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# Optimization Services: Communicating Solver Options and Solver Results

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**J. Ma, Breakthrough Technologies**

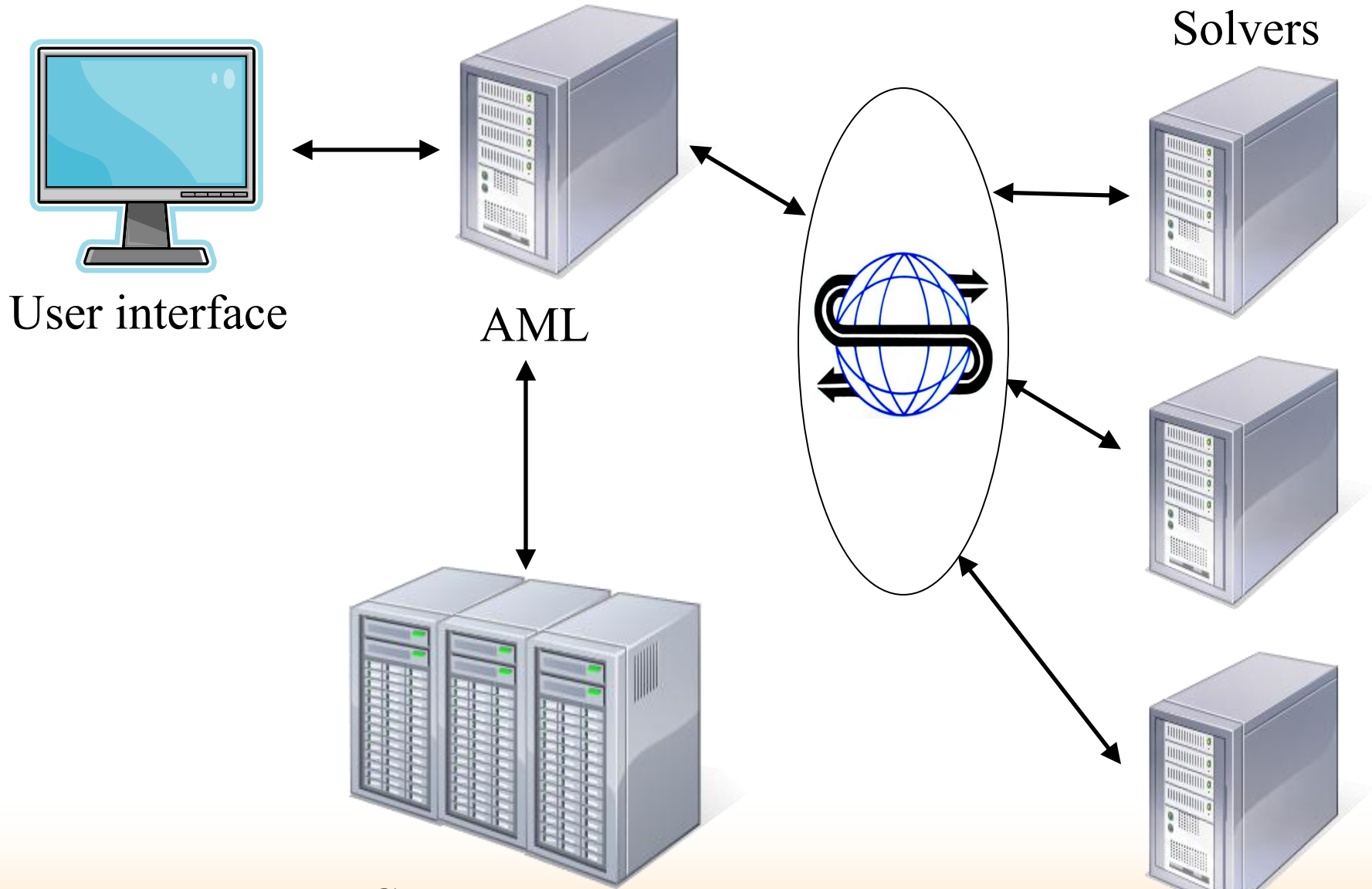
**R.K. Martin, The University of Chicago**

INFORMS, Charlotte NC, November 2011

# Outline

- Distributed computing and OR
- Solver options
- OSoL – OS option language
- Solver results
- OSrL – OS result language
- Availability

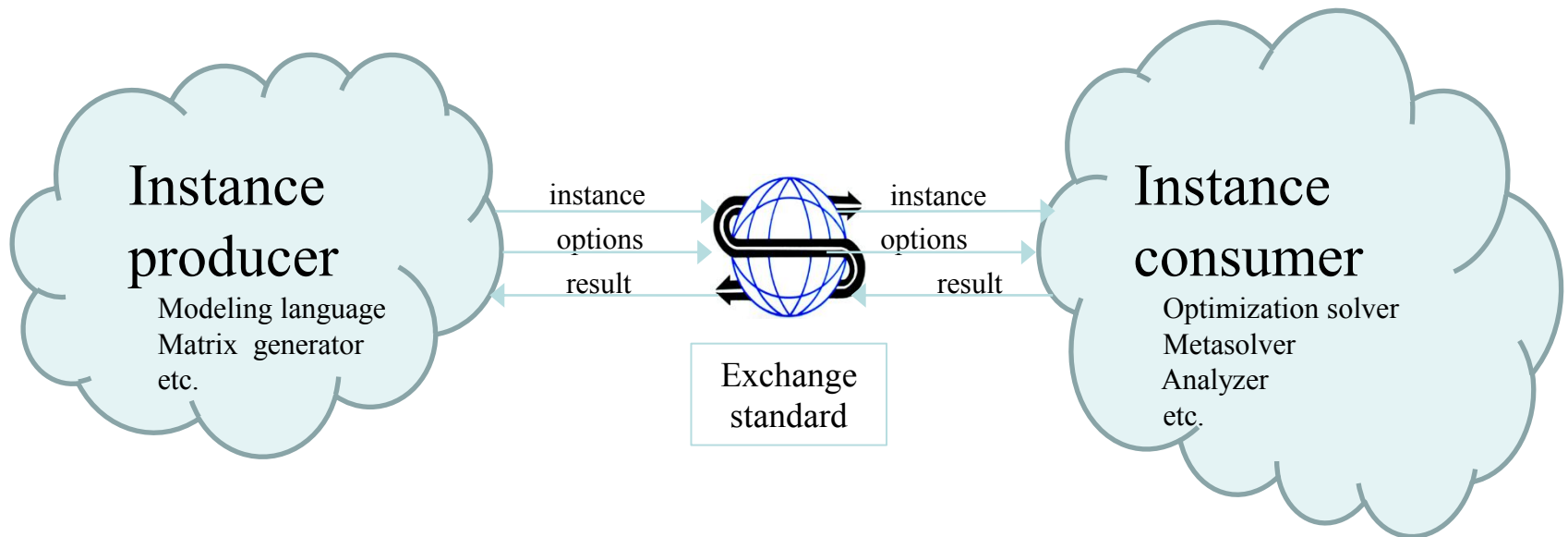




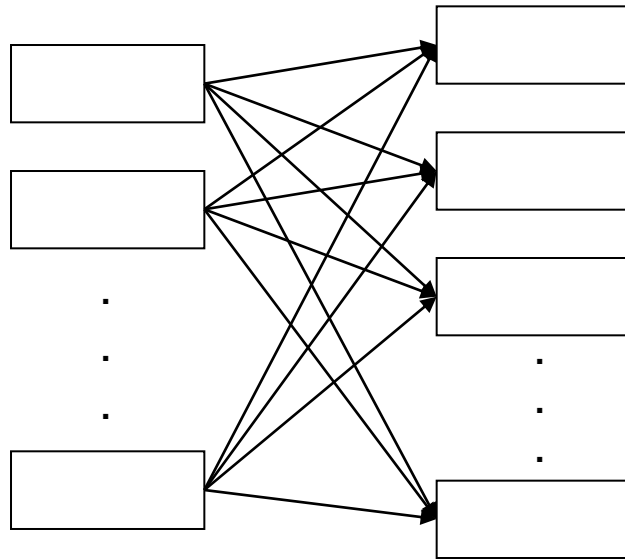
Corporate  
databases

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# Another way to look at it...



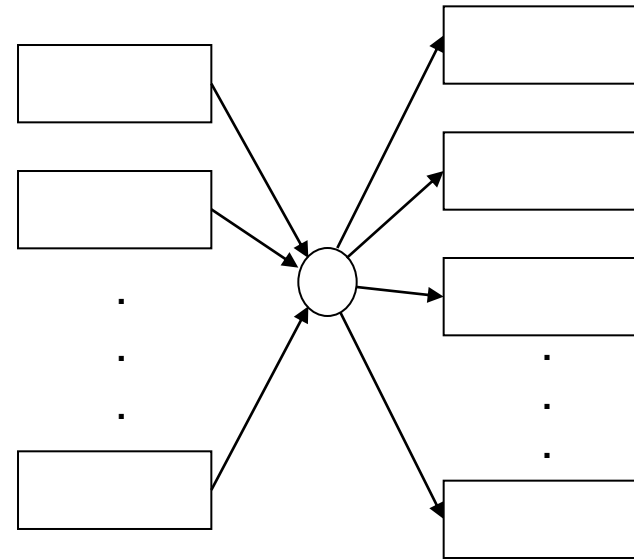
# Why a standard interface?



Modelling  
systems

Solvers

$n*m$  hook-ups



Modelling  
systems

Solvers

$n+m$  hook-ups



# Why a standard interface?

- Numerous modeling languages each with their own format for storing the underlying model
- Numerous solvers each with their own API
- Numerous operating system, hardware, and programming language combinations
- No standard for representing problem instances, especially nonlinear optimization instances
- No real standard for registry and discovery services



# Separation of functionality

- Need to represent
  - Instance
  - Option
  - Result
  - Modifications



# Instance vs. options

- Instance describes **what** is to be solved
  - Variables, objectives, relationships
- Options explain **how** to solve it
  - Algorithm tuning
    - e.g., tolerances, pricing and branching rules
  - Job performance
    - e.g., iteration limits, CPU limits
  - System requirements
  - Other, e.g., control of output levels
- **BUT**: branching weights, starting points
- One instance may be input into many solvers
- Solver options usually cannot be shared





# Solver option characteristics

- Different classes of options
- Many options shared among solvers
- Some options unique to one solver
- Syntax and meaning may vary



# OSoL – OS option Language

- XML-based
- Common syntax
- Solver-specific semantics
- Standard representation for common options
- Flexibility to allow extensions
- Solver driver translates options into form understandable by the solver
- In-memory representation: `OSOption`
- API: `get()`, `set()`, `add()` methods

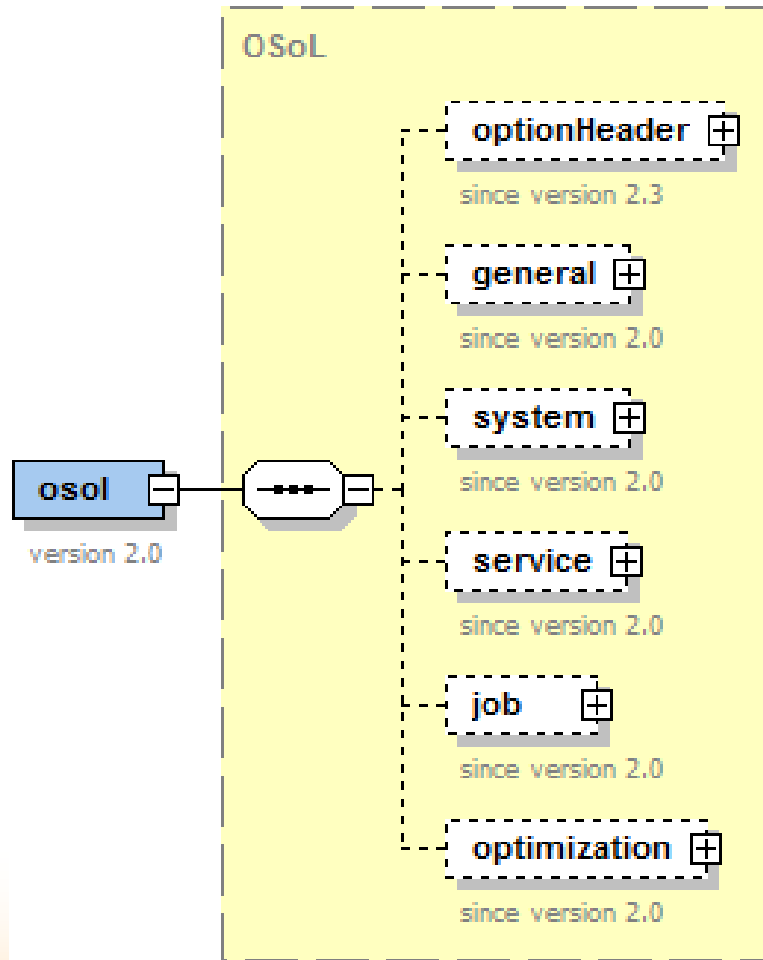


# Why XML?

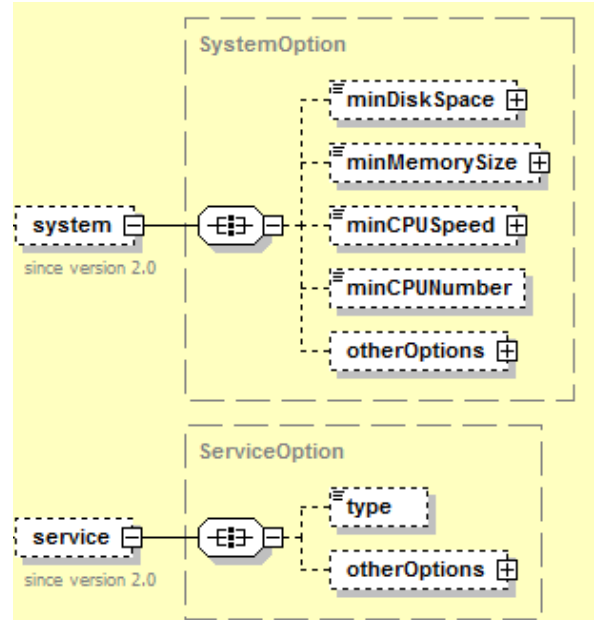
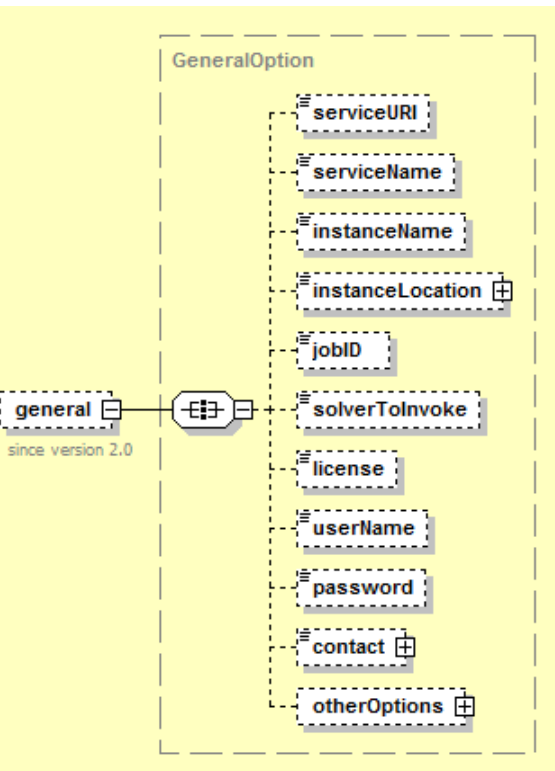
- Existing parsers to check syntax
- Easy to check, verify and impose compliance with standard
- Easy to generate automatically
- Automatic attribute checking (e.g., nonnegativity)
- Easy and natural transcription into in-memory objects
- Encryption standards being developed
- Easy integration into broader IT infrastructure



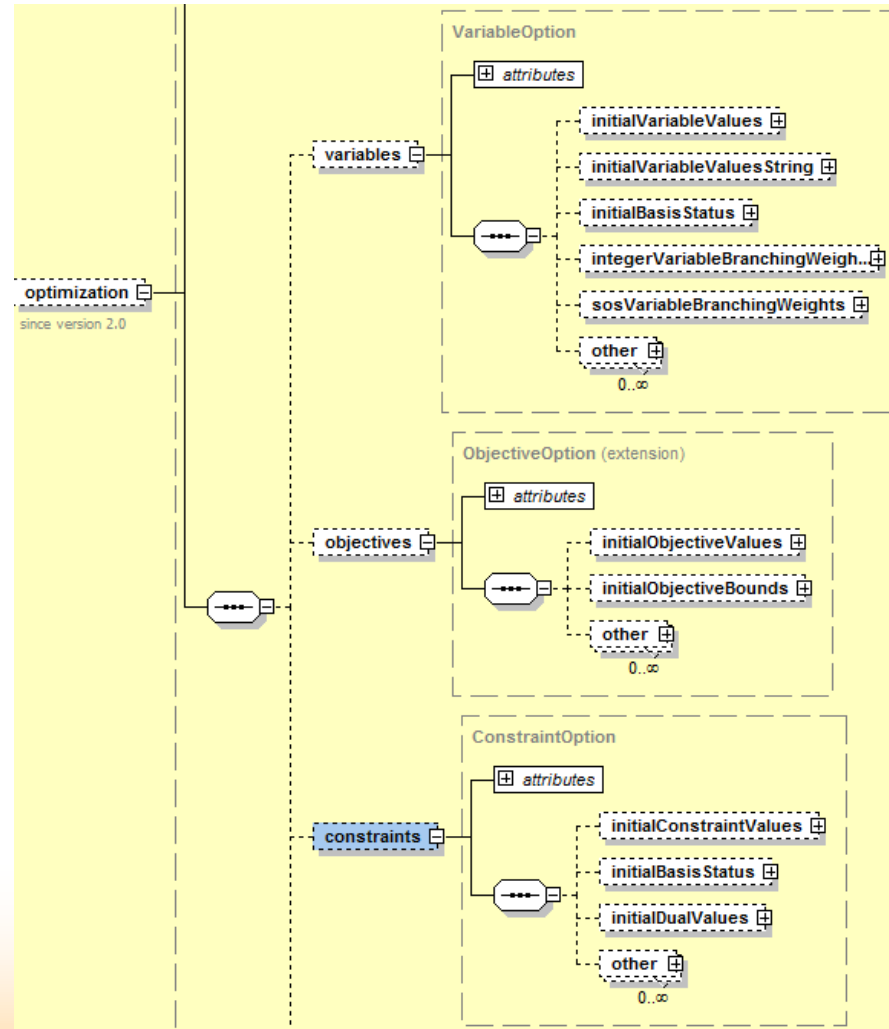
# OSoL schema



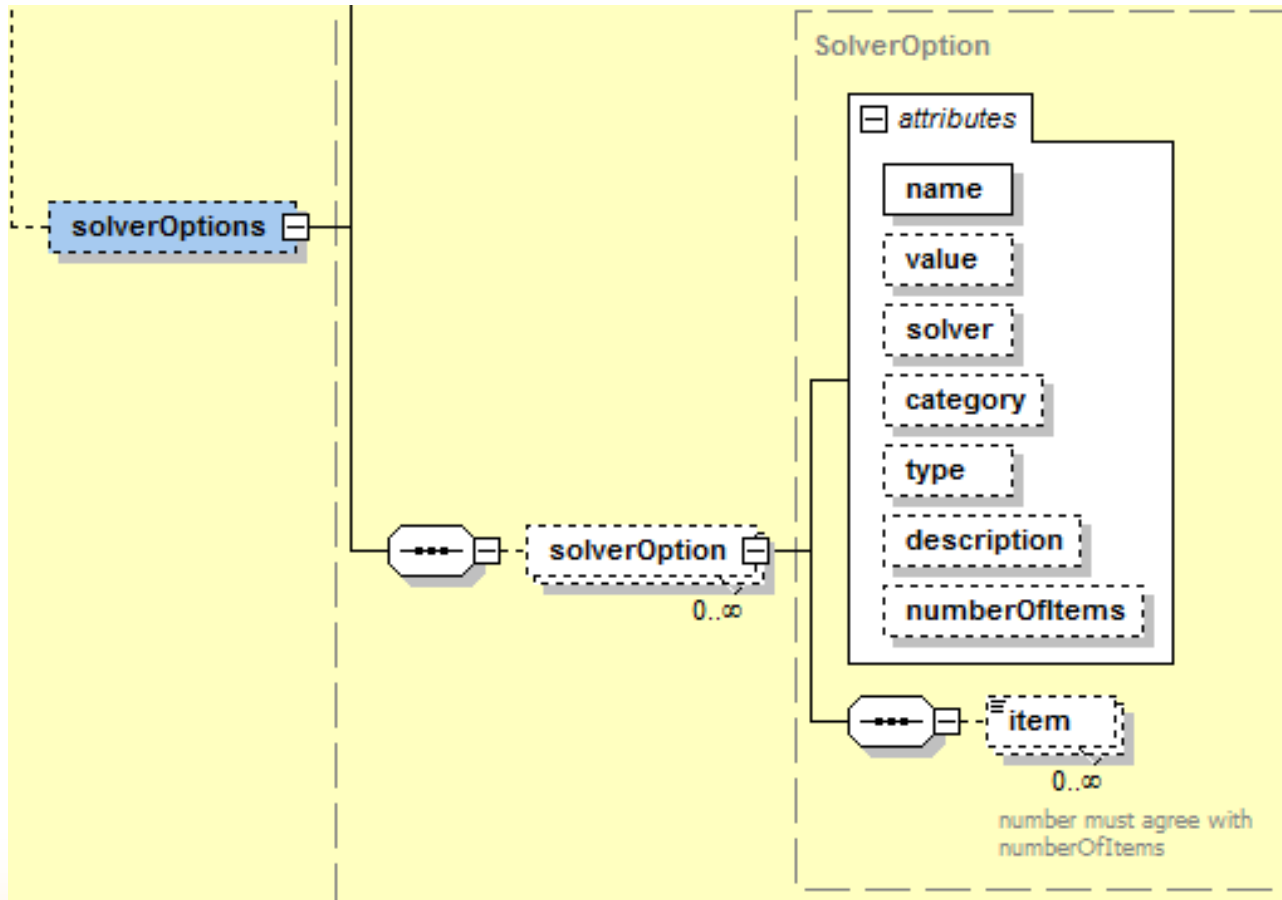
# OSoL schema elements



# OSoL optimization schema element



# The solverOptions element



# Sample .osol file

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<osol xmlns="os.optimizationservices.org"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="os.optimizationservices.org
http://www.optimizationservices.org/schemas/2.0/OSoL.xsd">
  <optionHeader>
    <name>sample.osol</name>
    <source></source>
    <description>
      This file is intended as an illustrative example.
    </description>
    <fileCreator>
      Horand Gassmann, Jun Ma and Kipp Martin
    </fileCreator>
    <licence>
      This file is licensed under the Eclipse Public License.
    </licence>
  </optionHeader>
  <general>
    <solverToInvoke>couenne</solverToInvoke/>
    <serviceURI>
      http://74.94.100.129:8080/OSServer/services/OSSolverService</serviceURI>
    <instanceLocation locationType="http">
      http://myweb.dal.ca/gassmann</instanceLocation>
  </general>
```





# Sampl .osol file (cont`d)

```
<optimization>
  <variables>
    <initialVariableValues numberOfVar="2">
      <var idx="0" value="5."/>    <var idx="1" value="5."/>
    </initialVariableValues>
  </variables>
  <solverOptions numberOfSolverOptions="5">
    <solverOption name="print_level" solver="ipopt" type="integer" value="5"/>
    <solverOption name="max_iter" solver="ipopt" type="integer" value="2000"/>
    <solverOption name="tol" solver="ipopt" type="numeric" value="1.e-9"/>

    <solverOption name="LS_IPARAM_LP_PRINTLEVEL" solver="lindo"
      category="model" type="integer" value="0"/>
    <solverOption name="LS_IPARAM_LP_PRINTLEVEL" solver="lindo"
      category="environment" type="integer" value="1"/>

    <solverOption name="node_limit" solver="couenne" type="integer"
      value="1000" category="bonmin" />
    <solverOption name="max_iter" solver="couenne" type="integer"
      value="2000" category="ipopt" />
  </solverOptions>
</optimization>
</osol>
```



# Transcription rules for in-memory representation

- XML complexType corresponds to C++ class
- XML element or attribute corresponds to member of C++ class
- XML sequence of identical elements corresponds to a C++ array



# The OSoL schema – text version

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns="os.optimizationservices.org" targetNamespace="os.optimizationservices.org"
elementFormDefault="qualified" attributeFormDefault="unqualified">
<xs:element name="osol" type="OSoL"> </xs:element>
<xs:complexType name="OSoL">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="optionHeader" type="GeneralFileHeader" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xs:element name="general" type="GeneralOption" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xs:element name="system" type="SystemOption" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xs:element name="service" type="ServiceOption" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xs:element name="job" type="JobOption" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xs:element name="optimization" type="OptimizationOption" minOccurs="0"/>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
<xs:complexType name="OptimizationOption">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="variables" type="VariableOption" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xs:element name="objectives" type="ObjectiveOption" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xs:element name="constraints" type="ConstraintOption" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xs:element name="solverOptions" type="SolverOptions" minOccurs="0"/>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
```



# Solver communication

- Goal: Avoid enumeration of supported options
- Depends on the solver API
- In principle scalar-valued options are tuples (usually name-value pairs)
- E.g. Ipopt:

```
optionsVector = ooption->getSolverOptions( "ipopt",true);
int num_ipopt_options = optionsVector.size();
for (int i = 0; i < num_ipopt_options; i++) {
    if(optionsVector[ i]->type == "numeric" )
        app->Options()->SetNumericValue(optionsVector[ i]->name,
            os_strtod( optionsVector[ i]->value.c_str(), &pEnd ) );
    else if(optionsVector[ i]->type == "integer" )
        app->Options()->SetIntegerValue(optionsVector[ i]->name,
            atoi( optionsVector[ i]->value.c_str() ) );
    else if(optionsVector[ i]->type == "string" )
        app->Options()->SetStringValue(optionsVector[ i]->name,
            optionsVector[ i]->value);
}
```



# Results returned from solver

- Optimal variable values
- Optimal objective value
- Optimal dual values
- Range information
- Optimal basis information
- ...
- Different solvers return different items in different formats
- Common syntax – individual semantics
- Same top level structure as OSoL
- Result of one optimization may be used as starting point for another



# OSrL and OSResult

- Result of the optimization
  - Solution status
  - Statistics
  - Value of primal and dual variables
  - Basis information
- Can be displayed in a browser
- In-memory representation: **OSResult**
- API: **get()** , **set()** , **add()** methods



# How to get OS

## – Binaries

- <http://www.coin-or.org/CoinBinary/OS>
  - [OS-2.1.1-win32-msvc9.zip](#)
  - [OS-2.3.0-linux-x86-gcc4.1.2.tgz](#)
  - [OS-2.3.0-linux-x86\\_64-gcc4.3.2.tgz](#)

## – Stable source

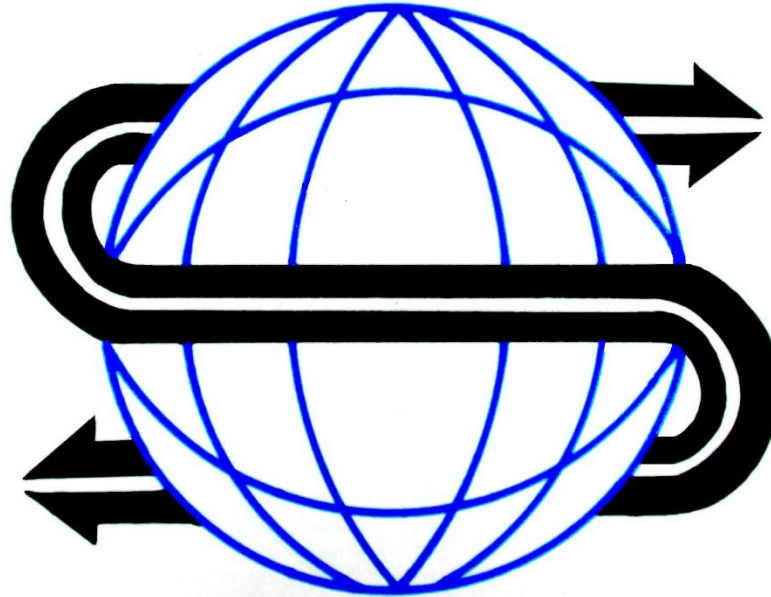
- <http://www.coin-or.org/download/source/OS/>
  - [OS-2.4.1.tgz](#)
  - [OS-2.4.1.zip](#)

## – Development version (using svn)

- `svn co https://projects.coin-or.org/svn/OS/releases/2.4.1 COIN-OS`
- `svn co https://projects.coin-or.org/svn/OS/trunk COIN-OS`



# QUESTIONS?



<http://myweb.dal.ca/gassmann>

<http://www.optimizationservices.org>

<http://www.coin-or.org/projects/OS.xml>



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