

Computational models for contracts

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CHALMERS



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About me

- No background in law
- PhD student in Computer Science
at Chalmers / University of Gothenburg
- Formal methods & language technology

REMU

Reliable **M**ultilingual Digital Communication: Methods and Applications

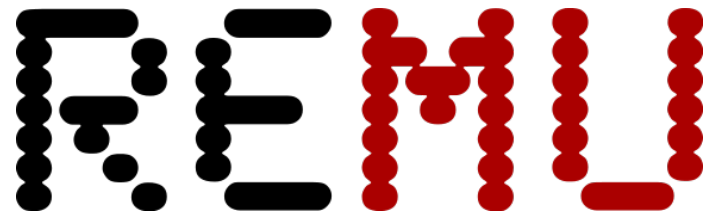
<http://remu.grammaticalframework.org/>



REMU

REMU

1. Hybrid machine translation
 - Grammars + statistics
2. Formal methods for grammars
 - Ambiguity detection
3. Reasoning



What is a contract?

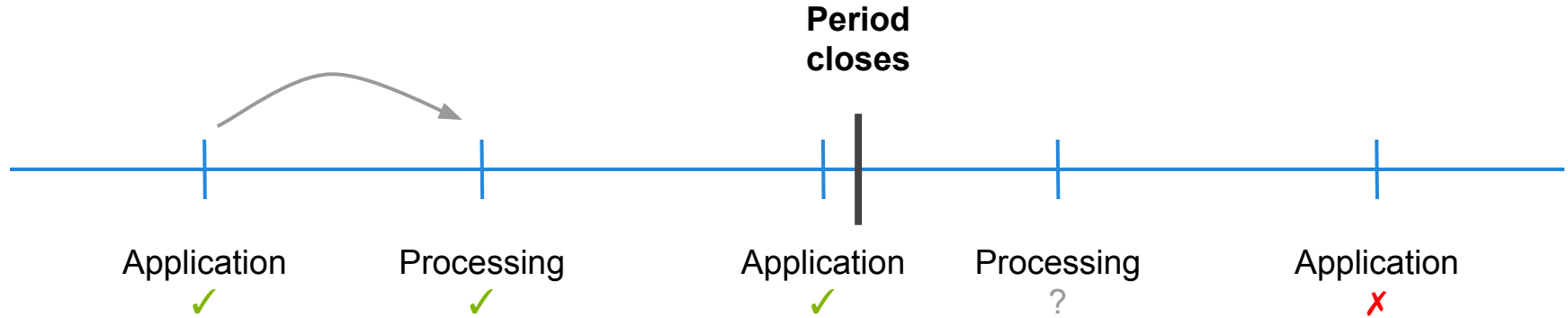
- **Document containing norms** prescribing procedures, behaviours, rights
- **Examples**
 - requirement specification
 - privacy policy
 - terms of service
 - service-level agreement

Motivating example

Application procedure

1. Applications may be submitted between 1st–31st May.
2. The secretary must process each application within 5 days.
3. The secretary should not process any applications after the period has closed.

Motivating example



Potential conflicts

- Is there something wrong with this contract?
- Should it be changed?
- That's for a human to decide
- Computer: highlight potential conflicts for us

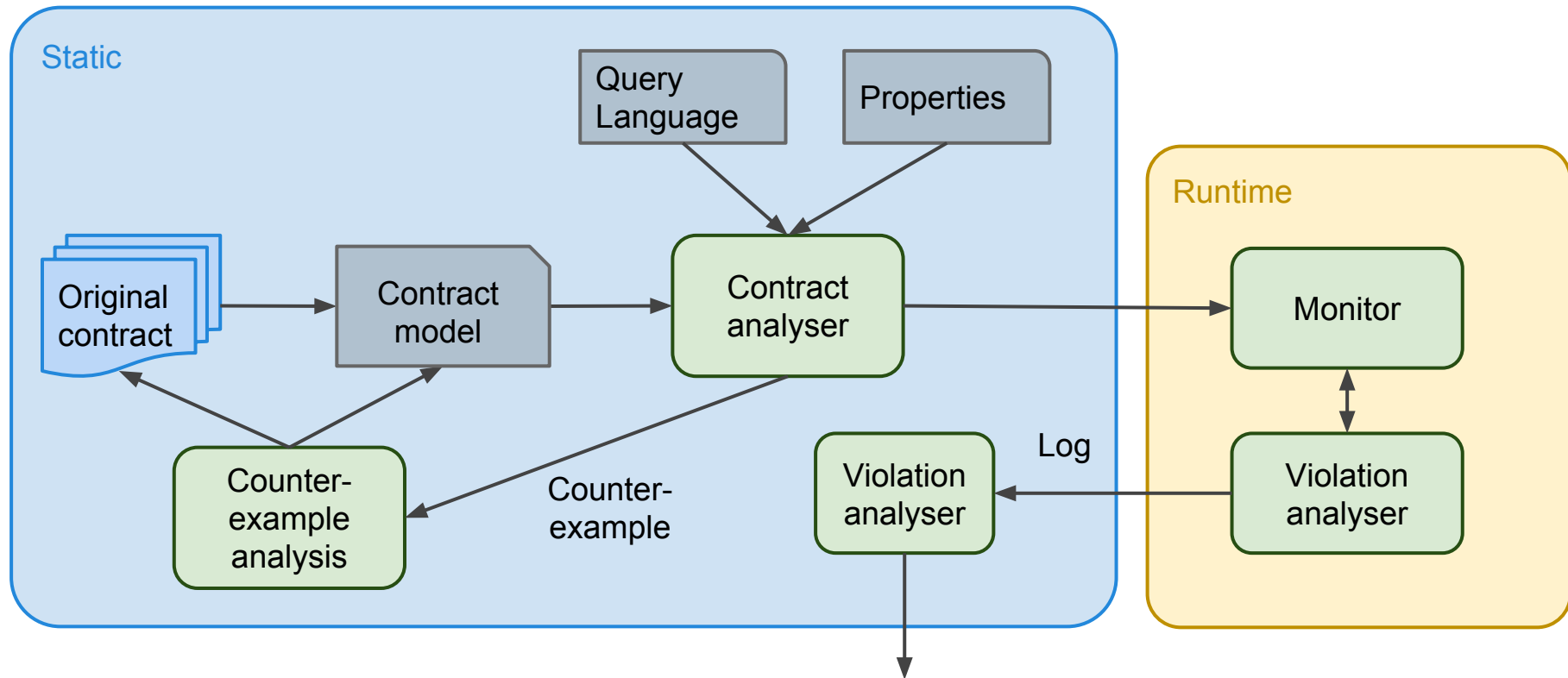
Desired tasks: static

- Detect conflicts
 - While writing (author)
 - Before accepting (party)
- Query
 - Am I allowed to ...?
 - What happens if ...?
- Simulate
 - Discover undesirable possibilities, loopholes

Desired tasks: runtime

- Detect violations
- Enact reparations
- Logs, without interference
- Only **computer-mediated transactions**

The dream



E-contracts and models

- Computers cannot process raw text
- Use formal **model** to represent our real-world contract

Originals & models

Natural Language

Original
contract

קטץ מנוו קטרי
Katz Menu Cattery

Sales Contract

On the Date of _____, Katz Menu (hereinafter referred to as the Seller or Breeder) agrees to sell to _____ (hereinafter referred to as the Buyer) with the understanding that the Buyer agrees to be used for breeding purposes. The Seller hereby warrants or represents (hereinafter referred to as the Seller's representation) that the above information is true and correct and that the above information is true and correct and that the above information is true and correct.

Buyer Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Price of \$ _____ for the cat described below:

Color: _____ Sex: _____ Bred on this Date: _____

Breed: Traditional Siamese or Chao Siamese
Registering Organization: ACA (American Cat Association) or PCA (Traditional Cat Association) or other: _____

Sold as Breeder: Yes (circle one)

The Seller is transferring the Cat/Kitten to the Buyer in good faith as a healthy and well-cared-for animal. The Buyer is encouraged to have the Cat/Kitten checked on by a Veterinarian of the Buyer's own preference within a period of 72 hours. Provided that 72 hours passed the Kitten is deemed by the Buyer to be sold, the Buyer must have written documentation from the Seller's veterinarian within the Cat/Kitten will be returned to the Seller/Breeder for a full refund. After this period, the Seller makes no guarantee as to the health or suitability of the Cat/Kitten with the following exception: If, any time prior to the Cat/Kitten's life span, the Cat should develop an independently hereditary defect, please have written documentation from a veterinarian providing the Cat's ability to be normally used as a pet, the Seller/Breeder will provide a replacement cat.

Signature (Buyer): _____ Signature (Seller): _____

Contract Date: _____

Formalism

Model

$$P(\text{su}) \wedge [\text{cl}]^F_{O(x)}(\text{pr.co}) \oplus O_{\perp}(\text{xy} \wedge (\text{w} \vee \text{z}))$$

```
<contract>
  <clauses>
    <clause>[a3] (P(a1)) </clause>
    <clause>(P(a2.a3)) </clause>
  </clauses>
  <concurrentActions>
    <action>a3#a4</action>
  </concurrentActions>
</contract>
```

The formalism: Contract Logic (CL)

- A formal language for specifying “contracts”
- Action-based
 - Simple and complex actions
 - and, exclusive or, sequence
- Main modalities
 - Obligation
 - Permission
 - Prohibition
- Reparations

Examples of CL (1)

Student is **allowed** to submit an application

P(submit)

Secretary **must** process application and then send the reply

O(process . reply)

Examples of CL (2)

1. Student is allowed to submit an application
2. If the period is closed, the secretary should not process any application

$$P(\text{submit}) \wedge [\text{close}]F(\text{process})$$

Conflicts

- What is a conflict
 - $O(a)$ and $F(a)$
 - $P(a)$ and $F(a)$, etc.
- Only easy in tiny examples

$$P(\text{submit}) \wedge F(\text{submit \& process})$$

Conflicts: big example

- Quickly becomes difficult

$$[\text{open}]P(\text{submit}) \wedge [\text{submit}]O(\text{process}) \\ \wedge [\text{close}]F(\text{process})$$

- CL Analyser “CLAN”
- Finds conflicts, gives counter-example

Counter-example

- Trace of actions which lead to conflict

1. open
2. submit
3. close & submit

- May not be minimal!

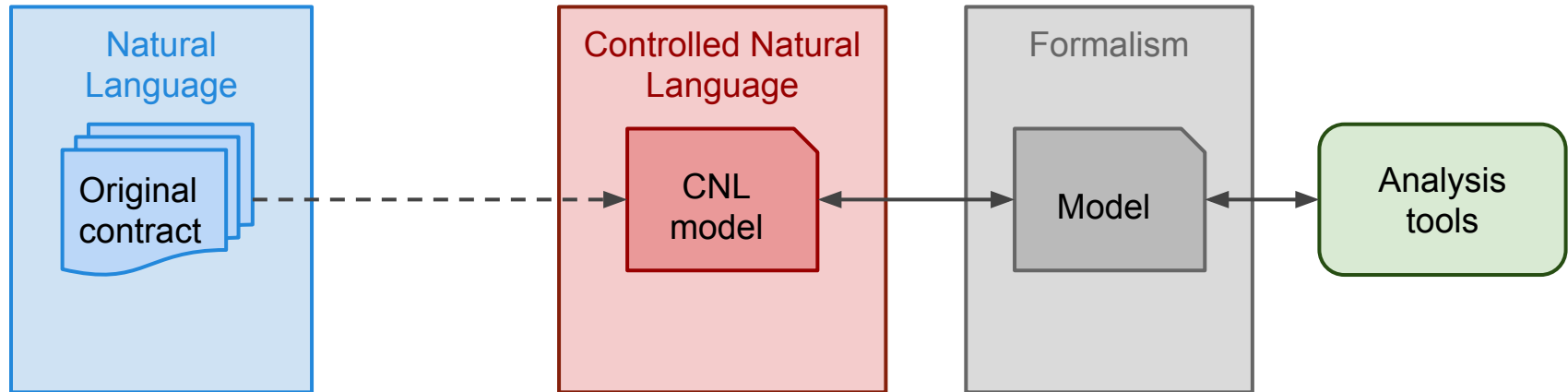
What could be simpler?

- Nearly impossible to do manually
(without making mistakes)
 - Writing long formulas (model)
 - Analysing counter-examples
- Goal
 - Bridge the gap between **formal model** and **natural language**

The divide



The divide



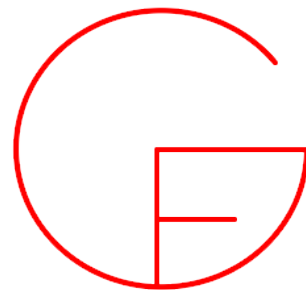
Controlled Natural Language

- Simplified version of NL
- Restricted syntax, vocabulary
- Formal language (described precisely by grammar)
- Parse-able
- Unambiguous (ideally)
- Still human-friendly

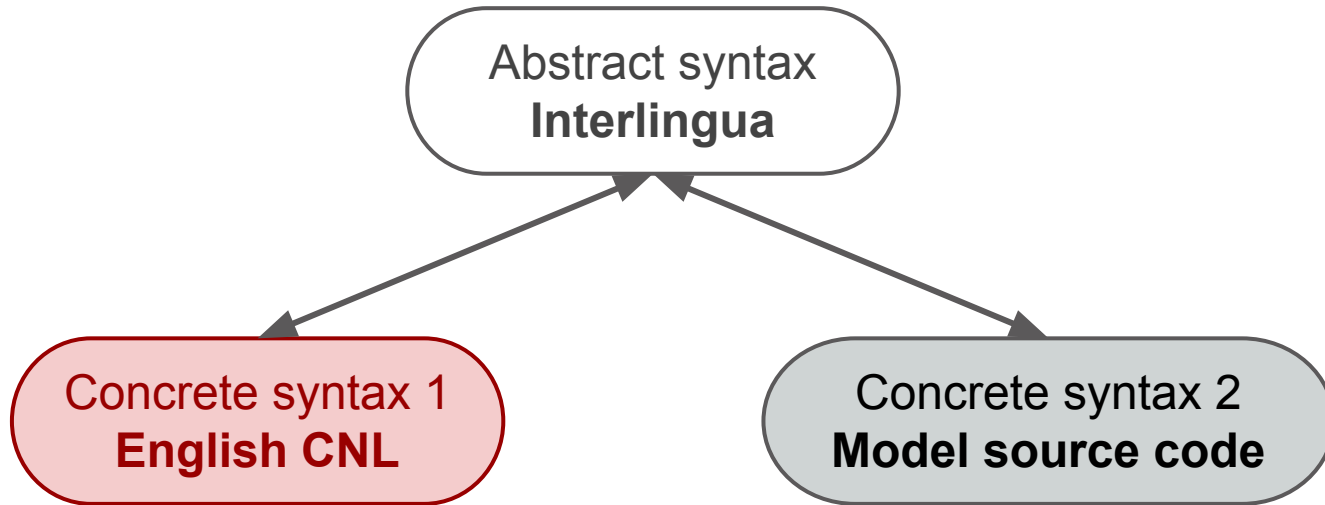
Grammatical Framework (GF)

- Functional programming language for multilingual grammars
- Language-independent semantic interlingua
- Generation and parsing from a single grammar

<http://www.grammaticalframework.org>



Grammatical Framework (GF)



- Same grammar for both directions
- Only one grammar per language (no pairs)

Live demo: AnaCon

- Workflow
 - Input
 - Result
 - Intermediate files

Limitations (1)

- **Interface**
 - Low-level (terminal)
 - No help in composing
- **Formalism**
 - No separation of agent
 - No subject / object
 - No concept of time (only sequence of actions)

Limitations (2)

- Conflict detection
 - Counter-examples are not minimal
 - Analysis is a hard problem
- Querying?

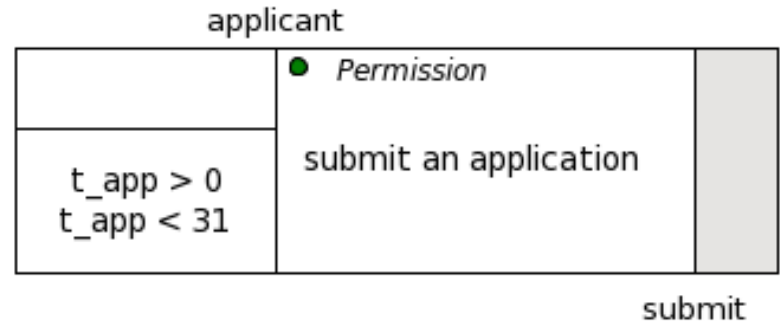
↑ AnaCon



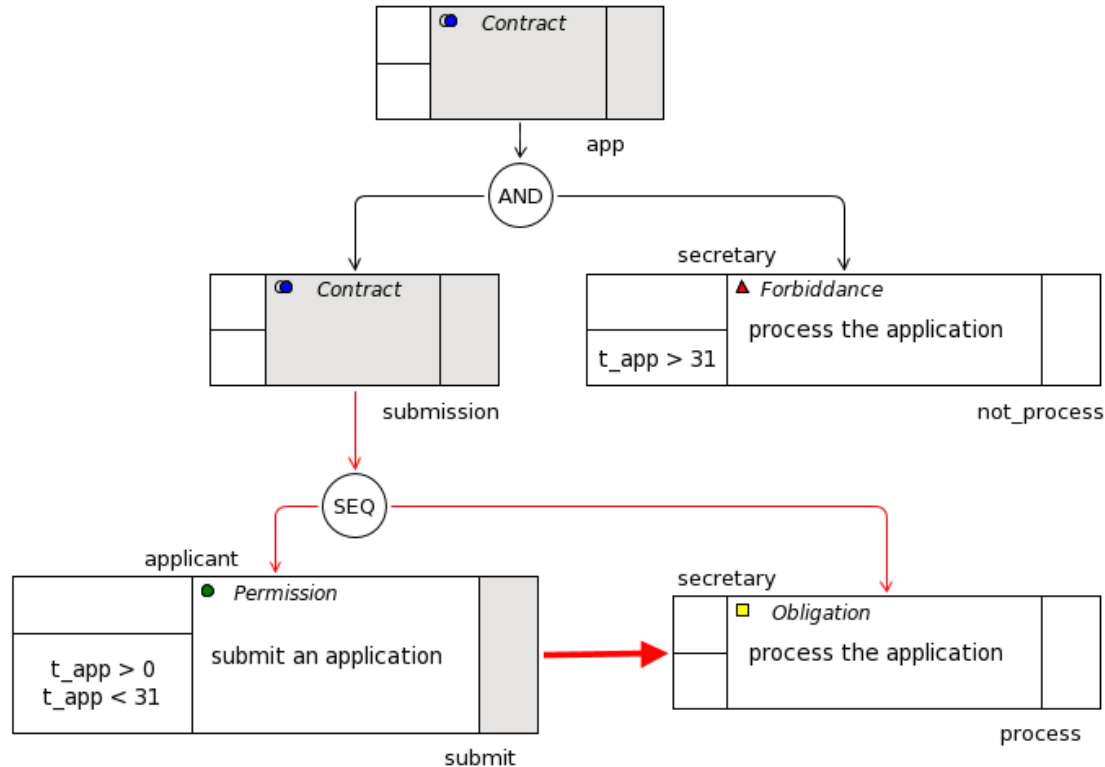
↓ Current & future work

Contract-Oriented diagrams

- Visual, modular
- Naming of clauses
- Separation of agent
- Real timing restrictions
- Guard conditions
- Cross-references

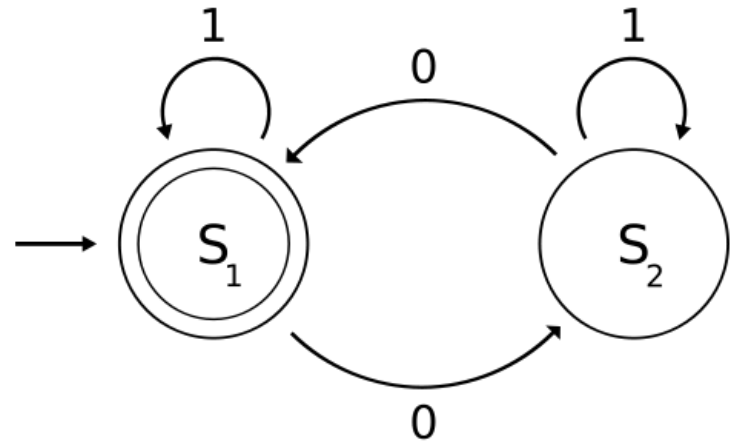


Running example



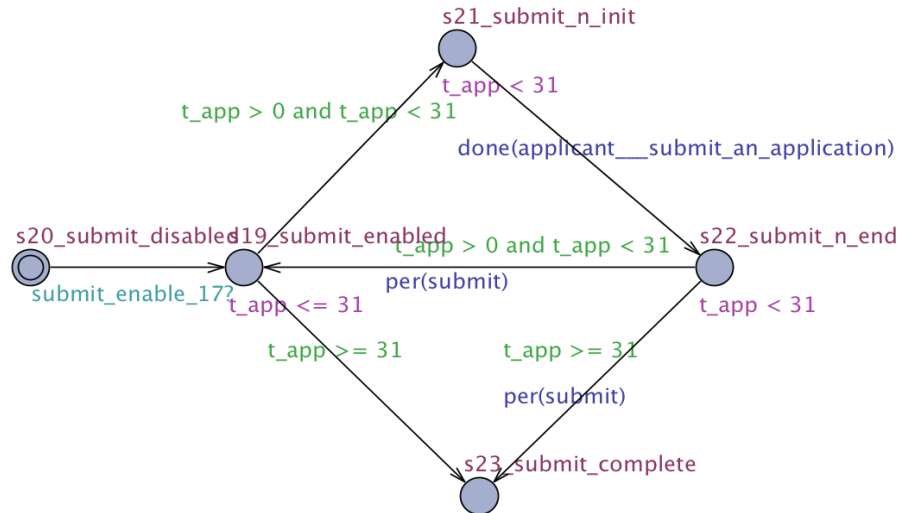
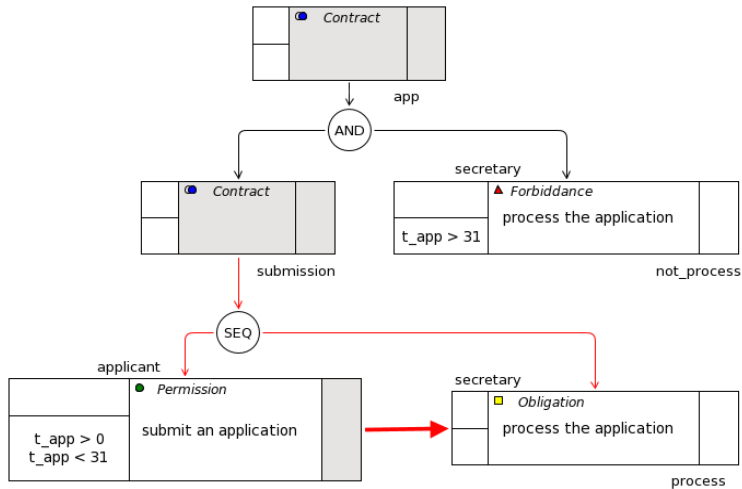
Intro to automata

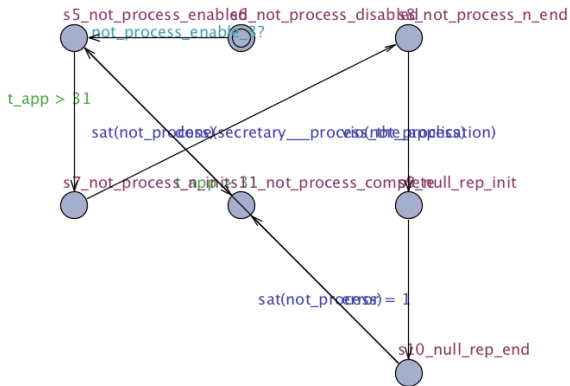
- States/nodes
- Edges/transitions
- Examples
 - 0110 ✓
 - 01100 ✗
 - Even number of 0's



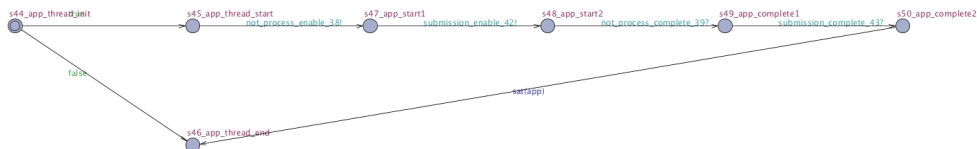
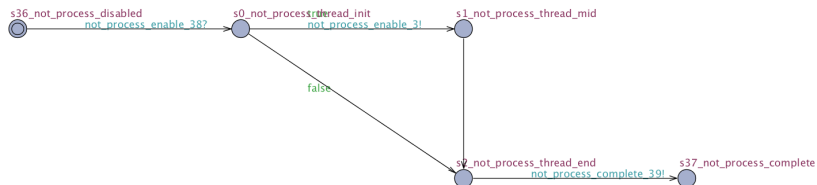
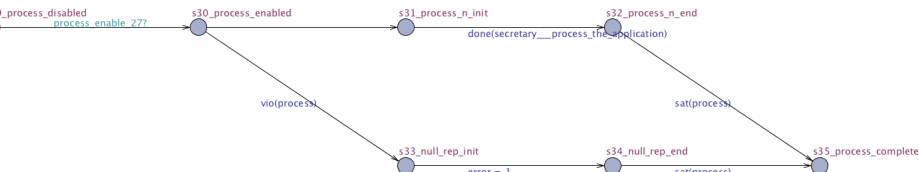
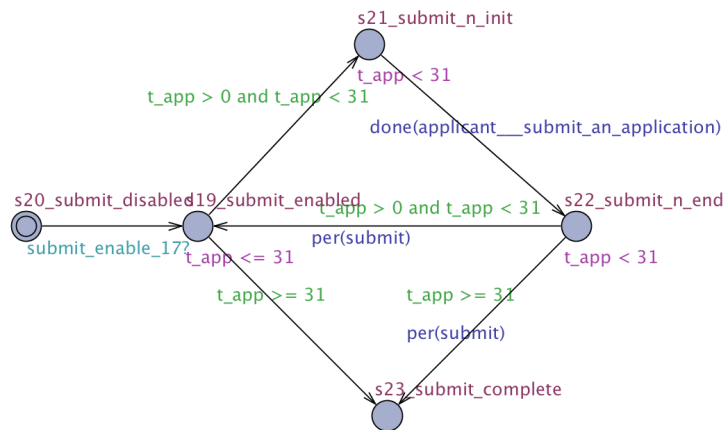
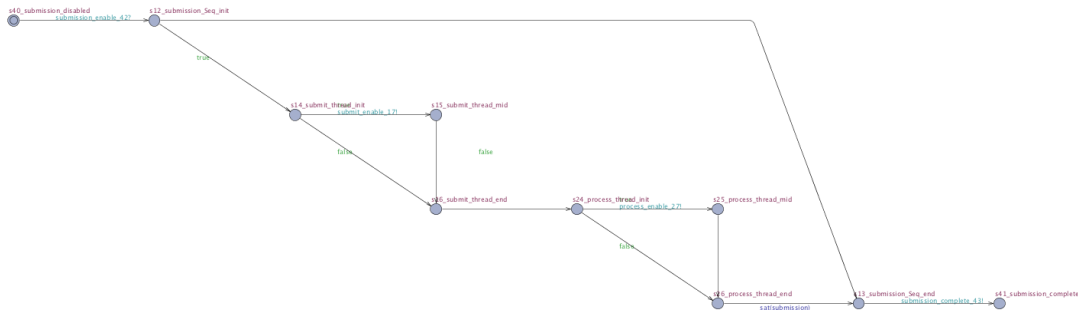
Conversion to NTA

Translation function from diagrams into networks of **timed automata**





6 automata!



Model checking

What can we do with automata?

- Simulation
 - Model checking
 - Test properties in temporal logic
- “it is never the case that x and y”
- $$A \sqcap !(x \wedge y)$$
- Querying by model checking

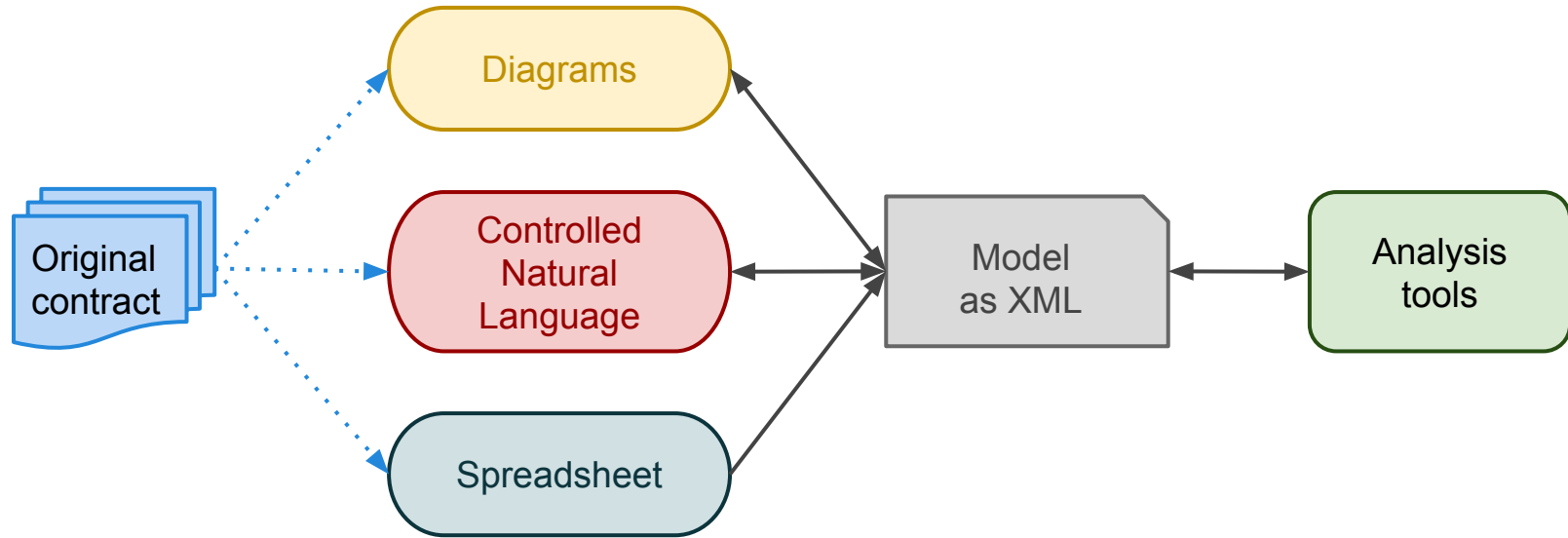
UPPAAL Demo

- Simulation
- Property checking

Lost in the details

- This gets pretty low level!
- We need to work at higher abstraction levels
- Separate tasks
 - Building models
 - Generating properties
 - Interpreting their result

One model, different views



Visual diagram editor

- Point and click diagram editor
- Web-based
- Automatic validation
- Export

(Another) CNL

- Similar to CNL in AnaCon
- More kinds of expressions
- Includes large-scale dictionary
- Focus on **tools**

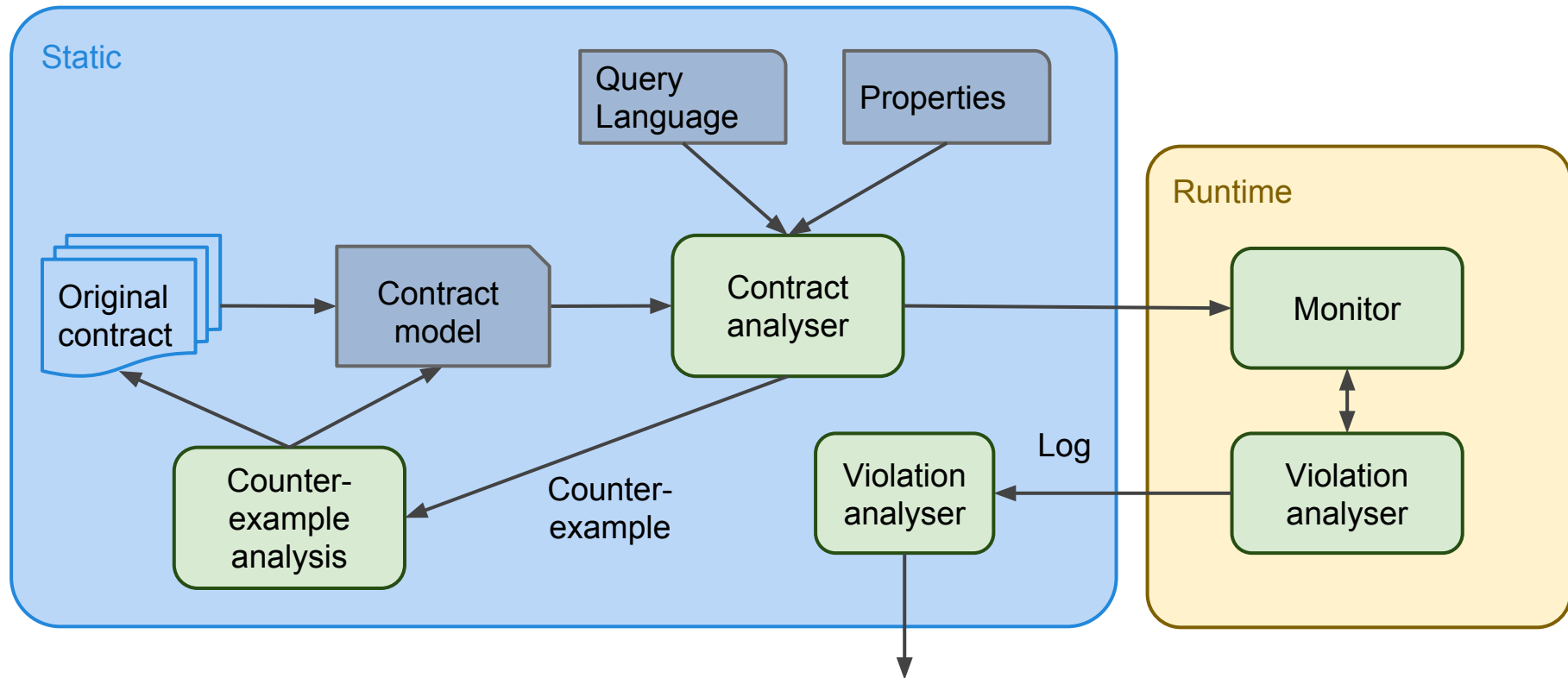
Starting place for auto-generated partial output

[illegible]

Demo

- CNL editor
 - Example of CNL in text editor
 - Load in CNL editor
 - highlighting of labels, folding
 - snippets, autocompletion
 - validation
- Export to visual editor

The dream (revisited)



Problems: NLP

Natural language processing is hard

- CNL aims to bridge the gap
- Requires more time to sound less mechanical
- More work on editing tools

Problems: NLP (another solution)

- Machine Learning techniques for generating partial model
 - identification of modality
 - entity recognition for agents
- Use of spreadsheet format

Problems: formalism

Finding suitable formalism

- Expressivity, features, generality
- Validating translation to target formalism
- Formal semantics

Problems: query language

Properties and counter-examples

- We want queries and answers in NL
 - a. NL query \rightarrow property in temp. logic
 - b. Manipulation of properties to find answer
 - c. “answer” \rightarrow NL response

Real-world link

- All of this is done in a closed environment
- Realising “the dream” requires collaboration with stakeholders outside our field
- That’s really why we’re here!

Hope you enjoyed listening, very happy to hear your comments and suggestions.

Thanks

References

AnaCon

Angelov, K., Camilleri, J. J., & Schneider, G. (2013). A framework for conflict analysis of normative texts written in controlled natural language. *The Journal of Logic and Algebraic Programming*.

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