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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”.
  |
  | The left “Ins” lins transformed against the right “Ins” rins.
18 XformII(lins, rins)  $\triangleq$ 
19   IF lins.pos < rins.pos
20   THEN lins
21   ELSE IF lins.pos > rins.pos
22       THEN [lins EXCEPT !.pos = @ + 1]
23       ELSE IF lins.ch = rins.ch
24           THEN Nop
25           ELSE IF lins.pr > rins.pr
26               THEN [lins EXCEPT !.pos = @ + 1]
27               ELSE lins
  |
  | The left “Ins” ins transformed against the right “Del” del.
32 XformID(ins, del)  $\triangleq$ 
33   IF ins.pos ≤ del.pos
34   THEN ins
35   ELSE [ins EXCEPT !.pos = @ - 1]
  |
  | The left “Del” del transformed against the right “Ins” ins.
40 XformDI(del, ins)  $\triangleq$ 
41   IF del.pos < ins.pos
42   THEN del
43   ELSE [del EXCEPT !.pos = @ + 1]
  |
  | The left “Del” ldel transformed against the right “Del” rdel.
48 XformDD(ldel, rdel)  $\triangleq$ 
49   IF ldel.pos < rdel.pos
50   THEN ldel
51   ELSE IF ldel.pos > rdel.pos
52       THEN [ldel EXCEPT !.pos = @ - 1]
53       ELSE Nop
54  |-----|
  | Transform the left operation lop against the right operation rop with appropriate OT function.
59 Xform(lop, rop)  $\triangleq$ 
60   CASE lop = Nop ∨ rop = Nop → lop
61   □ lop.type = “Ins” ∧ rop.type = “Ins” → XformII(lop, rop)

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62       $\square \text{ } lop.type = \text{"Ins"} \wedge rop.type = \text{"Del"} \rightarrow XformID(lop, rop)$ 
63       $\square \text{ } lop.type = \text{"Del"} \wedge rop.type = \text{"Ins"} \rightarrow XformDI(lop, rop)$ 
64       $\square \text{ } lop.type = \text{"Del"} \wedge rop.type = \text{"Del"} \rightarrow XformDD(lop, rop)$ 

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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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74  RECURSIVE  $XformOpOps(-, -)$ 
75   $XformOpOps(op, ops) \triangleq$ 
76    IF  $ops = \langle \rangle$ 
77      THEN  $op$ 
78    ELSE  $XformOpOps(Xform(op, Head(ops)), Tail(ops))$ 

```

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

```

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

```

96   $XformOpsOp(ops, op) \triangleq$ 
97    LET  $opX \triangleq XformOpOpsX(op, ops)$ 
98    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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106 RECURSIVE  $XformOpsOps(-, -)$ 
107  $XformOpsOps(ops1, ops2) \triangleq$ 
108   IF  $ops2 = \langle \rangle$ 
109     THEN  $ops1$ 
110   ELSE  $XformOpsOps(XformOpsOp(ops1, Head(ops2)), Tail(ops2))$ 

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\ * Modification History
\ * Last modified Sat Jul 07 13:35:17 CST 2018 by hengxin
\ * Created Sun Jun 24 15:57:48 CST 2018 by hengxin

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