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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 |
8  |-----|
   | OT (Operational Transformation) functions. Naming convention: I for “Ins” and D for “Del”. |
13 | The left “Ins” lins transformed against the right “Ins” rins. |
14 |  $XformII(lins, rins) \triangleq$  |
15 |   IF lins.pos < rins.pos |
16 |     THEN lins |
17 |   ELSE IF lins.pos > rins.pos |
18 |     THEN [lins EXCEPT !.pos = @ + 1] |
19 |   ELSE IF lins.ch = rins.ch |
20 |     THEN Nop |
21 |   ELSE IF lins.pr > rins.pr |
22 |     THEN [lins EXCEPT !.pos = @ + 1] |
23 |   ELSE lins |
24 | The left “Ins” lins transformed against the right “Del” rdel. |
25 |  $XformID(ins, del) \triangleq$  |
26 |   IF ins.pos < del.pos |
27 |     THEN ins |
28 |   ELSE [ins EXCEPT !.pos = @ - 1] |
29 | The left “Del” ldel transformed against the right “Ins” rins. |
30 |  $XformDI(del, ins) \triangleq$  |
31 |   IF del.pos < ins.pos |
32 |     THEN del |
33 |   ELSE [del EXCEPT !.pos = @ + 1] |
34 | The left “Del” ldel transformed against the right “Del” rdel. |
35 |  $XformDD(ldel, rdel) \triangleq$  |
36 |   IF ldel.pos < rdel.pos |
37 |     THEN ldel |
38 |   ELSE IF ldel.pos > rdel.pos |
39 |     THEN [ldel EXCEPT !.pos = @ - 1] |
40 |   ELSE Nop |
41 |-----|
   | Transform the left operation lop against the right operation rop with appropriate OT function. |
46 |  $Xform(lop, rop) \triangleq$  |
47 |   CASE lop = Nop  $\vee$  rop = Nop  $\rightarrow$  lop |
48 |      $\square$  lop.type = “Ins”  $\wedge$  rop.type = “Ins”  $\rightarrow XformII(lop, rop)$  |
49 |      $\square$  lop.type = “Ins”  $\wedge$  rop.type = “Del”  $\rightarrow XformID(lop, rop)$  |
50 |      $\square$  lop.type = “Del”  $\wedge$  rop.type = “Ins”  $\rightarrow XformDI(lop, rop)$  |
51 |      $\square$  lop.type = “Del”  $\wedge$  rop.type = “Del”  $\rightarrow XformDD(lop, rop)$  |
52 |-----|
   | Iteratively/recursively transforms the operation op against an operation sequence ops. |

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57 RECURSIVE  $XformOpOps(-, -)$ 
58  $XformOpOps(op, ops) \triangleq$ 
59   IF  $ops = \langle \rangle$ 
60     THEN  $op$ 
61     ELSE  $XformOpOps(Xform(op, Head(ops)), Tail(ops))$ 
    Iteratively/recursively transforms the operation  $op$  against an operation sequence  $ops$ . Different
    from  $XformOpOps$ ,  $XformOpOpsX$  maintains the intermediate transformed operation
68 RECURSIVE  $XformOpOpsX(-, -)$ 
69  $XformOpOpsX(op, ops) \triangleq$ 
70   IF  $ops = \langle \rangle$ 
71     THEN  $\langle op \rangle$ 
72     ELSE  $\langle op \rangle \circ XformOpOpsX(Xform(op, Head(ops)), Tail(ops))$ 
    Iteratively/recursively transforms the operation sequence  $ops$  against an operation  $op$ .
77  $XformOpsOp(ops, op) \triangleq$ 
78   LET  $opX \triangleq XformOpOpsX(op, ops)$ 
79   IN  $[i \in 1 \dots Len(ops) \mapsto Xform(ops[i], opX[i])]$ 
80
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