

The Smart Workspace

What can technology do for the legal profession?

Bernhard Waltl, 2018

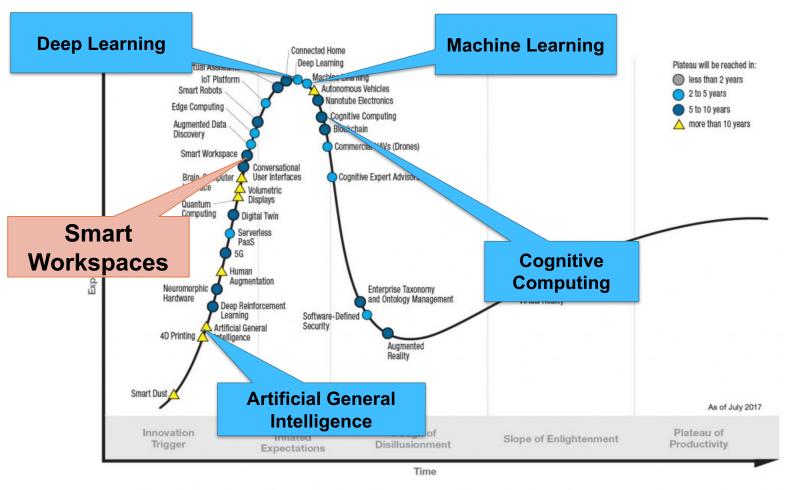
sebis

Faculty of Informatics Technical University of Munich

Introduction

- Processes of legal experts (scientists and lawyers) are...
 - ... time-intensive
 - ... knowledge-intensive
 - ... data-intensive.
- Legal Data Science is becoming more and more attractive, because
 - ... process time and memory space are cheap
 - ... algorithms can process data fast and accurate.
- In order to achieve highest accuracy,
 - algorithms (e.g., importer, segmenter, named entity recognition),
 - models and patterns (e.g., machine learning models, linguistic models),
 - training and test data sets,
- have to be adapted.

Motivation Gartner Hype Cycle July 2017



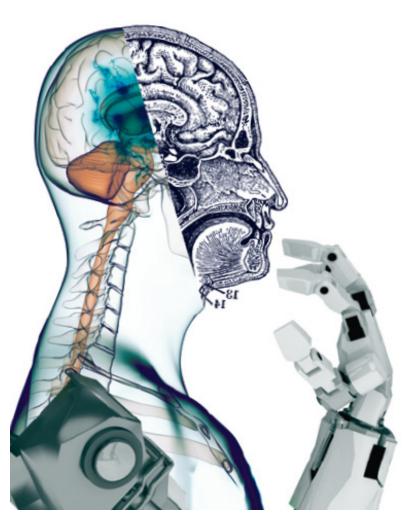
gartner.com/SmarterWithGartner

Source: Gartner (July 2017) © 2017 Gartner, Inc. and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.



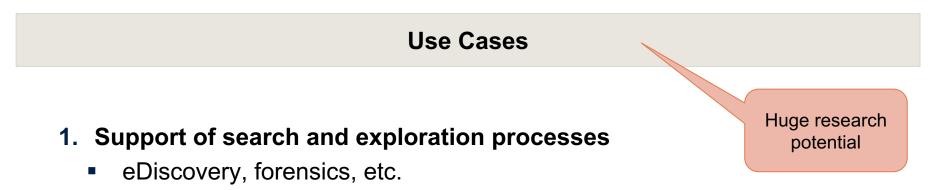
The "Smart" Workspace





The "Smart" Workspace



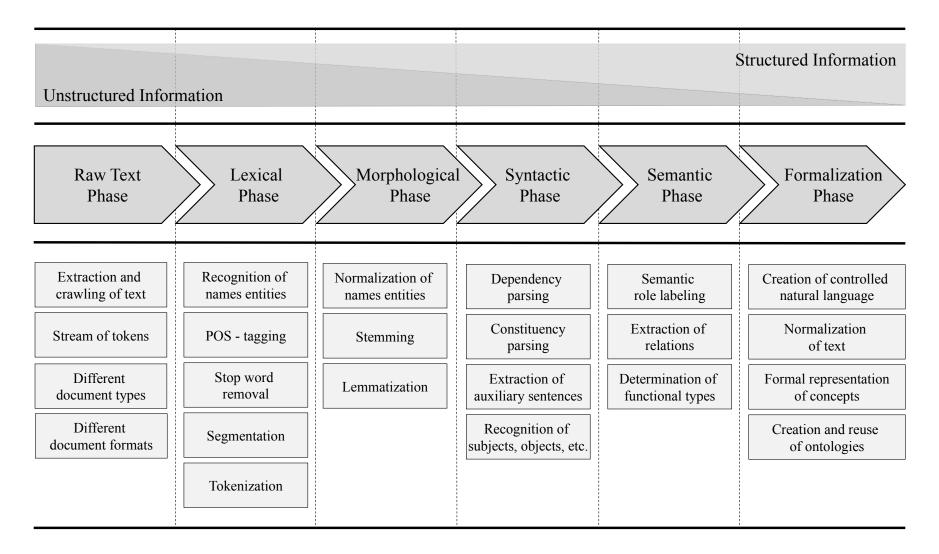


E.g., Due diligence, technology assisted review (TAR), etc.

2. Support during creation of contracts

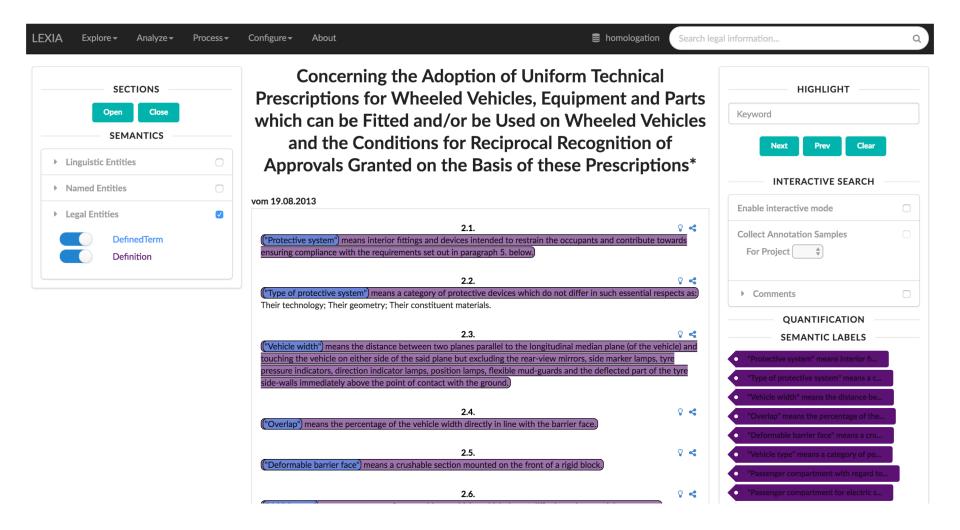
- Document assembling
- Consistency checks and smart recommendations
- 3. Structured computational contracts
 - Machine-readable representation of contracts
 - Clause dependent , e.g., hybrid contracts

Structuring a legal contract is a journey

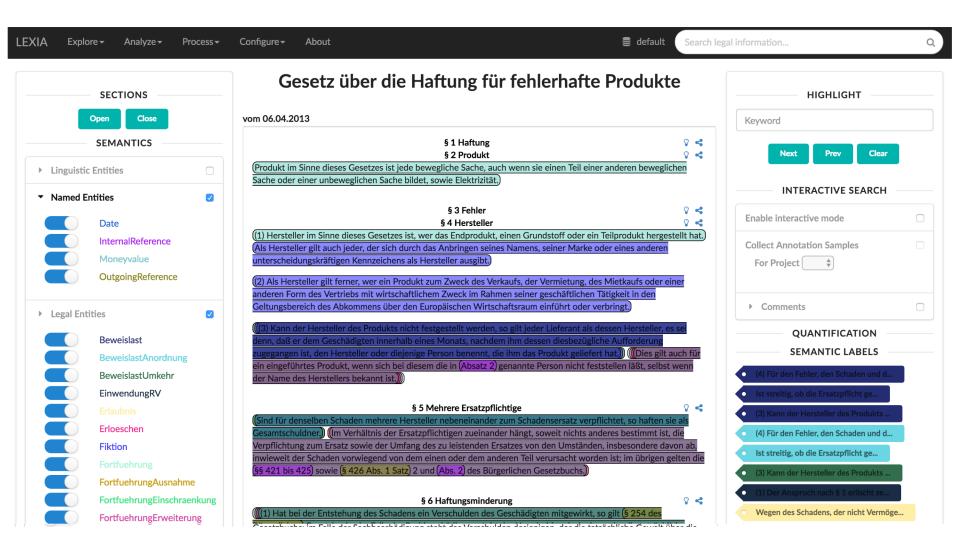


Technology is language agnostic English works even better





Classification of Norms

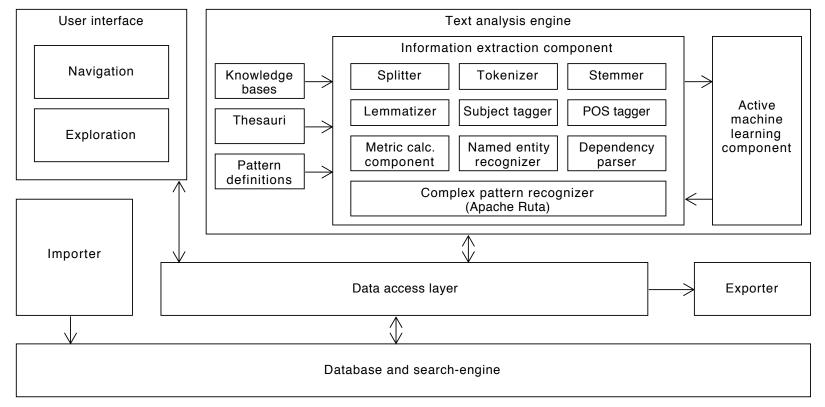


Reference Architecture Open-Source Software Stack

Implementation Details

- Web Application
- ElasticSearch
- Apache UIMA
- Apache Spark

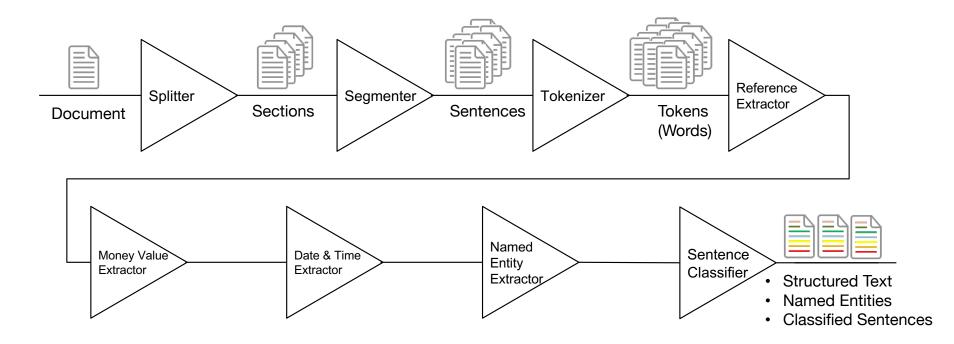


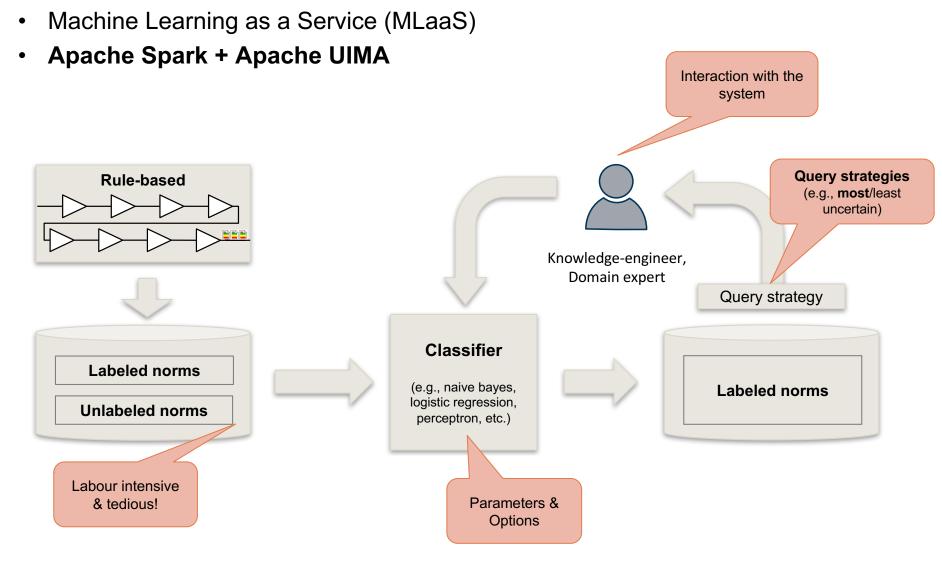


Classification of Norms Rule-based approach



- Pipes & Filters architecture
- Thread-safe
- Apache Ruta: complex pattern specification



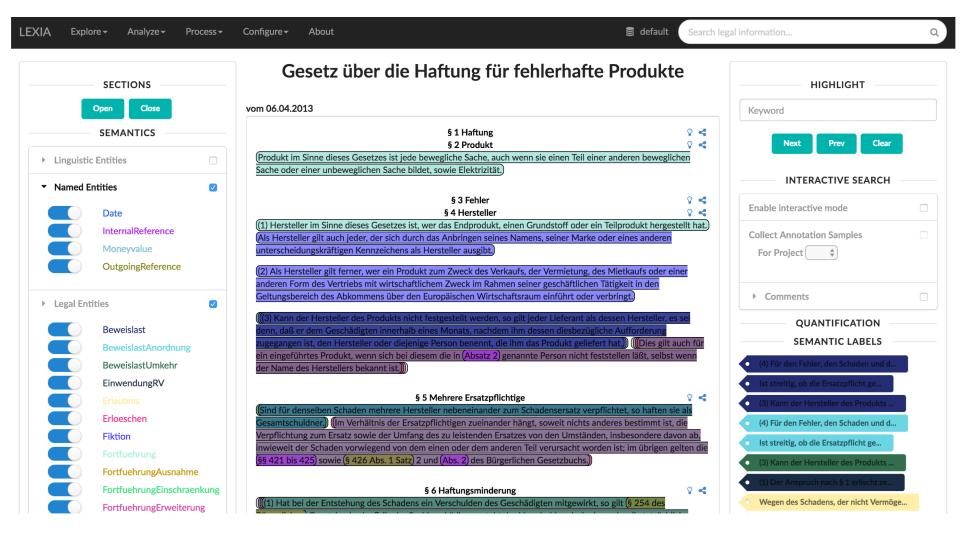


Classification of Norms Active Machine Learning: A Hybrid Approach

l exia + l exMl

Classification of Sentences, Phrases, etc.





Data set German tenancy law

Semantic Type		Occurrences	rel Occurr.
Ι	Duty	117	19%
II	Indemnity	8	1%
III	Permission	148	25%
IV	Prohibition	18	3%
V	Objection	98	16%
VI	Continuation	21	3%
VII	Consequence	117	19%
VIII	Definition	18	3%
IX	Reference	56	9%
		Σ 601	100%

Features

- Bag-of-Words
- Stopword removal
- Tf-idf vectorization

Classes can have very low support!

Results on classifications of norms



Semantic Types		Precision	Recall	$\mathbf{F1}$	Support
Ι	Duty	0.92	0.96	0.94	24
II	Indemnity	0.50	0.50	0.50	2
III	Permission	0.94	1.00	0.97	31
IV	Prohibition	0.75	0.75	0.75	4
V	Objection	0.94	0.84	0.89	19
VI	Continuation	1.00	1.00	1.00	3
VII	Consequence	1.00	0.84	0.91	25
VIII	Definition	0.33	1.00	0.50	1
IX	Reference	0.92	1.00	0.96	12
Arithmetic		0.02	0.00	0.02	1.9.1
mean (weighted)		0.93	0.92	0.92	121

Remarkable results?

Document creation



- A lot of effort needs to be done to structure documents
 - 1. Pre-processing
 - 2. Training
 - 3. Feature extraction
 - 4. Data mining
 - 5. Post-processing

- Why are they unstructured?
- What if we could structure them as we create them?

→ This would completely change the situation!

Hybrid contracts

Definition

 A hybrid contract is a document, which contains contractual content, combining unstructured, structured, and computable information in a machine-readable and executable format.

What does this mean?

- **Unstructured information** → Text, Images, etc.
- Structured information \rightarrow Parties, Metadata, Expiration Dates, etc.
- **Computable information** \rightarrow Decision structures, code, etc.

 \rightarrow It is technology feasible that a document contains various kind of information.

Closing remarks and follow-ups



- Technology is ready, but there is not a "one-size-fits-all" solutions
- The "Smart Workspace" is more than just software
 - Data
 - Methods
 - Workflow Integration

- Follow-Up
 - What is the "Smart Workspace" for the audience?
 - How does the "Smart Workspace" for lawyers look like?
 - Which kind of workflows need to be supported?
 - What kind of data is relevant in the United States?



TLTT sebis

8

Bernhard Waltl Research Associate

Dasing

berg

iing

Gelten

Eresin

Technische Universität München Faculty of Informatics Chair of Software Engineering for Business Information Systems

Egenhofen

Boltzmannstraße 3 85748 Garching bei München

Andechs

Tel +49.89.289.17124 Fax +49.89.289.17136

b.waltl@tum.de wwwmatthes.in.tum.de

mi ... 0

