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JURIX 2010

Aim

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- So, if regulations were similar to specs we could use existing technology.
- If not, ad-hoc techniques will have to be developed, and that takes decades!

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- More on permissions later on today.

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- Very common in regulations.
- Common in code (inheritance, subclassing), not so common in specs.

Nesting of Deontic Operators

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- This type of predicates seem to be just a complex wording for only one obligation.

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- Specs do not self-modify themselves...
- ...except for some prototype dynamic specification languages with self-referencing capabilities...
- ...but they are still far from being used in the current state of the practice.

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- ...if the term makes any sense at all.

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- If we only consider regulations that do not need them:
 - + Still able cover an important and varied amount of regulations that are common in the real world.
 - + Can resort to tools and technologies meant to analyze software specs.

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 - Permission is contemplated, but behaves differently (later on).

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Complex property: it is permitted to fail up to *n* exams counter failed increments with action TakeExam.Fail
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- Even with conditional permission, which seems hard according to the literature.

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- Thanks for not being in the Beatles Museum right now!

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actions YearBegins, YearEnds interval AcademicYear defined by actions YearBegins-YearEnds

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- ♦ AcademicYear TakeExam = YearBegins → (inAcademicYear U TakeExam)