

# **The MOSEK Python optimizer API manual Version 7.1 (Revision 31)**

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# Chapter 1

## Changes and new features in MOSEK

The section presents improvements and new features added to MOSEK in version 7.

### 1.1 Platform support

In Table 1.1 the supported platform and compiler used to build MOSEK shown. Although RedHat is explicitly mentioned as the supported Linux distribution then MOSEK will work on most other variants of Linux. However, the license manager tools requires Linux Standard Base 3 or newer is installed.

### 1.2 General changes

- The interior-point optimizer has been extended to semi-definite optimization problems. Hence, MOSEK can optimize over the positive semi-definite cone.
- The network detection has been completely redesigned. MOSEK no longer try detect partial networks. The problem must be a pure primal network for the network optimizer to be used.
- The parameter `iparam.objective_sense` has been removed.
- The parameter `iparam.intpnt_num_threads` has been removed. Use the parameter `iparam.num_threads` instead.
- MOSEK now automatically exploit multiple CPUs i.e. the parameter `iparam.num_threads` is set to 0 be default. Note the amount memory that MOSEK uses grows with the number of threads employed.

Platform	OS version	C compiler
linux32x86	Redhat 5 or newer (LSB 3+)	Intel C 13.0 (gcc 4.3, glibc 2.3.4)
linux64x86	RedHat 5 or newer (LSB 3+)	Intel C 13.0 (gcc 4.3, glibc 2.3.4)
osx64x86	OSX 10.7 Lion or newer	Intel C 13.0 (llvm-gcc-4.2)
win32x86	Windows Vista, Server 2003 or newer	Intel C 13.0 (VS 2008)
win64x86	Windows Vista, Server 2003 or newer	Intel C 13.0 (VS 2008)

Interface	Supported versions
Java	Sun Java 1.6+
Microsoft.NET	2.1+
Python 2	2.6+
Python 3	3.1+

Table 1.1: Supported platforms

- The MBT file format has been replaced by a new task format. The new format supports semi-definite optimization.
- the HTML version of the documentation is no longer included in the downloads to save space. It is still available online.
- MOSEK is more restrictive about the allowed names on variables etc. This is in particular the case when writing LP files.
- MOSEK no longer tries to detect the cache sizes and is in general less sensitive to the hardware.
- The parameter `iparam.auto_update_sol_info` is default off. In previous version it was by default on.
- The function `relaxprimal` has been deprecated and replaced by the function `primalrepair`.

## 1.3 Optimizers

### 1.3.1 Interior point optimizer

- The factorization routines employed by the interior-point optimizer for linear and conic optimization problems has been completely rewritten. In particular the dense column detection and handling is improved. The factorization routine will also exploit vendor tuned BLAS routines.

### 1.3.2 The simplex optimizers

- No major changes.

### 1.3.3 Mixed-integer optimizer

- A new mixed-integer for linear and conic problems has been introduced. It is from run-to-run deterministic and is parallelized. It is particularly suitable for conic problems.

## 1.4 API changes

- Added support for semidefinite optimization.
- Some clean up has been performed implying some functions have been renamed.

## 1.5 Optimization toolbox for MATLAB

- A MOSEK equivalent of `bintprog` has been introduced.
- The functionality of the MOSEK version of `linprog` has been improved. It is now possible to employ the simplex optimizer in `linprog`.
- `mosekopt` now accepts a dense  $A$  matrix.
- A new method for specification of cones that is more efficient when the problem has many cones has been introduced. The old method is still allowed but is deprecated.
- Support for semidefinite optimization problems has been added to the toolbox.

## 1.6 License system

- Flexlm has been upgraded to version 11.11.

## 1.7 Other changes

- The documentation has been improved.

## 1.8 Interfaces

- Semi-definite optimization capabilities have been added to the optimizer APIs.
- A major clean up has occurred in the optimizer APIs. This should have little effect for most users.
- A new object oriented interface called Fusion has been added. Fusion is available in Java, MATLAB, .NET and Python.
- The AMPL command line tool has been updated to the latest version.

## 1.9 Platform changes

- 32 bit MAC OSX on Intel x86 (osx32x86) is no longer supported.
- 32 and 64 bit Solaris on Intel x86 (solaris32x86,solaris64x86) is no longer supported.

## 1.10 Summary of API changes

### 1.10.1 Parameters

- `dparam.callback_freq` removed.
- `dparam.mio_tol_max_cut_frac_rhs` added.
- `dparam.mio_tol_min_cut_frac_rhs` added.
- `dparam.mio_tol_rel_dual_bound_improvement` added.
- `dparam.presolve_tol_abs_lindep` added.
- `dparam.presolve_tol_lindep` removed.
- `dparam.presolve_tol_rel_lindep` added.
- `iparam.bi_clean_optimizer` Valid parameter values changed.
- `iparam.cache_size_l1` removed.
- `iparam.cache_size_l2` removed.
- `iparam.check_task_data` removed.
- `iparam.cpu_type` removed.
- `iparam.data_check` removed.
- `iparam.intpnt_basis` Valid parameter values changed.
- `iparam.intpnt_num_threads` removed.
- `iparam.intpnt_order_method` Valid parameter values changed.
- `iparam.license_allow_overuse` removed.
- `iparam.license_cache_time` removed.
- `iparam.license_check_time` removed.
- `iparam.log_expand` added.
- `iparam.log_feasrepair` removed.



- `iparam.log_feas_repair` added.
- `iparam.lp_write_ignore_incompatible_items` removed.
- `iparam.mio_cut_cg` added.
- `iparam.mio_cut_cmir` added.
- `iparam.mio_node_optimizer` Valid parameter values changed.
- `iparam.mio_probing_level` added.
- `iparam.mio_rins_max_nodes` added.
- `iparam.mio_root_optimizer` Valid parameter values changed.
- `iparam.mio_use_multithreaded_optimizer` added.
- `iparam.num_threads` added.
- `iparam.objective_sense` removed.
- `iparam.optimizer` Valid parameter values changed.
- `iparam.presolve_lindep_abs_work_trh` added.
- `iparam.presolve_lindep_rel_work_trh` added.
- `iparam.presolve_lindep_work_lim` removed.
- `iparam.presolve_max_num_reductions` added.
- `iparam.read_add_anz` removed.
- `iparam.read_add_con` removed.
- `iparam.read_add_cone` removed.
- `iparam.read_add_qnz` removed.
- `iparam.read_add_var` removed.
- `iparam.read_mps_quoted_names` removed.
- `iparam.read_q_mode` removed.
- `iparam.sim_network_detect` removed.
- `iparam.sim_network_detect_hotstart` removed.
- `iparam.sim_network_detect_method` removed.
- `iparam.sol_quoted_names` removed.
- `iparam.write_mps_obj_sense` removed.
- `iparam.write_mps_quoted_names` removed.
- `iparam.write_mps_strict` removed.
- `sparam.mio_debug_string` added.

### 1.10.2 Functions

- `Env. axpy` added.
- `Env. dot` added.
- `Env. gemm` added.
- `Env. gemv` added.
- `Env. initenv` removed.
- `Env. licensecleanup` added.
- `Env. potrf` added.
- `Env. putcpudefaults` removed.
- `Env. putlicensedebug` added.
- `Env. putlicensedefaults` removed.
- `Env. putlicensepath` added.
- `Env. putlicensewait` added.
- `Env. syeig` added.
- `Env. syevd` added.
- `Env. syrk` added.
- `Task. append` removed.
- `Task. appendbarvars` added.
- `Task. appendcons` changed.
- `Task. appendsparsesymmat` added.
- `Task. appendvars` changed.
- `Task. checkdata` removed.
- `Task. core_append` removed.
- `Task. core_appendcones` removed.
- `Task. core_removecones` removed.
- `Task. getaslicetrip` removed.
- `Task. getavec` removed.
- `Task. getavecnumnz` removed.

- `Task.getbarsj` added.
- `Task.getbarxj` added.
- `Task.getconname64` removed.
- `Task.getdviolbarvar` added.
- `Task.getdviolcon` added.
- `Task.getdviolcones` added.
- `Task.getdviolvar` added.
- `Task.getintpntnumthreads` removed.
- `Task.getmemusagetask64` removed.
- `Task.getname64` removed.
- `Task.getnameapi64` removed.
- `Task.getnameindex` removed.
- `Task.getnamelen64` removed.
- `Task.getnumqobjnz` removed.
- `Task.getobjname64` removed.
- `Task.getprosta` added.
- `Task.getpviolbarvar` added.
- `Task.getpviolcon` added.
- `Task.getpviolcones` added.
- `Task.getpviolvar` added.
- `Task.getqconk` removed.
- `Task.getskcslice` added.
- `Task.getskxslice` added.
- `Task.getslcslice` added.
- `Task.getslxslice` added.
- `Task.getsnxslice` added.
- `Task.getsolsta` added.
- `Task.getsolutioninfo` added.

- `Task.getsolutionstatus` removed.
- `Task.getsolutionstatuskeyslice` removed.
- `Task.getsucslice` added.
- `Task.getsuxslice` added.
- `Task.gettaskname64` removed.
- `Task.getvarname64` removed.
- `Task.getxcslice` added.
- `Task.getxxslice` added.
- `Task.getyslice` added.
- `Task.makesolutionstatusunknown` removed.
- `Task.netextraction` removed.
- `Task.netoptimize` removed.
- `Task.primalrepair` added.
- `Task.putacol` added.
- `Task.putaijlist` removed.
- `Task.putarow` added.
- `Task.putavec` removed.
- `Task.putaveclist64` removed.
- `Task.putbaraij` added.
- `Task.putbarcj` added.
- `Task.putbarsj` added.
- `Task.putbarvarname` added.
- `Task.putbarxj` added.
- `Task.putconbound` added.
- `Task.putconboundlist` added.
- `Task.putconename` added.
- `Task.putconname` added.
- `Task.putmaxnumanz64` removed.

- `Task.putmaxnumqnz64` removed.
- `Task.putname` removed.
- `Task.putskcslice` added.
- `Task.putskxslice` added.
- `Task.putslcslice` added.
- `Task.putslxslice` added.
- `Task.putsnxslice` added.
- `Task.putsucslice` added.
- `Task.putsuxslice` added.
- `Task.putvarbound` added.
- `Task.putvarboundlist` added.
- `Task.putvarname` added.
- `Task.putxcslice` added.
- `Task.putxxslice` added.
- `Task.putyslice` added.
- `Task.readdata` removed.
- `Task.readtask` added.
- `Task.remove` removed.
- `Task.removecone` removed.
- `Task.removecones` added.
- `Task.removecons` added.
- `Task.removevars` added.
- `Task.toconic` added.
- `Task.undefsolution` removed.
- `Task.updatesolutioninfo` added.
- `Task.writetask` added.



## Chapter 2

# About this manual

This manual covers the general functionality of MOSEK and the usage of the MOSEK Python API.

The MOSEK Python Application Programming Interface makes it possible to access the MOSEK optimizer from any Python application. The whole functionality of the native C API is available through a thin class-based interface using native Python types and exceptions. All methods in the interface are thin wrappers around functions in the native C API, keeping the overhead induced by the API to a minimum.

The API can be used in Python scripts as well as from the interactive Python command-line. The Python interface is particularly well-suited for fast prototyping of models and for debugging and displaying portions of a problem loaded from a file.

The Python interface consists of a `mosek` module that defines objects, functions and constants.

New users of the MOSEK Python API are encouraged to read:

- Chapter 4 on compiling and running the distributed examples.
- The relevant parts of Chapter 5, i.e. at least the general introduction and the linear optimization section.
- Chapter 9 for a set of guidelines about developing, testing, and debugging applications employing MOSEK.

This should introduce most of the data structures and functionality necessary to implement and solve an optimization problem.

Chapter 10 contains general material about the mathematical formulations of optimization problems compatible with MOSEK, as well as common tips and tricks for reformulating problems so that they can be solved by MOSEK.

Hence, Chapter 10 is useful when trying to find a good formulation of a specific model.

More advanced examples of modeling and model debugging are located in

- Chapter 14 which deals with analysis of infeasible problems,

- Chapter 15 about the sensitivity analysis interface, and

Finally, the Python API reference material is located in

- Chapter A which lists all types and functions,
- Chapter B which lists all available parameters,
- Chapter C which lists all response codes, and
- Chapter D which lists all symbolic constants.



## Chapter 3

# Getting support and help

### 3.1 MOSEK documentation

For an overview of the available MOSEK documentation please see

```
mosek/7/docs/
```

in the distribution.

### 3.2 Bug reporting

If you think MOSEK is solving your problem incorrectly, please contact MOSEK support at

[support@mosek.com](mailto:support@mosek.com)

providing a detailed description of the problem. MOSEK support may ask for the task file which is produced as follows

```
task.writedata("data.task.gz")
task.optimize()
```

The task data will then be written to a binary file named `data.task.gz` which is useful when reproducing a problem.

### 3.3 Additional reading

In this manual it is assumed that the reader is familiar with mathematics and in particular mathematical optimization. Some introduction to linear programming is found in books such as "Linear programming" by Chvátal [1] or "Computer Solution of Linear Programs" by Nazareth [2]. For more theoretical aspects see e.g. "Nonlinear programming: Theory and algorithms" by Bazaraa, Shetty,

and Sherali [3]. Finally, the book "Model building in mathematical programming" by Williams [4] provides an excellent introduction to modeling issues in optimization.

Another useful resource is "Mathematical Programming Glossary" available at

<http://glossary.computing.society.informs.org>

## Chapter 4

# Testing installation and compiling examples

This chapter describes how to verify that the MOSEK Python API has been installed and works, and how to run the Python examples distributed with MOSEK.

To use the MOSEK Python API, a working MOSEK installation must be present — see the MOSEK Installation manual for instructions. Part of this installation are two versions of the Python interface; one for Python 2.5 and later, and one for the Python 3 series. Note that MOSEK can use one-dimensional arrays from the NumPy package from [scipy.org](http://scipy.org). In case NumPy is not installed, the MOSEK/Python interface includes a minimal array implementation, `mosek.array`, that supports the basic array functionality for a limited number of native types.

A Python installer can be obtained from the official site:

<http://www.python.org/>

The NumPy package providing arrays and mathematical functionality can be obtained from:

<http://numpy.scipy.org/>

Note that the architecture of the Python binary and the MOSEK DLL must match: A 32 bit MOSEK can only be used from a 32 bit Python, and a 64 bit MOSEK can only be used from a 64 bit Python. The architecture of the Python binary can be checked using the following command:

```
python -c "print(__import__('platform').architecture())"
```

### 4.1 Microsoft Windows platform

MOSEK includes a binary Python that can be used interactively or for running scripts, but if you have a Python installed on your system you may prefer to use that instead. The MOSEK installer does *not*

set up global paths to the included Python: To use it, either execute Python with full path, or set up the `PATH` environment variable to include the relevant `bin` directory.

The MOSEK/Python module structure is located under platform directory (`mosek\7\tools\platform`):

64 bit MOSEK, Python 2.5+	<code>win64x86\python\2</code>
32 bit MOSEK, Python 2.5+	<code>win32x86\python\2</code>
64 bit MOSEK, Python 3	<code>win64x86\python\3</code>
32 bit MOSEK, Python 3	<code>win32x86\python\3</code>

Examples using the MOSEK/Python interface are found in

`mosek\7\tools\examples\python`

### 4.1.1 Running a Python example

To run one of the distributed examples, open a DOS box and type

```
C:
cd "C:\Program Files\mosek\7\tools\examples\python"
```

then to execute example `lo1` type

```
python lo1.py
```

## 4.2 Implementation details

The MOSEK/Python module is implemented as a pure Python module using `ctypes` to call native DLLs. The `CTypes` module is included in the Python standard library from 2.5 on.

`CTypes` is considered an *unsafe* module, so it may be disabled under some circumstances, e.g. for web server scripts.

## Chapter 5

# Basic API tutorial

In this chapter the reader will learn how to build a simple application that uses MOSEK.

A number of examples is provided to demonstrate the functionality required for solving linear, conic, semidefinite and quadratic problems as well as mixed integer problems.

Please note that the section on linear optimization also describes most of the basic functionality needed to specify optimization problems. Hence, it is recommended to read Section 5.2 before reading about other optimization problems.

### 5.1 The basics

A typical program using the MOSEK Python interface can be described shortly:

- Create an environment object (**Env**).
- Set up some environment specific data and initialize the environment object.
- Create a task object (**Task**).
- Load a problem into the task object.
- Optimize the problem.
- Fetch the result.
- Dispose of the environment and task.

#### 5.1.1 The environment and the task

The first MOSEK related step in any program that employs MOSEK is to create an environment object. The environment contains environment specific data such as information about the license file,

streams for environment messages etc. When this is done one or more task objects can be created. Each task is associated with a single environment and defines a complete optimization problem as well as task message streams and optimization parameters.

When done, tasks and environments may be disposed explicitly by calling the `__del__` method. This is not strictly necessary, but it will free up allocated resources and checked-out licenses immediately instead of when the garbage collector runs.

In Python, the creation of an environment and a task would look something like this:

---

```
# Create an environment
env = mosek.Env()

# You may connect streams and other callbacks to env here.

# Create a task
task = env.Task()

# Load a problem into the task, optimize etc.
```

---

From Python 2.6 and later the `with` construction can be used to dispose objects automatically when they drop out of the `with`-scope:

---

```
# Create an environment
with mosek.Env() as env:
    # You may connect streams and other callbacks to env here.

    # Create a task
    with env.Task() as task:
        # Load a problem into the task, optimize etc.
```

---

Please note that multiple tasks should, if possible, share the same environment.

### 5.1.2 Example: Simple working example

The following simple example shows a working Python program which

- creates an environment and a task,
- reads a problem from a file,
- optimizes the problem, and
- writes the solution to a file.

---

```
[ simple.py ]
1 #
2 # Copyright: Copyright (c) MOSEK ApS, Denmark. All rights reserved.
3 #
4 # File:    simple.py
```

```

5  #
6  # Purpose: Demonstrates a very simple example using MOSEK by
7  # reading a problem file, solving the problem and
8  # writing the solution to a file.
9  #
10
11 import mosek
12 import sys
13
14 def streamprinter(msg):
15     sys.stdout.write (msg)
16     sys.stdout.flush ()
17
18 if len(sys.argv) <= 1:
19     print ("Missing argument, syntax is:")
20     print ("  simple inputfile [ solutionfile ]")
21 else:
22     # Create the mosek environment.
23     env = mosek.Env ()
24
25     # Create a task object linked with the environment env.
26     # We create it with 0 variables and 0 constraints initially,
27     # since we do not know the size of the problem.
28     task = env.Task (0, 0)
29     task.set_Stream (mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
30
31     # We assume that a problem file was given as the first command
32     # line argument (received in 'argv')
33     task.readdata (sys.argv[1])
34
35     # Solve the problem
36     task.optimize ()
37
38     # Print a summary of the solution
39     task.solutionsummary (mosek.streamtype.log)
40
41     # If an output file was specified, write a solution
42     if len(sys.argv) >= 3:
43         # We define the output format to be OPF, and tell MOSEK to
44         # leave out parameters and problem data from the output file.
45         task.putintparam (mosek.iparam.write_data_format,    mosek.dataformat.op)
46         task.putintparam (mosek.iparam.opf_write_solutions,  mosek.onoffkey.on)
47         task.putintparam (mosek.iparam.opf_write_hints,      mosek.onoffkey.off)
48         task.putintparam (mosek.iparam.opf_write_parameters, mosek.onoffkey.off)
49         task.putintparam (mosek.iparam.opf_write_problem,    mosek.onoffkey.off)
50
51     task.writedata (sys.argv[2])

```

---

### 5.1.2.1 Reading and writing problems

Use the `Task.writedata` function to write a problem to a file. By default, when not choosing any specific file format for the parameter `iparam.write_data_format`, MOSEK will determine the output file format by the extension of the file name:

---

```

51 task.writedata (sys.argv[2])

```

---

Similarly, controlled by `iparam.read_data_format`, the function `Task.readdata` can read a problem from a file:

---

```

33 task.readdata (sys.argv[1])

```

---

### 5.1.2.2 Working with the problem data

An optimization problem consists of several components; objective, objective sense, constraints, variable bounds etc. Therefore, the interface provides a number of methods to operate on the task specific data, all of which are listed under the `Task` class-specification.

### 5.1.2.3 Setting parameters

Apart from the problem data, the task contains a number of parameters defining the behavior of MOSEK. For example the `iparam.optimizer` parameter defines which optimizer to use. There are three kinds of parameters in MOSEK

- Integer parameters that can be set with `Task.putintparam`,
- Double parameters that can be set with `Task.putdouparam`, and
- string parameters that can be set with `Task.putstrparam`,

The values for integer parameters are either simple integer values or enum values.

A complete list of all parameters is found in Chapter B.

## 5.2 Linear optimization

The simplest optimization problem is a purely linear problem. A *linear optimization problem* is a problem of the following form:

Minimize or maximize the objective function

$$\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} c_j x_j + c^f \tag{5.1}$$

subject to the linear constraints

$$l_k^c \leq \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_{kj} x_j \leq u_k^c, \quad k = 0, \dots, m-1, \tag{5.2}$$



and the bounds

$$l_j^x \leq x_j \leq u_j^x, \quad j = 0, \dots, n-1, \quad (5.3)$$

where we have used the problem elements:

$m$  and  $n$

which are the number of constraints and variables respectively,

$x$

which is the variable vector of length  $n$ ,

$c$

which is a coefficient vector of size  $n$

$$c = \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ \vdots \\ c_{n-1} \end{bmatrix},$$

$c^f$

which is a constant,

$A$

which is a  $m \times n$  matrix of coefficients is given by

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{0,0} & \cdots & a_{0,(n-1)} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{(m-1),0} & \cdots & a_{(m-1),(n-1)} \end{bmatrix},$$

$l^c$  and  $u^c$

which specify the lower and upper bounds on constraints respectively, and

$l^x$  and  $u^x$

which specifies the lower and upper bounds on variables respectively.

Please note the unconventional notation using 0 as the first index rather than 1. Hence,  $x_0$  is the first element in variable vector  $x$ . This convention has been adapted from Python arrays which are indexed from 0.

### 5.2.1 Example: Linear optimization

The following is an example of a linear optimization problem:

$$\begin{array}{rcllcl}
\text{maximize} & 3x_0 & + & 1x_1 & + & 5x_2 & + & 1x_3 & & \\
\text{subject to} & 3x_0 & + & 1x_1 & + & 2x_2 & & & = & 30, \\
& 2x_0 & + & 1x_1 & + & 3x_2 & + & 1x_3 & \geq & 15, \\
& & & 2x_1 & & & + & 3x_3 & \leq & 25,
\end{array}$$

having the bounds

$$\begin{array}{rcllcl}
0 & \leq & x_0 & \leq & \infty, \\
0 & \leq & x_1 & \leq & 10, \\
0 & \leq & x_2 & \leq & \infty, \\
0 & \leq & x_3 & \leq & \infty.
\end{array}$$

### 5.2.1.1 Solving the problem

To solve the problem above we go through the following steps:

- Create an environment.
- Create an optimization task.
- Load a problem into the task object.
- Optimization.
- Extracting the solution.

Below we explain each of these steps. For the complete source code see section [5.2.1.2](#).

Create an environment.

Before setting up the optimization problem, a MOSEK environment must be created. All tasks in the program should share the same environment.

---

```

31 # Make mosek environment
32 with mosek.Env() as env:

```

---

Create an optimization task.

Next, an empty task object is created:

---

```

33 # Create a task object
34 with env.Task(0,0) as task:
35     # Attach a log stream printer to the task
36     task.set_Stream(mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)

```

---

We also connect a call-back function to the task log stream. Messages related to the task are passed to the call-back function. In this case the stream call-back function writes its messages to the standard output stream.

Load a problem into the task object.

Before any problem data can be set, variables and constraints must be added to the problem via calls to the functions `Task.appendcons` and `Task.appendvars`.

---

```

74 # Append 'numcon' empty constraints.
75 # The constraints will initially have no bounds.
76 task.appendcons(numcon)
77
78 # Append 'numvar' variables.
79 # The variables will initially be fixed at zero (x=0).
80 task.appendvars(numvar)

```

---

New variables can now be referenced from other functions with indexes in  $0, \dots, \text{numvar} - 1$  and new constraints can be referenced with indexes in  $0, \dots, \text{numcon} - 1$ . More variables / constraints can be appended later as needed, these will be assigned indexes from `numvar/numcon` and up.

Next step is to set the problem data. We loop over each variable index  $j = 0, \dots, \text{numvar} - 1$  calling functions to set problem data. We first set the objective coefficient  $c_j = c[j]$  by calling the function `Task.putcj`.

---

```

84 task.putcj(j,c[j])

```

---

The bounds on variables are stored in the arrays

---

```

47 # Bound keys for variables
48 bxx = [mosek.boundkey.lo,
49        mosek.boundkey.ra,
50        mosek.boundkey.lo,
51        mosek.boundkey.lo]
52
53 # Bound values for variables
54 blx = [ 0.0,  0.0,  0.0,  0.0]
55 bux = [+inf, 10.0, +inf, +inf]

```

---

and are set with calls to `Task.putvarbound`.

---

```

86 # Set the bounds on variable j
87 # blx[j] <= x_j <= bux[j]
88 task.putvarbound(j,bxx[j],blx[j],bux[j])

```

---

The *Bound key* stored in `bxx` specify the type of the bound according to Table 5.1. For instance `bxx[0]=boundkey.lo` means that  $x_0 \geq l_0^x$ . Finally, the numerical values of the bounds on variables are given by

$$l_j^x = \text{blx}[j]$$

and

$$u_j^x = \text{bux}[j].$$

Bound key	Type of bound	Lower bound	Upper bound
<code>boundkey.fx</code>	$\dots = l_j$	Finite	Identical to the lower bound
<code>boundkey.fr</code>	Free	Minus infinity	Plus infinity
<code>boundkey.lo</code>	$l_j \leq \dots$	Finite	Plus infinity
<code>boundkey.ra</code>	$l_j \leq \dots \leq u_j$	Finite	Finite
<code>boundkey.up</code>	$\dots \leq u_j$	Minus infinity	Finite

Table 5.1: Interpretation of the bound keys.

Recall that in our example the  $A$  matrix is given by

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

This matrix is stored in sparse format in the arrays:

---

```

62 asub = [ array([0, 1]),
63         array([0, 1, 2]),
64         array([0, 1]),
65         array([1, 2])]
66 aval = [ array([3.0, 2.0]),
67         array([1.0, 1.0, 2.0]),
68         array([2.0, 3.0]),
69         array([1.0, 3.0]) ]

```

---

The array `aval[j]` contains the non-zero values of column  $j$  and `asub[j]` contains the row index of these non-zeros.

Using the function `Task.putacol` we set column  $j$  of  $A$

---

```

91 task.putacol(j,          # Variable (column) index.
92             asub[j],     # Row index of non-zeros in column j.
93             aval[j])     # Non-zero Values of column j.

```

---

Alternatively, the same  $A$  matrix can be set one row at a time; please see section 5.2.2 for an example.

Finally, the bounds on each constraint are set by looping over each constraint index  $i = 0, \dots, \text{numcon} - 1$

---

```

95 # Set the bounds on constraints.
96 # blc[i] <= constraint_i <= buc[i]
97 for i in range(numcon):
98     task.putconbound(i, bkc[i], blc[i], buc[i])
99     task.putconboundslice(0, numcon, bkc, blc, buc);

```

---

Optimization:

After the problem is set-up the task can be optimized by calling the function `Task.optimize`.

---

```
105 task.optimize()
```

---

Extracting the solution.

After optimizing the status of the solution is examined with a call to `Task.getsolsta`. If the solution status is reported as `solsta.optimal` or `solsta.near_optimal` the solution is extracted in the lines below:

---

```
116 xx = zeros(numvar, float)
117 task.getxx(mosek.soltype.bas, # Request the basic solution.
118           xx)
```

---

The `Task.getxx` function obtains the solution. MOSEK may compute several solutions depending on the optimizer employed. In this example the *basic solution* is requested by setting the first argument to `soltype.bas`.

### 5.2.1.2 Source code for lo1

---

```
1 #
2 # Copyright: Copyright (c) MOSEK ApS, Denmark. All rights reserved.
3 #
4 # File:    lo1.py
5 #
6 # Purpose: Demonstrates how to solve small linear
7 #           optimization problem using the MOSEK Python API.
8 ##
9 from __future__ import with_statement
10
11 import sys
12 import mosek
13
14 # If numpy is installed, use that, otherwise use the
15 # Mosek's array module.
16 try:
17     from numpy import array,zeros,ones
18 except ImportError:
19     from mosek.array import array, zeros, ones
20
21 # Since the value of infinity is ignored, we define it solely
22 # for symbolic purposes
23 inf = 0.0
24
25 # Define a stream printer to grab output from MOSEK
26 def streamprinter(text):
27     sys.stdout.write(text)
28     sys.stdout.flush()
29
```

---

```

30 def main():
31     # Make mosek environment
32     with mosek.Env() as env:
33         # Create a task object
34         with env.Task(0,0) as task:
35             # Attach a log stream printer to the task
36             task.set.Stream (mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
37
38             # Bound keys for constraints
39             bkc = [mosek.boundkey.fx,
40                   mosek.boundkey.lo,
41                   mosek.boundkey.up]
42
43             # Bound values for constraints
44             blc = [30.0, 15.0, -inf]
45             buc = [30.0, +inf, 25.0]
46
47             # Bound keys for variables
48             bkc = [mosek.boundkey.lo,
49                   mosek.boundkey.ra,
50                   mosek.boundkey.lo,
51                   mosek.boundkey.lo]
52
53             # Bound values for variables
54             blx = [ 0.0,  0.0,  0.0,  0.0]
55             bux = [+inf, 10.0, +inf, +inf]
56
57             # Objective coefficients
58             c = [ 3.0, 1.0, 5.0, 1.0 ]
59
60             # Below is the sparse representation of the A
61             # matrix stored by column.
62             asub = [ array([0, 1]),
63                     array([0, 1, 2]),
64                     array([0, 1]),
65                     array([1, 2])]
66             aval = [ array([3.0, 2.0]),
67                     array([1.0, 1.0, 2.0]),
68                     array([2.0, 3.0]),
69                     array([1.0, 3.0]) ]
70
71             numvar = len(bkc)
72             numcon = len(bkc)
73
74             # Append 'numcon' empty constraints.
75             # The constraints will initially have no bounds.
76             task.appendcons(numcon)
77
78             # Append 'numvar' variables.
79             # The variables will initially be fixed at zero (x=0).
80             task.appendvars(numvar)
81
82             for j in range(numvar):
83                 # Set the linear term c.j in the objective.
84                 task.putcj(j,c[j])
85
86                 # Set the bounds on variable j
87                 # blx[j] <= x.j <= bux[j]

```

```

88     task.putvarbound(j,bkx[j],blx[j],bux[j])
89
90     # Input column j of A
91     task.putacol(j,          # Variable (column) index.
92                  asub[j],    # Row index of non-zeros in column j.
93                  aval[j])    # Non-zero Values of column j.
94
95     # Set the bounds on constraints.
96     # blc[i] <= constraint_i <= buc[i]
97     for i in range(numcon):
98         task.putconbound(i,bkc[i],blc[i],buc[i])
99     task.putconboundslice(0,numcon, bkc,blc,buc);
100
101     # Input the objective sense (minimize/maximize)
102     task.putobjsense(mosek.objsense.maximize)
103
104     # Solve the problem
105     task.optimize()
106
107     # Print a summary containing information
108     # about the solution for debugging purposes
109     task.solutionsummary(mosek.streamtype.msg)
110
111     # Get status information about the solution
112     solsta = task.getsolsta(mosek.soltype.bas)
113
114     if (solsta == mosek.solsta.optimal or
115         solsta == mosek.solsta.near_optimal):
116         xx = zeros(numvar, float)
117         task.getxx(mosek.soltype.bas, # Request the basic solution.
118                  xx)
119         print ("Optimal solution: ")
120         for i in range(numvar):
121             print ("x["+str(i)+"]=" +str(xx[i]))
122     elif (solsta == mosek.solsta.dual_infeas_cer or
123          solsta == mosek.solsta.prim_infeas_cer or
124          solsta == mosek.solsta.near_dual_infeas_cer or
125          solsta == mosek.solsta.near_prim_infeas_cer):
126         print("Primal or dual infeasibility certificate found.\n")
127     elif solsta == mosek.solsta.unknown:
128         print("Unknown solution status")
129     else:
130         print("Other solution status")
131
132     # call the main function
133     try:
134         main ()
135     except mosek.Exception as e:
136         print ("ERROR: %s" % str(e.errno))
137         if e.msg is not None:
138             print ("\t%s" % e.msg)
139             sys.exit(1)
140     except:
141         import traceback
142         traceback.print_exc()
143         sys.exit(1)
144     sys.exit(0)

```

---

### 5.2.2 Row-wise input

In the previous example the  $A$  matrix is set one column at a time. Alternatively the same matrix can be set one row at a time or the two methods can be mixed as in the example in section 5.10. The following example show how to set the  $A$  matrix by rows.

---

```

1  #
2  # Copyright: Copyright (c) MOSEK ApS, Denmark. All rights reserved.
3  #
4  # File:    lo2.py
5  #
6  # Purpose: Demonstrates how to solve small linear
7  #           optimization problem using the MOSEK Python API.
8  ##
9
10 import sys
11
12 import mosek
13 # If numpy is installed, use that, otherwise use the
14 # Mosek's array module.
15 try:
16     from numpy import array,zeros,ones
17 except ImportError:
18     from mosek.array import array, zeros, ones
19
20 # Since the actual value of Infinity is ignored, we define it solely
21 # for symbolic purposes:
22 inf = 0.0
23
24 # Define a stream printer to grab output from MOSEK
25 def streamprinter(text):
26     sys.stdout.write(text)
27     sys.stdout.flush()
28
29 # We might write everything directly as a script, but it looks nicer
30 # to create a function.
31 def main ():
32     # Make a MOSEK environment
33     env = mosek.Env ()
34     # Attach a printer to the environment
35     env.set_Stream (mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
36
37     # Create a task
38     task = env.Task(0,0)
39     # Attach a printer to the task
40     task.set_Stream (mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
41
42     # Bound keys for constraints
43     bkc = [mosek.boundkey.fx,
44           mosek.boundkey.lo,
45           mosek.boundkey.up]
46     # Bound values for constraints
47     blc = [30.0, 15.0, -inf]
48     buc = [30.0, +inf, 25.0]
49     # Bound keys for variables
50     bkc = [mosek.boundkey.lo,
```



```

51         mosek.boundkey.ra,
52         mosek.boundkey.lo,
53         mosek.boundkey.lo]
54     # Bound values for variables
55     blx = [ 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]
56     bux = [+inf, 10.0, +inf, +inf]
57     # Objective coefficients
58
59     c = [ 3.0, 1.0, 5.0, 1.0 ]
60
61     # We input the A matrix column-wise
62     # asub contains row indexes
63     asub = [ array([0, 1, 2]),
64             array([0, 1, 2, 3]),
65             array([0, 3])]
66     # acof contains coefficients
67     aval = [ array([3.0, 1.0, 2.0]),
68             array([2.0, 1.0, 3.0, 1.0]),
69             array([2.0, 3.0])]
70     numvar = len(bkx)
71     numcon = len(bkc)
72     # Append 'numcon' empty constraints.
73     # The constraints will initially have no bounds.
74     task.appendcons(numcon)
75
76     #Append 'numvar' variables.
77     # The variables will initially be fixed at zero (x=0).
78     task.appendvars(numvar)
79
80     for j in range(numvar):
81         # Set the linear term c_j in the objective.
82         task.putcj(j,c[j])
83         # Set the bounds on variable j
84         # blx[j] <= x_j <= bux[j]
85         task.putbound(mosek.acemode.var,j,bkx[j],blx[j],bux[j])
86
87     for i in range(numcon):
88         task.putbound(mosek.acemode.con,i,bkc[i],blc[i],buc[i])
89         # Input row i of A
90         task.putarow(i,                # Row index.
91                     asub[i],          # Column indexes of non-zeros in row i.
92                     aval[i]);         # Non-zero Values of row i.
93
94
95     # Input the objective sense (minimize/maximize)
96     task.putobjsense(mosek.objsense.maximize)
97
98     # Optimize the task
99     task.optimize()
100
101     # Print a summary containing information
102     # about the solution for debugging purposes
103     task.solutionsummary(mosek.streamtype.msg)
104
105     prosta = task.getprosta(mosek.soltype.bas)
106     solsta = task.getsolsta(mosek.soltype.bas)
107
108     # Output a solution

```

```

109     xx = zeros(numvar, float)
110     task.getxx(mosek.soltype.bas,
111               xx)
112
113     if solsta == mosek.solsta.optimal or solsta == mosek.solsta.near_optimal:
114         print("Optimal solution: %s" % xx)
115     elif solsta == mosek.solsta.dual_infeas_cer:
116         print("Primal or dual infeasibility.\n")
117     elif solsta == mosek.solsta.prim_infeas_cer:
118         print("Primal or dual infeasibility.\n")
119     elif solsta == mosek.solsta.near_dual_infeas_cer:
120         print("Primal or dual infeasibility.\n")
121     elif solsta == mosek.solsta.near_prim_infeas_cer:
122         print("Primal or dual infeasibility.\n")
123     elif mosek.solsta.unknown:
124         print("Unknown solution status")
125     else:
126         print("Other solution status")
127
128     # call the main function
129     try:
130         main ()
131     except mosek.Exception as e:
132         print ("ERROR: %s" % str(e.errno))
133         if e.msg is not None:
134             print ("\t%s" % e.msg)
135             sys.exit(1)
136     except:
137         import traceback
138         traceback.print_exc()
139         sys.exit(1)
140     sys.exit(0)

```

---

### 5.3 Conic quadratic optimization

Conic optimization is a generalization of linear optimization, allowing constraints of the type

$$x^t \in \mathcal{C}_t,$$

where  $x^t$  is a subset of the problem variables and  $\mathcal{C}_t$  is a convex cone. Actually, since the set  $\mathbb{R}^n$  of real numbers is also a convex cone, all variables can in fact be partitioned into subsets belonging to separate convex cones, simply stated  $x \in \mathcal{C}$ .

MOSEK can solve conic quadratic optimization problems of the form

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{minimize} && c^T x + c^f \\
 & \text{subject to} && l^c \leq Ax \leq u^c, \\
 & && l^x \leq x \leq u^x, \\
 & && x \in \mathcal{C},
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.4}$$

where the domain restriction,  $x \in \mathcal{C}$ , implies that all variables are partitioned into convex cones

$$x = (x^0, x^1, \dots, x^{p-1}), \text{ with } x^t \in \mathcal{C}_t \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n_t}.$$

For convenience, the user only specify subsets of variables  $x^t$  belonging to cones  $\mathcal{C}_t$  different from the set  $\mathbb{R}^{n_t}$  of real numbers. These cones can be a:

- Quadratic cone:

$$\mathcal{Q}_n = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : x_0 \geq \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} x_j^2} \right\}.$$

- Rotated quadratic cone:

$$\mathcal{Q}_n^r = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : 2x_0x_1 \geq \sum_{j=2}^{n-1} x_j^2, x_0 \geq 0, x_1 \geq 0 \right\}.$$

From these definition it follows that

$$(x_4, x_0, x_2) \in \mathcal{Q}_3,$$

is equivalent to

$$x_4 \geq \sqrt{x_0^2 + x_2^2}.$$

Furthermore, each variable may belong to one cone at most. The constraint  $x_i - x_j = 0$  would however allow  $x_i$  and  $x_j$  to belong to different cones with same effect.

### 5.3.1 Example: Conic quadratic optimization

The problem

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize} && x_3 + x_4 + x_5 \\ & \text{subject to} && x_0 + x_1 + 2x_2 = 1, \\ & && x_0, x_1, x_2 \geq 0, \\ & && x_3 \geq \sqrt{x_0^2 + x_1^2}, \\ & && 2x_4x_5 \geq x_2^2. \end{aligned} \tag{5.5}$$

is an example of a conic quadratic optimization problem. The problem includes a set of linear constraints, a quadratic cone and a rotated quadratic cone.

## 5.3.1.1 Source code

---

```

1  #
2  # Copyright: Copyright (c) MOSEK ApS, Denmark. All rights reserved.
3  #
4  # File:    cqo1.py
5  #
6  # Purpose: Demonstrates how to solve small linear
7  #           optimization problem using the MOSEK Python API.
8  ##
9
10 import sys
11
12 import mosek
13 # If numpy is installed, use that, otherwise use the
14 # Mosek's array module.
15 try:
16     from numpy import array,zeros,ones
17 except ImportError:
18     from mosek.array import array, zeros, ones
19
20 # Since the actual value of Infinity is ignored, we define it solely
21 # for symbolic purposes:
22 inf = 0.0
23
24 # Define a stream printer to grab output from MOSEK
25 def streamprinter(text):
26     sys.stdout.write(text)
27     sys.stdout.flush()
28
29 # We might write everything directly as a script, but it looks nicer
30 # to create a function.
31 def main ():
32     # Make a MOSEK environment
33     env = mosek.Env ()
34     # Attach a printer to the environment
35     env.set_Stream (mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
36
37     # Create a task
38     task = env.Task(0,0)
39     # Attach a printer to the task
40     task.set_Stream (mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
41
42     bkc = [ mosek.boundkey.fx ]
43     blc = [ 1.0 ]
44     buc = [ 1.0 ]
45
46     c  = [
47           0.0,          0.0,          0.0,
48           1.0,          1.0,          1.0 ]
49     bkc = [ mosek.boundkey.lo,mosek.boundkey.lo,mosek.boundkey.lo,
50           mosek.boundkey.fr,mosek.boundkey.fr,mosek.boundkey.fr ]
51     blx = [
52           0.0,          0.0,          0.0,
53           -inf,         -inf,         -inf ]
54     bux = [
55           inf,          inf,          inf,
56           inf,          inf,          inf ]
57
58     asub = [ array([0]), array([0]), array([0]) ]

```

```

56     aval = [ array([1.0]), array([1.0]), array([2.0]) ]
57
58
59     numvar = len(bkx)
60     numcon = len(bkc)
61     NUMANZ = 4
62     # Append 'numcon' empty constraints.
63     # The constraints will initially have no bounds.
64     task.appendcons(numcon)
65
66     #Append 'numvar' variables.
67     # The variables will initially be fixed at zero (x=0).
68     task.appendvars(numvar)
69
70     for j in range(numvar):
71         # Set the linear term c_j in the objective.
72         task.putcj(j,c[j])
73         # Set the bounds on variable j
74         # blx[j] <= x_j <= bux[j]
75         task.putbound(mosek.acemode.var,j,bkx[j],blx[j],bux[j])
76
77     for j in range(len(aval)):
78         # Input column j of A
79         task.putacol(j,                                # Variable (column) index.
80                     asub[j],                            # Row index of non-zeros in column j.
81                     aval[j])                            # Non-zero Values of column j.
82     for i in range(numcon):
83         task.putbound(mosek.acemode.con,i,bkc[i],blc[i],buc[i])
84
85     # Input the cones
86     task.appendcone(mosek.conetype.quad,
87                    0.0,
88                    [ 3, 0, 1 ])
89     task.appendcone(mosek.conetype.rquad,
90                    0.0,
91                    [ 4, 5, 2 ])
92
93     # Input the objective sense (minimize/maximize)
94     task.putobjsense(mosek.objsense.minimize)
95
96     # Optimize the task
97     task.optimize()
98     # Print a summary containing information
99     # about the solution for debugging purposes
100    task.solutionsummary(mosek.streamtype.msg)
101    prosta = task.getprosta(mosek.soltype.itr)
102    solsta = task.getsolsta(mosek.soltype.itr)
103
104    # Output a solution
105    xx = zeros(numvar, float)
106    task.getxx(mosek.soltype.itr,
107              xx)
108
109    if solsta == mosek.solsta.optimal or solsta == mosek.solsta.near_optimal:
110        print("Optimal solution: %s" % xx)
111    elif solsta == mosek.solsta.dual_infeas_cer:
112        print("Primal or dual infeasibility.\n")
113    elif solsta == mosek.solsta.prim_infeas_cer:

```

```

114     print("Primal or dual infeasibility.\n")
115 elif solsta == mosek.solsta.near_dual_infeas_cer:
116     print("Primal or dual infeasibility.\n")
117 elif solsta == mosek.solsta.near_prim_infeas_cer:
118     print("Primal or dual infeasibility.\n")
119 elif mosek.solsta.unknown:
120     print("Unknown solution status")
121 else:
122     print("Other solution status")
123
124
125 # call the main function
126 try:
127     main ()
128 except mosek.Exception as e:
129     print ("ERROR: %s" % str(e.code))
130     if msg is not None:
131         print ("\t%s" % e.msg)
132         sys.exit(1)
133 except:
134     import traceback
135     traceback.print_exc()
136     sys.exit(1)
137 sys.exit(0)

```

---

### 5.3.1.2 Source code comments

The only new function introduced in the example is `Task.appendcone`, which is called here:

---

```

86 task.appendcone(mosek.conetype.quad,
87                 0.0,
88                 [ 3, 0, 1 ])

```

---

The first argument selects the type of quadratic cone. Either `conetype.quad` for a *quadratic cone* or `conetype.rquad` for a *rotated quadratic cone*. The cone parameter 0.0 is currently not used by MOSEK — simply passing 0.0 will work.

The last argument is a list of indexes of the variables in the cone.

## 5.4 Semidefinite optimization

Semidefinite optimization is a generalization of conic quadratic optimization, allowing the use of matrix variables belonging to the convex cone of positive semidefinite matrices

$$\mathcal{S}_r^+ = \{X \in \mathcal{S}_r : z^T X z \geq 0, \forall z \in \mathbb{R}^r\},$$

where  $\mathcal{S}_r$  is the set of  $r \times r$  real-valued symmetric matrices.

MOSEK can solve semidefinite optimization problems of the form

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{minimize} && \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} c_j x_j + \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} \langle \overline{C}_j, \overline{X}_j \rangle + c^f \\
& \text{subject to} && l_i^c \leq \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_{ij} x_j + \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} \langle \overline{A}_{ij}, \overline{X}_j \rangle \leq u_i^c, \quad i = 0, \dots, m-1, \\
& && l_j^x \leq \frac{x_j}{x_j} \leq u_j^x, \quad j = 0, \dots, n-1, \\
& && x \in \mathcal{C}, \overline{X}_j \in \mathcal{S}_{r_j}^+, \quad j = 0, \dots, p-1
\end{aligned}$$

where the problem has  $p$  symmetric positive semidefinite variables  $\overline{X}_j \in \mathcal{S}_{r_j}^+$  of dimension  $r_j$  with symmetric coefficient matrices  $\overline{C}_j \in \mathcal{S}_{r_j}$  and  $\overline{A}_{i,j} \in \mathcal{S}_{r_j}$ . We use standard notation for the matrix inner product, i.e., for  $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  we have

$$\langle A, B \rangle := \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} A_{ij} B_{ij}.$$

#### 5.4.1 Example: Semidefinite optimization

The problem

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{minimize} && \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \overline{X} \right\rangle + x_0 \\
& \text{subject to} && \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \overline{X} \right\rangle + x_0 = 1, \\
& && \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \overline{X} \right\rangle + x_1 + x_2 = 1/2, \\
& && x_0 \geq \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}, \\
& && \overline{X} \succeq 0,
\end{aligned} \tag{5.6}$$

is a mixed semidefinite and conic quadratic programming problem with a 3-dimensional semidefinite variable

$$\overline{X} = \begin{bmatrix} \overline{x}_{00} & \overline{x}_{10} & \overline{x}_{20} \\ \overline{x}_{10} & \overline{x}_{11} & \overline{x}_{21} \\ \overline{x}_{20} & \overline{x}_{21} & \overline{x}_{22} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathcal{S}_3^+,$$

and a conic quadratic variable  $(x_0, x_1, x_2) \in \mathcal{Q}_3$ . The objective is to minimize

$$2(\overline{x}_{00} + \overline{x}_{10} + \overline{x}_{11} + \overline{x}_{21} + \overline{x}_{22}) + x_0,$$

subject to the two linear constraints

$$\bar{x}_{00} + \bar{x}_{11} + \bar{x}_{22} + x_0 = 1,$$

and

$$\bar{x}_{00} + \bar{x}_{11} + \bar{x}_{22} + 2(\bar{x}_{10} + \bar{x}_{20} + \bar{x}_{21}) + x_1 + x_2 = 1/2.$$

#### 5.4.1.1 Source code

---

[ sdo1.py ]

---

```

1  ##
2  #   Copyright: Copyright (c) MOSEK ApS, Denmark. All rights reserved.
3  #
4  #   File:      sdo1.py
5  #
6  #   Purpose:   Demonstrates how to solve a small mixed semidefinite and conic quadratic
7  #             optimization problem using the MOSEK Python API.
8  ##
9
10 import sys
11 import mosek
12
13 # If numpy is installed, use that, otherwise use the
14 # Mosek's array module.
15 try:
16     from numpy import array,zeros,ones
17 except ImportError:
18     from mosek.array import array, zeros, ones
19
20 # Since the value of infinity is ignored, we define it solely
21 # for symbolic purposes
22 inf = 0.0
23
24 # Define a stream printer to grab output from MOSEK
25 def streamprinter(text):
26     sys.stdout.write(text)
27     sys.stdout.flush()
28
29 def main ():
30     # Make mosek environment
31     env = mosek.Env()
32
33     # Create a task object and attach log stream printer
34     task = env.Task(0,0)
35     task.set_Stream(mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
36
37     # Bound keys for constraints
38     bkc = [mosek.boundkey.fx,
39           mosek.boundkey.fx]
40
41     # Bound values for constraints
42     blc = [1.0, 0.5]
43     buc = [1.0, 0.5]
44
45     # Below is the sparse representation of the A

```



```

46     # matrix stored by row.
47     asub = [ array([0]),
48              array([1, 2])]
49     aval = [ array([1.0]),
50              array([1.0, 1.0]) ]
51
52     conesub = [0, 1, 2]
53
54     barci = [0, 1, 1, 2, 2]
55     barcj = [0, 0, 1, 1, 2]
56     barcval = [2.0, 1.0, 2.0, 1.0, 2.0]
57
58     barai = [array([0, 1, 2]),
59              array([0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2])]
60     baraj = [array([0, 1, 2]),
61              array([0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2])]
62     baraval = [array([1.0, 1.0, 1.0]),
63                array([1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0])]
64
65     numvar = 3
66     numcon = len(bkc)
67     BARVARDIM = [3]
68
69     # Append 'numvar' variables.
70     # The variables will initially be fixed at zero (x=0).
71     task.appendvars(numvar)
72
73     # Append 'numcon' empty constraints.
74     # The constraints will initially have no bounds.
75     task.appendcons(numcon)
76
77     # Append matrix variables of sizes in 'BARVARDIM'.
78     # The variables will initially be fixed at zero.
79     task.appendbarvars(BARVARDIM)
80
81     # Set the linear term c_0 in the objective.
82     task.putcj(0, 1.0)
83
84     for j in range(numvar):
85         # Set the bounds on variable j
86         # blx[j] <= x_j <= bux[j]
87         task.putvarbound(j, mosek.boundkey.fr, -inf, +inf)
88
89     for i in range(numcon):
90         # Set the bounds on constraints.
91         # blc[i] <= constraint_i <= buc[i]
92         task.putconbound(i, bkc[i], blc[i], buc[i])
93
94         # Input row i of A
95         task.putarow(i,          # Constraint (row) index.
96                      asub[i],   # Column index of non-zeros in constraint j.
97                      aval[i])   # Non-zero values of row j.
98
99     task.appendcone(mosek.conetype.quad,
100                    0.0,
101                    conesub)
102
103     symc = \

```

```

104     task.appendsparsesymmat(BARVARDIM[0],
105                             barci,
106                             barcj,
107                             barcval)
108
109     syma0 = \
110         task.appendsparsesymmat(BARVARDIM[0],
111                                 barai[0],
112                                 baraj[0],
113                                 baraval[0])
114
115     syma1 = \
116         task.appendsparsesymmat(BARVARDIM[0],
117                                 barai[1],
118                                 baraj[1],
119                                 baraval[1])
120
121     task.putbarcj(0, [symc], [1.0])
122
123     task.putbaraij(0, 0, [syma0], [1.0])
124     task.putbaraij(1, 0, [syma1], [1.0])
125
126     # Input the objective sense (minimize/maximize)
127     task.putobjsense(mosek.objsense.minimize)
128
129     task.writedata("sdo1.task")
130
131     # Solve the problem and print summary
132     task.optimize()
133     task.solutionsummary(mosek.streamtype.msg)
134
135     # Get status information about the solution
136     prosta = task.getprosta(mosek.soltype.itr)
137     solsta = task.getsolsta(mosek.soltype.itr)
138
139     if (solsta == mosek.solsta.optimal or
140         solsta == mosek.solsta.near_optimal):
141         xx = zeros(numvar, float)
142         task.getxx(mosek.soltype.itr, xx)
143
144         lenbarvar = BARVARDIM[0] * (BARVARDIM[0]+1) / 2
145         barx = zeros(int(lenbarvar), float)
146         task.getbarxj(mosek.soltype.itr, 0, barx)
147
148         print("Optimal solution:\nx=%s\nbarx=%s" % (xx, barx))
149     elif (solsta == mosek.solsta.dual_infeas_cer or
150          solsta == mosek.solsta.prim_infeas_cer or
151          solsta == mosek.solsta.near_dual_infeas_cer or
152          solsta == mosek.solsta.near_prim_infeas_cer):
153         print("Primal or dual infeasibility certificate found.\n")
154     elif solsta == mosek.solsta.unknown:
155         print("Unknown solution status")
156     else:
157         print("Other solution status")
158
159     # call the main function
160     try:
161         main ()

```

```

162 except mosek.Exception as e:
163     print ("ERROR: %s" % str(e.errno))
164     if e.msg is not None:
165         print ("\t%s" % e.msg)
166         sys.exit(1)
167 except:
168     import traceback
169     traceback.print_exc()
170     sys.exit(1)
171 sys.exit(0)

```

---

#### 5.4.1.2 Source code comments

This example introduces several new functions. The first new function `Task.appendbarvars` is used to append the semidefinite variable:

---

```

79 task.appendbarvars(BARVARDIM)

```

---

Symmetric matrices are created using the function `Task.appendsparsesymmat`:

---

```

103 symc = \
104     task.appendsparsesymmat(BARVARDIM[0],
105                             barci,
106                             barcj,
107                             barcval)
108
109 syma0 = \
110     task.appendsparsesymmat(BARVARDIM[0],
111                             barai[0],
112                             baraj[0],
113                             baraval[0])
114
115 syma1 = \
116     task.appendsparsesymmat(BARVARDIM[0],
117                             barai[1],
118                             baraj[1],
119                             baraval[1])

```

---

The second argument specifies the dimension of the symmetric variable and the third argument gives the number of non-zeros in the lower triangular part of the matrix. The next three arguments specify the non-zeros in the lower-triangle in triplet format, and the last argument will be updated with a unique index of the created symmetric matrix.

After one or more symmetric matrices have been created using `Task.appendsparsesymmat`, we can combine them to setup a objective matrix coefficient  $\bar{c}_j$  using `Task.putbarcj`, which forms a linear combination of one more symmetric matrices:

---

```

121 task.putbarcj(0, [symc], [1.0])

```

---

The second argument specify the semidefinite variable index  $j$ ; in this example there is only a single variable, so the index is 0. The next three arguments give the number of matrices used in the linear combination, their indices (as returned by `Task.appendsparsesymmat`), and the weights for the individual matrices, respectively. In this example, we form the objective matrix coefficient directly from a single symmetric matrix.

Similarly, a constraint matrix coefficient  $\bar{A}_{ij}$  is setup by the function `Task.putbaraij`:

---

```

123 task.putbaraij(0, 0, [syma0], [1.0])
124 task.putbaraij(1, 0, [syma1], [1.0])

```

---

where the second argument specifies the constraint number (the corresponding row of  $\bar{A}$ ), and the third argument specifies the semidefinite variable index (the corresponding column of  $\bar{A}$ ). The next three arguments specify a weighted combination of symmetric matrices used to form the constraint matrix coefficient.

After the problem is solved, we read the solution using `Task.getbarxj`:

---

```

146 task.getbarxj(mosek.soltype.itr, 0, barx)

```

---

The function returns the half-vectorization of  $\bar{x}_j$  (the lower triangular part stacked as a column vector), where the semidefinite variable index  $j$  is given in the second argument, and the third argument is a pointer to an array for storing the numerical values.

## 5.5 Quadratic optimization

MOSEK can solve quadratic and quadratically constrained convex problems. This class of problems can be formulated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{minimize} && \frac{1}{2}x^T Q^o x + c^T x + c^f \\
 & \text{subject to} && l_k^c \leq \frac{1}{2}x^T Q^k x + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_{k,j} x_j \leq u_k^c, \quad k = 0, \dots, m-1, \\
 & && l_j^x \leq x_j \leq u_j^x, \quad j = 0, \dots, n-1.
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.7}$$

Without loss of generality it is assumed that  $Q^o$  and  $Q^k$  are all symmetric because

$$x^T Q x = 0.5 x^T (Q + Q^T) x.$$

This implies that a non-symmetric  $Q$  can be replaced by the symmetric matrix  $\frac{1}{2}(Q + Q^T)$ .

The problem is required to be convex. More precisely, the matrix  $Q^o$  must be positive semi-definite and the  $k$ th constraint must be of the form

$$l_k^c \leq \frac{1}{2}x^T Q^k x + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_{k,j} x_j \quad (5.8)$$

with a negative semi-definite  $Q^k$  or of the form

$$\frac{1}{2}x^T Q^k x + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_{k,j} x_j \leq u_k^c. \quad (5.9)$$

with a positive semi-definite  $Q^k$ . This implies that quadratic equalities are *not* allowed. Specifying a non-convex problem will result in an error when the optimizer is called.

### 5.5.1 Example: Quadratic objective

The following is an example of a quadratic, linearly constrained problem:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & x_1^2 + 0.1x_2^2 + x_3^2 - x_1x_3 - x_2 \\ \text{subject to} & 1 \leq x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \\ & x \geq 0 \end{array}$$

This can be written equivalently as

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & 1/2x^T Q^o x + c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & Ax \geq b \\ & x \geq 0, \end{array}$$

where

$$Q^o = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0.2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } b = 1.$$

Please note that MOSEK always assumes that there is a 1/2 in front of the  $x^T Q x$  term in the objective. Therefore, the 1 in front of  $x_0^2$  becomes 2 in  $Q$ , i.e.  $Q_{0,0}^o = 2$ .

#### 5.5.1.1 Source code

---

```

1  ##
2  #   Copyright: Copyright (c) MOSEK ApS, Denmark. All rights reserved.
3  #
4  #   File:      qo1.py
5  #
6  #   Purpose: Demonstrate how to solve a quadratic
7  #             optimization problem using the MOSEK Python API.
8  ##
9

```

```

10 import sys
11 import os
12
13 import mosek
14
15 # If numpy is installed, use that, otherwise use the
16 # Mosek's array module.
17 try:
18     from numpy import array,zeros,ones
19 except ImportError:
20     from mosek.array import array, zeros, ones
21
22 # Since the actual value of Infinity is ignored, we define it solely
23 # for symbolic purposes:
24 inf = 0.0
25
26 # Define a stream printer to grab output from MOSEK
27 def streamprinter(text):
28     sys.stdout.write(text)
29     sys.stdout.flush()
30
31 # We might write everything directly as a script, but it looks nicer
32 # to create a function.
33 def main ():
34     # Open MOSEK and create an environment and task
35     # Make a MOSEK environment
36     env = mosek.Env ()
37     # Attach a printer to the environment
38     env.set_Stream (mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
39     # Create a task
40     task = env.Task()
41     task.set_Stream (mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
42     # Set up and input bounds and linear coefficients
43     bkc = [ mosek.boundkey.lo ]
44     blc = [ 1.0 ]
45     buc = [ inf ]
46
47     bkc = [ mosek.boundkey.lo,
48             mosek.boundkey.lo,
49             mosek.boundkey.lo ]
50     blc = [ 0.0, 0.0, 0.0 ]
51     buc = [ inf, inf, inf ]
52     c = [ 0.0, -1.0, 0.0 ]
53     asub = [ array([0]), array([0]), array([0]) ]
54     aval = [ array([1.0]), array([1.0]), array([1.0])]
55
56     numvar = len(bkc)
57     numcon = len(bkc)
58
59     # Append 'numcon' empty constraints.
60     # The constraints will initially have no bounds.
61     task.appendcons(numcon)
62
63     # Append 'numvar' variables.
64     # The variables will initially be fixed at zero (x=0).
65     task.appendvars(numvar)
66
67     for j in range(numvar):

```

```

68 # Set the linear term c_j in the objective.
69 task.putcj(j,c[j])
70 # Set the bounds on variable j
71 # blx[j] <= x_j <= bux[j]
72 task.putbound(mosek.accumode.var,j,bkx[j],blx[j],bux[j])
73 # Input column j of A
74 task.putacol( j,                # Variable (column) index.
75              asub[j],           # Row index of non-zeros in column j.
76              aval[j])           # Non-zero Values of column j.
77 for i in range(numcon):
78     task.putbound(mosek.accumode.con,i,bkc[i],blc[i],buc[i])
79
80 # Input the objective sense (minimize/maximize)
81 task.putobjsense(mosek.objsense.maximize)
82
83 # Set up and input quadratic objective
84 qsubi = [ 0, 1, 2, 2 ]
85 qsubj = [ 0, 1, 0, 2 ]
86 qval  = [ 2.0, 0.2, -1.0, 2.0 ]
87
88 task.putqobj(qsubi,qsubj,qval)
89
90 task.putobjsense(mosek.objsense.minimize)
91
92 # Optimize
93 task.optimize()
94 # Print a summary containing information
95 # about the solution for debugging purposes
96 task.solutionsummary(mosek.streamtype.msg)
97
98 prosta = task.getprosta(mosek.soltype.itr)
99 solsta = task.getsolsta(mosek.soltype.itr)
100
101 # Output a solution
102 xx = zeros(numvar, float)
103 task.getxx(mosek.soltype.itr,
104           xx)
105
106 if solsta == mosek.solsta.optimal or solsta == mosek.solsta.near_optimal:
107     print("Optimal solution: %s" % xx)
108 elif solsta == mosek.solsta.dual_infeas.cer:
109     print("Primal or dual infeasibility.\n")
110 elif solsta == mosek.solsta.prim_infeas.cer:
111     print("Primal or dual infeasibility.\n")
112 elif solsta == mosek.solsta.near_dual_infeas.cer:
113     print("Primal or dual infeasibility.\n")
114 elif solsta == mosek.solsta.near_prim_infeas.cer:
115     print("Primal or dual infeasibility.\n")
116 elif mosek.solsta.unknown:
117     print("Unknown solution status")
118 else:
119     print("Other solution status")
120
121 # call the main function
122 try:
123     main()
124 except mosek.Exception as e:
125     print ("ERROR: %s" % str(e.errno))

```

```

126     if e.msg is not None:
127         import traceback
128         traceback.print_exc()
129         print ("\t%s" % e.msg)
130     sys.exit(1)
131 except:
132     import traceback
133     traceback.print_exc()
134     sys.exit(1)
135 print ("Finished OK")
136 sys.exit(0)

```

---

### 5.5.1.2 Example code comments

Most of the functionality in this example has already been explained for the linear optimization example in Section 5.2 and it will not be repeated here.

This example introduces one new function, `Task.putqobj`, which is used to input the quadratic terms of the objective function.

Since  $Q^o$  is symmetric only the lower triangular part of  $Q^o$  is inputted. The upper part of  $Q^o$  is computed by MOSEK using the relation

$$Q_{ij}^o = Q_{ji}^o.$$

Entries from the upper part may *not* appear in the input.

The lower triangular part of the matrix  $Q^o$  is specified using an unordered sparse triplet format (for details, see Section 5.13.3):

---

```

84 qsubi = [ 0,   1,   2,   2 ]
85 qsubj = [ 0,   1,   0,   2 ]
86 qval  = [ 2.0, 0.2, -1.0, 2.0 ]

```

---

Please note that

- only non-zero elements are specified (any element not specified is 0 by definition),
- the order of the non-zero elements is insignificant, and
- *only* the lower triangular part should be specified.

Finally, the matrix  $Q^o$  is loaded into the task:

---

```

88 task.putqobj(qsubi,qsubj,qval)

```

---



### 5.5.2 Example: Quadratic constraints

In this section describes how to solve a problem with quadratic constraints. Please note that quadratic constraints are subject to the convexity requirement (5.8).

Consider the problem:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize} && x_1^2 + 0.1x_2^2 + x_3^2 - x_1x_3 - x_2 \\ & \text{subject to} && 1 \leq x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - x_1^2 - x_2^2 - 0.1x_3^2 + 0.2x_1x_3, \\ & && x \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

This is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize} && 1/2x^T Q^o x + c^T x \\ & \text{subject to} && 1/2x^T Q^0 x + Ax \geq b, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$Q^o = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0.2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, b = 1.$$

$$Q^0 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0.2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0.2 & 0 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

#### 5.5.2.1 Source code

---

```
[ qcqo1.py ]
1  #
2  # Copyright: Copyright (c) MOSEK ApS, Denmark. All rights reserved.
3  #
4  # File:    qcqo1.py
5  #
6  # Purpose: Demonstrates how to solve small linear
7  #           optimization problem using the MOSEK Python API.
8  ##
9
10 import sys
11
12 import mosek
13 # If numpy is installed, use that, otherwise use the
14 # Mosek's array module.
15 try:
16     from numpy import array,zeros,ones
17 except ImportError:
18     from mosek.array import array, zeros, ones
19
20 # Since the actual value of Infinity is ignores, we define it solely
21 # for symbolic purposes:
22 inf = 0.0
```

```

23
24 # Define a stream printer to grab output from MOSEK
25 def streamprinter(text):
26     sys.stdout.write(text)
27     sys.stdout.flush()
28
29 # We might write everything directly as a script, but it looks nicer
30 # to create a function.
31 def main ():
32     # Make a MOSEK environment
33     env = mosek.Env ()
34     # Attach a printer to the environment
35     env.set_Stream (mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
36
37     # Create a task
38     task = env.Task(0,0)
39     # Attach a printer to the task
40     task.set_Stream (mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
41
42
43     # Set up and input bounds and linear coefficients
44     bkc = [ mosek.boundkey.lo ]
45     blc = [ 1.0 ]
46     buc = [ inf ]
47
48     bkc = [ mosek.boundkey.lo,
49             mosek.boundkey.lo,
50             mosek.boundkey.lo ]
51     blx = [ 0.0, 0.0, 0.0 ]
52     bux = [ inf, inf, inf ]
53
54     c = [ 0.0, -1.0, 0.0 ]
55
56     asub = [ array([0]), array([0]), array([0]) ]
57     aval = [ array([1.0]), array([1.0]), array([1.0]) ]
58
59     numvar = len(bkc)
60     numcon = len(bkc)
61     NUMANZ = 3
62     # Append 'numcon' empty constraints.
63     # The constraints will initially have no bounds.
64     task.appendcons(numcon)
65
66     #Append 'numvar' variables.
67     # The variables will initially be fixed at zero (x=0).
68     task.appendvars(numvar)
69
70     #Optionally add a constant term to the objective.
71     task.putcfix(0.0)
72
73     for j in range(numvar):
74         # Set the linear term c_j in the objective.
75         task.putcj(j,c[j])
76         # Set the bounds on variable j
77         # blx[j] <= x_j <= bux[j]
78         task.putbound(mosek.acemode.var,j,bkc[j],blx[j],bux[j])
79         # Input column j of A
80         task.putacol(j, # Variable (column) index.

```

```

81         asub[j],          # Row index of non-zeros in column j.
82         aval[j])          # Non-zero Values of column j.
83
84     for i in range(numcon):
85         task.putbound(mosek.acemode.con,i,bkc[i],blc[i],buc[i])
86
87     # Set up and input quadratic objective
88
89     qsubi = [ 0, 1, 2, 2 ]
90     qsubj = [ 0, 1, 0, 2 ]
91     qval = [ 2.0, 0.2, -1.0, 2.0 ]
92
93     task.putqobj(qsubi,qsubj,qval)
94
95     # The lower triangular part of the Q^0
96     # matrix in the first constraint is specified.
97     # This corresponds to adding the term
98     # - x0^2 - x1^2 - 0.1 x2^2 + 0.2 x0 x2
99
100    qsubi = [ 0, 1, 2, 2 ]
101    qsubj = [ 0, 1, 2, 0 ]
102    qval = [ -2.0, -2.0, -0.2, 0.2 ]
103
104    # put Q^0 in constraint with index 0.
105
106    task.putqconk (0, qsubi,qsubj, qval);
107
108    # Input the objective sense (minimize/maximize)
109    task.putobjsense(mosek.objsense.minimize)
110
111    # Optimize the task
112    task.optimize()
113
114    # Print a summary containing information
115    # about the solution for debugging purposes
116    task.solutionssummary(mosek.streamtype.msg)
117
118    prosta = task.getprosta(mosek.soltype.itr)
119    solsta = task.getsolsta(mosek.soltype.itr)
120
121    # Output a solution
122    xx = zeros(numvar, float)
123    task.getxx(mosek.soltype.itr,
124              xx)
125
126    if solsta == mosek.solsta.optimal or solsta == mosek.solsta.near_optimal:
127        print("Optimal solution: %s" % xx)
128    elif solsta == mosek.solsta.dual_infeas.cer:
129        print("Primal or dual infeasibility.\n")
130    elif solsta == mosek.solsta.prim_infeas.cer:
131        print("Primal or dual infeasibility.\n")
132    elif solsta == mosek.solsta.near_dual_infeas.cer:
133        print("Primal or dual infeasibility.\n")
134    elif solsta == mosek.solsta.near_prim_infeas.cer:
135        print("Primal or dual infeasibility.\n")
136    elif mosek.solsta.unknown:
137        print("Unknown solution status")
138    else:

```

```

139     print("Other solution status")
140
141     # call the main function
142     try:
143         main ()
144     except mosek.Exception as e:
145         print ("ERROR: %s" % str(code))
146         if msg is not None:
147             print ("\t%s" % e.msg)
148             sys.exit(1)
149     except:
150         import traceback
151         traceback.print_exc()
152         sys.exit(1)
153     sys.exit(0)

```

---

The only new function introduced in this example is `Task.putqconk`, which is used to add quadratic terms to the constraints. While `Task.putqconk` add quadratic terms to a specific constraint, it is also possible to input all quadratic terms in all constraints in one chunk using the `Task.putqcon` function.

## 5.6 The solution summary

All computations inside MOSEK are performed using finite precision floating point numbers. This implies the reported solution is only be an approximate optimal solution. Therefore after solving an optimization problem it is important to investigate how good an approximation the solution is. This can easily be done using the function `Task.solutionsummary` which reports how much the solution violate the primal and dual constraints and the primal and dual objective values. Recall for a convex optimization problem the optimality conditions are:

- The primal solution must satisfy all the primal constraints.
- The dual solution much satisfy all the dual constraints.
- The primal and dual objective values must be identical.

Thus the solution summary reports information that makes it possible to evaluate the quality of the solution obtained.

In case of a linear optimization problem the solution summary may look like

```

Basic solution summary
Problem status : PRIMAL_AND_DUAL_FEASIBLE
Solution status : OPTIMAL
Primal.  obj: -4.6475314286e+002  Viol.  con: 2e-014  var: 0e+000
Dual.    obj: -4.6475316001e+002  Viol.  con: 7e-009  var: 4e-016

```

The summary reports information for the basic solution. In this case we see:

- The problem status is primal and dual feasible which means the problem has an optimal solution. The problem status can be obtained using `Task.getprosta`.

- The solution status is optimal. The solution status can be obtained using `Task.getsolsta`.
- Next information about the primal solution is reported. The information consists of the objective value and violation measures for the primal solution. In this case violations for the constraints and variables are small meaning the solution is very close to being an exact feasible solution. The violation measure for the variables is the worst violation of the solution in any of the bounds on the variables.

The constraint and variable violations are computed with `Task.getpviolcon` and `Task.getpviolvar`.

- Similarly for the dual solution the violations are small and hence the dual solution is feasible. The constraint and variable violations are computed with `Task.getdviolcon` and `Task.getdviolvar` respectively.
- Finally, it can be seen that the primal and dual objective values are almost identical. Using `Task.getprimalobj` and `Task.getdualobj` the primal and dual objective values can be obtained.

To summarize in this case a primal and a dual solution with small feasibility violations are available. Moreover, the primal and dual objective values are almost identical and hence it can be concluded that the reported solution is a good approximation to the optimal solution.

Now what happens if the problem does not have an optimal solution e.g. it is primal infeasible. In that case the solution summary may look like

```
Basic solution summary
Problem status : PRIMAL_INFEASIBLE
Solution status : PRIMAL_INFEASIBLE.CER
Dual.    obj: 3.5894503823e+004   Viol.   con: 0e+000   var: 2e-008
```

i.e. MOSEK reports that the solution is a certificate of primal infeasibility. Since the problem is primal infeasible it does not make sense to report any information about the primal solution. However, the dual solution should be a certificate of the primal infeasibility. If the problem is a minimization problem then the dual objective value should be positive and in the case of a maximization problem it should be negative. The quality of the certificate can be evaluated by comparing the dual objective value to the violations. Indeed if the objective value is large compared to the largest violation then the certificate is highly accurate. Here is an example

```
Basic solution summary
Problem status : PRIMAL_INFEASIBLE
Solution status : PRIMAL_INFEASIBLE.CER
Dual.    obj: 3.0056574100e-005   Viol.   con: 9e-013   var: 2e-011
```

of a not so strong infeasibility certificate because the dual objective value is small compared to largest violation.

In the case a problem is dual infeasible then the solution summary may look like

```
Basic solution summary
Problem status : DUAL_INFEASIBLE
Solution status : DUAL_INFEASIBLE.CER
Primal.  obj: -1.4500853392e+001   Viol.   con: 0e+000   var: 0e+000
```

Observe when a solution is a certificate of dual infeasibility then the primal solution contains the certificate. Moreover, given the problem is a minimization problem the objective value should be negative and the objective should be large compared to the worst violation if the certificate is strong.

## 5.7 Integer optimization

An optimization problem where one or more of the variables are constrained to integer values is denoted an integer optimization problem.

### 5.7.1 Example: Mixed integer linear optimization

In this section the example

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{maximize} && x_0 + 0.64x_1 \\ &\text{subject to} && 50x_0 + 31x_1 \leq 250, \\ & && 3x_0 - 2x_1 \geq -4, \\ & && x_0, x_1 \geq 0 \quad \text{and integer} \end{aligned} \tag{5.10}$$

is used to demonstrate how to solve a problem with integer variables.

#### 5.7.1.1 Source code

The example (5.10) is almost identical to a linear optimization problem except for some variables being integer constrained. Therefore, only the specification of the integer constraints requires something new compared to the linear optimization problem discussed previously. In MOSEK these constraints are specified using the function `Task.putvartype` as shown in the code:

---

```

83 task.putvartypelist([ 0, 1 ],
84                     [ mosek.variabletype.type_int,
85                       mosek.variabletype.type_int ])

```

---

The complete source for the example is listed below.

---

```

1  ##
2  #   Copyright: Copyright (c) MOSEK ApS, Denmark. All rights reserved.
3  #
4  #   File:      milo1.py
5  #
6  #   Purpose:   Demonstrates how to solve a small mixed
7  #               integer linear optimization problem using the MOSEK Python API.
8  ##
9
10 import sys
11
12 import mosek
13 # If numpy is installed, use that, otherwise use the
14 # Mosek's array module.
15 try:
16     from numpy import array,zeros,ones
17 except ImportError:
18     from mosek.array import array, zeros, ones
19
20 # Since the actual value of Infinity is ignores, we define it solely

```

---

```

21 # for symbolic purposes:
22 inf = 0.0
23
24 # Define a stream printer to grab output from MOSEK
25 def streamprinter(text):
26     sys.stdout.write(text)
27     sys.stdout.flush()
28
29 # We might write everything directly as a script, but it looks nicer
30 # to create a function.
31 def main ():
32     # Make a MOSEK environment
33     env = mosek.Env ()
34     # Attach a printer to the environment
35     env.set_Stream (mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
36
37     # Create a task
38     task = env.Task(0,0)
39     # Attach a printer to the task
40     task.set_Stream (mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
41
42     bkc = [ mosek.boundkey.up, mosek.boundkey.lo ]
43     blc = [ -inf, -4.0 ]
44     buc = [ 250.0, inf ]
45
46     bkc = [ mosek.boundkey.lo, mosek.boundkey.lo ]
47     blx = [ 0.0, 0.0 ]
48     bux = [ inf, inf ]
49
50     c = [ 1.0, 0.64 ]
51
52     asub = [ array([0, 1]), array([0, 1]) ]
53     aval = [ array([50.0, 3.0]), array([31.0, -2.0]) ]
54
55     numvar = len(bkc)
56     numcon = len(bkc)
57
58     # Append 'numcon' empty constraints.
59     # The constraints will initially have no bounds.
60     task.appendcons(numcon)
61
62     #Append 'numvar' variables.
63     # The variables will initially be fixed at zero (x=0).
64     task.appendvars(numvar)
65
66     for j in range(numvar):
67         # Set the linear term c_j in the objective.
68         task.putcj(j,c[j])
69         # Set the bounds on variable j
70         # blx[j] <= x_j <= bux[j]
71         task.putvarbound(j,bkc[j],blx[j],bux[j])
72         # Input column j of A
73         task.putacol(j, # Variable (column) index.
74                     asub[j], # Row index of non-zeros in column j.
75                     aval[j]) # Non-zero Values of column j.
76
77     task.putconboundlist(range(numcon),bkc,blc,buc)
78

```

```

79     # Input the objective sense (minimize/maximize)
80     task.putobjsense(mosek.objsense.maximize)
81
82     # Define variables to be integers
83     task.putvartypelist([ 0, 1 ],
84                         [ mosek.variabletype.type_int,
85                           mosek.variabletype.type_int ])
86
87     # Optimize the task
88     task.optimize()
89
90     # Print a summary containing information
91     # about the solution for debugging purposes
92     task.solutionsummary(mosek.streamtype.msg)
93
94     prosta = task.getprosta(mosek.soltype.itg)
95     solsta = task.getsolsta(mosek.soltype.itg)
96
97     # X
98
99     # Output a solution
100    xx = zeros(numvar, float)
101    task.getxx(mosek.soltype.itg,xx)
102
103    if solsta in [ mosek.solsta.integer_optimal, mosek.solsta.near_integer_optimal ]:
104        print("Optimal solution: %s" % xx)
105    elif solsta == mosek.solsta.dual_infeas_cer:
106        print("Primal or dual infeasibility.\n")
107    elif solsta == mosek.solsta.prim_infeas_cer:
108        print("Primal or dual infeasibility.\n")
109    elif solsta == mosek.solsta.near_dual_infeas_cer:
110        print("Primal or dual infeasibility.\n")
111    elif solsta == mosek.solsta.near_prim_infeas_cer:
112        print("Primal or dual infeasibility.\n")
113    elif mosek.solsta.unknown:
114        if prosta == mosek.prosta.prim_infeas_or_unbounded:
115            print("Problem status Infeasible or unbounded.\n")
116        elif prosta == mosek.prosta.prim_infeas:
117            print("Problem status Infeasible.\n")
118        elif prosta == mosek.prosta.unknown:
119            print("Problem status unknown.\n")
120        else:
121            print("Other problem status.\n")
122    else:
123        print("Other solution status")
124
125    # call the main function
126    try:
127        main ()
128    except mosek.Exception as msg:
129        #print "ERROR: %s" % str(code)
130        if msg is not None:
131            print ("\t%s" % msg)
132            sys.exit(1)
133    except:
134        import traceback
135        traceback.print_exc()
136        sys.exit(1)

```



```
137 sys.exit(0)
```

---

### 5.7.1.2 Code comments

Please note that when `Task.getsolutionslice` is called, the integer solution is requested by using `soltype.itg`. No dual solution is defined for integer optimization problems.

## 5.7.2 Specifying an initial solution

Integer optimization problems are generally hard to solve, but the solution time can often be reduced by providing an initial solution for the solver. Solution values can be set using `Task.putsolution` (for inputting a whole solution) or `Task.putsolutioni` (for inputting solution values related to a single variable or constraint).

It is not necessary to specify the whole solution. By setting the `iparam.mio-construct.sol` parameter to `onoffkey.on` and inputting values for the integer variables only, will force MOSEK to compute the remaining continuous variable values.

If the specified integer solution is infeasible or incomplete, MOSEK will simply ignore it.

### 5.7.3 Example: Specifying an integer solution

Consider the problem

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{maximize} && 7x_0 + 10x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 \\ &\text{subject to} && x_0 + x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq 2.5 \\ &&& x_0, x_1, x_2 \text{ integer}, x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

The following example demonstrates how to optimize the problem using a feasible starting solution generated by selecting the integer values as  $x_0 = 0, x_1 = 2, x_2 = 0$ .

---

```
[mioinitsol.py]
1  ##
2  #   Copyright: Copyright (c) MOSEK ApS, Denmark. All rights reserved.
3  #
4  #   File:      mioinitsol.py
5  #
6  #   Purpose:   Demonstrates how to solve a small mixed
7  #             integer linear optimization problem using the MOSEK Python API.
8  ##
9
10 import sys
11
12 import mosek
13
14 # If numpy is installed, use that, otherwise use the
15 # Mosek's array module.
16 try:
17     from numpy import array,zeros,ones
```

```

18 except ImportError:
19     from mosek.array import array, zeros, ones
20
21 # Since the actual value of Infinity is ignored, we define it solely
22 # for symbolic purposes:
23 inf = 0.0
24
25
26 # Define a stream printer to grab output from MOSEK
27 def streamprinter(text):
28     sys.stdout.write(text)
29     sys.stdout.flush()
30
31
32 # We might write everything directly as a script, but it looks nicer
33 # to create a function.
34 def main():
35     # Make a MOSEK environment
36     env = mosek.Env()
37     # Attach a printer to the environment
38     env.set_Stream(mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
39
40     # Create a task
41     task = env.Task(0,0)
42     # Attach a printer to the task
43     task.set_Stream(mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
44
45
46     bkc = [ mosek.boundkey.up ]
47     blc = [ -inf, ]
48     buc = [ 2.5 ]
49
50     bkc = [ mosek.boundkey.lo,
51            mosek.boundkey.lo,
52            mosek.boundkey.lo,
53            mosek.boundkey.lo ]
54
55     blx = [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0 ]
56     bux = [ inf, inf, inf, inf ]
57
58     c = [ 7.0, 10.0, 1.0, 5.0 ]
59
60     asub = [ 0, 0, 0, 0 ]
61     acof = [ 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0 ]
62
63     ptrb = [ 0, 1, 2, 3 ]
64     ptre = [ 1, 2, 3, 4 ]
65
66     numvar = len(bkc)
67     numcon = len(bkc)
68
69     # Input linear data
70     task.inputdata(numcon,numvar,
71                   c,0.0,
72                   ptrb, ptre, asub, acof,
73                   bkc, blc, buc,
74                   bkc, blx, bux)
75

```

```

76     # Input objective sense
77     task.putobjsense(mosek.objsense.maximize)
78
79     # Define variables to be integers
80     task.putvartypeelist([ 0, 1, 2 ],
81                          [ mosek.variabletype.type_int,
82                            mosek.variabletype.type_int,
83                            mosek.variabletype.type_int])
84
85     # Construct an initial feasible solution from the
86     #   values of the integer valuse specified
87     task.putintparam(mosek.iparam.mio_construct_sol,
88                     mosek.onoffkey.on);
89
90     # Assign values 0,2,0 to integer variables. Important to
91     # assign a value to all integer constrained variables.
92     task.putxxslice(mosek.soltype.itg,0,3,[0.0, 2.0, 0.0])
93
94     # Optimize
95     task.optimize()
96
97     # Did mosek construct a feasible initial solution ?
98     if task.getintinf(mosek.iinfitem.mio_construct_solution) > 0:
99         print("Objective value of constructed integer solution: %~24.12e" % task.getdoinf(mosek.dinfitem.mio_construct_solu
100     else:
101         print("Intial integer solution construction failed.");
102
103     if task.solutiondef(mosek.soltype.itg):
104
105         # Output a solution
106         xx = zeros(numvar, float)
107         task.getxx(mosek.soltype.itg, xx)
108         print("Integer optimal solution")
109         for j in range(0,numvar) :
110             print("\tx[%d] = %e" % (j,xx[j]))
111     else:
112         print("No integer solution is available.")
113
114     # call the main function
115     try:
116         main ()
117     except mosek.Exception as e:
118         print ("ERROR: %s" % str(e.errno))
119         if e.msg is not None:
120             print ("\t%s" % e.msg)
121         sys.exit(1)
122     except:
123         import traceback
124         traceback.print_exc()
125         sys.exit(1)

```

---

## 5.8 The solution summary for mixed integer problems

The solution summary for a mixed-integer problem may look like

```

Integer solution solution summary
Problem status : PRIMAL_FEASIBLE
Solution status : INTEGER_OPTIMAL
Primal.  obj: 4.0593518000e+005  Viol.  con: 4e-015  var: 3e-014  itg: 3e-014

```

The main difference compared to continuous case covered previously is that no information about the dual solution is provided. Simply because there is no dual solution available for a mixed integer problem. In this case it can be seen that the solution is highly feasible because the violations are small. Moreover, the solution is denoted integer optimal. Observe `itg: 3e-014` implies that all the integer constrained variables are at most  $3e-014$  from being an exact integer.

## 5.9 Response handling

After solving an optimization problem with MOSEK an appropriate action must be taken depending on the outcome. Usually, the expected outcome is an optimal solution, but there may be several situations where this is not the result. E.g., if the problem is infeasible or nearly so or if the solver ran out of memory or stalled while optimizing, the result may not be as expected.

This section discusses what should be considered when an optimization has ended unsuccessfully.

Before continuing, let us consider the four status codes available in MOSEK that is relevant for the error handling:

The termination code:

The termination provides information about why the optimizer terminated. For instance if a time limit has been specified (this is common for mixed integer problems), the termination code will tell if this termination limit was the cause of the termination. Note that reaching a prespecified time limit is not considered an exceptional case. It must be expected that this occurs occasionally.

Note that if we want to report, e.g., that the optimizer terminated due to a time limit or because it stalled but with a feasible solution, we have to consider *both* the termination code, *and* the solution status.

The following pseudo code demonstrates a best practice way of dealing with the status codes.

```

if ( the solution status is as expected )
{
    The normal case:
    Do whatever that was planned. Note the response code is
    ignored because the solution has the expected status.
    Of course we may check the response anyway if we like.
}
else
{
    Exceptional case:
    Based on solution status, response and termination codes take
    appropriate action.
}

```

In the following example the pseudo code has implemented. The idea of the example is to read an optimization problem from a file, e.g., an MPS file and optimize it. Based on status codes an appropriate action is taken, which in this case is to print a suitable message.

---

```

1  #
2  # Copyright: Copyright (c) MOSEK ApS, Denmark. All rights reserved.
3  #
4  # File:      response.py
5  #
6  # Purpose:   This examples demonstrates proper response handling.
7  #
8
9  import mosek
10 import sys
11
12 def streamprinter(text):
13     sys.stdout.write(text)
14     sys.stdout.flush()
15
16 def main(args):
17     if len(args) < 1:
18         print ("No input file specified")
19         return
20     else:
21         print ("Inputfile: %s" % args[0])
22
23     with mosek.Env() as env:
24         with env.Task(0,0) as task:
25             task.set.Stream (mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
26
27             task.readdata(args[0])
28             e = None
29             trmcode = None
30             try:
31                 trmcode = task.optimize()
32             except mosek.MosekException as err:
33                 e = err
34
35             solsta = task.getsolsta(mosek.soltype.itr)
36
37             if solsta in [ mosek.solsta.optimal,
38                           mosek.solsta.near_optimal ]:
39                 print ("An optimal basic solution is located.")
40                 task.solutionsummary(mosek.streamtype.log)
41             elif solsta in [ mosek.solsta.dual_infeas_cer,
42                             mosek.solsta.near_dual_infeas_cer ]:
43                 print ("Dual infeasibility certificate found.")
44             elif solsta in [ mosek.solsta.prim_infeas_cer1,
45                             mosek.solsta.near_prim_infeas_cer ]:
46                 printf("Primal infeasibility certificate found.\n");
47             elif solsta == mosek.solsta.sta_unknown:
48                 # The solutions status is unknown. The termination code
49                 # indicating why the optimizer terminated prematurely.
50                 print ("The solution status is unknown.")
51                 if trmcode is not None:
52                     print ("Termination code: %s" % str(trmcode))
53                     #print mosek.getcodedesc(trmcode)
54                 elif e is not None:
55                     print ("Error:")
56                     print (e)
57             else:

```

```

58         print ("An unexpected solution status is obtained.")
59
60     if __name__ == '__main__':
61         import sys
62         main(sys.argv[1:])

```

---

## 5.10 Problem modification and reoptimization

Often one might want to solve not just a single optimization problem, but a sequence of problem, each differing only slightly from the previous one. This section demonstrates how to modify and re-optimize an existing problem. The example we study is a simple production planning model.

### 5.10.1 Example: Production planning

A company manufactures three types of products. Suppose the stages of manufacturing can be split into three parts, namely Assembly, Polishing and Packing. In the table below we show the time required for each stage as well as the profit associated with each product.

Product no.	Assembly (minutes)	Polishing (minutes)	Packing (minutes)	Profit (\$)
0	2	3	2	1.50
1	4	2	3	2.50
2	3	3	2	3.00

With the current resources available, the company has 100,000 minutes of assembly time, 50,000 minutes of polishing time and 60,000 minutes of packing time available per year.

Now the question is how many items of each product the company should produce each year in order to maximize profit?

Denoting the number of items of each type by  $x_0, x_1$  and  $x_2$ , this problem can be formulated as the linear optimization problem:

$$\begin{array}{llllll}
 \text{maximize} & 1.5x_0 & + & 2.5x_1 & + & 3.0x_2 \\
 \text{subject to} & 2x_0 & + & 4x_1 & + & 3x_2 & \leq & 100000, \\
 & 3x_0 & + & 2x_1 & + & 3x_2 & \leq & 50000, \\
 & 2x_0 & + & 3x_1 & + & 2x_2 & \leq & 60000,
 \end{array}$$

and

$$x_0, x_1, x_2 \geq 0.$$

The following code loads this problem into the optimization task.

---

```

35     # Create a MOSEK environment
36     env = mosek.Env ()
37

```

---

```

38 # Create a task
39 task = env.Task(0,0)
40 # Attach a printer to the task
41 task.set_Stream(mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
42
43 # Bound keys for constraints
44 bkc = [mosek.boundkey.up,
45        mosek.boundkey.up,
46        mosek.boundkey.up]
47 # Bound values for constraints
48 blc = array([-inf, -inf, -inf])
49 buc = array([100000.0, 50000.0, 60000.0])
50
51 # Bound keys for variables
52 bkc = [mosek.boundkey.lo,
53        mosek.boundkey.lo,
54        mosek.boundkey.lo]
55 # Bound values for variables
56 blx = array([ 0.0, 0.0, 0.0])
57 bux = array([+inf, +inf, +inf])
58
59 # Objective coefficients
60 csub = array([ 0, 1, 2 ])
61 cval = array([ 1.5, 2.5, 3.0 ])
62
63 # We input the A matrix column-wise
64 # asub contains row indexes
65 asub = array([ 0, 1, 2,
66               0, 1, 2,
67               0, 1, 2])
68 # acof contains coefficients
69 acof = array([ 2.0, 3.0, 2.0,
70               4.0, 2.0, 3.0,
71               3.0, 3.0, 2.0 ])
72 # aptrb and aptre contains the offsets into asub and acof where
73 # columns start and end respectively
74 aptrb = array([ 0, 3, 6 ])
75 aptre = array([ 3, 6, 9 ])
76
77 numvar = len(bkc)
78 numcon = len(bkc)
79
80 # Append the constraints
81 task.appendcons(numcon)
82
83 # Append the variables.
84 task.appendvars(numvar)
85
86 # Input objective
87 task.putcfix(0.0)
88 task.putclist(csub,cval)
89
90 # Put constraint bounds
91 task.putconboundslice(0, numcon, bkc, blc, buc)
92
93 # Put variable bounds
94 task.putvarboundslice(0, numvar,bkc, blx, bux)
95

```

```

96 # Input A non-zeros by columns
97 for j in range(numvar):
98     ptrb,ptre = aptrb[j],aptrb[j]
99     task.putacol(j,
100                 asub[ptrb:ptre],
101                 acof[ptrb:ptre])
102
103 # Input the objective sense (minimize/maximize)
104 task.putobjsense(mosek.objsense.maximize)
105
106
107 # Optimize the task
108 task.optimize()
109
110 # Output a solution
111 xx = zeros(numvar, float)
112 task.getsolutionslice(mosek.soltype.bas,
113                       mosek.solitem.xx,
114                       0,numvar,
115                       xx)
116 print ("xx =", [i for i in xx])

```

---

### 5.10.2 Changing the A matrix

Suppose we want to change the time required for assembly of product 0 to 3 minutes. This corresponds to setting  $a_{0,0} = 3$ , which is done by calling the function `Task.putaij` as shown below.

---

```

120 task.putaij(0, 0, 3.0)

```

---

The problem now has the form:

$$\begin{array}{llllll}
 \text{maximize} & 1.5x_0 & + & 2.5x_1 & + & 3.0x_2 \\
 \text{subject to} & 3x_0 & + & 4x_1 & + & 3x_2 & \leq & 100000, \\
 & 3x_0 & + & 2x_1 & + & 3x_2 & \leq & 50000, \\
 & 2x_0 & + & 3x_1 & + & 2x_2 & \leq & 60000,
 \end{array} \tag{5.11}$$

and

$$x_0, x_1, x_2 \geq 0.$$

After changing the  $A$  matrix we can find the new optimal solution by calling `Task.optimize` again.

### 5.10.3 Appending variables

We now want to add a new product with the following data:



Product no.	Assembly (minutes)	Polishing (minutes)	Packing (minutes)	Profit (\$)
3	4	0	1	1.00

This corresponds to creating a new variable  $x_3$ , appending a new column to the  $A$  matrix and setting a new value in the objective. We do this in the following code.

---

```

122 # Append a new variable x_3 to the problem */
123 task.appendvars(1)
124
125 # Set bounds on new variable
126 task.putbound(mosek.acemode.var,
127               task.getnumvar()-1,
128               mosek.boundkey.lo,
129               0,
130               +inf)
131
132 # Change objective
133 task.putcj(task.getnumvar()-1,1.0)
134
135 # Put new values in the A matrix
136 acolsub = array([0, 2])
137 acolval = array([4.0, 1.0])
138
139 task.putacol(task.getnumvar()-1, # column index
140              acolsub,
141              acolval)

```

---

After this operation the problem looks this way:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{maximize} && 1.5x_0 &+& 2.5x_1 &+& 3.0x_2 &+& 1.0x_3 \\
 &\text{subject to} && 3x_0 &+& 4x_1 &+& 3x_2 &+& 4x_3 &\leq 100000, \\
 & && 3x_0 &+& 2x_1 &+& 3x_2 && &\leq 50000, \\
 & && 2x_0 &+& 3x_1 &+& 2x_2 &+& 1x_3 &\leq 60000,
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.12}$$

and

$$x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0.$$

#### 5.10.4 Reoptimization

When

**Task.optimize** is called MOSEK will store the optimal solution internally. After a task has been modified and

**Task.optimize** is called again the solution will automatically be used to reduce solution time of the new problem, if possible.

In this case an optimal solution to problem (5.11) was found and then added a column was added to get (5.12). The simplex optimizer is well suited for exploiting an existing primal or dual feasible

solution. Hence, the subsequent code instructs MOSEK to choose the simplex optimizer freely when optimizing.

---

```

142 # Change optimizer to simplex free and reoptimize
143 task.putintparam(mosek.iparam.optimizer,mosek.optimizertype.free_simplex)
144 task.optimize()

```

---

### 5.10.5 Appending constraints

Now suppose we want to add a new stage to the production called "Quality control" for which 30000 minutes are available. The time requirement for this stage is shown below:

Product no.	Quality control (minutes)
0	1
1	2
2	1
3	1

This corresponds to adding the constraint

$$x_0 + 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq 30000$$

to the problem which is done in the following code:

---

```

145 # Append a new constraint
146 task.appendcons(1)
147
148 # Set bounds on new constraint
149 task.putconbound( task.getnumcon()-1, mosek.boundkey.up,-inf, 30000)
150
151 # Put new values in the A matrix
152
153 arowsub = array([0, 1, 2, 3 ])
154 arowval = array([1.0, 2.0, 1.0, 1.0])
155
156 task.putarow(task.getnumcon()-1, # row index
157             arowsub,
158             arowval)

```

---

## 5.11 Solution analysis

### 5.11.1 Retrieving solution quality information with the API

Information about the solution quality may be retrieved in the API with the help of the following functions:

- `Task.getsolutioninfo`: Obtains information about objective values and the solution violations of the constraints.
- `Task.analyzesolution`: Print additional information about the solution, e.g basis condition number and optionally a list of violated constraints.
- `Task.getpviolcon`, `Task.getpviolvar`, `Task.getpviolbarvar`, `Task.getpviolcones`, `Task.getdviolcon`, `Task.getdviolvar`, `Task.getdviolbarvar`, `Task.getdviolcones`. Obtains violation of the individual constraints.

## 5.12 Efficiency considerations

Although MOSEK is implemented to handle memory efficiently, the user may have valuable knowledge about a problem, which could be used to improve the performance of MOSEK. This section discusses some tricks and general advice that hopefully make MOSEK process your problem faster.

Avoiding memory fragmentation:

MOSEK stores the optimization problem in internal data structures in the memory. Initially MOSEK will allocate structures of a certain size, and as more items are added to the problem the structures are reallocated. For large problems the same structures may be reallocated many times causing memory fragmentation. One way to avoid this is to give MOSEK an estimated size of your problem using the functions:

- `Task.putmaxnumvar`. Estimate for the number of variables.
- `Task.putmaxnumcon`. Estimate for the number of constraints.
- `Task.putmaxnumcone`. Estimate for the number of cones.
- `Task.putmaxnumbarvar`. Estimate for the number of semidefinite matrix variables.
- `Task.putmaxnumanz`. Estimate for the number of non-zeros in  $A$ .
- `Task.putmaxnumqnz`. Estimate for the number of non-zeros in the quadratic terms.

None of these functions change the problem, they only give hints to the eventual dimension of the problem. If the problem ends up growing larger than this, the estimates are automatically increased.

Do not mix `put-` and `get-` functions:

For instance, the functions `Task.putacol` and `Task.getacol`. MOSEK will queue `put-` commands internally until a `get-` function is called. If every `put-` function call is followed by a `get-` function call, the queue will have to be flushed often, decreasing efficiency.

In general `get-` commands should not be called often during problem setup.

Use the LIFO principle when removing constraints and variables:

MOSEK can more efficiently remove constraints and variables with a high index than a small index.

An alternative to removing a constraint or a variable is to fix it at 0, and set all relevant coefficients to 0. Generally this will not have any impact on the optimization speed.

Add more constraints and variables than you need (now):

The cost of adding one constraint or one variable is about the same as adding many of them. Therefore, it may be worthwhile to add many variables instead of one. Initially fix the unused variable at zero, and then later unfix them as needed. Similarly, you can add multiple free constraints and then use them as needed.

Use one environment (`env`) only:

If possible share the environment (`env`) between several tasks. For most applications you need to create only a single `env`.

Do not remove basic variables:

When doing re-optimizations, instead of removing a basic variable it may be more efficient to fix the variable at zero and then remove it when the problem is re-optimized and it has left the basis. This makes it easier for MOSEK to restart the simplex optimizer.

### 5.12.1 API overhead

The Python interface is a thin wrapper around a native MOSEK library. The layer between the Python application and the native MOSEK library is made as thin as possible to minimize the overhead from function calls.

The methods in `mosek.Env` and `mosek.Task` are all written in C and resides in the module `pymosek`. Each method converts the call parameter data structures (i.e. creates a complete copy of the data), calls a MOSEK function and converts the returned values back into Python structures.

The following rules will often improve the performance of the MOSEK/Python API:

Reuse `Env` and `Task` whenever possible

There may be some overhead involved in creating and deleting task and environment objects, so if possible reuse these.

Make sure to delete task and environment when not in use anymore

Using the `with`-construction (available in python 2.6 and later) will allow automatic deletion of the environment and task. If this is not an option, use `Env.__del__()` and `Task.__del__()` to destroy the objects. Failing to do this may cause memory leaks in some cases.

Avoid input loops

Whenever possible input data in large chunks or vectors instead of using loops. For small `put`- and `get`- methods there is a significant overhead, so for example inputting one row of the A-matrix at the time may be much slower than inputting the whole matrix.

For example, a loop with `Task.putarow` may be replaced with one `Task.putarowlist`, or a loop of `Task.putqobjij` may be replaced with `Task.putqobjj`.

Python name	Python type	Dimension	Related problem parameter
numcon	int		$m$
numvar	int		$n$
numcone	int		$t$
numqonz	int		$q_{ij}^o$
qosubi	int[]	numqonz	$q_{ij}^o$
qosubj	int[]	numqonz	$q_{ij}^o$
qoval			
c	float[]	numvar	$c_j$
cfix	float		$c^f$
numqcnz	int		$q_{ij}^k$
qcsbk	int[]	qcnz	$q_{ij}^k$
qcsubi	int[]	qcnz	$q_{ij}^k$
qcsbj	int[]	qcnz	$q_{ij}^k$
aptrb	int[]	numvar	$a_{ij}$
aptre	int[]	numvar	$a_{ij}$
asub	int[]	aptre[numvar-1]	$a_{ij}$
aval	float[]	aptre[numvar-1]	$a_{ij}$
blc	float[]	numcon	$l_k^c$
buc	float[]	numcon	$u_k^c$
blx	float[]	numvar	$l_k^x$
bux	float[]	numvar	$u_k^x$

Table 5.2: Naming conventions used in the MOSEK Python API.

## 5.13 Conventions employed in the API

### 5.13.1 Naming conventions for arguments

In the definition of the MOSEK Python API a consistent naming convention has been used. This implies that whenever for example `numcon` is an argument in a function definition it indicates the number of constraints.

In Table 5.2 the variable names used to specify the problem parameters are listed. The relation between the variable names and the problem parameters is as follows:

- The quadratic terms in the objective:

$$q_{qosubi[t],qosubj[t]}^o = qoval[t], \quad t = 0, \dots, \text{numqonz} - 1. \quad (5.13)$$

- The linear terms in the objective:

$$c_j = c[j], \quad j = 0, \dots, \text{numvar} - 1 \quad (5.14)$$

- The fixed term in the objective:

Symbolic constant	Lower bound	Upper bound
<code>boundkey.fx</code>	finite	identical to the lower bound
<code>boundkey.fr</code>	minus infinity	plus infinity
<code>boundkey.lo</code>	finite	plus infinity
<code>boundkey.ra</code>	finite	finite
<code>boundkey.up</code>	minus infinity	finite

Table 5.3: Interpretation of the bound keys.

$$c^f = \text{cfix}.$$

- The quadratic terms in the constraints:

$$q_{\text{qcsubi}[t], \text{qcsubj}[t]}^{\text{qcsubk}[t]} = \text{qcval}[t], \quad t = 0, \dots, \text{numqcnz} - 1. \quad (5.15)$$

- The linear terms in the constraints:

$$a_{\text{asub}[t], j} = \text{aval}[t], \quad \begin{array}{l} t = \text{ptrb}[j], \dots, \text{ptre}[j] - 1, \\ j = 0, \dots, \text{numvar} - 1. \end{array} \quad (5.16)$$

- The bounds on the constraints are specified using the variables `bkc`, `blc`, and `buc`. The components of the integer array `bkc` specify the bound type according to Table 5.3. For instance `bkc[2]=boundkey.lo` means that  $-\infty < l_2^c$  and  $u_2^c = \infty$ . Finally, the numerical values of the bounds are given by

$$l_k^c = \text{blc}[k], \quad k = 0, \dots, \text{numcon} - 1$$

and

$$u_k^c = \text{buc}[k], \quad k = 0, \dots, \text{numcon} - 1.$$

- The bounds on the variables are specified using the variables `bkx`, `blx`, and `bux`. The components in the integer array `bkx` specify the bound type according to Table 5.3. The numerical values for the lower bounds on the variables are given by

$$l_j^x = \text{blx}[j], \quad j = 0, \dots, \text{numvar} - 1.$$

The numerical values for the upper bounds on the variables are given by

$$u_j^x = \text{bux}[j], \quad j = 0, \dots, \text{numvar} - 1.$$

### 5.13.1.1 Bounds

A bound on a variable or on a constraint in MOSEK consists of a *bound key*, as defined in Table 5.3, a lower bound value and an upper bound value. Even if a variable or constraint is bounded only from below, e.g.  $x \geq 0$ , both bounds are inputted or extracted; the value inputted as upper bound for ( $x \geq 0$ ) is ignored.

### 5.13.2 Vector formats

Three different vector formats are used in the MOSEK API:

Full vector:

This is simply an array where the first element corresponds to the first item, the second element to the second item etc. For example to get the linear coefficients of the objective in **task**, one would write

---

```
c = zeros(numvar,float)
task.getc(c)
```

---

where **numvar** is the number of variables in the problem.

Vector slice:

A vector slice is a range of values. For example, to get the bounds associated constraint 3 through 10 (both inclusive) one would write

---

```
upper_bound = zeros(8,float)
lower_bound = zeros(8,float)
bound_key   = array([None] * 8)

task.getboundslice(accmode.con, 2, 10,
                   bound_key,lower_bound,upper_bound)
```

---

Please note that items in MOSEK are numbered from 0, so that the index of the first item is 0, and the index of the  $n$ 'th item is  $n - 1$ .

Sparse vector:

A sparse vector is given as an array of indexes and an array of values. For example, to input a set of bounds associated with constraints number 1, 6, 3, and 9, one might write

---

```
bound_index = [      1,      6,      3,      9]
bound_key   = [boundkey.fr,boundkey.lo,boundkey.up,boundkey.fx]
lower_bound = [    0.0,   -10.0,    0.0,    5.0]
upper_bound = [    0.0,    0.0,    6.0,    5.0]
task.putboundlist(accmode.con, bound_index,
                  bound_key,lower_bound,upper_bound)
```

---

Note that the list of indexes need not be ordered.

### 5.13.3 Matrix formats

The coefficient matrices in a problem are inputted and extracted in a sparse format, either as complete or a partial matrices. Basically there are two different formats for this.

#### 5.13.3.1 Unordered triplets

In unordered triplet format each entry is defined as a row index, a column index and a coefficient. For example, to input the  $A$  matrix coefficients for  $a_{1,2} = 1.1$ ,  $a_{3,3} = 4.3$ , and  $a_{5,4} = 0.2$ , one would write as follows:

---

```
subi = array([ 1, 3, 5 ])
subj = array([ 2, 3, 4 ])
cof = array([ 1.1, 4.3, 0.2 ])
task.putaijlist(subi,subj,cof)
```

---

Please note that in some cases (like `Task.putaijlist`) *only* the specified indexes remain modified — all other are unchanged. In other cases (such as `Task.putqconk`) the triplet format is used to modify *all* entries — entries that are not specified are set to 0.

#### 5.13.3.2 Row or column ordered sparse matrix

In a sparse matrix format only the non-zero entries of the matrix are stored. MOSEK uses a sparse packed matrix format ordered either by rows or columns. In the column-wise format the position of the non-zeros are given as a list of row indexes. In the row-wise format the position of the non-zeros are given as a list of column indexes. Values of the non-zero entries are given in column or row order.

A sparse matrix in column ordered format consists of:

**asub:**

List of row indexes.

**aval:**

List of non-zero entries of  $A$  ordered by columns.

**ptrb:**

Where `ptrb[j]` is the position of the first value/index in `aval` / `asub` for column  $j$ .

**ptre:**

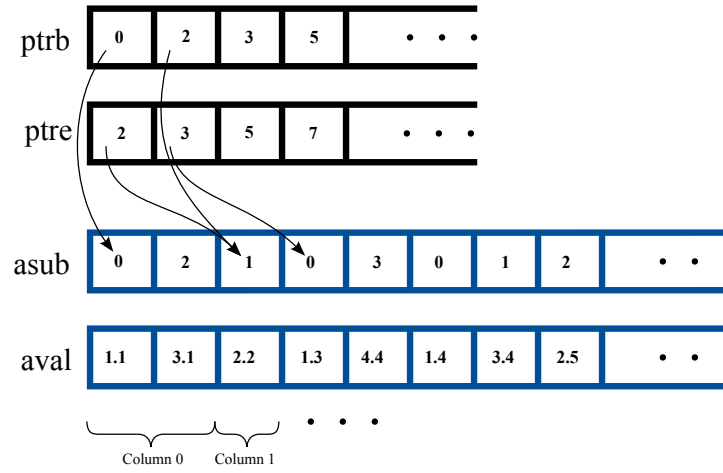
Where `ptre[j]` is the position of the last value/index plus one in `aval` / `asub` for column  $j$ .

The values of a matrix  $A$  with `numcol` columns are assigned so that for

$$j = 0, \dots, \text{numcol} - 1.$$

We define



Figure 5.1: The matrix  $A$  (5.17) represented in column ordered packed sparse matrix format.

$$a_{\text{asub}[k],j} = \text{aval}[k], k = \text{ptrb}[j], \dots, \text{ptre}[j] - 1.$$

As an example consider the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1.1 & & 1.3 & 1.4 \\ & 2.2 & & 2.5 \\ 3.1 & & & 3.4 \\ & & 4.4 & \end{bmatrix}. \quad (5.17)$$

which can be represented in the column ordered sparse matrix format as

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ptrb} &= [0, 2, 3, 5, 7], \\ \text{ptre} &= [2, 3, 5, 7, 8], \\ \text{asub} &= [0, 2, 1, 0, 3, 0, 2, 1], \\ \text{aval} &= [1.1, 3.1, 2.2, 1.3, 4.4, 1.4, 3.4, 2.5]. \end{aligned}$$

Fig. 5.1 illustrates how the matrix  $A$  (5.17) is represented in column ordered sparse matrix format.

### 5.13.3.3 Row ordered sparse matrix

The matrix  $A$  (5.17) can also be represented in the row ordered sparse matrix format as:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ptrb} &= [0, 3, 5, 7], \\ \text{ptre} &= [3, 5, 7, 8], \\ \text{asub} &= [0, 2, 3, 1, 4, 0, 3, 2], \\ \text{aval} &= [1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 2.2, 2.5, 3.1, 3.4, 4.4]. \end{aligned}$$

### 5.13.4 Array objects

The MOSEK Python API provides a simple array object in the module `mosekarr`. This includes a one-dimensional dense array which can be of type `Float`, `Int` or `Object`, and a few operators and functions to create and modify array objects.

Arrays can be constructed in several ways:

---

```
# Create an array of integers
a0 = array([1,2,3],int)
# Create an array of floats
a1 = array([1,2,3],float)
# Create an integer array of ones
a2 = ones(10)
# Create a float array of ones
a3 = ones(10,float)
# Create a range of integers 5,6,...,9
a4 = range(5,10)
# Create an array of objects
a5 = array(['a string', 'b string', 10, 2.2])
```

---

A limited set of operations on arrays are available - these should work more or less like the equivalent Numeric operations:

---

```
a = ones(10,float)
b = 1.0 * arange(10)

# element-wise multiplication, addition and subtraction
c0 = a * b
c1 = a + b
c2 = a - b

# multiply each element by 2.1
c4 = a * 2.1

# add 2 to each element
c5 = a + 2
```

---

If more advanced array operations are needed, it is necessary to install the Python Numeric package.

### 5.13.5 Typical problems using the Python API

Since all type-information in Python is implicit, type-checking is performed only when required, and in certain cases it is necessary to explicitly write type information.

The MOSEK API currently *only* supports its own array object (`mosek.array.array`) and Python `numpy` arrays. Other array or list compatible objects will be accepted but are converted.

Typically type errors occur in two situations:

- An array argument did not have the right type and could not be converted.
- An array was expected, but the argument was not an array and not a list-compatible object.

Furthermore, please note that `mosek.array` module only supports a limited set of array types: `int32`, `int64`, `float64` and `bool`. The numerical types support normal simple mathematical operation (addition, subtraction, multiplication etc.)

## 5.14 The license system

By default a license token is checked out when `Task.optimize` is first called and is returned when the MOSEK environment is deleted. Calling `Task.optimize` from different threads using the same MOSEK environment only consumes one license token.

To change the license systems behavior to returning the license token after each call to `Task.optimize` set the parameter `iparam.cache_license` to `onoffkey.off`. Please note that there is a small overhead associated with setting this parameter, since checking out a license token from the license server can take a small amount of time.

Additionally license checkout and checkin can be controlled manually with the functions `Env.checkinlicense` and `Env.checkoutlicense`.

### 5.14.1 Waiting for a free license

By default an error will be returned if no license token is available. By setting the parameter `iparam.license_wait` MOSEK can be instructed to wait until a license token is available.



## Chapter 6

# Nonlinear API tutorial

This chapter provides information about how to solve general convex nonlinear optimization problems using MOSEK. By general nonlinear problems it is meant problems that cannot be formulated as a conic quadratic optimization or a convex quadratically constrained optimization problem.

In general it is recommended not to use nonlinear optimizer unless needed. The reasons are

- MOSEK has no way of checking whether the formulated problem is convex and if this assumption is not satisfied the optimizer will not work.
- The nonlinear optimizer requires 1st and 2nd order derivative information which is hard to provide correctly i.e. it is nontrivial to program the code that computes the derivative information.
- The specification of nonlinear problems requires C function callbacks. Such C function callbacks cannot be dump to disk and that makes it hard to report issues to MOSEK support.
- The algorithm employed for nonlinear optimization problems is not as good as the one employed for conic problems i.e. conic problems has special that can be exploited to make the optimizer faster and more robust.

This leads to following advices in decreasing order of importance.

- Consider reformulating the problem to a conic quadratic optimization problem if at all possible. In particular many problems involving polynomial terms can easily be reformulated to conic quadratic form.
- Consider reformulating the problem to a separable optimization problem because that simplifies the issue with verifying convexity and computing 1st and 2nd order derivatives significantly. In most cases problems on separable form also solves faster because of the simpler structure of the functions. In Section 6.1 some utility code that makes it easy to solve separable problems is discussed.
- Finally, if the problem cannot be reformulated to separable form then use a modelling language like AMPL or GAMS. The reason is the modeling language will do all the computing of function

values and derivatives. This eliminates an important source of errors. Therefore, it is strongly recommended to use a modelling language at the prototype stage.

## 6.1 Separable convex (SCopt) interface

The MOSEK Python API provides a way to add simple non-linear functions composed from a limited set of non-linear terms. Non-linear terms can be mixed with quadratic terms in objective and constraints.

We consider a normal linear problem with additional non-linear terms  $z$ :

$$\begin{array}{llll} \text{minimize} & & z_0(x) + c^T x & \\ \text{subject to} & \begin{array}{l} l_i^c \\ l^x \end{array} & \leq \begin{array}{l} z_i(x) + a_i^T x \\ x \end{array} \leq \begin{array}{l} u_i^c, \, i = 1 \dots m \\ u^x, \end{array} & \\ & x \in \mathbb{R}^n & & \\ & z : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{(m+1)} & & \end{array}$$

Using the separable non-linear interface it is possible to add non-linear functions of the form

$$z_i(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{K_i} w_k^i(x_{p_{ik}}), \quad w_k^i : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

In other words, each non-linear function  $z_i$  is a sum of separable functions  $w_k^i$  of one variable each. A limited set of functions are supported; each  $w_k^i$  can be one of the separable functions:

Separable function	Operator name	
$f x \ln(x)$	<code>scopr.ent</code>	Entropy function
$f e^{g x + h}$	<code>scopr.exp</code>	Exponential function
$f \ln(g x + h)$	<code>scopr.log</code>	Logarithm
$f(x + h)^g$	<code>scopr.pow</code>	Power function

where  $f$ ,  $g$  and  $h$  are constants.

This formulation does not guarantee convexity. For MOSEK to be able to solve the problem, following requirements must be met:

- If the objective is minimized, the sum of non-linear terms must be convex, otherwise it must be concave.
- Any constraint bounded below must be concave, and any constraint bounded above must be convex.
- Each separable term must be twice differentiable within the bounds of the variable it is applied to.

If these are not satisfied MOSEK may not be able to solve the problem or produce a meaningful status report. For details see section [6.1.3](#).

### 6.1.1 Adding separable terms

Separable terms — both objective and constraint terms — are added in one chunk and replaces any previously added non-linear terms. Each individual term can be describes by a set of values:

- `opr`, an indicator of which of the basic functions is applied,
- `i`, the constraint index for terms in constraints,
- `j`, the index of the variable the functions is applied to,
- `f`, the constant  $f$  in the basic function,
- `g`, the constant  $g$  in the basic function, and
- `h`, the constant  $h$  in the basic function.

For example:

Term	<code>opr</code>	<code>j</code>	<code>f</code>	<code>g</code>	<code>h</code>
$0.1x_1\ln(x_1)$	<code>scopr.ent</code>	1	0.1	0.0	0.0
$e^{x_2+1.1}$	<code>scopr.exp</code>	2	1.0	1.0	1.1
$2.1x_1^{1.75}$	<code>scopr.pow</code>	1	2.1	1.75	0.0
$\sqrt{x_1}$	<code>scopr.pow</code>	1	1.0	0.5	0.0
$\ln(x_2 + 1.2)$	<code>scopr.log</code>	2	1.0	1.0	1.2

The separable terms of the objective can now be defined by a set of arrays

```
mosek.scopr array opro # which method
int array      oprjo # variable index
float array    oprfo # f constant
float array    oprgo # g constant
float array    oprho # h constant
```

and the separable constraint terms can be defined the same way, only using an additional array indicating which constraint each term belongs in

```
mosek.scopr array oprc # which method
int array      opric # constraint index
int array      oprjc # variable index
float array    oprfc # f constant
float array    oprgc # g constant
float array    oprhc # h constant
```

We can now input the separable terms using the `Task.putSCeval` function:

---

```
task.putSCeval(opro, oprjo, oprfo, oprgo, oprho,
               oprc, opric, oprjc, oprfc, oprgc, oprhc);
```

---

If we wish to input no objective terms, all `opr*o` arguments may be `None`, and similarly, if we have no constraint terms, we may let all `opr*c` be `None`.

This will replace all existing non-linear separable terms. To remove all non-linear separable terms, we can call `Task.clearSCeval`.

### 6.1.2 Example: Simple separable problem

We consider the convex separable problem

$$\begin{array}{llllll}
 \text{minimize} & & e^{x_2} & + & x^{x_3} & \\
 \text{such that} & & & & e^{x_4} & + e^{x_5} < 1 \\
 & x_0 & + & x_1 & - & x_2 = 0 \\
 & - & x_0 & - & x_1 & - x_3 = 0 \\
 & 0.5x_0 & & & - & x_4 = 1.3862944 \\
 & & x_1 & & & - x_5 = 0
 \end{array}$$

with 4 separable terms, two in the objective and two in the constraints.

The separable terms of the objective can be described by the arrays

---

```

70 opro = [ mosek.scopr.exp, mosek.scopr.exp ]
71 oprjo = [ 2, 3 ]
72 oprfo = [ 1.0, 1.0 ]
73 oprgo = [ 1.0, 1.0 ]
74 oprho = [ 0.0, 0.0 ]

```

---

and constraint terms by

---

```

77 oprc = [ mosek.scopr.exp, mosek.scopr.exp ]
78 opric = [ 0, 0 ]
79 oprjc = [ 4, 5 ]
80 oprfc = [ 1.0, 1.0 ]
81 oprgc = [ 1.0, 1.0 ]
82 oprhc = [ 0.0, 0.0 ]

```

---

#### 6.1.2.1 Source code: demb781

---

```

1  #
2  # Copyright: Copyright (c) MOSEK ApS, Denmark. All rights reserved.
3  #
4  # File:    demb781.py
5  #
6  # Purpose: Demonstrates how to solve a simple non-linear separable problem
7  # using the SCopt interface for Python. Then problem is this:
8  #   Minimize   e^x2 + e^x3
9  #   Such that  e^x4 + e^x5                <= 1
10 #               x0 + x1 - x2                = 0
11 #               - x0 - x1      - x3          = 0e+00
12 #               0.5 x0              - x4      = 1.3862944
13 #               x1                  - x5      = 0
14 #               x0 ... x5 are unrestricted
15 #
16 ##
17 from __future__ import with_statement

```



```

18
19 import sys
20
21 import mosek
22
23 def streamprinter(text):
24     sys.stdout.write(text)
25     sys.stdout.flush()
26
27 def main ():
28     with mosek.Env() as env:
29         env.set.Stream (mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
30         with env.Task(0,0) as task:
31             task.set.Stream (mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
32
33             numvar = 6
34             numcon = 5
35
36             bkc = [ mosek.boundkey.up,
37                     mosek.boundkey.fx,
38                     mosek.boundkey.fx,
39                     mosek.boundkey.fx,
40                     mosek.boundkey.fx ]
41             blc = [ 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.3862944, 0.0 ]
42             buc = [ 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.3862944, 0.0 ]
43
44             bkc = [ mosek.boundkey.fr ] * numvar
45             blx = [ 0.0 ] * numvar
46             bux = [ 0.0 ] * numvar
47
48             aptrb = [ 0, 0, 3, 6, 8 ]
49             aptre = [ 0, 3, 6, 8, 10 ]
50             asubi = [ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 ]
51             asubj = [ 0, 1, 2,
52                     0, 1, 3,
53                     0, 4,
54                     1, 5 ]
55             aval = [ 1.0, 1.0, -1.0,
56                     -1.0, -1.0, -1.0,
57                     0.5, -1.0,
58                     1.0, -1.0 ]
59
60             task.appendvars(numvar)
61             task.appendcons(numcon)
62
63             task.putobjsense(mosek.objsense.minimize)
64
65             task.putvarboundslice(0, numvar, bkc, blx, bux)
66             task.putconboundslice(0, numcon, bkc, blc, buc)
67
68             task.putarowlist(asubi, aptrb, aptre, asubj, aval )
69
70             opro = [ mosek.scopr.exp, mosek.scopr.exp ]
71             oprjo = [ 2, 3 ]
72             oprfo = [ 1.0, 1.0 ]
73             oprgo = [ 1.0, 1.0 ]
74             oprho = [ 0.0, 0.0 ]
75

```

```

76
77     oprc = [ mosek.scopr.exp, mosek.scopr.exp ]
78     opric = [ 0, 0 ]
79     oprjc = [ 4, 5 ]
80     oprfc = [ 1.0, 1.0 ]
81     oprgc = [ 1.0, 1.0 ]
82     oprhc = [ 0.0, 0.0 ]
83
84     task.putSceval(opro, oprjo, oprfo, oprgo, oprho,
85                  oprc, opric, oprjc, oprfc, oprgc, oprhc)
86
87     task.optimize()
88
89     res = [ 0.0 ] * numvar
90     task.getsolutionslice(
91         mosek.soltype.itr,
92         mosek.solitem.xx,
93         0, numvar,
94         res)
95
96     print ( "Solution is: %s" % res )
97
98     main()

```

---

### 6.1.3 Ensuring convexity and differentiability

Some simple rules can be set up to ensure that the problem satisfies MOSEK's convexity and differentiability requirements. First of all, for any variable  $x_i$  used in a separable term, the variable bounds must define a range within which the function is twice differentiable.

We can define these bounds as follows:

Separable function	Operator name	Safe $x$ bounds
$fx\ln(x)$	<code>scopr.ent</code>	$0 < x$ .
$fe^{gx+h}$	<code>scopr.exp</code>	$-\infty < x < \infty$ .
$f\ln(gx+h)$	<code>scopr.log</code>	If $g > 0$ : $-h/g < x$ .
		If $g < 0$ : $x < -h/g$ .
$f(x+h)^g$	<code>scopr.pow</code>	If $g > 0$ and integer: $-\infty < x < \infty$ .
		If $g < 0$ and integer: either $-h < x$ or $x < -h$ .
		Otherwise: $-h < x$ .

To ensure convexity, we require that each  $z_i(x)$  is either a sum of convex terms or a sum of concave terms. The following table lists convexity for the relevant ranges for  $f > 0$  — changing the sign of  $f$  switches concavity/convexity.

Separable function	Operator name	
$fx\ln(x)$	<code>scopr.ent</code>	Convex within safe bounds.
$fe^{gx+h}$	<code>scopr.exp</code>	Convex for all $x$ .
$f\ln(gx+h)$	<code>scopr.log</code>	Concave within safe bounds.
$f(x+h)^g$	<code>scopr.pow</code>	If $g$ is even integer: convex within safe bounds.
		If $g$ is odd integer: concave $(-\infty, -h)$ , convex $(-h, \infty)$ .
		If $0 < g < 1$ : concave within safe bounds.
		Otherwise: convex within safe bounds.

### 6.1.4 SOpt Reference

Functions used to manipulate separable terms:

`(opro, oprjo, oprfo, oprgo, oprho, oprc, opric, oprjc, oprfc, oprgc, oprhc)`

Replace all current non-linear separable terms with a new set.

`opro`

List of function indicators defining the objective terms; see `scopr`.

`oprjo`

List of variable indexes for the objective terms.

`oprfo`

List of  $f$  values for the objective terms

`oprgo`

List of  $g$  values for the objective terms

`oprho`

List of  $h$  values for the objective terms

`oprc`

List of function indicators defining the constraint terms; see `scopr`.

`opric`

List of variable indexes for the constraint terms.

`oprjc`

List of constraint indexes for the constraint terms.

`oprfc`

List of  $f$  values for the constraint terms

`oprgc`

List of  $g$  values for the constraint terms

`oprhc`

List of  $h$  values for the constraint terms

`()`

Remove all non-linear separable terms from the task.

Constants used to define :

Entropy function,  $f x \ln(x)$

Exponential function,  $f e^{g x+h}$

Logarithm,  $f \ln(g x+h)$

Power function,  $f(x+h)^g$

# Chapter 7

## Advanced API tutorial

This chapter provides information about additional problem classes and functionality provided in the Python API.

### 7.1 The progress call-back

Some of the API function calls, notably `Task.optimize`, may take a long time to complete. Therefore, during the optimization a call-back function is called frequently, to provide information on the progress of the call. From the call-back function it is possible

- to obtain information on the solution process,
- to report of the optimizer's progress, and
- to ask MOSEK to terminate, if desired.

#### 7.1.1 Source code example

The following source code example documents how the progress call-back function can be used.

---

```
1  ##
2  #   Copyright: Copyright (c) MOSEK ApS, Denmark. All rights reserved.
3  #
4  #   File:      callback.py
5  #
6  #   Purpose:   To demonstrate how to use the progress
7  #             callback.
8  #
9  #             Use this script as follows:
10 #             callback.py psim 25fv47.mps
11 #             callback.py dsim 25fv47.mps
12 #             callback.py intpnt 25fv47.mps
```

```

13 #
14 #         The first argument tells which optimizer to use
15 #         i.e. psim is primal simplex, dsim is dual simplex
16 #         and intpnt is interior-point.
17 ##
18 from __future__ import with_statement
19
20 import sys
21
22 import mosek
23 from mosek import *
24
25
26 def makeUserCallback(maxtime):
27     def userCallback(caller,
28                     douinf,
29                     intinf,
30                     lintinf):
31         opttime = 0.0
32
33         if caller == callbackcode.begin_intpnt:
34             print ("Starting interior-point optimizer")
35         elif caller == callbackcode.intpnt:
36             itrn = intinf[iinfitem.intpnt_iter ]
37             pobj = douinf[dinfitem.intpnt_primal_obj]
38             dobj = douinf[dinfitem.intpnt_dual_obj ]
39             stime = douinf[dinfitem.intpnt_time ]
40             opttime = douinf[dinfitem.optimizer_time ]
41
42             print ("Iterations: %-3d" % itrn)
43             print (" Elapsed time: %6.2f(%.2f)" % (opttime,stime))
44             print (" Primal obj.: %-18.6e Dual obj.: %-18.6e" % (pobj,dobj))
45         elif caller == callbackcode.end_intpnt:
46             print ("Interior-point optimizer finished.")
47         elif caller == callbackcode.begin_primal_simplex:
48             print ("Primal simplex optimizer started.")
49         elif caller == callbackcode.update_primal_simplex:
50             itrn = intinf[iinfitem.sim_primal_iter ]
51             pobj = douinf[dinfitem.sim_obj ]
52             stime = douinf[dinfitem.sim_time ]
53             opttime = douinf[dinfitem.optimizer_time ]
54
55             print ("Iterations: %-3d" % itrn)
56             print (" Elapsed time: %6.2f(%.2f)" % (opttime,stime))
57             print (" Obj.: %-18.6e" % pobj )
58         elif caller == callbackcode.end_primal_simplex:
59             print ("Primal simplex optimizer finished.")
60         elif caller == callbackcode.begin_dual_simplex:
61             print ("Dual simplex optimizer started.")
62         elif caller == callbackcode.update_dual_simplex:
63             itrn = intinf[iinfitem.sim_dual_iter ]
64             pobj = douinf[dinfitem.sim_obj ]
65             stime = douinf[dinfitem.sim_time ]
66             opttime = douinf[dinfitem.optimizer_time ]
67
68             print ("Iterations: %-3d" % itrn)
69             print (" Elapsed time: %6.2f(%.2f)" % (opttime,stime))
70             print (" Obj.: %-18.6e" % pobj)
71         elif caller == callbackcode.end_dual_simplex:

```

```

71         print ("Dual simplex optimizer finished.")
72     elif caller == callbackcode.begin_bi:
73         print ("Basis identification started.")
74     elif caller == callbackcode.end_bi:
75         print ("Basis identification finished.")
76     else:
77         pass
78
79     if opttime >= maxtime:
80         # mosek is spending too much time. Terminate it.
81         return 1
82
83     return 0
84     return userCallback
85
86 def msgPrinter(msg):
87     sys.stdout.write(msg)
88     sys.stdout.flush()
89
90 def main(args):
91
92     if len(args) < 3:
93         print ("Too few input arguments. Syntax:")
94         print ("\tcallback.py psim inputfile")
95         print ("\tcallback.py dsim inputfile")
96         print ("\tcallback.py intpnt inputfile")
97         return
98
99     with mosek.Env() as env:
100         with mosek.Task(env) as task:
101             filename = args[2]
102             task.readdata(filename)
103
104             task.set_Stream(streamtype.log, msgPrinter)
105
106             if args[1] == 'psim':
107                 task.putintparam(iparam.optimizer, optimizertype.primal_simplex)
108             elif args[1] == "dsim":
109                 task.putintparam(iparam.optimizer, optimizertype.dual_simplex)
110             elif args[1] == "intpnt":
111                 task.putintparam(iparam.optimizer, optimizertype.intpnt)
112
113             # Turn all MOSEK logging off (note that errors and other messages
114             # are still sent through the log stream)
115             task.putintparam(iparam.log, 0)
116
117             usercallback = makeUserCallback(maxtime = 3600)
118             task.set_Progress(usercallback)
119
120             task.optimize()
121
122             task.solutionsummary(streamtype.msg)
123
124 if __name__ == '__main__':
125     main(sys.argv)

```

---

## 7.2 Solving linear systems involving the basis matrix

A linear optimization problem always has an optimal solution which is also a basic solution. In an optimal basic solution there are exactly  $m$  basic variables where  $m$  is the number of rows in the constraint matrix  $A$ . Define

$$B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$$

as a matrix consisting of the columns of  $A$  corresponding to the basic variables.

The basis matrix  $B$  is always non-singular, i.e.

$$\det(B) \neq 0$$

or equivalently that  $B^{-1}$  exists. This implies that the linear systems

$$B\bar{x} = w \tag{7.1}$$

and

$$B^T \bar{x} = w \tag{7.2}$$

each has a unique solution for all  $w$ .

MOSEK provides functions for solving the linear systems (7.1) and (7.2) for an arbitrary  $w$ .

### 7.2.1 Identifying the basis

To use the solutions to (7.1) and (7.2) it is important to know how the basis matrix  $B$  is constructed. Internally MOSEK employs the linear optimization problem

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{maximize} & c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & Ax - x^c = 0, \\ & l^x \leq x \leq u^x, \\ & l^c \leq x^c \leq u^c. \end{array} \tag{7.3}$$

where

$$x^c \in \mathbb{R}^m \text{ and } x \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

The basis matrix is constructed of  $m$  columns taken from

$$[ A \quad -I ].$$

If variable  $x_j$  is a basis variable, then the  $j$ 'th column of  $A$  denoted  $a_{:,j}$  will appear in  $B$ . Similarly, if  $x_i^c$  is a basis variable, then the  $i$ 'th column of  $-I$  will appear in the basis. The ordering of the



basis variables and therefore the ordering of the columns of  $B$  is arbitrary. The ordering of the basis variables may be retrieved by calling the function

---

```
task.initbasissolve(basis)
```

---

where **basis** is an array of variable indexes.

This function initializes data structures for later use and returns the indexes of the basic variables in the array **basis**. The interpretation of the **basis** is as follows. If

$$\mathbf{basis}[i] < \mathbf{numcon},$$

then the  $i$ 'th basis variable is  $x_i^c$ . Moreover, the  $i$ 'th column in  $B$  will be the  $i$ 'th column of  $-I$ . On the other hand if

$$\mathbf{basis}[i] \geq \mathbf{numcon},$$

then the  $i$ 'th basis variable is variable

$$x_{\mathbf{basis}[i] - \mathbf{numcon}}$$

and the  $i$ 'th column of  $B$  is the column

$$A_{\cdot, (\mathbf{basis}[i] - \mathbf{numcon})}.$$

For instance if  $\mathbf{basis}[0] = 4$  and  $\mathbf{numcon} = 5$ , then since  $\mathbf{basis}[0] < \mathbf{numcon}$ , the first basis variable is  $x_4^c$ . Therefore, the first column of  $B$  is the fourth column of  $-I$ . Similarly, if  $\mathbf{basis}[1] = 7$ , then the second variable in the basis is  $x_{\mathbf{basis}[1] - \mathbf{numcon}} = x_2$ . Hence, the second column of  $B$  is identical to  $a_{\cdot, 2}$ .

### 7.2.2 An example

Consider the linear optimization problem:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize} && x_0 + x_1 \\ & \text{subject to} && x_0 + 2x_1 \leq 2, \\ & && x_0 + x_1 \leq 6, \\ & && x_0, x_1 \geq 0. \end{aligned} \tag{7.4}$$

Suppose a call to **Task.initbasissolve** returns an array **basis** so that

```
basis[0] = 1,
basis[1] = 2.
```

Then the basis variables are  $x_1^c$  and  $x_0$  and the corresponding basis matrix  $B$  is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Please note the ordering of the columns in  $B$ .

The following program demonstrates the use of `Task.solvewithbasis`.

---

```

2  #
3  # Copyright: Copyright (c) MOSEK ApS, Denmark. All rights reserved.
4  #
5  # File      : solvebasis.py
6  #
7  # Purpose   : To demonstrate the usage of
8  #             MSK_solvewithbasis on the problem:
9  #
10 #             maximize x0 + x1
11 #             st.
12 #                 x0 + 2.0 x1 <= 2
13 #                 x0 +    x1 <= 6
14 #                 x0 >= 0, x1 >= 0
15 #
16 #             The problem has the slack variables
17 #             xc0, xc1 on the constraints
18 #             and the variables x0 and x1.
19 #
20 #             maximize x0 + x1
21 #             st.
22 #                 x0 + 2.0 x1 -xc1      = 2
23 #                 x0 +    x1      -xc2 = 6
24 #                 x0 >= 0, x1 >= 0,
25 #                 xc1 <= 0 , xc2 <= 0
26
27
28 import mosek
29
30 def streamprinter(text):
31     sys.stdout.write(text)
32     sys.stdout.flush()
33
34 def main():
35     numcon = 2
36     numvar = 2
37
38     # Since the value infinity is never used, we define
39     # 'infinity' symbolic purposes only
40     infinity = 0
41
42     c    = [1.0, 1.0]
43     ptrb = [0, 2]
44     ptre = [2, 3]
45     asub = [0, 1,
46            0, 1]
47     aval = [1.0, 1.0,
48            2.0, 1.0]
49     bkc  = [mosek.boundkey.up,
50            mosek.boundkey.up]
51
52     blc  = [-infinity,
53            -infinity]
54     buc  = [2.0,

```

```

55         6.0]
56
57     bxx = [mosek.boundkey.lo,
58            mosek.boundkey.lo]
59     blx = [0.0,
60            0.0]
61
62     bux = [+infinity,
63            +infinity]
64     w1 = [2.0, 6.0]
65     w2 = [1.0, 0.0]
66     try:
67         with mosek.Env() as env:
68             with env.Task(0,0) as task:
69                 task.set_Stream (mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
70                 task.inputdata(numcon,numvar,
71                                c,
72                                0.0,
73                                ptrb,
74                                ptre,
75                                asub,
76                                aval,
77                                bkc,
78                                blc,
79                                buc,
80                                bxx,
81                                blx,
82                                bux)
83                 task.putobjsense(mosek.objsense.maximize)
84                 r = task.optimize()
85                 if r != mosek.rescode.ok:
86                     print ("Mosek warning:",r)
87
88                 basis = [0] * numcon
89                 task.initbasissolve(basis)
90
91                 #List basis variables corresponding to columns of B
92                 varsub = [0,1]
93
94                 for i in range(numcon):
95                     if basis[varsub[i]] < numcon:
96                         print ("Basis variable no %d is xc%d" % (i,basis[i]))
97                     else:
98                         print ("Basis variable no %d is x%d" % (i,basis[i] - numcon))
99
100                 # solve Bx = w1
101                 # varsub contains index of non-zeros in b.
102                 # On return b contains the solution x and
103                 # varsub the index of the non-zeros in x.
104                 nz = 2
105
106                 nz = task.solvewithbasis(0, nz, varsub, w1)
107                 print ("nz = %s" % nz)
108                 print ("Solution to Bx = w1:")
109
110                 for i in range(nz):
111                     if basis[varsub[i]] < numcon:
112                         print ("xc %s = %s" % (basis[varsub[i]],w1[varsub[i]]))

```

```

113         else:
114             print ("x%s = %s" % (basis[varsub[i]] - numcon, w1[varsub[i]]))
115
116         # Solve B^Tx = w2
117         nz = 1
118         varsub[0] = 0
119
120         nz = task.solvewithbasis(1, nz, varsub, w2)
121
122         print ("Solution to B^Tx = w2:")
123
124         for i in range(nz):
125             if basis[varsub[i]] < numcon:
126                 print ("xc %s = %s" % (basis[varsub[i]], w2[varsub[i]]))
127             else:
128                 print ("x %s = %s" % (basis[varsub[i]] - numcon, w2[varsub[i]]))
129         except Exception as e:
130             print (e)
131
132 if __name__ == '__main__':
133     main()

```

---

In the example above the linear system is solved using the optimal basis for (7.4) and the original right-hand side of the problem. Thus the solution to the linear system is the optimal solution to the problem. When running the example program the following output is produced.

```

basis[0] = 1
Basis variable no 0 is xc1.
basis[1] = 2
Basis variable no 1 is x0.

Solution to Bx = b:

x0 = 2.000000e+00
xc1 = -4.000000e+00

Solution to B^Tx = c:

x1 = -1.000000e+00
x0 = 1.000000e+00

```

Please note that the ordering of the basis variables is

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1^c \\ x_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

and thus the basis is given by:

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

It can be verified that

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1^c \\ x_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

is a solution to

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1^c \\ x_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

### 7.2.3 Solving arbitrary linear systems

MOSEK can be used to solve an arbitrary (rectangular) linear system

$$Ax = b$$

using the `Task.solvewithbasis` function without optimizing the problem as in the previous example. This is done by setting up an  $A$  matrix in the task, setting all variables to basic and calling the `Task.solvewithbasis` function with the  $b$  vector as input. The solution is returned by the function.

Below we demonstrate how to solve the linear system

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (7.5)$$

with  $b = (1, -2)$  and  $b = (7, 0)$ .

---

```

1  from __future__ import with_statement
2  ##
3  # Copyright: Copyright (c) MOSEK ApS, Denmark. All rights reserved.
4  #
5  # File      : solvelinear.py
6  #
7  # Purpose   : To demonstrate the usage of MSK_solvewithbasis
8  #             when solving the linear system:
9  #
10 # 1.0 x1      = b1
11 # -1.0 x0 + 1.0 x1 = b2
12 #
13 # with two different right hand sides
14 #
15 # b = (1.0, -2.0)
16 #
17 # and
18 #
19 # b = (7.0, 0.0)
20 ##
21
22 import mosek
23
24 def put_a( task,
25           aval,
26           asub,
27           ptrb,
28           ptre,
29           numvar,
30           basis):

```

```

31     # Since the value infinity is never used, we define
32     # 'infinity' symbolic purposes only
33     infinity = 0
34
35     skx = [mosek.stakey.bas] * numvar
36     skc = [mosek.stakey.fix] * numvar
37
38     task.appendvars(numvar)
39     task.appendcons(numvar)
40
41
42     for i in range(len(asub)):
43         task.putacol(i, asub[i], aval[i])
44
45     for i in range(numvar):
46         task.putconbound(i, mosek.boundkey.fx, 0.0, 0.0)
47
48     for i in range(numvar):
49         task.putvarbound(i,
50                           mosek.boundkey.fr,
51                           -infinity,
52                           infinity)
53
54     # Define a basic solution by specifying
55     # status keys for variables & constraints.
56
57     for i in range(numvar):
58         task.putsolutioni (mosek.accmode.var,
59                            i,
60                            mosek.soltype.bas,
61                            skx[i],
62                            0.0,
63                            0.0,
64                            0.0,
65                            0.0)
66
67     for i in range(numvar):
68         task.putsolutioni (mosek.accmode.con,
69                            i,
70                            mosek.soltype.bas,
71                            skc[i],
72                            0.0,
73                            0.0,
74                            0.0,
75                            0.0)
76
77     task.initbasissolve(basis)
78
79
80
81 def main():
82     numcon = 2
83     numvar = 2
84
85     aval = [ [ -1.0 ],
86              [ 1.0, 1.0 ] ]
87     asub = [ [ 1 ],
88              [ 0, 1 ] ]

```

```

89
90     ptrb = [ 0,1 ]
91     ptre = [ 1,3 ]
92
93     #int[]      bsub  = new int[numvar];
94     #double[]   b     = new double[numvar];
95     #int[]      basis = new int[numvar];
96
97
98     with mosek.Env() as env:
99         with mosek.Task(env) as task:
100             # Directs the log task stream to the user specified
101             # method task_msg_obj.streamCB
102             task.set_Stream(mosek.streamtype.log,
103                             lambda msg : sys.stdout.write(msg))
104             # Put A matrix and factor A.
105             # Call this function only once for a given task.
106
107             basis = [0] * numvar
108             b      = [ 0.0, -2.0 ]
109             bsub   = [ 0,   1 ]
110
111             put_a(task,
112                   aval,
113                   asub,
114                   ptrb,
115                   ptre,
116                   numvar,
117                   basis)
118
119             # now solve rhs
120             b      = [ 1, -2]
121             bsub   = [ 0,   1 ]
122             nz = task.solvewithbasis(0,2,bsub,b)
123             print("\nSolution to Bx = b:\n")
124
125             # Print solution and show correspondents
126             # to original variables in the problem
127             for i in range(nz):
128                 if basis[bsub[i]] < numcon:
129                     print("This should never happen")
130                 else:
131                     print("x%d = %d" % (basis[bsub[i]] - numcon, b[bsub[i]]))
132
133             b[0]      = 7
134             bsub[0]   = 0
135
136             nz = task.solvewithbasis(0,1,bsub,b);
137
138             print("\nSolution to Bx = b:\n")
139             # Print solution and show correspondents
140             # to original variables in the problem
141             for i in range(nz):
142                 if basis[bsub[i]] < numcon:
143                     print ("This should never happen")
144                 else:
145                     print ("x%d = %d" % (basis[bsub[i]] - numcon, b[bsub[i]] ))
146

```

```

147 if __name__ == "__main__":
148     try:
149         main()
150     except:
151         import traceback
152         traceback.print_exc()

```

The most important step in the above example is the definition of the basic solution using the `Task.putsolutioni` function, where we define the status key for each variable. The actual values of the variables are not important and can be selected arbitrarily, so we set them to zero. All variables corresponding to columns in the linear system we want to solve are set to basic and the slack variables for the constraints, which are all non-basic, are set to their bound.

The program produces the output:

Solution to Bx = b:

```

x1 = 1
x0 = 3

```

Solution to Bx = b:

```

x1 = 7
x0 = 7

```

and we can verify that  $x_0 = 2, x_1 = -4$  is indeed a solution to (7.5).

### 7.3 Calling BLAS/LAPACK routines from MOSEK

Sometimes users need to perform linear algebra operations that involve dense matrices and vectors. Also MOSEK uses extensively high-performance linear algebra routines from the BLAS and LAPACK packages and some of this routine are included in the package shipped to the users.

MOSEK makes available to the user some BLAS and LAPACK routines by MOSEK functions that

- use MOSEK data types and response code;
- keep BLAS/LAPACK naming convention.

Therefore the user can leverage on efficient linear algebra routines, with a simplified interface, with no need for additional packages. In the following table we list BLAS functions:

Name	MOSEK name	Expression
AXPY	<code>Env. axpy</code>	$y = \alpha x + y$
DOT	<code>Env. dot</code>	$x^T y$
GEMV	<code>Env. gemv</code>	$y = \alpha Ax + \beta y$
GEMM	<code>Env. gemm</code>	$C = \alpha AB + \beta C$
SYRK	<code>Env. syrk</code>	$C = \alpha AA^T + \beta C$

Function from LAPACK are listed below:



Name	MOSEK name	Description
POTRF	<b>Env.potrf</b>	Cholesky factorization
SYEVD	<b>Env.syevd</b>	Eigen-values of a symmetric matrix
SYEIG	<b>Env.syeig</b>	Eigen-values and eigen-vectors of a symmetric matrix

A detailed list of the available routines follows. All code snippets are taken from the example **blas-lapack** distributed with MOSEK and listed below. All code snippets assume a valid MOSEK environment named **env** is available. For more details please refer to Section 7.3.1.

#### Scaled Vectors Addition (AXPY)

It computes the sum of a scaled vector  $x$  with a second vector  $y$ , i.e.

$$y = \alpha x + y, \quad (7.6)$$

where  $\alpha$  are two scalars and  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . It is available through the **Env. axpy**. This routine may use optimized loop unrolling. Note that the results overwrites  $y$ . For example, we may use the following code:

---

```
38  env.axpy(n,alpha,x,y)
```

---

#### Inner Product (DOT)

Given two vectors  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , it computes the inner product (or dot product) defined as

$$x^T \cdot y = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} x_i y_i = y^T \cdot x. \quad (7.7)$$

The inner product is a special case of the generalized matrix-vector multiplication. MOSEK provide access to BLAS implementation by the **Env.dot** function.

For example we may want to perform the dot product among two arrays  $x, y$  of the same dimension we can write

---

```
36  env.dot(n,x,y)
```

---

#### Generalized Matrix-Vector Multiplication (GEMV)

This function performs matrix-vector operations of the form

$$y = \alpha Ax + \beta y, \quad (7.8)$$

or

$$y = \alpha A^T x + \beta y. \quad (7.9)$$

where  $\alpha, \beta$  are two scalars and  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ , Dimension of  $x$  and  $y$  must be compatible with those of  $A$  depending whether it is transpose or not. MOSEK provides access to GEMV by the

**Env.gemv** function. Please note that the result overwrites the vector  $y$ . Expression (7.8) can be calculated as

---

```
40  env.gemv(mosek.transpose.no, m, n, alpha, A, x, beta,z)
```

---

### Generalized Matrix-Matrix Multiplication (GEMM)

This function perform a matrix-matrix multiplication followed by an addition. Given matrices  $A, B$  and  $C$  of compatible dimensions, and two scalars  $\alpha, \beta$  it performs the following

$$C = \alpha AB + \beta C. \quad (7.10)$$

Matrices  $A$  and  $B$  can be considered transposed or not, and their dimensions must be compatible accordingly.

MOSEK provides access to GEMM by the **Env.gemm** function. Please note that the result overwrites the matrix  $C$ .

---

```
42  env.gemm(mosek.transpose.no,mosek.transpose.no,m,n,k,alpha,A,B,beta,C)
```

---

### Symmetric rank-k update (SYRK)

Given a symmetric matrix  $\in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ , two scalars  $\alpha, \beta$  and a matrix  $A$  of rank  $k$ , this function computes either

$$C = \beta C + \alpha A^T A, \quad (7.11)$$

withfor  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times n}$ , or

$$C = \beta C + \alpha A A^T, \quad (7.12)$$

for  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times n}$ . The corresponding routine provided by MOSEK is **Env.syrk**. The matrix  $C$  only needs to be specified as triangular. Note also that the result overwrites  $C$  in the relevant upper or lower triangular part, accordingly with the way it has been input.

---

```
44  env.syrk(mosek.uplo.lo, mosek.transpose.no, n,k,alpha, A, beta,D)
```

---

### Eigenvalue Computation (SYEIG)

This function returns the eigenvalues of a given square matrix  $A$ . MOSEK provides access to SYEIG by the **Env.syeig** function.

---

```
50  env.syeig(mosek.uplo.lo,m,Q,v)
```

---

## Eigenvalue Decomposition (SYEVD)

Given a symmetric matrix  $A$ , this function returns its eigenvalue decomposition, i.e. a diagonal matrix  $V$  and a lower triangular matrix  $U$ , of the same dimension as  $A$ , such that

$$A = UVU^T.$$

The diagonal of  $V$  contains the eigenvalues of  $A$ , while  $U$  is formed by the orthonormal eigenvectors of  $A$  stored column-wise. Note that  $U$  will overwrite  $A$ . MOSEK provides access to SYEVD by the `Env.syevd` function.

---

```
52  env.syevd(mosek.uplo.lo,m,Q,v)
```

---

## Cholesky Factorization (POTRF)

This function computes the Cholesky factorization of a symmetric positive-definite matrix  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ , i.e. it return a lower triangular matrix  $U$  such that

$$A = U^T U.$$

It is available through the function `Env.potrf`. Note that The result will overwrite the lower triangle of  $A$ .

---

```
48  env.potrf(mosek.uplo.lo,m,Q)
```

---

## 7.3.1 A working example

The following code shows how to call the BLAS/LAPACK routines provided by MOSEK. The code has no practical purpose and it is only meant to show which kind of input the routines accept.

---

```
1  #
2  # Copyright: Copyright (c) MOSEK ApS, Denmark. All rights reserved.
3  #
4  # File:      blas_lapack.py
5  #
6  # Purpose: To demonstrate how to call /LAPACK routines for whose MOSEK provides simplified interfaces.
7  #
8
9  import mosek
10
11  with mosek.Env() as env:
12
13      n=3
14      m=2
15      k=3
16
17      alpha=2.0
18      beta=0.5
19
```

---

```

20     x=[1.0,1.0,1.0]
21     y=[1.0,2.0,3.0]
22     z=[1.0,1.0]
23     v=[0.0,0.0]
24     #A has m=2 rows and k=3 cols
25     A=[ 1.0,1.0,2.0,2.0, 3.,3.]
26     #B has k=3 rows and n=3 cols
27     B=[ 1.0,1.0,1.0,1.0,1.0,1.0,1.0,1.0,1.0]
28     C=[ 0.0 for i in range(n*m)]
29     D=[ 1.0,1.0,1.0,1.0]
30     Q=[ 1.0,0.0,0.0,2.0]
31
32     xy=[]
33
34     # routines
35
36     env.dot(n,x,y)
37
38     env.axpy(n,alpha,x,y)
39
40     env.gemv(mosek.transpose.no, m, n, alpha, A, x, beta,z)
41
42     env.gemm(mosek.transpose.no,mosek.transpose.no,m,n,k,alpha,A,B,beta,C)
43
44     env.syrk(mosek.uplo.lo, mosek.transpose.no, n,k,alpha, A, beta,D)
45
46     # LAPACK routines
47
48     env.potrf(mosek.uplo.lo,m,Q)
49
50     env.syeig(mosek.uplo.lo,m,Q,v)
51
52     env.syevd(mosek.uplo.lo,m,Q,v)

```

---

## 7.4 Automatic reformulation of QCQP problems in conic form

Despite that MOSEK can solve quadratic and quadratically constrained convex problems, as detailed in Section 5.5, it often performs better when the problems are reformulated in conic form. Moreover, the conic formulation can rely on a more sound duality theory. For this reason MOSEK provides a tool to reformulate automatically QCQP problem as Conic Quadratic problems.

We recall that QCQP problems that MOSEK can solve are of the form:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{minimize} && \frac{1}{2}x^T Q^o x + c^T x + c^f \\
 & \text{subject to} && l_k^c \leq \frac{1}{2}x^T Q^k x + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_{k,j} x_j \leq u_k^c, \quad k = 0, \dots, m-1, \\
 & \text{subject to} && l_k^{cl} \leq \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_{k,j}^l x_j \leq u_k^{cl}, \quad k = 0, \dots, m_l-1, \\
 & && l_j^x \leq x_j \leq u_j^x, \quad j = 0, \dots, n-1.
 \end{aligned} \tag{7.13}$$

Without loss of generality it is assumed that  $Q^o$  and  $Q^k$  are all symmetric because

$$x^T Q x = 0.5 x^T (Q + Q^T) x.$$

The reformulation is not in general unique. The approach followed in **Task.toconic** is to introduce additional variables, linear constraints and second order cones to obtain a larger but equivalent problem in which the original variables are preserved.

This allows the user to recover the original variable and constraint values, as well as their dual values, with no conversion or additional effort.

The reformulated model will contain:

- one second-order cone for each quadratic constraint,
- one second-order cone if the objective function is quadratic,
- each quadratic constraint will contain no coefficients and upper/lower bounds will be set to  $\infty, -\infty$  respectively.

It is important to notice that **Task.toconic** modified the input task in-place: this means that if the reformulation is not possible, i.e. the problem is not conic representable, the state of the task is in general undefined. The user should consider cloning the task.

#### 7.4.1 Quadratic constraint reformulation

Let assume that the  $k$ -th constraint has some quadratic terms, i.e. it can be written in the form

$$l_k^c \leq \frac{1}{2} x^T Q^k x + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_{k,j} x_j \leq u_k^c.$$

First we note that either  $l_k^c = -\infty$  or  $u_k^c = \infty$  must hold, otherwise either the constraint can be dropped, or the constraint is not convex. Thus

$$\frac{1}{2} x^T Q^k x + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_{k,j} x_j \leq u_k^c.$$

can be considered without loss of generality. Introducing an additional variable  $y_k$  we obtain the equivalent form

$$\begin{aligned} x^T Q^k x &\leq 2y_k, \\ \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_{k,j} x_j - u_k^c &= y_k. \end{aligned}$$

If  $Q^k$  is positive semidefinite, we can compute its Cholesky factorization  $F^k$  and write

$$\begin{aligned} \|F^k x\|_2 &\leq 2y_k, \\ \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_{k,j} x_j - u_k^c &= y_k. \end{aligned}$$

The first constraint defines a second-order cone of dimension, i.e.

$$\|F^k x\|_2 \leq 2y_k \Leftrightarrow (y_k, Fx) \in \mathcal{Q}_r^{2+n}.$$

Thus, the constraint can be cast as

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_{k,j} x_j - u_k^c &= y_k, \\ z &= Fx, \\ (1, y_k, z) &\in \mathcal{Q}_r^{2+n}. \end{aligned}$$

A similar approach is followed to deal with the case in which  $Q^k$  has exactly one negative eigenvalue. Moreover, some special cases, as such  $Q^k$  being diagonal, are taken into account.

### 7.4.2 Objective function reformulation

Let us assume that the objective function of problem (7.13) contains a quadratic terms, i.e. the matrix  $Q_o$  is not null.

From a logical point of view, we can introduce an additional free variable  $t$  and remove the quadratic term from the objective function, which reads

$$x_n + a^T x + c. \tag{7.14}$$

The next step is to introduce a quadratic constraint of the form

$$\frac{1}{2} x^T Q_o x \leq t. \tag{7.15}$$

where  $Q_m = Q_o$ . The problem has now a linear objective function, as required for any COP. The quadratic constraint can be converted as in Section 7.4.1.

In practice the transformation will not introduce any additional quadratic constraint, but a second order cone will be included along with the additional linear constraints.

### 7.4.3 A complete example

We report in this section an example of reformulation of a QCQP problem in conic form. The problem we work with is:

## Chapter 8

# A case study

### 8.1 Portfolio optimization

#### 8.1.1 Introduction

In this section the Markowitz portfolio optimization problem and variants are implemented using the MOSEK optimizer API.

An alternative to using the optimizer API is the Fusion API which is much simpler to use because it makes it possible to implement the model almost as stated on paper. It is not uncommon that an optimization problem can be implemented using the Fusion API in 1/10th of the time implementing it using the optimizer API. On the other hand, a well implemented model in the optimizer API will usually run faster than the same Fusion model.

Since it is so fast to implement a model in Fusion it can be attractive to implement a model in Fusion first because that way the results from the Fusion based code can be used to validate the results of the optimizer API implementation.

Subsequently the following MATLAB inspired notation will be employed. The  $:$  operator is used as follows

$$i:j = \{i, i+1, \dots, j\}$$

and hence

$$x_{2:4} = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

If  $x$  and  $y$  are two column vectors, then

$$[x; y] = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

Furthermore, if  $f \in R^{m \times n}$  then

$$f(\cdot) = \begin{bmatrix} f_{1,1} \\ f_{2,1} \\ \vdots \\ f_{m-1,n} \\ f_{m,n} \end{bmatrix}$$

i.e.  $f(\cdot)$  stacks the columns of the matrix  $f$ .

### 8.1.2 A basic portfolio optimization model

The classical Markowitz portfolio optimization problem considers investing in  $n$  stocks or assets held over a period of time. Let  $x_j$  denote the amount invested in asset  $j$ , and assume a stochastic model where the return of the assets is a random variable  $r$  with known mean

$$\mu = \mathbf{E}r$$

and covariance

$$\Sigma = \mathbf{E}(r - \mu)(r - \mu)^T.$$

The return of the investment is also a random variable  $y = r^T x$  with mean (or expected return)

$$\mathbf{E}y = \mu^T x$$

and variance (or risk)

$$\mathbf{E}(y - \mathbf{E}y)^2 = x^T \Sigma x.$$

The problem facing the investor is to rebalance the portfolio to achieve a good compromise between risk and expected return, e.g., maximize the expected return subject to a budget constraint and an upper bound (denoted  $\gamma$ ) on the tolerable risk. This leads to the optimization problem

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{maximize} && \mu^T x \\ & \text{subject to} && e^T x = w + e^T x^0, \\ & && x^T \Sigma x \leq \gamma^2, \\ & && x \geq 0. \end{aligned} \tag{8.1}$$

The variables  $x$  denote the investment i.e.  $x_j$  is the amount invested in asset  $j$  and  $x_j^0$  is the initial holding of asset  $j$ . Finally,  $w$  is the initial amount of cash available.

A popular choice is  $x^0 = 0$  and  $w = 1$  because then  $x_j$  may be interpreted as the relative amount of the total portfolio that is invested in asset  $j$ .

Since  $e$  is the vector of all ones then



$$e^T x = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j$$

is the total investment. Clearly, the total amount invested must be equal to the initial wealth, which is

$$w + e^T x^0.$$

This leads to the first constraint

$$e^T x = w + e^T x^0.$$

The second constraint

$$x^T \Sigma x \leq \gamma^2$$

ensures that the variance, or the risk, is bounded by  $\gamma^2$ . Therefore,  $\gamma$  specifies an upper bound of the standard deviation the investor is willing to undertake. Finally, the constraint

$$x_j \geq 0$$

excludes the possibility of short-selling. This constraint can of course be excluded if short-selling is allowed.

The covariance matrix  $\Sigma$  is positive semidefinite by definition and therefore there exist a matrix  $G$  such that

$$\Sigma = GG^T. \tag{8.2}$$

In general the choice of  $G$  is **not** unique and one possible choice of  $G$  is the Cholesky factorization of  $\Sigma$ . However, in many cases another choice is better for efficiency reasons as discussed in Section 8.1.4.

For a given  $G$  we have that

$$\begin{aligned} x^T \Sigma x &= x^T G G^T x \\ &= \|G^T x\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we may write the risk constraint as

$$\gamma \geq \|G^T x\|$$

or equivalently

$$[\gamma; G^T x] \in Q^{n+1}.$$

where  $Q^{n+1}$  is the  $n + 1$  dimensional quadratic cone. Therefore, problem (8.1) can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{maximize} && \mu^T x \\
& \text{subject to} && e^T x = w + e^T x^0, \\
& && [\gamma; G^T x] \in Q^{n+1}, \\
& && x \geq 0,
\end{aligned} \tag{8.3}$$

which is a conic quadratic optimization problem that can easily be solved using MOSEK.

Subsequently we will use the example data

$$\mu = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1073 \\ 0.0737 \\ 0.0627 \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$\Sigma = 0.1 \begin{bmatrix} 0.2778 & 0.0387 & 0.0021 \\ 0.0387 & 0.1112 & -0.0020 \\ 0.0021 & -0.0020 & 0.0115 \end{bmatrix}$$

This implies

$$G^T = \sqrt{0.1} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5271 & 0.0734 & 0.0040 \\ 0 & 0.3253 & -0.0070 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.1069 \end{bmatrix}$$

using 5 figures of accuracy. Moreover, let

$$x^0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$w = 1.0.$$

The data has been taken from [5].

### 8.1.2.1 Why a conic formulation?

The problem (8.1) is a convex quadratically constrained optimization problems that can be solved directly using MOSEK, then why reformulate it as a conic quadratic optimization problem? The main reason for choosing a conic model is that it is more robust and usually leads to a shorter solution times. For instance it is not always easy to determine whether the  $Q$  matrix in (8.1) is positive semidefinite due to the presence of rounding errors. It is also very easy to make a mistake so  $Q$  becomes indefinite. These causes of problems are completely eliminated in the conic formulation.

Moreover, observe the constraint

$$\|G^T x\| \leq \gamma$$

is nicer than

$$x^T \Sigma x \leq \gamma^2$$

for small values of  $\gamma$ . For instance assume a  $\gamma$  of 10000 then  $\gamma^2$  would be 1.0e8 which introduces a scaling issue in the model. Hence, using conic formulation it is possible to work with the standard deviation instead of the variance, which usually gives rise to a better scaled model.

### 8.1.2.2 Implementing the portfolio model

The model (8.3) can not be implemented as stated using the MOSEK optimizer API because the API requires the problem to be on the form

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{maximize} && c^T \hat{x} \\ & \text{subject to} && l^c \leq A\hat{x} \leq u^c, \\ & && l^x \leq \hat{x} \leq u^x, \\ & && \hat{x} \in K. \end{aligned} \tag{8.4}$$

where  $\hat{x}$  is referred to as the API variable.

The first step in bringing (8.3) to the form (8.4) is the reformulation

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{maximize} && \mu^T x \\ & \text{subject to} && e^T x = w + e^T x^0, \\ & && G^T x - t = 0 \\ & && [s; t] \in Q^{n+1}, \\ & && x \geq 0, \\ & && s \geq 0. \end{aligned} \tag{8.5}$$

where  $s$  is an additional scalar variable and  $t$  is a  $n$  dimensional vector variable. The next step is to define a mapping of the variables

$$\hat{x} = [x; s; t] = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ s \\ t \end{bmatrix}. \tag{8.6}$$

Hence, the API variable  $\hat{x}$  is concatenation of model variables  $x$ ,  $s$  and  $t$ . In Table (8.1) the details of the concatenation are specified. For instance it can be seen that

$$\hat{x}_{n+2} = t_1.$$

because the offset of the  $t$  variable is  $n + 2$ .

Given the ordering of the variables specified by (8.6) the data should be defined as follows

Variable	Length	Offset
$x$	$n$	1
$s$	1	$n+1$
$t$	$n$	$n+2$

Figure 8.1: Storage layout of the  $\hat{x}$  variable.

$$\begin{aligned}
c &= \begin{bmatrix} \mu^T & 0 & 0_{n,1} \end{bmatrix}^T, \\
A &= \begin{bmatrix} e^T & 0 & 0_{n,1} \\ G^T & 0_{n,1} & -I_n \end{bmatrix}, \\
l^c &= \begin{bmatrix} w + e^T x^0 & 0_{1,n} \end{bmatrix}^T, \\
u^c &= \begin{bmatrix} w + e^T x^0 & 0_{1,n} \end{bmatrix}^T, \\
l^x &= \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1,n} & \gamma & -\infty_{n,1} \end{bmatrix}^T, \\
u^x &= \begin{bmatrix} \infty_{n,1} & \gamma & \infty_{n,1} \end{bmatrix}^T.
\end{aligned}$$

The next step is to consider how the columns of  $A$  is defined. The following pseudo code

```

for      j = 1 : n
     $\hat{x}_j = x_j$ 
     $A_{1,j} = 1.0$ 
     $A_{2:(n+1),j} = G_{j,1:n}^T$ 

 $\hat{x}_{n+1} = s$ 

for      j = 1 : n
     $\hat{x}_{n+1+j} = t_j$ 
     $A_{n+1+j,n+1+j} = -1.0$ 

```

show how to construct each column of  $A$ .

In the above discussion index origin 1 is employed, i.e., the first position in a vector is 1. The Python programming language employs 0 as index origin and that should be kept in mind when reading the example code.

---

[ case\_portfolio\_1.py ]

---

```

1  """
2  File : case_portfolio_1.py
3
4  Copyright : Copyright (c) MOSEK ApS, Denmark. All rights reserved.
5
6  Description : Implements a basic portfolio optimization model.
7  """
8
9  import mosek
10
11  try:
12      from numpy import zeros
13  except ImportError:
14      from mosek.array import zeros

```

```

15
16 def streamprinter(text):
17     print("%s" % text),
18
19 if __name__ == '__main__':
20
21     n      = 3
22     gamma  = 0.05
23     mu     = [0.1073, 0.0737, 0.0627]
24     GT     = [[0.1667, 0.0232, 0.0013],
25               [0.0000, 0.1033, -0.0022],
26               [0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0338]]
27     x0     = [0.0, 0.0, 0.0]
28     w      = 1.0
29
30     inf    = 0.0 # This value has no significance
31
32     with mosek.Env() as env:
33         with env.Task(0,0) as task:
34             task.set_Stream(mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
35
36             rtemp = w
37             for j in range(0,n):
38                 rtemp += x0[j]
39
40             # Constraints.
41             task.appendcons(1+n)
42             task.putconbound(0,mosek.boundkey.fx,rtemp,rtemp)
43             task.putconname(0,"budget")
44
45             task.putconboundlist(range(1+0,1+n),n*[mosek.boundkey.fx],n*[0.0],n*[0.0])
46             for j in range(1,1+n) :
47                 task.putconname(j,"GT[%d]" % j)
48
49             # Variables.
50             task.appendvars(1+2*n)
51
52             # Offset of variables into the API variable.
53             offsetx = 0
54             offsets = n
55             offsett = n+1
56
57             # x variables.
58             task.putclist(range(offsetx+0,offsetx+n),mu)
59             task.putaijlist(n*[0],range(offsetx+0,offsetx+n),n*[1.0])
60             for j in range(0,n):
61                 task.putaijlist(n*[1+j],range(offsetx+0,offsetx+n),GT[j])
62
63             task.putvarboundlist(range(offsetx+0,offsetx+n),n*[mosek.boundkey.lo],n*[0.0],n*[inf])
64             for j in range(0,n):
65                 task.putvarname(offsetx+j,"x[%d]" % (1+j))
66
67             # s variable.
68             task.putvarbound(offsets+0,mosek.boundkey.fx,gamma,gamma)
69             task.putvarname(offsets+0,"s")
70
71             # t variables.
72             task.putaijlist(range(1,n+1),range(offsett+0,offsett+n),n*[-1.0])

```

```

73     task.putvarboundlist(range(offsett+0,offsett+n),n*[mosek.boundkey.fr],n*[-inf],n*[inf])
74     for j in range(0,n):
75         task.putvarname(offsett+j,"t[%d]" % (1+j))
76
77     task.appendcone(mosek.conetype.quad,0.0,[offsets] + range(offsett,offsett+n))
78     task.putconename(0,"stddev")
79
80     task.putobjsense(mosek.objsense.maximize)
81
82     # Turn all log output off.
83     task.putintparam(mosek.iparam.log,1)
84
85     # Dump the problem to a human readable OPF file.
86     #task.writedata("dump.opf")
87
88     task.optimize()
89
90     # Display the solution summary for quick inspection of results.
91     task.solutionsummary(mosek.streamtype.msg)
92
93     expret = 0.0
94     x = zeros(n,float)
95     task.getxxslice(mosek.soltype.itr,offsetx+0,offsetx+n,x)
96     for j in range(0,n):
97         expret += mu[j]*x[j]
98
99     stddev = zeros(1,float)
100    task.getxxslice(mosek.soltype.itr,offsets+0,offsets+1,stddev)
101
102    print("\nExpected return %e for gamma %e\n" % (expret,stddev[0]))

```

The above code produce the result

```

Interior-point solution summary
Problem status : PRIMAL_AND_DUAL_FEASIBLE
Solution status : OPTIMAL
Primal.  obj: 7.4766497707e-002   Viol.  con: 2e-008   var: 0e+000   cones: 3e-009
Dual.    obj: 7.4766522618e-002   Viol.  con: 0e+000   var: 4e-008   cones: 0e+000

```

Expected return 7.476650e-02 for gamma 5.000000e-02

The source code should be self-explanatory but a few comments are nevertheless in place. In the lines

---

```

52     # Offset of variables into the API variable.
53     offsetx = 0
54     offsets = n
55     offsett = n+1

```

---

offsets into the MOSEK API variables are stored and those offsets are used later. The code

---

```

58     task.putclist(range(offsetx+0,offsetx+n),mu)
59     task.putaijlist(n*[0],range(offsetx+0,offsetx+n),n*[1.0])
60     for j in range(0,n):
61         task.putaijlist(n*[1+j],range(offsetx+0,offsetx+n),GT[j])
62

```

---

```

63 task.putvarboundlist(range(offsetx+0,offsetx+n),n*[mosek.boundkey.lo],n*[0.0],n*[inf])
64 for j in range(0,n):
65     task.putvarname(offsetx+j,"x[%d]" % (1+j))

```

---

sets up the data for x variables. For instance

```

_____ [ case_portfolio_1.py ] _____
68 task.putclist(range(offsetx+0,offsetx+n),mu)
_____

```

---

inputs the objective coefficients for the x variables. Moreover, the code

```

_____ [ case_portfolio_1.py ] _____
64 for j in range(0,n):
65     task.putvarname(offsetx+j,"x[%d]" % (1+j))
_____

```

---

assigns meaningful names to the API variables. This is not needed but it makes debugging easier.

### 8.1.2.3 Debugging tips

Implementing an optimization model in optimizer can be cumbersome and error-prone and it is very easy to make mistakes. In order to check the implemented code for mistakes it is very useful to dump the problem to a file in a human readable form for visual inspection. The line

```

_____ [ case_portfolio_1.py ] _____
66 #task.writedata("dump.opf")
_____

```

---

does that and this will produce a file with the content

```

[comment]
    Written by MOSEK version 7.0.0.86
    Date 01-10-13
    Time 08:15:47
[/comment]

[hints]
    [hint NUMVAR] 7 [/hint]
    [hint NUMCON] 4 [/hint]
    [hint NUMANZ] 12 [/hint]
    [hint NUMQNZ] 0 [/hint]
    [hint NUMCONE] 1 [/hint]
[/hints]

[variables disallow_new_variables]
    'x[1]' 'x[2]' 'x[3]' s 't[1]'
    't[2]' 't[3]'
[/variables]

[objective maximize]
    1.073e-001 'x[1]' + 7.37e-002 'x[2]' + 6.270000000000001e-002 'x[3]'
[/objective]

[constraints]
    [con 'budget'] 'x[1]' + 'x[2]' + 'x[3]' = 1e+000 [/con]

```

```

[con 'GT[1]'] 1.667e-001 'x[1]' + 2.32e-002 'x[2]' + 1.3e-003 'x[3]' - 't[1]' = 0e+000 [/con]
[con 'GT[2]'] 1.033e-001 'x[2]' - 2.2e-003 'x[3]' - 't[2]' = 0e+000 [/con]
[con 'GT[3]'] 3.38e-002 'x[3]' - 't[3]' = 0e+000 [/con]
[/constraints]

[bounds]
[b] 0 <= * [/b]
[b] s = 5e-002 [/b]
[b] 't[1]', 't[2]', 't[3]' free [/b]
[/bounds]
[/cone quad 'stddev'] s, 't[1]', 't[2]', 't[3]' [/cone]
[/bounds]

```

Observe that since the API variables have been given meaningful names it is easy to see the model is correct.

### 8.1.3 The efficient frontier

The portfolio computed by the Markowitz model is efficient in the sense that there is no other portfolio giving a strictly higher return for the same amount of risk. An efficient portfolio is also sometimes called a Pareto optimal portfolio. Clearly, an investor should only invest in efficient portfolios and therefore it may be relevant to present the investor with all efficient portfolios so the investor can choose the portfolio that has the desired tradeoff between return and risk.

Given a nonnegative  $\alpha$  then the problem

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{maximize} && \mu^T x - \alpha s \\
 & \text{subject to} && e^T x = w + e^T x^0, \\
 & && [s; G^T x] \in Q^{n+1}, \\
 & && x \geq 0.
 \end{aligned} \tag{8.7}$$

computes efficient portfolios. Note that the objective maximizes the expected return while maximizing  $-\alpha$  times the standard deviation. Hence, the standard deviation is minimized while  $\alpha$  specifies the tradeoff between expected return and risk.

Ideally the problem 8.7 should be solved for all values  $\alpha \geq 0$  but in practice that is computationally too costly.

Using the example data from Section 8.1.2, the optimal values of return and risk for several  $\alpha$ s are listed below:

```

Expected return 1.073000e-01 for gamma 7.261311e-01
Expected return 1.032557e-01 for gamma 1.499440e-01
Expected return 6.975524e-02 for gamma 3.735435e-02
Expected return 6.766068e-02 for gamma 3.382809e-02
Expected return 6.679238e-02 for gamma 3.281319e-02
Expected return 6.598822e-02 for gamma 3.214199e-02
Expected return 6.560055e-02 for gamma 3.191601e-02
Expected return 6.537354e-02 for gamma 3.181398e-02
Expected return 6.522238e-02 for gamma 3.175861e-02
Expected return 6.511552e-02 for gamma 3.172556e-02
Expected return 6.503462e-02 for gamma 3.170391e-02
Expected return 6.497237e-02 for gamma 3.168923e-02

```



## 8.1.3.1 Example code

The following example code demonstrates how to compute the efficient portfolios for several values of  $\alpha$ .

---

```

1  """
2  File : case_portfolio_2.py
3
4  Copyright : Copyright (c) MOSEK ApS, Denmark. All rights reserved.
5
6  Description : Implements a basic portfolio optimization model.
7  """
8
9  import mosek
10
11  try:
12      from numpy import zeros
13  except ImportError:
14      from mosek.array import zeros
15
16  def streamprinter(text):
17      print("%s" % text),
18
19  if __name__ == '__main__':
20
21      n      = 3
22      gamma  = 0.05
23      mu     = [0.1073, 0.0737, 0.0627]
24      GT     = [[0.1667, 0.0232, 0.0013],
25                [0.0000, 0.1033, -0.0022],
26                [0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0338]]
27      x0     = [0.0, 0.0, 0.0]
28      w      = 1.0
29      alphas = [0.0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0, 4.5]
30
31      inf    = 0.0 # This value has no significance
32
33      with mosek.Env() as env:
34          with env.Task(0,0) as task:
35              task.set_Stream(mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
36
37              rtemp = w
38              for j in range(0,n):
39                  rtemp += x0[j]
40
41              # Constraints.
42              task.appendcons(1+n)
43              task.putconbound(0,mosek.boundkey.fx,rtemp,rtemp)
44              task.putconname(0,"budget")
45
46              task.putconboundlist(range(1+0,1+n),n*[mosek.boundkey.fx],n*[0.0],n*[0.0])
47              for j in range(1,1+n) :
48                  task.putconname(j,"GT[%d]" % j)
49
50              # Variables.
51              task.appendvars(1+2*n)
52

```

```

53     offsetx = 0    # Offset of variable x into the API variable.
54     offsets = n    # Offset of variable x into the API variable.
55     offsett = n+1  # Offset of variable t into the API variable.
56
57     # x variables.
58     task.putclist(range(offsetx+0,offsetx+n),mu)
59     task.putaijlist(n*[0],range(offsetx+0,offsetx+n),n*[1.0])
60     for j in range(0,n):
61         task.putaijlist(n*[1+j],range(offsetx+0,offsetx+n),GT[j])
62
63     task.putvarboundlist(range(offsetx+0,offsetx+n),n*[mosek.boundkey.lo],n*[0.0],n*[inf])
64     for j in range(0,n):
65         task.putvarname(offsetx+j,"x[%d]" % (1+j))
66
67     # s variable.
68     task.putvarbound(offsets+0,mosek.boundkey.fr,gamma,gamma)
69     task.putvarname(offsets+0,"s")
70
71     # t variables.
72     task.putaijlist(range(1,n+1),range(offsett+0,offsett+n),n*[-1.0])
73     task.putvarboundlist(range(offsett+0,offsett+n),n*[mosek.boundkey.fr],n*[-inf],n*[inf])
74     for j in range(0,n):
75         task.putvarname(offsett+j,"t[%d]" % (1+j))
76
77     task.appendcone(mosek.conetype.quad,0.0,[offsets] + range(offsett,offsett+n))
78     task.putconename(0,"stddev")
79
80     task.putobjsense(mosek.objsense.maximize)
81
82     # Turn all log output off.
83     task.putintparam(mosek.iparam.log,0)
84
85     for alpha in alphas:
86         # Dump the problem to a human readable OPF file.
87         #task.writedata("dump.opf")
88
89         task.putcj(offsets+0,-alpha);
90
91         task.optimize()
92
93         # Display the solution summary for quick inspection of results.
94         # task.solutionsummary(mosek.streamtype.msg)
95
96         solsta = task.getsolsta(mosek.soltype.itr)
97
98         if solsta in [mosek.solsta.optimal, mosek.solsta.near_optimal]:
99             expret = 0.0
100             x = zeros(n,float)
101             task.getxxslice(mosek.soltype.itr,offsetx+0,offsetx+n,x)
102             for j in range(0,n):
103                 expret += mu[j]*x[j]
104
105             stddev = zeros(1,float)
106             task.getxxslice(mosek.soltype.itr,offsets+0,offsets+1,stddev)
107
108             print("\nExpected return %e for gamma %e" % (expret,stddev[0])),
109         else:

```

110

```
print("An error occurred when solving for alpha=%e\n" % alpha)
```

---

### 8.1.4 Improving the computational efficiency

In practice it is often important to solve the portfolio problem in a short amount of time; this section it discusses what can be done at the modelling stage to improve the computational efficiency.

The computational cost is of course to some extent dependent on the number of constraints and variables in the optimization problem. However, in practice a more important factor is the number of nonzeros used to represent the problem. Indeed it is often better to focus at the number of nonzeros in  $G$  (see (8.2)) and try to reduce that number by for instance changing the choice of  $G$ .

In other words, if the computational efficiency should be improved then it is always good idea to start with focusing at the covariance matrix. As an example assume that

$$\Sigma = D + VV^T$$

where  $D$  is positive definite diagonal matrix. Moreover,  $V$  is a matrix with  $n$  rows and  $p$  columns. Such a model for the covariance matrix is called a factor model and usually  $p$  is much smaller than  $n$ . In practice  $p$  tends to be a small number say less than 100 independent of  $n$ .

One possible choice for  $G$  is the Cholesky factorization of  $\Sigma$  which requires storage proportional to  $n(n+1)/2$ . However, another choice is

$$G^T = \begin{bmatrix} D^{1/2} \\ V^T \end{bmatrix}$$

because then

$$GG^T = D + VV^T.$$

This choice requires storage proportional to  $n + pn$  which is much less than for the Cholesky choice of  $G$ . Indeed assuming  $p$  is a constant then the difference in storage requirements is a factor of  $n$ .

The example above exploits the so-called factor structure and demonstrates that an alternative choice of  $G$  may lead to a significant reduction in the amount of storage used to represent the problem. This will in most cases also lead to a significant reduction in the solution time.

The lesson to be learned is that it is important to investigate how the covariance is formed. Given this knowledge it might be possible to make a special choice for  $G$  that helps reducing the storage requirements and enhance the computational efficiency.

### 8.1.5 Slippage cost

The basic Markowitz portfolio model assumes that there are no costs associated with trading the assets and that the returns of the assets is independent of the amount traded. None of those assumptions are usually valid in practice. Therefore, a more realistic model is

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{maximize} && \mu^T x \\
& \text{subject to} && e^T x + \sum_{j=1}^n C_j(x_j - x_j^0) = w + e^T x^0, \\
& && x^T \Sigma x \leq \gamma^2, \\
& && x \geq 0,
\end{aligned} \tag{8.8}$$

where the function

$$C_j(x_j - x_j^0)$$

specifies the transaction costs when the holding of asset  $j$  is changed from its initial value.

### 8.1.5.1 Market impact costs

If the initial wealth is fairly small and short selling is not allowed, then the holdings will be small. Therefore, the amount traded of each asset must also be small. Hence, it is reasonable to assume that the prices of the assets is independent of the amount traded. However, if a large volume of an asset is sold or purchased it can be expected that the price change and hence the expected return also change. This effect is called market impact costs. It is common to assume that market impact costs for asset  $j$  can be modelled by

$$m_j \sqrt{|x_j - x_j^0|}$$

where  $m_j$  is a constant that is estimated in some way. See [6][p. 452] for details. To summarize then

$$C_j(x_j - x_j^0) = m_j |x_j - x_j^0| \sqrt{|x_j - x_j^0|} = m_j |x_j - x_j^0|^{3/2}.$$

From [7] it is known

$$\{(c, z) : c \geq z^{3/2}, z \geq 0\} = \{(c, z) : [v; c; z], [z; 1/8; v] \in Q_r^3\}$$

where  $Q_r^3$  is the 3 dimensional rotated quadratic cone implying

$$\begin{aligned}
z_j &= |x_j - x_j^0|, \\
[v_j; c_j; z_j], [z_j; 1/8; v_j] &\in Q_r^3, \\
\sum_{j=1}^n C_j(x_j - x_j^0) &= \sum_{j=1}^n c_j.
\end{aligned}$$

Unfortunately this set of constraints is nonconvex due to the constraint

$$z_j = |x_j - x_j^0| \tag{8.9}$$

but in many cases that constraint can safely be replaced by the relaxed constraint

$$z_j \geq |x_j - x_j^0| \quad (8.10)$$

which is convex. If for instance the universe of assets contains a risk free asset with a positive return then

$$z_j > |x_j - x_j^0| \quad (8.11)$$

cannot hold for an optimal solution because that would imply the solution is not optimal.

Now assume that the optimal solution has the property that (8.11) holds then the market impact cost within the model is larger than the true market impact cost and hence money are essentially considered garbage and removed by generating transaction costs. This may happen if a portfolio with very small risk is requested because then the only way to obtain a small risk is to get rid of some of the assets by generating transaction costs. Here it is assumed this is not the case and hence the models (8.9) and (8.10) are equivalent.

Formula (8.10) is replaced by constraints

$$\begin{aligned} z_j &\geq x_j - x_j^0, \\ z_j &\geq -(x_j - x_j^0). \end{aligned} \quad (8.12)$$

Now we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{maximize} && \mu^T x \\ &\text{subject to} && e^T x + m^T c = w + e^T x^0, \\ & && z_j \geq x_j - x_j^0, && j = 1, \dots, n, \\ & && z_j \geq x_j^0 - x_j, && j = 1, \dots, n, \\ & && [\gamma; G^T x] \in Q^{n+1}, \\ & && [v_j; c_j; z_j] \in Q_r^3, && j = 1, \dots, n, \\ & && [z_j; 1/8; v_j] \in Q_r^3, && j = 1, \dots, n, \\ & && x \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (8.13)$$

The revised budget constraint

$$e^T x = w + e^T x^0 - m^T c$$

specifies that the total investment must be equal to the initial wealth minus the transaction costs. Moreover, observe the variables  $v$  and  $z$  are some auxiliary variables that model the market impact cost. Indeed it holds

$$z_j \geq |x_j - x_j^0|$$

and

$$c_j \geq z_j^{3/2}.$$

Before proceeding it should be mentioned that transaction costs of the form

$$c_j \geq z_j^{p/q}$$

where  $p$  and  $q$  are both integers and  $p \geq q$  can be modelled using quadratic cones. See [7] for details. One more reformulation of (8.13) is needed,

$$\begin{array}{llll}
\text{maximize} & \mu^T x & & \\
\text{subject to} & e^T x + m^T c & = & w + e^T x^0, \\
& G^T x - t & = & 0, \\
& z_j - x_j & \geq & -x_j^0, \quad j = 1, \dots, n, \\
& z_j + x_j & \geq & x_j^0, \quad j = 1, \dots, n, \\
& [v_j; c_j; z_j] - f_{j,1:3} & = & 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, n, \\
& [z_j; 0; v_j] - g_{j,1:3} & = & [0; -1/8; 0], \quad j = 1, \dots, n, \\
& [s; t] & \in & Q^{n+1}, \\
& f_{j,1:3}^T & \in & Q_r^3, \quad j = 1, \dots, n, \\
& g_{j,1:3}^T & \in & Q_r^3, \quad j = 1, \dots, n, \\
& x & \geq & 0, \\
& s & = & \gamma,
\end{array} \tag{8.14}$$

where  $f, g \in R^{n \times 3}$ . These additional variables  $f$  and  $g$  are only introduced to bring the problem on the API standard form.

The formulation (8.14) is not the most compact possible. However, the MOSEK presolve will automatically make it more compact and since it is easier to implement (8.14) than a more compact form then the form (8.14) is preferred.

The first step in developing the optimizer API implementation is to chose an ordering of the variables. In this case the ordering

$$\hat{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ s \\ t \\ c \\ v \\ z \\ f^T(\cdot) \\ g^T(\cdot) \end{bmatrix}$$

will be used. Note  $f^T(\cdot)$  means the rows of  $f$  are transposed and stacked on top of each other to form a long column vector. The Table 8.2 shows the mapping between the  $\hat{x}$  and the model variables.

The next step is to consider how the columns of  $A$  is defined. Reusing the idea in Section 8.1.2 then the following pseudo code describes the setup of  $A$ .

Variable	Length	Offset
$x$	$n$	1
$s$	1	$n+1$
$t$	$n$	$n+2$
$c$	$n$	$2n+2$
$v$	$n$	$3n+2$
$z$	$n$	$4n+2$
$f(\cdot)^T$	$3n$	$7n+2$
$g(\cdot)^T$	$3n$	$10n+2$

Figure 8.2: Storage layout for the  $\hat{x}$ 

```

for      j = 1 : n
           $\hat{x}_j = x_j$ 
           $A_{1,j} = 1.0$ 
           $A_{2:n+1,j} = G_{j,1:n}^T$ 
           $A_{n+1+j,j} = -1.0$ 
           $A_{2n+1+j,j} = 1.0$ 

 $\hat{x}_{n+1} = s$ 

for      j = 1 : n
           $\hat{x}_{n+1+j} = t_j$ 
           $A_{1+j,n+1+j} = -1.0$ 

for      j = 1 : n
           $\hat{x}_{2n+1+j} = c_j$ 
           $A_{1,2n+1+j} = m_j$ 
           $A_{3n+1+3(j-1)+2,2n+1+j} = 1.0$ 

for      j = 1 : n
           $\hat{x}_{3n+1+j} = v_j$ 
           $A_{3n+1+3(j-1)+1,3n+1+j} = 1.0$ 
           $A_{6n+1+3(j-1)+3,3n+1+j} = 1.0$ 

for      j = 1 : n
           $\hat{x}_{4n+1+j} = z_j$ 
           $A_{1+n+j,4n+1+j} = 1.0$ 
           $A_{1+2n+j,4n+1+j} = 1.0$ 
           $A_{3n+1+3(j-1)+3,4n+1+j} = 1.0$ 
           $A_{6n+1+3(j-1)+1,4n+1+j} = 1.0$ 

for      j = 1 : n
           $\hat{x}_{7n+1+3(j-1)+1} = f_{j,1}$ 
           $A_{3n+1+3(j-1)+1,7n+(3(j-1)+1)} = -1.0$ 
           $\hat{x}_{7n+1+3(j-1)+2} = f_{j,2}$ 
           $A_{3n+1+3(j-1)+2,7n+(3(j-1)+2)} = -1.0$ 
           $\hat{x}_{7n+1+3(j-1)+3} = f_{j,3}$ 
           $A_{3n+1+3(j-1)+3,7n+(3(j-1)+3)} = -1.0$ 

for      j = 1 : n
           $\hat{x}_{10n+1+3(j-1)+1} = g_{j,1}$ 
           $A_{6n+1+3(j-1)+1,7n+(3(j-1)+1)} = -1.0$ 
           $\hat{x}_{10n+1+3(j-1)+2} = g_{j,2}$ 
           $A_{6n+1+3(j-1)+2,7n+(3(j-1)+2)} = -1.0$ 
           $\hat{x}_{10n+1+3(j-1)+3} = g_{j,3}$ 
           $A_{6n+1+3(j-1)+3,7n+(3(j-1)+3)} = -1.0$ 

```

The following example code demonstrates how to implement the model (8.14).

---

```

1  """
2  File : case_portfolio_3.py
3
4  Copyright : Copyright (c) MOSEK ApS, Denmark. All rights reserved.
5
6  Description : Implements a basic portfolio optimization model.
7  """
8
9  import mosek
10
11  try:
12      from numpy import zeros
13  except ImportError:
14      from mosek.array import zeros
15
16  def streamprinter(text):
17      print("%s" % text),
18
19  if __name__ == '__main__':
20
21      n      = 3
22      gamma = 0.05
23      mu     = [0.1073, 0.0737, 0.0627]
24      GT     = [[0.1667, 0.0232, 0.0013],
25                [0.0000, 0.1033, -0.0022],
26                [0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0338]]
27      x0     = [0.0, 0.0, 0.0]
28      w      = 1.0
29      m      = [0.01, 0.01, 0.01]
30
31      # This value has no significance.
32      inf    = 0.0
33
34      with mosek.Env() as env:
35          with env.Task(0,0) as task:
36              task.set_Stream(mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
37
38              rtemp = w
39              for j in range(0,n):
40                  rtemp += x0[j]
41
42              # Constraints.
43              task.appendcons(1+9*n)
44              task.putconbound(0, mosek.boundkey.fx, rtemp, rtemp)
45              task.putconname(0, "budget")
46
47              task.putconboundlist(range(1+0, 1+n), n*[mosek.boundkey.fx], n*[0.0], n*[0.0])
48              for j in range(1, 1+n) :
49                  task.putconname(j, "GT[%d]" % j)
50
51              task.putconboundlist(range(1+n, 1+2*n), n*[mosek.boundkey.lo], [-x0[j] for j in range(0,n)], n*[inf])
52              for i in range(0,n):
53                  task.putconname(1+n+i, "zabs1[%d]" % (1+i))
54
55              task.putconboundlist(range(1+2*n, 1+3*n), n*[mosek.boundkey.lo], x0, n*[inf])

```



```

56     for i in range(0,n):
57         task.putconname(1+2*n+i,"zabs2[%d]" % (1+i))
58
59     task.putconboundlist(range(1+3*n,1+3*n+3*n),3*n*[mosek.boundkey.fx],3*n*[0.],3*n*[0.0])
60     for i in range(0,n):
61         for k in range(0,n):
62             task.putconname(1+3*n+3*i+k,"f[%d,%d]" % (1+i,1+k))
63
64     task.putconboundlist(range(1+6*n,1+9*n),3*n*[mosek.boundkey.fx],
65                          3*[0.0, -1.0/8.0, 0.0],3*[0.0, -1.0/8.0, 0.0])
66     for i in range(0,n) :
67         for k in range(0,n):
68             task.putconname(1+6*n+3*i+k,"g[%d,%d]" % (1+i,1+k))
69
70     # Offset of variables into the API variable.
71     offsetx = 0
72     offsets = n
73     offsett = n+1
74     offsetc = 2*n+1
75     offsetv = 3*n+1
76     offsetz = 4*n+1
77     offsetf = 5*n+1
78     offsetg = 8*n+1
79
80     # Variables.
81     task.appendvars(1+11*n)
82
83     # x variables.
84     task.putclist(range(offsetx+0,offsetx+n),mu)
85     task.putaijlist(n*[0],range(offsetx+0,offsetx+n),n*[1.0])
86     for j in range(0,n):
87         task.putaijlist(n*[1+j],range(offsetx+0,offsetx+n),GT[j])
88         task.putaij(1+n+j,offsetx+j,-1.0)
89         task.putaij(1+2*n+j,offsetx+j,1.0)
90
91     task.putvarboundlist(range(offsetx+0,offsetx+n),n*[mosek.boundkey.lo],n*[0.0],n*[inf])
92     for j in range(0,n):
93         task.putvarname(offsetx+j,"x[%d]" % (1+j))
94
95     # s variable.
96     task.putvarbound(offsets+0,mosek.boundkey.fx,gamma,gamma)
97     task.putvarname(offsets+0,"s")
98
99     # t variables.
100    task.putaijlist(range(1,n+1),range(offsett+0,offsett+n),n*[-1.0])
101    task.putvarboundlist(range(offsett+0,offsett+n),n*[mosek.boundkey.fr],n*[-inf],n*[inf])
102    for j in range(0,n):
103        task.putvarname(offsett+j,"t[%d]" % (1+j))
104
105    # c variables.
106    task.putaijlist(n*[0],range(offsetc,offsetc+n),m)
107    task.putaijlist(range(1+3*n+1,1+6*n+1,3),range(offsetc,offsetc+n),n*[1.0])
108    task.putvarboundlist(range(offsetc,offsetc+n),n*[mosek.boundkey.fr],n*[-inf],n*[inf])
109    for j in range(0,n):
110        task.putvarname(offsetc+j,"c[%d]" % (1+j))
111
112    # v variables.
113    task.putaijlist(range(1+3*n+0,1+6*n+0,3),range(offsetv,offsetv+n),n*[1.0])

```

```

114 task.putaijlist(range(1+6*n+2,1+9*n+2,3),range(offsetv,offsetv+n),n*[1.0])
115 task.putvarboundlist(range(offsetv,offsetv+n),n*[mosek.boundkey.fr],n*[-inf],n*[inf])
116 for j in range(0,n):
117     task.putvarname(offsetv+j,"v[%d]" % (1+j))
118
119 # z variables.
120 task.putaijlist(range(1+1*n,1+2*n),range(offsetz,offsetz+n),n*[1.0])
121 task.putaijlist(range(1+2*n,1+3*n),range(offsetz,offsetz+n),n*[1.0])
122 task.putaijlist(range(1+3*n+2,1+6*n+2,3),range(offsetz,offsetz+n),n*[1.0])
123 task.putaijlist(range(1+6*n+0,1+9*n+0,3),range(offsetz,offsetz+n),n*[1.0])
124 task.putvarboundlist(range(offsetz,offsetz+n),n*[mosek.boundkey.fr],n*[-inf],n*[inf])
125 for j in range(0,n):
126     task.putvarname(offsetz+j,"z[%d]" % (1+j))
127
128 # f variables.
129 for j in range(0,n):
130     for k in range(0,n):
131         task.putaij(1+3*n+3*j+k,offsetf+3*j+k,-1.0)
132         task.putvarbound(offsetf+3*j+k,mosek.boundkey.fr,-inf,inf)
133         task.putvarname(offsetf+3*j+k,"f[%d,%d]" % (1+j,1+k))
134
135 # g variables.
136 for j in range(0,n):
137     for k in range(0,n):
138         task.putaij(1+6*n+3*j+k,offsetg+3*j+k,-1.0)
139         task.putvarbound(offsetg+3*j+k,mosek.boundkey.fr,-inf,inf)
140         task.putvarname(offsetg+3*j+k,"g[%d,%d]" % (1+j,1+k))
141
142 task.appendcone(mosek.conetype.quad,0.0,[offsets] + range(offsett,offsett+n))
143 task.putconename(0,"stddev")
144
145 for k in range(0,n):
146     task.appendconeseq(mosek.conetype.rquad,0.0,3,offsetf+3*k)
147     task.putconename(1+k,"f[%d]" % (1+k))
148
149 for k in range(0,n):
150     task.appendconeseq(mosek.conetype.rquad,0.0,3,offsetg+3*k)
151     task.putconename(1+n+k,"g[%d]" % (1+k))
152
153 task.putobjsense(mosek.objsense.maximize)
154
155 # Turn all log output off.
156 # task.putintparam(mosek.iparam.log,0)
157
158 # Dump the problem to a human readable OPF file.
159 #task.writedata("dump.opf")
160
161 task.optimize()
162
163 # Display the solution summary for quick inspection of results.
164 task.solutionsummary(mosek.streamtype.msg)
165
166 expret = 0.0
167 x = zeros(n,float)
168 task.getxxslice(mosek.soltype.itr,offsetx+0,offsetx+n,x)
169 for j in range(0,n):
170     expret += mu[j]*x[j]
171

```

```

172         stddev = zeros(1,float)
173         task.getxxslice(mosek.soltype.itr,offsets+0,offsets+1,stddev)
174
175         print("\nExpected return %e for gamma %e\n" % (expret,stddev[0]))

```

---

The example code above produces the result

```

Interior-point solution summary
Problem status : PRIMAL_AND_DUAL_FEASIBLE
Solution status : OPTIMAL
Primal.  obj: 7.4390660228e-002   Viol.  con: 2e-007   var: 0e+000   cones: 1e-009
Dual.    obj: 7.4390669047e-002   Viol.  con: 1e-008   var: 1e-008   cones: 0e+000

```

Expected return 7.439066e-02 for gamma 5.000000e-02

If the problem is dumped to an OPF formatted file, then it has the following content.

```

[comment]
  Written by MOSEK version 7.0.0.86
  Date 01-10-13
  Time 07:47:34
[/comment]

[hints]
[hint NUMVAR] 34 [/hint]
[hint NUMCON] 28 [/hint]
[hint NUMANZ] 60 [/hint]
[hint NUMQNZ] 0 [/hint]
[hint NUMCONE] 7 [/hint]
[/hints]

[variables disallow_new_variables]
'x[1]' 'x[2]' 'x[3]' s 't[1]'
't[2]' 't[3]' 'c[1]' 'c[2]' 'c[3]'
'v[1]' 'v[2]' 'v[3]' 'z[1]' 'z[2]'
'z[3]' 'f[1,1]' 'f[1,2]' 'f[1,3]' 'f[2,1]'
'f[2,2]' 'f[2,3]' 'f[3,1]' 'f[3,2]' 'f[3,3]'
'g[1,1]' 'g[1,2]' 'g[1,3]' 'g[2,1]' 'g[2,2]'
'g[2,3]' 'g[3,1]' 'g[3,2]' 'g[3,3]'
[/variables]

[objective maximize]
  1.073e-001 'x[1]' + 7.37e-002 'x[2]' + 6.270000000000001e-002 'x[3]'
[/objective]

[constraints]
[con 'budget'] 'x[1]' + 'x[2]' + 'x[3]' + 1e-002 'c[1]' + 1e-002 'c[2]'
  + 1e-002 'c[3]' = 1e+000 [/con]
[con 'GT[1]'] 1.667e-001 'x[1]' + 2.32e-002 'x[2]' + 1.3e-003 'x[3]' - 't[1]' = 0e+000 [/con]
[con 'GT[2]'] 1.033e-001 'x[2]' - 2.2e-003 'x[3]' - 't[2]' = 0e+000 [/con]
[con 'GT[3]'] 3.38e-002 'x[3]' - 't[3]' = 0e+000 [/con]
[con 'zabs1[1]'] 0e+000 <= - 'x[1]' + 'z[1]' [/con]
[con 'zabs1[2]'] 0e+000 <= - 'x[2]' + 'z[2]' [/con]
[con 'zabs1[3]'] 0e+000 <= - 'x[3]' + 'z[3]' [/con]
[con 'zabs2[1]'] 0e+000 <= 'x[1]' + 'z[1]' [/con]
[con 'zabs2[2]'] 0e+000 <= 'x[2]' + 'z[2]' [/con]
[con 'zabs2[3]'] 0e+000 <= 'x[3]' + 'z[3]' [/con]
[con 'f[1,1]'] 'v[1]' - 'f[1,1]' = 0e+000 [/con]

```

```

[con 'f[1,2]'] 'c[1]' - 'f[1,2]' = 0e+000 [/con]
[con 'f[1,3]'] 'z[1]' - 'f[1,3]' = 0e+000 [/con]
[con 'f[2,1]'] 'v[2]' - 'f[2,1]' = 0e+000 [/con]
[con 'f[2,2]'] 'c[2]' - 'f[2,2]' = 0e+000 [/con]
[con 'f[2,3]'] 'z[2]' - 'f[2,3]' = 0e+000 [/con]
[con 'f[3,1]'] 'v[3]' - 'f[3,1]' = 0e+000 [/con]
[con 'f[3,2]'] 'c[3]' - 'f[3,2]' = 0e+000 [/con]
[con 'f[3,3]'] 'z[3]' - 'f[3,3]' = 0e+000 [/con]
[con 'g[1,1]'] 'z[1]' - 'g[1,1]' = 0e+000 [/con]
[con 'g[1,2]'] - 'g[1,2]' = -1.25e-001 [/con]
[con 'g[1,3]'] 'v[1]' - 'g[1,3]' = 0e+000 [/con]
[con 'g[2,1]'] 'z[2]' - 'g[2,1]' = 0e+000 [/con]
[con 'g[2,2]'] - 'g[2,2]' = -1.25e-001 [/con]
[con 'g[2,3]'] 'v[2]' - 'g[2,3]' = 0e+000 [/con]
[con 'g[3,1]'] 'z[3]' - 'g[3,1]' = 0e+000 [/con]
[con 'g[3,2]'] - 'g[3,2]' = -1.25e-001 [/con]
[con 'g[3,3]'] 'v[3]' - 'g[3,3]' = 0e+000 [/con]
[/constraints]

[bounds]
[b] 0 <= * [/b]
[b] s = 5e-002 [/b]
[b] 't[1]', 't[2]', 't[3]', 'c[1]', 'c[2]', 'c[3]' free [/b]
[b] 'v[1]', 'v[2]', 'v[3]', 'z[1]', 'z[2]', 'z[3]' free [/b]
[b] 'f[1,1]', 'f[1,2]', 'f[1,3]', 'f[2,1]', 'f[2,2]', 'f[2,3]' free [/b]
[b] 'f[3,1]', 'f[3,2]', 'f[3,3]', 'g[1,1]', 'g[1,2]', 'g[1,3]' free [/b]
[b] 'g[2,1]', 'g[2,2]', 'g[2,3]', 'g[3,1]', 'g[3,2]', 'g[3,3]' free [/b]
[cone quad 'stddev'] s, 't[1]', 't[2]', 't[3]' [/cone]
[cone rquad 'f[1]'] 'f[1,1]', 'f[1,2]', 'f[1,3]' [/cone]
[cone rquad 'f[2]'] 'f[2,1]', 'f[2,2]', 'f[2,3]' [/cone]
[cone rquad 'f[3]'] 'f[3,1]', 'f[3,2]', 'f[3,3]' [/cone]
[cone rquad 'g[1]'] 'g[1,1]', 'g[1,2]', 'g[1,3]' [/cone]
[cone rquad 'g[2]'] 'g[2,1]', 'g[2,2]', 'g[2,3]' [/cone]
[cone rquad 'g[3]'] 'g[3,1]', 'g[3,2]', 'g[3,3]' [/cone]
[/bounds]

```

The file verifies that the correct problem has been setup.

## Chapter 9

# Usage guidelines

The purpose of this chapter is to present some general guidelines to follow when using MOSEK.

### 9.1 Verifying the results

The main purpose of MOSEK is to solve optimization problems and therefore the most fundamental question to be asked is whether the solution reported by MOSEK is a solution to the desired optimization problem.

There can be several reasons why it might be not case. The most prominent reasons are:

- A wrong problem. The problem inputted to MOSEK is simply not the right problem, i.e. some of the data may have been corrupted or the model has been incorrectly built.
- Numerical issues. The problem is badly scaled or otherwise badly posed.
- Other reasons. E.g. not enough memory or an explicit user request to stop.

The first step in verifying that MOSEK reports the expected solution is to inspect the solution summary generated by MOSEK. The solution summary provides information about

- the problem and solution statuses,
- objective value and infeasibility measures for the primal solution, and
- objective value and infeasibility measures for the dual solution, where applicable.

By inspecting the solution summary it can be verified that MOSEK produces a feasible solution, and, in the continuous case, the optimality can be checked using the dual solution. Furthermore, the problem itself can be inspected using the problem analyzer discussed in section [13.1](#).

If the summary reports conflicting information (e.g. a solution status that does not match the actual solution), or the cause for terminating the solver before a solution was found cannot be traced back to

the reasons stated above, it may be caused by a bug in the solver; in this case, please contact MOSEK support.

### 9.1.1 Verifying primal feasibility

If it has been verified that MOSEK solves the problem correctly but the solution is still not as expected, next step is to verify that the primal solution satisfies all the constraints. Hence, using the original problem it must be determined whether the solution satisfies all the required constraints in the model. For instance assume that the problem has the constraints

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 &\leq 1, \\ x_1, x_2, x_3 &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

and MOSEK reports the optimal solution

$$x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 1.$$

Then clearly the solution violates the constraints. The most likely explanation is that the model does not match the problem entered into MOSEK, for instance

$$x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 \leq 1$$

may have been inputted instead of

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 \leq 1.$$

A good way to debug such an issue is to dump the problem to OPF file and check whether the violated constraint has been specified correctly.

### 9.1.2 Verifying optimality

Verifying that a feasible solution is optimal can be harder. However, for continuous problems optimality can be verified using a dual solution. Normally, MOSEK will report a dual solution; if that is feasible and has the same objective value as the primal solution, then the primal solution must be optimal.

An alternative method is to find another primal solution that has better objective value than the one reported to MOSEK. If that is possible then either the problem is badly posed or there is a bug in MOSEK.

## 9.2 Turn on logging

While developing a new application it is recommended to turn on logging, so that error and diagnostics messages are displayed. See example in section 5.2 for instructions on turning log output on. You should also always catch and handle any exceptions thrown by MOSEK.

More log information can be obtained by modifying one or more of the parameters:

- `iparam.log`,
- `iparam.log_intpnt`,
- `iparam.log_mio`,
- `iparam.log_cut_second_opt`,
- `iparam.log_sim`, and
- `iparam.log_sim_minor`.

By default MOSEK will reduce the amount of log information after the first optimization on a given task. To get full log output on subsequent optimizations set:

```
iparam.log_cut_second_opt 0
```

## 9.3 Writing task data to a file

If something is wrong with a problem or a solution, one option is to output the problem to an OPF file and inspect it by hand. Use the `Task.writedata` function to write a task to a file immediately before optimizing, for example as follows:

```
task.writedata("taskdump.opf")
task.optimizetrm()
```

This will write the problem in `task` to the file `taskdump.opf`. Inspecting the text file `taskdump.opf` may reveal what is wrong in the problem setup.

## 9.4 Important API limitations

### 9.4.1 Thread safety

The MOSEK API is thread safe in the sense that any number of threads may use it simultaneously. However, the individual tasks and environments may *only* be accessed from at most one thread at a time.





## Chapter 10

# Problem formulation and solutions

In this chapter we will discuss the following issues:

- The formal definitions of the problem types that MOSEK can solve.
- The solution information produced by MOSEK.
- The information produced by MOSEK if the problem is infeasible.

### 10.1 Linear optimization

A linear optimization problem can be written as

$$\begin{array}{llllll} \text{minimize} & & c^T x + c^f & & & \\ \text{subject to} & l^c & \leq & Ax & \leq & u^c, \\ & l^x & \leq & x & \leq & u^x, \end{array} \tag{10.1}$$

where

- $m$  is the number of constraints.
- $n$  is the number of decision variables.
- $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is a vector of decision variables.
- $c \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is the linear part of the objective function.
- $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  is the constraint matrix.
- $l^c \in \mathbb{R}^m$  is the lower limit on the activity for the constraints.
- $u^c \in \mathbb{R}^m$  is the upper limit on the activity for the constraints.

- $l^x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is the lower limit on the activity for the variables.
- $u^x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is the upper limit on the activity for the variables.

A primal solution  $(x)$  is *(primal) feasible* if it satisfies all constraints in (10.1). If (10.1) has at least one primal feasible solution, then (10.1) is said to be (primal) feasible.

In case (10.1) does not have a feasible solution, the problem is said to be *(primal) infeasible*.

### 10.1.1 Duality for linear optimization

Corresponding to the primal problem (10.1), there is a dual problem

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{maximize} && (l^c)^T s_l^c - (u^c)^T s_u^c + (l^x)^T s_l^x - (u^x)^T s_u^x + c^f \\ & \text{subject to} && A^T y + s_l^x - s_u^x = c, \\ & && -y + s_l^c - s_u^c = 0, \\ & && s_l^c, s_u^c, s_l^x, s_u^x \geq 0. \end{aligned} \tag{10.2}$$

If a bound in the primal problem is plus or minus infinity, the corresponding dual variable is fixed at 0, and we use the convention that the product of the bound value and the corresponding dual variable is 0. E.g.

$$l_j^x = -\infty \Rightarrow (s_l^x)_j = 0 \text{ and } l_j^x \cdot (s_l^x)_j = 0.$$

This is equivalent to removing variable  $(s_l^x)_j$  from the dual problem.

A solution

$$(y, s_l^c, s_u^c, s_l^x, s_u^x)$$

to the dual problem is feasible if it satisfies all the constraints in (10.2). If (10.2) has at least one feasible solution, then (10.2) is *(dual) feasible*, otherwise the problem is *(dual) infeasible*.

#### 10.1.1.1 A primal-dual feasible solution

A solution

$$(x, y, s_l^c, s_u^c, s_l^x, s_u^x)$$

is denoted a *primal-dual feasible solution*, if  $(x)$  is a solution to the primal problem (10.1) and  $(y, s_l^c, s_u^c, s_l^x, s_u^x)$  is a solution to the corresponding dual problem (10.2).

#### 10.1.1.2 The duality gap

Let

$$(x^*, y^*, (s_l^c)^*, (s_u^c)^*, (s_l^x)^*, (s_u^x)^*)$$

be a primal-dual feasible solution, and let

$$(x^c)^* := Ax^*.$$

For a primal-dual feasible solution we define the *duality gap* as the difference between the primal and the dual objective value,

$$\begin{aligned} & c^T x^* + c^f - ((l^c)^T (s_l^c)^* - (u^c)^T (s_u^c)^* + (l^x)^T (s_l^x)^* - (u^x)^T (s_u^x)^* + c^f) \\ = & \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} [(s_l^c)_i^* ((x_i^c)^* - l_i^c) + (s_u^c)_i^* (u_i^c - (x_i^c)^*)] + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} [(s_l^x)_j^* (x_j - l_j^x) + (s_u^x)_j^* (u_j^x - x_j^*)] \\ & \geq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (10.3)$$

where the first relation can be obtained by transposing and multiplying the dual constraints (10.2) by  $x^*$  and  $(x^c)^*$  respectively, and the second relation comes from the fact that each term in each sum is nonnegative. It follows that the primal objective will always be greater than or equal to the dual objective.

#### 10.1.1.3 When the objective is to be maximized

When the objective sense of problem (10.1) is maximization, i.e.

$$\begin{array}{llll} \text{maximize} & & c^T x + c^f & \\ \text{subject to} & l^c & \leq & Ax \leq u^c, \\ & l^x & \leq & x \leq u^x, \end{array}$$

the objective sense of the dual problem changes to minimization, and the domain of all dual variables changes sign in comparison to (10.2). The dual problem thus takes the form

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & (l^c)^T s_l^c - (u^c)^T s_u^c + (l^x)^T s_l^x - (u^x)^T s_u^x + c^f \\ \text{subject to} & A^T y + s_l^x - s_u^x = c, \\ & -y + s_l^c - s_u^c = 0, \\ & s_l^c, s_u^c, s_l^x, s_u^x \leq 0. \end{array}$$

This means that the duality gap, defined in (10.3) as the primal minus the dual objective value, becomes nonpositive. It follows that the dual objective will always be greater than or equal to the primal objective.

#### 10.1.1.4 An optimal solution

It is well-known that a linear optimization problem has an optimal solution if and only if there exist feasible primal and dual solutions so that the duality gap is zero, or, equivalently, that the *complementarity conditions*

$$\begin{aligned}
(s_l^c)_i^* ((x_i^c)^* - l_i^c) &= 0, \quad i = 0, \dots, m-1, \\
(s_u^c)_i^* (u_i^c - (x_i^c)^*) &= 0, \quad i = 0, \dots, m-1, \\
(s_l^x)_j^* (x_j^* - l_j^x) &= 0, \quad j = 0, \dots, n-1, \\
(s_u^x)_j^* (u_j^x - x_j^*) &= 0, \quad j = 0, \dots, n-1,
\end{aligned}$$

are satisfied.

If (10.1) has an optimal solution and MOSEK solves the problem successfully, both the primal and dual solution are reported, including a status indicating the exact state of the solution.

## 10.1.2 Infeasibility for linear optimization

### 10.1.2.1 Primal infeasible problems

If the problem (10.1) is infeasible (has no feasible solution), MOSEK will report a certificate of primal infeasibility: The dual solution reported is the certificate of infeasibility, and the primal solution is undefined.

A certificate of primal infeasibility is a feasible solution to the modified dual problem

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{maximize} && (l^c)^T s_l^c - (u^c)^T s_u^c + (l^x)^T s_l^x - (u^x)^T s_u^x \\
&\text{subject to} && A^T y + s_l^x - s_u^x = 0, \\
& && -y + s_l^c - s_u^c = 0, \\
& && s_l^c, s_u^c, s_l^x, s_u^x \geq 0,
\end{aligned} \tag{10.4}$$

such that the objective value is strictly positive, i.e. a solution

$$(y^*, (s_l^c)^*, (s_u^c)^*, (s_l^x)^*, (s_u^x)^*)$$

to (10.4) so that

$$(l^c)^T (s_l^c)^* - (u^c)^T (s_u^c)^* + (l^x)^T (s_l^x)^* - (u^x)^T (s_u^x)^* > 0.$$

Such a solution implies that (10.4) is unbounded, and that its dual is infeasible. As the constraints to the dual of (10.4) is identical to the constraints of problem (10.1), we thus have that problem (10.1) is also infeasible.

### 10.1.2.2 Dual infeasible problems

If the problem (10.2) is infeasible (has no feasible solution), MOSEK will report a certificate of dual infeasibility: The primal solution reported is the certificate of infeasibility, and the dual solution is undefined.

A certificate of dual infeasibility is a feasible solution to the modified primal problem

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{minimize} && c^T x \\
&\text{subject to} && \hat{l}^c \leq Ax \leq \hat{u}^c, \\
& && \hat{l}^x \leq x \leq \hat{u}^x,
\end{aligned} \tag{10.5}$$

where

$$\hat{l}_i^c = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } l_i^c > -\infty, \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad \text{and } \hat{u}_i^c := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } u_i^c < \infty, \\ \infty & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and

$$\hat{l}_j^x = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } l_j^x > -\infty, \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad \text{and } \hat{u}_j^x := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } u_j^x < \infty, \\ \infty & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

such that the objective value  $c^T x$  is strictly negative.

Such a solution implies that (10.5) is unbounded, and that its dual is infeasible. As the constraints to the dual of (10.5) is identical to the constraints of problem (10.2), we thus have that problem (10.2) is also infeasible.

### 10.1.2.3 Primal and dual infeasible case

In case that both the primal problem (10.1) and the dual problem (10.2) are infeasible, MOSEK will report only one of the two possible certificates — which one is not defined (MOSEK returns the first certificate found).

## 10.2 Conic quadratic optimization

*Conic quadratic optimization* is an extensions of linear optimization (see Section 10.1) allowing conic domains to be specified for subsets of the problem variables. A conic quadratic optimization problem can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize} && c^T x + c^f \\ & \text{subject to} && \begin{array}{ccc} l^c & \leq & Ax & \leq & u^c, \\ l^x & \leq & x & \leq & u^x, \end{array} \\ & && x \in \mathcal{C}, \end{aligned} \tag{10.6}$$

where set  $\mathcal{C}$  is a Cartesian product of convex cones, namely  $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathcal{C}_p$ . Having the domain restriction,  $x \in \mathcal{C}$ , is thus equivalent to

$$x^t \in \mathcal{C}_t \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n_t},$$

where  $x = (x^1, \dots, x^p)$  is a partition of the problem variables. Please note that the  $n$ -dimensional Euclidean space  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is a cone itself, so simple linear variables are still allowed.

MOSEK supports only a limited number of cones, specifically:

- The  $\mathbb{R}^n$  set.

- The quadratic cone:

$$\mathcal{Q}_n = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : x_1 \geq \sqrt{\sum_{j=2}^n x_j^2} \right\}.$$

- The rotated quadratic cone:

$$\mathcal{Q}_n^r = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : 2x_1x_2 \geq \sum_{j=3}^n x_j^2, x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0 \right\}.$$

Although these cones may seem to provide only limited expressive power they can be used to model a wide range of problems as demonstrated in [7].

### 10.2.1 Duality for conic quadratic optimization

The dual problem corresponding to the conic quadratic optimization problem (10.6) is given by

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{maximize} && (l^c)^T s_l^c - (u^c)^T s_u^c + (l^x)^T s_l^x - (u^x)^T s_u^x + c^f \\ & \text{subject to} && A^T y + s_l^x - s_u^x + s_n^x = c, \\ & && -y + s_l^c - s_u^c = 0, \\ & && s_l^c, s_u^c, s_l^x, s_u^x \geq 0, \\ & && s_n^x \in \mathcal{C}^*, \end{aligned} \tag{10.7}$$

where the dual cone  $\mathcal{C}^*$  is a Cartesian product of the cones

$$\mathcal{C}^* = \mathcal{C}_1^* \times \cdots \times \mathcal{C}_p^*,$$

where each  $\mathcal{C}_t^*$  is the dual cone of  $\mathcal{C}_t$ . For the cone types MOSEK can handle, the relation between the primal and dual cone is given as follows:

- The  $\mathbb{R}^n$  set:

$$\mathcal{C}_t = \mathbb{R}^{n_t} \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{C}_t^* = \{s \in \mathbb{R}^{n_t} : s = 0\}.$$

- The quadratic cone:

$$\mathcal{C}_t = \mathcal{Q}_{n_t} \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{C}_t^* = \mathcal{Q}_{n_t} = \left\{ s \in \mathbb{R}^{n_t} : s_1 \geq \sqrt{\sum_{j=2}^{n_t} s_j^2} \right\}.$$

- The rotated quadratic cone:

$$\mathcal{C}_t = \mathcal{Q}_{n_t}^r \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{C}_t^* = \mathcal{Q}_{n_t}^r = \left\{ s \in \mathbb{R}^{n_t} : 2s_1s_2 \geq \sum_{j=3}^{n_t} s_j^2, s_1 \geq 0, s_2 \geq 0 \right\}.$$

Please note that the dual problem of the dual problem is identical to the original primal problem.

### 10.2.2 Infeasibility for conic quadratic optimization

In case MOSEK finds a problem to be infeasible it reports a certificate of the infeasibility. This works exactly as for linear problems (see Section 10.1.2).

#### 10.2.2.1 Primal infeasible problems

If the problem (10.6) is infeasible, MOSEK will report a certificate of primal infeasibility: The dual solution reported is the certificate of infeasibility, and the primal solution is undefined.

A certificate of primal infeasibility is a feasible solution to the problem

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{maximize} && (l^c)^T s_l^c - (u^c)^T s_u^c + (l^x)^T s_l^x - (u^x)^T s_u^x \\
 & \text{subject to} && A^T y + s_l^x - s_u^x + s_n^x = 0, \\
 & && -y + s_l^c - s_u^c = 0, \\
 & && s_l^c, s_u^c, s_l^x, s_u^x \geq 0, \\
 & && s_n^x \in \mathcal{C}^*,
 \end{aligned} \tag{10.8}$$

such that the objective value is strictly positive.

#### 10.2.2.2 Dual infeasible problems

If the problem (10.7) is infeasible, MOSEK will report a certificate of dual infeasibility: The primal solution reported is the certificate of infeasibility, and the dual solution is undefined.

A certificate of dual infeasibility is a feasible solution to the problem

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{minimize} && c^T x \\
 & \text{subject to} && \hat{l}^c \leq Ax \leq \hat{u}^c, \\
 & && \hat{l}^x \leq x \leq \hat{u}^x, \\
 & && x \in \mathcal{C},
 \end{aligned} \tag{10.9}$$

where

$$\hat{l}_i^c = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } l_i^c > -\infty, \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad \text{and } \hat{u}_i^c := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } u_i^c < \infty, \\ \infty & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and

$$\hat{l}_j^x = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } l_j^x > -\infty, \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad \text{and } \hat{u}_j^x := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } u_j^x < \infty, \\ \infty & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

such that the objective value is strictly negative.

### 10.3 Semidefinite optimization

*Semidefinite optimization* is an extension of conic quadratic optimization (see Section 10.2) allowing positive semidefinite matrix variables to be used in addition to the usual scalar variables. A semidefinite optimization problem can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{minimize} && \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} c_j x_j + \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} \langle \overline{C}_j, \overline{X}_j \rangle + c^f \\
 & \text{subject to} && l_i^c \leq \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_{ij} x_j + \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} \langle \overline{A}_{ij}, \overline{X}_j \rangle \leq u_i^c, \quad i = 0, \dots, m-1 \\
 & && l_j^x \leq x_j \leq u_j^x, \quad j = 0, \dots, n-1 \\
 & && x \in \mathcal{C}, \overline{X}_j \in \mathcal{S}_{r_j}^+, \quad j = 0, \dots, p-1
 \end{aligned} \tag{10.10}$$

where the problem has  $p$  symmetric positive semidefinite variables  $\overline{X}_j \in \mathcal{S}_{r_j}^+$  of dimension  $r_j$  with symmetric coefficient matrices  $\overline{C}_j \in \mathcal{S}_{r_j}$  and  $\overline{A}_{i,j} \in \mathcal{S}_{r_j}$ . We use standard notation for the matrix inner product, i.e., for  $U, V \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  we have

$$\langle U, V \rangle := \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} U_{ij} V_{ij}.$$

With semidefinite optimization we can model a wide range of problems as demonstrated in [7].

#### 10.3.1 Duality for semidefinite optimization

The dual problem corresponding to the semidefinite optimization problem (10.10) is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{maximize} && (l^c)^T s_l^c - (u^c)^T s_u^c + (l^x)^T s_l^x - (u^x)^T s_u^x + c^f \\
 & \text{subject to} && c - A^T y + s_u^x - s_l^x = s_n^x, \\
 & && \overline{C}_j - \sum_{i=0}^m y_i \overline{A}_{ij} = \overline{S}_j, \quad j = 0, \dots, p-1 \\
 & && s_l^c - s_u^c = y, \\
 & && s_l^c, s_u^c, s_l^x, s_u^x \geq 0, \\
 & && s_n^x \in \mathcal{C}^*, \overline{S}_j \in \mathcal{S}_{r_j}^+, \quad j = 0, \dots, p-1
 \end{aligned} \tag{10.11}$$

where  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ ,  $A_{ij} = a_{ij}$ , which is similar to the dual problem for conic quadratic optimization (see Section 10.7), except for the addition of dual constraints

$$(\overline{C}_j - \sum_{i=0}^m y_i \overline{A}_{ij}) \in \mathcal{S}_{r_j}^+.$$

Note that the dual of the dual problem is identical to the original primal problem.



### 10.3.2 Infeasibility for semidefinite optimization

In case MOSEK finds a problem to be infeasible it reports a certificate of the infeasibility. This works exactly as for linear problems (see Section 10.1.2).

#### 10.3.2.1 Primal infeasible problems

If the problem (10.10) is infeasible, MOSEK will report a certificate of primal infeasibility: The dual solution reported is a certificate of infeasibility, and the primal solution is undefined.

A certificate of primal infeasibility is a feasible solution to the problem

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{maximize} && (l^c)^T s_l^c - (u^c)^T s_u^c + (l^x)^T s_l^x - (u^x)^T s_u^x \\
 & \text{subject to} && A^T y + s_l^x - s_u^x + s_n^x = 0, \\
 & && \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} y_i \bar{A}_{ij} + \bar{S}_j = 0, && j = 0, \dots, p-1 \\
 & && -y + s_l^c - s_u^c = 0, \\
 & && s_l^c, s_u^c, s_l^x, s_u^x \geq 0, \\
 & && s_n^x \in \mathcal{C}^*, \bar{S}_j \in \mathcal{S}_{r_j}^+, && j = 0, \dots, p-1
 \end{aligned} \tag{10.12}$$

such that the objective value is strictly positive.

#### 10.3.2.2 Dual infeasible problems

If the problem (10.11) is infeasible, MOSEK will report a certificate of dual infeasibility: The primal solution reported is the certificate of infeasibility, and the dual solution is undefined.

A certificate of dual infeasibility is a feasible solution to the problem

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{minimize} && \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} c_j x_j + \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} \langle \bar{C}_j, \bar{X}_j \rangle \\
 & \text{subject to} && \hat{l}_i^c \leq \sum_{j=1} a_{ij} x_j + \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} \langle \bar{A}_{ij}, \bar{X}_j \rangle \leq \hat{u}_i^c, \quad i = 0, \dots, m-1 \\
 & && \hat{l}_j^x \leq \frac{x}{\bar{X}_j} \leq \hat{u}_j^x, \\
 & && x \in \mathcal{C}, \bar{X}_j \in \mathcal{S}_{r_j}^+, && j = 0, \dots, p-1
 \end{aligned} \tag{10.13}$$

where

$$\hat{l}_i^c = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } l_i^c > -\infty, \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad \text{and } \hat{u}_i^c := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } u_i^c < \infty, \\ \infty & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and

$$\hat{l}_j^x = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } l_j^x > -\infty, \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad \text{and } \hat{u}_j^x := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } u_j^x < \infty, \\ \infty & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

such that the objective value is strictly negative.

## 10.4 Quadratic and quadratically constrained optimization

A convex quadratic and quadratically constrained optimization problem is an optimization problem of the form

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize} && \frac{1}{2}x^T Q^o x + c^T x + c^f \\ & \text{subject to} && l_k^c \leq \frac{1}{2}x^T Q^k x + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_{kj} x_j \leq u_k^c, \quad k = 0, \dots, m-1, \\ & && l_j^x \leq x_j \leq u_j^x, \quad j = 0, \dots, n-1, \end{aligned} \quad (10.14)$$

where  $Q^o$  and all  $Q^k$  are symmetric matrices. Moreover for convexity,  $Q^o$  must be a positive semidefinite matrix and  $Q^k$  must satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} -\infty < l_k^c &\Rightarrow Q^k \text{ is negative semidefinite,} \\ u_k^c < \infty &\Rightarrow Q^k \text{ is positive semidefinite,} \\ -\infty < l_k^c \leq u_k^c &\Rightarrow Q^k = 0. \end{aligned}$$

The convexity requirement is very important and it is strongly recommended that MOSEK is applied to convex problems only.

Note that any convex quadratic and quadratically constrained optimization problem can be reformulated as a conic optimization problem. It is our experience that for the majority of practical applications it is better to cast them as conic problems because

- the resulting problem is convex by construction, and
- the conic optimizer is more efficient than the optimizer for general quadratic problems.

See [7] for further details.

### 10.4.1 Duality for quadratic and quadratically constrained optimization

The dual problem corresponding to the quadratic and quadratically constrained optimization problem (10.14) is given by

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{maximize} && (l^c)^T s_l^c - (u^c)^T s_u^c + (l^x)^T s_l^x - (u^x)^T s_u^x + \frac{1}{2}x^T \left( \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} y_k Q^k - Q^o \right) x + c^f \\ & \text{subject to} && A^T y + s_l^x - s_u^x + \left( \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} y_k Q^k - Q^o \right) x = c, \\ & && -y + s_l^c - s_u^c = 0, \\ & && s_l^c, s_u^c, s_l^x, s_u^x \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (10.15)$$

The dual problem is related to the dual problem for linear optimization (see Section 10.2), but depend on variable  $x$  which in general can not be eliminated. In the solutions reported by MOSEK, the value of  $x$  is the same for the primal problem (10.14) and the dual problem (10.15).

### 10.4.2 Infeasibility for quadratic and quadratically constrained optimization

In case MOSEK finds a problem to be infeasible it reports a certificate of the infeasibility. This works exactly as for linear problems (see Section 10.1.2).

#### 10.4.2.1 Primal infeasible problems

If the problem (10.14) with all  $Q^k = 0$  is infeasible, MOSEK will report a certificate of primal infeasibility. As the constraints is the same as for a linear problem, the certificate of infeasibility is the same as for linear optimization (see Section 10.1.2.1).

#### 10.4.2.2 Dual infeasible problems

If the problem (10.15) with all  $Q^k = 0$  is infeasible, MOSEK will report a certificate of dual infeasibility: The primal solution reported is the certificate of infeasibility, and the dual solution is undefined.

A certificate of dual infeasibility is a feasible solution to the problem

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize} && c^T x \\ & \text{subject to} && \hat{l}^c \leq Ax \leq \hat{u}^c, \\ & && 0 \leq Q^o x \leq 0, \\ & && \hat{l}^x \leq x \leq \hat{u}^x, \end{aligned} \tag{10.16}$$

where

$$\hat{l}_i^c = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } l_i^c > -\infty, \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad \text{and } \hat{u}_i^c := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } u_i^c < \infty, \\ \infty & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and

$$\hat{l}_j^x = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } l_j^x > -\infty, \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad \text{and } \hat{u}_j^x := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } u_j^x < \infty, \\ \infty & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

such that the objective value is strictly negative.



## Chapter 11

# The optimizers for continuous problems

The most essential part of MOSEK is the optimizers. Each optimizer is designed to solve a particular class of problems i.e. linear, conic, or general nonlinear problems. The purpose of the present chapter is to discuss which optimizers are available for the continuous problem classes and how the performance of an optimizer can be tuned, if needed.

This chapter deals with the optimizers for *continuous problems* with no integer variables.

### 11.1 How an optimizer works

When the optimizer is called, it roughly performs the following steps:

Presolve:

Preprocessing to reduce the size of the problem.

Dualizer:

Choosing whether to solve the primal or the dual form of the problem.

Scaling:

Scaling the problem for better numerical stability.

Optimize:

Solve the problem using selected method.

The first three preprocessing steps are transparent to the user, but useful to know about for tuning purposes. In general, the purpose of the preprocessing steps is to make the actual optimization more efficient and robust.

### 11.1.1 Presolve

Before an optimizer actually performs the optimization the problem is preprocessed using the so-called presolve. The purpose of the presolve is to

- remove redundant constraints,
- eliminate fixed variables,
- remove linear dependencies,
- substitute out (implied) free variables, and
- reduce the size of the optimization problem in general.

After the presolved problem has been optimized the solution is automatically postsolved so that the returned solution is valid for the original problem. Hence, the presolve is completely transparent. For further details about the presolve phase, please see [8], [9].

It is possible to fine-tune the behavior of the presolve or to turn it off entirely. If presolve consumes too much time or memory compared to the reduction in problem size gained it may be disabled. This is done by setting the parameter `iparam.presolve_use` to `presolvemode.off`.

The two most time-consuming steps of the presolve are

- the eliminator, and
- the linear dependency check.

Therefore, in some cases it is worthwhile to disable one or both of these.

#### 11.1.1.1 Numerical issues in the presolve

During the presolve the problem is reformulated so that it hopefully solves faster. However, in rare cases the presolved problem may be harder to solve than the original problem. The presolve may also be infeasible although the original problem is not.

If it is suspected that presolved problem is much harder to solve than the original then it is suggested to first turn the eliminator off by setting the parameter `iparam.presolve_eliminator_use`. If that does not help, then trying to turn presolve off may help.

Since all computations are done in finite precision then the presolve employs some tolerances when concluding a variable is fixed or constraint is redundant. If it happens that MOSEK incorrectly concludes a problem is primal or dual infeasible, then it is worthwhile to try to reduce the parameters `dparam.presolve_tol_x` and `dparam.presolve_tol_s`. However, if actually help reducing the parameters then this should be taken as an indication of the problem is badly formulated.

### 11.1.1.2 Eliminator

The purpose of the eliminator is to eliminate free and implied free variables from the problem using substitution. For instance, given the constraints

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \sum x_j, \\ y, x &\geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

$y$  is an implied free variable that can be substituted out of the problem, if deemed worthwhile.

If the eliminator consumes too much time or memory compared to the reduction in problem size gained it may be disabled. This can be done with the parameter `iparam.presolve_eliminator_use` to `onoffkey.off`.

In rare cases the eliminator may cause that the problem becomes much hard to solve.

### 11.1.1.3 Linear dependency checker

The purpose of the linear dependency check is to remove linear dependencies among the linear equalities. For instance, the three linear equalities

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 1, \\ x_1 + 0.5x_2 &= 0.5, \\ 0.5x_2 + x_3 &= 0.5 \end{aligned}$$

contain exactly one linear dependency. This implies that one of the constraints can be dropped without changing the set of feasible solutions. Removing linear dependencies is in general a good idea since it reduces the size of the problem. Moreover, the linear dependencies are likely to introduce numerical problems in the optimization phase.

It is best practise to build models without linear dependencies. If the linear dependencies are removed at the modeling stage, the linear dependency check can safely be disabled by setting the parameter `iparam.presolve_lindep_use` to `onoffkey.off`.

## 11.1.2 Dualizer

All linear, conic, and convex optimization problems have an equivalent dual problem associated with them. MOSEK has built-in heuristics to determine if it is most efficient to solve the primal or dual problem. The form (primal or dual) solved is displayed in the MOSEK log. Should the internal heuristics not choose the most efficient form of the problem it may be worthwhile to set the dualizer manually by setting the parameters:

- `iparam.intpnt.solve_form`: In case of the interior-point optimizer.
- `iparam.sim.solve_form`: In case of the simplex optimizer.

Note that currently only linear problems may be dualized.

### 11.1.3 Scaling

Problems containing data with large and/or small coefficients, say  $1.0e + 9$  or  $1.0e - 7$ , are often hard to solve. Significant digits may be truncated in calculations with finite precision, which can result in the optimizer relying on inaccurate calculations. Since computers work in finite precision, extreme coefficients should be avoided. In general, data around the same "order of magnitude" is preferred, and we will refer to a problem, satisfying this loose property, as being *well-scaled*. If the problem is not well scaled, MOSEK will try to scale (multiply) constraints and variables by suitable constants. MOSEK solves the scaled problem to improve the numerical properties.

The scaling process is transparent, i.e. the solution to the original problem is reported. It is important to be aware that the optimizer terminates when the termination criterion is met on the scaled problem, therefore significant primal or dual infeasibilities may occur after unscaling for badly scaled problems. The best solution to this problem is to reformulate it, making it better scaled.

By default MOSEK heuristically chooses a suitable scaling. The scaling for interior-point and simplex optimizers can be controlled with the parameters `iparam.intpnt_scaling` and `iparam.sim_scaling` respectively.

### 11.1.4 Using multiple threads

The interior-point optimizers in MOSEK have been parallelized. This means that if you solve linear, quadratic, conic, or general convex optimization problem using the interior-point optimizer, you can take advantage of multiple CPU's.

By default MOSEK will automatically select the number of threads to be employed when solving the problem. However, the number of threads employed can be changed by setting the parameter `iparam.num_threads`. This should never exceed the number of cores on the computer.

The speed-up obtained when using multiple threads is highly problem and hardware dependent, and consequently, it is advisable to compare single threaded and multi threaded performance for the given problem type to determine the optimal settings.

For small problems, using multiple threads is not be worthwhile and may even be counter productive.

## 11.2 Linear optimization

### 11.2.1 Optimizer selection

Two different types of optimizers are available for linear problems: The default is an interior-point method, and the alternatives are simplex methods. The optimizer can be selected using the parameter `iparam.optimizer`.



### 11.2.2 The interior-point optimizer

The purpose of this section is to provide information about the algorithm employed in MOSEK interior-point optimizer.

In order to keep the discussion simple it is assumed that MOSEK solves linear optimization problems on standard form

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize} && c^T x \\ & \text{subject to} && Ax = b, \\ & && x \geq 0. \end{aligned} \tag{11.1}$$

This is in fact what happens inside MOSEK; for efficiency reasons MOSEK converts the problem to standard form before solving, then convert it back to the input form when reporting the solution.

Since it is not known beforehand whether problem (11.1) has an optimal solution, is primal infeasible or is dual infeasible, the optimization algorithm must deal with all three situations. This is the reason that MOSEK solves the so-called homogeneous model

$$\begin{aligned} Ax - b\tau &= 0, \\ A^T y + s - c\tau &= 0, \\ -c^T x + b^T y - \kappa &= 0, \\ x, s, \tau, \kappa &\geq 0, \end{aligned} \tag{11.2}$$

where  $y$  and  $s$  correspond to the dual variables in (11.1), and  $\tau$  and  $\kappa$  are two additional scalar variables. Note that the homogeneous model (11.2) always has solution since

$$(x, y, s, \tau, \kappa) = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$$

is a solution, although not a very interesting one.

Any solution

$$(x^*, y^*, s^*, \tau^*, \kappa^*)$$

to the homogeneous model (11.2) satisfies

$$x_j^* s_j^* = 0 \text{ and } \tau^* \kappa^* = 0.$$

Moreover, there is always a solution that has the property

$$\tau^* + \kappa^* > 0.$$

First, assume that  $\tau^* > 0$ . It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
A \frac{x^*}{\tau^*} &= b, \\
A^T \frac{y^*}{\tau^*} + \frac{s^*}{\tau^*} &= c, \\
-c^T \frac{x^*}{\tau^*} + b^T \frac{y^*}{\tau^*} &= 0, \\
x^*, s^*, \tau^*, \kappa^* &\geq 0.
\end{aligned}$$

This shows that  $\frac{x^*}{\tau^*}$  is a primal optimal solution and  $(\frac{y^*}{\tau^*}, \frac{s^*}{\tau^*})$  is a dual optimal solution; this is reported as the optimal interior-point solution since

$$(x, y, s) = \left( \frac{x^*}{\tau^*}, \frac{y^*}{\tau^*}, \frac{s^*}{\tau^*} \right)$$

is a primal-dual optimal solution.

On other hand, if  $\kappa^* > 0$  then

$$\begin{aligned}
Ax^* &= 0, \\
A^T y^* + s^* &= 0, \\
-c^T x^* + b^T y^* &= \kappa^*, \\
x^*, s^*, \tau^*, \kappa^* &\geq 0.
\end{aligned}$$

This implies that at least one of

$$-c^T x^* > 0 \tag{11.3}$$

or

$$b^T y^* > 0 \tag{11.4}$$

is satisfied. If (11.3) is satisfied then  $x^*$  is a certificate of dual infeasibility, whereas if (11.4) is satisfied then  $y^*$  is a certificate of dual infeasibility.

In summary, by computing an appropriate solution to the homogeneous model, all information required for a solution to the original problem is obtained. A solution to the homogeneous model can be computed using a primal-dual interior-point algorithm [10].

### 11.2.2.1 Interior-point termination criterion

For efficiency reasons it is not practical to solve the homogeneous model exactly. Hence, an exact optimal solution or an exact infeasibility certificate cannot be computed and a reasonable termination criterion has to be employed.

In every iteration,  $k$ , of the interior-point algorithm a trial solution

$$(x^k, y^k, s^k, \tau^k, \kappa^k)$$

to homogeneous model is generated where

$$x^k, s^k, \tau^k, \kappa^k > 0.$$

Whenever the trial solution satisfies the criterion

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| A \frac{x^k}{\tau^k} - b \right\|_{\infty} &\leq \epsilon_p (1 + \|b\|_{\infty}), \\ \left\| A^T \frac{y^k}{\tau^k} + \frac{s^k}{\tau^k} - c \right\|_{\infty} &\leq \epsilon_d (1 + \|c\|_{\infty}), \text{ and} \\ \min \left( \frac{(x^k)^T s^k}{(\tau^k)^2}, \left| \frac{c^T x^k}{\tau^k} - \frac{b^T y^k}{\tau^k} \right| \right) &\leq \epsilon_g \max \left( 1, \frac{\min(|c^T x^k|, |b^T y^k|)}{\tau^k} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (11.5)$$

the interior-point optimizer is terminated and

$$\frac{(x^k, y^k, s^k)}{\tau^k}$$

is reported as the primal-dual optimal solution. The interpretation of (11.5) is that the optimizer is terminated if

- $\frac{x^k}{\tau^k}$  is approximately primal feasible,
- $\left( \frac{y^k}{\tau^k}, \frac{s^k}{\tau^k} \right)$  is approximately dual feasible, and
- the duality gap is almost zero.

On the other hand, if the trial solution satisfies

$$-\epsilon_i c^T x^k > \frac{\|c\|_{\infty}}{\max(1, \|b\|_{\infty})} \|Ax^k\|_{\infty}$$

then the problem is declared dual infeasible and  $x^k$  is reported as a certificate of dual infeasibility. The motivation for this stopping criterion is as follows: First assume that  $\|Ax^k\|_{\infty} = 0$ ; then  $x^k$  is an exact certificate of dual infeasibility. Next assume that this is not the case, i.e.

$$\|Ax^k\|_{\infty} > 0,$$

and define

$$\bar{x} := \epsilon_i \frac{\max(1, \|b\|_{\infty})}{\|Ax^k\|_{\infty} \|c\|_{\infty}} x^k.$$

It is easy to verify that

$$\|A\bar{x}\|_{\infty} = \epsilon_i \frac{\max(1, \|b\|_{\infty})}{\|c\|_{\infty}} \text{ and } -c^T \bar{x} > 1,$$

which shows  $\bar{x}$  is an approximate certificate of dual infeasibility where  $\epsilon_i$  controls the quality of the approximation. A smaller value means a better approximation.

Tolerance	Parameter name
$\epsilon_p$	<code>dparam.intpnt_tol_pfeas</code>
$\epsilon_d$	<code>dparam.intpnt_tol_dfeas</code>
$\epsilon_g$	<code>dparam.intpnt_tol_rel_gap</code>
$\epsilon_i$	<code>dparam.intpnt_tol_infeas</code>

Table 11.1: Parameters employed in termination criterion.

Finally, if

$$\epsilon_i b^T y^k > \frac{\|b\|_\infty}{\max(1, \|c\|_\infty)} \|A^T y^k + s^k\|_\infty$$

then  $y^k$  is reported as a certificate of primal infeasibility.

It is possible to adjust the tolerances  $\epsilon_p$ ,  $\epsilon_d$ ,  $\epsilon_g$  and  $\epsilon_i$  using parameters; see table 11.1 for details. The default values of the termination tolerances are chosen such that for a majority of problems appearing in practice it is not possible to achieve much better accuracy. Therefore, tightening the tolerances usually is not worthwhile. However, an inspection of (11.5) reveals that quality of the solution is dependent on  $\|b\|_\infty$  and  $\|c\|_\infty$ ; the smaller the norms are, the better the solution accuracy.

The interior-point method as implemented by MOSEK will converge toward optimality and primal and dual feasibility at the same rate [10]. This means that if the optimizer is stopped prematurely then it is very unlikely that either the primal or dual solution is feasible. Another consequence is that in most cases all the tolerances,  $\epsilon_p$ ,  $\epsilon_d$  and  $\epsilon_g$ , has to be relaxed together to achieve an effect.

In some cases the interior-point method terminates having found a solution not too far from meeting the optimality condition (11.5). A solution is defined as *near optimal* if scaling  $\epsilon_p$ ,  $\epsilon_d$  and  $\epsilon_g$  by any number  $\epsilon_n \in [1.0, +\infty]$  conditions (11.5) are satisfied.

A near optimal solution is therefore of lower quality but still potentially valuable. If for instance the solver stalls, i.e. it can make no more significant progress towards the optimal solution, a near optimal solution could be available and be good enough for the user.

The basis identification discussed in section 11.2.2.2 requires an optimal solution to work well; hence basis identification should be turned off if the termination criterion is relaxed.

To conclude the discussion in this section, relaxing the termination criterion is usually not worthwhile.

### 11.2.2.2 Basis identification

An interior-point optimizer does not return an optimal basic solution unless the problem has a unique primal and dual optimal solution. Therefore, the interior-point optimizer has an optional post-processing step that computes an optimal basic solution starting from the optimal interior-point solution. More information about the basis identification procedure may be found in [11].

Please note that a basic solution is often more accurate than an interior-point solution.

By default MOSEK performs a basis identification. However, if a basic solution is not needed, the

basis identification procedure can be turned off. The parameters

- `iparam.intpnt.basis`,
- `iparam.bi_ignore_max_iter`, and
- `iparam.bi_ignore_num_error`

controls when basis identification is performed.

### 11.2.2.3 The interior-point log

Below is a typical log output from the interior-point optimizer presented:

```

Optimizer - threads           : 1
Optimizer - solved problem    : the dual
Optimizer - Constraints       : 2
Optimizer - Cones             : 0
Optimizer - Scalar variables  : 6          conic           : 0
Optimizer - Semi-definite variables: 0      scalarized        : 0
Factor    - setup time        : 0.00       dense det. time   : 0.00
Factor    - ML order time     : 0.00       GP order time     : 0.00
Factor    - nonzeros before factor : 3      after factor      : 3
Factor    - dense dim.        : 0          flops             : 7.00e+001
ITE PFEAS  DFEAS  GFEAS  PRSTATUS  POBJ      DOBJ      MU      TIME
0  1.0e+000  8.6e+000  6.1e+000  1.00e+000  0.000000000e+000 -2.208000000e+003 1.0e+000 0.00
1  1.1e+000  2.5e+000  1.6e-001  0.00e+000 -7.901380925e+003 -7.394611417e+003 2.5e+000 0.00
2  1.4e-001  3.4e-001  2.1e-002  8.36e-001 -8.113031650e+003 -8.055866001e+003 3.3e-001 0.00
3  2.4e-002  5.8e-002  3.6e-003  1.27e+000 -7.777530698e+003 -7.766471080e+003 5.7e-002 0.01
4  1.3e-004  3.2e-004  2.0e-005  1.08e+000 -7.668323435e+003 -7.668207177e+003 3.2e-004 0.01
5  1.3e-008  3.2e-008  2.0e-009  1.00e+000 -7.668000027e+003 -7.668000015e+003 3.2e-008 0.01
6  1.3e-012  3.2e-012  2.0e-013  1.00e+000 -7.667999994e+003 -7.667999994e+003 3.2e-012 0.01

```

The first line displays the number of threads used by the optimizer and second line tells that the optimizer choose to solve the dual problem rather than the primal problem. The next line displays the problem dimensions as seen by the optimizer, and the "Factor..." lines show various statistics. This is followed by the iteration log.

Using the same notation as in section 11.2.2 the columns of the iteration log has the following meaning:

- ITE: Iteration index.
- PFEAS:  $\|Ax^k - b\tau^k\|_\infty$ . The numbers in this column should converge monotonically towards zero but may stall at low level due to rounding errors.
- DFEAS:  $\|A^T y^k + s^k - c\tau^k\|_\infty$ . The numbers in this column should converge monotonically toward to zero but may stall at low level due to rounding errors.
- GFEAS:  $\| -cx^k + b^T y^k - \kappa^k \|_\infty$ . The numbers in this column should converge monotonically toward to zero but may stall at low level due to rounding errors.
- PRSTATUS: This number converge to 1 if the problem has an optimal solution whereas it converge to  $-1$  if that is not the case.

- POBJ:  $c^T x^k / \tau^k$ . An estimate for the primal objective value.
- DOBJ:  $b^T y^k / \tau^k$ . An estimate for the dual objective value.
- MU:  $\frac{(x^k)^T s^k + \tau^k \kappa^k}{n+1}$ . The numbers in this column should always converge monotonically to zero.
- TIME: Time spend since the optimization started.

### 11.2.3 The simplex based optimizer

An alternative to the interior-point optimizer is the simplex optimizer.

The simplex optimizer uses a different method that allows exploiting an initial guess for the optimal solution to reduce the solution time. Depending on the problem it may be faster or slower to use an initial guess; see section 11.2.4 for a discussion.

MOSEK provides both a primal and a dual variant of the simplex optimizer — we will return to this later.

#### 11.2.3.1 Simplex termination criterion

The simplex optimizer terminates when it finds an optimal basic solution or an infeasibility certificate. A basic solution is optimal when it is primal and dual feasible; see (10.1) and (10.2) for a definition of the primal and dual problem. Due the fact that to computations are performed in finite precision MOSEK allows violation of primal and dual feasibility within certain tolerances. The user can control the allowed primal and dual infeasibility with the parameters `dparam.basis_tol_x` and `dparam.basis_tol_s`.

#### 11.2.3.2 Starting from an existing solution

When using the simplex optimizer it may be possible to reuse an existing solution and thereby reduce the solution time significantly. When a simplex optimizer starts from an existing solution it is said to perform a *hot-start*. If the user is solving a sequence of optimization problems by solving the problem, making modifications, and solving again, MOSEK will hot-start automatically.

Setting the parameter `iparam.optimizer` to `optimizertype.free_simplex` instructs MOSEK to select automatically between the primal and the dual simplex optimizers. Hence, MOSEK tries to choose the best optimizer for the given problem and the available solution.

By default MOSEK uses presolve when performing a hot-start. If the optimizer only needs very few iterations to find the optimal solution it may be better to turn off the presolve.

#### 11.2.3.3 Numerical difficulties in the simplex optimizers

Though MOSEK is designed to minimize numerical instability, completely avoiding it is impossible when working in finite precision. MOSEK counts a "numerical unexpected behavior" event inside the optimizer as a *set-back*. The user can define how many set-backs the optimizer accepts; if that number

is exceeded, the optimization will be aborted. Set-backs are implemented to avoid long sequences where the optimizer tries to recover from an unstable situation.

Set-backs are, for example, repeated singularities when factorizing the basis matrix, repeated loss of feasibility, degeneracy problems (no progress in objective) and other events indicating numerical difficulties. If the simplex optimizer encounters a lot of set-backs the problem is usually badly scaled; in such a situation try to reformulate into a better scaled problem. Then, if a lot of set-backs still occur, trying one or more of the following suggestions may be worthwhile:

- Raise tolerances for allowed primal or dual feasibility: Hence, increase the value of
  - `dparam.basis_tol_x`, and
  - `dparam.basis_tol_s`.
- Raise or lower pivot tolerance: Change the `dparam.simplex_abs_tol_piv` parameter.
- Switch optimizer: Try another optimizer.
- Switch off crash: Set both `iparam.sim_primal_crash` and `iparam.sim_dual_crash` to 0.
- Experiment with other pricing strategies: Try different values for the parameters
  - `iparam.sim_primal_selection` and
  - `iparam.sim_dual_selection`.
- If you are using hot-starts, in rare cases switching off this feature may improve stability. This is controlled by the `iparam.sim_hotstart` parameter.
- Increase maximum set-backs allowed controlled by `iparam.sim_max_num_setbacks`.
- If the problem repeatedly becomes infeasible try switching off the special degeneracy handling. See the parameter `iparam.sim_degen` for details.

#### 11.2.4 The interior-point or the simplex optimizer?

Given a linear optimization problem, which optimizer is the best: The primal simplex, the dual simplex or the interior-point optimizer?

It is impossible to provide a general answer to this question, however, the interior-point optimizer behaves more predictably — it tends to use between 20 and 100 iterations, almost independently of problem size — but cannot perform hot-start, while simplex can take advantage of an initial solution, but is less predictable for cold-start. The interior-point optimizer is used by default.

#### 11.2.5 The primal or the dual simplex variant?

MOSEK provides both a primal and a dual simplex optimizer. Predicting which simplex optimizer is faster is impossible, however, in recent years the dual optimizer has seen several algorithmic and computational improvements, which, in our experience, makes it faster on average than the primal simplex optimizer. Still, it depends much on the problem structure and size.

Setting the `iparam.optimizer` parameter to `optimizertype.free_simplex` instructs MOSEK to choose which simplex optimizer to use automatically.

To summarize, if you want to know which optimizer is faster for a given problem type, you should try all the optimizers.

Alternatively, use the concurrent optimizer presented in Section 11.6.3.

## 11.3 Linear network optimization

### 11.3.1 Network flow problems

Linear optimization problems with network flow structure can often be solved significantly faster with a specialized version of the simplex method [12] than with the general solvers.

MOSEK includes a network simplex solver which frequently solves network problems significantly faster than the standard simplex optimizers.

To use the network simplex optimizer, do the following:

- Input the network flow problem as an ordinary linear optimization problem.
- Set the parameters
  - `iparam.optimizer` to `optimizertype.network_primal_simplex`.
- Optimize the problem using `Task.optimize`.

MOSEK will automatically detect the network structure and apply the specialized simplex optimizer.

## 11.4 Conic optimization

### 11.4.1 The interior-point optimizer

For conic optimization problems only an interior-point type optimizer is available. The interior-point optimizer is an implementation of the so-called homogeneous and self-dual algorithm. For a detailed description of the algorithm, please see [13].

#### 11.4.1.1 Interior-point termination criteria

The parameters controlling when the conic interior-point optimizer terminates are shown in Table 11.2.



Parameter name	Purpose
<code>dparam.intpnt_co_tol_pfeas</code>	Controls primal feasibility
<code>dparam.intpnt_co_tol_dfeas</code>	Controls dual feasibility
<code>dparam.intpnt_co_tol_rel_gap</code>	Controls relative gap
<code>dparam.intpnt_tol_infeas</code>	Controls when the problem is declared infeasible
<code>dparam.intpnt_co_tol_mu_red</code>	Controls when the complementarity is reduced enough

Table 11.2: Parameters employed in termination criterion.

## 11.5 Nonlinear convex optimization

### 11.5.1 The interior-point optimizer

For quadratic, quadratically constrained, and general convex optimization problems an interior-point type optimizer is available. The interior-point optimizer is an implementation of the homogeneous and self-dual algorithm. For a detailed description of the algorithm, please see [14], [15].

#### 11.5.1.1 The convexity requirement

Continuous nonlinear problems are required to be convex. For quadratic problems MOSEK test this requirement before optimizing. Specifying a non-convex problem results in an error message.

The following parameters are available to control the convexity check:

- `iparam.check_convexity`: Turn convexity check on/off.
- `dparam.check_convexity_rel_tol`: Tolerance for convexity check.
- `iparam.log_check_convexity`: Turn on more log information for debugging.

#### 11.5.1.2 The differentiability requirement

The nonlinear optimizer in MOSEK requires both first order and second order derivatives. This of course implies care should be taken when solving problems involving non-differentiable functions.

For instance, the function

$$f(x) = x^2$$

is differentiable everywhere whereas the function

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

is only differentiable for  $x > 0$ . In order to make sure that MOSEK evaluates the functions at points where they are differentiable, the function domains must be defined by setting appropriate variable bounds.

Parameter name	Purpose
<code>dparam.intpnt_nl_tol_pfeas</code>	Controls primal feasibility
<code>dparam.intpnt_nl_tol_dfeas</code>	Controls dual feasibility
<code>dparam.intpnt_nl_tol_rel_gap</code>	Controls relative gap
<code>dparam.intpnt_tol_infeas</code>	Controls when the problem is declared infeasible
<code>dparam.intpnt_nl_tol_mu_red</code>	Controls when the complementarity is reduced enough

Table 11.3: Parameters employed in termination criteria.

In general, if a variable is not ranged MOSEK will only evaluate that variable at points strictly within the bounds. Hence, imposing the bound

$$x \geq 0$$

in the case of  $\sqrt{x}$  is sufficient to guarantee that the function will only be evaluated in points where it is differentiable.

However, if a function is differentiable on closed a range, specifying the variable bounds is not sufficient. Consider the function

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{1-x}. \quad (11.6)$$

In this case the bounds

$$0 \leq x \leq 1$$

will not guarantee that MOSEK only evaluates the function for  $x$  between 0 and 1 . To force MOSEK to strictly satisfy both bounds on ranged variables set the parameter `iparam.intpnt_starting_point` to `startpointtype.satisfy_bounds`.

For efficiency reasons it may be better to reformulate the problem than to force MOSEK to observe ranged bounds strictly. For instance, (11.6) can be reformulated as follows

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \\ 0 &= 1 - x - y \\ 0 &\leq x \\ 0 &\leq y. \end{aligned}$$

### 11.5.1.3 Interior-point termination criteria

The parameters controlling when the general convex interior-point optimizer terminates are shown in Table 11.3.

## 11.6 Solving problems in parallel

If a computer has multiple CPUs, or has a CPU with multiple cores, it is possible for MOSEK to take advantage of this to speed up solution times.

### 11.6.1 Thread safety

The MOSEK API is thread-safe provided that a task is only modified or accessed from one thread at any given time — accessing two separate tasks from two separate threads at the same time is safe. Sharing an environment between threads is safe.

### 11.6.2 The parallelized interior-point optimizer

The interior-point optimizer is capable of using multiple CPUs or cores. This implies that whenever the MOSEK interior-point optimizer solves an optimization problem, it will try to divide the work so that each core gets a share of the work. The user decides how many cores MOSEK should exploit.

It is not always possible to divide the work equally, and often parts of the computations and the coordination of the work is processed sequentially, even if several cores are present. Therefore, the speed-up obtained when using multiple cores is highly problem dependent. However, as a rule of thumb, if the problem solves very quickly, i.e. in less than 60 seconds, it is not advantageous to use the parallel option.

The `iparam.num_threads` parameter sets the number of threads (and therefore the number of cores) that the interior point optimizer will use.

### 11.6.3 The concurrent optimizer

An alternative to the parallel interior-point optimizer is the *concurrent optimizer*. The idea of the concurrent optimizer is to run multiple optimizers on the same problem concurrently, for instance, it allows you to apply the interior-point and the dual simplex optimizers to a linear optimization problem concurrently. The concurrent optimizer terminates when the first of the applied optimizers has terminated successfully, and it reports the solution of the fastest optimizer. In that way a new optimizer has been created which essentially performs as the fastest of the interior-point and the dual simplex optimizers. Hence, the concurrent optimizer is the best one to use if there are multiple optimizers available in MOSEK for the problem and you cannot say beforehand which one will be faster.

Note in particular that any solution present in the task will also be used for hot-starting the simplex algorithms. One possible scenario would therefore be running a hot-start dual simplex in parallel with interior point, taking advantage of both the stability of the interior-point method and the ability of the simplex method to use an initial solution.

By setting the

`iparam.optimizer`

parameter to

Optimizer	Associated parameter	Default priority
<code>optimizertype.intpnt</code>	<code>iparam.concurrent_priority_intpnt</code>	4
<code>optimizertype.free_simplex</code>	<code>iparam.concurrent_priority_free_simplex</code>	3
<code>optimizertype.primal_simplex</code>	<code>iparam.concurrent_priority_primal_simplex</code>	2
<code>optimizertype.dual_simplex</code>	<code>iparam.concurrent_priority_dual_simplex</code>	1

Table 11.4: Default priorities for optimizer selection in concurrent optimization.

`optimizertype.concurrent`

the concurrent optimizer chosen.

The number of optimizers used in parallel is determined by the

`iparam.concurrent_num_optimizers`.

parameter. Moreover, the optimizers are selected according to a preassigned priority with optimizers having the highest priority being selected first. The default priority for each optimizer is shown in Table 11.6.3. For example, setting the `iparam.concurrent_num_optimizers` parameter to 2 tells the concurrent optimizer to apply the two optimizers with highest priorities: In the default case that means the interior-point optimizer and one of the simplex optimizers.

### 11.6.3.1 Concurrent optimization through the API

The following example shows how to call the concurrent optimizer through the API.

```
##
# Copyright: Copyright (c) MOSEK ApS, Denmark. All rights reserved.
#
# File: concurrent1.py
#
# Purpose: To demonstrate how to optimize in parallel using the
# concurrent optimizer.
##

import sys

import mosek

from mosek.array import array

# Since the actual value of Infinity is ignored, we define it solely
# for symbolic purposes:
inf = 0.0

# Define a stream printer to grab output from MOSEK
def streamprinter(text):
    sys.stdout.write(text)
    sys.stdout.flush()
```

```

# We might write everything directly as a script, but it looks nicer
# to create a function.
def main (args):
    # Open MOSEK and create an environment and task
    # Create a MOSEK environment
    env = mosek.Env ()
    # Attach a printer to the environment
    env.set_Stream (mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)

    # Create a task
    task = env.Task(0,0)
    # Attach a printer to the task
    task.set_Stream (mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)

    task.readdata(args[0])
    task.putintparam(mosek.iparam.optimizer,
                    mosek.optimizertype.concurrent)

    task.putintparam(mosek.iparam.concurrent_num_optimizers, 2)

    task.optimize()

    task.solutionsummary(mosek.streamtype.msg)

# call the main function
try:
    main (sys.argv[1:])
except mosek.Exception as e:
    print ("ERROR: %s" % str(e.code))
    if msg is not None:
        print ("\t%s" % e.msg)
    sys.exit(1)
except:
    import traceback
    traceback.print_exc()
    sys.exit(1)

sys.exit(0)

```

#### 11.6.4 A more flexible concurrent optimizer

MOSEK also provides a more flexible method of concurrent optimization by using the function `Task.optimizeconcurrent`. The main advantages of this function are that it allows the calling application to assign arbitrary values to the parameters of each task, and that call-back functions can be attached to each task. This may be useful in the following situation: Assume that you know the primal simplex optimizer to be the best optimizer for your problem, but that you do not know which of the available selection strategies (as defined by the `iparam.sim_primal_selection` parameter) is the best. In this case you can solve the problem with the primal simplex optimizer using several different selection strategies concurrently.

An example demonstrating the usage of the `Task.optimizeconcurrent` function is included below. The example solves a single problem using the interior-point and primal simplex optimizers in parallel.

```
##
```



```
# Optimize task and task_list[0] in parallel.
# The problem data i.e. C, A, etc.
# is copied from task to task_list[0].
task.optimizeconcurrent(task_list)

task.solutionsummary(mosek.streamtype.log)

# call the main function
try:
    main (sys.argv[1:])
except mosek.Exception as e:
    print ("ERROR: %s" % str(e.errno))
    if e.msg is not None:
        print ("\t%s" % e.msg)
    sys.exit(1)
except:
    import traceback
    traceback.print_exc()
    sys.exit(1)
```





## Chapter 12

# The optimizers for mixed-integer problems

A problem is a mixed-integer optimization problem when one or more of the variables are constrained to be integer valued. MOSEK contains two optimizers for mixed integer problems that is capable for solving mixed-integer

- linear,
- quadratic and quadratically constrained, and
- conic

problems.

Readers unfamiliar with integer optimization are recommended to consult some relevant literature, e.g. the book [16] by Wolsey.

### 12.1 Some concepts and facts related to mixed-integer optimization

It is important to understand that in a worst-case scenario, the time required to solve integer optimization problems grows exponentially with the size of the problem. For instance, assume that a problem contains  $n$  binary variables, then the time required to solve the problem in the worst case may be proportional to  $2^n$ . The value of  $2^n$  is huge even for moderate values of  $n$ .

In practice this implies that the focus should be on computing a near optimal solution quickly rather than at locating an optimal solution. Even if the problem is only solved approximately, it is important to know how far the approximate solution is from an optimal one. In order to say something about the goodness of an approximate solution then the concept of a relaxation is important.

Name	Run-to-run deterministic	Parallelized	Strength	Cost
Mixed-integer conic	Yes	Yes	Conic	Free add-on
Mixed-integer	No	Partial	Linear	Payed add-on

Table 12.1: Mixed-integer optimizers.

The mixed-integer optimization problem

$$\begin{aligned}
 z^* = \quad & \text{minimize} && c^T x \\
 & \text{subject to} && Ax = b, \\
 & && x \geq 0 \\
 & && x_j \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \forall j \in \mathcal{J},
 \end{aligned} \tag{12.1}$$

has the continuous relaxation

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{z} = \quad & \text{minimize} && c^T x \\
 & \text{subject to} && Ax = b, \\
 & && x \geq 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{12.2}$$

The continuous relaxation is identical to the mixed-integer problem with the restriction that some variables must be integer removed.

There are two important observations about the continuous relaxation. Firstly, the continuous relaxation is usually much faster to optimize than the mixed-integer problem. Secondly if  $\hat{x}$  is any feasible solution to (12.1) and

$$\bar{z} := c^T \hat{x}$$

then

$$\underline{z} \leq z^* \leq \bar{z}.$$

This is an important observation since if it is only possible to find a near optimal solution within a reasonable time frame then the quality of the solution can nevertheless be evaluated. The value  $\underline{z}$  is a lower bound on the optimal objective value. This implies that the obtained solution is no further away from the optimum than  $\bar{z} - \underline{z}$  in terms of the objective value.

Whenever a mixed-integer problem is solved MOSEK reports this lower bound so that the quality of the reported solution can be evaluated.

## 12.2 The mixed-integer optimizers

MOSEK includes two mixed-integer optimizers which are compared in Table 12.1. Both optimizers can handle problems with linear, quadratic objective and constraints and conic constraints. However, a problem must not contain both quadratic objective and constraints and conic constraints.

The mixed-integer conic optimizer is specialized for solving linear and conic optimization problems. It can also solve pure quadratic and quadratically constrained problems, these problems are automatically converted to conic problems before being solved. Whereas the mixed-integer optimizer deals with quadratic and quadratically constrained problems directly.

The mixed-integer conic optimizer is run-to-run deterministic. This means that if a problem is solved twice on the same computer with identical options then the obtained solution will be bit-for-bit identical for the two runs. However, if a time limit is set then this may not be case since the time taken to solve a problem is not deterministic. Moreover, the mixed-integer conic optimizer is parallelized i.e. it can exploit multiple cores during the optimization. Finally, the mixed-integer conic optimizer is a free add-on to the continuous optimizers. However, for some linear problems the mixed-integer optimizer may outperform the mixed-integer conic optimizer. On the other hand the mixed-integer conic optimizer is included with continuous optimizers free of charge and usually the fastest for conic problems.

None of the mixed-integer optimizers handles symmetric matrix variables i.e semi-definite optimization problems.

## 12.3 The mixed-integer conic optimizer

The mixed-integer conic optimizer is employed by setting the parameter `iparam.optimizer` to `optimizertype.mixed_int...`

The mixed-integer conic employs three phases:

Presolve:

In this phase the optimizer tries to reduce the size of the problem using preprocessing techniques. Moreover, it strengthens the continuous relaxation, if possible.

Heuristic:

Using heuristics the optimizer tries to guess a good feasible solution.

Optimization:

The optimal solution is located using a variant of the branch-and-cut method.

### 12.3.1 Presolve

In the preprocessing stage redundant variables and constraints are removed. The presolve stage can be turned off using the `iparam.mio_presolve_use` parameter.

### 12.3.2 Heuristic

Initially, the integer optimizer tries to guess a good feasible solution using a heuristic.

### 12.3.3 The optimization phase

This phase solves the problem using the branch and cut algorithm.

### 12.3.4 Caveats

The mixed-integer conic optimizer ignores the parameter

`iparam.mio.cont_sol:`

The user should fix all the integer variables at their optimal value and reoptimize instead of relying in this option.

## 12.4 The mixed-integer optimizer

The mixed-integer optimizer is employed by setting the parameter `iparam.optimizer` to `optimizertype.mixed_int`. In the following it is briefly described how the optimizer works.

The process of solving an integer optimization problem can be split in three phases:

Presolve:

In this phase the optimizer tries to reduce the size of the problem using preprocessing techniques. Moreover, it strengthens the continuous relaxation, if possible.

Heuristic:

Using heuristics the optimizer tries to guess a good feasible solution.

Optimization:

The optimal solution is located using a variant of the branch-and-cut method.

### 12.4.1 Presolve

In the preprocessing stage redundant variables and constraints are removed. The presolve stage can be turned off using the `iparam.mio.presolve.use` parameter.

### 12.4.2 Heuristic

Initially, the integer optimizer tries to guess a good feasible solution using different heuristics:

- First a very simple rounding heuristic is employed.
- Next, if deemed worthwhile, the *feasibility pump* heuristic is used.
- Finally, if the two previous stages did not produce a good initial solution, more sophisticated heuristics are used.

The following parameters can be used to control the effort made by the integer optimizer to find an initial feasible solution.

- `iparam.mio_heuristic_level`: Controls how sophisticated and computationally expensive a heuristic to employ.
- `dparam.mio_heuristic_time`: The minimum amount of time to spend in the heuristic search.
- `iparam.mio_feaspump_level`: Controls how aggressively the feasibility pump heuristic is used.

### 12.4.3 The optimization phase

This phase solves the problem using the branch and cut algorithm.

## 12.5 Termination criterion

In general, it is time consuming to find an exact feasible and optimal solution to an integer optimization problem, though in many practical cases it may be possible to find a sufficiently good solution. Therefore, the mixed-integer optimizer employs a relaxed feasibility and optimality criterion to determine when a satisfactory solution is located.

A candidate solution that is feasible to the continuous relaxation is said to be an integer feasible solution if the criterion

$$\min(|x_j| - \lfloor x_j \rfloor, \lceil x_j \rceil - |x_j|) \leq \max(\delta_1, \delta_2 |x_j|) \quad \forall j \in \mathcal{J}$$

is satisfied.

Whenever the integer optimizer locates an integer feasible solution it will check if the criterion

$$\bar{z} - \underline{z} \leq \max(\delta_3, \delta_4 \max(1, |\bar{z}|))$$

is satisfied. If this is the case, the integer optimizer terminates and reports the integer feasible solution as an optimal solution. Please note that  $\underline{z}$  is a valid lower bound determined by the integer optimizer during the solution process, i.e.

$$\underline{z} \leq z^*.$$

The lower bound  $\underline{z}$  normally increases during the solution process.

### 12.5.1 Relaxed termination

If an optimal solution cannot be located within a reasonable time, it may be advantageous to employ a relaxed termination criterion after some time. Whenever the integer optimizer locates an integer feasible solution and has spent at least the number of seconds defined by the `dparam.mio_disable_term_time` parameter on solving the problem, it will check whether the criterion

$$\bar{z} - \underline{z} \leq \max(\delta_5, \delta_6 \max(1, |\bar{z}|))$$

Tolerance	Parameter name
$\delta_1$	<code>dparam.mio_tol_abs_relax_int</code>
$\delta_2$	<code>dparam.mio_tol_rel_relax_int</code>
$\delta_3$	<code>dparam.mio_tol_abs_gap</code>
$\delta_4$	<code>dparam.mio_tol_rel_gap</code>
$\delta_5$	<code>dparam.mio_near_tol_abs_gap</code>
$\delta_6$	<code>dparam.mio_near_tol_rel_gap</code>

Table 12.2: Integer optimizer tolerances.

Parameter name	Delayed	Explanation
<code>iparam.mio_max_num_branches</code>	Yes	Maximum number of branches allowed.
<code>iparam.mio_max_num_relaxs</code>	Yes	Maximum number of relaxations allowed.
<code>iparam.mio_max_num_solutions</code>	Yes	Maximum number of feasible integer solutions allowed.

Table 12.3: Parameters affecting the termination of the integer optimizer.

is satisfied. If it is satisfied, the optimizer will report that the candidate solution is **near optimal** and then terminate. Please note that since this criteria depends on timing, the optimizer will not be run to run deterministic.

### 12.5.2 Important parameters

All  $\delta$  tolerances can be adjusted using suitable parameters — see Table 12.2. In Table 12.3 some other parameters affecting the integer optimizer termination criterion are shown. Please note that if the effect of a parameter is delayed, the associated termination criterion is applied only after some time, specified by the `dparam.mio_disable_term_time` parameter.

## 12.6 How to speed up the solution process

As mentioned previously, in many cases it is not possible to find an optimal solution to an integer optimization problem in a reasonable amount of time. Some suggestions to reduce the solution time are:

- Relax the termination criterion: In case the run time is not acceptable, the first thing to do is to relax the termination criterion — see Section 12.5 for details.
- Specify a good initial solution: In many cases a good feasible solution is either known or easily computed using problem specific knowledge. If a good feasible solution is known, it is usually worthwhile to use this as a starting point for the integer optimizer.
- Improve the formulation: A mixed-integer optimization problem may be impossible to solve in one form and quite easy in another form. However, it is beyond the scope of this manual

to discuss good formulations for mixed-integer problems. For discussions on this topic see for example [16].

## 12.7 Understanding solution quality

To determine the quality of the solution one should check the following:

- The solution status key returned by MOSEK.
- The *optimality gap*: A measure for how much the located solution can deviate from the optimal solution to the problem.
- Feasibility. How much the solution violates the constraints of the problem.

The *optimality gap* is a measure for how close the solution is to the optimal solution. The optimality gap is given by

$$\epsilon = |(\text{objective value of feasible solution}) - (\text{objective bound})|.$$

The objective value of the solution is guaranteed to be within  $\epsilon$  of the optimal solution.

The optimality gap can be retrieved through the solution item `dinfitem.mio_obj_abs_gap`. Often it is more meaningful to look at the optimality gap normalized with the magnitude of the solution. The relative optimality gap is available in `dinfitem.mio_obj_rel_gap`.





# Chapter 13

## The analyzers

### 13.1 The problem analyzer

The problem analyzer prints a detailed survey of the

- linear constraints and objective
- quadratic constraints
- conic constraints
- variables

of the model.

In the initial stages of model formulation the problem analyzer may be used as a quick way of verifying that the model has been built or imported correctly. In later stages it can help revealing special structures within the model that may be used to tune the optimizer's performance or to identify the causes of numerical difficulties.

The problem analyzer is run from the command line using the `-anapro` argument and produces something similar to the following (this is the problemanalyzer's survey of the `aflow30a` problem from the MIPLIB 2003 collection, see Appendix G for more examples):

Analyzing the problem

Constraints		Bounds		Variables	
upper bd:	421	ranged	: all	cont:	421
fixed :	58			bin :	421

-----

Objective, min cx		
range: min  c :	0.00000	min  c >0: 11.0000
distrib:	c	vars
	0	421

```

      [11, 100)      150
      [100, 500]    271
-----

Constraint matrix A has
      479 rows (constraints)
      842 columns (variables)
      2091 (0.518449%) nonzero entries (coefficients)

Row nonzeros, A_i
      range: min A_i: 2 (0.23753%)      max A_i: 34 (4.038%)
distrib:
      A_i      rows      rows%      acc%
           2      421      87.89      87.89
      [8, 15]      20      4.18      92.07
      [16, 31]     30      6.26      98.33
      [32, 34]      8      1.67     100.00

Column nonzeros, A_j
      range: min A_j: 2 (0.417537%)      max A_j: 3 (0.626305%)
distrib:
      A_j      cols      cols%      acc%
           2      435      51.66      51.66
           3      407      48.34     100.00

A nonzeros, A(i,j)
      range: min |A(i,j)|: 1.00000      max |A(i,j)|: 100.000
distrib:
      A(i,j)      coeffs
      [1, 10)      1670
      [10, 100]    421
-----

Constraint bounds, lb <= Ax <= ub
distrib:
      |b|      lbs      ubs
           0      421
      [1, 10]     58      58

Variable bounds, lb <= x <= ub
distrib:
      |b|      lbs      ubs
           0      842
      [1, 10)      421
      [10, 100]    421
-----

```

The survey is divided into six different sections, each described below. To keep the presentation short with focus on key elements the analyzer generally attempts to display information on issues relevant for the current model only: E.g., if the model does not have any conic constraints (this is the case in the example above) or any integer variables, those parts of the analysis will not appear.

### 13.1.1 General characteristics

The first part of the survey consists of a brief summary of the model's linear and quadratic constraints (indexed by  $i$ ) and variables (indexed by  $j$ ). The summary is divided into three subsections:

## Constraints

upper bd:

The number of upper bounded constraints,  $\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_{ij}x_j \leq u_i^c$

lower bd:

The number of lower bounded constraints,  $l_i^c \leq \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_{ij}x_j$

ranged :

The number of ranged constraints,  $l_i^c \leq \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_{ij}x_j \leq u_i^c$

fixed :

The number of fixed constraints,  $l_i^c = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_{ij}x_j = u_i^c$

free :

The number of free constraints

## Bounds

upper bd:

The number of upper bounded variables,  $x_j \leq u_j^x$

lower bd:

The number of lower bounded variables,  $l_k^x \leq x_j$

ranged :

The number of ranged variables,  $l_k^x \leq x_j \leq u_j^x$

fixed :

The number of fixed variables,  $l_k^x = x_j = u_j^x$

free :

The number of free variables

## Variables

cont:

The number of continuous variables,  $x_j \in \mathbb{R}$

bin :

The number of binary variables,  $x_j \in \{0, 1\}$

int :

The number of general integer variables,  $x_j \in \mathbb{Z}$

Only constraints, bounds and domains actually in the model will be reported on, cf. appendix G; if all entities in a section turn out to be of the same kind, the number will be replaced by **all** for brevity.

### 13.1.2 Objective

The second part of the survey focuses on (the linear part of) the objective, summarizing the optimization sense and the coefficients' absolute value range and distribution. The number of 0 (zero) coefficients is singled out (if any such variables are in the problem).

The range is displayed using three terms:

**min** |c|:

The minimum absolute value among all coefficients

**min** |c|>0:

The minimum absolute value among the nonzero coefficients

**max** |c|:

The maximum absolute value among the coefficients

If some of these extrema turn out to be equal, the display is shortened accordingly:

- If **min** |c| is greater than zero, the **min** |c|?0 term is obsolete and will not be displayed
- If only one or two different coefficients occur this will be displayed using **all** and an explicit listing of the coefficients

The absolute value distribution is displayed as a table summarizing the numbers by orders of magnitude (with a ratio of 10). Again, the number of variables with a coefficient of 0 (if any) is singled out. Each line of the table is headed by an interval (half-open intervals including their lower bounds), and is followed by the number of variables with their objective coefficient in this interval. Intervals with no elements are skipped.

### 13.1.3 Linear constraints

The third part of the survey displays information on the nonzero coefficients of the linear constraint matrix.

Following a brief summary of the matrix dimensions and the number of nonzero coefficients in total, three sections provide further details on how the nonzero coefficients are distributed by row-wise count (**A.i**), by column-wise count (**A.j**), and by absolute value (**|A(ij)|**). Each section is headed by a brief display of the distribution's range (**min** and **max**), and for the row/column-wise counts the corresponding densities are displayed too (in parentheses).

The distribution tables single out three particularly interesting counts: zero, one, and two nonzeros per row/column; the remaining row/column nonzeros are displayed by orders of magnitude (ratio 2). For each interval the relative and accumulated relative counts are also displayed.

Note that constraints may have both linear and quadratic terms, but the empty rows and columns reported in this part of the survey relate to the linear terms only. If empty rows and/or columns are found in the linear constraint matrix, the problem is analyzed further in order to determine if the

corresponding constraints have any quadratic terms or the corresponding variables are used in conic or quadratic constraints; cf. the last two examples of appendix G.

The distribution of the absolute values,  $|A(ij)|$ , is displayed just as for the objective coefficients described above.

### 13.1.4 Constraint and variable bounds

The fourth part of the survey displays distributions for the absolute values of the finite lower and upper bounds for both constraints and variables. The number of bounds at 0 is singled out and, otherwise, displayed by orders of magnitude (with a ratio of 10).

### 13.1.5 Quadratic constraints

The fifth part of the survey displays distributions for the nonzero elements in the gradient of the quadratic constraints, i.e. the nonzero row counts for the column vectors  $Qx$ . The table is similar to the tables for the linear constraints' nonzero row and column counts described in the survey's third part.

Note: Quadratic constraints may also have a linear part, but that will be included in the linear constraints survey; this means that if a problem has one or more pure quadratic constraints, part three of the survey will report an equal number of linear constraint rows with 0 (zero) nonzeros, cf. the last example in appendix G. Likewise, variables that appear in quadratic terms only will be reported as empty columns (0 nonzeros) in the linear constraint report.

### 13.1.6 Conic constraints

The last part of the survey summarizes the model's conic constraints. For each of the two types of cones, quadratic and rotated quadratic, the total number of cones are reported, and the distribution of the cones' dimensions are displayed using intervals. Cone dimensions of 2, 3, and 4 are singled out.

## 13.2 Analyzing infeasible problems

When developing and implementing a new optimization model, the first attempts will often be either infeasible, due to specification of inconsistent constraints, or unbounded, if important constraints have been left out.

In this chapter we will

- go over an example demonstrating how to locate infeasible constraints using the MOSEK infeasibility report tool,
- discuss in more general terms which properties that may cause infeasibilities, and
- present the more formal theory of infeasible and unbounded problems.

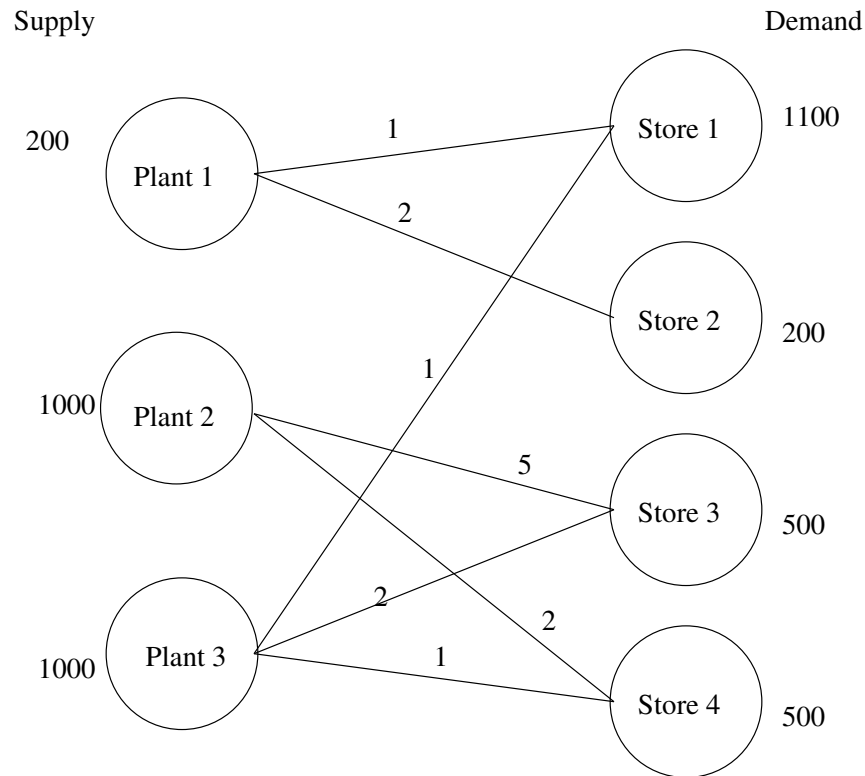


Figure 13.1: Supply, demand and cost of transportation.

Furthermore, chapter 14 contains a discussion on a specific method for repairing infeasibility problems where infeasibilities are caused by model parameters rather than errors in the model or the implementation.

### 13.2.1 Example: Primal infeasibility

A problem is said to be *primal infeasible* if no solution exists that satisfy all the constraints of the problem.

As an example of a primal infeasible problem consider the problem of minimizing the cost of transportation between a number of production plants and stores: Each plant produces a fixed number of goods, and each store has a fixed demand that must be met. Supply, demand and cost of transportation per unit are given in figure 13.1. The problem represented in figure 13.1 is infeasible, since the total demand

$$2300 = 1100 + 200 + 500 + 500$$

exceeds the total supply

$$2200 = 200 + 1000 + 1000$$

If we denote the number of transported goods from plant  $i$  to store  $j$  by  $x_{ij}$ , the problem can be formulated as the LP:

$$\begin{array}{llllllllllll}
 \text{minimize} & x_{11} & + & 2x_{12} & + & 5x_{23} & + & 2x_{24} & + & x_{31} & + & 2x_{33} & + & x_{34} \\
 \text{subject to} & x_{11} & + & x_{12} & & & & & & & & & & & \leq & 200, \\
 & & & & & x_{23} & + & x_{24} & & & & & & & \leq & 1000, \\
 & & & & & & & & & x_{31} & + & x_{33} & + & x_{34} & \leq & 1000, \\
 & x_{11} & & & & & & & & + & x_{31} & & & & = & 1100, \\
 & & x_{12} & & & & & & & & & & & & = & 200, \\
 & & & x_{23} & + & & & & & & & x_{33} & & & = & 500, \\
 & & & & & x_{24} & + & & & & & & x_{34} & = & 500, \\
 & x_{ij} & \geq & 0.
 \end{array} \tag{13.1}$$

Solving the problem (13.1) using MOSEK will result in a solution, a solution status and a problem status. Among the log output from the execution of MOSEK on the above problem are the lines:

```

Basic solution
Problem status : PRIMAL_INFEASIBLE
Solution status : PRIMAL_INFEASIBLE_CER

```

The first line indicates that the problem status is primal infeasible. The second line says that a *certificate of the infeasibility* was found. The certificate is returned in place of the solution to the problem.

### 13.2.2 Locating the cause of primal infeasibility

Usually a primal infeasible problem status is caused by a mistake in formulating the problem and therefore the question arises: "What is the cause of the infeasible status?" When trying to answer this question, it is often advantageous to follow these steps:

- Remove the objective function. This does not change the infeasible status but simplifies the problem, eliminating any possibility of problems related to the objective function.
- Consider whether your problem has some necessary conditions for feasibility and examine if these are satisfied, e.g. total supply should be greater than or equal to total demand.
- Verify that coefficients and bounds are reasonably sized in your problem.

If the problem is still primal infeasible, some of the constraints must be relaxed or removed completely. The MOSEK infeasibility report (Section 13.2.4) may assist you in finding the constraints causing the infeasibility.

Possible ways of relaxing your problem include:

- Increasing (decreasing) upper (lower) bounds on variables and constraints.

- Removing suspected constraints from the problem.

Returning to the transportation example, we discover that removing the fifth constraint

$$x_{12} = 200$$

makes the problem feasible.

### 13.2.3 Locating the cause of dual infeasibility

A problem may also be *dual infeasible*. In this case the primal problem is often unbounded, meaning that feasible solutions exist such that the objective tends towards infinity. An example of a dual infeasible and primal unbounded problem is:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & x_1 \\ \text{subject to} & x_1 \leq 5. \end{array}$$

To resolve a dual infeasibility the primal problem must be made more restricted by

- Adding upper or lower bounds on variables or constraints.
- Removing variables.
- Changing the objective.

#### 13.2.3.1 A cautious note

The problem

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & 0 \\ \text{subject to} & 0 \leq x_1, \\ & x_j \leq x_{j+1}, \quad j = 1, \dots, n-1, \\ & x_n \leq -1 \end{array}$$

is clearly infeasible. Moreover, if any one of the constraints are dropped, then the problem becomes feasible.

This illustrates the worst case scenario that all, or at least a significant portion, of the constraints are involved in the infeasibility. Hence, it may not always be easy or possible to pinpoint a few constraints which are causing the infeasibility.

### 13.2.4 The infeasibility report

MOSEK includes functionality for diagnosing the cause of a primal or a dual infeasibility. It can be turned on by setting the `iparam.infeas_report_auto` to `onoffkey.on`. This causes MOSEK to print a report on variables and constraints involved in the infeasibility.



The `iparam.infeas_report_level` parameter controls the amount of information presented in the infeasibility report. The default value is 1 .

#### 13.2.4.1 Example: Primal infeasibility

We will reuse the example (13.1) located in `infeas.lp`:

```
\
\ An example of an infeasible linear problem.
\
minimize
  obj: + 1 x11 + 2 x12 + 1 x13
        + 4 x21 + 2 x22 + 5 x23
        + 4 x31 + 1 x32 + 2 x33
st
  s0: + x11 + x12      <= 200
  s1: + x23 + x24      <= 1000
  s2: + x31 + x33 + x34 <= 1000
  d1: + x11 + x31      = 1100
  d2: + x12            = 200
  d3: + x23 + x33      = 500
  d4: + x24 + x34      = 500
bounds
end
```

Using the command line (please remember it accepts options following the C API format)

```
mosek -d iparam.infeas_report_auto onoffkey.on infeas.lp
```

MOSEK produces the following infeasibility report

MOSEK PRIMAL INFEASIBILITY REPORT.

Problem status: The problem is primal infeasible

The following constraints are involved in the primal infeasibility.

Index	Name	Lower bound	Upper bound	Dual lower	Dual upper
0	s0	NONE	2.000000e+002	0.000000e+000	1.000000e+000
2	s2	NONE	1.000000e+003	0.000000e+000	1.000000e+000
3	d1	1.100000e+003	1.100000e+003	1.000000e+000	0.000000e+000
4	d2	2.000000e+002	2.000000e+002	1.000000e+000	0.000000e+000

The following bound constraints are involved in the infeasibility.

Index	Name	Lower bound	Upper bound	Dual lower	Dual upper
8	x33	0.000000e+000	NONE	1.000000e+000	0.000000e+000
10	x34	0.000000e+000	NONE	1.000000e+000	0.000000e+000

The infeasibility report is divided into two sections where the first section shows which constraints that are important for the infeasibility. In this case the important constraints are the ones named `s0`, `s2`, `d1`, and `d2`. The values in the columns "Dual lower" and "Dual upper" are also useful, since a non-zero *dual lower* value for a constraint implies that the lower bound on the constraint is important for the infeasibility. Similarly, a non-zero *dual upper* value implies that the upper bound on the constraint is important for the infeasibility.

It is also possible to obtain the infeasible subproblem. The command line

```
mosek -d iparam.infeas_report.auto onoffkey.on infeas.lp -info rinfeas.lp
```

produces the files `rinfeas.bas.inf.lp`. In this case the content of the file `rinfeas.bas.inf.lp` is

```
minimize
  Obj: + CFIXVAR
st
  s0: + x11 + x12 <= 200
  s2: + x31 + x33 + x34 <= 1e+003
  d1: + x11 + x31 = 1.1e+003
  d2: + x12 = 200
bounds
  x11 free
  x12 free
  x13 free
  x21 free
  x22 free
  x23 free
  x31 free
  x32 free
  x24 free
  CFIXVAR = 0e+000
end
```

which is an optimization problem. This problem is identical to (13.1), except that the objective and some of the constraints and bounds have been removed. Executing the command

```
mosek -d MSK_IPAR_INFEAS_REPORT_AUTO MSK_ON infeas.bas.inf.lp
```

demonstrates that the reduced problem is **primal infeasible**. Since the reduced problem is usually smaller than original problem, it should be easier to locate the cause of the infeasibility in this rather than in the original (13.1).

#### 13.2.4.2 Example: Dual infeasibility

The example problem

```
maximize - 200 y1 - 1000 y2 - 1000 y3
          - 1100 y4 - 200 y5 - 500 y6
          - 500 y7
subject to
  x11: y1+y4 < 1
  x12: y1+y5 < 2
  x23: y2+y6 < 5
  x24: y2+y7 < 2
  x31: y3+y4 < 1
  x33: y3+y6 < 2
  x44: y3+y7 < 1
bounds
  y1 < 0
  y2 < 0
  y3 < 0
  y4 free
  y5 free
  y6 free
  y7 free
end
```

is dual infeasible. This can be verified by proving that

$$y_1=-1, y_2=-1, y_3=0, y_4=1, y_5=1$$

is a certificate of dual infeasibility. In this example the following infeasibility report is produced (slightly edited):

The following constraints are involved in the infeasibility.

Index	Name	Activity	Objective	Lower bound	Upper bound
0	x11	-1.000000e+00		NONE	1.000000e+00
4	x31	-1.000000e+00		NONE	1.000000e+00

The following variables are involved in the infeasibility.

Index	Name	Activity	Objective	Lower bound	Upper bound
3	y4	-1.000000e+00	-1.100000e+03	NONE	NONE

Interior-point solution

Problem status : DUAL\_INFEASIBLE

Solution status : DUAL\_INFEASIBLE\_CER

Primal - objective: 1.1000000000e+03 eq. infeas.: 0.00e+00 max bound infeas.: 0.00e+00 cone infeas.: 0.00e+00

Dual - objective: 0.0000000000e+00 eq. infeas.: 0.00e+00 max bound infeas.: 0.00e+00 cone infeas.: 0.00e+00

Let  $x^*$  denote the reported primal solution. MOSEK states

- that the problem is *dual infeasible*,
- that the reported solution is a certificate of dual infeasibility, and
- that the infeasibility measure for  $x^*$  is approximately zero.

Since it was an maximization problem, this implies that

$$c^t x^* > 0. \quad (13.2)$$

For a minimization problem this inequality would have been reversed — see (13.5).

From the infeasibility report we see that the variable y4, and the constraints x11 and x33 are involved in the infeasibility since these appear with non-zero values in the "Activity" column.

One possible strategy to "fix" the infeasibility is to modify the problem so that the certificate of infeasibility becomes invalid. In this case we may do one the following things:

- Put a lower bound in y3. This will directly invalidate the certificate of dual infeasibility.
- Increase the object coefficient of y3. Changing the coefficients sufficiently will invalidate the inequality (13.2) and thus the certificate.
- Put lower bounds on x11 or x31. This will directly invalidate the certificate of infeasibility.

Please note that modifying the problem to invalidate the reported certificate does *not* imply that the problem becomes dual feasible — the infeasibility may simply "move", resulting in a new infeasibility.

More often, the reported certificate can be used to give a hint about errors or inconsistencies in the model that produced the problem.

### 13.2.5 Theory concerning infeasible problems

This section discusses the theory of infeasibility certificates and how MOSEK uses a certificate to produce an infeasibility report. In general, MOSEK solves the problem

$$\begin{array}{llllll} \text{minimize} & & c^T x + c^f & & & \\ \text{subject to} & l^c & \leq & Ax & \leq & u^c, \\ & l^x & \leq & x & \leq & u^x \end{array} \quad (13.3)$$

where the corresponding dual problem is

$$\begin{array}{llll} \text{maximize} & (l^c)^T s_l^c - (u^c)^T s_u^c \\ & + (l^x)^T s_l^x - (u^x)^T s_u^x + c^f \\ \text{subject to} & A^T y + s_l^x - s_u^x & = & c, \\ & -y + s_l^c - s_u^c & = & 0, \\ & s_l^c, s_u^c, s_l^x, s_u^x \geq 0. \end{array} \quad (13.4)$$

We use the convention that for any bound that is not finite, the corresponding dual variable is fixed at zero (and thus will have no influence on the dual problem). For example

$$l_j^x = -\infty \Rightarrow (s_l^x)_j = 0$$

### 13.2.6 The certificate of primal infeasibility

A certificate of primal infeasibility is *any* solution to the homogenized dual problem

$$\begin{array}{llll} \text{maximize} & (l^c)^T s_l^c - (u^c)^T s_u^c \\ & + (l^x)^T s_l^x - (u^x)^T s_u^x \\ \text{subject to} & A^T y + s_l^x - s_u^x & = & 0, \\ & -y + s_l^c - s_u^c & = & 0, \\ & s_l^c, s_u^c, s_l^x, s_u^x \geq 0. \end{array}$$

with a positive objective value. That is,  $(s_l^{c*}, s_u^{c*}, s_l^{x*}, s_u^{x*})$  is a certificate of primal infeasibility if

$$(l^c)^T s_l^{c*} - (u^c)^T s_u^{c*} + (l^x)^T s_l^{x*} - (u^x)^T s_u^{x*} > 0$$

and

$$\begin{array}{ll} A^T y + s_l^{x*} - s_u^{x*} & = 0, \\ -y + s_l^{c*} - s_u^{c*} & = 0, \\ s_l^{c*}, s_u^{c*}, s_l^{x*}, s_u^{x*} & \geq 0. \end{array}$$

The well-known Farkas Lemma tells us that (13.3) is infeasible if and only if a certificate of primal infeasibility exists.

Let  $(s_l^{c*}, s_u^{c*}, s_l^{x*}, s_u^{x*})$  be a certificate of primal infeasibility then

$$(s_l^{c*})_i > 0 ((s_u^{c*})_i > 0)$$

implies that the lower (upper) bound on the  $i$  th constraint is important for the infeasibility. Furthermore,

$$(s_l^{x*})_j > 0 ((s_u^{x*})_i > 0)$$

implies that the lower (upper) bound on the  $j$  th variable is important for the infeasibility.

### 13.2.7 The certificate of dual infeasibility

A certificate of dual infeasibility is *any* solution to the problem

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & \bar{l}^c \leq Ax \leq \bar{u}^c, \\ & \bar{l}^x \leq x \leq \bar{u}^x \end{array}$$

with negative objective value, where we use the definitions

$$\bar{l}_i^c := \begin{cases} 0, & l_i^c > -\infty, \\ -\infty, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}, \quad \bar{u}_i^c := \begin{cases} 0, & u_i^c < \infty, \\ \infty, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and

$$\bar{l}_i^x := \begin{cases} 0, & l_i^x > -\infty, \\ -\infty, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{u}_i^x := \begin{cases} 0, & u_i^x < \infty, \\ \infty, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Stated differently, a certificate of dual infeasibility is any  $x^*$  such that

$$\begin{array}{llll} c^T x^* & < & 0, \\ \bar{l}^c & \leq & Ax^* & \leq & \bar{u}^c, \\ \bar{l}^x & \leq & x^* & \leq & \bar{u}^x \end{array} \tag{13.5}$$

The well-known Farkas Lemma tells us that (13.4) is infeasible if and only if a certificate of dual infeasibility exists.

Note that if  $x^*$  is a certificate of dual infeasibility then for any  $j$  such that

$$x_j^* \neq 0,$$

variable  $j$  is involved in the dual infeasibility.



# Chapter 14

## Primal feasibility repair

Section 13.2.2 discusses how MOSEK treats infeasible problems. In particular, it is discussed which information MOSEK returns when a problem is infeasible and how this information can be used to pinpoint the cause of the infeasibility.

In this section we discuss how to repair a primal infeasible problem by relaxing the constraints in a controlled way. For the sake of simplicity we discuss the method in the context of linear optimization.

### 14.1 Manual repair

Subsequently we discuss an automatic method for repairing an infeasible optimization problem. However, it should be observed that the best way to repair an infeasible problem usually depends on what the optimization problem models. For instance in many optimization problem it does not make sense to relax the constraints  $x \geq 0$  e.g. it is not possible to produce a negative quantity. Hence, whatever automatic method MOSEK provides it will never be as good as a method that exploits knowledge about what is being modelled. This implies that it is usually better to remove the underlying cause of infeasibility at the modelling stage.

Indeed consider the example

$$\begin{array}{llllllll}
 \text{minimize} & & & & & & & \\
 \text{subject to} & x_1 & + & x_2 & & & & = & 1, \\
 & & & & x_3 & + & x_4 & = & 1, \\
 & - & x_1 & & - & x_3 & & = & -1 + \epsilon \\
 & & - & x_2 & & - & x_4 & = & -1, \\
 & x_1, & & x_2, & & x_3, & & x_4 & \geq & 0
 \end{array} \tag{14.1}$$

then if we add the equalities together we obtain the implied equality

$$0 = \epsilon$$

which is infeasible for any  $\epsilon \neq 0$ . Here the infeasibility is caused by a linear dependency in the constraint matrix and that the right-hand side does not match if  $\epsilon \neq 0$ . Observe even if the problem is feasible then just a tiny perturbation to the right-hand side will make the problem infeasible. Therefore, even though the problem can be repaired then a much more robust solution is to avoid problems with linear dependent constraints. Indeed if a problem contains linear dependencies then the problem is either infeasible or contains redundant constraints. In the above case any of the equality constraints can be removed while not changing the set of feasible solutions.

To summarize linear dependencies in the constraints can give rise to infeasible problems and therefore it is better to avoid them. Note that most network flow models usually is formulated with one linear dependent constraint.

Next consider the problem

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{minimize} \\
 & \text{subject to} \quad x_1 - 0.01x_2 = 0 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad x_2 - 0.01x_3 = 0 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad x_3 - 0.01x_4 = 0 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad x_1 \geq -1.0e-9 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad x_1 \leq 1.0e-9 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad x_4 \leq -1.0e-4
 \end{aligned} \tag{14.2}$$

Now the MOSEK presolve for the sake of efficiency fix variables (and constraints) that has tight bounds where tightness is controlled by the parameter `dparam.presolve_tol_x`. Since, the bounds

$$-1.0e-9 \leq x_1 \leq 1.0e-9$$

are tight then the MOSEK presolve will fix variable  $x_1$  at the mid point between the bounds i.e. at 0. It easy to see that this implies  $x_4 = 0$  too which leads to the incorrect conclusion that the problem is infeasible. Observe tiny change of the size  $1.0e-9$  make the problem switch from feasible to infeasible. Such a problem is inherently unstable and is hard to solve. We normally call such a problem ill-posed. In general it is recommended to avoid ill-posed problems, but if that is not possible then one solution to this issue is to reduce the parameter to say `dparam.presolve_tol_x` to say  $1.0e-10$ . This will at least make sure that the presolve does not make the wrong conclusion.

## 14.2 Automatic repair

In this section we will describe the idea behind a method that automatically can repair an infeasible problem. The main idea can be described as follows.

Consider the linear optimization problem with  $m$  constraints and  $n$  variables

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{minimize} \quad c^T x + c^f \\
 & \text{subject to} \quad \begin{array}{lll} l^c & \leq & Ax \\ l^x & \leq & x \end{array} \leq \begin{array}{l} u^c \\ u^x \end{array},
 \end{aligned} \tag{14.3}$$

which is assumed to be infeasible.



One way of making the problem feasible is to reduce the lower bounds and increase the upper bounds. If the change is sufficiently large the problem becomes feasible. Now an obvious idea is to compute the optimal relaxation by solving an optimization problem. The problem

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{minimize} && p(v_l^c, v_u^c, v_l^x, v_u^x) \\
 & \text{subject to} && l^c \leq Ax + v_l^c - v_u^c \leq u^c, \\
 & && l^x \leq x + v_l^x - v_u^x \leq u^x, \\
 & && v_l^c, v_u^c, v_l^x, v_u^x \geq 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{14.4}$$

does exactly that. The additional variables  $(v_l^c)_i$ ,  $(v_u^c)_i$ ,  $(v_l^x)_j$  and  $(v_u^x)_j$  are *elasticity* variables because they allow a constraint to be violated and hence add some elasticity to the problem. For instance, the elasticity variable  $(v_l^c)_i$  controls how much the lower bound  $(l^c)_i$  should be relaxed to make the problem feasible. Finally, the so-called penalty function

$$p(v_l^c, v_u^c, v_l^x, v_u^x)$$

is chosen so it penalize changes to bounds. Given the weights

- $w_l^c \in \mathbb{R}^m$  (associated with  $l^c$ ),
- $w_u^c \in \mathbb{R}^m$  (associated with  $u^c$ ),
- $w_l^x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  (associated with  $l^x$ ),
- $w_u^x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  (associated with  $u^x$ ),

then a natural choice is

$$p(v_l^c, v_u^c, v_l^x, v_u^x) = (w_l^c)^T v_l^c + (w_u^c)^T v_u^c + (w_l^x)^T v_l^x + (w_u^x)^T v_u^x. \tag{14.5}$$

Hence, the penalty function  $p()$  is a weighted sum of the relaxation and therefore the problem (14.4) keeps the amount of relaxation at a minimum. Please observe that

- the problem (14.6) is always feasible.
- a negative weight implies problem (14.6) is unbounded. For this reason if the value of a weight is negative MOSEK fixes the associated elasticity variable to zero. Clearly, if one or more of the weights are negative may imply that it is not possible repair the problem.

A simple choice of weights is to let them all to be 1, but of course that does not take into account that constraints may have different importance.

### 14.2.1 Caveats

Observe if the infeasible problem

$$\begin{array}{llll}
\text{minimize} & x + z & & \\
\text{subject to} & x & = & -1, \\
& x & \geq & 0
\end{array} \tag{14.6}$$

is repaired then it will be unbounded. Hence, a repaired problem may not have an optimal solution.

Another and more important caveat is that only a minimal repair is performed i.e. the repair that just makes the problem feasible. Hence, the repaired problem is barely feasible and that sometimes makes the repaired problem hard to solve.

## 14.3 Feasibility repair in MOSEK

MOSEK includes a function that repairs an infeasible problem using the idea described in the previous section simply by passing a set of weights to MOSEK. This can be used for linear and conic optimization problems, possibly having integer constrained variables.

### 14.3.1 An example using the command line tool

Consider the example linear optimization

$$\begin{array}{llllll}
\text{minimize} & -10x_1 & & -9x_2, & & \\
\text{subject to} & 7/10x_1 & + & 1x_2 & \leq & 630, \\
& 1/2x_1 & + & 5/6x_2 & \leq & 600, \\
& 1x_1 & + & 2/3x_2 & \leq & 708, \\
& 1/10x_1 & + & 1/4x_2 & \leq & 135, \\
& x_1, & & x_2 & \geq & 0, \\
& & & & & x_2 \geq 650
\end{array} \tag{14.7}$$

which is infeasible. Now suppose we wish to use MOSEK to suggest a modification to the bounds that makes the problem feasible.

Given the assumption that all weights are 1 then the command

```
mosek -primalrepair -d MSK_IPAR_LOG_FEAS_REPAIR 3 feasrepair.lp
```

will form the repaired problem and solve it. The parameter

```
MSK_IPAR_LOG_FEAS_REPAIR
```

controls the amount of log output from the repair. A value of 2 causes the optimal repair to be printed out.

The output from running the above command is:

```
Copyright (c) 1998-2013 MOSEK ApS, Denmark. WWW: http://mosek.com
```

```
Open file 'feasrepair.lp'
```

```
Read summary
```

```
Type           : LO (linear optimization problem)
Objective sense : min
```

```

Constraints      : 4
Scalar variables : 2
Matrix variables : 0
Time            : 0.0

Computer
Platform          : Windows/64-X86
Cores             : 4

Problem
Name              :
Objective sense    : min
Type              : LO (linear optimization problem)
Constraints        : 4
Cones             : 0
Scalar variables   : 2
Matrix variables   : 0
Integer variables  : 0

Primal feasibility repair started.
Optimizer started.
Interior-point optimizer started.
Presolve started.
Linear dependency checker started.
Linear dependency checker terminated.
Eliminator started.
Total number of eliminations : 2
Eliminator terminated.
Eliminator - tries          : 1           time           : 0.00
Eliminator - elim's         : 2
Lin. dep. - tries          : 1           time           : 0.00
Lin. dep. - number         : 0
Presolve terminated. Time: 0.00
Optimizer - threads         : 1
Optimizer - solved problem   : the primal
Optimizer - Constraints      : 2
Optimizer - Cones           : 0
Optimizer - Scalar variables : 6           conic           : 0
Optimizer - Semi-definite variables: 0       scalarized        : 0
Factor - setup time         : 0.00         dense det. time   : 0.00
Factor - ML order time      : 0.00         GP order time     : 0.00
Factor - nonzeros before factor : 3         after factor      : 3
Factor - dense dim.         : 0           flops             : 5.40e+001
ITE PFEAS   DFEAS   GFEAS   PRSTATUS   POBJ           DOBJ           MU           TIME
0   2.7e+001 1.0e+000 4.8e+000 1.00e+000 4.195228609e+000 0.000000000e+000 1.0e+000 0.00
1   2.4e+001 8.6e-001 1.5e+000 0.00e+000 1.227497414e+001 1.504971820e+001 2.6e+000 0.00
2   2.6e+000 9.7e-002 1.7e-001 -6.19e-001 4.363064729e+001 4.648523094e+001 3.0e-001 0.00
3   4.7e-001 1.7e-002 3.1e-002 1.24e+000 4.256803136e+001 4.298540657e+001 5.2e-002 0.00
4   8.7e-004 3.2e-005 5.7e-005 1.08e+000 4.249989892e+001 4.250078747e+001 9.7e-005 0.00
5   8.7e-008 3.2e-009 5.7e-009 1.00e+000 4.249999999e+001 4.250000008e+001 9.7e-009 0.00
6   8.7e-012 3.2e-013 5.7e-013 1.00e+000 4.250000000e+001 4.250000000e+001 9.7e-013 0.00
Basis identification started.
Primal basis identification phase started.
ITER      TIME
0          0.00
Primal basis identification phase terminated. Time: 0.00
Dual basis identification phase started.
ITER      TIME

```

```

0          0.00
Dual basis identification phase terminated. Time: 0.00
Basis identification terminated. Time: 0.00
Interior-point optimizer terminated. Time: 0.00.

Optimizer terminated. Time: 0.03
Basic solution summary
  Problem status : PRIMAL_AND_DUAL_FEASIBLE
  Solution status : OPTIMAL
  Primal.  obj: 4.2500000000e+001  Viol.  con: 1e-013  var: 0e+000
  Dual.    obj: 4.2500000000e+001  Viol.  con: 0e+000  var: 5e-013
Optimal objective value of the penalty problem: 4.2500000000e+001

Repairing bounds.
Increasing the upper bound -2.25e+001 on constraint 'c4' (3) with 1.35e+002.
Decreasing the lower bound 6.50e+002 on variable 'x2' (4) with 2.00e+001.
Primal feasibility repair terminated.
Optimizer started.
Interior-point optimizer started.
Presolve started.
Presolve terminated. Time: 0.00
Interior-point optimizer terminated. Time: 0.00.

Optimizer terminated. Time: 0.00

Interior-point solution summary
  Problem status : PRIMAL_AND_DUAL_FEASIBLE
  Solution status : OPTIMAL
  Primal.  obj: -5.6700000000e+003  Viol.  con: 0e+000  var: 0e+000
  Dual.    obj: -5.6700000000e+003  Viol.  con: 0e+000  var: 0e+000

Basic solution summary
  Problem status : PRIMAL_AND_DUAL_FEASIBLE
  Solution status : OPTIMAL
  Primal.  obj: -5.6700000000e+003  Viol.  con: 0e+000  var: 0e+000
  Dual.    obj: -5.6700000000e+003  Viol.  con: 0e+000  var: 0e+000

Optimizer summary
Optimizer          -          time: 0.00
  Interior-point    - iterations : 0    time: 0.00
    Basis identification -          time: 0.00
      Primal        - iterations : 0    time: 0.00
      Dual          - iterations : 0    time: 0.00
      Clean primal   - iterations : 0    time: 0.00
      Clean dual     - iterations : 0    time: 0.00
      Clean primal-dual - iterations : 0    time: 0.00
    Simplex         -          time: 0.00
      Primal simplex - iterations : 0    time: 0.00
      Dual simplex   - iterations : 0    time: 0.00
      Primal-dual simplex - iterations : 0    time: 0.00
    Mixed integer    - relaxations: 0    time: 0.00

```

reports the optimal repair. In this case it is to increase the upper bound on constraint `c4` by `1.35e2` and decrease the lower bound on variable `x2` by `20`.

### 14.3.2 Feasibility repair using the API

The function `Task.primalrepair` can be used to repair an infeasible problem. Details about the function `Task.primalrepair` can be seen in the reference.

#### 14.3.2.1 An example

Consider once again the example (14.7) then

---

```

1  #
2  #   Copyright: Copyright (c) MOSEK ApS, Denmark. All rights reserved.
3  #
4  #   File:      feasrepairex1.py
5  #
6  #   Purpose:   To demonstrate how to use the MSK_relaxprimal function to
7  #               locate the cause of an infeasibility.
8  #
9  #   Syntax: On command line
10 #               python feasrepairex1.py feasrepair.lp
11 #               feasrepair.lp is located in mosek\<version>\tools\examples.
12
13
14 import sys
15 import mosek
16
17 # Since the actual value of Infinity is ignored, we define it solely
18 # for symbolic purposes:
19 inf = 0.0
20
21 # Define a stream printer to grab output from MOSEK
22 def streamprinter(text):
23     sys.stdout.write(text)
24     sys.stdout.flush()
25
26 def main (inputfile):
27     # Make a MOSEK environment
28     with mosek.Env () as env:
29         with env.Task(0,0) as task:
30             # Attach a printer to the task
31             task.set_Stream (mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
32
33             # Read data
34             task.readdata(inputfile)
35
36             task.putintparam(mosek.iparam.log_feas_repair,3)
37
38             task.primalrepair(None,None,None,None)
39
40             sum_viol = task.getdouinf(mosek.dinfitem.primal_repair_penalty_obj)
41             print ("Minimized sum of violations = %e" % sum_viol)
42
43             task.optimize()
44
45             task.solutionsummary(mosek.streamtype.msg)
46

```

```
47 # call the main function
48 try:
49     main (sys.argv[1])
50 except Exception as e:
51     print (e)
52     raise
```

---

will produce the same output as the command line tool discussed in Section 14.3.1.

# Chapter 15

## Sensitivity analysis

### 15.1 Introduction

Given an optimization problem it is often useful to obtain information about how the optimal objective value changes when the problem parameters are perturbed. E.g, assume that a bound represents a capacity of a machine. Now, it may be possible to expand the capacity for a certain cost and hence it is worthwhile knowing what the value of additional capacity is. This is precisely the type of questions the sensitivity analysis deals with.

Analyzing how the optimal objective value changes when the problem data is changed is called sensitivity analysis.

### 15.2 Restrictions

Currently, sensitivity analysis is only available for continuous linear optimization problems. Moreover, MOSEK can only deal with perturbations in bounds and objective coefficients.

### 15.3 References

The book [1] discusses the classical sensitivity analysis in Chapter 10 whereas the book [17] presents a modern introduction to sensitivity analysis. Finally, it is recommended to read the short paper [18] to avoid some of the pitfalls associated with sensitivity analysis.

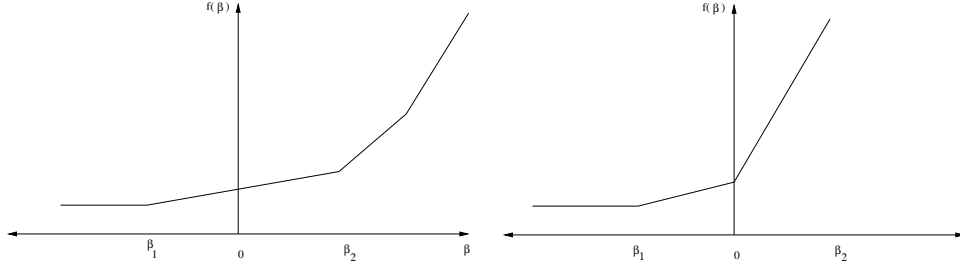


Figure 15.1: The optimal value function  $f_{l_i^c}(\beta)$ . Left:  $\beta = 0$  is in the interior of linearity interval. Right:  $\beta = 0$  is a breakpoint.

## 15.4 Sensitivity analysis for linear problems

### 15.4.1 The optimal objective value function

Assume that we are given the problem

$$\begin{aligned} z(l^c, u^c, l^x, u^x, c) &= \text{minimize} && c^T x \\ &\text{subject to} && l^c \leq Ax \leq u^c, \\ &&& l^x \leq x \leq u^x, \end{aligned} \quad (15.1)$$

and we want to know how the optimal objective value changes as  $l_i^c$  is perturbed. To answer this question we define the perturbed problem for  $l_i^c$  as follows

$$\begin{aligned} f_{l_i^c}(\beta) &= \text{minimize} && c^T x \\ &\text{subject to} && l^c + \beta e_i \leq Ax \leq u^c, \\ &&& l^x \leq x \leq u^x, \end{aligned}$$

where  $e_i$  is the  $i$  th column of the identity matrix. The function

$$f_{l_i^c}(\beta) \quad (15.2)$$

shows the optimal objective value as a function of  $\beta$ . Please note that a change in  $\beta$  corresponds to a perturbation in  $l_i^c$  and hence (15.2) shows the optimal objective value as a function of  $l_i^c$ .

It is possible to prove that the function (15.2) is a piecewise linear and convex function, i.e. the function may look like the illustration in Figure 15.1. Clearly, if the function  $f_{l_i^c}(\beta)$  does not change much when  $\beta$  is changed, then we can conclude that the optimal objective value is insensitive to changes in  $l_i^c$ . Therefore, we are interested in the rate of change in  $f_{l_i^c}(\beta)$  for small changes in  $\beta$  — specifically the gradient

$$f'_{l_i^c}(0),$$

which is called the *shadow price* related to  $l_i^c$ . The shadow price specifies how the objective value changes for small changes in  $\beta$  around zero. Moreover, we are interested in the *linearity interval*



$$\beta \in [\beta_1, \beta_2]$$

for which

$$f'_{l_i^c}(\beta) = f'_{l_i^c}(0).$$

Since  $f_{l_i^c}$  is not a smooth function  $f'_{l_i^c}$  may not be defined at 0, as illustrated by the right example in figure 15.1. In this case we can define a left and a right shadow price and a left and a right linearity interval.

The function  $f_{l_i^c}$  considered only changes in  $l_i^c$ . We can define similar functions for the remaining parameters of the  $z$  defined in (15.1) as well:

$$\begin{aligned} f_{u_i^c}(\beta) &= z(l^c, u^c + \beta e_i, l^x, u^x, c), & i = 1, \dots, m, \\ f_{l_j^x}(\beta) &= z(l^c, u^c, l^x + \beta e_j, u^x, c), & j = 1, \dots, n, \\ f_{u_j^x}(\beta) &= z(l^c, u^c, l^x, u^x + \beta e_j, c), & j = 1, \dots, n, \\ f_{c_j}(\beta) &= z(l^c, u^c, l^x, u^x, c + \beta e_j), & j = 1, \dots, n. \end{aligned}$$

Given these definitions it should be clear how linearity intervals and shadow prices are defined for the parameters  $u_i^c$  etc.

#### 15.4.1.1 Equality constraints

In MOSEK a constraint can be specified as either an equality constraint or a ranged constraint. If constraint  $i$  is an equality constraint, we define the optimal value function for this as

$$f_{e_i^c}(\beta) = z(l^c + \beta e_i, u^c + \beta e_i, l^x, u^x, c)$$

Thus for an equality constraint the upper and the lower bounds (which are equal) are perturbed simultaneously. Therefore, MOSEK will handle sensitivity analysis differently for a ranged constraint with  $l_i^c = u_i^c$  and for an equality constraint.

### 15.4.2 The basis type sensitivity analysis

The classical sensitivity analysis discussed in most textbooks about linear optimization, e.g. [1], is based on an optimal basic solution or, equivalently, on an optimal basis. This method may produce misleading results [17] but is **computationally cheap**. Therefore, and for historical reasons this method is available in MOSEK. We will now briefly discuss the basis type sensitivity analysis. Given an optimal basic solution which provides a partition of variables into basic and non-basic variables, the basis type sensitivity analysis computes the linearity interval  $[\beta_1, \beta_2]$  so that the basis remains optimal for the perturbed problem. A shadow price associated with the linearity interval is also computed. However, it is well-known that an optimal basic solution may not be unique and therefore the result depends on the optimal basic solution employed in the sensitivity analysis. This implies that the computed interval is only a subset of the largest interval for which the shadow price is constant. Furthermore, the optimal objective value function might have a breakpoint for  $\beta = 0$ . In this case the basis type sensitivity method will only provide a subset of either the left or the right linearity interval.

In summary, the basis type sensitivity analysis is computationally cheap but does not provide complete information. Hence, the results of the basis type sensitivity analysis should be used with care.

### 15.4.3 The optimal partition type sensitivity analysis

Another method for computing the complete linearity interval is called the *optimal partition type sensitivity analysis*. The main drawback of the optimal partition type sensitivity analysis is that it is computationally expensive compared to the basis type analysts. This type of sensitivity analysis is currently provided as an experimental feature in MOSEK.

Given the optimal primal and dual solutions to (15.1), i.e.  $x^*$  and  $((s_l^c)^*, (s_u^c)^*, (s_l^x)^*, (s_u^x)^*)$  the optimal objective value is given by

$$z^* := c^T x^*.$$

The left and right shadow prices  $\sigma_1$  and  $\sigma_2$  for  $l_i^c$  are given by this pair of optimization problems:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1 &= \text{minimize} && e_i^T s_l^c \\ &\text{subject to} && A^T(s_l^c - s_u^c) + s_l^x - s_u^x = c, \\ &&& (l_c)^T(s_l^c) - (u_c)^T(s_u^c) + (l_x)^T(s_l^x) - (u_x)^T(s_u^x) = z^*, \\ &&& s_l^c, s_u^c, s_l^x, s_u^x \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_2 &= \text{maximize} && e_i^T s_l^c \\ &\text{subject to} && A^T(s_l^c - s_u^c) + s_l^x - s_u^x = c, \\ &&& (l_c)^T(s_l^c) - (u_c)^T(s_u^c) + (l_x)^T(s_l^x) - (u_x)^T(s_u^x) = z^*, \\ &&& s_l^c, s_u^c, s_l^x, s_u^x \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

These two optimization problems make it easy to interpret the shadow price. Indeed, if  $((s_l^c)^*, (s_u^c)^*, (s_l^x)^*, (s_u^x)^*)$  is an arbitrary optimal solution then

$$(s_l^c)_i^* \in [\sigma_1, \sigma_2].$$

Next, the linearity interval  $[\beta_1, \beta_2]$  for  $l_i^c$  is computed by solving the two optimization problems

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_1 &= \text{minimize} && \beta \\ &\text{subject to} && l^c + \beta e_i \leq Ax \leq u^c, \\ &&& c^T x - \sigma_1 \beta = z^*, \\ &&& l^x \leq x \leq u^x, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_2 &= \text{maximize} && \beta \\ &\text{subject to} && l^c + \beta e_i \leq Ax \leq u^c, \\ &&& c^T x - \sigma_2 \beta = z^*, \\ &&& l^x \leq x \leq u^x. \end{aligned}$$

The linearity intervals and shadow prices for  $u_i^c$ ,  $l_j^x$ , and  $u_j^x$  are computed similarly to  $l_i^c$ .

The left and right shadow prices for  $c_j$  denoted  $\sigma_1$  and  $\sigma_2$  respectively are computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1 = \text{minimize} \quad & e_j^T x \\ \text{subject to} \quad & l^c + \beta e_i \leq Ax \leq u^c, \\ & c^T x = z^*, \\ & l^x \leq x \leq u^x \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_2 = \text{maximize} \quad & e_j^T x \\ \text{subject to} \quad & l^c + \beta e_i \leq Ax \leq u^c, \\ & c^T x = z^*, \\ & l^x \leq x \leq u^x. \end{aligned}$$

Once again the above two optimization problems make it easy to interpret the shadow prices. Indeed, if  $x^*$  is an arbitrary primal optimal solution, then

$$x_j^* \in [\sigma_1, \sigma_2].$$

The linearity interval  $[\beta_1, \beta_2]$  for a  $c_j$  is computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_1 = \text{minimize} \quad & \beta \\ \text{subject to} \quad & A^T(s_l^c - s_u^c) + s_l^x - s_u^x = c + \beta e_j, \\ & (l_c)^T(s_l^c) - (u_c)^T(s_u^c) + (l_x)^T(s_l^x) - (u_x)^T(s_u^x) - \sigma_1 \beta \leq z^*, \\ & s_l^c, s_u^c, s_l^x, s_u^x \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_2 = \text{maximize} \quad & \beta \\ \text{subject to} \quad & A^T(s_l^c - s_u^c) + s_l^x - s_u^x = c + \beta e_j, \\ & (l_c)^T(s_l^c) - (u_c)^T(s_u^c) + (l_x)^T(s_l^x) - (u_x)^T(s_u^x) - \sigma_2 \beta \leq z^*, \\ & s_l^c, s_u^c, s_l^x, s_u^x \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

#### 15.4.4 Example: Sensitivity analysis

As an example we will use the following transportation problem. Consider the problem of minimizing the transportation cost between a number of production plants and stores. Each plant supplies a number of goods and each store has a given demand that must be met. Supply, demand and cost of transportation per unit are shown in Figure 15.2. If we denote the number of transported goods from location  $i$  to location  $j$  by  $x_{ij}$ , problem can be formulated as the linear optimization problem minimize

$$1x_{11} + 2x_{12} + 5x_{23} + 2x_{24} + 1x_{31} + 2x_{33} + 1x_{34}$$

subject to

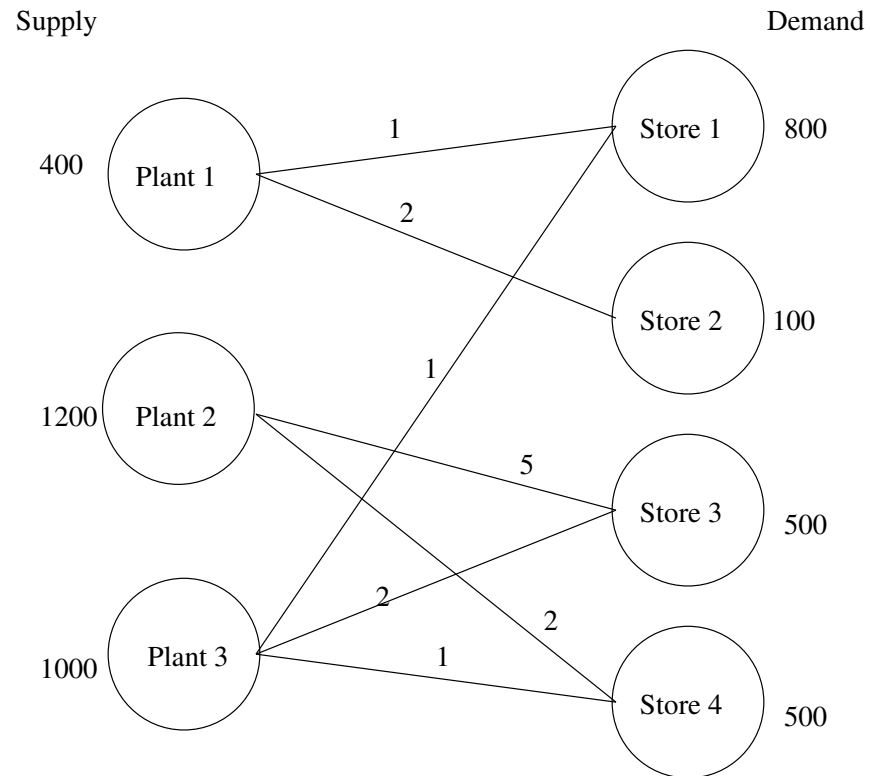


Figure 15.2: Supply, demand and cost of transportation.

Basis type					Optimal partition type				
Con.	$\beta_1$	$\beta_2$	$\sigma_1$	$\sigma_2$	Con.	$\beta_1$	$\beta_2$	$\sigma_1$	$\sigma_2$
1	-300.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	1	-300.00	500.00	3.00	1.00
2	-700.00	$+\infty$	0.00	0.00	2	-700.00	$+\infty$	-0.00	-0.00
3	-500.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3	-500.00	500.00	3.00	1.00
4	-0.00	500.00	4.00	4.00	4	-500.00	500.00	2.00	4.00
5	-0.00	300.00	5.00	5.00	5	-100.00	300.00	3.00	5.00
6	-0.00	700.00	5.00	5.00	6	-500.00	700.00	3.00	5.00
7	-500.00	700.00	2.00	2.00	7	-500.00	700.00	2.00	2.00
Var.	$\beta_1$	$\beta_2$	$\sigma_1$	$\sigma_2$	Var.	$\beta_1$	$\beta_2$	$\sigma_1$	$\sigma_2$
$x_{11}$	$-\infty$	300.00	0.00	0.00	$x_{11}$	$-\infty$	300.00	0.00	0.00
$x_{12}$	$-\infty$	100.00	0.00	0.00	$x_{12}$	$-\infty$	100.00	0.00	0.00
$x_{23}$	$-\infty$	0.00	0.00	0.00	$x_{23}$	$-\infty$	500.00	0.00	2.00
$x_{24}$	$-\infty$	500.00	0.00	0.00	$x_{24}$	$-\infty$	500.00	0.00	0.00
$x_{31}$	$-\infty$	500.00	0.00	0.00	$x_{31}$	$-\infty$	500.00	0.00	0.00
$x_{33}$	$-\infty$	500.00	0.00	0.00	$x_{33}$	$-\infty$	500.00	0.00	0.00
$x_{34}$	-0.000000	500.00	2.00	2.00	$x_{34}$	$-\infty$	500.00	0.00	2.00

Table 15.1: Ranges and shadow prices related to bounds on constraints and variables. Left: Results for the basis type sensitivity analysis. Right: Results for the optimal partition type sensitivity analysis.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
x_{11} + x_{12} & & \leq 400, \\
& x_{23} + x_{24} & \leq 1200, \\
& & x_{31} + x_{33} + x_{34} \leq 1000, \\
x_{11} & & + x_{31} = 800, \\
& x_{12} & = 100, \\
& & x_{23} + x_{33} = 500, \\
& & x_{24} + x_{34} = 500, \\
x_{11}, & x_{12}, & x_{23}, & x_{24}, & x_{31}, & x_{33}, & x_{34} \geq 0.
\end{array} \tag{15.3}$$

The basis type and the optimal partition type sensitivity results for the transportation problem are shown in Table 15.1 and 15.2 respectively. Examining the results from the optimal partition type sensitivity analysis we see that for constraint number 1 we have  $\sigma_1 \neq \sigma_2$  and  $\beta_1 \neq \beta_2$ . Therefore, we have a left linearity interval of  $[-300, 0]$  and a right interval of  $[0, 500]$ . The corresponding left and right shadow prices are 3 and 1 respectively. This implies that if the upper bound on constraint 1 increases by

$$\beta \in [0, \beta_1] = [0, 500]$$

then the optimal objective value will decrease by the value

$$\sigma_2 \beta = 1\beta.$$

Correspondingly, if the upper bound on constraint 1 is decreased by

Basis type					Optimal partition type				
Var.	$\beta_1$	$\beta_2$	$\sigma_1$	$\sigma_2$	Var.	$\beta_1$	$\beta_2$	$\sigma_1$	$\sigma_2$
$c_1$	$-\infty$	3.00	300.00	300.00	$c_1$	$-\infty$	3.00	300.00	300.00
$c_2$	$-\infty$	$\infty$	100.00	100.00	$c_2$	$-\infty$	$\infty$	100.00	100.00
$c_3$	-2.00	$\infty$	0.00	0.00	$c_3$	-2.00	$\infty$	0.00	0.00
$c_4$	$-\infty$	2.00	500.00	500.00	$c_4$	$-\infty$	2.00	500.00	500.00
$c_5$	-3.00	$\infty$	500.00	500.00	$c_5$	-3.00	$\infty$	500.00	500.00
$c_6$	$-\infty$	2.00	500.00	500.00	$c_6$	$-\infty$	2.00	500.00	500.00
$c_7$	-2.00	$\infty$	0.00	0.00	$c_7$	-2.00	$\infty$	0.00	0.00

Table 15.2: Ranges and shadow prices related to the objective coefficients. Left: Results for the basis type sensitivity analysis. Right: Results for the optimal partition type sensitivity analysis.

$$\beta \in [0, 300]$$

then the optimal objective value will increase by the value

$$\sigma_1 \beta = 3\beta.$$

## 15.5 Sensitivity analysis from the MOSEK API

MOSEK provides the functions `Task.primalsensitivity` and `Task.dualsensitivity` for performing sensitivity analysis. The code below gives an example of its use.

---

```

2  ##
3  #   Copyright: Copyright (c) MOSEK ApS, Denmark. All rights reserved.
4  #
5  #   File:      sensitivity.py
6  #
7  #   Purpose:   To demonstrate how to perform sensitivity
8  #   analysis from the API on a small problem:
9  #
10 #   minimize
11 #
12 #   obj: +1 x11 + 2 x12 + 5 x23 + 2 x24 + 1 x31 + 2 x33 + 1 x34
13 #   st
14 #   c1:  + x11 + x12                                     <= 400
15 #   c2:                + x23 + x24                       <= 1200
16 #   c3:                + x31 + x33 + x34                 <= 1000
17 #   c4:  + x11                                     + x31   = 800
18 #   c5:                + x12                                     = 100
19 #   c6:                + x23                                     + x33   = 500
20 #   c7:                + x24                                     + x34   = 500
21 #
22 #   The example uses basis type sensitivity analysis.
23 ##
24

```

```

25
26 import sys
27
28 import mosek
29 # If numpy is installed, use that, otherwise use the
30 # Mosek's array module.
31 try:
32     from numpy import array,zeros,ones
33 except ImportError:
34     from mosek.array import array, zeros, ones
35
36
37 # Since the actual value of Infinity is ignored, we define it solely
38 # for symbolic purposes:
39 inf = 0.0
40
41 # Define a stream printer to grab output from MOSEK
42 def streamprinter(text):
43     sys.stdout.write(text)
44     sys.stdout.flush()
45
46
47
48 # We might write everything directly as a script, but it looks nicer
49 # to create a function.
50 def main ():
51     # Create a MOSEK environment
52     env = mosek.Env ()
53     # Attach a printer to the environment
54     env.set_Stream (mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
55
56     # Create a task
57     task = env.Task(0,0)
58     # Attach a printer to the task
59     task.set_Stream (mosek.streamtype.log, streamprinter)
60
61     # Set up data
62
63     bkc = [ mosek.boundkey.up,mosek.boundkey.up,
64             mosek.boundkey.up,mosek.boundkey.fx,
65             mosek.boundkey.fx,mosek.boundkey.fx,
66             mosek.boundkey.fx ]
67     blc = [ -inf, -inf, -inf, 800., 100., 500., 500. ]
68     buc = [ 400., 1200., 1000., 800., 100., 500., 500. ]
69
70     bkx = [ mosek.boundkey.lo,mosek.boundkey.lo,
71             mosek.boundkey.lo,mosek.boundkey.lo,
72             mosek.boundkey.lo,mosek.boundkey.lo,
73             mosek.boundkey.lo ]
74     c = [ 1.0,2.0,5.0,2.0,1.0,2.0,1.0 ]
75     blx = [ 0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0 ]
76     bux = [ inf,inf,inf,inf,inf,inf,inf ]
77
78     ptrb = [ 0,2,4,6, 8,10,12 ]
79     ptre = [ 2,4,6,8,10,12,14 ]
80     sub = [ 0,3,0,4,1,5,1,6,2,3,2,5,2,6 ]
81
82     val = [ 1.0,1.0,1.0,1.0,1.0,1.0,1.0,

```





```

141
142     print ('For variables:')
143     for i in range(2):
144         print ('\t%10f    %10f    %10f    %10f' % (leftpricej[i],
145                                                     rightpricej[i],
146                                                     leftrangej[i],
147                                                     rightrangej[i]))
148
149
150     leftprice  = zeros(2,float)
151     rightprice = zeros(2,float)
152     leftrange  = zeros(2,float)
153     rightrange = zeros(2,float)
154     subc       = array([ 2, 5 ])
155
156     task.dualsensitivity( subc,
157                           leftprice,
158                           rightprice,
159                           leftrange,
160                           rightrange)
161
162     print ('Results from sensitivity analysis on objective coefficients:')
163
164     for i in range(2):
165         print ('\t%10f    %10f    %10f    %10f' % (leftprice[i],
166                                                     rightprice[i],
167                                                     leftrange[i],
168                                                     rightrange[i]))
169
170     return None
171
172 # call the main function
173 try:
174     main ()
175 except mosek.Exception as e:
176     print ("ERROR: %s" % str(e.errno))
177     if e.msg is not None:
178         print ("\t%s" % e.msg)
179     sys.exit(1)
180 except:
181     import traceback
182     traceback.print_exc()
183     sys.exit(1)

```

---

## 15.6 Sensitivity analysis with the command line tool

A sensitivity analysis can be performed with the MOSEK command line tool using the command

```
mosek myproblem.mps -sen sensitivity.ssp
```

where **sensitivity.ssp** is a file in the format described in the next section. The **ssp** file describes which parts of the problem the sensitivity analysis should be performed on.

By default results are written to a file named **myproblem.sen**. If necessary, this filename can be

```

* A comment
BOUNDS CONSTRAINTS
U|L|LU [cname1]
U|L|LU [cname2]-[cname3]
BOUNDS VARIABLES
U|L|LU [vname1]
U|L|LU [vname2]-[vname3]
OBJECTIVE VARIABLES
[vname1]
[vname2]-[vname3]

```

Figure 15.3: The sensitivity analysis file format.

changed by setting the

```
MSK_SPAR_SENSITIVITY_RES_FILE_NAME
```

parameter. By default a basis type sensitivity analysis is performed. However, the type of sensitivity analysis (basis or optimal partition) can be changed by setting the parameter

```
MSK_IPAR_SENSITIVITY_TYPE
```

appropriately. Following values are accepted for this parameter:

- `MSK_SENSITIVITY_TYPE_BASIS`
- `MSK_SENSITIVITY_TYPE_OPTIMAL_PARTITION`

It is also possible to use the command line

```
mosek myproblem.mps -d MSK_IPAR_SENSITIVITY_ALL MSK_ON
```

in which case a sensitivity analysis on all the parameters is performed.

### 15.6.1 Sensitivity analysis specification file

MOSEK employs an MPS like file format to specify on which model parameters the sensitivity analysis should be performed. As the optimal partition type sensitivity analysis can be computationally expensive it is important to limit the sensitivity analysis. The format of the sensitivity specification file is shown in figure 15.3, where capitalized names are keywords, and names in brackets are names of the constraints and variables to be included in the analysis.

The sensitivity specification file has three sections, i.e.

- **BOUNDS CONSTRAINTS:** Specifies on which bounds on constraints the sensitivity analysis should be performed.
- **BOUNDS VARIABLES:** Specifies on which bounds on variables the sensitivity analysis should be performed.
- **OBJECTIVE VARIABLES:** Specifies on which objective coefficients the sensitivity analysis should be performed.

```

* Comment 1

BOUNDS CONSTRAINTS
U "c1"          * Analyze upper bound for constraint named c1
U 2            * Analyze upper bound for the second constraint
U 3-5          * Analyze upper bound for constraint number 3 to number 5

BOUNDS VARIABLES
L 2-4          * This section specifies which bounds on variables should be analyzed
L "x11"

OBJECTIVE VARIABLES
"x11"          * This section specifies which objective coefficients should be analyzed
2

```

Figure 15.4: Example of the sensitivity file format.

A line in the body of a section must begin with a whitespace. In the **BOUNDS** sections one of the keys **L**, **U**, and **LU** must appear next. These keys specify whether the sensitivity analysis is performed on the lower bound, on the upper bound, or on both the lower and the upper bound respectively. Next, a single constraint (variable) or range of constraints (variables) is specified.

Recall from Section 15.4.1.1 that equality constraints are handled in a special way. Sensitivity analysis of an equality constraint can be specified with either **L**, **U**, or **LU**, all indicating the same, namely that upper and lower bounds (which are equal) are perturbed simultaneously.

As an example consider

```

BOUNDS CONSTRAINTS
L "cons1"
U "cons2"
LU "cons3"-"cons6"

```

which requests that sensitivity analysis is performed on the lower bound of the constraint named **cons1**, on the upper bound of the constraint named **cons2**, and on both lower and upper bound on the constraints named **cons3** to **cons6**.

It is allowed to use indexes instead of names, for instance

```

BOUNDS CONSTRAINTS
L "cons1"
U 2
LU 3 - 6

```

The character **”\***” indicates that the line contains a comment and is ignored.

## 15.6.2 Example: Sensitivity analysis from command line

As an example consider the **sensitivity.ssp** file shown in Figure 15.4. The command

```
mosek transport.lp -sen sensitivity.ssp -d iparam.sensitivity.type sensitivitytype.basis
```

produces the **transport.sen** file shown below.

```

BOUNDS CONSTRAINTS
INDEX  NAME          BOUND  LEFTRANGE  RIGHTRANGE  LEFTPRICE  RIGHTPRICE
0      c1            UP      -6.574875e-18  5.000000e+02  1.000000e+00  1.000000e+00

```

2	c3	UP	-6.574875e-18	5.000000e+02	1.000000e+00	1.000000e+00
3	c4	FIX	-5.000000e+02	6.574875e-18	2.000000e+00	2.000000e+00
4	c5	FIX	-1.000000e+02	6.574875e-18	3.000000e+00	3.000000e+00
5	c6	FIX	-5.000000e+02	6.574875e-18	3.000000e+00	3.000000e+00

## BOUNDS VARIABLES

INDEX	NAME	BOUND	LEFTRANGE	RIGHTRANGE	LEFTPRICE	RIGHTPRICE
2	x23	LO	-6.574875e-18	5.000000e+02	2.000000e+00	2.000000e+00
3	x24	LO	-inf	5.000000e+02	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
4	x31	LO	-inf	5.000000e+02	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
0	x11	LO	-inf	3.000000e+02	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00

## OBJECTIVE VARIABLES

INDEX	NAME	LEFTRANGE	RIGHTRANGE	LEFTPRICE	RIGHTPRICE
0	x11	-inf	1.000000e+00	3.000000e+02	3.000000e+02
2	x23	-2.000000e+00	+inf	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00

### 15.6.3 Controlling log output

Setting the parameter

MSK\_IPAR\_LOG\_SENSITIVITY

to 1 or 0 (default) controls whether or not the results from sensitivity calculations are printed to the message stream.

The parameter

MSK\_IPAR\_LOG\_SENSITIVITY\_OPT

controls the amount of debug information on internal calculations from the sensitivity analysis.

# Appendix A

## API reference

This chapter lists all functionality in the MOSEK Python API.

Environment constructor and destructor

- `Env()`
- `Env.__del__()`

Task constructors and destructor

- `Task(Env env)`
- `Task(Task task)`
- `Task(Env env, int maxnumcon, int maxnumvar)`
- `Task.__del__()`

Exceptions

Callback functions

Bounds

- `Task.putconboundlist`
- `Task.putvarboundlist`

Operate on data associated with the conic constraints

- `Task.appendcone`
- `Task.putcone`
- `Task.removecones`

Operate on data associated with the constraints

- `Task.appendcons`
- `Task.getnumcon`
- `Task.putconbound`
- `Task.removecons`

#### Task diagnostics

- `Task.checkconvexity`
- `Task.getprobtype`
- `Task.optimizersummary`
- `Task.printdata`
- `Task.printparam`
- `Task.solutionsummary`
- `Task.updatesolutioninfo`

#### Reading and writing data files

- `Task.readsolution`
- `Task.writedata`
- `Task.writesolution`

#### Obtaining solution values

- `Task.getbarsj`
- `Task.getbarxj`
- `Task.getskcslice`
- `Task.getskxslice`
- `Task.getslcslice`
- `Task.getslxslice`
- `Task.getsnxslice`
- `Task.getsucslice`
- `Task.getsuxslice`
- `Task.getxcslice`
- `Task.getxxslice`
- `Task.getyslice`

#### Diagnosing infeasibility

- `Task.getinfeasiblesubproblem`
- `Task.primalrepair`

- `Task.relaxprimal`

Obtain information about the solutions.

- `Task.getdualobj`
- `Task.getdviolbarvar`
- `Task.getdviolcon`
- `Task.getdviolcones`
- `Task.getdviolvar`
- `Task.getprimalobj`
- `Task.getprosta`
- `Task.getpviolbarvar`
- `Task.getpviolcon`
- `Task.getpviolcones`
- `Task.getpviolvar`
- `Task.getsolsta`
- `Task.getsolutioninfo`
- `Task.solutiondef`

Linear algebra utility functions for performing linear algebra operations

- `Env.axpy`
- `Env.dot`
- `Env.gemm`
- `Env.gemv`
- `Env.potrf`
- `Env.syeig`
- `Env.syevd`
- `Env.syrk`

Management of the environment

- `Env.licensecleanup`
- `Env.putlicensedebug`
- `Env.putlicensepath`
- `Env.putlicensewait`

Naming

- `Task.putbarvarname`

- `Task.putconename`
- `Task.putconname`
- `Task.putobjname`
- `Task.puttaskname`
- `Task.putvarname`

Operate on data associated with objective.

- `Task.putcfix`
- `Task.putobjsense`

Optimization

- `Task.optimizeconcurrent`
- `Task.optimize`

Setting task parameter values

- `Task.putdouparam`
- `Task.putintparam`
- `Task.putstrparam`

Inputting solution values

- `Task.putbarsj`
- `Task.putbarxj`
- `Task.putskcslice`
- `Task.putskxslice`
- `Task.putslcslice`
- `Task.putslxslice`
- `Task.putsnxslice`
- `Task.putsolution`
- `Task.putsolutioni`
- `Task.putsucslice`
- `Task.putsuxslice`
- `Task.putxcslice`
- `Task.putxxslice`
- `Task.putyslice`

Operate on data associated with scalar variables

- `Task.appendvars`



- `Task.getnumvar`
- `Task.putacol`
- `Task.putaij`
- `Task.putarow`
- `Task.putcj`
- `Task.putqcon`
- `Task.putqconk`
- `Task.putqobj`
- `Task.putqobjij`
- `Task.putvarbound`
- `Task.putvartype`
- `Task.removevars`

#### Sensitivity analysis

- `Task.dualsensitivity`
- `Task.primalsensitivity`
- `Task.sensitivityreport`

#### Optimizer statistics

- `Task.getdouinf`
- `Task.getintinf`
- `Task.getlintinf`

#### Output stream functions

- `Task.linkfiletoostream`

#### Operate on data associated with symmetric matrix variables

- `Task.appendbarvars`
- `Task.appendsparsesymmat`
- `Task.putbaraij`
- `Task.putbarcj`

#### Alphabetic list of functions

## A.1 Exceptions

`mosek.Exception(Exception)`

Base exception class for all MOSEK exceptions.

`mosek.Error(mosek.Exception)`

Exception class used for all error response codes from MOSEK.

`mosek.Warning(mosek.Exception)`

Exception class used for all warning response codes from MOSEK.

## A.2 Class Task

### A.2.1 `Task.analyzenames()`

```
Task.analyzenames(  
    whichstream,  
    nametype)
```

Analyze the names and issue an error for the first invalid name.

Arguments

`nametype` : `nametype`

The type of names e.g. valid in MPS or LP files.

`whichstream` : `streamtype`

Index of the stream.

Description:

The function analyzes the names and issue an error if a name is invalid.

### A.2.2 `Task.analyzeproblem()`

```
Task.analyzeproblem(whichstream)
```

Analyze the data of a task.

Arguments

`whichstream` : `streamtype`

Index of the stream.

Description:

The function analyzes the data of task and writes out a report.

### A.2.3 Task.analyzesolution()

```
Task.analyzesolution(
    whichstream,
    whichsol)
```

Print information related to the quality of the solution.

Arguments

```
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.

whichstream : streamtype
    Index of the stream.
```

Description:

Print information related to the quality of the solution and other solution statistics.

By default this function prints information about the largest infeasibilities in the solution, the primal (and possibly dual) objective value and the solution status.

Following parameters can be used to configure the printed statistics:

- `iparam.ana.sol.basis`. Enables or disables printing of statistics specific to the basis solution (condition number, number of basic variables etc.). Default is on.
- `iparam.ana.sol.print_violated`. Enables or disables listing names of all constraints (both primal and dual) which are violated by the solution. Default is off.
- `dparam.ana.sol.infeas_tol`. The tolerance defining when a constraint is considered violated. If a constraint is violated more than this, it will be listed in the summary.

See also

- `Task.getpviolcon` Computes the violation of a primal solution for a list of xc variables.
- `Task.getpviolvar` Computes the violation of a primal solution for a list of x variables.
- `Task.getpviolbarvar` Computes the violation of a primal solution for a list of barx variables.
- `Task.getpviolcones` Computes the violation of a solution for set of conic constraints.
- `Task.getdviolcon` Computes the violation of a dual solution associated with a set of constraints.
- `Task.getdviolvar` Computes the violation of a dual solution associated with a set of x variables.

- `Task.getdviolbarvar` Computes the violation of dual solution for a set of barx variables.
- `Task.getdviolcones` Computes the violation of a solution for set of dual conic constraints.
- `iparam.ana.sol.basis` Controls whether the basis matrix is analyzed in solaution analyzer.

#### A.2.4 `Task.appendbarvars()`

`Task.appendbarvars(dim)`

Appends a semidefinite variable of dimension `dim` to the problem.

Arguments

`dim : int[]`  
Dimension of symmetric matrix variables to be added.

Description:

Appends a positive semidefinite matrix variable of dimension `dim` to the problem.

#### A.2.5 `Task.appendcone()`

`Task.appendcone(  
    conetype,  
    coneapar,  
    submem)`

Appends a new cone constraint to the problem.

Arguments

`coneapar : double`  
This argument is currently not used. Can be set to 0.0.  
`conetype : conetype`  
Specifies the type of the cone.  
`submem : int[]`  
Variable subscripts of the members in the cone.

Description:

Appends a new conic constraint to the problem. Hence, add a constraint

$$\hat{x} \in \mathcal{C}$$

to the problem where  $\mathcal{C}$  is a convex cone.  $\hat{x}$  is a subset of the variables which will be specified by the argument `submem`.

Depending on the value of `conetype` this function appends a normal (`conetype.quad`) or rotated quadratic cone (`conetype.rquad`). Define

$$\hat{x} = x_{\text{submem}[0]}, \dots, x_{\text{submem}[\text{nummem}-1]}$$

. Depending on the value of `conetype` this function appends one of the constraints:

- Quadratic cone (`conetype.quad`) :

$$\hat{x}_0 \geq \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{i < \text{nummem}} \hat{x}_i^2}$$

- Rotated quadratic cone (`conetype.rquad`) :

$$2\hat{x}_0\hat{x}_1 \geq \sum_{i=2}^{i < \text{nummem}} \hat{x}_i^2, \quad \hat{x}_0, \hat{x}_1 \geq 0$$

Please note that the sets of variables appearing in different conic constraints must be disjoint.

For an explained code example see Section 5.3.

See also

- `Task.appendconeseq` Appends a new conic constraint to the problem.
- `Task.appendconesseq` Appends multiple conic constraints to the problem.

### A.2.6 Task.appendconeseq()

```
Task.appendconeseq(
    conetype,
    coneapar,
    nummem,
    j)
```

Appends a new conic constraint to the problem.

Arguments

`coneapar` : double

This argument is currently not used. Can be set to 0.0.

`conetype` : `conetype`

Specifies the type of the cone.

```
j : int
    Index of the first variable in the conic constraint.
nummem : int
    Dimension of the conic constraint to be appended.
```

Description:

Appends a new conic constraint to the problem. The function assumes the members of cone are sequential where the first member has index  $j$  and the last  $j+\text{nummem}-1$ .

See also

- `Task.appendcone` Appends a new cone constraint to the problem.
- `Task.appendconeseq` Appends multiple conic constraints to the problem.

### A.2.7 Task.appendconeseq()

```
Task.appendconeseq(
    conetype,
    coneapar,
    nummem,
    j)
```

Appends multiple conic constraints to the problem.

Arguments

```
coneapar : double[]
    This argument is currently not used. Can be set to 0.0.
conetype : conetype
    Specifies the type of the cone.
j : int
    Index of the first variable in the first cone to be appended.
nummem : int[]
    Number of member variables in the cone.
```

Description:

Appends a number conic constraints to the problem. The  $k$ th cone is assumed to be of dimension `nummem[k]`. Moreover, it is assumed that the first variable of the first cone has index  $j$  and the index of the variable in each cone are sequential. Finally, it is assumed in the second cone is the last index of first cone plus one and so forth.

See also

- `Task.appendcone` Appends a new cone constraint to the problem.
- `Task.appendconeseq` Appends a new conic constraint to the problem.

### A.2.8 `Task.appendcons()`

`Task.appendcons(num)`

Appends a number of constraints to the optimization task.

Arguments

`num : int`  
Number of constraints which should be appended.

Description:

Appends a number of constraints to the model. Appended constraints will be declared free. Please note that MOSEK will automatically expand the problem dimension to accommodate the additional constraints.

See also

- `Task.removecons` The function removes a number of constraints.

### A.2.9 `Task.appendsparsesymmat()`

```
idx = Task.appendsparsesymmat(
    dim,
    subi,
    subj,
    valij)
```

Appends a general sparse symmetric matrix to the vector  $E$  of symmetric matrixes.

Arguments

`dim : int`  
Dimension of the symmetric matrix that is appended.

`idx : long`  
Each matrix that is appended to  $E$  is assigned a unique index i.e. `idx` that can be used for later reference.

`subi : int[]`  
Row subscript in the triplets.

`subj : int[]`  
Column subscripts in the triplets.

`valij : double[]`  
Values of each triplet.

**Description:**

MOSEK maintains a storage of symmetric data matrixes that is used to build the  $\bar{c}$  and  $\bar{A}$ . The storage can be thought of as a vector of symmetric matrixes denoted  $E$ . Hence,  $E_i$  is a symmetric matrix of certain dimension.

This function appends a general sparse symmetric matrix on triplet form to the vector  $E$  of symmetric matrixes. The vectors `subi`, `subj`, and `valij` contains the row subscripts, column subscripts and values of each element in the symmetric matrix to be appended. Since the matrix that is appended is symmetric then only the lower triangular part should be specified. Moreover, duplicates are not allowed.

Observe the function reports the index (position) of the appended matrix in  $E$ . This index should be used for later references to the appended matrix.

**A.2.10 Task.appendstat()**

`Task.appendstat()`

Appends a record the statistics file.

**Description:**

Appends a record to the statistics file.

**A.2.11 Task.appendvars()**

`Task.appendvars(num)`

Appends a number of variables to the optimization task.

**Arguments**

`num : int`

Number of variables which should be appended.

**Description:**

Appends a number of variables to the model. Appended variables will be fixed at zero. Please note that MOSEK will automatically expand the problem dimension to accommodate the additional variables.

See also

- `Task.removevars` The function removes a number of variables.



**A.2.12** `Task.basiscond()`

```
nrmbasis,nrminvbasis = Task.basiscond()
```

Computes conditioning information for the basis matrix.

Arguments

`nrmbasis` : double

An estimate for the 1 norm of the basis.

`nrminvbasis` : double

An estimate for the 1 norm of the inverse of the basis.

Description:

If a basic solution is available and it defines a nonsingular basis, then this function computes the 1-norm estimate of the basis matrix and an 1-norm estimate for the inverse of the basis matrix. The 1-norm estimates are computed using the method outlined in [19].

By definition the 1-norm condition number of a matrix  $B$  is defined as

$$\kappa_1(B) := \|B\|_1 \|B^{-1}\|_1.$$

Moreover, the larger the condition number is the harder it is to solve linear equation systems involving  $B$ . Given estimates for  $\|B\|_1$  and  $\|B^{-1}\|_1$  it is also possible to estimate  $\kappa_1(B)$ .

**A.2.13** `Task.checkconvexity()`

```
Task.checkconvexity()
```

Checks if a quadratic optimization problem is convex.

Description:

This function checks if a quadratic optimization problem is convex. The amount of checking is controlled by `iparam.check_convexity`.

The function throws an exception if the problem is not convex.

See also

- `iparam.check_convexity` Specify the level of convexity check on quadratic problems

**A.2.14** `Task.checkmem()`

```
Task.checkmem(
    file,
    line)
```

Checks the memory allocated by the task.

## Arguments

```
file : str
    File from which the function is called.
line : int
    Line in the file from which the function is called.
```

## Description:

Checks the memory allocated by the task.

**A.2.15** `Task.chgbound()`

```
Task.chgbound(
    accmode,
    i,
    lower,
    finite,
    value)
```

Changes the bounds for one constraint or variable.

## Arguments

```
accmode : accmode
    Defines if operations are performed row-wise (constraint-oriented) or column-wise (variable-oriented).
finite : int
    If non-zero, then value is assumed to be finite.
i : int
    Index of the constraint or variable for which the bounds should be changed.
lower : int
    If non-zero, then the lower bound is changed, otherwise the upper bound is changed.
value : double
    New value for the bound.
```

Description:

Changes a bound for one constraint or variable. If `accmode` equals `accmode.con`, a constraint bound is changed, otherwise a variable bound is changed.

If `lower` is non-zero, then the lower bound is changed as follows:

$$\text{new lower bound} = \begin{cases} -\infty, & \text{finite} = 0, \\ \text{value} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Otherwise if `lower` is zero, then

$$\text{new upper bound} = \begin{cases} \infty, & \text{finite} = 0, \\ \text{value} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Please note that this function automatically updates the bound key for bound, in particular, if the lower and upper bounds are identical, the bound key is changed to `fixed`.

See also

- `Task.putbound` Changes the bound for either one constraint or one variable.
- `dparam.data_tol_bound.inf` Data tolerance threshold.
- `dparam.data_tol_bound.wrn` Data tolerance threshold.

### A.2.16 Task.commitchanges()

`Task.commitchanges()`

Commits all cached problem changes.

Description:

Commits all cached problem changes to the task. It is usually not necessary explicitly to call this function since changes will be committed automatically when required.

### A.2.17 Task.deletesolution()

`Task.deletesolution(whichsol)`

Undefines a solution and frees the memory it uses.

Arguments

`whichsol` : `solttype`  
Selects a solution.

Description:

Undefines a solution and frees the memory it uses.

### A.2.18 Task.dualsensitivity()

```
Task.dualsensitivity(
    subj,
    leftpricej,
    rightpricej,
    leftrangej,
    rightrangej)
```

Performs sensitivity analysis on objective coefficients.

#### Arguments

```
leftpricej : double[]
    leftpricej[j] is the left shadow price for the coefficients with index subj[j].
leftrangej : double[]
    leftrangej[j] is the left range  $\beta_1$  for the coefficient with index subj[j].
rightpricej : double[]
    rightpricej[j] is the right shadow price for the coefficients with index subj[j].
rightrangej : double[]
    rightrangej[j] is the right range  $\beta_2$  for the coefficient with index subj[j].
subj : int[]
    Index of objective coefficients to analyze.
```

#### Description:

Calculates sensitivity information for objective coefficients. The indexes of the coefficients to analyze are

$$\{\text{subj}[i] | i \in 0, \dots, \text{numj} - 1\}$$

The results are returned so that e.g `leftprice[j]` is the left shadow price of the objective coefficient with index `subj[j]`.

The type of sensitivity analysis to perform (basis or optimal partition) is controlled by the parameter `iparam.sensitivity_type`.

For an example, please see Section 15.5.

#### See also

- `Task.primalsensitivity` Perform sensitivity analysis on bounds.
- `Task.sensitivityreport` Creates a sensitivity report.
- `iparam.sensitivity_type` Controls which type of sensitivity analysis is to be performed.
- `iparam.log_sensitivity` Control logging in sensitivity analyzer.
- `iparam.log_sensitivity_opt` Control logging in sensitivity analyzer.

**A.2.19** `Task.getacol()`

```
nzj = Task.getacol(  
    j,  
    subj,  
    valj)
```

Obtains one column of the linear constraint matrix.

Arguments

`j` : `int`  
Index of the column.

`nzj` : `int`  
Number of non-zeros in the column obtained.

`subj` : `int[]`  
Index of the non-zeros in the column obtained.

`valj` : `double[]`  
Numerical values of the column obtained.

Description:

Obtains one column of  $A$  in a sparse format.

**A.2.20** `Task.getacolnumnz()`

```
nzj = Task.getacolnumnz(i)
```

Obtains the number of non-zero elements in one column of the linear constraint matrix

Arguments

`i` : `int`  
Index of the column.

`nzj` : `int`  
Number of non-zeros in the  $j$ th row or column of  $A$ .

Description:

Obtains the number of non-zero elements in one column of  $A$ .

**A.2.21** Task.getacolslicetrip()

```
Task.getacolslicetrip(
    first,
    last,
    subi,
    subj,
    val)
```

Obtains a sequence of columns from the coefficient matrix in triplet format.

Arguments

```
first : int
    Index of the first column in the sequence.
last : int
    Index of the last column in the sequence plus one.
subi : int[]
    Constraint subscripts.
subj : int[]
    Column subscripts.
val : double[]
    Values.
```

Description:

Obtains a sequence of columns from  $A$  in a sparse triplet format.

**A.2.22** Task.getaij()

```
aij = Task.getaij(
    i,
    j)
```

Obtains a single coefficient in linear constraint matrix.

Arguments

```
aij : double
    The required coefficient  $a_{i,j}$ .
i : int
    Row index of the coefficient to be returned.
```

`j : int`

Column index of the coefficient to be returned.

Description:

Obtains a single coefficient in  $A$ .

### A.2.23 `Task.getapiecenumnz()`

```
numnz = Task.getapiecenumnz(
    firsti,
    lasti,
    firstj,
    lastj)
```

Obtains the number non-zeros in a rectangular piece of the linear constraint matrix.

Arguments

`firsti : int`

Index of the first row in the rectangular piece.

`firstj : int`

Index of the first column in the rectangular piece.

`lasti : int`

Index of the last row plus one in the rectangular piece.

`lastj : int`

Index of the last column plus one in the rectangular piece.

`numnz : int`

Number of non-zero  $A$  elements in the rectangular piece.

Description:

Obtains the number non-zeros in a rectangular piece of  $A$ , i.e. the number

$$|\{(i, j) : a_{i,j} \neq 0, \text{firsti} \leq i \leq \text{lasti} - 1, \text{firstj} \leq j \leq \text{lastj} - 1\}|$$

where  $|\mathcal{I}|$  means the number of elements in the set  $\mathcal{I}$ .

This function is not an efficient way to obtain the number of non-zeros in one row or column. In that case use the function `Task.getarownumnz` or `Task.getacolnumnz`.

**A.2.24 Task.getarow()**

```
nzi = Task.getarow(
    i,
    subi,
    vali)
```

Obtains one row of the linear constraint matrix.

Arguments

```
i : int
    Index of the row or column.
nzi : int
    Number of non-zeros in the row obtained.
subi : int[]
    Index of the non-zeros in the row obtained.
vali : double[]
    Numerical values of the row obtained.
```

Description:

Obtains one row of  $A$  in a sparse format.

**A.2.25 Task.getarownumnz()**

```
nzi = Task.getarownumnz(i)
```

Obtains the number of non-zero elements in one row of the linear constraint matrix

Arguments

```
i : int
    Index of the row or column.
nzi : int
    Number of non-zeros in the  $i$ th row of  $A$ .
```

Description:

Obtains the number of non-zero elements in one row of  $A$ .



**A.2.26** Task.getarowslicetrip()

```
Task.getarowslicetrip(  
    first,  
    last,  
    subi,  
    subj,  
    val)
```

Obtains a sequence of rows from the coefficient matrix in triplet format.

Arguments

```
first : int  
    Index of the first row or column in the sequence.  
last : int  
    Index of the last row or column in the sequence plus one.  
subi : int[]  
    Constraint subscripts.  
subj : int[]  
    Column subscripts.  
val : double[]  
    Values.
```

Description:

Obtains a sequence of rows from  $A$  in a sparse triplet format.

**A.2.27** Task.getaslice()

```
Task.getaslice(  
    accmode,  
    first,  
    last,  
    ptrb,  
    ptre,  
    sub,  
    val)
```

Obtains a sequence of rows or columns from the coefficient matrix.

Arguments

```
accmode : accmode  
    Defines whether a column slice or a row slice is requested.
```

```

first : int
    Index of the first row or column in the sequence.
last : int
    Index of the last row or column in the sequence plus one.
ptrb : long[]
    ptrb[t] is an index pointing to the first element in the tth row or column obtained.
ptre : long[]
    ptre[t] is an index pointing to the last element plus one in the tth row or column obtained.
sub : int[]
    Contains the row or column subscripts.
val : double[]
    Contains the coefficient values.

```

Description:

Obtains a sequence of rows or columns from  $A$  in sparse format.

See also

- `Task.getaslicenumnz` Obtains the number of non-zeros in a slice of rows or columns of the coefficient matrix.

### A.2.28 Task.getaslicenumnz()

```

numnz = Task.getaslicenumnz(
    accmode,
    first,
    last)

```

Obtains the number of non-zeros in a slice of rows or columns of the coefficient matrix.

Arguments

```

accmode : accmode
    Defines whether non-zeros are counted in a column slice or a row slice.
first : int
    Index of the first row or column in the sequence.
last : int
    Index of the last row or column plus one in the sequence.
numnz : long
    Number of non-zeros in the slice.

```

Description:

Obtains the number of non-zeros in a slice of rows or columns of  $A$ .

**A.2.29** Task.getbarablocktriplet()

```
num = Task.getbarablocktriplet(
    subi,
    subj,
    subk,
    subl,
    valijkl)
```

Obtains barA in block triplet form.

Arguments

```
num : long
    Number of elements in the block triplet form.
subi : int[]
    Constraint index.
subj : int[]
    Symmetric matrix variable index.
subk : int[]
    Block row index.
subl : int[]
    Block column index.
valijkl : double[]
    A list indexes of the elements from symmetric matrix storage that appers in the weighted sum.
```

Description:

Obtains  $\bar{A}$  in block triplet form.

**A.2.30** Task.getbaraidx()

```
i,j,num = Task.getbaraidx(
    idx,
    sub,
    weights)
```

Obtains information about an element barA.

Arguments

```
i : int
    Row index of the element at position idx.
```

```

idx : long
    Position of the element in the vectorized form.
j : int
    Column index of the element at position idx.
num : long
    Number of terms in weighted sum that forms the element.
sub : long[]
    A list indexes of the elements from symmetric matrix storage that appers in the weighted
    sum.
weights : double[]
    The weights associated with each term in the weighted sum.

```

Description:

Obtains information about an element in  $\bar{A}$ . Since  $\bar{A}$  is a sparse matrix of symmetric matrixes then only the nonzero elements in  $\bar{A}$  are stored in order to save space. Now  $\bar{A}$  is stored vectorized form i.e. as one long vector. This function makes it possible to obtain information such as the row index and the column index of a particular element of the vectorized form of  $\bar{A}$ .

Please observe if one element of  $\bar{A}$  is inputted multiple times then it may be stored several times in vectorized form. In that case the element with the highest index is the one that is used.

### A.2.31 Task.getbaraidxij()

```
i,j = Task.getbaraidxij(idx)
```

Obtains information about an element barA.

Arguments

```

i : int
    Row index of the element at position idx.
idx : long
    Position of the element in the vectorized form.
j : int
    Column index of the element at position idx.

```

Description:

Obtains information about an element in  $\bar{A}$ . Since  $\bar{A}$  is a sparse matrix of symmetric matrixes only the nonzero elements in  $\bar{A}$  are stored in order to save space. Now  $\bar{A}$  is stored vectorized form i.e. as one long vector. This function makes it possible to obtain information such as the row index and the column index of a particular element of the vectorized form of  $\bar{A}$ .

Please note that if one element of  $\bar{A}$  is inputted multiple times then it may be stored several times in vectorized form. In that case the element with the highest index is the one that is used.

**A.2.32** `Task.getbaraidxinfo()`

```
num = Task.getbaraidxinfo(idx)
```

Obtains the number terms in the weighted sum that forms a particular element in  $\bar{A}$ .

Arguments

`idx` : long

The internal position of the element that should be obtained information for.

`num` : long

Number of terms in the weighted sum that forms the specified element in  $\bar{A}$ .

Description:

Each nonzero element in  $\bar{A}_{ij}$  is formed as a weighted sum of symmetric matrixes. Using this function the number terms in the weighted sum can be obtained. See description of `Task.appendsparsesymmat` for details about the weighted sum.

**A.2.33** `Task.getbarasparsity()`

```
numnz = Task.getbarasparsity(idxij)
```

Obtains the sparsity pattern of the  $\bar{A}$  matrix.

Arguments

`idxij` : long[]

Position of each nonzero element in the vectorized form of  $\bar{A}_{ij}$ . Hence, `idxij[k]` is the vector position of the element in row `subi[k]` and column `subj[k]` of  $\bar{A}_{ij}$ .

`numnz` : long

Number of nonzero elements in  $\bar{A}$ .

Description:

The matrix  $\bar{A}$  is assumed to be a sparse matrix of symmetric matrixes. This implies that many of elements in  $\bar{A}$  is likely to be zero matrixes. Therefore, in order to save space only nonzero elements in  $\bar{A}$  are stored on vectorized form. This function is used to obtain the sparsity pattern of  $\bar{A}$  and the position of each nonzero element in the vectorized form of  $\bar{A}$ .

**A.2.34** Task.getbarcblocktriplet()

```
num = Task.getbarcblocktriplet(
    subj,
    subk,
    subl,
    valijkl)
```

Obtains barc in block triplet form.

Arguments

```
num : long
    Number of elements in the block triplet form.
subj : int[]
    Symmetric matrix variable index.
subk : int[]
    Block row index.
subl : int[]
    Block column index.
valijkl : double[]
    A list indexes of the elements from symmetric matrix storage that appers in the weighted sum.
```

Description:

Obtains  $\bar{C}$  in block triplet form.

**A.2.35** Task.getbarcidx()

```
j,num = Task.getbarcidx(
    idx,
    sub,
    weights)
```

Obtains information about an element in barc.

Arguments

```
idx : long
    Index of the element that should be obtained information about.
j : int
    Row index in  $\bar{c}$ .
```

```

num : long
    Number of terms in the weighted sum.
sub : long[]
    Elements appearing the weighted sum.
weights : double[]
    Weights of terms in the weighted sum.

```

Description:

Obtains information about an element in  $\bar{c}$ .

### A.2.36 Task.getbarcidxinfo()

```
num = Task.getbarcidxinfo(idx)
```

Obtains information about an element in  $\text{barc}$ .

Arguments

```

idx : long
    Index of element that should be obtained information about. The value is an index of a
    symmetric sparse variable.
num : long
    Number of terms that appears in weighted that forms the requested element.

```

Description:

Obtains information about about the  $\bar{c}_{ij}$ .

### A.2.37 Task.getbarcidxj()

```
j = Task.getbarcidxj(idx)
```

Obtains the row index of an element in  $\text{barc}$ .

Arguments

```

idx : long
    Index of the element that should be obtained information about.
j : int
    Row index in  $\bar{c}$ .

```

Description:

Obtains the row index of an element in  $\bar{c}$ .

**A.2.38** `Task.getbarcsparsity()`

```
numnz = Task.getbarcsparsity(idxj)
```

Get the positions of the nonzero elements in  $\bar{c}$ .

Arguments

`idxj` : `long[]`  
 Internal positions of the nonzero elements in  $\bar{c}$ .

`numnz` : `long`  
 Number of nonzero elements in  $\bar{C}$ .

Description:

Internally only the nonzero elements of  $\bar{c}$  is stored in a vector. This function returns which elements  $\bar{c}$  that are nonzero (in `subj`) and their internal position (in `idx`). Using the position detailed information about each nonzero  $\bar{C}_j$  can be obtained using `Task.getbarcidxinfo` and `Task.getbarcidx`.

**A.2.39** `Task.getbarsj()`

```
Task.getbarsj(
    whichsol,
    j,
    barsj)
```

Obtains the dual solution for a semidefinite variable.

Arguments

`barsj` : `double[]`  
 Value of  $\bar{s}_j$ .

`j` : `int`  
 Index of the semidefinite variable.

`whichsol` : `soltype`  
 Selects a solution.

Description:

Obtains the dual solution for a semidefinite variable.



**A.2.40** `Task.getbarvarname()`

```
name = Task.getbarvarname(i)
```

Obtains a name of a semidefinite variable.

Arguments

```
i : int
    Index.
name : str
    The requested name is copied to this buffer.
```

Description:

Obtains a name of a semidefinite variable.

See also

- `Task.getbarvarnamelen` Obtains the length of a name of a semidefinite variable.

**A.2.41** `Task.getbarvarnameindex()`

```
asgn,index = Task.getbarvarnameindex(somename)
```

Obtains the index of name of semidefinite variable.

Arguments

```
asgn : int
    Is non-zero if the name somename is assigned to a semidefinite variable.
index : int
    If the name somename is assigned to a semidefinite variable, then index is the name of the
    constraint.
somename : str
    The requested name is copied to this buffer.
```

Description:

Obtains the index of name of semidefinite variable.

See also

- `Task.getbarvarname` Obtains a name of a semidefinite variable.

**A.2.42** `Task.getbarvarnamelen()`

```
len = Task.getbarvarnamelen(i)
```

Obtains the length of a name of a semidefinite variable.

Arguments

```
i : int
    Index.

len : int
    Returns the length of the indicated name.
```

Description:

Obtains the length of a name of a semidefinite variable.

See also

- `Task.getbarvarname` Obtains a name of a semidefinite variable.

**A.2.43** `Task.getbarxj()`

```
Task.getbarxj(
    whichsol,
    j,
    barxj)
```

Obtains the primal solution for a semidefinite variable.

Arguments

```
barxj : double[]
    Value of  $\bar{X}_j$ .

j : int
    Index of the semidefinite variable.

whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Obtains the primal solution for a semidefinite variable.

### A.2.44 Task.getbound()

```
bk,bl,bu = Task.getbound(  
    accmode,  
    i)
```

Obtains bound information for one constraint or variable.

#### Arguments

**accmode** : **accmode**  
Defines if operations are performed row-wise (constraint-oriented) or column-wise (variable-oriented).

**bk** : **boundkey**  
Bound keys.

**bl** : **double**  
Values for lower bounds.

**bu** : **double**  
Values for upper bounds.

**i** : **int**  
Index of the constraint or variable for which the bound information should be obtained.

#### Description:

Obtains bound information for one constraint or variable.

### A.2.45 Task.getboundslice()

```
Task.getboundslice(  
    accmode,  
    first,  
    last,  
    bk,  
    bl,  
    bu)
```

Obtains bounds information for a sequence of variables or constraints.

#### Arguments

**accmode** : **accmode**  
Defines if operations are performed row-wise (constraint-oriented) or column-wise (variable-oriented).

```

bk : mosek.boundkey[]
    Bound keys.
bl : double[]
    Values for lower bounds.
bu : double[]
    Values for upper bounds.
first : int
    First index in the sequence.
last : int
    Last index plus 1 in the sequence.

```

Description:

Obtains bounds information for a sequence of variables or constraints.

#### A.2.46 Task.getc()

```
Task.getc(c)
```

Obtains all objective coefficients.

Arguments

```

c : double[]
    Linear terms of the objective as a dense vector. The length is the number of variables.

```

Description:

Obtains all objective coefficients  $c$ .

#### A.2.47 Task.getcfix()

```
cfix = Task.getcfix()
```

Obtains the fixed term in the objective.

Arguments

```

cfix : double
    Fixed term in the objective.

```

Description:

Obtains the fixed term in the objective.

**A.2.48** `Task.getcj()`

```
cj = Task.getcj(j)
```

Obtains one coefficient of  $c$ .

Arguments

`cj` : `double`

The value of  $c_j$ .

`j` : `int`

Index of the variable for which  $c$  coefficient should be obtained.

Description:

Obtains one coefficient of  $c$ .

See also

- `Task.getcslice` Obtains a sequence of coefficients from the objective.

**A.2.49** `Task.getconbound()`

```
bk,bl,bu = Task.getconbound(i)
```

Obtains bound information for one constraint.

Arguments

`bk` : `boundkey`

Bound keys.

`bl` : `double`

Values for lower bounds.

`bu` : `double`

Values for upper bounds.

`i` : `int`

Index of the constraint for which the bound information should be obtained.

Description:

Obtains bound information for one constraint.

**A.2.50** `Task.getconboundslice()`

```
Task.getconboundslice(
    first,
    last,
    bk,
    bl,
    bu)
```

Obtains bounds information for a slice of the constraints.

Arguments

```
bk : mosek.boundkey[]
    Bound keys.
bl : double[]
    Values for lower bounds.
bu : double[]
    Values for upper bounds.
first : int
    First index in the sequence.
last : int
    Last index plus 1 in the sequence.
```

Description:

Obtains bounds information for a slice of the constraints.

**A.2.51** `Task.getcone()`

```
conetype, coneapar, nummem = Task.getcone(
    k,
    submem)
```

Obtains a conic constraint.

Arguments

```
coneapar : double
    This argument is currently not used. Can be set to 0.0.
conetype : conetype
    Specifies the type of the cone.
```

```

k : int
    Index of the cone constraint.
nummem : int
    Number of member variables in the cone.
submem : int[]
    Variable subscripts of the members in the cone.

```

Description:

Obtains a conic constraint.

### A.2.52 Task.getconeinfo()

```
conetype, coneapar, nummem = Task.getconeinfo(k)
```

Obtains information about a conic constraint.

Arguments

```

coneapar : double
    This argument is currently not used. Can be set to 0.0.
conetype : conetype
    Specifies the type of the cone.
k : int
    Index of the conic constraint.
nummem : int
    Number of member variables in the cone.

```

Description:

Obtains information about a conic constraint.

### A.2.53 Task.getconename()

```
name = Task.getconename(i)
```

Obtains a name of a cone.

Arguments

```

i : int
    Index.

```

`name : str`

Is assigned the required name.

Description:

Obtains a name of a cone.

See also

- `Task.getconnamelen` Obtains the length of a name of a constraint variable.

### A.2.54 `Task.getconenameindex()`

```
asgn,index = Task.getconenameindex(somename)
```

Checks whether the name `somename` has been assigned to any cone.

Arguments

`asgn : int`

Is non-zero if the name `somename` is assigned to a cone.

`index : int`

If the name `somename` is assigned to a cone, then `index` is the name of the cone.

`somename : str`

The name which should be checked.

Description:

Checks whether the name `somename` has been assigned to any cone. If it has been assigned to cone, then index of the cone is reported.

### A.2.55 `Task.getconenamelen()`

```
len = Task.getconenamelen(i)
```

Obtains the length of a name of a cone.

Arguments

`i : int`

Index.

`len : int`

Returns the length of the indicated name.



Description:

Obtains the length of a name of a cone.

See also

- `Task.getbarvarname` Obtains a name of a semidefinite variable.

### A.2.56 `Task.getconname()`

```
name = Task.getconname(i)
```

Obtains a name of a constraint.

Arguments

`i : int`  
Index.  
`name : str`  
Is assigned the required name.

Description:

Obtains a name of a constraint.

See also

- `Task.getconnamelen` Obtains the length of a name of a constraint variable.

### A.2.57 `Task.getconnameindex()`

```
asgn,index = Task.getconnameindex(somename)
```

Checks whether the name `somename` has been assigned to any constraint.

Arguments

`asgn : int`  
Is non-zero if the name `somename` is assigned to a constraint.  
`index : int`  
If the name `somename` is assigned to a constraint, then `index` is the name of the constraint.  
`somename : str`  
The name which should be checked.

Description:

Checks whether the name `somename` has been assigned to any constraint. If it has been assigned to constraint, then index of the constraint is reported.

**A.2.58** `Task.getconnamelen()`

```
len = Task.getconnamelen(i)
```

Obtains the length of a name of a constraint variable.

Arguments

```
i : int
    Index.
len : int
    Returns the length of the indicated name.
```

Description:

Obtains the length of a name of a constraint variable.

See also

- `Task.getbarvarname` Obtains a name of a semidefinite variable.

**A.2.59** `Task.getcslice()`

```
Task.getcslice(
    first,
    last,
    c)
```

Obtains a sequence of coefficients from the objective.

Arguments

```
c : double[]
    Linear terms of the objective as a dense vector. The length is the number of variables.
first : int
    First index in the sequence.
last : int
    Last index plus 1 in the sequence.
```

Description:

Obtains a sequence of elements in  $c$ .

**A.2.60** Task.getdbi()

```
Task.getdbi(
    whichsol,
    accmode,
    sub,
    dbi)
```

Deprecated.

Arguments

**accmode** : **accmode**

If set to **accmode.con** then **sub** contains constraint indexes, otherwise variable indexes.

**dbi** : **double**[]

Dual bound infeasibility. If **acmode** is **accmode.con** then

$$\text{dbi}[i] = \max(-(s_l^c)_{\text{sub}[i]}, -(s_u^c)_{\text{sub}[i]}, 0) \quad \text{for } i = 0, \dots, \text{len} - 1$$

else

$$\text{dbi}[i] = \max(-(s_l^x)_{\text{sub}[i]}, -(s_u^x)_{\text{sub}[i]}, 0) \quad \text{for } i = 0, \dots, \text{len} - 1.$$

**sub** : **int**[]

Indexes of constraints or variables.

**whichsol** : **soltype**

Selects a solution.

Description:

Deprecated.

Obtains the dual bound infeasibility.

**A.2.61** Task.getdcni()

```
Task.getdcni(
    whichsol,
    sub,
    dcni)
```

Deprecated.

Arguments

```

dcni : double[]
    dcni[i] contains dual cone infeasibility for the cone with index sub[i].
sub : int[]
    Constraint indexes to calculate equation infeasibility for.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.

```

Description:

Deprecated.

Obtains the dual cone infeasibility.

### A.2.62 Task.getdeqi()

```

Task.getdeqi(
    whichsol,
    accmode,
    sub,
    deqi,
    normalize)

```

Deprecated.

Arguments

```

accmode : accmode
    If set to accmode.con the dual equation infeasibilities corresponding to constraints are
    retrieved. Otherwise for a variables.
deqi : double[]
    Dual equation infeasibilities corresponding to constraints or variables.
normalize : int
    If non-zero, normalize with largest absolute value of the input data used to compute the
    individual infeasibility.
sub : int[]
    Indexes of constraints or variables.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.

```

Description:

Deprecated.

Obtains the dual equation infeasibility. If **acmode** is **accmode.con** then

$$\text{pbi}[i] = |(-y + s_l^c - s_u^c)_{\text{sub}[i]}| \quad \text{for } i = 0, \dots, \text{len} - 1$$

If `acmode` is `accmode.var` then

$$\text{pbi}[i] = |(A^T y + s_l^x - s_u^x - c)_{\text{sub}[i]}| \quad \text{for } i = 0, \dots, \text{len} - 1$$

### A.2.63 `Task.getdimbarvarj()`

```
dimbarvarj = Task.getdimbarvarj(j)
```

Obtains the dimension of a symmetric matrix variable.

Arguments

`dimbarvarj` : `int`

The dimension of the `j`'th semidefinite variable.

`j` : `int`

Index of the semidefinite variable whose dimension is requested.

Description:

Obtains the dimension of a symmetric matrix variable.

### A.2.64 `Task.getdouinf()`

```
dvalue = Task.getdouinf(whichdinf)
```

Obtains a double information item.

Arguments

`dvalue` : `double`

The value of the required double information item.

`whichdinf` : `dinfitem`

A double float information item.

Description:

Obtains a double information item from the task information database.

**A.2.65** `Task.getdouparam()`

```
parvalue = Task.getdouparam(param)
```

Obtains a double parameter.

Arguments

```
param : dparam
        Which parameter.
parvalue : double
           Parameter value.
```

Description:

Obtains the value of a double parameter.

**A.2.66** `Task.getdualobj()`

```
dualobj = Task.getdualobj(whichsol)
```

Computes the dual objective value associated with the solution.

Arguments

```
dualobj : double
           Objective value corresponding to the dual solution.
whichsol : soltype
           Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Computes the dual objective value associated with the solution. Note if the solution is a primal infeasibility certificate, then the fixed term in the objective value is not included.

**A.2.67** `Task.getdviolbarvar()`

```
Task.getdviolbarvar(
    whichsol,
    sub,
    viol)
```

Computes the violation of dual solution for a set of barx variables.

Arguments

**sub** : **int**[]  
 An array of indexes of  $\bar{X}$  variables.  
**viol** : **double**[]  
**viol**[**k**] is violation of the solution for the constraint  $\bar{S}_{\text{sub}[\mathbf{k}]} \in \mathcal{S}$ .  
**whichsol** : **soltype**  
 Selects a solution.

Description:

Let  $(\bar{S}_j)^*$  be the value of variable  $\bar{S}_j$  for the specified solution. Then the dual violation of the solution associated with variable  $\bar{S}_j$  is given by

$$\max(-\lambda_{\min}(\bar{S}_j), 0.0).$$

Both when the solution is a certificate of primal infeasibility or when it is dual feasible solution the violation should be small.

### A.2.68 Task.getdviolcon()

**Task.getdviolcon**(  
**whichsol**,  
**sub**,  
**viol**)

Computes the violation of a dual solution associated with a set of constraints.

Arguments

**sub** : **int**[]  
 An array of indexes of constraints.  
**viol** : **double**[]  
**viol**[**k**] is the violation of dual solution associated with the constraint **sub**[**k**].  
**whichsol** : **soltype**  
 Selects a solution.

Description:

The violation of the dual solution associated with the  $i$ 'th constraint is computed as follows

$$\max(\rho((s_l^c)_i^*, (b_l^c)_i), \rho((s_u^c)_i^*, -(b_u^c)_i), |-y_i + (s_l^c)_i^* - (s_u^c)_i^*|)$$

where

$$\rho(x, l) = \begin{cases} -x, & l > -\infty, \\ |x|, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Both when the solution is a certificate of primal infeasibility or it is a dual feasible solution the violation should be small.

### A.2.69 Task.getdviolcones()

```
Task.getdviolcones(
    whichsol,
    sub,
    viol)
```

Computes the violation of a solution for set of dual conic constraints.

Arguments

```
sub : int[]
    An array of indexes of  $\bar{X}$  variables.
viol : double[]
    viol[k] violation of the solution associated with sub[k]'th dual conic constraint.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Let  $(s_n^x)^*$  be the value of variable  $(s_n^x)$  for the specified solution. For simplicity let us assume that  $s_n^x$  is a member of quadratic cone, then the violation is computed as follows

$$\begin{cases} \max(0, \|(s_n^x)_{2:n}\|^* - (s_n^x)_1)/\sqrt{2}, & (s_n^x)^* \geq -\|(s_n^x)_{2:n}\|, \\ \|(s_n^x)^*\|, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Both when the solution is a certificate of primal infeasibility or when it is a dual feasible solution the violation should be small.

### A.2.70 Task.getdviolvar()

```
Task.getdviolvar(
    whichsol,
    sub,
    viol)
```

Computes the violation of a dual solution associated with a set of x variables.



Arguments

**sub** : **int**[]  
 An array of indexes of  $x$  variables.

**viol** : **double**[]  
**viol**[**k**] is the maximal violation of the solution for the constraints  $(s_l^x)_{\text{sub}[k]} \geq 0$  and  $(s_u^x)_{\text{sub}[k]} \geq 0$ .

**whichsol** : **soltype**  
 Selects a solution.

Description:

The violation of dual solution associated with the  $j$ 'th variable is computed as follows

$$\max(\rho((s_l^x)_i^*, (b_l^x)_i), \rho((s_u^x)_i^*, -(b_u^x)_i), |\sum_j = 0^{numcon-1} a_{ij} y_i + (s_l^x)_i^* - (s_u^x)_i^* - \tau c_j|)$$

where

$$\rho(x, l) = \begin{cases} -x, & l > -\infty, \\ |x|, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$\tau = 0$  if the the solution is certificate of dual infeasibility and  $\tau = 1$  otherwise. The formula for computing the violation is only shown for linear case but is generalized appropriately for the more general problems.

### A.2.71 Task.getinfeasiblesubproblem()

```
inftask = Task.getinfeasiblesubproblem(whichsol)
```

Obtains an infeasible sub problem.

Arguments

**inftask** : **Task**  
 A new task containing the infeasible subproblem.

**whichsol** : **soltype**  
 Which solution to use when determining the infeasible subproblem.

Description:

Given the solution is a certificate of primal or dual infeasibility then a primal or dual infeasible subproblem is obtained respectively. The subproblem tend to be much smaller than the original problem and hence it easier to locate the infeasibility inspecting the subproblem than the original problem.

For the procedure to be useful then it is important to assigning meaningful names to constraints, variables etc. in the original task because those names will be duplicated in the subproblem.

The function is only applicable to linear and conic quadratic optimization problems.

For more information see Section 13.2.

See also

- `iparam.infeas_prefer_primal` Controls which certificate is used if both primal- and dual-certificate of infeasibility is available.
- `Task.relaxprimal` Deprecated.

### A.2.72 `Task.getinti()`

```
Task.getinti(
    whichsol,
    sub,
    inti)
```

Deprecated.

Arguments

```
inti : double[]
    inti[i] contains integer infeasibility of variable sub[i].
sub : int[]
    Variable indexes for which to calculate the integer infeasibility.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Deprecated.

Obtains the primal equation infeasibility.

$$\text{peq}[i] = |(Ax - x^c)_{\text{sub}[i]}| \quad \text{for } i = 0, \dots, \text{len} - 1.$$

### A.2.73 `Task.getintinf()`

```
ivalue = Task.getintinf(whichiinf)
```

Obtains an integer information item.

## Arguments

`ivalue : int`  
The value of the required integer information item.

`whichiinf : iinfitem`  
Specifies an information item.

## Description:

Obtains an integer information item from the task information database.

**A.2.74** `Task.getintparam()`

```
parvalue = Task.getintparam(param)
```

Obtains an integer parameter.

## Arguments

`param : iparam`  
Which parameter.

`parvalue : int`  
Parameter value.

## Description:

Obtains the value of an integer parameter.

**A.2.75** `Task.getlenbarvarj()`

```
lenbarvarj = Task.getlenbarvarj(j)
```

Obtains the length if the  $j$ 'th semidefinite variables.

## Arguments

`j : int`  
Index of the semidefinite variable whose length if requested.

`lenbarvarj : long`  
Number of scalar elements in the lower triangular part of the semidefinite variable.

## Description:

Obtains the length of the  $j$ th semidefinite variable i.e. the number of elements in the triangular part.

**A.2.76** `Task.getlintinf()`

```
ivalue = Task.getlintinf(whichliinf)
```

Obtains an integer information item.

Arguments

```
ivalue : long
    The value of the required integer information item.
whichliinf : liinfitem
    Specifies an information item.
```

Description:

Obtains an integer information item from the task information database.

**A.2.77** `Task.getmaxnumanz()`

```
maxnumanz = Task.getmaxnumanz()
```

Obtains number of preallocated non-zeros in the linear constraint matrix.

Arguments

```
maxnumanz : long
    Number of preallocated non-zero linear matrix elements.
```

Description:

Obtains number of preallocated non-zeros in  $A$ . When this number of non-zeros is reached MOSEK will automatically allocate more space for  $A$ .

**A.2.78** `Task.getmaxnumbarvar()`

```
maxnumbarvar = Task.getmaxnumbarvar()
```

Obtains the number of semidefinite variables.

Arguments

```
maxnumbarvar : int
    Obtains maximum number of semidefinite variable currently allowed.
```

Description:

Obtains the number of semidefinite variables.

**A.2.79** `Task.getmaxnumcon()`

```
maxnumcon = Task.getmaxnumcon()
```

Obtains the number of preallocated constraints in the optimization task.

Arguments

```
maxnumcon : int
```

Number of preallocated constraints in the optimization task.

Description:

Obtains the number of preallocated constraints in the optimization task. When this number of constraints is reached MOSEK will automatically allocate more space for constraints.

**A.2.80** `Task.getmaxnumcone()`

```
maxnumcone = Task.getmaxnumcone()
```

Obtains the number of preallocated cones in the optimization task.

Arguments

```
maxnumcone : int
```

Number of preallocated conic constraints in the optimization task.

Description:

Obtains the number of preallocated cones in the optimization task. When this number of cones is reached MOSEK will automatically allocate space for more cones.

**A.2.81** `Task.getmaxnumqnz()`

```
maxnumqnz = Task.getmaxnumqnz()
```

Obtains the number of preallocated non-zeros for all quadratic terms in objective and constraints.

Arguments

```
maxnumqnz : long
```

Number of non-zero elements preallocated in quadratic coefficient matrixes.

Description:

Obtains the number of preallocated non-zeros for  $Q$  (both objective and constraints). When this number of non-zeros is reached MOSEK will automatically allocate more space for  $Q$ .

**A.2.82** `Task.getmaxnumvar()`

```
maxnumvar = Task.getmaxnumvar()
```

Obtains the maximum number variables allowed.

Arguments

```
maxnumvar : int
```

Number of preallocated variables in the optimization task.

Description:

Obtains the number of preallocated variables in the optimization task. When this number of variables is reached MOSEK will automatically allocate more space for constraints.

**A.2.83** `Task.getmemusage()`

```
meminuse,maxmemuse = Task.getmemusage()
```

Obtains information about the amount of memory used by a task.

Arguments

```
maxmemuse : long
```

Maximum amount of memory used by the `task` until now.

```
meminuse : long
```

Amount of memory currently used by the `task`.

Description:

Obtains information about the amount of memory used by a task.

**A.2.84** `Task.getnumanz()`

```
numanz = Task.getnumanz()
```

Obtains the number of non-zeros in the coefficient matrix.

Arguments

```
numanz : int
```

Number of non-zero elements in the linear constraint matrix.

Description:

Obtains the number of non-zeros in  $A$ .

**A.2.85** Task.getnumanz64()

```
numanz = Task.getnumanz64()
```

Obtains the number of non-zeros in the coefficient matrix.

Arguments

**numanz** : long

Number of non-zero elements in the linear constraint matrix.

Description:

Obtains the number of non-zeros in  $A$ .

**A.2.86** Task.getnumbarablocktriplets()

```
num = Task.getnumbarablocktriplets()
```

Obtains an upper bound on the number of scalar elements in the block triplet form of  $\bar{A}$ .

Arguments

**num** : long

Number elements in the block triplet form of  $\bar{A}$ .

Description:

Obtains an upper bound on the number of elements in the block triplet form of  $\bar{A}$ .

**A.2.87** Task.getnumbaranz()

```
nz = Task.getnumbaranz()
```

Get the number of nonzero elements in  $\bar{A}$ .

Arguments

**nz** : long

The number of nonzero elements in  $\bar{A}$  i.e. the number of  $\bar{a}_{ij}$  elements that is nonzero.

Description:

Get the number of nonzero elements in  $\bar{A}$ .

**A.2.88** `Task.getnumbarcblocktriplets()`

```
num = Task.getnumbarcblocktriplets()
```

Obtains an upper bound on the number of elements in the block triplet form of `barc`.

Arguments

`num` : long

An upper bound on the number elements in the block triplet form of  $\bar{c}$ .

Description:

Obtains an upper bound on the number of elements in the block triplet form of  $\bar{C}$ .

**A.2.89** `Task.getnumbarcnz()`

```
nz = Task.getnumbarcnz()
```

Obtains the number of nonzero elements in `barc`.

Arguments

`nz` : long

The number of nonzeros in  $\bar{c}$  i.e. the number of elements  $\bar{c}_j$  that is different from 0.

Description:

Obtains the number of nonzero elements in  $\bar{c}$ .

**A.2.90** `Task.getnumbarvar()`

```
numbarvar = Task.getnumbarvar()
```

Obtains the number of semidefinite variables.

Arguments

`numbarvar` : int

Number of semidefinite variable in the problem.

Description:

Obtains the number of semidefinite variables.



**A.2.91** `Task.getnumcon()`

```
numcon = Task.getnumcon()
```

Obtains the number of constraints.

Arguments

```
numcon : int
```

Number of constraints.

Description:

Obtains the number of constraints.

**A.2.92** `Task.getnumcone()`

```
numcone = Task.getnumcone()
```

Obtains the number of cones.

Arguments

```
numcone : int
```

Number conic constraints.

Description:

Obtains the number of cones.

**A.2.93** `Task.getnumconemem()`

```
nummem = Task.getnumconemem(k)
```

Obtains the number of members in a cone.

Arguments

```
k : int
```

Index of the cone.

```
nummem : int
```

Number of member variables in the cone.

Description:

Obtains the number of members in a cone.

**A.2.94** `Task.getnumintvar()`

```
numintvar = Task.getnumintvar()
```

Obtains the number of integer-constrained variables.

Arguments

```
numintvar : int
    Number of integer variables.
```

Description:

Obtains the number of integer-constrained variables.

**A.2.95** `Task.getnumparam()`

```
numparam = Task.getnumparam(partype)
```

Obtains the number of parameters of a given type.

Arguments

```
numparam : int
    Identical to the number of parameters of the type partype.
partype : parametertype
    Parameter type.
```

Description:

Obtains the number of parameters of a given type.

**A.2.96** `Task.getnumqconknz()`

```
numqcnz = Task.getnumqconknz(k)
```

Obtains the number of non-zero quadratic terms in a constraint.

Arguments

```
k : int
    Index of the constraint for which the number of non-zero quadratic terms should be obtained.
```

```
numqcnz : int
```

Number of quadratic terms.

Description:

Obtains the number of non-zero quadratic terms in a constraint.

### A.2.97 Task.getnumqconknz64()

```
numqcnz = Task.getnumqconknz64(k)
```

Obtains the number of non-zero quadratic terms in a constraint.

Arguments

```
k : int
```

Index of the constraint for which the number quadratic terms should be obtained.

```
numqcnz : long
```

Number of quadratic terms.

Description:

Obtains the number of non-zero quadratic terms in a constraint.

### A.2.98 Task.getnumqobjnz()

```
numqonz = Task.getnumqobjnz()
```

Obtains the number of non-zero quadratic terms in the objective.

Arguments

```
numqonz : long
```

Number of non-zero elements in the quadratic objective terms.

Description:

Obtains the number of non-zero quadratic terms in the objective.

**A.2.99** `Task.getnumsymmat()`

```
num = Task.getnumsymmat()
```

Get the number of symmetric matrixes stored.

Arguments

`num` : `long`  
Returns the number of symmetric sparse matrixes.

Description:

Get the number of symmetric matrixes stored in the vector  $E$ .

**A.2.100** `Task.getnumvar()`

```
numvar = Task.getnumvar()
```

Obtains the number of variables.

Arguments

`numvar` : `int`  
Number of variables.

Description:

Obtains the number of variables.

**A.2.101** `Task.getobjname()`

```
objname = Task.getobjname()
```

Obtains the name assigned to the objective function.

Arguments

`objname` : `str`  
Assigned the objective name.

Description:

Obtains the name assigned to the objective function.

**A.2.102** Task.getobjnamelen()

```
len = Task.getobjnamelen()
```

Obtains the length of the name assigned to the objective function.

Arguments

```
len : int
```

Assigned the length of the objective name.

Description:

Obtains the length of the name assigned to the objective function.

**A.2.103** Task.getobjsense()

```
sense = Task.getobjsense()
```

Gets the objective sense.

Arguments

```
sense : objsense
```

The returned objective sense.

Description:

Gets the objective sense of the task.

See also

- **Task.putobjsense** Sets the objective sense.

**A.2.104** Task.getpbi()

```
Task.getpbi(
    whichsol,
    accmode,
    sub,
    pbi,
    normalize)
```

Deprecated.

## Arguments

**accmode** : **accmode**  
 If set to **accmode.var** return bound infeasibility for  $x$  otherwise for  $x^c$ .  
**normalize** : **int**  
 If non-zero, normalize with largest absolute value of the input data used to compute the individual infeasibility.  
**pbi** : **double[]**  
 Bound infeasibility for  $x$  or  $x^c$ .  
**sub** : **int[]**  
 An array of constraint or variable indexes.  
**whichsol** : **soltype**  
 Selects a solution.

## Description:

Deprecated.

Obtains the primal bound infeasibility. If **acmode** is **accmode.con** then

$$\text{pbi}[i] = \max(x_{\text{sub}[i]}^c - u_{\text{sub}[i]}^c, l_{\text{sub}[i]}^c - x_{\text{sub}[i]}^c, 0) \quad \text{for } i = 0, \dots, \text{len} - 1$$

If **acmode** is **accmode.var** then

$$\text{pbi}[i] = \max(x_{\text{sub}[i]} - u_{\text{sub}[i]}^x, l_{\text{sub}[i]}^x - x_{\text{sub}[i]}, 0) \quad \text{for } i = 0, \dots, \text{len} - 1$$

**A.2.105** Task.getpcni()

```
Task.getpcni(
    whichsol,
    sub,
    pcni)
```

Deprecated.

## Arguments

**pcni** : **double[]**  
**pcni[i]** contains primal cone infeasibility for the cone with index **sub[i]**.  
**sub** : **int[]**  
 Constraint indexes for which to calculate the equation infeasibility.  
**whichsol** : **soltype**  
 Selects a solution.

## Description:

Deprectaed.

**A.2.106** `Task.getpeqi()`

```
Task.getpeqi(
    whichsol,
    sub,
    peqi,
    normalize)
```

Deprecated.

Arguments

```
normalize : int
    If non-zero, normalize with largest absolute value of the input data used to compute the
    individual infeasibility.
peqi : double[]
    peqi[i] contains equation infeasibility of constraint sub[i].
sub : int[]
    Constraint indexes for which to calculate the equation infeasibility.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Deprecated.

Obtains the primal equation infeasibility.

$$\text{peqi}[i] = |(Ax - x^c)_{\text{sub}[i]}| \quad \text{for } i = 0, \dots, \text{len} - 1.$$

**A.2.107** `Task.getprimalobj()`

```
primalobj = Task.getprimalobj(whichsol)
```

Computes the primal objective value for the desired solution.

Arguments

```
primalobj : double
    Objective value corresponding to the primal solution.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Computes the primal objective value for the desired solution. Note if the solution is an infeasibility certificate, then the fixed term in the objective is not included.

**A.2.108** Task.getprodtype()

```
prodtype = Task.getprodtype()
```

Obtains the problem type.

Arguments

**prodtype** : **problemtype**  
The problem type.

Description:

Obtains the problem type.

**A.2.109** Task.getprosta()

```
prosta = Task.getprosta(whichsol)
```

Obtains the problem status.

Arguments

**prosta** : **prosta**  
Problem status.  
**whichsol** : **soltype**  
Selects a solution.

Description:

Obtains the problem status.

**A.2.110** Task.getpviolbarvar()

```
Task.getpviolbarvar(  
    whichsol,  
    sub,  
    viol)
```

Computes the violation of a primal solution for a list of barx variables.

Arguments



```

sub : int[]
    An array of indexes of  $\bar{X}$  variables.
viol : double[]
    viol[k] is how much the solution violate the constraint  $\bar{X}_{\text{sub}[k]} \in \mathcal{S}^+$ .
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.

```

Description:

Let  $(\bar{X}_j)^*$  be the value of variable  $\bar{X}_j$  for the specified solution. Then the primal violation of the solution associated with variable  $\bar{X}_j$  is given by

$$\max(-\lambda_{\min}(\bar{X}_j), 0.0).$$

### A.2.111 Task.getpviolcon()

```

Task.getpviolcon(
    whichsol,
    sub,
    viol)

```

Computes the violation of a primal solution for a list of xc variables.

Arguments

```

sub : int[]
    An array of indexes of constraints.
viol : double[]
    viol[k] associated with the solution for the sub[k]'th constraint.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.

```

Description:

The primal violation of the solution associated of constraint is computed by

$$\max(l_i^c \tau - (x_i^c)^*, (x_i^c)^* \tau - u_i^c \tau, \left| \sum_{j=0}^{\text{numvar}-1} a_{ij} x_j^* - x_i^c \right|)$$

where  $\tau$  is defined as follows. If the solution is a certificate of dual infeasibility, then  $\tau = 0$  and otherwise  $\tau = 1$ . Both when the solution is a valid certificate of dual infeasibility or when it is primal feasible solution the violation should be small. The above is only shown for linear case but is appropriately generalized for the other cases.

**A.2.112** Task.getpviolcones()

```
Task.getpviolcones(
    whichsol,
    sub,
    viol)
```

Computes the violation of a solution for set of conic constraints.

Arguments

```
sub : int[]
    An array of indexes of  $\bar{X}$  variables.
viol : double[]
    viol[k] violation of the solution associated with sub[k]'th conic constraint.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Let  $x^*$  be the value of variable  $x$  for the specified solution. For simplicity let us assume that  $x$  is a member of quadratic cone, then the violation is computed as follows

$$\begin{cases} \max(0, \|x_{2:n}\| - x_1)/\sqrt{2}, & x_1 \geq -\|x_{2:n}\|, \\ \|x\|, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Both when the solution is a certificate of dual infeasibility or when it is a primal feasible solution the violation should be small.

**A.2.113** Task.getpviolvar()

```
Task.getpviolvar(
    whichsol,
    sub,
    viol)
```

Computes the violation of a primal solution for a list of x variables.

Arguments

```
sub : int[]
    An array of indexes of  $x$  variables.
viol : double[]
    viol[k] is the violation associated the solution for variable  $x_j$ .
```

`whichsol : soltype`  
 Selects a solution.

Description:

Let  $x_j^*$  be the value of variable  $x_j$  for the specified solution. Then the primal violation of the solution associated with variable  $x_j$  is given by

$$\max(l_j^x \tau - x_j^*, x_j^* - u_j^x \tau).$$

where  $\tau$  is defined as follows. If the solution is a certificate of dual infeasibility, then  $\tau = 0$  and otherwise  $\tau = 1$ . Both when the solution is a valid certificate of dual infeasibility or when it is primal feasible solution the violation should be small.

#### A.2.114 Task.getqcnk()

```
numqcnz = Task.getqcnk(
    k,
    qcsubi,
    qcsubj,
    qcval)
```

Obtains all the quadratic terms in a constraint.

Arguments

`k : int`  
 Which constraint.

`numqcnz : long`  
 Number of quadratic terms.

`qcsubi : int[]`  
 Row subscripts for quadratic constraint matrix.

`qcsubj : int[]`  
 Column subscripts for quadratic constraint matrix.

`qcval : double[]`  
 Quadratic constraint coefficient values.

Description:

Obtains all the quadratic terms in a constraint. The quadratic terms are stored sequentially `qcsubi`, `qcsubj`, and `qcval`.

**A.2.115** `Task.getqobj()`

```
numqonz = Task.getqobj(  
    qosubi,  
    qosubj,  
    qoval)
```

Obtains all the quadratic terms in the objective.

**Arguments**

**numqonz** : `int`  
Number of non-zero elements in the quadratic objective terms.

**qosubi** : `int[]`  
Row subscripts for quadratic objective coefficients.

**qosubj** : `int[]`  
Column subscripts for quadratic objective coefficients.

**qoval** : `double[]`  
Quadratic objective coefficient values.

**Description:**

Obtains the quadratic terms in the objective. The required quadratic terms are stored sequentially in `qosubi`, `qosubj`, and `qoval`.

**A.2.116** `Task.getqobj64()`

```
numqonz = Task.getqobj64(  
    qosubi,  
    qosubj,  
    qoval)
```

Obtains all the quadratic terms in the objective.

**Arguments**

**numqonz** : `long`  
Number of non-zero elements in the quadratic objective terms.

**qosubi** : `int[]`  
Row subscripts for quadratic objective coefficients.

**qosubj** : `int[]`  
Column subscripts for quadratic objective coefficients.

```
qoval : double[]
```

Quadratic objective coefficient values.

Description:

Obtains the quadratic terms in the objective. The required quadratic terms are stored sequentially in `qosubi`, `qosubj`, and `qoval`.

### A.2.117 Task.getqobjij()

```
qoij = Task.getqobjij(
    i,
    j)
```

Obtains one coefficient from the quadratic term of the objective

Arguments

```
i : int
```

Row index of the coefficient.

```
j : int
```

Column index of coefficient.

```
qoij : double
```

The required coefficient.

Description:

Obtains one coefficient  $q_{ij}^o$  in the quadratic term of the objective.

### A.2.118 Task.getreducedcosts()

```
Task.getreducedcosts(
    whichsol,
    first,
    last,
    redcosts)
```

Obtains the difference of (slx-sux) for a sequence of variables.

Arguments

```
first : int
```

See formula (A.1) for the definition.

`last : int`  
 See formula (A.1) for the definition.  
`redcosts : double[]`  
 The reduced costs in the required sequence of variables are stored sequentially in `redcosts` starting at `redcosts[0]`.  
`whichsol : soltype`  
 Selects a solution.

Description:

Computes the reduced costs for a sequence of variables and return them in the variable `redcosts` i.e.

$$\text{redcosts}[j - \text{first}] = (s_l^x)_j - (s_u^x)_j, \quad j = \text{first}, \dots, \text{last} - 1. \quad (\text{A.1})$$

### A.2.119 Task.getskc()

```
Task.getskc(
    whichsol,
    skc)
```

Obtains the status keys for the constraints.

Arguments

`skc : mosek.stakey[]`  
 Status keys for the constraints.  
`whichsol : soltype`  
 Selects a solution.

Description:

Obtains the status keys for the constraints.

See also

- `Task.getskcslice` Obtains the status keys for the constraints.

### A.2.120 Task.getskcslice()

```
Task.getskcslice(
    whichsol,
    first,
    last,
    skc)
```

Obtains the status keys for the constraints.

Arguments

```
first : int
    First index in the sequence.
last : int
    Last index plus 1 in the sequence.
skc : mosek.stakey[]
    Status keys for the constraints.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Obtains the status keys for the constraints.

See also

- `Task.getskc` Obtains the status keys for the constraints.

### A.2.121 `Task.getskx()`

```
Task.getskx(
    whichsol,
    skx)
```

Obtains the status keys for the scalar variables.

Arguments

```
skx : mosek.stakey[]
    Status keys for the variables.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Obtains the status keys for the scalar variables.

See also

- `Task.getskxslice` Obtains the status keys for the variables.

**A.2.122** Task.getskxslice()

```
Task.getskxslice(
    whichsol,
    first,
    last,
    skx)
```

Obtains the status keys for the variables.

Arguments

```
first : int
    First index in the sequence.
last : int
    Last index plus 1 in the sequence.
skx : mosek.stakey[]
    Status keys for the variables.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Obtains the status keys for the variables.

**A.2.123** Task.getslc()

```
Task.getslc(
    whichsol,
    slc)
```

Obtains the slc vector for a solution.

Arguments

```
slc : double[]
    The  $s_l^c$  vector.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Obtains the  $s_l^c$  vector for a solution.

See also

- **Task.getslcslice** Obtains a slice of the slc vector for a solution.



**A.2.124** Task.getslcslice()

```
Task.getslcslice(
    whichsol,
    first,
    last,
    slc)
```

Obtains a slice of the slc vector for a solution.

Arguments

```
first : int
    First index in the sequence.
last : int
    Last index plus 1 in the sequence.
slc : double[]
    Dual variables corresponding to the lower bounds on the constraints.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Obtains a slice of the  $s_l^c$  vector for a solution.

See also

- **Task.getslc** Obtains the slc vector for a solution.

**A.2.125** Task.getslx()

```
Task.getslx(
    whichsol,
    slx)
```

Obtains the slx vector for a solution.

Arguments

```
slx : double[]
    The  $s_l^x$  vector.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Obtains the  $s_l^x$  vector for a solution.

See also

- `Task.getslx` Obtains the slx vector for a solution.

### A.2.126 `Task.getslxslice()`

```
Task.getslxslice(
    whichsol,
    first,
    last,
    slx)
```

Obtains a slice of the slx vector for a solution.

Arguments

```
first : int
    First index in the sequence.
last : int
    Last index plus 1 in the sequence.
slx : double[]
    Dual variables corresponding to the lower bounds on the variables.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Obtains a slice of the  $s_l^x$  vector for a solution.

See also

- `Task.getslx` Obtains the slx vector for a solution.

### A.2.127 `Task.getsnx()`

```
Task.getsnx(
    whichsol,
    snx)
```

Obtains the snx vector for a solution.

## Arguments

`snx : double[]`  
 The  $s_n^x$  vector.

`whichsol : soltype`  
 Selects a solution.

## Description:

Obtains the  $s_n^x$  vector for a solution.

See also

- `Task.getsnxslice` Obtains a slice of the `snx` vector for a solution.

## A.2.128 Task.getsnxslice()

```
Task.getsnxslice(
    whichsol,
    first,
    last,
    snx)
```

Obtains a slice of the `snx` vector for a solution.

## Arguments

`first : int`  
 First index in the sequence.

`last : int`  
 Last index plus 1 in the sequence.

`snx : double[]`  
 Dual variables corresponding to the conic constraints on the variables.

`whichsol : soltype`  
 Selects a solution.

## Description:

Obtains a slice of the  $s_n^x$  vector for a solution.

See also

- `Task.getsnx` Obtains the `snx` vector for a solution.

**A.2.129** Task.getsolsta()

```
solsta = Task.getsolsta(whichsol)
```

Obtains the solution status.

Arguments

```
solsta : solsta
        Solution status.
whichsol : soltype
          Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Obtains the solution status.

**A.2.130** Task.getsolution()

```
prosta,solsta = Task.getsolution(
    whichsol,
    skc,
    skx,
    skn,
    xc,
    xx,
    y,
    slc,
    suc,
    slx,
    sux,
    snx)
```

Obtains the complete solution.

Arguments

```
prosta : prosta
        Problem status.
skc : mosek.stakey[]
      Status keys for the constraints.
skn : mosek.stakey[]
      Status keys for the conic constraints.
skx : mosek.stakey[]
      Status keys for the variables.
```

```

slc : double[]
    Dual variables corresponding to the lower bounds on the constraints.
slx : double[]
    Dual variables corresponding to the lower bounds on the variables.
snx : double[]
    Dual variables corresponding to the conic constraints on the variables.
solsta : solsta
    Solution status.
suc : double[]
    Dual variables corresponding to the upper bounds on the constraints.
sux : double[]
    Dual variables corresponding to the upper bounds on the variables.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
xc : double[]
    Primal constraint solution.
xx : double[]
    Primal variable solution.
y : double[]
    Vector of dual variables corresponding to the constraints.

```

Description:

Obtains the complete solution.

Consider the case of linear programming. The primal problem is given by

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \text{minimize} & c^T x + c^f \\
 \text{subject to} & \begin{array}{ll} l^c & \leq Ax \leq u^c, \\ l^x & \leq x \leq u^x. \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

and the corresponding dual problem is

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \text{maximize} & (l^c)^T s_l^c - (u^c)^T s_u^c \\
 & + (l^x)^T s_l^x - (u^x)^T s_u^x + c^f \\
 \text{subject to} & \begin{array}{ll} A^T y + s_l^x - s_u^x & = c, \\ -y + s_l^c - s_u^c & = 0, \\ s_l^c, s_u^c, s_l^x, s_u^x & \geq 0. \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

In this case the mapping between variables and arguments to the function is as follows:

**xx:**

Corresponds to variable  $x$ .

**y:**  
 Corresponds to variable  $y$ .  
**slc:**  
 Corresponds to variable  $s_l^c$ .  
**suc:**  
 Corresponds to variable  $s_u^c$ .  
**slx:**  
 Corresponds to variable  $s_l^x$ .  
**sux:**  
 Corresponds to variable  $s_u^x$ .  
**xc:**  
 Corresponds to  $Ax$ .

The meaning of the values returned by this function depend on the *solution status* returned in the argument **solsta**. The most important possible values of **solsta** are:

**solsta.optimal**  
 An optimal solution satisfying the optimality criteria for continuous problems is returned.  
**solsta.integer\_optimal**  
 An optimal solution satisfying the optimality criteria for integer problems is returned.  
**solsta.prim\_feas**  
 A solution satisfying the feasibility criteria.  
**solsta.prim\_infeas\_cer**  
 A primal certificate of infeasibility is returned.  
**solsta.dual\_infeas\_cer**  
 A dual certificate of infeasibility is returned.

See also

- **Task.getsolutioni** Obtains the solution for a single constraint or variable.
- **Task.getsolutionslice** Obtains a slice of the solution.

### A.2.131 Task.getsolutioni()

```

sk,x,sl,su,sn = Task.getsolutioni(
    accmode,
    i,
    whichsol)

```

Obtains the solution for a single constraint or variable.

## Arguments

**accmode** : **accmode**  
 If set to **accmode.con** the solution information for a constraint is retrieved. Otherwise for a variable.

**i** : **int**  
 Index of the constraint or variable.

**sk** : **stakey**  
 Status key of the constraint of variable.

**sl** : **double**  
 Solution value of the dual variable associated with the lower bound.

**sn** : **double**  
 Solution value of the dual variable associated with the cone constraint.

**su** : **double**  
 Solution value of the dual variable associated with the upper bound.

**whichsol** : **soltype**  
 Selects a solution.

**x** : **double**  
 Solution value of the primal variable.

## Description:

Obtains the primal and dual solution information for a single constraint or variable.

See also

- **Task.getsolution** Obtains the complete solution.
- **Task.getsolutionslice** Obtains a slice of the solution.

**A.2.132** **Task.getsolutioninf()**

```
prosta,solsta,primalobj,maxpbi,maxpcni,maxpeqi,maxinti,dualobj,maxdbi,maxdcni,maxdeqi = Task.getsolutioninf(whichsol)
```

Deprecated

## Arguments

**dualobj** : **double**  
 Value of the dual objective.

$$(l^c)^T s_l^c - (u^c)^T s_u^c + c^f$$

**maxdbi : double**

Maximum infeasibility in bounds on dual variables.

$$\max\{0, \max_{i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}} -(s_l^x)_i, \max_{i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}} -(s_u^x)_i, \max_{i \in \{0, \dots, m-1\}} -(s_l^c)_i, \max_{i \in \{0, \dots, m-1\}} -(s_u^c)_i\}$$

**maxdcni : double**

Maximum infeasibility in the dual conic constraints.

**maxdeqi : double**

Maximum infeasibility in the dual equality constraints.

$$\max\{\|A^T y + s_l^x - s_u^x - c\|_\infty, \|-y + s_l^c - s_u^c\|_\infty\}$$

**maxinti : double**

Maximum infeasibility in integer constraints.

$$\max_{i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}} (\min(x_i - \lfloor x_i \rfloor, \lceil x_i \rceil - x_i)).$$

**maxpbi : double**

Maximum infeasibility in primal bounds on variables.

$$\max\{0, \max_{i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}} (x_i - u_i^x), \max_{i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}} (l_i^x - x_i), \max_{i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}} (x_i^c - u_i^c), \max_{i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}} (l_i^c - x_i^c)\}$$

**maxpcni : double**

Maximum infeasibility in the primal conic constraints.

**maxpeqi : double**

Maximum infeasibility in primal equality constraints.

$$\|Ax - x^c\|_\infty$$

**primalobj : double**

Value of the primal objective.

$$c^T x + c^f$$

**prosta : prosta**

Problem status.

**solsta : solsta**

Solution status.

**whichsol : soltype**

Selects a solution.

Description:

Deprecated. Use Task.getsolutioninfo instead.



**A.2.133** `Task.getsolutioninfo()`

```
pobj,pviolcon,pviolvar,pviolbarvar,pviolcone,pviolitg,dobj,dviolcon,dviolvar,dviolbarvar,dviolcone = Task.getsolutioninfo(w)
```

Obtains information about of a solution.

Arguments

`dobj : double`

Dual objective value as computed as computed by `Task.getdualobj`.

`dviolbarvar : double`

Maximal violation of the dual solution associated with the  $\bar{s}$  variable as computed by as computed by `Task.getdviolbarvar`.

`dviolcon : double`

Maximal violation of the dual solution associated with the  $x^c$  variable as computed by as computed by `Task.getdviolcon`.

`dviolcone : double`

Maximal violation of the dual solution associated with the dual conic constraints as computed by `Task.getdviolcones`.

`dviolvar : double`

Maximal violation of the dual solution associated with the  $x$  variable as computed by as computed by `Task.getdviolvar`.

`pobj : double`

The primal objective value as computed by `Task.getprimalobj`.

`pviolbarvar : double`

Maximal primal violation of solution for the  $\bar{X}$  variables where the violations are computed by `Task.getpviolbarvar`.

`pviolcon : double`

Maximal primal violation of the solution associated with the  $x^c$  variables where the violations are computed by `Task.getpviolcon`.

`pviolcone : double`

Maximal primal violation of solution for the conic constraints where the violations are computed by `Task.getpviolcones`.

`pviolitg : double`

Maximal violation in the integer constraints. The violation for an integer constrained variable  $x_j$  is given by

$$\min(x_j - \lfloor x_j \rfloor, \lceil x_j \rceil - x_j).$$

This number is always zero for the interior-point and the basic solutions.

`pviolvar : double`

Maximal primal violation of the solution for the  $x^x$  variables where the violations are computed by `Task.getpviolvar`.

`whichsol : soltype`

Selects a solution.

Description:

Obtains information about a solution.

See also

- `Task.getsolsta` Obtains the solution status.
- `Task.getprimalobj` Computes the primal objective value for the desired solution.
- `Task.getpviolcon` Computes the violation of a primal solution for a list of xc variables.
- `Task.getpviolvar` Computes the violation of a primal solution for a list of x variables.
- `Task.getpviolbarvar` Computes the violation of a primal solution for a list of barx variables.
- `Task.getpviolcones` Computes the violation of a solution for set of conic constraints.
- `Task.getdualobj` Computes the dual objective value associated with the solution.
- `Task.getdviolcon` Computes the violation of a dual solution associated with a set of constraints.
- `Task.getdviolvar` Computes the violation of a dual solution associated with a set of x variables.
- `Task.getdviolbarvar` Computes the violation of dual solution for a set of barx variables.
- `Task.getdviolcones` Computes the violation of a solution for set of dual conic constraints.

### A.2.134 Task.getsolutionslice()

```
Task.getsolutionslice(
    whichsol,
    solitem,
    first,
    last,
    values)
```

Obtains a slice of the solution.

Arguments

`first : int`

Index of the first value in the slice.

`last : int`

Value of the last index+1 in the slice, e.g. if `xx[5, ..., 9]` is required `last` should be 10.

`solitem : solitem`

Which part of the solution is required.

`values : double[]`

The values in the required sequence are stored sequentially in `values` starting at `values[0]`.

`whichsol : soltype`

Selects a solution.

Description:

Obtains a slice of the solution.

Consider the case of linear programming. The primal problem is given by

$$\begin{array}{llll} \text{minimize} & & c^T x + c^f & \\ \text{subject to} & l^c \leq & Ax & \leq u^c, \\ & l^x \leq & x & \leq u^x. \end{array}$$

and the corresponding dual problem is

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{maximize} & (l^c)^T s_l^c - (u^c)^T s_u^c \\ & + (l^x)^T s_l^x - (u^x)^T s_u^x + c^f \\ \text{subject to} & A^T y + s_l^x - s_u^x = c, \\ & -y + s_l^c - s_u^c = 0, \\ & s_l^c, s_u^c, s_l^x, s_u^x \geq 0. \end{array}$$

The `solitem` argument determines which part of the solution is returned:

`solitem.xx:`

The variable `values` return  $x$ .

`solitem.y:`

The variable `values` return  $y$ .

`solitem.slc:`

The variable `values` return  $s_l^c$ .

`solitem.suc:`

The variable `values` return  $s_u^c$ .

`solitem.slx:`

The variable `values` return  $s_l^x$ .

`solitem.sux:`

The variable `values` return  $s_u^x$ .

A conic optimization problem has the same primal variables as in the linear case. Recall that the dual of a conic optimization problem is given by:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{maximize} && (l^c)^T s_l^c - (u^c)^T s_u^c \\
& && + (l^x)^T s_l^x - (u^x)^T s_u^x + c^f \\
& \text{subject to} && A^T y + s_l^x - s_u^x + s_n^x = c, \\
& && -y + s_l^c - s_u^c = 0, \\
& && s_l^c, s_u^c, s_l^x, s_u^x \geq 0, \\
& && s_n^x \in \mathcal{C}^*
\end{aligned}$$

This introduces one additional dual variable  $s_n^x$ . This variable can be accessed by selecting `solitem` as `solitem.snx`.

The meaning of the values returned by this function also depends on the *solution status* which can be obtained with `Task.getsolsta`. Depending on the solution status `value` will be:

`solsta.optimal`

A part of the optimal solution satisfying the optimality criteria for continuous problems.

`solsta.integer_optimal`

A part of the optimal solution satisfying the optimality criteria for integer problems.

`solsta.prim_feas`

A part of the solution satisfying the feasibility criteria.

`solsta.prim_infeas_cer`

A part of the primal certificate of infeasibility.

`solsta.dual_infeas_cer`

A part of the dual certificate of infeasibility.

See also

- `Task.getsolution` Obtains the complete solution.
- `Task.getsolutioni` Obtains the solution for a single constraint or variable.

### A.2.135 `Task.getsparsesymmat()`

```
Task.getsparsesymmat(
    idx,
    subi,
    subj,
    valij)
```

Gets a single symmetric matrix from the matrix store.

Arguments

`idx` : long

Index of the matrix to get.

```
subi : int[]  
    Row subscripts of the matrix non-zero elements.  
subj : int[]  
    Column subscripts of the matrix non-zero elements.  
valij : double[]  
    Coefficients of the matrix non-zero elements.
```

Description:

Get a single symmetric matrix from the matrix store.

### A.2.136 Task.getstrparam()

```
len, parvalue = Task.getstrparam(param)
```

Obtains the value of a string parameter.

Arguments

```
len : int  
    The length of the parameter value.  
param : sparam  
    Which parameter.  
parvalue : str  
    If this is not NULL, the parameter value is stored here.
```

Description:

Obtains the value of a string parameter.

### A.2.137 Task.getstrparamlen()

```
len = Task.getstrparamlen(param)
```

Obtains the length of a string parameter.

Arguments

```
len : int  
    The length of the parameter value.  
param : sparam  
    Which parameter.
```

Description:

Obtains the length of a string parameter.

**A.2.138** Task.getsuc()

```
Task.getsuc(
    whichsol,
    suc)
```

Obtains the suc vector for a solution.

Arguments

```
suc : double[]
    The  $s_u^c$  vector.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Obtains the  $s_u^c$  vector for a solution.

See also

- **Task.getsucslice** Obtains a slice of the suc vector for a solution.

**A.2.139** Task.getsucslice()

```
Task.getsucslice(
    whichsol,
    first,
    last,
    suc)
```

Obtains a slice of the suc vector for a solution.

Arguments

```
first : int
    First index in the sequence.
last : int
    Last index plus 1 in the sequence.
suc : double[]
    Dual variables corresponding to the upper bounds on the constraints.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Obtains a slice of the  $s_u^c$  vector for a solution.

See also

- **Task.getsuc** Obtains the suc vector for a solution.

#### A.2.140 Task.getsux()

```
Task.getsux(
    whichsol,
    sux)
```

Obtains the sux vector for a solution.

Arguments

```
sux : double[]
    The  $s_u^x$  vector.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Obtains the  $s_u^x$  vector for a solution.

See also

- **Task.getsuxslice** Obtains a slice of the sux vector for a solution.

#### A.2.141 Task.getsuxslice()

```
Task.getsuxslice(
    whichsol,
    first,
    last,
    sux)
```

Obtains a slice of the sux vector for a solution.

Arguments

```
first : int
    First index in the sequence.
```

```

last : int
    Last index plus 1 in the sequence.
sux : double[]
    Dual variables corresponding to the upper bounds on the variables.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.

```

Description:

Obtains a slice of the  $s_u^x$  vector for a solution.

See also

- **Task.getsux** Obtains the sux vector for a solution.

#### A.2.142 Task.getsymmatinfo()

```
dim,nz,type = Task.getsymmatinfo(idx)
```

Obtains information of a matrix from the symmetric matrix storage E.

Arguments

```

dim : int
    Returns the dimension of the requested matrix.
idx : long
    Index of the matrix that is requested information about.
nz : long
    Returns the number of non-zeros in the requested matrix.
type : symmattype
    Returns the type of the requested matrix.

```

Description:

MOSEK maintains a vector denoted  $E$  of symmetric data matrixes. This function makes it possible to obtain important information about an data matrix in  $E$ .

#### A.2.143 Task.gettaskname()

```
taskname = Task.gettaskname()
```

Obtains the task name.



## Arguments

**taskname** : **str**

Is assigned the task name.

## Description:

Obtains the name assigned to the task.

**A.2.144** `Task.gettasknamelen()`

```
len = Task.gettasknamelen()
```

Obtains the length the task name.

## Arguments

**len** : **int**

Returns the length of the task name.

## Description:

Obtains the length the task name.

## See also

- `Task.getbarvarname` Obtains a name of a semidefinite variable.

**A.2.145** `Task.getvarbound()`

```
bk,bl,bu = Task.getvarbound(i)
```

Obtains bound information for one variable.

## Arguments

**bk** : **boundkey**

Bound keys.

**bl** : **double**

Values for lower bounds.

**bu** : **double**

Values for upper bounds.

**i** : **int**

Index of the variable for which the bound information should be obtained.

## Description:

Obtains bound information for one variable.

**A.2.146** `Task.getvarboundslice()`

```
Task.getvarboundslice(
    first,
    last,
    bk,
    bl,
    bu)
```

Obtains bounds information for a slice of the variables.

Arguments

```
bk : mosek.boundkey[]
    Bound keys.
bl : double[]
    Values for lower bounds.
bu : double[]
    Values for upper bounds.
first : int
    First index in the sequence.
last : int
    Last index plus 1 in the sequence.
```

Description:

Obtains bounds information for a slice of the variables.

**A.2.147** `Task.getvarbranchdir()`

```
direction = Task.getvarbranchdir(j)
```

Obtains the branching direction for a variable.

Arguments

```
direction : branchdir
    The branching direction assigned to variable  $j$ .
j : int
    Index of the variable.
```

Description:

Obtains the branching direction for a given variable  $j$ .

**A.2.148** `Task.getvarbranchpri()`

```
priority = Task.getvarbranchpri(j)
```

Obtains the branching priority for a variable.

Arguments

`j : int`  
Index of the variable.

`priority : int`  
The branching priority assigned to variable *j*.

Description:

Obtains the branching priority for a given variable *j*.

**A.2.149** `Task.getvarname()`

```
name = Task.getvarname(j)
```

Obtains a name of a variable.

Arguments

`j : int`  
Index.

`name : str`  
Is assigned the required name.

Description:

Obtains a name of a variable.

**A.2.150** `Task.getvarnameindex()`

```
asgn,index = Task.getvarnameindex(somename)
```

Checks whether the name *somename* has been assigned to any variable.

Arguments

**asgn** : int

Is non-zero if the name **somename** is assigned to a variable.

**index** : int

If the name **somename** is assigned to a variable, then **index** is the name of the variable.

**somename** : str

The name which should be checked.

Description:

Checks whether the name **somename** has been assigned to any variable. If it has been assigned to variable, then index of the variable is reported.

### A.2.151 Task.getvarnamelen()

```
len = Task.getvarnamelen(i)
```

Obtains the length of a name of a variable variable.

Arguments

**i** : int

Index.

**len** : int

Returns the length of the indicated name.

Description:

Obtains the length of a name of a variable variable.

See also

- **Task.getbarvarname** Obtains a name of a semidefinite variable.

### A.2.152 Task.getvartype()

```
vartype = Task.getvartype(j)
```

Gets the variable type of one variable.

Arguments

**j** : int

Index of the variable.

**vartype** : **variabletype**  
 Variable type of variable *j*.

Description:

Gets the variable type of one variable.

### A.2.153 Task.getvartypelist()

```
Task.getvartypelist(
    subj,
    vartype)
```

Obtains the variable type for one or more variables.

Arguments

**subj** : **int**[]  
 A list of variable indexes.  
**vartype** : **mosek.variabletype**[]  
 The variables types corresponding to the variables specified by **subj**.

Description:

Obtains the variable type of one or more variables.

Upon return **vartype**[*k*] is the variable type of variable **subj**[*k*].

### A.2.154 Task.getxc()

```
Task.getxc(
    whichsol,
    xc)
```

Obtains the *xc* vector for a solution.

Arguments

**whichsol** : **soltype**  
 Selects a solution.  
**xc** : **double**[]  
 The  $x^c$  vector.

Description:

Obtains the  $x^c$  vector for a solution.

See also

- **Task.getxcslice** Obtains a slice of the xc vector for a solution.

### A.2.155 Task.getxcslice()

```
Task.getxcslice(
    whichsol,
    first,
    last,
    xc)
```

Obtains a slice of the xc vector for a solution.

Arguments

```
first : int
    First index in the sequence.
last : int
    Last index plus 1 in the sequence.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
xc : double[]
    Primal constraint solution.
```

Description:

Obtains a slice of the  $x^c$  vector for a solution.

See also

- **Task.getxc** Obtains the xc vector for a solution.

### A.2.156 Task.getxx()

```
Task.getxx(
    whichsol,
    xx)
```

Obtains the xx vector for a solution.

Arguments

```

whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
xx : double[]
    The  $x^x$  vector.

```

Description:

Obtains the  $x^x$  vector for a solution.

See also

- **Task.getxxslice** Obtains a slice of the xx vector for a solution.

### A.2.157 Task.getxxslice()

```

Task.getxxslice(
    whichsol,
    first,
    last,
    xx)

```

Obtains a slice of the xx vector for a solution.

Arguments

```

first : int
    First index in the sequence.
last : int
    Last index plus 1 in the sequence.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
xx : double[]
    Primal variable solution.

```

Description:

Obtains a slice of the  $x^x$  vector for a solution.

See also

- **Task.getxx** Obtains the xx vector for a solution.

**A.2.158** Task.gety()

```
Task.gety(  
    whichsol,  
    y)
```

Obtains the  $y$  vector for a solution.

Arguments

```
    whichsol : soltype  
        Selects a solution.  
    y : double[]  
        The  $y$  vector.
```

Description:

Obtains the  $y$  vector for a solution.

See also

- **Task.getyslice** Obtains a slice of the  $y$  vector for a solution.

**A.2.159** Task.getyslice()

```
Task.getyslice(  
    whichsol,  
    first,  
    last,  
    y)
```

Obtains a slice of the  $y$  vector for a solution.

Arguments

```
    first : int  
        First index in the sequence.  
    last : int  
        Last index plus 1 in the sequence.  
    whichsol : soltype  
        Selects a solution.  
    y : double[]  
        Vector of dual variables corresponding to the constraints.
```



Description:

Obtains a slice of the  $y$  vector for a solution.

See also

- **Task.gety** Obtains the  $y$  vector for a solution.

### A.2.160 Task.initbasissolve()

`Task.initbasissolve(basis)`

Prepare a task for basis solver.

Arguments

**basis** : `int[]`

The array of basis indexes to use.

The array is interpreted as follows: If **basis**[ $i$ ]  $\leq$  *numcon* - 1, then  $x_{\text{basis}[i]}^c$  is in the basis at position  $i$ , otherwise  $x_{\text{basis}[i]-\text{numcon}}$  is in the basis at position  $i$ .

Description:

Prepare a task for use with the **Task.solvewithbasis** function.

This function should be called

- immediately before the first call to **Task.solvewithbasis**, and
- immediately before any subsequent call to **Task.solvewithbasis** if the task has been modified.

If the basis is singular i.e. not invertible, then

the exception **rescode.err\_basis\_singular** is generated.

### A.2.161 Task.inputdata()

`Task.inputdata(  
maxnumcon,  
maxnumvar,  
c,  
cfix,  
aptrb,  
aptre,  
asub,  
aval,  
bkc,  
blc,  
buc,  
bkx,  
blx,  
bux)`

Input the linear part of an optimization task in one function call.

Arguments

```

aptrb : long[]
    Row or column end pointers.
aptr : long[]
    Row or column start pointers.
asub : int[]
    Coefficient subscripts.
aval : double[]
    Coefficient coefficient values.
bkc : boundkey
    Bound keys for the constraints.
bkx : boundkey
    Bound keys for the variables.
blc : double[]
    Lower bounds for the constraints.
blx : double[]
    Lower bounds for the variables.
buc : double[]
    Upper bounds for the constraints.
bux : double[]
    Upper bounds for the variables.
c : double[]
    Linear terms of the objective as a dense vector. The lengths is the number of variables.
cfix : double
    Fixed term in the objective.
maxnumcon : int
    Number of preallocated constraints in the optimization task.
maxnumvar : int
    Number of preallocated variables in the optimization task.

```

Description:

Input the linear part of an optimization problem.

The non-zeros of  $A$  are inputted column-wise in the format described in Section 5.13.3.2.

For an explained code example see Section 5.2 and Section 5.13.3.

**A.2.162** Task.isdoupurname()

```
param = Task.isdoupurname(parname)
```

Checks a double parameter name.

Arguments

```
param : dparam
        Which parameter.
parname : str
        Parameter name.
```

Description:

Checks whether `parname` is a valid double parameter name.

**A.2.163** Task.isintparname()

```
param = Task.isintparname(parname)
```

Checks an integer parameter name.

Arguments

```
param : iparam
        Which parameter.
parname : str
        Parameter name.
```

Description:

Checks whether `parname` is a valid integer parameter name.

**A.2.164** Task.isstrparname()

```
param = Task.isstrparname(parname)
```

Checks a string parameter name.

Arguments

`param : sparam`  
Which parameter.

`parname : str`  
Parameter name.

Description:

Checks whether `parname` is a valid string parameter name.

### A.2.165 `Task.linkfiletostream()`

`Task.linkfiletostream(  
    whichstream,  
    filename,  
    append)`

Directs all output from a task stream to a file.

Arguments

`append : int`  
If this argument is 0 the output file will be overwritten, otherwise text is append to the output file.

`filename : str`  
The name of the file where text from the stream defined by `whichstream` is written.

`whichstream : streamtype`  
Index of the stream.

Description:

Directs all output from a task stream to a file.

### A.2.166 `Task.onesolutionsummary()`

`Task.onesolutionsummary(  
    whichstream,  
    whichsol)`

Prints a short summary for the specified solution.

Arguments

`whichsol : soltype`  
Selects a solution.

`whichstream : streamtype`

Index of the stream.

Description:

Prints a short summary for a specified solution.

### A.2.167 Task.optimize()

```
trmcode = Task.optimize()
```

Optimizes the problem.

Arguments

`trmcode : rescode`

Is either `rescode.ok` or a termination response code.

Description:

Calls the optimizer. Depending on the problem type and the selected optimizer this will call one of the optimizers in MOSEK. By default the interior point optimizer will be selected for continuous problems. The optimizer may be selected manually by setting the parameter `iparam.optimizer`.

See also

- `Task.optimizeconcurrent` Optimize a given task with several optimizers concurrently.
- `Task.getsolution` Obtains the complete solution.
- `Task.getsolutioni` Obtains the solution for a single constraint or variable.
- `Task.getsolutioninfo` Obtains information about of a solution.
- `iparam.optimizer` Controls which optimizer is used to optimize the task.

### A.2.168 Task.optimizeconcurrent()

```
Task.optimizeconcurrent(taskarray)
```

Optimize a given task with several optimizers concurrently.

Arguments

`taskarray : mosek.Task[]`

An array of `num` tasks.

Description:

Solves several instances of the same problem in parallel, with unique parameter settings for each task. The argument `task` contains the problem to be solved. `taskarray` is a pointer to an array of `num` empty tasks. The task `task` and the `num` tasks pointed to by `taskarray` are solved in parallel. That is `num + 1` threads are started with one optimizer in each. Each of the tasks can be initialized with different parameters, e.g different selection of solver.

All the concurrently running tasks are stopped when the optimizer successfully terminates for one of the tasks. After the function returns `task` contains the solution found by the task that finished first.

After `Task.optimizeconcurrent` returns `task` holds the optimal solution of the task which finished first. If all the concurrent optimizations finished without providing an optimal solution the error code from the solution of the task `task` is returned.

In summary a call to `Task.optimizeconcurrent` does the following:

- All data except task parameters (`iparam`, `dparam` and `sparam`) in `task` is copied to each of the tasks in `taskarray`. In particular this means that any solution in `task` is copied to the other tasks. Call-back functions are not copied.
- The tasks `task` and the `num` tasks in `taskarray` are started in parallel.
- When a task finishes providing an optimal solution (or a certificate of infeasibility) its solution is copied to `task` and all other tasks are stopped.

Observe the concurrent optimizer is not deterministic.

For an explained code example see Section 11.6.4.

### A.2.169 Task.optimizersummary()

```
Task.optimizersummary(whichstream)
```

Prints a short summary with optimizer statistics for last optimization.

Arguments

`whichstream` : `streamtype`  
Index of the stream.

Description:

Prints a short summary with optimizer statistics for last optimization.

**A.2.170** Task.primalrepair()

```
Task.primalrepair(
    wlc,
    wuc,
    wlx,
    wux)
```

The function repairs a primal infeasible optimization problem by adjusting the bounds on the constraints and variables.

## Arguments

**wlc** : double[]

$(w_l^c)_i$  is the weight associated with relaxing the lower bound on constraint  $i$ . If the weight is negative, then the lower bound is not relaxed. Moreover, if the argument is **None**, then all the weights are assumed to be 1.

**wlx** : double[]

$(w_l^x)_j$  is the weight associated with relaxing the upper bound on constraint  $j$ . If the weight is negative, then the lower bound is not relaxed. Moreover, if the argument is **None**, then all the weights are assumed to be 1.

**wuc** : double[]

$(w_u^c)_i$  is the weight associated with relaxing the upper bound on constraint  $i$ . If the weight is negative, then the upper bound is not relaxed. Moreover, if the argument is **None**, then all the weights are assumed to be 1.

**wux** : double[]

$(w_l^x)_i$  is the weight associated with relaxing the upper bound on variable  $j$ . If the weight is negative, then the upper bound is not relaxed. Moreover, if the argument is **None**, then all the weights are assumed to be 1.

## Description:

The function repairs a primal infeasible optimization problem by adjusting the bounds on the constraints and variables where the adjustment is computed as the minimal weighted sum relaxation to the bounds on the constraints and variables.

The function is applicable to linear and conic problems possibly having integer constrained variables.

Observe that when computing the minimal weighted relaxation then the termination tolerance specified by the parameters of the task is employed. For instance the parameter `iparam.mio_mode` can be used make MOSEK ignore the integer constraints during the repair leading to a possibly a much faster repair. However, the drawback is of course that the repaired problem may not have integer feasible solution.

Note the function modifies the bounds on the constraints and variables. If this is not a desired feature, then apply the function to a cloned task.

See also

- `iparam.primal_repair_optimizer` Controls which optimizer that is used to find the optimal repair.
- `iparam.log_feas_repair` Controls the amount of output printed when performing feasibility repair. A value higher than one means extensive logging.
- `dinfitem.primal_repair_penalty_obj` The optimal objective value of the penalty function.

### A.2.171 Task.primalsensitivity()

```
Task.primalsensitivity(
    subi,
    marki,
    subj,
    markj,
    leftpricei,
    rightpricei,
    leftrangei,
    rightrangei,
    leftpricej,
    rightpricej,
    leftrangej,
    rightrangej)
```

Perform sensitivity analysis on bounds.

Arguments

```
leftpricei : double[]
    leftpricei[i] is the left shadow price for the upper/lower bound (indicated by marki[i])
    of the constraint with index subi[i].

leftpricej : double[]
    leftpricej[j] is the left shadow price for the upper/lower bound (indicated by marki[j])
    on variable subj[j].

leftrangei : double[]
    leftrangei[i] is the left range for the upper/lower bound (indicated by marki[i]) of the
    constraint with index subi[i].

leftrangej : double[]
    leftrangej[j] is the left range for the upper/lower bound (indicated by marki[j]) on
    variable subj[j].

marki : mark
    The value of marki[i] specifies for which bound (upper or lower) on constraint subi[i]
    sensitivity analysis should be performed.
```



```
markj : mark
    The value of markj[j] specifies for which bound (upper or lower) on variable subj[j]
    sensitivity analysis should be performed.

rightpricei : double[]
    rightpricei[i] is the right shadow price for the upper/lower bound (indicated by marki[i])
    of the constraint with index subi[i].

rightpricej : double[]
    rightpricej[j] is the right shadow price for the upper/lower bound (indicated by marki[j])
    on variable subj[j] .

rightrangei : double[]
    rightrangei[i] is the right range for the upper/lower bound (indicated by marki[i]) of
    the constraint with index subi[i].

rightrangej : double[]
    rightrangej[j] is the right range for the upper/lower bound (indicated by marki[j]) on
    variable subj[j].

subi : int[]
    Indexes of bounds on constraints to analyze.

subj : int[]
    Indexes of bounds on variables to analyze.
```

Description:

Calculates sensitivity information for bounds on variables and constraints.

For details on sensitivity analysis and the definitions of *shadow price* and *linearity interval* see chapter 15.

The constraints for which sensitivity analysis is performed are given by the data structures:

- **subi** Index of constraint to analyze.
- **marki** Indicate for which bound of constraint **subi[i]** sensitivity analysis is performed. If **marki[i] = mark.up** the upper bound of constraint **subi[i]** is analyzed, and if **marki[i] = mark.lo** the lower bound is analyzed. If **subi[i]** is an equality constraint, either **mark.lo** or **mark.up** can be used to select the constraint for sensitivity analysis.

Consider the problem:

$$\begin{array}{llll}
 \text{minimize} & x_1 + x_2 & & \\
 \text{subject to} & -1 \leq x_1 - x_2 & \leq & 1, \\
 & x_1 & = & 0, \\
 & x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0 & & 
 \end{array}$$

Suppose that

- **numi** = 1;
- **subi** = [0];

- `marki = [mark.up]`

then

`leftpricei[0]`, `rightpricei[0]`, `leftrangei[0]` and `rightrangei[0]` will contain the sensitivity information for the upper bound on constraint 0 given by the expression:

$$x_1 - x_2 \leq 1$$

Similarly, the variables for which to perform sensitivity analysis are given by the structures:

- `subj` Index of variables to analyze.
- `markj` Indicate for which bound of variable `subi[j]` sensitivity analysis is performed. If `markj[j] = mark.up` the upper bound of constraint `subi[j]` is analyzed, and if `markj[j] = mark.lo` the lower bound is analyzed. If `subi[j]` is an equality constraint, either `mark.lo` or `mark.up` can be used to select the constraint for sensitivity analysis.

For an example, please see Section 15.5.

The type of sensitivity analysis to be performed (basis or optimal partition) is controlled by the parameter `iparam.sensitivity_type`.

See also

- `Task.dualsensitivity` Performs sensitivity analysis on objective coefficients.
- `Task.sensitivityreport` Creates a sensitivity report.
- `iparam.sensitivity_type` Controls which type of sensitivity analysis is to be performed.
- `iparam.log_sensitivity` Control logging in sensitivity analyzer.
- `iparam.log_sensitivity_opt` Control logging in sensitivity analyzer.

### A.2.172 Task.printdata()

```
Task.printdata(
    whichstream,
    firsti,
    lasti,
    firstj,
    lastj,
    firstk,
    lastk,
    c,
    qo,
    a,
    qc,
    bc,
    bx,
    vartype,
    cones)
```

Prints a part of the problem data to a stream.

Arguments

```

a : int
    If non-zero  $A$  is printed.
bc : int
    If non-zero the constraints bounds are printed.
bx : int
    If non-zero the variable bounds are printed.
c : int
    If non-zero  $c$  is printed.
cones : int
    If non-zero the conic data is printed.
firsti : int
    Index of first constraint for which data should be printed.
firstj : int
    Index of first variable for which data should be printed.
firstk : int
    Index of first cone for which data should be printed.
lasti : int
    Index of last constraint plus 1 for which data should be printed.
lastj : int
    Index of last variable plus 1 for which data should be printed.
lastk : int
    Index of last cone plus 1 for which data should be printed.
qc : int
    If non-zero  $Q^k$  is printed for the relevant constraints.
qo : int
    If non-zero  $Q^o$  is printed.
vartype : int
    If non-zero the variable types are printed.
whichstream : streamtype
    Index of the stream.

```

Description:

Prints a part of the problem data to a stream. This function is normally used for debugging purposes only, e.g. to verify that the correct data has been inputted.

**A.2.173** `Task.printparam()`

```
Task.printparam()
```

Prints the current parameter settings.

Description:

Prints the current parameter settings to the message stream.

**A.2.174** `Task.putacol()`

```
Task.putacol(
    j,
    subj,
    valj)
```

Replaces all elements in one column of  $A$ .

Arguments

```
j : int
    Index of column in  $A$ .
subj : int[]
    Row indexes of non-zero values in column  $j$  of  $A$ .
valj : double[]
    New non-zero values of column  $j$  in  $A$ .
```

Description:

Replaces all entries in column  $j$  of  $A$ . Assuming that there are no duplicate subscripts in `subj`, assignment is performed as follows:

$$A_{\text{subj}[k],j} = \text{valj}[k], \quad k = 0, \dots, \text{nzj} - 1$$

All other entries in column  $j$  are set to zero.

See also

- **Task.putarow** Replaces all elements in one row of  $A$ .
- **Task.putaij** Changes a single value in the linear coefficient matrix.
- **Task.putmaxnumanz** The function changes the size of the preallocated storage for linear coefficients.

**A.2.175** Task.putacollist()

```
Task.putacollist(
    sub,
    ptrb,
    ptre,
    asub,
    aval)
```

Replaces all elements in several columns the linear constraint matrix by new values.

## Arguments

**asub** : int[]  
asub contains the new variable indexes.

**aval** : double[]  
Coefficient coefficient values.

**ptrb** : long[]  
Array of pointers to the first element in the columns stored in **asub** and **aval**.  
For an explanation of the meaning of **ptrb** see Section 5.13.3.2.

**ptre** : long[]  
Array of pointers to the last element plus one in the columns stored in **asub** and **aval**.  
For an explanation of the meaning of **ptre** see Section 5.13.3.2.

**sub** : int[]  
Indexes of columns that should be replaced. **sub** should not contain duplicate values.

## Description:

Replaces all elements in a set of columns of  $A$ . The elements are replaced as follows

$$\text{for } i = 0, \dots, num - 1 \\ a_{\text{asub}[k], \text{sub}[i]} = \text{aval}[k], \quad k = \text{aptrb}[i], \dots, \text{aptre}[i] - 1.$$

See also

- **Task.putmaxnumanz** The function changes the size of the preallocated storage for linear coefficients.

**A.2.176** Task.putacolslice()

```
Task.putacolslice(
    first,
    last,
    ptrb,
    ptre,
    asub,
    aval)
```

Replaces all elements in several columns the linear constraint matrix by new values.

Arguments

```
asub : int[]
    asub contains the new variable indexes.
aval : double[]
    Coefficient coefficient values.
first : int
    First column in the slice.
last : int
    Last column plus one in the slice.
ptrb : long[]
    Array of pointers to the first element in the columns stored in asub and aval.
    For an explanation of the meaning of ptrb see Section 5.13.3.2.
ptre : long[]
    Array of pointers to the last element plus one in the columns stored in asub and aval.
    For an explanation of the meaning of ptre see Section 5.13.3.2.
```

Description:

Replaces all elements in a set of columns of  $A$ .

See also

- **Task.putmaxnumanz** The function changes the size of the preallocated storage for linear coefficients.

### A.2.177 Task.putaij()

```
Task.putaij(
    i,
    j,
    aij)
```

Changes a single value in the linear coefficient matrix.

Arguments

```
aij : double
    New coefficient for  $a_{i,j}$ .
i : int
    Index of the constraint in which the change should occur.
```

`j : int`

Index of the variable in which the change should occur.

Description:

Changes a coefficient in  $A$  using the method

$$a_{ij} = \mathbf{aij}.$$

See also

- **Task.putarow** Replaces all elements in one row of  $A$ .
- **Task.putacol** Replaces all elements in one column of  $A$ .
- **Task.putaij** Changes a single value in the linear coefficient matrix.
- **Task.putmaxnumanz** The function changes the size of the preallocated storage for linear coefficients.

### A.2.178 Task.putaijlist()

```
Task.putaijlist(
    subi,
    subj,
    valij)
```

Changes one or more coefficients in the linear constraint matrix.

Arguments

`subi : int[]`

Constraint indexes in which the change should occur.

`subj : int[]`

Variable indexes in which the change should occur.

`valij : double[]`

New coefficient values for  $a_{i,j}$ .

Description:

Changes one or more coefficients in  $A$  using the method

$$a_{\mathbf{subi}[k], \mathbf{subj}[k]} = \mathbf{valij}[k], \quad k = 0, \dots, \mathbf{num} - 1.$$

See also

- **Task.putarow** Replaces all elements in one row of  $A$ .
- **Task.putacol** Replaces all elements in one column of  $A$ .
- **Task.putaij** Changes a single value in the linear coefficient matrix.
- **Task.putmaxnumanz** The function changes the size of the preallocated storage for linear coefficients.

**A.2.179** Task.putarow()

```
Task.putarow(
    i,
    subi,
    vali)
```

Replaces all elements in one row of A.

Arguments

```
i : int
    Index of row in A.
subi : int[]
    Row indexes of non-zero values in row i of A.
vali : double[]
    New non-zero values of row i in A.
```

Description:

Replaces all entries in row *i* of A. Assuming that there are no duplicate subscripts in **subi**, assignment is performed as follows:

$$A_{i,\text{subi}[k]} = \text{vali}[k], \quad k = 0, \dots, \text{nzi} - 1$$

All other entries in row *i* are set to zero.

See also

- **Task.putacol** Replaces all elements in one column of A.
- **Task.putaij** Changes a single value in the linear coefficient matrix.
- **Task.putmaxnumanz** The function changes the size of the preallocated storage for linear coefficients.

**A.2.180** Task.putarowlist()

```
Task.putarowlist(
    sub,
    ptrb,
    ptre,
    asub,
    aval)
```

Replaces all elements in several rows the linear constraint matrix by new values.



## Arguments

`asub : int[]`  
`asub` contains the new variable indexes.

`aval : double[]`  
Coefficient coefficient values.

`ptrb : long[]`  
Array of pointers to the first element in the rows stored in `asub` and `aval`.  
For an explanation of the meaning of `ptrb` see Section 5.13.3.2.

`ptre : long[]`  
Array of pointers to the last element plus one in the rows stored in `asub` and `aval`.  
For an explanation of the meaning of `ptre` see Section 5.13.3.2.

`sub : int[]`  
Indexes of rows or columns that should be replaced. `sub` should not contain duplicate values.

## Description:

Replaces all elements in a set of rows of  $A$ . The elements are replaced as follows

$$\text{for } i = \text{first}, \dots, \text{last} - 1 \\ a_{\text{sub}[i], \text{asub}[k]} = \text{aval}[k], \quad k = \text{aptrb}[i], \dots, \text{aptre}[i] - 1.$$

See also

- **Task.putmaxnumanz** The function changes the size of the preallocated storage for linear coefficients.

## A.2.181 Task.putbarablocktriplet()

```
Task.putbarablocktriplet(
    num,
    subi,
    subj,
    subk,
    subl,
    valijkl)
```

Inputs barA in block triplet form.

## Arguments

`num : long`  
Number of elements in the block triplet form.

`subi : int[]`  
Constraint index.

```

subj : int[]
    Symmetric matrix variable index.
subk : int[]
    Block row index.
subl : int[]
    Block column index.
valijkl : double[]
    The numerical value associated with the block triplet.

```

Description:

Inputs the  $\bar{A}$  in block triplet form.

### A.2.182 Task.putbaraij()

```

Task.putbaraij(
    i,
    j,
    sub,
    weights)

```

Inputs an element of  $\bar{A}$ .

Arguments

```

i : int
    Row index of  $\bar{A}$ .
j : int
    Column index of  $\bar{A}$ .
sub : long[]
    See argument weights for an explanation.
weights : double[]
    weights[k] times sub[k]'th term of  $E$  is added to  $\bar{A}_{ij}$ .

```

Description:

This function puts one element associated with  $\bar{X}_j$  in the  $\bar{A}$  matrix.

Each element in the  $\bar{A}$  matrix is a weighted sum of symmetric matrixes, i.e.  $\bar{A}_{ij}$  is a symmetric matrix with dimensions as  $\bar{X}_j$ . By default all elements in  $\bar{A}$  are 0, so only non-zero elements need be added.

Setting the same elements again will overwrite the earlier entry.

The symmetric matrixes themselves are defined separately using the funtion `Task.appendsparsesymmat`.

**A.2.183** Task.putbarcblocktriplet()

```
Task.putbarcblocktriplet(
    num,
    subj,
    subk,
    subl,
    valjkl)
```

Inputs barC in block triplet form.

Arguments

```
num : long
    Number of elements in the block triplet form.
subj : int[]
    Symmetric matrix variable index.
subk : int[]
    Block row index.
subl : int[]
    Block column index.
valjkl : double[]
    The numerical value associated with the block triplet.
```

Description:

Inputs the  $\bar{C}$  in block triplet form.

**A.2.184** Task.putbarcj()

```
Task.putbarcj(
    j,
    sub,
    weights)
```

Changes one element in barc.

Arguments

```
j : int
    Index of the element in  $\bar{c}$  that should be changed.
sub : long[]
    sub is list of indexes of those symmetric matrixes appearing in sum.
```

`weights : double[]`

The weights of the terms in the weighted sum that forms  $c_j$ .

Description:

This function puts one element associated with  $\bar{X}_j$  in the  $\bar{c}$  vector.

Each element in the  $\bar{c}$  vector is a weighted sum of symmetric matrixes, i.e.  $\bar{c}_j$  is a symmetric matrix with dimensions as  $\bar{X}_j$ . By default all elements in  $\bar{c}$  are 0, so only non-zero elements need be added.

Setting the same elements again will overwrite the earlier entry.

The symmetric matrixes themselves are defined separately using the funtion `Task.appendsparsesymmat`.

### A.2.185 `Task.putbarsj()`

```
Task.putbarsj(
    whichsol,
    j,
    barsj)
```

Sets the dual solution for a semidefinite variable.

Arguments

`barsj : double[]`

Value of  $\bar{s}_j$ .

`j : int`

Index of the semidefinite variable.

`whichsol : soltype`

Selects a solution.

Description:

Sets the dual solution for a semidefinite variable.

### A.2.186 `Task.putbarvarname()`

```
Task.putbarvarname(
    j,
    name)
```

Puts the name of a semidefinite variable.

Arguments

```
j : int
    Index of the variable.
name : str
    The variable name.
```

Description:

Puts the name of a semidefinite variable.

See also

- `Task.getbarvarnamelen` Obtains the length of a name of a semidefinite variable.

### A.2.187 `Task.putbarxj()`

```
Task.putbarxj(
    whichsol,
    j,
    barxj)
```

Sets the primal solution for a semidefinite variable.

Arguments

```
barxj : double[]
    Value of  $\bar{X}_j$ .
j : int
    Index of the semidefinite variable.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Sets the primal solution for a semidefinite variable.

### A.2.188 `Task.putbound()`

```
Task.putbound(
    accmode,
    i,
    bk,
    bl,
    bu)
```

Changes the bound for either one constraint or one variable.

## Arguments

`accmode` : `accmode`  
 Defines whether the bound for a constraint or a variable is changed.

`bk` : `boundkey`  
 New bound key.

`bl` : `double`  
 New lower bound.

`bu` : `double`  
 New upper bound.

`i` : `int`  
 Index of the constraint or variable.

## Description:

Changes the bounds for either one constraint or one variable.

If the a bound value specified is numerically larger than `dparam.data_tol_bound_inf` it is considered infinite and the bound key is changed accordingly. If a bound value is numerically larger than `dparam.data_tol_bound_wrn`, a warning will be displayed, but the bound is inputted as specified.

See also

- `Task.putboundlist` Changes the bounds of constraints or variables.

A.2.189 `Task.putboundlist()`

```
Task.putboundlist(
    accmode,
    sub,
    bk,
    bl,
    bu)
```

Changes the bounds of constraints or variables.

## Arguments

`accmode` : `accmode`  
 Defines whether bounds for constraints (`accmode.con`) or variables (`accmode.var`) are changed.

`bk` : `boundkey`  
 Constraint or variable index `sub[t]` is assigned the bound key `bk[t]`.

```

bl : double[]
    Constraint or variable index sub[t] is assigned the lower bound bl[t].
bu : double[]
    Constraint or variable index sub[t] is assigned the upper bound bu[t].
sub : int[]
    Subscripts of the bounds that should be changed.

```

Description:

Changes the bounds for either some constraints or variables. If multiple bound changes are specified for a constraint or a variable, only the last change takes effect.

See also

- **Task.putbound** Changes the bound for either one constraint or one variable.
- **dparam.data\_tol\_bound\_inf** Data tolerance threshold.
- **dparam.data\_tol\_bound\_wrn** Data tolerance threshold.

### A.2.190 Task.putboundslice()

```

Task.putboundslice(
    con,
    first,
    last,
    bk,
    bl,
    bu)

```

Modifies bounds.

Arguments

```

bk : boundkey
    Bound keys.
bl : double[]
    Values for lower bounds.
bu : double[]
    Values for upper bounds.
con : accmode
    Defines whether bounds for constraints (accmode.con) or variables (accmode.var) are
    changed.
first : int
    First index in the sequence.

```

`last : int`

Last index plus 1 in the sequence.

Description:

Changes the bounds for a sequence of variables or constraints.

See also

- `Task.putbound` Changes the bound for either one constraint or one variable.
- `dparam.data_tol_bound_inf` Data tolerance threshold.
- `dparam.data_tol_bound_wrn` Data tolerance threshold.

### A.2.191 `Task.putcfix()`

`Task.putcfix(cfix)`

Replaces the fixed term in the objective.

Arguments

`cfix : double`

Fixed term in the objective.

Description:

Replaces the fixed term in the objective by a new one.

### A.2.192 `Task.putcj()`

`Task.putcj(  
  j,  
  cj)`

Modifies one linear coefficient in the objective.

Arguments

`cj : double`

New value of  $c_j$ .

`j : int`

Index of the variable for which  $c$  should be changed.



Description:

Modifies one coefficient in the linear objective vector  $c$ , i.e.

$$c_j = \text{cj}.$$

See also

- **Task.putclist** Modifies a part of the linear objective coefficients.
- **Task.putcslice** Modifies a slice of the linear objective coefficients.

### A.2.193 Task.putclist()

```
Task.putclist(
    subj,
    val)
```

Modifies a part of the linear objective coefficients.

Arguments

```
subj : int[]
      Index of variables for which  $c$  should be changed.
val : double[]
      New numerical values for coefficients in  $c$  that should be modified.
```

Description:

Modifies elements in the linear term  $c$  in the objective using the principle

$$c_{\text{subj}[t]} = \text{val}[t], \quad t = 0, \dots, \text{num} - 1.$$

If a variable index is specified multiple times in **subj** only the last entry is used.

### A.2.194 Task.putconbound()

```
Task.putconbound(
    i,
    bk,
    bl,
    bu)
```

Changes the bound for one constraint.

Arguments

**bk** : **boundkey**  
 New bound key.  
**bl** : **double**  
 New lower bound.  
**bu** : **double**  
 New upper bound.  
**i** : **int**  
 Index of the constraint.

Description:

Changes the bounds for one constraint.

If the a bound value specified is numerically larger than **dparam.data\_tol\_bound\_inf** it is considered infinite and the bound key is changed accordingly. If a bound value is numerically larger than **dparam.data\_tol\_bound\_wrn**, a warning will be displayed, but the bound is inputted as specified.

See also

- **Task.putconboundslice** Changes the bounds for a slice of the constraints.

### A.2.195 Task.putconboundlist()

```
Task.putconboundlist(
    sub,
    bkc,
    blc,
    buc)
```

Changes the bounds of a list of constraints.

Arguments

**bkc** : **boundkey**  
 New bound keys.  
**blc** : **double[]**  
 New lower bound values.  
**buc** : **double[]**  
 New upper bound values.  
**sub** : **int[]**  
 List constraints indexes.

Description:

Changes the bounds for a list of constraints. If multiple bound changes are specified for a constraint, then only the last change takes effect.

See also

- `Task.putconbound` Changes the bound for one constraint.
- `Task.putconboundslice` Changes the bounds for a slice of the constraints.
- `dparam.data_tol_bound_inf` Data tolerance threshold.
- `dparam.data_tol_bound_wrn` Data tolerance threshold.

### A.2.196 Task.putconboundslice()

```
Task.putconboundslice(
    first,
    last,
    bk,
    bl,
    bu)
```

Changes the bounds for a slice of the constraints.

Arguments

```
bk : boundkey
    New bound keys.
bl : double[]
    New lower bounds.
bu : double[]
    New upper bounds.
first : int
    Index of the first constraint in the slice.
last : int
    Index of the last constraint in the slice plus 1.
```

Description:

Changes the bounds for a slice of the constraints.

See also

- `Task.putconbound` Changes the bound for one constraint.
- `Task.putconboundlist` Changes the bounds of a list of constraints.

**A.2.197** `Task.putcone()`

```
Task.putcone(
    k,
    conetype,
    coneapar,
    submem)
```

Replaces a conic constraint.

## Arguments

```
coneapar : double
    This argument is currently not used. Can be set to 0.0.
conetype : conetype
    Specifies the type of the cone.
k : int
    Index of the cone.
submem : int[]
    Variable subscripts of the members in the cone.
```

## Description:

Replaces a conic constraint.

**A.2.198** `Task.putconename()`

```
Task.putconename(
    j,
    name)
```

Puts the name of a cone.

## Arguments

```
j : int
    Index of the variable.
name : str
    The variable name.
```

## Description:

Puts the name of a cone.

**A.2.199** Task.putconname()

```
Task.putconname(
    i,
    name)
```

Puts the name of a constraint.

Arguments

```
i : int
    Index of the variable.
name : str
    The variable name.
```

Description:

Puts the name of a constraint.

**A.2.200** Task.putcslice()

```
Task.putcslice(
    first,
    last,
    slice)
```

Modifies a slice of the linear objective coefficients.

Arguments

```
first : int
    First element in the slice of  $c$ .
last : int
    Last element plus 1 of the slice in  $c$  to be changed.
slice : double[]
    New numerical values for coefficients in  $c$  that should be modified.
```

Description:

Modifies a slice in the linear term  $c$  in the objective using the principle

$$c_j = \text{slice}[j - \text{first}], \quad j = \text{first}, \dots, \text{last} - 1$$

**A.2.201** Task.putdouparam()

```
Task.putdouparam(  
    param,  
    parvalue)
```

Sets a double parameter.

Arguments

```
param : dparam  
        Which parameter.  
parvalue : double  
           Parameter value.
```

Description:

Sets the value of a double parameter.

**A.2.202** Task.putintparam()

```
Task.putintparam(  
    param,  
    parvalue)
```

Sets an integer parameter.

Arguments

```
param : iparam  
        Which parameter.  
parvalue : int  
           Parameter value.
```

Description:

Sets the value of an integer parameter.

**A.2.203** Task.putmaxnumanz()

```
Task.putmaxnumanz(maxnumanz)
```

The function changes the size of the preallocated storage for linear coefficients.

## Arguments

`maxnumanz : long`

New size of the storage reserved for storing  $A$ .

## Description:

MOSEK stores only the non-zero elements in  $A$ . Therefore, MOSEK cannot predict how much storage is required to store  $A$ . Using this function it is possible to specify the number of non-zeros to preallocate for storing  $A$ .

If the number of non-zeros in the problem is known, it is a good idea to set `maxnumanz` slightly larger than this number, otherwise a rough estimate can be used. In general, if  $A$  is inputted in many small chunks, setting this value may speed up the the data input phase.

It is not mandatory to call this function, since MOSEK will reallocate internal structures whenever it is necessary.

See also

- `iinfitem.sto_num_a_realloc` Number of times the storage for storing the linear coefficient matrix has been changed.

## A.2.204 Task.putmaxnumbarvar()

`Task.putmaxnumbarvar(maxnumbarvar)`

Sets the number of preallocated symmetric matrix variables in the optimization task.

## Arguments

`maxnumbarvar : int`

The maximum number of semidefinite variables.

## Description:

Sets the number of preallocated symmetric matrix variables in the optimization task. When this number of variables is reached MOSEK will automatically allocate more space for variables.

It is not mandatory to call this function, since its only function is to give a hint of the amount of data to preallocate for efficiency reasons.

Please note that `maxnumbarvar` must be larger than the current number of variables in the task.

**A.2.205** `Task.putmaxnumcon()`

```
Task.putmaxnumcon(maxnumcon)
```

Sets the number of preallocated constraints in the optimization task.

**Arguments**

`maxnumcon` : `int`

Number of preallocated constraints in the optimization task.

**Description:**

Sets the number of preallocated constraints in the optimization task. When this number of constraints is reached MOSEK will automatically allocate more space for constraints.

It is never mandatory to call this function, since MOSEK will reallocate any internal structures whenever it is required.

Please note that `maxnumcon` must be larger than the current number of constraints in the task.

**A.2.206** `Task.putmaxnumcone()`

```
Task.putmaxnumcone(maxnumcone)
```

Sets the number of preallocated conic constraints in the optimization task.

**Arguments**

`maxnumcone` : `int`

Number of preallocated conic constraints in the optimization task.

**Description:**

Sets the number of preallocated conic constraints in the optimization task. When this number of conic constraints is reached MOSEK will automatically allocate more space for conic constraints.

It is never mandatory to call this function, since MOSEK will reallocate any internal structures whenever it is required.

Please note that `maxnumcon` must be larger than the current number of constraints in the task.



**A.2.207** `Task.putmaxnumqnz()`

```
Task.putmaxnumqnz(maxnumqnz)
```

Changes the size of the preallocated storage for quadratic terms.

**Arguments**

`maxnumqnz` : `long`

Number of non-zero elements preallocated in quadratic coefficient matrixes.

**Description:**

MOSEK stores only the non-zero elements in  $Q$ . Therefore, MOSEK cannot predict how much storage is required to store  $Q$ . Using this function it is possible to specify the number non-zeros to preallocate for storing  $Q$  (both objective and constraints).

It may be advantageous to reserve more non-zeros for  $Q$  than actually needed since it may improve the internal efficiency of MOSEK, however, it is never worthwhile to specify more than the double of the anticipated number of non-zeros in  $Q$ .

It is never mandatory to call this function, since its only function is to give a hint of the amount of data to preallocate for efficiency reasons.

**A.2.208** `Task.putmaxnumvar()`

```
Task.putmaxnumvar(maxnumvar)
```

Sets the number of preallocated variables in the optimization task.

**Arguments**

`maxnumvar` : `int`

Number of preallocated variables in the optimization task.

**Description:**

Sets the number of preallocated variables in the optimization task. When this number of variables is reached MOSEK will automatically allocate more space for variables.

It is never mandatory to call this function, since its only function is to give a hint of the amount of data to preallocate for efficiency reasons.

Please note that `maxnumvar` must be larger than the current number of variables in the task.

**A.2.209** Task.putnadouparam()

```
Task.putnadouparam(  
    paramname,  
    parvalue)
```

Sets a double parameter.

Arguments

```
paramname : str  
    Name of a parameter.  
parvalue : double  
    Parameter value.
```

Description:

Sets the value of a named double parameter.

**A.2.210** Task.putnaintparam()

```
Task.putnaintparam(  
    paramname,  
    parvalue)
```

Sets an integer parameter.

Arguments

```
paramname : str  
    Name of a parameter.  
parvalue : int  
    Parameter value.
```

Description:

Sets the value of a named integer parameter.

**A.2.211** Task.putnastrparam()

```
Task.putnastrparam(  
    paramname,  
    parvalue)
```

Sets a string parameter.

Arguments

`paramname : str`  
Name of a parameter.  
`parvalue : str`  
Parameter value.

Description:

Sets the value of a named string parameter.

### A.2.212 `Task.putobjname()`

`Task.putobjname(objname)`

Assigns a new name to the objective.

Arguments

`objname : str`  
Name of the objective.

Description:

Assigns the name given by `objname` to the objective function.

### A.2.213 `Task.putobjsense()`

`Task.putobjsense(sense)`

Sets the objective sense.

Arguments

`sense : objsense`  
The objective sense of the task. The values `objsense.maximize` and `objsense.minimize` means that the the problem is maximized or minimized respectively.

Description:

Sets the objective sense of the task.

See also

- `Task.getobjsense` Gets the objective sense.

**A.2.214** Task.putparam()

```
Task.putparam(  
    parname,  
    parvalue)
```

Modifies the value of parameter.

Arguments

```
parname : str  
    Parameter name.  
parvalue : str  
    Parameter value.
```

Description:

Checks if a `parname` is valid parameter name. If it is, the parameter is assigned the value specified by `parvalue`.

**A.2.215** Task.putqcon()

```
Task.putqcon(  
    qcsubk,  
    qcsubi,  
    qcsubj,  
    qcval)
```

Replaces all quadratic terms in constraints.

Arguments

```
qcsubi : int[]  
    Row subscripts for quadratic constraint matrix.  
qcsubj : int[]  
    Column subscripts for quadratic constraint matrix.  
qcsubk : int[]  
    Constraint subscripts for quadratic coefficients.  
qcval : double[]  
    Quadratic constraint coefficient values.
```

Description:

Replaces all quadratic entries in the constraints. Consider constraints on the form:

$$l_k^c \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{numvar-1} \sum_{j=0}^{numvar-1} q_{ij}^k x_i x_j + \sum_{j=0}^{numvar-1} a_{kj} x_j \leq u_k^c, \quad k = 0, \dots, m-1.$$

The function assigns values to  $q$  such that:

$$q_{qcsubi[t], qcsubj[t]}^{qcsubk[t]} = qcval[t], \quad t = 0, \dots, numqcnz - 1.$$

and

$$q_{qcsubj[t], qcsubi[t]}^{qcsubk[t]} = qcval[t], \quad t = 0, \dots, numqcnz - 1.$$

Values not assigned are set to zero.

Please note that duplicate entries are added together.

See also

- **Task.putqconk** Replaces all quadratic terms in a single constraint.
- **Task.putmaxnumqnz** Changes the size of the preallocated storage for quadratic terms.

### A.2.216 Task.putqconk()

```
Task.putqconk(
    k,
    qcsubi,
    qcsubj,
    qcval)
```

Replaces all quadratic terms in a single constraint.

Arguments

**k** : int

The constraint in which the new  $Q$  elements are inserted.

**qcsubi** : int[]

Row subscripts for quadratic constraint matrix.

**qcsubj** : int[]

Column subscripts for quadratic constraint matrix.

**qcval** : double[]

Quadratic constraint coefficient values.

Description:

Replaces all the quadratic entries in one constraint  $k$  of the form:

$$l_k^c \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{numvar-1} \sum_{j=0}^{numvar-1} q_{ij}^k x_i x_j + \sum_{j=0}^{numvar-1} a_{kj} x_j \leq u_k^c.$$

It is assumed that  $Q^k$  is symmetric, i.e.  $q_{ij}^k = q_{ji}^k$ , and therefore, only the values of  $q_{ij}^k$  for which  $i \geq j$  should be inputted to MOSEK. To be precise, MOSEK uses the following procedure

1.  $Q^k = 0$
2. for  $t = 0$  to  $numqonz - 1$
3.  $q_{qcsubi[t],qcsubj[t]}^k = q_{qcsubi[t],qcsubj[t]}^k + qcval[t]$
3.  $q_{qcsubj[t],qcsubi[t]}^k = q_{qcsubj[t],qcsubi[t]}^k + qcval[t]$

Please note that:

- For large problems it is essential for the efficiency that the function `Task.putmaxnumqnz` is employed to specify an appropriate `maxnumqnz`.
- Only the lower triangular part should be specified because  $Q^k$  is symmetric. Specifying values for  $q_{ij}^k$  where  $i < j$  will result in an error.
- Only non-zero elements should be specified.
- The order in which the non-zero elements are specified is insignificant.
- Duplicate elements are added together. Hence, it is recommended not to specify the same element multiple times in `qosubi`, `qosubj`, and `qoval`.

For a code example see Section 5.5.2.

See also

- `Task.putqcon` Replaces all quadratic terms in constraints.
- `Task.putmaxnumqnz` Changes the size of the preallocated storage for quadratic terms.

### A.2.217 Task.putqobj()

```
Task.putqobj(
    qosubi,
    qosubj,
    qoval)
```

Replaces all quadratic terms in the objective.

Arguments

`qosubi` : `int[]`  
Row subscripts for quadratic objective coefficients.

`qosubj` : `int[]`

Column subscripts for quadratic objective coefficients.

`qoval` : `double[]`

Quadratic objective coefficient values.

Description:

Replaces all the quadratic terms in the objective

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{numvar-1} \sum_{j=0}^{numvar-1} q_{ij}^o x_i x_j + \sum_{j=0}^{numvar-1} c_j x_j + c^f.$$

It is assumed that  $Q^o$  is symmetric, i.e.  $q_{ij}^o = q_{ji}^o$ , and therefore, only the values of  $q_{ij}^o$  for which  $i \geq j$  should be specified. To be precise, MOSEK uses the following procedure

1.  $Q^o = 0$
2. for  $t = 0$  to  $numqonz - 1$
3.  $q_{qosubi[t], qosubj[t]}^o = q_{qosubi[t], qosubj[t]}^o + qoval[t]$
3.  $q_{qosubj[t], qosubi[t]}^o = q_{qosubj[t], qosubi[t]}^o + qoval[t]$

Please note that:

- Only the lower triangular part should be specified because  $Q^o$  is symmetric. Specifying values for  $q_{ij}^o$  where  $i < j$  will result in an error.
- Only non-zero elements should be specified.
- The order in which the non-zero elements are specified is insignificant.
- Duplicate entries are added to together.

For a code example see Section 5.5.1.

### A.2.218 Task.putqobjij()

```
Task.putqobjij(
    i,
    j,
    qoij)
```

Replaces one coefficient in the quadratic term in the objective.

Arguments

`i` : `int`

Row index for the coefficient to be replaced.

`j` : `int`

Column index for the coefficient to be replaced.

`qoij : double`  
 The new value for  $q_{ij}^o$ .

Description:

Replaces one coefficient in the quadratic term in the objective. The function performs the assignment

$$q_{ij}^o = \text{qoij}.$$

Only the elements in the lower triangular part are accepted. Setting  $q_{ij}$  with  $j > i$  will cause an error.

Please note that replacing all quadratic element, one at a time, is more computationally expensive than replacing all elements at once. Use `Task.putqobj` instead whenever possible.

### A.2.219 Task.putskc()

```
Task.putskc(
    whichsol,
    skc)
```

Sets the status keys for the constraints.

Arguments

`skc : stakey`  
 Status keys for the constraints.  
`whichsol : soltype`  
 Selects a solution.

Description:

Sets the status keys for the constraints.

See also

- `Task.putskcslice` Sets the status keys for the constraints.

### A.2.220 Task.putskcslice()

```
Task.putskcslice(
    whichsol,
    first,
    last,
    skc)
```



Sets the status keys for the constraints.

Arguments

```
first : int
    First index in the sequence.
last  : int
    Last index plus 1 in the sequence.
skc   : stakey
    Status keys for the constraints.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Sets the status keys for the constraints.

See also

- `Task.putskc` Sets the status keys for the constraints.

### A.2.221 `Task.putskx()`

```
Task.putskx(
    whichsol,
    skx)
```

Sets the status keys for the scalar variables.

Arguments

```
skx : stakey
    Status keys for the variables.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Sets the status keys for the scalar variables.

See also

- `Task.putskxslice` Sets the status keys for the variables.

**A.2.222** Task.putskxslice()

```
Task.putskxslice(
    whichsol,
    first,
    last,
    skx)
```

Sets the status keys for the variables.

Arguments

```
first : int
    First index in the sequence.
last : int
    Last index plus 1 in the sequence.
skx : stakey
    Status keys for the variables.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Sets the status keys for the variables.

**A.2.223** Task.putslc()

```
Task.putslc(
    whichsol,
    slc)
```

Sets the slc vector for a solution.

Arguments

```
slc : double[]
    The  $s_l^c$  vector.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Sets the  $s_l^c$  vector for a solution.

See also

- **Task.putslcslice** Sets a slice of the slc vector for a solution.

**A.2.224** Task.putslcslice()

```
Task.putslcslice(
    whichsol,
    first,
    last,
    slc)
```

Sets a slice of the slc vector for a solution.

Arguments

```
first : int
    First index in the sequence.
last : int
    Last index plus 1 in the sequence.
slc : double[]
    Dual variables corresponding to the lower bounds on the constraints.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Sets a slice of the  $s_l^c$  vector for a solution.

See also

- **Task.putslc** Sets the slc vector for a solution.

**A.2.225** Task.putslx()

```
Task.putslx(
    whichsol,
    slx)
```

Sets the slx vector for a solution.

Arguments

```
slx : double[]
    The  $s_l^x$  vector.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Sets the  $s_l^x$  vector for a solution.

See also

- **Task.putslx** Sets the slx vector for a solution.

### A.2.226 Task.putslxslice()

```
Task.putslxslice(
    whichsol,
    first,
    last,
    slx)
```

Sets a slice of the slx vector for a solution.

Arguments

```
first : int
    First index in the sequence.
last : int
    Last index plus 1 in the sequence.
slx : double[]
    Dual variables corresponding to the lower bounds on the variables.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Sets a slice of the  $s_l^x$  vector for a solution.

See also

- **Task.putslx** Sets the slx vector for a solution.

### A.2.227 Task.putsnx()

```
Task.putsnx(
    whichsol,
    sux)
```

Sets the snx vector for a solution.

Arguments

`sux` : `double[]`  
 The  $s_n^x$  vector.  
`whichsol` : `soltype`  
 Selects a solution.

Description:

Sets the  $s_n^x$  vector for a solution.

See also

- `Task.putsnxslice` Sets a slice of the `snx` vector for a solution.

#### A.2.228 `Task.putsnxslice()`

```
Task.putsnxslice(
    whichsol,
    first,
    last,
    snx)
```

Sets a slice of the `snx` vector for a solution.

Arguments

`first` : `int`  
 First index in the sequence.  
`last` : `int`  
 Last index plus 1 in the sequence.  
`snx` : `double[]`  
 Dual variables corresponding to the conic constraints on the variables.  
`whichsol` : `soltype`  
 Selects a solution.

Description:

Sets a slice of the  $s_n^x$  vector for a solution.

See also

- `Task.putsnx` Sets the `snx` vector for a solution.

**A.2.229** Task.putsolution()

```
Task.putsolution(
    whichsol,
    skc,
    skx,
    skn,
    xc,
    xx,
    y,
    slc,
    suc,
    slx,
    sux,
    snx)
```

Inserts a solution.

## Arguments

```
skc : stakey
    Status keys for the constraints.
skn : stakey
    Status keys for the conic constraints.
skx : stakey
    Status keys for the variables.
slc : double[]
    Dual variables corresponding to the lower bounds on the constraints.
slx : double[]
    Dual variables corresponding to the lower bounds on the variables.
snx : double[]
    Dual variables corresponding to the conic constraints on the variables.
suc : double[]
    Dual variables corresponding to the upper bounds on the constraints.
sux : double[]
    Dual variables corresponding to the upper bounds on the variables.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
xc : double[]
    Primal constraint solution.
xx : double[]
    Primal variable solution.
```

`y : double[]`  
 Vector of dual variables corresponding to the constraints.

Description:

Inserts a solution into the task.

### A.2.230 Task.putsolutioni()

```
Task.putsolutioni(
    accmode,
    i,
    whichsol,
    sk,
    x,
    sl,
    su,
    sn)
```

Sets the primal and dual solution information for a single constraint or variable.

Arguments

`accmode : accmode`  
 If set to `accmode.con` the solution information for a constraint is modified. Otherwise for a variable.

`i : int`  
 Index of the constraint or variable.

`sk : stakey`  
 Status key of the constraint or variable.

`sl : double`  
 Solution value of the dual variable associated with the lower bound.

`sn : double`  
 Solution value of the dual variable associated with the cone constraint.

`su : double`  
 Solution value of the dual variable associated with the upper bound.

`whichsol : soltype`  
 Selects a solution.

`x : double`  
 Solution value of the primal constraint or variable.

Description:

Sets the primal and dual solution information for a single constraint or variable.

**A.2.231** `Task.putsolutionyi()`

```
Task.putsolutionyi(
    i,
    whichsol,
    y)
```

Inputs the dual variable of a solution.

Arguments

```
i : int
    Index of the dual variable.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
y : double
    Solution value of the dual variable.
```

Description:

Inputs the dual variable of a solution.

See also

- `Task.putsolutioni` Sets the primal and dual solution information for a single constraint or variable.

**A.2.232** `Task.putstrparam()`

```
Task.putstrparam(
    param,
    parvalue)
```

Sets a string parameter.

Arguments

```
param : sparam
    Which parameter.
parvalue : str
    Parameter value.
```

Description:

Sets the value of a string parameter.



**A.2.233** Task.putsuc()

```
Task.putsuc(
    whichsol,
    suc)
```

Sets the suc vector for a solution.

Arguments

```
suc : double[]
    The  $s_u^c$  vector.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Sets the  $s_u^c$  vector for a solution.

See also

- **Task.putsucslice** Sets a slice of the suc vector for a solution.

**A.2.234** Task.putsucslice()

```
Task.putsucslice(
    whichsol,
    first,
    last,
    suc)
```

Sets a slice of the suc vector for a solution.

Arguments

```
first : int
    First index in the sequence.
last : int
    Last index plus 1 in the sequence.
suc : double[]
    Dual variables corresponding to the upper bounds on the constraints.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Sets a slice of the  $s_u^c$  vector for a solution.

See also

- **Task.putsuc** Sets the suc vector for a solution.

### A.2.235 Task.putsux()

```
Task.putsux(
    whichsol,
    sux)
```

Sets the sux vector for a solution.

Arguments

```
sux : double[]
    The  $s_u^x$  vector.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Sets the  $s_u^x$  vector for a solution.

See also

- **Task.putsuxslice** Sets a slice of the sux vector for a solution.

### A.2.236 Task.putsuxslice()

```
Task.putsuxslice(
    whichsol,
    first,
    last,
    sux)
```

Sets a slice of the sux vector for a solution.

Arguments

```
first : int
    First index in the sequence.
```

```

last : int
    Last index plus 1 in the sequence.
sux : double[]
    Dual variables corresponding to the upper bounds on the variables.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.

```

Description:

Sets a slice of the  $s_u^x$  vector for a solution.

See also

- `Task.putsux` Sets the `sux` vector for a solution.

### A.2.237 Task.puttaskname()

```
Task.puttaskname(taskname)
```

Assigns a new name to the task.

Arguments

```

taskname : str
    Name assigned to the task.

```

Description:

Assigns the name `taskname` to the task.

### A.2.238 Task.putvarbound()

```

Task.putvarbound(
    j,
    bk,
    bl,
    bu)

```

Changes the bound for one variable.

Arguments

```

bk : boundkey
    New bound key.

```

```

bl : double
    New lower bound.
bu : double
    New upper bound.
j : int
    Index of the variable.

```

Description:

Changes the bounds for one variable.

If the a bound value specified is numerically larger than `dparam.data_tol_bound_inf` it is considered infinite and the bound key is changed accordingly. If a bound value is numerically larger than `dparam.data_tol_bound_wrn`, a warning will be displayed, but the bound is inputted as specified.

See also

- `Task.putvarboundslice` Changes the bounds for a slice of the variables.

### A.2.239 Task.putvarboundlist()

```

Task.putvarboundlist(
    sub,
    bxx,
    blx,
    bux)

```

Changes the bounds of a list of variables.

Arguments

```

bxx : boundkey
    New bound keys.
blx : double[]
    New lower bound values.
bux : double[]
    New upper bound values.
sub : int[]
    List of variable indexes.

```

Description:

Changes the bounds for one or more variables. If multiple bound changes are specified for a variable, then only the last change takes effect.

See also

- `Task.putvarbound` Changes the bound for one variable.
- `Task.putvarboundslice` Changes the bounds for a slice of the variables.
- `dparam.data_tol_bound_inf` Data tolerance threshold.
- `dparam.data_tol_bound_wrn` Data tolerance threshold.

#### A.2.240 `Task.putvarboundslice()`

```
Task.putvarboundslice(
    first,
    last,
    bk,
    bl,
    bu)
```

Changes the bounds for a slice of the variables.

Arguments

```
bk : boundkey
    New bound keys.

bl : double[]
    New lower bounds.

bu : double[]
    New upper bounds.

first : int
    Index of the first variable in the slice.

last : int
    Index of the last variable in the slice plus 1.
```

Description:

Changes the bounds for a slice of the variables.

See also

- `Task.putconbound` Changes the bound for one constraint.

**A.2.241** Task.putvarbranchorder()

```
Task.putvarbranchorder(  
    j,  
    priority,  
    direction)
```

Assigns a branching priority and direction to a variable.

## Arguments

**direction** : **branchdir**

Specifies the preferred branching direction for variable  $j$ .

**j** : **int**

Index of the variable.

**priority** : **int**

The branching priority that should be assigned to variable  $j$ .

## Description:

The purpose of the function is to assign a branching priority and direction. The higher priority that is assigned to an integer variable the earlier the mixed integer optimizer will branch on the variable. The branching direction controls if the optimizer branches up or down on the variable.

**A.2.242** Task.putvarname()

```
Task.putvarname(  
    j,  
    name)
```

Puts the name of a variable.

## Arguments

**j** : **int**

Index of the variable.

**name** : **str**

The variable name.

## Description:

Puts the name of a variable.

**A.2.243** Task.putvartype()

```
Task.putvartype(
    j,
    vartype)
```

Sets the variable type of one variable.

Arguments

```
j : int
    Index of the variable.
vartype : variabletype
    The new variable type.
```

Description:

Sets the variable type of one variable.

See also

- **Task.putvartypelist** Sets the variable type for one or more variables.

**A.2.244** Task.putvartypelist()

```
Task.putvartypelist(
    subj,
    vartype)
```

Sets the variable type for one or more variables.

Arguments

```
subj : int[]
    A list of variable indexes for which the variable type should be changed.
vartype : variabletype
    A list of variable types that should be assigned to the variables specified by subj. See
    section variabletype for the possible values of vartype.
```

Description:

Sets the variable type for one or more variables, i.e. variable number `subj[k]` is assigned the variable type `vartype[k]`.

If the same index is specified multiple times in `subj` only the last entry takes effect.

See also

- **Task.putvartype** Sets the variable type of one variable.

**A.2.245** Task.putxc()

```
Task.putxc(
    whichsol,
    xc)
```

Sets the xc vector for a solution.

Arguments

```
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
xc : double[]
    The  $x^c$  vector.
```

Description:

Sets the  $x^c$  vector for a solution.

See also

- **Task.putxcslice** Sets a slice of the xc vector for a solution.

**A.2.246** Task.putxcslice()

```
Task.putxcslice(
    whichsol,
    first,
    last,
    xc)
```

Sets a slice of the xc vector for a solution.

Arguments

```
first : int
    First index in the sequence.
last : int
    Last index plus 1 in the sequence.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
xc : double[]
    Primal constraint solution.
```



Description:

Sets a slice of the  $x^c$  vector for a solution.

See also

- **Task.putxc** Sets the xc vector for a solution.

### A.2.247 Task.putxx()

```
Task.putxx(
    whichsol,
    xx)
```

Sets the xx vector for a solution.

Arguments

```
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
xx : double[]
    The  $x^x$  vector.
```

Description:

Sets the  $x^x$  vector for a solution.

See also

- **Task.putxxslice** Obtains a slice of the xx vector for a solution.

### A.2.248 Task.putxxslice()

```
Task.putxxslice(
    whichsol,
    first,
    last,
    xx)
```

Obtains a slice of the xx vector for a solution.

Arguments

```
first : int
    First index in the sequence.
```

```

last : int
    Last index plus 1 in the sequence.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
xx : double[]
    Primal variable solution.

```

Description:

Obtains a slice of the  $x^x$  vector for a solution.

See also

- **Task.putxx** Sets the xx vector for a solution.

### A.2.249 Task.puty()

```

Task.puty(
    whichsol,
    y)

```

Sets the y vector for a solution.

Arguments

```

whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.
y : double[]
    The y vector.

```

Description:

Sets the  $y$  vector for a solution.

See also

- **Task.putyslice** Sets a slice of the y vector for a solution.

### A.2.250 Task.putyslice()

```

Task.putyslice(
    whichsol,
    first,
    last,
    y)

```

Sets a slice of the  $y$  vector for a solution.

Arguments

`first : int`  
First index in the sequence.

`last : int`  
Last index plus 1 in the sequence.

`whichsol : soltype`  
Selects a solution.

`y : double[]`  
Vector of dual variables corresponding to the constraints.

Description:

Sets a slice of the  $y$  vector for a solution.

See also

- `Task.puty` Sets the  $y$  vector for a solution.

### A.2.251 `Task.readbranchpriorities()`

`Task.readbranchpriorities(filename)`

Reads branching priority data from a file.

Arguments

`filename : str`  
Data is read from the file `filename`.

Description:

Reads branching priority data from a file.

See also

- `Task.writebranchpriorities` Writes branching priority data to a file.

**A.2.252** Task.readdata()

```
Task.readdata(filename)
```

Reads problem data from a file.

Arguments

```
filename : str
    Data is read from the file filename.
```

Description:

Reads an optimization problem and associated data from a file.

See also

- `iparam.read_data_format` Format of the data file to be read.

**A.2.253** Task.readdataformat()

```
Task.readdataformat(
    filename,
    format,
    compress)
```

Reads problem data from a file.

Arguments

```
compress : compresstype
    File compression type.
filename : str
    Data is read from the file filename.
format : dataformat
    File data format.
```

Description:

Reads an optimization problem and associated data from a file.

See also

- `iparam.read_data_format` Format of the data file to be read.

**A.2.254** `Task.readparamfile()`

```
Task.readparamfile()
```

Reads a parameter file.

Description:

Reads a parameter file.

**A.2.255** `Task.readsolution()`

```
Task.readsolution(  
    whichsol,  
    filename)
```

Reads a solution from a file.

Arguments

```
filename : str  
    A valid file name.  
whichsol : soltype  
    Selects a solution.
```

Description:

Reads a solution file and inserts the solution into the solution `whichsol`.

**A.2.256** `Task.readsummary()`

```
Task.readsummary(whichstream)
```

Prints information about last file read.

Arguments

```
whichstream : streamtype  
    Index of the stream.
```

Description:

Prints a short summary of last file that was read.

**A.2.257** `Task.readtask()`

```
Task.readtask(filename)
```

Load task data from a file.

Arguments

```
filename : str
    Input file name.
```

Description:

Load task data from a file, replacing any data that already is in the task object. All problem data are resotred, but if the file contains solutions, the solution status after loading a file is still unknown, even if it was optimal or otherwise well-defined when the file was dumped.

See section [F.4](#) for a description of the Task format.

**A.2.258** `Task.relaxprimal()`

```
relaxedtask = Task.relaxprimal(
    wlc,
    wuc,
    wlx,
    wux)
```

Deprecated.

Arguments

```
relaxedtask : Task
    The returned task.
wlc : double[]
    Weights associated with lower bounds on the activity of constraints. If negative, the bound
    is strictly enforced, i.e. if  $(w_l^c)_i < 0$ , then  $(v_l^c)_i$  is fixed to zero. On return wlc[i] contains
    the relaxed bound.
wlx : double[]
    Weights associated with lower bounds on the activity of variables. If negative, the bound
    is strictly enforced, i.e. if  $(w_l^x)_j < 0$  then  $(v_l^x)_j$  is fixed to zero. On return wlx[i] contains
    the relaxed bound.
wuc : double[]
    Weights associated with upper bounds on the activity of constraints. If negative, the bound
    is strictly enforced, i.e. if  $(w_u^c)_i < 0$ , then  $(v_u^c)_i$  is fixed to zero. On return wuc[i] contains
    the relaxed bound.
```

`wux : double[]`

Weights associated with upper bounds on the activity of variables. If negative, the bound is strictly enforced, i.e. if  $(w_u^x)_j < 0$  then  $(v_u^x)_j$  is fixed to zero. On return `wux[i]` contains the relaxed bound.

Description:

Deprecated. Please use `Task.primalrepair` instead.

See also

- `dparam.feasrepair_tol` Tolerance for constraint enforcing upper bound on sum of weighted violations in feasibility repair.
- `iparam.feasrepair_optimize` Controls which type of feasibility analysis is to be performed.
- `sparam.feasrepair_name_separator` Feasibility repair name separator.
- `sparam.feasrepair_name_prefix` Feasibility repair name prefix.

### A.2.259 Task.removebarvars()

`Task.removebarvars(subset)`

The function removes a number of symmetric matrix.

Arguments

`subset : int[]`

Indexes of symmetric matrix which should be removed.

Description:

The function removes a subset of the symmetric matrix from the optimization task. This implies that the existing symmetric matrix are renumbered, for instance if constraint 5 is removed then constraint 6 becomes constraint 5 and so forth.

See also

- `Task.appendbarvars` Appends a semidefinite variable of dimension `dim` to the problem.

### A.2.260 Task.removecones()

`Task.removecones(subset)`

Removes a conic constraint from the problem.

## Arguments

`subset : int[]`

Indexes of cones which should be removed.

## Description:

Removes a number conic constraint from the problem. In general, it is much more efficient to remove a cone with a high index than a low index.

**A.2.261** `Task.removecons()`

`Task.removecons(subset)`

The function removes a number of constraints.

## Arguments

`subset : int[]`

Indexes of constraints which should be removed.

## Description:

The function removes a subset of the constraints from the optimization task. This implies that the existing constraints are renumbered, for instance if constraint 5 is removed then constraint 6 becomes constraint 5 and so forth.

See also

- `Task.appendcons` Appends a number of constraints to the optimization task.

**A.2.262** `Task.removevars()`

`Task.removevars(subset)`

The function removes a number of variables.

## Arguments

`subset : int[]`

Indexes of variables which should be removed.

## Description:

The function removes a subset of the variables from the optimization task. This implies that the existing variables are renumbered, for instance if constraint 5 is removed then constraint 6 becomes constraint 5 and so forth.



See also

- `Task.appendvars` Appends a number of variables to the optimization task.

### A.2.263 `Task.resizetask()`

```
Task.resizetask(
    maxnumcon,
    maxnumvar,
    maxnumcone,
    maxnumanz,
    maxnumqnz)
```

Resizes an optimization task.

Arguments

```
maxnumanz : long
    New maximum number of non-zeros in  $A$ .
maxnumcon : int
    New maximum number of constraints.
maxnumcone : int
    New maximum number of cones.
maxnumqnz : long
    New maximum number of non-zeros in all  $Q$  matrixes.
maxnumvar : int
    New maximum number of variables.
```

Description:

Sets the amount of preallocated space assigned for each type of data in an optimization task.

It is never mandatory to call this function, since its only function is to give a hint of the amount of data to preallocate for efficiency reasons.

Please note that the procedure is **destructive** in the sense that all existing data stored in the task is destroyed.

See also

- `Task.putmaxnumvar` Sets the number of preallocated variables in the optimization task.
- `Task.putmaxnumcon` Sets the number of preallocated constraints in the optimization task.
- `Task.putmaxnumcone` Sets the number of preallocated conic constraints in the optimization task.
- `Task.putmaxnumanz` The function changes the size of the preallocated storage for linear coefficients.
- `Task.putmaxnumqnz` Changes the size of the preallocated storage for quadratic terms.

**A.2.264** `Task.sensitivityreport()`

```
Task.sensitivityreport(whichstream)
```

Creates a sensitivity report.

Arguments

`whichstream` : `streamtype`  
Index of the stream.

Description:

Reads a sensitivity format file from a location given by `sparam.sensitivity_file_name` and writes the result to the stream `whichstream`. If `sparam.sensitivity_res_file_name` is set to a non-empty string, then the sensitivity report is also written to a file of this name.

See also

- `Task.dualsensitivity` Performs sensitivity analysis on objective coefficients.
- `Task.primalsensitivity` Perform sensitivity analysis on bounds.
- `iparam.log_sensitivity` Control logging in sensitivity analyzer.
- `iparam.log_sensitivity_opt` Control logging in sensitivity analyzer.
- `iparam.sensitivity_type` Controls which type of sensitivity analysis is to be performed.

**A.2.265** `Task.setdefaults()`

```
Task.setdefaults()
```

Resets all parameters values.

Description:

Resets all the parameters to their default values.

**A.2.266** `Task.solutiondef()`

```
isdef = Task.solutiondef(whichtsol)
```

Checks whether a solution is defined.

Arguments

```

isdef : int
    Is non-zero if the requested solution is defined.
whichsol : soltype
    Selects a solution.

```

Description:

Checks whether a solution is defined.

### A.2.267 Task.solutionsummary()

```
Task.solutionsummary(whichstream)
```

Prints a short summary of the current solutions.

Arguments

```

whichstream : streamtype
    Index of the stream.

```

Description:

Prints a short summary of the current solutions.

### A.2.268 Task.solvewithbasis()

```

numnz = Task.solvewithbasis(
    transp,
    numnz,
    sub,
    val)

```

Solve a linear equation system involving a basis matrix.

Arguments

```

numnz : int
    As input it is the number of non-zeros in  $b$ . As output it is the number of non-zeros in  $\bar{X}$ .
sub : int[]
    As input it contains the positions of the non-zeros in  $b$ , i.e.

```

$$b[\text{sub}[k]] \neq 0, \quad k = 0, \dots, \text{numnz}[0] - 1.$$

As output it contains the positions of the non-zeros in  $\bar{X}$ . It is important that **sub** has room for **numcon** elements.

`transp : int`

If this argument is non-zero, then (A.3) is solved. Otherwise the system (A.2) is solved.

`val : double[]`

As input it is the vector  $b$ . Although the positions of the non-zero elements are specified in `sub` it is required that `val[i] = 0` if `b[i] = 0`. As output `val` is the vector  $\bar{X}$ .

Please note that `val` is a dense vector — not a packed sparse vector. This implies that `val` has room for `numcon` elements.

Description:

If a basic solution is available, then exactly `numcon` basis variables are defined. These `numcon` basis variables are denoted the basis. Associated with the basis is a basis matrix denoted  $B$ . This function solves either the linear equation system

$$B\bar{X} = b \tag{A.2}$$

or the system

$$B^T \bar{X} = b \tag{A.3}$$

for the unknowns  $\bar{X}$ , with  $b$  being a user-defined vector.

In order to make sense of the solution  $\bar{X}$  it is important to know the ordering of the variables in the basis because the ordering specifies how  $B$  is constructed. When calling `Task.initbasissolve` an ordering of the basis variables is obtained, which can be used to deduce how MOSEK has constructed  $B$ . Indeed if the  $k$ th basis variable is variable  $x_j$  it implies that

$$B_{i,k} = A_{i,j}, \quad i = 0, \dots, \text{numcon} - 1.$$

Otherwise if the  $k$ th basis variable is variable  $x_j^c$  it implies that

$$B_{i,k} = \begin{cases} -1, & i = j, \\ 0, & i \neq j. \end{cases}$$

Given the knowledge of how  $B$  is constructed it is possible to interpret the solution  $\bar{X}$  correctly.

Please note that this function exploits the sparsity in the vector  $b$  to speed up the computations.

See also

- `Task.initbasissolve` Prepare a task for basis solver.
- `iparam.basis.solve.use.plus.one` Controls the sign of the columns in the basis matrix corresponding to slack variables.

**A.2.269** `Task.startstat()`

```
Task.startstat()
```

Starts the statistics file.

Description:

Starts the statistics file.

**A.2.270** `Task.stopstat()`

```
Task.stopstat()
```

Stops the statistics file.

Description:

Stops the statistics file.

**A.2.271** `Task.strtoconetype()`

```
conetype = Task.strtoconetype(str)
```

Obtains a cone type code.

Arguments

`conetype` : `conetype`

The cone type corresponding to the string `str`.

`str` : `str`

String corresponding to the cone type code `codetype`.

Description:

Obtains cone type code corresponding to a cone type string.

**A.2.272** `Task.strtosk()`

```
sk = Task.strtosk(str)
```

Obtains a status key.

Arguments

```
sk : int
    Status key corresponding to the string.
str : str
    Status key string.
```

Description:

Obtains the status key corresponding to an explanatory string.

**A.2.273** `Task.toconic()`

```
Task.toconic()
```

Inplace reformulation of a QCQP to a COP

Description:

This function tries to reformulate a given Quadratically Constrained Quadratic Optimization problem (QCQP) as a Conic Quadratic Optimization problem (CQO). The first step of the reformulation is to convert the quadratic term of the objective function as a constraint, if any. Then the following steps are repeated for each quadratic constraint:

- a conic constraint is added along with a suitable number of auxiliary variables and constraints;
- the original quadratic constraint is not removed, but all its coefficients are zeroed out.

Note that the reformulation preserves all the original variables.

The conversion is performed in-place, i.e. the task passed as argument is modified on exit. That also means that if the reformulation fails, i.e. the given QCQP is not representable as a CQO, then the task has an undefined state. In some cases, users may want to clone the task to ensure a clean copy is preserved.

**A.2.274** `Task.update_solutioninfo()`

```
Task.update_solutioninfo(whichtsol)
```

Update the information items related to the solution.

Arguments

`whichtsol` : `soltype`

Selects a solution.

Description:

Update the information items related to the solution.

**A.2.275** `Task.writebranchpriorities()`

```
Task.writebranchpriorities(filename)
```

Writes branching priority data to a file.

Arguments

`filename` : `str`

Data is written to the file `filename`.

Description:

Writes branching priority data to a file.

See also

- `Task.readbranchpriorities` Reads branching priority data from a file.

**A.2.276** `Task.writedata()`

```
Task.writedata(filename)
```

Writes problem data to a file.

Arguments

`filename : str`

Data is written to the file `filename` if it is a nonempty string. Otherwise data is written to the file specified by `sparam.data_file_name`.

Description:

Writes problem data associated with the optimization task to a file in one of four formats:

LP:

A text based row oriented format. File extension `.lp`. See Appendix F.2.

MPS:

A text based column oriented format. File extension `.mps`. See Appendix F.1.

OPF:

A text based row oriented format. File extension `.opf`. Supports more problem types than MPS and LP. See Appendix F.3.

TASK:

A MOSEK specific binary format for fast reading and writing. File extension `.task`.

By default the data file format is determined by the file name extension. This behaviour can be overridden by setting the `iparam.write_data_format` parameter.

MOSEK is able to read and write files in a compressed format (gzip). To write in the compressed format append the extension `".gz"`. E.g to write a gzip compressed MPS file use the extension `mps.gz`.

Please note that MPS, LP and OPF files require all variables to have unique names. If a task contains no names, it is possible to write the file with automatically generated anonymous names by setting the `iparam.write_generic_names` parameter to `onoffkey.on`.

Please note that if a general nonlinear function appears in the problem then such function *cannot* be written to file and MOSEK will issue a warning.

See also

- `iparam.write_data_format` Controls the output file format.

### A.2.277 Task.writeparamfile()

`Task.writeparamfile(filename)`

Writes all the parameters to a parameter file.

Arguments

`filename : str`

The name of parameter file.

Description:

Writes all the parameters to a parameter file.



**A.2.278** Task.writesolution()

```
Task.writesolution(  
    whichsol,  
    filename)
```

Write a solution to a file.

## Arguments

```
filename : str  
    A valid file name.  
whichsol : soltype  
    Selects a solution.
```

## Description:

Saves the current basic, interior-point, or integer solution to a file.

## See also

- `iparam.write_sol_ignore_invalid_names` Controls whether the user specified names are employed even if they are invalid names.
- `iparam.write_sol_head` Controls solution file format.
- `iparam.write_sol_constraints` Controls the solution file format.
- `iparam.write_sol_variables` Controls the solution file format.
- `iparam.write_sol_barvariables` Controls the solution file format.
- `iparam.write_bas_head` Controls the basic solution file format.
- `iparam.write_bas_constraints` Controls the basic solution file format.
- `iparam.write_bas_variables` Controls the basic solution file format.

**A.2.279** Task.writetask()

```
Task.writetask(filename)
```

Write a complete binary dump of the task data.

## Arguments

```
filename : str  
    Output file name.
```

Description:

Write a binary dump of the task data. This format saves all problem data, but not callback-funktions and general non-linear terms.

See section [F.4](#) for a description of the Task format.

## A.3 Class Env

### A.3.1 Env.axy()

```
Env.axy(  
    n,  
    alpha,  
    x,  
    y)
```

Adds alpha times x to y.

Arguments

```
alpha : double  
    The scalar that multiplies  $x$ .  
n : int  
    Length of the vectors.  
x : double[]  
    The vector.  
y : double[]  
    The vector.
```

Description:

Adds  $\alpha x$  to  $y$ .

### A.3.2 Env.checkinlicense()

```
Env.checkinlicense(feature)
```

Check in a license feature from the license server ahead of time.

Arguments

```
feature : feature  
    Feature to check in to the license system.
```

**Description:**

Check in a license feature to the license server. By default all licenses consumed by functions using a single environment is kept checked out for the lifetime of the MOSEK environment. This function checks in a given license feature to the license server immediately.

If the given license feature is not checked out or is in use by a call to `Task.optimize` calling this function has no effect.

Please note that returning a license to the license server incurs a small overhead, so frequent calls to this function should be avoided.

**A.3.3 Env.checkoutlicense()**

```
Env.checkoutlicense(feature)
```

Check out a license feature from the license server ahead of time.

**Arguments**

**feature** : `feature`

Feature to check out from the license system.

**Description:**

Check out a license feature from the license server. Normally the required license features will be automatically checked out the first time it is needed by the function `Task.optimize`. This function can be used to check out one or more features ahead of time.

The license will remain checked out for the lifetime of the MOSEK environment or until the function `Env.checkinlicense` is called.

If a given feature is already checked out when this function is called, only one feature will be checked out from the license server.

**A.3.4 Env.dot()**

```
xty = Env.dot(
    n,
    x,
    y)
```

Computes the inner product of two vectors.

**Arguments**

**n** : `int`

Length of the vectors.

```

x : double[]
    The  $x$  vector.
xty : double
    The result of the inner product between  $x$  and  $y$ .
y : double[]
    The  $y$  vector.

```

Description:

Computes the inner product of two vectors  $x, y$  of length  $n \geq 0$ , i.e

$$x \cdot y = \sum_{i=1} x_i y_i.$$

Note that if  $n = 0$ , then the results of the operation is 0.

### A.3.5 Env.echointro()

```
Env.echointro(longver)
```

Prints an intro to message stream.

Arguments

```

longver : int
    If non-zero, then the intro is slightly longer.

```

Description:

Prints an intro to message stream.

### A.3.6 Env.gemm()

```

Env.gemm(
    transa,
    transb,
    m,
    n,
    k,
    alpha,
    a,
    b,
    beta,
    c)

```

Performs a dense matrix multiplication.

## Arguments

- a** : `double[]`  
The pointer to the array storing matrix  $A$  in a column-major format.
- alpha** : `double`  
A scalar value multiplying the result of the matrix multiplication.
- b** : `double[]`  
Indicates the number of rows of matrix  $B$  and columns of matrix  $A$ .
- beta** : `double`  
A scalar value that multiplies  $C$ .
- c** : `double[]`  
The pointer to the array storing matrix  $C$  in a column-major format.
- k** : `int`  
Specifies the number of columns of the matrix  $A$  and the number of rows of the matrix  $B$ .
- m** : `int`  
Indicates the number of rows of matrices  $A$  and  $C$ .
- n** : `int`  
Indicates the number of columns of matrices  $B$  and  $C$ .
- transa** : `transpose`  
Indicates whether the matrix  $A$  must be transposed.
- transb** : `transpose`  
Indicates whether the matrix  $B$  must be transposed.

## Description:

Performs a matrix multiplication plus addition of dense matrices. Given  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  of compatible dimensions, this function computes

$$C := \alpha op(A)op(B) + \beta C$$

where  $\alpha, \beta$  are two scalar values. The function  $op(X)$  return  $X$  if transX is YES, or  $X^T$  if set to NO. Dimensions of  $A, b$  must therefore match those of  $C$ .

The result of this operation is stored in  $C$ .

## A.3.7 Env.gemv()

```
Env.gemv(
    transa,
    m,
    n,
    alpha,
    a,
    x,
    beta,
    y)
```

Computes dense matrix times a dense vector product.

Arguments

**a** : `double[]`  
 A pointer to the array storing matrix  $A$  in a column-major format.

**alpha** : `double`  
 A scalar value multiplying the matrix  $A$ .

**beta** : `double`  
 A scalar value multiplying the vector  $y$ .

**m** : `int`  
 Specifies the number of rows of the matrix  $A$ .

**n** : `int`  
 Specifies the number of columns of the matrix  $A$ .

**transa** : `transpose`  
 Indicates whether the matrix  $A$  must be transposed.

**x** : `double[]`  
 A pointer to the array storing the vector  $x$ .

**y** : `double[]`  
 A pointer to the array storing the vector  $y$ .

Description:

Computes the multiplication of a scaled dense matrix times a dense vector product, plus a scaled dense vector. In formula

$$y = \alpha Ax + \beta y,$$

or if trans is set to transpose.yes

$$y = \alpha A^T x + \beta y,$$

where  $\alpha, \beta$  are scalar values.  $A$  is an  $n \times m$  matrix,  $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$  and  $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .

Note that the result is stored overwriting  $y$ .

### A.3.8 Env.getcodedesc()

```
symname, str = Env.getcodedesc(code)
```

Obtains a short description of a response code.

## Arguments

**code** : **rescode**  
A valid MOSEK response code.

**str** : **str**  
Obtains a short description of a response code.

**symname** : **str**  
Symbolic name corresponding to **code**.

## Description:

Obtains a short description of the meaning of the response code given by **code**.

**A.3.9 Env.getversion()**

```
major,minor,build,revision = Env.getversion()
```

Obtains MOSEK version information.

## Arguments

**build** : **int**  
Build number.

**major** : **int**  
Major version number.

**minor** : **int**  
Minor version number.

**revision** : **int**  
Revision number.

## Description:

Obtains MOSEK version information.

**A.3.10 Env.licensecleanup()**

```
Env.licensecleanup()
```

Stops all threads and delete all handles used by the license system.

## Description:

Stops all threads and delete all handles used by the license system. If this function is called, it must be called as the last MOSEK API call. No other MOSEK API calls are valid after this.

### A.3.11 Env.linkfiletostream()

```
Env.linkfiletostream(  
    whichstream,  
    filename,  
    append)
```

Directs all output from a stream to a file.

#### Arguments

**append** : `int`  
If this argument is non-zero, the output is appended to the file.

**filename** : `str`  
Sends all output from the stream defined by **whichstream** to the file given by **filename**.

**whichstream** : `streamtype`  
Index of the stream.

#### Description:

Directs all output from a stream to a file.

### A.3.12 Env.potrf()

```
Env.potrf(  
    uplo,  
    n,  
    a)
```

Computes a Cholesky factorization a dense matrix.

#### Arguments

**a** : `double[]`  
A symmetric matrix stored in column-major order. Only the lower or the upper triangular part is used, accordingly with the **uplo** parameter. It will contain the result on exit.

**n** : `int`  
Dimension of the symmetric matrix.

**uplo** : `uplo`  
Indicates whether the upper or lower triangular part of the matrix is stored.

#### Description:

Computes a Cholesky factorization of a real symmetric positive definite dense matrix.



**A.3.13 Env.putdllpath()**

```
Env.putdllpath(dllpath)
```

Sets the path to the DLL/shared libraries that MOSEK is loading.

Arguments

```
dllpath : str
```

A path to where the MOSEK dynamic link/shared libraries are located. If `dllpath` is `NULL`, then MOSEK assumes that the operating system can locate the libraries.

Description:

Sets the path to the DLL/shared libraries that MOSEK are loading.

**A.3.14 Env.putkeepdlls()**

```
Env.putkeepdlls(keepdlls)
```

Controls whether explicitly loaded DLLs should be kept.

Arguments

```
keepdlls : int
```

Controls whether explicitly loaded DLLs should be kept.

Description:

Controls whether explicitly loaded DLLs should be kept when they no longer are in use.

**A.3.15 Env.putlicensecode()**

```
Env.putlicensecode(code)
```

The purpose of this function is to input a runtime license code.

Arguments

```
code : int[]
```

A runtime license code.

Description:

The purpose of this function is to input a runtime license code.

### A.3.16 `Env.putlicensedebug()`

`Env.putlicensedebug(licdebug)`

Enables debug information for the license system.

Arguments

`licdebug : int`

If this argument is non-zero, then MOSEK will print debug info regarding the license checkout.

Description:

If `licdebug` is non-zero, then MOSEK will print debug info regarding the license checkout.

### A.3.17 `Env.putlicensepath()`

`Env.putlicensepath(licensepath)`

Set the path to the license file.

Arguments

`licensepath : str`

A path specifying where to search for the license.

Description:

Set the path to the license file.

### A.3.18 `Env.putlicensewait()`

`Env.putlicensewait(licwait)`

Control whether mosek should wait for an available license if no license is available.

Arguments

`licwait : int`

If this argument is non-zero, then MOSEK will wait for a license if no license is available. Moreover, `licwait-1` is the number of milliseconds to wait between each check for an available license.

Description:

If `licwait` is non-zero, then MOSEK will wait for a license if no license is available. Moreover, `licwait-1` is the number of milliseconds to wait between each check for an available license.

### A.3.19 Env.syeig()

```
Env.syeig(  
    uplo,  
    n,  
    a,  
    w)
```

Computes all eigenvalues of a symmetric dense matrix.

Arguments

**a** : double[]  
A symmetric matrix stored in column-major order. Only the lower-triangular part is used.

**n** : int  
Dimension of the symmetric input matrix.

**uplo** : **uplo**  
Indicates whether the upper or lower triangular part is used.

**w** : double[]  
Array of minimum dimension `n` where eigenvalues will be stored.

Description:

Computes all eigenvalues of a real symmetric matrix  $A$ . Eigenvalues are stored in the  $w$  array.

### A.3.20 Env.syevd()

```
Env.syevd(  
    uplo,  
    n,  
    a,  
    w)
```

Computes all the eigenvalue and eigenvectors of a symmetric dense matrix, and thus its eigenvalue decomposition.

Arguments

```

a : double[]
    A symmetric matrix stored in column-major order. Only the lower-triangular part is used.
    It will be overwritten on exit.
n : int
    Dimension of symmetric input matrix.
uplo : uplo
    Indicates whether the upper or lower triangular part is used.
w : double[]
    An array where eigenvalues will be stored. Its length must be at least the dimension of the
    input matrix.

```

Description:

Computes all the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix.

Given the input matrix  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ , this function returns a vector  $w \in \mathbb{R}^n$  containing the eigenvalues of  $A$  and the corresponding eigenvectors, stored in  $A$  as well.

Therefore, this function computes the eigenvalue decomposition of  $A$  as

$$A = UVU^T,$$

where  $V = \text{diag}(w)$  and  $U$  contains the eigen-vectors of  $A$ .

### A.3.21 Env.syrk()

```

Env.syrk(
    uplo,
    trans,
    n,
    k,
    alpha,
    a,
    beta,
    c)

```

Performs a rank-k update of a symmetric matrix.

Arguments

```

a : double[]
    The pointer to the array storing matrix  $A$  in a column-major format.
alpha : double
    A scalar value multiplying the result of the matrix multiplication.
beta : double
    A scalar value that multiplies  $C$ .

```

**c** : double[]  
 The pointer to the array storing matrix  $C$  in a column-major format.  
**k** : int  
 Indicates the number of rows or columns of  $A$ , and its rank.  
**n** : int  
 Specifies the order of  $C$ .  
**trans** : **transpose**  
 Indicates whether the matrix  $A$  must be transposed.  
**uplo** : **uplo**  
 Indicates whether the upper or lower triangular part of  $C$  is stored.

Description:

Performs a symmetric rank- $k$  update for a symmetric matrix.

Given a symmetric matrix  $C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ , two scalars  $\alpha, \beta$  and a matrix  $A$  of rank  $k \leq n$ , it computes either

$$C = \alpha A A^T + \beta C,$$

or

$$C = \alpha A^T A + \beta C.$$

In the first case  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times n}$ , in the second  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}$ .

Note that the results overwrite the matrix  $C$ .

## A.4 Callback functions and related methods

Callbacks from task methods are performed by attaching a function to the task object.

### A.4.1 Progress callback

When MOSEK is optimizing or doing other tasks that may potentially take a long time, it is possible to receive periodical calls from MOSEK indicating the current status. This is achieved by attaching a callback handler to the task. A callback handler is simply a function that accepts one integer argument and returns an integer.

The argument is an integer indicating the current location in MOSEK. If the function returns a non-zero value or raises an exception, MOSEK will attempt to stop the current task and return as fast as possible.

---

```
def myCallback(caller, dinf, iinf, liinf):
    print "Caller : %d, intpnt iteration = %d" % (caller, iinf[iinf.item.intpnt_iter])
```

---

```

return 0
task.set_Progress(myCallback)

```

---

The arguments `dinf`, `iinf` and `liinf` are arrays of values containing information items for the current state of the solver.

The `Progress` callback can be detached by calling

---

```

task.set_Progress(None)

```

---

NOTE: Due to the way the Python garbage collector works, it is necessary to hold a reference to the callback function for the duration of the lifetime of the `Task` object. This means that a construction as

---

```

#NOTE: WRONG way to attach callback!
task.set_Progress(lambda caller, dinf, iinf, liinf: print "Caller : %d" % caller)

```

---

will *not work*.

## A.4.2 Stream callback

Text written to specific MOSEK streams can be intercepted by attaching a stream handler to the specific stream. A stream handler is simply a function that accepts one string argument.

To attach a stream callback to a `Task`, use:

---

```

def myStream(msg):
    sys.stdout.write(msg)
    sys.stdout.flush()
task.set_Stream(streamtype.log, myStream)

```

---

The `Stream` object can be detached by calling

---

```

task.set_Stream(None)

```

---

In this example we attached to the `log` stream; see `streamtype` for other options.

NOTE: As for `Progress` callbacks, it is necessary to hold a reference to the callback function for the duration of the lifetime of the `Task` or `ttEnv` object.

## A.5 Dispose and garbage collection

The garbage collector in Python will automatically dispose and reuse both `Task` and `Env` objects, but since these objects may allocate substantial amounts of memory or reserve MOSEK licenses outside

Python, in some cases it is desirable to explicitly free up this memory when the task or environment will not be used anymore.

The native memory associated with **Task** and **Env** can be free'd by calling the `__del__()` method:

```
task.__del__()  
env.__del__()
```

Notice that even if an **Env** is disposed before all **Tasks** that belongs to it were disposed, its memory will not be free'd before that last task is disposed.

## A.6 All functions by name

### **Task.analyzenames**

Analyze the names and issue an error for the first invalid name.

### **Task.analyzeproblem**

Analyze the data of a task.

### **Task.analyzesolution**

Print information related to the quality of the solution.

### **Task.appendbarvars**

Appends a semidefinite variable of dimension `dim` to the problem.

### **Task.appendcone**

Appends a new cone constraint to the problem.

### **Task.appendconeseq**

Appends a new conic constraint to the problem.

### **Task.appendconesseq**

Appends multiple conic constraints to the problem.

### **Task.appendcons**

Appends a number of constraints to the optimization task.

### **Task.appendsparsesymmat**

Appends a general sparse symmetric matrix to the vector `E` of symmetric matrixes.

### **Task.appendstat**

Appends a record the statistics file.

### **Task.appendvars**

Appends a number of variables to the optimization task.

**Env. axpy**

Adds alpha times x to y.

**Task. basiscond**

Computes conditioning information for the basis matrix.

**Task. checkconvexity**

Checks if a quadratic optimization problem is convex.

**Env. checkinlicense**

Check in a license feature from the license server ahead of time.

**Task. checkmem**

Checks the memory allocated by the task.

**Env. checkoutlicense**

Check out a license feature from the license server ahead of time.

**Task. chgbound**

Changes the bounds for one constraint or variable.

**Task. commitchanges**

Commits all cached problem changes.

**Task. deletesolution**

Undefines a solution and frees the memory it uses.

**Env. dot**

Computes the inner product of two vectors.

**Task. dualsensitivity**

Performs sensitivity analysis on objective coefficients.

**Env. echointro**

Prints an intro to message stream.

**Env. gemm**

Performs a dense matrix multiplication.

**Env. gemv**

Computes dense matrix times a dense vector product.

**Task. getacol**

Obtains one column of the linear constraint matrix.

**Task. getacolnumnz**

Obtains the number of non-zero elements in one column of the linear constraint matrix



**Task.getacolslicetrip**

Obtains a sequence of columns from the coefficient matrix in triplet format.

**Task.getaij**

Obtains a single coefficient in linear constraint matrix.

**Task.getarow**

Obtains one row of the linear constraint matrix.

**Task.getarownumnz**

Obtains the number of non-zero elements in one row of the linear constraint matrix

**Task.getarowslicetrip**

Obtains a sequence of rows from the coefficient matrix in triplet format.

**Task.getaslice**

Obtains a sequence of rows or columns from the coefficient matrix.

**Task.getbarablocktriplet**

Obtains barA in block triplet form.

**Task.getbaraidx**

Obtains information about an element barA.

**Task.getbaraidxij**

Obtains information about an element barA.

**Task.getbaraidxinfo**

Obtains the number terms in the weighted sum that forms a particular element in barA.

**Task.getbarasparsity**

Obtains the sparsity pattern of the barA matrix.

**Task.getbarcblocktriplet**

Obtains barc in block triplet form.

**Task.getbarcidx**

Obtains information about an element in barc.

**Task.getbarcidxinfo**

Obtains information about an element in barc.

**Task.getbarcidxj**

Obtains the row index of an element in barc.

**Task.getbarcsparsity**

Get the positions of the nonzero elements in barc.

**Task.getbarsj**

Obtains the dual solution for a semidefinite variable.

**Task.getbarvarname**

Obtains a name of a semidefinite variable.

**Task.getbarvarnameindex**

Obtains the index of name of semidefinite variable.

**Task.getbarvarnamelen**

Obtains the length of a name of a semidefinite variable.

**Task.getbarxj**

Obtains the primal solution for a semidefinite variable.

**Task.getbound**

Obtains bound information for one constraint or variable.

**Task.getboundslice**

Obtains bounds information for a sequence of variables or constraints.

**Task.getc**

Obtains all objective coefficients.

**Task.getcfix**

Obtains the fixed term in the objective.

**Task.getcj**

Obtains one coefficient of c.

**Env.getcodedesc**

Obtains a short description of a response code.

**Task.getconbound**

Obtains bound information for one constraint.

**Task.getconboundslice**

Obtains bounds information for a slice of the constraints.

**Task.getcone**

Obtains a conic constraint.

**Task.getconeinfo**

Obtains information about a conic constraint.

**Task.getconename**

Obtains a name of a cone.

**Task.getconenameindex**

Checks whether the name *somename* has been assigned to any cone.

**Task.getconenamelen**

Obtains the length of a name of a cone.

**Task.getconname**

Obtains a name of a constraint.

**Task.getconnameindex**

Checks whether the name *somename* has been assigned to any constraint.

**Task.getconnamelen**

Obtains the length of a name of a constraint variable.

**Task.getcslice**

Obtains a sequence of coefficients from the objective.

**Task.getdbi**

Deprecated.

**Task.getdcni**

Deprecated.

**Task.getdeqi**

Deprecated.

**Task.getdimbarvarj**

Obtains the dimension of a symmetric matrix variable.

**Task.getdouinf**

Obtains a double information item.

**Task.getdoupam**

Obtains a double parameter.

**Task.getdualobj**

Computes the dual objective value associated with the solution.

**Task.getdviolbarvar**

Computes the violation of dual solution for a set of *barx* variables.

**Task.getdviolcon**

Computes the violation of a dual solution associated with a set of constraints.

**Task.getdviolcones**

Computes the violation of a solution for set of dual conic constraints.

**Task.getdviolvar**

Computes the violation of a dual solution associated with a set of x variables.

**Task.getinfeasiblesubproblem**

Obtains an infeasible sub problem.

**Task.getinti**

Deprecated.

**Task.getintinf**

Obtains an integer information item.

**Task.getintparam**

Obtains an integer parameter.

**Task.getlenbarvarj**

Obtains the length if the j'th semidefinite variables.

**Task.getlintinf**

Obtains an integer information item.

**Task.getmaxnumanz**

Obtains number of preallocated non-zeros in the linear constraint matrix.

**Task.getmaxnumbarvar**

Obtains the number of semidefinite variables.

**Task.getmaxnumcon**

Obtains the number of preallocated constraints in the optimization task.

**Task.getmaxnumcone**

Obtains the number of preallocated cones in the optimization task.

**Task.getmaxnumqnz**

Obtains the number of preallocated non-zeros for all quadratic terms in objective and constraints.

**Task.getmaxnumvar**

Obtains the maximum number variables allowed.

**Task.getmemusage**

Obtains information about the amount of memory used by a task.

**Task.getnumanz**

Obtains the number of non-zeros in the coefficient matrix.

**Task.getnumanz64**

Obtains the number of non-zeros in the coefficient matrix.

**Task.getnumbarablocktriplets**

Obtains an upper bound on the number of scalar elements in the block triplet form of `bara`.

**Task.getnumbaranz**

Get the number of nonzero elements in `barA`.

**Task.getnumbarcblocktriplets**

Obtains an upper bound on the number of elements in the block triplet form of `barc`.

**Task.getnumbarcnz**

Obtains the number of nonzero elements in `barc`.

**Task.getnumbarvar**

Obtains the number of semidefinite variables.

**Task.getnumcon**

Obtains the number of constraints.

**Task.getnumcone**

Obtains the number of cones.

**Task.getnumconemem**

Obtains the number of members in a cone.

**Task.getnumintvar**

Obtains the number of integer-constrained variables.

**Task.getnumparam**

Obtains the number of parameters of a given type.

**Task.getnumqconknz**

Obtains the number of non-zero quadratic terms in a constraint.

**Task.getnumqconknz64**

Obtains the number of non-zero quadratic terms in a constraint.

**Task.getnumqobjnz**

Obtains the number of non-zero quadratic terms in the objective.

**Task.getnumsymmat**

Get the number of symmetric matrixes stored.

**Task.getnumvar**

Obtains the number of variables.

**Task.getobjname**

Obtains the name assigned to the objective function.

**Task.getobjnamelen**

Obtains the length of the name assigned to the objective function.

**Task.getobjsense**

Gets the objective sense.

**Task.getpbi**

Deprecated.

**Task.getpcni**

Deprecated.

**Task.getpeqi**

Deprecated.

**Task.getprimalobj**

Computes the primal objective value for the desired solution.

**Task.getprodtype**

Obtains the problem type.

**Task.getprosta**

Obtains the problem status.

**Task.getpviolbarvar**

Computes the violation of a primal solution for a list of barx variables.

**Task.getpviolcon**

Computes the violation of a primal solution for a list of xc variables.

**Task.getpviolcones**

Computes the violation of a solution for set of conic constraints.

**Task.getpviolvar**

Computes the violation of a primal solution for a list of x variables.

**Task.getqconk**

Obtains all the quadratic terms in a constraint.

**Task.getqobj**

Obtains all the quadratic terms in the objective.

**Task.getqobj64**

Obtains all the quadratic terms in the objective.

**Task.getqobjij**

Obtains one coefficient from the quadratic term of the objective

**Task.getreducedcosts**

Obtains the difference of (slx-sux) for a sequence of variables.

**Task.getskc**

Obtains the status keys for the constraints.

**Task.getskcslice**

Obtains the status keys for the constraints.

**Task.getskx**

Obtains the status keys for the scalar variables.

**Task.getskxslice**

Obtains the status keys for the variables.

**Task.getslc**

Obtains the slc vector for a solution.

**Task.getslcslice**

Obtains a slice of the slc vector for a solution.

**Task.getslx**

Obtains the slx vector for a solution.

**Task.getslxslice**

Obtains a slice of the slx vector for a solution.

**Task.getsnx**

Obtains the snx vector for a solution.

**Task.getsnxslice**

Obtains a slice of the snx vector for a solution.

**Task.getsolsta**

Obtains the solution status.

**Task.getsolution**

Obtains the complete solution.

**Task.getsolutioni**

Obtains the solution for a single constraint or variable.

**Task.getsolutioninf**

Deprecated

**Task.getsolutioninfo**

Obtains information about of a solution.

**Task.getsolutionslice**

Obtains a slice of the solution.

**Task.getsparsesymmat**

Gets a single symmetric matrix from the matrix store.

**Task.getstrparam**

Obtains the value of a string parameter.

**Task.getstrparamlen**

Obtains the length of a string parameter.

**Task.getsuc**

Obtains the suc vector for a solution.

**Task.getsucslice**

Obtains a slice of the suc vector for a solution.

**Task.getsux**

Obtains the sux vector for a solution.

**Task.getsuxslice**

Obtains a slice of the sux vector for a solution.

**Task.getsymmatinfo**

Obtains information of a matrix from the symmetric matrix storage E.

**Task.gettaskname**

Obtains the task name.

**Task.gettasknamelen**

Obtains the length the task name.

**Task.getvarbound**

Obtains bound information for one variable.

**Task.getvarboundslice**

Obtains bounds information for a slice of the variables.

**Task.getvarbranchdir**

Obtains the branching direction for a variable.

**Task.getvarbranchpri**

Obtains the branching priority for a variable.

**Task.getvarname**

Obtains a name of a variable.



**Task.getvarnameindex**

Checks whether the name *somename* has been assigned to any variable.

**Task.getvarnamelen**

Obtains the length of a name of a variable *variable*.

**Task.getvartype**

Gets the variable type of one variable.

**Task.getvartypelist**

Obtains the variable type for one or more variables.

**Task.getxc**

Obtains the xc vector for a solution.

**Task.getxcslice**

Obtains a slice of the xc vector for a solution.

**Task.getxx**

Obtains the xx vector for a solution.

**Task.getxxslice**

Obtains a slice of the xx vector for a solution.

**Task.gety**

Obtains the y vector for a solution.

**Task.getyslice**

Obtains a slice of the y vector for a solution.

**Task.initbasissolve**

Prepare a task for basis solver.

**Task.inputdata**

Input the linear part of an optimization task in one function call.

**Task.isdoupurname**

Checks a double parameter name.

**Task.isintpname**

Checks an integer parameter name.

**Task.isstrpname**

Checks a string parameter name.

**Env.licensecleanup**

Stops all threads and delete all handles used by the license system.

**Env.linkfiletoostream**

Directs all output from a stream to a file.

**Task.linkfiletoostream**

Directs all output from a task stream to a file.

**Task.onesolutionsummary**

Prints a short summary for the specified solution.

**Task.optimizeconcurrent**

Optimize a given task with several optimizers concurrently.

**Task.optimizersummary**

Prints a short summary with optimizer statistics for last optimization.

**Task.optimize**

Optimizes the problem.

**Env.potrf**

Computes a Cholesky factorization a dense matrix.

**Task.primalrepair**

The function repairs a primal infeasible optimization problem by adjusting the bounds on the constraints and variables.

**Task.primalsensitivity**

Perform sensitivity analysis on bounds.

**Task.printdata**

Prints a part of the problem data to a stream.

**Task.printparam**

Prints the current parameter settings.

**Task.putacol**

Replaces all elements in one column of A.

**Task.putacollist**

Replaces all elements in several columns the linear constraint matrix by new values.

**Task.putacolslice**

Replaces all elements in several columns the linear constraint matrix by new values.

**Task.putaij**

Changes a single value in the linear coefficient matrix.

**Task.putaijlist**

Changes one or more coefficients in the linear constraint matrix.

**Task.putarow**

Replaces all elements in one row of A.

**Task.putarowlist**

Replaces all elements in several rows the linear constraint matrix by new values.

**Task.putbarablocktriplet**

Inputs barA in block triplet form.

**Task.putbaraij**

Inputs an element of barA.

**Task.putbarcblocktriplet**

Inputs barC in block triplet form.

**Task.putbarcj**

Changes one element in barc.

**Task.putbarsj**

Sets the dual solution for a semidefinite variable.

**Task.putbarvarname**

Puts the name of a semidefinite variable.

**Task.putbarxj**

Sets the primal solution for a semidefinite variable.

**Task.putbound**

Changes the bound for either one constraint or one variable.

**Task.putboundlist**

Changes the bounds of constraints or variables.

**Task.putboundslice**

Modifies bounds.

**Task.putcfix**

Replaces the fixed term in the objective.

**Task.putcj**

Modifies one linear coefficient in the objective.

**Task.putclist**

Modifies a part of the linear objective coefficients.

**Task.putconbound**

Changes the bound for one constraint.

**Task.putconboundlist**

Changes the bounds of a list of constraints.

**Task.putconboundslice**

Changes the bounds for a slice of the constraints.

**Task.putcone**

Replaces a conic constraint.

**Task.putconename**

Puts the name of a cone.

**Task.putconname**

Puts the name of a constraint.

**Task.putcslice**

Modifies a slice of the linear objective coefficients.

**Task.putdoupam**

Sets a double parameter.

**Task.putintparam**

Sets an integer parameter.

**Env.putlicensecode**

The purpose of this function is to input a runtime license code.

**Env.putlicensedebug**

Enables debug information for the license system.

**Env.putlicensepath**

Set the path to the license file.

**Env.putlicensewait**

Control whether mosek should wait for an available license if no license is available.

**Task.putmaxnumanz**

The function changes the size of the preallocated storage for linear coefficients.

**Task.putmaxnumarvar**

Sets the number of preallocated symmetric matrix variables in the optimization task.

**Task.putmaxnumcon**

Sets the number of preallocated constraints in the optimization task.

**Task.putmaxnumcone**

Sets the number of preallocated conic constraints in the optimization task.

**Task.putmaxnumqnz**

Changes the size of the preallocated storage for quadratic terms.

**Task.putmaxnumvar**

Sets the number of preallocated variables in the optimization task.

**Task.putnadouparam**

Sets a double parameter.

**Task.putnaintparam**

Sets an integer parameter.

**Task.putnastrparam**

Sets a string parameter.

**Task.putobjname**

Assigns a new name to the objective.

**Task.putobjsense**

Sets the objective sense.

**Task.putparam**

Modifies the value of parameter.

**Task.putqcon**

Replaces all quadratic terms in constraints.

**Task.putqconk**

Replaces all quadratic terms in a single constraint.

**Task.putqobj**

Replaces all quadratic terms in the objective.

**Task.putqobjij**

Replaces one coefficient in the quadratic term in the objective.

**Task.putskc**

Sets the status keys for the constraints.

**Task.putskcslice**

Sets the status keys for the constraints.

**Task.putskx**

Sets the status keys for the scalar variables.

**Task.putskxslice**

Sets the status keys for the variables.

**Task.putslc**

Sets the slc vector for a solution.

**Task.putslcslice**

Sets a slice of the slc vector for a solution.

**Task.putslx**

Sets the slx vector for a solution.

**Task.putslxslice**

Sets a slice of the slx vector for a solution.

**Task.putsnx**

Sets the snx vector for a solution.

**Task.putsnxslice**

Sets a slice of the snx vector for a solution.

**Task.putsolution**

Inserts a solution.

**Task.putsolutioni**

Sets the primal and dual solution information for a single constraint or variable.

**Task.putstrparam**

Sets a string parameter.

**Task.putsuc**

Sets the suc vector for a solution.

**Task.putsucslice**

Sets a slice of the suc vector for a solution.

**Task.putsux**

Sets the sux vector for a solution.

**Task.putsuxslice**

Sets a slice of the sux vector for a solution.

**Task.puttaskname**

Assigns a new name to the task.

**Task.putvarbound**

Changes the bound for one variable.

**Task.putvarboundlist**

Changes the bounds of a list of variables.

**Task.putvarboundslice**

Changes the bounds for a slice of the variables.

**Task.putvarbranchorder**

Assigns a branching priority and direction to a variable.

**Task.putvarname**

Puts the name of a variable.

**Task.putvartype**

Sets the variable type of one variable.

**Task.putvartypelist**

Sets the variable type for one or more variables.

**Task.putxc**

Sets the xc vector for a solution.

**Task.putxcslice**

Sets a slice of the xc vector for a solution.

**Task.putxx**

Sets the xx vector for a solution.

**Task.putxxslice**

Obtains a slice of the xx vector for a solution.

**Task.puty**

Sets the y vector for a solution.

**Task.putyslice**

Sets a slice of the y vector for a solution.

**Task.readbranchpriorities**

Reads branching priority data from a file.

**Task.readdata**

Reads problem data from a file.

**Task.readdataformat**

Reads problem data from a file.

**Task.readparamfile**

Reads a parameter file.

**Task.readsolution**

Reads a solution from a file.

**Task.readsummary**

Prints information about last file read.

**Task.relaxprimal**

Deprecated.

**Task.removebarvars**

The function removes a number of symmetric matrix.

**Task.removecones**

Removes a conic constraint from the problem.

**Task.removecons**

The function removes a number of constraints.

**Task.removevars**

The function removes a number of variables.

**Task.sensitivityreport**

Creates a sensitivity report.

**Task.setdefaults**

Resets all parameters values.

**Task.solutiondef**

Checks whether a solution is defined.

**Task.solutionsummary**

Prints a short summary of the current solutions.

**Task.solvewithbasis**

Solve a linear equation system involving a basis matrix.

**Task.startstat**

Starts the statistics file.

**Task.stopstat**

Stops the statistics file.

**Env.syeig**

Computes all eigenvalues of a symmetric dense matrix.



**Env.syevd**

Computes all the eigenvalue and eigenvectors of a symmetric dense matrix, and thus its eigenvalue decomposition.

**Env.syrk**

Performs a rank-k update of a symmetric matrix.

**Task.updatesolutioninfo**

Update the information items related to the solution.

**Task.writebranchpriorities**

Writes branching priority data to a file.

**Task.writedata**

Writes problem data to a file.

**Task.writeparamfile**

Writes all the parameters to a parameter file.

**Task.writesolution**

Write a solution to a file.

### A.6.1 Env()

**Env()**

The environment construction takes no arguments. Please note that each process should only construct one environment, even when multiple task object are constructed.

### A.6.2 Task()

The task object is created from an environment object and, optionally, the problem maximum dimensions. The the dimensions are not given they default to 0, put they can be changed afterwards.

If a **Task** object is given instead of an **Env** object, the new task is created using the data from the old task. Callback objects are not copied.



# Appendix B

## Parameters

Parameters grouped by functionality.

Analysis parameters.

Parameters controlling the behaviour of the problem and solution analyzers.

- `dparam.ana_sol_infeas_tol`. If a constraint violates its bound with an amount larger than this value, the constraint name, index and violation will be printed by the solution analyzer.

Basis identification parameters.

- `iparam.bi_clean_optimizer`. Controls which simplex optimizer is used in the clean-up phase.
- `iparam.bi_ignore_max_iter`. Turns on basis identification in case the interior-point optimizer is terminated due to maximum number of iterations.
- `iparam.bi_ignore_num_error`. Turns on basis identification in case the interior-point optimizer is terminated due to a numerical problem.
- `iparam.bi_max_iterations`. Maximum number of iterations after basis identification.
- `iparam.intpnt_basis`. Controls whether basis identification is performed.
- `iparam.log_bi`. Controls the amount of output printed by the basis identification procedure. A higher level implies that more information is logged.
- `iparam.log_bi_freq`. Controls the logging frequency.
- `dparam.sim_lu_tol_rel_piv`. Relative pivot tolerance employed when computing the LU factorization of the basis matrix.

Behavior of the optimization task.

Parameters defining the behavior of an optimization task when loading data.

- `sparam.feasrepair_name_prefix`. Feasibility repair name prefix.
- `sparam.feasrepair_name_separator`. Feasibility repair name separator.

- `sparam.feasrepair_name_wsumviol`. Feasibility repair name violation name.

Conic interior-point method parameters.

Parameters defining the behavior of the interior-point method for conic problems.

- `dparam.intpnt_co_tol_dfeas`. Dual feasibility tolerance used by the conic interior-point optimizer.
- `dparam.intpnt_co_tol_inffeas`. Infeasibility tolerance for the conic solver.
- `dparam.intpnt_co_tol_mu_red`. Optimality tolerance for the conic solver.
- `dparam.intpnt_co_tol_near_rel`. Optimality tolerance for the conic solver.
- `dparam.intpnt_co_tol_pfeas`. Primal feasibility tolerance used by the conic interior-point optimizer.
- `dparam.intpnt_co_tol_rel_gap`. Relative gap termination tolerance used by the conic interior-point optimizer.

Data check parameters.

These parameters defines data checking settings and problem data tolerances, i.e. which values are rounded to 0 or infinity, and which values are large or small enough to produce a warning.

- `dparam.data_tol_aij`. Data tolerance threshold.
- `dparam.data_tol_aij_huge`. Data tolerance threshold.
- `dparam.data_tol_aij_large`. Data tolerance threshold.
- `dparam.data_tol_bound_inf`. Data tolerance threshold.
- `dparam.data_tol_bound_wrn`. Data tolerance threshold.
- `dparam.data_tol_c_huge`. Data tolerance threshold.
- `dparam.data_tol_cj_large`. Data tolerance threshold.
- `dparam.data_tol_qij`. Data tolerance threshold.
- `dparam.data_tol_x`. Data tolerance threshold.
- `iparam.log_check_convexity`. Controls logging in convexity check on quadratic problems. Set to a positive value to turn logging on.

If a quadratic coefficient matrix is found to violate the requirement of PSD (NSD) then a list of negative (positive) pivot elements is printed. The absolute value of the pivot elements is also shown.

Data input/output parameters.

Parameters defining the behavior of data readers and writers.

- `sparam.bas_sol_file_name`. Name of the bas solution file.
- `sparam.data_file_name`. Data are read and written to this file.
- `sparam.debug_file_name`. MOSEK debug file.
- `sparam.int_sol_file_name`. Name of the int solution file.
- `sparam.itr_sol_file_name`. Name of the itr solution file.

- `iparam.log_file`. If turned on, then some log info is printed when a file is written or read.
- `sparam.mio_debug_string`. For internal use only.
- `sparam.param_comment_sign`. Solution file comment character.
- `sparam.param_read_file_name`. Modifications to the parameter database is read from this file.
- `sparam.param_write_file_name`. The parameter database is written to this file.
- `sparam.read_mps_bou_name`. Name of the BOUNDS vector used. An empty name means that the first BOUNDS vector is used.
- `sparam.read_mps_obj_name`. Objective name in the MPS file.
- `sparam.read_mps_ran_name`. Name of the RANGE vector used. An empty name means that the first RANGE vector is used.
- `sparam.read_mps_rhs_name`. Name of the RHS used. An empty name means that the first RHS vector is used.
- `sparam.sol_filter_xc_low`. Solution file filter.
- `sparam.sol_filter_xc_upr`. Solution file filter.
- `sparam.sol_filter_xx_low`. Solution file filter.
- `sparam.sol_filter_xx_upr`. Solution file filter.
- `sparam.stat_file_name`. Statistics file name.
- `sparam.stat_key`. Key used when writing the summary file.
- `sparam.stat_name`. Name used when writing the statistics file.
- `sparam.write_lp_gen_var_name`. Added variable names in the LP files.

Debugging parameters.

These parameters defines that can be used when debugging a problem.

- `iparam.auto_sort_a_before_opt`. Controls whether the elements in each column of A are sorted before an optimization is performed.

Dual simplex optimizer parameters.

Parameters defining the behavior of the dual simplex optimizer for linear problems.

- `iparam.sim_dual_crash`. Controls whether crashing is performed in the dual simplex optimizer.
- `iparam.sim_dual_restrict_selection`. Controls how aggressively restricted selection is used.
- `iparam.sim_dual_selection`. Controls the dual simplex strategy.

Feasibility repair parameters.

- `dparam.feasrepair_tol`. Tolerance for constraint enforcing upper bound on sum of weighted violations in feasibility repair.

Infeasibility report parameters.

- `iparam.log_infeas_ana`. Controls log level for the infeasibility analyzer.

Interior-point method parameters.

Parameters defining the behavior of the interior-point method for linear, conic and convex problems.

- `iparam.bi_ignore_max_iter`. Turns on basis identification in case the interior-point optimizer is terminated due to maximum number of iterations.
- `iparam.bi_ignore_num_error`. Turns on basis identification in case the interior-point optimizer is terminated due to a numerical problem.
- `dparam.check_convexity_rel_tol`. Convexity check tolerance.
- `iparam.intpnt_basis`. Controls whether basis identification is performed.
- `dparam.intpnt_co_tol_dfeas`. Dual feasibility tolerance used by the conic interior-point optimizer.
- `dparam.intpnt_co_tol_infeas`. Infeasibility tolerance for the conic solver.
- `dparam.intpnt_co_tol_mu_red`. Optimality tolerance for the conic solver.
- `dparam.intpnt_co_tol_near_rel`. Optimality tolerance for the conic solver.
- `dparam.intpnt_co_tol_pfeas`. Primal feasibility tolerance used by the conic interior-point optimizer.
- `dparam.intpnt_co_tol_rel_gap`. Relative gap termination tolerance used by the conic interior-point optimizer.
- `iparam.intpnt_diff_step`. Controls whether different step sizes are allowed in the primal and dual space.
- `iparam.intpnt_max_iterations`. Controls the maximum number of iterations allowed in the interior-point optimizer.
- `iparam.intpnt_max_num_cor`. Maximum number of correction steps.
- `iparam.intpnt_max_num_refinement_steps`. Maximum number of steps to be used by the iterative search direction refinement.
- `dparam.intpnt_nl_merit_bal`. Controls if the complementarity and infeasibility is converging to zero at about equal rates.
- `dparam.intpnt_nl_tol_dfeas`. Dual feasibility tolerance used when a nonlinear model is solved.
- `dparam.intpnt_nl_tol_mu_red`. Relative complementarity gap tolerance.
- `dparam.intpnt_nl_tol_near_rel`. Nonlinear solver optimality tolerance parameter.
- `dparam.intpnt_nl_tol_pfeas`. Primal feasibility tolerance used when a nonlinear model is solved.
- `dparam.intpnt_nl_tol_rel_gap`. Relative gap termination tolerance for nonlinear problems.

- `dparam.intpnt_nl_tol_rel_step`. Relative step size to the boundary for general nonlinear optimization problems.
- `iparam.intpnt_off_col_trh`. Controls the aggressiveness of the offending column detection.
- `iparam.intpnt_order_method`. Controls the ordering strategy.
- `iparam.intpnt_regularization_use`. Controls whether regularization is allowed.
- `iparam.intpnt_scaling`. Controls how the problem is scaled before the interior-point optimizer is used.
- `iparam.intpnt_solve_form`. Controls whether the primal or the dual problem is solved.
- `iparam.intpnt_starting_point`. Starting point used by the interior-point optimizer.
- `dparam.intpnt_tol_dfeas`. Dual feasibility tolerance used for linear and quadratic optimization problems.
- `dparam.intpnt_tol_dsafe`. Controls the interior-point dual starting point.
- `dparam.intpnt_tol_infeas`. Nonlinear solver infeasibility tolerance parameter.
- `dparam.intpnt_tol_mu_red`. Relative complementarity gap tolerance.
- `dparam.intpnt_tol_path`. interior-point centering aggressiveness.
- `dparam.intpnt_tol_pfeas`. Primal feasibility tolerance used for linear and quadratic optimization problems.
- `dparam.intpnt_tol_psafe`. Controls the interior-point primal starting point.
- `dparam.intpnt_tol_rel_gap`. Relative gap termination tolerance.
- `dparam.intpnt_tol_rel_step`. Relative step size to the boundary for linear and quadratic optimization problems.
- `dparam.intpnt_tol_step_size`. If the step size falls below the value of this parameter, then the interior-point optimizer assumes that it is stalled. In other words the interior-point optimizer does not make any progress and therefore it is better stop.
- `iparam.log_intpnt`. Controls the amount of log information from the interior-point optimizers.
- `iparam.log_presolve`. Controls amount of output printed by the presolve procedure. A higher level implies that more information is logged.
- `dparam.qcqp_reformulate_rel_drop_tol`. This parameter determines when columns are dropped in incomplete cholesky factorization doing reformulation of quadratic problems.

License manager parameters.

- `iparam.cache_license`. Control license caching.
- `iparam.license_debug`. Controls the license manager client debugging behavior.
- `iparam.license_pause_time`. Controls license manager client behavior.
- `iparam.license_suppress_expire_wrns`. Controls license manager client behavior.
- `iparam.license_wait`. Controls if MOSEK should queue for a license if none is available.

Logging parameters.

- `iparam.log`. Controls the amount of log information.
- `iparam.log.bi`. Controls the amount of output printed by the basis identification procedure. A higher level implies that more information is logged.
- `iparam.log.bi.freq`. Controls the logging frequency.
- `iparam.log.concurrent`. Controls amount of output printed by the concurrent optimizer.
- `iparam.log.expand`. Controls the amount of logging when a data item such as the maximum number constraints is expanded.
- `iparam.log.factor`. If turned on, then the factor log lines are added to the log.
- `iparam.log.feas.repair`. Controls the amount of output printed when performing feasibility repair. A value higher than one means extensive logging.
- `iparam.log.file`. If turned on, then some log info is printed when a file is written or read.
- `iparam.log.head`. If turned on, then a header line is added to the log.
- `iparam.log.infeas.ana`. Controls log level for the infeasibility analyzer.
- `iparam.log.intpnt`. Controls the amount of log information from the interior-point optimizers.
- `iparam.log.mio`. Controls the amount of log information from the mixed-integer optimizers.
- `iparam.log.mio.freq`. The mixed-integer solver logging frequency.
- `iparam.log.nonconvex`. Controls amount of output printed by the nonconvex optimizer.
- `iparam.log.optimizer`. Controls the amount of general optimizer information that is logged.
- `iparam.log.order`. If turned on, then factor lines are added to the log.
- `iparam.log.param`. Controls the amount of information printed out about parameter changes.
- `iparam.log.presolve`. Controls amount of output printed by the presolve procedure. A higher level implies that more information is logged.
- `iparam.log.response`. Controls amount of output printed when response codes are reported. A higher level implies that more information is logged.
- `iparam.log.sim`. Controls the amount of log information from the simplex optimizers.
- `iparam.log.sim.freq`. Controls simplex logging frequency.
- `iparam.log.sim.network.freq`. Controls the network simplex logging frequency.
- `iparam.log.storage`. Controls the memory related log information.

Mixed-integer optimization parameters.

- `iparam.log.mio`. Controls the amount of log information from the mixed-integer optimizers.
- `iparam.log.mio.freq`. The mixed-integer solver logging frequency.
- `iparam.mio.branch.dir`. Controls whether the mixed-integer optimizer is branching up or down by default.



- `iparam.mio.construct_sol`. Controls if an initial mixed integer solution should be constructed from the values of the integer variables.
- `iparam.mio.cont_sol`. Controls the meaning of interior-point and basic solutions in mixed integer problems.
- `iparam.mio.cut_cg`. Controls whether CG cuts should be generated.
- `iparam.mio.cut_cmir`. Controls whether mixed integer rounding cuts should be generated.
- `iparam.mio.cut_level_root`. Controls the cut level employed by the mixed-integer optimizer at the root node.
- `iparam.mio.cut_level_tree`. Controls the cut level employed by the mixed-integer optimizer in the tree.
- `dparam.mio.disable_term_time`. Certain termination criteria is disabled within the mixed-integer optimizer for period time specified by the parameter.
- `iparam.mio.feaspump_level`. Controls the feasibility pump heuristic which is used to construct a good initial feasible solution.
- `iparam.mio.heuristic_level`. Controls the heuristic employed by the mixed-integer optimizer to locate an initial integer feasible solution.
- `dparam.mio.heuristic_time`. Time limit for the mixed-integer heuristics.
- `iparam.mio.hotstart`. Controls whether the integer optimizer is hot-started.
- `iparam.mio.keep_basis`. Controls whether the integer presolve keeps bases in memory.
- `iparam.mio.max_num_branches`. Maximum number of branches allowed during the branch and bound search.
- `iparam.mio.max_num_relaxs`. Maximum number of relaxations in branch and bound search.
- `iparam.mio.max_num_solutions`. Controls how many feasible solutions the mixed-integer optimizer investigates.
- `dparam.mio.max_time`. Time limit for the mixed-integer optimizer.
- `dparam.mio.max_time_aprx_opt`. Time limit for the mixed-integer optimizer.
- `dparam.mio.near_tol_abs_gap`. Relaxed absolute optimality tolerance employed by the mixed-integer optimizer.
- `dparam.mio.near_tol_rel_gap`. The mixed-integer optimizer is terminated when this tolerance is satisfied.
- `iparam.mio.node_optimizer`. Controls which optimizer is employed at the non-root nodes in the mixed-integer optimizer.
- `iparam.mio.node_selection`. Controls the node selection strategy employed by the mixed-integer optimizer.
- `iparam.mio.optimizer_mode`. An experimental feature.
- `iparam.mio.presolve_aggregate`. Controls whether problem aggregation is performed in the mixed-integer presolve.
- `iparam.mio.presolve_probing`. Controls whether probing is employed by the mixed-integer presolve.

- `iparam.mio_presolve_use`. Controls whether presolve is performed by the mixed-integer optimizer.
- `iparam.mio_probing_level`. Controls the amount of probing employed by the mixed-integer optimizer in presolve.
- `dparam.mio_rel_add_cut_limited`. Controls cut generation for mixed-integer optimizer.
- `dparam.mio_rel_gap_const`. This value is used to compute the relative gap for the solution to an integer optimization problem.
- `iparam.mio_rins_max_nodes`. Maximum number of nodes in each call to the RINS heuristic.
- `iparam.mio_root_optimizer`. Controls which optimizer is employed at the root node in the mixed-integer optimizer.
- `iparam.mio_strong_branch`. The depth from the root in which strong branching is employed.
- `dparam.mio_tol_abs_gap`. Absolute optimality tolerance employed by the mixed-integer optimizer.
- `dparam.mio_tol_abs_relax_int`. Integer constraint tolerance.
- `dparam.mio_tol_feas`. Feasibility tolerance for mixed integer solver. Any solution with maximum infeasibility below this value will be considered feasible.
- `dparam.mio_tol_max_cut_frac_rhs`. Controls cut generation for mixed-integer optimizer.
- `dparam.mio_tol_min_cut_frac_rhs`. Controls cut generation for mixed-integer optimizer.
- `dparam.mio_tol_rel_dual_bound_improvement`. Controls cut generation for mixed-integer optimizer.
- `dparam.mio_tol_rel_gap`. Relative optimality tolerance employed by the mixed-integer optimizer.
- `dparam.mio_tol_rel_relax_int`. Integer constraint tolerance.
- `dparam.mio_tol_x`. Absolute solution tolerance used in mixed-integer optimizer.
- `iparam.mio_use_multithreaded_optimizer`. Controls whether the new multithreaded optimizer should be used for Mixed integer problems.

Network simplex optimizer parameters.

Parameters defining the behavior of the network simplex optimizer for linear problems.

- `iparam.log_sim_network_freq`. Controls the network simplex logging frequency.
- `iparam.sim_refactor_freq`. Controls the basis refactoring frequency.

Non-convex solver parameters.

- `iparam.log_nonconvex`. Controls amount of output printed by the nonconvex optimizer.
- `iparam.nonconvex_max_iterations`. Maximum number of iterations that can be used by the nonconvex optimizer.
- `dparam.nonconvex_tol_feas`. Feasibility tolerance used by the nonconvex optimizer.
- `dparam.nonconvex_tol_opt`. Optimality tolerance used by the nonconvex optimizer.

## Nonlinear convex method parameters.

Parameters defining the behavior of the interior-point method for nonlinear convex problems.

- `dparam.intpnt_nl_merit_bal`. Controls if the complementarity and infeasibility is converging to zero at about equal rates.
- `dparam.intpnt_nl_tol_dfeas`. Dual feasibility tolerance used when a nonlinear model is solved.
- `dparam.intpnt_nl_tol_mu_red`. Relative complementarity gap tolerance.
- `dparam.intpnt_nl_tol_near_rel`. Nonlinear solver optimality tolerance parameter.
- `dparam.intpnt_nl_tol_pfeas`. Primal feasibility tolerance used when a nonlinear model is solved.
- `dparam.intpnt_nl_tol_rel_gap`. Relative gap termination tolerance for nonlinear problems.
- `dparam.intpnt_nl_tol_rel_step`. Relative step size to the boundary for general nonlinear optimization problems.
- `dparam.intpnt_tol_infeas`. Nonlinear solver infeasibility tolerance parameter.
- `iparam.log_check_convexity`. Controls logging in convexity check on quadratic problems. Set to a positive value to turn logging on.

If a quadratic coefficient matrix is found to violate the requirement of PSD (NSD) then a list of negative (positive) pivot elements is printed. The absolute value of the pivot elements is also shown.

## Optimization system parameters.

Parameters defining the overall solver system environment. This includes system and platform related information and behavior.

- `iparam.license_wait`. Controls if MOSEK should queue for a license if none is available.
- `iparam.log_storage`. Controls the memory related log information.
- `iparam.num_threads`. Controls the number of threads employed by the optimizer. If set to 0 the number of threads used will be equal to the number of cores detected on the machine.

## Output information parameters.

- `iparam.license_suppress_expire_wrns`. Controls license manager client behavior.
- `iparam.log`. Controls the amount of log information.
- `iparam.log_bi`. Controls the amount of output printed by the basis identification procedure. A higher level implies that more information is logged.
- `iparam.log_bi_freq`. Controls the logging frequency.
- `iparam.log_expand`. Controls the amount of logging when a data item such as the maximum number constraints is expanded.
- `iparam.log_factor`. If turned on, then the factor log lines are added to the log.

- `iparam.log_feas_repair`. Controls the amount of output printed when performing feasibility repair. A value higher than one means extensive logging.
- `iparam.log_file`. If turned on, then some log info is printed when a file is written or read.
- `iparam.log_head`. If turned on, then a header line is added to the log.
- `iparam.log_infeas_ana`. Controls log level for the infeasibility analyzer.
- `iparam.log_intpnt`. Controls the amount of log information from the interior-point optimizers.
- `iparam.log_mio`. Controls the amount of log information from the mixed-integer optimizers.
- `iparam.log_mio_freq`. The mixed-integer solver logging frequency.
- `iparam.log_nonconvex`. Controls amount of output printed by the nonconvex optimizer.
- `iparam.log_optimizer`. Controls the amount of general optimizer information that is logged.
- `iparam.log_order`. If turned on, then factor lines are added to the log.
- `iparam.log_param`. Controls the amount of information printed out about parameter changes.
- `iparam.log_response`. Controls amount of output printed when response codes are reported. A higher level implies that more information is logged.
- `iparam.log_sim`. Controls the amount of log information from the simplex optimizers.
- `iparam.log_sim_freq`. Controls simplex logging frequency.
- `iparam.log_sim_minor`. Currently not in use.
- `iparam.log_sim_network_freq`. Controls the network simplex logging frequency.
- `iparam.log_storage`. Controls the memory related log information.
- `iparam.max_num_warnings`. A negative number means all warnings are logged. Otherwise the parameter specifies the maximum number times each warning is logged.
- `iparam.warning_level`. Deprecated and not in use

Overall solver parameters.

- `iparam.bi_clean_optimizer`. Controls which simplex optimizer is used in the clean-up phase.
- `iparam.concurrent_num_optimizers`. The maximum number of simultaneous optimizations that will be started by the concurrent optimizer.
- `iparam.concurrent_priority_dual_simplex`. Priority of the dual simplex algorithm when selecting solvers for concurrent optimization.
- `iparam.concurrent_priority_free_simplex`. Priority of the free simplex optimizer when selecting solvers for concurrent optimization.
- `iparam.concurrent_priority_intpnt`. Priority of the interior-point algorithm when selecting solvers for concurrent optimization.
- `iparam.concurrent_priority_primal_simplex`. Priority of the primal simplex algorithm when selecting solvers for concurrent optimization.

- `iparam.infeas_prefer_primal`. Controls which certificate is used if both primal- and dual-certificate of infeasibility is available.
- `iparam.license_wait`. Controls if MOSEK should queue for a license if none is available.
- `iparam.mio_cont_sol`. Controls the meaning of interior-point and basic solutions in mixed integer problems.
- `iparam.mio_local_branch_number`. Controls the size of the local search space when doing local branching.
- `iparam.mio_mode`. Turns on/off the mixed-integer mode.
- `iparam.optimizer`. Controls which optimizer is used to optimize the task.
- `iparam.presolve_level`. Currently not used.
- `iparam.presolve_use`. Controls whether the presolve is applied to a problem before it is optimized.
- `iparam.solution_callback`. Indicates whether solution call-backs will be performed during the optimization.

Presolve parameters.

- `iparam.presolve_elim_fill`. Maximum amount of fill-in in the elimination phase.
- `iparam.presolve_eliminator_max_num_tries`. Control the maximum number of times the eliminator is tried.
- `iparam.presolve_eliminator_use`. Controls whether free or implied free variables are eliminated from the problem.
- `iparam.presolve_level`. Currently not used.
- `iparam.presolve_lindep_abs_work_trh`. Controls linear dependency check in presolve.
- `iparam.presolve_lindep_rel_work_trh`. Controls linear dependency check in presolve.
- `iparam.presolve_lindep_use`. Controls whether the linear constraints are checked for linear dependencies.
- `dparam.presolve_tol_abs_lindep`. Absolute tolerance employed by the linear dependency checker.
- `dparam.presolve_tol_aij`. Absolute zero tolerance employed for constraint coefficients in the presolve.
- `dparam.presolve_tol_rel_lindep`. Relative tolerance employed by the linear dependency checker.
- `dparam.presolve_tol_s`. Absolute zero tolerance employed for slack variables in the presolve.
- `dparam.presolve_tol_x`. Absolute zero tolerance employed for variables in the presolve.
- `iparam.presolve_use`. Controls whether the presolve is applied to a problem before it is optimized.

Primal simplex optimizer parameters.

Parameters defining the behavior of the primal simplex optimizer for linear problems.

- `iparam.sim_primal_crash`. Controls the simplex crash.
- `iparam.sim_primal_restrict_selection`. Controls how aggressively restricted selection is used.
- `iparam.sim_primal_selection`. Controls the primal simplex strategy.

Progress call-back parameters.

- `iparam.solution_callback`. Indicates whether solution call-backs will be performed during the optimization.

Simplex optimizer parameters.

Parameters defining the behavior of the simplex optimizer for linear problems.

- `dparam.basis_rel_tol_s`. Maximum relative dual bound violation allowed in an optimal basic solution.
- `dparam.basis_tol_s`. Maximum absolute dual bound violation in an optimal basic solution.
- `dparam.basis_tol_x`. Maximum absolute primal bound violation allowed in an optimal basic solution.
- `iparam.log_sim`. Controls the amount of log information from the simplex optimizers.
- `iparam.log_sim_freq`. Controls simplex logging frequency.
- `iparam.log_sim_minor`. Currently not in use.
- `iparam.sim_basis_factor_use`. Controls whether a (LU) factorization of the basis is used in a hot-start. Forcing a refactorization sometimes improves the stability of the simplex optimizers, but in most cases there is a performance penalty.
- `iparam.sim_degen`. Controls how aggressively degeneration is handled.
- `iparam.sim_dual_phaseone_method`. An experimental feature.
- `iparam.sim_exploit_dupvec`. Controls if the simplex optimizers are allowed to exploit duplicated columns.
- `iparam.sim_hotstart`. Controls the type of hot-start that the simplex optimizer perform.
- `iparam.sim_integer`. An experimental feature.
- `dparam.sim_lu_tol_rel_piv`. Relative pivot tolerance employed when computing the LU factorization of the basis matrix.
- `iparam.sim_max_iterations`. Maximum number of iterations that can be used by a simplex optimizer.
- `iparam.sim_max_num_setbacks`. Controls how many set-backs that are allowed within a simplex optimizer.
- `iparam.sim_non_singular`. Controls if the simplex optimizer ensures a non-singular basis, if possible.
- `iparam.sim_primal_phaseone_method`. An experimental feature.
- `iparam.sim_reformulation`. Controls if the simplex optimizers are allowed to reformulate the problem.

- `iparam.sim.save_lu`. Controls if the LU factorization stored should be replaced with the LU factorization corresponding to the initial basis.
- `iparam.sim.scaling`. Controls how much effort is used in scaling the problem before a simplex optimizer is used.
- `iparam.sim.scaling.method`. Controls how the problem is scaled before a simplex optimizer is used.
- `iparam.sim.solve_form`. Controls whether the primal or the dual problem is solved by the primal-/dual- simplex optimizer.
- `iparam.sim.stability.priority`. Controls how high priority the numerical stability should be given.
- `iparam.sim.switch.optimizer`. Controls the simplex behavior.
- `dparam.simplex.abs_tol.piv`. Absolute pivot tolerance employed by the simplex optimizers.

Solution input/output parameters.

Parameters defining the behavior of solution reader and writer.

- `sparam.bas.sol_file_name`. Name of the bas solution file.
- `sparam.int.sol_file_name`. Name of the int solution file.
- `sparam.itr.sol_file_name`. Name of the itr solution file.
- `iparam.sol.filter.keep.basic`. Controls the license manager client behavior.
- `sparam.sol.filter.xc_low`. Solution file filter.
- `sparam.sol.filter.xc_upr`. Solution file filter.
- `sparam.sol.filter.xx_low`. Solution file filter.
- `sparam.sol.filter.xx_upr`. Solution file filter.

Termination criterion parameters.

Parameters which define termination and optimality criteria and related information.

- `dparam.basis.rel_tol.s`. Maximum relative dual bound violation allowed in an optimal basic solution.
- `dparam.basis_tol.s`. Maximum absolute dual bound violation in an optimal basic solution.
- `dparam.basis_tol.x`. Maximum absolute primal bound violation allowed in an optimal basic solution.
- `iparam.bi_max.iterations`. Maximum number of iterations after basis identification.
- `dparam.intpnt_co_tol.dfeas`. Dual feasibility tolerance used by the conic interior-point optimizer.
- `dparam.intpnt_co_tol.infeas`. Infeasibility tolerance for the conic solver.
- `dparam.intpnt_co_tol.mu_red`. Optimality tolerance for the conic solver.
- `dparam.intpnt_co_tol.near_rel`. Optimality tolerance for the conic solver.

- `dparam.intpnt_co_tol_pfeas`. Primal feasibility tolerance used by the conic interior-point optimizer.
- `dparam.intpnt_co_tol_rel_gap`. Relative gap termination tolerance used by the conic interior-point optimizer.
- `iparam.intpnt_max_iterations`. Controls the maximum number of iterations allowed in the interior-point optimizer.
- `dparam.intpnt_nl_tol_dfeas`. Dual feasibility tolerance used when a nonlinear model is solved.
- `dparam.intpnt_nl_tol_mu_red`. Relative complementarity gap tolerance.
- `dparam.intpnt_nl_tol_near_rel`. Nonlinear solver optimality tolerance parameter.
- `dparam.intpnt_nl_tol_pfeas`. Primal feasibility tolerance used when a nonlinear model is solved.
- `dparam.intpnt_nl_tol_rel_gap`. Relative gap termination tolerance for nonlinear problems.
- `dparam.intpnt_tol_dfeas`. Dual feasibility tolerance used for linear and quadratic optimization problems.
- `dparam.intpnt_tol_infeas`. Nonlinear solver infeasibility tolerance parameter.
- `dparam.intpnt_tol_mu_red`. Relative complementarity gap tolerance.
- `dparam.intpnt_tol_pfeas`. Primal feasibility tolerance used for linear and quadratic optimization problems.
- `dparam.intpnt_tol_rel_gap`. Relative gap termination tolerance.
- `dparam.lower_obj_cut`. Objective bound.
- `dparam.lower_obj_cut_finite_trh`. Objective bound.
- `dparam.mio_disable_term_time`. Certain termination criteria is disabled within the mixed-integer optimizer for period time specified by the parameter.
- `iparam.mio_max_num_branches`. Maximum number of branches allowed during the branch and bound search.
- `iparam.mio_max_num_solutions`. Controls how many feasible solutions the mixed-integer optimizer investigates.
- `dparam.mio_max_time`. Time limit for the mixed-integer optimizer.
- `dparam.mio_near_tol_rel_gap`. The mixed-integer optimizer is terminated when this tolerance is satisfied.
- `dparam.mio_rel_gap_const`. This value is used to compute the relative gap for the solution to an integer optimization problem.
- `dparam.mio_tol_rel_gap`. Relative optimality tolerance employed by the mixed-integer optimizer.
- `dparam.optimizer_max_time`. Solver time limit.
- `iparam.sim_max_iterations`. Maximum number of iterations that can be used by a simplex optimizer.



- `dparam.upper_obj_cut`. Objective bound.
- `dparam.upper_obj_cut_finite_trh`. Objective bound.
- Integer parameters
- Double parameters
- String parameters

## B.1 dparam: Double parameters

### B.1.1 `dparam.ana_sol_infeas_tol`

**Corresponding constant:**

`dparam.ana_sol_infeas_tol`

**Description:**

If a constraint violates its bound with an amount larger than this value, the constraint name, index and violation will be printed by the solution analyzer.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1e-6

### B.1.2 `dparam.basis_rel_tols`

**Corresponding constant:**

`dparam.basis_rel_tols`

**Description:**

Maximum relative dual bound violation allowed in an optimal basic solution.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e-12

**B.1.3 dparam.basis\_tol\_s****Corresponding constant:**`dparam.basis_tol_s`**Description:**

Maximum absolute dual bound violation in an optimal basic solution.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 1.0e-9 and +inf.

**Default value:**`1.0e-6`**B.1.4 dparam.basis\_tol\_x****Corresponding constant:**`dparam.basis_tol_x`**Description:**

Maximum absolute primal bound violation allowed in an optimal basic solution.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 1.0e-9 and +inf.

**Default value:**`1.0e-6`**B.1.5 dparam.check\_convexity\_rel\_tol****Corresponding constant:**`dparam.check_convexity_rel_tol`**Description:**

This parameter controls when the full convexity check declares a problem to be non-convex. Increasing this tolerance relaxes the criteria for declaring the problem non-convex.

A problem is declared non-convex if negative (positive) pivot elements are detected in the cholesky factor of a matrix which is required to be PSD (NSD). This parameter controls how much this non-negativity requirement may be violated.

If  $d_i$  is the pivot element for column  $i$ , then the matrix  $Q$  is considered to not be PSD if:

$$d_i \leq -|Q_{ii}| * \text{check\_convexity\_rel\_tol}$$

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1e-10

**B.1.6 dparam.data\_tol\_aj****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.data\_tol\_aj

**Description:**

Absolute zero tolerance for elements in  $A$ . If any value  $A_{ij}$  is smaller than this parameter in absolute terms MOSEK will treat the values as zero and generate a warning.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 1.0e-16 and 1.0e-6.

**Default value:**

1.0e-12

**B.1.7 dparam.data\_tol\_aj\_huge****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.data\_tol\_aj\_huge

**Description:**

An element in  $A$  which is larger than this value in absolute size causes an error.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e20

**B.1.8 dparam.data\_tol\_aj\_large****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.data\_tol\_aj\_large

**Description:**

An element in  $A$  which is larger than this value in absolute size causes a warning message to be printed.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e10

**B.1.9 dparam.data\_tol\_bound\_inf****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.data\_tol\_bound\_inf

**Description:**

Any bound which in absolute value is greater than this parameter is considered infinite.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e16

**B.1.10 dparam.data\_tol\_bound\_wrn****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.data\_tol\_bound\_wrn

**Description:**

If a bound value is larger than this value in absolute size, then a warning message is issued.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e8

**B.1.11 dparam.data\_tol\_c\_huge****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.data\_tol\_c\_huge

**Description:**

An element in  $c$  which is larger than the value of this parameter in absolute terms is considered to be huge and generates an error.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e16

**B.1.12 dparam.data\_tol\_cj\_large****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.data\_tol\_cj\_large

**Description:**

An element in  $c$  which is larger than this value in absolute terms causes a warning message to be printed.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e8

**B.1.13 dparam.data\_tol\_qij****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.data\_tol\_qij

**Description:**

Absolute zero tolerance for elements in  $Q$  matrixes.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e-16

**B.1.14 dparam.data\_tol\_x****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.data\_tol\_x

**Description:**

Zero tolerance for constraints and variables i.e. if the distance between the lower and upper bound is less than this value, then the lower and lower bound is considered identical.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e-8

**B.1.15 dparam.feasrepair\_tol****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.feasrepair\_tol

**Description:**

Tolerance for constraint enforcing upper bound on sum of weighted violations in feasibility repair.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 1.0e-16 and 1.0e+16.

**Default value:**

1.0e-10

**B.1.16 dparam.intpnt\_co\_tol\_dfeas****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.intpnt\_co\_tol\_dfeas

**Description:**

Dual feasibility tolerance used by the conic interior-point optimizer.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and 1.0.

**Default value:**

1.0e-8

**See also:**

- `dparam.intpnt_co_tol_near_rel` Optimality tolerance for the conic solver.

**B.1.17 dparam.intpnt\_co\_tol\_infeas****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.intpnt\_co\_tol\_infeas

**Description:**

Controls when the conic interior-point optimizer declares the model primal or dual infeasible. A small number means the optimizer gets more conservative about declaring the model infeasible.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and 1.0.

**Default value:**

1.0e-10

**B.1.18 dparam.intpnt\_co\_tol\_mu\_red****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.intpnt\_co\_tol\_mu\_red

**Description:**

Relative complementarity gap tolerance feasibility tolerance used by the conic interior-point optimizer.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and 1.0.

**Default value:**

1.0e-8

**B.1.19 dparam.intpnt\_co\_tol\_near\_rel****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.intpnt\_co\_tol\_near\_rel

**Description:**

If MOSEK cannot compute a solution that has the prescribed accuracy, then it will multiply the termination tolerances with value of this parameter. If the solution then satisfies the termination criteria, then the solution is denoted near optimal, near feasible and so forth.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 1.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1000

**B.1.20 `dparam.intpnt_co_tol_pfeas`****Corresponding constant:**

`dparam.intpnt_co_tol_pfeas`

**Description:**

Primal feasibility tolerance used by the conic interior-point optimizer.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and 1.0.

**Default value:**

1.0e-8

**See also:**

- `dparam.intpnt_co_tol_near_rel` Optimality tolerance for the conic solver.

**B.1.21 `dparam.intpnt_co_tol_rel_gap`****Corresponding constant:**

`dparam.intpnt_co_tol_rel_gap`

**Description:**

Relative gap termination tolerance used by the conic interior-point optimizer.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and 1.0.

**Default value:**

1.0e-7

**See also:**

- `dparam.intpnt_co_tol_near_rel` Optimality tolerance for the conic solver.

**B.1.22 `dparam.intpnt_nl_merit_bal`****Corresponding constant:**

`dparam.intpnt_nl_merit_bal`

**Description:**

Controls if the complementarity and infeasibility is converging to zero at about equal rates.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and 0.99.



**Default value:**

1.0e-4

**B.1.23 dparam.intpnt\_nl\_tol\_dfeas****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.intpnt\_nl\_tol\_dfeas

**Description:**

Dual feasibility tolerance used when a nonlinear model is solved.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and 1.0.

**Default value:**

1.0e-8

**B.1.24 dparam.intpnt\_nl\_tol\_mu\_red****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.intpnt\_nl\_tol\_mu\_red

**Description:**

Relative complementarity gap tolerance.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and 1.0.

**Default value:**

1.0e-12

**B.1.25 dparam.intpnt\_nl\_tol\_near\_rel****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.intpnt\_nl\_tol\_near\_rel

**Description:**

If the MOSEK nonlinear interior-point optimizer cannot compute a solution that has the prescribed accuracy, then it will multiply the termination tolerances with value of this parameter. If the solution then satisfies the termination criteria, then the solution is denoted near optimal, near feasible and so forth.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 1.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1000.0

**B.1.26 dparam.intpnt\_nl\_tol\_pfeas****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.intpnt\_nl\_tol\_pfeas

**Description:**

Primal feasibility tolerance used when a nonlinear model is solved.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and 1.0.

**Default value:**

1.0e-8

**B.1.27 dparam.intpnt\_nl\_tol\_rel\_gap****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.intpnt\_nl\_tol\_rel\_gap

**Description:**

Relative gap termination tolerance for nonlinear problems.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 1.0e-14 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e-6

**B.1.28 dparam.intpnt\_nl\_tol\_rel\_step****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.intpnt\_nl\_tol\_rel\_step

**Description:**

Relative step size to the boundary for general nonlinear optimization problems.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 1.0e-4 and 0.9999999.

**Default value:**

0.995

**B.1.29 dparam.intpnt\_tol\_dfeas****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.intpnt\_tol\_dfeas

**Description:**

Dual feasibility tolerance used for linear and quadratic optimization problems.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and 1.0.

**Default value:**

1.0e-8

**B.1.30 dparam.intpnt\_tol\_dsafe****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.intpnt\_tol\_dsafe

**Description:**

Controls the initial dual starting point used by the interior-point optimizer. If the interior-point optimizer converges slowly.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 1.0e-4 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0

**B.1.31 dparam.intpnt\_tol\_infeas****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.intpnt\_tol\_infeas

**Description:**

Controls when the optimizer declares the model primal or dual infeasible. A small number means the optimizer gets more conservative about declaring the model infeasible.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and 1.0.

**Default value:**

1.0e-10

**B.1.32 dparam.intpnt\_tol\_mu\_red****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.intpnt\_tol\_mu\_red

**Description:**

Relative complementarity gap tolerance.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and 1.0.

**Default value:**

1.0e-16

**B.1.33 dparam.intpnt\_tol\_path****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.intpnt\_tol\_path

**Description:**

Controls how close the interior-point optimizer follows the central path. A large value of this parameter means the central is followed very closely. On numerical unstable problems it may be worthwhile to increase this parameter.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and 0.9999.

**Default value:**

1.0e-8

**B.1.34 dparam.intpnt\_tol\_pfeas****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.intpnt\_tol\_pfeas

**Description:**

Primal feasibility tolerance used for linear and quadratic optimization problems.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and 1.0.

**Default value:**

1.0e-8

**B.1.35 dparam.intpnt\_tol\_psafe****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.intpnt\_tol\_psafe

**Description:**

Controls the initial primal starting point used by the interior-point optimizer. If the interior-point optimizer converges slowly and/or the constraint or variable bounds are very large, then it may be worthwhile to increase this value.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 1.0e-4 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0

**B.1.36 dparam.intpnt\_tol\_rel\_gap****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.intpnt\_tol\_rel\_gap

**Description:**

Relative gap termination tolerance.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 1.0e-14 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e-8

**B.1.37 dparam.intpnt\_tol\_rel\_step****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.intpnt\_tol\_rel\_step

**Description:**

Relative step size to the boundary for linear and quadratic optimization problems.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 1.0e-4 and 0.999999.

**Default value:**

0.9999

**B.1.38 dparam.intpnt\_tol\_step\_size****Corresponding constant:**`dparam.intpnt_tol_step_size`**Description:**

If the step size falls below the value of this parameter, then the interior-point optimizer assumes that it is stalled. In other words the interior-point optimizer does not make any progress and therefore it is better stop.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and 1.0.

**Default value:**

1.0e-6

**B.1.39 dparam.lower\_obj\_cut****Corresponding constant:**`dparam.lower_obj_cut`**Description:**

If either a primal or dual feasible solution is found proving that the optimal objective value is outside, the interval [`dparam.lower_obj_cut`, `dparam.upper_obj_cut`], then MOSEK is terminated.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between -inf and +inf.

**Default value:**

-1.0e30

**See also:**

- `dparam.lower_obj_cut_finite_trh` Objective bound.

**B.1.40 dparam.lower\_obj\_cut\_finite\_trh****Corresponding constant:**`dparam.lower_obj_cut_finite_trh`**Description:**

If the lower objective cut is less than the value of this parameter value, then the lower objective cut i.e. `dparam.lower_obj_cut` is treated as  $-\infty$ .

**Possible Values:**

Any number between -inf and +inf.

**Default value:**

-0.5e30

**B.1.41 dparam.mio\_disable\_term\_time****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.mio\_disable\_term\_time

**Description:**

The termination criteria governed by

- `iparam.mio_max_num_relaxs`
- `iparam.mio_max_num_branches`
- `dparam.mio_near_tol_abs_gap`
- `dparam.mio_near_tol_rel_gap`

is disabled the first  $n$  seconds. This parameter specifies the number  $n$ . A negative value is identical to infinity i.e. the termination criteria are never checked.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between -inf and +inf.

**Default value:**

-1.0

**See also:**

- `iparam.mio_max_num_relaxs` Maximum number of relaxations in branch and bound search.
- `iparam.mio_max_num_branches` Maximum number of branches allowed during the branch and bound search.
- `dparam.mio_near_tol_abs_gap` Relaxed absolute optimality tolerance employed by the mixed-integer optimizer.
- `dparam.mio_near_tol_rel_gap` The mixed-integer optimizer is terminated when this tolerance is satisfied.

**B.1.42 dparam.mio\_heuristic\_time****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.mio\_heuristic\_time

**Description:**

Minimum amount of time to be used in the heuristic search for a good feasible integer solution. A negative values implies that the optimizer decides the amount of time to be spent in the heuristic.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between -inf and +inf.

**Default value:**

-1.0

**B.1.43 `dparam.mio_max_time`****Corresponding constant:**

`dparam.mio_max_time`

**Description:**

This parameter limits the maximum time spent by the mixed-integer optimizer. A negative number means infinity.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between -inf and +inf.

**Default value:**

-1.0

**B.1.44 `dparam.mio_max_time_aprx_opt`****Corresponding constant:**

`dparam.mio_max_time_aprx_opt`

**Description:**

Number of seconds spent by the mixed-integer optimizer before the `dparam.mio_tol_rel_relax_int` is applied.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

60



**B.1.45 dparam.mio\_near\_tol\_abs\_gap****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.mio\_near\_tol\_abs\_gap

**Description:**

Relaxed absolute optimality tolerance employed by the mixed-integer optimizer. This termination criteria is delayed. See [dparam.mio\\_disable\\_term\\_time](#) for details.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

0.0

**See also:**

- [dparam.mio\\_disable\\_term\\_time](#) Certain termination criteria is disabled within the mixed-integer optimizer for period time specified by the parameter.

**B.1.46 dparam.mio\_near\_tol\_rel\_gap****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.mio\_near\_tol\_rel\_gap

**Description:**

The mixed-integer optimizer is terminated when this tolerance is satisfied. This termination criteria is delayed. See [dparam.mio\\_disable\\_term\\_time](#) for details.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e-3

**See also:**

- [dparam.mio\\_disable\\_term\\_time](#) Certain termination criteria is disabled within the mixed-integer optimizer for period time specified by the parameter.

**B.1.47 dparam.mio\_rel\_add\_cut\_limited****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.mio\_rel\_add\_cut\_limited

**Description:**

Controls how many cuts the mixed-integer optimizer is allowed to add to the problem. Let  $\alpha$  be the value of this parameter and  $m$  the number constraints, then mixed-integer optimizer is allowed to  $\alpha m$  cuts.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and 2.0.

**Default value:**

0.75

**B.1.48 dparam.mio\_rel\_gap\_const****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.mio\_rel\_gap\_const

**Description:**

This value is used to compute the relative gap for the solution to an integer optimization problem.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 1.0e-15 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e-10

**B.1.49 dparam.mio\_tol\_abs\_gap****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.mio\_tol\_abs\_gap

**Description:**

Absolute optimality tolerance employed by the mixed-integer optimizer.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

0.0

**B.1.50 dparam.mio\_tol\_abs\_relax\_int****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.mio\_tol\_abs\_relax\_int

**Description:**

Absolute relaxation tolerance of the integer constraints. I.e.  $\min(|x| - \lfloor x \rfloor, \lceil x \rceil - |x|)$  is less than the tolerance then the integer restrictions assumed to be satisfied.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 1e-9 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e-5

**B.1.51 dparam.mio\_tol\_feas****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.mio\_tol\_feas

**Description:**

Feasibility tolerance for mixed integer solver. Any solution with maximum infeasibility below this value will be considered feasible.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e-7

**B.1.52 dparam.mio\_tol\_max\_cut\_frac\_rhs****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.mio\_tol\_max\_cut\_frac\_rhs

**Description:**

Maximum value of fractional part of right hand side to generate CMIR and CG cuts for. A value of 0.0 means that the value is selected automatically.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and 1.0.

**Default value:**

0.0

**B.1.53 dparam.mio\_tol\_min\_cut\_frac\_rhs****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.mio\_tol\_min\_cut\_frac\_rhs

**Description:**

Minimum value of fractional part of right hand side to generate CMIR and CG cuts for. A value of 0.0 means that the value is selected automatically.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and 1.0.

**Default value:**

0.0

**B.1.54 dparam.mio\_tol\_rel\_dual\_bound\_improvement****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.mio\_tol\_rel\_dual\_bound\_improvement

**Description:**

If the relative improvement of the dual bound is smaller than this value, the solver will terminate the root cut generation. A value of 0.0 means that the value is selected automatically.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and 1.0.

**Default value:**

0.0

**B.1.55 dparam.mio\_tol\_rel\_gap****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.mio\_tol\_rel\_gap

**Description:**

Relative optimality tolerance employed by the mixed-integer optimizer.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e-4

**B.1.56 dparam.mio\_tol\_rel\_relax\_int****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.mio\_tol\_rel\_relax\_int

**Description:**

Relative relaxation tolerance of the integer constraints. I.e  $(\min(|x| - \lfloor x \rfloor, \lceil x \rceil - |x|))$  is less than the tolerance times  $|x|$  then the integer restrictions assumed to be satisfied.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e-6

**B.1.57 dparam.mio\_tol\_x****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.mio\_tol\_x

**Description:**

Absolute solution tolerance used in mixed-integer optimizer.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e-6

**B.1.58 dparam.nonconvex\_tol\_feas****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.nonconvex\_tol\_feas

**Description:**

Feasibility tolerance used by the nonconvex optimizer.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e-6

**B.1.59 dparam.nonconvex\_tol\_opt****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.nonconvex\_tol\_opt

**Description:**

Optimality tolerance used by the nonconvex optimizer.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e-7

**B.1.60 dparam.optimizer\_max\_time****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.optimizer\_max\_time

**Description:**

Maximum amount of time the optimizer is allowed to spent on the optimization. A negative number means infinity.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between -inf and +inf.

**Default value:**

-1.0

**B.1.61 dparam.presolve\_tol\_abs\_lindep****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.presolve\_tol\_abs\_lindep

**Description:**

Absolute tolerance employed by the linear dependency checker.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e-6

**B.1.62 dparam.presolve\_tol\_ajj****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.presolve\_tol\_ajj

**Description:**

Absolute zero tolerance employed for  $a_{ij}$  in the presolve.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 1.0e-15 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e-12

**B.1.63 dparam.presolve\_tol\_rel\_lindep****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.presolve\_tol\_rel\_lindep

**Description:**

Relative tolerance employed by the linear dependency checker.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e-10

**B.1.64 dparam.presolve\_tol\_s****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.presolve\_tol\_s

**Description:**

Absolute zero tolerance employed for  $s_i$  in the presolve.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e-8

**B.1.65 `dparam.presolve_tol_x`****Corresponding constant:**`dparam.presolve_tol_x`**Description:**

Absolute zero tolerance employed for  $x_j$  in the presolve.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0.0 and  $+\infty$ .

**Default value:**`1.0e-8`**B.1.66 `dparam.qcgo_reformulate_rel_drop_tol`****Corresponding constant:**`dparam.qcgo_reformulate_rel_drop_tol`**Description:**

This parameter determines when columns are dropped in incomplete cholesky factorization doing reformulation of quadratic problems.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and  $+\infty$ .

**Default value:**`1e-15`**B.1.67 `dparam.sim_lu_tol_rel_piv`****Corresponding constant:**`dparam.sim_lu_tol_rel_piv`**Description:**

Relative pivot tolerance employed when computing the LU factorization of the basis in the simplex optimizers and in the basis identification procedure.

A value closer to 1.0 generally improves numerical stability but typically also implies an increase in the computational work.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between  $1.0e-6$  and  $0.999999$ .

**Default value:**`0.01`



**B.1.68 dparam.simplex\_abs\_tol\_piv****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.simplex\_abs\_tol\_piv

**Description:**

Absolute pivot tolerance employed by the simplex optimizers.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 1.0e-12 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e-7

**B.1.69 dparam.upper\_obj\_cut****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.upper\_obj\_cut

**Description:**

If either a primal or dual feasible solution is found proving that the optimal objective value is outside, [[dparam.lower\\_obj\\_cut](#), [dparam.upper\\_obj\\_cut](#)], then MOSEK is terminated.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between -inf and +inf.

**Default value:**

1.0e30

**See also:**

- [dparam.upper\\_obj\\_cut\\_finite\\_trh](#) Objective bound.

**B.1.70 dparam.upper\_obj\_cut\_finite\_trh****Corresponding constant:**

dparam.upper\_obj\_cut\_finite\_trh

**Description:**

If the upper objective cut is greater than the value of this value parameter, then the the upper objective cut [dparam.upper\\_obj\\_cut](#) is treated as  $\infty$ .

**Possible Values:**

Any number between -inf and +inf.

**Default value:**

0.5e30

## B.2 iparam: Integer parameters

### B.2.1 iparam.alloc\_add\_qnz

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.alloc_add_qnz`

**Description:**

Additional number of  $Q$  non-zeros that are allocated space for when `numanz` exceeds `maxnumqnz` during addition of new  $Q$  entries.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and `+inf`.

**Default value:**

5000

### B.2.2 iparam.ana\_sol\_basis

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.ana_sol_basis`

**Description:**

Controls whether the basis matrix is analyzed in solution analyzer.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

### B.2.3 iparam.ana\_sol\_print\_violated

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.ana_sol_print_violated`

**Description:**

Controls whether a list of violated constraints is printed when calling `Task.analyzesolution`. All constraints violated by more than the value set by the parameter `dparam.ana_sol_infeas_tol` will be printed.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.off`

### B.2.4 `iparam.auto_sort_a_before_opt`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.auto_sort_a_before_opt`

**Description:**

Controls whether the elements in each column of  $A$  are sorted before an optimization is performed. This is not required but makes the optimization more deterministic.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.off`

### B.2.5 `iparam.auto_update_sol_info`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.auto_update_sol_info`

**Description:**

Controls whether the solution information items are automatically updated after an optimization is performed.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.off`

### B.2.6 `iparam.basis_solve_use_plus_one`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.basis_solve_use_plus_one`

**Description:**

If a slack variable is in the basis, then the corresponding column in the basis is a unit vector with -1 in the right position. However, if this parameter is set to `onoffkey.on`, -1 is replaced by 1.

This has significance for the results returned by the `Task.solvewithbasis` function.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.off`

### B.2.7 `iparam.bi_clean_optimizer`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.bi_clean_optimizer`

**Description:**

Controls which simplex optimizer is used in the clean-up phase.

**Possible values:**

- `optimizertype.concurrent` The optimizer for nonconvex nonlinear problems.
- `optimizertype.conic` The optimizer for problems having conic constraints.
- `optimizertype.dual_simplex` The dual simplex optimizer is used.
- `optimizertype.free` The optimizer is chosen automatically.
- `optimizertype.free_simplex` One of the simplex optimizers is used.
- `optimizertype.intpnt` The interior-point optimizer is used.
- `optimizertype.mixed_int` The mixed-integer optimizer.
- `optimizertype.mixed_int_conic` The mixed-integer optimizer for conic and linear problems.
- `optimizertype.network_primal_simplex` The network primal simplex optimizer is used. It is only applicable to pure network problems.
- `optimizertype.nonconvex` The optimizer for nonconvex nonlinear problems.
- `optimizertype.primal_dual_simplex` The primal dual simplex optimizer is used.
- `optimizertype.primal_simplex` The primal simplex optimizer is used.

**Default value:**

`optimizertype.free`

### B.2.8 iparam.bi\_ignore\_max\_iter

**Corresponding constant:**

iparam.bi\_ignore\_max\_iter

**Description:**

If the parameter `iparam.intpnt_basis` has the value `basindtype.no_error` and the interior-point optimizer has terminated due to maximum number of iterations, then basis identification is performed if this parameter has the value `onoffkey.on`.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.off`

### B.2.9 iparam.bi\_ignore\_num\_error

**Corresponding constant:**

iparam.bi\_ignore\_num\_error

**Description:**

If the parameter `iparam.intpnt_basis` has the value `basindtype.no_error` and the interior-point optimizer has terminated due to a numerical problem, then basis identification is performed if this parameter has the value `onoffkey.on`.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.off`

### B.2.10 iparam.bi\_max\_iterations

**Corresponding constant:**

iparam.bi\_max\_iterations

**Description:**

Controls the maximum number of simplex iterations allowed to optimize a basis after the basis identification.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and  $+\infty$ .

**Default value:**

1000000

**B.2.11 iparam.cache\_license****Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.cache_license`

**Description:**

Specifies if the license is kept checked out for the lifetime of the mosek environment (on) or returned to the server immediately after the optimization (off).

Check-in and check-out of licenses have an overhead. Frequent communication with the license server should be avoided.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

**B.2.12 iparam.check\_convexity****Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.check_convexity`

**Description:**

Specify the level of convexity check on quadratic problems

**Possible values:**

- `checkconvexitytype.full` Perform a full convexity check.
- `checkconvexitytype.none` No convexity check.
- `checkconvexitytype.simple` Perform simple and fast convexity check.

**Default value:**

`checkconvexitytype.full`

### B.2.13 `iparam.compress_statfile`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.compress_statfile`

**Description:**

Control compression of stat files.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

### B.2.14 `iparam.concurrent_num_optimizers`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.concurrent_num_optimizers`

**Description:**

The maximum number of simultaneous optimizations that will be started by the concurrent optimizer.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and  $+\infty$ .

**Default value:**

2

### B.2.15 `iparam.concurrent_priority_dual_simplex`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.concurrent_priority_dual_simplex`

**Description:**

Priority of the dual simplex algorithm when selecting solvers for concurrent optimization.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and  $+\infty$ .

**Default value:**

2

**B.2.16 iparam.concurrent\_priority\_free\_simplex****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.concurrent\_priority\_free\_simplex

**Description:**

Priority of the free simplex optimizer when selecting solvers for concurrent optimization.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

3

**B.2.17 iparam.concurrent\_priority\_intpnt****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.concurrent\_priority\_intpnt

**Description:**

Priority of the interior-point algorithm when selecting solvers for concurrent optimization.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

4

**B.2.18 iparam.concurrent\_priority\_primal\_simplex****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.concurrent\_priority\_primal\_simplex

**Description:**

Priority of the primal simplex algorithm when selecting solvers for concurrent optimization.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1



### B.2.19 `iparam.feasrepair_optimize`

**Corresponding constant:**`iparam.feasrepair_optimize`**Description:**

Controls which type of feasibility analysis is to be performed.

**Possible values:**

- `feasrepairtype.optimize_combined` Minimize with original objective subject to minimal weighted violation of bounds.
- `feasrepairtype.optimize_none` Do not optimize the feasibility repair problem.
- `feasrepairtype.optimize_penalty` Minimize weighted sum of violations.

**Default value:**`feasrepairtype.optimize_none`

### B.2.20 `iparam.infeas_generic_names`

**Corresponding constant:**`iparam.infeas_generic_names`**Description:**

Controls whether generic names are used when an infeasible subproblem is created.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**`onoffkey.off`

### B.2.21 `iparam.infeas_prefer_primal`

**Corresponding constant:**`iparam.infeas_prefer_primal`**Description:**

If both certificates of primal and dual infeasibility are supplied then only the primal is used when this option is turned on.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

### B.2.22 `iparam.infeas_report_auto`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.infeas_report_auto`

**Description:**

Controls whether an infeasibility report is automatically produced after the optimization if the problem is primal or dual infeasible.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.off`

### B.2.23 `iparam.infeas_report_level`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.infeas_report_level`

**Description:**

Controls the amount of information presented in an infeasibility report. Higher values imply more information.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1

### B.2.24 `iparam.intpnt_basis`

**Corresponding constant:**`iparam.intpnt_basis`**Description:**

Controls whether the interior-point optimizer also computes an optimal basis.

**Possible values:**

- `basindtype.always` Basis identification is always performed even if the interior-point optimizer terminates abnormally.
- `basindtype.if_feasible` Basis identification is not performed if the interior-point optimizer terminates with a problem status saying that the problem is primal or dual infeasible.
- `basindtype.never` Never do basis identification.
- `basindtype.no_error` Basis identification is performed if the interior-point optimizer terminates without an error.
- `basindtype.reserved` Not currently in use.

**Default value:**`basindtype.always`**See also:**

- `iparam.bi_ignore_max_iter` Turns on basis identification in case the interior-point optimizer is terminated due to maximum number of iterations.
- `iparam.bi_ignore_num_error` Turns on basis identification in case the interior-point optimizer is terminated due to a numerical problem.

### B.2.25 `iparam.intpnt_diff_step`

**Corresponding constant:**`iparam.intpnt_diff_step`**Description:**

Controls whether different step sizes are allowed in the primal and dual space.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**`onoffkey.on`

**B.2.26 iparam.intpnt\_factor\_debug\_lvl****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.intpnt\_factor\_debug\_lvl

**Description:**

Controls factorization debug level.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

0

**B.2.27 iparam.intpnt\_factor\_method****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.intpnt\_factor\_method

**Description:**

Controls the method used to factor the Newton equation system.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

0

**B.2.28 iparam.intpnt\_hotstart****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.intpnt\_hotstart

**Description:**

Currently not in use.

**Possible values:**

- `intpnthotstart.dual` The interior-point optimizer exploits the dual solution only.
- `intpnthotstart.none` The interior-point optimizer performs a coldstart.
- `intpnthotstart.primal` The interior-point optimizer exploits the primal solution only.
- `intpnthotstart.primal_dual` The interior-point optimizer exploits both the primal and dual solution.

**Default value:**

`intpnthotstart.none`

**B.2.29 iparam.intpnt\_max\_iterations****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.intpnt\_max\_iterations

**Description:**

Controls the maximum number of iterations allowed in the interior-point optimizer.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

400

**B.2.30 iparam.intpnt\_max\_num\_cor****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.intpnt\_max\_num\_cor

**Description:**

Controls the maximum number of correctors allowed by the multiple corrector procedure. A negative value means that MOSEK is making the choice.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between -1 and +inf.

**Default value:**

-1

**B.2.31 iparam.intpnt\_max\_num\_refinement\_steps****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.intpnt\_max\_num\_refinement\_steps

**Description:**

Maximum number of steps to be used by the iterative refinement of the search direction. A negative value implies that the optimizer Chooses the maximum number of iterative refinement steps.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between -inf and +inf.

**Default value:**

-1

**B.2.32 iparam.intpnt\_off\_col\_trh****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.intpnt\_off\_col\_trh

**Description:**

Controls how many offending columns are detected in the Jacobian of the constraint matrix.

1 means aggressive detection, higher values mean less aggressive detection.

0 means no detection.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

40

**B.2.33 iparam.intpnt\_order\_method****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.intpnt\_order\_method

**Description:**

Controls the ordering strategy used by the interior-point optimizer when factorizing the Newton equation system.

**Possible values:**

- `orderingtype.appminloc` Approximate minimum local fill-in ordering is employed.
- `orderingtype.experimental` This option should not be used.
- `orderingtype.force_graphpar` Always use the graph partitioning based ordering even if it is worse than the approximate minimum local fill ordering.
- `orderingtype.free` The ordering method is chosen automatically.
- `orderingtype.none` No ordering is used.
- `orderingtype.try_graphpar` Always try the the graph partitioning based ordering.

**Default value:**

`orderingtype.free`

**B.2.34 iparam.intpnt\_regularization\_use****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.intpnt\_regularization\_use

**Description:**

Controls whether regularization is allowed.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

**B.2.35 iparam.intpnt\_scaling****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.intpnt\_scaling

**Description:**

Controls how the problem is scaled before the interior-point optimizer is used.

**Possible values:**

- `scalingtype.aggressive` A very aggressive scaling is performed.
- `scalingtype.free` The optimizer chooses the scaling heuristic.
- `scalingtype.moderate` A conservative scaling is performed.
- `scalingtype.none` No scaling is performed.

**Default value:**

`scalingtype.free`

**B.2.36 iparam.intpnt\_solve\_form****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.intpnt\_solve\_form

**Description:**

Controls whether the primal or the dual problem is solved.

**Possible values:**

- `solveform.dual` The optimizer should solve the dual problem.
- `solveform.free` The optimizer is free to solve either the primal or the dual problem.
- `solveform.primal` The optimizer should solve the primal problem.

**Default value:**

`solveform.free`

### B.2.37 `iparam.intpnt_starting_point`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.intpnt_starting_point`

**Description:**

Starting point used by the interior-point optimizer.

**Possible values:**

- `startpointtype.constant` The optimizer constructs a starting point by assigning a constant value to all primal and dual variables. This starting point is normally robust.
- `startpointtype.free` The starting point is chosen automatically.
- `startpointtype.guess` The optimizer guesses a starting point.
- `startpointtype.satisfy_bounds` The starting point is chosen to satisfy all the simple bounds on nonlinear variables. If this starting point is employed, then more care than usual should be employed when choosing the bounds on the nonlinear variables. In particular very tight bounds should be avoided.

**Default value:**

`startpointtype.free`

### B.2.38 `iparam.lic_trh_expiry_wrn`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.lic_trh_expiry_wrn`

**Description:**

If a license feature expires in a number of days less than the value of this parameter then a warning will be issued.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and  $+\infty$ .

**Default value:**

7



### B.2.39 iparam.license\_debug

**Corresponding constant:**

iparam.license\_debug

**Description:**

This option is used to turn on debugging of the incense manager.

**Possible values:**

- **onoffkey.off** Switch the option off.
- **onoffkey.on** Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

**onoffkey.off**

### B.2.40 iparam.license\_pause\_time

**Corresponding constant:**

iparam.license\_pause\_time

**Description:**

If **iparam.license\_wait=onoffkey.on** and no license is available, then MOSEK sleeps a number of milliseconds between each check of whether a license has become free.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and 1000000.

**Default value:**

100

### B.2.41 iparam.license\_suppress\_expire\_wrns

**Corresponding constant:**

iparam.license\_suppress\_expire\_wrns

**Description:**

Controls whether license features expire warnings are suppressed.

**Possible values:**

- **onoffkey.off** Switch the option off.
- **onoffkey.on** Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

**onoffkey.off**

### B.2.42 `iparam.license_wait`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.license_wait`

**Description:**

If all licenses are in use MOSEK returns with an error code. However, by turning on this parameter MOSEK will wait for an available license.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.off`

### B.2.43 `iparam.log`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.log`

**Description:**

Controls the amount of log information. The value 0 implies that all log information is suppressed. A higher level implies that more information is logged.

Please note that if a task is employed to solve a sequence of optimization problems the value of this parameter is reduced by the value of `iparam.log_cut_second_opt` for the second and any subsequent optimizations.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

10

**See also:**

- `iparam.log_cut_second_opt` Controls the reduction in the log levels for the second and any subsequent optimizations.

**B.2.44 iparam.log\_bi****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_bi

**Description:**

Controls the amount of output printed by the basis identification procedure. A higher level implies that more information is logged.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

4

**B.2.45 iparam.log\_bi\_freq****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_bi\_freq

**Description:**

Controls how frequent the optimizer outputs information about the basis identification and how frequent the user-defined call-back function is called.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

2500

**B.2.46 iparam.log\_check\_convexity****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_check\_convexity

**Description:**

Controls logging in convexity check on quadratic problems. Set to a positive value to turn logging on.

If a quadratic coefficient matrix is found to violate the requirement of PSD (NSD) then a list of negative (positive) pivot elements is printed. The absolute value of the pivot elements is also shown.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

0

### B.2.47 `iparam.log_concurrent`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.log_concurrent`

**Description:**

Controls amount of output printed by the concurrent optimizer.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and  $+\infty$ .

**Default value:**

1

### B.2.48 `iparam.log_cut_second_opt`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.log_cut_second_opt`

**Description:**

If a task is employed to solve a sequence of optimization problems, then the value of the log levels is reduced by the value of this parameter. E.g `iparam.log` and `iparam.log_sim` are reduced by the value of this parameter for the second and any subsequent optimizations.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and  $+\infty$ .

**Default value:**

1

**See also:**

- `iparam.log` Controls the amount of log information.
- `iparam.log_intpnt` Controls the amount of log information from the interior-point optimizers.
- `iparam.log_mio` Controls the amount of log information from the mixed-integer optimizers.
- `iparam.log_sim` Controls the amount of log information from the simplex optimizers.

**B.2.49 iparam.log\_expand****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_expand

**Description:**

Controls the amount of logging when a data item such as the maximum number constrains is expanded.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

0

**B.2.50 iparam.log\_factor****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_factor

**Description:**

If turned on, then the factor log lines are added to the log.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1

**B.2.51 iparam.log\_feas\_repair****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_feas\_repair

**Description:**

Controls the amount of output printed when performing feasibility repair. A value higher than one means extensive logging.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1

**B.2.52 iparam.log\_file****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_file

**Description:**

If turned on, then some log info is printed when a file is written or read.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1

**B.2.53 iparam.log\_head****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_head

**Description:**

If turned on, then a header line is added to the log.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1

**B.2.54 iparam.log\_infeas\_ana****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_infeas\_ana

**Description:**

Controls amount of output printed by the infeasibility analyzer procedures. A higher level implies that more information is logged.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1

**B.2.55 iparam.log\_intpnt****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_intpnt

**Description:**

Controls amount of output printed by the interior-point optimizer. A higher level implies that more information is logged.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

4

**B.2.56 iparam.log\_mio****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_mio

**Description:**

Controls the log level for the mixed-integer optimizer. A higher level implies that more information is logged.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

4

**B.2.57 iparam.log\_mio\_freq****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_mio\_freq

**Description:**

Controls how frequent the mixed-integer optimizer prints the log line. It will print line every time `iparam.log_mio_freq` relaxations have been solved.

**Possible Values:**

A integer value.

**Default value:**

1000

**B.2.58 iparam.log\_nonconvex****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_nonconvex

**Description:**

Controls amount of output printed by the nonconvex optimizer.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1

**B.2.59 iparam.log\_optimizer****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_optimizer

**Description:**

Controls the amount of general optimizer information that is logged.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1

**B.2.60 iparam.log\_order****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_order

**Description:**

If turned on, then factor lines are added to the log.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1



**B.2.61 iparam.log\_param****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_param

**Description:**

Controls the amount of information printed out about parameter changes.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

0

**B.2.62 iparam.log\_presolve****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_presolve

**Description:**

Controls amount of output printed by the presolve procedure. A higher level implies that more information is logged.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1

**B.2.63 iparam.log\_response****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_response

**Description:**

Controls amount of output printed when response codes are reported. A higher level implies that more information is logged.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

0

**B.2.64 iparam.log\_sensitivity****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_sensitivity

**Description:**

Controls the amount of logging during the sensitivity analysis. 0: Means no logging information is produced. 1: Timing information is printed. 2: Sensitivity results are printed.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1

**B.2.65 iparam.log\_sensitivity\_opt****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_sensitivity\_opt

**Description:**

Controls the amount of logging from the optimizers employed during the sensitivity analysis. 0 means no logging information is produced.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

0

**B.2.66 iparam.log\_sim****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_sim

**Description:**

Controls amount of output printed by the simplex optimizer. A higher level implies that more information is logged.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

4

**B.2.67 iparam.log\_sim\_freq****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_sim\_freq

**Description:**

Controls how frequent the simplex optimizer outputs information about the optimization and how frequent the user-defined call-back function is called.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1000

**B.2.68 iparam.log\_sim\_minor****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_sim\_minor

**Description:**

Currently not in use.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1

**B.2.69 iparam.log\_sim\_network\_freq****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_sim\_network\_freq

**Description:**

Controls how frequent the network simplex optimizer outputs information about the optimization and how frequent the user-defined call-back function is called. The network optimizer will use a logging frequency equal to `iparam.log_sim_freq` times `iparam.log_sim_network_freq`.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1000

**B.2.70 iparam.log\_storage****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.log\_storage

**Description:**

When turned on, MOSEK prints messages regarding the storage usage and allocation.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

0

**B.2.71 iparam.max\_num\_warnings****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.max\_num\_warnings

**Description:**

A negtive number means all warnings are logged. Otherwise the parameter specifies the maximum number times each warning is logged.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between -inf and +inf.

**Default value:**

6

**B.2.72 iparam.mio\_branch\_dir****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.mio\_branch\_dir

**Description:**

Controls whether the mixed-integer optimizer is branching up or down by default.

**Possible values:**

- **branchdir.down** The mixed-integer optimizer always chooses the down branch first.
- **branchdir.free** The mixed-integer optimizer decides which branch to choose.
- **branchdir.up** The mixed-integer optimizer always chooses the up branch first.

**Default value:**

**branchdir.free**

**B.2.73 iparam.mio\_branch\_priorities\_use****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.mio\_branch\_priorities\_use

**Description:**

Controls whether branching priorities are used by the mixed-integer optimizer.

**Possible values:**

- **onoffkey.off** Switch the option off.
- **onoffkey.on** Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

**onoffkey.on**

**B.2.74 iparam.mio\_construct\_sol****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.mio\_construct\_sol

**Description:**

If set to **onoffkey.on** and all integer variables have been given a value for which a feasible mixed integer solution exists, then MOSEK generates an initial solution to the mixed integer problem by fixing all integer values and solving the remaining problem.

**Possible values:**

- **onoffkey.off** Switch the option off.
- **onoffkey.on** Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

**onoffkey.off**

**B.2.75 iparam.mio\_cont\_sol****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.mio\_cont\_sol

**Description:**

Controls the meaning of the interior-point and basic solutions in mixed integer problems.

**Possible values:**

- `miocontsoltype.itg` The reported interior-point and basic solutions are a solution to the problem with all integer variables fixed at the value they have in the integer solution. A solution is only reported in case the problem has a primal feasible solution.
- `miocontsoltype.itg_rel` In case the problem is primal feasible then the reported interior-point and basic solutions are a solution to the problem with all integer variables fixed at the value they have in the integer solution. If the problem is primal infeasible, then the solution to the root node problem is reported.
- `miocontsoltype.none` No interior-point or basic solution are reported when the mixed-integer optimizer is used.
- `miocontsoltype.root` The reported interior-point and basic solutions are a solution to the root node problem when mixed-integer optimizer is used.

**Default value:**

`miocontsoltype.none`

### B.2.76 `iparam.mio_cut_cg`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.mio_cut_cg`

**Description:**

Controls whether CG cuts should be generated.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

### B.2.77 `iparam.mio_cut_cmir`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.mio_cut_cmir`

**Description:**

Controls whether mixed integer rounding cuts should be generated.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

**B.2.78 iparam.mio\_cut\_level\_root****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.mio\_cut\_level\_root

**Description:**

Controls the cut level employed by the mixed-integer optimizer at the root node. A negative value means a default value determined by the mixed-integer optimizer is used. By adding the appropriate values from the following table the employed cut types can be controlled.

GUB cover	+2
Flow cover	+4
Lifting	+8
Plant location	+16
Disaggregation	+32
Knapsack cover	+64
Lattice	+128
Gomory	+256
Coefficient reduction	+512
GCD	+1024
Obj. integrality	+2048

**Possible Values:**

Any value.

**Default value:**

-1

**B.2.79 iparam.mio\_cut\_level\_tree****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.mio\_cut\_level\_tree

**Description:**

Controls the cut level employed by the mixed-integer optimizer at the tree. See [iparam.mio\\_cut\\_level\\_root](#) for an explanation of the parameter values.

**Possible Values:**

Any value.

**Default value:**

-1

**B.2.80 iparam.mio\_feaspump\_level****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.mio\_feaspump\_level

**Description:**

Feasibility pump is a heuristic designed to compute an initial feasible solution. A value of 0 implies that the feasibility pump heuristic is not used. A value of -1 implies that the mixed-integer optimizer decides how the feasibility pump heuristic is used. A larger value than 1 implies that the feasibility pump is employed more aggressively. Normally a value beyond 3 is not worthwhile.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between -inf and 3.

**Default value:**

-1

**B.2.81 iparam.mio\_heuristic\_level****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.mio\_heuristic\_level

**Description:**

Controls the heuristic employed by the mixed-integer optimizer to locate an initial good integer feasible solution. A value of zero means the heuristic is not used at all. A larger value than 0 means that a gradually more sophisticated heuristic is used which is computationally more expensive. A negative value implies that the optimizer chooses the heuristic. Normally a value around 3 to 5 should be optimal.

**Possible Values:**

Any value.

**Default value:**

-1

**B.2.82 iparam.mio\_hotstart****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.mio\_hotstart

**Description:**

Controls whether the integer optimizer is hot-started.

**Possible values:**



- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

### B.2.83 `iparam.mio_keep_basis`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.mio_keep_basis`

**Description:**

Controls whether the integer presolve keeps bases in memory. This speeds on the solution process at cost of bigger memory consumption.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

### B.2.84 `iparam.mio_local_branch_number`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.mio_local_branch_number`

**Description:**

Controls the size of the local search space when doing local branching.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between -inf and +inf.

**Default value:**

-1

### B.2.85 `iparam.mio_max_num_branches`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.mio_max_num_branches`

**Description:**

Maximum number of branches allowed during the branch and bound search. A negative value means infinite.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between -inf and +inf.

**Default value:**

-1

**See also:**

- `dparam.mio.disable_term_time` Certain termination criteria is disabled within the mixed-integer optimizer for period time specified by the parameter.

**B.2.86 `iparam.mio_max_num_relaxs`****Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.mio_max_num_relaxs`

**Description:**

Maximum number of relaxations allowed during the branch and bound search. A negative value means infinite.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between -inf and +inf.

**Default value:**

-1

**See also:**

- `dparam.mio.disable_term_time` Certain termination criteria is disabled within the mixed-integer optimizer for period time specified by the parameter.

**B.2.87 `iparam.mio_max_num_solutions`****Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.mio_max_num_solutions`

**Description:**

The mixed-integer optimizer can be terminated after a certain number of different feasible solutions has been located. If this parameter has the value  $n$  and  $n$  is strictly positive, then the mixed-integer optimizer will be terminated when  $n$  feasible solutions have been located.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between -inf and +inf.

**Default value:**

-1

**See also:**

- `dparam.mio.disable_term_time` Certain termination criteria is disabled within the mixed-integer optimizer for period time specified by the parameter.

**B.2.88 `iparam.mio_mode`****Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.mio_mode`

**Description:**

Controls whether the optimizer includes the integer restrictions when solving a (mixed) integer optimization problem.

**Possible values:**

- `miomode.ignored` The integer constraints are ignored and the problem is solved as a continuous problem.
- `miomode.lazy` Integer restrictions should be satisfied if an optimizer is available for the problem.
- `miomode.satisfied` Integer restrictions should be satisfied.

**Default value:**

`miomode.satisfied`

**B.2.89 `iparam.mio_mt_user_cb`****Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.mio_mt_user_cb`

**Description:**

If true user callbacks are called from each thread used by this optimizer. If false the user callback is only called from a single thread.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

### B.2.90 `iparam.mio_node_optimizer`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.mio_node_optimizer`

**Description:**

Controls which optimizer is employed at the non-root nodes in the mixed-integer optimizer.

**Possible values:**

- `optimizertype.concurrent` The optimizer for nonconvex nonlinear problems.
- `optimizertype.conic` The optimizer for problems having conic constraints.
- `optimizertype.dual_simplex` The dual simplex optimizer is used.
- `optimizertype.free` The optimizer is chosen automatically.
- `optimizertype.free_simplex` One of the simplex optimizers is used.
- `optimizertype.intpnt` The interior-point optimizer is used.
- `optimizertype.mixed_int` The mixed-integer optimizer.
- `optimizertype.mixed_int_conic` The mixed-integer optimizer for conic and linear problems.
- `optimizertype.network_primal_simplex` The network primal simplex optimizer is used. It is only applicable to pure network problems.
- `optimizertype.nonconvex` The optimizer for nonconvex nonlinear problems.
- `optimizertype.primal_dual_simplex` The primal dual simplex optimizer is used.
- `optimizertype.primal_simplex` The primal simplex optimizer is used.

**Default value:**

`optimizertype.free`

### B.2.91 `iparam.mio_node_selection`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.mio_node_selection`

**Description:**

Controls the node selection strategy employed by the mixed-integer optimizer.

**Possible values:**

- `mionodeseltype.best` The optimizer employs a best bound node selection strategy.
- `mionodeseltype.first` The optimizer employs a depth first node selection strategy.
- `mionodeseltype.free` The optimizer decides the node selection strategy.
- `mionodeseltype.hybrid` The optimizer employs a hybrid strategy.

- `mionodeseltype.pseudo` The optimizer employs selects the node based on a pseudo cost estimate.
- `mionodeseltype.worst` The optimizer employs a worst bound node selection strategy.

**Default value:**

`mionodeseltype.free`

### B.2.92 `iparam.mio_optimizer_mode`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.mio_optimizer_mode`

**Description:**

An experimental feature.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and 1.

**Default value:**

0

### B.2.93 `iparam.mio_presolve_aggregate`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.mio_presolve_aggregate`

**Description:**

Controls whether the presolve used by the mixed-integer optimizer tries to aggregate the constraints.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

### B.2.94 `iparam.mio_presolve_probing`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.mio_presolve_probing`

**Description:**

Controls whether the mixed-integer presolve performs probing. Probing can be very time consuming.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

### B.2.95 `iparam.mio_presolve_use`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.mio_presolve_use`

**Description:**

Controls whether presolve is performed by the mixed-integer optimizer.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

### B.2.96 `iparam.mio_probing_level`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.mio_probing_level`

**Description:**

Controls the amount of probing employed by the mixed-integer optimizer in presolve.

- -1 The optimizer chooses the level of probing employed.
- 0 Probing is disabled.
- 1 A low amount of probing is employed.

- 2 A medium amount of probing is employed.
- 3 A high amount of probing is employed.

**Possible Values:**

An integer value in the range of -1 to 3.

**Default value:**

-1

**B.2.97 iparam.mio\_rins\_max\_nodes****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.mio\_rins\_max\_nodes

**Description:**

Controls the maximum number of nodes allowed in each call to the RINS heuristic. The default value of -1 means that the value is determined automatically. A value of zero turns off the heuristic.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between -1 and +inf.

**Default value:**

-1

**B.2.98 iparam.mio\_root\_optimizer****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.mio\_root\_optimizer

**Description:**

Controls which optimizer is employed at the root node in the mixed-integer optimizer.

**Possible values:**

- `optimizertype.concurrent` The optimizer for nonconvex nonlinear problems.
- `optimizertype.conic` The optimizer for problems having conic constraints.
- `optimizertype.dual.simplex` The dual simplex optimizer is used.
- `optimizertype.free` The optimizer is chosen automatically.
- `optimizertype.free.simplex` One of the simplex optimizers is used.
- `optimizertype.intpnt` The interior-point optimizer is used.
- `optimizertype.mixed_int` The mixed-integer optimizer.

- `optimizertype.mixed_int_conic` The mixed-integer optimizer for conic and linear problems.
- `optimizertype.network_primal_simplex` The network primal simplex optimizer is used. It is only applicable to pure network problems.
- `optimizertype.nonconvex` The optimizer for nonconvex nonlinear problems.
- `optimizertype.primal_dual_simplex` The primal dual simplex optimizer is used.
- `optimizertype.primal_simplex` The primal simplex optimizer is used.

**Default value:**

`optimizertype.free`

### B.2.99 `iparam.mio_strong_branch`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.mio_strong_branch`

**Description:**

The value specifies the depth from the root in which strong branching is used. A negative value means that the optimizer chooses a default value automatically.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between -inf and +inf.

**Default value:**

-1

### B.2.100 `iparam.mio_use_multithreaded_optimizer`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.mio_use_multithreaded_optimizer`

**Description:**

Controls whether the new multithreaded optimizer should be used for Mixed integer problems.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.off`



**B.2.101 iparam.mt\_spincount****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.mt\_spincount

**Description:**

Set the number of iterations to spin before sleeping.

**Possible Values:**

Any integer greater or equal to 0.

**Default value:**

0

**B.2.102 iparam.nonconvex\_max\_iterations****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.nonconvex\_max\_iterations

**Description:**

Maximum number of iterations that can be used by the nonconvex optimizer.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and  $+\infty$ .

**Default value:**

100000

**B.2.103 iparam.num\_threads****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.num\_threads

**Description:**

Controls the number of threads employed by the optimizer. If set to 0 the number of threads used will be equal to the number of cores detected on the machine.

**Possible Values:**

Any integer greater or equal to 0.

**Default value:**

0

**B.2.104 iparam.opf\_max\_terms\_per\_line****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.opf\_max\_terms\_per\_line

**Description:**

The maximum number of terms (linear and quadratic) per line when an OPF file is written.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

5

**B.2.105 iparam.opf\_write\_header****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.opf\_write\_header

**Description:**

Write a text header with date and MOSEK version in an OPF file.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

**B.2.106 iparam.opf\_write\_hints****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.opf\_write\_hints

**Description:**

Write a hint section with problem dimensions in the beginning of an OPF file.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

**B.2.107 iparam.opf\_write\_parameters****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.opf\_write\_parameters

**Description:**

Write a parameter section in an OPF file.

**Possible values:**

- **onoffkey.off** Switch the option off.
- **onoffkey.on** Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

**onoffkey.off**

**B.2.108 iparam.opf\_write\_problem****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.opf\_write\_problem

**Description:**

Write objective, constraints, bounds etc. to an OPF file.

**Possible values:**

- **onoffkey.off** Switch the option off.
- **onoffkey.on** Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

**onoffkey.on**

**B.2.109 iparam.opf\_write\_sol\_bas****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.opf\_write\_sol\_bas

**Description:**

If **iparam.opf\_write\_solutions** is **onoffkey.on** and a basic solution is defined, include the basic solution in OPF files.

**Possible values:**

- **onoffkey.off** Switch the option off.

- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

### B.2.110 `iparam.opf_write_sol_itg`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.opf_write_sol_itg`

**Description:**

If `iparam.opf_write_solutions` is `onoffkey.on` and an integer solution is defined, write the integer solution in OPF files.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

### B.2.111 `iparam.opf_write_sol_itr`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.opf_write_sol_itr`

**Description:**

If `iparam.opf_write_solutions` is `onoffkey.on` and an interior solution is defined, write the interior solution in OPF files.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

**B.2.112 iparam.opf\_write\_solutions****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.opf\_write\_solutions

**Description:**

Enable inclusion of solutions in the OPF files.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.off`

**B.2.113 iparam.optimizer****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.optimizer

**Description:**

The paramter controls which optimizer is used to optimize the task.

**Possible values:**

- `optimizertype.concurrent` The optimizer for nonconvex nonlinear problems.
- `optimizertype.conic` The optimizer for problems having conic constraints.
- `optimizertype.dual.simplex` The dual simplex optimizer is used.
- `optimizertype.free` The optimizer is chosen automatically.
- `optimizertype.free.simplex` One of the simplex optimizers is used.
- `optimizertype.intpnt` The interior-point optimizer is used.
- `optimizertype.mixed_int` The mixed-integer optimizer.
- `optimizertype.mixed_int_conic` The mixed-integer optimizer for conic and linear problems.
- `optimizertype.network_primal_simplex` The network primal simplex optimizer is used. It is only applicable to pute network problems.
- `optimizertype.nonconvex` The optimizer for nonconvex nonlinear problems.
- `optimizertype.primal_dual_simplex` The primal dual simplex optimizer is used.
- `optimizertype.primal_simplex` The primal simplex optimizer is used.

**Default value:**

`optimizertype.free`

**B.2.114 iparam.param\_read\_case\_name****Corresponding constant:**`iparam.param_read_case_name`**Description:**

If turned on, then names in the parameter file are case sensitive.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**`onoffkey.on`**B.2.115 iparam.param\_read\_ign\_error****Corresponding constant:**`iparam.param_read_ign_error`**Description:**

If turned on, then errors in parameter settings is ignored.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**`onoffkey.off`**B.2.116 iparam.presolve\_elim\_fill****Corresponding constant:**`iparam.presolve_elim_fill`**Description:**

Controls the maximum amount of fill-in that can be created during the elimination phase of the presolve. This parameter times (`numcon+numvar`) denotes the amount of fill-in.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and  $+\infty$ .

**Default value:**`1`

**B.2.117 iparam.presolve\_eliminator\_max\_num\_tries****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.presolve\_eliminator\_max\_num\_tries

**Description:**

Control the maximum number of times the eliminator is tried.

**Possible Values:**

A negative value implies MOSEK decides maximum number of times.

**Default value:**

-1

**B.2.118 iparam.presolve\_eliminator\_use****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.presolve\_eliminator\_use

**Description:**

Controls whether free or implied free variables are eliminated from the problem.

**Possible values:**

- **onoffkey.off** Switch the option off.
- **onoffkey.on** Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

**onoffkey.on**

**B.2.119 iparam.presolve\_level****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.presolve\_level

**Description:**

Currently not used.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between -inf and +inf.

**Default value:**

-1

**B.2.120 iparam.presolve\_lindep\_abs\_work\_trh****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.presolve\_lindep\_abs\_work\_trh

**Description:**

The linear dependency check is potentially computationally expensive.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

100

**B.2.121 iparam.presolve\_lindep\_rel\_work\_trh****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.presolve\_lindep\_rel\_work\_trh

**Description:**

The linear dependency check is potentially computationally expensive.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

100

**B.2.122 iparam.presolve\_lindep\_use****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.presolve\_lindep\_use

**Description:**

Controls whether the linear constraints are checked for linear dependencies.

**Possible values:**

- **onoffkey.off** Switch the option off.
- **onoffkey.on** Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

**onoffkey.on**



**B.2.123 iparam.presolve\_max\_num\_reductions****Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.presolve_max_num_reductions`

**Description:**

Controls the maximum number reductions performed by the presolve. The value of the parameter is normally only changed in connection with debugging. A negative value implies that an infinite number of reductions are allowed.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between -inf and +inf.

**Default value:**

-1

**B.2.124 iparam.presolve\_use****Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.presolve_use`

**Description:**

Controls whether the presolve is applied to a problem before it is optimized.

**Possible values:**

- `presolvemode.free` It is decided automatically whether to presolve before the problem is optimized.
- `presolvemode.off` The problem is not presolved before it is optimized.
- `presolvemode.on` The problem is presolved before it is optimized.

**Default value:**

`presolvemode.free`

**B.2.125 iparam.primal\_repair\_optimizer****Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.primal_repair_optimizer`

**Description:**

Controls which optimizer that is used to find the optimal repair.

**Possible values:**

- `optimizertype.concurrent` The optimizer for nonconvex nonlinear problems.

- `optimizertype.conic` The optimizer for problems having conic constraints.
- `optimizertype.dual_simplex` The dual simplex optimizer is used.
- `optimizertype.free` The optimizer is chosen automatically.
- `optimizertype.free_simplex` One of the simplex optimizers is used.
- `optimizertype.intpnt` The interior-point optimizer is used.
- `optimizertype.mixed_int` The mixed-integer optimizer.
- `optimizertype.mixed_int_conic` The mixed-integer optimizer for conic and linear problems.
- `optimizertype.network_primal_simplex` The network primal simplex optimizer is used. It is only applicable to pure network problems.
- `optimizertype.nonconvex` The optimizer for nonconvex nonlinear problems.
- `optimizertype.primal_dual_simplex` The primal dual simplex optimizer is used.
- `optimizertype.primal_simplex` The primal simplex optimizer is used.

**Default value:**

`optimizertype.free`

### B.2.126 `iparam.qo_separable_reformulation`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.qo_separable_reformulation`

**Description:**

Determine if Quadratic programming problems should be reformulated to separable form.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.off`

### B.2.127 `iparam.read_anz`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.read_anz`

**Description:**

Expected maximum number of  $A$  non-zeros to be read. The option is used only by fast MPS and LP file readers.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

100000

**B.2.128 iparam.read\_con****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.read\_con

**Description:**

Expected maximum number of constraints to be read. The option is only used by fast MPS and LP file readers.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

10000

**B.2.129 iparam.read\_cone****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.read\_cone

**Description:**

Expected maximum number of conic constraints to be read. The option is used only by fast MPS and LP file readers.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

2500

**B.2.130 iparam.read\_data\_compressed****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.read\_data\_compressed

**Description:**

If this option is turned on, it is assumed that the data file is compressed.

**Possible values:**

- `compresstype.free` The type of compression used is chosen automatically.
- `compresstype.gzip` The type of compression used is gzip compatible.
- `compresstype.none` No compression is used.

**Default value:**

`compresstype.free`

**B.2.131 `iparam.read_data_format`****Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.read_data_format`

**Description:**

Format of the data file to be read.

**Possible values:**

- `dataformat.cb` Conic benchmark format.
- `dataformat.extension` The file extension is used to determine the data file format.
- `dataformat.free_mps` The data data a free MPS formatted file.
- `dataformat.lp` The data file is LP formatted.
- `dataformat.mps` The data file is MPS formatted.
- `dataformat.op` The data file is an optimization problem formatted file.
- `dataformat.task` Generic task dump file.
- `dataformat.xml` The data file is an XML formatted file.

**Default value:**

`dataformat.extension`

**B.2.132 `iparam.read_debug`****Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.read_debug`

**Description:**

Turns on additional debugging information when reading files.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.off`

**B.2.133 iparam.read\_keep\_free\_con****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.read\_keep\_free\_con

**Description:**

Controls whether the free constraints are included in the problem.

**Possible values:**

- **onoffkey.off** Switch the option off.
- **onoffkey.on** Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

**onoffkey.off**

**B.2.134 iparam.read\_lp\_drop\_new\_vars\_in\_bou****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.read\_lp\_drop\_new\_vars\_in\_bou

**Description:**

If this option is turned on, MOSEK will drop variables that are defined for the first time in the bounds section.

**Possible values:**

- **onoffkey.off** Switch the option off.
- **onoffkey.on** Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

**onoffkey.off**

**B.2.135 iparam.read\_lp\_quoted\_names****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.read\_lp\_quoted\_names

**Description:**

If a name is in quotes when reading an LP file, the quotes will be removed.

**Possible values:**

- **onoffkey.off** Switch the option off.

- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

### B.2.136 `iparam.read_mps_format`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.read_mps_format`

**Description:**

Controls how strictly the MPS file reader interprets the MPS format.

**Possible values:**

- `mpsformat.free` It is assumed that the input file satisfies the free MPS format. This implies that spaces are not allowed in names. Otherwise the format is free.
- `mpsformat.relaxed` It is assumed that the input file satisfies a slightly relaxed version of the MPS format.
- `mpsformat.strict` It is assumed that the input file satisfies the MPS format strictly.

**Default value:**

`mpsformat.relaxed`

### B.2.137 `iparam.read_mps_keep_int`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.read_mps_keep_int`

**Description:**

Controls whether MOSEK should keep the integer restrictions on the variables while reading the MPS file.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

**B.2.138 iparam.read\_mps\_obj\_sense****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.read\_mps\_obj\_sense

**Description:**

If turned on, the MPS reader uses the objective sense section. Otherwise the MPS reader ignores it.

**Possible values:**

- **onoffkey.off** Switch the option off.
- **onoffkey.on** Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

**onoffkey.on**

**B.2.139 iparam.read\_mps\_relax****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.read\_mps\_relax

**Description:**

If this option is turned on, then mixed integer constraints are ignored when a problem is read.

**Possible values:**

- **onoffkey.off** Switch the option off.
- **onoffkey.on** Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

**onoffkey.on**

**B.2.140 iparam.read\_mps\_width****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.read\_mps\_width

**Description:**

Controls the maximal number of characters allowed in one line of the MPS file.

**Possible Values:**

Any positive number greater than 80.

**Default value:**

1024

**B.2.141 iparam.read\_qnz****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.read\_qnz

**Description:**

Expected maximum number of  $Q$  non-zeros to be read. The option is used only by MPS and LP file readers.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

20000

**B.2.142 iparam.read\_task\_ignore\_param****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.read\_task\_ignore\_param

**Description:**

Controls whether MOSEK should ignore the parameter setting defined in the task file and use the default parameter setting instead.

**Possible values:**

- **onoffkey.off** Switch the option off.
- **onoffkey.on** Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

**onoffkey.off**

**B.2.143 iparam.read\_var****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.read\_var

**Description:**

Expected maximum number of variable to be read. The option is used only by MPS and LP file readers.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

10000



**B.2.144 iparam.sensitivity\_all****Corresponding constant:**`iparam.sensitivity_all`**Description:**

If set to `onoffkey.on`, then `Task.sensitivityreport` analyzes all bounds and variables instead of reading a specification from the file.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**`onoffkey.off`**B.2.145 iparam.sensitivity\_optimizer****Corresponding constant:**`iparam.sensitivity_optimizer`**Description:**

Controls which optimizer is used for optimal partition sensitivity analysis.

**Possible values:**

- `optimizertype.concurrent` The optimizer for nonconvex nonlinear problems.
- `optimizertype.conic` The optimizer for problems having conic constraints.
- `optimizertype.dual_simplex` The dual simplex optimizer is used.
- `optimizertype.free` The optimizer is chosen automatically.
- `optimizertype.free_simplex` One of the simplex optimizers is used.
- `optimizertype.intpnt` The interior-point optimizer is used.
- `optimizertype.mixed_int` The mixed-integer optimizer.
- `optimizertype.mixed_int_conic` The mixed-integer optimizer for conic and linear problems.
- `optimizertype.network_primal_simplex` The network primal simplex optimizer is used. It is only applicable to pure network problems.
- `optimizertype.nonconvex` The optimizer for nonconvex nonlinear problems.
- `optimizertype.primal_dual_simplex` The primal dual simplex optimizer is used.
- `optimizertype.primal_simplex` The primal simplex optimizer is used.

**Default value:**`optimizertype.free_simplex`

**B.2.146** `iparam.sensitivity_type`**Corresponding constant:**`iparam.sensitivity_type`**Description:**

Controls which type of sensitivity analysis is to be performed.

**Possible values:**

- `sensitivitytype.basis` Basis sensitivity analysis is performed.
- `sensitivitytype.optimal_partition` Optimal partition sensitivity analysis is performed.

**Default value:**`sensitivitytype.basis`**B.2.147** `iparam.sim_basis_factor_use`**Corresponding constant:**`iparam.sim_basis_factor_use`**Description:**

Controls whether a (LU) factorization of the basis is used in a hot-start. Forcing a refactorization sometimes improves the stability of the simplex optimizers, but in most cases there is a performance penalty.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**`onoffkey.on`**B.2.148** `iparam.sim_degen`**Corresponding constant:**`iparam.sim_degen`**Description:**

Controls how aggressively degeneration is handled.

**Possible values:**

- `simdegen.aggressive` The simplex optimizer should use an aggressive degeneration strategy.
- `simdegen.free` The simplex optimizer chooses the degeneration strategy.
- `simdegen.minimum` The simplex optimizer should use a minimum degeneration strategy.
- `simdegen.moderate` The simplex optimizer should use a moderate degeneration strategy.
- `simdegen.none` The simplex optimizer should use no degeneration strategy.

**Default value:**

`simdegen.free`

### B.2.149 `iparam.sim_dual_crash`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.sim_dual_crash`

**Description:**

Controls whether crashing is performed in the dual simplex optimizer.

In general if a basis consists of more than  $(100 - \text{this parameter value})\%$  fixed variables, then a crash will be performed.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

90

### B.2.150 `iparam.sim_dual_phaseone_method`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.sim_dual_phaseone_method`

**Description:**

An experimental feature.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and 10.

**Default value:**

0

**B.2.151 iparam.sim\_dual\_restrict\_selection****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.sim\_dual\_restrict\_selection

**Description:**

The dual simplex optimizer can use a so-called restricted selection/pricing strategy to choose the outgoing variable. Hence, if restricted selection is applied, then the dual simplex optimizer first chooses a subset of all the potential outgoing variables. Next, for some time it will choose the outgoing variable only among the subset. From time to time the subset is redefined.

A larger value of this parameter implies that the optimizer will be more aggressive in its restriction strategy, i.e. a value of 0 implies that the restriction strategy is not applied at all.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and 100.

**Default value:**

50

**B.2.152 iparam.sim\_dual\_selection****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.sim\_dual\_selection

**Description:**

Controls the choice of the incoming variable, known as the selection strategy, in the dual simplex optimizer.

**Possible values:**

- **simselectype.ase** The optimizer uses approximate steepest-edge pricing.
- **simselectype.devex** The optimizer uses devex steepest-edge pricing (or if it is not available an approximate steep-edge selection).
- **simselectype.free** The optimizer chooses the pricing strategy.
- **simselectype.full** The optimizer uses full pricing.
- **simselectype.partial** The optimizer uses a partial selection approach. The approach is usually beneficial if the number of variables is much larger than the number of constraints.
- **simselectype.se** The optimizer uses steepest-edge selection (or if it is not available an approximate steep-edge selection).

**Default value:**

**simselectype.free**

**B.2.153 iparam.sim\_exploit\_dupvec****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.sim\_exploit\_dupvec

**Description:**

Controls if the simplex optimizers are allowed to exploit duplicated columns.

**Possible values:**

- **simdupvec.free** The simplex optimizer can choose freely.
- **simdupvec.off** Disallow the simplex optimizer to exploit duplicated columns.
- **simdupvec.on** Allow the simplex optimizer to exploit duplicated columns.

**Default value:**

**simdupvec.off**

**B.2.154 iparam.sim\_hotstart****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.sim\_hotstart

**Description:**

Controls the type of hot-start that the simplex optimizer perform.

**Possible values:**

- **simhotstart.free** The simplex optimize chooses the hot-start type.
- **simhotstart.none** The simplex optimizer performs a coldstart.
- **simhotstart.status\_keys** Only the status keys of the constraints and variables are used to choose the type of hot-start.

**Default value:**

**simhotstart.free**

**B.2.155 iparam.sim\_hotstart\_lu****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.sim\_hotstart\_lu

**Description:**

Determines if the simplex optimizer should exploit the initial factorization.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

### B.2.156 `iparam.sim_integer`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.sim_integer`

**Description:**

An experimental feature.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and 10.

**Default value:**

0

### B.2.157 `iparam.sim_max_iterations`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.sim_max_iterations`

**Description:**

Maximum number of iterations that can be used by a simplex optimizer.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and  $+\infty$ .

**Default value:**

10000000

### B.2.158 `iparam.sim_max_num_setbacks`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.sim_max_num_setbacks`

**Description:**

Controls how many set-backs are allowed within a simplex optimizer. A set-back is an event where the optimizer moves in the wrong direction. This is impossible in theory but may happen due to numerical problems.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

250

**B.2.159 iparam.sim\_non\_singular****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.sim\_non\_singular

**Description:**

Controls if the simplex optimizer ensures a non-singular basis, if possible.

**Possible values:**

- **onoffkey.off** Switch the option off.
- **onoffkey.on** Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

**onoffkey.on**

**B.2.160 iparam.sim\_primal\_crash****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.sim\_primal\_crash

**Description:**

Controls whether crashing is performed in the primal simplex optimizer.

In general, if a basis consists of more than (100-this parameter value)% fixed variables, then a crash will be performed.

**Possible Values:**

Any nonnegative integer value.

**Default value:**

90

**B.2.161 `iparam.sim_primal_phaseone_method`****Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.sim_primal_phaseone_method`

**Description:**

An experimental feature.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and 10.

**Default value:**

0

**B.2.162 `iparam.sim_primal_restrict_selection`****Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.sim_primal_restrict_selection`

**Description:**

The primal simplex optimizer can use a so-called restricted selection/pricing strategy to choose the outgoing variable. Hence, if restricted selection is applied, then the primal simplex optimizer first chooses a subset of all the potential incoming variables. Next, for some time it will choose the incoming variable only among the subset. From time to time the subset is redefined.

A larger value of this parameter implies that the optimizer will be more aggressive in its restriction strategy, i.e. a value of 0 implies that the restriction strategy is not applied at all.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and 100.

**Default value:**

50

**B.2.163 `iparam.sim_primal_selection`****Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.sim_primal_selection`

**Description:**

Controls the choice of the incoming variable, known as the selection strategy, in the primal simplex optimizer.

**Possible values:**

- `simseltype.ase` The optimizer uses approximate steepest-edge pricing.



- `simseltype.devex` The optimizer uses devex steepest-edge pricing (or if it is not available an approximate steep-edge selection).
- `simseltype.free` The optimizer chooses the pricing strategy.
- `simseltype.full` The optimizer uses full pricing.
- `simseltype.partial` The optimizer uses a partial selection approach. The approach is usually beneficial if the number of variables is much larger than the number of constraints.
- `simseltype.se` The optimizer uses steepest-edge selection (or if it is not available an approximate steep-edge selection).

**Default value:**

`simseltype.free`

### B.2.164 `iparam.sim_refactor_freq`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.sim_refactor_freq`

**Description:**

Controls how frequent the basis is refactorized. The value 0 means that the optimizer determines the best point of refactorization.

It is strongly recommended NOT to change this parameter.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

0

### B.2.165 `iparam.sim_reformulation`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.sim_reformulation`

**Description:**

Controls if the simplex optimizers are allowed to reformulate the problem.

**Possible values:**

- `simreform.aggressive` The simplex optimizer should use an aggressive reformulation strategy.
- `simreform.free` The simplex optimizer can choose freely.
- `simreform.off` Disallow the simplex optimizer to reformulate the problem.

- `simreform.on` Allow the simplex optimizer to reformulate the problem.

**Default value:**

`simreform.off`

### B.2.166 `iparam.sim_save_lu`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.sim_save_lu`

**Description:**

Controls if the LU factorization stored should be replaced with the LU factorization corresponding to the initial basis.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.off`

### B.2.167 `iparam.sim_scaling`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.sim_scaling`

**Description:**

Controls how much effort is used in scaling the problem before a simplex optimizer is used.

**Possible values:**

- `scalingtype.aggressive` A very aggressive scaling is performed.
- `scalingtype.free` The optimizer chooses the scaling heuristic.
- `scalingtype.moderate` A conservative scaling is performed.
- `scalingtype.none` No scaling is performed.

**Default value:**

`scalingtype.free`

**B.2.168 iparam.sim\_scaling\_method****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.sim\_scaling\_method

**Description:**

Controls how the problem is scaled before a simplex optimizer is used.

**Possible values:**

- `scalingmethod.free` The optimizer chooses the scaling heuristic.
- `scalingmethod.pow2` Scales only with power of 2 leaving the mantissa untouched.

**Default value:**

`scalingmethod.pow2`

**B.2.169 iparam.sim\_solve\_form****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.sim\_solve\_form

**Description:**

Controls whether the primal or the dual problem is solved by the primal-/dual- simplex optimizer.

**Possible values:**

- `solveform.dual` The optimizer should solve the dual problem.
- `solveform.free` The optimizer is free to solve either the primal or the dual problem.
- `solveform.primal` The optimizer should solve the primal problem.

**Default value:**

`solveform.free`

**B.2.170 iparam.sim\_stability\_priority****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.sim\_stability\_priority

**Description:**

Controls how high priority the numerical stability should be given.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and 100.

**Default value:**

50

**B.2.171 iparam.sim\_switch\_optimizer****Corresponding constant:**`iparam.sim_switch_optimizer`**Description:**

The simplex optimizer sometimes chooses to solve the dual problem instead of the primal problem. This implies that if you have chosen to use the dual simplex optimizer and the problem is dualized, then it actually makes sense to use the primal simplex optimizer instead. If this parameter is on and the problem is dualized and furthermore the simplex optimizer is chosen to be the primal (dual) one, then it is switched to the dual (primal).

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**`onoffkey.off`**B.2.172 iparam.sol\_filter\_keep\_basic****Corresponding constant:**`iparam.sol_filter_keep_basic`**Description:**

If turned on, then basic and super basic constraints and variables are written to the solution file independent of the filter setting.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**`onoffkey.off`**B.2.173 iparam.sol\_filter\_keep\_ranged****Corresponding constant:**`iparam.sol_filter_keep_ranged`**Description:**

If turned on, then ranged constraints and variables are written to the solution file independent of the filter setting.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.off`

**B.2.174 iparam.sol\_read\_name\_width****Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.sol_read_name_width`

**Description:**

When a solution is read by MOSEK and some constraint, variable or cone names contain blanks, then a maximum name width must be specified. A negative value implies that no name contain blanks.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between -inf and +inf.

**Default value:**

-1

**B.2.175 iparam.sol\_read\_width****Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.sol_read_width`

**Description:**

Controls the maximal acceptable width of line in the solutions when read by MOSEK.

**Possible Values:**

Any positive number greater than 80.

**Default value:**

1024

**B.2.176 iparam.solution\_callback****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.solution\_callback

**Description:**

Indicates whether solution call-backs will be performed during the optimization.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.off`

**B.2.177 iparam.timing\_level****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.timing\_level

**Description:**

Controls the a amount of timing performed inside MOSEK.

**Possible Values:**

Any integer greater or equal to 0.

**Default value:**

1

**B.2.178 iparam.warning\_level****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.warning\_level

**Description:**

Deprecated and not in use

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

1

**B.2.179 iparam.write\_bas\_constraints****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.write\_bas\_constraints

**Description:**

Controls whether the constraint section is written to the basic solution file.

**Possible values:**

- **onoffkey.off** Switch the option off.
- **onoffkey.on** Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

**onoffkey.on**

**B.2.180 iparam.write\_bas\_head****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.write\_bas\_head

**Description:**

Controls whether the header section is written to the basic solution file.

**Possible values:**

- **onoffkey.off** Switch the option off.
- **onoffkey.on** Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

**onoffkey.on**

**B.2.181 iparam.write\_bas\_variables****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.write\_bas\_variables

**Description:**

Controls whether the variables section is written to the basic solution file.

**Possible values:**

- **onoffkey.off** Switch the option off.
- **onoffkey.on** Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

**onoffkey.on**

**B.2.182 iparam.write\_data\_compressed****Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.write_data_compressed`

**Description:**

Controls whether the data file is compressed while it is written. 0 means no compression while higher values mean more compression.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

0

**B.2.183 iparam.write\_data\_format****Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.write_data_format`

**Description:**

Controls the data format when a task is written using `Task.writedata`.

**Possible values:**

- `dataformat.cb` Conic benchmark format.
- `dataformat.extension` The file extension is used to determine the data file format.
- `dataformat.free_mps` The data data a free MPS formatted file.
- `dataformat.lp` The data file is LP formatted.
- `dataformat.mps` The data file is MPS formatted.
- `dataformat.op` The data file is an optimization problem formatted file.
- `dataformat.task` Generic task dump file.
- `dataformat.xml` The data file is an XML formatted file.

**Default value:**

`dataformat.extension`



**B.2.184 iparam.write\_data\_param****Corresponding constant:**`iparam.write_data_param`**Description:**

If this option is turned on the parameter settings are written to the data file as parameters.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**`onoffkey.off`**B.2.185 iparam.write\_free\_con****Corresponding constant:**`iparam.write_free_con`**Description:**

Controls whether the free constraints are written to the data file.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**`onoffkey.off`**B.2.186 iparam.write\_generic\_names****Corresponding constant:**`iparam.write_generic_names`**Description:**

Controls whether the generic names or user-defined names are used in the data file.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**`onoffkey.off`

**B.2.187 iparam.write\_generic\_names\_io****Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.write_generic_names_io`

**Description:**

Index origin used in generic names.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and  $+\infty$ .

**Default value:**

1

**B.2.188 iparam.write\_ignore\_incompatible\_conic\_items****Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.write_ignore_incompatible_conic_items`

**Description:**

If the output format is not compatible with conic quadratic problems this parameter controls if the writer ignores the conic parts or produces an error.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.off`

**B.2.189 iparam.write\_ignore\_incompatible\_items****Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.write_ignore_incompatible_items`

**Description:**

Controls if the writer ignores incompatible problem items when writing files.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.off`

**B.2.190 iparam.write\_ignore\_incompatible\_nl\_items****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.write\_ignore\_incompatible\_nl\_items

**Description:**

Controls if the writer ignores general non-linear terms or produces an error.

**Possible values:**

- **onoffkey.off** Switch the option off.
- **onoffkey.on** Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

**onoffkey.off**

**B.2.191 iparam.write\_ignore\_incompatible\_psd\_items****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.write\_ignore\_incompatible\_psd\_items

**Description:**

If the output format is not compatible with semidefinite problems this parameter controls if the writer ignores the conic parts or produces an error.

**Possible values:**

- **onoffkey.off** Switch the option off.
- **onoffkey.on** Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

**onoffkey.off**

**B.2.192 iparam.write\_int\_constraints****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.write\_int\_constraints

**Description:**

Controls whether the constraint section is written to the integer solution file.

**Possible values:**

- **onoffkey.off** Switch the option off.

- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

### B.2.193 `iparam.write_int_head`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.write_int_head`

**Description:**

Controls whether the header section is written to the integer solution file.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

### B.2.194 `iparam.write_int_variables`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.write_int_variables`

**Description:**

Controls whether the variables section is written to the integer solution file.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

### B.2.195 `iparam.write_lp_line_width`

**Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.write_lp_line_width`

**Description:**

Maximum width of line in an LP file written by MOSEK.

**Possible Values:**

Any positive number.

**Default value:**

80

**B.2.196 iparam.write\_lp\_quoted\_names****Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.write_lp_quoted_names`

**Description:**

If this option is turned on, then MOSEK will quote invalid LP names when writing an LP file.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

**B.2.197 iparam.write\_lp\_strict\_format****Corresponding constant:**

`iparam.write_lp_strict_format`

**Description:**

Controls whether LP output files satisfy the LP format strictly.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.off`

**B.2.198 iparam.write\_lp\_terms\_per\_line****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.write\_lp\_terms\_per\_line

**Description:**

Maximum number of terms on a single line in an LP file written by MOSEK. 0 means unlimited.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

10

**B.2.199 iparam.write\_mps\_int****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.write\_mps\_int

**Description:**

Controls if marker records are written to the MPS file to indicate whether variables are integer restricted.

**Possible values:**

- **onoffkey.off** Switch the option off.
- **onoffkey.on** Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

**onoffkey.on**

**B.2.200 iparam.write\_precision****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.write\_precision

**Description:**

Controls the precision with which **double** numbers are printed in the MPS data file. In general it is not worthwhile to use a value higher than 15.

**Possible Values:**

Any number between 0 and +inf.

**Default value:**

8

**B.2.201 iparam.write\_sol\_barvariables****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.write\_sol\_barvariables

**Description:**

Controls whether the symmetric matrix variables section is written to the solution file.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

**B.2.202 iparam.write\_sol\_constraints****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.write\_sol\_constraints

**Description:**

Controls whether the constraint section is written to the solution file.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

**B.2.203 iparam.write\_sol\_head****Corresponding constant:**

iparam.write\_sol\_head

**Description:**

Controls whether the header section is written to the solution file.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**

`onoffkey.on`

**B.2.204** `iparam.write_sol_ignore_invalid_names`**Corresponding constant:**`iparam.write_sol_ignore_invalid_names`**Description:**

Even if the names are invalid MPS names, then they are employed when writing the solution file.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**`onoffkey.off`**B.2.205** `iparam.write_sol_variables`**Corresponding constant:**`iparam.write_sol_variables`**Description:**

Controls whether the variables section is written to the solution file.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**`onoffkey.on`**B.2.206** `iparam.write_task_inc_sol`**Corresponding constant:**`iparam.write_task_inc_sol`**Description:**

Controls whether the solutions are stored in the task file too.

**Possible values:**

- `onoffkey.off` Switch the option off.
- `onoffkey.on` Switch the option on.

**Default value:**`onoffkey.on`



### B.2.207 iparam.write\_xml\_mode

**Corresponding constant:**

iparam.write\_xml\_mode

**Description:**

Controls if linear coefficients should be written by row or column when writing in the XML file format.

**Possible values:**

- `xmlwriteroutputtype.col` Write in column order.
- `xmlwriteroutputtype.row` Write in row order.

**Default value:**

`xmlwriteroutputtype.row`

## B.3 sparam: String parameter types

### B.3.1 sparam.bas\_sol\_file\_name

**Corresponding constant:**

sparam.bas\_sol\_file\_name

**Description:**

Name of the `bas` solution file.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid file name.

**Default value:**

`""`

### B.3.2 sparam.data\_file\_name

**Corresponding constant:**

sparam.data\_file\_name

**Description:**

Data are read and written to this file.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid file name.

**Default value:**

`""`

### B.3.3 `sparam.debug_file_name`

**Corresponding constant:**

`sparam.debug_file_name`

**Description:**

MOSEK debug file.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid file name.

**Default value:**

`""`

### B.3.4 `sparam.feasrepair_name_prefix`

**Corresponding constant:**

`sparam.feasrepair_name_prefix`

**Description:**

If the function `Task.relaxprimal` adds new constraints to the problem, then they are prefixed by the value of this parameter.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid string.

**Default value:**

`"MSK-"`

### B.3.5 `sparam.feasrepair_name_separator`

**Corresponding constant:**

`sparam.feasrepair_name_separator`

**Description:**

Separator string for names of constraints and variables generated by `Task.relaxprimal`.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid string.

**Default value:**

`"_"`

**B.3.6 sparam.feasrepair\_name\_wsumviol****Corresponding constant:**

sparam.feasrepair\_name\_wsumviol

**Description:**

The constraint and variable associated with the total weighted sum of violations are each given the name of this parameter postfixed with **CON** and **VAR** respectively.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid string.

**Default value:**

"WSUMVIOL"

**B.3.7 sparam.int\_sol\_file\_name****Corresponding constant:**

sparam.int\_sol\_file\_name

**Description:**

Name of the **int** solution file.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid file name.

**Default value:**

""

**B.3.8 sparam.itr\_sol\_file\_name****Corresponding constant:**

sparam.itr\_sol\_file\_name

**Description:**

Name of the **itr** solution file.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid file name.

**Default value:**

""

### B.3.9 `sparam.mio_debug_string`

**Corresponding constant:**

`sparam.mio_debug_string`

**Description:**

For internal use only.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid string.

**Default value:**

`""`

### B.3.10 `sparam.param_comment_sign`

**Corresponding constant:**

`sparam.param_comment_sign`

**Description:**

Only the first character in this string is used. It is considered as a start of comment sign in the MOSEK parameter file. Spaces are ignored in the string.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid string.

**Default value:**

`"%/"`

### B.3.11 `sparam.param_read_file_name`

**Corresponding constant:**

`sparam.param_read_file_name`

**Description:**

Modifications to the parameter database is read from this file.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid file name.

**Default value:**

`""`

**B.3.12 sparam.param\_write\_file\_name****Corresponding constant:**

sparam.param\_write\_file\_name

**Description:**

The parameter database is written to this file.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid file name.

**Default value:**

""

**B.3.13 sparam.read\_mps\_bou\_name****Corresponding constant:**

sparam.read\_mps\_bou\_name

**Description:**

Name of the BOUNDS vector used. An empty name means that the first BOUNDS vector is used.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid MPS name.

**Default value:**

""

**B.3.14 sparam.read\_mps\_obj\_name****Corresponding constant:**

sparam.read\_mps\_obj\_name

**Description:**

Name of the free constraint used as objective function. An empty name means that the first constraint is used as objective function.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid MPS name.

**Default value:**

""

**B.3.15** `sparam.read_mps_ran_name`**Corresponding constant:**`sparam.read_mps_ran_name`**Description:**

Name of the RANGE vector used. An empty name means that the first RANGE vector is used.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid MPS name.

**Default value:**`""`**B.3.16** `sparam.read_mps_rhs_name`**Corresponding constant:**`sparam.read_mps_rhs_name`**Description:**

Name of the RHS used. An empty name means that the first RHS vector is used.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid MPS name.

**Default value:**`""`**B.3.17** `sparam.sensitivity_file_name`**Corresponding constant:**`sparam.sensitivity_file_name`**Description:**

If defined `Task.sensitivityreport` reads this file as a sensitivity analysis data file specifying the type of analysis to be done.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid string.

**Default value:**`""`

**B.3.18 sparam.sensitivity\_res\_file\_name****Corresponding constant:**

sparam.sensitivity\_res\_file\_name

**Description:**

If this is a nonempty string, then **Task.sensitivityreport** writes results to this file.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid string.

**Default value:**

""

**B.3.19 sparam.sol\_filter\_xc\_low****Corresponding constant:**

sparam.sol\_filter\_xc\_low

**Description:**

A filter used to determine which constraints should be listed in the solution file. A value of "0.5" means that all constraints having  $xc[i] > 0.5$  should be listed, whereas "+0.5" means that all constraints having  $xc[i] \geq b1c[i] + 0.5$  should be listed. An empty filter means that no filter is applied.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid filter.

**Default value:**

""

**B.3.20 sparam.sol\_filter\_xc\_upr****Corresponding constant:**

sparam.sol\_filter\_xc\_upr

**Description:**

A filter used to determine which constraints should be listed in the solution file. A value of "0.5" means that all constraints having  $xc[i] < 0.5$  should be listed, whereas "-0.5" means all constraints having  $xc[i] \leq buc[i] - 0.5$  should be listed. An empty filter means that no filter is applied.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid filter.

**Default value:**

""

**B.3.21 sparam.sol\_filter\_xx\_low****Corresponding constant:**

sparam.sol\_filter\_xx\_low

**Description:**

A filter used to determine which variables should be listed in the solution file. A value of "0.5" means that all constraints having  $xx[j] \geq 0.5$  should be listed, whereas "+0.5" means that all constraints having  $xx[j] \geq blx[j] + 0.5$  should be listed. An empty filter means no filter is applied.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid filter.

**Default value:**

""

**B.3.22 sparam.sol\_filter\_xx\_upr****Corresponding constant:**

sparam.sol\_filter\_xx\_upr

**Description:**

A filter used to determine which variables should be listed in the solution file. A value of "0.5" means that all constraints having  $xx[j] < 0.5$  should be printed, whereas "-0.5" means all constraints having  $xx[j] \leq bux[j] - 0.5$  should be listed. An empty filter means no filter is applied.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid file name.

**Default value:**

""

**B.3.23 sparam.stat\_file\_name****Corresponding constant:**

sparam.stat\_file\_name

**Description:**

Statistics file name.



**Possible Values:**

Any valid file name.

**Default value:**

""

**B.3.24 sparam.stat\_key****Corresponding constant:**

sparam.stat\_key

**Description:**

Key used when writing the summary file.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid XML string.

**Default value:**

""

**B.3.25 sparam.stat\_name****Corresponding constant:**

sparam.stat\_name

**Description:**

Name used when writing the statistics file.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid XML string.

**Default value:**

""

**B.3.26 sparam.write\_lp\_gen\_var\_name****Corresponding constant:**

sparam.write\_lp\_gen\_var\_name

**Description:**

Sometimes when an LP file is written additional variables must be inserted. They will have the prefix denoted by this parameter.

**Possible Values:**

Any valid string.

**Default value:**

"xmskgen"

## Appendix C

# Response codes

Response codes ordered by name.

`rescode.err_ad_invalid_codelist`

The code list data was invalid.

`rescode.err_ad_invalid_operand`

The code list data was invalid. An unknown operand was used.

`rescode.err_ad_invalid_operator`

The code list data was invalid. An unknown operator was used.

`rescode.err_ad_missing_operand`

The code list data was invalid. Missing operand for operator.

`rescode.err_ad_missing_return`

The code list data was invalid. Missing return operation in function.

`rescode.err_api_array_too_small`

An input array was too short.

`rescode.err_api_cb_connect`

Failed to connect a callback object.

`rescode.err_api_fatal_error`

An internal error occurred in the API. Please report this problem.

`rescode.err_api_internal`

An internal fatal error occurred in an interface function.

`rescode.err_arg_is_too_large`

The value of a argument is too small.

`rescode.err_arg_is_too_small`

The value of a argument is too small.

`rescode.err_argument_dimension`

A function argument is of incorrect dimension.

`rescode.err_argument_is_too_large`

The value of a function argument is too large.

`rescode.err_argument_lenneq`

Incorrect length of arguments.

`rescode.err_argument_perm_array`

An invalid permutation array is specified.

`rescode.err_argument_type`

Incorrect argument type.

`rescode.err_bar_var_dim`

The dimension of a symmetric matrix variable has to greater than 0.

`rescode.err_basis`

An invalid basis is specified. Either too many or too few basis variables are specified.

`rescode.err_basis_factor`

The factorization of the basis is invalid.

`rescode.err_basis_singular`

The basis is singular and hence cannot be factored.

`rescode.err_blank_name`

An all blank name has been specified.

`rescode.err_cannot_clone_nl`

A task with a nonlinear function call-back cannot be cloned.

`rescode.err_cannot_handle_nl`

A function cannot handle a task with nonlinear function call-backs.

`rescode.err_cbf_duplicate_acoord`

Duplicate index in ACOORD.

`rescode.err_cbf_duplicate_bcoord`

Duplicate index in BCOORD.

`rescode.err_cbf_duplicate_con`

Duplicate CON keyword.

`rescode.err_cbf_duplicate_int`  
Duplicate INT keyword.

`rescode.err_cbf_duplicate_obj`  
Duplicate OBJ keyword.

`rescode.err_cbf_duplicate_objcoord`  
Duplicate index in OBJCOORD.

`rescode.err_cbf_duplicate_var`  
Duplicate VAR keyword.

`rescode.err_cbf_invalid_con_type`  
Invalid constraint type.

`rescode.err_cbf_invalid_domain_dimension`  
Invalid domain dimension.

`rescode.err_cbf_invalid_int_index`  
Invalid INT index.

`rescode.err_cbf_invalid_var_type`  
Invalid variable type.

`rescode.err_cbf_no_variables`  
No variables are specified.

`rescode.err_cbf_no_version_specified`  
No version specified.

`rescode.err_cbf_obj_sense`  
An invalid objective sense is specified.

`rescode.err_cbf_parse`  
An error occurred while parsing an CBF file.

`rescode.err_cbf_syntax`  
Invalid syntax.

`rescode.err_cbf_too_few_constraints`  
Too few constraints defined.

`rescode.err_cbf_too_few_ints`  
Too few ints are specified.

`rescode.err_cbf_too_few_variables`  
Too few variables defined.

`rescode.err_cbf_too_many_constraints`

Too many constraints specified.

`rescode.err_cbf_too_many_ints`

Too many ints are specified.

`rescode.err_cbf_too_many_variables`

Too many variables specified.

`rescode.err_cbf_unsupported`

Unsupported feature is present.

`rescode.err_con_q_not_nsd`

The quadratic constraint matrix is not negative semidefinite as expected for a constraint with finite lower bound. This results in a nonconvex problem. The parameter `dparam.check_convexity_rel_tol` can be used to relax the convexity check.

`rescode.err_con_q_not_psd`

The quadratic constraint matrix is not positive semidefinite as expected for a constraint with finite upper bound. This results in a nonconvex problem. The parameter `dparam.check_convexity_rel_tol` can be used to relax the convexity check.

`rescode.err_concurrent_optimizer`

An unsupported optimizer was chosen for use with the concurrent optimizer.

`rescode.err_cone_index`

An index of a non-existing cone has been specified.

`rescode.err_cone_overlap`

A new cone which variables overlap with an existing cone has been specified.

`rescode.err_cone_overlap_append`

The cone to be appended has one variable which is already member of another cone.

`rescode.err_cone_rep_var`

A variable is included multiple times in the cone.

`rescode.err_cone_size`

A cone with too few members is specified.

`rescode.err_cone_type`

Invalid cone type specified.

`rescode.err_cone_type_str`

Invalid cone type specified.

`rescode.err_data_file_ext`

The data file format cannot be determined from the file name.

`rescode.err_dup_name`

The same name was used multiple times for the same problem item type.

`rescode.err_duplicate_barvariable_names`

Two barvariable names are identical.

`rescode.err_duplicate_cone_names`

Two cone names are identical.

`rescode.err_duplicate_constraint_names`

Two constraint names are identical.

`rescode.err_duplicate_variable_names`

Two variable names are identical.

`rescode.err_end_of_file`

End of file reached.

`rescode.err_factor`

An error occurred while factorizing a matrix.

`rescode.err_feasrepair_cannot_relax`

An optimization problem cannot be relaxed. This is the case e.g. for general nonlinear optimization problems.

`rescode.err_feasrepair_inconsistent_bound`

The upper bound is less than the lower bound for a variable or a constraint. Please correct this before running the feasibility repair.

`rescode.err_feasrepair_solving_relaxed`

The relaxed problem could not be solved to optimality. Please consult the log file for further details.

`rescode.err_file_license`

Invalid license file.

`rescode.err_file_open`

Error while opening a file.

`rescode.err_file_read`

File read error.

`rescode.err_file_write`

File write error.

`rescode.err_first`

Invalid first.

`rescode.err_firsti`

Invalid firsti.

`rescode.err_firstj`

Invalid firstj.

`rescode.err_fixed_bound_values`

A fixed constraint/variable has been specified using the bound keys but the numerical value of the lower and upper bound is different.

`rescode.err_flexlm`

The FLEXlm license manager reported an error.

`rescode.err_global_inv_conic_problem`

The global optimizer can only be applied to problems without semidefinite variables.

`rescode.err_huge_aij`

A numerically huge value is specified for an  $a_{i,j}$  element in  $A$ . The parameter `dparam.data_tol_aij_huge` controls when an  $a_{i,j}$  is considered huge.

`rescode.err_huge_c`

A huge value in absolute size is specified for one  $c_j$ .

`rescode.err_identical_tasks`

Some tasks related to this function call were identical. Unique tasks were expected.

`rescode.err_in_argument`

A function argument is incorrect.

`rescode.err_index`

An index is out of range.

`rescode.err_index_arr_is_too_large`

An index in an array argument is too large.

`rescode.err_index_arr_is_too_small`

An index in an array argument is too small.

`rescode.err_index_is_too_large`

An index in an argument is too large.

`rescode.err_index_is_too_small`

An index in an argument is too small.



`rescode.err_inf_dou_index`

A double information index is out of range for the specified type.

`rescode.err_inf_dou_name`

A double information name is invalid.

`rescode.err_inf_int_index`

An integer information index is out of range for the specified type.

`rescode.err_inf_int_name`

An integer information name is invalid.

`rescode.err_inf_lint_index`

A long integer information index is out of range for the specified type.

`rescode.err_inf_lint_name`

A long integer information name is invalid.

`rescode.err_inf_type`

The information type is invalid.

`rescode.err_infeas_undefined`

The requested value is not defined for this solution type.

`rescode.err_infinite_bound`

A numerically huge bound value is specified.

`rescode.err_int64_to_int32_cast`

An 32 bit integer could not cast to a 64 bit integer.

`rescode.err_internal`

An internal error occurred. Please report this problem.

`rescode.err_internal_test_failed`

An internal unit test function failed.

`rescode.err_inv_aptre`

`aptre[j]` is strictly smaller than `aptrb[j]` for some `j`.

`rescode.err_inv_bk`

Invalid bound key.

`rescode.err_inv_bkc`

Invalid bound key is specified for a constraint.

`rescode.err_inv_bkx`

An invalid bound key is specified for a variable.

`rescode.err_inv_cone_type`

Invalid cone type code is encountered.

`rescode.err_inv_cone_type_str`

Invalid cone type string encountered.

`rescode.err_inv_conic_problem`

The conic optimizer can only be applied to problems with linear objective and constraints. Many problems such convex quadratically constrained problems can easily be reformulated to conic problems. See the appropriate MOSEK manual for details.

`rescode.err_inv_marki`

Invalid value in marki.

`rescode.err_inv_markj`

Invalid value in markj.

`rescode.err_inv_name_item`

An invalid name item code is used.

`rescode.err_inv_numi`

Invalid numi.

`rescode.err_inv_numj`

Invalid numj.

`rescode.err_inv_optimizer`

An invalid optimizer has been chosen for the problem. This means that the simplex or the conic optimizer is chosen to optimize a nonlinear problem.

`rescode.err_inv_problem`

Invalid problem type. Probably a nonconvex problem has been specified.

`rescode.err_inv_qcon_subi`

Invalid value in qconsubi.

`rescode.err_inv_qcon_subj`

Invalid value in qconsubj.

`rescode.err_inv_qcon_subk`

Invalid value in qconsubk.

`rescode.err_inv_qcon_val`

Invalid value in qcval.

`rescode.err_inv_qobj_subi`

Invalid value in qobjsubi.

`rescode.err_inv_qobj_subj`  
Invalid value in `qosubj`.

`rescode.err_inv_qobj_val`  
Invalid value in `qoval`.

`rescode.err_inv_sk`  
Invalid status key code.

`rescode.err_inv_sk_str`  
Invalid status key string encountered.

`rescode.err_inv_skc`  
Invalid value in `skc`.

`rescode.err_inv_skn`  
Invalid value in `skn`.

`rescode.err_inv_skx`  
Invalid value in `skx`.

`rescode.err_inv_var_type`  
An invalid variable type is specified for a variable.

`rescode.err_invalid_accmode`  
An invalid access mode is specified.

`rescode.err_invalid_aij`  
 $a_{i,j}$  contains an invalid floating point value, i.e. a NaN or an infinite value.

`rescode.err_invalid_ampl_stub`  
Invalid AMPL stub.

`rescode.err_invalid_barvar_name`  
An invalid symmetric matrix variable name is used.

`rescode.err_invalid_branch_direction`  
An invalid branching direction is specified.

`rescode.err_invalid_branch_priority`  
An invalid branching priority is specified. It should be nonnegative.

`rescode.err_invalid_compression`  
Invalid compression type.

`rescode.err_invalid_con_name`  
An invalid constraint name is used.

`rescode.err_invalid_cone_name`

An invalid cone name is used.

`rescode.err_invalid_file_format_for_cones`

The file format does not support a problem with conic constraints.

`rescode.err_invalid_file_format_for_general_nl`

The file format does not support a problem with general nonlinear terms.

`rescode.err_invalid_file_format_for_sym_mat`

The file format does not support a problem with symmetric matrix variables.

`rescode.err_invalid_file_name`

An invalid file name has been specified.

`rescode.err_invalid_format_type`

Invalid format type.

`rescode.err_invalid_idx`

A specified index is invalid.

`rescode.err_invalid_iomode`

Invalid io mode.

`rescode.err_invalid_max_num`

A specified index is invalid.

`rescode.err_invalid_name_in_sol_file`

An invalid name occurred in a solution file.

`rescode.err_invalid_network_problem`

The problem is not a network problem as expected. The error occurs if a network optimizer is applied to a problem that cannot (easily) be converted to a network problem.

`rescode.err_invalid_obj_name`

An invalid objective name is specified.

`rescode.err_invalid_objective_sense`

An invalid objective sense is specified.

`rescode.err_invalid_problem_type`

An invalid problem type.

`rescode.err_invalid_sol_file_name`

An invalid file name has been specified.

`rescode.err_invalid_stream`

An invalid stream is referenced.

`rescode.err_invalid_surplus`

Invalid surplus.

`rescode.err_invalid_sym_mat_dim`

A sparse symmetric matrix of invalid dimension is specified.

`rescode.err_invalid_task`

The `task` is invalid.

`rescode.err_invalid_utf8`

An invalid UTF8 string is encountered.

`rescode.err_invalid_var_name`

An invalid variable name is used.

`rescode.err_invalid_wchar`

An invalid `wchar` string is encountered.

`rescode.err_invalid_whichsol`

`whichsol` is invalid.

`rescode.err_last`

Invalid index `last`. A given index was out of expected range.

`rescode.err_lasti`

Invalid `lasti`.

`rescode.err_lastj`

Invalid `lastj`.

`rescode.err_lau_arg_k`

Invalid argument `k`.

`rescode.err_lau_arg_m`

Invalid argument `m`.

`rescode.err_lau_arg_n`

Invalid argument `n`.

`rescode.err_lau_arg_trans`

Invalid argument `trans`.

`rescode.err_lau_arg_transa`

Invalid argument `transa`.

`rescode.err_lau_arg_transb`

Invalid argument transb.

`rescode.err_lau_arg_uplo`

Invalid argument uplo.

`rescode.err_lau_singular_matrix`

A matrix is singular.

`rescode.err_lau_unknown`

An unknown error.

`rescode.err_license`

Invalid license.

`rescode.err_license_cannot_allocate`

The license system cannot allocate the memory required.

`rescode.err_license_cannot_connect`

MOSEK cannot connect to the license server. Most likely the license server is not up and running.

`rescode.err_license_expired`

The license has expired.

`rescode.err_license_feature`

A requested feature is not available in the license file(s). Most likely due to an incorrect license system setup.

`rescode.err_license_invalid_hostid`

The host ID specified in the license file does not match the host ID of the computer.

`rescode.err_license_max`

Maximum number of licenses is reached.

`rescode.err_license_moseklm_daemon`

The MOSEKLM license manager daemon is not up and running.

`rescode.err_license_no_server_line`

There is no **SERVER** line in the license file. All non-zero license count features need at least one **SERVER** line.

`rescode.err_license_no_server_support`

The license server does not support the requested feature. Possible reasons for this error include:

- The feature has expired.
- The feature's start date is later than today's date.

- The version requested is higher than feature's the highest supported version.
- A corrupted license file.

Try restarting the license and inspect the license server debug file, usually called `lmgrd.log`.

`rescode.err_license_server`

The license server is not responding.

`rescode.err_license_server_version`

The version specified in the checkout request is greater than the highest version number the daemon supports.

`rescode.err_license_version`

The license is valid for another version of MOSEK.

`rescode.err_link_file_dll`

A file cannot be linked to a stream in the DLL version.

`rescode.err_living_tasks`

All tasks associated with an environment must be deleted before the environment is deleted. There are still some undeleted tasks.

`rescode.err_lower_bound_is_a_nan`

The lower bound specified is not a number (nan).

`rescode.err_lp_dup_slack_name`

The name of the slack variable added to a ranged constraint already exists.

`rescode.err_lp_empty`

The problem cannot be written to an LP formatted file.

`rescode.err_lp_file_format`

Syntax error in an LP file.

`rescode.err_lp_format`

Syntax error in an LP file.

`rescode.err_lp_free_constraint`

Free constraints cannot be written in LP file format.

`rescode.err_lp_incompatible`

The problem cannot be written to an LP formatted file.

`rescode.err_lp_invalid_con_name`

A constraint name is invalid when used in an LP formatted file.

`rescode.err_lp_invalid_var_name`

A variable name is invalid when used in an LP formatted file.

`rescode.err_lp_write_conic_problem`

The problem contains cones that cannot be written to an LP formatted file.

`rescode.err_lp_write_geco_problem`

The problem contains general convex terms that cannot be written to an LP formatted file.

`rescode.err_lu_max_num_tries`

Could not compute the LU factors of the matrix within the maximum number of allowed tries.

`rescode.err_max_len_is_too_small`

An maximum length that is too small has been specified.

`rescode.err_maxnumbarvar`

The maximum number of semidefinite variables specified is smaller than the number of semidefinite variables in the task.

`rescode.err_maxnumcon`

The maximum number of constraints specified is smaller than the number of constraints in the task.

`rescode.err_maxnumcone`

The value specified for `maxnumcone` is too small.

`rescode.err_maxnumqnz`

The maximum number of non-zeros specified for the  $Q$  matrixes is smaller than the number of non-zeros in the current  $Q$  matrixes.

`rescode.err_maxnumvar`

The maximum number of variables specified is smaller than the number of variables in the task.

`rescode.err_mbt_incompatible`

The MBT file is incompatible with this platform. This results from reading a file on a 32 bit platform generated on a 64 bit platform.

`rescode.err_mbt_invalid`

The MBT file is invalid.

`rescode.err_mio_internal`

A fatal error occurred in the mixed integer optimizer. Please contact MOSEK support.

`rescode.err_mio_invalid_node_optimizer`

An invalid node optimizer was selected for the problem type.



`rescode.err_mio_invalid_root_optimizer`

An invalid root optimizer was selected for the problem type.

`rescode.err_mio_no_optimizer`

No optimizer is available for the current class of integer optimization problems.

`rescode.err_mio_not_loaded`

The mixed-integer optimizer is not loaded.

`rescode.err_missing_license_file`

MOSEK cannot license file or a token server. See the MOSEK installation manual for details.

`rescode.err_mixed_problem`

The problem contains both conic and nonlinear constraints.

`rescode.err_mps_cone_overlap`

A variable is specified to be a member of several cones.

`rescode.err_mps_cone_repeat`

A variable is repeated within the CSECTION.

`rescode.err_mps_cone_type`

Invalid cone type specified in a CSECTION.

`rescode.err_mps_duplicate_q_element`

Duplicate elements is specified in a  $Q$  matrix.

`rescode.err_mps_file`

An error occurred while reading an MPS file.

`rescode.err_mps_inv_bound_key`

An invalid bound key occurred in an MPS file.

`rescode.err_mps_inv_con_key`

An invalid constraint key occurred in an MPS file.

`rescode.err_mps_inv_field`

A field in the MPS file is invalid. Probably it is too wide.

`rescode.err_mps_inv_marker`

An invalid marker has been specified in the MPS file.

`rescode.err_mps_inv_sec_name`

An invalid section name occurred in an MPS file.

`rescode.err_mps_inv_sec_order`

The sections in the MPS data file are not in the correct order.

`rescode.err_mps_invalid_obj_name`

An invalid objective name is specified.

`rescode.err_mps_invalid_objsense`

An invalid objective sense is specified.

`rescode.err_mps_mul_con_name`

A constraint name was specified multiple times in the `ROWS` section.

`rescode.err_mps_mul_csec`

Multiple `CSECTION`s are given the same name.

`rescode.err_mps_mul_qobj`

The `Q` term in the objective is specified multiple times in the MPS data file.

`rescode.err_mps_mul_qsec`

Multiple `QSECTION`s are specified for a constraint in the MPS data file.

`rescode.err_mps_no_objective`

No objective is defined in an MPS file.

`rescode.err_mps_non_symmetric_q`

A non symmetric matrix has been specified.

`rescode.err_mps_null_con_name`

An empty constraint name is used in an MPS file.

`rescode.err_mps_null_var_name`

An empty variable name is used in an MPS file.

`rescode.err_mps_splitted_var`

All elements in a column of the  $A$  matrix must be specified consecutively. Hence, it is illegal to specify non-zero elements in  $A$  for variable 1, then for variable 2 and then variable 1 again.

`rescode.err_mps_tab_in_field2`

A tab char occurred in field 2.

`rescode.err_mps_tab_in_field3`

A tab char occurred in field 3.

`rescode.err_mps_tab_in_field5`

A tab char occurred in field 5.

`rescode.err_mps_undef_con_name`

An undefined constraint name occurred in an MPS file.

`rescode.err_mps_undef_var_name`

An undefined variable name occurred in an MPS file.

`rescode.err_mul_a_element`

An element in  $A$  is defined multiple times.

`rescode.err_name_is_null`

The name buffer is a NULL pointer.

`rescode.err_name_max_len`

A name is longer than the buffer that is supposed to hold it.

`rescode.err_nan_in_blc`

$l^c$  contains an invalid floating point value, i.e. a NaN.

`rescode.err_nan_in_blx`

$l^x$  contains an invalid floating point value, i.e. a NaN.

`rescode.err_nan_in_buc`

$u^c$  contains an invalid floating point value, i.e. a NaN.

`rescode.err_nan_in_bux`

$u^x$  contains an invalid floating point value, i.e. a NaN.

`rescode.err_nan_in_c`

$c$  contains an invalid floating point value, i.e. a NaN.

`rescode.err_nan_in_double_data`

An invalid floating point value was used in some double data.

`rescode.err_negative_append`

Cannot append a negative number.

`rescode.err_negative_surplus`

Negative surplus.

`rescode.err_newer_dll`

The dynamic link library is newer than the specified version.

`rescode.err_noBars_for_solution`

There is no  $\bar{s}$  available for the solution specified. In particular note there are no  $\bar{s}$  defined for the basic and integer solutions.

`rescode.err_no_barx_for_solution`

There is no  $\bar{X}$  available for the solution specified. In particular note there are no  $\bar{X}$  defined for the basic and integer solutions.

`rescode.err_no_basis_sol`

No basic solution is defined.

`rescode.err_no_dual_for_itg_sol`

No dual information is available for the integer solution.

`rescode.err_no_dual_infeas_cer`

A certificate of infeasibility is not available.

`rescode.err_no_dual_info_for_itg_sol`

Dual information is not available for the integer solution.

`rescode.err_no_init_env`

`env` is not initialized.

`rescode.err_no_optimizer_var_type`

No optimizer is available for this class of optimization problems.

`rescode.err_no_primal_infeas_cer`

A certificate of primal infeasibility is not available.

`rescode.err_no_snx_for_bas_sol`

$s_n^x$  is not available for the basis solution.

`rescode.err_no_solution_in_callback`

The required solution is not available.

`rescode.err_non_unique_array`

An array does not contain unique elements.

`rescode.err_nonconvex`

The optimization problem is nonconvex.

`rescode.err_nonlinear_equality`

The model contains a nonlinear equality which defines a nonconvex set.

`rescode.err_nonlinear_functions_not_allowed`

An operation that is invalid for problems with nonlinear functions defined has been attempted.

`rescode.err_nonlinear_ranged`

The model contains a nonlinear ranged constraint which by definition defines a nonconvex set.

`rescode.err_nr_arguments`

Incorrect number of function arguments.

`rescode.err_null_env`

`env` is a NULL pointer.

`rescode.err_null_pointer`

An argument to a function is unexpectedly a NULL pointer.

`rescode.err_null_task`

`task` is a NULL pointer.

`rescode.err_numconlim`

Maximum number of constraints limit is exceeded.

`rescode.err_numvarlim`

Maximum number of variables limit is exceeded.

`rescode.err_obj_q_not_nsd`

The quadratic coefficient matrix in the objective is not negative semidefinite as expected for a maximization problem. The parameter `dparam.check_convexity_rel_tol` can be used to relax the convexity check.

`rescode.err_obj_q_not_psd`

The quadratic coefficient matrix in the objective is not positive semidefinite as expected for a minimization problem. The parameter `dparam.check_convexity_rel_tol` can be used to relax the convexity check.

`rescode.err_objective_range`

Empty objective range.

`rescode.err_older_dll`

The dynamic link library is older than the specified version.

`rescode.err_open_dl`

A dynamic link library could not be opened.

`rescode.err_opf_format`

Syntax error in an OPF file

`rescode.err_opf_new_variable`

Introducing new variables is now allowed. When a `[variables]` section is present, it is not allowed to introduce new variables later in the problem.

`rescode.err_opf_premature_eof`

Premature end of file in an OPF file.

`rescode.err_optimizer_license`

The optimizer required is not licensed.

`rescode.err_ord_invalid`

Invalid content in branch ordering file.

`rescode.err_ord_invalid_branch_dir`

An invalid branch direction key is specified.

`rescode.err_overflow`

A computation produced an overflow i.e. a very large number.

`rescode.err_param_index`

Parameter index is out of range.

`rescode.err_param_is_too_large`

The parameter value is too large.

`rescode.err_param_is_too_small`

The parameter value is too small.

`rescode.err_param_name`

The parameter name is not correct.

`rescode.err_param_name_dou`

The parameter name is not correct for a double parameter.

`rescode.err_param_name_int`

The parameter name is not correct for an integer parameter.

`rescode.err_param_name_str`

The parameter name is not correct for a string parameter.

`rescode.err_param_type`

The parameter type is invalid.

`rescode.err_param_value_str`

The parameter value string is incorrect.

`rescode.err_platform_not_licensed`

A requested license feature is not available for the required platform.

`rescode.err_postsolve`

An error occurred during the postsolve. Please contact MOSEK support.

`rescode.err_pro_item`

An invalid problem is used.

`rescode.err_prob_license`

The software is not licensed to solve the problem.

`rescode.err_qcon_subi_too_large`

Invalid value in `qcsubi`.

`rescode.err_qcon.subi_too_small`

Invalid value in `qcsubi`.

`rescode.err_qcon.upper_triangle`

An element in the upper triangle of a  $Q^k$  is specified. Only elements in the lower triangle should be specified.

`rescode.err_qobj.upper_triangle`

An element in the upper triangle of  $Q^o$  is specified. Only elements in the lower triangle should be specified.

`rescode.err_read.format`

The specified format cannot be read.

`rescode.err_read_lp_missing_end_tag`

Syntax error in LP file. Possibly missing End tag.

`rescode.err_read_lp_nonexisting_name`

A variable never occurred in objective or constraints.

`rescode.err_remove_cone_variable`

A variable cannot be removed because it will make a cone invalid.

`rescode.err_repair_invalid_problem`

The feasibility repair does not support the specified problem type.

`rescode.err_repair_optimization_failed`

Computation the optimal relaxation failed. The cause may have been numerical problems.

`rescode.err_sen_bound_invalid_lo`

Analysis of lower bound requested for an index, where no lower bound exists.

`rescode.err_sen_bound_invalid_up`

Analysis of upper bound requested for an index, where no upper bound exists.

`rescode.err_sen.format`

Syntax error in sensitivity analysis file.

`rescode.err_sen_index_invalid`

Invalid range given in the sensitivity file.

`rescode.err_sen_index_range`

Index out of range in the sensitivity analysis file.

`rescode.err_sen_invalid_regexp`

Syntax error in regexp or regexp longer than 1024.

`rescode.err_sen_numerical`

Numerical difficulties encountered performing the sensitivity analysis.

`rescode.err_sen_solution_status`

No optimal solution found to the original problem given for sensitivity analysis.

`rescode.err_sen_undef_name`

An undefined name was encountered in the sensitivity analysis file.

`rescode.err_sen_unhandled_problem_type`

Sensitivity analysis cannot be performed for the specified problem. Sensitivity analysis is only possible for linear problems.

`rescode.err_size_license`

The problem is bigger than the license.

`rescode.err_size_license_con`

The problem has too many constraints to be solved with the available license.

`rescode.err_size_license_intvar`

The problem contains too many integer variables to be solved with the available license.

`rescode.err_size_license_numcores`

The computer contains more cpu cores than the license allows for.

`rescode.err_size_license_var`

The problem has too many variables to be solved with the available license.

`rescode.err_sol_file_invalid_number`

An invalid number is specified in a solution file.

`rescode.err_solitem`

The solution item number `solitem` is invalid. Please note that `solitem.snx` is invalid for the basic solution.

`rescode.err_solver_probtype`

Problem type does not match the chosen optimizer.

`rescode.err_space`

Out of space.

`rescode.err_space_leaking`

MOSEK is leaking memory. This can be due to either an incorrect use of MOSEK or a bug.

`rescode.err_space_no_info`

No available information about the space usage.



`rescode.err_sym_mat_duplicate`

A value in a symmetric matrix has been specified more than once.

`rescode.err_sym_mat_invalid_col_index`

A column index specified for sparse symmetric matrix is invalid.

`rescode.err_sym_mat_invalid_row_index`

A row index specified for sparse symmetric matrix is invalid.

`rescode.err_sym_mat_invalid_value`

The numerical value specified in a sparse symmetric matrix is not a floating value.

`rescode.err_sym_mat_not_lower_triangular`

Only the lower triangular part of sparse symmetric matrix should be specified.

`rescode.err_task_incompatible`

The Task file is incompatible with this platform. This results from reading a file on a 32 bit platform generated on a 64 bit platform.

`rescode.err_task_invalid`

The Task file is invalid.

`rescode.err_thread_cond_init`

Could not initialize a condition.

`rescode.err_thread_create`

Could not create a thread. This error may occur if a large number of environments are created and not deleted again. In any case it is a good practice to minimize the number of environments created.

`rescode.err_thread_mutex_init`

Could not initialize a mutex.

`rescode.err_thread_mutex_lock`

Could not lock a mutex.

`rescode.err_thread_mutex_unlock`

Could not unlock a mutex.

`rescode.err_toconic_conversion_fail`

A constraint could not be converted in conic form.

`rescode.err_too_many_concurrent_tasks`

Too many concurrent tasks specified.

`rescode.err_too_small_max_num_nz`

The maximum number of non-zeros specified is too small.

**rescode.err\_too\_small\_maxnumanz**

The maximum number of non-zeros specified for  $A$  is smaller than the number of non-zeros in the current  $A$ .

**rescode.err\_unb\_step\_size**

A step size in an optimizer was unexpectedly unbounded. For instance, if the step-size becomes unbounded in phase 1 of the simplex algorithm then an error occurs. Normally this will happen only if the problem is badly formulated. Please contact MOSEK support if this error occurs.

**rescode.err\_undef\_solution**

MOSEK has the following solution types:

- an interior-point solution,
- an basic solution,
- and an integer solution.

Each optimizer may set one or more of these solutions; e.g by default a successful optimization with the interior-point optimizer defines the interior-point solution, and, for linear problems, also the basic solution. This error occurs when asking for a solution or for information about a solution that is not defined.

**rescode.err\_undefined\_objective\_sense**

The objective sense has not been specified before the optimization.

**rescode.err\_unhandled\_solution\_status**

Unhandled solution status.

**rescode.err\_unknown**

Unknown error.

**rescode.err\_upper\_bound\_is\_a\_nan**

The upper bound specified is not a number (nan).

**rescode.err\_upper\_triangle**

An element in the upper triangle of a lower triangular matrix is specified.

**rescode.err\_user\_func\_ret**

An user function reported an error.

**rescode.err\_user\_func\_ret\_data**

An user function returned invalid data.

**rescode.err\_user\_nlo\_eval**

The user-defined nonlinear function reported an error.

**rescode.err\_user\_nlo\_eval\_hessubi**

The user-defined nonlinear function reported an invalid subscript in the Hessian.

`rescode.err_user_nlo_eval_hessubj`

The user-defined nonlinear function reported an invalid subscript in the Hessian.

`rescode.err_user_nlo_func`

The user-defined nonlinear function reported an error.

`rescode.err_whichitem_not_allowed`

`whichitem` is unacceptable.

`rescode.err_whichsol`

The solution defined by `compwhichsol` does not exist.

`rescode.err_write_lp_format`

Problem cannot be written as an LP file.

`rescode.err_write_lp_non_unique_name`

An auto-generated name is not unique.

`rescode.err_write_mps_invalid_name`

An invalid name is created while writing an MPS file. Usually this will make the MPS file unreadable.

`rescode.err_write_opf_invalid_var_name`

Empty variable names cannot be written to OPF files.

`rescode.err_writing_file`

An error occurred while writing file

`rescode.err_xml_invalid_problem_type`

The problem type is not supported by the XML format.

`rescode.err_y_is_undefined`

The solution item  $y$  is undefined.

`rescode.ok`

No error occurred.

`rescode.trm_internal`

The optimizer terminated due to some internal reason. Please contact MOSEK support.

`rescode.trm_internal_stop`

The optimizer terminated for internal reasons. Please contact MOSEK support.

`rescode.trm_max_iterations`

The optimizer terminated at the maximum number of iterations.

**rescode.trm\_max\_num\_setbacks**

The optimizer terminated as the maximum number of set-backs was reached. This indicates numerical problems and a possibly badly formulated problem.

**rescode.trm\_max\_time**

The optimizer terminated at the maximum amount of time.

**rescode.trm\_mio\_near\_abs\_gap**

The mixed-integer optimizer terminated because the near optimal absolute gap tolerance was satisfied.

**rescode.trm\_mio\_near\_rel\_gap**

The mixed-integer optimizer terminated because the near optimal relative gap tolerance was satisfied.

**rescode.trm\_mio\_num\_branches**

The mixed-integer optimizer terminated as to the maximum number of branches was reached.

**rescode.trm\_mio\_num\_relaxs**

The mixed-integer optimizer terminated as the maximum number of relaxations was reached.

**rescode.trm\_num\_max\_num\_int\_solutions**

The mixed-integer optimizer terminated as the maximum number of feasible solutions was reached.

**rescode.trm\_numerical\_problem**

The optimizer terminated due to numerical problems.

**rescode.trm\_objective\_range**

The optimizer terminated on the bound of the objective range.

**rescode.trm\_stall**

The optimizer is terminated due to slow progress.

Stalling means that numerical problems prevent the optimizer from making reasonable progress and that it make no sense to continue. In many cases this happens if the problem is badly scaled or otherwise ill-conditioned. There is no guarantee that the solution will be (near) feasible or near optimal. However, often stalling happens near the optimum, and the returned solution may be of good quality. Therefore, it is recommended to check the status of then solution. If the solution near optimal the solution is most likely good enough for most practical purposes.

Please note that if a linear optimization problem is solved using the interior-point optimizer with basis identification turned on, the returned basic solution likely to have high accuracy, even though the optimizer stalled.

Some common causes of stalling are a) badly scaled models, b) near feasible or near infeasible problems and c) a non-convex problems. Case c) is only relevant for general non-linear problems. It is not possible in general for MOSEK to check if a specific problems is convex since such a check would be NP hard in itself. This implies that care should be taken when solving problems involving general user defined functions.

`rescode.trm.user_callback`

The optimizer terminated due to the return of the user-defined call-back function.

`rescode.wrn.ana_almost_int_bounds`

This warning is issued by the problem analyzer if a constraint is bound nearly integral.

`rescode.wrn.ana_c_zero`

This warning is issued by the problem analyzer, if the coefficients in the linear part of the objective are all zero.

`rescode.wrn.ana_close_bounds`

This warning is issued by problem analyzer, if ranged constraints or variables with very close upper and lower bounds are detected. One should consider treating such constraints as equalities and such variables as constants.

`rescode.wrn.ana_empty_cols`

This warning is issued by the problem analyzer, if columns, in which all coefficients are zero, are found.

`rescode.wrn.ana_large_bounds`

This warning is issued by the problem analyzer, if one or more constraint or variable bounds are very large. One should consider omitting these bounds entirely by setting them to  $+\infty$  or  $-\infty$ .

`rescode.wrn.construct_invalid_sol_itg`

The initial value for one or more of the integer variables is not feasible.

`rescode.wrn.construct_no_sol_itg`

The construct solution requires an integer solution.

`rescode.wrn.construct_solution_infeas`

After fixing the integer variables at the suggested values then the problem is infeasible.

`rescode.wrn.dropped_nz_qobj`

One or more non-zero elements were dropped in the Q matrix in the objective.

`rescode.wrn.duplicate_barvariable_names`

Two barvariable names are identical.

`rescode.wrn.duplicate_cone_names`

Two cone names are identical.

`rescode.wrn.duplicate_constraint_names`

Two constraint names are identical.

`rescode.wrn.duplicate_variable_names`

Two variable names are identical.

`rescode.wrn_eliminator_space`

The eliminator is skipped at least once due to lack of space.

`rescode.wrn_empty_name`

A variable or constraint name is empty. The output file may be invalid.

`rescode.wrn_ignore_integer`

Ignored integer constraints.

`rescode.wrn_incomplete_linear_dependency_check`

The linear dependency check(s) is not completed. Normally this is not an important warning unless the optimization problem has been formulated with linear dependencies which is bad practice.

`rescode.wrn_large_aij`

A numerically large value is specified for an  $a_{i,j}$  element in  $A$ . The parameter `dparam.data_tol_aij_large` controls when an  $a_{i,j}$  is considered large.

`rescode.wrn_large_bound`

A numerically large bound value is specified.

`rescode.wrn_large_cj`

A numerically large value is specified for one  $c_j$ .

`rescode.wrn_large_con_fx`

An equality constraint is fixed to a numerically large value. This can cause numerical problems.

`rescode.wrn_large_lo_bound`

A numerically large lower bound value is specified.

`rescode.wrn_large_up_bound`

A numerically large upper bound value is specified.

`rescode.wrn_license_expire`

The license expires.

`rescode.wrn_license_feature_expire`

The license expires.

`rescode.wrn_license_server`

The license server is not responding.

`rescode.wrn_lp_drop_variable`

Ignored a variable because the variable was not previously defined. Usually this implies that a variable appears in the bound section but not in the objective or the constraints.

`rescode.wrn_lp_old_quad_format`

Missing `'/2'` after quadratic expressions in bound or objective.

`rescode.wrn_mio_infeasible_final`

The final mixed-integer problem with all the integer variables fixed at their optimal values is infeasible.

`rescode.wrn_mps_split_bou_vector`

A BOUNDS vector is split into several nonadjacent parts in an MPS file.

`rescode.wrn_mps_split_ran_vector`

A RANGE vector is split into several nonadjacent parts in an MPS file.

`rescode.wrn_mps_split_rhs_vector`

An RHS vector is split into several nonadjacent parts in an MPS file.

`rescode.wrn_name_max_len`

A name is longer than the buffer that is supposed to hold it.

`rescode.wrn_no_dualizer`

No automatic dualizer is available for the specified problem. The primal problem is solved.

`rescode.wrn_no_global_optimizer`

No global optimizer is available.

`rescode.wrn_no_nonlinear_function_write`

The problem contains a general nonlinear function in either the objective or the constraints. Such a nonlinear function cannot be written to a disk file. Note that quadratic terms when inputted explicitly can be written to disk.

`rescode.wrn_nz_in_upr_tri`

Non-zero elements specified in the upper triangle of a matrix were ignored.

`rescode.wrn_open_param_file`

The parameter file could not be opened.

`rescode.wrn_param_ignored_cmio`

A parameter was ignored by the conic mixed integer optimizer.

`rescode.wrn_param_name_dou`

The parameter name is not recognized as a double parameter.

`rescode.wrn_param_name_int`

The parameter name is not recognized as an integer parameter.

`rescode.wrn_param_name_str`

The parameter name is not recognized as a string parameter.

`rescode.wrn_param_str_value`

The string is not recognized as a symbolic value for the parameter.

`rescode.wrn_presolve_outofspace`

The presolve is incomplete due to lack of space.

`rescode.wrn_quad_cones_with_root_fixed_at_zero`

For at least one quadratic cone the root is fixed at (nearly) zero. This may cause problems such as a very large dual solution. Therefore, it is recommended to remove such cones before optimizing the problems, or to fix all the variables in the cone to 0.

`rescode.wrn_rquad_cones_with_root_fixed_at_zero`

For at least one rotated quadratic cone at least one of the root variables are fixed at (nearly) zero. This may cause problems such as a very large dual solution. Therefore, it is recommended to remove such cones before optimizing the problems, or to fix all the variables in the cone to 0.

`rescode.wrn_sol_file_ignored_con`

One or more lines in the constraint section were ignored when reading a solution file.

`rescode.wrn_sol_file_ignored_var`

One or more lines in the variable section were ignored when reading a solution file.

`rescode.wrn_sol_filter`

Invalid solution filter is specified.

`rescode.wrn_spar_max_len`

A value for a string parameter is longer than the buffer that is supposed to hold it.

`rescode.wrn_too_few_basis_vars`

An incomplete basis has been specified. Too few basis variables are specified.

`rescode.wrn_too_many_basis_vars`

A basis with too many variables has been specified.

`rescode.wrn_too_many_threads_concurrent`

The concurrent optimizer employs more threads than available. This will lead to poor performance.

`rescode.wrn_undef_sol_file_name`

Undefined name occurred in a solution.

`rescode.wrn_using_generic_names`

Generic names are used because a name is not valid. For instance when writing an LP file the names must not contain blanks or start with a digit.

`rescode.wrn_write_changed_names`

Some names were changed because they were invalid for the output file format.



`rescode.wrn.write.discarded_cfix`

The fixed objective term could not be converted to a variable and was discarded in the output file.

`rescode.wrn.zero.aij`

One or more zero elements are specified in A.

`rescode.wrn.zeros.in.sparse.col`

One or more (near) zero elements are specified in a sparse column of a matrix. It is redundant to specify zero elements. Hence, it may indicate an error.

`rescode.wrn.zeros.in.sparse.row`

One or more (near) zero elements are specified in a sparse row of a matrix. It is redundant to specify zero elements. Hence it may indicate an error.



# Appendix D

## API constants

### D.1 Constraint or variable access modes

`accmode.var`

Access data by columns (variable oriented)

`accmode.con`

Access data by rows (constraint oriented)

### D.2 Basis identification

`basindtype.never`

Never do basis identification.

`basindtype.always`

Basis identification is always performed even if the interior-point optimizer terminates abnormally.

`basindtype.no_error`

Basis identification is performed if the interior-point optimizer terminates without an error.

`basindtype.if_feasible`

Basis identification is not performed if the interior-point optimizer terminates with a problem status saying that the problem is primal or dual infeasible.

`basindtype.reserved`

Not currently in use.

### D.3 Bound keys

`boundkey.lo`

The constraint or variable has a finite lower bound and an infinite upper bound.

`boundkey.up`

The constraint or variable has an infinite lower bound and a finite upper bound.

`boundkey.fx`

The constraint or variable is fixed.

`boundkey.fr`

The constraint or variable is free.

`boundkey.ra`

The constraint or variable is ranged.

### D.4 Specifies the branching direction.

`branchdir.free`

The mixed-integer optimizer decides which branch to choose.

`branchdir.up`

The mixed-integer optimizer always chooses the up branch first.

`branchdir.down`

The mixed-integer optimizer always chooses the down branch first.

### D.5 Progress call-back codes

`callbackcode.begin_bi`

The basis identification procedure has been started.

`callbackcode.begin_concurrent`

Concurrent optimizer is started.

`callbackcode.begin_conic`

The call-back function is called when the conic optimizer is started.

`callbackcode.begin_dual_bi`

The call-back function is called from within the basis identification procedure when the dual phase is started.

`callbackcode.begin_dual_sensitivity`

Dual sensitivity analysis is started.

`callbackcode.begin_dual_setup_bi`

The call-back function is called when the dual BI phase is started.

`callbackcode.begin_dual_simplex`

The call-back function is called when the dual simplex optimizer started.

`callbackcode.begin_dual_simplex_bi`

The call-back function is called from within the basis identification procedure when the dual simplex clean-up phase is started.

`callbackcode.begin_full_convexity_check`

Begin full convexity check.

`callbackcode.begin_infeas_ana`

The call-back function is called when the infeasibility analyzer is started.

`callbackcode.begin_intpnt`

The call-back function is called when the interior-point optimizer is started.

`callbackcode.begin_license_wait`

Begin waiting for license.

`callbackcode.begin_mio`

The call-back function is called when the mixed-integer optimizer is started.

`callbackcode.begin_network_dual_simplex`

The call-back function is called when the dual network simplex optimizer is started.

`callbackcode.begin_network_primal_simplex`

The call-back function is called when the primal network simplex optimizer is started.

`callbackcode.begin_network_simplex`

The call-back function is called when the simplex network optimizer is started.

`callbackcode.begin_nonconvex`

The call-back function is called when the nonconvex optimizer is started.

`callbackcode.begin_optimizer`

The call-back function is called when the optimizer is started.

`callbackcode.begin_presolve`

The call-back function is called when the presolve is started.

`callbackcode.begin_primal_bi`

The call-back function is called from within the basis identification procedure when the primal phase is started.

`callbackcode.begin_primal_dual_simplex`

The call-back function is called when the primal-dual simplex optimizer is started.

`callbackcode.begin_primal_dual_simplex_bi`

The call-back function is called from within the basis identification procedure when the primal-dual simplex clean-up phase is started.

`callbackcode.begin_primal_repair`

Begin primal feasibility repair.

`callbackcode.begin_primal_sensitivity`

Primal sensitivity analysis is started.

`callbackcode.begin_primal_setup_bi`

The call-back function is called when the primal BI setup is started.

`callbackcode.begin_primal_simplex`

The call-back function is called when the primal simplex optimizer is started.

`callbackcode.begin_primal_simplex_bi`

The call-back function is called from within the basis identification procedure when the primal simplex clean-up phase is started.

`callbackcode.begin_qcqp_reformulate`

Begin QCQP reformulation.

`callbackcode.begin_read`

MOSEK has started reading a problem file.

`callbackcode.begin_simplex`

The call-back function is called when the simplex optimizer is started.

`callbackcode.begin_simplex_bi`

The call-back function is called from within the basis identification procedure when the simplex clean-up phase is started.

`callbackcode.begin_simplex_network_detect`

The call-back function is called when the network detection procedure is started.

`callbackcode.begin_write`

MOSEK has started writing a problem file.

`callbackcode.conic`

The call-back function is called from within the conic optimizer after the information database has been updated.

`callbackcode.dual_simplex`

The call-back function is called from within the dual simplex optimizer.

`callbackcode.end.bi`

The call-back function is called when the basis identification procedure is terminated.

`callbackcode.end.concurrent`

Concurrent optimizer is terminated.

`callbackcode.end.conic`

The call-back function is called when the conic optimizer is terminated.

`callbackcode.end.dual.bi`

The call-back function is called from within the basis identification procedure when the dual phase is terminated.

`callbackcode.end.dual.sensitivity`

Dual sensitivity analysis is terminated.

`callbackcode.end.dual.setup.bi`

The call-back function is called when the dual BI phase is terminated.

`callbackcode.end.dual.simplex`

The call-back function is called when the dual simplex optimizer is terminated.

`callbackcode.end.dual.simplex.bi`

The call-back function is called from within the basis identification procedure when the dual clean-up phase is terminated.

`callbackcode.end.full.convexity.check`

End full convexity check.

`callbackcode.end.infeas.ana`

The call-back function is called when the infeasibility analyzer is terminated.

`callbackcode.end.intpnt`

The call-back function is called when the interior-point optimizer is terminated.

`callbackcode.end.license.wait`

End waiting for license.

`callbackcode.end.mio`

The call-back function is called when the mixed-integer optimizer is terminated.

`callbackcode.end_network_dual_simplex`

The call-back function is called when the dual network simplex optimizer is terminated.

`callbackcode.end_network_primal_simplex`

The call-back function is called when the primal network simplex optimizer is terminated.

`callbackcode.end_network_simplex`

The call-back function is called when the simplex network optimizer is terminated.

`callbackcode.end_nonconvex`

The call-back function is called when the nonconvex optimizer is terminated.

`callbackcode.end_optimizer`

The call-back function is called when the optimizer is terminated.

`callbackcode.end_presolve`

The call-back function is called when the presolve is completed.

`callbackcode.end_primal_bi`

The call-back function is called from within the basis identification procedure when the primal phase is terminated.

`callbackcode.end_primal_dual_simplex`

The call-back function is called when the primal-dual simplex optimizer is terminated.

`callbackcode.end_primal_dual_simplex_bi`

The call-back function is called from within the basis identification procedure when the primal-dual clean-up phase is terminated.

`callbackcode.end_primal_repair`

End primal feasibility repair.

`callbackcode.end_primal_sensitivity`

Primal sensitivity analysis is terminated.

`callbackcode.end_primal_setup_bi`

The call-back function is called when the primal BI setup is terminated.

`callbackcode.end_primal_simplex`

The call-back function is called when the primal simplex optimizer is terminated.

`callbackcode.end_primal_simplex_bi`

The call-back function is called from within the basis identification procedure when the primal clean-up phase is terminated.

`callbackcode.end_qcqp_reformulate`

End QCQP reformulation.



`callbackcode.end_read`

MOSEK has finished reading a problem file.

`callbackcode.end_simplex`

The call-back function is called when the simplex optimizer is terminated.

`callbackcode.end_simplex_bi`

The call-back function is called from within the basis identification procedure when the simplex clean-up phase is terminated.

`callbackcode.end_simplex_network_detect`

The call-back function is called when the network detection procedure is terminated.

`callbackcode.end_write`

MOSEK has finished writing a problem file.

`callbackcode.im_bi`

The call-back function is called from within the basis identification procedure at an intermediate point.

`callbackcode.im_conic`

The call-back function is called at an intermediate stage within the conic optimizer where the information database has not been updated.

`callbackcode.im_dual_bi`

The call-back function is called from within the basis identification procedure at an intermediate point in the dual phase.

`callbackcode.im_dual_sensitivity`

The call-back function is called at an intermediate stage of the dual sensitivity analysis.

`callbackcode.im_dual_simplex`

The call-back function is called at an intermediate point in the dual simplex optimizer.

`callbackcode.im_full_convexity_check`

The call-back function is called at an intermediate stage of the full convexity check.

`callbackcode.im_intpnt`

The call-back function is called at an intermediate stage within the interior-point optimizer where the information database has not been updated.

`callbackcode.im_license_wait`

MOSEK is waiting for a license.

`callbackcode.im_lu`

The call-back function is called from within the LU factorization procedure at an intermediate point.

`callbackcode.im_mio`

The call-back function is called at an intermediate point in the mixed-integer optimizer.

`callbackcode.im_mio_dual_simplex`

The call-back function is called at an intermediate point in the mixed-integer optimizer while running the dual simplex optimizer.

`callbackcode.im_mio_intpnt`

The call-back function is called at an intermediate point in the mixed-integer optimizer while running the interior-point optimizer.

`callbackcode.im_mio_presolve`

The call-back function is called at an intermediate point in the mixed-integer optimizer while running the presolve.

`callbackcode.im_mio_primal_simplex`

The call-back function is called at an intermediate point in the mixed-integer optimizer while running the primal simplex optimizer.

`callbackcode.im_network_dual_simplex`

The call-back function is called at an intermediate point in the dual network simplex optimizer.

`callbackcode.im_network_primal_simplex`

The call-back function is called at an intermediate point in the primal network simplex optimizer.

`callbackcode.im_nonconvex`

The call-back function is called at an intermediate stage within the nonconvex optimizer where the information database has not been updated.

`callbackcode.im_order`

The call-back function is called from within the matrix ordering procedure at an intermediate point.

`callbackcode.im_presolve`

The call-back function is called from within the presolve procedure at an intermediate stage.

`callbackcode.im_primal_bi`

The call-back function is called from within the basis identification procedure at an intermediate point in the primal phase.

`callbackcode.im_primal_dual_simplex`

The call-back function is called at an intermediate point in the primal-dual simplex optimizer.

`callbackcode.im_primal_sensitivity`

The call-back function is called at an intermediate stage of the primal sensitivity analysis.

`callbackcode.im_primal_simplex`

The call-back function is called at an intermediate point in the primal simplex optimizer.

`callbackcode.im_qo_reformulate`

The call-back function is called at an intermediate stage of the conic quadratic reformulation.

`callbackcode.im_read`

Intermediate stage in reading.

`callbackcode.im_simplex`

The call-back function is called from within the simplex optimizer at an intermediate point.

`callbackcode.im_simplex_bi`

The call-back function is called from within the basis identification procedure at an intermediate point in the simplex clean-up phase. The frequency of the call-backs is controlled by the `iparam.log_sim_freq` parameter.

`callbackcode.intpnt`

The call-back function is called from within the interior-point optimizer after the information database has been updated.

`callbackcode.new_int_mio`

The call-back function is called after a new integer solution has been located by the mixed-integer optimizer.

`callbackcode.nonconvex`

The call-back function is called from within the nonconvex optimizer after the information database has been updated.

`callbackcode.primal_simplex`

The call-back function is called from within the primal simplex optimizer.

`callbackcode.read_opf`

The call-back function is called from the OPF reader.

`callbackcode.read_opf_section`

A chunk of  $Q$  non-zeros has been read from a problem file.

`callbackcode.update_dual_bi`

The call-back function is called from within the basis identification procedure at an intermediate point in the dual phase.

`callbackcode.update_dual_simplex`

The call-back function is called in the dual simplex optimizer.

`callbackcode.update_dual_simplex_bi`

The call-back function is called from within the basis identification procedure at an intermediate point in the dual simplex clean-up phase. The frequency of the call-backs is controlled by the `iparam.log_sim_freq` parameter.

`callbackcode.update_network_dual_simplex`

The call-back function is called in the dual network simplex optimizer.

`callbackcode.update_network_primal_simplex`

The call-back function is called in the primal network simplex optimizer.

`callbackcode.update_nonconvex`

The call-back function is called at an intermediate stage within the nonconvex optimizer where the information database has been updated.

`callbackcode.update_presolve`

The call-back function is called from within the presolve procedure.

`callbackcode.update_primal_bi`

The call-back function is called from within the basis identification procedure at an intermediate point in the primal phase.

`callbackcode.update_primal_dual_simplex`

The call-back function is called in the primal-dual simplex optimizer.

`callbackcode.update_primal_dual_simplex_bi`

The call-back function is called from within the basis identification procedure at an intermediate point in the primal-dual simplex clean-up phase. The frequency of the call-backs is controlled by the `iparam.log_sim_freq` parameter.

`callbackcode.update_primal_simplex`

The call-back function is called in the primal simplex optimizer.

`callbackcode.update_primal_simplex_bi`

The call-back function is called from within the basis identification procedure at an intermediate point in the primal simplex clean-up phase. The frequency of the call-backs is controlled by the `iparam.log_sim_freq` parameter.

`callbackcode.write_opf`

The call-back function is called from the OPF writer.

## D.6 Types of convexity checks.

`checkconvexitytype.none`

No convexity check.

`checkconvexitytype.simple`

Perform simple and fast convexity check.

`checkconvexitytype.full`

Perform a full convexity check.

## D.7 Compression types

`compresstype.none`

No compression is used.

`compresstype.free`

The type of compression used is chosen automatically.

`compresstype.gzip`

The type of compression used is gzip compatible.

## D.8 Cone types

`conetype.quad`

The cone is a quadratic cone.

`conetype.rquad`

The cone is a rotated quadratic cone.

## D.9 Data format types

`dataformat.extension`

The file extension is used to determine the data file format.

`dataformat.mps`

The data file is MPS formatted.

`dataformat.lp`

The data file is LP formatted.

`dataformat.op`

The data file is an optimization problem formatted file.

`dataformat.xml`

The data file is an XML formatted file.

`dataformat.free_mps`

The data data a free MPS formatted file.

`dataformat.task`

Generic task dump file.

`dataformat.cb`

Conic benchmark format.

## D.10 Double information items

`dinfitem.bi_clean_dual_time`

Time spent within the dual clean-up optimizer of the basis identification procedure since its invocation.

`dinfitem.bi_clean_primal_dual_time`

Time spent within the primal-dual clean-up optimizer of the basis identification procedure since its invocation.

`dinfitem.bi_clean_primal_time`

Time spent within the primal clean-up optimizer of the basis identification procedure since its invocation.

`dinfitem.bi_clean_time`

Time spent within the clean-up phase of the basis identification procedure since its invocation.

`dinfitem.bi_dual_time`

Time spent within the dual phase basis identification procedure since its invocation.

`dinfitem.bi_primal_time`

Time spent within the primal phase of the basis identification procedure since its invocation.

`dinfitem.bi_time`

Time spent within the basis identification procedure since its invocation.

`dinfitem.concurrent_time`

Time spent within the concurrent optimizer since its invocation.

**dinfitem.intpnt\_dual\_feas**

Dual feasibility measure reported by the interior-point optimizer. (For the interior-point optimizer this measure does not directly related to the original problem because a homogeneous model is employed.)

**dinfitem.intpnt\_dual\_obj**

Dual objective value reported by the interior-point optimizer.

**dinfitem.intpnt\_factor\_num\_flops**

An estimate of the number of flops used in the factorization.

**dinfitem.intpnt\_opt\_status**

This measure should converge to +1 if the problem has a primal-dual optimal solution, and converge to -1 if problem is (strictly) primal or dual infeasible. Furthermore, if the measure converges to 0 the problem is usually ill-posed.

**dinfitem.intpnt\_order\_time**

Order time (in seconds).

**dinfitem.intpnt\_primal\_feas**

Primal feasibility measure reported by the interior-point optimizers. (For the interior-point optimizer this measure does not directly related to the original problem because a homogeneous model is employed).

**dinfitem.intpnt\_primal\_obj**

Primal objective value reported by the interior-point optimizer.

**dinfitem.intpnt\_time**

Time spent within the interior-point optimizer since its invocation.

**dinfitem.mio\_cg\_seperation\_time**

Seperation time for CG cuts.

**dinfitem.mio\_cmir\_seperation\_time**

Seperation time for CMIR cuts.

**dinfitem.mio\_construct\_solution\_obj**

If MOSEK has successfully constructed an integer feasible solution, then this item contains the optimal objective value corresponding to the feasible solution.

**dinfitem.mio\_dual\_bound\_after\_presolve**

Value of the dual bound after presolve but before cut generation.

**dinfitem.mio\_heuristic\_time**

Time spent in the optimizer while solving the relaxtions.

**dinfitem.mio\_obj\_abs\_gap**

Given the mixed-integer optimizer has computed a feasible solution and a bound on the optimal objective value, then this item contains the absolute gap defined by

$$|(\text{objective value of feasible solution}) - (\text{objective bound})|.$$

Otherwise it has the value -1.0.

**dinfitem.mio\_obj\_bound**

The best known bound on the objective function. This value is undefined until at least one relaxation has been solved: To see if this is the case check that **iinfitem.mio\_num\_relax** is strictly positive.

**dinfitem.mio\_obj\_int**

The primal objective value corresponding to the best integer feasible solution. Please note that at least one integer feasible solution must have located i.e. check **iinfitem.mio\_num\_int\_solutions**.

**dinfitem.mio\_obj\_rel\_gap**

Given that the mixed-integer optimizer has computed a feasible solution and a bound on the optimal objective value, then this item contains the relative gap defined by

$$\frac{|(\text{objective value of feasible solution}) - (\text{objective bound})|}{\max(\delta, |(\text{objective value of feasible solution})|)}.$$

where  $\delta$  is given by the parameter **dparam.mio\_rel\_gap\_const**. Otherwise it has the value -1.0.

**dinfitem.mio\_optimizer\_time**

Time spent in the optimizer while solving the relaxations.

**dinfitem.mio\_probing\_time**

Total time for probing.

**dinfitem.mio\_root\_cutgen\_time**

Total time for cut generation.

**dinfitem.mio\_root\_optimizer\_time**

Time spent in the optimizer while solving the root relaxation.

**dinfitem.mio\_root\_presolve\_time**

Time spent in while presolveing the root relaxation.

**dinfitem.mio\_time**

Time spent in the mixed-integer optimizer.

**dinfitem.mio\_user\_obj\_cut**

If the objective cut is used, then this information item has the value of the cut.



`dinfitem.optimizer_time`

Total time spent in the optimizer since it was invoked.

`dinfitem.presolve_eli_time`

Total time spent in the eliminator since the presolve was invoked.

`dinfitem.presolve_lindep_time`

Total time spent in the linear dependency checker since the presolve was invoked.

`dinfitem.presolve_time`

Total time (in seconds) spent in the presolve since it was invoked.

`dinfitem.primal_repair_penalty_obj`

The optimal objective value of the penalty function.

`dinfitem.qcqp_reformulate_time`

Time spent with conic quadratic reformulation.

`dinfitem.rd_time`

Time spent reading the data file.

`dinfitem.sim_dual_time`

Time spent in the dual simplex optimizer since invoking it.

`dinfitem.sim_feas`

Feasibility measure reported by the simplex optimizer.

`dinfitem.sim_network_dual_time`

Time spent in the dual network simplex optimizer since invoking it.

`dinfitem.sim_network_primal_time`

Time spent in the primal network simplex optimizer since invoking it.

`dinfitem.sim_network_time`

Time spent in the network simplex optimizer since invoking it.

`dinfitem.sim_obj`

Objective value reported by the simplex optimizer.

`dinfitem.sim_primal_dual_time`

Time spent in the primal-dual simplex optimizer since invoking it.

`dinfitem.sim_primal_time`

Time spent in the primal simplex optimizer since invoking it.

`dinfitem.sim_time`

Time spent in the simplex optimizer since invoking it.

`dinfitem.sol_bas_dual_obj`

Dual objective value of the basic solution.

`dinfitem.sol_bas_dviolcon`

Maximal dual bound violation for  $x^c$  in the basic solution.

`dinfitem.sol_bas_dviolvar`

Maximal dual bound violation for  $x^x$  in the basic solution.

`dinfitem.sol_bas_primal_obj`

Primal objective value of the basic solution.

`dinfitem.sol_bas_pviolcon`

Maximal primal bound violation for  $x^c$  in the basic solution.

`dinfitem.sol_bas_pviolvar`

Maximal primal bound violation for  $x^x$  in the basic solution.

`dinfitem.sol_itg_primal_obj`

Primal objective value of the integer solution.

`dinfitem.sol_itg_pviolbarvar`

Maximal primal bound violation for  $\bar{X}$  in the integer solution.

`dinfitem.sol_itg_pviolcon`

Maximal primal bound violation for  $x^c$  in the integer solution.

`dinfitem.sol_itg_pviolcones`

Maximal primal violation for primal conic constraints in the integer solution.

`dinfitem.sol_itg_pviolitg`

Maximal violation for the integer constraints in the integer solution.

`dinfitem.sol_itg_pviolvar`

Maximal primal bound violation for  $x^x$  in the integer solution.

`dinfitem.sol_itr_dual_obj`

Dual objective value of the interior-point solution.

`dinfitem.sol_itr_dviolbarvar`

Maximal dual bound violation for  $\bar{X}$  in the interior-point solution.

`dinfitem.sol_itr_dviolcon`

Maximal dual bound violation for  $x^c$  in the interior-point solution.

`dinfitem.sol_itr_dviolcones`

Maximal dual violation for dual conic constraints in the interior-point solution.

`dinfitem.sol_itr.dviolvar`

Maximal dual bound violation for  $x^x$  in the interior-point solution.

`dinfitem.sol_itr.primal_obj`

Primal objective value of the interior-point solution.

`dinfitem.sol_itr.pviolbarvar`

Maximal primal bound violation for  $\bar{X}$  in the interior-point solution.

`dinfitem.sol_itr.pviolcon`

Maximal primal bound violation for  $x^c$  in the interior-point solution.

`dinfitem.sol_itr.pviolcones`

Maximal primal violation for primal conic constraints in the interior-point solution.

`dinfitem.sol_itr.pviolvar`

Maximal primal bound violation for  $x^x$  in the interior-point solution.

## D.11 Feasibility repair types

`feasrepairtype.optimize_none`

Do not optimize the feasibility repair problem.

`feasrepairtype.optimize_penalty`

Minimize weighted sum of violations.

`feasrepairtype.optimize_combined`

Minimize with original objective subject to minimal weighted violation of bounds.

## D.12 License feature

`feature.pts`

Base system.

`feature.pton`

Nonlinear extension.

`feature.ptom`

Mixed-integer extension.

`feature.ptox`

Non-convex extension.

## D.13 Integer information items.

`iinfitem.ana_pro_num_con`

Number of constraints in the problem.

This value is set by `Task.analyzeproblem`.

`iinfitem.ana_pro_num_con_eq`

Number of equality constraints.

This value is set by `Task.analyzeproblem`.

`iinfitem.ana_pro_num_con_fr`

Number of unbounded constraints.

This value is set by `Task.analyzeproblem`.

`iinfitem.ana_pro_num_con_lo`

Number of constraints with a lower bound and an infinite upper bound.

This value is set by `Task.analyzeproblem`.

`iinfitem.ana_pro_num_con_ra`

Number of constraints with finite lower and upper bounds.

This value is set by `Task.analyzeproblem`.

`iinfitem.ana_pro_num_con_up`

Number of constraints with an upper bound and an infinite lower bound.

This value is set by `Task.analyzeproblem`.

`iinfitem.ana_pro_num_var`

Number of variables in the problem.

This value is set by `Task.analyzeproblem`.

`iinfitem.ana_pro_num_var_bin`

Number of binary (0-1) variables.

This value is set by `Task.analyzeproblem`.

`iinfitem.ana_pro_num_var_cont`

Number of continuous variables.

This value is set by `Task.analyzeproblem`.

`iinfitem.ana_pro_num_var_eq`

Number of fixed variables.

This value is set by `Task.analyzeproblem`.

`iinfitem.ana_pro_num_var_fr`

Number of free variables.

This value is set by `Task.analyzeproblem`.

`iinfitem.ana_pro_num_var_int`

Number of general integer variables.

This value is set by `Task.analyzeproblem`.

`iinfitem.ana_pro_num_var_lo`

Number of variables with a lower bound and an infinite upper bound.

This value is set by `Task.analyzeproblem`.

`iinfitem.ana_pro_num_var_ra`

Number of variables with finite lower and upper bounds.

This value is set by `Task.analyzeproblem`.

`iinfitem.ana_pro_num_var_up`

Number of variables with an upper bound and an infinite lower bound. This value is set by

This value is set by `Task.analyzeproblem`.

`iinfitem.concurrent_fastest_optimizer`

The type of the optimizer that finished first in a concurrent optimization.

`iinfitem.intpnt_factor_dim_dense`

Dimension of the dense sub system in factorization.

`iinfitem.intpnt_iter`

Number of interior-point iterations since invoking the interior-point optimizer.

`iinfitem.intpnt_num_threads`

Number of threads that the interior-point optimizer is using.

`iinfitem.intpnt_solve_dual`

Non-zero if the interior-point optimizer is solving the dual problem.

`iinfitem.mio_construct_num_roundings`

Number of values in the integer solution that is rounded to an integer value.

`iinfitem.mio_construct_solution`

If this item has the value 0, then MOSEK did not try to construct an initial integer feasible solution. If the item has a positive value, then MOSEK successfully constructed an initial integer feasible solution.

`iinfitem.mio_initial_solution`

Is non-zero if an initial integer solution is specified.

`iinfitem.mio_num.active_nodes`  
Number of active branch bound nodes.

`iinfitem.mio_num.basis_cuts`  
Number of basis cuts.

`iinfitem.mio_num.branch`  
Number of branches performed during the optimization.

`iinfitem.mio_num.cardgub_cuts`  
Number of cardgub cuts.

`iinfitem.mio_num.clique_cuts`  
Number of clique cuts.

`iinfitem.mio_num.coef_redc_cuts`  
Number of coef. redc. cuts.

`iinfitem.mio_num.contra_cuts`  
Number of contra cuts.

`iinfitem.mio_num.disagg_cuts`  
Number of diasagg cuts.

`iinfitem.mio_num.flow_cover_cuts`  
Number of flow cover cuts.

`iinfitem.mio_num.gcd_cuts`  
Number of gcd cuts.

`iinfitem.mio_num.gomory_cuts`  
Number of Gomory cuts.

`iinfitem.mio_num.gub_cover_cuts`  
Number of GUB cover cuts.

`iinfitem.mio_num.int_solutions`  
Number of integer feasible solutions that has been found.

`iinfitem.mio_num.knapsur_cover_cuts`  
Number of knapsack cover cuts.

`iinfitem.mio_num.lattice_cuts`  
Number of lattice cuts.

`iinfitem.mio_num.lift_cuts`  
Number of lift cuts.

`iinfitem.mio_num_obj_cuts`

Number of obj cuts.

`iinfitem.mio_num_plan_loc_cuts`

Number of loc cuts.

`iinfitem.mio_num_relax`

Number of relaxations solved during the optimization.

`iinfitem.mio_numcon`

Number of constraints in the problem solved by the mixed-integer optimizer.

`iinfitem.mio_numint`

Number of integer variables in the problem solved by the mixed-integer optimizer.

`iinfitem.mio_numvar`

Number of variables in the problem solved by the mixed-integer optimizer.

`iinfitem.mio_obj_bound_defined`

Non-zero if a valid objective bound has been found, otherwise zero.

`iinfitem.mio_total_num_cuts`

Total number of cuts generated by the mixed-integer optimizer.

`iinfitem.mio_user_obj_cut`

If it is non-zero, then the objective cut is used.

`iinfitem.opt_numcon`

Number of constraints in the problem solved when the optimizer is called.

`iinfitem.opt_numvar`

Number of variables in the problem solved when the optimizer is called

`iinfitem.optimize_response`

The response code returned by optimize.

`iinfitem.rd_numbarvar`

Number of variables read.

`iinfitem.rd_numcon`

Number of constraints read.

`iinfitem.rd_numcone`

Number of conic constraints read.

`iinfitem.rd_numintvar`

Number of integer-constrained variables read.

`iinfitem.rd_numq`

Number of nonempty Q matrixes read.

`iinfitem.rd_numvar`

Number of variables read.

`iinfitem.rd_prototype`

Problem type.

`iinfitem.sim_dual_deg_iter`

The number of dual degenerate iterations.

`iinfitem.sim_dual_hotstart`

If 1 then the dual simplex algorithm is solving from an advanced basis.

`iinfitem.sim_dual_hotstart_lu`

If 1 then a valid basis factorization of full rank was located and used by the dual simplex algorithm.

`iinfitem.sim_dual_inf_iter`

The number of iterations taken with dual infeasibility.

`iinfitem.sim_dual_iter`

Number of dual simplex iterations during the last optimization.

`iinfitem.sim_network_dual_deg_iter`

The number of dual network degenerate iterations.

`iinfitem.sim_network_dual_hotstart`

If 1 then the dual network simplex algorithm is solving from an advanced basis.

`iinfitem.sim_network_dual_hotstart_lu`

If 1 then a valid basis factorization of full rank was located and used by the dual network simplex algorithm.

`iinfitem.sim_network_dual_inf_iter`

The number of iterations taken with dual infeasibility in the network optimizer.

`iinfitem.sim_network_dual_iter`

Number of dual network simplex iterations during the last optimization.

`iinfitem.sim_network_primal_deg_iter`

The number of primal network degenerate iterations.

`iinfitem.sim_network_primal_hotstart`

If 1 then the primal network simplex algorithm is solving from an advanced basis.



`iinfitem.sim_network_primal_hotstart_lu`

If 1 then a valid basis factorization of full rank was located and used by the primal network simplex algorithm.

`iinfitem.sim_network_primal_inf_iter`

The number of iterations taken with primal infeasibility in the network optimizer.

`iinfitem.sim_network_primal_iter`

Number of primal network simplex iterations during the last optimization.

`iinfitem.sim_numcon`

Number of constraints in the problem solved by the simplex optimizer.

`iinfitem.sim_numvar`

Number of variables in the problem solved by the simplex optimizer.

`iinfitem.sim_primal_deg_iter`

The number of primal degenerate iterations.

`iinfitem.sim_primal_dual_deg_iter`

The number of degenerate major iterations taken by the primal dual simplex algorithm.

`iinfitem.sim_primal_dual_hotstart`

If 1 then the primal dual simplex algorithm is solving from an advanced basis.

`iinfitem.sim_primal_dual_hotstart_lu`

If 1 then a valid basis factorization of full rank was located and used by the primal dual simplex algorithm.

`iinfitem.sim_primal_dual_inf_iter`

The number of master iterations with dual infeasibility taken by the primal dual simplex algorithm.

`iinfitem.sim_primal_dual_iter`

Number of primal dual simplex iterations during the last optimization.

`iinfitem.sim_primal_hotstart`

If 1 then the primal simplex algorithm is solving from an advanced basis.

`iinfitem.sim_primal_hotstart_lu`

If 1 then a valid basis factorization of full rank was located and used by the primal simplex algorithm.

`iinfitem.sim_primal_inf_iter`

The number of iterations taken with primal infeasibility.

`iinfitem.sim_primal_iter`

Number of primal simplex iterations during the last optimization.

`iinfitem.sim_solve_dual`

Is non-zero if dual problem is solved.

`iinfitem.sol_bas_prosta`

Problem status of the basic solution. Updated after each optimization.

`iinfitem.sol_bas_solsta`

Solution status of the basic solution. Updated after each optimization.

`iinfitem.sol_int_prosta`

Deprecated.

`iinfitem.sol_int_solsta`

Deprecated.

`iinfitem.sol_itg_prosta`

Problem status of the integer solution. Updated after each optimization.

`iinfitem.sol_itg_solsta`

Solution status of the integer solution. Updated after each optimization.

`iinfitem.sol_itr_prosta`

Problem status of the interior-point solution. Updated after each optimization.

`iinfitem.sol_itr_solsta`

Solution status of the interior-point solution. Updated after each optimization.

`iinfitem.sto_num_a_cache_flushes`

Number of times the cache of  $A$  elements is flushed. A large number implies that `maxnumanz` is too small as well as an inefficient usage of MOSEK.

`iinfitem.sto_num_a_realloc`

Number of times the storage for storing  $A$  has been changed. A large value may indicate that memory fragmentation may occur.

`iinfitem.sto_num_a_transposes`

Number of times the  $A$  matrix is transposed. A large number implies that `maxnumanz` is too small or an inefficient usage of MOSEK. This will occur in particular if the code alternate between accessing rows and columns of  $A$ .

## D.14 Information item types

`inftype.dou_type`

Is a double information type.

`inftype.int_type`

Is an integer.

`inftype.lint_type`

Is a long integer.

## D.15 Hot-start type employed by the interior-point optimizers.

`intpnthotstart.none`

The interior-point optimizer performs a coldstart.

`intpnthotstart.primal`

The interior-point optimizer exploits the primal solution only.

`intpnthotstart.dual`

The interior-point optimizer exploits the dual solution only.

`intpnthotstart.primal_dual`

The interior-point optimizer exploits both the primal and dual solution.

## D.16 Input/output modes

`iomode.read`

The file is read-only.

`iomode.write`

The file is write-only. If the file exists then it is truncated when it is opened. Otherwise it is created when it is opened.

`iomode.readwrite`

The file is to read and written.

## D.17 Language selection constants

`language.eng`

English language selection

`language.dan`

Danish language selection

## D.18 Long integer information items.

`liinfitem.bi_clean_dual_deg_iter`

Number of dual degenerate clean iterations performed in the basis identification.

`liinfitem.bi_clean_dual_iter`

Number of dual clean iterations performed in the basis identification.

`liinfitem.bi_clean_primal_deg_iter`

Number of primal degenerate clean iterations performed in the basis identification.

`liinfitem.bi_clean_primal_dual_deg_iter`

Number of primal-dual degenerate clean iterations performed in the basis identification.

`liinfitem.bi_clean_primal_dual_iter`

Number of primal-dual clean iterations performed in the basis identification.

`liinfitem.bi_clean_primal_dual_sub_iter`

Number of primal-dual subproblem clean iterations performed in the basis identification.

`liinfitem.bi_clean_primal_iter`

Number of primal clean iterations performed in the basis identification.

`liinfitem.bi_dual_iter`

Number of dual pivots performed in the basis identification.

`liinfitem.bi_primal_iter`

Number of primal pivots performed in the basis identification.

`liinfitem.intpnt_factor_num_nz`

Number of non-zeros in factorization.

`liinfitem.mio_intpnt_iter`

Number of interior-point iterations performed by the mixed-integer optimizer.

`liinfitem.mio_simplex_iter`

Number of simplex iterations performed by the mixed-integer optimizer.

`liinfitem.rd_numanz`

Number of non-zeros in A that is read.

`liinfitem.rd_numqnz`

Number of Q non-zeros.

## D.19 Mark

`mark.lo`

The lower bound is selected for sensitivity analysis.

`mark.up`

The upper bound is selected for sensitivity analysis.

## D.20 Continuous mixed-integer solution type

`miocontsoltype.none`

No interior-point or basic solution are reported when the mixed-integer optimizer is used.

`miocontsoltype.root`

The reported interior-point and basic solutions are a solution to the root node problem when mixed-integer optimizer is used.

`miocontsoltype.itg`

The reported interior-point and basic solutions are a solution to the problem with all integer variables fixed at the value they have in the integer solution. A solution is only reported in case the problem has a primal feasible solution.

`miocontsoltype.itg_rel`

In case the problem is primal feasible then the reported interior-point and basic solutions are a solution to the problem with all integer variables fixed at the value they have in the integer solution. If the problem is primal infeasible, then the solution to the root node problem is reported.

## D.21 Integer restrictions

`miomode.ignored`

The integer constraints are ignored and the problem is solved as a continuous problem.

`miomode.satisfied`

Integer restrictions should be satisfied.

`miomode.lazy`

Integer restrictions should be satisfied if an optimizer is available for the problem.

## D.22 Mixed-integer node selection types

`mionodeseltype.free`

The optimizer decides the node selection strategy.

`mionodeseltype.first`

The optimizer employs a depth first node selection strategy.

`mionodeseltype.best`

The optimizer employs a best bound node selection strategy.

`mionodeseltype.worst`

The optimizer employs a worst bound node selection strategy.

`mionodeseltype.hybrid`

The optimizer employs a hybrid strategy.

`mionodeseltype.pseudo`

The optimizer employs selects the node based on a pseudo cost estimate.

## D.23 MPS file format type

`mpsformat.strict`

It is assumed that the input file satisfies the MPS format strictly.

`mpsformat.relaxed`

It is assumed that the input file satisfies a slightly relaxed version of the MPS format.

`mpsformat.free`

It is assumed that the input file satisfies the free MPS format. This implies that spaces are not allowed in names. Otherwise the format is free.

## D.24 Message keys

`msgkey.reading_file`

`msgkey.writing_file`

`msgkey.mps_selected`

## D.25 Name types

`nametype.gen`

General names. However, no duplicate and blank names are allowed.

`nametype.mps`

MPS type names.

`nametype.lp`

LP type names.

## D.26 Objective sense types

`objsense.minimize`

The problem should be minimized.

`objsense.maximize`

The problem should be maximized.

## D.27 On/off

`onoffkey.off`

Switch the option off.

`onoffkey.on`

Switch the option on.

## D.28 Optimizer types

`optimizertype.free`

The optimizer is chosen automatically.

`optimizertype.intpnt`

The interior-point optimizer is used.

`optimizertype.conic`

The optimizer for problems having conic constraints.

`optimizertype.primal_simplex`

The primal simplex optimizer is used.

`optimizertype.dual_simplex`

The dual simplex optimizer is used.

`optimizertype.primal_dual_simplex`

The primal dual simplex optimizer is used.

`optimizertype.free_simplex`

One of the simplex optimizers is used.

`optimizertype.network_primal_simplex`

The network primal simplex optimizer is used. It is only applicable to pure network problems.

`optimizertype.mixed_int_conic`

The mixed-integer optimizer for conic and linear problems.

`optimizertype.mixed_int`

The mixed-integer optimizer.

`optimizertype.concurrent`

The optimizer for nonconvex nonlinear problems.

`optimizertype.nonconvex`

The optimizer for nonconvex nonlinear problems.

## D.29 Ordering strategies

`orderingtype.free`

The ordering method is chosen automatically.

`orderingtype.appminloc`

Approximate minimum local fill-in ordering is employed.

`orderingtype.experimental`

This option should not be used.

`orderingtype.try_graphpar`

Always try the the graph partitioning based ordering.

`orderingtype.force_graphpar`

Always use the graph partitioning based ordering even if it is worse than the approximate minimum local fill ordering.

`orderingtype.none`

No ordering is used.



## D.30 Parameter type

`parametertype.invalid_type`

Not a valid parameter.

`parametertype.dou_type`

Is a double parameter.

`parametertype.int_type`

Is an integer parameter.

`parametertype.str_type`

Is a string parameter.

## D.31 Presolve method.

`presolvemode.off`

The problem is not presolved before it is optimized.

`presolvemode.on`

The problem is presolved before it is optimized.

`presolvemode.free`

It is decided automatically whether to presolve before the problem is optimized.

## D.32 Problem data items

`problemitem.var`

Item is a variable.

`problemitem.con`

Item is a constraint.

`problemitem.cone`

Item is a cone.

## D.33 Problem types

`problemtypes.lo`

The problem is a linear optimization problem.

`problemtype.qo`

The problem is a quadratic optimization problem.

`problemtype.qcqp`

The problem is a quadratically constrained optimization problem.

`problemtype.geco`

General convex optimization.

`problemtype.conic`

A conic optimization.

`problemtype.mixed`

General nonlinear constraints and conic constraints. This combination can not be solved by MOSEK.

## D.34 Problem status keys

`prosta.unknown`

Unknown problem status.

`prosta.prim_and_dual_feas`

The problem is primal and dual feasible.

`prosta.prim_feas`

The problem is primal feasible.

`prosta.dual_feas`

The problem is dual feasible.

`prosta.prim_infeas`

The problem is primal infeasible.

`prosta.dual_infeas`

The problem is dual infeasible.

`prosta.prim_and_dual_infeas`

The problem is primal and dual infeasible.

`prosta.ill_posed`

The problem is ill-posed. For example, it may be primal and dual feasible but have a positive duality gap.

`prosta.near_prim_and_dual_feas`

The problem is at least nearly primal and dual feasible.

`prosta.near_prim_feas`

The problem is at least nearly primal feasible.

`prosta.near_dual_feas`

The problem is at least nearly dual feasible.

`prosta.prim_infeas_or_unbounded`

The problem is either primal infeasible or unbounded. This may occur for mixed-integer problems.

## D.35 Response code type

`rescodetype.ok`

The response code is OK.

`rescodetype.wrn`

The response code is a warning.

`rescodetype.trm`

The response code is an optimizer termination status.

`rescodetype.err`

The response code is an error.

`rescodetype.unk`

The response code does not belong to any class.

## D.36 Scaling type

`scalingmethod.pow2`

Scales only with power of 2 leaving the mantissa untouched.

`scalingmethod.free`

The optimizer chooses the scaling heuristic.

## D.37 Scaling type

`scalingtype.free`

The optimizer chooses the scaling heuristic.

`scalingtype.none`

No scaling is performed.

`scalingtype.moderate`

A conservative scaling is performed.

`scalingtype.aggressive`

A very aggressive scaling is performed.

## D.38 Sensitivity types

`sensitivitytype.basis`

Basis sensitivity analysis is performed.

`sensitivitytype.optimal_partition`

Optimal partition sensitivity analysis is performed.

## D.39 Degeneracy strategies

`simdegen.none`

The simplex optimizer should use no degeneration strategy.

`simdegen.free`

The simplex optimizer chooses the degeneration strategy.

`simdegen.aggressive`

The simplex optimizer should use an aggressive degeneration strategy.

`simdegen.moderate`

The simplex optimizer should use a moderate degeneration strategy.

`simdegen.minimum`

The simplex optimizer should use a minimum degeneration strategy.

## D.40 Exploit duplicate columns.

`simdupvec.off`

Disallow the simplex optimizer to exploit duplicated columns.

`simdupvec.on`

Allow the simplex optimizer to exploit duplicated columns.

`simdupvec.free`

The simplex optimizer can choose freely.

## D.41 Hot-start type employed by the simplex optimizer

`simhotstart.none`

The simplex optimizer performs a coldstart.

`simhotstart.free`

The simplex optimizer chooses the hot-start type.

`simhotstart.status_keys`

Only the status keys of the constraints and variables are used to choose the type of hot-start.

## D.42 Problem reformulation.

`simreform.off`

Disallow the simplex optimizer to reformulate the problem.

`simreform.on`

Allow the simplex optimizer to reformulate the problem.

`simreform.free`

The simplex optimizer can choose freely.

`simreform.aggressive`

The simplex optimizer should use an aggressive reformulation strategy.

## D.43 Simplex selection strategy

`simseltype.free`

The optimizer chooses the pricing strategy.

`simseltype.full`

The optimizer uses full pricing.

`simseltype.ase`

The optimizer uses approximate steepest-edge pricing.

`simseltype.devex`

The optimizer uses devex steepest-edge pricing (or if it is not available an approximate steep-edge selection).

`simseltype.se`

The optimizer uses steepest-edge selection (or if it is not available an approximate steep-edge selection).

`simseltype.partial`

The optimizer uses a partial selection approach. The approach is usually beneficial if the number of variables is much larger than the number of constraints.

## D.44 Solution items

`solitem.xc`

Solution for the constraints.

`solitem.xx`

Variable solution.

`solitem.y`

Lagrange multipliers for equations.

`solitem.slc`

Lagrange multipliers for lower bounds on the constraints.

`solitem.suc`

Lagrange multipliers for upper bounds on the constraints.

`solitem.slx`

Lagrange multipliers for lower bounds on the variables.

`solitem.sux`

Lagrange multipliers for upper bounds on the variables.

`solitem.snx`

Lagrange multipliers corresponding to the conic constraints on the variables.

## D.45 Solution status keys

`solsta.unknown`

Status of the solution is unknown.

`solsta.optimal`

The solution is optimal.

`solsta.prim_feas`

The solution is primal feasible.

`solsta.dual_feas`

The solution is dual feasible.

`solsta.prim_and_dual_feas`

The solution is both primal and dual feasible.

`solsta.prim_infeas_cer`

The solution is a certificate of primal infeasibility.

`solsta.dual_infeas_cer`

The solution is a certificate of dual infeasibility.

`solsta.near_optimal`

The solution is nearly optimal.

`solsta.near_prim_feas`

The solution is nearly primal feasible.

`solsta.near_dual_feas`

The solution is nearly dual feasible.

`solsta.near_prim_and_dual_feas`

The solution is nearly both primal and dual feasible.

`solsta.near_prim_infeas_cer`

The solution is almost a certificate of primal infeasibility.

`solsta.near_dual_infeas_cer`

The solution is almost a certificate of dual infeasibility.

`solsta.integer_optimal`

The primal solution is integer optimal.

`solsta.near_integer_optimal`

The primal solution is near integer optimal.

## D.46 Solution types

`soltype.itr`

The interior solution.

`soltype.bas`

The basic solution.

`soltype.itg`

The integer solution.

## D.47 Solve primal or dual form

`solveform.free`

The optimizer is free to solve either the primal or the dual problem.

`solveform.primal`

The optimizer should solve the primal problem.

`solveform.dual`

The optimizer should solve the dual problem.

## D.48 Status keys

`stakey.unk`

The status for the constraint or variable is unknown.

`stakey.bas`

The constraint or variable is in the basis.

`stakey.supbas`

The constraint or variable is super basic.

`stakey.low`

The constraint or variable is at its lower bound.

`stakey.upr`

The constraint or variable is at its upper bound.

`stakey.fix`

The constraint or variable is fixed.

`stakey.inf`

The constraint or variable is infeasible in the bounds.



## D.49 Starting point types

`startpointtype.free`

The starting point is chosen automatically.

`startpointtype.guess`

The optimizer guesses a starting point.

`startpointtype.constant`

The optimizer constructs a starting point by assigning a constant value to all primal and dual variables. This starting point is normally robust.

`startpointtype.satisfy_bounds`

The starting point is chosen to satisfy all the simple bounds on nonlinear variables. If this starting point is employed, then more care than usual should be employed when choosing the bounds on the nonlinear variables. In particular very tight bounds should be avoided.

## D.50 Stream types

`streamtype.log`

Log stream. Contains the aggregated contents of all other streams. This means that a message written to any other stream will also be written to this stream.

`streamtype.msg`

Message stream. Log information relating to performance and progress of the optimization is written to this stream.

`streamtype.err`

Error stream. Error messages are written to this stream.

`streamtype.wrn`

Warning stream. Warning messages are written to this stream.

## D.51 Symmetric matrix types

`symmattype.sparse`

Sparse symmetric matrix.

## D.52 Transposed matrix.

`transpose.no`

No transpose is applied.

`transpose.yes`

A transpose is applied.

## D.53 Triangular part of a symmetric matrix.

`uplo.lo`

Lower part.

`uplo.up`

Upper part

## D.54 Integer values

`value.license_buffer_length`

The length of a license key buffer.

`value.max_str_len`

Maximum string length allowed in MOSEK.

## D.55 Variable types

`variabletype.type_cont`

Is a continuous variable.

`variabletype.type_int`

Is an integer variable.

## D.56 XML writer output mode

`xmlwriteroutputtype.row`

Write in row order.

`xmlwriteroutputtype.col`

Write in column order.

## Appendix E

# Troubleshooting

When creating multiple tasks and running for a long time memory usage grows, and the Task and Env objects are never garbage collected.

The Task and Environment objects cannot always be automatically garbage collected by Python, when when they are no longer in use. There are two ways to ensure that they are destroyed. Use the `with`-statement:

```
with Task(env,0,0) as t:
    t.readdata("somefile.task")
    # use the task
```

This will ensure that the create Task is automatically destroyed when the `with`-statement exits. Alternatively, call the `__del__()` method directly when the object should not be used anymore.



# Appendix F

## Mosek file formats

MOSEK supports a range of problem and solution formats. The Task format is MOSEK's native binary format and it supports all features that MOSEK supports. OPF is the corresponding ASCII format and this supports nearly all features (everything except semidefinite problems). In general, the text formats are significantly slower to read, but they can be examined and edited directly in any text editor.

MOSEK supports GZIP compression of files. Problem files with an additional ".gz" extension are assumed to be compressed when read, and is automatically compressed when written. For example, a file called

`problem.mps.gz`

will be read as a GZIP compressed MPS file.

### F.1 The MPS file format

MOSEK supports the standard MPS format with some extensions. For a detailed description of the MPS format see the book by Nazareth [2].

#### F.1.1 MPS file structure

The version of the MPS format supported by MOSEK allows specification of an optimization problem on the form

$$\begin{array}{llll} l^c & \leq & Ax + q(x) & \leq & u^c, \\ l^x & \leq & x & \leq & u^x, \\ & & x \in \mathcal{C}, & & \\ & & x_{\mathcal{J}} \text{ integer}, & & \end{array} \tag{F.1}$$

where

- $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is the vector of decision variables.
- $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  is the constraint matrix.
- $l^c \in \mathbb{R}^m$  is the lower limit on the activity for the constraints.
- $u^c \in \mathbb{R}^m$  is the upper limit on the activity for the constraints.
- $l^x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is the lower limit on the activity for the variables.
- $u^x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is the upper limit on the activity for the variables.
- $q : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a vector of quadratic functions. Hence,

$$q_i(x) = 1/2 x^T Q^i x$$

where it is assumed that

$$Q^i = (Q^i)^T.$$

Please note the explicit 1/2 in the quadratic term and that  $Q^i$  is required to be symmetric.

- $\mathcal{C}$  is a convex cone.
- $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  is an index set of the integer-constrained variables.

An MPS file with one row and one column can be illustrated like this:

```
*          1          2          3          4          5          6
*23456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
NAME          [name]
OBJSENSE
    [objsense]
OBJNAME
    [objname]
ROWS
    ? [cname1]
COLUMNNS
    [vname1] [cname1] [value1] [vname3] [value2]
RHS
    [name] [cname1] [value1] [cname2] [value2]
RANGES
    [name] [cname1] [value1] [cname2] [value2]
QSECTION
    [vname1] [vname2] [value1] [vname3] [value2]
BOUNDS
    ?? [name] [vname1] [value1]
CSECTION
    [vname1] [kname1] [value1] [ktype]
ENDATA
```

Here the names in capitals are keywords of the MPS format and names in brackets are custom defined names or values. A couple of notes on the structure:

## Fields:

All items surrounded by brackets appear in *fields*. The fields named "valueN" are numerical values. Hence, they must have the format

```
[+|-]XXXXXXXX.XXXXXX[[e|E][+|-]XXX]
```

where

```
x = [0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9].
```

## Sections:

The MPS file consists of several sections where the names in capitals indicate the beginning of a new section. For example, COLUMNS denotes the beginning of the columns section.

## Comments:

Lines starting with an "\*" are comment lines and are ignored by MOSEK.

## Keys:

The question marks represent keys to be specified later.

## Extensions:

The sections QSECTION and CSECTION are MOSEK specific extensions of the MPS format.

The standard MPS format is a fixed format, i.e. everything in the MPS file must be within certain fixed positions. MOSEK also supports a *free format*. See Section F.1.5 for details.

## F.1.1.1 Linear example lo1.mps

A concrete example of a MPS file is presented below:

```
* File: lo1.mps
NAME          lo1
OBJSENSE
    MAX
ROWS
N  obj
E  c1
G  c2
L  c3
COLUMNS
    x1      obj      3
    x1      c1       3
    x1      c2       2
    x2      obj      1
    x2      c1       1
    x2      c2       1
    x2      c3       2
    x3      obj      5
    x3      c1       2
    x3      c2       3
    x4      obj      1
    x4      c2       1
    x4      c3       3
```

```

RHS
  rhs      c1      30
  rhs      c2      15
  rhs      c3      25
RANGES
BOUNDS
  UP bound  x2      10
ENDATA

```

Subsequently each individual section in the MPS format is discussed.

#### F.1.1.2 NAME

In this section a name (`[name]`) is assigned to the problem.

#### F.1.1.3 OBJSENSE (optional)

This is an optional section that can be used to specify the sense of the objective function. The **OBJSENSE** section contains one line at most which can be one of the following

```

MIN
MINIMIZE
MAX
MAXIMIZE

```

It should be obvious what the implication is of each of these four lines.

#### F.1.1.4 OBJNAME (optional)

This is an optional section that can be used to specify the name of the row that is used as objective function. The **OBJNAME** section contains one line at most which has the form

```
objname
```

`objname` should be a valid row name.

#### F.1.1.5 ROWS

A record in the **ROWS** section has the form

```
? [cname1]
```

where the requirements for the fields are as follows:

Field	Starting position	Maximum width	Required	Description
?	2	1	Yes	Constraint key
[cname1]	5	8	Yes	Constraint name

Hence, in this section each constraint is assigned an unique name denoted by `[cname1]`. Please note that `[cname1]` starts in position 5 and the field can be at most 8 characters wide. An initial key (?)



must be present to specify the type of the constraint. The key can have the values E, G, L, or N with the following interpretation:

Constraint type	$l_i^c$	$u_i^c$
E	finite	$l_i^c$
G	finite	$\infty$
L	$-\infty$	finite
N	$-\infty$	$\infty$

In the MPS format an objective vector is not specified explicitly, but one of the constraints having the key N will be used as the objective vector  $c$ . In general, if multiple N type constraints are specified, then the first will be used as the objective vector  $c$ .

#### F.1.1.6 COLUMNS

In this section the elements of  $A$  are specified using one or more records having the form

[vname1] [cname1] [value1] [cname2] [value2]

where the requirements for each field are as follows:

Field	Starting position	Maximum width	Re- quired	Description
[vname1]	5	8	Yes	Variable name
[cname1]	15	8	Yes	Constraint name
[value1]	25	12	Yes	Numerical value
[cname2]	40	8	No	Constraint name
[value2]	50	12	No	Numerical value

Hence, a record specifies one or two elements  $a_{ij}$  of  $A$  using the principle that [vname1] and [cname1] determines  $j$  and  $i$  respectively. Please note that [cname1] must be a constraint name specified in the ROWS section. Finally, [value1] denotes the numerical value of  $a_{ij}$ . Another optional element is specified by [cname2], and [value2] for the variable specified by [vname1]. Some important comments are:

- All elements belonging to one variable must be grouped together.
- Zero elements of  $A$  should not be specified.
- At least one element for each variable should be specified.

#### F.1.1.7 RHS (optional)

A record in this section has the format

[name] [cname1] [value1] [cname2] [value2]

where the requirements for each field are as follows:

Field	Starting position	Maximum width	Re- quired	Description
[name]	5	8	Yes	Name of the RHS vector
[cname1]	15	8	Yes	Constraint name
[value1]	25	12	Yes	Numerical value
[cname2]	40	8	No	Constraint name
[value2]	50	12	No	Numerical value

The interpretation of a record is that [name] is the name of the RHS vector to be specified. In general, several vectors can be specified. [cname1] denotes a constraint name previously specified in the ROWS section. Now, assume that this name has been assigned to the  $i$  th constraint and  $v_1$  denotes the value specified by [value1], then the interpretation of  $v_1$  is:

Constraint type	$l_i^c$	$u_i^c$
E	$v_1$	$v_1$
G	$v_1$	
L		$v_1$
N		

An optional second element is specified by [cname2] and [value2] and is interpreted in the same way. Please note that it is not necessary to specify zero elements, because elements are assumed to be zero.

#### F.1.1.8 RANGES (optional)

A record in this section has the form

[name] [cname1] [value1] [cname2] [value2]

where the requirements for each fields are as follows:

Field	Starting position	Maximum width	Re- quired	Description
[name]	5	8	Yes	Name of the RANGE vector
[cname1]	15	8	Yes	Constraint name
[value1]	25	12	Yes	Numerical value
[cname2]	40	8	No	Constraint name
[value2]	50	12	No	Numerical value

The records in this section are used to modify the bound vectors for the constraints, i.e. the values in  $l^c$  and  $u^c$ . A record has the following interpretation: [name] is the name of the RANGE vector and [cname1] is a valid constraint name. Assume that [cname1] is assigned to the  $i$  th constraint and let  $v_1$  be the value specified by [value1], then a record has the interpretation:

Constraint type	Sign of $v_1$	$l_i^c$	$u_i^c$
E	-	$u_i^c + v_1$	
E	+		$l_i^c + v_1$
G	- or +		$l_i^c +  v_1 $
L	- or +	$u_i^c -  v_1 $	
N			

#### F.1.1.9 QSECTION (optional)

Within the QSECTION the label [cname1] must be a constraint name previously specified in the ROWS section. The label [cname1] denotes the constraint to which the quadratic term belongs. A record in the QSECTION has the form

[vname1] [vname2] [value1] [vname3] [value2]

where the requirements for each field are:

Field	Starting position	Maximum width	Re- quired	Description
[vname1]	5	8	Yes	Variable name
[vname2]	15	8	Yes	Variable name
[value1]	25	12	Yes	Numerical value
[vname3]	40	8	No	Variable name
[value2]	50	12	No	Numerical value

A record specifies one or two elements in the lower triangular part of the  $Q^i$  matrix where [cname1] specifies the  $i$ . Hence, if the names [vname1] and [vname2] have been assigned to the  $k$ th and  $j$ th variable, then  $Q_{kj}^i$  is assigned the value given by [value1]. An optional second element is specified in the same way by the fields [vname1], [vname3], and [value2].

The example

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{minimize} && -x_2 + 0.5(2x_1^2 - 2x_1x_3 + 0.2x_2^2 + 2x_3^2) \\
 &\text{subject to} && x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \geq 1, \\
 &&& x \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

has the following MPS file representation

```

* File: qo1.mps
NAME          qo1
ROWS
  N  obj
  G  c1
COLUMNS
  x1      c1      1.0
  x2      obj     -1.0
  x2      c1      1.0
  x3      c1      1.0
RHS
  rhs     c1      1.0

```

```

QSECTION      obj
  x1          x1          2.0
  x1          x3         -1.0
  x2          x2          0.2
  x3          x3          2.0
ENDATA

```

Regarding the QSECTIONs please note that:

- Only one QSECTION is allowed for each constraint.
- The QSECTIONs can appear in an arbitrary order after the COLUMNS section.
- All variable names occurring in the QSECTION must already be specified in the COLUMNS section.
- All entries specified in a QSECTION are assumed to belong to the lower triangular part of the quadratic term of  $Q$ .

#### F.1.1.10 BOUNDS (optional)

In the BOUNDS section changes to the default bounds vectors  $l^x$  and  $u^x$  are specified. The default bounds vectors are  $l^x = 0$  and  $u^x = \infty$ . Moreover, it is possible to specify several sets of bound vectors. A record in this section has the form

```
?? [name]    [vname1]    [value1]
```

where the requirements for each field are:

Field	Starting position	Maximum width	Required	Description
??	2	2	Yes	Bound key
[name]	5	8	Yes	Name of the BOUNDS vector
[vname1]	15	8	Yes	Variable name
[value1]	25	12	No	Numerical value

Hence, a record in the BOUNDS section has the following interpretation: [name] is the name of the bound vector and [vname1] is the name of the variable which bounds are modified by the record. ?? and [value1] are used to modify the bound vectors according to the following table:

??	$l_j^x$	$u_j^x$	Made integer (added to $\mathcal{J}$ )
FR	$-\infty$	$\infty$	No
FX	$v_1$	$v_1$	No
LO	$v_1$	unchanged	No
MI	$-\infty$	unchanged	No
PL	unchanged	$\infty$	No
UP	unchanged	$v_1$	No
BV	0	1	Yes
LI	$[v_1]$	unchanged	Yes
UI	unchanged	$[v_1]$	Yes

$v_1$  is the value specified by [value1].

#### F.1.1.11 CSECTION (optional)

The purpose of the CSECTION is to specify the constraint

$$x \in \mathcal{C}.$$

in (F.1).

It is assumed that  $\mathcal{C}$  satisfies the following requirements. Let

$$x^t \in \mathbb{R}^{n^t}, \quad t = 1, \dots, k$$

be vectors comprised of parts of the decision variables  $x$  so that each decision variable is a member of exactly **one** vector  $x^t$ , for example

$$x^1 = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_4 \\ x_7 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad x^2 = \begin{bmatrix} x_6 \\ x_5 \\ x_3 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Next define

$$\mathcal{C} := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : x^t \in \mathcal{C}_t, \quad t = 1, \dots, k\}$$

where  $\mathcal{C}_t$  must have one of the following forms

- $\mathbb{R}$  set:

$$\mathcal{C}_t = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^{n^t}\}.$$

- Quadratic cone:

$$\mathcal{C}_t = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^{n^t} : x_1 \geq \sqrt{\sum_{j=2}^{n^t} x_j^2} \right\}. \quad (\text{F.2})$$

- Rotated quadratic cone:

$$\mathcal{C}_t = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^{n^t} : 2x_1x_2 \geq \sum_{j=3}^{n^t} x_j^2, \quad x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \right\}. \quad (\text{F.3})$$

In general, only quadratic and rotated quadratic cones are specified in the MPS file whereas membership of the  $\mathbb{R}$  set is not. If a variable is not a member of any other cone then it is assumed to be a member of an  $\mathbb{R}$  cone.

Next, let us study an example. Assume that the quadratic cone

$$x_4 \geq \sqrt{x_5^2 + x_8^2} \quad (\text{F.4})$$

and the rotated quadratic cone

$$2x_3x_7 \geq x_1^2 + x_0^2, \quad x_3, x_7 \geq 0, \quad (\text{F.5})$$

should be specified in the MPS file. One CSECTION is required for each cone and they are specified as follows:

```

*          1          2          3          4          5          6
*23456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
CSECTION      konea      0.0      QUAD
  x4
  x5
  x8
CSECTION      koneb      0.0      RQUAD
  x7
  x3
  x1
  x0

```

This first CSECTION specifies the cone (F.4) which is given the name `konea`. This is a quadratic cone which is specified by the keyword `QUAD` in the CSECTION header. The 0.0 value in the CSECTION header is not used by the `QUAD` cone.

The second CSECTION specifies the rotated quadratic cone (F.5). Please note the keyword `RQUAD` in the CSECTION which is used to specify that the cone is a rotated quadratic cone instead of a quadratic cone. The 0.0 value in the CSECTION header is not used by the `RQUAD` cone.

In general, a CSECTION header has the format

```
CSECTION      [kname1]      [value1]      [ktype]
```

where the requirement for each field are as follows:

Field	Starting position	Maximum width	Required	Description
[kname1]	5	8	Yes	Name of the cone
[value1]	15	12	No	Cone parameter
[ktype]	25		Yes	Type of the cone.

The possible cone type keys are:

Cone type key	Members	Interpretation.
QUAD	$\geq 1$	Quadratic cone i.e. (F.2).
RQUAD	$\geq 2$	Rotated quadratic cone i.e. (F.3).

Please note that a quadratic cone must have at least one member whereas a rotated quadratic cone must have at least two members. A record in the CSECTION has the format

[vname1]

where the requirements for each field are

Field	Starting position	Maximum width	Required	Description
[vname1]	2	8	Yes	A valid variable name

The most important restriction with respect to the CSECTION is that a variable must occur in only one CSECTION.

#### F.1.1.12 ENDATA

This keyword denotes the end of the MPS file.

### F.1.2 Integer variables

Using special bound keys in the BOUNDS section it is possible to specify that some or all of the variables should be integer-constrained i.e. be members of  $\mathcal{J}$ . However, an alternative method is available.

This method is available only for backward compatibility and we recommend that it is not used. This method requires that markers are placed in the COLUMNS section as in the example:

```
COLUMNS
  x1      obj      -10.0      c1      0.7
  x1      c2        0.5      c3      1.0
  x1      c4        0.1
* Start of integer-constrained variables.
  MARK000  'MARKER'      'INTORG'
  x2      obj      -9.0      c1      1.0
  x2      c2      0.8333333333 c3      0.66666667
  x2      c4        0.25
  x3      obj      1.0      c6      2.0
  MARK001  'MARKER'      'INTEND'
* End of integer-constrained variables.
```

Please note that special marker lines are used to indicate the start and the end of the integer variables. Furthermore be aware of the following

- **IMPORTANT:** All variables between the markers are assigned a default lower bound of 0 and a default upper bound of 1. **This may not be what is intended.** If it is not intended, the correct bounds should be defined in the BOUNDS section of the MPS formatted file.
- MOSEK ignores field 1, i.e. MARK0001 and MARK001, however, other optimization systems require them.
- Field 2, i.e. 'MARKER', must be specified including the single quotes. This implies that no row can be assigned the name 'MARKER'.

- Field 3 is ignored and should be left blank.
- Field 4, i.e. 'INTORG' and 'INTEND', must be specified.
- It is possible to specify several such integer marker sections within the COLUMNS section.

### F.1.3 General limitations

- An MPS file should be an ASCII file.

### F.1.4 Interpretation of the MPS format

Several issues related to the MPS format are not well-defined by the industry standard. However, MOSEK uses the following interpretation:

- If a matrix element in the COLUMNS section is specified multiple times, then the multiple entries are added together.
- If a matrix element in a QSECTION section is specified multiple times, then the multiple entries are added together.

### F.1.5 The free MPS format

MOSEK supports a free format variation of the MPS format. The free format is similar to the MPS file format but less restrictive, e.g. it allows longer names. However, it also presents two main limitations:

- By default a line in the MPS file must not contain more than 1024 characters. However, by modifying the parameter `iparam.read_mps_width` an arbitrary large line width will be accepted.
- A name must not contain any blanks.

To use the free MPS format instead of the default MPS format the MOSEK parameter `iparam.read_mps_format` should be changed.

## F.2 The LP file format

MOSEK supports the LP file format with some extensions i.e. MOSEK can read and write LP formatted files.

Please note that the LP format is not a completely well-defined standard and hence different optimization packages may interpret the same LP file in slightly different ways. MOSEK tries to emulate as closely as possible CPLEX's behavior, but tries to stay backward compatible.

The LP file format can specify problems on the form



$$\begin{array}{llll}
\text{minimize/maximize} & & c^T x + \frac{1}{2} q^o(x) & \\
\text{subject to} & l^c \leq & Ax + \frac{1}{2} q(x) \leq & u^c, \\
& l^x \leq & x \leq & u^x, \\
& & x_{\mathcal{J}} \text{ integer,} & 
\end{array}$$

where

- $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is the vector of decision variables.
- $c \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is the linear term in the objective.
- $q^o : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is the quadratic term in the objective where

$$q^o(x) = x^T Q^o x$$

and it is assumed that

$$Q^o = (Q^o)^T.$$

- $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  is the constraint matrix.
- $l^c \in \mathbb{R}^m$  is the lower limit on the activity for the constraints.
- $u^c \in \mathbb{R}^m$  is the upper limit on the activity for the constraints.
- $l^x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is the lower limit on the activity for the variables.
- $u^x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is the upper limit on the activity for the variables.
- $q : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a vector of quadratic functions. Hence,

$$q_i(x) = x^T Q^i x$$

where it is assumed that

$$Q^i = (Q^i)^T.$$

- $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  is an index set of the integer constrained variables.

### F.2.1 The sections

An LP formatted file contains a number of sections specifying the objective, constraints, variable bounds, and variable types. The section keywords may be any mix of upper and lower case letters.

### F.2.1.1 The objective

The first section beginning with one of the keywords

```
max
maximum
maximize
min
minimum
minimize
```

defines the objective sense and the objective function, i.e.

$$c^T x + \frac{1}{2} x^T Q^o x.$$

The objective may be given a name by writing

```
myname:
```

before the expressions. If no name is given, then the objective is named `obj`.

The objective function contains linear and quadratic terms. The linear terms are written as

```
4 x1 + x2 - 0.1 x3
```

and so forth. The quadratic terms are written in square brackets (`[]`) and are either squared or multiplied as in the examples

```
x1^2
```

and

```
x1 * x2
```

There may be zero or more pairs of brackets containing quadratic expressions.

An example of an objective section is:

```
minimize
myobj: 4 x1 + x2 - 0.1 x3 + [ x1^2 + 2.1 x1 * x2 ]/2
```

Please note that the quadratic expressions are multiplied with  $\frac{1}{2}$ , so that the above expression means

$$\text{minimize } 4x_1 + x_2 - 0.1 \cdot x_3 + \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 + 2.1 \cdot x_1 \cdot x_2)$$

If the same variable occurs more than once in the linear part, the coefficients are added, so that `4 x1 + 2 x1` is equivalent to `6 x1`. In the quadratic expressions `x1 * x2` is equivalent to `x2 * x1` and as in the linear part, if the same variables multiplied or squared occur several times their coefficients are added.

### F.2.1.2 The constraints

The second section beginning with one of the keywords

```
subj to
subject to
s.t.
```

```
st
```

defines the linear constraint matrix ( $A$ ) and the quadratic matrices ( $Q^i$ ).

A constraint contains a name (optional), expressions adhering to the same rules as in the objective and a bound:

```
subject to
con1: x1 + x2 + [ x3^2 ]/2 <= 5.1
```

The bound type (here  $\leq$ ) may be any of  $<$ ,  $\leq$ ,  $=$ ,  $>$ ,  $\geq$  ( $<$  and  $\leq$  mean the same), and the bound may be any number.

In the standard LP format it is not possible to define more than one bound, but MOSEK supports defining ranged constraints by using double-colon (':') instead of a single-colon (':') after the constraint name, i.e.

$$-5 \leq x_1 + x_2 \leq 5 \tag{F.6}$$

may be written as

```
con:: -5 < x_1 + x_2 < 5
```

By default MOSEK writes ranged constraints this way.

If the files must adhere to the LP standard, ranged constraints must either be split into upper bounded and lower bounded constraints or be written as an equality with a slack variable. For example the expression (F.6) may be written as

$$x_1 + x_2 - sl_1 = 0, -5 \leq sl_1 \leq 5.$$

### F.2.1.3 Bounds

Bounds on the variables can be specified in the bound section beginning with one of the keywords

```
bound
bounds
```

The bounds section is optional but should, if present, follow the **subject to** section. All variables listed in the bounds section must occur in either the objective or a constraint.

The default lower and upper bounds are 0 and  $+\infty$ . A variable may be declared free with the keyword **free**, which means that the lower bound is  $-\infty$  and the upper bound is  $+\infty$ . Furthermore it may be assigned a finite lower and upper bound. The bound definitions for a given variable may be written in one or two lines, and bounds can be any number or  $\pm\infty$  (written as **+inf/-inf/+infinity/-infinity**) as in the example

```
bounds
x1 free
x2 <= 5
0.1 <= x2
x3 = 42
2 <= x4 < +inf
```

#### F.2.1.4 Variable types

The final two sections are optional and must begin with one of the keywords

```
bin
binaries
binary
```

and

```
gen
general
```

Under **general** all integer variables are listed, and under **binary** all binary (integer variables with bounds 0 and 1) are listed:

```
general
x1 x2
binary
x3 x4
```

Again, all variables listed in the binary or general sections must occur in either the objective or a constraint.

#### F.2.1.5 Terminating section

Finally, an LP formatted file must be terminated with the keyword

```
end
```

#### F.2.1.6 Linear example lo1.lp

A simple example of an LP file is:

```
\ File: lo1.lp
maximize
obj: 3 x1 + x2 + 5 x3 + x4
subject to
c1: 3 x1 + x2 + 2 x3 = 30
c2: 2 x1 + x2 + 3 x3 + x4 >= 15
c3: 2 x2 + 3 x4 <= 25
bounds
0 <= x1 <= +infinity
0 <= x2 <= 10
0 <= x3 <= +infinity
0 <= x4 <= +infinity
end
```

#### F.2.1.7 Mixed integer example milo1.lp

```
maximize
obj: x1 + 6.4e-01 x2
subject to
c1: 5e+01 x1 + 3.1e+01 x2 <= 2.5e+02
c2: 3e+00 x1 - 2e+00 x2 >= -4e+00
```

```

bounds
  0 <= x1 <= +infinity
  0 <= x2 <= +infinity
general
  x1 x2
end

```

## F.2.2 LP format peculiarities

### F.2.2.1 Comments

Anything on a line after a `"\"` is ignored and is treated as a comment.

### F.2.2.2 Names

A name for an objective, a constraint or a variable may contain the letters a-z, A-Z, the digits 0-9 and the characters

```
! " # $ % & ( ) / , . ; ? @ _ ' ` | ~
```

The first character in a name must not be a number, a period or the letter 'e' or 'E'. Keywords must not be used as names.

MOSEK accepts any character as valid for names, except `'\0'`. When writing a name that is not allowed in LP files, it is changed and a warning is issued.

The algorithm for making names LP valid works as follows: The name is interpreted as an `utf-8` string. For a unicode character `c`:

- If `c == '_'` (underscore), the output is `'__'` (two underscores).
- If `c` is a valid LP name character, the output is just `c`.
- If `c` is another character in the ASCII range, the output is `_XX`, where `XX` is the hexadecimal code for the character.
- If `c` is a character in the range 127—65535, the output is `_uXXXX`, where `XXXX` is the hexadecimal code for the character.
- If `c` is a character above 65535, the output is `_UXXXXXXXX`, where `XXXXXXXX` is the hexadecimal code for the character.

Invalid `utf-8` substrings are escaped as `'_XX'`, and if a name starts with a period, 'e' or 'E', that character is escaped as `'_XX'`.

### F.2.2.3 Variable bounds

Specifying several upper or lower bounds on one variable is possible but MOSEK uses only the tightest bounds. If a variable is fixed (with `=`), then it is considered the tightest bound.

#### F.2.2.4 MOSEK specific extensions to the LP format

Some optimization software packages employ a more strict definition of the LP format than the one used by MOSEK. The limitations imposed by the strict LP format are the following:

- Quadratic terms in the constraints are not allowed.
- Names can be only 16 characters long.
- Lines must not exceed 255 characters in length.

If an LP formatted file created by MOSEK should satisfy the strict definition, then the parameter

`iparam.write_lp_strict_format`

should be set; note, however, that some problems cannot be written correctly as a strict LP formatted file. For instance, all names are truncated to 16 characters and hence they may lose their uniqueness and change the problem.

To get around some of the inconveniences converting from other problem formats, MOSEK allows lines to contain 1024 characters and names may have any length (shorter than the 1024 characters).

Internally in MOSEK names may contain any (printable) character, many of which cannot be used in LP names. Setting the parameters

`iparam.read_lp_quoted_names`

and

`iparam.write_lp_quoted_names`

allows MOSEK to use quoted names. The first parameter tells MOSEK to remove quotes from quoted names e.g., "x1", when reading LP formatted files. The second parameter tells MOSEK to put quotes around any semi-illegal name (names beginning with a number or a period) and fully illegal name (containing illegal characters). As double quote is a legal character in the LP format, quoting semi-illegal names makes them legal in the pure LP format as long as they are still shorter than 16 characters. Fully illegal names are still illegal in a pure LP file.

#### F.2.3 The strict LP format

The LP format is not a formal standard and different vendors have slightly different interpretations of the LP format. To make MOSEK's definition of the LP format more compatible with the definitions of other vendors, use the parameter setting

`iparam.write_lp_strict_format = onoffkey.on`

This setting may lead to truncation of some names and hence to an invalid LP file. The simple solution to this problem is to use the parameter setting

```
iparam.write_generic_names = onoffkey.on
```

which will cause all names to be renamed systematically in the output file.

#### F.2.4 Formatting of an LP file

A few parameters control the visual formatting of LP files written by MOSEK in order to make it easier to read the files. These parameters are

```
iparam.write_lp_line_width  
iparam.write_lp_terms_per_line
```

The first parameter sets the maximum number of characters on a single line. The default value is 80 corresponding roughly to the width of a standard text document.

The second parameter sets the maximum number of terms per line; a term means a sign, a coefficient, and a name (for example "+ 42 elephants"). The default value is 0, meaning that there is no maximum.

##### F.2.4.1 Speeding up file reading

If the input file should be read as fast as possible using the least amount of memory, then it is important to tell MOSEK how many non-zeros, variables and constraints the problem contains. These values can be set using the parameters

```
iparam.read_con  
iparam.read_var  
iparam.read_anz  
iparam.read_qnz
```

##### F.2.4.2 Unnamed constraints

Reading and writing an LP file with MOSEK may change it superficially. If an LP file contains unnamed constraints or objective these are given their generic names when the file is read (however unnamed constraints in MOSEK are written without names).

## F.3 The OPF format

The Optimization Problem Format (OPF) is an alternative to LP and MPS files for specifying optimization problems. It is row-oriented, inspired by the CPLEX LP format.

Apart from containing objective, constraints, bounds etc. it may contain complete or partial solutions, comments and extra information relevant for solving the problem. It is designed to be easily read and modified by hand and to be forward compatible with possible future extensions.

### F.3.1 Intended use

The OPF file format is meant to replace several other files:

- The LP file format. Any problem that can be written as an LP file can be written as an OPF file to; furthermore it naturally accommodates ranged constraints and variables as well as arbitrary characters in names, fixed expressions in the objective, empty constraints, and conic constraints.
- Parameter files. It is possible to specify integer, double and string parameters along with the problem (or in a separate OPF file).
- Solution files. It is possible to store a full or a partial solution in an OPF file and later reload it.

### F.3.2 The file format

The format uses tags to structure data. A simple example with the basic sections may look like this:

```
[comment]
  This is a comment. You may write almost anything here...
[/comment]

# This is a single-line comment.

[objective min 'myobj']
  x + 3 y + x^2 + 3 y^2 + z + 1
[/objective]

[constraints]
  [con 'con01'] 4 <= x + y  [/con]
[/constraints]

[bounds]
  [b] -10 <= x,y <= 10  [/b]

  [cone quad] x,y,z [/cone]
[/bounds]
```

A scope is opened by a tag of the form `[tag]` and closed by a tag of the form `[/tag]`. An opening tag may accept a list of unnamed and named arguments, for examples

```
[tag value] tag with one unnamed argument [/tag]
[tag arg=value] tag with one named argument in quotes [/tag]
```

Unnamed arguments are identified by their order, while named arguments may appear in any order, but never before an unnamed argument. The `value` can be a quoted, single-quoted or double-quoted text string, i.e.

```
[tag 'value']      single-quoted value [/tag]
[tag arg='value']  single-quoted value [/tag]
```



```
[tag "value"]      double-quoted value [/tag]
[tag arg="value"] double-quoted value [/tag]
```

### F.3.2.1 Sections

The recognized tags are

- **[comment]** A comment section. This can contain *almost* any text: Between single quotes (') or double quotes (") any text may appear. Outside quotes the markup characters ([ and ]) must be prefixed by backslashes. Both single and double quotes may appear alone or inside a pair of quotes if it is prefixed by a backslash.
- **[objective]** The objective function: This accepts one or two parameters, where the first one (in the above example 'min') is either **min** or **max** (regardless of case) and defines the objective sense, and the second one (above 'myobj'), if present, is the objective name. The section may contain linear and quadratic expressions.

If several objectives are specified, all but the last are ignored.

- **[constraints]** This does not directly contain any data, but may contain the subsection 'con' defining a linear constraint.

[con] defines a single constraint; if an argument is present ([con NAME]) this is used as the name of the constraint, otherwise it is given a null-name. The section contains a constraint definition written as linear and quadratic expressions with a lower bound, an upper bound, with both or with an equality. Examples:

```
[constraints]
[con 'con1'] 0 <= x + y      [/con]
[con 'con2'] 0 >= x + y      [/con]
[con 'con3'] 0 <= x + y <= 10 [/con]
[con 'con4']      x + y = 10 [/con]
[/constraints]
```

Constraint names are unique. If a constraint is specified which has the same name as a previously defined constraint, the new constraint replaces the existing one.

- **[bounds]** This does not directly contain any data, but may contain the subsections 'b' (linear bounds on variables) and **cone** (quadratic cone).

- **[b]**. Bound definition on one or several variables separated by comma (','). An upper or lower bound on a variable replaces any earlier defined bound on that variable. If only one bound (upper or lower) is given only this bound is replaced. This means that upper and lower bounds can be specified separately. So the OPF bound definition:

```
[b] x,y >= -10 [/b]
[b] x,y <= 10  [/b]
```

results in the bound

$$-10 \leq x, y \leq 10.$$

- **[cone]**. Currently, the supported cones are the *quadratic cone* and the *rotated quadratic cone* (see section 5.3). A conic constraint is defined as a set of variables which belongs to a single unique cone.

A quadratic cone of  $n$  variables  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  defines a constraint of the form

$$x_1^2 > \sum_{i=2}^n x_i^2.$$

A rotated quadratic cone of  $n$  variables  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  defines a constraint of the form

$$x_1 x_2 > \sum_{i=3}^n x_i^2.$$

A **[bounds]**-section example:

```
[bounds]
[b]  0 <= x,y <= 10  [/b] # ranged bound
[b]  10 >= x,y >=  0  [/b] # ranged bound
[b]  0 <= x,y <= inf  [/b] # using inf
[b]          x,y free  [/b] # free variables
# Let (x,y,z,w) belong to the cone K
[cone quad]  x,y,z,w  [/cone] # quadratic cone
[cone rquad] x,y,z,w  [/cone] # rotated quadratic cone
[/bounds]
```

By default all variables are free.

- **[variables]** This defines an ordering of variables as they should appear in the problem. This is simply a space-separated list of variable names.
- **[integer]** This contains a space-separated list of variables and defines the constraint that the listed variables must be integer values.
- **[hints]** This may contain only non-essential data; for example estimates of the number of variables, constraints and non-zeros. Placed before all other sections containing data this may reduce the time spent reading the file.

In the **hints** section, any subsection which is not recognized by MOSEK is simply ignored. In this section a hint in a subsection is defined as follows:

```
[hint ITEM] value [/hint]
```

where **ITEM** may be replaced by **numvar** (number of variables), **numcon** (number of linear/quadratic constraints), **numanz** (number of linear non-zeros in constraints) and **numqnz** (number of quadratic non-zeros in constraints).

- **[solutions]** This section can contain a set of full or partial solutions to a problem. Each solution must be specified using a **[solution]**-section, i.e.

```
[solutions]
[solution]...[/solution] #solution 1
[solution]...[/solution] #solution 2
                        #other solutions....
[solution]...[/solution] #solution n
[/solutions]
```

Note that a `[solution]`-section must be always specified inside a `[solutions]`-section. The syntax of a `[solution]`-section is the following:

```
[solution SOLTYPE status=STATUS]...[/solution]
```

where `SOLTYPE` is one of the strings

- ‘interior’, a non-basic solution,
- ‘basic’, a basic solution,
- ‘integer’, an integer solution,

and `STATUS` is one of the strings

- ‘UNKNOWN’,
- ‘OPTIMAL’,
- ‘INTEGER\_OPTIMAL’,
- ‘PRIM\_FEAS’,
- ‘DUAL\_FEAS’,
- ‘PRIM\_AND\_DUAL\_FEAS’,
- ‘NEAR\_OPTIMAL’,
- ‘NEAR\_PRIM\_FEAS’,
- ‘NEAR\_DUAL\_FEAS’,
- ‘NEAR\_PRIM\_AND\_DUAL\_FEAS’,
- ‘PRIM\_INFEAS\_CER’,
- ‘DUAL\_INFEAS\_CER’,
- ‘NEAR\_PRIM\_INFEAS\_CER’,
- ‘NEAR\_DUAL\_INFEAS\_CER’,
- ‘NEAR\_INTEGER\_OPTIMAL’.

Most of these values are irrelevant for input solutions; when constructing a solution for simplex hot-start or an initial solution for a mixed integer problem the safe setting is `UNKNOWN`.

A `[solution]`-section contains `[con]` and `[var]` sections. Each `[con]` and `[var]` section defines solution information for a single variable or constraint, specified as list of `KEYWORD/value` pairs, in any order, written as

```
KEYWORD=value
```

Allowed keywords are as follows:

- **sk**. The status of the item, where the **value** is one of the following strings:
  - \* **LOW**, the item is on its lower bound.
  - \* **UPR**, the item is on its upper bound.
  - \* **FIX**, it is a fixed item.
  - \* **BAS**, the item is in the basis.
  - \* **SUPBAS**, the item is super basic.

- \* UNK, the status is unknown.
- \* INF, the item is outside its bounds (infeasible).
- **lvl** Defines the level of the item.
- **s1** Defines the level of the dual variable associated with its lower bound.
- **su** Defines the level of the dual variable associated with its upper bound.
- **sn** Defines the level of the variable associated with its cone.
- **y** Defines the level of the corresponding dual variable (for constraints only).

A **[var]** section should always contain the items **sk**, **lvl**, **s1** and **su**. Items **s1** and **su** are not required for **integer** solutions.

A **[con]** section should always contain **sk**, **lvl**, **s1**, **su** and **y**.

An example of a solution section

```
[solution basic status=UNKNOWN]
  [var x0] sk=LOW    lvl=5.0      [/var]
  [var x1] sk=UPR    lvl=10.0     [/var]
  [var x2] sk=SUPBAS lvl=2.0    s1=1.5 su=0.0 [/var]

  [con c0] sk=LOW    lvl=3.0 y=0.0 [/con]
  [con c0] sk=UPR    lvl=0.0 y=5.0 [/con]
[/solution]
```

- **[vendor]** This contains solver/vendor specific data. It accepts one argument, which is a vendor ID – for MOSEK the ID is simply **mosek** – and the section contains the subsection **parameters** defining solver parameters. When reading a vendor section, any unknown vendor can be safely ignored. This is described later.

Comments using the ‘#’ may appear anywhere in the file. Between the ‘#’ and the following line-break any text may be written, including markup characters.

### F.3.2.2 Numbers

Numbers, when used for parameter values or coefficients, are written in the usual way by the **printf** function. That is, they may be prefixed by a sign (+ or -) and may contain an integer part, decimal part and an exponent. The decimal point is always ‘.’ (a dot). Some examples are

```
1
1.0
.0
1.
1e10
1e+10
1e-10
```

Some *invalid* examples are

```
e10    # invalid, must contain either integer or decimal part
.       # invalid
.e10   # invalid
```

More formally, the following standard regular expression describes numbers as used:

```
[+|-]?([0-9]+[.][0-9]*|.[0-9]+)([eE][+|-]?[0-9]+)?
```

### F.3.2.3 Names

Variable names, constraint names and objective name may contain arbitrary characters, which in some cases must be enclosed by quotes (single or double) that in turn must be preceded by a backslash. Unquoted names must begin with a letter (**a-z** or **A-Z**) and contain only the following characters: the letters **a-z** and **A-Z**, the digits 0-9, braces (**{** and **}**) and underscore (**\_**).

Some examples of legal names:

```
an_unquoted_name
another_name{123}
'single quoted name'
"double quoted name"
"name with \\"quote\\" in it"
"name with []s in it"
```

### F.3.3 Parameters section

In the **vendor** section solver parameters are defined inside the **parameters** subsection. Each parameter is written as

```
[p PARAMETER_NAME] value [/p]
```

where **PARAMETER\_NAME** is replaced by a MOSEK parameter name, usually of the form **MSK\_IPAR...**, **MSK\_DPAR...** or **MSK\_SPAR...**, and the **value** is replaced by the value of that parameter; both integer values and named values may be used. Some simple examples are:

```
[vendor mosek]
[parameters]
  [p MSK_IPAR_OPF_MAX_TERMS_PER_LINE] 10      [/p]
  [p MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_PARAMETERS]    MSK_ON [/p]
  [p MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_BOUND_INF]      1.0e18 [/p]
[/parameters]
[/vendor]
```

### F.3.4 Writing OPF files from MOSEK

The function **Task.writedata** can be used to produce an OPF file from a task.

To write an OPF file set the parameter **iparam.write\_data\_format** to **dataformat.op** as this ensures that OPF format is used. Then modify the following parameters to define what the file should contain:

- **iparam.opf\_write\_header**, include a small header with comments.
- **iparam.opf\_write\_hints**, include hints about the size of the problem.
- **iparam.opf\_write\_problem**, include the problem itself — objective, constraints and bounds.
- **iparam.opf\_write\_solutions**, include solutions if they are defined. If this is off, no solutions are included.
- **iparam.opf\_write\_sol\_bas**, include basic solution, if defined.

- `iparam.opf_write_sol_itg`, include integer solution, if defined.
- `iparam.opf_write_sol_itr`, include interior solution, if defined.
- `iparam.opf_write_parameters`, include all parameter settings.

### F.3.5 Examples

This section contains a set of small examples written in OPF and describing how to formulate linear, quadratic and conic problems.

#### F.3.5.1 Linear example `lo1.opf`

Consider the example:

$$\begin{array}{llllll}
 \text{maximize} & 3x_0 & + & 1x_1 & + & 5x_2 & + & 1x_3 \\
 \text{subject to} & 3x_0 & + & 1x_1 & + & 2x_2 & & = & 30, \\
 & 2x_0 & + & 1x_1 & + & 3x_2 & + & 1x_3 & \geq & 15, \\
 & & & 2x_1 & & & + & 3x_3 & \leq & 25,
 \end{array}$$

having the bounds

$$\begin{array}{llll}
 0 & \leq & x_0 & \leq & \infty, \\
 0 & \leq & x_1 & \leq & 10, \\
 0 & \leq & x_2 & \leq & \infty, \\
 0 & \leq & x_3 & \leq & \infty.
 \end{array}$$

In the OPF format the example is displayed as shown below:

```

[comment]
  The lo1 example in OPF format
[/comment]

[hints]
  [hint NUMVAR] 4 [/hint]
  [hint NUMCON] 3 [/hint]
  [hint NUMANZ] 9 [/hint]
[/hints]

[variables disallow_new_variables]
  x1 x2 x3 x4
[/variables]

[objective maximize 'obj']
  3 x1 + x2 + 5 x3 + x4
[/objective]

[constraints]
  [con 'c1'] 3 x1 +   x2 + 2 x3           = 30 [/con]
  [con 'c2'] 2 x1 +   x2 + 3 x3 +   x4 >= 15 [/con]
  [con 'c3']       2 x2           + 3 x4 <= 25 [/con]
[/constraints]

```

```
[bounds]
  [b] 0 <= * [/b]
  [b] 0 <= x2 <= 10 [/b]
[/bounds]
```

### F.3.5.2 Quadratic example qo1.opf

An example of a quadratic optimization problem is

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize} && x_1^2 + 0.1x_2^2 + x_3^2 - x_1x_3 - x_2 \\ & \text{subject to} && 1 \leq x_1 + x_2 + x_3, \\ & && x \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

This can be formulated in `opf` as shown below.

```
[comment]
  The qo1 example in OPF format
[/comment]

[hints]
  [hint NUMVAR] 3 [/hint]
  [hint NUMCON] 1 [/hint]
  [hint NUMANZ] 3 [/hint]
  [hint NUMQNZ] 4 [/hint]
[/hints]

[variables disallow_new_variables]
  x1 x2 x3
[/variables]

[objective minimize 'obj']
  # The quadratic terms are often written with a factor of 1/2 as here,
  # but this is not required.

  - x2 + 0.5 ( 2.0 x1 ^ 2 - 2.0 x3 * x1 + 0.2 x2 ^ 2 + 2.0 x3 ^ 2 )
[/objective]

[constraints]
  [con 'c1'] 1.0 <= x1 + x2 + x3 [/con]
[/constraints]

[bounds]
  [b] 0 <= * [/b]
[/bounds]
```

### F.3.5.3 Conic quadratic example cqo1.opf

Consider the example:

$$\begin{array}{llll}
\text{minimize} & x_3 + x_4 + x_5 & & \\
\text{subject to} & x_0 + x_1 + 2x_2 & = & 1, \\
& x_0, x_1, x_2 & \geq & 0, \\
& x_3 \geq \sqrt{x_0^2 + x_1^2}, & & \\
& 2x_4x_5 \geq x_2^2. & & 
\end{array}$$

Please note that the type of the cones is defined by the parameter to `[cone ...]`; the content of the cone-section is the names of variables that belong to the cone.

```

[comment]
  The cqo1 example in OPF format.
[/comment]

[hints]
  [hint NUMVAR] 6 [/hint]
  [hint NUMCON] 1 [/hint]
  [hint NUMANZ] 3 [/hint]
[/hints]

[variables disallow_new_variables]
  x1 x2 x3 x4 x5 x6
[/variables]

[objective minimize 'obj']
  x4 + x5 + x6
[/objective]

[constraints]
  [con 'c1'] x1 + x2 + 2e+00 x3 = 1e+00 [/con]
[/constraints]

[bounds]
  # We let all variables default to the positive orthant
  [b] 0 <= * [/b]

  # ...and change those that differ from the default
  [b] x4,x5,x6 free [/b]

  # Define quadratic cone: x4 >= sqrt( x1^2 + x2^2 )
  [cone quad 'k1'] x4, x1, x2 [/cone]

  # Define rotated quadratic cone: 2 x5 x6 >= x3^2
  [cone rquad 'k2'] x5, x6, x3 [/cone]
[/bounds]

```

#### F.3.5.4 Mixed integer example milo1.opf

Consider the mixed integer problem:

$$\begin{array}{llll}
\text{maximize} & x_0 + 0.64x_1 & & \\
\text{subject to} & 50x_0 + 31x_1 & \leq & 250, \\
& 3x_0 - 2x_1 & \geq & -4, \\
& x_0, x_1 \geq 0 & & \text{and integer}
\end{array}$$



This can be implemented in OPF with:

```
[comment]
  The milo1 example in OPF format
[/comment]

[hints]
  [hint NUMVAR] 2 [/hint]
  [hint NUMCON] 2 [/hint]
  [hint NUMANZ] 4 [/hint]
[/hints]

[variables disallow_new_variables]
  x1 x2
[/variables]

[objective maximize 'obj']
  x1 + 6.4e-1 x2
[/objective]

[constraints]
  [con 'c1'] 5e+1 x1 + 3.1e+1 x2 <= 2.5e+2 [/con]
  [con 'c2'] -4 <= 3 x1 - 2 x2 [/con]
[/constraints]

[bounds]
  [b] 0 <= * [/b]
[/bounds]

[integer]
  x1 x2
[/integer]
```

## F.4 The Task format

The Task format is MOSEK's native binary format. It contains a complete image of a MOSEK task, i.e.

- Problem data: Linear, conic quadratic, semidefinite and quadratic data
- Problem item names: Variable names, constraints names, cone names etc.
- Parameter settings
- Solutions

There are a few things to be aware of:

- The task format *does not* support General Convex problems since these are defined by arbitrary user-defined functions.
- Status of a solution read from a file will *always* be unknown.

```

*          1          2          3          4          5          6
*23456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
NAME          [name]
?? [vname1]          [value1]
ENDATA

```

Figure F.1: The standard ORD format.

The format is based on the TAR (USTar) file format. This means that the individual pieces of data in a `.task` file can be examined by unpacking it as a TAR file. Please note that the inverse may not work: Creating a file using TAR will most probably not create a valid MOSEK Task file since the order of the entries is important.

## F.5 The XML (OSiL) format

MOSEK can write data in the standard OSiL xml format. For a definition of the OSiL format please see <http://www.optimizationservices.org/>. Only linear constraints (possibly with integer variables) are supported. By default output files with the extension `.xml` are written in the OSiL format.

The parameter `iparam.write_xml_mode` controls if the linear coefficients in the  $A$  matrix are written in row or column order.

## F.6 The ORD file format

An ORD formatted file specifies in which order the mixed integer optimizer branches on variables. The format of an ORD file is shown in Figure F.1. In the figure names in capitals are keywords of the ORD format, whereas names in brackets are custom names or values. The `??` is an optional key specifying the preferred branching direction. The possible keys are `DN` and `UP` which indicate that down or up is the preferred branching direction respectively. The branching direction key is optional and is left blank the mixed integer optimizer will decide whether to branch up or down.

### F.6.1 An example

A concrete example of a ORD file is presented below:

```

NAME          EXAMPLE
DN x1          2
UP x2          1
  x3          10
ENDATA

```

This implies that the priorities 2, 1, and 10 are assigned to variable `x1`, `x2`, and `x3` respectively. The higher the priority value assigned to a variable the earlier the mixed integer optimizer will branch on that variable. The key `DN` implies that the mixed integer optimizer first will branch down on variable whereas the key `UP` implies that the mixed integer optimizer will first branch up on a variable.

If no branch direction is specified for a variable then the mixed integer optimizer will automatically

choose the branching direction for that variable. Similarly, if no priority is assigned to a variable then it is automatically assigned the priority of 0.

## F.7 The solution file format

MOSEK provides one or two solution files depending on the problem type and the optimizer used. If a problem is optimized using the interior-point optimizer and no basis identification is required, then a file named **probrname.sol** is provided. **probrname** is the name of the problem and **.sol** is the file extension. If the problem is optimized using the simplex optimizer or basis identification is performed, then a file named **probrname.bas** is created presenting the optimal basis solution. Finally, if the problem contains integer constrained variables then a file named **probrname.int** is created. It contains the integer solution.

### F.7.1 The basic and interior solution files

In general both the interior-point and the basis solution files have the format:

---

```

NAME           : <problem name>
PROBLEM STATUS  : <status of the problem>
SOLUTION STATUS : <status of the solution>
OBJECTIVE NAME  : <name of the objective function>
PRIMAL OBJECTIVE : <primal objective value corresponding to the solution>
DUAL OBJECTIVE  : <dual objective value corresponding to the solution>
CONSTRAINTS
INDEX  NAME    AT ACTIVITY  LOWER LIMIT  UPPER LIMIT  DUAL LOWER  DUAL UPPER
?     <name>   ?? <a value>  <a value>    <a value>    <a value>    <a value>
VARIABLES
INDEX  NAME    AT ACTIVITY  LOWER LIMIT  UPPER LIMIT  DUAL LOWER  DUAL UPPER  CONIC DUAL
?     <name>   ?? <a value>  <a value>    <a value>    <a value>    <a value>  <a value>

```

---

In the example the fields ? and <> will be filled with problem and solution specific information. As can be observed a solution report consists of three sections, i.e.

#### HEADER

In this section, first the name of the problem is listed and afterwards the problem and solution statuses are shown. In this case the information shows that the problem is primal and dual feasible and the solution is optimal. Next the primal and dual objective values are displayed.

#### CONSTRAINTS

Subsequently in the constraint section the following information is listed for each constraint:

##### INDEX

A sequential index assigned to the constraint by MOSEK

##### NAME

The name of the constraint assigned by the user.

Status key	Interpretation
UN	Unknown status
BS	Is basic
SB	Is superbasic
LL	Is at the lower limit (bound)
UL	Is at the upper limit (bound)
EQ	Lower limit is identical to upper limit
**	Is infeasible i.e. the lower limit is greater than the upper limit.

Table F.1: Status keys.

**AT**

The status of the constraint. In Table F.1 the possible values of the status keys and their interpretation are shown.

**ACTIVITY**

Given the  $i$  th constraint on the form

$$l_i^c \leq \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}x_j \leq u_i^c, \quad (\text{F.7})$$

then activity denote the quantity  $\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}x_j^*$ , where  $x^*$  is the value for the  $x$  solution.

**LOWER LIMIT**

Is the quantity  $l_i^c$  (see (F.7)).

**UPPER LIMIT**

Is the quantity  $u_i^c$  (see (F.7)).

**DUAL LOWER**

Is the dual multiplier corresponding to the lower limit on the constraint.

**DUAL UPPER**

Is the dual multiplier corresponding to the upper limit on the constraint.

**VARIABLES**

The last section of the solution report lists information for the variables. This information has a similar interpretation as for the constraints. However, the column with the header [CONIC DUAL] is only included for problems having one or more conic constraints. This column shows the dual variables corresponding to the conic constraints.

**F.7.2 The integer solution file**

The integer solution is equivalent to the basic and interior solution files except that no dual information is included.

# Appendix G

## Problem analyzer examples

This appendix presents a few examples of the output produced by the problem analyzer described in Section 13.1. The first two problems are taken from the MIPLIB 2003 collection, <http://miplib.zib.de/>.

### G.1 air04

Analyzing the problem

Constraints	Bounds	Variables
fixed : all	ranged : all	bin : all

```
-----
Objective, min cx
  range: min |c|: 31.0000      max |c|: 2258.00
distrib:      |c|      vars
           [31, 100)      176
           [100, 1e+03)   8084
           [1e+03, 2.26e+03] 644
-----
```

```
Constraint matrix A has
  823 rows (constraints)
 8904 columns (variables)
72965 (0.995703%) nonzero entries (coefficients)
```

```
Row nonzeros, A_i
  range: min A_i: 2 (0.0224618%)      max A_i: 368 (4.13297%)
distrib:      A_i      rows      rows%      acc%
           2          2          0.24        0.24
           [3, 7]      4          0.49        0.73
           [8, 15]     19          2.31        3.04
           [16, 31]    80          9.72       12.76
           [32, 63]   236         28.68       41.43
           [64, 127]  289         35.12       76.55
```

[128, 255]	186	22.60	99.15
[256, 368]	7	0.85	100.00

Column nonzeros, A|j  
 range: min A|j: 2 (0.243013%)    max A|j: 15 (1.8226%)  
 distrib:        A|j        cols        cols%        acc%

2	118	1.33	1.33
[3, 7]	2853	32.04	33.37
[8, 15]	5933	66.63	100.00

A nonzeros, A(ij)  
 range: all |A(ij)| = 1.00000

-----

Constraint bounds, lb <= Ax <= ub

distrib:	b	lbs	ubs
	[1, 10]	823	823

Variable bounds, lb <= x <= ub

distrib:	b	lbs	ubs
	0	8904	
	[1, 10]		8904

-----

## G.2 arki001

Analyzing the problem

Constraints		Bounds		Variables	
lower bd:	82	lower bd:	38	cont:	850
upper bd:	946	fixed :	353	bin :	415
fixed :	20	free :	1	int :	123
		ranged :	996		

-----

Objective, min cx  
 range: all |c| in {0.00000, 1.00000}  
 distrib:        |c|        vars

0	1387
1	1

-----

Constraint matrix A has  
 1048 rows (constraints)  
 1388 columns (variables)  
 20439 (1.40511%) nonzero entries (coefficients)

Row nonzeros, A\_i  
 range: min A\_i: 1 (0.0720461%)    max A\_i: 1046 (75.3602%)  
 distrib:        A\_i        rows        rows%        acc%

1	29	2.77	2.77
---	----	------	------

2	476	45.42	48.19
[3, 7]	49	4.68	52.86
[8, 15]	56	5.34	58.21
[16, 31]	64	6.11	64.31
[32, 63]	373	35.59	99.90
[1024, 1046]	1	0.10	100.00

Column nonzeros, A|j  
 range: min A|j: 1 (0.0954198%)    max A|j: 29 (2.76718%)  
 distrib:    A|j    cols    cols%    acc%

1	381	27.45	27.45
2	19	1.37	28.82
[3, 7]	38	2.74	31.56
[8, 15]	233	16.79	48.34
[16, 29]	717	51.66	100.00

A nonzeros, A(ij)  
 range: min |A(ij)|: 0.000200000    max |A(ij)|: 2.33067e+07  
 distrib:    A(ij)    coeffs

[0.0002, 0.001)	167
[0.001, 0.01)	1049
[0.01, 0.1)	4553
[0.1, 1)	8840
[1, 10)	3822
[10, 100)	630
[100, 1e+03)	267
[1e+03, 1e+04)	699
[1e+04, 1e+05)	291
[1e+05, 1e+06)	83
[1e+06, 1e+07)	19
[1e+07, 2.33e+07]	19

---

Constraint bounds, lb <= Ax <= ub  
 distrib:    |b|    lbs    ubs

[0.1, 1)		386
[1, 10)		74
[10, 100)	101	456
[100, 1000)		34
[1000, 10000)		15
[100000, 1e+06]	1	1

Variable bounds, lb <= x <= ub  
 distrib:    |b|    lbs    ubs

0	974	323
[0.001, 0.01)		19
[0.1, 1)	370	57
[1, 10)	41	704
[10, 100]	2	246

---

### G.3 Problem with both linear and quadratic constraints

Analyzing the problem

Constraints		Bounds		Variables
lower bd:	40	upper bd:	1	cont: all
upper bd:	121	fixed :	204	
fixed :	5480	free :	5600	
ranged :	161	ranged :	40	

Objective, maximize cx  
 range: all |c| in {0.00000, 15.4737}  
 distrib: |c| vars  
           0 5844  
          15.4737 1

Constraint matrix A has  
 5802 rows (constraints)  
 5845 columns (variables)  
 6480 (0.0191079%) nonzero entries (coefficients)

Row nonzeros, A<sub>i</sub>  
 range: min A<sub>i</sub>: 0 (0%) max A<sub>i</sub>: 3 (0.0513259%)  
 distrib: A<sub>i</sub> rows rows% acc%  
           0 80 1.38 1.38  
           1 5003 86.23 87.61  
           2 680 11.72 99.33  
           3 39 0.67 100.00

0/80 empty rows have quadratic terms

Column nonzeros, A<sub>j</sub>  
 range: min A<sub>j</sub>: 0 (0%) max A<sub>j</sub>: 15 (0.258532%)  
 distrib: A<sub>j</sub> cols cols% acc%  
           0 204 3.49 3.49  
           1 5521 94.46 97.95  
           2 40 0.68 98.63  
           [3, 7] 40 0.68 99.32  
           [8, 15] 40 0.68 100.00

0/204 empty columns correspond to variables used in conic  
 and/or quadratic expressions only

A nonzeros, A<sub>(ij)</sub>  
 range: min |A<sub>(ij)</sub>|: 2.02410e-05 max |A<sub>(ij)</sub>|: 35.8400  
 distrib: A<sub>(ij)</sub> coeffs  
           [2.02e-05, 0.0001) 40  
           [0.0001, 0.001) 118  
           [0.001, 0.01) 305  
           [0.01, 0.1) 176  
           [0.1, 1) 40  
           [1, 10) 5721  
           [10, 35.8] 80



```

Constraint bounds, lb <= Ax <= ub
distrib:      |b|      lbs      ub
              0      5481      5600
              [1000, 10000)
              [10000, 100000)
              [1e+06, 1e+07)
              [1e+08, 1e+09]
              120      120

Variable bounds, lb <= x <= ub
distrib:      |b|      lbs      ub
              0      243      203
              [0.1, 1)
              [1e+06, 1e+07)
              [1e+11, 1e+12]
              1
              40
              1

-----

Quadratic constraints: 121

Gradient nonzeros, Qx
range: min Qx: 1 (0.0171086%)    max Qx: 2720 (46.5355%)
distrib:      Qx      cons      cons%      acc%
              1      40      33.06      33.06
              [64, 127]      80      66.12      99.17
              [2048, 2720]      1      0.83      100.00

-----

```

## G.4 Problem with both linear and conic constraints

Analyzing the problem

```

Constraints      Bounds      Variables
upper bd:      3600      fixed   :      3601      cont: all
fixed   :      21760     free    :      28802

```

```

Objective, minimize cx
range: all |c| in {0.00000, 1.00000}
distrib:      |c|      vars
              0      32402
              1      1

```

```

Constraint matrix A has
25360 rows (constraints)
32403 columns (variables)
93339 (0.0113587%) nonzero entries (coefficients)

```

```

Row nonzeros, A_i
range: min A_i: 1 (0.00308613%)    max A_i: 8 (0.0246891%)

```

distrib:	A <sub>i</sub>	rows	rows%	acc%
	1	3600	14.20	14.20
	2	10803	42.60	56.79
	[3, 7]	3995	15.75	72.55
	8	6962	27.45	100.00

Column nonzeros, A<sub>j</sub>

range: min A<sub>j</sub>: 0 (0%)      max A<sub>j</sub>: 61 (0.240536%)

distrib:	A <sub>j</sub>	cols	cols%	acc%
	0	3602	11.12	11.12
	1	10800	33.33	44.45
	2	7200	22.22	66.67
	[3, 7]	7279	22.46	89.13
	[8, 15]	3521	10.87	100.00
	[32, 61]	1	0.00	100.00

3600/3602 empty columns correspond to variables used in conic  
and/or quadratic constraints only

A nonzeros, A(ij)

range: min |A(ij)|: 0.00833333      max |A(ij)|: 1.00000

distrib:	A(ij)	coeffs
	[0.00833, 0.01)	57280
	[0.01, 0.1)	59
	[0.1, 1]	36000

Constraint bounds, lb ≤ Ax ≤ ub

distrib:	b	lbs	ubs
	0	21760	21760
	[0.1, 1]		3600

Variable bounds, lb ≤ x ≤ ub

distrib:	b	lbs	ubs
	[1, 10]	3601	3601

Rotated quadratic cones: 3600

dim	RQCs
4	3600

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