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1  ┌────────────────────────── MODULE OT ───────────────────┐
    Specification of OT (Operational Transformation) functions. It consists of the basic OT functions
    for two operations and more general ones involving operation sequences.
7  EXTENDS Op, TLC

    Constants for finite/bounded model checking.
12 CONSTANTS  MaxPr,    max priority
13             MaxLen   max length of list

15 ASSUME  ∧ MaxPr ∈ PosInt
16          ∧ MaxLen ∈ Nat

18 ListMaxLen ≜ SeqMaxLen(Char, MaxLen)
19 └──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘

    OT (Operational Transformation) functions.
    Naming convention: I for “Ins” and D for “Del”.

    The left “Ins” lins transformed against the right “Ins” rins.
29 XformII(lins, rins) ≜
30   IF lins.pos < rins.pos
31   THEN lins
32   ELSE IF lins.pos > rins.pos
33         THEN [lins EXCEPT !.pos = @ + 1]
34         ELSE IF lins.ch = rins.ch
35               THEN Nop
36               ELSE IF lins.pr > rins.pr
37                     THEN [lins EXCEPT !.pos = @ + 1]
38                     ELSE lins

    The left “Ins” ins transformed against the right “Del” del.
43 XformID(ins, del) ≜
44   IF ins.pos ≤ del.pos
45   THEN ins
46   ELSE [ins EXCEPT !.pos = @ - 1]

    The left “Del” del transformed against the right “Ins” ins.
51 XformDI(del, ins) ≜
52   IF del.pos < ins.pos
53   THEN del
54   ELSE [del EXCEPT !.pos = @ + 1]

    The left “Del” ldel transformed against the right “Del” rdel.
59 XformDD(ldel, rdel) ≜
60   IF ldel.pos < rdel.pos
61   THEN ldel

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62     ELSE IF  $ldel.pos > rdel.pos$ 
63         THEN  $[ldel \text{ EXCEPT } !.pos = @ - 1]$ 
64     ELSE  $Nop$ 

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Transform the left operation  $lop$  against the right operation  $rop$  with appropriate  $OT$  function.

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70  $Xform(lop, rop) \triangleq$ 
71     CASE  $lop = Nop \vee rop = Nop \rightarrow lop$ 
72     □  $lop.type = "Ins" \wedge rop.type = "Ins" \rightarrow XformII(lop, rop)$ 
73     □  $lop.type = "Ins" \wedge rop.type = "Del" \rightarrow XformID(lop, rop)$ 
74     □  $lop.type = "Del" \wedge rop.type = "Ins" \rightarrow XformDI(lop, rop)$ 
75     □  $lop.type = "Del" \wedge rop.type = "Del" \rightarrow XformDD(lop, rop)$ 

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Generalized  $OT$  functions on operation sequences.

Iteratively/recursively transforms the operation  $op$  against an operation sequence  $ops$ .

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85 RECURSIVE  $XformOpOps(-, -)$ 
86  $XformOpOps(op, ops) \triangleq$ 
87     IF  $ops = \langle \rangle$ 
88     THEN  $op$ 
89     ELSE  $XformOpOps(Xform(op, Head(ops)), Tail(ops))$ 

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Iteratively/recursively transforms the operation  $op$  against an operation sequence  $ops$ . Being different from  $XformOpOps$ ,  $XformOpOpsX$  maintains the intermediate transformed operation

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97 RECURSIVE  $XformOpOpsX(-, -)$ 
98  $XformOpOpsX(op, ops) \triangleq$ 
99     IF  $ops = \langle \rangle$ 
100     THEN  $\langle op \rangle$ 
101     ELSE  $\langle op \rangle \circ XformOpOpsX(Xform(op, Head(ops)), Tail(ops))$ 

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Iteratively/recursively transforms the operation sequence  $ops$  against an operation  $op$ .

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107  $XformOpsOp(ops, op) \triangleq$ 
108     LET  $opX \triangleq XformOpOpsX(op, ops)$ 
109     IN  $[i \in 1 \dots Len(ops) \mapsto Xform(ops[i], opX[i])]$ 

```

Iteratively/recursively transforms an operation sequence  $ops1$  against another operation sequence  $ops2$ .

See also Definition 2.13 of the paper “Imine @ TCS06”.

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117 RECURSIVE  $XformOpsOps(-, -)$ 
118  $XformOpsOps(ops1, ops2) \triangleq$ 
119     IF  $ops2 = \langle \rangle$ 
120     THEN  $ops1$ 
121     ELSE  $XformOpsOps(XformOpsOp(ops1, Head(ops2)), Tail(ops2))$ 

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The *CP1* (C for Convergence) property.

*TODO*: refactor the generation of *op1* and *op2*.

Legal operations with respect to a list *l*.

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132 InsOp(l)  $\triangleq$  Position of an insertion cannot be too large.
133   [type : { "Ins" }, pos : 1 .. Len(l) + 1, ch : Char, pr : 1 .. MaxPr]

135 DelOp(l)  $\triangleq$ 
136   IF l =  $\langle \rangle$ 
137     THEN {} Not allowed to delete elements from an empty list.
138     ELSE [type : { "Del" }, pos : 1 .. Len(l)] Position of a deletion cannot be too large.
139 OpOnList(l)  $\triangleq$  InsOp(l)  $\cup$  DelOp(l)

141 CP1  $\triangleq$ 
142    $\forall l \in \text{ListMaxLen} :$ 
143      $\forall op1 \in \text{OpOnList}(l), op2 \in \text{OpOnList}(l) :$ 
144        $\wedge \text{PrintT}(\text{ToString}(l) \circ ", " \circ \text{ToString}(op1) \circ ", " \circ \text{ToString}(op2))$ 
145        $\wedge$  Priorities of these two insertions cannot be the same.
146        $\vee (op1.type = \text{"Ins"} \wedge op2.type = \text{"Ins"} \wedge op1.pr = op2.pr)$ 
147       The CP1 itself.
148        $\vee \text{ApplyOps}(\langle op1, \text{Xform}(op2, op1) \rangle, l) = \text{ApplyOps}(\langle op2, \text{Xform}(op1, op2) \rangle, l)$ 

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The generalized *CP1* (C for Convergence) property.

See also Theorem 2.14 of the paper "Imine @ *TCS06*".

*FIXME*: Generate legal operation sequences.

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157 GCP1  $\triangleq$ 
158    $\forall l \in \text{ListMaxLen}, ops1 \in \text{SeqMaxLen}(Op, 1), ops2 \in \text{SeqMaxLen}(Op, 1) :$ 
159      $\vee (\text{Head}(ops1).type = \text{"Del"} \vee \text{Head}(ops2).type = \text{"Del"})$ 
160      $\vee \text{ApplyOps}(ops1 \circ \text{XformOpsOps}(ops2, ops1), l) =$ 
161      $\text{ApplyOps}(ops2 \circ \text{XformOpsOps}(ops1, ops2), l)$ 
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