

# Using the CoinAll Binaries

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## Abstract

This document explains how to get up and running quickly with the CoinAll binaries. It is intended for users of COIN-OR who are interested in solving optimization problems but *do not* wish to compile source code. In particular, we show how the user can send optimization problems to a COIN-OR server and get results back. One such COIN-OR server is located at <http://74.94.100.129:8080/OSServer/services/OSSolverService>. It is a 2x Quad-Core Intel(R) Xeon(TM) CPU 2.4GHz 256KB L2, 1536MB L3, 12GB DRAM machine.

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# 1 The CoinEasy Project and CoinAll

(Much of the material in this section is taken from the CoinEasy web page at <http://projects.coin-or.org/CoinEasy>.)

As the name implies, the CoinEasy project is designed to make it easy to use COIN-OR projects. It addresses the needs of two groups of users:

1. Users who want to access COIN-OR solvers to solve optimization problems without having to compile code.
2. Users who want to write applications that use pre-built COIN-OR libraries.

Users who want to build COIN-OR projects from source code are directed to the home pages of the respective projects for more information.

This document is aimed specifically at the first group of users. An enlarged document that also includes material for group 2 users can be found at <https://projects.coin-or.org/svn/OS/trunk/OS/doc/UsingCoinAllLibs.pdf>.

In the information below, we mention the CoinAll and CoinBinary projects. CoinAll is a meta project that consists of most of the solver and utility projects in COIN-OR. As such it currently does not have its own web page. CoinBinary is a project that provides compiled executable programs and libraries for the projects in CoinAll as well as some other COIN-OR projects. Its web page is at <http://projects.coin-or.org/CoinBinary>. The binary distribution of the CoinAll executables and libraries can be found at <http://www.coin-or.org/download/binary/CoinAll/>.

Like other COIN-OR projects, CoinAll has a versioning system that ensures end users some degree of stability and a stable upgrade path as project development continues. The current version of the CoinAll binaries is 1.6.2.

The CoinAll binary distribution includes the following projects

- **clp** - an open-source linear programming solver .
- **cbc** - an open-source mixed integer programming solver .
- **symphony** - an open-source solver for mixed-integer linear programs (MILPs) . It supports parallel computations.
- **ipopt** - a software package designed to find (local) solutions for large-scale nonlinear optimization problems.
- **bonmin** - an experimental open-source C++ code for solving general MINLP (Mixed Integer NonLinear Programming) problems.
- **couenne** - an exact solver for nonconvex MINLPs.
- **blis** - a high-performance parallel search implementation for mixed integer linear programs.
- **OSSolverService** - an integrative framework that allows the other solvers to be called both locally and remotely.

OSSolverService is a harness around the other programs, calling any one of them as directed by the user, or as determined by characteristics of the problem. This document is written mostly from the point of view of explaining and supporting OSSolverService; for information on using the individual solvers in stand-alone form, consult their respective wiki pages.

## 2 Quick Roadmap

If you want to:

- Download the CoinAll OS binaries (executables and libraries) – see Section 3.
- Use the OSSolverService to read files in nl, OSiL, or MPS format and call a solver locally or remotely – see Section 4.
- Use modeling languages to generate model instances in OSiL format – see Section 5.
- Use AMPL to solve problems either locally or remotely with a COIN-OR solver, Cplex, GLPK, or LINDO – see Section 5.1.
- Use GAMS to solve problems either locally or remotely – see Section 5.2.

## 3 Downloading the CoinAll Binaries

The CoinAll project is actually a meta-project consisting of most of the COIN-OR solvers and supporting utility projects. We describe how to download this project.

Most users will only be interested in obtaining the binaries, which we describe next. It is also possible to obtain the source code for the projects, which will be of interest mostly to developers. If binaries are not provided for a particular operating system, it may be possible to build them from the source. For details it is best to start reading the wiki page for the individual project or projects of interest.

The repository of the binaries is at <http://www.coin-or.org/download/binary/CoinAll/>.

The binary distribution for the CoinAll library and executables follows the following naming convention:

`CoinAll-version_number-platform-compiler-build_options.tgz (zip)`

For example, CoinAll Release 1.6.0 compiled with the Intel 11.1 compiler on a 64 bit Windows system is:

`CoinAll-1.6.0-win64-intel11.1.zip`

For more detail on the naming convention and examples see:

<https://projects.coin-or.org/CoinBinary/wiki/ArchiveNamingConventions>

After unpacking the `tgz` or `zip` archives, the following folders are available.

**bin** – this directory contains all the executables.

**examples** – this directory contains several examples that illustrate working with the libraries. Some data files for working with the examples are also included.

**include** – the header files that are necessary in order to link against the various libraries.

**lib** – the libraries that are necessary for creating applications that use the libraries.

**share** – license and author information for all the projects used by the CoinAll project as well as a number of further data files of linear and integer programming problems.

## 4 The OSSolverService

The **OSSolverService** is a command line executable designed to pass problem instances in either OSiL, AMPL nl, or MPS format to solvers and get the optimization result back to be displayed either to standard output or a specified browser. The **OSSolverService** can be used to invoke a solver locally or on a remote server. It can communicate with a remote solver both synchronously and asynchronously. At present six service methods are implemented, **solve**, **send**, **retrieve**, **getJobID**, **knock** and **kill**. These methods are explained in more detail in Section 4.4. Only the **solve** method is available locally.

There are two ways to use the **OSSolverService** executable. The first way is to use the interactive shell. The interactive shell is invoked by either double clicking on the icon for the **OSSolverService** executable, or by opening a command window, connecting to the directory holding the executable, and then typing in **OSSolverService** with no arguments. Using the interactive shell is fairly intuitive and we do not discuss in detail. The second way to use the **OSSolverService** executable is to provide arguments at the command line. This is discussed next. The command line arguments are also valid for the interactive shell.

### 4.1 OSSolverService Input Parameters

At present, the **OSSolverService** takes the following parameters. The order of the parameters is irrelevant, and not all the parameters are required.

**osil xxx.osil** This is the path information and name of the file that contains the optimization instance in OSiL format. It is assumed that this file is available on the machine that is running **OSSolverService**. This parameter can be omitted, as there are other ways to specify an optimization instance. Although we endorse the convention that OSiL schema files have the extension **.osil**, OSoL files have the extension **.osol**, etc., it is not required. Any other path and file name could be substituted for **xxx.osil**.

**osol xxx.osol** This is the path information and name of the file that contains the solver options. It is assumed that this file is available on the machine that is running **OSSolverService**. It is not necessary to specify this parameter.

**osrl xxx.osrl** This is the path information and name of the file to which the solver solution will be written upon return. A valid file path must be given on the machine that is running **OSSolverService**. It is not necessary to specify this parameter. If this parameter is not specified, then the solver solution is displayed to the screen.

**osplInput xxx.ospl** The name of an input file in the OS Process Language (OSpL); this is used as input to the **knock** method. If **serviceMethod knock** is specified, this parameter must also be present.

**osplOutput xxx.ospl** The name of an output file in the OS Process Language (OSpL); this is the output string from the **knock** and **kill** method. If not present, the output is displayed to the terminal screen.

**serviceLocation url** This is the URL of the solver service. It is not required, and if not specified it is assumed that the problem is solved locally.

**serviceMethod methodName** This is the service method to be invoked. The options are **solve**, **send**, **kill**, **knock**, **getJobID**, and **retrieve**. The use of these options is illustrated

Table 1: Default solvers

Problem type	Default solver
Linear, continuous	Clp
Linear, integer	Cbc
Nonlinear, continuous	Ipopt
Nonlinear, integer	Bonmin

in the examples below. This parameter is not required, and it has no effect for problems solved locally. The default value is `solve`.

**mps xxx.mps** This is the path information and name of the MPS file if the problem instance is in MPS format. It is assumed that this file is available on the machine that is running `OSSolverService`. The default file format is OSiL so this option is not required.

**nl xxx.nl** This is the path information and name of the AMPL nl file if the problem instance is in AMPL nl format. It is assumed that this file is available on the machine that is running `OSSolverService`. The default file format is OSiL so this option is not required.

**solver solverName** Possible values of this parameter depend on the installation. The OS executable in the CoinAll binary collection supports the following solvers: `Clp`, `Cbc`, `DyLP`, `SYMPHONY`, `Ipopt`, `Bonmin`, `Couenne`. If no value is specified for this parameter, then a default solver is used for the (local) `solve` method. The default solver depends on the problem type and can be read off from table 1. **Note that this option only has effect for local calls.** For a remote solve or send, put the solver name into the field `<solverToInvoke>` in an OSoL file and specify this file with `osol xxx.osol`.

**printLevel nnn** This parameter controls the amount of output generated by the `OSSolverService`. Currently the integer `nnn` can be any number between 0 and 8 inclusive, with higher numbers corresponding to more voluminous output. The three highest output levels are available only if the executable was compiled in debug mode; they are mainly useful as a debugging tool.

**logFile xxx** This parameter specifies a secondary output device to which output can be directed in addition to `stdout`.

**filePrintLevel nnn** This parameter controls the amount of output sent to the secondary output device selected by `logFile`. In conjunction these three command line parameters are extremely useful to manage large jobs. For instance, minimal output can be sent to `stdout` (i.e., the terminal screen), mainly to assure the user that the job is still running as intended. A higher output level can be used to send additional information to a file, to be analyzed once the job has finished.

**browser browserName** This parameter is a path to the browser on the local machine. If this optional parameter is specified then the solver result in OSrL format is transformed using XSLT into HTML and displayed in the browser. This parameter can only be used in conjunction with the `osr1` parameter. In addition, some browsers require that the stylesheet `OSrL.xslt` is found in the same directory as the result file.

**config xxx.config** This optional parameter specifies a path on the local machine to a text file containing values for the input parameters. This is convenient for the user not wishing

to constantly retype parameter values. A config file can be used instead of or in conjunction with command line options. In case of conflicting information, command line options take precedence over entries in the config file.

**--help** This parameter prints out the list of available options (in essence, this list). Synonyms for **--help** are **-h** and **-?**.

**--version** This parameter prints version and licence information. **-v** is an acceptable synonym.

The input parameters to the `OSSolverService` may be given entirely in the command line or in a configuration file. We first illustrate giving all the parameters in the command line.

**Remark.** When invoking the commands below involving `OSSolverService` we assume that the user is connected to the directory where the `OSSolverService` executable is located. If the binary download was successful, the `OSSolverService` is in the `bin` directory, and the relative path to the data directory is `../examples/data`. There are several subdirectories corresponding to different file types used and illustrated in the following examples. The user may wish to execute `OSSolverService` from the `bin` directory so that all that follows is correct in terms of path definitions.

The following command will invoke the `Clp` solver on the local machine to solve the problem instance `parincLinear.osil`.

```
./OSSolverService solver clp osil ../examples/data/osilFiles/parincLinear.osil
```

**Windows users** should **note** that the folder separator is always the forward slash (`/`) instead of the customary backslash (`\`).

Alternatively, these parameters can be put into a configuration file. Assume that the configuration file of interest is `testlocalclp.config`. It would contain the two lines of information

```
osil ../examples/data/osilFiles/parincLinear.osil
solver clp
```

Then the command line is

```
./OSSolverService config ../examples/data/configFiles/testlocalclp.config
```

Parameters specified in the configure file can be overridden by parameters specified at the command line. This is convenient if a user has a base configure file and wishes to override only a few options. For example,

```
./OSSolverService config ../examples/data/configFiles/testlocalclp.config solver dylp
```

or

```
./OSSolverService solver dylp config ../examples/data/configFiles/testlocalclp.config
```

will result in the `DyLP` solver being used even though `Clp` is specified in the `testlocalclp` configure file.

Some things to note:

1. The default `serviceMethod` is `solve` if another service method is not specified. The service method cannot be specified in the `OSoL` options file.



2. The command line parameters are intended to only influence the behavior of the local **OSSolverService**. In particular, only the service method is transmitted to a remote location. Any communication with a remote solver other than setting the service method **must** take place through an OSoL options file.
3. Only the **solve()** method is available for local calls to **OSSolverService**.
4. If the options **send**, **kill**, **knock**, **getJobID**, or **retrieve** are specified, a **serviceLocation** must be specified.
5. When using the **send()** or **solve()** methods a problem instance must be specified.
6. The order in which ambiguities in the instance location are specified is as follows: A .osil file takes precedence if given. If no osil file is specified, an MPS file, AMPL .nl file, or GAMS .dat file is selected, in the order given.

## 4.2 The Command Line Parser

The top layer of the local **OSSolverService** is a command line parser that parses the command line and the config file (if one is specified) and passes the information on to a local solver or a remote solver service, depending on whether a **serviceLocation** was specified. If a **serviceLocation** is specified a call is made to a remote solver service, otherwise a local solver is called.

If a local solve is indicated, we pass to a solver in the **OSLibrary** two things: an OSoL file if one has been specified and a problem instance. The problem instance is the instance in the OSiL file specified by the **osil** option. If there is no OSiL file, then it is the instance specified in the nl file. If there is no nl file, it is the instance in the mps file. If no OSiL, nl or mps file is specified, an error is thrown.

The OSoL file is simply passed on to the **OSLibrary**; it is not parsed at this point. The OSoL file elements **<solverToInvoke>** and **<instanceLocation>** cannot be used for local calls. One can specify which solver to use in the **OSLibrary** through the **solver** option. If this option is empty, a default solver is selected (see Table 1).

If the **serviceLocation** parameter is used, a call is placed to the remote solver service specified in the **serviceLocation** parameter. Two strings are passed to the remote solver service: a string which is the OSoL file if one has been specified, or the empty string otherwise, and a string containing an instance if one has been specified. The instance can be specified using the **osil**, **nl**, or **mps** option. If an OSiL file is specified in the **osil** option, it is used. If there is no OSiL file, then the instance specified in the nl file is used. If there is no nl file, the mps file is used. If no file is given, an empty string is sent.

For remote calls, the solver can only be set in the osol file, using the element **<solverToInvoke>**; the command line option **solver** has no effect.

## 4.3 Solving Problems Locally

When solving a problem locally, the **OSSolverService** executable is invoked synchronously and waits for the solver to return the result. This is illustrated in Figure 1. As illustrated, the **OSSolverService** reads a file on the hard drive with the optimization instance, usually in OSiL format. The optimization instance is parsed into a string which is passed to the **OSLibrary** (see the OS User's Manual), which is linked with various solvers. Similarly an option file in OSoL format is parsed into a string and passed to the **OSLibrary**. *No interpretation of the options is done at this*

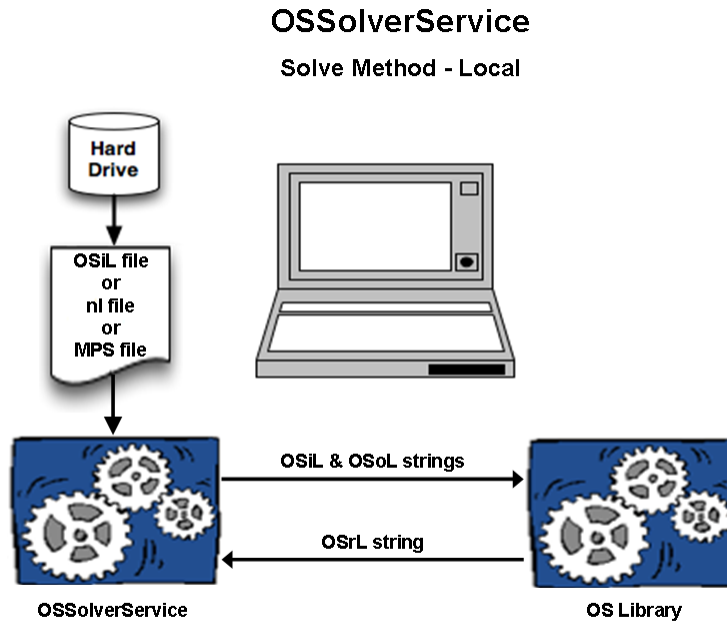


Figure 1: A local call to solve.

*stage*, so that any `<solverToInvoke>` or `<instanceLocation>` directives in the OSoL file will be ignored for local solves. The result of the optimization is passed back to the `OSSolverService` as a string in OSrL format.

Here is an example that uses a configure file, `testlocal.config`, to invoke `Ipsol` locally using the `solve` command. The example is invoked by specifying

```
./OSSolverService config ../examples/data/configFiles/testLocal.config
```

where the content of the file `testLocal.config` is

```
osil ../examples/data/osilFiles/parincQuadratic.osil
solver ipsol
browser /usr/lib/firefox/firefox.sh
osrl /tmp/OS/test.osrl
```

The first line of `testlocal.config` gives the location of the OSiL file, `parincQuadratic.osil`, that contains the problem instance. The second parameter, `solver ipsol`, is the solver to be invoked, in this case COIN-OR Ipsol. The third parameter is the location of the browser on the local machine. The fourth parameter is `osrl`. The value of this parameter, `/tmp/OS/test.osrl`, specifies the location on the local machine where the OSrL result file will get written.

Due to security concerns when working with stylesheets, some browsers require copying the file `../examples/data/OSrL.xslt` into the `/tmp/OS` directory before invoking `OSSolverService`.

#### 4.4 Solving Problems Remotely with Web Services

In many cases the client machine may be a “weak client” and using a more powerful machine to solve a hard optimization instance is required. Indeed, one of the major purposes of Optimization

Services is to facilitate optimization in a distributed environment. We now provide examples that illustrate using the `OSSolverService` executable to call a remote solver service. By remote solver service we mean a solver service that is called using Web Services. One such solver service is maintained at

`http://74.94.100.129:8080/OSServer/services/OSSolverService`

The implementation of this solver service uses Apache Tomcat. See `tomcat.apache.org`. The Web Service running on the server is a Java program based on Apache Axis. See `ws.apache.org/axis`. This is described in greater detail in the OS User's Manual. This Web Service is called `OSSolverService.jws`. Other servers may become available, and there is no requirement to use the Tomcat/Axis combination.

See Figure 2 for an illustration of this process. The client machine uses `OSSolverService` executable to call one of the six service methods, e.g., `solve`. The information such as the problem instance in OSiL format and solver options in OSoL format are packaged into a SOAP envelope and sent to the server. The server is running the Java Web Service `OSSolverService.jws`. This Java program running in the Tomcat Java Servlet container implements the six service methods. If a `solve` or `send` request is sent to the server from the client, an optimization problem must be solved. The Java solver service solves the optimization instance by calling the `OSSolverService` on the server. So there is an `OSSolverService` on the client that calls the Web Service `OSSolverService.jws` that in turn calls the executable `OSSolverService` on the server. The Java solver service passes options to the server's `OSSolverService` in form of two strings, an osil string representing the instance and an osol string representing the options (if any).

For remote calls the instance location can be specified either as a command parameter (on the command line or in a config file) or through the `<instanceLocation>` element in the OSoL options file. OSiL files specified in the `<instanceLocation>` element must be converted to an osil string by the solver service. If two instance files are specified in this way — one through the local command interface, the other in an options file — the information on the command line takes precedent.

In the following sections we illustrate each of the six service methods.

#### 4.4.1 The solve Service Method

First we illustrate a simple call to `OSSolverService`. The call on the client machine is

```
./OSSolverService config ../examples/data/configFiles/testRemote1.config
```

where the `testRemote1.config` file is

```
osil ../examples/data/osilFiles/parincLinear.osil
serviceLocation http://74.94.100.129:8080/OSServer/services/OSSolverService
serviceMethod solve
```

The third parameter `serviceMethod solve` is not really needed, since the default solver service is `solve`. It is included only for illustration.

The only way to specify a solver for the remote call is by using an OSoL file that contains the element `<solverToInvoke>`. Since no OSol file was given, the remote `OSSolverService` on the server side will use the Clp solver by default. (The problem, `parincLinear.osil`, is a continuous linear program.)

If, for example, the user wished to solve the problem with the SYMPHONY solver instead, then this is accomplished by specifying the OSoL file either on the command line or in the config file using the parameter

## OSSolverService

### Solve Method

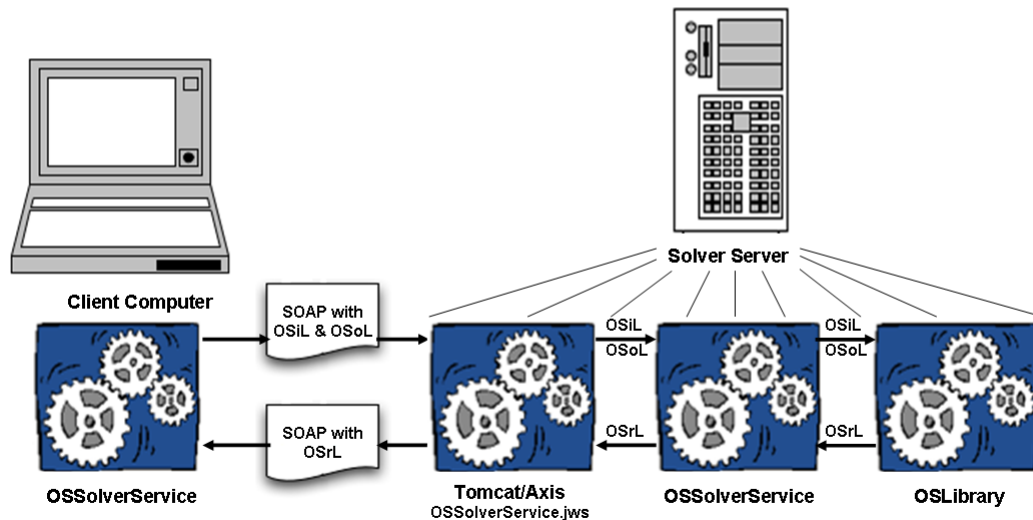


Figure 2: A remote call to solve.

```
{\tt osol ../examples/data/osolFiles/remoteSolve1.osol}
```

The content of `remoteSolve1.osol` is

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<osol xmlns="os.optimizationservices.org"
  xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="os.optimizationservices.org
    os.optimizationservices.org"
  <general>
<solverToInvoke>symphony</solverToInvoke>
  </general>
</osol>
```

By adding the `<instanceLocation>` element and setting the `locationType` attribute to `http` we could specify the instance location on yet another machine. The scenario is depicted in Figure 3. The OSiL string passed from the client to the solver service is empty. However, the text of the `<instanceLocation>` element contains the URL of a third machine (the COIN-OR web server at <http://www.coin-or.org>), which has the problem instance `p0033.osil`. The solver service will contact the machine with URL <http://www.coin-or.org/OS/p0033.osil> and download this test problem. The command line to accomplish this is

```
./OSSolverService osol ../examples/data/osolFiles/remoteSolve2.osol \
  serviceLocation http://74.94.100.129:8080/OSServer/services/OSSolverService
```

where `remoteSolve2.osol` contains

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

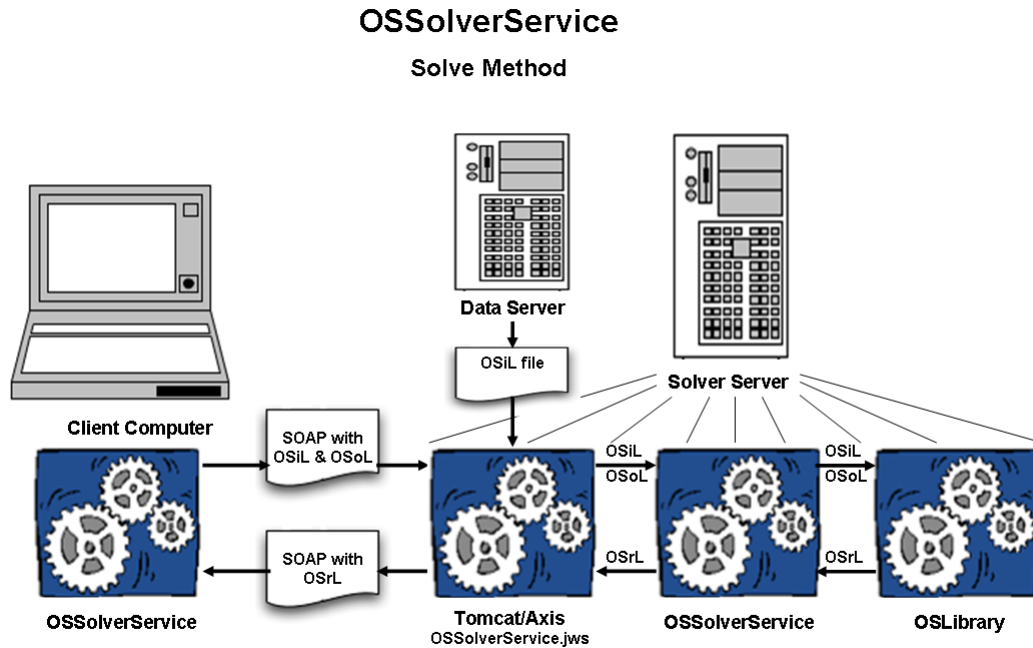


Figure 3: Downloading the instance from a remote source.

```

<osol xmlns="os.optimizationservices.org"
      xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
      xsi:schemaLocation="os.optimizationservices.org
      http://www.optimizationservices.org/schemas/2.0/OSiL.xsd">
  <general>
    <instanceLocation locationType="http">
      http://www.coin-or.org/OS/p0033.osil
    </instanceLocation>
    <solverToInvoke>symphony</solverToInvoke>
  </general>
</osol>

```

**Note:** The `solve` method communicates synchronously with the remote solver service and once started, these jobs cannot be killed. This may not be desirable for large problems when the user does not want to wait for a response or when there is a possibility for the solver to enter an infinite loop. The `send` service method should be used when asynchronous communication is desired.

#### 4.4.2 The send Service Method

When the `solve` service method is used, then the `OSSolverService` does not finish execution until the solution is returned from the remote solver service. When the `send` method is used, the instance is communicated to the remote service and the `OSSolverService` terminates after submission. An example of this is

```
./OSSolverService config ../examples/data/configFiles/testremoteSend.config
```

where the `testremoteSend.config` file is

```
nl ../examples/data/amplFiles/hs71.nl
serviceLocation http://74.94.100.129:8080/OSServer/services/OSSolverService
serviceMethod send osol ../examples/osolFiles/sendWithJobID.osol
```

In this example the COIN-OR Ipopt solver is specified. The input file `hs71.nl` is in AMPL `nl` format. Before sending this to the remote solver service the `OSSolverService` executable converts the `nl` format into the OSiL XML format and packages this into the SOAP envelope used by Web Services.

Since the `send` method involves asynchronous communication the remote solver service must keep track of jobs. The `send` method requires a `JobID`. In the above example the `<jobID>` element in the `osol` file provides such a job ID:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<osol xmlns="os.optimizationservices.org"
      xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
      xsi:schemaLocation="os.optimizationservices.org
      http://www.optimizationservices.org/schemas/2.0/OSoL.xsd">
  <general>
    <jobID>xyz1234-03Jun13-10AM</jobID>
    <contact transportType="smtp">
      your.name@address.domain
    </contact>
    <solverToInvoke>ipopt</solverToInvoke>
  </general>
</osol>
```

The `<contact>` element can be used to trigger an email message once the job has finished. Another way to determine the status of a job uses the `knock` method (see Section 4.4.5.)

Any string can be used as a job ID, but in order to be accepted, the job ID must not have been used before. If `xyz1234-03Jun13-10AM` was used earlier on the remote system, either by you or somebody else, the result of the `send` will be an error condition. When a user creates their own job ID, there is therefore a danger that it will be rejected by the remote system. It is probably easiest to request a job ID that is guaranteed to work, by first invoking the `getJobID` service method to get a `JobID`. More information on the `getJobID` service method is provided in Section 4.4.4.

When no `JobID` is specified the `OSSolverService` method first invokes the `getJobID` service method to get a `JobID`, puts this information into an OSoL file it creates, and sends the information to the server. The `OSSolverService` prints the OSoL file to standard output before termination. The printout includes the generated job ID, which is essential to retrieve the results of the execution later (see Section 4.4.3).

Note that in this examples we provided a value for the `<solverToInvoke>` element. A default solver is used (see Table 1) if no solver is specified.

### 4.4.3 The retrieve Service Method

The `retrieve` method is used to get information about the instance solution. This method has a single string argument which is an OSoL instance. Here is an example of using the `retrieve` method with `OSSolverService`.

```
./OSSolverService config ../examples/data/configFiles/testremoteRetrieve.config
```

The `testremoteRetrieve.config` file is

```
serviceLocation http://74.94.100.129:8080/OSServer/services/OSSolverService
osol ../examples/data/osolFiles/retrieve.osol
serviceMethod retrieve
osrl /home/kmartin/temp/test.osrl
```

and the `retrieve.osol` file is

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<osol xmlns="os.optimizationservices.org"
      xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
      xsi:schemaLocation="os.optimizationservices.org
      http://www.optimizationservices.org/schemas/2.0/OSiL.xsd">
  <general>
    <jobID>123456abcd</jobID>
  </general>
</osol>
```

The OSOL file `retrieve.osol` contains a tag `<jobID>` that is communicated to the remote service. The remote service locates the result and returns it as a string. The `<jobID>` should reflect a `<jobID>` that was previously submitted using a `send()` command. The result is returned as a string in OSrL format. The user must modify the line

```
osrl /home/kmartin/temp/test.osrl
```

to reflect a valid path for their own machine. (It is also possible to delete the line in which case the result will be displayed on the screen instead of being saved to the file indicated in the `osrl` option.)

#### 4.4.4 The `getJobID` Service Method

Before submitting a job with the `send` method a JobID is required. The `OSSolverService` can get a JobID with the following options.

```
serviceLocation http://74.94.100.129:8080/OSServer/services/OSSolverService
serviceMethod getJobID
```

Note that no OSOL input file is specified. In this case, the `OSSolverService` sends an empty string. A string is sent to the standard output device with the JobID. This JobID can then be put into a `<jobID>` element in an OSOL string that would be used by the `send` method.

#### 4.4.5 The `knock` Service Method

The `OSSolverService` terminates after executing the `send` method. Therefore, it is necessary to know when the job is completed on the remote server. One way is to include an email address in the `<contact>` element with the attribute `transportType` set to `smtp`. This was illustrated in Section 4.4.1. A second way to check on the status of a job is to use the `knock` service method. For example, assume a user wants to know if the job with JobID 123456abcd is complete. A user would make the request

```
./OSSolverService config ../examples/data/configFiles/testRemoteKnock.config
```

where the `testRemoteKnock.config` file is

```
serviceLocation http://74.94.100.129:8080/OSServer/services/OSSolverService
osplInput ../examples/data/osolFiles/demo.ospl
osol ../examples/data/osolFiles/retrieve.osol
serviceMethod knock
```

the `demo.ospl` file is

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ospl xmlns="os.optimizationservices.org">
  <processHeader>
    <request action="getAll"/>
  </processHeader>
  <processData/>
</ospl>
```

and the `retrieve.osol` file is as in Section 4.4.3.

The result of this request is a string in OSPL format, with the data contained in its `processData` section. The result is displayed on the screen; if the user desires it to be redirected to a file, a command should be added to the `testRemoteKnock.config` file with a valid path name on the local system, e.g.,

```
osplOutput ../result.ospl
```

Part of the return format is illustrated below.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ospl xmlns="os.optimizationservices.org">
  <processHeader>
    <serviceURI>http://localhost:8080/os/ossolver/CGSolverService.jws</serviceURI>
    <serviceName>CGSolverService</serviceName>
    <time>2006-05-10T15:49:26.7509413-05:00</time>
  </processHeader>
  <processData>
    <statistics>
      <currentState>idle</currentState>
      <availableDiskSpace>23440343040</availableDiskSpace>
      <availableMemory>70128</availableMemory>
      <currentJobCount>0</currentJobCount>
      <totalJobsSoFar>1</totalJobsSoFar>
      <timeServiceStarted>2006-05-10T10:49:24.9700000-05:00</timeServiceStarted>
      <serviceUtilization>0.1</serviceUtilization>
    </statistics>
    <jobs>
      <job jobID="123456abcd">
        <state>finished</state>
        <serviceURI>http://kipp.chicagobooth.edu/ipopt/IPOPTSolverService.jws</serviceURI>
        <submitTime>2007-06-16T14:57:36.678-05:00</submitTime>
        <startTime>2007-06-16T14:57:36.678-05:00</startTime>
        <endTime>2007-06-16T14:57:39.404-05:00</endTime>
      </job>
    </jobs>
  </processData>
</ospl>
```



```

        <duration>2.726</duration>
    </job>
</jobs>
</statistics>
</processData>
</ospl>

```

Notice that the `<state>` element in `<job jobID="123456abcd">` indicates that the job is finished.

When making a `knock` request, the OSoL string can be empty. In this example, if the OSoL string had been empty the status of all jobs kept in the file `ospl.xml` is reported. In our default solver service implementation, there is a configuration file `OSParameter` that has a parameter `MAX_JOBIDS_TO_KEEP`. The current default setting is 100. In a large-scale or commercial implementation it might be wise to keep problem results and statistics in a database. Also, there are values other than `getAll` (i.e., get all process information related to the jobs) for the OSpL `action` attribute in the `<request>` tag. For example, the `action` can be set to a value of `ping` if the user just wants to check if the remote solver service is up and running. For details, check the OSpL schema in the folder `OS/schemas` which is part of the distribution. All schemas can also be downloaded from <http://www.coin-or.org/OS/downloads/OSSchemas-2.0.zip>.

#### 4.4.6 The kill Service Method

If the user submits a job that is taking too long or is a mistake, it is possible to kill the job on the remote server using the `kill` service method. For example, to kill job `123456abcd`, at the command line type

```
./OSSolverService config ../examples/data/configFiles/kill.config
```

where the configure file `kill.config` is

```
osol ../examples/data/osolFiles/kill.osol
serviceLocation http://74.94.100.129:8080/OSServer/services/OSSolverService
serviceMethod kill
```

and the `kill.osol` file is

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<osol xmlns="os.optimizationservices.org"
      xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
      xsi:schemaLocation="os.optimizationservices.org
      http://www.optimizationservices.org/schemas/2.0/OSiL.xsd">
  <general>
    <jobID>123456abcd</jobID>
  </general>
</osol>

```

The result is returned in OSpL format.

#### 4.5 Passing Options to Solvers

The OSoL (Optimization Services option Language) protocol is used to pass options to solvers. When using the `OSSolverService` executable this will typically be done through an OSoL XML

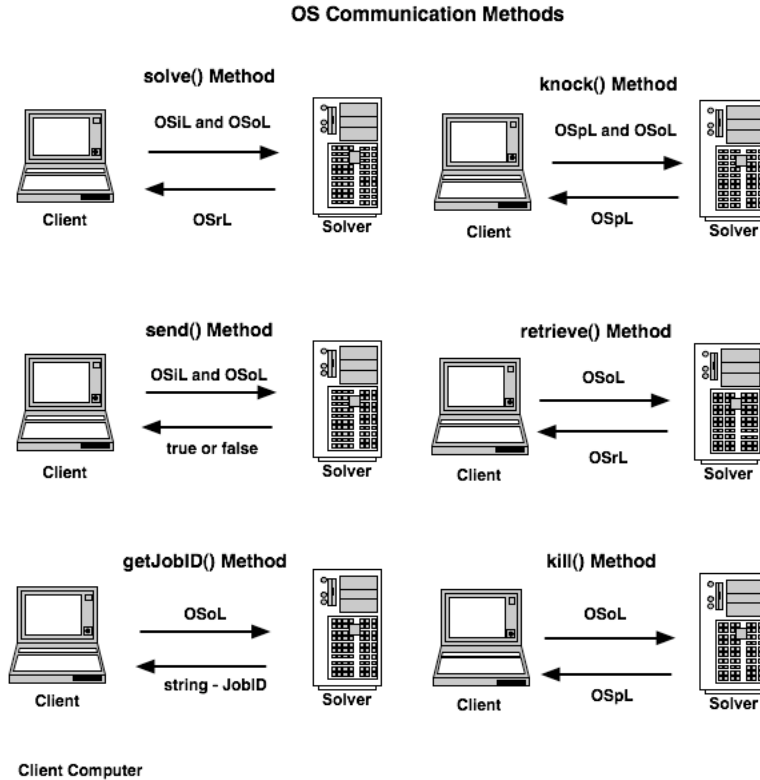


Figure 4: The OS Communication Methods

file by specifying the `osol` option followed by the location of the file. However, it is also possible to write a custom application that links to the OS library and to build an `OSOption` object in memory and then pass this to a solver. We next describe the features of the `OSoL` protocol that will be the most useful to the typical user.

In the `OSoL` protocol there is an element `<solverOptions>` that can have any number of `<solverOption>` children. (See the file `parsertest.osol` in `OS/data/osolFiles`.) Each `<solverOption>` child can have six attributes, all of which except one are optional. These attributes are:

- **name:** this is the only required attribute and is the option name. It should be unique.
- **value:** the value of the option.
- **solver:** the name of the solver associated with the option. At present the values recognized by this attribute are "ipopt", "bonmin", "couenne", "cbc", and "osi". The last option is used for all solvers that are accessed through the `Osi` interface, which are `clp`, `DyLP`, `SYMPHONY` and `Vol`, in addition to `Glpk` and `Cplex`, if the latter are included in the particular build of `OSSolverService`.
- **type:** this will usually be a data type (such as integer, string, double, etc.) but this is not necessary.
- **category:** the same solver option may apply in more than one context (and with different meaning) so it may be necessary to specify a category to remove ambiguities. For example, in `LINDO` an option can apply to a specific model or to every model in an environment. Hence we might have

```

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

```

where we specify the print level for a specific model or the entire environment. The category attribute should be separated by a colon (':') if there is more than one category or additional subcategories, as in the following hypothetical example.

```

<solverOption name="hypothetical"
  solver="SOLVER" category="cat1:subcat2:subsubcat3"
  type="string" value="illustration"/>

```

- **description:** a description of the option; typically this would not get passed to the solver.

As of trunk version 2164 the reading of an OSoL file is implemented in the `OSCoinSolver`, `OSBonmin` and `OSIpopt` solver interfaces. The `OSBonmin`, and `OSIpopt` solvers have particularly easy interfaces. They have methods for integer, string, and numeric data types and then take options in form of (name, value) pairs. Below is an example of options for `Ipopt`.

```

<solverOption name="mu_strategy" solver="ipopt"
  type="string" value="adaptive"/>
<solverOption name="tol" solver="ipopt"
  type="numeric" value="1.e-9"/>
<solverOption name="print_level" solver="ipopt"
  type="integer" value="5"/>
<solverOption name="max_iter" solver="ipopt"
  type="integer" value="2000"/>

```

We have also implemented the `OSOption` class for the `OSCoinSolver` interface. This can be done in two ways. First, options can be set through the Osi Solver interface (the `OSCoinSolver` interface wraps around the Osi Solver interface). We have implemented all of the options listed in `OsiSolverParameters.hpp` in Osi trunk version 1316. In the Osi solver interface, in addition to string, double, and integer types there is a type called `HintParam` and a type called `OsiHintParam`. The value of the `OsiHintParam` is an `OsiHintStrength` type, which may be confusing. For example, to have the following Osi method called

```
setHintParam(OsiDoReducePrint, true, hintStrength);
```

the user should set the following `<solverOption>` tags:

```

<solverOption name="OsiDoReducePrint" solver="osi"
  type="OsiHintParam" value="true" />
<solverOption name="OsiHintIgnore" solver="osi"
  type="OsiHintStrength" />

```

There should be only one `<solverOption>` with type `OsiHintStrength` in the OSoL file (string); if there is more than one, the last one is the one used.

In addition to setting options using the Osi Solver interface, it is possible to pass options directly to the `Cbc` solver. By default the following options are sent to the `Cbc` solver,

-log=0 -solve

The option -log=0 will keep the branch-and-bound output to a minimum. Default options are overridden by putting into the OSOL file at least one <solverOption> tag with the solver attribute set to cbc. For example, the following sequence of options will limit the search to 100 nodes, cut generation turned off.

```
<solverOption name="maxN" solver="cbc" value="100" />
<solverOption name="cuts" solver="cbc" value="off" />
<solverOption name="solve" solver="cbc" />
```

Any option that Cbc accepts at the command line can be put into a <solverOption> tag. We list those below.

Double parameters:

dualB(ound) dualT(olerance) primalT(olerance) primalW(eight)

Branch and Cut double parameters:

allow(ableGap) cuto(ff) inc(rement) inf(easibilityWeight) integerT(olerance)  
preT(olerance) ratio(Gap) sec(onds)

Integer parameters:

cpp(Generate) force(Solution) idiot(Crash) maxF(actor) maxIt(erations)  
output(Format) slog(Level) sprint(Crash)

Branch and Cut integer parameters:

cutD(epth) log(Level) maxN(odes) maxS(olutions) passC(uts)  
passF(easibilityPump) passT(reeCuts) pumpT(une) strat(egy) strong(Branching)  
trust(PseudoCosts)

Keyword parameters:

chol(esky) crash cross(over) direction dualP(ivot)  
error(sAllowed) keepN(ames) mess(ages) perturb(ation) presolve  
primalP(ivot) printi(ngOptions) scal(ing)

Branch and Cut keyword parameters:

clique(Cuts) combine(Solutions) cost(Strategy) cuts(OnOff) Dins  
DivingS(ome) DivingC(oefficient) DivingF(ractional) DivingG(uided) DivingL(ineSearch)  
DivingP(seudoCost) DivingV(ectorLength) feas(ibilityPump) flow(CoverCuts) gomory(Cuts)  
greedy(Heuristic) heur(isticsOnOff) knapsack(Cuts) lift(AndProjectCuts) local(TreeSearch)  
mixed(IntegerRoundingCuts) node(Strategy) pivot(AndFix) preprocess probing(Cuts)  
rand(omizedRounding) reduce(AndSplitCuts) residual(CapacityCuts) Rens Rins  
round(ingHeuristic) sos(Options) two(MirCuts)

Actions or string parameters:

allS(lack) barr(ier) basisI(n) basisO(ut) directory  
dirSample dirNetlib dirMiplib dualS(implex) either(Simplex)  
end exit export help import  
initialS(olve) max(imize) min(imize) netlib netlibD(ual)  
netlibP(rimal) netlibT(une) primalS(implex) printM(ask) quit  
restore(Model) saveM(odel) saveS(olution) solu(tion) stat(istics)  
stop unitTest userClp

Branch and Cut actions:

branch(AndCut) doH(euristic) miplib prio(rityIn) solv(e)  
strengthen userCbc

The user may also wish to specify an initial starting solution. This is particularly useful with interior point methods. This is accomplished by using the <initialVariableValues> tag. Below we illustrate how to set the initial values for variables with an index of 0, 1, and 3.

```
<initialVariableValues numberOfVar="3">
  <var idx="0" value="1"/>
  <var idx="1" value="4.742999643577776" />
  <var idx="3" value="1.379408293215363"/>
</initialVariableValues>
```

As of trunk version 2164 the initial values for variables can be passed to the `Bonmin` and `Ipopt` solvers.

When implementing solver options in-memory, the typical calling sequence is:

```
solver->buildSolverInstance();
solver->setSolverOptions();
solver->solve();
```

## 5 OS Support for Modeling Languages, Spreadsheets and Numerical Computing Software

Algebraic modeling languages can be used to generate model instances as input to an OS compliant solver. We describe two such hook-ups, `OSAmplClient` for AMPL, and `CoinOS` for GAMS (version 23.8 and above).

### 5.1 AMPL Client: Hooking AMPL to Solvers

It is possible to call all of the COIN-OR solvers listed in Table ?? (p.??) directly from the AMPL (see <http://www.ampl.com>) modeling language. In this discussion we assume the user has already obtained and installed AMPL. The binary download described in Section 3 contains an executable, `OSAmplClient.exe`, that is linked to all of the COIN-OR solvers listed in Table ?. From the perspective of AMPL, the `OSAmplClient` acts like an AMPL “solver”. The `OSAmplClient.exe` can be used to solve problems either locally or remotely.

#### 5.1.1 Using OSAmplClient for a Local Solver

In the following discussion we assume that the AMPL executable `ampl.exe`, the `OSAmplClient`, and the test problem `eastborne.mod` are all in the same directory.

The problem instance `eastborne.mod` is an AMPL model file included in the OS distribution in the `amplFiles` directory. To solve this problem locally by calling `OSAmplClient.exe` from AMPL, first start AMPL and then open the `eastborne.mod` file inside AMPL. The test model `eastborne.mod` is a linear integer program.

```
model eastborne.mod;
```

The next step is to tell AMPL that the solver it is going to use is `OSAmplClient.exe`. Do this by issuing the following command inside AMPL.

```
option solver OSAmplClient;
```

It is not necessary to provide the `OSAmplclient.exe` solver with any options. You can just issue the `solve` command in AMPL as illustrated below.

```
solve;
```

Of the six methods described in Section 4 only the `solve` method has been implemented to date.

If no options are specified, the default solver is used, depending on the problem characteristics (see Table 1 on p.7). If you wish to specify a specific solver, use the `solver` option. For example, since the test problem `eastborne.mod` is a linear integer program, `Cbc` is used by default. If instead you want to use `SYMPHONY`, then you would pass a `solver` option to the `OSAmplclient.exe` solver as follows.

```
option OSAmplClient_options "solver symphony";
```

Valid values for the `solver` option are installation-dependent. The solver name in the `solver` option is case insensitive.

### 5.1.2 Using OSAmplClient to Invoke an OS Solver Server remotely

Next, assume that you have a large problem you want to solve on a remote solver. It is necessary to specify the location of the server solver as an option to `OSAmplClient`. The `serviceLocation` option is used to specify the location of a solver server. In this case, the string of options for `OSAmplClient_options` is:

```
serviceLocation http://xxx/OSServer/services/OSSolverService
```

where `xxx` is the IP Address for the server. (For instance, Kipp Martin maintains a server that is reachable at `74.94.100.129:8080` This string is used to replace the string ‘`solver symphony`’ in the previous example. The `serviceLocation` option will send the problem to the location `http://xxx` and, assuming the remote executable is indeed found in the indicated folder, will start the executable.

However, each call

```
option OSAmplClient_options
```

is memoryless. That is, the options set in the last call will overwrite any options set in previous calls and cause them to be discarded. For instance, the sequence of option calls

```
option OSAmplClient_options "solver symphony";
option OSAmplClient_options "serviceLocation
    http://xxx/OSServer/services/OSSolverService";
solve;
```

will result in the default solver being called. If the intent is to use the `SYMPHONY` solver at the remote location, the option must be declared as follows:

```
option OSAmplClient_options "solver symphony
    serviceLocation http://xxx/OSServer/services/OSSolverService";
solve;
```

For brevity we will omit the `AMPL` instruction

```
option OSAmplClient_options
```

the double quotes and the trailing semicolon in the remaining examples.

Finally, the user may wish to pass options to the individual solver. This is done by specifying an options file. (A sample options file, `solveroptions.osol` is provided with this distribution). The name of the options file is the value of the `osol` option. The string of options to `OSAmplClient_options` is now

```
serviceLocation http://xxx/OSServer/services/OSSolverService      \  
osol solveroptions.osol
```

This `solveroptions.osol` file contains four solver options; two for `Cbc`, one for `Ipopt`, and one for `SYMPHONY`. You can have any number of options. Note the format for specifying an option:

```
<solverOption name="maxN" solver="cbc" value="5" />
```

The attribute `name` specifies that the option name is `maxN` which is the maximum number of nodes allowed in the branch-and-bound tree, the `solver` attribute specifies the name of the solver that the option should be applied to, and the `value` attribute specifies the value of the option. As a second example, consider the specification

```
<solverOption name="max_iter" solver="ipopt" type="integer" value="2000"/>
```

In this example we are specifying an iteration limit for `Ipopt`. Note the additional attribute `type` that has value `integer`. The `Ipopt` solver requires specifying the data type (string, integer, or numeric) for its options. Different solvers have different options, and we recommend that the user look at the documentation for the solver of interest in order to see which options are available. A good summary of options for COIN-OR solvers is <http://www.gams.com/dd/docs/solvers/coin.pdf>.

If you examine the file `solveroptions.osol` you will see that there is an XML tag with the name `<solverToInvoke>` and that the solver given is `symphony`. **This has no effect on a local solve!** However, if this option file is paired with

```
serviceLocation http://xxx/OSServer/services/OSSolverService  
osol solveroptions.osol
```

then in our reference implementation the remote solver service will parse the file `solveroptions.osol`, find the `<solverToInvoke>` tag and then pass the `symphony` solver option to the `OSSolverService` on the remote server.

### 5.1.3 AMPL Summary

1. Tell AMPL to use the `OSAmplClient` as the solver:

```
option solver OSAmplClient;
```

2. Specify options to the `OSAmplClient` solver by using the AMPL command

```
option OSAmplClient_options "(option string)";
```

3. There are three possible options to specify:

- the location of the options file using the `osol` option;
- the location of the remote server using the `serviceLocation` option;
- the name of the solver using the `solver` option; valid values for this option are installation-dependent. For details, see Table ?? on page ?? and the discussion in Section 4.1.

These three options behave *exactly like* the `solver`, `serviceLocation`, and `osol` options used by the `OSSolverService` described in Section 4.2. Note that the `solver` option only has an effect with a local solve; if the user wants to invoke a specific solver with a remote solve, then this must be done in the OSoL file using the `<solverToInvoke>` element.

4. The options given to `OSAmplClient_options` can be given in any order.
5. If no solver is specified using `OSAmplClient_options`, the default solver is used. (For details see Table 1).
6. A remote solver is called if and only if the `serviceLocation` option is specified.

## 5.2 GAMS and Optimization Services

This section pertains to GAMS version 23.8 (and above) that now includes support for OS. Here we describe the GAMS implementation of Optimization Services. We assume that the user has installed GAMS.

In GAMS, OS is implemented through the `CoinOS` solver that is packaged with GAMS. The GAMS `CoinOS` solver is really a *solver interface* that links to the OS library. At present the GAMS `CoinOS` solver does not support local calls, but it can be used to make remote calls to an `OSSolverService` executable on a remote server. How this is done is the topic of the next section.

### 5.2.1 Using GAMS to Invoke a Remote OS Solver Service

We now describe how to call a remote OS solver service using the GAMS `CoinOS`. Before proceeding, it is important to emphasize that when calling a remote OS solver service, different sets of solvers may be supported, even for the same version of the OS solver service. For example, the remote implementation may provide access to solvers such as `SYMPHONY`, `Couenne`, `Glpk` and `DyLP`. There are several reason why you might wish to use a remote OS solver service.

- Have access to a faster machine.
- Be able to submit jobs to run in asynchronous mode – submit your job, turn off your laptop, and check later to see if the job ran.
- Call several additional solvers (e.g., `SYMPHONY`, `Couenne`, `Glpk` and `DyLP`). Note, however, that not all solvers may be available available locally (especially `Glpk`) may not be available for a remote call.

We will illustrate several possible calls with the sample GAMS file `eastborne.gms` which found in the `data/gamsFiles` directory. We assume that this file exists in the current directory and that the GAMS executable is found in the search path. The command to execute at the command line would then be

```
gams eastborne.gms MIP=CoinOS optfile=1
```



The server name (CoinOS) is case-insensitive and could equally well have been written as “MIP=coinos” or “MIP=COINOS”. Moreover, the file `eastborne.gms` contains the directive

```
Option MIP = CoinOS;
```

and hence the option `MIP=CoinOS` could have been omitted from the command line.

Since the solver is named `CoinOS`, the options file pointed to by the last part of the command (`optfile=1`) should be named `CoinOS.opt`. In general multiple option files are possible, and the GAMS convention is as follows:

```
optfile=1 corresponds to CoinOS.opt
optfile=2 corresponds to CoinOS.op2
...
optfile=99 corresponds to CoinOS.o99
```

It is important to distinguish between the option files for GAMS just mentioned and the option file (in OSoL format) passed to the OS solver server (see below). We now explain the valid options that can go into a GAMS option file when using the `CoinOS` solver. The options are

**service (string):** Specifies the URL of the COIN-OR solver service. This option is required in order to direct the remote call appropriately.

Use the following value for this option.

```
service http://74.94.100.129:8080/OSServer/services/OSSolverService
```

**writeosil (string):** If this option is used, GAMS will write the optimization instance to file (string) in OSiL format.

**writeosrl (string):** If this option is used, GAMS will write the result of the optimization to file (string) in OSrL format.

The options just described are options for the GAMS modeling language. It is also possible to pass options directly to the COIN-OR solvers by using the OS interface. This is done by passing the name of an options file that conforms to the OSoL standard. The option

**readosol (string)** specifies the name of an OS option file in OSoL format that is given to the solver. **Note well:** The file `CoinOS.opt` is an option file for GAMS but the GAMS option `readosol` in the GAMS options file is specifying the name of an OS options file.

The file `solveroptions.osol` is contained in the OS distribution in the `osolFiles` directory in the `data` directory. This file contains four solver options; two for `Cbc`, one for `Ipopt`, and one for `SYMPHONY` (which is available for remote server calls, but not locally). You can have any number of options. Note the format for specifying an option:

```
<solverOption name="maxN" solver="cbc" value="5" />
```

The attribute **name** specifies that the option name is `maxN` which is the maximum number of nodes allowed in the branch-and-bound tree, the **solver** attribute specifies the name of the solver to which the option should be applied, and the **value** attribute specifies the value of the option.

Default solver values are present, depending on the problem characteristics. For more details, consult Table 1 (p.7). In order to control the solver used, it is necessary to specify the name of the solver inside the XML tag `<solverToInvoke>`. The example `solveroptions.osol` file contains the XML tag

`<solverToInvoke>symphony</solverToInvoke>`

Valid values for the remote solver service specified in the `<solverToInvoke>` tag are installation dependent; the solver service at `http://74.94.100.129:8080/OSServer/services/OSSolverService` accepts `clp`, `cbc`, `dylp`, `glpk`, `ipopt`, `bonmin`, `couenne`, `symphony`, and `vol`.

By default, the call to the server is a *synchronous* call. The GAMS process will wait for the result and then display the result. This may not be desirable when solving large optimization models. The user may wish to submit a job, turn off his or her computer, and then check at a later date to see if the job is finished. In order to use the remote solver service in this fashion, i.e., *asynchronously*, it is necessary to use the `service_method` option.

`service_method` (string) specifies the method to execute on a server. Valid values for this option are `solve`, `getJobID`, `send`, `knock`, `retrieve`, and `kill`. We explain how to use each of these.

The default value of `service_method` is `solve`. A `solve` invokes the remote service in synchronous mode. When using the `solve` method you can optionally specify a set of solver options in an OSoL file by using the `readosol` option. The remaining values for the `service_method` option are used for an asynchronous call. We illustrate them in the order in which they would most logically be executed.

`service_method getJobID`: When working in asynchronous mode, the server needs to uniquely identify each job. The `getJobID` service method will result in the server returning a unique job ID. For example if the following `CoinOS.opt` file is used

```
service http://74.94.100.129:8080/OSServer/services/OSSolverService
service_method getJobID
```

with the command

```
gams.exe eastborne.gms optfile=1
```

the user will see a rather long job ID returned to the screen as output. Assume that the job id returned is `coinor12345xyz`. This job ID is used to submit a job to the server with the `send` method. Any job ID can be sent to the server as long as it has not been used before.

`service_method send`: When working in asynchronous mode, use the `send` service method to submit a job. When using the `send` service method a job ID is required. An options file must be present and must specify a job ID that has not been used before. Assume that in the file `CoinOS.opt` we specify the options:

```
service http://74.94.100.129:8080/OSServer/services/OSSolverService
service_method send
readosol sendWithJobID.osol
```

The `sendWithJobID.osol` options file is identical to the `solveroptions.osol` options file except that it has an additional XML tag:

`<jobID>coinor12345xyz</jobID>`

We then execute

```
gams.exe eastborne.gms optfile=1
```

If all goes well, the response to the above command should be: “Problem instance successfully sent to OS service”. At this point the server will schedule the job and work on it. It is possible to turn off the user computer at this point. At some point the user will want to know if the job is finished. This is accomplished using the `knock` service method.

**service\_method knock:** When working in asynchronous mode, this is used to check the status of a job. Consider the following `CoinOS.opt` file:

```
service http://74.94.100.129:8080/OSServer/services/OSSolverService
service_method knock
readosol sendWithJobID.osol
readospl knock.ospl
writeospl knockResult.ospl
```

The `knock` service method requires two inputs. The first input is the name of an options file, in this case `sendWithJobID.osol`, specified through the `readosol` option. In addition, a file in OSpL format is required. You can use the `knock.ospl` file provided in the binary distribution. This file name is specified using the `readospl` option. If no job ID is specified in the OSoL file then the status of all jobs on the server will be returned in the file specified by the `writeospl` option. If a job ID is specified in the OSoL file, then only information on the specified job ID is returned in the file specified by the `writeospl` option. In this case the file name is `knockResult.ospl`. We then execute

```
gams.exe eastborne.gms optfile=1
```

The file `knockResult.ospl` will contain information similar to the following:

```
<job jobID="coinor12345xyz">
  <state>finished</state>
  <serviceURI>http://192.168.0.219:8443/os/OSSolverService.jws</serviceURI>
  <submitTime>2009-11-10T02:13:11.245-06:00</submitTime>
  <startTime>2009-11-10T02:13:11.245-06:00</startTime>
  <endTime>2009-11-10T02:13:12.605-06:00</endTime>
  <duration>1.36</duration>
</job>
```

Note that the job is complete as indicated in the `<state>` tag. It is now time to actually retrieve the job solution. This is done with the `retrieve` method.

**service\_method retrieve:** When working in asynchronous mode, this method is used to retrieve the job solution. It is necessary when using `retrieve` to specify an options file and in that options file specify a job ID. Consider the following `CoinOS.opt` file:

```
service http://74.94.100.129:8080/OSServer/services/OSSolverService
service_method retrieve
readosol sendWithJobID.osol
writeosrl answer.osrl
```

When we then execute

```
gams.exe eastborne.gms optfile=1
```

the result is written to the file `answer.osrl`.

Finally there is a `kill` service method which is used to kill a job that was submitted by mistake or is running too long on the server.

**service\_method kill:** When working in asynchronous mode, this method is used to terminate a job. You should specify an OSoL file containing the job ID by using the `readosol` option.

### 5.2.2 GAMS Summary:

1. In order to use OS with GAMS you can either specify `CoinOS` as an option to GAMS at the command line,

```
gams eastborne.gms MIP=CoinOS
```

or you can place the statement `Option ProblemType = CoinOS;` somewhere in the model *before* the `Solve` statement in the GAMS file.

2. If no options are given, then the model will be solved locally using the default solver (see Table 1 on p.7).
3. In order to control behavior (for example, whether a local or remote solver is used) an options file, `CoinOS.opt`, must be used as follows

```
gams.exe eastborne.gms optfile=1
```

4. The `CoinOS.opt` file is used to specify *eight potential options*:

- **service (string):** using the COIN-OR solver server; this is done by giving the option

```
service http://74.94.100.129:8080/OSServer/services/OSSolverService
```

- **readosol (string):** whether or not to send the solver an options file; this is done by giving the option

```
readosol solveroptions.osol
```

- **solver (string):** if a local solve is being done, a specific solver is specified by the option

```
solver solver_name
```

Valid values are `clp`, `cbc`, `glpk`, `ipopt` and `bonmin`. When the COIN-OR solver service is being used, the only way to specify the solver to use is through the `<solverToInvoke>` tag in an OSoL file. In this case the valid values for the solver are `clp`, `cbc`, `dylp`, `glpk`, `ipopt`, `bonmin`, `couenne`, `symphony` and `vol`.

- **writeosrl (string):** the solution result can be put into an OSrL file by specifying the option

```
writeosrl osrl_file_name
```

- **writeosil (string):** the optimization instance can be put into an OSiL file by specifying the option

`writeosil osil_file_name`

- `writeospl (string)`: Specifies the name of an OSpL file in which the answer from the `knock` or `kill` method is written, e.g.,

`writeospl write_ospl_file_name`

- `readospl (string)`: Specifies the name of an OSpL file that the `knock` method sends to the server

`readospl read_ospl_file_name`

- `service_method (string)`: Specifies the method to execute on a server. Valid values for this option are `solve`, `getJobID`, `send`, `knock`, `retrieve`, and `kill`.

5. If an OS options file is passed to the GAMS CoinOS solver using the GAMS CoinOS option `readosol`, then GAMS does not interpret or act on any options in this file. The options in the OS options file are passed directly to either: i) the default local solver, ii) the local solver specified by the GAMS CoinOS option `solver`, or iii) to the remote OS solver service if one is specified by the GAMS CoinOS option `service`.

## 6 OS Protocols

The objective of OS is to provide a set of standards for representing optimization instances, results, solver options, and communication between clients and solvers in a distributed environment using Web Services. These standards are specified by W3C XSD schemas. The schemas for the OS project are contained in the `schemas` folder under the `OS` root. There are numerous schemas in this directory that are part of the OS standard. For a full description of all the schemas see Ma [2]. We briefly discuss the standards most relevant to the current version of the OS project.

### 6.1 OSiL (Optimization Services instance Language)

OSiL is an XML-based language for representing instances of large-scale optimization problems including linear programs, mixed-integer programs, quadratic programs, and very general nonlinear programs.

OSiL stores optimization problem instances as XML files. Consider the following problem instance, which is a modification of an example of Rosenbrock [3]:

$$\text{Minimize } (1 - x_0)^2 + 100(x_1 - x_0^2)^2 + 9x_1 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{s.t. } x_0 + 10.5x_0^2 + 11.7x_1^2 + 3x_0x_1 \leq 25 \quad (2)$$

$$\ln(x_0x_1) + 7.5x_0 + 5.25x_1 \geq 10 \quad (3)$$

$$x_0, x_1 \geq 0 \quad (4)$$

There are two continuous variables,  $x_0$  and  $x_1$ , in this instance, each with a lower bound of 0. Figure 5 shows how we represent this information in an XML-based OSiL file. Like all XML files, this is a text file that contains both *markup* and *data*. In this case there are two types of markup, *elements* (or *tags*) and *attributes* that describe the elements. Specifically, there are a `<variables>` element and two `<var>` elements. Each `<var>` element has attributes `lb`, `name`, and `type` that

describe properties of a decision variable: its lower bound, “name”, and domain type (continuous, binary, general integer).

To be useful for communication between solvers and modeling languages, OSiL instance files must conform to a standard. An XML-based representation standard is imposed through the use of a *W3C XML Schema*. The W3C, or World Wide Web Consortium ([www.w3.org](http://www.w3.org)), promotes standards for the evolution of the web and for interoperability between web products. XML Schema ([www.w3.org/XML/Schema](http://www.w3.org/XML/Schema)) is one such standard. A schema specifies the elements and attributes that define a specific XML vocabulary. The W3C XML Schema is thus a schema for schemas; it specifies the elements and attributes for a schema that in turn specifies elements and attributes for an XML vocabulary such as OSiL. An XML file that conforms to a schema is called *valid* for that schema.

By analogy to object-oriented programming, a schema is akin to a header file in C++ that defines the members and methods in a class. Just as a class in C++ very explicitly describes member and method names and properties, a schema explicitly describes element and attribute names and properties.

Figure 6 is a piece of our schema for OSiL. In W3C XML Schema jargon, it defines a *complexType*, whose purpose is to specify elements and attributes that are allowed to appear in a valid XML instance file such as the one excerpted in Figure 5. In particular, Figure 6 defines the complexType named **Variables**, which comprises an element named `<var>` and an attribute named `numberOfVariables`. The `numberOfVariables` attribute is of a standard type `positiveInteger`, whereas the `<var>` element is a user-defined complexType named **Variable**. Thus the complexType **Variables** contains a sequence of `<var>` elements that are of complexType **Variable**. OSiL’s schema must also provide a specification for the **Variable** complexType, which is shown in Figure 7.

In OSiL the linear part of the problem is stored in the `<linearConstraintCoefficients>` element, which stores the coefficient matrix using three arrays as proposed in the earlier LPFML schema [1]. There is a child element of `<linearConstraintCoefficients>` to represent each array: `<value>` for an array of nonzero coefficients, `<rowIdx>` or `<colIdx>` for a corresponding array of row indices or column indices, and `<start>` for an array that indicates where each row or column

```
<variables numberOfVariables="2">
  <var lb="0" name="x0" type="C"/>
  <var lb="0" name="x1" type="C"/>
</variables>
```

Figure 5: The `<variables>` element for the example (1)–(4).

```
<xs:complexType name="Variables">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="var" type="Variable" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </xs:sequence>
  <xs:attribute name="numberOfVariables"
    type="xs:positiveInteger" use="required"/>
</xs:complexType>
```

Figure 6: The **Variables** complexType in the OSiL schema.

begins in the previous two arrays. This is shown in Figure 8.

The quadratic part of the problem is represented in Figure 9.

The nonlinear part of the problem is given in Figure 10.

The complete OSiL representation can be found in the Appendix (Section 7.1).

## 6.2 OSnL (Optimization Services nonlinear Language)

The OSnL schema is imported by the OSiL schema and is used to represent the nonlinear part of an optimization instance. This is explained in greater detail in the OS User's Manual. Also refer to Figure 10 for an illustration of elements from the OSnL standard. This figure represents the nonlinear part of the objective in equation (1), that is,

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

## 6.3 OSrL (Optimization Services result Language)

OSrL is an XML-based language for representing the solution of large-scale optimization problems including linear programs, mixed-integer programs, quadratic programs, and very general nonlinear programs. An example solution (for the problem given in (1)–(4) ) in OSrL format is given below.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-stylesheet type = "text/xsl"
  href = "/Users/kmartin/Documents/files/code/cpp/OScpp/COIN-OSX/OS/stylesheets/OSrL.xslt"?>
<osrL xmlns="os.optimizationservices.org"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="os.optimizationservices.org
  http://www.optimizationservices.org/schemas/2.0/OSiL.xsd">
  <general>
    <generalStatus type="normal"/>
```

```
<xs:complexType name="Variable">
  <xs:attribute name="name" type="xs:string" use="optional"/>
  <xs:attribute name="init" type="xs:string" use="optional"/>
  <xs:attribute name="type" use="optional" default="C">
    <xs:simpleType>
      <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
        <xs:enumeration value="C"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="B"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="I"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="S"/>
      </xs:restriction>
    </xs:simpleType>
  </xs:attribute>
  <xs:attribute name="lb" type="xs:double" use="optional" default="0"/>
  <xs:attribute name="ub" type="xs:double" use="optional" default="INF"/>
</xs:complexType>
```

Figure 7: The Variable complexType in the OSiL schema.

```

<linearConstraintCoefficients numberOfValues="3">
  <start>
    <el>0</el><el>2</el><el>3</el>
  </start>
  <rowIdx>
    <el>0</el><el>1</el><el>1</el>
  </rowIdx>
  <value>
    <el>1.</el><el>7.5</el><el>5.25</el>
  </value>
</linearConstraintCoefficients>

```

Figure 8: The <linearConstraintCoefficients> element for constraints (2) and (3).

```

<quadraticCoefficients numberOfQuadraticTerms="3">
  <qTerm idx="0" idxOne="0" idxTwo="0" coef="10.5"/>
  <qTerm idx="0" idxOne="1" idxTwo="1" coef="11.7"/>
  <qTerm idx="0" idxOne="0" idxTwo="1" coef="3."/>
</quadraticCoefficients>

```

Figure 9: The <quadraticCoefficients> element for constraint (2).

```

<serviceName>Solved using a LINDO service</serviceName>
<instanceName>Modified Rosenbrock</instanceName>
</general>
<optimization numberOfSolutions="1" numberOfVariables="2" numberOfConstraints="2"
  numberOfObjectives="1">
  <solution targetObjectiveIdx="-1">
    <status type="optimal"/>
    <variables>
      <values numberOfVar="2">
        <var idx="0">0.87243</var>
        <var idx="1">0.741417</var>
      </values>
      <other numberOfVar="2" name="reduced_costs" description="the variable reduced costs">
        <var idx="0">-4.06909e-08</var>
        <var idx="1">0</var>
      </other>
    </variables>
    <objectives>
      <values numberOfObj="1">
        <obj idx="-1">6.7279</obj>
      </values>
    </objectives>
    <constraints>
      <dualValues numberOfCon="2">
        <con idx="0">0</con>
        <con idx="1">0.766294</con>
      </dualValues>

```



```

<nl idx="-1">
  <plus>
    <power>
      <minus>
        <number value="1.0"/>
        <variable coef="1.0" idx="0"/>
      </minus>
      <number value="2.0"/>
    </power>
    <times>
      <power>
        <minus>
          <variable coef="1.0" idx="0"/>
          <power>
            <variable coef="1.0" idx="1"/>
            <number value="2.0"/>
          </power>
        </minus>
        <number value="2.0"/>
      </power>
      <number value="100"/>
    </times>
  </plus>
</nl>

```

Figure 10: The `<nl>` element for the nonlinear part of the objective (1).

```

  </constraints>
</solution>
</optimization>

```

## 6.4 OSoL (Optimization Services option Language)

OSoL is an XML-based language for representing options that get passed to an optimization solver or a hosted optimization solver Web service. It contains both standard options for generic services and extendable option tags for solver-specific directives. Several examples of files in OSoL format are presented in Section 4.4.

## 6.5 OSpL (Optimization Services process Language)

This is a standard used to enquire about dynamic process information that is kept by the Optimization Services registry. The string passed to the `knock` method is in the OSpL format. See the example given in Section 4.4.5.

# 7 Appendix – Sample OSiL files

## 7.1 OSiL representation for problem given in (1)–(4) (p.29)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

```

<osil xmlns="os.optimizationservices.org"
      xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
      xsi:schemaLocation="os.optimizationservices.org
      http://www.optimizationservices.org/schemas/2.0/OSiL.xsd">
  <instanceHeader>
    <name>Modified Rosenbrock</name>
    <source>Computing Journal 3:175-184, 1960</source>
    <description>Rosenbrock problem with constraints</description>
  </instanceHeader>
  <instanceData>
    <variables numberOfVariables="2">
      <var lb="0" name="x0" type="C"/>
      <var lb="0" name="x1" type="C"/>
    </variables>
    <objectives numberOfObjectives="1">
      <obj maxOrMin="min" name="minCost" numberOfObjCoef="1">
        <coef idx="1">9.0</coef>
      </obj>
    </objectives>
    <constraints numberOfConstraints="2">
      <con ub="25.0"/>
      <con lb="10.0"/>
    </constraints>
    <linearConstraintCoefficients numberOfValues="3">
      <start>
        <el>0</el><el>2</el><el>3</el>
      </start>
      <rowIdx>
        <el>0</el><el>1</el><el>1</el>
      </rowIdx>
      <value>
        <el>1.</el><el>7.5</el><el>5.25</el>
      </value>
    </linearConstraintCoefficients>
    <quadraticCoefficients numberOfQuadraticTerms="3">
      <qTerm idx="0" idxOne="0" idxTwo="0" coef="10.5"/>
      <qTerm idx="0" idxOne="1" idxTwo="1" coef="11.7"/>
      <qTerm idx="0" idxOne="0" idxTwo="1" coef="3."/>
    </quadraticCoefficients>
    <nonlinearExpressions numberOfNonlinearExpressions="2">
      <nl idx="-1">

```

```

    <plus>
      <power>
        <minus>
          <number type="real" value="1.0"/>
          <variable coef="1.0" idx="0"/>
        </minus>
        <number type="real" value="2.0"/>
      </power>
      <times>
        <power>
          <minus>
            <variable coef="1.0" idx="0"/>
            <power>
              <variable coef="1.0" idx="1"/>
              <number type="real" value="2.0"/>
            </power>
          </minus>
          <number type="real" value="2.0"/>
        </power>
        <number type="real" value="100"/>
      </times>
    </plus>
  </nl>
  <nl idx="1">
    <ln>
      <times>
        <variable coef="1.0" idx="0"/>
        <variable coef="1.0" idx="1"/>
      </times>
    </ln>
  </nl>
</nonlinearExpressions>
</instanceData>
</osil>

```

## References

- [1] R. Fourer, L. Lopes, and K. Martin. LPFML: A W3C XML schema for linear and integer programming. *INFORMS Journal on Computing*, 17:139–158, 2005.

- [2] J. Ma. Optimization Services (OS), A General Framework for Optimization Modeling Systems, 2005. Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Industrial Engineering & Management Sciences, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL.
- [3] H.H. Rosenbrock. An automatic method for finding the greatest or least value of a function. *Comp. J.*, 3:175–184, 1960.

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