A toolkit for the analysis of normative texts

John J. Camilleri & Gerardo Schneider NWPT 2014, Halmstad





Reliable Multilingual Digital Communication:Methods and Applications

- Rule-based language technology
- Grammars, parsing, trees
- Hybrid machine translation
- Analysis of documents



Vetenskapsrådet

Normative texts

What is a normative text?

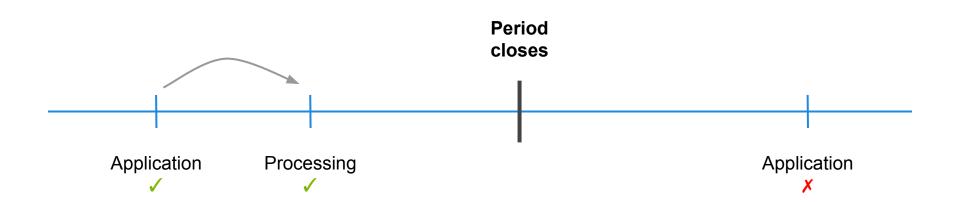
- Document containing norms prescribing procedures, behaviours, rights
- Examples
 - privacy policy
 - terms of service
 - service-level agreement
 - employment contract

Motivating example

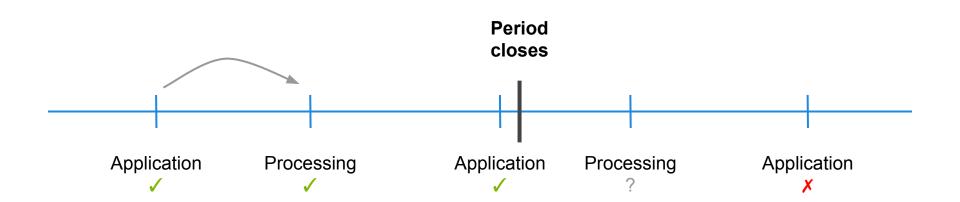
Application procedure

- 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



Motivating example



Potential conflicts

- Is something wrong with this description?
- Should it be changed?

- That's for a human to decide
- Computer can find potential conflicts

Desired tasks: static

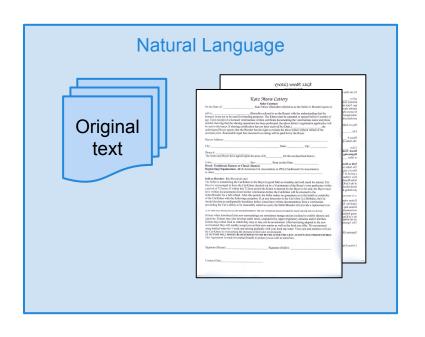
- Detect conflicts
 - While writing (author)
 - Before accepting (party)
- Check properties
 - Safety: "something bad won't happen"
 - Liveness: "something good eventually happens"
- Query
 - If I do X what will the consequence be?

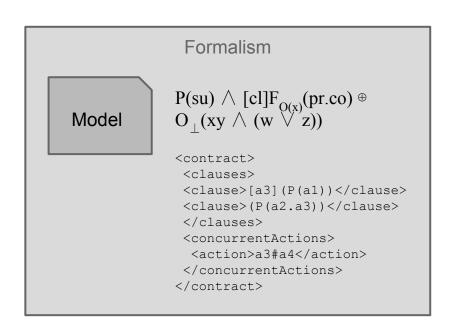
Desired tasks: runtime

- Extract a runtime monitor
- Detect violations as they happen
- Enact reparations
- Logs, without interference

Only computer-mediated transactions

Analysis requires a formalism



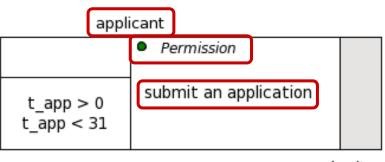


Contract-Oriented Diagrams

Díaz et al. 2014

Contract-Oriented Diagrams

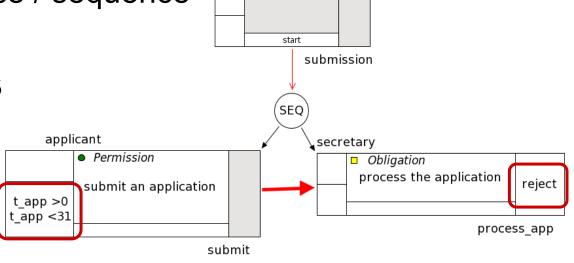
- A visual formalism for normative texts
- Boxes as clauses
 - agent, action, modality
- Modalities
 - Obligation O
 - Permission P
 - Prohibition F



submit

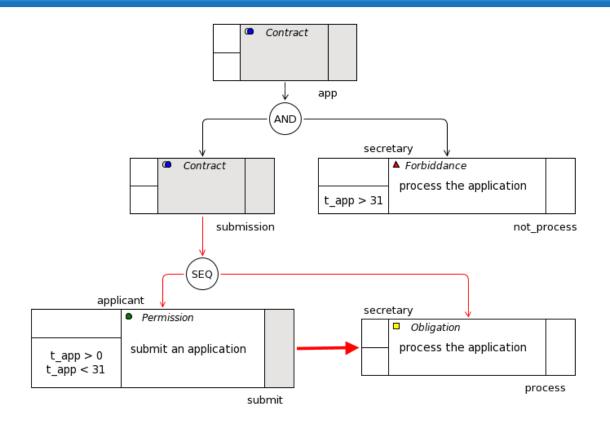
Contract-Oriented Diagrams

- Guards & timing constraints
- Complex actions, refinement
 - conjunction / choice / sequence
- Reparations
- Cross-references



Contract

Full example



Not just diagrams...

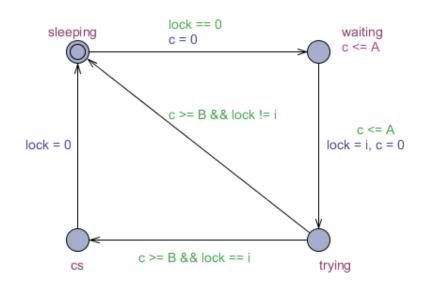
...also a formal language

- Well-defined syntax
- Trace semantics
 - Trace = sequence of actions + time stamps
 - "A sequence of events respects a model"
- Translation to timed automata

Timed Automata

Finite state automata, with:

- Real-valued clocks
 - progress together
 - can be reset
- Guards on transitions
- Node invariants



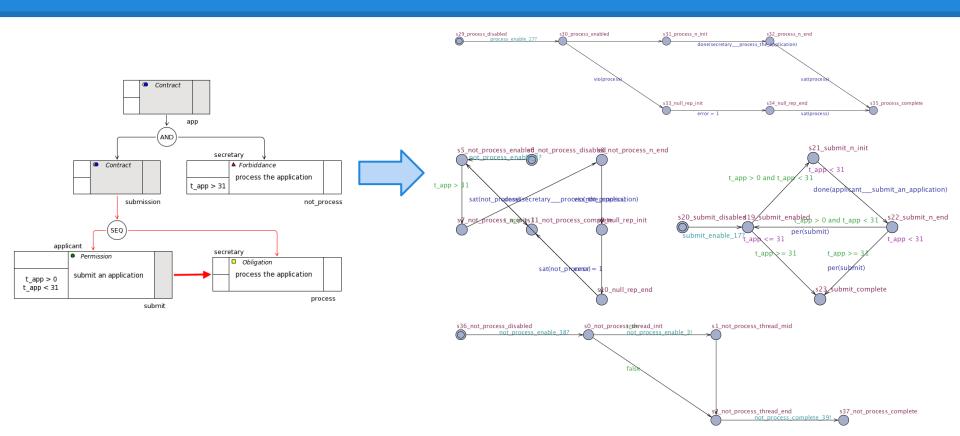
Fischer's mutual exclusion algorithm http://crema.di.unimi.it/~carioni/pics/fischer.png

UPPAAL & NTAs

UPPAAL is a tool for working with **networks** of **timed automata**

- Multiple automata running in parallel
- Synchronisation via channels
- Language & engine for model checking

Translation C-O diagram → NTA



Model checking

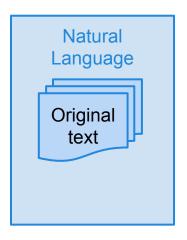
UPPAAL uses a subset of TCTL

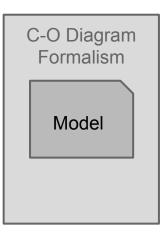
Safety property

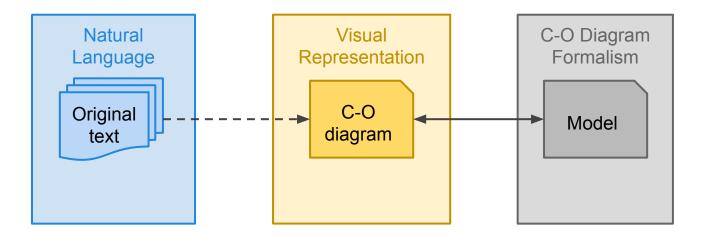
```
A[] t_app > 31 imply !process
```

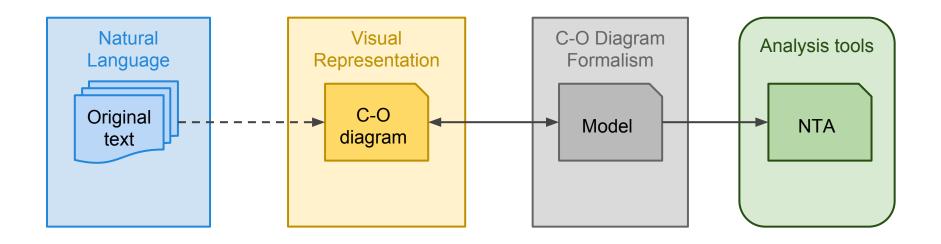
Liveness property

```
t_app < 31 && apply --> process
```



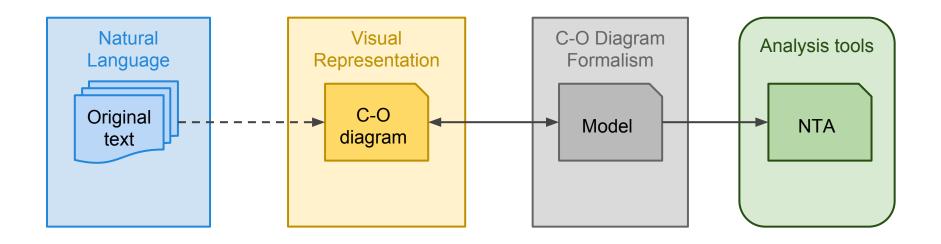


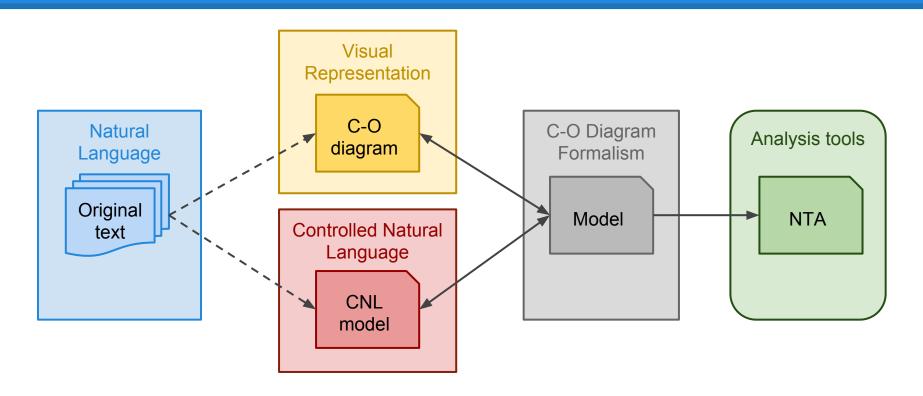




The need for CNL

- Some tasks benefit from visualisation, but
- Natural language cannot be replaced
 - Original documents are in NL
 - We want to produce NL
 - Collaboration with other stakeholders
- Two views for same model
 - Diagrams
 - o CNL





CNL

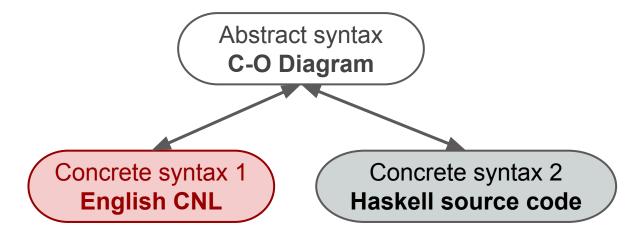
Controlled Natural Language

- Restricted subset of NL
 - Unambiguous parsing
 - Easily human-readable
 - Human-writable with little training
- English-like linearisation for C-O diagrams
- Directly parsable into formal model

Grammatical Framework (GF)

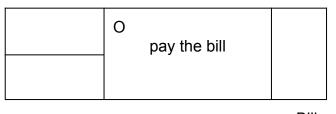


- Framework for multilingual grammars
- Language-independent semantic interlingua
- Generation and parsing from single grammar



Example: modal variants (0)

the customer



payBill

the customer **is obliged to** pay the bill

the customer is required to pay the bill

the customer must pay the bill

Example: modal variants (P)

the customer

| P pay the bill | |
|----------------|--|
|----------------|--|

payBill

the customer is allowed to pay the bill

the customer is permitted to pay the bill

the customer may pay the bill

Example: modal variants (F)

the customer

| F pay the bill | |
|----------------|--|
|----------------|--|

payBill

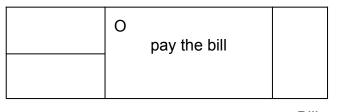
the customer is not allowed to pay the bill

the customer may not pay the bill

the customer **must not** pay the bill

Example: agreement

the customers



payBill

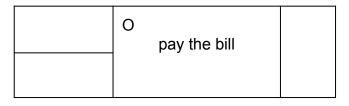
the customers **are** obliged to pay the bill

the customers **are** required to pay the bill

the customers must pay the bill

Example: resulting object

the customers



payBill

```
the customers are obliged to pay the bill
```

```
(Agent "the customers")
(N "payBill")
Nothing
Nothing
(A_Action (Action "pay the bill"))
Just (R Nothing)
```

Example: two timing restrictions

the customer

| t_orderFood > 40 t_orderFood < 60 |
|--------------------------------------|
|--------------------------------------|

refund

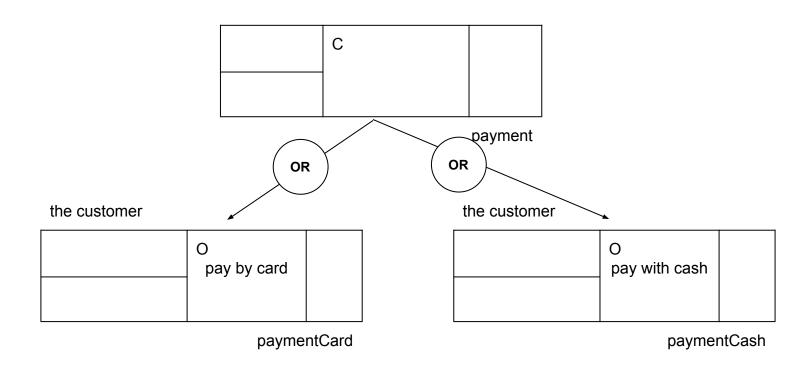
when t_orderFood is greater than
40 and t_orderFood is less than
60 the customer may request a
refund

when

- t orderFood is greater than 40 , and
- t_orderFood is less than 60

the customer may request a refund

Example: refinement



Example: refinement

Inline

the customer must pay by card \mathbf{or} the customer is required to pay with cash

Bulleted

any of

- the customer must pay by card
- the customer is required to pay with cash

Labels

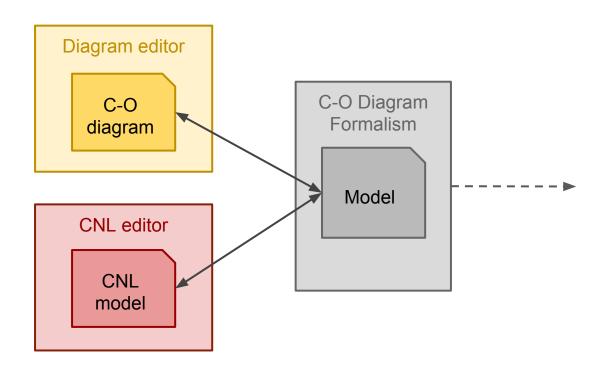
- Something I left out
- All clauses must include a label

```
payment: any of
   - paymentCard: the customer must pay by card
   - paymentCash: the customer is required to pay with cash
```

- Needed for cross-refs, reparations
- Easily hidden with tools

Tools

Two tools



CNL editor

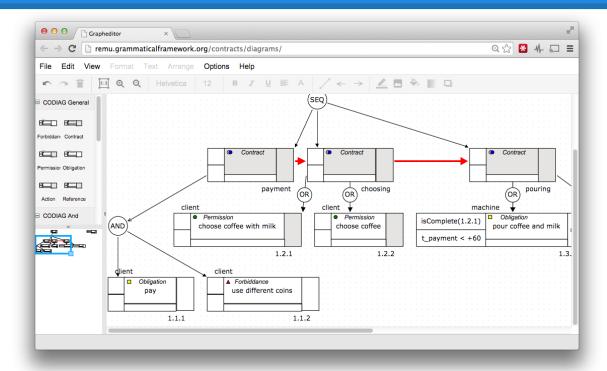
- Basic completion
- Snippets
- Highlighting/folding
- Syntax checking

```
Contract CNL editor
       remu.grammaticalframework.org/contracts/cnl/
            Contract CNL editor
           This app is part of a research project in the use of controlled natural language for electronic contracts. Click here for more
                                                       Export COML
                                                                          Import COML
                                                                                            Fold/unfold a
Check validity
                 : 1.1.1 : client must pay and 1.1.2 : client may not use different coins
       - choosing : 1.2.1 : client may choose coffee with milk or 1.2.2 : client may choose coffee
                : if 1.2.1 is complete then when t_payment is less than 60 machine is required to pour coffee and milk
        - 1.3.2 : if 1.2.2 is complete then when t_payment is less than 60 machine is required to pour coffee otherwise
     see refund
     refund : when t_pouring is less than 60 machine is required to refund monev
```

http://remu.grammaticalframework.org/contracts/cnl/

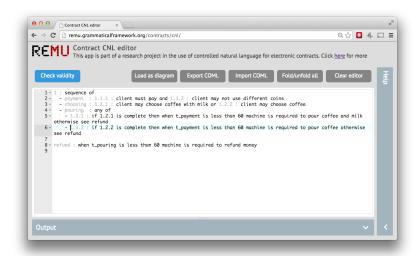
Visual diagram editor

- Point and click
- Web-based
- Automatic validation



http://remu.grammaticalframework.org/contracts/diagrams/

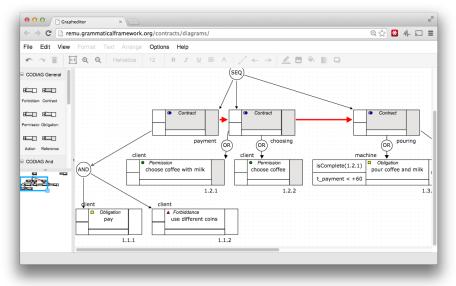
Tool communication



Import/export via XML







Conclusions

Summary

- C-O Diagram formalism
 - Extensions & trace semantics
- Translation to UPPAAL NTA
 - Full implementation
- CNL interface
- User modelling tools

Future work

- Correctness proof
 - Translation w.r.t. trace semantics
- Improvements to CNL
- Analysis
 - Query templates
 - Tool for generation & checking
 - Formulation of answer from counter-examples



Q & A

