



Advanced Use of GAMS Solver Links

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GAMS Development

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Solve william minimizing cost using mip;

generates

```
-- Generating MIP model william
-- magic.gms(81) 4 Mb
--   56 rows  46 columns  181 non-zeroes
--   15 discrete-columns
-- Executing SCIP: elapsed 0:00:00.005
...
-- Restarting execution
-- magic.gms(81) 2 Mb
-- Reading solution for model william
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- ▷ Returned to the user: solving and model status, solve statistics (solve time), objective value, bound on optimal value, primal/dual values for variable and equations with infeasibility markers, ...
- ▷ During solve, feedback solely via log output
- ▷ No interaction during solve

- 1 Feasibility Relaxation
- 2 Solve Tracing facility
- 3 Retrieving Multiple Solutions
- 4 Branch-Cut-Heuristic Facility

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Log

```
-- Executing CPLEX: elapsed 0:00:00.004
```

```
IBM ILOG CPLEX   Dec 18, 2012 24.0.1 LEX 37366.37409 LEG x86_64/Linux
```

```
...
```

```
LP status(3): infeasible
```

```
Cplex Time: 0.00sec (det. 0.01 ticks)
```

Model has been proven infeasible.

Listing

S O L V E S U M M A R Y

MODEL	transport	OBJECTIVE	z
TYPE	LP	DIRECTION	MINIMIZE
SOLVER	CPLEX	FROM LINE	74

```
**** SOLVER STATUS            1 Normal Completion
```

```
**** MODEL STATUS            4 Infeasible
```

```
**** OBJECTIVE VALUE                    130.0000
```

- ▷ LP/NLP solvers usually compute **minimal infeasible points**
- ▷ check **INFEAS markers** in listing file

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feasopt option:

- ▷ allows to “**price infeasibility**”, i.e., minimize infeas. w.r.t a certain norm
- ▷ also available for **MIPs**
- ▷ available for **GAMS/CPLEX** and **GAMS/Gurobi**
- ▷ see `feasopt1` in GAMS model library

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EMP adjustequ option:

- ▷ automatic reformulation of constraints as **soft constraint**
- ▷ works also with nonlinear models

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Running gams sp98ir.gms mip=scip optfile=1 with

options file scip.opt

```
gams/solvetrace/file = "SCIP.miptrace"
```

```
gams/solvetrace/nodefREQ = 100
```

```
gams/solvetrace/timefreq = 1
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generates [during solve](#)

`solve trace file SCIP.miptrace`

```
* solvetrace file SCIP.miptrace: ID = SCIP 3.0.1
```

```
* fields are lineNumber, seriesID, node, seconds, bestFound, bestBound
```

```
1, S, 1, 0, 260614197.6, 216717059.8
```

```
2, T, 3, 1.12054, 260614197.6, 217028062.2
```

```
...
```

```
63, E, 2550, 38.3884, 220249516.8, 217928729.7
```

```
* solvetrace file closed
```

- ▶ [common format](#) among all solvers that support this option
- ▶ available with Bonmin, CBC, CPLEX, Couenne, GloMIQO, Gurobi, SBB, SCIP, Xpress

Generate GAMS trace files (not to confuse with “solve trace files” from previous slide):

```
gams <model> mip=<solver> trace=<solver>.trc traceopt=3
    reslim=1800 optcr=0 pf4=0 threads=1
```

GAMS trace file <solver>.trc

```
* Trace Record Definition
* GamsSolve
* InputFileName,ModelType,SolverName,OptionFile,Direction,NumberOfEquations,
* NumberOfVariables,NumberOfDiscreteVariables,NumberOfNonZeros,
* NumberOfNonlinearNonZeros,ModelStatus,SolverStatus,ObjectiveValue,
* ObjectiveValueEstimate,SolverTime,ETSSolver,NumberOfIterations,NumberOfNodes
30n20b8,MIP,SCIP,1,0,577,18381,11098,109709,0,1,1,302,302,186.8,189.833,464659,466
acc-tight5,MIP,SCIP,1,0,3053,1340,1339,16136,0,1,1,0,0,366.28,367.651,1788064,1971
aflow40b,MIP,SCIP,1,0,1443,2729,1364,8148,0,1,1,1168,1168,1411.99,1425.472,5232401,3
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```

- ▷ makes it easy to compare solver runs (checkout GAMS Performance Tools)
- ▷ e.g., 3 different solvers on MIPLIB 2010 benchmark set:

	C	G	X
mean solve time	138.4s	130.1s	204.7s

However, in practice, solver should not only finish fast, but also find good primal solutions early.

¹Rounding and Propagation Heuristics for Mixed Integer Programming, Operations Research Proceedings 2011; ZIB-Report 11-29

However, in practice, solver should not only **finish fast**, but also **find good primal solutions early**. To measure the latter, Achterberg, Berthold, and Hendel (2012)¹ suggested to compute the **primal integral**:

$$P(T) := \int_{t=0}^T p(t),$$

$$\text{where } p(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } pb(t) = \infty \text{ or } pb(t) \cdot opt < 0, \\ 0, & \text{if } pb(t) = opt = 0, \\ \frac{|pb(t) - opt|}{\max(|opt|, |pb(t)|)}, & \text{else,} \end{cases}$$

where $pb(t)$ is primal bound at time t , opt is optimal value.

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- ▷ small $P(T) \Rightarrow$ good solutions found early in search
- ▷ can use solve trace files to compute $P(T)$!

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mean $P(1800; \cdot) / P(1800; C)$	1	1.034	2.099

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- ▶ Several solver links can **write out alternative solutions** as GDX files: AlphaECP, BARON, CBC, CPLEX, GloMIQO, Gurobi, SCIP, Xpress
- ▶ BARON, CPLEX, and Xpress also offer functionality to **explicitly search for alternative solutions**
- ▶ see GAMS model library model `solnpool`

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▷ Branch-and-cut solvers can benefit from **user supplied** cutting planes and integer solutions

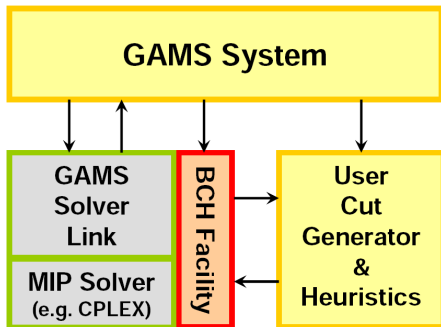
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- ⇒ **BCH Facility**: pass solver callbacks back into **GAMS** model space

- ▷ represent cut generator and heuristic in terms of **original GAMS formulation**
- ▷ **independent** of specific solver
- ▷ can use any other solvers in GAMS for computations
- ▷ available only for CPLEX and SBB currently



Single-commodity, uncapacitated, fixed-charge network flow problem:

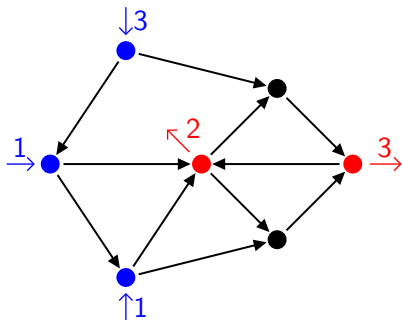
$$\min \sum_{(i,j) \in A} f_{ij} y_{ij} + c_{ij} x_{ij}$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{(j,i) \in \delta^-(i)} x_{ij} - \sum_{(i,j) \in \delta^+(i)} x_{ij} = b_i, \quad i \in V$$

$$0 \leq x_{ij} \leq M y_{ij}, \quad y_{ij} \in \{0, 1\}, \quad (i,j) \in A$$

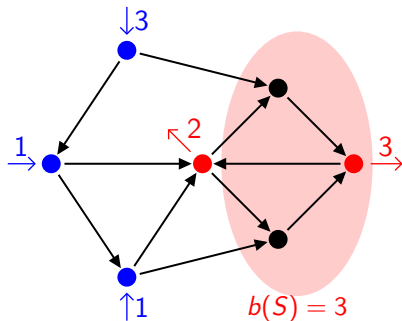
Reference: F. Ortega, L. Wolsey, A branch-and-cut algorithm for the single-commodity, uncapacitated, fixed-charge network flow problem. *Networks* 41 (2003), No. 3, 143–158

GAMS model library: `bchfcnet`



Dicut: For $S \subset V$ with $b(S) > 0$:

$$\sum_{(i,j) \in \delta^-(S)} y_{ij} \geq 1$$



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Separation problem: find a good set S

$$\min \sum_{(i,j) \in A} \bar{y}_{ij} z_j (1 - z_i)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \sum_{i \in V} b_i z_i > 0$$

$$z_i \in \{0, 1\}, \quad i \in V$$

⇒ nonconvex quadratic binary program

⇒ let's use GAMS MIQCP solver

