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

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

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

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

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96   $\text{XformOpsOp}(\text{ops}, \text{op}) \triangleq$ 
97    LET  $\text{opX} \triangleq \text{XformOpOpsX}(\text{op}, \text{ops})$ 
98    IN  $[i \in 1 \dots \text{Len}(\text{ops}) \mapsto \text{Xform}(\text{ops}[i], \text{opX}[i])]$ 

```

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  $\text{XformOpsOps}(-, -)$ 
107  $\text{XformOpsOps}(\text{ops1}, \text{ops2}) \triangleq$ 
108   IF  $\text{ops2} = \langle \rangle$ 
109     THEN  $\text{ops1}$ 
110   ELSE  $\text{XformOpsOps}(\text{XformOpsOp}(\text{ops1}, \text{Head}(\text{ops2})), \text{Tail}(\text{ops2}))$ 

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