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MODULE OT -
1
    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.
   X form II(lins, rins) \triangleq
18
        IF lins.pos < rins.pos
19
         THEN lins
20
         ELSE IF lins.pos > rins.pos
21
                 THEN [lins EXCEPT !.pos = @ + 1]
22
                 ELSE IF lins.ch = rins.ch
23
                         THEN Nop
24
                         ELSE IF lins.pr > rins.pr
25
                                 THEN [lins EXCEPT !.pos = @ + 1]
26
27
    The left "Ins" lins transformed against the right "Del" rdel.
    X form ID(ins, del) \triangleq
32
        If ins.pos \leq del.pos
33
         THEN ins
34
         ELSE [ins EXCEPT !.pos = @-1]
35
    The left "Del" ldel transformed against the right "Ins" rins.
    X form DI(del, ins) \triangleq
40
        If del.pos < ins.pos
41
         THEN del
42
         ELSE [del \ EXCEPT \ !.pos = @+1]
43
    The left "Del" ldel transformed against the right "Del" rdel.
    XformDD(ldel, rdel) \triangleq
48
        \quad \text{if } ldel.pos < rdel.pos
49
         THEN ldel
50
         ELSE IF ldel.pos > rdel.pos
51
                 THEN [ldel EXCEPT !.pos = @ -1]
52
                 ELSE Nop
53
54
    Transform the left operation lop against the right operation rop with appropriate OT function.
   Xform(lop, rop) \triangleq
59
        Case lop = Nop \lor rop = Nop \to lop
60
           \square lop.type = "Ins" \land rop.type = "Ins" \rightarrow XformII(lop, rop)
61
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\ \Box \ lop.type = \text{``lns''} \ \land rop.type = \text{``Del''} \rightarrow X form ID(lop, \ rop)
 62
             \square lop.type = "Del" \land rop.type = "Ins" \rightarrow XformDI(lop, rop)
 63
             \Box lop.type = "Del" \land rop.type = "Del" \rightarrow XformDD(lop, rop)
 64
 65 H
     Generalized OT functions on operation sequences.
     Iteratively/recursively transforms the operation op against an operation sequence ops.
     RECURSIVE XformOpOps(\_, \_)
 74
     X form Op Ops(op, ops) \triangleq
          IF ops = \langle \rangle
 76
               THEN op
 77
               ELSE X form Op Ops(X form(op, Head(ops)), Tail(ops))
 78
     Iteratively/recursively transforms the operation op against an operation sequence ops. Different
     from X form Op Ops, X form Op Ops X maintains the intermediate transformed operation
     RECURSIVE XformOpOpsX(\_, \_)
     X form Op Ops X(op, ops) \triangleq
          If ops = \langle \rangle
 88
               THEN \langle op \rangle
 89
               ELSE \langle op \rangle \circ XformOpOpsX(Xform(op, Head(ops)), Tail(ops))
 90
     Iteratively/recursively transforms the operation sequence ops against an operation op.
     X form Ops Op(ops, op) \triangleq
          LET opX \stackrel{\Delta}{=} XformOpOpsX(op, ops)
 97
          IN [i \in 1 ... Len(ops) \mapsto Xform(ops[i], opX[i])]
 98
 99
     The CP1 (Convergence) Property.
     CP1 \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \forall l \in List, op1 \in Op, op2 \in Op:
103
           ApplyOps(\langle op1, Xform(op2, op1)\rangle, l) = ApplyOps(\langle op2, Xform(op1, op2)\rangle, l)
104
105
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