# Modelling the Git core system with Alloy

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### 1 Abstract

## 2 Modelling Git Object Model

#### 2.1 What says in the book [1]

For each part of a textual specification we will associate an Alloy specification. The specification comes from [1].

"All the information needed to represent the history of a project is stored in files referenced by a 40-digit "object name"...."

```
sig Sha{}
```

"...and there are four different types of objects: "blob", "tree", "commit", and "tag"."

"A "blob" is used to store file data - it is generally a file."

```
sig Blob extends Object{}
```

"A "tree" is basically like a directory - it references a bunch of other trees and/or blobs..."

```
sig Tree extends Object {
         references : set (Tree+Blob)
}
```

"A "commit" points to a single tree...."

```
sig Commit extends Object{
     points : one Tree
}
```

"A "tag" is a way to mark a specific commit..."

```
sig Tag extends Object {
    marks : one Commit
}
```

Next, as the book [1] says, a "tree" acts like a directory, so it or it's descendents cannot point to itself.

no ^references & iden

"...two "trees" have the same SHA1 name if and only if their contents (including, recursively, the contents of all subdirectories) are identical."

```
all t, t': Tree | t.namedBy = t'.namedBy \iff t.references = t'.references
```

"What that means to us is that is virtually impossible to find to different objects with the same name"

```
namedBy.~^namedBy - (Tree->Tree) in iden
```

#### 2.2 What we assume...

Blobs must have at least one parent

Blob in Tree.references

A root tree can only have one parent commit

points.~points in iden

A tree or is root or must have a parent

Tree in Tree.references + Commit.points

A sha must be generated from an object

Sha in Object.namedBy

#### 3 Conclusions

#### References

[1] Git Community Book.