

# MLAPRONIDL: OCaml interface for APRON library

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## 0.1 Module Introduction

This package is an OCaml interface for the APRON library/interface. The interface is accessed via the module `Apron`, which is decomposed into 15 submodules, corresponding to C modules, and which can be organized in 4 groups

1. **Coefficients**: scalar numbers, intervals, ...
2. **Managers and Abstract Domains**
  - `Manager[0.8]`: managers
  - `Box[0.9]`: interval domain
  - `Oct[0.12]`: octagon domain
  - `Polka[0.15]`: convex polyhedra and linear equalities domains
  - `T1p`: Taylor1plus abstract domain
  - `Ppl[0.18]`: PPL convex polyhedra and linear congruences domains
  - `PolkaGrid[0.21]`: reduced product of convex polyhedra and PPL linear congruences
3. **Level 1 of the interface (user-level)**: manipulation of generic datatypes (expressions, constraints, ..., and generic abstract domain interface)
4. **Level 0 of the interface (lower-level)**: manipulation of generic datatypes (expressions, constraints, ..., and generic abstract domain interface)

## 0.2 Requirements and installation

(See README of general APRON distribution for more details)

- APRON library

- GMP library version 4.2 or up (tested with version 4.2.1 and 4.3.1)
- MPFR library version 2.2 or up (tested with version 2.2.1 and 2.3.1)
- MLGMPIDL to GMP and MPFR libraries
- OCaml 3.09 or up
- Camlidl (tested with 1.05)

For compiling from repository (strongly recommended):

- GNU M4 preprocessor
- GNU sed

It is important to have the GNU versions !

## 0.2.1 Installation

- **Library:**

Set the file `../Makefile.config` to your own setting.

type 'make', and then 'make install'

The OCaml part of the library is named `apron.cma` (`.cmxa`, `.a`). The C part of the library, which is automatically referenced by `apron.cma/apron.cmxa`, is named `libapron_caml.a`, `libapron_caml.so`, `dllapron_caml.so` (which is a soft link to the previous library) (debug versions: `libapron_caml_debug.a`, `libapron_caml_debug.so`, `dllapron_caml_debug.so`)

'make install' installs not only `.mli`, `.cmi`, but also `.idl` files.

- **Documentation:**

The documentation is generated with `ocamldoc`.

'make mlapronidl.pdf'

'make html' (put the HTML files in the html subdirectoy)

- **Miscellaneous:**

'make clean' and 'make distclean' have the usual behaviour.

## 0.3 Hints on programming idioms

### 0.3.1 Allocating managers

The user might have some difficulties to exploit the genericity of the interface at first glance (it was actually my case).

Assume your main analysis function looks like:

```
let analyze_and_display equations (man : 'a Apron.Manager.t) : unit =
  ...
```

where `equations` is the equation system, `man` the APRON manager, and `'a` the effective abstract domain/implementation to be used in the analysis.

1. You might want to write code like

```
let manager_alloc option = match option with
| `Box -> Box.manager_alloc ()
| `Oct -> Oct.manager_alloc ()
;;
```



```
let main option equations =
  let man = manager_alloc opt in
  analyze_and_display man equations
;;
```

but this does not work because `manager_alloc` cannot be typed (the types of `(Box.manager_alloc ()) : Box.t Apron.Manager.t` and `(Oct.manager_alloc ()) : Oct.t Apron.Manager.t` cannot be unified).

2. Using continuations does not work either:

```
let manager_alloc_and_continue option (continuation:'a Apron.Manager.t -> 'b) =
  match option with
  | `Box -> continuation (Box.manager_alloc ())
  | `Oct -> continuation (Oct.manager_alloc ())
;;
```

```
let main option equations =
  manager_alloc_and_continue option
  (fun apron -> analyze_and_display equations equations apron)
;;
```

because the argument `continuation` is monomorphic inside the body of `manager_alloc_and_continue` (i.e, it is not generalized):

```
let manager_alloc_and_continue option (continuation:'a Apron.Manager.t -> 'b) =
  match option with
  | `Box -> continuation (Box.manager_alloc ())
  | `Oct -> continuation (Oct.manager_alloc ())
;;
```

Error: This expression has type `Oct.t Apron.Manager.t`  
but an expression was expected of type `Box.t Apron.Manager.t`

You can read detailed explanations about this issue on OCaml FAQ [[http://caml.inria.fr/pub/old\\_caml\\_site/F](http://caml.inria.fr/pub/old_caml_site/F)]

I can suggest 3 solutions:

1. Following OCaml FAQ [[http://caml.inria.fr/pub/old\\_caml\\_site/FAQ/FAQ\\_EXPERT-eng.html#arguments\\_pol](http://caml.inria.fr/pub/old_caml_site/FAQ/FAQ_EXPERT-eng.html#arguments_pol)], you can modify attempt 2 above as follows:

```
let manager_alloc_and_continue option equations =
  match option with
  | `Box -> analyze_and_display equations (Box.manager_alloc ())
  | `Oct -> analyze_and_display equations (Oct.manager_alloc ())
;;
```

```
let main option equations =
  manager_alloc_and_continue option equations
;;
```

Now this can be type-checked:

```
val manager_alloc_and_continue : [< `Box | `Oct ] -> 'a -> unit = <fun>
```

This is not very elegant: the call to `analyze_and_display` is hard-coded in `manager_alloc_and_continue`, and one has to pass all its arguments (like `equations`) to `manager_alloc_and_continue`.

2. It is possible to not give up with continuations by encapsulating them into a record (resp. an immediate object), because record fields (resp. methods) may be polymorphic.

- Using records:

```
type continuation = {
  f : 'a. 'a Apron.Manager.t -> unit;
};;
let manager_alloc_and_continue option (continuation:continuation) =
```

```

    match option with
    | `Box -> continuation.f (Box.manager_alloc ())
    | `Oct -> continuation.f (Oct.manager_alloc ())
;;
let main option equations =
  manager_alloc_and_continue option
  {f = fun apron -> analyze_and_display equations apron}
;;

```

- Using immediate objects:

```

type continuation = < f : 'a. 'a Apron.Manager.t -> unit >;
let manager_alloc_and_continue option (continuation:continuation) =
  match option with
  | `Box -> continuation#f (Box.manager_alloc ())
  | `Oct -> continuation#f (Oct.manager_alloc ())
;;
let main option equations =
  manager_alloc_and_continue option
  (object method f: 'a . 'a Apron.Manager.t -> unit =
    fun apron -> analyze_and_display equations apron
  end)
;;

```

Compared to records, using immediate objects requires to repeat polymorphic type annotations. On the other hand, one does not need to define a new type `continuation`:

```

let manager_alloc_and_continue option (continuation:< f : 'a. 'a Apron.Manager.t -
> unit >)
  match option with
  | `Box -> continuation#f (Box.manager_alloc ())
  | `Oct -> continuation#f (Oct.manager_alloc ())
;;
let main option equations =
  manager_alloc_and_continue option
  (object method f: 'a . 'a Apron.Manager.t -> unit =
    fun apron -> analyze_and_display equations apron
  end)
;;

```

3. A last possibility is to use the type conversion functions provided in `Box`[0.9] and `Oct`[0.12] (as well as in the other domain modules). One can modify attempt 1 as follows:

```

let manager_alloc option = match option with
| `Box -> Box.manager_of_box (Box.manager_alloc ())
| `Oct -> Oct.manager_of_oct (Oct.manager_alloc ())
;;
let main option equations =
  let man = manager_alloc opt in
  analyze_and_display man equations
;;

val manager_alloc : [< `Box | `Oct ] -> 'a Apron.Manager.t = <fun>

```

The purpose of functions `Box.manager_of_box`[0.10] and `Oct.manager_of_oct`[0.13] is to generalize the type of their arguments (this is implemented with the `Obj.magic` function... but this is safe).

This is the most simple and flexible way.

### 0.3.2 Breaking (locally) genericity

Assume that you are inside the body of the same

`analyze_and_display: equations -> 'a Apron.Manager.t -> unit`

function and that you want at some point

- either to modify an option of the manager `man`, depending on the effective underlying domain (like `Polka.set_max_coeff_size[0.15]`);
- or similarly to perform a specific operation on an abstract value.

You can modify the solution 1 above so as to pass a `modify: 'a Apron.Manager.t -> unit` function to `analyze_and_display`:

```
let analyze_and_display equations
  (man : 'a Apron.Manager.t)
  (modify : 'a Apron.Manager.t -> unit)
=
  ...
;;
let manager_alloc_and_continue option equations =
  match option with
  | `Box -> analyze_and_display equations (Box.manager_alloc ()) box_modify
  | `Oct -> analyze_and_display equations (Oct.manager_alloc ()) oct_modify
;;
let main option equations =
  manager_alloc_and_continue option equations
;;
```

The most flexible way however is to use the “dynamic cast” functions `Box.manager_to_box[0.10]`, `Box.Abstract0.to_box[0.10]`, `Oct.manager_to_oct[0.13]`, `Oct.Abstract0.to_oct[0.13]`. These functions raise a `Failure` exception in case of (dynamic) typing error, but this can be avoided by the test functions `Box.manager_is_box[0.10]` and `Oct.manager_is_oct[0.13]`

## 0.4 Compiling and linking client programs against APRON

To make things clearer, we assume an example file `mlexample.ml` which uses both `NewPolka` (convex polyhedra) and `Box` (intervals) libraries, in their versions where rationals are GMP rationals (which is the default). We assume that C and OCaml interface and library files are located in directory `$APRON/lib`. The native-code compilation command looks like

```
ocamlopt -I $APRON/lib -o mlexample.opt \
  bigarray.cmxa gmp.cmxa apron.cmxa boxMPFR.cmxa polkaMPQ.cmxa mlexample.ml
```

Comments:

1. You need at least the libraries `bigarray` (standard OCaml distribution), `gmp`, and `apron` (standard APRON distribution), plus the one implementing an effective abstract domains: here, `boxMPFR`, and `polkaMPQ`.
2. The C libraries associated to those OCaml libraries (e.g., `gmp_caml`, `boxMPFR_caml`, \ldots) are automatically looked for, as well as the the libraries implementing abstract domains (e.g., `polkaMPQ`, `boxMPFR`).  
If other versions of abstract domains library are wanted, you should use the `-noautolink` option as explained below.
3. If in `Makefile.config`, the `HAS_SHARED` variable is set to a non-empty value, dynamic versions of those libraires are also available, but makes sure that all the needed libraries are in the dynamic search path indicated by `$LD_LIBRARY_PATH`.

If dynamic libraries are available, the byte-code compilation process looks like

```
ocamlc -I $MLGMPIDL/lib -I $APRON/lib -o mlexample.byte \
  bigarray.cma gmp.cma apron.cma boxMPFR.cma polkaMPQ.cma mlexample.ml
```

Comments:

1. The ocamlrun bytecode interpreter will automatically load the dynamic libraries, using environment variables \$LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH (and possibly \$CAML\_LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH, see OCaml documentation, section on OCaml/C interface).
2. You can very easily use the interactive toplevel interpreter: type 'ocaml -I \$MLGMPIDL/lib -I \$APRON/lib' and then enter:

```
#load "bigarray.cma";;
#load "gmp.cma";;
#load "apron.cma";;
#load "polkaMPQ.cma";;
...
```

3. This is also the only way to load and use in the OCaml debugger pretty-printers depending on C code, like

```
#load "bigarray.cma";;
#load "gmp.cma";;
#load "apron.cma";;

#installl_printer Apron.Abstract1.print;;
```

If only static libraries are available, you can:

1. Create a custom runtime and use it as follows:

```
ocamlc -I $MLGMPIDL/lib -I $APRON/lib -make-runtime -o myrun \
  bigarray.cma gmp.cma apron.cma boxMPFR.cma polkaMPQ.cma

ocamlc -I $MLGMPIDL/lib -I $APRON/lib -use-runtime myrun -o \mlexample.byte \
  bigarray.cma gmp.cma apron.cma box.cma polka.cma mlexample.ml
```

Comments:

- (a) One first build a custom bytecode interpreter that includes the new native-code needed;
  - (b) One then compile the mlexample.ml file, using the generated bytecode interpreter.
2. If you want to use the interactive toplevel interpreter, you have to generate a custom toplevel interpreter using the ocamlmktop command (see OCaml documentation, section on OCaml/C interface):

```
ocamlmktop -I $MLGMPIDL/lib -I $APRON/lib -o mytop \
  bigarray.cma gmp.cma apron.cma boxMPFR.cma polkaMPQ.cma
```

The automatic search for C libraries associated to these OCaml libraries can be disabled by the option `-noautolink` supported by both `ocamlc` and `ocamlopt` commands. For instance, the command for native-code compilation can alternatively looks like:

```
ocamlopt -I $MLGMPIDL/lib -I $APRON/lib -noautolink -o mlexample.opt \
  bigarray.cmxa gmp.cmxa apron.cmxa boxMPFR.cmxa polkaMPQ.cmxa mlexample.ml \
  -cclib "-L$MLGMPIDL/lib -L$APRON/lib \
  -lpolkaMPQ_caml_debug -lpolkaMPQ_debug \
  -lboxMPFR_caml_debug -lboxMPFR_debug \
  -lapron_caml_debug -lapron_debug \
  -lgmp_caml -L$MPFR -lmpfr -L$GMP/lib -lgmp \
  -L$CAMLIDL/lib/ocaml -lcamlidl \
  -lbigarray"
```

or more simply, if dynamic libraries are available (because some dynamic libraries are automatically referenced by others):

```
ocamlopt -I $MLGMPIDL/lib -I $APRON/lib -noautolink -o mlexample.opt \  
  bigarray.cmxa gmp.cmxa apron.cmxa boxMPFR.cmxa polkaMPQ.cmxa mlexample.ml \  
  -cclib "-L$MLGMPIDL/lib -L$APRON/lib \  
  -lpolkaMPQ_caml_debug \  
  -lboxMPFR_caml_debug \  
  -lapron_caml_debug \  
  -lgmp_caml \  
  -lbigarray"
```

This is mandatory if you want to use non-default versions of libraries (here, debug versions).

The option `-verbose` helps to understand what is happening in case of problem.

More details are given in the modules implementing a specific abstract domain.

# Part I

## Coefficients

---

## 0.5 Module `Scalar`

```
type t =  
  | Float of float  
  | Mpqf of Mpqf.t  
  | Mpfrf of Mpfrf.t
```

APRON Scalar numbers.

See `Mpqf`[0.125] for operations on GMP multiprecision rational numbers and `Mpfr`[0.101] for operations on MPFR multi-precision floating-point numbers.

```
val of_mpq : Mpq.t -> t
```

```
val of_mpqf : Mpqf.t -> t
```

```
val of_int : int -> t
```

```
val of_frac : int -> int -> t
```

Create a scalar of type `Mpqf` from resp.

- A multi-precision rational `Mpq.t`
- A multi-precision rational `Mpqf.t`
- an integer
- a fraction `x/y`

```
val of_mpfr : Mpfr.t -> t
```

```
val of_mpfrf : Mpfrf.t -> t
```

Create a scalar of type `Mpfrf` with the given value

```
val of_float : float -> t
```

Create a scalar of type `Float` with the given value

```
val of_infty : int -> t
```

Create a scalar of type `Float` with the value multiplied by infinity (resulting in minus infinity, zero, or infinity)

```
val is_infty : t -> int
```

Infinity test. `is_infty x` returns `-1` if `x` is `-oo`, `1` if `x` is `+oo`, and `0` if `x` is finite.

```
val sgn : t -> int
```

Return the sign of the coefficient, which may be a negative value, zero or a positive value.

```
val cmp : t -> t -> int
```

Compare two coefficients, possibly converting to `Mpqf.t`. `compare x y` returns a negative number if `x` is less than `y`, `0` if they are equal, and a positive number if `x` is greater than `y`.

```
val cmp_int : t -> int -> int
```

Compare a coefficient with an integer

```
val equal : t -> t -> bool
```

Equality test, possibly using a conversion to `Mpqf.t`. Return `true` if the 2 values are equal. Two infinite values of the same signs are considered as equal.

```
val equal_int : t -> int -> bool
```

Equality test with an integer

---

```

val neg : t -> t
    Negation

val to_string : t -> string
    Conversion to string, using string_of_double, Mpqf.to_string or Mpfr.to_string

val print : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> t -> unit
    Print a coefficient

```

## 0.6 Module Interval

```

type t =
{ mutable inf : Scalar.t ;
  mutable sup : Scalar.t ;
}
APRON Intervals on scalars

val of_scalar : Scalar.t -> Scalar.t -> t
    Build an interval from a lower and an upper bound

val of_infsup : Scalar.t -> Scalar.t -> t
    deprecated

val of_mpq : Mpq.t -> Mpq.t -> t
val of_mpqf : Mpqf.t -> Mpqf.t -> t
val of_int : int -> int -> t
val of_frac : int -> int -> int -> int -> t
val of_float : float -> float -> t
val of_mpfr : Mpfr.t -> Mpfr.t -> t
    Create an interval from resp. two
        • multi-precision rationals Mpq.t
        • multi-precision rationals Mpqf.t
        • integers
        • fractions x/y and z/w
        • machine floats
        • Mpfr floats

val is_top : t -> bool
    Does the interval represent the universe  $([-\infty, +\infty])$  ?

val is_bottom : t -> bool
    Does the interval contain no value  $([a, b]$  with  $a > b$ ) ?

val is_leq : t -> t -> bool
    Inclusion test. is_leq x y returns true if x is included in y

val cmp : t -> t -> int

```



---

Non Total Comparison: 0: equality -1: i1 included in i2 +1: i2 included in i1 -2: i1.inf less than or equal to i2.inf +2: i1.inf greater than i2.inf

```
val equal : t -> t -> bool
    Equality test

val is_zero : t -> bool
    Is the interval equal to 0,0 ?

val equal_int : t -> int -> bool
    Is the interval equal to i,i ?

val neg : t -> t
    Negation

val top : t
val bottom : t
    Top and bottom intervals (using DOUBLE coefficients)

val set_infsup : t -> Scalar.t -> Scalar.t -> unit
    Fill the interval with the given lower and upper bounds

val set_top : t -> unit
val set_bottom : t -> unit
    Fill the interval with top (resp. bottom) value

val print : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> t -> unit
    Print an interval, under the format [inf,sup]
```

## 0.7 Module Coeff

```
type union_5 =
  | Scalar of Scalar.t
  | Interval of Interval.t
type t = union_5
APRON Coefficients (either scalars or intervals)
val s_of_mpq : Mpq.t -> t
val s_of_mpqf : Mpqf.t -> t
val s_of_int : int -> t
val s_of_frac : int -> int -> t
    Create a scalar coefficient of type Mpqf.t from resp.
    • A multi-precision rational Mpq.t
    • A multi-precision rational Mpqf.t
    • an integer
    • a fraction x/y

val s_of_float : float -> t
```

---

Create an interval coefficient of type `Float` with the given value

```
val s_of_mpfr : Mpfr.t -> t
```

Create an interval coefficient of type `Mpfr` with the given value

```
val i_of_scalar : Scalar.t -> Scalar.t -> t
```

Build an interval from a lower and an upper bound

```
val i_of_mpq : Mpq.t -> Mpq.t -> t
val i_of_mpqf : Mpqf.t -> Mpqf.t -> t
val i_of_int : int -> int -> t
val i_of_frac : int -> int -> int -> int -> t
val i_of_float : float -> float -> t
val i_of_mpfr : Mpfr.t -> Mpfr.t -> t
```

Create an interval coefficient from resp. two

- multi-precision rationals `Mpq.t`
- multi-precision rationals `Mpqf.t`
- integers
- fractions  $x/y$  and  $z/w$
- machine floats
- `Mpfr` floats

```
val is_scalar : t -> bool
val is_interval : t -> bool
val cmp : t -> t -> int
```

Non Total Comparison:

- If the 2 coefficients are both scalars, corresp. to `Scalar.cmp`
- If the 2 coefficients are both intervals, corresp. to `Interval.cmp`
- otherwise, -3 if the first is a scalar, 3 otherwise

```
val equal : t -> t -> bool
```

Equality test

```
val is_zero : t -> bool
```

Is the coefficient equal to scalar 0 or interval 0,0 ?

```
val equal_int : t -> int -> bool
```

Is the coefficient equal to scalar b or interval b,b ?

```
val neg : t -> t
```

Negation

```
val reduce : t -> t
```

Convert interval to scalar if possible

```
val print : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> t -> unit
```

Printing

## **Part II**

# **Managers and Abstract Domains**

---

## 0.8 Module Manager

```
type funid =  
  | Funid_unknown  
  | Funid_copy  
  | Funid_free  
  | Funid_asize  
  | Funid_minimize  
  | Funid_canonicalize  
  | Funid_hash  
  | Funid_approximate  
  | Funid_fprint  
  | Funid_fprintdiff  
  | Funid_fdump  
  | Funid_serialize_raw  
  | Funid_deserialize_raw  
  | Funid_bottom  
  | Funid_top  
  | Funid_of_box  
  | Funid_dimension  
  | Funid_is_bottom  
  | Funid_is_top  
  | Funid_is_leq  
  | Funid_is_eq  
  | Funid_is_dimension_unconstrained  
  | Funid_sat_interval  
  | Funid_sat_lincons  
  | Funid_sat_tcons  
  | Funid_bound_dimension  
  | Funid_bound_linexpr  
  | Funid_bound_texpr  
  | Funid_to_box  
  | Funid_to_lincons_array  
  | Funid_to_tcons_array  
  | Funid_to_generator_array  
  | Funid_meet  
  | Funid_meet_array  
  | Funid_meet_lincons_array  
  | Funid_meet_tcons_array  
  | Funid_join  
  | Funid_join_array  
  | Funid_add_ray_array  
  | Funid_assign_linexpr_array  
  | Funid_substitute_linexpr_array  
  | Funid_assign_texpr_array  
  | Funid_substitute_texpr_array  
  | Funid_add_dimensions  
  | Funid_remove_dimensions  
  | Funid_permute_dimensions  
  | Funid_forget_array  
  | Funid_expand  
  | Funid_fold  
  | Funid_widening  
  | Funid_closure
```

---

```
| Funid_change_environment
| Funid_rename_array
```

```
type funopt =
{ algorithm : int ;
  timeout : int ;
  max_object_size : int ;
  flag_exact_wanted : bool ;
  flag_best_wanted : bool ;
}
```

```
type exc =
| Exc_none
| Exc_timeout
| Exc_out_of_space
| Exc_overflow
| Exc_invalid_argument
| Exc_not_implemented
```

```
type exclog =
{ exn : exc ;
  funid : funid ;
  msg : string ;
}
```

```
type 'a t
APRON Managers
```

The type parameter 'a allows to distinguish managers allocated by different underlying abstract domains. Concerning the other types,

- `funid` defines identifiers for the generic function working on abstract values;
- `funopt` defines the options associated to generic functions;
- `exc` defines the different kind of exceptions;
- `exclog` defines the exceptions raised by APRON functions.

```
val get_library : 'a t -> string
  Get the name of the effective library which allocated the manager
```

```
val get_version : 'a t -> string
  Get the version of the effective library which allocated the manager
```

```
val funopt_make : unit -> funopt
  Return the default options for any function (0 or false for all fields)
```

```
val get_funopt : 'a t -> funid -> funopt
  Get the options sets for the function. The result is a copy of the internal structure and may be
  freely modified. funid should be different from Funid_change_environment and
  Funid_rename_array (no option associated to them).
```

```
val set_funopt : 'a t -> funid -> funopt -> unit
  Set the options for the function. funid should be different from Funid_change_environment and
  Funid_rename_array (no option associated to them).
```

```
val get_flag_exact : 'a t -> bool
```

---

```

    Get the corresponding result flag

val get_flag_best : 'a t -> bool
    Get the corresponding result flag

exception Error of exclog
    Exception raised by functions of the interface

val string_of_funid : funid -> string
val string_of_exc : exc -> string
val print_funid : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> funid -> unit
val print_funopt : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> funopt -> unit
val print_exc : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> exc -> unit
val print_exclog : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> exclog -> unit
    Printing functions

val set_deserialize : 'a t -> unit
    Set / get the global manager used for deserialization

val get_deserialize : unit -> 'a t

```

## 0.9 Module Box : Intervals abstract domain

```

type t
    Type of boxes.
    Boxes constrains each dimension/variable  $x_i$  to belong to an interval  $I_i$ .
    Abstract values which are boxes have the type t Apron.AbstractX.t.
    Managers allocated for boxes have the type t Apron.manager.t.

val manager_alloc : unit -> t Apron.Manager.t
    Create a Box manager.

```

## 0.10 Type conversions

```

val manager_is_box : 'a Apron.Manager.t -> bool
    Return true iff the argument manager is a box manager

val manager_of_box : t Apron.Manager.t -> 'a Apron.Manager.t
    Make a box manager generic

val manager_to_box : 'a Apron.Manager.t -> t Apron.Manager.t
    Instantiate the type of a box manager. Raises Failure if the argument manager is not a box manager

module Abstract0 :
  sig
    val is_box : 'a Apron.Abstract0.t -> bool

```

---

```

    Return true iff the argument value is a box value

    val of_box : Box.t Apron.Abstract0.t -> 'a Apron.Abstract0.t
        Make a box value generic

    val to_box : 'a Apron.Abstract0.t -> Box.t Apron.Abstract0.t
        Instantiate the type of a box value. Raises Failure if the argument value is not a box value

end

module Abstract1 :
sig
    val is_box : 'a Apron.Abstract1.t -> bool
        Return true iff the argument value is a box value

    val of_box : Box.t Apron.Abstract1.t -> 'a Apron.Abstract1.t
        Make a box value generic

    val to_box : 'a Apron.Abstract1.t -> Box.t Apron.Abstract1.t
        Instantiate the type of a box value. Raises Failure if the argument value is not a box value

end

module Policy :
sig
    val is_box : 'a Apron.Policy.t -> bool
        Return true iff the argument value is a box value

    val of_box : Box.t Apron.Policy.t -> 'a Apron.Policy.t
        Make a box value generic

    val to_box : 'a Apron.Policy.t -> Box.t Apron.Policy.t
        Instantiate the type of a box value. Raises Failure if the argument value is not a box value

    val print :
        (int -> string) -> Stdlib.Format.formatter -> Box.t Apron.Policy.t -> unit
    val print0 : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> Box.t Apron.Policy.t -> unit
    val print1 :
        Apron.Environment.t ->
        Stdlib.Format.formatter -> Box.t Apron.Policy.t -> unit
end

val policy_manager_alloc : t Apron.Manager.t -> t Apron.Policy.man

```

## 0.11 Compilation information

See [0.4] for complete explanations. We just show examples with the file `mlexample.ml`.

---

## 0.11.1 Bytecode compilation

```
ocamlc -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -o mlexample.byte \
  bigarray.cma gmp.cma apron.cma boxMPQ.cma mlexample.ml
ocamlc -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -make-runtime -o myrun \
  bigarray.cma gmp.cma apron.cma boxMPQ.cma
ocamlc -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -use-runtime myrun -o mlexample.byte \
  bigarray.cma gmp.cma apron.cma boxMPQ.cma mlexample.ml
```

## 0.11.2 Native-code compilation

```
ocamlopt -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -o mlexample.opt \
  bigarray.cmxa gmp.cmxa apron.cmxa boxMPQ.cmxa mlexample.ml
```

## 0.11.3 Without auto-linking feature

```
ocamlopt -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -noautolink -o mlexample.opt \
  bigarray.cmxa gmp.cmxa apron.cmxa boxMPQ.cmxa mlexample.ml \
  -cclib "-L$MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -L$APRON_PREFIX/lib \
  -lboxMPQ_caml_debug -lboxMPQ_debug \
  -lapron_caml_debug -lapron_debug \
  -lgmp_caml -L$MPFR_PREFIX/lib -lmpfr -L$GMP/lib_PREFIX/lib -lgmp \
  -L$CAMLIDL_PREFIX/lib/ocaml -lcamlidl \
  -lbigarray"
```

## 0.12 Module Oct

type internal

Octagon abstract domain.

type t

Type of octagons.

Octagons are defined by conjunctions of inequalities of the form  $+/-x_i +/- x_j \geq 0$ .

Abstract values which are octagons have the type `t Apron.AbstractX.t`.

Managers allocated for octagons have the type `t Apron.manager.t`.

val manager\_alloc : unit -> t Apron.Manager.t

Allocate a new manager to manipulate octagons.

val manager\_get\_internal : t Apron.Manager.t -> internal

No internal parameters for now...

val of\_generator\_array :

t Apron.Manager.t ->

int -> int -> Apron.Generator0.t array -> t Apron.Abstract0.t

Approximate a set of generators to an abstract value, with best precision.

val widening\_thresholds :

t Apron.Manager.t ->

t Apron.Abstract0.t ->

t Apron.Abstract0.t -> Apron.Scalar.t array -> t Apron.Abstract0.t



---

Widening with scalar thresholds.

```
val narrowing :  
  t Apron.Manager.t ->  
  t Apron.Abstract0.t -> t Apron.Abstract0.t -> t Apron.Abstract0.t  
  Standard narrowing.  
  
val add_epsilon :  
  t Apron.Manager.t ->  
  t Apron.Abstract0.t -> Apron.Scalar.t -> t Apron.Abstract0.t  
  Perturbation.  
  
val add_epsilon_bin :  
  t Apron.Manager.t ->  
  t Apron.Abstract0.t ->  
  t Apron.Abstract0.t -> Apron.Scalar.t -> t Apron.Abstract0.t  
  Perturbation.  
  
val pre_widening : int  
  Algorithms.
```

## 0.13 Type conversions

```
val manager_is_oct : 'a Apron.Manager.t -> bool  
  Return true iff the argument manager is an octagon manager  
  
val manager_of_oct : t Apron.Manager.t -> 'a Apron.Manager.t  
  Make an octagon manager generic  
  
val manager_to_oct : 'a Apron.Manager.t -> t Apron.Manager.t  
  Instantiate the type of an octagon manager. Raises Failure if the argument manager is not an  
  octagon manager  
  
module Abstract0 :  
  sig  
    val is_oct : 'a Apron.Abstract0.t -> bool  
      Return true iff the argument value is an oct value  
  
    val of_oct : Oct.t Apron.Abstract0.t -> 'a Apron.Abstract0.t  
      Make an oct value generic  
  
    val to_oct : 'a Apron.Abstract0.t -> Oct.t Apron.Abstract0.t  
      Instantiate the type of an oct value. Raises Failure if the argument value is not an oct value  
  
  end  
  
module Abstract1 :  
  sig  
    val is_oct : 'a Apron.Abstract1.t -> bool  
      Return true iff the argument value is an oct value
```

---

```

val of_oct : Oct.t Apron.Abstract1.t -> 'a Apron.Abstract1.t
    Make an oct value generic

val to_oct : 'a Apron.Abstract1.t -> Oct.t Apron.Abstract1.t
    Instanciate the type of an oct value. Raises Failure if the argument value is not an oct value

end

```

## 0.14 Compilation information

See [0.4] for complete explanations. We just show examples with the file `mlexample.ml`.

### 0.14.1 Bytecode compilation

```

ocamlc -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -o mlexample.byte \
    bigarray.cma gmp.cma apron.cma octD.cma mlexample.ml
ocamlc -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -make-runtime -o myrun \
    bigarray.cma gmp.cma apron.cma octD.cma

ocamlc -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -use-runtime myrun -o mlexample.byte \
    bigarray.cma gmp.cma apron.cma octD.cma mlexample.ml

```

### 0.14.2 Native-code compilation

```

ocamlopt -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -o mlexample.opt \
    bigarray.cmxa gmp.cmxa apron.cmxa octD.cmxa mlexample.ml

```

### 0.14.3 Without auto-linking feature

```

ocamlopt -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -noautolink -o mlexample.opt \
    bigarray.cmxa gmp.cmxa apron.cmxa octD.cmxa mlexample.ml \
    -cclib "-L$MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -L$APRON_PREFIX/lib \
    -loctD_caml_debug -loctD_debug \
    -lapron_caml_debug -lapron_debug \
    -lgmp_caml -L$MPFR_PREFIX/lib -lmpfr -L$GMP_PREFIX/lib -lgmp \
    -L$CAMLIDL_PREFIX/lib/ocaml -lcamlidl \
    -lbigarray"

```

## 0.15 Module Polka

```

type internal
Convex Polyhedra and Linear Equalities abstract domains
type loose
type strict

```

Two flavors for convex polyhedra: loose or strict.

Loose polyhedra cannot have strict inequality constraints like  $x > 0$ . They are algorithmically more efficient (less generators, simpler normalization).

Convex polyhedra are defined by the conjunction of a set of linear constraints of the form  $a_0 \cdot x_0 + \dots + a_n \cdot x_n + b \geq 0$  or  $a_0 \cdot x_0 + \dots + a_n \cdot x_n + b > 0$  where  $a_0, \dots, a_n, b, c$  are constants and  $x_0, \dots, x_n$  variables.

---

`type equalities`

Linear equalities.

Linear equalities are conjunctions of linear equalities of the form  $a_0x_0 + \dots + a_nx_n + b = 0$ .

`type 'a t`

Type of convex polyhedra/linear equalities, where 'a is loose, strict or equalities.

Abstract values which are convex polyhedra have the type (loose t) Apron.Abstract0.t or (loose t) Apron.Abstract1.t or (strict t) Apron.Abstract0.t or (strict t) Apron.Abstract1.t.

Abstract values which are conjunction of linear equalities have the type (equalities t) Apron.Abstract0.t or (equalities t) Apron.Abstract1.t.

Managers allocated by NewPolka have the type 'a t Apron.Manager.t.

`val manager_alloc_loose : unit -> loose t Apron.Manager.t`

Create a NewPolka manager for loose convex polyhedra.

`val manager_alloc_strict : unit -> strict t Apron.Manager.t`

Create a NewPolka manager for strict convex polyhedra.

`val manager_alloc_equalities : unit -> equalities t Apron.Manager.t`

Create a NewPolka manager for conjunctions of linear equalities.

`val manager_get_internal : 'a t Apron.Manager.t -> internal`

Get the internal submanager of a NewPolka manager.

Various options. See the C documentation

`val set_max_coeff_size : internal -> int -> unit`

`val set_approximate_max_coeff_size : internal -> int -> unit`

`val get_max_coeff_size : internal -> int`

`val get_approximate_max_coeff_size : internal -> int`

## 0.16 Type conversions

`val manager_is_polka : 'a Apron.Manager.t -> bool`

`val manager_is_polka_loose : 'a Apron.Manager.t -> bool`

`val manager_is_polka_strict : 'a Apron.Manager.t -> bool`

`val manager_is_polka_equalities : 'a Apron.Manager.t -> bool`

Return true iff the argument manager is a polka manager

`val manager_of_polka : 'a t Apron.Manager.t -> 'b Apron.Manager.t`

`val manager_of_polka_loose : loose t Apron.Manager.t -> 'a Apron.Manager.t`

`val manager_of_polka_strict : strict t Apron.Manager.t -> 'a Apron.Manager.t`

`val manager_of_polka_equalities :  
equalities t Apron.Manager.t -> 'a Apron.Manager.t`

Makes a polka manager generic

---

```

val manager_to_polka : 'a Apron.Manager.t -> 'b t Apron.Manager.t
val manager_to_polka_loose : 'a Apron.Manager.t -> loose t Apron.Manager.t
val manager_to_polka_strict : 'a Apron.Manager.t -> strict t Apron.Manager.t
val manager_to_polka_equalities :
  'a Apron.Manager.t -> equalities t Apron.Manager.t
  
```

Instantiate the type of a polka manager. Raises `Failure` if the argument manager is not a polka manager

```

module Abstract0 :
  
```

```

  sig
  
```

```

    val is_polka : 'a Apron.Abstract0.t -> bool
    val is_polka_loose : 'a Apron.Abstract0.t -> bool
    val is_polka_strict : 'a Apron.Abstract0.t -> bool
    val is_polka_equalities : 'a Apron.Abstract0.t -> bool
  
```

Return true iff the argument manager is a polka value

```

    val of_polka : 'a Polka.t Apron.Abstract0.t -> 'b Apron.Abstract0.t
    val of_polka_loose :
      Polka.loose Polka.t Apron.Abstract0.t -> 'a Apron.Abstract0.t
    val of_polka_strict :
      Polka.strict Polka.t Apron.Abstract0.t -> 'a Apron.Abstract0.t
    val of_polka_equalities :
      Polka.equalities Polka.t Apron.Abstract0.t -> 'a Apron.Abstract0.t
  
```

Makes a polka value generic

```

    val to_polka : 'a Apron.Abstract0.t -> 'b Polka.t Apron.Abstract0.t
    val to_polka_loose :
      'a Apron.Abstract0.t -> Polka.loose Polka.t Apron.Abstract0.t
    val to_polka_strict :
      'a Apron.Abstract0.t -> Polka.strict Polka.t Apron.Abstract0.t
    val to_polka_equalities :
      'a Apron.Abstract0.t -> Polka.equalities Polka.t Apron.Abstract0.t
  
```

Instantiate the type of a polka value. Raises `Failure` if the argument manager is not a polka manager

```

  end
  
```

```

module Abstract1 :
  
```

```

  sig
  
```

```

    val is_polka : 'a Apron.Abstract1.t -> bool
    val is_polka_loose : 'a Apron.Abstract1.t -> bool
    val is_polka_strict : 'a Apron.Abstract1.t -> bool
    val is_polka_equalities : 'a Apron.Abstract1.t -> bool
  
```

Return true iff the argument manager is a polka value

```

    val of_polka : 'a Polka.t Apron.Abstract1.t -> 'b Apron.Abstract1.t
    val of_polka_loose :
      Polka.loose Polka.t Apron.Abstract1.t -> 'a Apron.Abstract1.t
  
```

---

```

val of_polka_strict :
  Polka.strict Polka.t Apron.Abstract1.t -> 'a Apron.Abstract1.t
val of_polka_equalities :
  Polka.equalities Polka.t Apron.Abstract1.t -> 'a Apron.Abstract1.t

  Makes a polka value generic

val to_polka : 'a Apron.Abstract1.t -> 'b Polka.t Apron.Abstract1.t
val to_polka_loose :
  'a Apron.Abstract1.t -> Polka.loose Polka.t Apron.Abstract1.t
val to_polka_strict :
  'a Apron.Abstract1.t -> Polka.strict Polka.t Apron.Abstract1.t
val to_polka_equalities :
  'a Apron.Abstract1.t -> Polka.equalities Polka.t Apron.Abstract1.t

  Instantiate the type of a polka value. Raises Failure if the argument manager is not a
  polka manager

end

```

## 0.17 Compilation information

See [0.4] for complete explanations. We just show examples with the file `mlexample.ml`.

### 0.17.1 Bytecode compilation

```

ocamlc -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -o mlexample.byte \
  bigarray.cma gmp.cma apron.cma polkaMPQ.cma mlexample.ml
ocamlc -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -make-runtime -o myrun \
  bigarray.cma gmp.cma apron.cma polkaMPQ.cma

ocamlc -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -use-runtime myrun -o mlexample.byte \
  bigarray.cma gmp.cma apron.cma polkaMPQ.cma mlexample.ml

```

### 0.17.2 Native-code compilation

```

ocamlopt -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -o mlexample.opt \
  bigarray.cmxa gmp.cmxa apron.cmxa polkaMPQ.cmxa mlexample.ml

```

### 0.17.3 Without auto-linking feature

```

ocamlopt -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -noautolink -o mlexample.opt \
  bigarray.cmxa gmp.cmxa apron.cmxa polkaMPQ.cmxa mlexample.ml \
  -cclib "-L$MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -L$APRON_PREFIX/lib \
  -lpolkaMPQ_caml_debug -lpolkaMPQ_debug \
  -lapron_caml_debug -lapron_debug \
  -lgmp_caml -L$MPFR_PREFIX/lib -lmpfr -L$GMP_PREFIX/lib -lgmp \
  -L$CAMLIDL_PREFIX/lib/ocaml -lcamlidl \
  -lbigarray"

```

## 0.18 Module Ppl : Convex Polyhedra and Linear Congruences abstract domains (PPL wrapper)

This module is a wrapper around the Parma Polyhedra Library.

`type loose`

`type strict`

Two flavors for convex polyhedra: loose or strict.

Loose polyhedra cannot have strict inequality constraints like  $x > 0$ . They are algorithmically more efficient (less generators, simpler normalization). Convex polyhedra are defined by the conjunction of a set of linear constraints of the form  $a_0x_0 + \dots + a_nx_n + b \geq 0$  or  $a_0x_0 + \dots + a_nx_n + b > 0$  where  $a_0, \dots, a_n, b, c$  are constants and  $x_0, \dots, x_n$  variables.

`type grid`

Linear congruences.

Linear congruences are defined by the conjunction of equality constraints modulo a rational number, of the form  $a_0x_0 + \dots + a_nx_n = b \bmod c$ , where  $a_0, \dots, a_n, b, c$  are constants and  $x_0, \dots, x_n$  variables.

`type 'a t`

Type of convex polyhedra/linear congruences, where 'a is loose, strict or grid.

Abstract values which are convex polyhedra have the type `loose t Apron.AbstractX.t` or `strict t Apron.AbstractX.t`. Abstract values which are conjunction of linear congruences equalities have the type `grid t Apron.AbstractX.t`. Managers allocated by PPL have the type `'a t Apron.Manager.t`.

`val manager_alloc_loose : unit -> loose t Apron.Manager.t`

Allocate a PPL manager for loose convex polyhedra.

`val manager_alloc_strict : unit -> strict t Apron.Manager.t`

Allocate a PPL manager for strict convex polyhedra.

`val manager_alloc_grid : unit -> grid t Apron.Manager.t`

Allocate a new manager for linear congruences (grids)

`val manager_is_ppl : 'a Apron.Manager.t -> bool`

## 0.19 Type conversions

`val manager_is_ppl_loose : 'a Apron.Manager.t -> bool`

`val manager_is_ppl_strict : 'a Apron.Manager.t -> bool`

`val manager_is_ppl_grid : 'a Apron.Manager.t -> bool`

Return true iff the argument manager is a ppl manager

`val manager_of_ppl : 'a t Apron.Manager.t -> 'b Apron.Manager.t`

`val manager_of_ppl_loose : loose t Apron.Manager.t -> 'a Apron.Manager.t`

`val manager_of_ppl_strict : strict t Apron.Manager.t -> 'a Apron.Manager.t`

`val manager_of_ppl_grid : grid t Apron.Manager.t -> 'a Apron.Manager.t`

---

Make a ppl manager generic

```
val manager_to_ppl : 'a Apron.Manager.t -> 'b t Apron.Manager.t
val manager_to_ppl_loose : 'a Apron.Manager.t -> loose t Apron.Manager.t
val manager_to_ppl_strict : 'a Apron.Manager.t -> strict t Apron.Manager.t
val manager_to_ppl_grid : 'a Apron.Manager.t -> grid t Apron.Manager.t
    Instantiate the type of a ppl manager. Raises Failure if the argument manager is not a ppl
    manager

module Abstract0 :
  sig
    val is_ppl : 'a Apron.Abstract0.t -> bool
    val is_ppl_loose : 'a Apron.Abstract0.t -> bool
    val is_ppl_strict : 'a Apron.Abstract0.t -> bool
    val is_ppl_grid : 'a Apron.Abstract0.t -> bool
        Return true iff the argument manager is a ppl value

    val of_ppl : 'a Ppl.t Apron.Abstract0.t -> 'b Apron.Abstract0.t
    val of_ppl_loose : Ppl.loose Ppl.t Apron.Abstract0.t -> 'a Apron.Abstract0.t
    val of_ppl_strict :
        Ppl.strict Ppl.t Apron.Abstract0.t -> 'a Apron.Abstract0.t
    val of_ppl_grid : Ppl.grid Ppl.t Apron.Abstract0.t -> 'a Apron.Abstract0.t
        Make a ppl value generic

    val to_ppl : 'a Apron.Abstract0.t -> 'b Ppl.t Apron.Abstract0.t
    val to_ppl_loose : 'a Apron.Abstract0.t -> Ppl.loose Ppl.t Apron.Abstract0.t
    val to_ppl_strict :
        'a Apron.Abstract0.t -> Ppl.strict Ppl.t Apron.Abstract0.t
    val to_ppl_grid : 'a Apron.Abstract0.t -> Ppl.grid Ppl.t Apron.Abstract0.t
        Instantiate the type of a ppl value. Raises Failure if the argument manager is not a ppl
        manager

  end

module Abstract1 :
  sig
    val is_ppl : 'a Apron.Abstract1.t -> bool
    val is_ppl_loose : 'a Apron.Abstract1.t -> bool
    val is_ppl_strict : 'a Apron.Abstract1.t -> bool
    val is_ppl_grid : 'a Apron.Abstract1.t -> bool
        Return true iff the argument manager is a ppl value

    val of_ppl : 'a Ppl.t Apron.Abstract1.t -> 'b Apron.Abstract1.t
    val of_ppl_loose : Ppl.loose Ppl.t Apron.Abstract1.t -> 'a Apron.Abstract1.t
    val of_ppl_strict :
        Ppl.strict Ppl.t Apron.Abstract1.t -> 'a Apron.Abstract1.t
    val of_ppl_grid : Ppl.grid Ppl.t Apron.Abstract1.t -> 'a Apron.Abstract1.t
        Make a ppl value generic
```

---

```

val to_ppl : 'a Apron.Abstract1.t -> 'b Ppl.t Apron.Abstract1.t
val to_ppl_loose : 'a Apron.Abstract1.t -> Ppl.loose Ppl.t Apron.Abstract1.t
val to_ppl_strict :
  'a Apron.Abstract1.t -> Ppl.strict Ppl.t Apron.Abstract1.t
val to_ppl_grid : 'a Apron.Abstract1.t -> Ppl.grid Ppl.t Apron.Abstract1.t

  Instantiate the type of a ppl value. Raises Failure if the argument manager is not a ppl
  manager

end

```

## 0.20 Compilation information

See [0.4] for complete explanations. We just show examples with the file `mlexample.ml`.

Do not forget the `-cc "g++"` option: PPL is a C++ library which requires a C++ linker.

### 0.20.1 Bytecode compilation

```

ocamlc -cc "g++" -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -o mlexample.byte \
  bigarray.cma gmp.cma apron.cma ppl.cma mlexample.ml
ocamlc -cc "g++" -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -make-runtime -o myrun \
  bigarray.cma gmp.cma apron.cma ppl.cma

ocamlc -cc "g++" -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -use-runtime myrun -o mlex-
ample.byte \
  bigarray.cma gmp.cma apron.cma ppl.cma mlexample.ml

```

### 0.20.2 Native-code compilation

```

ocamlopt -cc "g++" -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -o mlexample.opt \
  bigarray.cmxa gmp.cmxa apron.cmxa ppl.cmxa mlexample.ml

```

### 0.20.3 Without auto-linking feature

```

ocamlopt -cc "g++" -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -noautolink -o mlexample.opt \
  bigarray.cmxa gmp.cmxa apron.cmxa ppl.cmxa mlexample.ml \
  -cclib "-L$MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -L$APRON_PREFIX/lib -L$PPL_PREFIX/lib\
  -lap_ppl_caml_debug -lap_ppl_debug -lppl -lgmpxx \
  -lapron_caml_debug -lapron_debug \
  -lgmp_caml -L$MPFR_PREFIX/lib -lmpfr -L$GMP_PREFIX/lib -lgmp \
  -L$CAMLIDL_PREFIX/lib/ocaml -lcamlidl \
  -lbigarray"

```

## 0.21 Module PolkaGrid : Reduced product of NewPolka polyhedra and PPL grids

```

type 'a t

```

Type of abstract values, where 'a is `Polka.loose` or `Polka.strict`.



---

```

val manager_alloc :
  'a Polka.t Apron.Manager.t ->
  Ppl.grid Ppl.t Apron.Manager.t -> 'a t Apron.Manager.t
  Create a PolkaGrid manager from a (loose or strict) polka manager, and a PPL grid manager

val manager_decompose :
  'a t Apron.Manager.t ->
  'a Polka.t Apron.Manager.t * Ppl.grid Ppl.t Apron.Manager.t
  Decompose the manager

val decompose :
  'a t Apron.Abstract0.t ->
  'a Polka.t Apron.Abstract0.t * Ppl.grid Ppl.t Apron.Abstract0.t
  Decompose an abstract value

val compose :
  'a t Apron.Manager.t ->
  'a Polka.t Apron.Abstract0.t ->
  Ppl.grid Ppl.t Apron.Abstract0.t -> 'a t Apron.Abstract0.t
  Compose an abstract value

```

## 0.22 Type conversions

```

val manager_is_polkagrid : 'a Apron.Manager.t -> bool
  Return true iff the argument manager is a polkagrid manager

val manager_of_polkagrid : 'a t Apron.Manager.t -> 'b Apron.Manager.t
  Makes a polkagrid manager generic

val manager_to_polkagrid : 'a Apron.Manager.t -> 'b t Apron.Manager.t
  Instantiate the type of a polkagrid manager. Raises Failure if the argument manager is not a
  polkagrid manager

module Abstract0 :
  sig
    val is_polkagrid : 'a Apron.Abstract0.t -> bool
      Return true iff the argument manager is a polkagrid value

    val of_polkagrid : 'a PolkaGrid.t Apron.Abstract0.t -> 'b Apron.Abstract0.t
      Makes a polkagrid value generic

    val to_polkagrid : 'a Apron.Abstract0.t -> 'b PolkaGrid.t Apron.Abstract0.t
      Instantiate the type of a polkagrid value. Raises Failure if the argument manager is not a
      polkagrid manager

  end

module Abstract1 :
  sig
    val is_polkagrid : 'a Apron.Abstract1.t -> bool

```

---

Return `true` iff the argument manager is a polkagrid value

```
val of_polkagrid : 'a PolkaGrid.t Apron.Abstract1.t -> 'b Apron.Abstract1.t
```

Makes a polkagrid value generic

```
val to_polkagrid : 'a Apron.Abstract1.t -> 'b PolkaGrid.t Apron.Abstract1.t
```

Instantiate the type of a polkagrid value. Raises `Failure` if the argument manager is not a polkagrid manager

```
end
```

## 0.23 Compilation information

See [0.4] for complete explanations. We just show examples with the file `mlexample.ml`.

Do not forget the `-cc "g++"` option: PPL is a C++ library which requires a C++ linker.

### 0.23.1 Bytecode compilation

```
ocamlc -cc "g++" -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -o mlexample.byte \
  bigarray.cma gmp.cma apron.cma polkaMPQ.cma ppl.cma polkaGrid.cma mlexample.ml
```

```
ocamlc -cc "g++" -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -make-runtime -o myrun \
  bigarray.cma gmp.cma apron.cma polkaMPQ.cma ppl.cma polkaGrid.cma
```

```
ocamlc -cc "g++" -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -use-runtime myrun -o mlex-
ample.byte \
  bigarray.cma gmp.cma apron.cma polkaMPQ.cma ppl.cma polkaGrid.cma mlexample.ml
```

### 0.23.2 Native-code compilation

```
ocamlopt -cc "g++" -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -o mlexample.opt \
  bigarray.cmxa gmp.cmxa apron.cmxa polkaMPQ.cmxa ppl.cmxa polkaGrid.cmxa mlexample.ml
```

### 0.23.3 Without auto-linking feature

```
ocamlopt -cc "g++" -I $MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -I $APRON_PREFIX/lib -noautolink -o mlexample.opt \
  bigarray.cmxa gmp.cmxa apron.cmxa polkaMPQ.cmxa ppl.cmxa polkaGrid.cmxa mlexample.ml \
  -cclib "-L$MLGMPIDL_PREFIX/lib -L$APRON_PREFIX/lib -L$PPL_PREFIX/lib \
  -lpolkaGrid_caml_debug -lap_pkgrid_debug \
  -lpolkaMPQ_caml_debug -lpolkaMPQ_debug \
  -lap_ppl_caml_debug -lap_ppl_debug -lppl -lgmpxx \
  -lapron_caml_debug -lapron_debug \
  -lgmp_caml -L$MPFR_PREFIX/lib -lmpfr -L$GMP_PREFIX/lib -lgmp \
  -L$CAMLIDL_PREFIX/lib/ocaml -lcamlidl \
  -lbigarray"
```

## Part III

### Level 1 of the interface

---

## 0.24 Module Var

```
type t
APRON Variables

val of_string : string -> t
    Constructor

val compare : t -> t -> int
    Comparison function

val to_string : t -> string
    Conversion to string

val hash : t -> int
    Hash function

val print : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> t -> unit
    Printing function

val set_var_operations : unit -> unit
    Initialisation of abstract type operations in C library
```

## 0.25 Module Environment

```
type typvar =
| INT
| REAL

type t
APRON Environments binding dimensions to names

val make : Var.t array -> Var.t array -> t
    Making an environment from a set of integer and real variables. Raise Failure in case of name
    conflict.

val add : t -> Var.t array -> Var.t array -> t
    Adding to an environment a set of integer and real variables. Raise Failure in case of name
    conflict.

val remove : t -> Var.t array -> t
    Remove from an environment a set of variables. Raise Failure in case of non-existing variables.

val rename : t -> Var.t array -> Var.t array -> t
    Renaming in an environment a set of variables. Raise Failure in case of interferences with the
    variables that are not renamed.

val rename_perm : t -> Var.t array -> Var.t array -> t * Dim.perm
    Similar to previous function, but returns also the permutation on dimensions induced by the
    renaming.
```

---

```

val lce : t -> t -> t
    Compute the least common environment of 2 environment, that is, the environment composed of
    all the variables of the 2 environments. Raise Failure if the same variable has different types in
    the 2 environment.

val lce_change : t ->
    t -> t * Dim.change option * Dim.change option
    Similar to the previous function, but returns also the transformations required to convert from e1
    (resp. e2) to the lce. If None is returned, this means that e1 (resp. e2) is identic to the lce.

val dimchange : t -> t -> Dim.change
    dimchange e1 e2 computes the transformation for converting from an environment e1 to a
    superenvironment e2. Raises Failure if e2 is not a superenvironment.

val dimchange2 : t -> t -> Dim.change2
    dimchange2 e1 e2 computes the transformation for converting from an environment e1 to a
    (compatible) environment e2, by first adding (some) variables of e2 and then removing (some)
    variables of e1. Raises Failure if the two environments are incompatible.

val equal : t -> t -> bool
    Test equality if two environments

val compare : t -> t -> int
    Compare two environment. compare env1 env2 return -2 if the environments are not compatible
    (a variable has different types in the 2 environments), -1 if env1 is a subset of env2, 0 if equality,
    +1 if env1 is a superset of env2, and +2 otherwise (the lce exists and is a strict superset of both)

val hash : t -> int
    Hashing function for environments

val dimension : t -> Dim.dimension
    Return the dimension of the environment

val size : t -> int
    Return the size of the environment

val mem_var : t -> Var.t -> bool
    Return true if the variable is present in the environment.

val typ_of_var : t -> Var.t -> typvar
    Return the type of variables in the environment. If the variable does not belong to the
    environment, raise a Failure exception.

val vars : t -> Var.t array * Var.t array
    Return the (lexicographically ordered) sets of integer and real variables in the environment

val var_of_dim : t -> Dim.t -> Var.t
    Return the variable corresponding to the given dimension in the environment. Raise Failure is
    the dimension is out of the range of the environment (greater than or equal to dim env)

val dim_of_var : t -> Var.t -> Dim.t
    Return the dimension associated to the given variable in the environment. Raise Failure if the
    variable does not belong to the environment.

```

---

```

val print :
  ?first:(unit, Stdlib.Format.formatter, unit) Stdlib.format ->
  ?sep:(unit, Stdlib.Format.formatter, unit) Stdlib.format ->
  ?last:(unit, Stdlib.Format.formatter, unit) Stdlib.format ->
  Stdlib.Format.formatter -> t -> unit
  
```

Printing

## 0.26 Module Linexpr1

```

type t =
{ mutable linexpr0 : Linexpr0.t ;
  mutable env : Environment.t ;
}
  
```

APRON Expressions of level 1

```

val make : ?sparse:bool -> Environment.t -> t
  
```

Build a linear expression defined on the given argument, which is sparse by default.

```

val minimize : t -> unit
  
```

In case of sparse representation, remove zero coefficients

```

val copy : t -> t
  
```

Copy

```

val print : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> t -> unit
  
```

Print the linear expression

```

val set_list : t -> (Coeff.t * Var.t) list -> Coeff.t option -> unit
  
```

Set simultaneously a number of coefficients.

`set_list expr [(c1,"x"); (c2,"y")] (Some cst)` assigns coefficients `c1` to variable `"x"`, coefficient `c2` to variable `"y"`, and coefficient `cst` to the constant. If `(Some cst)` is replaced by `None`, the constant coefficient is not assigned.

```

val set_array : t -> (Coeff.t * Var.t) array -> Coeff.t option -> unit
  
```

Set simultaneously a number of coefficients, as `set_list`.

```

val iter : (Coeff.t -> Var.t -> unit) -> t -> unit
  
```

Iter the function on the pair coefficient/variable of the linear expression

```

val get_cst : t -> Coeff.t
  
```

Get the constant

```

val set_cst : t -> Coeff.t -> unit
  
```

Set the constant

```

val get_coeff : t -> Var.t -> Coeff.t
  
```

Get the coefficient of the variable

```

val set_coeff : t -> Var.t -> Coeff.t -> unit
  
```

Set the coefficient of the variable

---

```

val extend_environment : t -> Environment.t -> t
    Change the environment of the expression for a super-environment. Raise Failure if it is not the
    case

val extend_environment_with : t -> Environment.t -> unit
    Side-effet version of the previous function

val is_integer : t -> bool
    Does the linear expression depend only on integer variables ?

val is_real : t -> bool
    Does the linear expression depend only on real variables ?

val get_linexpr0 : t -> Linexpr0.t
    Get the underlying expression of level 0 (which is not a copy).

val get_env : t -> Environment.t
    Get the environment of the expression

```

## 0.27 Module Lincons1

```

type t =
{ mutable lincons0 : Lincons0.t ;
  mutable env : Environment.t ;
}

type earray =
{ mutable lincons0_array : Lincons0.t array ;
  mutable array_env : Environment.t ;
}

APRON Constraints and array of constraints of level 1
type typ = Lincons0.typ =
| EQ
| SUPEQ
| SUP
| DISEQ
| EQMOD of Scalar.t

val make : Linexpr1.t -> typ -> t
    Make a linear constraint. Modifying later the linear expression (not advisable) modifies
    correspondingly the linear constraint and conversely, except for changes of environments

val copy : t -> t
    Copy (deep copy)

val string_of_typ : typ -> string
    Convert a constraint type to a string (=,>=, or >)

val print : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> t -> unit
    Print the linear constraint

val get_typ : t -> typ

```

---

Get the constraint type

```
val iter : (Coeff.t -> Var.t -> unit) -> t -> unit
```

Iter the function on the pair coefficient/variable of the underlying linear expression

```
val get_cst : t -> Coeff.t
```

Get the constant of the underlying linear expression

```
val set_typ : t -> typ -> unit
```

Set the constraint type

```
val set_list : t -> (Coeff.t * Var.t) list -> Coeff.t option -> unit
```

Set simultaneously a number of coefficients.

`set_list expr [(c1,"x"); (c2,"y")] (Some cst)` assigns coefficients `c1` to variable `"x"`, coefficient `c2` to variable `"y"`, and coefficient `cst` to the constant. If `(Some cst)` is replaced by `None`, the constant coefficient is not assigned.

```
val set_array : t -> (Coeff.t * Var.t) array -> Coeff.t option -> unit
```

Set simultaneously a number of coefficients, as `set_list`.

```
val set_cst : t -> Coeff.t -> unit
```

Set the constant of the underlying linear expression

```
val get_coeff : t -> Var.t -> Coeff.t
```

Get the coefficient of the variable in the underlying linear expression

```
val set_coeff : t -> Var.t -> Coeff.t -> unit
```

Set the coefficient of the variable in the underlying linear expression

```
val make_unsat : Environment.t -> t
```

Build the unsatisfiable constraint  $-1 \geq 0$

```
val is_unsat : t -> bool
```

Is the constraint not satisfiable ?

```
val extend_environment : t -> Environment.t -> t
```

Change the environment of the constraint for a super-environment. Raise `Failure` if it is not the case

```
val extend_environment_with : t -> Environment.t -> unit
```

Side-effect version of the previous function

```
val get_env : t -> Environment.t
```

Get the environment of the linear constraint

```
val get_linexpr1 : t -> Linexpr1.t
```

Get the underlying linear expression. Modifying the linear expression (*not advisable*) modifies correspondingly the linear constraint and conversely, except for changes of environments

```
val get_lincons0 : t -> Lincons0.t
```

Get the underlying linear constraint of level 0. Modifying the constraint of level 0 (*not advisable*) modifies correspondingly the linear constraint and conversely, except for changes of environments



---

## 0.28 Type array

`val array_make : Environment.t -> int -> earray`

Make an array of linear constraints with the given size and defined on the given environment.  
The elements are initialized with the constraint `0=0`.

`val array_print :`  
`?first:(unit, Stdlib.Format.formatter, unit) Stdlib.format ->`  
`?sep:(unit, Stdlib.Format.formatter, unit) Stdlib.format ->`  
`?last:(unit, Stdlib.Format.formatter, unit) Stdlib.format ->`  
`Stdlib.Format.formatter -> earray -> unit`

Print an array of constraints

`val array_length : earray -> int`

Get the size of the array

`val array_get_env : earray -> Environment.t`

Get the environment of the array

`val array_get : earray -> int -> t`

Get the element of the given index (which is not a copy)

`val array_set : earray -> int -> t -> unit`

Set the element of the given index (without any copy). The array and the constraint should be defined on the same environment; otherwise a `Failure` exception is raised.

`val array_extend_environment : earray -> Environment.t -> earray`

Change the environment of the array of constraints for a super-environment. Raise `Failure` if it is not the case

`val array_extend_environment_with : earray -> Environment.t -> unit`

Side-effect version of the previous function

## 0.29 Module Generator1

```
type t =  
{ mutable generator0 : Generator0.t ;  
  mutable env : Environment.t ;  
}  
  
type earray =  
{ mutable generator0_array : Generator0.t array ;  
  mutable array_env : Environment.t ;  
}
```

APRON Generators and array of generators of level 1

```
type typ = Generator0.typ =  
| LINE  
| RAY  
| VERTEX  
| LINEMOD  
| RAYMOD  
  
val make : Linexpr1.t -> Generator0.typ -> t
```

---

Make a generator. Modifying later the linear expression (*not advisable*) modifies correspondingly the generator and conversely, except for changes of environments

```
val copy : t -> t
    Copy (deep copy)

val print : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> t -> unit
    Print the generator

val get_typ : t -> Generator0.typ
    Get the generator type

val iter : (Coeff.t -> Var.t -> unit) -> t -> unit
    Iter the function on the pair coefficient/variable of the underlying linear expression

val set_typ : t -> Generator0.typ -> unit
    Set the generator type

val set_list : t -> (Coeff.t * Var.t) list -> unit
    Set simultaneously a number of coefficients.
    set_list expr [(c1,"x"); (c2,"y")] assigns coefficients c1 to variable "x" and coefficient c2
    to variable "y".

val set_array : t -> (Coeff.t * Var.t) array -> unit
    Set simultaneously a number of coefficients, as set_list.

val get_coeff : t -> Var.t -> Coeff.t
    Get the coefficient of the variable in the underlying linear expression

val set_coeff : t -> Var.t -> Coeff.t -> unit
    Set the coefficient of the variable in the underlying linear expression

val extend_environment : t -> Environment.t -> t
    Change the environment of the generator for a super-environment. Raise Failure if it is not the
    case

val extend_environment_with : t -> Environment.t -> unit
    Side-effect version of the previous function
```

## 0.30 Type earray

```
val array_make : Environment.t -> int -> earray
    Make an array of generators with the given size and defined on the given environment. The
    elements are initialized with the line 0.

val array_print :
    ?first:(unit, Stdlib.Format.formatter, unit) Stdlib.format ->
    ?sep:(unit, Stdlib.Format.formatter, unit) Stdlib.format ->
    ?last:(unit, Stdlib.Format.formatter, unit) Stdlib.format ->
    Stdlib.Format.formatter -> earray -> unit
    Print an array of generators
```

---

```

val array_length : earray -> int
    Get the size of the array

val array_get : earray -> int -> t
    Get the element of the given index (which is not a copy)

val array_set : earray -> int -> t -> unit
    Set the element of the given index (without any copy). The array and the generator should be
    defined on the same environment; otherwise a Failure exception is raised.

val array_extend_environment : earray -> Environment.t -> earray
    Change the environment of the array of generators for a super-environment. Raise Failure if it is
    not the case

val array_extend_environment_with : earray -> Environment.t -> unit
    Side-effect version of the previous function

val get_env : t -> Environment.t
    Get the environment of the generator

val get_linexpr1 : t -> Linexpr1.t
    Get the underlying linear expression. Modifying the linear expression (not advisable) modifies
    correspondingly the generator and conversely, except for changes of environments

val get_generator0 : t -> Generator0.t
    Get the underlying generator of level 0. Modifying the generator of level 0 (not advisable)
    modifies correspondingly the generator and conversely, except for changes of environments

```

## 0.31 Module Texpr1

```

type t =
{ mutable texpr0 : Texpr0.t ;
  mutable env : Environment.t ;
}

```

APRON Expressions of level 1

```

type unop = Texpr0.unop =
| Neg
| Cast
| Sqrt
    Unary operators

```

```

type binop = Texpr0.binop =
| Add
| Sub
| Mul
| Div
| Mod
| Pow
    Binary operators

```

---

```

type typ = Texpr0.typ =
  | Real
  | Int
  | Single
  | Double
  | Extended
  | Quad

```

Destination type for rounding

```

type round = Texpr0.round =
  | Near
  | Zero
  | Up
  | Down
  | Rnd

```

Rounding direction

```

type expr =
  | Cst of Coeff.t
  | Var of Var.t
  | Unop of unop * expr * typ * round
  | Binop of binop * expr * expr * typ * round

```

User type for tree expressions

## 0.32 Constructors and Destructor

```

val of_expr : Environment.t -> expr -> t

```

General constructor (actually the most efficient)

```

val copy : t -> t

```

Copy

```

val of_linexpr : Linexpr1.t -> t

```

Conversion

```

val to_expr : t -> expr

```

General destructor

### 0.32.1 Incremental constructors

```

val cst : Environment.t -> Coeff.t -> t
val var : Environment.t -> Var.t -> t
val unop : Texpr0.unop -> t -> Texpr0.typ -> Texpr0.round -> t
val binop : Texpr0.binop ->
  t -> t -> Texpr0.typ -> Texpr0.round -> t

```

---

## 0.33 Tests

```
val is_interval_cst : t -> bool
val is_interval_linear : t -> bool
val is_interval_polynomial : t -> bool
val is_interval_polyfrac : t -> bool
val is_scalar : t -> bool
```

## 0.34 Operations

```
val extend_environment : t -> Environment.t -> t
    Change the environment of the expression for a super-environment. Raise Failure if it is not the
    case

val extend_environment_with : t -> Environment.t -> unit
    Side-effet version of the previous function

val get_texpr0 : t -> Texpr0.t
    Get the underlying expression of level 0 (which is not a copy).

val get_env : t -> Environment.t
    Get the environment of the expression
```

## 0.35 Printing

```
val string_of_unop : unop -> string
val string_of_binop : binop -> string
val string_of_typ : typ -> string
val string_of_round : round -> string
val print_unop : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> unop -> unit
val print_binop : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> binop -> unit
val print_typ : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> typ -> unit
val print_round : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> round -> unit
val print_expr : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> expr -> unit
    Print a tree expression

val print : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> t -> unit
    Print an abstract tree expression
```

## 0.36 Module Tcons1

```
type t =
{ mutable tcons0 : Tcons0.t ;
  mutable env : Environment.t ;
}
type earray =
```

---

```

{ mutable tcons0_array : Tcons0.t array ;
  mutable array_env : Environment.t ;
}

```

APRON tree constraints and array of tree constraints of level 1

```

type typ = Lincons0.typ =
| EQ
| SUPEQ
| SUP
| DISEQ
| EQMOD of Scalar.t

```

**val make** : Texpr1.t -> typ -> t

Make a tree expression constraint. Modifying later the linear expression (*not advisable*) modifies correspondingly the tree expression constraint and conversely, except for changes of environments

**val copy** : t -> t

Copy (deep copy)

**val string\_of\_typ** : typ -> string

Convert a constraint type to a string (=,>=, or >)

**val print** : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> t -> unit

Print the tree expression constraint

**val get\_typ** : t -> typ

Get the constraint type

**val set\_typ** : t -> typ -> unit

Set the constraint type

**val extend\_environment** : t -> Environment.t -> t

Change the environment of the constraint for a super-environment. Raise **Failure** if it is not the case

**val extend\_environment\_with** : t -> Environment.t -> unit

Side-effect version of the previous function

**val get\_env** : t -> Environment.t

Get the environment of the tree expression constraint

**val get\_texpr1** : t -> Texpr1.t

Get the underlying linear expression. Modifying the linear expression (*not advisable*) modifies correspondingly the tree expression constraint and conversely, except for changes of environments

**val get\_tcons0** : t -> Tcons0.t

Get the underlying tree expression constraint of level 0. Modifying the constraint of level 0 (*not advisable*) modifies correspondingly the tree expression constraint and conversely, except for changes of environments

---

## 0.37 Type array

`val array_make : Environment.t -> int -> earray`

Make an array of tree expression constraints with the given size and defined on the given environment. The elements are initialized with the constraint `0=0`.

`val array_print :`  
`?first:(unit, Stdlib.Format.formatter, unit) Stdlib.format ->`  
`?sep:(unit, Stdlib.Format.formatter, unit) Stdlib.format ->`  
`?last:(unit, Stdlib.Format.formatter, unit) Stdlib.format ->`  
`Stdlib.Format.formatter -> earray -> unit`

Print an array of constraints

`val array_length : earray -> int`

Get the size of the array

`val array_get_env : earray -> Environment.t`

Get the environment of the array

`val array_get : earray -> int -> t`

Get the element of the given index (which is not a copy)

`val array_set : earray -> int -> t -> unit`

Set the element of the given index (without any copy). The array and the constraint should be defined on the same environment; otherwise a **Failure** exception is raised.

`val array_extend_environment : earray -> Environment.t -> earray`

Change the environment of the array of constraints for a super-environment. Raise **Failure** if it is not the case

`val array_extend_environment_with : earray -> Environment.t -> unit`

Side-effect version of the previous function

## 0.38 Module Abstract1

```
type 'a t =  
{ mutable abstract0 : 'a Abstract0.t ;  
  mutable env : Environment.t ;  
}
```

APRON Abstract values of level 1

The type parameter `'a` allows to distinguish abstract values with different underlying abstract domains.

```
type box1 =  
{ mutable interval_array : Interval.t array ;  
  mutable box1_env : Environment.t ;  
}
```

---

## 0.39 General management

### 0.39.1 Memory

`val copy : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> 'a t`  
Copy a value

`val size : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> int`  
Return the abstract size of a value

### 0.39.2 Control of internal representation

`val minimize : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> unit`  
Minimize the size of the representation of the value. This may result in a later recomputation of internal information.

`val canonicalize : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> unit`  
Put the abstract value in canonical form. (not yet clear definition)

`val hash : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> int`

`val approximate : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> int -> unit`  
`approximate man abs alg` perform some transformation on the abstract value, guided by the argument `alg`. The transformation may lose information. The argument `alg` overrides the field `algorithm` of the structure of type `Manager.funopt` associated to `ap_abstract0_approximate` (commodity feature).

### 0.39.3 Printing

`val fdump : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> unit`  
Dump on the `stdout` C stream the internal representation of an abstract value, for debugging purposes

`val print : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> 'a t -> unit`  
Print as a set of constraints

### 0.39.4 Serialization

## 0.40 Constructor, accessors, tests and property extraction

### 0.40.1 Basic constructors

All these functions request explicitly an environment in their arguments.

`val bottom : 'a Manager.t -> Environment.t -> 'a t`  
Create a bottom (empty) value defined on the given environment

`val top : 'a Manager.t -> Environment.t -> 'a t`  
Create a top (universe) value defined on the given environment

`val of_box :`  
`'a Manager.t ->`  
`Environment.t -> Var.t array -> Interval.t array -> 'a t`



---

Abstract an hypercube.

`of_box man env tvar tinterval` abstracts an hypercube defined by the arrays `tvar` and `tinterval`. The result is defined on the environment `env`, which should contain all the variables in `tvar` (and defines their type)

### 0.40.2 Accessors

```
val manager : 'a t -> 'a Manager.t
val env : 'a t -> Environment.t
val abstract0 : 'a t -> 'a Abstract0.t
```

Return resp. the underlying manager, environment and abstract value of level 0

### 0.40.3 Tests

```
val is_bottom : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> bool
    Emptiness test
```

```
val is_top : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> bool
    Universality test
```

```
val is_leq : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> 'a t -> bool
    Inclusion test. The 2 abstract values should be compatible.
```

```
val is_eq : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> 'a t -> bool
    Equality test. The 2 abstract values should be compatible.
```

```
val sat_lincons : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Lincons1.t -> bool
    Does the abstract value satisfy the linear constraint ?
```

```
val sat_tcons : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Tcons1.t -> bool
    Does the abstract value satisfy the tree expression constraint ?
```

```
val sat_interval : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Var.t -> Interval.t -> bool
    Does the abstract value satisfy the constraint dim in interval ?
```

```
val is_variable_unconstrained : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Var.t -> bool
    Is the variable unconstrained in the abstract value ? If yes, this means that the existential
    quantification of the dimension does not change the value.
```

### 0.40.4 Extraction of properties

```
val bound_variable : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Var.t -> Interval.t
    Return the interval of variation of the variable in the abstract value.
```

```
val bound_linexpr : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Linexpr1.t -> Interval.t
    Return the interval of variation of the linear expression in the abstract value.
```

Implement a form of linear programming, where the argument linear expression is the one to optimize under the constraints induced by the abstract value.

---

```

val bound_texpr : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Texpr1.t -> Interval.t
    Return the interval of variation of the tree expression in the abstract value.

val to_box : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> box1
    Convert the abstract value to an hypercube

val to_lincons_array : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Lincons1.earray
    Convert the abstract value to a conjunction of linear constraints.
    Convert the abstract value to a conjunction of tree expressions constraints.

val to_tcons_array : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Tcons1.earray
val to_generator_array : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Generator1.earray
    Convert the abstract value to a set of generators that defines it.

```

## 0.41 Operations

### 0.41.1 Meet and Join

```

val meet : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> 'a t -> 'a t
    Meet of 2 abstract values.

val meet_array : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t array -> 'a t
    Meet of a non empty array of abstract values.

val meet_lincons_array : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Lincons1.earray -> 'a t
    Meet of an abstract value with an array of linear constraints.

val meet_tcons_array : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Tcons1.earray -> 'a t
    Meet of an abstract value with an array of tree expressions constraints.

val join : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> 'a t -> 'a t
    Join of 2 abstract values.

val join_array : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t array -> 'a t
    Join of a non empty array of abstract values.

val add_ray_array : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Generator1.earray -> 'a t
    Add the array of generators to the abstract value (time elapse operator).
    The generators should either lines or rays, not vertices.

```

#### 0.41.1.0.1 Side-effect versions of the previous functions

```

val meet_with : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> 'a t -> unit
val meet_lincons_array_with : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Lincons1.earray -> unit
val meet_tcons_array_with : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Tcons1.earray -> unit
val join_with : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> 'a t -> unit
val add_ray_array_with : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Generator1.earray -> unit

```

---

## 0.41.2 Assignment and Substitutions

```
val assign_linexpr_array :
```

```
'a Manager.t ->
```

```
'a t ->
```

```
Var.t array -> Linexpr1.t array -> 'a t option -> 'a t
```

Parallel assignment of an array of dimensions by an array of same size of linear expressions

```
val substitute_linexpr_array :
```

```
'a Manager.t ->
```

```
'a t ->
```

```
Var.t array -> Linexpr1.t array -> 'a t option -> 'a t
```

Parallel substitution of an array of dimensions by an array of same size of linear expressions

```
val assign_texpr_array :
```

```
'a Manager.t ->
```

```
'a t ->
```

```
Var.t array -> Texpr1.t array -> 'a t option -> 'a t
```

Parallel assignment of an array of dimensions by an array of same size of tree expressions

```
val substitute_texpr_array :
```

```
'a Manager.t ->
```

```
'a t ->
```

```
Var.t array -> Texpr1.t array -> 'a t option -> 'a t
```

Parallel substitution of an array of dimensions by an array of same size of tree expressions

### 0.41.2.0.1 Side-effect versions of the previous functions

```
val assign_linexpr_array_with :
```

```
'a Manager.t ->
```

```
'a t ->
```

```
Var.t array -> Linexpr1.t array -> 'a t option -> unit
```

```
val substitute_linexpr_array_with :
```

```
'a Manager.t ->
```

```
'a t ->
```

```
Var.t array -> Linexpr1.t array -> 'a t option -> unit
```

```
val assign_texpr_array_with :
```

```
'a Manager.t ->
```

```
'a t ->
```

```
Var.t array -> Texpr1.t array -> 'a t option -> unit
```

```
val substitute_texpr_array_with :
```

```
'a Manager.t ->
```

```
'a t ->
```

```
Var.t array -> Texpr1.t array -> 'a t option -> unit
```

## 0.41.3 Projections

These functions implements forgetting (existential quantification) of (array of) variables. Both functional and side-effect versions are provided. The Boolean, if true, adds a projection onto 0-plane.

```
val forget_array : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Var.t array -> bool -> 'a t
```

```
val forget_array_with : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Var.t array -> bool -> unit
```

---

## 0.41.4 Change and permutation of dimensions

`val change_environment :`

`'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Environment.t -> bool -> 'a t`

Change the environment of the abstract values.

Variables that are removed are first existentially quantified, and variables that are introduced are unconstrained. The Boolean, if true, adds a projection onto 0-plane for these ones.

`val minimize_environment : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> 'a t`

Remove from the environment of the abstract value and from the abstract value itself variables that are unconstrained in it.

`val rename_array :`

`'a Manager.t ->`

`'a t -> Var.t array -> Var.t array -> 'a t`

Parallel renaming of the environment of the abstract value.

The new variables should not interfere with the variables that are not renamed.

`val change_environment_with :`

`'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Environment.t -> bool -> unit`

`val minimize_environment_with : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> unit`

`val rename_array_with :`

`'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Var.t array -> Var.t array -> unit`

## 0.41.5 Expansion and folding of dimensions

These functions allows to expand one dimension into several ones having the same properties with respect to the other dimensions, and to fold several dimensions into one. Formally,

- expand  $P(x,y,z) \ z \ w = P(x,y,z) \text{ inter } P(x,y,w)$  if  $z$  is expanded in  $z$  and  $w$
- fold  $Q(x,y,z,w) \ z \ w = \text{exists } w:Q(x,y,z,w) \text{ union } (\text{exist } z:Q(x,y,z,w))(z \leftarrow w)$  if  $z$  and  $w$  are folded onto  $z$

`val expand : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Var.t -> Var.t array -> 'a t`

Expansion: `expand a tvar` expands the variable `var` into itself and the additional variables in `tvar`, which are given the same type as `var`.

It results in  $(n+1)$  unrelated variables having same relations with other variables. The additional variables are added to the environment of the argument for making the environment of the result, so they should not belong to the initial environment.

`val fold : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Var.t array -> 'a t`

Folding: `fold a tvar` fold the variables in the array `tvar` of size  $n \geq 1$  and put the result in the first variable of the array. The other variables of the array are then removed, both from the environment and the abstract value.

`val expand_with : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Var.t -> Var.t array -> unit`

`val fold_with : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Var.t array -> unit`

## 0.41.6 Widening

`val widening : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> 'a t -> 'a t`

Widening. Assumes that the first abstract value is included in the second one.

`val widening_threshold :`

`'a Manager.t ->`

`'a t -> 'a t -> Lincons1.earray -> 'a t`

---

### 0.41.7 Closure operation

val closure : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> 'a t  
Closure: transform strict constraints into non-strict ones.

val closure\_with : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> unit  
Side-effect version

## 0.42 Additional operations

val of\_lincons\_array :  
'a Manager.t -> Environment.t -> Lincons1.earray -> 'a t  
val of\_tcons\_array : 'a Manager.t -> Environment.t -> Tcons1.earray -> 'a t  
Abstract a conjunction of constraints

val assign\_linexpr :  
'a Manager.t ->  
'a t ->  
Var.t -> Linexpr1.t -> 'a t option -> 'a t

val substitute\_linexpr :  
'a Manager.t ->  
'a t ->  
Var.t -> Linexpr1.t -> 'a t option -> 'a t

val assign\_texpr :  
'a Manager.t ->  
'a t ->  
Var.t -> Texpr1.t -> 'a t option -> 'a t

val substitute\_texpr :  
'a Manager.t ->  
'a t ->  
Var.t -> Texpr1.t -> 'a t option -> 'a t

Assignment/Substitution of a single dimension by a single expression

val assign\_linexpr\_with :  
'a Manager.t ->  
'a t -> Var.t -> Linexpr1.t -> 'a t option -> unit

val substitute\_linexpr\_with :  
'a Manager.t ->  
'a t -> Var.t -> Linexpr1.t -> 'a t option -> unit

val assign\_texpr\_with :  
'a Manager.t ->  
'a t -> Var.t -> Texpr1.t -> 'a t option -> unit

val substitute\_texpr\_with :  
'a Manager.t ->  
'a t -> Var.t -> Texpr1.t -> 'a t option -> unit

Side-effect version of the previous functions

val unify : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> 'a t -> 'a t  
Unification of 2 abstract values on their least common environment

val unify\_with : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> 'a t -> unit  
Side-effect version

---

## 0.43 Module Parser : APRON Parsing of expressions

### 0.44 Introduction

This small module implements the parsing of expressions, constraints and generators. The allowed syntax is simple for linear expressions (no parenthesis) but supports interval expressions. The syntax is more flexible for tree expressions.

#### 0.44.1 Syntax

```
lincons ::= linexpr ('>' | '>=' | '=' | '!=' | '=|' | '<=' | '<') linexpr | linexpr = linexpr 'mod' scalar
gen ::= ('V:' | 'R:' | 'L:' | 'RM:' | 'LM:') linexpr
linexpr ::= linexpr '+' linterm | linexpr '-' linterm | linterm
linterm ::= coeff '[' '*' identifier | coeff | '[' '-' identifier
tcons ::= texpr ('>' | '>=' | '=' | '!=' | '=|' | '<=' | '<') texpr | texpr = texpr 'mod' scalar
texpr ::= coeff | identifier | unop texpr | texpr binop texpr | '(' texpr ')'
binop ::= ('+' | '-' | '*' | '/' | '%') ['(' ('i' | 'f' | 'd' | 'l' | 'q')] ['(' ('n' | '0' | '+oo' | '-oo')]
unop ::= ('cast' | 'sqrt') ['(' ('i' | 'f' | 'd' | 'l' | 'q')] ['(' ('n' | '0' | '+oo' | '-oo')]
coeff ::= scalar | '[' '-' '[' scalar ';' scalar ']'
scalar ::= '[' '-' (integer | rational | floating_point_number)
```

For tree expressions `texpr`, by default the operations have an exact arithmetic semantics in the real numbers (even if involved variables are of integer). The type qualifiers modify this default semantics. Their meaning is as follows:

- `i` integer semantics
- `f` IEEE754 32 bits floating-point semantics
- `d` IEEE754 64 bits floating-point semantics
- `l` IEEE754 80 bits floating-point semantics
- `q` IEEE754 129 bits floating-point semantics

By default, the rounding mode is "any" (this applies only in non-real semantics), which allows to emulate all the following rounding modes:

- `n` nearest
- `0` towards zero
- `+oo` towards infinity
- `-oo` towards minus infinity
- `?` any

#### 0.44.2 Examples

```
let (linexpr:Linexpr1.t) = Parser.linexpr1_of_string env "z+0.4x+2y"
let (tab:Lincons1.earray) = Parser.lincons1_of_lstring env ["1/2x+2/3y=1"; "[1;2] <=z+2w"; "z+2w<=4"; "0"]
let (generator:Generator1.t) = Parser.generator1_of_string env "R:x+2y"
let (texpr:Texpr1.t) = Parser.texpr1_of_string env "a %_i,? b+_f,0 c"
```

---

### 0.44.3 Remarks

There is the possibility to parse directly from a lexing buffer, or from a string (from which one can generate a buffer with the function `Lexing.from_string`).

This module uses the underlying modules `Apron_lexer` and `Apron_parser`.

## 0.45 Interface

exception Error of string

Raised by conversion functions

val linexpr1\_of\_lexbuf : Environment.t -> Stdlib.Lexing.lexbuf -> Linexpr1.t

val lincons1\_of\_lexbuf : Environment.t -> Stdlib.Lexing.lexbuf -> Lincons1.t

val generator1\_of\_lexbuf :

Environment.t -> Stdlib.Lexing.lexbuf -> Generator1.t

Conversion from lexing buffers to resp. linear expressions, linear constraints and generators, defined on the given environment.

val texpr1expr\_of\_lexbuf : Stdlib.Lexing.lexbuf -> Texpr1.expr

val texpr1\_of\_lexbuf : Environment.t -> Stdlib.Lexing.lexbuf -> Texpr1.t

val tcons1\_of\_lexbuf : Environment.t -> Stdlib.Lexing.lexbuf -> Tcons1.t

Conversion from lexing buffers to resp. tree expressions and constraints, defined on the given environment.

val linexpr1\_of\_string : Environment.t -> string -> Linexpr1.t

val lincons1\_of\_string : Environment.t -> string -> Lincons1.t

val generator1\_of\_string : Environment.t -> string -> Generator1.t

Conversion from strings to resp. linear expressions, linear constraints and generators, defined on the given environment.

val texpr1expr\_of\_string : string -> Texpr1.expr

val texpr1\_of\_string : Environment.t -> string -> Texpr1.t

val tcons1\_of\_string : Environment.t -> string -> Tcons1.t

Conversion from lexing buffers to resp. tree expressions and constraints, defined on the given environment.

val lincons1\_of\_lstring : Environment.t -> string list -> Lincons1.earray

val generator1\_of\_lstring : Environment.t -> string list -> Generator1.earray

Conversion from lists of strings to array of resp. linear constraints and generators, defined on the given environment.

val tcons1\_of\_lstring : Environment.t -> string list -> Tcons1.earray

Conversion from lists of strings to array of tree constraints.

val of\_lstring :

'a Manager.t -> Environment.t -> string list -> 'a Abstract1.t

Abstraction of lists of strings representing constraints to abstract values, on the abstract domain defined by the given manager.

## Part IV

### Level 0 of the interface



---

## 0.46 Module Dim

```
type t = int
type change =
{ dim : int array ;
  intdim : int ;
  realdim : int ;
}
type change2 =
{ add : change option ;
  remove : change option ;
}
type perm = int array
type dimension =
{ intd : int ;
  reald : int ;
}
```

APRON Dimensions and related types

- `t=int` is the type of dimensions.
- The semantics of an object (`change:change`) is the following one:
  - `change.intdim` and `change.realdim` indicate the number of integer and real dimensions to add or to remove
  - In case of the addition of dimensions,  
`change.dim[i]=k` means: add one dimension at dimension `k` and shift the already existing dimensions greater than or equal to `k` one step on the right (or increment them).  
if `k` is equal to the size of the vector, then it means: add a dimension at the end.  
Repetition are allowed, and means that one inserts more than one dimensions.  
Example: `add_dimensions [i0 i1 r0 r1] { dim=[0 1 2 2 4]; intdim=3; realdim=1 }`  
returns `0 i0 0 i1 0 0 r0 r1 0`, considered as a vector with 6 integer dimensions and 3 real dimensions.
  - In case of the removal of dimensions,  
`dimchange.dimi=k` means: remove the dimension `k` and shift the dimensions greater than `k` one step on the left (or decrement them).  
Repetitions are meaningless (and are not correct specification)  
Example: `remove_dimensions [i0 i1 i2 r0 r1 r2] { dim=[0 2 4]; intdim=2; realdim=1 }`  
returns `i1 r0 r2`, considered as a vector with 1 integer dimensions and 2 real dimensions.
- The semantics of an object (`change2:change2`) is the combination of the two following transformations:
  - `change2.add` indicates an optional addition of dimensions.
  - `change2.remove` indicates an optional removal of dimensions.
- `perm` defines a permutation.
- `dimension` defines the dimensionality of an abstract value (number of integer and real dimensions).

```
val change_add_invert : change -> unit
```

Assuming a transformation for `add_dimensions`, invert it in-place to obtain the inverse transformation using `remove_dimensions`

---

```
val perm_compose : perm -> perm -> perm
    perm_compose perm1 perm2 composes the 2 permutations perm1 and perm2 (in this order). The
    sizes of permutations are supposed to be equal.

val perm_invert : perm -> perm
    Invert a permutation
```

## 0.47 Module Linexpr0

```
type t
APRON Linear expressions of level 0

val make : int option -> t
    Create a linear expression. Its representation is sparse if None is provided, dense of size size if
    Some size is provided.

val of_list : int option -> (Coeff.t * Dim.t) list -> Coeff.t option -> t
    Combines Linexpr0.make[0.47] and Linexpr0.set_list[0.47] (see below)

val of_array : int option -> (Coeff.t * Dim.t) array -> Coeff.t option -> t
    Combines Linexpr0.make[0.47] and Linexpr0.set_array[0.47] (see below)

val minimize : t -> unit
    In case of sparse representation, remove zero coefficients

val copy : t -> t
    Copy

val compare : t -> t -> int
    Comparison with lexicographic ordering using Coeff.cmp, terminating by constant

val hash : t -> int
    Hashing function

val get_size : t -> int
    Get the size of the linear expression (which may be sparse or dense)

val get_cst : t -> Coeff.t
    Get the constant

val get_coeff : t -> int -> Coeff.t
    Get the coefficient corresponding to the dimension

val set_list : t -> (Coeff.t * Dim.t) list -> Coeff.t option -> unit
    Set simultaneously a number of coefficients.
    set_list expr [(c1,1); (c2,2)] (Some cst) assigns coefficients c1 to dimension 1,
    coefficient c2 to dimension 2, and coefficient cst to the constant. If (Some cst) is replaced by
    None, the constant coefficient is not assigned.

val set_array : t -> (Coeff.t * Dim.t) array -> Coeff.t option -> unit
```

---

Set simultaneously a number of coefficients, as `set_list`.

```
val set_cst : t -> Coeff.t -> unit
```

Set the constant

```
val set_coeff : t -> int -> Coeff.t -> unit
```

Set the coefficient corresponding to the dimension

Iter the function on the pairs coefficient/dimension of the linear expression

```
val iter : (Coeff.t -> Dim.t -> unit) -> t -> unit
```

```
val print : (Dim.t -> string) -> Stdlib.Format.formatter -> t -> unit
```

Print a linear expression, using a function converting from dimensions to names

## 0.48 Module Lincons0

```
type t =  
{ mutable linexpr0 : Linexpr0.t ;  
  mutable typ : typ ;  
}
```

```
type typ =  
| EQ  
| SUPEQ  
| SUP  
| DISEQ  
| EQMOD of Scalar.t
```

APRON Linear constraints of level 0

```
val make : Linexpr0.t -> typ -> t
```

Make a linear constraint. Modifying later the linear expression modifies correspondingly the linear constraint and conversely

```
val copy : t -> t
```

Copy a linear constraint (deep copy)

```
val string_of_typ : typ -> string
```

Convert a constraint type to a string (=,>=, or >)

```
val print : (Dim.t -> string) -> Stdlib.Format.formatter -> t -> unit
```

Print a constraint

## 0.49 Module Generator0

```
type typ =  
| LINE  
| RAY  
| VERTEX  
| LINEMOD  
| RAYMOD
```

---

```

type t =
{ mutable linexpr0 : Linexpr0.t ;
  mutable typ : typ ;
}

```

APRON Generators of level 0

```

val make : Linexpr0.t -> typ -> t

```

Making a generator. The constant coefficient of the linear expression is ignored. Modifying later the linear expression modifies correspondingly the generator and conversely.

```

val copy : t -> t

```

Copy a generator (deep copy)

```

val string_of_typ : typ -> string

```

Convert a generator type to a string (LIN,RAY, or VT $\bar{X}$ )

```

val print : (Dim.t -> string) -> Stdlib.Format.formatter -> t -> unit

```

Print a generator

## 0.50 Module Texpr0

```

type t
type unop =
| Neg
| Cast
| Sqrt

```

Unary operators

```

type binop =
| Add
| Sub
| Mul
| Div
| Mod
| Pow

```

Binary operators

```

type typ =
| Real
| Int
| Single
| Double
| Extended
| Quad

```

Destination type for rounding

```

type round =
| Near
| Zero
| Up
| Down
| Rnd

```

---

Rounding direction

APRON tree expressions of level 0

```
type expr =  
  | Cst of Coeff.t  
  | Dim of Dim.t  
  | Unop of unop * expr * typ * round  
  | Binop of binop * expr * expr * typ * round  
  User type for tree expressions
```

## 0.51 Constructors and Destructor

```
val of_expr : expr -> t  
  General constructor (actually the most efficient)  
  
val copy : t -> t  
  Copy  
  
val of_linexpr : Linexpr0.t -> t  
  Conversion  
  
val to_expr : t -> expr  
  General destructor
```

### 0.51.1 Incremental constructors

```
val cst : Coeff.t -> t  
val dim : Dim.t -> t  
val unop : unop -> t -> typ -> round -> t  
val binop : binop ->  
  typ -> round -> t -> t -> t
```

## 0.52 Tests

```
val is_interval_cst : t -> bool  
val is_interval_linear : t -> bool  
val is_interval_polynomial : t -> bool  
val is_interval_polyfrac : t -> bool  
val is_scalar : t -> bool
```

## 0.53 Printing

```
val string_of_unop : unop -> string  
val string_of_binop : binop -> string  
val string_of_typ : typ -> string  
val string_of_round : round -> string  
val print_unop : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> unop -> unit
```

---

```

val print_binop : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> binop -> unit
val print_typ : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> typ -> unit
val print_round : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> round -> unit
val print_expr : (Dim.t -> string) -> Stdlib.Format.formatter -> expr -> unit
    Print a tree expression, using a function converting from dimensions to names

val print : (Dim.t -> string) -> Stdlib.Format.formatter -> t -> unit
    Print an abstract tree expression, using a function converting from dimensions to names

```

## 0.54 Internal usage for level 1

```

val print_sprint_unop : unop -> typ -> round -> string
val print_sprint_binop : binop -> typ -> round -> string
val print_precedence_of_unop : unop -> int
val print_precedence_of_binop : binop -> int

```

## 0.55 Module Tcons0

```

type t =
{ mutable texpr0 : Texpr0.t ;
  mutable typ : Lincons0.typ ;
}

```

APRON tree expressions constraints of level 0

```

type typ = Lincons0.typ =
| EQ
| SUPEQ
| SUP
| DISEQ
| EQMOD of Scalar.t

```

```

val make : Texpr0.t -> typ -> t
    Make a tree expression constraint. Modifying later the tree expression expression modifies
    correspondingly the tree expression constraint and conversely

val copy : t -> t
    Copy a tree expression constraint (deep copy)

val string_of_typ : typ -> string
    Convert a constraint type to a string (=,>=, or >)

val print : (Dim.t -> string) -> Stdlib.Format.formatter -> t -> unit
    Print a constraint

```

## 0.56 Module Abstract0

```

type 'a t

```

---

APRON Abstract value of level 0

The type parameter 'a allows to distinguish abstract values with different underlying abstract domains.

`val set_gc : int -> unit`

TO BE DOCUMENTED

## 0.57 General management

### 0.57.1 Memory

`val copy : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> 'a t`

Copy a value

`val size : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> int`

Return the abstract size of a value

### 0.57.2 Control of internal representation

`val minimize : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> unit`

Minimize the size of the representation of the value. This may result in a later recomputation of internal information.

`val canonicalize : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> unit`

Put the abstract value in canonical form. (not yet clear definition)

`val hash : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> int`

`val approximate : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> int -> unit`

`approximate man abs alg` perform some transformation on the abstract value, guided by the argument `alg`. The transformation may lose information. The argument `alg` overrides the field `algorithm` of the structure of type `Manager.funopt` associated to `ap_abstract0_approximate` (commodity feature).

### 0.57.3 Printing

`val fdump : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> unit`

Dump on the `stdout` C stream the internal representation of an abstract value, for debugging purposes

`val print : (int -> string) -> Stdlib.Format.formatter -> 'a t -> unit`

Print as a set of constraints

### 0.57.4 Serialization

## 0.58 Constructor, accessors, tests and property extraction

### 0.58.1 Basic constructors

`val bottom : 'a Manager.t -> int -> int -> 'a t`

Create a bottom (empty) value with the given number of integer and real variables

---

```
val top : 'a Manager.t -> int -> int -> 'a t
```

Create a top (universe) value with the given number of integer and real variables

```
val of_box : 'a Manager.t -> int -> int -> Interval.t array -> 'a t
```

Abstract an hypercube.

`of_box man intdim realdim array` abstracts an hypercube defined by the array of intervals of size `intdim+realdim`

## 0.58.2 Accessors

```
val dimension : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Dim.dimension
```

```
val manager : 'a t -> 'a Manager.t
```

## 0.58.3 Tests

```
val is_bottom : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> bool
```

Emptiness test

```
val is_top : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> bool
```

Universality test

```
val is_leq : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> 'a t -> bool
```

Inclusion test. The 2 abstract values should be compatible.

```
val is_eq : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> 'a t -> bool
```

Equality test. The 2 abstract values should be compatible.

```
val sat_lincons : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Lincons0.t -> bool
```

Does the abstract value satisfy the linear constraint ?

```
val sat_tcons : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Tcons0.t -> bool
```

Does the abstract value satisfy the tree expression constraint ?

```
val sat_interval : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Dim.t -> Interval.t -> bool
```

Does the abstract value satisfy the constraint `dim in interval` ?

```
val is_dimension_unconstrained : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Dim.t -> bool
```

Is the dimension unconstrained in the abstract value ? If yes, this means that the existential quantification of the dimension does not change the value.

## 0.58.4 Extraction of properties

```
val bound_dimension : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Dim.t -> Interval.t
```

Return the interval of variation of the dimension in the abstract value.

```
val bound_linexpr : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Linexpr0.t -> Interval.t
```

Return the interval of variation of the linear expression in the abstract value.

Implement a form of linear programming, where the argument linear expression is the one to optimize under the constraints induced by the abstract value.



---

```

val bound_texpr : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Texpr0.t -> Interval.t
    Return the interval of variation of the tree expression in the abstract value.

val to_box : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Interval.t array
    Convert the abstract value to an hypercube

val to_lincons_array : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Lincons0.t array
    Convert the abstract value to a conjunction of linear constraints.

val to_tcons_array : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Tcons0.t array
    Convert the abstract value to a conjunction of tree expression constraints.

val to_generator_array : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Generator0.t array
    Convert the abstract value to a set of generators that defines it.

```

## 0.59 Operations

### 0.59.1 Meet and Join

```

val meet : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> 'a t -> 'a t
    Meet of 2 abstract values.

val meet_array : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t array -> 'a t
    Meet of a non empty array of abstract values.

val meet_lincons_array : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Lincons0.t array -> 'a t
    Meet of an abstract value with an array of linear constraints.

val meet_tcons_array : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Tcons0.t array -> 'a t
    Meet of an abstract value with an array of tree expression constraints.

val join : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> 'a t -> 'a t
    Join of 2 abstract values.

val join_array : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t array -> 'a t
    Join of a non empty array of abstract values.

val add_ray_array : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Generator0.t array -> 'a t
    Add the array of generators to the abstract value (time elapse operator).
    The generators should either lines or rays, not vertices.

```

#### 0.59.1.0.1 Side-effect versions of the previous functions

```

val meet_with : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> 'a t -> unit
val meet_lincons_array_with :
    'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Lincons0.t array -> unit
val meet_tcons_array_with : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Tcons0.t array -> unit
val join_with : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> 'a t -> unit
val add_ray_array_with : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Generator0.t array -> unit

```

---

## 0.59.2 Assignements and Substitutions

```
val assign_linexpr_array :
```

```
'a Manager.t ->
```

```
'a t ->
```

```
Dim.t array -> Linexpr0.t array -> 'a t option -> 'a t
```

Parallel assignement of an array of dimensions by an array of same size of linear expressions

```
val substitute_linexpr_array :
```

```
'a Manager.t ->
```

```
'a t ->
```

```
Dim.t array -> Linexpr0.t array -> 'a t option -> 'a t
```

Parallel substitution of an array of dimensions by an array of same size of linear expressions

```
val assign_texpr_array :
```

```
'a Manager.t ->
```

```
'a t ->
```

```
Dim.t array -> Texpr0.t array -> 'a t option -> 'a t
```

Parallel assignement of an array of dimensions by an array of same size of tree expressions

```
val substitute_texpr_array :
```

```
'a Manager.t ->
```

```
'a t ->
```

```
Dim.t array -> Texpr0.t array -> 'a t option -> 'a t
```

Parallel substitution of an array of dimensions by an array of same size of tree expressions

### 0.59.2.0.1 Side-effect versions of the previous functions

```
val assign_linexpr_array_with :
```

```
'a Manager.t ->
```

```
'a t ->
```

```
Dim.t array -> Linexpr0.t array -> 'a t option -> unit
```

```
val substitute_linexpr_array_with :
```

```
'a Manager.t ->
```

```
'a t ->
```

```
Dim.t array -> Linexpr0.t array -> 'a t option -> unit
```

```
val assign_texpr_array_with :
```

```
'a Manager.t ->
```

```
'a t ->
```

```
Dim.t array -> Texpr0.t array -> 'a t option -> unit
```

```
val substitute_texpr_array_with :
```

```
'a Manager.t ->
```

```
'a t ->
```

```
Dim.t array -> Texpr0.t array -> 'a t option -> unit
```

## 0.59.3 Projections

These functions implements forgetting (existential quantification) of (array of) dimensions. Both functional and side-effect versions are provided. The Boolean, if true, adds a projection onto 0-plane.

```
val forget_array : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Dim.t array -> bool -> 'a t
```

```
val forget_array_with : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Dim.t array -> bool -> unit
```

---

## 0.59.4 Change and permutation of dimensions

```
val add_dimensions : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Dim.change -> bool -> 'a t
val remove_dimensions : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Dim.change -> 'a t
val apply_dimchange2 : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Dim.change2 -> bool -> 'a t
val permute_dimensions : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Dim.perm -> 'a t
```

### 0.59.4.0.1 Side-effect versions of the previous functions

```
val add_dimensions_with : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Dim.change -> bool -> unit
val remove_dimensions_with : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Dim.change -> unit
val apply_dimchange2_with :
  'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Dim.change2 -> bool -> unit
val permute_dimensions_with : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Dim.perm option -> unit
```

## 0.59.5 Expansion and folding of dimensions

These functions allows to expand one dimension into several ones having the same properties with respect to the other dimensions, and to fold several dimensions into one. Formally,

- expand  $P(x,y,z) \ z \ w = P(x,y,z)$  inter  $P(x,y,w)$  if  $z$  is expanded in  $z$  and  $w$
- fold  $Q(x,y,z,w) \ z \ w = \text{exists } w:Q(x,y,z,w) \text{ union } (\text{exist } z:Q(x,y,z,w))(z \leftarrow w)$  if  $z$  and  $w$  are folded onto  $z$

```
val expand : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Dim.t -> int -> 'a t
```

Expansion: `expand a dim n` expands the dimension `dim` into itself + `n` additional dimensions. It results in  $(n+1)$  unrelated dimensions having same relations with other dimensions. The  $(n+1)$  dimensions are put as follows:

- original dimension `dim`
- if the dimension is integer, the `n` additional dimensions are put at the end of integer dimensions; if it is real, at the end of the real dimensions.

```
val fold : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Dim.t array -> 'a t
```

Folding: `fold a tdim` fold the dimensions in the array `tdim` of size  $n \geq 1$  and put the result in the first dimension of the array. The other dimensions of the array are then removed (using `ap_abstract0_permute_remove_dimensions`).

```
val expand_with : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Dim.t -> int -> unit
```

```
val fold_with : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> Dim.t array -> unit
```

## 0.59.6 Widening

```
val widening : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> 'a t -> 'a t
```

Widening. Assumes that the first abstract value is included in the second one.

```
val widening_threshold :
  'a Manager.t ->
  'a t -> 'a t -> Lincons0.t array -> 'a t
```

---

## 0.59.7 Closure operation

```
val closure : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> 'a t
    Closure: transform strict constraints into non-strict ones.
```

```
val closure_with : 'a Manager.t -> 'a t -> unit
    Side-effect version
```

## 0.60 Additional operations

```
val of_lincons_array : 'a Manager.t -> int -> int -> Lincons0.t array -> 'a t
val of_tcons_array : 'a Manager.t -> int -> int -> Tcons0.t array -> 'a t
```

Abstract a conjunction of constraints

```
val assign_linexpr :
    'a Manager.t ->
    'a t ->
    Dim.t -> Linexpr0.t -> 'a t option -> 'a t
```

```
val substitute_linexpr :
    'a Manager.t ->
    'a t ->
    Dim.t -> Linexpr0.t -> 'a t option -> 'a t
```

```
val assign_texpr :
    'a Manager.t ->
    'a t ->
    Dim.t -> Texpr0.t -> 'a t option -> 'a t
```

```
val substitute_texpr :
    'a Manager.t ->
    'a t ->
    Dim.t -> Texpr0.t -> 'a t option -> 'a t
```

Assignment/Substitution of a single dimension by a single expression

```
val assign_linexpr_with :
    'a Manager.t ->
    'a t -> Dim.t -> Linexpr0.t -> 'a t option -> unit
```

```
val substitute_linexpr_with :
    'a Manager.t ->
    'a t -> Dim.t -> Linexpr0.t -> 'a t option -> unit
```

```
val assign_texpr_with :
    'a Manager.t ->
    'a t -> Dim.t -> Texpr0.t -> 'a t option -> unit
```

```
val substitute_texpr_with :
    'a Manager.t ->
    'a t -> Dim.t -> Texpr0.t -> 'a t option -> unit
```

Side-effect version of the previous functions

```
val print_array :
    ?first:(unit, Stdlib.Format.formatter, unit) Stdlib.format ->
    ?sep:(unit, Stdlib.Format.formatter, unit) Stdlib.format ->
    ?last:(unit, Stdlib.Format.formatter, unit) Stdlib.format ->
    (Stdlib.Format.formatter -> 'a -> unit) ->
    Stdlib.Format.formatter -> 'a array -> unit
```

General use

## Part V

# MLGmpIDL modules

---

## 0.61 Module Mpz

```
type 'a tt
GMP multi-precision integers
type m
    Mutable tag

type f
    Functional (immutable) tag

type t = m tt
    Mutable multi-precision integer
```

The following operations are mapped as much as possible to their C counterpart. In case of imperative functions (like `set`, `add`, ...) the first parameter of type `t` is an out-parameter and holds the result when the function returns. For instance, `add x y z` adds the values of `y` and `z` and stores the result in `x`.

These functions are as efficient as their C counterpart: they do not imply additional memory allocation, unlike the corresponding functions in the module `Mpzf`[0.119].

## 0.62 Pretty printing

```
val print : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> 'a tt -> unit
```

## 0.63 Initialization Functions

C documentation[<http://gmplib.org/manual/Initializing-Integers.html#Initializing-Integers>]

```
val init : unit -> 'a tt
val init2 : int -> 'a tt
val realloc2 : t -> int -> unit
```

## 0.64 Assignment Functions

C documentation[<http://gmplib.org/manual/Assigning-Integers.html#Assigning-Integers>]

The first parameter holds the result.

```
val set : t -> 'a tt -> unit
val set_si : t -> int -> unit
val set_d : t -> float -> unit
For set_q: t -> Mpq.t -> unit, see Mpq.get_z[0.83]
val _set_str : t -> string -> int -> unit
val set_str : t -> string -> base:int -> unit
val swap : t -> t -> unit
```

## 0.65 Combined Initialization and Assignment Functions

C documentation[[http://gmplib.org/manual/Simultaneous-Integer-Init-\\_0026-Assign.html#Simultaneous-Int](http://gmplib.org/manual/Simultaneous-Integer-Init-_0026-Assign.html#Simultaneous-Int)]

```
val init_set : 'a tt -> 'b tt
val init_set_si : int -> 'a tt
```

---

```
val init_set_d : float -> 'a tt
val _init_set_str : string -> int -> 'a tt
val init_set_str : string -> base:int -> t
```

## 0.66 Conversion Functions

C documentation[<http://gmplib.org/manual/Converting-Integers.html#Converting-Integers>]

```
val get_si : 'a tt -> nativeint
val get_int : 'a tt -> int
val get_d : 'a tt -> float
val get_d_2exp : 'a tt -> float * int
val _get_str : int -> 'a tt -> string
val get_str : base:int -> 'a tt -> string
```

## 0.67 User Conversions

These functions are additions to or renaming of functions offered by the C library.

```
val to_string : 'a tt -> string
val to_float : 'a tt -> float
val of_string : string -> 'a tt
val of_float : float -> 'a tt
val of_int : int -> 'a tt
```

## 0.68 Arithmetic Functions

C documentation[<http://gmplib.org/manual/Integer-Arithmetic.html#Integer-Arithmetic>]

The first parameter holds the result.

```
val add : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit
val add_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit
val sub : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit
val sub_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit
val ui_sub : t -> int -> 'a tt -> unit
val mul : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit
val mul_si : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit
val addmul : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit
val addmul_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit
val submul : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit
val submul_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit
val mul_2exp : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit
val neg : t -> 'a tt -> unit
val abs : t -> 'a tt -> unit
```

## 0.69 Division Functions

C documentation[<http://gmplib.org/manual/Integer-Division.html#Integer-Division>]

c stands for ceiling, f for floor, and t for truncate (rounds toward 0).

---

### 0.69.1 Ceiling division

`val cdiv_q : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit`

The first parameter holds the quotient.

`val cdiv_r : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit`

The first parameter holds the remainder.

`val cdiv_qr : t -> t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit`

The two first parameters hold resp. the quotient and the remainder).

`val cdiv_q_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> int`

The first parameter holds the quotient.

`val cdiv_r_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> int`

The first parameter holds the remainder.

`val cdiv_qr_ui : t -> t -> 'a tt -> int -> int`

The two first parameters hold resp. the quotient and the remainder).

`val cdiv_ui : 'a tt -> int -> int`

`val cdiv_q_2exp : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit`

The first parameter holds the quotient.

`val cdiv_r_2exp : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit`

The first parameter holds the remainder.

### 0.69.2 Floor division

`val fdiv_q : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit`

`val fdiv_r : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit`

`val fdiv_qr : t -> t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit`

`val fdiv_q_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> int`

`val fdiv_r_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> int`

`val fdiv_qr_ui : t -> t -> 'a tt -> int -> int`

`val fdiv_ui : 'a tt -> int -> int`

`val fdiv_q_2exp : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit`

`val fdiv_r_2exp : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit`

### 0.69.3 Truncate division

`val tdiv_q : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit`

`val tdiv_r : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit`

`val tdiv_qr : t -> t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit`

`val tdiv_q_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> int`

`val tdiv_r_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> int`

`val tdiv_qr_ui : t -> t -> 'a tt -> int -> int`

`val tdiv_ui : 'a tt -> int -> int`

`val tdiv_q_2exp : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit`

`val tdiv_r_2exp : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit`



---

## 0.69.4 Other division-related functions

```
val gmod : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit
val gmod_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> int
val divexact : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit
val divexact_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit
val divisible_p : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> bool
val divisible_ui_p : 'a tt -> int -> bool
val divisible_2exp_p : 'a tt -> int -> bool
val congruent_p : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> 'c tt -> bool
val congruent_ui_p : 'a tt -> int -> int -> bool
val congruent_2exp_p : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> int -> bool
```

## 0.70 Exponentiation Functions

C documentation[<http://gmplib.org/manual/Integer-Exponentiation.html#Integer-Exponentiation>]

```
val _powm : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> 'c tt -> unit
val _powm_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> 'b tt -> unit
val powm : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> modulo:'c tt -> unit
val powm_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> modulo:'b tt -> unit
val pow_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit
val ui_pow_ui : t -> int -> int -> unit
```

## 0.71 Root Extraction Functions

C documentation[<http://gmplib.org/manual/Integer-Roots.html#Integer-Roots>]

```
val root : t -> 'a tt -> int -> bool
val sqrt : t -> 'a tt -> unit
val _sqrtrem : t -> t -> 'a tt -> unit
val sqrtrem : t -> remainder:t -> 'a tt -> unit
val perfect_power_p : 'a tt -> bool
val perfect_square_p : 'a tt -> bool
```

## 0.72 Number Theoretic Functions

C documentation[<http://gmplib.org/manual/Number-Theoretic-Functions.html#Number-Theoretic-Functions>]

```
val probab_prime_p : 'a tt -> int -> int
val nextprime : t -> 'a tt -> unit
val gcd : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit
val gcd_ui : t option -> 'a tt -> int -> int
val _gcdext : t -> t -> t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit
val gcdext : gcd:t -> alpha:t -> beta:t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit
val lcm : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit
val lcm_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit
val invert : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> bool
val jacobi : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> int
```

---

```
val legendre : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> int
val kronecker : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> int
val kronecker_si : 'a tt -> int -> int
val si_kronecker : int -> 'a tt -> int
val remove : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> int
val fac_ui : t -> int -> unit
val bin_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit
val bin_uiui : t -> int -> int -> unit
val fib_ui : t -> int -> unit
val fib2_ui : t -> t -> int -> unit
val lucnum_ui : t -> int -> unit
val lucnum2_ui : t -> t -> int -> unit
```

## 0.73 Comparison Functions

C documentation[<http://gmplib.org/manual/Integer-Comparisons.html#Integer-Comparisons>]

```
val cmp : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> int
val cmp_d : 'a tt -> float -> int
val cmp_si : 'a tt -> int -> int
val cmpabs : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> int
val cmpabs_d : 'a tt -> float -> int
val cmpabs_ui : 'a tt -> int -> int
val sgn : 'a tt -> int
```

## 0.74 Logical and Bit Manipulation Functions

C documentation[<http://gmplib.org/manual/Integer-Logic-and-Bit-Fiddling.html#Integer-Logic-and-Bit-Fiddling>]

```
val gand : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit
val ior : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit
val xor : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit
val com : t -> 'a tt -> unit
val popcount : 'a tt -> int
val hamdist : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> int
val scan0 : 'a tt -> int -> int
val scan1 : 'a tt -> int -> int
val setbit : t -> int -> unit
val clrbit : t -> int -> unit
val tstbit : 'a tt -> int -> bool
```

## 0.75 Input and Output Functions: not interfaced

## 0.76 Random Number Functions: see Gmp\_random[0.115] module

## 0.77 Integer Import and Export Functions

C documentation[<http://gmplib.org/manual/Integer-Import-and-Export.html#Integer-Import-and-Export>]

---

```

val _import :
  t ->
    (int, Bigarray.int32_elt, Bigarray.c_layout) Bigarray.Array1.t ->
    int -> int -> unit
val _export :
  'a tt ->
    int -> int -> (int, Bigarray.int32_elt, Bigarray.c_layout) Bigarray.Array1.t
val import :
  dest:t ->
    (int, Bigarray.int32_elt, Bigarray.c_layout) Bigarray.Array1.t ->
    order:int -> endian:int -> unit
val export :
  'a tt ->
    order:int ->
    endian:int -> (int, Bigarray.int32_elt, Bigarray.c_layout) Bigarray.Array1.t

```

## 0.78 Miscellaneous Functions

C documentation [<http://gmpilib.org/manual/Miscellaneous-Integer-Functions.html#Miscellaneous-Integer-F>]

```

val fits_int_p : 'a tt -> bool
val odd_p : 'a tt -> bool
val even_p : 'a tt -> bool
val size : 'a tt -> int
val sizeinbase : 'a tt -> int -> int
val fits_ulong_p : 'a tt -> bool
val fits_slong_p : 'a tt -> bool
val fits_uint_p : 'a tt -> bool
val fits_sint_p : 'a tt -> bool
val fits_ushort_p : 'a tt -> bool
val fits_sshort_p : 'a tt -> bool

```

## 0.79 Module Mpq

```

type 'a tt
  GMP multi-precision rationals
type m
  Mutable tag
type f
  Functional (immutable) tag
type t = m tt
  Mutable multi-precision rationals

```

The following operations are mapped as much as possible to their C counterpart. In case of imperative functions (like `set`, `add`, ...) the first parameter of type `t` is an out-parameter and holds the result when the function returns. For instance, `add x y z` adds the values of `y` and `z` and stores the result in `x`.

These functions are as efficient as their C counterpart: they do not imply additional memory allocation, unlike the corresponding functions in the module `Mpqf` [0.125].

```

val canonicalize : 'a tt -> unit

```

---

## 0.80 Pretty printing

```
val print : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> 'a tt -> unit
```

## 0.81 Initialization and Assignment Functions

C documentation[<http://gmplib.org/manual/Initializing-Rationals.html#Initializing-Rationals>]

```
val init : unit -> 'a tt
val set : t -> 'a tt -> unit
val set_z : t -> 'a Mpz.tt -> unit
val set_si : t -> int -> int -> unit
val _set_str : t -> string -> int -> unit
val set_str : t -> string -> base:int -> unit
val swap : t -> t -> unit
```

## 0.82 Additional Initialization and Assignements functions

These functions are additions to or renaming of functions offered by the C library.

```
val init_set : 'a tt -> 'b tt
val init_set_z : 'a Mpz.tt -> 'b tt
val init_set_si : int -> int -> 'a tt
val init_set_str : string -> base:int -> 'a tt
val init_set_d : float -> 'a tt
```

## 0.83 Conversion Functions

C documentation[<http://gmplib.org/manual/Rational-Conversions.html#Rational-Conversions>]

```
val get_d : 'a tt -> float
val set_d : t -> float -> unit
val get_z : Mpz.t -> 'a tt -> unit
val _get_str : int -> 'a tt -> string
val get_str : base:int -> t -> string
```

## 0.84 User Conversions

These functions are additions to or renaming of functions offered by the C library.

```
val to_string : 'a tt -> string
val to_float : 'a tt -> float
val of_string : string -> 'a tt
val of_float : float -> 'a tt
val of_int : int -> 'a tt
val of_frac : int -> int -> 'a tt
val of_mpz : 'a Mpz.tt -> 'b tt
val of_mpz2 : 'a Mpz.tt -> 'b Mpz.tt -> 'c tt
```

---

## 0.85 Arithmetic Functions

C documentation[\[http://gmplib.org/manual/Rational-Arithmetic.html#Rational-Arithmetic\]](http://gmplib.org/manual/Rational-Arithmetic.html#Rational-Arithmetic)

```
val add : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit
val sub : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit
val mul : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit
val mul_2exp : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit
val div : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit
val div_2exp : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit
val neg : t -> 'a tt -> unit
val abs : t -> 'a tt -> unit
val inv : t -> 'a tt -> unit
```

## 0.86 Comparison Functions

C documentation[\[http://gmplib.org/manual/Comparing-Rationals.html#Comparing-Rationals\]](http://gmplib.org/manual/Comparing-Rationals.html#Comparing-Rationals)

```
val cmp : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> int
val cmp_si : 'a tt -> int -> int -> int
val sgn : 'a tt -> int
val equal : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> bool
```

## 0.87 Applying Integer Functions to Rationals

C documentation[\[http://gmplib.org/manual/Applying-Integer-Functions.html#Applying-Integer-Functions\]](http://gmplib.org/manual/Applying-Integer-Functions.html#Applying-Integer-Functions)

```
val get_num : Mpz.t -> 'a tt -> unit
val get_den : Mpz.t -> 'a tt -> unit
val set_num : t -> 'a Mpz.tt -> unit
val set_den : t -> 'a Mpz.tt -> unit
```

## 0.88 Input and Output Functions: not interfaced

## 0.89 Module Mpf

```
type 'a tt
  GMP multi-precision floating-point numbers
type m
  Mutable tag
type f
  Functional (immutable) tag
type t = m tt
  Mutable multi-precision floating-point numbers
```

The following operations are mapped as much as possible to their C counterpart. In case of imperative functions (like `set`, `add`, ...) the first parameter of type `t` is an out-parameter and holds the result when the function returns. For instance, `add x y z` adds the values of `y` and `z` and stores the result in `x`. These functions are as efficient as their C counterpart: they do not imply additional memory allocation.

---

## 0.90 Pretty printing

```
val print : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> 'a tt -> unit
```

## 0.91 Initialization Functions

C documentation[<http://gmplib.org/manual/Initializing-Floats.html#Initializing-Floats>]

```
val set_default_prec : int -> unit
val get_default_prec : unit -> int
val init : unit -> 'a tt
val init2 : int -> 'a tt
val get_prec : 'a tt -> int
val set_prec : t -> int -> unit
val set_prec_raw : t -> int -> unit
```

## 0.92 Assignment Functions

C documentation[<http://gmplib.org/manual/Assigning-Floats.html#Assigning-Floats>]

```
val set : t -> 'a tt -> unit
val set_si : t -> int -> unit
val set_d : t -> float -> unit
val set_z : t -> 'a Mpz.tt -> unit
val set_q : t -> 'a Mpq.tt -> unit
val _set_str : t -> string -> int -> unit
val set_str : t -> string -> base:int -> unit
val swap : t -> t -> unit
```

## 0.93 Combined Initialization and Assignment Functions

C documentation[[http://gmplib.org/manual/Simultaneous-Float-Init-\\_0026-Assign.html#Simultaneous-Float](http://gmplib.org/manual/Simultaneous-Float-Init-_0026-Assign.html#Simultaneous-Float)]

```
val init_set : 'a tt -> 'b tt
val init_set_si : int -> 'a tt
val init_set_d : float -> 'a tt
val _init_set_str : string -> int -> 'a tt
val init_set_str : string -> base:int -> 'a tt
```

## 0.94 Conversion Functions

C documentation[<http://gmplib.org/manual/Converting-Floats.html#Converting-Floats>]

```
val get_d : 'a tt -> float
val get_d_2exp : 'a tt -> float * int
val get_si : 'a tt -> nativeint
val get_int : 'a tt -> int
val get_z : Mpz.t -> 'a tt -> unit
val get_q : Mpq.t -> 'a tt -> unit
val _get_str : int -> int -> 'a tt -> string * int
val get_str : base:int -> digits:int -> 'a tt -> string * int
```

---

## 0.95 User Conversions

These functions are additions to or renaming of functions offered by the C library.

```
val to_string : 'a tt -> string
val to_float : 'a tt -> float
val of_string : string -> 'a tt
val of_float : float -> 'a tt
val of_int : int -> 'a tt
val of_mpz : 'a Mpz.tt -> 'b tt
val of_mpq : 'a Mpq.tt -> 'b tt
val is_integer : 'a tt -> bool
```

## 0.96 Arithmetic Functions

C documentation[<http://gmplib.org/manual/Float-Arithmetic.html#Float-Arithmetic>]

```
val add : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit
val add_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit
val sub : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit
val ui_sub : t -> int -> 'a tt -> unit
val sub_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit
val mul : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit
val mul_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit
val mul_2exp : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit
val div : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit
val ui_div : t -> int -> 'a tt -> unit
val div_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit
val div_2exp : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit
val sqrt : t -> 'a tt -> unit
val pow_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> unit
val neg : t -> 'a tt -> unit
val abs : t -> 'a tt -> unit
```

## 0.97 Comparison Functions

C documentation[<http://gmplib.org/manual/Float-Comparison.html#Float-Comparison>]

```
val cmp : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> int
val cmp_d : 'a tt -> float -> int
val cmp_si : 'a tt -> int -> int
val sgn : 'a tt -> int
val _equal : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> int -> bool
val equal : 'a tt -> 'a tt -> bits:int -> bool
val reldiff : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> unit
```

---

## 0.98 Input and Output Functions: not interfaced

## 0.99 Random Number Functions: see `Gmp_random`[0.115] module

## 0.100 Miscellaneous Float Functions

C documentation<http://gmplib.org/manual/Miscellaneous-Float-Functions.html#Miscellaneous-Float-Funct>

```
val ceil : t -> 'a tt -> unit
val floor : t -> 'a tt -> unit
val trunc : t -> 'a tt -> unit
val integer_p : 'a tt -> bool
val fits_int_p : 'a tt -> bool
val fits_ulong_p : 'a tt -> bool
val fits_slong_p : 'a tt -> bool
val fits_uint_p : 'a tt -> bool
val fits_sint_p : 'a tt -> bool
val fits_ushort_p : 'a tt -> bool
val fits_sshort_p : 'a tt -> bool
```

## 0.101 Module `Mpfr`

```
type 'a tt
type round =
  | Near
  | Zero
  | Up
  | Down
  | Away
  | Faith
  | NearAway
```

MPFR multi-precision floating-point numbers

```
type m
  Mutable tag
```

```
type f
  Functional (immutable) tag
```

```
type t = m tt
  Mutable multi-precision floating-point numbers
```

The following operations are mapped as much as possible to their C counterpart. In case of imperative functions (like `set`, `add`, ...) the first parameter of type `t` is an out-parameter and holds the result when the function returns. For instance, `add x y z` adds the values of `y` and `z` and stores the result in `x`. These functions are as efficient as their C counterpart: they do not imply additional memory allocation.

## 0.102 Pretty printing

```
val print : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> 'a tt -> unit
```



---

```
val print_round : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> round -> unit
val string_of_round : round -> string
```

## 0.103 Rounding Modes

C documentation[<http://www.mpfr.org/mpfr-current/mpfr.html#Rounding-Related-Functions>]

```
val set_default_rounding_mode : round -> unit
val get_default_rounding_mode : unit -> round
val round_prec : t -> round -> int -> int
```

## 0.104 Exceptions

C documentation[<http://www.mpfr.org/mpfr-current/mpfr.html#Exception-Related-Functions>]

```
val get_emin : unit -> int
val get_emax : unit -> int
val set_emin : int -> unit
val set_emax : int -> unit
val check_range : t -> int -> round -> int
val clear_underflow : unit -> unit
val clear_overflow : unit -> unit
val clear_nanflag : unit -> unit
val clear_inexflag : unit -> unit
val clear_flags : unit -> unit
val underflow_p : unit -> bool
val overflow_p : unit -> bool
val nanflag_p : unit -> bool
val inexflag_p : unit -> bool
```

## 0.105 Initialization Functions

C documentation[<http://www.mpfr.org/mpfr-current/mpfr.html#Initialization-Functions>]

```
val set_default_prec : int -> unit
val get_default_prec : unit -> int
val init : unit -> 'a tt
val init2 : int -> 'a tt
val get_prec : 'a tt -> int
val set_prec : t -> int -> unit
val set_prec_raw : t -> int -> unit
```

## 0.106 Assignment Functions

C documentation[<http://www.mpfr.org/mpfr-current/mpfr.html#Assignment-Functions>]

```
val set : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val set_si : t -> int -> round -> int
val set_d : t -> float -> round -> int
```

---

```

val set_z : t -> 'a Mpz.tt -> round -> int
val set_q : t -> 'a Mpq.tt -> round -> int
val _set_str : t -> string -> int -> round -> unit
val set_str : t -> string -> base:int -> round -> unit
val _strtoufr : t -> string -> int -> round -> int * int
val strtoufr : t -> string -> base:int -> round -> int * int

```

As MPFR's `strtoufr`, but returns a pair  $(r,i)$  where  $r$  is the usual ternary result, and  $i$  is the index in the string of the first not-read character. Thus,  $i=0$  when no number could be read at all, and is equal to the length of the string if everything was read.

```

val set_f : t -> 'a Mpf.tt -> round -> int
val set_si_2exp : t -> int -> int -> round -> int
val set_inf : t -> int -> unit
val set_nan : t -> unit
val swap : t -> t -> unit

```

## 0.107 Combined Initialization and Assignment Functions

C documentation [<http://www.mpfr.org/mpfr-current/mpfr.html#Combined-Initialization-and-Assignment-Fun>]

```

val init_set : 'a tt -> round -> int * 'b tt
val init_set_si : int -> round -> int * 'a tt
val init_set_d : float -> round -> int * 'a tt
val init_set_f : 'a Mpf.tt -> round -> int * 'b tt
val init_set_z : 'a Mpz.tt -> round -> int * 'b tt
val init_set_q : 'a Mpq.tt -> round -> int * 'b tt
val _init_set_str : string -> int -> round -> 'a tt
val init_set_str : string -> base:int -> round -> 'a tt

```

## 0.108 Conversion Functions

C documentation [<http://www.mpfr.org/mpfr-current/mpfr.html#Conversion-Functions>]

```

val get_d : 'a tt -> round -> float
val get_d1 : 'a tt -> float
val get_z_exp : Mpz.t -> 'a tt -> int
val get_z : Mpz.t -> 'a tt -> round -> unit
val _get_str : int -> int -> 'a tt -> round -> string * int
val get_str : base:int -> digits:int -> t -> round -> string * int

```

## 0.109 User Conversions

These functions are additions to or renaming of functions offered by the C library.

```

val to_string : 'a tt -> string
val to_float : ?round:round -> 'a tt -> float
val to_mpq : 'a tt -> 'b Mpq.tt
val of_string : string -> round -> 'a tt
val of_float : float -> round -> 'a tt

```

---

```

val of_int : int -> round -> 'a tt
val of_frac : int -> int -> round -> 'a tt
val of_mpz : 'a Mpz.tt -> round -> 'b tt
val of_mpz2 : 'a Mpz.tt -> 'b Mpz.tt -> round -> 'c tt
val of_mpq : 'a Mpq.tt -> round -> 'b tt

```

## 0.110 Basic Arithmetic Functions

C documentation[<http://www.mpfr.org/mpfr-current/mpfr.html#Basic-Arithmetic-Functions>]

```

val add : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> int
val add_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> round -> int
val add_z : t -> 'a tt -> 'a Mpz.tt -> round -> int
val add_q : t -> 'a tt -> 'a Mpq.tt -> round -> int
val sub : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> int
val ui_sub : t -> int -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val sub_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> round -> int
val sub_z : t -> 'a tt -> 'a Mpz.tt -> round -> int
val sub_q : t -> 'a tt -> 'a Mpq.tt -> round -> int
val mul : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> int
val mul_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> round -> int
val mul_z : t -> 'a tt -> 'a Mpz.tt -> round -> int
val mul_q : t -> 'a tt -> 'a Mpq.tt -> round -> int
val mul_2ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> round -> int
val mul_2si : t -> 'a tt -> int -> round -> int
val mul_2exp : t -> 'a tt -> int -> round -> int
val div : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> int
val ui_div : t -> int -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val div_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> round -> int
val div_z : t -> 'a tt -> 'a Mpz.tt -> round -> int
val div_q : t -> 'a tt -> 'a Mpq.tt -> round -> int
val div_2ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> round -> int
val div_2si : t -> 'a tt -> int -> round -> int
val div_2exp : t -> t -> int -> round -> int
val sqrt : t -> 'a tt -> round -> bool
val sqrt_ui : t -> int -> round -> bool
val pow_ui : t -> 'a tt -> int -> round -> bool
val pow_si : t -> 'a tt -> int -> round -> bool
val ui_pow_ui : t -> int -> int -> round -> bool
val ui_pow : t -> int -> 'a tt -> round -> bool
val pow : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> bool
val neg : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val abs : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int

```

---

## 0.111 Comparison Functions

C documentation[\[http://www.mpfr.org/mpfr-current/mpfr.html#Comparison-Functions\]](http://www.mpfr.org/mpfr-current/mpfr.html#Comparison-Functions)

```
val cmp : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> int
val cmp_si : 'a tt -> int -> int
val cmp_si_2exp : 'a tt -> int -> int -> int
val sgn : 'a tt -> int
val _equal : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> int -> bool
val equal : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> bits:int -> bool
val nan_p : 'a tt -> bool
val inf_p : 'a tt -> bool
val number_p : 'a tt -> bool
val reldiff : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> unit
```

## 0.112 Special Functions

C documentation[\[http://www.mpfr.org/mpfr-current/mpfr.html#Special-Functions\]](http://www.mpfr.org/mpfr-current/mpfr.html#Special-Functions)

```
val log : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val log2 : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val log10 : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val exp : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val exp2 : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val exp10 : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val cos : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> int
val sin : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> int
val tan : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> int
val sec : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> int
val csc : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> int
val cot : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> int
val sin_cos : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> 'c tt -> round -> bool
val acos : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val asin : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val atan : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val atan2 : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> int
val cosh : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> int
val sinh : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> int
val tanh : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> int
val sech : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> int
val csch : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> int
val coth : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> int
val acosh : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val asinh : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val atanh : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val fac_ui : t -> int -> round -> int
val log1p : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
```

---

```

val expm1 : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val eint : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val gamma : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val lngamma : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val zeta : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val erf : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val erfc : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val j0 : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val j1 : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val jn : t -> int -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val y0 : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val y1 : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val yn : t -> int -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val fma : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> 'c tt -> round -> int
val fms : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> 'c tt -> round -> int
val agm : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> int
val hypot : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> int
val const_log2 : t -> round -> int
val const_pi : t -> round -> int
val const_euler : t -> round -> int
val const_catalan : t -> round -> int

```

### 0.113 Input and Output Functions: not interfaced

### 0.114 Miscellaneous Float Functions

C documentation[<http://www.mpfr.org/mpfr-current/mpfr.html#Rounding-Related-Functions>]

```

val rint : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val ceil : t -> 'a tt -> int
val floor : t -> 'a tt -> int
val round : t -> 'a tt -> int
val trunc : t -> 'a tt -> int
val frac : t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val modf : t -> t -> 'a tt -> round -> int
val fmod : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> int
val remainder : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> int
val integer_p : 'a tt -> bool
val nexttoward : t -> 'a tt -> unit
val nextabove : t -> unit
val nextbelow : t -> unit
val min : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> int
val max : t -> 'a tt -> 'b tt -> round -> int
val get_exp : 'a tt -> int
val set_exp : t -> int -> int

```

---

## 0.115 Module Gmp\_random

type state  
GMP random generation functions

## 0.116 Random State Initialization

C documentation[<http://gmplib.org/manual/Random-State-Initialization.html#Random-State-Initialization>]  
val init\_default : unit -> state  
val init\_lc\_2exp : 'a Mpz.tt -> int -> int -> state  
val init\_lc\_2exp\_size : int -> state

## 0.117 Random State Seeding

C documentation[<http://gmplib.org/manual/Random-State-Seeding.html#Random-State-Seeding>]  
val seed : state -> 'a Mpz.tt -> unit  
val seed\_ui : state -> int -> unit

## 0.118 Random Number Functions

### 0.118.1 Integers (Mpz[0.61])

C documentation[<http://gmplib.org/manual/Integer-Random-Numbers.html#Integer-Random-Numbers>]  
module Mpz :  
 sig  
 val urandomb : Mpz.t -> Gmp\_random.state -> int -> unit  
 val urandomm : Mpz.t -> Gmp\_random.state -> 'a Mpz.tt -> unit  
 val rrandomb : Mpz.t -> Gmp\_random.state -> int -> unit  
 end

### 0.118.2 Floating-point (Mpf[0.89])

C documentation[<http://gmplib.org/manual/Miscellaneous-Float-Functions.html#Miscellaneous-Float-Funct>]  
module Mpf :  
 sig  
 val urandomb : Mpf.t -> Gmp\_random.state -> int -> unit  
 end

### 0.118.3 Floating-point (Mpfr[0.101])

C documentation[<http://www.mpfr.org/mpfr-current/mpfr.html#Miscellaneous-Functions>]  
module Mpfr :  
 sig  
 val urandomb : Mpfr.t -> Gmp\_random.state -> unit  
 end

## 0.119 Module `Mpzf` : GMP multi-precision integers, functional version

Functions in this module has a functional semantics, unlike the corresponding functions in `Mpz`[0.61]. These functions are less efficient, due to the additional memory allocation needed for the result.

This module could be extended to offer more functions with a functional semantics, if asked for.

```
type 'a tt = 'a Mpz.tt
type t = Mpz.f tt
    multi-precision integer
```

```
val _mpz : t -> Mpz.t
val _mpzf : Mpz.t -> t
val to_mpz : t -> 'a Mpz.tt
val of_mpz : 'a Mpz.tt -> t
    Safe conversion from and to Mpz.t.
    There is no sharing between the argument and the result.
```

## 0.120 Pretty-printing

```
val print : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> 'a tt -> unit
```

## 0.121 Constructors

```
val of_string : string -> t
val of_float : float -> t
val of_int : int -> t
```

## 0.122 Conversions

```
val to_string : 'a tt -> string
val to_float : 'a tt -> float
```

## 0.123 Arithmetic Functions

```
val add : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> t
val add_int : 'a tt -> int -> t
val sub : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> t
val sub_int : 'a tt -> int -> t
val mul : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> t
val mul_int : 'a tt -> int -> t
val cdiv_q : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> t
val cdiv_r : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> t
val cdiv_qr : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> t * t
val fdiv_q : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> t
```

---

```

val fdiv_r : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> t
val fdiv_qr : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> t * t
val tdiv_q : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> t
val tdiv_r : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> t
val tdiv_qr : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> t * t
val divexact : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> t
val gmod : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> t
val gcd : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> t
val lcm : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> t
val neg : 'a tt -> t
val abs : 'a tt -> t

```

## 0.124 Comparison Functions

```

val cmp : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> int
val cmp_int : 'a tt -> int -> int
val sgn : 'a tt -> int

```

## 0.125 Module Mpqf : GMP multi-precision rationals, functional version

Functions in this module has a functional semantics, unlike the corresponding functions in `Mpq`[0.79]. These functions are less efficient, due to the additional memory allocation needed for the result.

```

type 'a tt = 'a Mpq.tt
type t = Mpq.f tt

```

multi-precision rationals

```

val to_mpq : t -> 'a Mpq.tt
val of_mpq : 'a Mpq.tt -> t

```

Safe conversion from and to `Mpq.t`.

There is no sharing between the argument and the result.

```

val _mpq : t -> Mpq.t
val _mpqf : Mpq.t -> t

```

Unsafe conversion from and to `Mpq.t`.

Sharing between the argument and the result.

## 0.126 Pretty-printing

```

val print : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> 'a tt -> unit

```



---

## 0.127 Constructors

```
val of_string : string -> t
val of_float : float -> t
val of_int : int -> t
val of_frac : int -> int -> t
val of_mpz : 'a Mpz.tt -> t
val of_mpz2 : 'a Mpz.tt -> 'b Mpz.tt -> t
```

## 0.128 Conversions

```
val to_string : 'a tt -> string
val to_float : 'a tt -> float
val to_mpzf2 : 'a tt -> Mpzf.t * Mpzf.t
```

## 0.129 Arithmetic Functions

```
val add : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> t
val sub : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> t
val mul : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> t
val div : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> t
val neg : 'a tt -> t
val abs : 'a tt -> t
val inv : 'a tt -> t
val equal : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> bool
```

## 0.130 Comparison Functions

```
val cmp : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> int
val cmp_int : 'a tt -> int -> int
val cmp_frac : 'a tt -> int -> int -> int
val sgn : 'a tt -> int
```

## 0.131 Extraction Functions

```
val get_num : t -> Mpzf.t
val get_den : t -> Mpzf.t
```

## 0.132 Module Mpfrf : MPFR multi-precision floating-point version, functional version

Functions in this module has a functional semantics, unlike the corresponding functions in `Mpfr`[0.101]. These functions do not return the rounding information and are less efficient, due to the additional memory allocation needed for the result.

```
type 'a tt = 'a Mpfr.tt
type t = Mpfr.f tt
```

```
val to_mpfr : t -> 'a Mpfr.tt
val of_mpfr : 'a Mpfr.tt -> t
    Safe conversion from and to Mpfr.t.
    There is no sharing between the argument and the result.

val _mpfr : t -> Mpfr.t
val _mpfrf : Mpfr.t -> t
    Unsafe conversion from and to Mpfr.t.
    The argument and the result actually share the same number: be cautious !
```

Conversion from and to Mpz.t, Mpq.t and Mpfr.t There is no sharing between the argument and the result.

### 0.133 Pretty-printing

```
val print : Stdlib.Format.formatter -> t -> unit
```

### 0.134 Constructors

```
val of_string : string -> Mpfr.round -> t
val of_float : float -> Mpfr.round -> t
val of_int : int -> Mpfr.round -> t
val of_frac : int -> int -> Mpfr.round -> t
val of_mpz : 'a Mpz.tt -> Mpfr.round -> t
val of_mpz2 : 'a Mpz.tt -> 'b Mpz.tt -> Mpfr.round -> t
val of_mpq : 'a Mpq.tt -> Mpfr.round -> t
```

### 0.135 Conversions

```
val to_string : t -> string
val to_float : ?round:Mpfr.round -> t -> float
val to_mpqf : t -> Mpqf.t
```

### 0.136 Arithmetic Functions

```
val add : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> Mpfr.round -> t
val add_int : 'a tt -> int -> Mpfr.round -> t
val sub : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> Mpfr.round -> t
val sub_int : 'a tt -> int -> Mpfr.round -> t
val mul : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> Mpfr.round -> t
val mul_ui : 'a tt -> int -> Mpfr.round -> t
val ui_div : int -> 'b tt -> Mpfr.round -> t
val div : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> Mpfr.round -> t
val div_ui : 'a tt -> int -> Mpfr.round -> t
```

---

```
val sqrt : 'a tt -> Mpfr.round -> t
val ui_pow : int -> 'b tt -> Mpfr.round -> t
val pow : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> Mpfr.round -> t
val pow_int : 'a tt -> int -> Mpfr.round -> t
val neg : 'a tt -> Mpfr.round -> t
val abs : 'a tt -> Mpfr.round -> t
```

## 0.137 Comparison Functions

```
val equal : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> bits:int -> bool
val cmp : 'a tt -> 'b tt -> int
val cmp_int : 'a tt -> int -> int
val sgn : 'a tt -> int
val nan_p : 'a tt -> bool
val inf_p : 'a tt -> bool
val number_p : 'a tt -> bool
```

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