



The Parma Polyhedra Library  
OCaml Language Interface  
User's Manual\*  
(version 1.2)

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# 1 OCaml Language Interface

The Parma Polyhedra Library comes equipped with an interface for the OCaml language.

The main features of the library are described in Section [OCaml Interface Features](#). Section [OCaml Documentation](#) lists all the functions available to the default generated domains in the OCaml interface. Section [Compilation and Installation](#) explains how the OCaml interface is compiled and installed.

In the sequel, `prefix` is the prefix under which you have installed the library (typically `/usr` or `/usr/local`).

## OCaml Interface Features

The OCaml interface provides access to the numerical abstractions (convex polyhedra, BD shapes, octagonal shapes, etc.) implemented by the PPL library. A general introduction to the numerical abstractions, their representation in the PPL and the operations provided by the PPL is given in the main *PPL user manual*. Here we just describe those aspects that are specific to the OCaml interface.

### Overview

First, here is a list of notes with general information and advice on the use of the OCaml interface.

- The numerical abstract domains available to the OCaml user consist of the *simple* domains, *powersets* of a simple domain and *products* of simple domains.
  - The simple domains are:
    - \* convex polyhedra, which consist of `C_Polyhedron` and `NNC_Polyhedron`;
    - \* weakly relational, which consist of `BD_Shape_N` and `Octagonal_Shape_N` where `N` is one of the numeric types `short`, `signed_char`, `int`, `long`, `long_long`, `mpz_class`, `mpq_class`;
    - \* boxes which consist of `Int8_Box`, `Int16_Box`, `Int32_Box`, `Int64_Box`, `UInt8_Box`, `UInt16_Box`, `UInt32_Box`, `UInt64_Box`, `Double_Box`, `Long_Double_Box`, `Z_Box`, `Rational_Box`, `Float_Box`; and
    - \* the Grid domain.
  - The powerset domains are `Pointset_Powerset_S` where `S` is a simple domain.
  - The product domains consist of `Direct_Product_S_T`, `Smash_Product_S_T` and `Constraints_↔_Product_S_T` where `S` and `T` are simple domains.
- In the following, any of the above numerical abstract domains is called a PPL *domain* and any element of a PPL domain is called a *PPL object*.
- The OCaml interface files are all installed in the directory `prefix/lib/ppl`. Since this includes shared and dynamically loaded libraries, you must make your dynamic linker/loader aware of this fact. If you use a GNU/Linux system, try the commands `man ld.so` and `man ldconfig` for more information.
- A PPL object such as a polyhedron can only be accessed by means of a OCaml term called a *handle*. Note, however, that the data structure of a handle, is implementation-dependent, system-dependent and version-dependent, and, for this reason, deliberately left unspecified. What we do guarantee is that the handle requires very little memory.
- An OCaml program can obtain a valid handle for a PPL object by using functions such as

```
ppl_new.C.Polyhedron.from.space.dimension,  
ppl_new.C.Polyhedron.from.C.Polyhedron,  
ppl_new.C.Polyhedron.from.constraints,  
ppl_new.C.Polyhedron.from.generators.
```

These functions will return a new handle for referencing a PPL polyhedron.

- For a PPL object with space dimension  $k$ , the identifiers used for the PPL variables must lie between 0 and  $k - 1$  and correspond to the indices of the associated Cartesian axes. For example, when using the functions that combine PPL polyhedra or add constraints or generators to a representation of a PPL polyhedron, the polyhedra referenced and any constraints or generators in the call should follow all the (space) dimension-compatibility rules stated in Section *Representations of Convex Polyhedra* of the main PPL user manual.
- As explained above, a polyhedron has a fixed topology C or NNC, that is determined at the time of its initialization. All subsequent operations on the polyhedron must respect all the topological compatibility rules stated in Section *Representations of Convex Polyhedra* of the main PPL user manual.
- Any application using the PPL should make sure that only the intended version(s) of the library are ever used. Functions

```
ppl_version_major,  
ppl_version_minor,  
ppl_version_revision,  
ppl_version_beta,  
ppl_version,  
ppl_banner.
```

allow run-time checking of information about the version being used.

## Function Descriptions

Below is a short description of many of the interface functions. For full definitions of terminology used here, see the main PPL user manual.

## Domain Independent Functions

First we describe some domain independent functions included with all instantiations of the OCaml interfaces.

### **ppl\_version\_major**

Returns the major number of the PPL version.

### **ppl\_version\_minor**

Returns the minor number of the PPL version.

### **ppl\_version\_revision**

Returns the revision number of the PPL version.

### **ppl\_version\_beta**

Returns the beta number of the PPL version.

### **ppl\_version**

Returns the PPL version.

### **ppl\_banner**

Returns information about the PPL version, the licensing, the lack of any warranty whatsoever, the C++ compiler used to build the library, where to report bugs and where to look for further information.

### **ppl\_max\_space\_dimension**

Returns the maximum space dimension the C++ interface can handle.

### **ppl\_Coefficient\_bits**

Returns the number of bits used in the C++ interface for PPL coefficients; 0 if unbounded.

### **ppl\_Coefficient\_is\_bounded**

Returns true if and only if the coefficients in the C++ interface are bounded.

### **ppl\_Coefficient\_max**

If the coefficients are bounded, returns the maximum coefficient the C++ interface can handle.

### **ppl\_Coefficient\_min**

If the coefficients are bounded, returns the minimum coefficient the C++ interface can handle.

### **ppl\_io.wrap\_string source\_string indent\_depth preferred\_first\_line\_length preferred\_line\_length**

Utility function for the wrapping of lines of text. The function wraps the lines of text stored in its first string argument according to the next three integer arguments, which are interpreted as the indentation depth, the preferred length for the first line and the preferred length for all the other lines, respectively; it returns a string containing the wrapped text.

### **ppl\_set\_timeout csecs**

Computations taking exponential time will be interrupted some time after `csecs` centiseconds after that call. If the computation is interrupted that way, a timeout exception will be thrown. An exception is immediately thrown if `csecs` is not strictly greater than zero, or if the PPL Watchdog library is not enabled.

### **ppl\_reset\_timeout**

Resets the timeout time so that the computation is not interrupted. An exception is thrown if the PPL Watchdog library is not enabled.

### **ppl\_set\_deterministic\_timeout unscaled\_weight scale**

Computations taking exponential time will be interrupted some time after reaching the complexity threshold  $\text{weight} = \text{unscaled\_weight} \cdot 2^{\text{scale}}$ . If the computation is interrupted that way, a timeout exception will be thrown. `unscaled_weight` must be strictly greater than zero; `scale` must be non-negative; an exception is thrown if the computed weight threshold exceeds the maximum allowed value. *NOTE:* This "timeout" checking functionality is said to be *deterministic* because it is not based on actual elapsed time. Its behavior will only depend on (some of the) computations performed in the PPL library and it will be otherwise independent from the computation environment (CPU, operating system, compiler, etc.). The weight mechanism is under beta testing: client applications should be ready to reconsider the tuning of these weight thresholds when upgrading to newer version of the PPL.

### **ppl\_reset\_deterministic\_timeout**

Resets the timeout time so that the computation is not interrupted. An exception is thrown if the PPL Watchdog library is not enabled.

### **ppl\_set\_rounding\_for\_PPL**

Sets the FPU rounding mode so that the PPL abstractions based on floating point numbers work correctly. This is performed automatically at initialization-time. Calling this function is needed only if `restore_pre_PPL_rounding` has previously been called.

### **ppl\_restore\_pre\_PPL\_rounding**

Sets the FPU rounding mode as it was before initialization of the PPL. After calling this function it is absolutely necessary to call `set_rounding_for_PPL` before using any PPL abstractions based on floating point numbers. This is performed automatically at finalization-time.

### **ppl\_irrational\_precision**

Returns the precision parameter for irrational calculations.

### **ppl\_set\_irrational\_precision**

Sets the precision parameter  $p$  for irrational calculations. In the following irrational calculations returning an unbounded rational (e.g., when computing a square root), the lesser between numerator and denominator will be limited to  $2^{**p}$ .

## **MIP Functions**

Here we describe some functions available for PPL objects defining mixed integer (linear) programming problems.

### **ppl\_new\_MIP\_Problem\_from\_space\_dimension dimension**

Return a handle to an MIP Problem `MIP` with the feasible region the vector space of dimension `dimension`, objective function 0 and optimization mode `max`.

### **ppl\_new\_MIP\_Problem dimension constraint\_system lin\_expr optimization\_mode**

Return a handle to an MIP Problem `MIP` having space dimension `dimension`, a feasible region represented by `constraint_system`, objective function `lin_expr` and optimization mode `optimization_mode`.

### **ppl\_MIP\_Problem\_get\_control\_parameter handle param\_name**

Returns the value of the control parameter named `param_name`.

### **ppl\_MIP\_Problem\_set\_control\_parameter handle param\_value**

Sets control parameter value `param_value`.

### **ppl\_MIP\_Problem\_swap handle\_1 handle\_2**

Swaps the MIP Problem referenced by `handle_1` with the one referenced by `handle_2`.

**ppl MIP Problem\_space\_dimension handle**

Returns the dimension of the vector space in which the MIP Problem referenced by `handle` is embedded.

**ppl MIP Problem\_integer\_space\_dimensions handle**

Returns a list of variables representing representing the integer space dimensions of the MIP Problem referenced by `handle`.

**ppl MIP Problem\_constraints handle**

Returns a list of the constraints in the constraints system representing the feasible region for the MIP Problem referenced by `handle`.

**ppl MIP Problem\_objective\_function handle**

Returns the objective function for the MIP Problem referenced by `handle`.

**ppl MIP Problem\_optimization\_mode handle**

Returns the optimization mode for the MIP Problem referenced by `handle`.

**ppl MIP Problem\_clear handle**

Resets the MIP problem referenced by `handle` to be the trivial problem with the feasible region the 0-dimensional universe, objective function 0 and optimization mode `Maximization`.

**ppl MIP Problem\_add\_space\_dimensions\_and\_embed handle dimension**

Embeds the MIP problem referenced by `handle` in a space that is enlarged by `dimension` dimensions,

**ppl MIP Problem\_add\_to\_integer\_space\_dimensions handle vars\_list**

Updates the MIP Problem referenced by `handle` so that the variables in `vars_list` are added to the set of integer space dimensions.

**ppl MIP Problem\_add\_constraint handle constraint**

Updates the MIP Problem referenced by `handle` so that the feasible region is represented by the original constraint system together with the constraint `constraint`.

**ppl MIP Problem\_add\_constraints handle constraint\_system**

Updates the MIP Problem referenced by `handle` so that the feasible region is represented by the original constraint system together with all the constraints in `constraint_system`.

**ppl MIP Problem\_set\_objective\_function handle lin\_expr**

Updates the MIP Problem referenced by `handle` so that the objective function is changed to `lin_expr`.

**ppl MIP Problem\_set\_optimization\_mode handle optimization\_mode**

Updates the MIP Problem referenced by `handle` so that the optimization mode is changed to `optimization_mode`.

**ppl MIP\_Problem\_is\_satisfiable handle**

Returns true if the MIP Problem referenced by `handle` is satisfiable and false otherwise.

**ppl MIP\_Problem\_solve handle**

Solves the MIP problem referenced by `handle` and returns 0, if the MIP problem is not satisfiable; 1, if the MIP problem is satisfiable but there is no finite bound to the value of the objective function; 2, if the MIP problem admits an optimal solution.

**ppl MIP\_Problem\_feasible\_point handle**

Returns a feasible point for the MIP problem referenced by `handle`.

**ppl MIP\_Problem\_optimizing\_point handle**

Returns an optimizing point for the MIP problem referenced by `handle`.

**ppl MIP\_Problem\_optimal\_value handle**

Returns a pair of numbers, the first being the numerator and the second the denominator, for the optimal value for the MIP problem referenced by `handle`.

**ppl MIP\_Problem\_evaluate\_objective\_function handle generator**

Evaluates the objective function of the MIP problem referenced by `handle` at point `generator`. Returns a pair of numbers, the first being the numerator and the second the denominator, for the objective function value for the MIP problem referenced by `handle`.

**ppl MIP\_Problem\_OK handle**

Returns true if the MIP Problem referenced by `handle` is well formed, i.e., if it satisfies all its implementation invariants and false, otherwise. Useful for debugging purposes.

**ppl MIP\_Problem\_ascii\_dump handle**

Returns a string containing an ASCII dump of the internal representation of the MIP\_Problem referenced by `handle`. Useful for debugging purposes.

## PIP Functions

Here we describe some functions available for PPL objects defining parametric integer programming problems.

**ppl\_new\_PIP\_Problem\_from\_space\_dimension dimension**

Return a handle to a PIP Problem PIP with the feasible region the vector space of dimension `dimension`, empty constraint\_system and empty set of parametric variables.

**ppl\_new\_PIP\_Problem dimension constraint\_system vars\_list**

Return a handle to a PIP Problem PIP having space dimension `dimension`, a feasible region represented by `constraint_system` and parametric variables represented by `vars_list`.

**ppl\_PIP\_Problem\_get\_control\_parameter handle param\_name**

Returns the value of the control parameter named `param_name`.

**ppl\_PIP\_Problem\_set\_control\_parameter handle param\_value**

Sets control parameter value `param_value`.

**ppl\_PIP\_Problem\_swap handle\_1 handle\_2**

Swaps the PIP Problem referenced by `handle_1` with the one referenced by `handle_2`.

**ppl\_PIP\_Problem\_space\_dimension handle**

Returns the dimension of the vector space in which the PIP Problem referenced by `handle` is embedded.

**ppl\_PIP\_Problem\_parameter\_space\_dimensions handle**

Returns a list of variables representing representing the parameter space dimensions of the PIP Problem referenced by `handle`.

**ppl\_PIP\_Problem\_constraints handle**

Returns a list of the constraints in the constraints system representing the feasible region for the PIP Problem referenced by `handle`.

**ppl\_PIP\_Problem\_clear handle**

Resets the PIP problem referenced by `handle` to be the trivial problem with space dimension 0.

**ppl\_PIP\_Problem\_add\_space\_dimensions\_and\_embed handle dimension\_0 dimension\_1**

Embeds the PIP problem referenced by `handle` in a space that is enlarged by `dimension_0` non-parameter dimensions and `dimension_1` parameter dimensions,

**ppl\_PIP\_Problem\_add\_to\_parameter\_space\_dimensions handle vars\_list**

Sets the space dimensions whose indexes are in `vars_list` to be parameter space dimensions.

**ppl\_PIP\_Problem\_add\_constraint handle constraint**

Updates the PIP Problem referenced by `handle` so that the feasible region is represented by the original constraint system together with the constraint `constraint`.

**ppl\_PIP\_Problem\_add\_constraints handle constraint\_system**

Updates the PIP Problem referenced by `handle` so that the feasible region is represented by the original constraint system together with all the constraints in `constraint_system`.

**ppl\_PIP\_Problem\_set\_big\_parameter\_dimension handle dimension**

Sets the dimension for the big parameter to `dimension`.

**ppl\_PIP\_Problem\_get\_big\_parameter\_dimension handle**

Returns the dimension for the big parameter. Exception is thrown if no big parameter dimension has been set.

**ppl\_PIP\_Problem\_has\_big\_parameter\_dimension handle**

Returns true if and only if the dimension for the big parameter has been set.

**ppl\_PIP\_Problem\_is\_satisfiable handle**

Returns true if the PIP Problem referenced by `handle` is satisfiable and false otherwise.

**ppl\_PIP\_Problem\_solve handle**

Solves the PIP problem referenced by `handle` and returns a status flag indicating the outcome of the optimization attempt: `Optimized_Pip_Problem` if the optimization attempt succeeds; `Unfeasible_Pip_Problem` otherwise.

**ppl\_PIP\_Problem\_solution handle**

Solves the PIP problem referenced by `handle` and returns a handle to a `PIP_Tree` representing a feasible solution, if it exists and bottom otherwise.

**ppl\_PIP\_Problem\_optimizing\_solution handle**

Solves the PIP problem referenced by `handle` and returns a handle to a `PIP_Tree` representing an optimizing solution, if it exists and bottom otherwise.

**ppl\_PIP\_Problem\_OK handle**

Returns true if the PIP Problem referenced by `handle` is well formed, i.e., if it satisfies all its implementation invariants and false, otherwise. Useful for debugging purposes.

**ppl\_PIP\_Problem\_ascii\_dump handle**

Returns a string containing an ASCII dump of the internal representation of the `PIP_Problem` referenced by `handle`. Useful for debugging purposes.

**ppl\_PIP\_Tree\_Node\_swap handle\_1 handle\_2**

Swaps the PIP tree node referenced by `handle_1` with the one referenced by `handle_2`.

**ppl\_PIP\_Tree\_Node\_OK handle**

Returns true if the PIP tree node referenced by `handle` is well formed, i.e., if it satisfies all its implementation invariants and false, otherwise. Useful for debugging purposes.

**ppl\_PIP\_Tree\_Node\_ascii\_dump handle**

Returns a string containing an ASCII dump of the internal representation of the PIP tree node referenced by `handle`. Useful for debugging purposes.

**ppl\_PIP\_Tree\_Node\_constraints handle**

Returns a list of the parameter constraints in the PIP tree node referenced by `handle`.

**ppl\_PIP\_Tree\_Node\_artificials handle**

Returns a list of the artificial parameters in the PIP tree node referenced by `handle`.

**ppl\_PIP\_Tree\_Node\_is\_bottom handle**

Returns true if and only if `handle` represents bottom.

**ppl\_PIP\_Tree\_Node\_is\_decision handle**

Returns true if and only if `handle` represents a decision node.

**ppl\_PIP\_Tree\_Node\_is\_solution handle**

Returns true if and only if `handle` represents a solution node.

**ppl\_PIP\_Tree\_Node\_parametric\_values handle var**

Returns a linear expression representing the values of problem variable `var` in the solution node represented by `handle`. The returned linear expression may involve problem parameters as well as artificial parameters.

**ppl\_PIP\_Tree\_Node\_true\_child handle var**

Returns a handle to the child on the true branch of the PIP tree node represented by `handle`.

**ppl\_PIP\_Tree\_Node\_false\_child handle var**

Returns a handle to the child on the false branch of the PIP tree node represented by `handle`.

## C\_Polyhedron Functions

Here we describe the main functions available for PPL objects defining convex and closed polyhedra.

**ppl\_new\_C\_Polyhedron\_from\_space\_dimension space\_dimension universe\_or\_empty**

Returns a handle to a C polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}$  with `space_dimension` dimensions; it is empty or the universe polyhedron depending on whether `universe_or_empty` is empty or universe, respectively.

**ppl\_new\_C\_Polyhedron\_from\_C\_Polyhedron handle**

If `handle` refers to a C polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_1$ , then the expression will return a handle to a copy  $\mathcal{P}_2$  of  $\mathcal{P}_1$ .

**ppl\_new\_C\_Polyhedron\_from\_NNC\_Polyhedron handle**

If `handle` refers to an NNC polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_1$ , then the expression returns a handle to a copy  $\mathcal{P}_2$  of  $\mathcal{P}_1$ .

When using `ppl_new_C_Polyhedron_from_NNC_Polyhedron/2`, care must be taken that the source polyhedron referenced by `handle` is topologically closed.

**ppl\_new\_C\_Polyhedron\_from\_constraints constraint\_system**

Returns a handle to a C polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}$  represented by `constraint_system`.

**ppl\_new\_C\_Polyhedron\_from\_generators generator\_system**

Returns a handle to a C polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}$  represented by `generator_system`.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_swap handle\_1 handle\_2**

Swaps the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}$  referenced by `handle_1` with the polyhedron  $\mathcal{Q}$  referenced by `handle_2`. The polyhedra  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $\mathcal{Q}$  must have the same topology.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_space\_dimension handle**

Returns the dimension of the vector space in which the polyhedron referenced by `handle` is embedded.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_affine\_dimension handle**

Returns the actual dimension of the polyhedron referenced by `handle`.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_get\_constraints handle**

Return a list of the constraints in the constraints system representing the polyhedron referenced by `handle`.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_get\_minimized\_constraints handle**

Returns a minimized list of the constraints in the constraints system representing the polyhedron referenced by `handle`.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_get\_generators handle**

Returns a list of the generators in the generators system representing the polyhedron referenced by `handle`.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_get\_minimized\_generators handle**

Returns a minimized list of the generators in the generators system representing the polyhedron referenced by `handle`.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_relation\_with\_constraint handle constraint**

Returns the list of relations the polyhedron referenced by `handle` has with `constraint`. The possible relations and their meaning is given in Section *Relation-With Operators* of the main PPL user manual.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_relation\_with\_generator handle generator**

Returns the list of relations the polyhedron referenced by `handle` has with `generator`. The possible relations and their meaning is given in Section *Relation-With Operators* of the main PPL user manual.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_is\_empty handle**

Returns true if the polyhedron referenced by `handle` is empty and false, otherwise.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_is\_universe handle**

Returns true if the polyhedron referenced by `handle` is the universe and false, otherwise.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_is\_bounded handle**

Returns true if the polyhedron referenced by `handle` is bounded and false, otherwise.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_contains\_integer\_point handle**

Returns true if the polyhedron referenced by `handle` contains at least one integer point and false, otherwise.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_bounds\_from\_above handle lin\_expr**

Returns true if the polyhedron referenced by `handle` is bounded from above by `lin_expr` and false, otherwise.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_bounds\_from\_below handle lin\_expr**

Returns true if the polyhedron referenced by `handle` is bounded from below by `lin_expr` and false, otherwise.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_maximize handle lin\_expr**

Returns a record `bool_1 * coefficient_1 * coefficient_2 * bool_2` where: `bool_1` is true if the polyhedron  $P$  referenced by `handle` is not empty and `lin_expr` is bounded from above in  $P$  and false, otherwise. `coefficient_1` is the numerator of the supremum value and `coefficient_2` the denominator of the supremum value. If the supremum is also the maximum, `bool_2` is true and false, otherwise.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_maximize\_with\_point handle lin\_expr**

Returns a record `bool_1 * coefficient_1 * coefficient_2 * bool_2 * Point` `bool_1` is true if the polyhedron  $P$  referenced by `handle` is not empty and `lin_expr` is bounded from above in  $P$  and false, otherwise. `coefficient_1` is the numerator of the supremum value and `coefficient_2` the denominator of the supremum value. If the supremum is also the maximum, `bool_2` is true and false, otherwise. `Point` is the point or closure point where `lin_expr` reaches the supremum.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_minimize handle lin\_expr**

Returns a record `bool_1 * coefficient_1 * coefficient_2 * bool_2` `bool_1` is true if the polyhedron  $P$  referenced by `handle` is not empty and `lin_expr` is bounded from below in  $P$  and false, otherwise. `coefficient_1` is the numerator of the infimum value and `coefficient_2` the denominator of the infimum value. If the infimum is also the minimum, `bool_2` is true and false, otherwise.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_minimize\_with\_point handle lin\_expr**

Returns a record `bool_1 * coefficient_1 * coefficient_2 * bool_2` `bool_1` is true if the polyhedron  $P$  referenced by `handle` is not empty and `lin_expr` is bounded from below in  $P$  and false, otherwise. `coefficient_1` is the numerator of the infimum value and `coefficient_2` the denominator of the infimum value. If the infimum is also the minimum, `bool_2` is true and false, otherwise. `Point` is the point or closure point where `lin_expr` reaches the infimum.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_is\_topologically\_closed handle**

Returns true if the polyhedron referenced by `handle` is topologically closed and false, otherwise.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_contains\_Polyhedron handle\_1 handle\_2**

Returns true if the polyhedron referenced by `handle_2` is included in or equal to the polyhedron referenced by `handle_1` and false, otherwise.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_strictly\_contains\_Polyhedron handle\_1 handle\_2**

Returns true if the polyhedron referenced by `handle_2` is included in but not equal to the polyhedron referenced by `handle_1` and false, otherwise.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_is\_disjoint\_from\_Polyhedron handle\_1 handle\_2**

Returns true if the polyhedron referenced by `handle_1` is disjoint from the polyhedron referenced by `handle_2` and false, otherwise.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_equals\_Polyhedron handle\_1 handle\_2**

Returns true if the polyhedron referenced by `handle_1` is equal to the polyhedron referenced by `handle_2` and false, otherwise.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_OK handle**

Returns true if the polyhedron referenced by `handle` is well formed, i.e., if it satisfies all its implementation invariants and false, otherwise. Useful for debugging purposes.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_add\_constraint handle constraint**

Updates the polyhedron referenced by `handle` to one obtained by adding `constraint` to its constraint system.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_add\_generator handle generator**

Updates the polyhedron referenced by `handle` to one obtained by adding `generator` to its generator system.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_add\_constraints handle constraint\_system**

Updates the polyhedron referenced by `handle` to one obtained by adding to its constraint system the constraints in `constraint_system`.

**ppl\_C.Polyhedron\_add\_generators handle generator\_system**

Updates the polyhedron referenced by `handle` to one obtained by adding to its generator system the generators in `generator_system`.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_intersection\_assign handle\_1 handle\_2**

Assigns to the polyhedron referenced by `handle_1` its intersection with the polyhedron referenced by `handle_2`.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_poly\_hull\_assign handle\_1 handle\_2**

Assigns to the polyhedron referenced by `handle_1` its poly-hull with the polyhedron referenced by `handle_2`.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_poly\_difference\_assign handle\_1 handle\_2**

Assigns to the polyhedron referenced by `handle_1` its poly-difference with the polyhedron referenced by `handle_2`.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_affine\_image handle var lin\_expr coefficient**

Transforms the polyhedron referenced by `handle` assigning the affine expression `lin_expr/coefficient` to `var`.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_affine\_preimage handle var lin\_expr coefficient**

This is the inverse transformation to that for `ppl_affine_image`.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_bounded\_affine\_image handle var lin\_expr\_1 lin\_expr\_2 coefficient**

Transforms the polyhedron referenced by `handle` assigning the image with respect to the transfer relation `lin_expr_1/coefficient <= var <= lin_expr_2/coefficient`.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_generalized\_affine\_image handle var Relation\_Symbol lin\_expr coefficient**

Transforms the polyhedron referenced by `handle` assigning the generalized affine image with respect to the transfer function `var Relation_Symbol lin_expr/coefficient`.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_generalized\_affine\_image\_lhs\_rhs handle lin\_expr\_1 Relation\_Symbol lin\_expr\_2**

Transforms the polyhedron referenced by `handle` assigning the generalized affine image with respect to the transfer function `lin_expr_1 Relation_Symbol lin_expr_2`.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_time\_elapse\_assign handle\_1 handle\_2**

Assigns to the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}$  referenced by `handle_1` the time-elapse ( $\mathcal{P} \nearrow \mathcal{Q}$ ) with the polyhedron  $\mathcal{Q}$  referenced by `handle_2`.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_BHRZ03\_widening\_assign handle\_1 handle\_2**

If the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_1$  referenced by `handle_1` contains the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_2$  referenced by `handle_2`, then `handle_1` will refer to the BHRZ03-widening of  $\mathcal{P}_1$  with  $\mathcal{P}_2$ .

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_BHRZ03\_widening\_assign\_with\_tokens handle\_1 handle\_2 c\_unsigned\_1**

It is assumed that the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_1$  referenced by `handle_1` contains the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_2$  referenced by `handle_2`; let  $\mathcal{P}$  denote the BHRZ03-widening of  $\mathcal{P}_1$  with  $\mathcal{P}_2$ , Assuming that the quantity  $t_1$  given by `c_unsigned_1` is the number of tokens available, Then this function will return the number of tokens remaining at the end of the operation.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_limited\_BHRZ03\_extrapolation\_assign handle\_1 handle\_2 constraint\_system**

If the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_1$  referenced by `handle_1` contains the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_2$  referenced by `handle_2`, then `handle_1` will refer to the BHRZ03-extrapolation of  $\mathcal{P}_1$  with  $\mathcal{P}_2$  improved by enforcing the constraints in `constraint_system`.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_limited\_BHRZ03\_extrapolation\_assign\_with\_tokens handle\_1 handle\_2 constraint\_system c\_unsigned\_1**

It is assumed that the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_1$  referenced by `handle_1` contains the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_2$  referenced by `handle_2`; let  $\mathcal{P}$  denote the BHRZ03-extrapolation of  $\mathcal{P}_1$  with  $\mathcal{P}_2$ , improved by enforcing those constraints in `constraint_system`.

Assuming that the quantity  $t_1$  given by `c_unsigned_1` is the number of tokens available, then this function will return the number of tokens  $t_2$  remaining at the end of the operation.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_bounded\_BHRZ03\_extrapolation\_assign handle\_1 handle\_2 constraint\_system**

If the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_1$  referenced by `handle_1` contains the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_2$  referenced by `handle_2`, then `handle_1` will refer to the BHRZ03-extrapolation of  $\mathcal{P}_1$  with  $\mathcal{P}_2$  improved by enforcing the constraints in `constraint_system` together with all constraints of the form  $\pm x \leq r$  and  $\pm x < r$  that are satisfied by every point in  $\mathcal{P}_1$ .

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_bounded\_BHRZ03\_extrapolation\_assign\_with\_tokens handle\_1 handle\_2 constraint\_system c\_unsigned\_1**

It is assumed that the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_1$  referenced by `handle_1` contains the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_2$  referenced by `handle_2`; let  $\mathcal{P}$  denote the BHRZ03-extrapolation of  $\mathcal{P}_1$  with  $\mathcal{P}_2$  improved by enforcing those constraints in `constraint_system` together with all constraints of the form  $\pm x \leq r$  and  $\pm x < r$  that are satisfied by every point in  $\mathcal{P}_1$ .

Assuming that the quantity  $t_1$  given by `c_unsigned_1` is the number of tokens available, this function will return the number of tokens  $t_2$  remaining at the end of the operation.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_H79\_widening\_assign handle\_1 handle\_2**

If the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_1$  referenced by `handle_1` contains the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_2$  referenced by `handle_2`, then `handle_1` will refer to the H79-widening of  $\mathcal{P}_1$  with  $\mathcal{P}_2$ .

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_H79\_widening\_assign\_with\_tokens handle\_1 handle\_2 c\_unsigned\_1**

It is assumed that the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_1$  referenced by `handle_1` contains the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_2$  referenced by `handle_2`; let  $\mathcal{P}$  denote the H79-widening of  $\mathcal{P}_1$  with  $\mathcal{P}_2$ , Assuming that the quantity  $t_1$  given by `c_unsigned_1` is the number of tokens available, Then this function will return the number of tokens remaining at the end of the operation.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_limited\_H79\_extrapolation\_assign handle\_1 handle\_2 constraint\_system**

If the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_1$  referenced by `handle_1` contains the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_2$  referenced by `handle_2`, then `handle_1` will refer to the H79-extrapolation of  $\mathcal{P}_1$  with  $\mathcal{P}_2$  improved by enforcing the constraints in `constraint_system`.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_limited\_H79\_extrapolation\_assign\_with\_tokens handle\_1 handle\_2 constraint\_system c\_unsigned\_1**

It is assumed that the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_1$  referenced by `handle_1` contains the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_2$  referenced by `handle_2`; let  $\mathcal{P}$  denote the H79-extrapolation of  $\mathcal{P}_1$  with  $\mathcal{P}_2$ , improved by enforcing those constraints in `constraint_system`.

Assuming that the quantity  $t_1$  given by `c_unsigned_1` is the number of tokens available, then this function will return the number of tokens  $t_2$  remaining at the end of the operation.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_bounded\_H79\_extrapolation\_assign handle\_1 handle\_2 constraint\_system**

If the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_1$  referenced by `handle_1` contains the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_2$  referenced by `handle_2`, then `handle_1` will refer to the H79-extrapolation of  $\mathcal{P}_1$  with  $\mathcal{P}_2$  improved by enforcing the constraints in `constraint_system` together with all constraints of the form  $\pm x \leq r$  and  $\pm x < r$  that are satisfied by every point in  $\mathcal{P}_1$ .

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_bounded\_H79\_extrapolation\_assign\_with\_tokens handle\_1 handle\_2 constraint\_system c\_unsigned\_1**

It is assumed that the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_1$  referenced by `handle_1` contains the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_2$  referenced by `handle_2`; let  $\mathcal{P}$  denote the H79-extrapolation of  $\mathcal{P}_1$  with  $\mathcal{P}_2$ , improved by enforcing those constraints in `constraint_system` together with all constraints of the form  $\pm x \leq r$  and  $\pm x < r$  that are satisfied by every point in  $\mathcal{P}_1$ .

Assuming that the quantity  $t_1$  given by `c_unsigned_1` is the number of tokens available, this function will return the number of tokens  $t_2$  remaining at the end of the operation.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_topological\_closure\_assign handle**

Assigns to the polyhedron referenced by `handle` its topological closure.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_add\_space\_dimensions\_and\_embed handle space\_dimension**

Embeds the polyhedron referenced by `handle` in a space that is enlarged by `space_dimension` dimensions,

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_concatenate\_assign handle\_1 handle\_2**

Updates the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_1$  referenced by `handle_1` by first embedding  $\mathcal{P}_1$  in a new space enlarged by the space dimensions of the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_2$  referenced by `handle_2`, and then adds to its system of constraints a renamed-apart version of the constraints of  $\mathcal{P}_2$ .

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_add\_space\_dimensions\_and\_project handle space\_dimension**

Projects the polyhedron referenced by `handle` onto a space that is enlarged by `space_dimension` dimensions,

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_remove\_space\_dimensions handle Int\_List**

Removes the space dimensions given by the identifiers of the PPL variables in list `Int_List` from the polyhedron referenced by `handle`. The identifiers for the remaining PPL variables are renumbered so that they are consecutive and the maximum index is less than the number of dimensions.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_remove\_higher\_space\_dimensions handle space\_dimension**

Projects the polyhedron referenced to by `handle` onto the first `space_dimension` dimensions.

**ppl\_Polyhedron\_expand\_space\_dimension handle var space\_dimension**

`space_dimension` copies of the space dimension referenced by variable `var` are added to the polyhedron referenced to by `handle`.

### **ppl.Polyhedron.fold\_space\_dimensions handle list\_of\_vars var**

The space dimensions referenced by the PPL variables in list `list_of_vars` are folded into the dimension referenced by `var` and removed. The result is undefined if `list_of_vars` does not have the properties described in Section *Folding Multiple Dimensions of the Vector Space into One Dimension* of the main PPL user manual.

### **ppl.Polyhedron.map\_space\_dimensions handle p\_func**

Maps the space dimensions of the polyhedron referenced by `handle` using the partial function defined by a list of pairs of integers `p_func`. The result is undefined if `p_func` does not encode a partial function with the properties described in Section *Mapping the Dimensions of the Vector Space* of the main PPL user manual.

### **ppl.Polyhedron.wrap\_assign handle list\_of\_vars width representation overflow constraint\_system complexity\_threshold wrap\_indicator**

Transforms the polyhedron referenced by `handle` by wrapping the dimensions given by `list_of_vars` while respecting the specified `width`, `representation` and `overflow` behavior of all these variables. The parameter `constraint_system` represents the conditional or looping construct guard with respect to which wrapping is performed. The non-negative integer `complexity_threshold` and Boolean `wrap_indicator` allow control of the complexity/precision ratio; higher values for `complexity_threshold` will lead to possibly greater precision while a true value for `wrap_indicator` indicates that the space dimensions should be wrapped individually. See Section *Wrapping Operator* for a more detailed description of this operator.

### **ppl.Polyhedron.ascii\_dump handle**

Returns a string containing an ASCII dump of the internal representation of the polyhedron referenced by `handle`. Useful for debugging purposes.

## **OCamlDoc Documentation**

**NOTE:** the complete documentation for module `Ppl.ocaml`, including all the types and functions that were enabled at configuration time, is only available in the *configuration dependent* OCamlDoc documentation. The configuration independent OCamlDoc documentation only contains those types and functions that are always enabled, which are grouped into module `Ppl.ocaml_globals`. Also note that module `Ppl.ocaml` automatically includes module `Ppl.ocaml_globals`.

## **2 Module Ppl.ocaml\_globals**

```
exception PPL_arithmetic_overflow of string
exception PPL_timeout_exception
exception PPL_internal_error of string
exception PPL_unknown_standard_exception of string
exception PPL_unexpected_error of string
type degenerate_element =
  | Universe
  | Empty
type linear_expression =
  | Variable of int
```

```

    | Coefficient of Gmp.Z.t
    | Unary_Plus of linear_expression
    | Unary_Minus of linear_expression
    | Plus of linear_expression * linear_expression
    | Minus of linear_expression * linear_expression
    | Times of Gmp.Z.t * linear_expression
type linear_constraint =
    | Less_Than of linear_expression * linear_expression
    | Less_Or_Equal of linear_expression * linear_expression
    | Equal of linear_expression * linear_expression
    | Greater_Than of linear_expression * linear_expression
    | Greater_Or_Equal of linear_expression * linear_expression
type linear_generator =
    | Line of linear_expression
    | Ray of linear_expression
    | Point of linear_expression * Gmp.Z.t
    | Closure_Point of linear_expression * Gmp.Z.t
type linear_grid_generator =
    | Grid_Line of linear_expression
    | Grid_Parameter of linear_expression * Gmp.Z.t
    | Grid_Point of linear_expression * Gmp.Z.t
type poly_gen_relation =
    | Subsumes
type poly_con_relation =
    | Is_Disjoint
    | Strictly_Intersects
    | Is_Included
    | Saturates
type relation_with_congruence =
    | Is_Disjoint
    | Strictly_Intersects
    | Is_Included
type linear_congruence = linear_expression * linear_expression *
    Gmp.Z.t
type constraint_system = linear_constraint list
type generator_system = linear_generator list
type grid_generator_system = linear_grid_generator list
type congruence_system = linear_congruence list
type relation_symbol =
    | Less_Than_RS
    | Less_Or_Equal_RS
    | Equal_RS
    | Greater_Than_RS
    | Greater_Or_Equal_RS
type bounded_integer_type_overflow =
    | Overflow_Wraps
    | Overflow_Undefined
    | Overflow_Impossible
type bounded_integer_type_representation =
    | Unsigned
    | Signed_2_Complement

```

```

type bounded_integer_type_width =
  | Bits_8
  | Bits_16
  | Bits_32
  | Bits_64
  | Bits_128
type complexity_class =
  | Polynomial_Complexity
  | Simplex_Complexity
  | Any_Complexity
type optimization_mode =
  | Minimization
  | Maximization
type mip_problem_status =
  | Unfeasible_Mip_Problem
  | Unbounded_Mip_Problem
  | Optimized_Mip_Problem
type control_parameter_name =
  | Pricing
type control_parameter_value =
  | Pricing_Steepest_Edge_Float
  | Pricing_Steepest_Edge_Exact
  | Pricing_Textbook
type pip_problem_status =
  | Unfeasible_Pip_Problem
  | Optimized_Pip_Problem
type pip_problem_control_parameter_name =
  | Cutting_Strategy
  | Pivot_Row_Strategy
type pip_problem_control_parameter_value =
  | Cutting_Strategy_First
  | Cutting_Strategy_Deepest
  | Cutting_Strategy_All
  | Pivot_Row_Strategy_First
  | Pivot_Row_Strategy_Max_Columnn
val ppl_version_major : unit -> int
val ppl_version_minor : unit -> int
val ppl_version_revision : unit -> int
val ppl_version_beta : unit -> int
val ppl_version : unit -> string
val ppl_banner : unit -> string
val ppl_io_wrap_string : string -> int -> int -> int -> string
val ppl_max_space_dimension : unit -> int
val ppl_Coefficient_bits : unit -> int
val ppl_Coefficient_is_bounded : unit -> bool
val ppl_Coefficient_max : unit -> Gmp.Z.t
val ppl_Coefficient_min : unit -> Gmp.Z.t
val ppl_Linear_Expression_is_zero : linear_expression -> bool
val ppl_Linear_Expression_all_homogeneous_terms_are_zero :

```

```

    linear_expression -> bool
val ppl_set_rounding_for_PPL : unit -> unit
val ppl_restore_pre_PPL_rounding : unit -> unit
val ppl_irrational_precision : unit -> int
val ppl_set_irrational_precision : int -> unit
val ppl_set_timeout : int -> unit
val ppl_reset_timeout : unit -> unit
val ppl_set_deterministic_timeout : int -> int -> unit
val ppl_reset_deterministic_timeout : unit -> unit
type mip_problem
val ppl_new_MIP_Problem_from_space_dimension : int -> mip_problem
val ppl_new_MIP_Problem :
  int ->
  constraint_system ->
  linear_expression ->
  optimization_mode -> mip_problem
val ppl_MIP_Problem_space_dimension : mip_problem -> int
val ppl_MIP_Problem_integer_space_dimensions : mip_problem -> int list
val ppl_MIP_Problem_constraints : mip_problem -> constraint_system
val ppl_MIP_Problem_add_space_dimensions_and_embed :
  mip_problem -> int -> unit
val ppl_MIP_Problem_add_to_integer_space_dimensions :
  mip_problem -> int list -> unit
val ppl_MIP_Problem_add_constraint : mip_problem -> linear_constraint -> unit
val ppl_MIP_Problem_add_constraints :
  mip_problem -> constraint_system -> unit
val ppl_MIP_Problem_set_objective_function :
  mip_problem -> linear_expression -> unit
val ppl_MIP_Problem_is_satisfiable : mip_problem -> bool
val ppl_MIP_Problem_solve : mip_problem -> mip_problem_status
val ppl_MIP_Problem_optimization_mode : mip_problem -> optimization_mode
val ppl_MIP_Problem_feasible_point : mip_problem -> linear_generator
val ppl_MIP_Problem_optimizing_point : mip_problem -> linear_generator
val ppl_MIP_Problem_objective_function : mip_problem -> linear_expression
val ppl_MIP_Problem_optimal_value : mip_problem -> Gmp.Z.t * Gmp.Z.t
val ppl_MIP_Problem_evaluate_objective_function :
  mip_problem ->
  linear_generator -> Gmp.Z.t * Gmp.Z.t
val ppl_MIP_Problem_OK : mip_problem -> bool
val ppl_MIP_Problem_clear : mip_problem -> unit
val ppl_MIP_Problem_set_optimization_mode :
  mip_problem -> optimization_mode -> unit
val ppl_MIP_Problem_set_control_parameter :
  mip_problem ->
  control_parameter_value -> unit
val ppl_MIP_Problem_get_control_parameter :

```

```

    mip_problem ->
    control_parameter_name ->
    control_parameter_value
val ppl_MIP_Problem_swap : mip_problem -> mip_problem -> unit
val ppl_MIP_Problem_ascii_dump : mip_problem -> string
type pip_problem
type pip_tree_node
type artificial_parameter = linear_expression * Gmp.Z.t
val ppl_new_PIP_Problem_from_space_dimension : int -> pip_problem
val ppl_new_PIP_Problem :
  int ->
  constraint_system ->
  int list -> pip_problem
val ppl_PIP_Problem_space_dimension : pip_problem -> int
val ppl_PIP_Problem_parameter_space_dimensions : pip_problem -> int list
val ppl_PIP_Problem_constraints : pip_problem -> constraint_system
val ppl_PIP_Problem_add_space_dimensions_and_embed :
  pip_problem -> int -> int -> unit
val ppl_PIP_Problem_add_to_parameter_space_dimensions :
  pip_problem -> int list -> unit
val ppl_PIP_Problem_add_constraint : pip_problem -> linear_constraint -> unit
val ppl_PIP_Problem_add_constraints :
  pip_problem -> constraint_system -> unit
val ppl_PIP_Problem_is_satisfiable : pip_problem -> bool
val ppl_PIP_Problem_solve : pip_problem -> pip_problem_status
val ppl_PIP_Problem_solution : pip_problem -> pip_tree_node
val ppl_PIP_Problem_optimizing_solution : pip_problem -> pip_tree_node
val ppl_PIP_Problem_get_big_parameter_dimension : pip_problem -> int
val ppl_PIP_Problem_set_big_parameter_dimension : pip_problem -> int -> unit
val ppl_PIP_Problem_has_big_parameter_dimension : pip_problem -> bool
val ppl_PIP_Problem_OK : pip_problem -> bool
val ppl_PIP_Problem_clear : pip_problem -> unit
val ppl_PIP_Problem_set_control_parameter :
  pip_problem ->
  pip_problem_control_parameter_value -> unit
val ppl_PIP_Problem_get_control_parameter :
  pip_problem ->
  pip_problem_control_parameter_name ->
  pip_problem_control_parameter_value
val ppl_PIP_Problem_swap : pip_problem -> pip_problem -> unit
val ppl_PIP_Problem_ascii_dump : pip_problem -> string
val ppl_PIP_Tree_Node_constraints : pip_tree_node -> constraint_system
val ppl_PIP_Tree_Node_artificials :
  pip_tree_node ->
  artificial_parameter list
val ppl_PIP_Tree_Node_ascii_dump : pip_tree_node -> string

```

```

val ppl_PIP_Tree_Node_OK : pip_tree_node -> bool
val ppl_PIP_Tree_Node_is_bottom : pip_tree_node -> bool
val ppl_PIP_Tree_Node_is_solution : pip_tree_node -> bool
val ppl_PIP_Tree_Node_parametric_values :
  pip_tree_node -> int -> linear_expression
val ppl_PIP_Tree_Node_is_decision : pip_tree_node -> bool
val ppl_PIP_Tree_Node_true_child : pip_tree_node -> pip_tree_node
val ppl_PIP_Tree_Node_false_child : pip_tree_node -> pip_tree_node

```

## Compilation and Installation

When the Parma Polyhedra Library is configured, it tests for the existence of the OCaml system. If OCaml is correctly installed in a standard location, things are arranged so that the OCaml interface is built and installed.

## 3 GNU General Public License

Version 3, 29 June 2007

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## **5 Module Index**

### **5.1 Modules**

Here is a list of all modules:

**OCaml Language Interface** [34](#)

## **6 Module Documentation**

### **6.1 OCaml Language Interface**

The Parma Polyhedra Library comes equipped with an interface for the OCaml language.

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