Optimization Services
Instance Language
(OSiL)

Robert Fourer
Jun Ma
Northwestern University
Kipp Martin
University of Chicago

Jun Ma
Northwestern University
Outline

1. Background and motivation for an instance standard

2. Why use XML for the instance standard

3. Optimization Services instance Language (OSiL) - this replaces LPFML for the linear case and can be used to represent a wide variety of optimization problems.

4. The OSiL schema

5. Real time data and user defined functions

6. Extensions
A Distributed Modeling Environment

In a loosely coupled setting we have a separation of the modeling language process and solver process.

Key idea: model versus instance

The solver wants an instance as opposed to a model
A MODEL

set PROD;  # products
set DEP;  # processing departments

param hours {DEP};  # time available in each department
param rate {DEP,PROD}; # hours used in each dept per product unit made
param profit {PROD};  # profit per unit of each product made

var Make {PROD} >= 0;  # number of units of each product to be made

maximize TotalProfit:
  sum {j in PROD} profit[j] * Make[j];

subject to HoursAvailable {i in DEP}:
  sum {j in PROD} rate[i,j] * Make[j] <= hours[i];

This is a model. It is symbolic, general, concise, and understandable (Fourer, 1983).
DATA

param: PROD: profit :=
    std  10
    del  9 ;

param: DEP:                   hours :=
    cutanddye  630
    sewing    600
    finishing 708
    inspectandpack 135 ;

param: rate:                        std   del :=
    cutanddye  0.7   1.0
    sewing    0.5   0.8333
    finishing 1.0   0.6667
    inspectandpack 0.1   0.25 ;
MODEL + DATA = INSTANCE

maximize TotalProfit:
10*Make[‘std’] + 9*Make[‘del’];

subject to HoursAvailable[‘cutanddye’]:
0.7*Make[‘std’] + Make[‘del’] <= 630;

subject to HoursAvailable[‘sewing’]:
0.5*Make[‘std’] + 0.8333*Make[‘del’] <= 600;

subject to HoursAvailable[‘finishing’]:
Make[‘std’] + 0.6667*Make[‘del’] <= 708;

subject to HoursAvailable[‘inspectandpack’]:
0.1*Make[‘std’] + 0.25*Make[‘del’] <= 135;

Objective: represent a model instance using XML.
There is a proliferation of modeling languages and solvers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modeling Language</th>
<th>Solver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIMMS</td>
<td>CLP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMPL</td>
<td>Impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAMS</td>
<td>GLPK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LINGO</td>
<td>LINDO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosel</td>
<td>MINOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPL</td>
<td>MOSEK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSmL</td>
<td>Xpress-MP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Consequence: a lot of drivers are need for every modeling language to talk to every solver
It would be nice to have an instance representation language.
The Case for XML

1. Validation against a schema provides for error checking

2. Validation against a schema promotes stability of a standard

3. The schema can restrict data values to appropriate types, e.g. row names to string, indices to integer, coefficients to double

4. The schema can define keys to insure, for example, no row or column name is used more than once.

5. The schema can be extended to include new constraint types or solver directives

6. There is a lot of open source software to make parsing easy.
XML and Optimization Systems

1. When instances are stored in XML format, optimization technology solutions are more readily integrated into broader IT infrastructures

2. XML is used for Web Services – important for distributed computing

3. The XML format lends itself well to compression – more on this later

4. The XML format can be combined with other technologies, e.g. XSLT to present results in human readable formats

5. Encryption standards are emerging for XML – possibly important in a commercial setting.
XML Concepts

XML (Extensible Markup Language) – an XML file contains both data and Markup (Elements (tags) and Attributes)

The tags are organized in a tree like structure. The closing tag of a child element preceding the closing tag of its parent.

<constraints>
  <con name="cutanddye" ub="630"/>
  <con name="sewing" ub="600"/>
  <con name="finishing" ub="708"/>
  <con name="inspectandpack" ub="135"/>
</constraints>
OSiL Instance Representation

\[ \min 100(x_1 - x_0^2)^2 + (1 - x_0)^2 + 9 \times x_1 \]

\[ x_0 + 3 \times x_0 \times x_1 + x_1^2 \leq 10 \]

\[ \ln(x_0x_1) + 7 \times x_0 + 5 \times x_1 \geq 10 \]

\[ x_0, x_1 \geq 0 \]
OSiL Instance Representation

The variables: \( x_0, x_1 \geq 0 \)

\[
<\text{variables number="2"}>
\begin{align*}
&<\text{var lb="0" name="x0" type="C"}/> \\
&<\text{var lb="0" name="x1" type="C"}/>
\end{align*}
</\text{variables}>
\]

-OR-

\[
<\text{variables number="2"}>
\begin{align*}
&<\text{var lb="0" ub="INF" name="x0" type="C"}/> \\
&<\text{var lb="0" ub="INF" name="x1" type="C"}/>
\end{align*}
</\text{variables}>
\]
The objective functions: $\min 9 \times x_1$

```xml
<objectives number="1">
  <obj maxOrMin="min" name="minCost">
    <coef idx="1">9</coef>
  </obj>
</objectives>
```
OSiL Instance Representation

The constraints:

\[ \leq 10 \]
\[ \geq 10 \]

\[
<\text{constraints number="2"}>
  <\text{con name="row0" ub="10.0"}>
  <\text{con name="row1" lb="10.0"}>
</\text{constraints}>
\]
OSiL Instance Representation

The linear constraint terms:

\[ 7 \times x_0 + 5 \times x_1 \]

\[
<\text{linearConstraintCoefficients}>
  <\text{start}>
    <\text{el}>0</el><el>2</el><el>3</el>
  </\text{start}>
  <\text{rowIdx}>
    <el>0</el><el>1</el><el>1</el>
  </\text{rowIdx}>
  <\text{value}>
    <el>1.0</el><el>7.0</el><el>5.0</el>
  </\text{value}>
</\text{linearConstraintCoefficients}>

OSiL Instance Representation

The nonlinear terms:

$$100(x_1 - x_0^2)^2 + (1 - x_0)^2$$

$$3 \cdot x_0 \cdot x_1 + x_1^2$$

$$\ln(x_0 \cdot x_1)$$

<nl idx="1">
  <ln>
    <ln>
      <times>
        <var idx="0"/>
        <var idx="1"/>
      </times>
    </ln>
  </ln>
</nl>
OSiL Instance Representation

The nonlinear terms:

\[ 100(x_1 - x_0^2)^2 + (1 - x_0)^2 \]
\[ 3 * x_0 * x_1 + x_1^2 \]
\[ \ln(x_0 x_1) \]

or

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{<nl idx="0">} \\
\text{<quadratic>} \\
\text{<qpTerm idxOne="0" idxTwo="1" coef="3"/>} \\
\text{<qpTerm idxOne="0" idxTwo="0" coef="1"/>} \\
\text{</qpTerm>} \\
\text{</quadratic>} \\
\text{</nl>}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{<quadraticCoefficients numberOfQPTerms="2">} \\
\text{<qpTerm idx="0" idxOne="0" idxTwo="1" coef="3"/>} \\
\text{<qpTerm idx="0" idxOne="0" idxTwo="0" coef="1"/>} \\
\text{</qpTerm>} \\
\text{</quadraticCoefficients >}
\end{align*}
\]
XML Schema

Key idea – a schema. Similar to the concept of a class in object orient programming. Critical for parsing!

We need a schema to represent an instance.
Schema – a Constraints Object

<constraints number="2">
  <con name="row0" ub="10.0"/>
  <con name="row1" lb="10.0"/>
</constraints>
Schema – a Constraints and Con Class

```xml
<xs:complexType name="constraints">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="con" type="con" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </xs:sequence>
  <xs:attribute name="number" type="xs:nonNegativeInteger" use="required"/>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="con">
  <xs:attribute name="name" type="xs:string" use="optional"/>
  <xs:attribute name="lb" type="xs:double" use="optional" default="-INF"/>
  <xs:attribute name="ub" type="xs:double" use="optional" default="INF"/>
  <xs:attribute name="mult" type="xs:positiveInteger" use="optional" default="1"/>
</xs:complexType>
```
The OSiL Schema
The OSiL Schema
Real Time Data

In many cases the instance generated by the solver contains time sensitive data. For example, in many financial models.

Before solving we can:

1. Repeat entire modeling process and have modeling language generate a new model from scratch.

   OR

2. Have the “reader” library update only the necessary data before sending it to the solver.
Real Time Data

Real time data
Real Time Data
Markowitz Example

\[
\min \sum_{i=1}^{3} p_{s} (R - R_{s})^2
\]

\[
x[msft] + x[pg] + x[ge] = 1
\]

\[
\bar{R} \geq r
\]

\[
r[s,msft]x[msft] + r[s,pg]x[pg] + r[s,ge]x[ge] = R_{s}
\]

\[
\sum_{s=1}^{3} p_{s} R_{s} = \bar{R}
\]

\[
x[msft], x[pg], x[ge] \geq 0
\]
Markowitz and Real Time Data

\[ \bar{R} \geq r \]

<variables number="4">
  <var name="msft" lb="0.0" ub=".75"/>
  <var name="pg" lb="0.0" ub=".75"/>
  <var name="ge" lb="0.0" ub=".75"/>
  <var name="RBAR" lb=".05"/>
</variables>

<realTimeData>
  <defaultURI>http://www.stockdata.com/stockdata.xml</defaultURI>
  <variables>
    <var idx="3" type="lb">
      <XPath path="/xmlData/portfolioReturn/text()" />
    </var>
  </variables>
</realTimeData>
User Defined Functions

Many instances often:

1. Contain terms repeated many times, either verbatim or with small systematic changes

2. Contain definitional variables
User Defined Functions

\[ r[s, msft]x[msft] + r[s, pg]x[pg] + r[s, ge]x[ge] = R_s \]

```
<userFunction name="stockRet" numArg="2">
  <xPath path="//scenario[@id=$scenario]/stock[@name=$name]/@return">
    <xPathIndex indexName="scenario">
      <arg idx="0"/>
    </xPathIndex>
    <xPathIndex indexName="name">
      <arg idx="1"/>
    </xPathIndex>
  </xPath>
</userFunction>
```

Idx = 0    idx = 1
User Defined Functions

\[ r[s,msft]x[msft] + r[s,pg]x[pg] + r[s,ge]x[ge] = R_s \]

\[ <\text{userFunction name = "scenarioRet" numArg="1">} \]
\[ <\sum> \]
\[ <\times> \]
\[ <\text{userF name="stockRet">} \]
\[ <\arg idx="0"/> \]
\[ <\text{string value="msft"/>} \]
\[ </\text{userF}> \]
\[ <\var idx="0"/> \]
\[ </\times> \]
\[ </\sum> \]
\[ </\text{userFunction}> \]
OSrL - Optimization Services result Language
OSrL - Optimization Services result Language
OSrL - Optimization Services result Language
Interested?

• MB44 – Open Source Modeling Tools
  – OS Library and Server
• MC43 – Standards for Optimization Problem Representation
  – OSiL (Fourer, Ma, Martin)
  – OSiL stochastic extension (Gassmann, Fourer, Ma, Martin)
  – Panel on standards
  – etc
• TC44 – Optimization Tools and Modeling Languages
  – OSmL (Ma, Martin)
  – Impact Solver Services (Huanyuan Sheng, Ma, Mehrotra)
  – etc.
• TD43 – Distributed Optimization Systems
  – Optimization Services Framework (Fourer, Ma, Martin)
  – etc.
QUESTIONS?