A Decision Support System Proposal for the Assignment of a Lawyer-Case in Law Offices

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***Abstract*—** The increase in the number of lawyers in our country in recent years has led to the emergence of large law offices where many lawyers are employed. These offices have a greater number of cases and diversity of cases compared to offices with a small number of lawyers. It is seen that the said offices are faced with problems such as which of the many lawyers to employ for a case they have received, and which lawyer will achieve more successful results in this type of case. In this study, it is aimed to create a decision support system that offers a recommendation to the manager about which lawyer should be appointed, taking into account the target effectiveness and constraints in a case that comes to large law offices, based on the effectiveness of lawyers. In this decision support system, the criteria determined by the expertise and expert opinions were used in the classification of the types of cases. In this direction, a "0-1 integer programming model" was developed for the model base, the model was solved with IBM ILOG CPLEX optimization software package, and a desktop application interface could integrate with CPLEX solver in C# Visual Studio environment was prepared. Thanks to the developed decision support system, it has aimed to solve the problem optimally, which office managers approach intuitively.

***Keywords*—** decision support system, assignment problem, lawyer-case assignment

1. INTRODUCTION

The increase in number of lawyers in our country in recent years has led to the emergence of large law offices where many lawyers are employed. These offices have greater number of cases and diversity of cases compared to offices with a small number of lawyers.

When the large law offices operating today are examined, it has seen that the offices are faced problems such as which of the many lawyers they will employ for, which lawyer will achieve more successful results in accepted cases.

At the beginning of the study, the relevant literature was examined, and it was seen that a decision support system was created to be used in the field of law and the said study was related to the decisions to the unification of legal precedents by the Supreme Court (Yargıtay) [1]. In other words, there is no study in the literature on the assignment of lawyer-case.

In this study, a decision support system has been developed in law offices that have a large number of lawyers and litigation, in line with criteria such as the type of case, workload, and constraints, which proposes the appointment of a lawyer to the managers.

2. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Decision Support Systems

It is considered that the concept of decision support system actually arises from the inadequacy of management information systems and is a combination of information technology and operations research. If we need to make a general definition for the decision support system, we can say that the systems that help the decision makers in the managerial position to make decisions. A typical decision support system has three components. These components are [2];

- Data Management,
- Model Management and
- Dialogue Management.

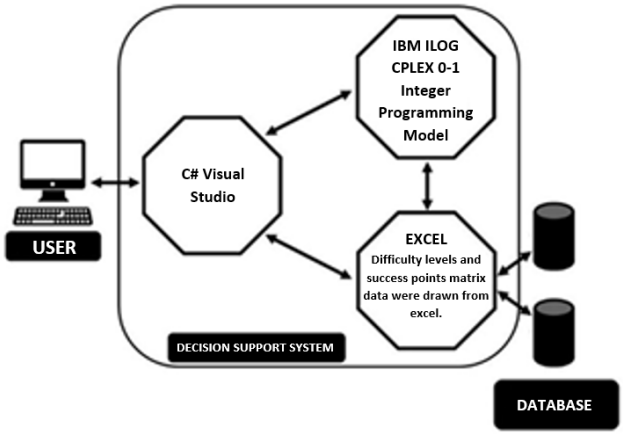


Figure 1. DSS Components

As seen in Figure 1, IBM ILOG CPLEX 0-1 integer programming model was used as the model management, C# Visual Studio was used as the dialog management, and excel application was used as the data management at decision support system.

2.2. Integer programming

Mathematical symbols and expressions used to represent a real situation are called models. Models are representations of real objects or situations and can be presented in a variety of forms. In modelling terminology, the representation of a problem by a system of symbols and mathematical relations or expressions are called mathematical models and are a critical part of any quantitative approach to decision making. Integer linear programming is an approach used for problems that can be set up as linear programs, provided that some or all of the decision variables are integer values [3].

Integer programming types are divided into three groups: pure, mixed, and 0-1 integer. In pure integer programming, all decision variables are required to be integers, in this group the questions are pure integer programming problems. Mixed integer programming is problems where some variables are desired to take integer values. Programming with 0-1 integers, decision variables can only take two values, such as 0 or 1 [4].

2.3. Classification of Cases by Subject

The resolution of a legal dispute by independent courts using judicial methods is called judicial activity. Independent judicial bodies have been established to carry out judicial activities. The Turkish judicial organization can be examined under three headings [5]:

- Constitutional jurisdiction
- Judicial jurisdiction
- Administrative jurisdiction.

The main task of the constitutional judiciary is to supervise the conformity of laws with the Constitution. The court established for this purpose is the Constitutional Court. Apart from supervising the conformity of laws to the Constitution, the Constitutional Court also has duties such as adjudicating individual applications and adjudicating as the Supreme Court (Yargıtay) [6]. In cases that fall under the subject of constitutional jurisdiction, since law firms are not directly applied to in practice, they are not included in the classification of cases made in this study.

The judicial jurisdiction consists of courts with general jurisdiction within the judicial system, in other words, all matters other than the constitution and administrative jurisdiction are within the scope of the judicial jurisdiction [6].

Judicial jurisdiction is divided into two branches, civil jurisdiction and criminal jurisdiction. While private law disputes are resolved in civil jurisdiction, in criminal jurisdiction, persons who commit acts that are considered crimes according to penal laws are tried [5]. In the judiciary, the supreme court is the Supreme Court (Yargıtay). The Supreme Court (Yargıtay) decides on the files that come through appeal. There are fifteen civil and sixteen criminal chambers in the Supreme Court (Yargıtay) [5]. The Supreme General Assembly of the Supreme Court (Yargıtay Büyük Genel Kurulu) decides on which issues these chambers are responsible for dealing with cases. According to the division of labor decision of the Grand General Assembly of the Supreme Court (Yargıtay Büyük Genel Kurulu) of Appeals dated 2020, the cases that come to the civil and criminal departments in the judicial judiciary can be classified according to the their topics listed in Annex-1 [7].

Administrative jurisdiction is the branch of judiciary in which disputes arising from the actions and transactions of the administration are handled. In administrative jurisdiction, the defendant is always the administration [8]. The highest court in the administrative jurisdiction is the Council of State (Danıştay). The Council of State (Danıştay) decides on the decisions made by the administrative and tax courts and the decisions made at the end of the cases that it handles as a court of first instance, in case of appeal. The Council of State (Danıştay) consists of twelve chambers, eleven of which are litigation chambers and one is administrative chamber [8]. The Presidency Board of the Council of State (Danıştay Başkanlık Kurulu) decides on which subjects the litigation chambers are responsible for dealing with cases. Administrative lawsuits can be classified according to their subjects as in Annex-1, within the framework of the decision of the Presidency of the Council of State (Danıştay Başkanlık Kurulu) on the division of labor of the departments of the Council of State (Danıştay) dated 2020 [9].

In this context, a total of thirty types of cases have been determined, ten for civil cases, ten for criminal cases, and ten for administrative cases.

3. CURRENT PRACTICES FOR LAWYER-CASE ASSIGNMENT

In our country, there are two applications prepared by the Turkish Bar Associations (Türkiye Barolar Birliği) for lawyer-case. The first of these applications is the CPC Automatic Lawyer Assignment and Follow-up Program, which is used to appoint a lawyer to be made by the Bar Association, upon the request of the authority that took the statement during the criminal investigation phase or the judge who made the interrogation according to the Criminal Procedure Code, or upon the request of the court during the criminal prosecution phase.

The second is the Legal Aid Lawyer Assignment and Follow-up System, which is a lawyer Assignment system for legal aid requests made by the Legal Aid Offices of Bar Associations, which is prepared for the healthy implementation of the legal aid service provided by the state to people who need legal protection but not have economic opportunity to benefit from the legal service.

3.1. CPC Automatic Lawyer Assignment and Follow-up Program (CMK Otomatik Avukat Atama ve Takip Programı)

The working features and parameters of CPC Automatic Lawyer Assignment and Follow-up Program are as follows [10]:

- The CPC Lawyer Assignment and Follow-up Program, prepared by the Union of Turkish Bar Associations (Türkiye Barolar Birliği), was put into use as of September 2013.
- The CPC Assignment program has been made for the purpose of common use of all bar associations, except for some settings, in order to establish a certain standard in bar associations.
- Since the change requests from the bar associations will affect all the bar associations included in the system, the condition of complying with the regulations and generally approved rules is made by reviewing.
- The program is offered to bar associations free of charge.
- Lawyers who want to be included in the assignment list must have an identity card with Barocard features.
- Institutions can enter their requests with the Virtual Barocard number and password given to them by the bar associations.
- During the request registration phase, the contact information is automatically withdrawn from "MERNİS".
- In the system, the bar associations are given the settings menu, and they are given the opportunity to shape the following settings according to their own applications.
- Lawyers were given the opportunity to choose day-night, investigation-prosecution, the district they want to be in charge of, and active-passive transactions by informing the bar association while they were registered in the system.
- At the stage of registration of lawyers in the system, in addition to the average score and average score according to the districts, additions and subtractions can be made according to the scores determined by the bar associations themselves.
- Lawyers can log in via the Barocard website, see the assignment details, points and penalties, perform active-passive transactions, change their e-mail address and GSM number.
- Our bar associations who want to switch to the program are given the opportunity to test.

3.2. Legal Aid Lawyer Assignment and Tracking System (Adli Yardım Avukat Atama ve Takip Sistemi)

The Legal Aid Lawyer Assignment and Follow-up System, prepared by the Union of Turkish Bar Associations (Türkiye Barolar Birliği), was put into service in October 2012 in order to ensure that the procedures and principles related to Legal Aid are implemented properly and to eliminate the problems experienced by the Bar Association Legal Aid Offices in recording applications, appointing lawyers and following up the applications.

The features of the Legal Aid Lawyer Assignment and Tracking System are as follows [11]:

- The system can be used in two different ways to make assignments on the basis of Scoring and Number of Tasks, thus ensuring a fair distribution.
- In order for the applicant's information to be automatically entered into the system, the Lawyers can choose the district in charge and follow up their transactions on www.barokart.com.tr.
- In order to provide ease of follow-up in the system, the lines "Subject of Litigation-Authority-Legal Reason" are automatically activated.
- If requested by the Bar Association Legal Aid Board, a report can be obtained by logging into the system.
- Through this application, payment-collection transactions can be easily recorded and reported for both lawyers and Bar Association Legal Aid Units.
- Quarterly reports sent to the Turkish Bar Associations (Türkiye Barolar Birliği) can still be tracked and recorded through the system.

3.3. Comparison of the Proposed Decision Support System with Existing Applications

When the features and parameters given above regarding the "*CPC Automatic Lawyer Assignment and Follow-up*

Program" and the "*Legal Aid Lawyer Assignment and Follow-up System*" are examined, it is possible to say that both applications are actually an assignment application. But these applications ignore the assignment efficiency while performing the assignment process. That is, there is a point system on the basis of both applications, but the points are determined according to the number of assignments and the place of duty, not the possible success or performance of the lawyers in the cases they have accepted. The system tries to distribute the number of duties fairly by assigning the lawyer with the lowest score, while doing this, it does not take into account the efficiency of the assignment. When the purposes of these applications are examined, it is seen that the first purpose of both applications is to ensure that the distribution of the number of tasks has is fair, and the second purpose is to facilitate the follow-up of payment and collection.

The decision support system for the assignment of lawyers and selecting case types, which will be proposed within the scope of our study, differs from the existing practices as the assignment which is made effectively based on lawyer success scores and case difficulty level.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the study, first, the types of cases were classified according to their subjects in line with the "recent decisions regarding the division of labor" of the Supreme Court of Appeals Grand General Assembly (Yargıtay Büyük Genel Kurulu) in 2020 and the Council of State Presidency (Danıştay Başkanlık Kurulu) in 2016. In cases that fall under the subject of constitutional jurisdiction, since law firms are not directly applied to in practice, they are not included in the classification of cases made in this study. In this context, a total of 30 types of cases have been determined, 10 for civil cases, 10 for criminal cases and 10 for administrative cases. In the case type difficulty scoring, first, the criteria affecting the level of difficulty were determined by the experts. The content validity of the determined criteria was submitted to expert opinion with the "Criteria for Determining the Difficulty Levels of Case Type". Next, experts scored difficulty rate between 1 and 5, for 30 case types, considering the criteria. Thanks to these degrees of difficulty, it is possible to ensure a fair distribution of the caseload for each lawyer.

In order to determine the estimated effectiveness of a lawyer in a new case type accepted by the office, first of all, the criteria that affect the success of the lawyer at case types were determined. The content validity of the determined criteria was presented to the expert opinion with the "Lawyer Success Determination Criteria Expert Opinion Form". Then experts scored rating between 1 and 9 for the probable success of 10 lawyers in each of the 30 case types. Thus, the estimated effectiveness of each lawyer in a new case has been tried to be determined by grading in the light of criteria such as talent, expertise or experiences. Thanks to this rating, it has been possible to assign the lawyer with the highest probability of success in the case type in accepted cases.

In this study, a "0-1 integer programming model" was developed in line with the objectives and constraints determined for the problem; the model was solved with the IBM ILOG CPLEX optimization software package that is desktop application interface could integrate with the CPLEX solver in C#; the Visual Studio environment was prepared; and a decision support system proposal was presented in the study.

4.1. Determination of Criteria

For the experts to determine the degree of difficulty of the types of cases, first the criteria affecting the degree of difficulty in question were determined. The content validity of the criteria, are affecting the degree of difficulty of case type, was presented to the expert opinion with the "Criteria for Determining the Difficulty Levels of Case Types".

Next, experts scored difficulty rate between 1 and 5, for 30 case types, considering the criteria. Each score of litigation difficulties is constructed as follows:

- 1 - Very easy
- 2 - Easy
- 3 - Medium
- 4 - Difficult
- 5 - Very Difficult

Thanks to these degrees of difficulty, it is possible to ensure a fair distribution of the caseload on each lawyer.

In order to determine the estimated effectiveness of a lawyer in a new type of case that comes to the office, first of all, the criteria that affect the success of a lawyer against any type of case are determined. The content validity of the determined criteria was presented to the expert opinion with the "Lawyer Success Determination Criteria Expert Opinion Forum". The scope validity of the criteria that affect the success scores of lawyers against the types of cases will be determined by expert opinion.

The experts were then asked to give a score of 1-9 for the probable success of the 10 lawyers against each of the 30 types of cases. Thus, the estimated effectiveness of each lawyer in the office in a new case has been tried to be determined by grading in the light of criteria such as talent areas and areas of expertise.

Thanks to this rating, it will be possible to appoint the lawyer with the highest probability of success in each case that comes to the office against that type of case.

4.2. Developing the Model

In order to maximize Lawyer-Case assignment efficiency, a 0-1 integer programming model was developed [12] [13] and solved with the test data using the IBM ILOG CPLEX

optimization software package. The created assignment model and codes are given below:

Indices

i: number of lawyers

j: number of cases

Parameters

A_{ij}: Total benefit value obtained in case the i. lawyer is appointed to the j. case

B_j: difficulty value of j. cases

Variables

X_{ij}: 1 if the i. lawyer is assigned to the j. case, 0 otherwise

Objective function: max $Z=\sum_{i=1}^{I}\sum_{j=1}^{J} A_{ij}X_{ij}$ (4.1)

Constraints:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_{ij} = 1 \qquad j = 1,2,\dots\dots 30 \tag{4.2}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{30} X_{ij}Bj = 1 \qquad i = 1,2,\dots\dots 10 \tag{4.3}$$

$X_{ij} \in \{0,1\}$

The CPLEX codes used are as follows:

```
int avukat=10;

int dava =30;

range avukatlar=1..avukat;

range davalar=1..dava;

int A[avukatlar][davalar]=...;

dvar boolean X[avukatlar][davalar];

maximize sum (i in avukatlar, j in davalar)
(X[i][j]*A[i][j]);

subject to

{

forall (j in davalar) sum (i in avukatlar) X[i][j]==1;

forall (i in avukatlar) sum (j in davalar) X[i][j]<=10;

}
```

For the new case;

```
int avukat=10;

int dava =30;

int yenidava=1;

int yuk=10;

range avukatlar=1..avukat;

range davalar=1..dava;

range yenidavalar=dava+1..dava+yenidava;

range yukler=1..yuk;

int B[davalar]=...;

int C[avukatlar][yenidavalar]=...;

int D[yenidavalar]=...;

int E[yukler]=...;

dvar boolean Y[avukatlar][yenidavalar];

maximize sum (i in avukatlar, j in yenidavalar)
(Y[i][j]*C[i][j]);

subject to

{

forall (j in yenidavalar) sum (i in avukatlar) Y[i][j]==1;

forall (i in avukatlar) sum (j in yenidavalar)
Y[i][j]*D[j]+E[i]<=10;

}
```

4.3. Desktop Application (User Interface)

Sample pictures of the results obtained by using the decision support system interface and input data created for lawyer-case assignment are as follows. First of all, the operation of the decision support system was tested with the test data. The input data that desktop application pulls from excel is shared in Annex-2.



Figure 2. DSS splash screen

Figure 2 represents the opening screen of DSS. During the establishment of DSS to the office, firstly, the "*initial assignment screen*" is accessed from the opening screen.



Figure 3. The screen where the first assignment operations are performed

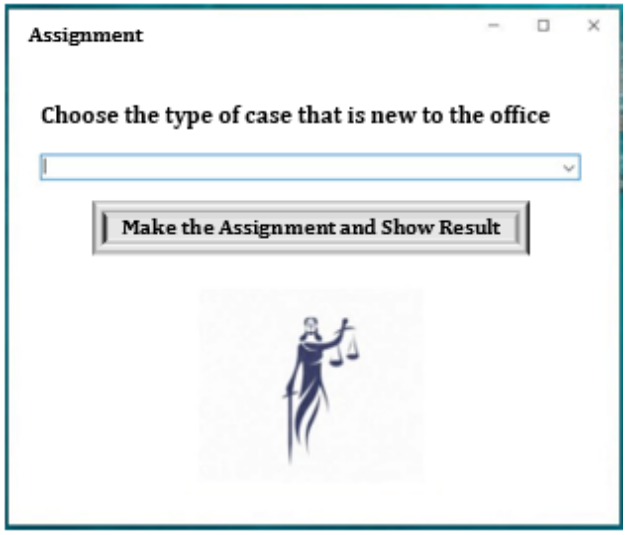


Figure 4. The screen where the assignment operations are performed

At the initial assignment, it was assumed that the office currently has 30 cases and 10 lawyers. If the assignments related to the current cases in the office were made with the created DSS, the result would be as seen on the console screen in Figure 5 and the "*initial assignment report screen*" in the desktop application in Figure 6.

```
Parallel b&c, 12 threads:
  Real time             =    0,00 sec. (0,00 ticks)
  Sync time (average)   =    0,00 sec.
  Wait time (average)   =    0,00 sec.
                        ------------
Total (root+branch&cut) =    0,09 sec. (4,42 ticks)

OBJECTIVE: 252
// solution (optimal) with objective 252
// Quality Incumbent solution:
// MILP objective                                 2,5200000000e+02
// MILP solution norm |x| (Total, Max)            3,00000e+01  1,00000e+00
// MILP solution error (Ax=b) (Total, Max)        0,00000e+00  0,00000e+00
// MILP x bound error (Total, Max)                0,00000e+00  0,00000e+00
// MILP x integrality error (Total, Max)          0,00000e+00  0,00000e+00
// MILP slack bound error (Total, Max)            0,00000e+00  0,00000e+00
//

X = [[0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0]
             [0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
             [1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1]
             [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0]
             [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0]
             [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0]
             [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
             [0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0]
             [0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
             [0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]];
Çıkış için enter'a bas
```

Figure 5. First assignment result screen 1

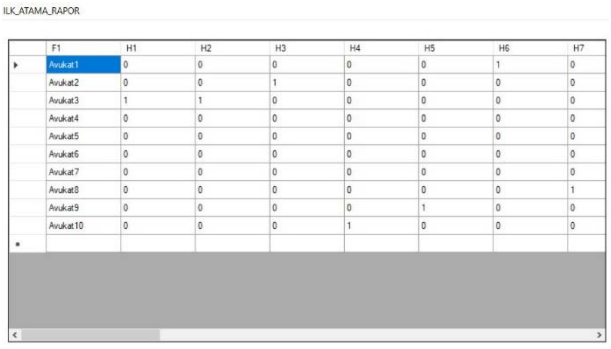


Figure 6. First assignment result screen 2

In the "*initial assignment report screen*", it is seen that the lawyers with the highest possible success in the case type in question are assigned to the cases.

As a result of the first assignment, the burdens on the lawyers arising from the difficulty levels of the types of cases arose.

```
Parallel b&c, 12 threads:
  Real time             =    0,00 sec. (0,00 ticks)
  Sync time (average)   =    0,00 sec.
  Wait time (average)   =    0,00 sec.
                          ------------
Total (root+branch&cut) =    0,00 sec. (0,01 ticks)

OBJECTIVE: 5
// solution (optimal) with objective 5
// Quality Incumbent solution:
// MILP objective                                 5,0000000000e+00
// MILP solution norm |x| (Total, Max)            1,00000e+00  1,00000e+00
// MILP solution error (Ax=b) (Total, Max)        0,00000e+00  0,00000e+00
// MILP x bound error (Total, Max)                0,00000e+00  0,00000e+00
// MILP x integrality error (Total, Max)          0,00000e+00  0,00000e+00
// MILP slack bound error (Total, Max)            0,00000e+00  0,00000e+00
//

Y = [[0]
             [0]
             [0]
             [1]
             [0]
             [0]
             [0]
             [0]
             [0]
             [0]];
Çıkış için enter'a bas
```

Figure 7. Assignment result screen 1

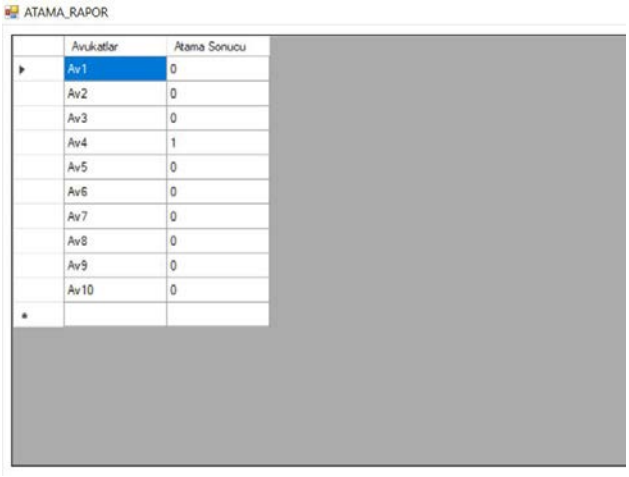


Figure 8. Assignment result screen 2

In the ongoing process, a new case coming to the office is assigned based on these burdens and the lawyer's success score. Figure 7 and Figure 8 represent the assignment based on the current burdens and success score of a new case.

In the "*assignment report screen*", it is seen that the new incoming case is assigned to the lawyer with the highest possible success among the lawyers whose case load is suitable, according to the difficulty level.

5. CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

With the decision support system developed for lawyer-case assignment, it has been possible to both appoint the lawyer with the highest possible success in a new case, and to ensure a fair distribution of the caseload on each lawyer. To the best knowledge of the author, this study is the first DSS application carried out in this context. The decision support system created to present different scenarios (what-if) to the manager will be considered in the continuation of the study. In the continuation of the study, lawyer-case assignments in a real law firm will be carried out, and the positive difference between the current assignment and the assignment made by the model will be evaluated. Again, model validation will be carried out with the feedback received from the experts.

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Annex-1

Civil Cases	
Cases Arising from Family Law	Cases Arising from Labor Law
Cases Arising from Real Estate Law	Cases Arising from Contract Law
Compensation Cases Arising from Tort	Cases Arising from Commercial (Commercial Business-Companies-Negotiable Instruments) Law
Cases Arising from Execution and Bankruptcy Law	Compensation Cases Arising from Traffic Accidents
Expropriation Cases	Cases Arising from Consumer Law

Criminal Cases	
Crimes Against Property (Theft, Looting, Damage to Property, Fraud and Fraudulent Bankruptcy)	Crimes Against Public Health (Manufacturing and Trafficking in Drugs or Stimulant Substances, Using Drugs or Stimulant Substances, and Behaving Against Measures Regarding Communicable Diseases)
Offenses Against Life and Body Immunity (Killing, Injuring, Torture and Suicide) and Insult	Crimes in the Field of Information (Intrusion, Blocking, Destroying the System, Destroying or Modifying Data and Misuse of Bank or Credit Cards)
Offenses Against Sexual Immunity (Sexual Assault, Sexual Abuse of Children and Sexual Harassment)	Crimes Against Public Peace (Praising the Crime and the Criminal, Inducing or Insulting the Public to Enmity and Enmity, and Forming an Organization to Commit a Crime)
Crimes Against Freedom (Threat, Blackmail, Deprivation of Liberty and Violation of Immunity of Housing)	Crimes Related to Economy, Industry and Trade (Tender Rigging and Usury)
Endangering Traffic Safety, Polluting the Environment, Causing Noise and Causing Zoning Pollution)	Crimes Against the Trustworthiness and Functioning of the Public Administration (Employment, Extortion, Bribery and Misconduct)

Administrative Cases	
Ecrimisil Cases	Cases Arising from Higher Education Legislation
Cases Arising from Energy and Customs Legislation	Cases Arising from Private Education Institutions Legislation
Cases Regarding Public Officials	Cases Regarding Taxes, Duties, Fees and Similar Financial Liabilities
Cases Related to Tenders	Cases Arising from the Law on the Protection of Competition and Privatization Practices
Cases Arising from Zoning and Settlement Legislation	Cases Regarding Administrative Fines

Annex-2

	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8	H9	H10	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	I1	I2	I3	I4	I5	I6	I7	I8	I9	I10
L1	3	5	5	8	9	9	9	4	3	2	1	3	6	8	1	1	3	6	8	7	9	3	6	9	8	9	9	2	4	4
L2	9	3	8	4	7	6	8	1	8	3	5	9	1	6	7	7	5	9	6	6	2	6	8	3	8	9	1	5	1	5
L3	9	7	2	6	7	6	1	1	3	4	7	6	1	3	3	4	5	7	6	8	7	8	8	5	5	9	3	4	1	9
L4	8	3	5	4	8	5	5	1	9	2	5	4	8	5	4	7	3	6	7	4	6	2	8	7	8	3	9	6	5	3
L5	2	3	5	9	9	7	3	5	9	4	3	1	1	2	8	9	4	3	9	4	4	5	5	3	3	6	1	3	8	8
L6	2	5	6	6	6	2	4	5	5	1	3	7	8	8	2	6	9	6	7	7	1	1	2	3	9	7	6	7	4	7
L7	5	1	1	5	4	3	5	1	9	5	6	1	7	1	7	9	6	1	7	5	6	1	3	6	2	6	7	6	6	1
L8	9	1	2	3	9	7	9	5	5	7	2	9	5	4	3	8	9	3	9	4	9	1	7	7	2	9	9	9	3	2
L9	4	4	6	1	9	2	2	1	3	4	1	3	6	3	6	2	1	3	5	4	3	7	2	1	5	8	7	4	8	3
L10	8	2	2	9	3	4	2	3	3	9	1	8	5	2	6	6	3	2	4	3	2	1	1	4	1	2	1	2	5	5

H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8	H9	H10	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	İ1	İ2	İ3	İ4	İ5	İ6	İ7	İ8	İ9	İ10
1	3	2	5	5	2	1	2	1	4	3	4	5	5	3	4	1	4	3	2	1	5	1	3	3	5	4	5	3	2