaged in {gen()}.
- The parties desire to establish an agreement regarding {gen()}.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and promises set forth herein, the parties agree as follows:
```

- You will write
Party A: John Doe%

Any other change is prohibited.

If you dont know a value for any PLACEHOLDER write PLH

LEGAL CONTRACT

This Agreement (the 'Agreement') is made and entered into as of Date: 01/01/2023 (the 'Effective Date')

By and between:

1. Party A: tech solutions llc,
located at 123 tech ave, innovation city,
represented by john doe (the 'First Party'),
represented by all project-related communications (the 'First Party Representative') (the 'First Party'),
2. Party B: futurecorp inc.,
located at 789 business blvd, success town,
represented by jane smith (the 'Second Party'),

party_type	name	address	representative	engagement	services	payment_terms
0 First party	tech solutions llc	123 tech ave, innovation city	john doe	software development	consulting and implementation	50% advance, remaining on completion
1 second party	futurecorp inc.	789 business blvd, success town	jane smith	business expansion	strategic planning	100% after deliverables verified

LOOSE APIs*

DiskANN



- Hardware based graph algorithm for fast quantized lookup
- Highly effective for speeding up lookup with structured legal case corpus

```
def create_clusters(self, chunks: List[Chunk]):  
    """Create clusters from chunks using K-means."""  
    vectors = np.array([chunk.vector for chunk in chunks])  
  
    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=self.n_clusters, random_state=42)  
    labels = kmeans.fit_predict(vectors)  
  
    self.clusters = []  
    for i in range(self.n_clusters):  
        cluster_chunks = [chunk for j, chunk in enumerate(chunks) if labels[j] == i]  
        cluster = Cluster(  
            id=i,  
            center=kmeans.cluster_centers_[i],  
            chunks=cluster_chunks,  
            quantized_center=self._quantize_vector(kmeans.cluster_centers_[i])  
        )  
        self.clusters.append(cluster)  
        self._store_cluster(cluster)  
  
    def _quantize_vector(self, vector: np.ndarray, bits: int = 8) -> np.ndarray:  
        """Quantize vector to reduce memory footprint."""  
        max_val = np.max(np.abs(vector))  
        scale = (2 ** (bits - 1) - 1) / max_val  
        quantized = np.round(vector * scale)  
        return quantized / scale  
  
    def _store_cluster(self, cluster: Cluster):  
        """Store cluster data using FAISS."""  
        index = faiss.IndexFlatL2(len(cluster.chunks[0].vector))  
        vectors = np.array([chunk.vector for chunk in cluster.chunks])  
        index.add(vectors)  
  
        cluster_path = os.path.join(self.base_path, f"cluster_{cluster.id}")  
        faiss.write_index(index, f"{cluster_path}.index")  
  
        chunk_metadata = {chunk.id: chunk for chunk in cluster.chunks}  
        with open(f"{cluster_path}_metadata.pkl", "wb") as f:  
            pickle.dump(chunk_metadata, f)
```

```
def _rerank_results(self, chunks: List[Chunk], query_vector: np.ndarray) -> List[Chunk]:  
    """Rerank results based on cosine similarity."""  
    chunk_scores = []  
    for chunk in chunks:  
        similarity = 1 - cosine(query_vector, chunk.vector)  
        chunk_scores.append((chunk, similarity))  
  
    reranked = sorted(chunk_scores, key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True)  
    return [chunk for chunk, _ in reranked]  
  
def run_server(  
    self,  
    threaded=False,  
    **kwargs,  
):  
    """  
    Builds the document processing pipeline and runs it without pw.run  
  
    Args:  
        threaded: if True, run in a thread. Else block computation  
        kwargs: optional parameters (unused)  
    """  
    webserver = pw.io.http.PathwayWebserver(host=self.host, port=self.port, with_cors=True)  
  
    # Helper function to set up routes  
    def serve(route, schema, handler, documentation):  
        queries, writer = pw.io.http.rest_connector(  
            webserver=webserver,  
            route=route,  
            methods=("GET", "POST"),  
            schema=schema,  
            autocommit_duration_ms=50,  
            delete_completed_queries=False,  
            documentation=documentation,  
        )  
        writer(handler(queries))
```

LOOSE APIs*

MCTS^wRAG



- Advanced Tree based reasoning (MCTS)

```
class MCTSReasoningNode:
    seen_actions = None if seen_actions is None else []
    def __add__(self, prog_mcts_a: RawFunction) -> "MCTSReasoningNode":
        if self.is_terminal:
            return self
        child_lm = self_lm + prog_mcts_a
        is_terminal = child_lm["is_terminal"] == "YES"
        action_desc = child_lm["action"]
        if action_desc not in self.seen_actions:
            self.seen_actions[action_desc] = prog_mcts_a
        else:
            # Avoiding duplicate actions
            return self
        child = MCTSReasoningNode(
            child_lm,
            child_lm["state"],
            child_lm["action"],
            self,
            is_terminal=is_terminal,
            seen_actions=self.seen_actions,
        )
        self.children.append(child)
        return child

    def select(
        self, temperature: float = 0.1, next: bool = False
    ) -> "MCTSReasoningNode":
        if self.is_terminal:
            return self
        node = self
```

```
@mcts_action
def propose_remaining_thought_steps(lm: Model) -> Model:
    with user():
        lm += "Produce all remaining reasoning steps."
    with assistant():
        lm += gen("state", max_tokens=300)
    return lm

@mcts_action
def generate_next_sub_question_and_answer(lm: Model) -> Model:
    with user():
        lm += "Decompose the main problem into a sequence of sub-questions."
    with assistant():
        lm += gen("state", max_tokens=300)
    return lm

@mcts_action
def re_answer_sub_question(lm: Model) -> Model:
    with user():
        lm += "Re-answer a previously generated sub-question."
    with assistant():
        lm += gen("state", max_tokens=300)
    return lm
```

```
Selection:\n'
Selected Node: Root\n'
Expansion:\n'
Expanded Node: Root\n'
Added Nodes: [Node1, Node2]\n'
Simulation:\n'
Simulating Node: Node1\n'
Simulation Reward: 0.2\n'
Simulating Node: Node2\n'
Simulation Reward: 0.3\n'
Update:\n'
Updated Node: Root with Reward: 0.25\n'
\n'
Iteration 2:\n'
Selection:\n'
Selected Node: Node2\n'
Expansion:\n'
Expanded Node: Node2\n'
Added Nodes: [Node3, Node4]\n'
Simulation:\n'
Simulating Node: Node3\n'
Simulation Reward: 0.4\n'
Simulating Node: Node4\n'
Simulation Reward: 0.1\n'
Update:\n'
Updated Node: Node2 with Reward: 0.25\n'
```

UI AND RESULTS

16

Deploy :

Pathway Dynamic Legal RAG Application

Indexed Documents

Indexed Files

- Girish_Ramchandra_Deshpande_vs_Cen.Infc
- Gora_Chand_Chatterjee_vs_Chief_Commissi
- Dr._Sanjeev_Goel_vs_Ministry_Of_External_A
- Regarding_Alleged_Snooping_And_Invasion.
- Gokal_Prasad_vs_Radho_on_1_June_1888.p
- Shri_Prakash_Jus_Roy_vs_Deputy_Commiss
- Mr.Ani_Datt_Sharma_vs_Mcd_Gnct_Delhi_or

Select Operation Mode

Create Database
 Query Database

Database Creation

Choose Input Method

Type/Paste Document Content
 Upload a File

Select Document Type

Text Document

Enter Document Content

Shivani Gupta, a software engineer, recently discovered that her employer, Zen Digital Pvt. Ltd., has been monitoring her personal phone activities without her explicit consent. The company installed tracking software on her work laptop, which allegedly accessed her phone data when connected to the laptop via Bluetooth or USB. Shivani claims this data includes her personal text messages, private photos, and social media activity. She argues that the company's actions have violated her right to privacy and caused significant mental distress. Zen Digital Pvt. Ltd., in its defense, states that the tracking software is part of its employee productivity monitoring policy, which is outlined in the company's terms of employment. However, Shivani asserts that she was not informed about the extent of the data being monitored or that her personal devices would be affected. Shivani is now seeking legal recourse under the right to privacy and relevant provisions of Indian law, including constitutional guarantees and any applicable penal sections regarding unauthorized access to private data.

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Database Query

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What are the legal precedents regarding unauthorized access to personal data in India?

Submit Query

Query Response:

Unauthorized access to personal data in India is a serious issue that is addressed through various legal precedents and provisions. In the context of personal information protection, it is essential to consider the Information Technology Act, 2000, and the subsequent amendments, particularly the Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2011. These regulations establish guidelines for the collection, storage, and transfer of sensitive personal data and mandate data protection measures to prevent unauthorized access.

Furthermore, legal precedents in India have emphasized the importance of safeguarding personal information from unwarranted invasion of privacy. The judgments of superior courts, such as the Supreme Court and the Delhi High Court, have highlighted the need for conditional access to personal data only when larger public interest is satisfied. This means that accessing personal data without proper authorization or for reasons other than public interest is not permissible under Indian law.

Additionally, the principle of non-disclosure of third-party details, as highlighted in the case of Union of India v. R. Jayachandran, underscores the significance of respecting the privacy of individuals and maintaining confidentiality in personal data handling. This principle serves as a legal precedent for cases involving unauthorized access to personal data, emphasizing the need for stringent measures to protect individuals' privacy rights.

In conclusion, unauthorized access to personal data in India is a violation of privacy rights and is subject to legal provisions under the Information Technology Act and relevant rules. Legal precedents and judgments further reinforce the importance of upholding data protection standards and ensuring that personal information is accessed only in compliance with the law and public interest considerations.



**THANK
YOU**

Any Questions ?