# Mozilla Addon Builder Definition of the Package Building System

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If in doubts, please take a look at the accompanied document: http://github.com/zalun/FlightDeck/raw/master/Docs/Addon%20Builder%20-%20Build%20System.pdf.

# 1 Syntax

## 1.1 Objects

x, y, z — represents [a..z]
m, n — represents [0..9]+

Ux is the specific User (identified by *User:name*)

Px is the specific Package (identified by Package:name)

It should always be used within its type context as Lx — Library or Ax — Addon Every Package has an associated PackageRevision<sup>1</sup> (identified by a triplet Ux:Py.n User/Package/PackageRevision:revisionNumber)

Mx is the Module (identified by Ux:Py.n:Mz PackageRevision/Module:name<sup>2</sup>)

### 1.2 Object identification — revision numbers and HEAD

Ux:Py.n defines revision of the Package.

Ua:La.1 — First revision of Library La saved by Ua.

Ux:Py.n:Mz defines the precise Module revision — a Module inside the PackageRevision.
Ua:La.1:Ma — Module Ma inside the first revision of Library La saved by Ua.

Px ⇒ Uy:Px.n is the HEAD revision of the Package

La  $\Longrightarrow$  Ua:La.1 — La's HEAD points to the first revision of Library La saved by Ua.

Ux:Py.n ⊃ {Ux:Py.m:Mz, ...} Modules inside the Package revision.

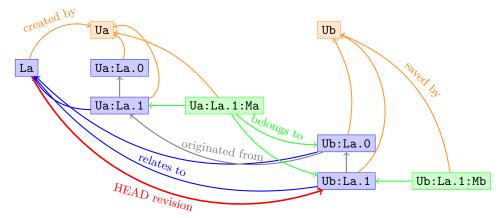
Ua:La.2 ⊃ {Ua:La.1:Ma, Ub:La.2:Mb} — Second revision of Library La saved by Ua contains Ma saved by Ua in his La's first revision and Mb saved by Ub in his second La's revision.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>PackageRevision is not the same as Package version. The latter is just meta-data, a text field of PackageRevision object used only in exported XPI. It will no longer be used for data identification.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Every data object is identified by a PackageRevision. The concept is similar to git's commits. In essence, for every saved Module change, a new PackageRevision is created.

# 2 Relations between database objects

Graph of a sample database stage for the La ⇒ Ua:La.1 ⊃ {Ua:La.1:Ma, Ub:La.1:Mb}



# 3 Editing Library and its Modules

### 3.1 Starting point

All next scenarios start from the Ua:La.1 defined as below.

$$La \implies Ua:La.1 \supset \{Ua:La.1:Ma\}$$

Package La is created by User Ua.

La's HEAD is PackageRevision identified as Ua:La.1

It contains only one module - Ma

Following steps had to happen to achieve above status:

```
Ua creates empty Library La
System sets La's HEAD

Ua:La.0 ⊃ {}

La ⇒ Ua:La.0

Ua:La.1 ⊃ {Ua:La.1:Ma}

Ua sets the HEAD

Ua:La.1 ⇒ Ua.La.1
```

# 3.2 Scenario (1 Module, 2 Users, no dependencies)

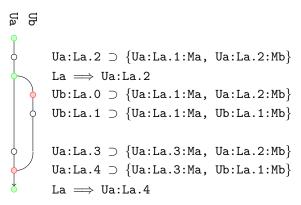
Ua and Ub are working on La Ub modified one module

Result: La ⇒ Ub:La.1 ⊃ {Ub:La.1:Ma}

### 3.3 Scenario (2 Modules, 2 Users, no dependencies)

Ua and Ub are working on La
Ua created module Mb
Ub is working on Mb

Ua adds a new module Mb to La
Ua sets the HEAD
Ub creates new branch
Ub modifies Mb
Ub sends request to Ua to upgrade La
Ua modifies Ma
Ua acepts Ub's request, upgrades La
Ua sets the HEAD



Result: La ⇒ Ua:La.4 ⊃ {Ua:La.3:Ma, Ub:La.1:Mb}

### 3.4 Scenario (2 Modules, 2 Users, no dependencies)

Ua and Ub are working on La Ub created module Mb

Ub creates new branch
Ua modifies Ma
Ub adds a new module Mb to La
Ub modifies Mb
Ub sends request to Ua to upgrade La
Ua acepts Ub's request
Ua sets the HEAD

Ub:La.0  $\supset \{Ua:La.1:Ma\}$ Ub:La.2  $\supset \{Ua:La.1:Ma, Ua:La.1:Mb\}$ Ub:La.3  $\supset \{Ua:La.1:Ma, Ub:La.2:Mb\}$ Ua:La.3  $\supset \{Ua:La.2:Ma, Ub:La.2:Mb\}$ 

Result: La  $\implies$  Ua:La.3  $\supset$  {Ua:La.2:Ma, Ub:La.2:Mb}

#### 3.5 Scenario with conflict (2 Modules, 2 Users, no dependencies)

Ua and Ub are working on La Ua created module Mb Ua and Ub are working on Mb Conflict arises...

- Ua adds a new module Mb to La
   Ua:La.2 ⊃ {Ua:La.1:Ma, Ua:La.2:Mb}
- 2. Ua sets the HEAD La  $\Longrightarrow$  Ua:La.2
- 3. Ub modifies Mb  $\mbox{Ub:La.0} \supset \mbox{Ua:La.1:Ma, Ua:La.2:Mb} \longrightarrow \mbox{automatic fork of La} \\ \mbox{Ub:La.1} \supset \mbox{Ua:La.1:Ma, Ub:La.1:Mb}$

4. Ua modifies Mb
Ua:La.3 ⊃ {Ua:La.1:Ma, Ua:La.2:Mb}

#### 5. CONFLICT

At the time we've got two versions of La.Mb which came out from the same version

6. Ua sets the HEAD La ⊃ Ua:La.3

- 7. Ub receives info that his source is behind the HEAD Ub:La.1:Mb (and Ub:La.1) is marked as *conflicted* Ub can't send the update request
- 8. Ub manually solves conflict by editing the Mb and removing the *conflict flag* Ub:La.2  $\supset$  {Ua:La.1, Ub:La.2:Mb}
- 9. Ub sends request to Ua to upgrade La from Ub:La.2
- 10. Ua acepts Ub's request 
  Ua:La.4  $\supset$  {Ua:La.3:Ma, Ub:La.2:Mb}
- 11. Ua sets the HEAD La  $\Longrightarrow$  Ua:La.4
- 12. Result: La  $\Longrightarrow$  Ua:La.4  $\supset$  {Ua:La.3:Ma, Ub:La.2:Mb}

# Draft/Ideas

**update Library** if Library HEAD has been changed something should tell the User that an update is possible. It should then (on request) change the versions of all Modules which are not in conflict with updating Library. In essence, if

Ua:La.1 ⊃ {Ua:La.1:Ma, Ub:La.2:Mb} is a Library to be updated and
La ⇒ Uc:La.3 ⊃ {Ub:La.1:Ma, Uc:La.3:Mb, Uc:La.1:Mc} is current HEAD, then
Ub:La.2:Mb should be updated to Uc:La.3:Mb and Uc:La.1:Mc should be added.
User should receive a notification that Ua:La.1:Ma is not in sync with HEAD.

forking Consider forcing users to create their copy of a Package before entering to edit mode (as in *github*), find a better name if needed ...

revision graphs should be created inside this documentation.

Consider using tikz http://www.texample.net/tikz/examples/

#### To be continued...