Modeling and problem solving with Mosel

FICO Xpress Training

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Contents

Introduction, Xpress overview

Topics

- Introduction to Xpress
- Modeling with Mosel:
  - Linear and Mixed Integer Programming (LP and MIP)
  - Accessing data sources
  - Programming language features
- Embedding models in applications

Aims

- At the end of the course you will
  - be familiar with optimization methods and the terminology used to describe them
  - be confident about formulating optimization models and understanding the solution
  - know how use Xpress to model and solve problems
  - be able to embed a model in a application

Other materials

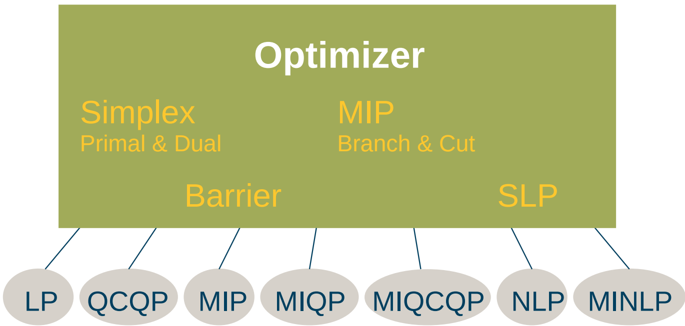
- Not a replacement for the reference manuals!
- Focuses on areas that are of practical importance
- Does not try to be exhaustive
- Pointers to reference material at the end of every chapter

1.1 Overview of Xpress

Notes

- Optimization algorithms
  - enables you to solve different classes of problems
  - built for speed, robustness and scalability
- Modeling interfaces
  - enables you to provide your problem in the most suitable way for your application
  - built for ease of use and interfacing

Optimization algorithms



Modeling interfaces

- Mosel
  - formulate model and develop optimization methods using Mosel language / environment
- BCL
  - build up model in your application code using object-oriented model builder library
- Optimizer
  - read in matrix files
  - input entire matrix from program arrays

Mosel

- A modeling and solving environment
  - integration of modeling and solving
  - programming facilities
  - open, modular architecture
- Interfaces to external data sources (*e.g.* ODBC, host application) provided
- Language is concise, user friendly, high level
- Best choice for rapid development and deployment

Mosel: Components and interfaces

- *Mosel language:* to implement problems and solution algorithms
  ⇒ model or Mosel program
- *Mosel Model Compiler and Run-time Libraries:* to compile, execute and access models from a programming language
  ⇒ C/C++, C#, Java, or VB program

- *Mosel Native Interface* (NI): to provide new or extend existing functionality of the Mosel language
  ⇒ module
- *Xpress-IVE*: graphical user interface, representation of the problem matrix, solution status/progress graphs, and result display

Mosel model extract

```
declarations
  use: array(OILS,TIME) of mpvar
  MaxRev: linctr
  Inven: array(OILS,TIME) of linctr
end-declarations

MaxRev := sum(i in OILS, t in TIME) (FOODPRICE*use(i,t) -
             SCOST*store(i,t) - COST(i,t)*buy(i,t))

forall(t in TIME) do
  MaxVegRef(t) := sum(i in VOILS) use(i,t) <= MAXREFVEG
  forall(i in OILS) do
    Inven(i,t) := store(i,t) = store(i,t-1) + buy(i,t) - use(i,t)
    ifuse(i,t) is_binary
  end-do
end-do
```

Mosel Libraries

- Embed Mosel models directly in your application
- Access the solution within your application
- Compiled models are platform independent
- Enjoy benefits of structured modeling language and rapid deployment when building applications
- Available for C, Java, C#, and VB

Xpress-IVE

- Visual Studio style visual development environment for optimization & model building with Mosel
- Mosel model editor & compiler
- Real time graphs show optimization performance
- Browse solution values in entity tree

Xpress-BCL

- Model consists of BCL functions within application source code (C, C++, Java, C# or VB)
- Develop with standard C/C++/Java/C#/VB tools
- Provide your own data interfacing
- Lower level, object oriented approach
- Enjoy benefits of structured modeling within your application source code

BCL extract

```
for (f = 0; f < NF; f++)
  for (t = 0; t < NT; t++) {
    open[f][t] = prob.newVar("open", XPRB_BV);
    make[f][t] = prob.newVar("make", XPRB_PL, 0, 100);
  }

MaxProfit = prob.newCtr("MaxProfit");
for (f = 0; f < NF; f++)
  for (t = 0; t < NT; t++)
    MaxProfit += -MCOST[f]*make[f][t];

for (f = 0; f < NF; f++)
  for (t = 0; t < NT; t++)
    MxMake[f][t] =
     prob.newCtr("MxMake", make[f][t] <= MXMAKE[f]*open[f][t] );
```

Xpress-Optimizer

- Model is set of arrays within application source code (C, Java, C#, or VB)
- May also input problems from a matrix file
- Develop with standard C/C#/Java/VB tools
- Provide your own data interfacing
- Very low level, no problem structure
- Most efficient but lose easy model development and maintenance

Mosel and Optimizer Consoles

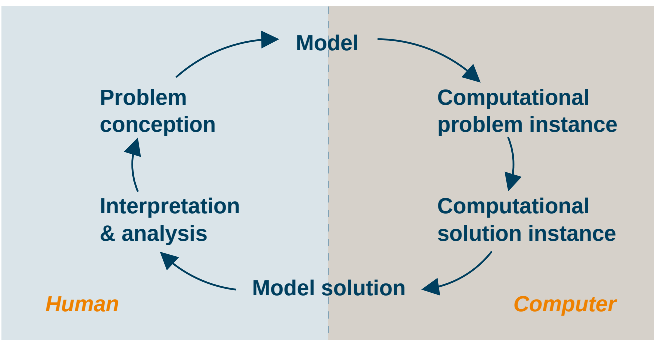
- Stand-alone command line executables with text interfaces
- Useful for simple deployment using batch/script files
- Available for all platforms supported by Xpress

Why choose Xpress?

- Active research and development
- Performance & reliability
- Problem classes & sizes
- Choice of modeling software
- Support

1.2 Why use modeling software?

Notes



- Developing a working model is the difficult bit
- Important to have software that helps
  - speed to market
  - verify correctness
  - maintenance & modification
  - algorithmic considerations
  - execution speed

Xpress modeling software

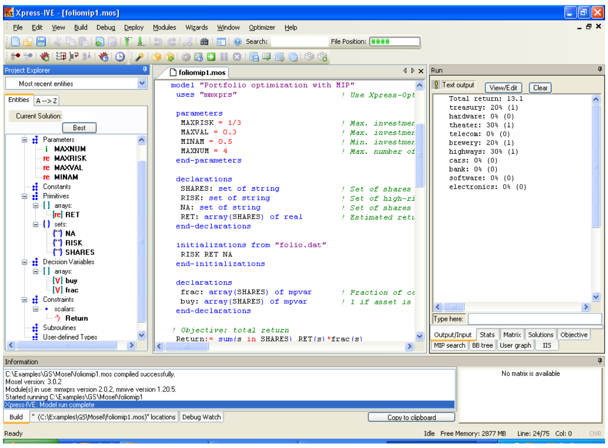
- The concepts we describe – how to formulate and solve problems – apply to all modeling software
- In this course we will use the Xpress-IVE development environment with the Xpress-Mosel language because it is
  - easy to understand and learn
  - easy to use

Xpress optimization software

- Whether you use Mosel, BCL, or interface to the Optimizer directly, your models will all be solved using the Xpress-Optimizer
- The optimization performance will be the same no matter which modeling software you use

1.3 Xpress-IVE demonstration

Notes



- Models: new, saving, opening, switching
  - start a new model
  - open an existing model
  - save current model
  - show list of available modules
- Bars: editor, entity, info, output (run)
  - switch between window layouts

- Editor: colors, auto-complete, tool tips
  - copy selection
  - cut selection
  - paste selection
  - go to next / last line with same indentation
  - go to previous / next cursor position (line)
  - undo / redo last editor command
- Compile, run
  - compile current model
  - execute current model
  - open run options dialog
  - pause execution
  - interrupt execution
  - search for the N best solutions
  - start infeasibility repair
- Output bar: log, stats, matrix, graphs, tree
- Viewing solution values
- Problem and matrix export and import
  - generate BIM file
  - export the problem matrix
  - optimize an imported matrix
- Search, bookmark
  - search
  - delete bookmarks
- Help
  - help
  - model generation wizzard & example models
  - module generation wizzard
- Debugger
  - set/delete breakpoint at cursor
  - define conditional breakpoint
  - start/stop debugger
  - step over an expression
  - step into an expression
  - run up to the cursor
  - show debugger options dialog
- Profiler
  - start the profiler

Reference material

- The manual *Getting Started with Xpress* introduces first time or occasional users to modeling with Mosel and BCL, or the direct Optimizer interface
- The *Evaluators Guide* and *Advanced Evaluators Guide* provide a quick walk-through of the Getting Started examples and some more advanced features

Modeling with Mosel

- Modeling basics
- Accessing data sources
- Advanced modeling topics
- Programming language features
- Mosel modules and packages

2.1 Modeling basics

Notes

Topics

- Definition of decision variables and constraints
- Solving with Xpress-Optimizer
- Solution output

2.1.1 A first model

Example: Chess problem

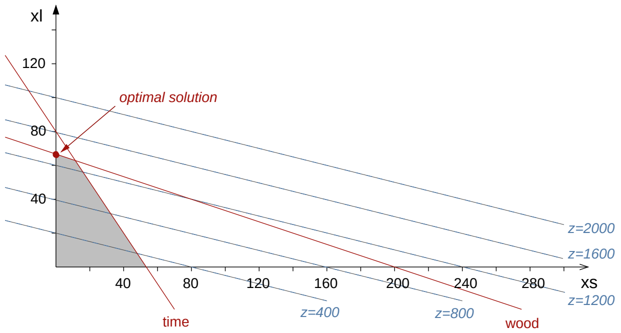
- A joinery makes two different sizes of boxwood chess sets.
- The small set requires 3 hours of machining on a lathe, and the large set requires 2 hours. There are 4 lathes with skilled operators who each work a 40 hour week.
- The small chess set requires 1 kg of boxwood, and the large set requires 3 kg. Only 200 kg of boxwood can be obtained per week.
- Each of the large chess sets yields a profit of \$20, and one of the small chess sets has a profit of \$5.
- How many sets of each kind should be made each week so as to maximize profit?

Chess problem: Mathematical formulation

- xl – quantity of large chess sets made
  xs – quantity of small chess sets made

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\max & z = 5 \cdot xs + 20 \cdot xl & \\
\text{s.t.} & 3 \cdot xs + 2 \cdot xl \leq 160 (= 4 \cdot 40) & \text{(lathe time)} \\
 & xs + 3 \cdot xl \leq 200 & \text{(wood)} \\
 & xs, xl \geq 0 &
\end{array}
$$

Chess problem: Graphical solution



Chess problem: Model Chess 1

```
model "Chess 1"
 uses "mmxprs"                 ! Use Xpress-Optimizer for solving

 declarations
  xs: mpvar                    ! Number of small chess sets
  xl: mpvar                    ! Number of large chess sets
 end-declarations

 3*xs + 2*xl <= 160            ! Constraint: limit on working hours
 xs + 3*xl <= 200              ! Constraint: raw mat. availability

 maximize(5*xs + 20*xl)        ! Objective: maximize total profit

end-model
```

Starting and ending a Mosel model

```
model "Chess 1"
   ...
end-model
```

Preamble

- `uses` statement: Say we will use the Xpress-Optimizer library, so that we can solve our problem
- Options:
  - `noimplicit`: force all objects to be declared
  - `explterm`: Use ';' to mark line ends

```
uses 'mmxprs'
options noimplicit
options explterm
```

Decision variables

```
declarations
  x: mpvar
  a, b, c: mpvar
  make: array(1..10, 1..20) of mpvar
  buy, sell: array(1..10) of mpvar
end-declarations
```

- `mpvar` means *mathematical programming variable* or *decision variable*
- Decision variables are unknowns: they have no value until the model is run, and the optimizer finds values for the decision variables

- In optimization problems, decision variables are often just called *variables*
- In computer programs, a variable can be used to refer to many different types of objects
- For instance, in Mosel models, a *program variable* can be used to refer to a *decision variable*, as well as integers, reals, *etc.*

Bounds on decision variables

- Variables can take values between 0 and infinity by default
- Other bounds may be specified

```
x <= 10
y(1) = 25.5
y(2) is_free
z(2,3) >= -50
z(2,3) <= 50
```

Constraints

- Have type `linctr` – linear constraint

```
declarations
  Wood: linctr
  Inven: array(1..10) of linctr
end-declarations
```

- The 'value' of a constraint entity is a linear expression of decision variables, a constraint type, and a constant term
- Set using an assignment statement

```
Wood := xs + 3*xl <= 200
```

Constraints

```
Ctr(1) := 2*x(1) + 5*x(2) <= 60
Ctr(2) :=   x(1) -   x(2)  =  0
Ctr(3) := 4*x(1) - 3*x(2) >= 10

Inven(2) := stock(2) = stock(1) +
  buy(2) - sell(2)
```

Objective function

- An objective function is just a constraint with no constraint type

```
declarations
  MinCost: linctr
end-declarations

MinCost := 10*x(1) + 20*x(2) + 30*x(3) + 40*x(4)
```

Optimization & matrix generation

- Generate the matrix and solve the problem:

```
minimize(MinCost)
maximize(5*xs + 20*xl)
```

- Load the matrix:

```
loadprob(MinCost)
```

- Matrix export:

```
exportprob(0, "explout", MinCost)
```

Viewing the solution

- Can access and manipulate the solution values within the model

```
writeln('Solution: ', getobjval)

writeln('xs = ', getsol(xs))
writeln('xl = ', getsol(xl))

write('Wood: ', getact(Wood), ' ')
writeln(getslack(Wood))
```

- Solution values of constraints
activity value + slack value = RHS

Project work [C-1]: Chess problem

- Execute the model `chess1.mos`.
- Add printing of the solution values.
- Is the solution realistic/desirable?
- Constrain the variables to take integer values only.
- Add output of constraint activity and slack values.

- Executing model `chess1.mos` with IVE:
  - double click on the model file to start IVE or open the file from within IVE
  - click on the run button:
- Model execution from the command line:

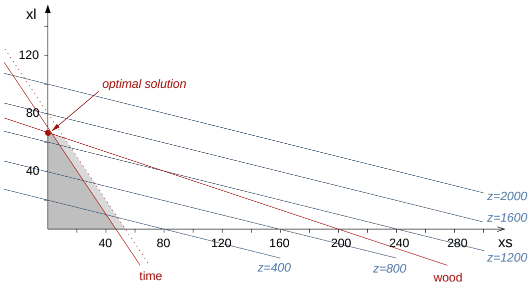
```
mosel -c "exe chess1.mos"
```

  - or:

```
mosel
exe chess1.mos
quit
```

Solution analysis

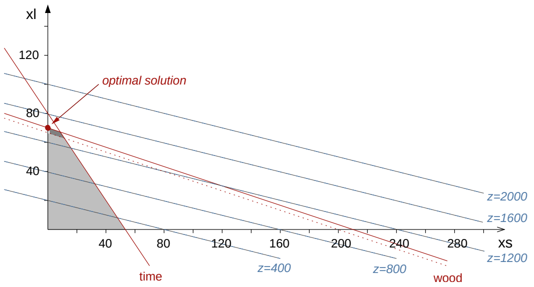
- What happens if machines operate 35 instead of 40 hours?



- Calculate spare capacity: `getslack`, `getactivity`

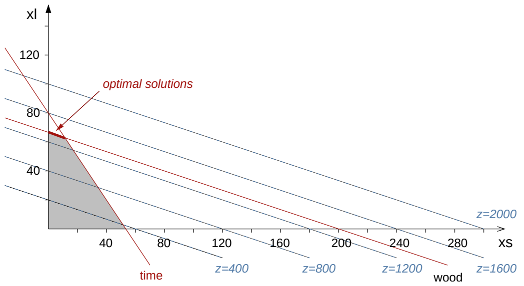
LP solution analysis

- What is the cost of an extra unit of wood/extra working hour?



- Reduced cost: `getrcost`

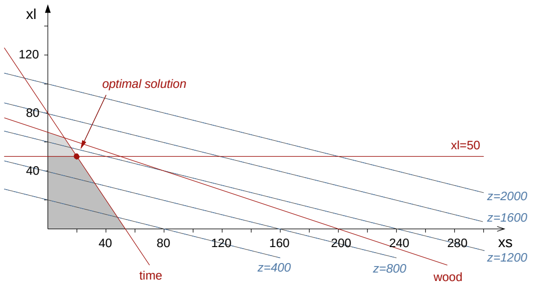
- What is the cost of producing an additional unit of each product?



- Dual values ('shadow prices'): `getdual`
- Increase price of `xl` to reach break even point

Solution analysis

- Limit the amount of `xl`.



2.1.2 Data structures and loops

Extending the example: Model Chess 2

```
uses "mmxprs"
options explterm                    ! Use ';' to mark line ends

declarations
 Allvars: set of mpvar;             ! Set of variables
 DescrV: array(Allvars) of string;  ! Descriptions of variables
 xs,xl: mpvar;
end-declarations

DescrV(xs):= "Small"; DescrV(xl):= "Large";

Profit:= 5*xs + 20*xl;              ! Objective function
Time:=   3*xs + 2*xl <= 160;        ! Constraints
Wood:=     xs + 3*xl <= 200;
xs is_integer; xl is_integer;

maximize(Profit);
writeln("Solution: ", getobjval);
forall(x in Allvars) writeln(DescrV(x), ": ", getsol(x));
```

Data structures

- *Set:* unordered collection of objects of the same type
  - used as *index sets*
  - special type *range sets* (= interval of integers)
- *Array:* multidimensional table of objects of the same type
  - used for data, decision variables, constraints
  - may be *dynamic* or *static*

Arrays and loops: Model Chess 3

```
uses "mmxprs"

 declarations
  R = 1..2                             ! Index range
  DUR, WOOD, PROFIT: array(R) of real  ! Coefficients
  x: array(R) of mpvar                 ! Array of variables
 end-declarations

 DUR    :: [3, 2]                      ! Initialize data arrays
 WOOD   :: [1, 3]
 PROFIT :: [5, 20]

 sum(i in R) DUR(i)*x(i)  <= 160       ! Constraint definition
 sum(i in R) WOOD(i)*x(i)  <= 200
 forall(i in R) x(i) is_integer
 maximize(sum(i in R) PROFIT(i)*x(i))
 writeln("Solution: ", getobjval)
```

Data declaration

```
declarations
 NWEEKS = 20                         ! Integer constant
 DATA_DIR = 'c:/data'                ! String constant
 NPROD: integer                      ! Integer variable
 SCOST: real                         ! Real variable
 DIR: string                         ! String variable
 IF_DEBUG: boolean                   ! Boolean variable

 PRODUCTS = {"P1", "P2", "P4"}       ! Constant set of string
 S: set of integer                   ! Variable set of integer
 R: range                            ! Range of integers
 COST: array(1..3,1..4) of real      ! Array of real
end-declarations
```

Data initialization

```
NPROD:= 50
SCOST:= 5.4
DIR:= 'c:/data'
IF_DEBUG:= true

S:= {10, 0, -5, 13}
R:= 1..NPROD
COST:: [11, 12, 13, 14,
        21, 22, 23, 24,
        31, 32, 33, 34]
```

Summations

- Sum up an array of variables in a constraint

```
Ctr1:= sum(p in 1..10) (RES(p)*buy(p) + sell(p)) <= 100

Ctr2:= sum(p in PRODUCTS) (buy(p) + sum(r in 1..5) make(p,r)) <= 100

Ctr3:= sum(p in 1..NP) (2*CAP(p)*buy(p)/10 +
  SCAP(p)*sell(p)) <= MAXCAP
```

Loops

- Use a loop to assign an array of constraints

```
forall(t in 2..NT)
  Inven(t):= bal(t) = bal(t-1) + buy(t) - sell(t)
```

- Use do/end-do to group several statements into one loop

```
forall(t in 1..NT) do
  MaxRef(t):= sum(i in PRODUCTS)
    use(i,t) <= MAXREF(t)

  Inven(t):= store(t) = store(t-1) + buy(t) - use(t)
end-do
```

- Can nest forall statements

```
forall(t in 1..NT) do
  MaxRef(t):= sum(i in 1..NI) use(i,t) <= MAXREF(t)

  forall(i in 1..NI)
    Inven(i,t):= store(i,t) = store(i,t-1) + buy(i,t) - use(i,t)
end-do
```

Conditions

- May include conditions in sums or loops

```
forall(c in 1..10 | CAP(c)>=100.0)
  MaxCap(c):=
    sum(i in 1..10, j in 1..10 | i<>j)
      TECH(i,j,c)*x(i,j,c) <= MAXTECH(c)
```

Mosel statements

- Can extend over several lines and use spaces
- However, a line break acts as an expression terminator
- To continue an expression, it must be cut after a symbol that implies continuation (*e.g.* + - ,)

2.1.3 Model building style

- You should aim to build a model with sections in this order
  - *constant data*: declare, initialize
  - *all non-constant objects*: declare
  - *variable data*: initialize / input / calculate
  - *decision variables*: create, specify bounds
  - *constraints*: declare, specify
  - *objective*: declare, specify, optimize
- In both LP and MIP it is very important to distinguish between
  - *known* values
    - data, parameters, *etc.*
  - and *unknown* values
    - decision variables
- All constraints must be linear expressions of the variables
- Suggestion: name objects as follows
  - known values (data) using upper case
  - unknown values (variables) using lower case
  - constraints using mixed case

  so that it is easy to distinguish between them, and see that constraints are indeed linear
- Variables are *actions* that your model will prescribe
- Use verbs for the names of variables
  - this emphasizes that variables represent '*what to do*' decisions
- Indices are the *objects* that the actions are performed on
- Use nouns for the names of indices
- Using named index sets/ranges
  - improves the readability of a model
  - makes it easier to apply the model to different sized data sets
  - makes the model easier to maintain
  - may speed up your model
- Try to include 'Min' or 'Max' in the name of your objective function
- An objective function called 'Obj' is not very helpful when taken out of context!

- Comments are essential for a well written model
- Always use a comment to explain what each parameter, data table, variable, and constraint is for when you declare it
- Add extra comments to explain any complex calculation *etc.*

- Comments in Mosel:

```
declarations
  PRODUCTS = 1..NP            ! Set of products
  TIMES = 1..NT               ! Set of time periods
  make: array(PRODUCTS, TIMES) of mpvar
                              ! Amount of p produced in time t
  sell: array(PRODUCTS, TIMES) of mpvar
                              ! Amount of p sold in time t
end-declarations

(! And here is a multi-line
  comment !)     forall(t in TIMES)
```

2.2 Accessing data sources

Notes

Topics

- Text files
- ODBC
- Sparse data

Separation of problem logic and data

- Typically, the model logic stays constant once developed, with the data changing each run
- Editing the model can create errors, expose intellectual property, and is impractical for industrial size data
- It makes good sense to fix the model and obtain data from their source

2.2.1 The `initializations` block

Data input from file: Chess 4

```
uses "mmxprs"

declarations
 PRODS = 1..2                          ! Index range
 DUR, WOOD, PROFIT: array(PRODS) of real  ! Coefficients
 x: array(PRODS) of mpvar              ! Array of variables
end-declarations

initializations from "chess.dat"       ! Read data from file
 DUR WOOD PROFIT                       ! chess.dat: PROFIT: [5 20]
end-initializations                    !            DUR: [3 2]
                                       !            WOOD: [1 3]
sum(i in PRODS) DUR(i)*x(i) <= 160     ! Constraint definition
sum(i in PRODS) WOOD(i)*x(i) <= 200
forall(i in PRODS) x(i) is_integer
maximize(sum(i in PRODS) PROFIT(i)*x(i))
writeln("Solution: ", getobjval)
```


Data file `chess.dat`

- Every data item/table has a label, its identifier
- Single line comments (marked with '!')

```
! Data file for 'chess4.mos'

DUR:    [3 2]
WOOD:   [1 3]
PROFIT: [5 20]
```

Sparse data format

- Every data entry specified with its index tuple
- Can read data from one labeled data source into several Mosel data tables at once
  - data tables must have identical indices

```
initializations from 'chess.dat'
 [DUR, WOOD, PROFIT]  as 'ChessData'
end-initializations
```

- Format of data file with several data values in one labeled data range (use a * for a missing data value)

```
! chess.dat

ChessData: [
  (1) [3 1 5]
  (2) [2 3 20]
]
```

Writing data out to text files

- You can write out values in an analogous way to reading them in using `initializations to`
- To write out the solution values of variables, or other solution values (slack, activity, dual, reduced cost) you must first put the values into a data table

```
declarations
  x_sol: array(PRODS) of real
end-declarations

forall(i in PRODS)
  x_sol(i) := getsol(x(i))

initializations to 'result.dat'
  x_sol
end-initializations
```

Free format text files

```
fopen("result.dat", F_OUTPUT+F_APPEND)

forall(i in PRODS)
  writeln(i, ": ", getsol(x(i)))

fclose(F_OUTPUT)
```


Project work [C-2]: Arrays and index sets

- Modify the model `chess4.mos` to use indices of type `string`.
- Execute this new model `chess4s.mos` with data set `chess2.dat`.
- Output the solution values to file `sol.dat` using `initializations to`.
- Modify the models further to read the contents of the index set from file (`chess5.mos`, `chess5s.mos`).

2.2.2 Dynamic arrays

- Mosel provides a user friendly and efficient means of modeling mathematical programming problems
- Objects such as dynamic arrays and variable index sets, together with efficient loops and sums, allow large scale models to be written easily, and execute quickly

- Dynamic array: indexing sets not known at declaration, or array explicitly marked `dynamic`
- Initialize dynamic data arrays from text files or using ODBC
  - data must use *sparse format*
  - this is so Mosel can work out the values of the indices
  - reading in the data array initializes *both* the *index values* and the *data values* at the same time

Dynamic arrays of decision variables

- An entry of a dynamic array is only created when a value is assigned to it
- Decision variables don't get created, because you don't assign values to them
- To create decision variables in a dynamic array, use the `create` procedure

```
declarations
  TIME: range              ! = set of contiguous integers
  COST: array(TIME) of real
  use: array(TIME) of mpvar
end-declarations

(...)          ! Read in COST data etc

forall(t in TIME | exists(COST(t)))
  create(use(t))
```

- Note: if you declare decision variables *after* reading in the data, then decision variables will be created for all combinations of the index set elements that exist at that time
- Do *not* use `create` in this case
- Define decision variables *before* reading in data if you want to use `create` to control exactly which elements get created

Dynamic arrays

- Use dynamic arrays
  - to size data tables automatically when the data is read in
  - to initialize the index values automatically when the data is read in
  - to conserve memory when storing sparse data
  - to eliminate index combinations without using conditions each time

- Don't use dynamic arrays
  - when you can use an ordinary (static) array instead
  - when storing dense data, and you can size the data table and initialize the indices in some other way
    (dynamic arrays are slower and use more memory than a static array when storing dense data)

2.2.3 Run-time parameters

Data input from file: Chess 4 completed

```
uses "mmxprs"
parameters
 FILENAME="chess.dat"                  ! Name of the data file
end-parameters

declarations
 PRODS = 1..2                          ! Index range
 DUR, WOOD, PROFIT:  array(PRODS) of real ! Coefficients
 x: array(PRODS) of mpvar              ! Array of variables
end-declarations

initializations from FILENAME          ! Read data from file
 DUR WOOD PROFIT
end-initializations

sum(i in PRODS) DUR(i)*x(i) <= 160     ! Constraint definition
sum(i in PRODS) WOOD(i)*x(i)  <= 200
forall(i in PRODS) x(i) is_integer
maximize(sum(i in PRODS) PROFIT(i)*x(i))
```

Run-time parameters

- Parameters
  - a special type of constant
  - default value may be overriden at run-time

```
parameters
 DATA_DIR = 'c:/data'
 DEBUG = true
 NUM_RECORDS = 1000
end-parameters
```

- The value in the model is used by default
- A different value may be given at run-time
  - In IVE, an alternative value may be set in the *Build* ≫ *Options* dialogue
  - When running a Mosel model from an application, an alternative value can be set in the parameters string

- A `parameters` section must come at the top of the model
  - after any `uses` or `options` statements
  - before any other statements

- Parameters are especially useful for passing directories/paths into the model
  - all files referenced in the model should use a directory parameter
  - otherwise, Mosel may not be able to find the file when the model is deployed (the default path differs when run from an application)
  - use '+' to join strings

- Specifying directory paths
  - preferably use '/' as directory separator

```
parameters
 DIR = '.'
end-parameters

fopen(DIR+'/cap.dat', F_INPUT)
...
fclose(F_INPUT)
...
initializations from DIR+'/cost.dat'
 ...
```

Project work [C-3]: Run-time parameters

- In models `chess5.mos` and `chess5s.mos` turn the data file name into a run-time parameter.
- Re-run your model `chess5s.mos` with the larger data set `chess3.dat` without changing the filename in the model.

- Setting runtime parameters within IVE:
  - select menu *Build* ≫ *Options* or click on the button
  - check *Use model parameters* to activate the parameter input field and enter the new value(s)
- Runtime parameters from the command line:

```
mosel -c "exe chess5s.mos DATAFILE='chess3.dat'"
```

  - or:

```
mosel
exe chess5s.mos DATAFILE='chess3.dat'
quit
```

2.2.4 Using other data sources

- The `initializations` block can work with many different data sources and formats thanks to the notion of *I/O drivers*
- I/O drivers for physical data files: mmodbc.excel, mmoci.oci, mmetc.diskdata
- Other drivers available, *e.g.* for data exchange in memory
- Change of the data source = change of the I/O driver, no other modifications to your model

Data transfer using ODBC

- First, must check ODBC driver for your chosen data source (external to Xpress)
  - *Start* ≫ *Settings* ≫ *Control Panel* ≫ *Administrative Tools* ≫ *Data Sources (ODBC)*
  - Check that data source is defined, and note its name (the data source name, *DSN*)
- Next, identify specific data source – a database or spreadsheet
  - note its location (path)
  - the data must be in a table in a database, or a named range in a spreadsheet
- Now, in your model
  - use the *mmodbc* module (requires licence)
  - use the *odbc* driver in `initializations` blocks, or
  - write out the corresponding SQL commands:
    * set up an ODBC data connection to the specific data source
    * input data using SQL statements
    * disconnect

Reading data via ODBC

- Excel spreadsheet ('ChessData' = range in the spreadsheet):

```
initializations from 'mmodbc.odbc:chess.xls'
 [DUR, WOOD, PROFIT]  as 'ChessData'
end-initializations
```

- Access database ('ChessData' = data table):

```
initializations from 'mmodbc.odbc:debug;chess.mdb'
 [DUR, WOOD, PROFIT]  as 'ChessData'
end-initializations
```

Data export to a database

```
initializations to 'mmodbc.odbc:debug;chess.mdb'
  x_sol as 'ChessSol'
end-initializations
```

- Before every new run, delete the data from the previous run in the destination range/table
- Otherwise the new results will either be appended to the existing ones or, if 'PRODS' has been defined as key field in a database, the insertion will fail

Special notes for data export to Excel

- Make sure the 'Read Only' option is disabled in the ODBC data source set-up options
- Define the destination range in the spreadsheet, with one line of column headings, one line of dummy data, and no other data
- Excel does not support the full range of ODBC functionality (commands like 'update' or 'delete' will fail)
  $\Rightarrow$ preferably use direct connection (*excel* driver)

Data exchange with MS Excel

- Software-specific driver *excel* for MS Excel
  - use *mmodbc* module (requires licence)
  - use the *excel* driver (instead of *odbc*) in `initializations` blocks
  - no driver setup required (works with standard Excel installation)
  - simply replace `"mmodbc.odbc:"` by `"mmodbc.excel:skiph;"` in the preceding examples

Data exchange with Oracle

- Software-specific driver *oci* for Oracle databases
  - use *mmoci* module (requires licence)
  - setup: Oracle's Instant Client package must be installed on the machine running the Mosel model
  - in `initializations` blocks replace `"mmodbc.odbc:"` by `"mmoci.oci:"` in the preceding examples
  - supports SQL statements (replace the prefix `SQL` by `OCI`)

SQL

- The I/O driver *odbc* generates automatically the SQL commands required to connect to the database/spreadsheet
- For advanced uses module *mmodbc* also defines most standard SQL commands directly for the Mosel language

Project work [C-4]: ODBC

- Check that the ODBC DSN for Excel is set up on your computer
- Re-run your model `chess5.mos` with the Excel file `chess.xls`

Summary

- We have seen that it is possible to completely separate the data and the model
- The model specifies the logic of the problem, without any reference to its size
- The model can be applied to any data instance, simply by providing data files

Reference material

- Refer to the *Mosel User Guide* for a detailed introduction to working with Mosel.
- The book *Applications of optimization with Xpress-MP* provides a large collection of examples models from different application areas.
- See the whitepaper *Using ODBC and other database interfaces with Mosel* for further detail on data handling.

2.3 Advanced modeling topics

Notes

Topics

- MIP variable types
- Modeling with binary variables

2.3.1 MIP variable types

- *Binary variables*
  - can take either the value 0 or the value 1 (do/ don't do variables)
  - model logical conditions

```
x(4) is_binary
```

- *Integer variables*
  - can take only integer values
  - used where the underlying decision variable really has to take on a whole number value for the optimal solution to make sense

```
x(7) is_integer
```

- *Partial integer variables*
  - can take integer values up to a specified limit and any value above that limit
  - computational advantages in problems where it is acceptable to round the LP solution to an integer if the optimal value of a decision variable is quite large, but unacceptable if it is small

```
x(1) is_partint 5   ! Integer up to 5, then continuous
```

- *Semi-continuous variables*
  - can take either the value 0, or a value between some lower limit and upper limit
  - help model situations where if a variable is to be used at all, it has to be used at some minimum level

```
x(2) is_semcont 6   ! A 'hole' between 0 and 6, then continuous
```

- *Semi-continuous integer variables*
  - can take either the value 0, or an integer value between some lower limit and upper limit
  - help model situations where if a variable is to be used at all, it has to be used at some minimum level, and has to be integer

```
x(3) is_semint 7    ! A 'hole' between 0 and 7, then integer
```

- *Special Ordered Sets of type one (SOS1)*
  - an ordered set of variables at most one of which can take a non-zero value
  - single choice among several possibilities
- *Special Ordered Sets of type two (SOS2)*
  - an ordered set of variables, of which at most two can be non-zero, and if two are non-zero these must be consecutive in their ordering
  - *e.g.* approximation of non-linear functions with a piecewise linear function

SOS definition

- `WEIGHT` array determines the ordering of the variables:

  ```
  MYSOS:= sum(i in IRng) WEIGHT(i)*x(i) is_sosX
  ```

  where `is_sosX` is either `is_sos1` or `is_sos2`

- Alternative: set `S` of set members, linear constraint `L` with ordering coefficients (= *reference row entries*):

  ```
  makesos1(S,L); makesos2(S,L)
  ```

  - must be used if the coefficient `WEIGHT(i)` of an intended set member is zero
- Note: the ordering coefficients must all be distinct (or else they are not doing their job of supplying an order!)

2.3.2 Modeling with binary variables

Logical conditions

- Projects A, B, C, D
- Binary variables a, b, c, d
  - do at most 3 projects: $a + b + c + d \leq 3$
  - must do D if A done: $d \geq a$
  - can only do C if both A and B done:
    $c \leq (a + b) / 2$
    $c \leq a, c \leq b$

Disjunctions

- Either
  $$5 \leq x \leq 10$$
  or
  $$80 \leq x \leq 100$$
- Introduce a new variable:
  ifupper: 0 if $5 \leq x \leq 10$; 1 if $80 \leq x \leq 100$
  $x \leq 10 + (100 - 10) \cdot ifupper$ [1]
  $x \geq 5 + (80 - 5) \cdot ifupper$ [2]

- Either $5 \leq \sum_i A_i x_i \leq 10$
  or $80 \leq \sum_i A_i x_i \leq 100$

$$\sum_i A_i x_i \leq 10 + 90 \cdot \mathit{ifupper}$$
$$\sum_i A_i x_i \geq 5 + 75 \cdot \mathit{ifupper}$$

Absolute values

- Two variables

  $$x_1, x_2$$

  with

  $$0 \leq x_i \leq U \qquad [1.\,i]$$

  want

  $$y = |x_1 - x_2|$$

- Introduce binary variables

  $$d_1, d_2$$

  to mean
  d_1 : 1 if $x_1 - x_2$ is the positive value
  d_2 : 1 if $x_2 - x_1$ is the positive value

- MIP formulation of $y = |x_1 - x_2|$
  $0 \leq x_i \leq U$ [1.i]
  $0 \leq y - (x_1 - x_2) \leq 2 \cdot U \cdot d_2$ [2]
  $0 \leq y - (x_2 - x_1) \leq 2 \cdot U \cdot d_1$ [3]
  $d_1 + d_2 = 1$ [4]

Project work [C-5]: Logical constraints

- Take a look at the capital budgeting model in `capbgt.mos`: the objective is to determine the most profitable choice among 8 possible projects, subject to limited resources (personnel and capital)
- Formulate the following additional constraints:
  - P1 can only be done if P2 is done
  - P1 can only be done if P3 and P6 are done
  - It is not possible to do both P5 and P6
  - Either P1 and P2 must be done or P3 and P4 (but not both pairs).

2.4 Programming language features

Notes

Mosel: A programming environment

- Selections
- Loops
- Set operations
- Subroutines
- Data structures

2.4.1 Selections

- `if`

```
if A >= 20 then
  x <= 7
elif A <= 10 then
  x >= 35
else
  x = 0
end-if
```

- `case`

```
case A of
  -1000..10 : x >= 35
  20..1000 :  x <= 7
  12, 15 :    x = 1
  else        x = 0
end-case
```

2.4.2 Loops

- `forall [do]`
- `while [do]`
- `repeat until`

Example: Prime numbers

- Implements the 'Sieve of Eratosthenes'.

$SNumbers = \{2, \ldots, L\}$
$n := 2$
repeat
    while ($n \notin SNumbers$) $n := n + 1$
    $SPrime := SPrime \cup \{n\}$
    $i := n$
    while ($i \leq L$)
        $SNumbers := SNumbers \setminus \{i\}$
        $i := i + n$
until $SNumbers = \{\}$

```
model Prime
 parameters
  LIMIT=100                    ! Search for prime numbers in 2..LIMIT
 end-parameters

 declarations
  SNumbers: set of integer     ! Set of numbers to be checked
  SPrime: set of integer       ! Set of prime numbers
 end-declarations

 SNumbers:={2..LIMIT}
 writeln("Prime numbers between 2 and ", LIMIT, ":")
```

```
 n:=2
 repeat
   while (not(n in SNumbers)) n+=1
   SPrime += {n}              ! n is a prime number
   i:=n
   while (i<=LIMIT) do        ! Remove n and all its multiples
     SNumbers-= {i}
     i+=n
   end-do
 until SNumbers={}

 writeln(SPrime)
 writeln(" (", getsize(SPrime), " prime numbers.)")
end-model
```

Operations on sets

- Set operators include
  - union: +
  - intersection: *
  - difference: −
- Logical expressions using sets include
  - subset: `Set1 <= Set2`
  - superset: `Set1 >= Set2`
  - equals: `Set1 = Set2`
  - not equals: `Set1 <>Set2`
  - element of: `'Oil5' in Set1`
  - not element of: `'Oil5' not in Set1`

2.4.3 Functions and procedures

- Similar structure as `model`, including the `declarations` blocks
- Terminated by `end-function` or `end-procedure`
- Function defines `returned` with its return value
- `forward` declaration
- Overloading possible (each version with a different number or types of arguments)

Example: Quick Sort algorithm

1. Choose a middle value *v* for partitioning (here: $v = (min + max) / 2$)
2. Divide the list into two parts 'left' (all elements $x < v$) and 'right' (all elements $x > v$)
3. Repeat from 1. for lists 'left' and 'right'

```
model "Quick Sort"
 parameters
  LIM=50
 end-parameters
                        ! Declare procedures that are defined later
 forward procedure qsort(L:array(range) of integer)
 forward procedure qsort(L:array(range) of integer, s,e:integer)

 declarations
  T:array(1..LIM) of integer
 end-declarations
                        ! Generate randomly an array of numbers
 forall(i in 1..LIM) T(i):=round(.5+random*LIM)
 writeln(T)
 time:=gettime

 qsort(T)               ! Sort the array
 writeln(T)             ! Print the sorted array
```



```
! Swap the positions of two numbers in an array
procedure swap(L:array(range) of integer, i,j:integer)
 k:=L(i)
 L(i):=L(j)
 L(j):=k
end-procedure

! Start of the sorting process
procedure qsort(L:array(r:range) of integer)
 qsort(L,getfirst(r),getlast(r))
end-procedure


! Sorting routine
procedure qsort(L:array(range) of integer, s,e:integer)
 v:=L((s+e) div 2)
 i:=s; j:=e
 repeat
  while(L(i)<v) i+=1
  while(L(j)>v) j-=1
  if i<j  then
   swap(L,i,j)
   i+=1; j-=1
  end-if
 until i>=j
 if j<e and s<j then qsort(L,s,j); end-if
 if i>s and i<e then qsort(L,i,e); end-if
end-procedure

end-model
```

2.4.4 Data structures

- `array`
- `set`
- `list`
- `record`
- ... and any combinations thereof, *e.g.*,

```
S: set of list of integer
A: array(range) of set of real
```

List

- Collection of objects of the same type
- May contain the same element several times
- Order of list elements is specified by construction
- Handling: `cuthead`, `splittail`, `reverse`...

```
declarations
  L: list of integer
  M: array(range) of list of string
end-declarations

L:= [1,2,3,4,5]
M:: (2..4)[['A','B','C'], ['D','E'], ['F','G','H','I']]
```

Record

- Finite collection of objects of any type
- Each component of a record is called a 'field' and is characterized by its name and its type

```
declarations
  ARC: array(ARCSET:range) of record
    Source,Sink: string       ! Source and sink of arc
    Cost: real                ! Cost coefficient
  end-record
end-declarations

ARC(1).Source:= "B"
ARC(3).Cost:= 1.5
```


User types

- Treated in the same way as the predefined types of the Mosel language
- New types are defined in `declarations` blocks by specifying a type name, followed by =, and the definition of the type

```
declarations
  myreal = real
  myarray = array(1..10) of myreal
  COST: myarray
end-declarations
```

- Typical uses
  - shorthand for repetitions in declarations
  - naming records

```
declarations
  arc = record
    Source,Sink: string       ! Source and sink of arc
    Cost: real                ! Cost coefficient
  end-record
  A: arc
  ARC: array(ARCSET:range) of arc
end-declarations
```

Summary: Language features

- *Data structures:* array, set, list, record
- *Selections:* if-then-[elif-then]-[else], case
- *Loops:* forall-[do], while-[do], repeat-until
- *Operators:*
  - standard arithmetic operators
  - aggregate operators (sum, prod, and, or, min, max, union, intersection)
  - set operators
- *Subroutines:* functions, procedures (forward declaration, overloading)

2.4.5 Programming solution algorithms

Mosel: A solving environment

- No separation between 'modeling statements' and 'solving statements'
- Programming facilities for pre/postprocessing, algorithms
- Principle of incrementality
- Not solver-specific
- Possibility of interaction with solver(s)

Solving: Variable fixing heuristic

- Solution heuristic written with Mosel
- Program split into several source files

Solving: Variable fixing heuristic (main file)

```
model Coco
 uses "mmxprs"

 include "fixbv_pb.mos"
 include "fixbv_solve.mos"

 solution:=solve
 writeln("The objective value is: ", solution)

end-model
```

Solving: Variable fixing heuristic (model)

```
declarations
 RF=1..2                ! Range of factories (f)
 RT=1..4                ! Range of time periods (t)
 (...)
 openm: array(RF,RT) of mpvar
end-declarations

(...)
forall(f in RF,t in 1..NT-1) Closed(f,t):= openm(f,t+1) <= openm(f,t)
forall(f in RF,t in RT) openm(f,t) is_binary
```

Solving: Variable fixing heuristic (algorithm)

```
function solve:real
 declarations
  osol: array(RF,1..2) of real
  bas: basis
 end-declarations

 setparam("XPRS_PRESOLVE",0)
 setparam("zerotol", 5.0E-4)     ! Set Mosel comparison tolerance
 maximize(XPRS_LPSTOP,MaxProfit) ! Solve the root LP
 savebasis(bas)                  ! Save the basis

 forall(f in RF, t in 1..2) do   ! Fix some binary variables
  osol(f,t):= getsol(openm(f,t))
  if osol(f,t) = 0 then
   setub(openm(f,t), 0.0)
  elif osol(f,t) = 1 then
   setlb(openm(f,t), 1.0)
  end-if
 end-do


 maximize(XPRS_CONT,MaxProfit)    ! Solve modified problem
 solval:=getobjval              ! Save solution value

 forall(f in RF, t in 1..2)     ! Reset variable bounds
  if((osol(f,t) = 0) or (osol(f,t) = 1)) then
   setlb(openm(f,t), 0.0)
   setub(openm(f,t), 1.0)
  end-if

 loadbasis(bas)                 ! Load previously saved basis
 setparam("XPRS_MIPABSCUTOFF", solval)  ! Set cutoff value
 maximize(MaxProfit)            ! Solve original problem
 returned:= if(getprobstat=XPRS_OPT, getobjval, solval)
end-function
```

2.5 Mosel modules and packages

Notes

Mosel: A modular environment

- Open architecture:
  - possibility to define language extensions via *packages* or *modules* without any need to modify the core of the Mosel language

- *Package* = library written in the Mosel language
  - making parts of Mosel models re-usable
  - deployment of Mosel code whilst protecting your intellectual property
  - similar structure as models (keyword `model` is replaced by `package`), compiled in the same way
  - included with the `uses` statement
  - definition of new types, subroutines, symbols
  - see examples in the *Mosel User Guide*

- *Module* = dynamic library written in C
  - modules of the Mosel distribution:
    * solver interfaces: Xpress-Optimizer (LP, MIP, QP), SLP, SP, CP
    * database access: ODBC, OCI
    * system commands; model handling; graphics
  - write your own modules for
    * connecting to external software
    * time-critical tasks
    * defining new types, subroutines, operators, I/O drivers, control parameters, symbols

Some highlights of module features

- Interaction with external programs during their execution (callback functions)
- Access to other solvers and solving paradigms (NLP, CP)
- Implementation of graphical applications (*mmive*, XAD)

Module mmxprs: Using callback functions

```
uses "mmxprs"

declarations
 x: array(1..10) of mpvar
end-declarations

public procedure printsol
 writeln("Solution: ", getsol(Objective))
 forall(i in 1..10) write("x(", i, ")=", getsol(x(i)), " ")
 writeln
end-procedure

setcallback(XPRS_CB_INTSOL, "printsol")
```

Module mmxslp: Solving an NLP by SLP

- What is the greatest area of a polygon of N sides and a diameter of 1?

```
model "Polygon"
 uses "mmxslp"

 declarations
  N=5
  area: gexp
  rho, theta: array(1..N) of mpvar
  objdef: mpvar
  D: array(1..N,1..N) of genctr
 end-declarations

 forall(i in 1..N-1) do        ! Initialization of SLP variables
  rho(i) >= 0.1; rho(i) <= 1
  SLPDATA("IV", rho(i), 4*i*(N + 1 - i)/((N+1)^2))
  SLPDATA("IV", theta(i), M_PI*i/N)
 end-do


 forall(i in 1..N-2, j in i+1..N-1) ! Third side of all triangles
  D(i,j):= rho(i)^2 + rho(j)^2 -
           rho(i)*rho(j)*2*cos(theta(j)-theta(i)) <= 1

                                    ! Vertices in increasing order
 forall(i in 2..N-1) theta(i) >= theta(i-1) +.01

 theta(N-1) <= M_PI                 ! Boundary conditions

 area:=                             ! Objective: sum of areas
  (sum(i in 2..N-1) (rho(i)*rho(i-1)*sin(theta(i)-theta(i-1))))*0.5
 objdef = area; objdef is_free
 SLPloadprob(objdef)
 SLPmaximize

 writeln("Area = ", getobjval)
end-model
```

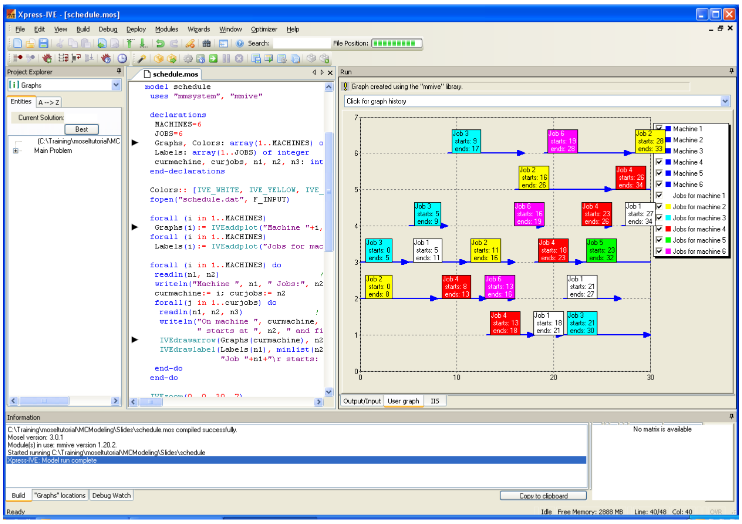
Module kalis: Constraint Programming

- Example: jobshop scheduling
  - schedule the production of a set of jobs on a set of machines. Every job is produced by a sequence of tasks, each of these tasks is processed on a different machine. A machine processes at most one job at a time.
- Implementation with high-level modeling objects (tasks and resources)

```
model "Job Shop"
 uses "kalis"

 declarations
  JOBS = 1..NJ                             ! Set of jobs
  MACH = 1..NM                             ! Set of resources
  RES: array(JOBS,MACH) of integer         ! Resource use of tasks
  DUR: array(JOBS,MACH) of integer         ! Durations of tasks

  res: array(MACH) of cpresource           ! Resources
  task: array(JOBS,MACH) of cptask         ! Tasks
 end-declarations

 ...              ! Initialize the data

 HORIZON:= sum(j in JOBS, m in MACH) DUR(j,m)


 forall(j in JOBS) getend(task(j,NM)) <= HORIZON

! Setting up the resources (capacity 1)
 forall(m in MACH)
  set_resource_attributes(res(m), KALIS_UNARY_RESOURCE, 1)

! Setting up the tasks (durations, resource used)
 forall(j in JOBS, m in MACH)
  set_task_attributes(task(j,m), DUR(j,m), res(RES(j,m)))

! Precedence constraints between the tasks of every job
 forall (j in JOBS, m in 1..NM-1)
  setsuccessors(task(j,m), {task(j,m+1)})

! Solve the problem & print solution
 if cp_schedule(getmakespan)<>0 then
  writeln("Total completion time: ", getsol(getmakespan))
 end-if
end-model
```

Module mmive: Drawing user graphs

```
model "Schedule"
 uses "mmive", "mmsystem"

 declarations
  MACHINES=6; JOBS=6
  graphs, colors: array(1..MACHINES) of integer
  labels: array(1..JOBS) of integer
  curmachine, curjobs, n1, n2, n3: integer
 end-declarations

 colors:: [IVE_WHITE, IVE_YELLOW, IVE_CYAN, IVE_RED, IVE_GREEN,
          IVE_MAGENTA]
 fopen("schedule.dat", F_INPUT)

 forall (i in 1..MACHINES) do
  graphs(i):= IVEaddplot("Machine "+i, IVE_BLUE)
  labels(i):= IVEaddplot("Jobs for machine "+i, Color(i))
 end-do


 forall (i in 1..MACHINES) do
  readln(n1, n2)              ! Read machine no. & no. of jobs
  writeln("Machine ", n1, " Jobs:", n2)
  curmachine:= n; curjobs:= n2
  forall(j in 1..curjobs) do
   readln(n1, n2, n3)         ! Read job no., start & finish times
   writeln("On machine ", curmachine, " job ", n1,
          " starts at ", n2, " and finishes at ", n3)
   IVEdrawarrow(graphs(curmachine), n2, curmachine, n3, curmachine)
   IVEdrawlabel(labels(n1), (n2+n3)/2, curmachine,
               "Job "+n1+"\r starts: "+n2+"\r ends: "+n3)
  end-do
 end-do

 IVEzoom(0, 0, 30, 7)
 fclose(F_INPUT)
end-model
```

And also

- Working with several models in parallel, possibly in a heterogeneous distributed architecture (module *mmjobs*)
  - see whitepaper *Multiple models and parallel solving with Mosel*
- Combining different solvers
  - see whitepaper *Hybrid MIP/CP solving with Xpress-Optimizer and Xpress-Kalis*

Reference material

- The modules of the Mosel distribution are documented in the *Mosel Language Reference Manual* (with separate manuals for solver modules *mmxslp* and *kalis*)
- The *Mosel Native Interface User Guide* explains how to write your own modules.

Embedding Mosel models

3.1 Embedding models in applications

Notes

What is the Mosel API?

- The Mosel language allows you to formulate optimization problems, and develop optimization methods (*i.e.*, use the Optimizer to solve them), as a Mosel model
- The Mosel API (also *Mosel libraries*) allows you to embed Mosel models in an application

Programming environments

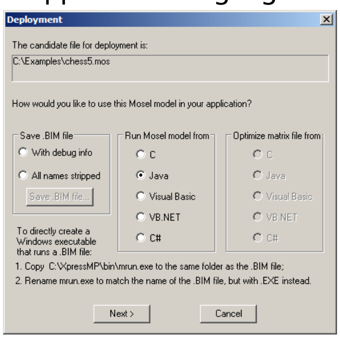
- The Mosel API is available for C/C++, Java, .NET and VB
- We use Java in the slides, but the functionality applies to all languages, and similar applications can be developed in other languages

Mosel libraries

- Model Compiler Library
  - compiles to a virtual machine
  - binary format architecture independent
- Runtime Library
  - load and run binary (models)
  - access to Mosel internal database (data, solution values, ...)

Generating a deployment template

- With Xpress-IVE: select *Deploy* ≫ *Deploy* or click the deploy button
- Choose the application language:



- Clicking on the *Next* button will open a new window with the resulting code
- Use the *Save as* button to set the name and location of the new file.

Mosel library functions

- General:

```
XPRM(), XPRM.getVersion, XPRM.license, ...
```

- Model handling:

```
XPRM.compile, XPRM.loadModel, XPRMModel.run, XPRMmodel.getResult,
XPRMModel.getExecStatus, XPRMModel.reset, ...
```

- Solution information:

```
XPRMModel.getObjectiveValue, XPRMModel.getProblemStatus,
XPRMMPVar.getSolution, XPRMLinCtr.getActivity, ...
```

- Accessing model objects:

```
XPRMModel.findIdentifier
```

- Arrays:

```
XPRMArray.getDimension, XPRMArray.getIndexSets,
XPRMArray.getFirstIndex, XPRMArray.nextIndex, XPRMArray.get, ...
```

- Sets:

```
XPRMSet.getSize, XPRMSet.getFirstIndex, XPRMSet.isFixed, ...
```

- Handling of modules:

```
XPRM.findModule, XPRM.setModulesPath, XPRMModule.parameters, ...
```

Project work [C-6]: Model deployment

- Use IVE to generate a Java program that compiles and runs model `chess5.mos`
- Modify the program so that the model execution uses the data file `chess4.dat`.
- Check the problem status and output the objective value.

Extending the example

- Retrieving detailed solution information and model data

```
XPRMModel model;
XPRMSet prods;
XPRMArray profit, ax;
XPRMMPVar x;
int[] idx = new int[1];
double val;

// Retrieve solution values and problem data
prods = (XPRMSet)model.findIdentifier("PRODS");
profit = (XPRMArray)model.findIdentifier("PROFIT");
ax = (XPRMArray)model.findIdentifier("x");


// Get the first entry of array 'ax'
// (we know that the array is dense and has a single dimension)
idx = ax.getFirstIndex();
do
{
  x = ax.get(idx).asMPVar();      // Get a variable from 'ax'
  val = profit.getAsReal(idx);    // Get the corresponding value
  System.out.println(prods.get(idx[0]) + ": " + x.getSolution() +
                     "\t (profit: " + val + ")");
                                  // Print the solution value
} while(ax.nextIndex(idx));       // Get the next index
```


- Data exchange in memory with host application

```
public class chessio
{
  static int NP = 4;                        // Input data
  static final double[] dur    = {3, 2, 2, 3};
  static final double[] wood   = {1, 2, 3, 6};
  static final double[] profit = {5,12,20,40};
                                            // Array for solution values
  static double[] solution = new double[NP];

  public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception
  {
    int result;
    XPRMModel model;
    XPRM xprm;

    xprm = new XPRM();                      // Initialize Mosel
    xprm.compile("chess5ioj.mos");          // Compile + load model
    model = xprm.loadModel("chess5ioj.bim");
    xprm.bind("DUR", dur);                  // Associate Java objects with
    xprm.bind("WOOD", wood);                // names in Mosel
    xprm.bind("PROFIT", profit);
    xprm.bind("xsol", solution);
    model.execParams = "NP="+NP;            // Set runtime parameters
    model.run();                            // Run the model
    if (model.getProblemStatus()==model.PB_OPTIMAL)
    {               // Check problem status and display the solution
      System.out.println("Objective: " + model.getObjectiveValue());
      for(int i=0;i<NP;i++)
        System.out.println("x(" + (i+1) + "): " + solution[i] +
                           "\t (profit: " + profit[i] + ")");
    }
    model.reset();
  }
}
```

Summary

- Mosel libraries allow you to embed model programs directly in your application
- Access the solution directly in your application, as alternative to using ODBC
- Enjoy benefits of structured modeling language and rapid deployment when building applications

- May choose to work with compiled models rather than model source files – provides protection against the user viewing / changing the model
- Compiled models are platform independent

Reference material

- You will find it helpful to refer to the *Mosel Libraries Reference Manual*
- The part 'Working with the Mosel libraries' of the *Mosel User Guide* documents examples for different programming language interfaces

Summary and further information

4.1 Summary

Notes

- Have seen:
  - *FICO Xpress product suite*
    * solvers
    * modeling interfaces
    * development environment

- Have seen:
  - *Modeling with Mosel*
    * formulating Linear and Mixed Integer Programming (LP and MIP) problems
    * accessing data sources
    * programming language features
    * language extensions (modules and packages)
  - *Embedding models in applications* for deployment

Further information

- Xpress website:
  `http://www.fico.com/xpress`
- Examples database:
  `http://examples.xpress.fico.com`
- Whitepapers, documentation:
  `http://optimization.fico.com`