

Advanced Gurobi Datatypes



Tuplelist

- ► subclass of python list
- ▶ list of tuples of same size
- ► easy notation to find specific subsets
- ▶ same is doable with list comprehension *but* tuplelist is faster



Tuplelist

Creation

l = tuplelist([(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3), (2, 4)])



Tuplelist

Creation

```
l = tuplelist([(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3), (2, 4)])
```

Queries ('*' is wildcard character)

```
| | select (1, '*')
| select ('*', [2, 4])
| select ('*', '*')
```



Tupledict

- ► subclass of python dictionary
- ► dictionary with tuplelist as keys
- usually used for variables of complex systems
- ► easy access via *select*
- ▶ easy constraint generation via *sum* and *prod*



Tupledict

Creation



Tupledict

Creation

```
I = tuplelist([(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3), (2, 4)])
d=model.addVars(I)
```

Queries and creation of expressions

```
d.select(1, '*')
d.sum(1, '*')
coeff = [2,5]
d.prod(coeff, 1, '*')
```



Demo 4

Tuplelist and tupledict



Visualization



Visualization of Graphs

- ▶ natural connection between many LPs and graphs
- ▶ visualizing graphs improves understanding
- ► matplotlib

Visualizing graphs

```
import networkx as nx
import math
G = nx.Graph()
G.add_nodes_from([(i, {'x': coord[0], 'y': coord[1]})
    for i, coord in enumerate(position)])
G.add_edges_from([(e[0], e[1]) for e in edges])
nx.draw_networkx_nodes(G, position, node_color=)
nx.draw_networkx_labels(G, position)
nx.draw_networkx_edges(G, position, edge_color=)
```