ÖGOR Summer-Workshop for PhD-candidates and Post-Docs

An introduction to Julia and JuMP for Operations Research

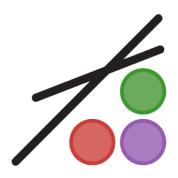
Prof. Dr. Xavier Gandibleux

Nantes Université – France Département Informatique – Faculté des Sciences et Technique

Topic 5



Optimisation JuMP (part 1)



version 1.0.0 and later



- User friendliness: syntax that mimics natural mathematical expressions.
- Speed: similar speeds to special-purpose modeling languages such as AMPL.
- Solver independence: JuMP uses MathOptInterface (MOI), an abstraction layer designed to provide a unified interface to mathematical optimization solvers.
 - Currently supported solvers: Artelys Knitro, Baron, Bonmin, Cbc, Clp, Couenne, CPLEX, FICO Xpress, GLPK, Gurobi, SCIP, etc.
- Ease of embedding: JuMP itself is written purely in Julia. Solvers are the only binary dependencies.



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Getting started

Install:

```
using Pkg
Pkg.add("JuMP")
Pkg.add("GLPK")
```

Setup

```
using JuMP
```

using GLPk



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Writing a model (1/5)

Example:

Writing a model (2/5)

Creating a Model:

```
modName = Model(solver)
```

```
julia> model = Model(GLPK.Optimizer)
```



Writing a model (3/5)

Defining Variables:

```
@variable(modName, varName definition)
```

```
julia> @variable(model, x1 >= 0)
julia> @variable(model, x2 >= 0)
```

$$x_1$$
 , $x_2 \geqslant 0$ (4)

Writing a model (4/5)

Defining Objective:

@objective(modName, min/max, objectiveFunction)

$$\max z(x) = x_1 + 3x_2 \qquad (0)$$

$$x_1 , x_2 \geqslant 0 \qquad (4)$$

Writing a model (5/5)

Defining Constraints:

```
@constraint(modName, cstName, cstDefinition)
```

```
julia> @constraint(model, cst1, x1 + x2 <= 14)
julia> @constraint(model, cst2, -2x1 + 3x2 <= 12)
julia> @constraint(model, cst3, 2x1 - x2 <= 12)</pre>
```



The model:

print a summary of the problem:

```
julia> @show(model)
```

print the formulation of the model:

```
julia> print(model)
```

Solve a model

```
optimize!(modName)
```

```
julia> optimize!(model)
```



```
julia> @show termination_status(model)
julia> @show primal_status(model)
julia> @show dual_status(model)
```

```
julia> solution_summary(model)
```



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julia> @show termination_status(model)
julia> @show primal_status(model)
julia> @show dual_status(model)
julia> @show objective_value(model)
julia> @show value(x1)
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termination_status:

termination_status(modName)

Common return values

OPTIMAL:

The algorithm found a globally optimal solution

► INFEASIBLE:

The algorithm concluded that no feasible solution exists.

- TIME_LIMIT:
 The algorithm stopped after a user-specified computation time
- NUMERICAL_ERROR:
 The algorithm stopped because a numerical error
 - etc



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etc.



Recommended workflow

For solving a model and querying the solution:

```
julia> if termination_status(model) == MOI.OPTIMAL
          zOpt = objective_value(model)
          Qprintf(" z=\%5.2f x1=\%5.2f x2=\%5.2f \n",
                    zOpt,
                    value(x1).
                    value(x2))
          Qprintf(" u1=\%5.2f u2=\%5.2f u3=\%5.2f \n",
                    dual(cst1).
                    dual(cst2).
                    dual(cst3))
      elseif termination_status(model) == DUAL_INFEASIBLE
          println("problem unbounded")
      elseif termination status(model) == MOI.INFEASIBLE
          println("problem infeasible")
      end
```



Variables:

by default, the variables are continous and unbounded:

```
julia> @variable(model, x) # x is free
```

possible to setup lower and/or upper bounds on a variable:

```
julia> @variable(model, x \ge lb))  # x is bounded
julia> @variable(model, x \le ub)
julia> @variable(model, lb \le x \le ub)
julia> @variable(model, x == 2)  # x is fixed
```

possible to specify the type of a variable:



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possible to specify the type of a variable:

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julia> @variable(model, x \ge 0, Int)# x \in \mathbb{N}julia> @variable(model, x, Bin)# x \in \{0,1\}
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Review and exercises

(notebook)



