

#### Bridging Representations of Laws, of Implementations and of Behaviours

11 December 2015 – JURIX @ Braga

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# Research objective: a (partial) *realignment* of representations of

#### Law Implementations Social of Law Behaviours

legal system

legal-administrative infrastructure

social system

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Law	Implementations	Social
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legal system

legal-administrative infrastructure

*legal norms as institutional mechanisms* 

*business processes*  social system

*intentional characterizations of behaviour* 

### Generalization

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# Generalization

- The core problem of *normative, epistemic and ontological* frictions – is more general than the legal activity.
- Similar contextualization processes exist to a certain extent in any agency (individual or organization), as <u>requirement to be embedded in</u> <u>the social world</u>.
- how to operationalize their alignment?



# Humans implement this function mostly via **narratives**.



	agents have	agents usually	agents should
	behaved	behave	behave
How	occurrence	pattern	normative
	description	description	specification
Why	occurrence	behavioural	norm-creating
	explanation	mechanism	mechanism



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• From occurrence to pattern: generalization



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From pattern to occurrence: instanciation



	agents have	agents usually	agents should
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How	occurrence	pattern	normative
	description	description	specification
Why	occurrence explanation	behavioural mechanism	norm-creating mechanism

 A mechanism entails, via its execution path, an observable pattern → patterns are **abstractions** of mechanisms (cf. declarative vs procedural programming) .. but mechanisms are still patterns of primitive actions!

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• Similarly an explanation confirms, via its execution path, a description of an occurrence



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• Explanation of an occurrence is made in terms of behavioural mechanisms or normative mechanisms



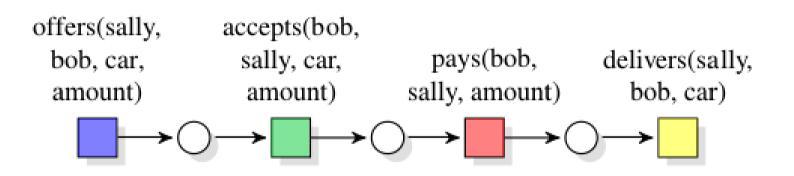
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 Norms circumscribe (with duties, prohibitions) or enable (with powers) certain behavioural mechanisms, defining what is correct/wrong, possible/impossible.



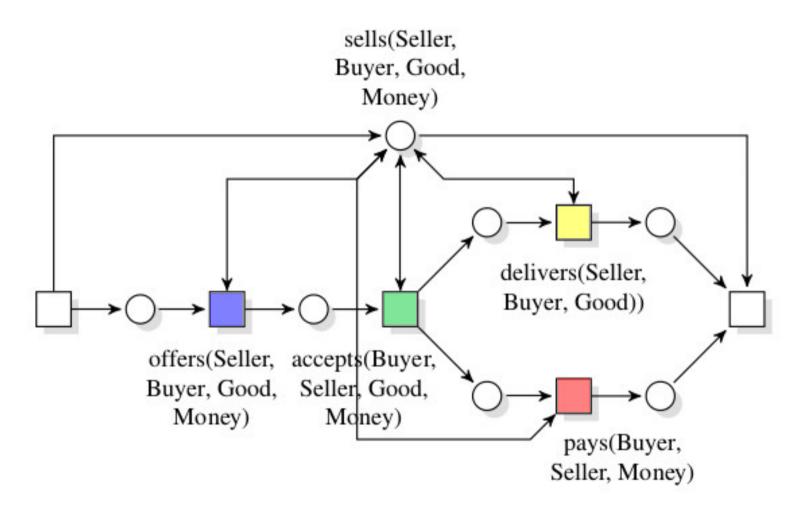


#### Occurrence description: a sale

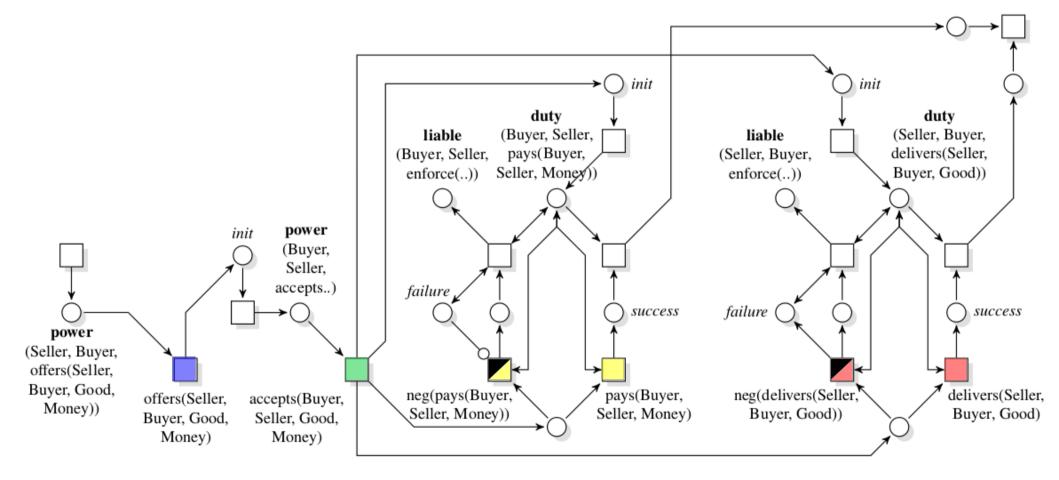


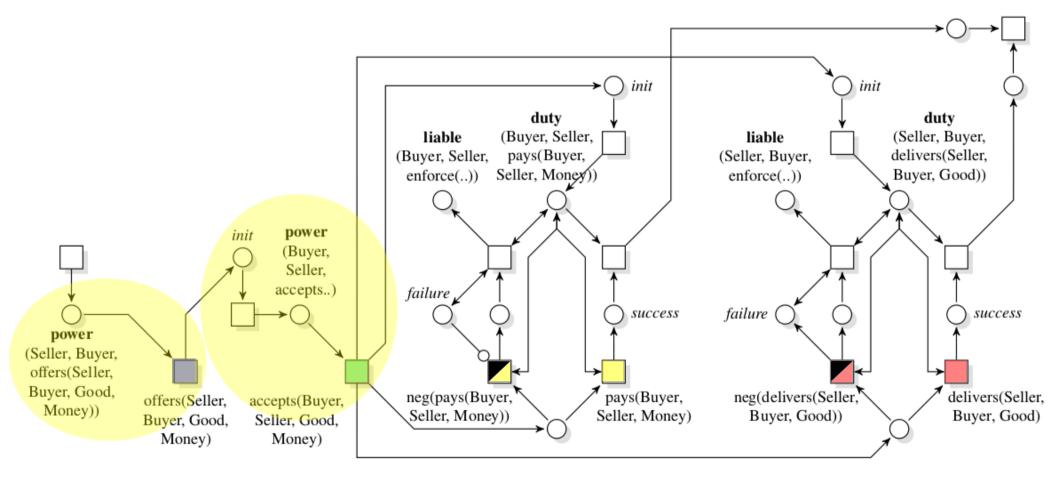
Occurrences can be seen as *event logs*.

#### Pattern description: a sale

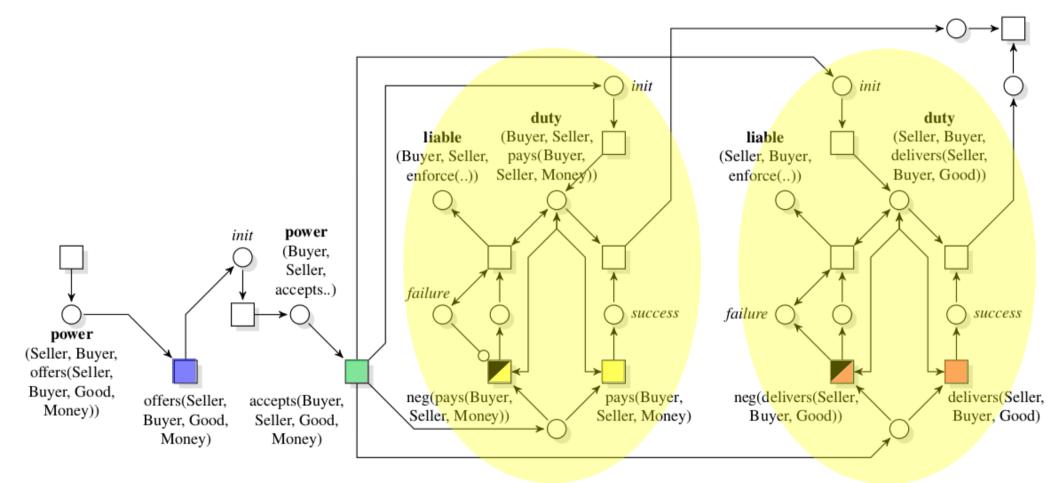


 In respect to occurrences, patterns introduce abstractions of references, and *partial ordering*.

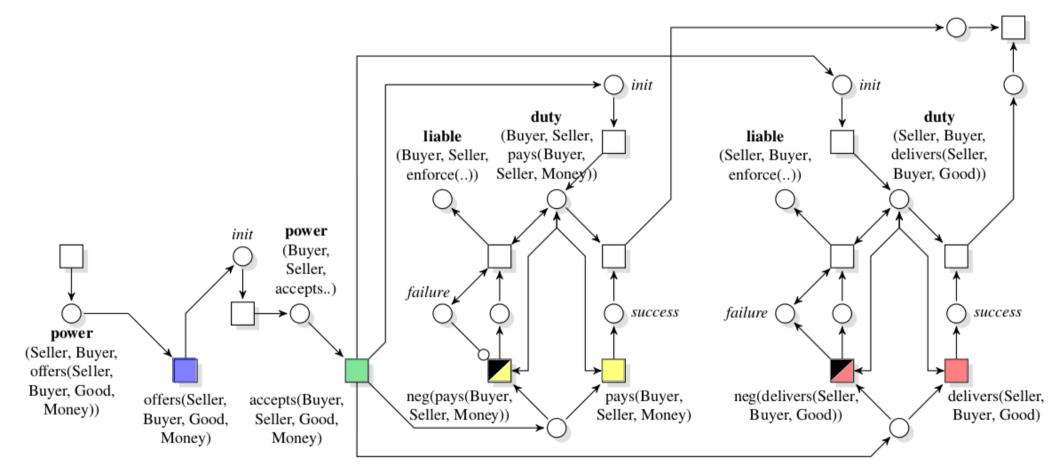




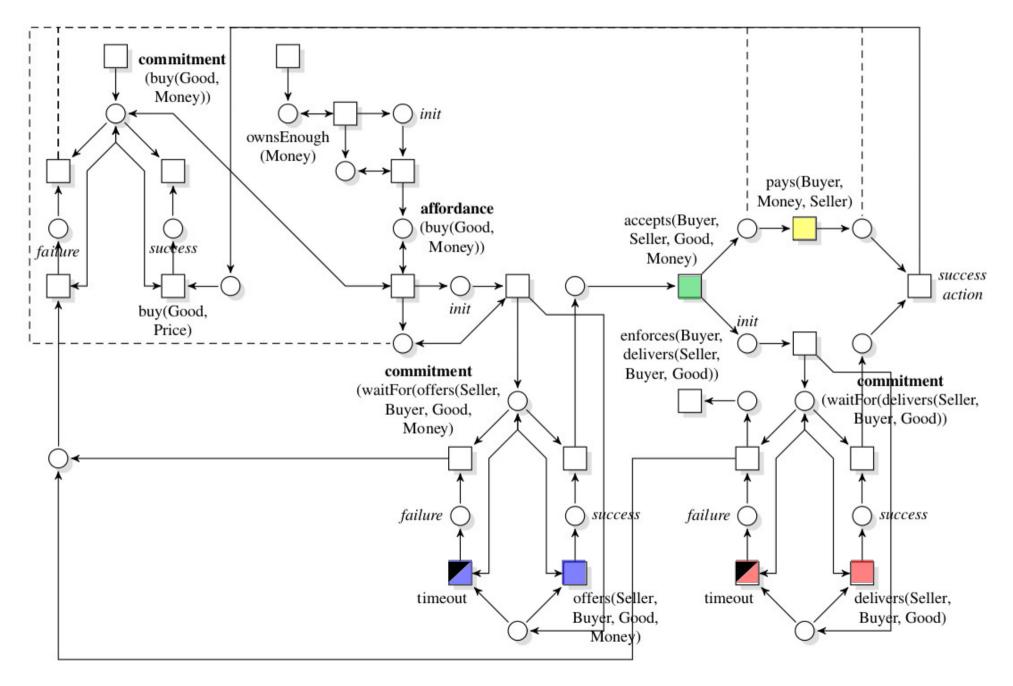
A sale contract is issued after a *double promise*..

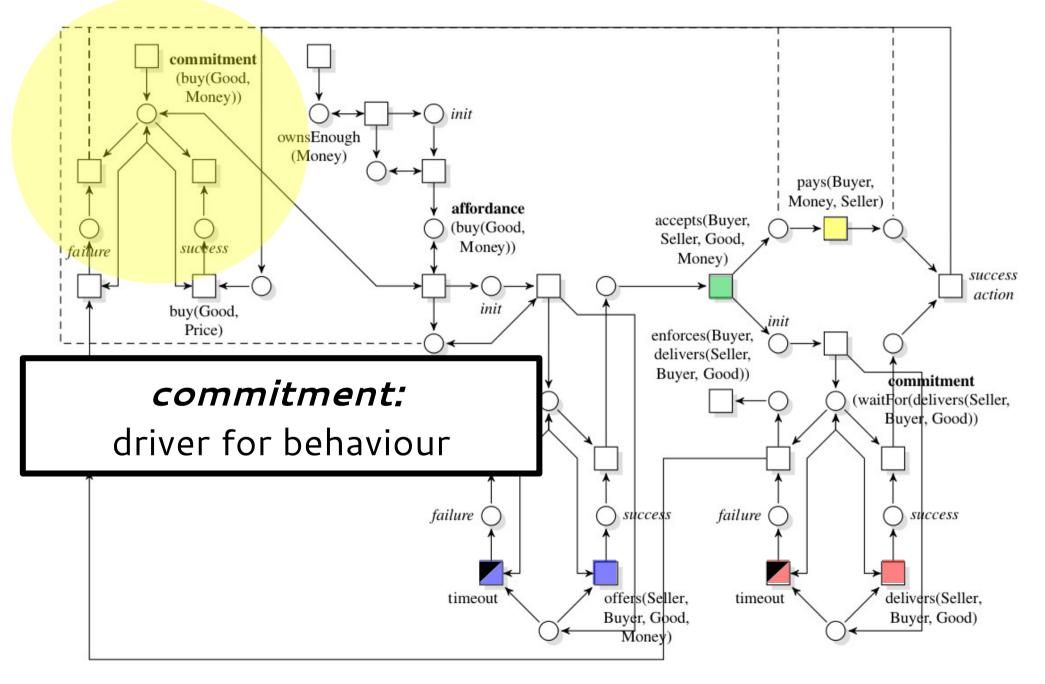


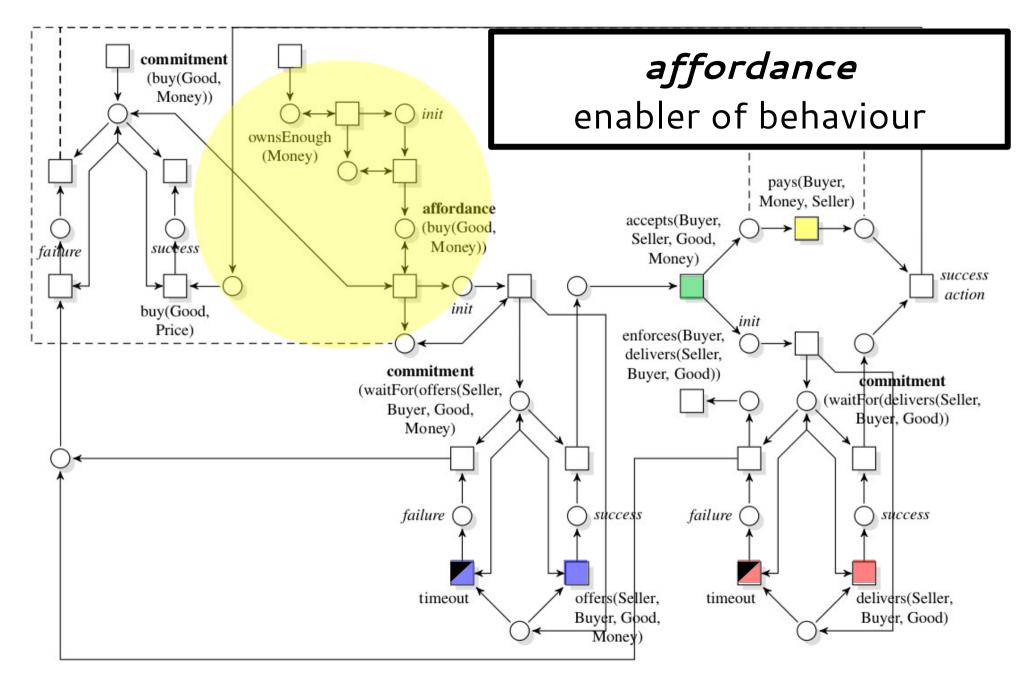
 A sale contract is issued after a *double promise* generating duties.

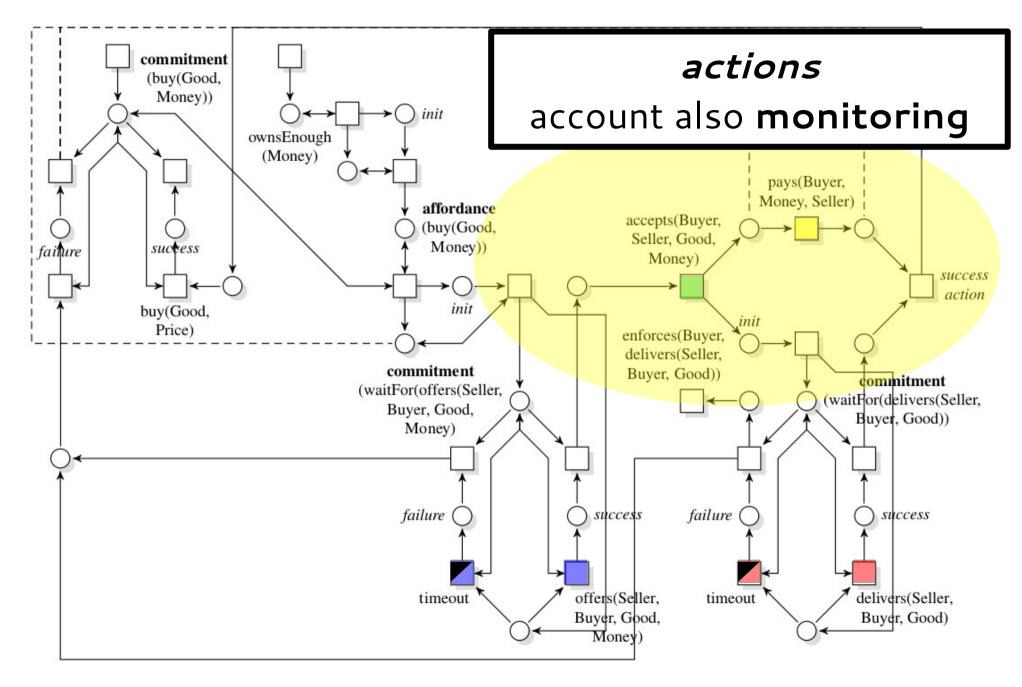


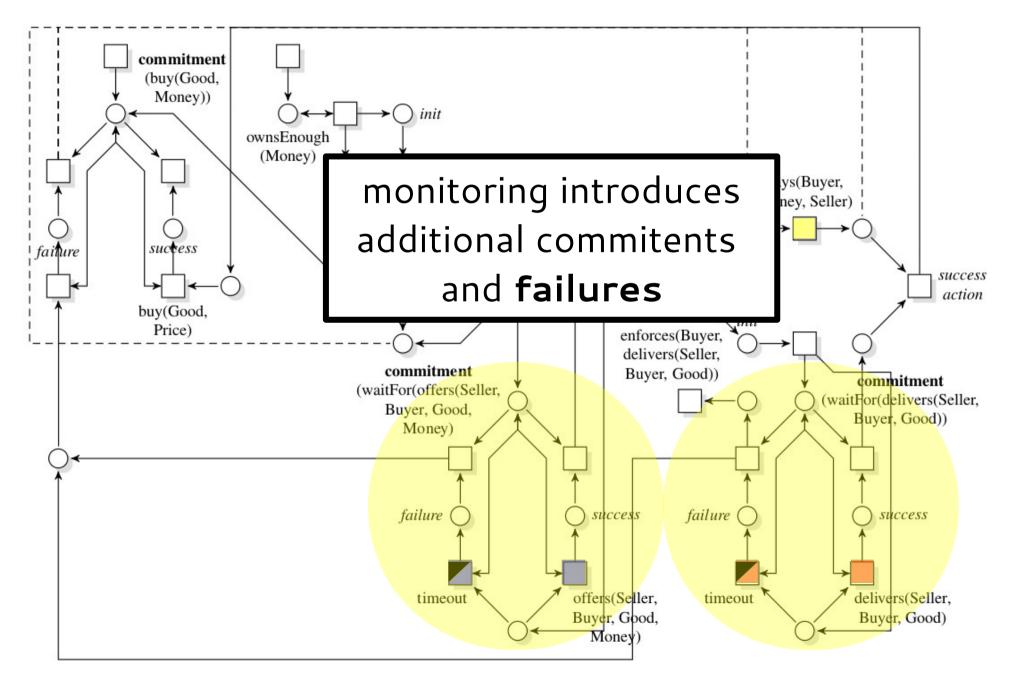
 Normative specifications accounting *duties* introduce satisfaction and violation branches.











# Alignment problem

- How to check whether two models are compatible?
  - that a certain occurrence goes under a given pattern?
  - that a mechanism produces a certain pattern?
  - that a pattern complies with a normative specification?
  - that a mechanism complies with a normative specification?

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- This is a too strong constraint when we can focus just on *system behaviour*.

 The literature presents intermediate notions, amongst which *simulation*, and then *bisimilarity*, trying to capture the notion of 'behavioral sameness'.

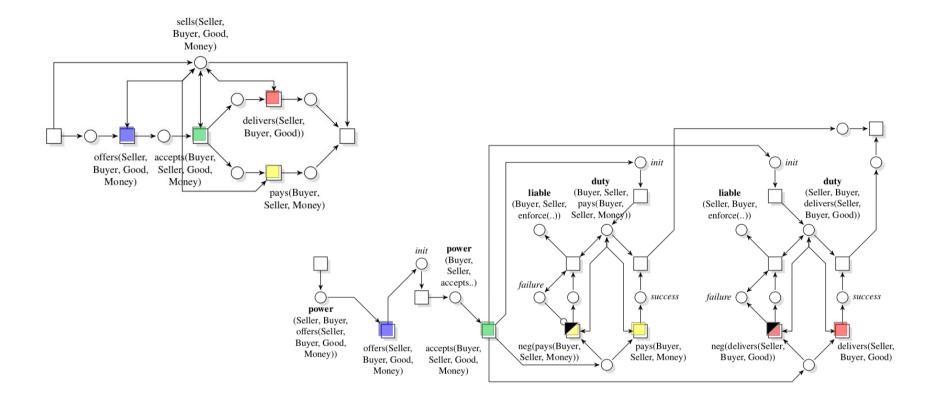
- The literature presents intermediate notions, amongst which *simulation*, and then *bisimilarity*, trying to capture the notion of 'behavioral sameness'.
- This notion does not fit our problem, as one model presents events which are not in the other.

A complementary approach is *log-based analysis*, highly tolerant of incomplete knowledge and visibility on the environment, based on e.g. **replay fitness**.

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 Recent works compute fitness in linear time, based on a hierarchy of *single-entry-single-exit* (SESE) components.

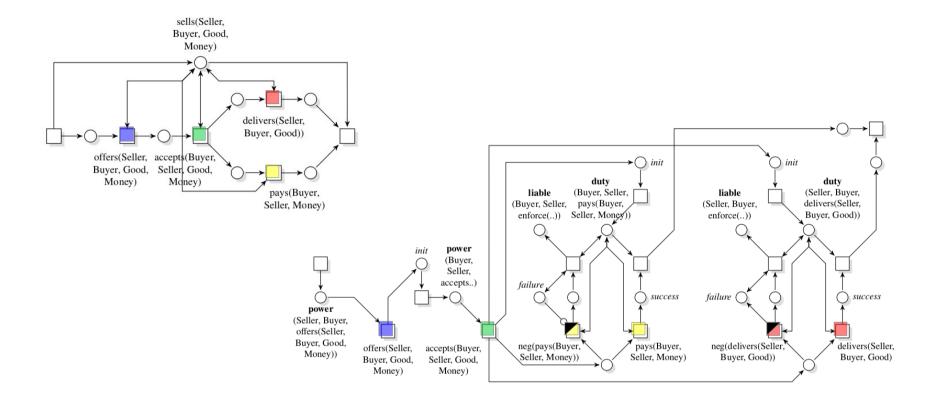
### **Preliminary solution**



#### Hybrid approach

• extraction of all execution paths  $\Sigma_S$ ,  $\Sigma_G$ 

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- extraction of all execution paths  $\Sigma_S$ ,  $\Sigma_G$
- $\forall story_S \in \Sigma_S, \exists story_G \in \Sigma_G / subsumes(story_G, story_S)$

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- Today, this topic is tackled down differently according the discipline:
  - *semantic ontology alignment* typically overlooks the mechanism perspective, focusing on static structures.
  - process alignment neglects to deal with ontological commitments, and epistemic considerations.



- In practice, however, any ontology aiming to represent aspects of the real world will always require both.
- It is therefore crucial to find a diplomatic truce between the two views, at least for operational reasons.

