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creating a second data structure to represent a successor version of the object by:

setting a start version in the second data structure to a value representing the successor version;
 setting an end version field in the second data structure to a value representing a most recent version of the object; and

setting a property value field in the second data structure to the updated value for the property, wherein the start version field and the end version field in the second data structure define a range of versions including the updated value for the property;

wherein version and property value fields of the data structures record properties of the object and associated versions of the object facilitating a recalling and generating of the object without requiring a copying of the object.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein, if the propagation flag is set, the relationship is not copied to the previously added version.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein reading a propagation flag on the relationship involves reading a relationship type field of a relationship table, the relationship table including an object identifier, a branch identifier, a start-version identifier, and an end-version identifier.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein, when creating the previously added version, if the previously added version and a predecessor version are on the same branch, as indicated by the branch identifier, and the end-version identifier is infinity, the relationship is copied without updating the relationship table.

17. The method of claim 15, wherein a previously added row of the relationship table is created when a previously added branch is created, as indicated by the branch identifier.

18. A computer-readable medium having computer executable instructions for performing a method for propagating a relationship of a predecessor object to a successor object, said relationship having an origin object and a destination object, the method comprising:

reading a propagation flag on the relationship; and

if the propagation flag is set then performing the tasks of:
 determining if a previously added version of the destination object has been added;

upon determining the previously added version has been added:

setting an end version field in a first data structure an object table of an object repository or database with a value representing a predecessor version of the object;

creating a second data structure by:

setting a start version in the second data structure object table to a value representing the successor version;

setting an end version field in the second data structure to a value representing a most recent version of the object; and

setting a property value field in the second data structure to the updated value for the property, wherein the start version field and the end version field in the second data structure define a range of versions including the updated value for the property;

wherein version and property value fields of the data structures record properties of the object and associated versions of the object facilitating a recalling and generating of the object without requiring a copying of the object.

19. The computer-readable medium of claim 18, wherein, if the propagation flag is set, the relationship is not copied to the previously added version.

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20. The computer-readable medium of claim 18, wherein reading a propagation flag on the relationship involves reading a relationship type field of a relationship table, the relationship table including an object identifier, a branch identifier, a start-version identifier, and an end-version identifier.

21. The computer-readable medium of claim 20, wherein, when creating a previously added version, if the previously added version and a predecessor version are on the same branch, as indicated by the branch identifier, and the end-version identifier is infinity, a relationship is copied without updating the relationship table.

22. The computer-readable medium of claim 20, wherein a previously added row of the relationship table is created when a previously added branch is created, as indicated by the branch identifier.

23. A method for changing a value of a property of an object, the method comprising:

receiving a value for a property of an object;

setting a first end version to a first end value representing a version of the object, wherein a first start version and the first end version are associated with a predecessor value of the property, wherein the first start version has a first start value, wherein the first start value of the first start version and the first end value of the first end version define a first range of versions of the object for which the property has the predecessor value;

setting the property to the value for the property received;

setting a second start version to a second start value representing a version of the object, wherein the second start version is associated with the value for the property received, wherein the second start value of the second start version defines a start of a second range of versions of the object for which the property has the value for the property received; and

setting a second end version to a second end value representing a version of the object, wherein the second end version is associated with the value for the property received, wherein the second end value of the second end version defines an end of the second range of versions of the object for which the property has the value for the property received;

wherein the object including the value of the property received can be generated without copying the object including the value of the property received.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the object can be used or operated through one or more interfaces, wherein each of the one or more interfaces refers to a specification for any number of properties or any number of methods or any number of behaviors.

25. The method of claim 23, wherein the value of the property received is stored in an object repository or a database, wherein the object repository or database uses any number of data structures to define the object but does not store the object.

26. The method of claim 23, wherein the first start version is a first start version field of a first data structure, wherein the first end version is a first end version field of the first data structure, wherein the first data structure is associated with the predecessor value of the property.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein the first data structure is represented by one or more rows of one or more tables, wherein the first start version field is a first field of the one or more rows, wherein the first end version field is a second field of the one or more rows, wherein the predecessor value of the property is a third field of the one or more rows.