

gurobipy
Course

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Latest update of the course, slides and exercises



<https://nodet.github.io>

Gurobi can solve models with linear and quadratic (incl. nonconvex) constraints and objective.

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & x^T Q x + c^T x + d \\ \text{subject to} & Ax = b \\ & x^T Q_i x + c_i^T x \leq d_i \quad \forall i \in I \\ & l \leq x \leq u \\ & x_j \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \forall j \in J\end{array}$$

And nonlinear constraints as well!

1. Introductory examples

Let us start with a simple example

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{maximize} & x + y + 2z \\ \text{subject to} & x + 2y + 3z \leq 4 \\ & x + y \geq 1 \\ & x, y, z \in \{0, 1\}\end{array}$$

Here is the Python code to solve this problem:

```
import gurobipy as gp ①
from gurobipy import GRB ②

with gp.Env() as env, gp.Model("simple-example", env=env) as model: ③
    x = model.addVar(vtype=GRB.BINARY, name="x") ④
    y = model.addVar(vtype=GRB.BINARY, name="y")
    z = model.addVar(vtype=GRB.BINARY, name="z")

    model.addConstr(x + 2 * y + 3 * z <= 4, name="c0") ⑤
    model.addConstr(x + y >= 1, name="c1")

    model.setObjective(x + y + 2 * z, sense=GRB.MAXIMIZE) ⑥

    model.write("example.lp") ⑦
```

```
model.optimize()
```

⑧

```
print("***** Solution *****")
```

```
for var in model.getVars():
```

```
    print(f"{var.VarName}: {var.X}")
```

⑨

```
print("*****")
```

- ① Import gurobipy package as gp for convenience
- ② GRB is the list of all Gurobi constants
- ③ Create a Gurobi environment and a model object
- ④ Define decision variables
- ⑤ Define constraints
- ⑥ Define objective

- ⑦ Save the model as an LP file
- ⑧ Optimize model
- ⑨ X attribute is the variable's value in the solution

Here is the log of the execution of this program:

```
Gurobi Optimizer version 12.0.0 build v12.0.0rc1 (mac64[arm] - Darwin 24.2.0
24C101)
```

```
CPU model: Apple M1 Pro
```

```
Thread count: 8 physical cores, 8 logical processors, using up to 8 threads
```

```
Optimize a model with 2 rows, 3 columns and 5 nonzeros
```

```
Model fingerprint: 0x98886187
```

```
Variable types: 0 continuous, 3 integer (3 binary)
```

```
Coefficient statistics:
```

```
Matrix range      [1e+00, 3e+00]
```

```
Objective range   [1e+00, 2e+00]
```

```
Bounds range      [1e+00, 1e+00]
```

```
RHS range         [1e+00, 4e+00]
```

Found heuristic solution: objective 2.0000000

Presolve removed 2 rows and 3 columns

Presolve time: 0.00s

Presolve: All rows and columns removed

Explored 0 nodes (0 simplex iterations) in 0.00 seconds (0.00 work units)

Thread count was 1 (of 8 available processors)

Solution count 2: 3 2

Optimal solution found (tolerance 1.00e-04)

Best objective 3.000000000000e+00, best bound 3.000000000000e+00, gap 0.0000%

***** Solution *****

x: 1.0

y: 0.0

z: 1.0

And here's the generated LP file:

```
\ Model simple-example
\ LP format - for model browsing. Use MPS format to capture full model detail.
\ Signature: 0xd6af213f17f735ae
Maximize
    x + y + 2 z
Subject To
    c0: x + 2 y + 3 z <= 4
    c1: x + y >= 1
Bounds
Binaries
    x y z
End
```

The same example, using the matrix API

```
import gurobipy as gp
from gurobipy import GRB
import numpy as np
import scipy.sparse as sp

with gp.Env() as env, gp.Model("matrix1", env=env) as m:

    # Create variables
    x = m.addMVar(shape=3, vtype=GRB.BINARY, name="x")

    # Set objective
    obj = np.array([1.0, 1.0, 2.0])
    m.setObjective(obj @ x, GRB.MAXIMIZE)
```

```
# Build (sparse) constraint matrix
row = np.array([0, 0, 0, 1, 1])
col = np.array([0, 1, 2, 0, 1])
val = np.array([1.0, 2.0, 3.0, -1.0, -1.0])
# A is such that A[row[k], col[k]] = val[k]
A = sp.csr_matrix((val, (row, col)), shape=(2, 3))

# Build rhs vector
rhs = np.array([4.0, -1.0])

# Add constraints
m.addConstr(A @ x <= rhs, name="c")

# Write the model
m.write("matrix1.lp")

# Optimize model
```

```
m.optimize()
```

```
print(x.X)
```

```
print(f"Obj: {m.ObjVal:g}")
```

Here's the log of the execution:

```
Gurobi Optimizer version 12.0.0 build v12.0.0rc1 (mac64[arm] - Darwin 24.2.0  
24C101)
```

```
CPU model: Apple M1 Pro
```

```
Thread count: 8 physical cores, 8 logical processors, using up to 8 threads
```

```
Optimize a model with 2 rows, 3 columns and 5 nonzeros
```

```
Model fingerprint: 0x8d4960d3
```

```
Variable types: 0 continuous, 3 integer (3 binary)
```

```
Coefficient statistics:
```

```
Matrix range      [1e+00, 3e+00]
```

```
Objective range   [1e+00, 2e+00]
```

```
Bounds range      [1e+00, 1e+00]
```

```
RHS range         [1e+00, 4e+00]
```


Found heuristic solution: objective 2.0000000

Presolve removed 2 rows and 3 columns

Presolve time: 0.00s

Presolve: All rows and columns removed

Explored 0 nodes (0 simplex iterations) in 0.00 seconds (0.00 work units)

Thread count was 1 (of 8 available processors)

Solution count 2: 3 2

Optimal solution found (tolerance 1.00e-04)

Best objective 3.000000000000e+00, best bound 3.000000000000e+00, gap 0.0000%

[1. 0. 1.]

Obj: 3

And here's the generated LP file:

```
\ Model matrix1
\ LP format - for model browsing. Use MPS format to capture full model detail.
\ Signature: 0xd6af213f17f735ae
Maximize
    x[0] + x[1] + 2 x[2]
Subject To
    c[0]: x[0] + 2 x[1] + 3 x[2] <= 4
    c[1]: - x[0] - x[1] <= -1
Bounds
Binaries
    x[0] x[1] x[2]
End
```

2. Python Data Structures

- **tuple**: An ordered, compound grouping that cannot be modified once it is created and is ideal for representing multi dimensional subscripts.

```
("city_0", "city_1")
```

- **list**: An ordered group, so each item is indexed. Lists can be modified by adding, deleting or sorting elements.

```
["city_0", "city_1", "city_2"]
```

- **set**: An unordered group of unique elements. Sets can only be modified by adding or deleting.

```
{"city_0", "city_1", "city_2"}
```

- **dict**: A key-value pair mapping that is ideal for representing indexed data such as cost, demand, capacity.

```
demand = {"city_0": 100, "city_1": 50, "city_2": 40}
```

3. Extended Data Structures in gurobipy

3.1. tuplelist

tuplelist: a sub-class of Python list, used to build sub-lists efficiently. See in particular **tuplelist.select(pattern)**.

```
import gurobipy as gp
l = gp.tuplelist([('A', 'B', 'C'),
                  ('A', 'C', 'D'),
                  ('A', 'E', 'C')])
print(l.select('A', '*', 'C'))
```

```
<gurobi.tuplelist (2 tuples, 3 values each):
( A , B , C )
```

(A , E , C)

>

3.2. tupledict

tupledict: a sub-class of Python dict, where the values are usually **Gurobi variables**, to efficiently retrieve those whose key match a specified tuple pattern.

Some important methods to build linear expressions efficiently:

- **tupledict.select(pattern)** → **list**
- **tupledict.sum(pattern)** → **gp.LinExpr**
- **tupledict.prod(coeff, pattern)** → **gp.LinExpr**

```
import gurobipy as gp
m = gp.Model()
```

```
x = m.addVars([(1,2), (1,3), (2,3)], name="x")  
m.update()  
expr = x.sum('*', 3)  
print(expr)
```

```
# x is a tupledict  
# Process all model updates
```

```
x[1,3] + x[2,3]
```


3.3. multidict()

`multidict()` is a convenience function to split a dict of lists.

```
import gurobipy as gp
keys, dict1, dict2 = gp.multidict( {
    'key1': [1, 2],
    'key2': [1, 3],
    'key3': [1, 4] } )
print(keys)
print(dict1)
print(dict2)
```

```
['key1', 'key2', 'key3']
{'key1': 1, 'key2': 1, 'key3': 1}
```

```
{'key1': 2, 'key2': 3, 'key3': 4}
```

3.4. Example of extended structures

```
import gurobipy as gp
from gurobipy import GRB

data = gp.tupledict([
    (("a", "b", "c"), 3),
    (("a", "c", "b"), 4),
    (("b", "a", "c"), 5),
    (("b", "c", "a"), 6),
    (("c", "a", "b"), 7),
    (("c", "b", "a"), 3)
])
print(f"data: {data}")

print("\nTuplelist:")
```

```

keys = gp.tuplelist(data.keys())
print(f"\tselect: {keys.select('a', '*', '*')}")

print("\nTupledict:")
print(f"\tselect  : {data.select('a', '*', '*')}")
print(f"\tsum      : {data.sum('*', '*', '*')}")
coeff = {("a", "c", "b"): 6, ("b", "c", "a"): -4}
print(f"\tprod     : {data.prod(coeff, '*', 'c', '*')}")

arcs, capacity, cost = gp.multidict({
    ("Detroit ", "Boston "): [100, 7],
    ("Detroit ", "New York "): [80, 5],
    ("Detroit ", "Seattle "): [120, 4],
    ("Denver ", "Boston "): [120, 8],
    ("Denver ", "New York "): [120, 11],
    ("Denver ", "Seattle "): [120, 4],
    })

```

```
print("\nMultidict:")
print(f"\tcost: {cost}")
print("\n")
print(f"\tcapacity: {capacity}")
```

```
data: {('a', 'b', 'c'): 3, ('a', 'c', 'b'): 4, ('b', 'a', 'c'): 5, ('b', 'c', 'a'): 6, ('c', 'a', 'b'): 7, ('c', 'b', 'a'): 3}
```

Tuplelist:

```
select: <gurobi.tuplelist (2 tuples, 3 values each):
```

```
( a , b , c )
```

```
( a , c , b )
```

```
>
```

Tupledict:

```
select : [3, 4]
```

```
sum      : 28.0  
prod     : 0.0
```

Multidict:

```
cost: {('Detroit ', 'Boston '): 7, ('Detroit ', 'New York '): 5, ('Detroit  
, 'Seattle '): 4, ('Denver ', 'Boston '): 8, ('Denver ', 'New York '): 11,  
( 'Denver ', 'Seattle '): 4}
```

```
capacity: {('Detroit ', 'Boston '): 100, ('Detroit ', 'New York '): 80,  
( 'Detroit ', 'Seattle '): 120, ('Denver ', 'Boston '): 120, ('Denver ', 'New  
York '): 120, ('Denver ', 'Seattle '): 120}
```

4. Environments

Environments hold data that is global to one or more models.

- They hold a Gurobi license.
- They capture sets of parameter settings.
- They delineate a (single-threaded) [Gurobi session](#).

The basic usage pattern is the following:

```
import gurobipy as gp
from gurobipy import GRB

with gp.Env() as env, gp.Model("name", env=env) as m:
    # Use the model
    ...
```


A more advanced usage pattern is:

```
import gurobipy as gp
from gurobipy import GRB

with gp.Env(empty=True) as env:
    # Set licensing parameters
    env.setParam("CloudAccessID", "...")
    env.setParam("CloudSecretKey", "...")
    env.setParam("LicenseID", ...)
    # Start the environment before creating a model
    env.start()

    with gp.Model("name", env=env) as m:
        # Use the model
        ...
```

5. Models

A model holds:

- variables
- constraints
- parameters, that define the behavior of the solver

```
with gp.Env() as env, gp.Model("simple-example", env=env) as model:
    x = model.addVar(vtype=GRB.BINARY, name="x")
    y = model.addVar(vtype=GRB.BINARY, name="y")
    c1 = model.addConstr(x + y >= 1, name="c1")
    model.setObjective(x + y + 2 * z, sense=GRB.MAXIMIZE)

    model.params.MipFocus=1
    model.params.TimeLimit = 3600

    model.optimize()
```

- ① Focus on finding the best possible solutions
- ② Stop after one hour

It has methods to create and edit variables and constraints, to set parameters, to solve the model, to retrieve information, and more.

```
# ...
```

```
model.write("model.mps")
```

①

```
model.chgCoeff(c1, x, 2)
```

②

```
model.computeIIS()
```

③

- ① Store the model in an MPS file
- ② Change the coefficient of variable x in constraint $c1$ to 2
- ③ Compute an Irreducible Inconsistent Set

5.1. Decision Variables, `Model.addVar()`

A decision variable is necessarily associated to exactly one instance of `Model`, and gets created using methods such as `Model.addVar()` to create a single variable, `Model.addVars()` to create multiple variables at once and `Model.addMVars()` to create a matrix of variables.

```
Model.addVar(lb=0.0, ub=float('inf'),  
             obj=0.0,  
             vtype=GRB.CONTINUOUS,  
             name="")
```

The available variable types in Gurobi are:

- Continuous: GRB.CONTINUOUS
- General integer: GRB.INTEGER
- Binary: GRB.BINARY
- Semi-continuous: GRB.SEMICONT
- Semi-integer: GRB.SEMIINT

A semi-continuous variable has the property that it takes a value of 0, or a value between the specified lower and upper bounds. A semi-integer variable adds the additional restriction that the variable should take an integral value.

```
# Define a binary decision variable with (default) lb=0
x = model.addVar(vtype=GRB.BINARY, name="x")
# Define an integer variable with lb=-1, ub=100
y = model.addVar(lb=-1, ub=100, vtype=GRB.INTEGER, name="y")
```

5.2. Model.addVars()

To add multiple decision variables to the model, use the `Model.addVars()` method which returns a Gurobi `tupledict` object containing the newly created variables:

```
Model.addVars(*indices,  
              lb=0.0, ub=float('inf'),  
              obj=0.0,  
              vtype=GRB.CONTINUOUS,  
              name="")
```


The first argument is an iterable giving indices for accessing the variables:

- several integers (specifying the dimensions of the matrix)
- several lists of scalars (each list specifies indices across one dimension of the matrix)
- one list of tuples, or a [tuplelist](#)

When the given name is a single string, it is subscripted by the index of the generator expression. The names are stored as ASCII strings, you should not use non-ASCII characters or spaces.

```
import gurobipy as gp
from gurobipy import GRB

with gp.Model(name="model") as model:
    # 3D array of binary variables
    x = model.addVars(2, 3, 4, vtype=GRB.BINARY, name="x")
    model.update()
    print(model.getAttr("VarName", model.getVars()))
```

```
['x[0,0,0]', 'x[0,0,1]', 'x[0,0,2]', 'x[0,0,3]', 'x[0,1,0]', 'x[0,1,1]',
 'x[0,1,2]', 'x[0,1,3]', 'x[0,2,0]', 'x[0,2,1]', 'x[0,2,2]', 'x[0,2,3]',
 'x[1,0,0]', 'x[1,0,1]', 'x[1,0,2]', 'x[1,0,3]', 'x[1,1,0]', 'x[1,1,1]',
 'x[1,1,2]', 'x[1,1,3]', 'x[1,2,0]', 'x[1,2,1]', 'x[1,2,2]', 'x[1,2,3]']
```

```
import gurobipy as gp
from gurobipy import GRB

with gp.Model(name="model") as model:
    # Use arbitrary lists of immutable objects -> tupledict
    y = model.addVars([1, 5], [7, 3, 2], ub=range(6),
                      name=[f"y_{i}" for i in range(6)])
    model.update()
    print("\nVariables names, upper bounds, and indices:")
    for index, var in y.items():
        print(f"name: {var.VarName}, ub: {var.UB}, index: {index}")
```

Variables names, upper bounds, and indices:

name: y_0, ub: 0.0, index: (1, 7)

name: y_1, ub: 1.0, index: (1, 3)

name: y_2, ub: 2.0, index: (1, 2)

name: y_3, ub: 3.0, index: (5, 7)

name: y_4, ub: 4.0, index: (5, 3)

name: y_5, ub: 5.0, index: (5, 2)

```
import gurobipy as gp
from gurobipy import GRB

with gp.Model(name="model") as model:
    # Use arbitrary list of tuples as indices
    z = model.addVars(
        [(3, "a"), (3, "b"), (7, "b"), (7, "c")], name="z",
    )
    model.update()
    print("\nVariables names and lower and upper bounds:")
    for index, var in z.items():
        print(f"name: {var.VarName}, lb: {var.LB}, ub: {var.UB}")
```

Variables names and lower and upper bounds:

name: z[3,a], lb: 0.0, ub: inf

name: z[3,b], lb: 0.0, ub: inf

name: z[7,b], lb: 0.0, ub: inf

name: z[7,c], lb: 0.0, ub: inf

5.3. Constraints, `Model.addConstr()`

Like variables, constraints are also associated with a model. Use the method `Model.addConstr()` to add a constraint to a model.

```
Model.addConstr(constr, name="")
```

`constr` is a `TempConstr` object that can take different types:

- Linear Constraint: $x + y \leq 1$
- Ranged Linear Constraint: $x + y == [1, 3]$
- Quadratic Constraint: $x*x + y*y + x*y \leq 1$
- Linear Matrix Constraint: $A @ x \leq 1$
- Quadratic Matrix Constraint: $x @ Q @ y \leq 2$
- Absolute Value Constraint: $x == \text{abs_}(y)$
- Logical Constraint: $x == \text{and_}(y, z)$
- Min or Max Constraint: $z == \text{max_}(x, y, \text{constant}=9)$
- Indicator Constraint: $(x == 1) \gg (y + z \leq 5)$


```

import gurobipy as gp
from gurobipy import GRB

# Add constraint "\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} x_i <= b" for any given n and b.
n, b = 10, 4
with gp.Model("model") as model:
    x = model.addVars(n, vtype=GRB.BINARY, name="x")
    c1 = model.addConstr(x.sum() <= b, name="c1")
    model.update()

    print(f"RHS, sense = {c1.RHS}, {c1.Sense}")
    print(f"row: {model.getRow(c1)}")

```

```

RHS, sense = 4.0, <
row: x[0] + x[1] + x[2] + x[3] + x[4] + x[5] + x[6] + x[7] + x[8] + x[9]

```

```

import gurobipy as gp
from gurobipy import GRB

# Add constraints "x_i + y_j - x_i * y_j >= 3".
n, m = 3, 2
with gp.Model("model") as model:
    x = model.addVars(n, name="x")
    y = model.addVars(m, name="y")
    for i in range(n):
        for j in range(m):
            model.addConstr(x[i] + y[j] - x[i] * y[j] >= 3, name=f"c_{i}{j}")
    model.update()

    for c in model.getQConstrs():
        print(f"Name: {c.QCName}, RHS: {c.QCRHS}, sense: {c.QCSense}")
        print(f"\trow: {model.getQCRow(c)}")

```

```
Name: c_00, RHS: 3.0, sense: >
    row: x[0] + y[0] + [ -1.0 x[0] * y[0] ]
Name: c_01, RHS: 3.0, sense: >
    row: x[0] + y[1] + [ -1.0 x[0] * y[1] ]
Name: c_10, RHS: 3.0, sense: >
    row: x[1] + y[0] + [ -1.0 x[1] * y[0] ]
Name: c_11, RHS: 3.0, sense: >
    row: x[1] + y[1] + [ -1.0 x[1] * y[1] ]
Name: c_20, RHS: 3.0, sense: >
    row: x[2] + y[0] + [ -1.0 x[2] * y[0] ]
Name: c_21, RHS: 3.0, sense: >
    row: x[2] + y[1] + [ -1.0 x[2] * y[1] ]
```

5.4. Model.addConstrs()

To add multiple constraints to the model, use the `Model.addConstrs()` method which returns a Gurobi `tupledict` that contains the newly created constraints:

```
Model.addConstrs(generator, name="")
```

```
import gurobipy as gp
from gurobipy import GRB

I = range(2)
J = ["a", "b", "c"]
with gp.Model("model") as model:
    x = model.addVars(I, name="x")
    y = model.addVars(J, name="y")

    # Add constraints  $x_i + y_j \leq 1$  for all  $(i, j)$ 
    model.addConstrs((x[i] + y[j] <= 1 for i in I for j in J), name="c")
    model.update()
    print(model.getAttr("ConstrName", model.getConstrs()))
```

```
['c[0,a]', 'c[0,b]', 'c[0,c]', 'c[1,a]', 'c[1,b]', 'c[1,c]']
```

5.5. Objective Function

To set the model objective equal to a linear or a quadratic expression, use the `Model.setObjective()` method:

```
Model.setObjective(expr, sense=GRB.MINIMIZE)
```

`expr` can be:

- `LinExpr`, a linear expression
- `QuadExpr`, a quadratic expression

`sense` is either `GRB.MINIMIZE` (the default) or `GRB.MAXIMIZE`.

```
import gurobipy as gp
from gurobipy import GRB

import numpy as np

# Add linear objectives  $c^T x$ 
n = 5
c = np.random.rand(n)

with gp.Model("model") as model:
    x = model.addVars(n, name="x")
    linexpr = gp.quicksum(c_i * x_i for c_i, x_i in zip(c, x.values()))
    model.setObjective(linexpr)
    model.update()

    print(f"obj: {model.getObjective()}")
```

obj: 0.7718485205029192 x[0] + 0.14662643832254052 x[1] + 0.22459297798832945
x[2] + 0.503496718082293 x[3] + 0.743870372088844 x[4]


```
import gurobipy as gp
from gurobipy import GRB

import numpy as np

n = 5
Q = np.random.rand(n, n)

with gp.Model("model") as model:
    x = model.addVars(n, name="x")
    quadexpr = 0
    # Add quadratic objective in the form  $x^T Q x$ 
    for i in range(n):
        for j in range(n):
            quadexpr += x[i] * Q[i, j] * x[j]
    model.setObjective(quadexpr)
```

```
model.update()
```

```
# Print objective expression
```

```
obj = model.getObjective()
```

```
print(f"\nobj: {obj}")
```

```
obj: 0.0 + [ 0.577773246188264 x[0] ^ 2 + 0.22815028400798743 x[0] * x[1] +  
0.7057926009856951 x[0] * x[2] + 0.5668766160796567 x[0] * x[3] +  
1.4647081669806783 x[0] * x[4] + 0.8558057179316467 x[1] ^ 2 +  
0.8517145625303452 x[1] * x[2] + 1.0168639584110595 x[1] * x[3] +  
0.7445533188159639 x[1] * x[4] + 0.8917813894437818 x[2] ^ 2 +  
0.9074512745571801 x[2] * x[3] + 0.37284204762772444 x[2] * x[4] +  
0.5109223586747896 x[3] ^ 2 + 1.1242190867842021 x[3] * x[4] +  
0.47962043877973015 x[4] ^ 2 ]
```

5.6. Optimizing for Multiple Objectives

Gurobi supports two ways to **combine multiple linear objectives**:

- Blended objectives.
- Hierarchical objectives.

Objectives have:

- priorities
- weights
- absolute and relative tolerances

```
setObjectiveN(expr, index, priority=0, weight=1, abstol=1e-6, reltol=0, name='')
```

```
# Primary objective:  $x + 2y$ 
```

```
model.setObjectiveN(x + 2*y, 0, priority=0)
```

```
# Alternative, lower priority objectives:  $3y + z$  and  $x + z$ 
```

```
model.setObjectiveN(3*y + z, 1, priority=-1)
```

```
model.setObjectiveN(x + z, 2, priority=-2)
```

5.7. SOS Constraints

A Special-Ordered Set, or **SOS constraint**, is a highly specialized constraint that places restrictions on the values that variables in a given list can take.

- SOS constraint of type 1 (SOS1): at most one variable is allowed to take a non-zero value.
- SOS constraint of type 2 (SOS2): at most two variables are allowed to take non-zero values, and those non-zero variables must be contiguous.

Use `Model.addSOS()` to add such constraints:

```
Model.addSOS(type, vars)
```

With:

- *type*: the type of SOS constraint. Can be either `GRB.SOS_TYPE1` or `GRB.SOS_TYPE2`.
- *vars*: list of variables that participate in the constraint.

For example, the MIP formulation of

$$z = \max(x, y, 3)$$

using SOS1 constraints, is:

$$z = x + s_1 \quad (1)$$

$$z = y + s_2 \quad (2)$$

$$z = 3 + s_3 \quad (3)$$

$$v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1 \quad (4)$$

$$SOS1(s_1, v_1) \quad (5)$$

$$SOS1(s_2, v_2) \quad (6)$$

$$SOS1(s_3, v_3) \quad (7)$$

$$s_1, s_2, s_3 \in \mathbb{R}^+ \quad (8)$$

$$v_1, v_2, v_3 \in \{0, 1\} \quad (9)$$

5.8. General Constraints

General constraints allow you to directly model complex relationships between variables.

- Simple constraints: min, max, abs, OR, etc.

```
m.addConstr(z == gp.and_(x, y))  
m.addConstr(z == gp.max_(x, y, 3))
```

- Nonlinear constraints: polynomial, exponential, logistic, trigonometric, etc

```
model.addGenConstrNL(y, nlfunc.sin(2.5 * x1) + x2)
```

```
import gurobipy as gp
from gurobipy import nlfunc

# Minimize sin(2.5 x1) + x2
# s.t.      -1 <= x1, x2 <= 1

with gp.Env() as env, gp.Model(env=env) as model:
    x1 = model.addVar(lb=-1, ub=1, name="x1")
    x2 = model.addVar(lb=-1, ub=1, name="x2")

    y = model.addVar(lb=-float("inf"), name="y")
    model.addGenConstrNL(y, nlfunc.sin(2.5 * x1) + x2)
    model.setObjective(y)

    model.optimize()
    print(f"x1={x1.X}  x2={x2.X}  obj={y.X}")
```

Gurobi Optimizer version 12.0.0 build v12.0.0rc1 (mac64[arm] - Darwin 24.2.0 24C101)

CPU model: Apple M1 Pro

Thread count: 8 physical cores, 8 logical processors, using up to 8 threads

Optimize a model with 0 rows, 3 columns and 0 nonzeros

Model fingerprint: 0x00339c10

Model has 1 general nonlinear constraint (1 nonlinear terms)

Variable types: 3 continuous, 0 integer (0 binary)

Coefficient statistics:

Matrix range [0e+00, 0e+00]

Objective range [1e+00, 1e+00]

Bounds range [1e+00, 1e+00]

RHS range [0e+00, 0e+00]

Presolve model has 1 nlconstr

Added 2 variables to disaggregate expressions.

Presolve time: 0.00s

Presolved: 10 rows, 6 columns, 21 nonzeros

Presolved model has 1 nonlinear constraint(s)

Solving non-convex MINLP

Variable types: 6 continuous, 0 integer (0 binary)

Found heuristic solution: objective -2.0000000

Explored 1 nodes (0 simplex iterations) in 0.00 seconds (0.00 work units)

Thread count was 8 (of 8 available processors)

Solution count 1: -2

Optimal solution found (tolerance 1.00e-04)

Best objective -1.999999998349e+00, best bound -2.000000000000e+00, gap 0.0000%

$x_1 = -0.6282022274684884$ $x_2 = -1.0$ $obj = -1.9999999983490295$

6. Matrix-based API

- Term-based modeling can be slow
- Matrix-friendly API leans on Numpy concepts (vectorization, broadcasting)
- `Model.addMVar()`: Add an `MVar` object to a model. An `MVar` acts like a NumPy ndarray of Gurobi decision variables. An `MVar` can have an arbitrary number of dimensions, defined by the `shape` argument.

```
addMVar(shape, lb=0.0, ub=float('inf'), obj=0.0, vtype=GRB.CONTINUOUS, name='')
```

```
# A vector of 3 continuous variables
```

```
v = model.addMVar(3)
```

```
# A 5x10 matrix of binary variables
```

```
x = model.addMVar((5,10), vtype=GRB.BINARY)
```

Here's the example from the beginning of the course:

```
x = m.addMVar(shape=3, vtype=GRB.BINARY, name="x") ①
```

```
val = np.array([1.0, 2.0, 3.0, -1.0, -1.0])
```

```
row = np.array([0, 0, 0, 1, 1])
```

```
col = np.array([0, 1, 2, 0, 1])
```

```
A = sp.csr_matrix((val, (row, col)), shape=(2, 3)) ②
```

```
rhs = np.array([4.0, -1.0]) ③
```

```
m.addConstr(A @ x <= rhs, name="c") ④
```

```
obj = np.array([1.0, 1.0, 2.0])
```

```
m.setObjective(obj @ x, GRB.MAXIMIZE) ⑤
```

① Create variables

- ② Build a (sparse) matrix
- ③ Build an rhs vector
- ④ Add constraints
- ⑤ Set objective

Here is another with timing of the difference.

```
import gurobipy as gp
import numpy as np
from timeit import default_timer

n = 1000
Q = np.random.rand(n, n)

def term_based():
    with gp.Model("term-based") as model:
        x = model.addVars(n, name="x")
        model.addConstr(
            gp.quicksum(x[i] * Q[i, j] * x[j] for j in range(n)
                        for i in range(n)) <= 10
        )
```

```
def matrix_api():  
    with gp.Model("matrix-based") as model:  
        x = model.addMVar(n, name="x")  
        model.addConstr(x.T @ Q @ x <= 10)  
  
matrix_api() # To create the default env  
for f in [term_based, matrix_api]:  
    start = default_timer()  
    f()  
    end = default_timer()  
    print(f"Running {f.__name__} took {end - start} seconds")
```

```
Running term_based took 4.9921418750309385 seconds  
Running matrix_api took 0.1097855000407435 seconds
```

7. Interacting with the Model

7.1. Attributes

The primary mechanism for querying and modifying properties of a Gurobi object is through the [attribute interface](#). Attributes exist on instances of Model, Variable, all types of constraints, and more.

Model:

- number of modeling elements of each type (**NumConstrs**, **NumVars**, etc.)
- information about the type of model (**IsMip**, **IsMultiObj**, etc.), its statistics (**SolCount**, **NodeCount**, etc.)
- information about the solutions found (**SolCount**), the best known bound (**ObjBound**), the gap (**MipGap**), etc.
- ...

Variables:

- lower (LB) and upper (UB) bounds
- value in a MIP start vector (Start)
- value in the best solution (X)
- ...

Constraints:

- right-hand side value (RHS)
- dual value in the best solution (Π)
- ...

```
import gurobipy as gp
from gurobipy import GRB

with gp.read("data/glass4.mps.bz2") as model:
    model.optimize()

    print("***** SOLUTION *****")
    print(f"\tStatus      : {model.Status}")
    print(f"\tObj          : {model.ObjVal}")
    print(f"\tSolutionCount: {model.SolCount}")
    print(f"\tRuntime       : {model.Runtime}")
    print(f"\tMIPGap        : {model.MIPGap}")

    print("\n")
    for var in model.getVars()[:20]:
        print(f"\t{var.VarName} = {var.X}")
```


Read MPS format model from file data/glass4.mps.bz2

Reading time = 0.01 seconds

glass4: 396 rows, 322 columns, 1815 nonzeros

Gurobi Optimizer version 12.0.0 build v12.0.0rc1 (mac64[arm] - Darwin 24.2.0
24C101)

CPU model: Apple M1 Pro

Thread count: 8 physical cores, 8 logical processors, using up to 8 threads

Optimize a model with 396 rows, 322 columns and 1815 nonzeros

Model fingerprint: 0x18b19fdf

Variable types: 20 continuous, 302 integer (0 binary)

Coefficient statistics:

Matrix range [1e+00, 8e+06]

Objective range [1e+00, 1e+06]

Bounds range [1e+00, 8e+02]

RHS range [1e+00, 8e+06]
 Presolve removed 6 rows and 6 columns
 Presolve time: 0.00s
 Presolved: 390 rows, 316 columns, 1803 nonzeros
 Variable types: 19 continuous, 297 integer (297 binary)
 Found heuristic solution: objective 3.133356e+09

Root relaxation: objective 8.000024e+08, 72 iterations, 0.00 seconds (0.00 work units)

Nodes			Current Node			Objective Bounds			Work	
Expl	Unexpl		Obj	Depth	IntInf	Incumbent	BestBd	Gap	It/Node	Time
	0	0	8.0000e+08	0	72	3.1334e+09	8.0000e+08	74.5%	-	0s
H	0	0				2.600019e+09	8.0000e+08	69.2%	-	0s
H	0	0				2.366684e+09	8.0000e+08	66.2%	-	0s
	0	0	8.0000e+08	0	72	2.3667e+09	8.0000e+08	66.2%	-	0s

	0	0	8.0000e+08	0	72	2.3667e+09	8.0000e+08	66.2%	-	0s
	0	0	8.0000e+08	0	77	2.3667e+09	8.0000e+08	66.2%	-	0s
	0	0	8.0000e+08	0	76	2.3667e+09	8.0000e+08	66.2%	-	0s
	0	2	8.0000e+08	0	75	2.3667e+09	8.0000e+08	66.2%	-	0s
H	26	80				2.116683e+09	8.0000e+08	62.2%	38.4	0s
H	36	80				2.016683e+09	8.0000e+08	60.3%	30.6	0s
H	65	80				2.000015e+09	8.0000e+08	60.0%	20.1	0s
H	251	274				1.991127e+09	8.0000e+08	59.8%	10.8	0s
*	1128	1027		112		1.920014e+09	8.0000e+08	58.3%	6.3	0s
H	1695	1546				1.812517e+09	8.0000e+08	55.9%	6.2	0s
H	1788	1729				1.800017e+09	8.0000e+08	55.6%	6.1	0s
H	2010	1645				1.766684e+09	8.0000e+08	54.7%	6.0	0s
H	2353	1796				1.700017e+09	8.0000e+08	52.9%	5.6	0s
H	2399	1782				1.700017e+09	8.0000e+08	52.9%	5.6	0s
H	3109	1938				1.700016e+09	8.0000e+08	52.9%	5.4	0s
*	9626	5603		77		1.700016e+09	8.0000e+08	52.9%	3.9	0s
*	9627	5603		77		1.700016e+09	8.0000e+08	52.9%	3.9	0s

H10514	6175				1.700016e+09	8.0000e+08	52.9%	3.9	0s
H11625	7019				1.666683e+09	8.0000e+08	52.0%	3.8	0s
H11975	6974				1.650016e+09	8.0000e+08	51.5%	3.7	0s
H13781	7848				1.650016e+09	8.0000e+08	51.5%	3.6	0s
H13830	7848				1.650016e+09	8.0000e+08	51.5%	3.6	0s
H14108	8324				1.600015e+09	8.0000e+08	50.0%	3.6	0s
H16117	9426				1.600015e+09	8.0000e+08	50.0%	3.5	0s
H18938	10840				1.600014e+09	8.0000e+08	50.0%	3.5	1s
H19146	9570				1.500013e+09	8.0000e+08	46.7%	3.5	1s
H20592	10593				1.500013e+09	8.0000e+08	46.7%	3.5	1s
H30377	13890				1.500012e+09	8.3576e+08	44.3%	3.7	2s
30568	14024	1.1000e+09	66	89	1.5000e+09	8.8699e+08	40.9%	3.9	5s
30880	14242	1.0000e+09	27	114	1.5000e+09	8.9978e+08	40.0%	4.3	10s
39957	16368	1.0000e+09	177	54	1.5000e+09	9.2005e+08	38.7%	6.4	15s
*135241	22495		219		1.400016e+09	1.1000e+09	21.4%	7.0	19s
*136789	22885		210		1.400014e+09	1.1000e+09	21.4%	7.0	19s
*142250	22031		209		1.400013e+09	1.1098e+09	20.7%	7.0	19s

148470	22002	1.4000e+09	186	35	1.4000e+09	1.1750e+09	16.1%	7.0	20s
*186816	33080		211		1.400013e+09	1.2000e+09	14.3%	7.1	21s
*228748	44827		206		1.400013e+09	1.2000e+09	14.3%	6.9	23s
266386	52292	infeasible	203		1.4000e+09	1.2000e+09	14.3%	6.7	25s
*284522	5732		204		1.200013e+09	1.2000e+09	0.00%	6.6	25s

Cutting planes:

Learned: 1

Gomory: 7

Implied bound: 12

Projected implied bound: 1

MIR: 42

Flow cover: 17

RLT: 5

Relax-and-lift: 16

Explored 284537 nodes (1881113 simplex iterations) in 25.78 seconds (29.59 work

units)

Thread count was 8 (of 8 available processors)

Solution count 10: 1.20001e+09 1.40001e+09 1.40001e+09 ... 1.60001e+09

Optimal solution found (tolerance 1.00e-04)

Best objective 1.200012600000e+09, best bound 1.200009038285e+09, gap 0.0003%

***** SOLUTION *****

Status : 2

Obj : 1200012600.0

SolutionCount: 10

Runtime : 25.77737784385681

MIPGap : 2.968064893289939e-06

x1 = 0.0

x2 = 700.0000000000001

```
x3 = 1000.0
x4 = 1000.0
x5 = 400.0
x6 = 200.0
x7 = 200.0
x8 = 500.0
x9 = 700.0
x10 = 1200.0
x11 = 0.0
x12 = 0.0
x13 = 200.0
x14 = 800.0
x15 = 800.0
x16 = 600.0
x17 = 300.0
x18 = 300.0
x19 = 199.999999999999991
```

$$x_{20} = 1.0$$

7.2. Parameters

Parameters control the mechanics of the Gurobi Optimizer.

```
import gurobipy as gp
from gurobipy import GRB

with gp.read("data/glass4.mps.bz2") as model:
    model.params.Threads = 1
    model.params.TimeLimit = 10
    model.optimize()
```

```
Read MPS format model from file data/glass4.mps.bz2
Reading time = 0.02 seconds
glass4: 396 rows, 322 columns, 1815 nonzeros
Set parameter Threads to value 1
Set parameter TimeLimit to value 10
Gurobi Optimizer version 12.0.0 build v12.0.0rc1 (mac64[arm] - Darwin 24.2.0
24C101)
```

CPU model: Apple M1 Pro

Thread count: 8 physical cores, 8 logical processors, using up to 1 threads

Non-default parameters:

TimeLimit 10

Threads 1

Optimize a model with 396 rows, 322 columns and 1815 nonzeros

Model fingerprint: 0x18b19fdf

Variable types: 20 continuous, 302 integer (0 binary)

Coefficient statistics:

Matrix range [1e+00, 8e+06]

Objective range [1e+00, 1e+06]

Bounds range [1e+00, 8e+02]

RHS range [1e+00, 8e+06]

Presolve removed 6 rows and 6 columns

Presolve time: 0.00s

Presolved: 390 rows, 316 columns, 1803 nonzeros

Variable types: 19 continuous, 297 integer (297 binary)

Found heuristic solution: objective 3.133356e+09

Root relaxation: objective 8.000024e+08, 72 iterations, 0.00 seconds (0.00 work units)

Nodes		Current Node		Objective Bounds		Work
-------	--	--------------	--	------------------	--	------

Expl Unexpl			Obj	Depth	IntInf	Incumbent		BestBd	Gap	It/Node	Time
H	0	0	8.0000e+08	0	72	3.1334e+09	8.0000e+08	74.5%	-	0s	
	0	0				2.600019e+09	8.0000e+08	69.2%	-	0s	
	0	0	8.0000e+08	0	72	2.6000e+09	8.0000e+08	69.2%	-	0s	
	0	0	8.0000e+08	0	72	2.6000e+09	8.0000e+08	69.2%	-	0s	
	0	0	8.0000e+08	0	76	2.6000e+09	8.0000e+08	69.2%	-	0s	
H	0	0	8.0000e+08	0	76	2.6000e+09	8.0000e+08	69.2%	-	0s	
	0	0				2.500018e+09	8.0000e+08	68.0%	-	0s	
H	0	0				2.400019e+09	8.0000e+08	66.7%	-	0s	
	0	2	8.0000e+08	0	76	2.4000e+09	8.0000e+08	66.7%	-	0s	
H	52	52				2.288909e+09	8.0000e+08	65.0%	4.1	0s	
H	52	52				2.200018e+09	8.0000e+08	63.6%	4.1	0s	
H	52	52				2.150019e+09	8.0000e+08	62.8%	4.1	0s	
H	52	52				2.133352e+09	8.0000e+08	62.5%	4.1	0s	
H	54	54				2.000018e+09	8.0000e+08	60.0%	4.1	0s	
H	461	419				2.000018e+09	8.0000e+08	60.0%	4.1	0s	

H	461	419		2.000017e+09	8.0000e+08	60.0%	4.1	0s
H	461	411		1.950017e+09	8.0000e+08	59.0%	4.1	0s
H	461	411		1.933350e+09	8.0000e+08	58.6%	4.1	0s
H	461	411		1.900017e+09	8.0000e+08	57.9%	4.1	0s
H	547	479		1.900017e+09	8.0000e+08	57.9%	4.3	0s
H	688	536		1.900017e+09	8.0000e+08	57.9%	4.4	0s
H	708	526		1.900016e+09	8.0000e+08	57.9%	4.4	0s
H	708	501		1.866683e+09	8.0000e+08	57.1%	4.4	0s
*	735	483	126	1.833351e+09	8.0000e+08	56.4%	4.5	0s
H	931	559		1.833351e+09	8.0000e+08	56.4%	4.4	0s
H	931	538		1.800017e+09	8.0000e+08	55.6%	4.4	0s
H	931	520		1.800017e+09	8.0000e+08	55.6%	4.4	0s
H	958	518		1.800017e+09	8.0000e+08	55.6%	4.4	0s
H	958	502		1.800017e+09	8.0000e+08	55.6%	4.4	0s
*	1108	537	83	1.800015e+09	8.0000e+08	55.6%	4.6	0s
H	2106	1138		1.775015e+09	8.0000e+08	54.9%	4.1	0s
H	2555	1485		1.775015e+09	8.0000e+08	54.9%	4.0	0s

* 4189	2637		57		1.758351e+09	8.0000e+08	54.5%	3.9	1s
H 4665	2932				1.725017e+09	8.0000e+08	53.6%	3.9	1s
H 5665	3637				1.725017e+09	8.0000e+08	53.6%	3.9	1s
H 5665	3621				1.700016e+09	8.0000e+08	52.9%	3.9	1s
H 6130	3954				1.700016e+09	8.0000e+08	52.9%	3.9	1s
10353	6940	1.2200e+09	56	123	1.7000e+09	8.4590e+08	50.2%	4.3	5s
H10418	6636				1.675016e+09	8.4985e+08	49.3%	4.4	5s
H10435	6314				1.650016e+09	8.5187e+08	48.4%	4.4	6s
H10435	5998				1.650016e+09	8.5187e+08	48.4%	4.4	6s
H10760	5883				1.600016e+09	8.8011e+08	45.0%	5.1	8s
H10801	5616				1.600016e+09	8.8011e+08	45.0%	5.2	8s
H10801	5339				1.600016e+09	8.8011e+08	45.0%	5.2	8s
H11173	5253				1.600016e+09	9.0000e+08	43.8%	5.7	9s

Cutting planes:

Learned: 1

Gomory: 11

Cover: 1
Implied bound: 5
Projected implied bound: 2
Clique: 1
MIR: 34
Flow cover: 20
RLT: 5
Relax-and-lift: 13

Explored 12753 nodes (79852 simplex iterations) in 10.00 seconds (11.07 work units)

Thread count was 1 (of 8 available processors)

Solution count 10: 1.60002e+09 1.60002e+09 1.60002e+09 ... 1.72502e+09

Time limit reached

Best objective 1.600015500000e+09, best bound 9.000054810120e+08, gap 43.7502%

7.3. Callbacks

A callback is a user-defined function invoked by Gurobi while the optimization process is going on. They enable more control over the optimization. They can be used to:

- customize the termination of the solve
- add user cuts and lazy constraints
- add custom feasible solutions
- monitor the progress of optimization
- customize the optimization progress display

A callback must be a function (actually, any callable object) that accepts two arguments:

- `model`: the model that is being solved
- `where`: from where is the Gurobi Optimizer is the callback invoked (presolve, simplex, barrier, MIP, at a node, etc.)

A callback can query information from the solver using `Model.cbGet()`. The type of information that can be queried depends on from `where` the callback is invoked. For example, when `where == PRESOLVE`, you can query the number of rows removed using `what == PRE_ROWDEL`. All the callback code values

that you can query are listed [here](#).

```
import gurobipy as gp
from gurobipy import GRB
from functools import partial

# Used by the callback to store or retrieve information
class CallbackData:
    def __init__(self):
        self.invocations = 0

# The callback, the function that will be invoked
def mycallback(model, where, *, cbdata):
    # We're only interested in this case
    if where == GRB.Callback.MIP:
        cbdata.invocations += 1
```

```
# Get information from the model
nodecnt = model.cbGet(GRB.Callback.MIP_NODCNT)
if nodecnt > 100:
    # Terminate the search
    model.terminate()

# Create a model from an instance file
with gp.read("data/glass4.mps.bz2") as model:
    # Create the object to store/retrieve information
    cbdata = CallbackData()
    # Create a callable with two args: model and where
    callback_func = partial(mycallback, cbdata=cbdata)

# Optimize, with the callback
model.optimize(callback_func)
```

```
# Confirm the callback was invoked
```

```
print(f"MIP Callback was invoked {cbdata.invocations} times.")
```

Read MPS format model from file data/glass4.mps.bz2

Reading time = 0.03 seconds

glass4: 396 rows, 322 columns, 1815 nonzeros

Gurobi Optimizer version 12.0.0 build v12.0.0rc1 (mac64[arm] - Darwin 24.2.0
24C101)

CPU model: Apple M1 Pro

Thread count: 8 physical cores, 8 logical processors, using up to 8 threads

Optimize a model with 396 rows, 322 columns and 1815 nonzeros

Model fingerprint: 0x18b19fdf

Variable types: 20 continuous, 302 integer (0 binary)

Coefficient statistics:

Matrix range [1e+00, 8e+06]

Objective range [1e+00, 1e+06]

Bounds range [1e+00, 8e+02]

RHS range [1e+00, 8e+06]
 Presolve removed 6 rows and 6 columns
 Presolve time: 0.00s
 Presolved: 390 rows, 316 columns, 1803 nonzeros
 Variable types: 19 continuous, 297 integer (297 binary)
 Found heuristic solution: objective 3.133356e+09

Root relaxation: objective 8.000024e+08, 72 iterations, 0.00 seconds (0.00 work units)

Nodes			Current Node			Objective Bounds			Work	
Expl	Unexpl		Obj	Depth	IntInf	Incumbent	BestBd	Gap	It/Node	Time
	0	0	8.0000e+08	0	72	3.1334e+09	8.0000e+08	74.5%	-	0s
H	0	0				2.600019e+09	8.0000e+08	69.2%	-	0s
H	0	0				2.366684e+09	8.0000e+08	66.2%	-	0s
	0	0	8.0000e+08	0	72	2.3667e+09	8.0000e+08	66.2%	-	0s

	0	0	8.0000e+08	0	72	2.3667e+09	8.0000e+08	66.2%	-	0s
	0	0	8.0000e+08	0	77	2.3667e+09	8.0000e+08	66.2%	-	0s
	0	0	8.0000e+08	0	76	2.3667e+09	8.0000e+08	66.2%	-	0s
	0	2	8.0000e+08	0	75	2.3667e+09	8.0000e+08	66.2%	-	0s
H	26	80				2.116683e+09	8.0000e+08	62.2%	38.4	0s
H	36	80				2.016683e+09	8.0000e+08	60.3%	30.6	0s
H	65	80				2.000015e+09	8.0000e+08	60.0%	20.1	0s

Cutting planes:

Gomory: 86

Cover: 2

Implied bound: 31

MIR: 2

RLT: 70

Relax-and-lift: 40

PSD: 7

Explored 161 nodes (2760 simplex iterations) in 0.09 seconds (0.08 work units)
Thread count was 8 (of 8 available processors)

Solution count 6: 2.00002e+09 2.01668e+09 2.11668e+09 ... 3.13336e+09

Solve interrupted

Best objective 2.000015200000e+09, best bound 8.000033092112e+08, gap 60.0001%

User-callback calls 606, time in user-callback 0.00 sec

MIP Callback was invoked 117 times.

Other methods of interest are:

- `Model.cbGetNodeRel()`: retrieve the values of the variables in the node relaxation solution at the current node.
- `Model.cbGetSolution()`: retrieve the values of the variables in the new MIP solution.
- `Model.cbCut()`: add a new cutting plane to the model.
- `Model.cbLazy()`: add a new lazy constraint to the model.
- `Model.cbSetSolution()`: import a user-constructed solution into Gurobi.

8. Requirements and installation

To work with Python:

- `pyenv` or an equivalent
- `PIP_REQUIRE_VIRTUALENV=true`

To work with `gurobipy`:

- `pip install gurobipy`
- It comes with a (limited) license
- As students, get your [free Academic Web License Service \(WLS\) License](#)

Here's a suggested setup. The instructions below were tested on macOS.

- Create a local directory for the course.

```
$ mkdir gurobipy-course  
$ cd gurobipy-course  
$ git init  
$ git commit --allow-empty -m "Initial commit"
```

- Create a repository on github.com to hold your content, and add that as a remote in your working copy:

```
$ git remote add origin git@github.com:nodet/test-course.git  
$ git push -u origin main
```

- Get the **latest Python version supported** for **gurobipy** and set it as the default for this project.

```
$ pyenv install 3.12  
$ pyenv local 3.12.7  
$ git add .python-version  
$ git commit -a -m "Set Python version"
```

- Setup a virtual environment using that python version

```
$ python -m venv venv --prompt "gurobipy-course"  
$ source venv/bin/activate  
$ pip install --upgrade pip
```

- Install the latest version of gurobipy

```
$ pip install gurobipy
```

```
$ python -c "import gurobipy as gp; gp.Model()"
```

```
Restricted license - for non-production use only - expires 2026-11-23
```