

Python OR-tools Notes

Kunlei Lian

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Preface

This is a Quarto book.

To learn more about Quarto books visit <https://quarto.org/docs/books>.

1 Introduction

This book covers the usage of Google OR-Tools to solve optimization problems in Python. There are several major chapters in this book:

In Chapter 2, we explain the steps needed to setup OR-Tools in a Python environment.

In Chapter 3, we go through the modeling techniques made available in OR-Tools.

In Chapter 4, we use an example to illustrate the modeling capability of OR-Tools to solve linear programming problems.

2 Environment Setup

In this chapter, we explain the steps needed to set up Python and Google OR-Tools. All the steps below are based on MacBook Air with M1 chip and macOS Ventura 13.1.

2.1 Install Homebrew

The first tool we need is Homebrew, ‘the Missing Package Manager for macOS (or Linux)’, and it can be accessed at <https://brew.sh/>. To install Homebrew, just copy the command below and run it in the Terminal.

```
/bin/bash -c "$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/HEAD/install.sh)"
```

We can then use the `brew --version` command to check the installed version. On my system, it shows the info below.

```
~/ brew --version
Homebrew 3.6.20
Homebrew/homebrew-core (git revision 5f1582e4d55; last commit 2023-02-05)
Homebrew/homebrew-cask (git revision fa3b8a669d; last commit 2023-02-05)
```

2.2 Install Anaconda

Since there are several Python versions available for our use and we may end up having multiple Python versions installed on our machine, it is important to use a consistent environment to work on our project in. Anaconda is a package and environment manager for Python and it provides easy-to-use tools to facilitate our data science needs. To install Anaconda, run the below command in the Terminal.

```
~/ brew install anaconda
```

After the installation is done, we can use `conda --version` to verify whether it is available on our machine or not.

```
~/ conda --version
conda 23.1.0
```

2.3 Create a Conda Environment

Now we will create a Conda environment named 'ortools'. Execute the below command in the Terminal, which effectively creates the required environment with Python version 3.10.

```
~/ conda create -n ortools python=3.10
Retrieving notices: ...working... done
Collecting package metadata (current_repodata.json): done
Solving environment: done
```

```
## Package Plan ##
```

```
environment location: /opt/homebrew/anaconda3/envs/test
```

```
added / updated specs:
- python=3.10
```

The following packages will be downloaded:

| package | build | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------|-------------|
| ----- ----- | | | |
| setuptools-67.4.0 | pyhd8ed1ab_0 | 567 KB | conda-forge |
| ----- ----- | | | |
| Total: | | 567 KB | |

The following NEW packages will be INSTALLED:

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| bzip2 | conda-forge/osx-arm64::bzip2-1.0.8-h3422bc3_4 |
| ca-certificates | conda-forge/osx-arm64::ca-certificates-2022.12.7-h4653dfc_0 |
| libffi | conda-forge/osx-arm64::libffi-3.4.2-h3422bc3_5 |
| libsqlite | conda-forge/osx-arm64::libsqlite-3.40.0-h76d750c_0 |
| libzlib | conda-forge/osx-arm64::libzlib-1.2.13-h03a7124_4 |
| ncurses | conda-forge/osx-arm64::ncurses-6.3-h07bb92c_1 |
| openssl | conda-forge/osx-arm64::openssl-3.0.8-h03a7124_0 |
| pip | conda-forge/noarch::pip-23.0.1-pyhd8ed1ab_0 |
| python | conda-forge/osx-arm64::python-3.10.9-h3ba56d0_0_cpython |

```

readline          conda-forge/osx-arm64::readline-8.1.2-h46ed386_0
setuptools        conda-forge/noarch::setuptools-67.4.0-pyhd8ed1ab_0
tk                conda-forge/osx-arm64::tk-8.6.12-he1e0b03_0
tzdata            conda-forge/noarch::tzdata-2022g-h191b570_0
wheel             conda-forge/noarch::wheel-0.38.4-pyhd8ed1ab_0
xz                conda-forge/osx-arm64::xz-5.2.6-h57fd34a_0

```

Proceed ([y]/n)?

Type 'y' to proceed and Conda will create the environment for us. We can use `conda env list` to show all the created environments on our machine:

```

~/ conda env list
# conda environments:
#
base                /opt/homebrew/anaconda3
ortools             /opt/homebrew/anaconda3/envs/ortools

```

Note that we need to manually activate an environment in order to use it: `conda activate ortools`. On my machine, the activated environment `ortools` will appear in the beginning of my prompt.

```

~/ conda activate ortools
(ortools) ~/

```

2.4 Install Google OR-Tools

As of this writing, the latest version of Google OR-Tools is 9.5.2237, and we can install it in our newly created environment using the command `pip install ortools==9.5.2237`. We can use `conda list` to verify whether it is available in our environment.

```

(ortools) ~/ conda list
# packages in environment at /opt/homebrew/anaconda3/envs/ortools:
#
# Name                  Version              Build      Channel
abs1-py                 1.4.0                pypi_0     pypi
bzip2                   1.0.8                h3422bc3_4 conda-forge
ca-certificates         2022.12.7            h4653dfc_0 conda-forge
libffi                  3.4.2                h3422bc3_5 conda-forge

```

| | | | |
|------------|----------|--------------------|-------------|
| libsqlite | 3.40.0 | h76d750c_0 | conda-forge |
| libzlib | 1.2.13 | h03a7124_4 | conda-forge |
| ncurses | 6.3 | h07bb92c_1 | conda-forge |
| numpy | 1.24.2 | pypi_0 | pypi |
| openssl | 3.0.8 | h03a7124_0 | conda-forge |
| ortools | 9.5.2237 | pypi_0 | pypi |
| pip | 23.0.1 | pyhd8ed1ab_0 | conda-forge |
| protobuf | 4.22.0 | pypi_0 | pypi |
| python | 3.10.9 | h3ba56d0_0_cpython | conda-forge |
| readline | 8.1.2 | h46ed386_0 | conda-forge |
| setuptools | 67.4.0 | pyhd8ed1ab_0 | conda-forge |
| tk | 8.6.12 | he1e0b03_0 | conda-forge |
| tzdata | 2022g | h191b570_0 | conda-forge |
| wheel | 0.38.4 | pyhd8ed1ab_0 | conda-forge |
| xz | 5.2.6 | h57fd34a_0 | conda-forge |

Now we have Python and Google OR-Tools ready, we can start our next journey.

3 Modeling

4 Linear Programming

5 Summary

In summary, this book has no content whatsoever.

References