Politecnico di Torino

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# Operations Research: theory and applications to networking

The MOSEL language and the Xpress<sup>MP</sup> solver

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**ICT4SS-CE** 

## **Outline**

**Overview of the MOSEL Language** 

The Xpress<sup>MP</sup> Solver

#### **Definitions**

### **Xpress**<sup>MP</sup>:

Large-scale optimisation software developed by FICO<sup>TM</sup>(http://www.fico.com/)

## **Xpress-IVE:**

IVE stands for Interactive Visual Environment
Provides a friendly user interface for model coding, code
debugging and result display. (Windows environment)
Student versions can be downloaded from

<a href="https://xpress-student-">https://xpress-student-</a> edition.software.informer.com/download/

#### Mosel:

a programming language that translates your mathematical programs/algorithms to a format readable by Xpress Optimiser.

File extension: \*.mos

# **General MOSEL program**

end-mode L

#### **Model Name**

Comment model "NAME" !NAME your model. uses "mmxprs" !Use Xpress-Optimiser. declarations !Arrays and variables declaration. !insert declarations here. end-declarations /End of declaration 3 !Initialise input parameters. !Insert objective function here. 'Insert constraints here. 5 !Insert optimisation statement here, i.e. Maximise OR Minimise. 6 !Insert output statements here.

/End of model

# The declaration part

Sets Declaration

**Variables** 

**Declaration** 

**Parameters** 

**Declaration** 

```
!sample declarations section
declarations
   Set1 = 1..10
                       !set1 is from 1 to 10
   Set2 = 1..5  !set2 is from 1 to 5
   Var1: mpvar
    !Var1 is a single variable
   Var2: array(Set1) of mpvar
    !Var2 is an array of 10 variables
   Var3: array(Set1, Set2) of mpvar
    !Var3 is a matrix of 10x5 variables
   InputParam1: real
    !InputParam1 is a single real paramter
   InputParam2: array(Set1) of integer
    !InputParam2 is an array of 10 integer paramters
   InputParam3: array(Set1, Set2) of real
    !InputParam3 is a matrix of 10x5 real paramters
end-declarations
```

#### **Parameters Initialization**

```
! Initialise input parameters
InputParam1 := 10
! initialisation of a single parameter
InputParam2:: [10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90,100]
! array initialisation
InputParam3(1,3) := 10.5
InputParam3(5,9) := 20.5
! initialisation of elements
```

# **Objective Function**

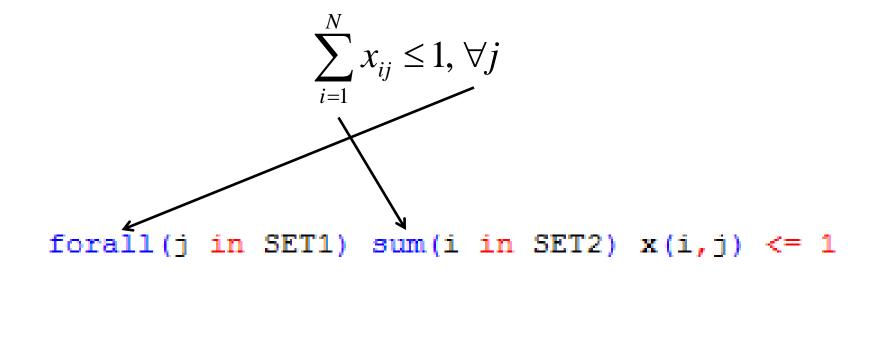
ObjectiveName:= ObjectiveFunction

- where "ObjectiveName" is the name of the objective function (no need to be declared)
- -"ObjectiveFunction" is the function expressing the objective. It can be expressed in a format very similar to a mathematical function

#### Example:

```
TotalCost:= sum(i in Set1) InputParam2(i) *Var2(i)
```

# **Writing Constraints**



$$\sum$$
 becomes  $\sup$  becomes  $\int$  becomes  $\int$  forall

# The power of "forall"

If "forall" **does not** exist, you will have to type in every single constraint (many times) expressed in the specific version of the constraint, i.e.

```
sum(i in SET2) x(i,1) <= 1 !j=1

sum(i in SET2) x(i,2) <= 1 !j=2

sum(i in SET2) x(i,3) <= 1 !j=3

sum(i in SET2) x(i,4) <= 1 !j=4

sum(i in SET2) x(i,5) <= 1 !j=5
```

Fortunately, "forall" loop can simplify this task. We only need the following line of code

```
forall(j in SET1) sum(i in SET2) x(i,j) <= 1
```

# **Writing Constraints - II**

$$x_{ij} \leq 1, \ \forall i < j$$
 for all (i in SET1, j in SET2 | i < j)  $\times$  (i, j) <= 1 
$$x_{ij} \leq 1, \ \forall i = j$$
 for all (i in SET1, j in SET2 | i = j)  $\times$  (i, j) <= 1 
$$x_{ij} \leq 1, \ \forall i \neq j$$
 for all (i in SET1, j in SET2 | i <> j)  $\times$  (i, j) <= 1

# **Writing Constraints - III**

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{ij} \le 1, \forall j$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{L} z_{kj} \le 1, \forall j$$

This form of "forall" loop must be used when several statements are included within the loop.

#### **Initialization of Variables**

By default variables are real numbers non-negative.

To initialize BINARY variables:

```
forall(i in SET1, j in SET2) x(i,j) is_binary
```

To initialize INTEGER variables:

```
forall(i in SET1, j in SET2) x(i,j) is_integer
```

# **Optimization Statement**

The easy task: just tell the program if the objective function has to minimized or maximized.

In case of minimization: minimize(ObjectiveName)

where ObjectiveName is the name of the objective function

Example:

minimize (TotalCost)

# **Solution Output**

To display the value of the objective function:

```
writeln("Objective value is ", getobjval, ".")
```

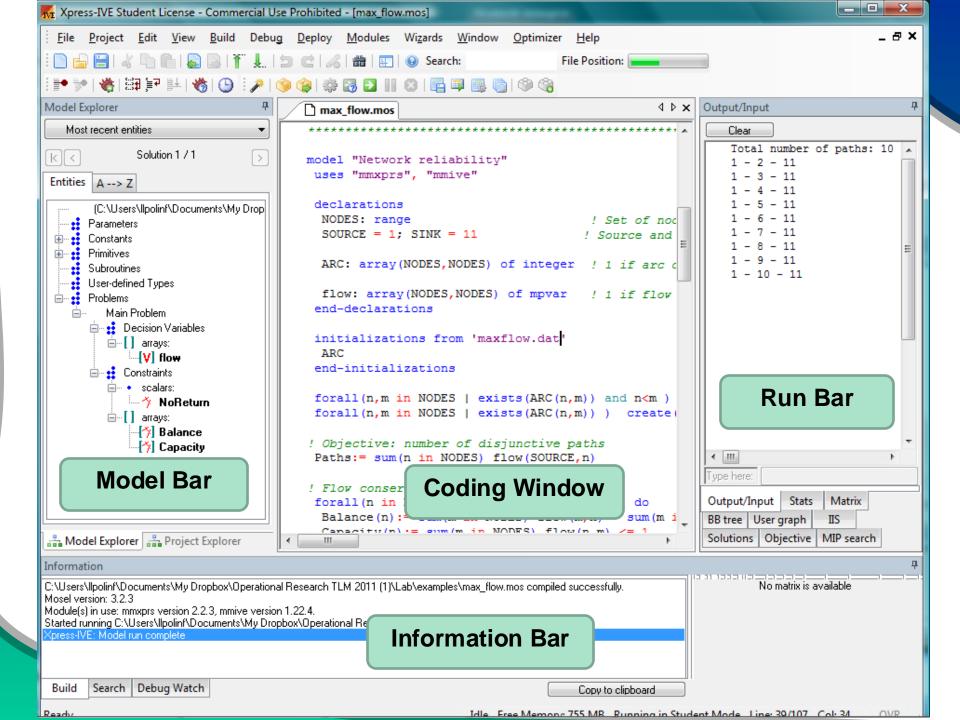
To display the value of a decision variable:

```
writeln("The value of x is ", getsol(x), ".")
```

To display arrays and matrices:

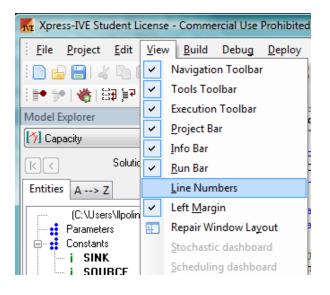
# **Solution Output - II**

#### More Complex Output with if-then-else cycle:

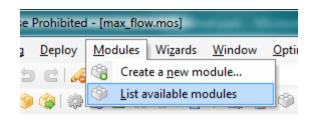


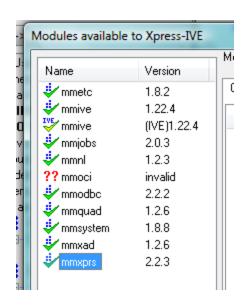
# **Initial Setup**

#### 1- Enable line numbers



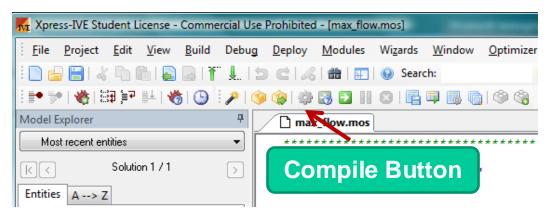
# 2- Check if the Optimizer Module is installed





# Compile a Mosel file

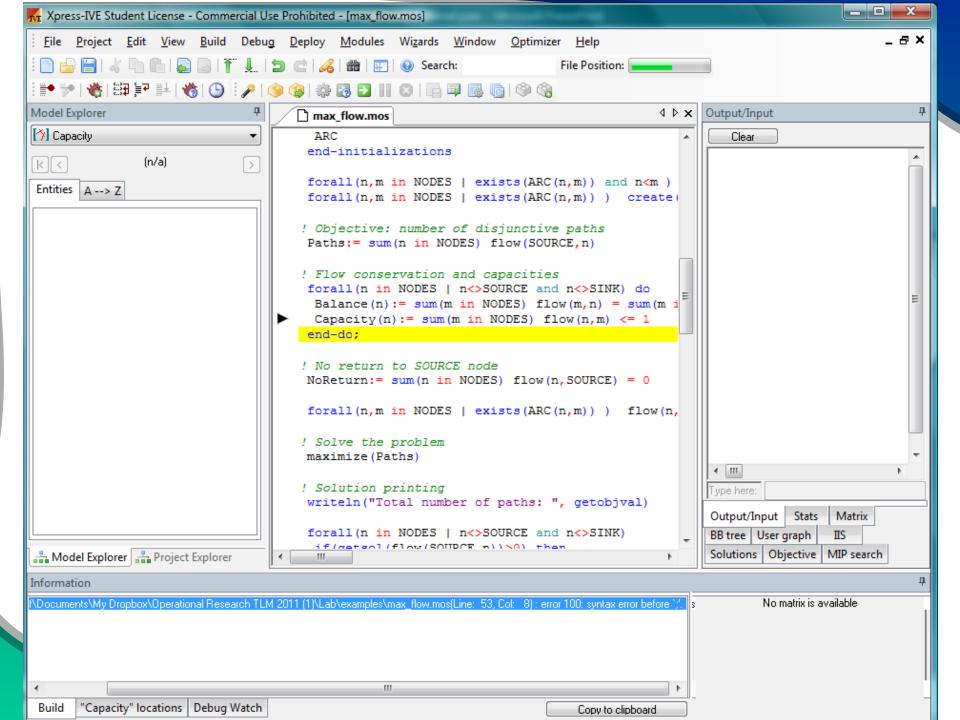
#### 1- Click on the Compile Button



#### 2- Check the Information Bar

Information

C:\Users\llpolinf\Documents\My Dropbox\Operational Research TLM 2011 (1)\Lab\examples\max\_flow.mos compiled successfully.

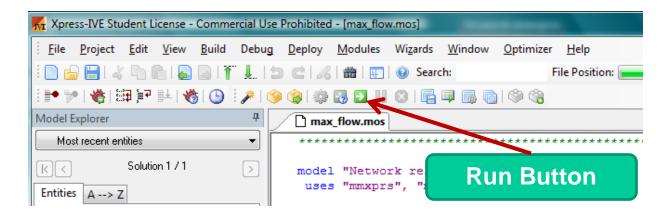


# **Debug**

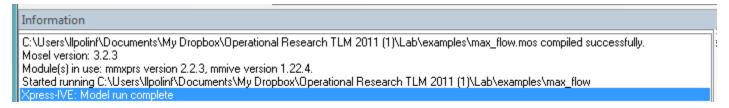
- 1- Always start from the first error on the top
- 2 Remember that MOSEL is case-sensitive Typical Error "Forall" instead of "forall"

#### **Problem Execution**

#### 1- Click on the Run button



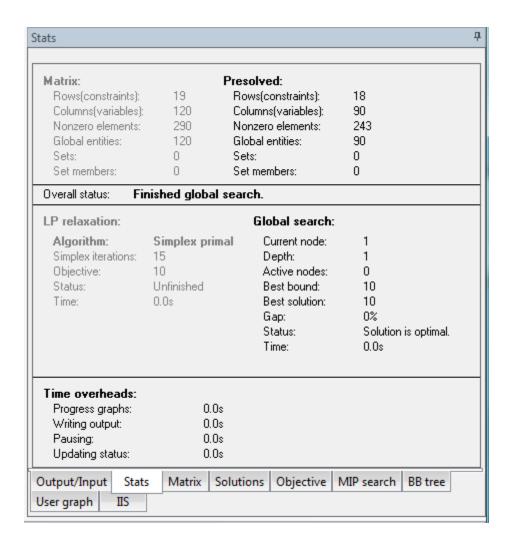
#### 2- Information Bar reports problem status



- 3- Run Bar reports the outputs
- 4- Additional information (dual/slack) reported in the Model Bar

#### **Statistics**

#### "Stats" label of the Run Bar



# Questions?