



GAMS – Striving for Innovation and Compatibility

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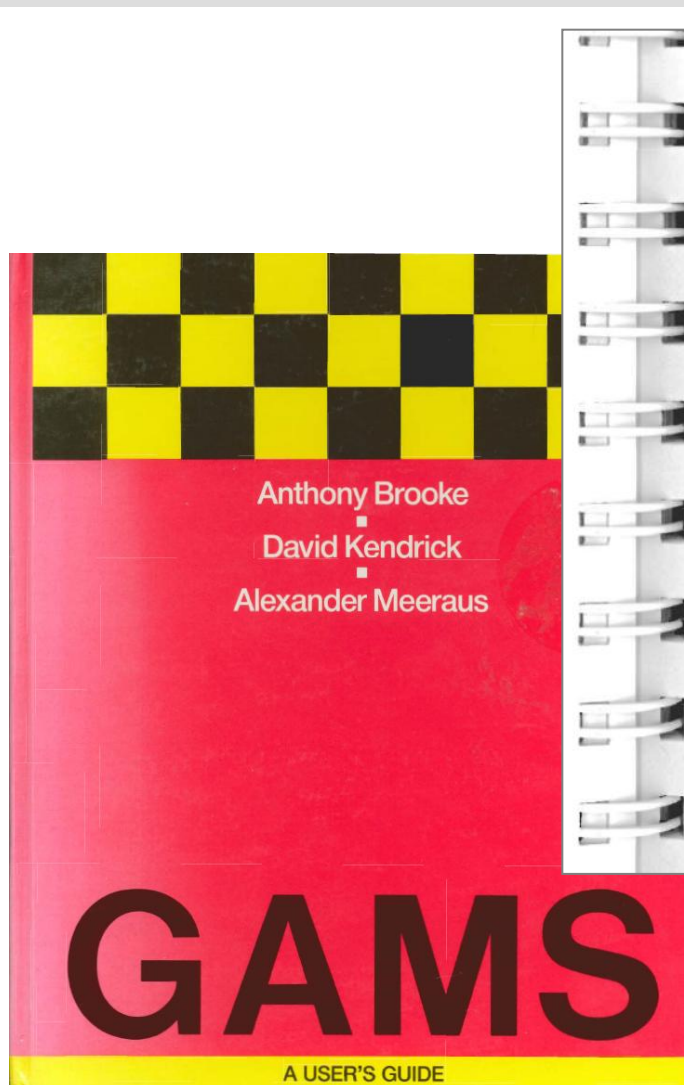
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Then ...



In Table 17.1 we list sizes and attributes of representative models that are “large” in the sense that they are near the limit of what is practical on a personal computer, along with the model generation time (GAMS) and solution time (solver), both in minutes. These examples were run on an 8 MHz AT with an 80287 coprocessor and 640K of RAM. The times shown are to give you a rough idea of what is possible: these are not precisely controlled benchmarks, and we have a host of performance improvements in mind for the near future.

Table 17.1: Problem Characteristics

<i>Name</i>	<i>Number of Rows</i>	<i>Number of Columns</i>	<i>Number of Nonzeroes</i>	<i>Generation Time^a</i>	<i>Solution Time^a</i>	<i>Iterations</i>	<i>Solver</i>
DINAMICO	318	425	4156	3.0	30.1	628	MINOS
SARF	532	542	3949	37.7	115.8	2775	MINOS
FERTD ^b	458	2968	7252	11.4	28.3	1368	ZOOM
CAMCGE ^c	243	280	1356	0.8	7.0	189	MINOS
GANGES ^d	274	357	1405	1.8	7.3	187	MINOS
YEMCEM ^e	168	258	953	0.9	7.6	600	ZOOM
EGYPT ^f	281	618	3168	4.0	25.3	1551	ZOOM

^aMeasured in minutes.

^bThe problem is too big for MINOS. ZOOM was used instead.

^cA nonlinear problem. 63% of the non-zeroes are nonlinear.

^dA nonlinear problem. 58% of the non-zeroes are nonlinear.

^eA mixed binary problem, with 55 binary variables (solved with a relative termination criterion of 10%).

^fA linear problem, solved using XMP which is contained within ZOOM.

GAMS Users Guide (1988)



... and now

	Type	s in 1988	s in 2008	Improvement Factor
camcge	NLP	468	0.031	15097
dinamico	LP	1986	0.125	15888
egypt*	MIP	1758	0.015	117200
fertd*	MIP	2382	0.062	38419
ganges	NLP	546	0.109	5009
sarf	LP	9210	0.139	66259
yemcem*	MIP	510	0.140	3643

* MIP 1988 solver ZOOM, 2008 solver CPLEX



Agenda

General Algebraic Modeling System

Impact, Compatibility, and Innovation

Example



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General Algebraic Modeling System

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Example



GAMS at a Glance

General Algebraic Modeling System

- Roots: World Bank, 1976
- Went commercial in 1987
- GAMS Development Corp.
- GAMS Software GmbH
- GOR Company Award 2010
- Broad academic & commercial user community and network

The screenshot displays the GAMS software environment. On the left, a code editor shows GAMS script for creating an example GDx file. The main workspace is divided into several panels:

- StockData Chart:** A line graph showing stock prices for IBM, DELL, HP, and SUN over time. The y-axis ranges from 102 to 104, and the x-axis shows values from 38,780 to 38,840.
- Surface Plot:** A 3D surface plot with a prominent peak. The vertical axis ranges from -0.2 to 0.6, and the horizontal axes are labeled s2, s5, s8, s12, s16, s20, s24, s28, s32, s36, s40, s45, s49.
- Table:** A table listing model elements:

Entry	Symbol	Type	Dim	Nr Elem
10	GanttData	Par	3	14
4	Points	Par	2	200
8	Scatter2D	Par	2	40
9	Scatter3D	Par	2	60
13	ScenarioData	Par	2	136,000
12	StockData	Par	3	800
11	Surface	Par	2	2,500
5	Vector2D	Par	2	80
6	Vector2Db	Par	2	80
7	Vector3D	Par	2	120
1	YearDataA	Par	1	8
2	YearDataB	Par	1	8
3	YearDataC	Par	1	8
- Log Window:** Shows the execution log for 'chartdat.gms', including start and stop times and file paths.





GAMS at a Glance

The screenshot displays the GAMS software interface with the following components:

- Code Editor:** Contains GAMS code for creating an example GDY file for charting. The code includes comments and commands like `set years = years /y1998:y2005 /;` and `parameter YearDataA(years), YearDataB(years);`.
- Data Table:** A table listing model elements:

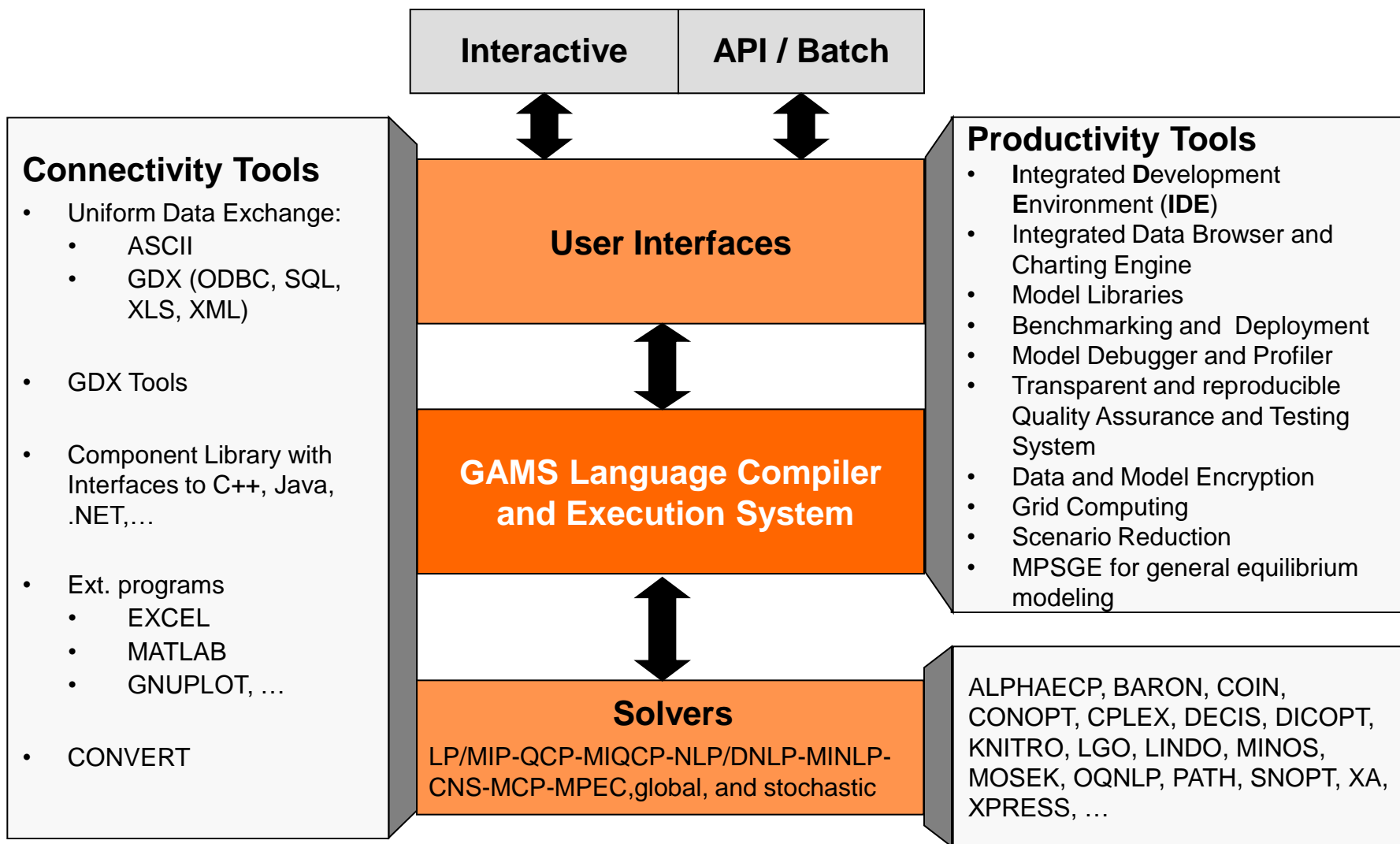
Entry	Symbol	Type	Dim	Nr Elem
10	GanttData	Par	3	14
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9	Scatter3D	Par	2	60
13	ScenarioData	Par	2	136,000
12	StockData	Par	3	800
11	Surface	Par	2	2,500
5	Vector2D	Par	2	80
6	Vector2Db	Par	2	80
7	Vector3D	Par	2	120
1	YearDataA	Par	1	8
2	YearDataB	Par	1	8
3	YearDataC	Par	1	8
- StockData Plot:** A line graph showing stock prices for IBM (red), DELL (green), HP (yellow), and SUN (blue) over time. The y-axis ranges from 102 to 104, and the x-axis ranges from 38,780 to 38,840.
- Surface Plot:** A 3D surface plot showing a sharp peak. The y-axis ranges from -0.2 to 0.6, and the x-axis ranges from s2 to s49.
- Log Window:** Shows the execution log for the job `chartdat.gms`, including start and stop times, memory usage, and completion status.

General Algebraic Modeling System

- Algebraic Modeling Language
- 25+ Integrated Solvers
- 10+ Supported MP classes
- 10+ Supported Platforms
- Connectivity- & Productivity Tools
 - IDE
 - Model Libraries
 - GDY, Interfaces & Tools
 - Grid Computing
 - Benchmarking
 - Compression & Encryption
 - Deployment System
 - ...



System Overview





Supported Model Types

Solver/Model type availability - 22.7 May 1, 2008												
	LP	MIP	NLP	MCP	MPEC	CNS	DNLP	MINLP	QCP	MIQCP	Stoch.	Global
ALPHAECP								✓		✓		
BARON 8.1			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
BDMLP	✓	✓										
COIN	✓	✓										
CONOPT 3	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓			
CPLEX 11.0	✓	✓							✓	✓		
DECIS	✓										✓	
DICOPT								✓		✓		
KNITRO 5.1	✓		✓				✓		✓			
LINDOGLOBAL 5.0	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
LGO	✓		✓				✓		✓			✓
MILES				✓								
MINOS	✓		✓				✓		✓			
MOSEK 5	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓		
MPSGE												
MSNLP			✓				✓		✓			✓
NLPEC				✓	✓							
OQNLP			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
OSL V3	✓	✓										
OSLSE	✓										✓	
PATH				✓		✓						
SBB								✓		✓		
SNOPT	✓		✓				✓		✓			
XA	✓	✓										
XPRESS 18.00	✓	✓							✓			
Contributed Plug&Play solvers												
AMPLwrap	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
DEA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kestrel	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

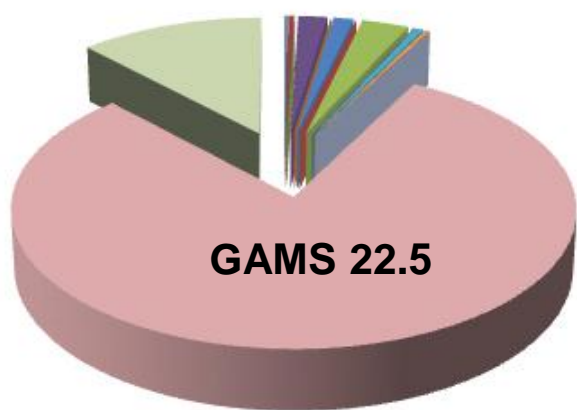


Supported Platforms

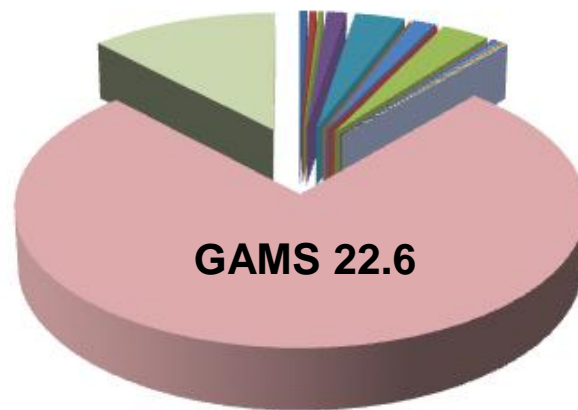
Solver/Platform availability - 22.7: May 1, 2008													
	x86 MS Windows	x86_64 MS Windows	x86 Linux	x86_64 Linux	Sun Sparc SOLARIS	Sun Sparc64 SOLARIS	Sun Intel SOLARIS	HP 9000 HP-UX 11 ¹	DEC Alpha Digital Unix 4.0	IBM RS-6000 AIX 4.3	Mac PowerPC Darwin	Mac Intel32 Darwin	SGI IRIX ²
ALPHAECP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
BARON 8.1		32bit	✓	32bit						✓			
BDMLP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
COIN	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	
CONOPT 3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CPLEX 11.0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10.0	8.1	✓			9.1
DECIS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	32bit	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
DICOPT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
EMP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
KNITRO 5.1		32bit	✓	✓	✓	32bit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LINDOGLOBAL 5.0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	
LGO	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
LOGMIP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	
MILES	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MINOS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MOSEK 5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3.2			✓	✓	✓
MPSGE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MSNLP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	32bit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NLPEC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
OQNLP	✓	32bit	✓	32bit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
OSL V3	✓	32bit	✓	32bit	✓	32bit	✓	V2		✓			V2
OSLSE	✓	32bit	✓	32bit	✓	32bit	✓			✓			
PATH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SEB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SNOPT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
XA	✓	32bit	✓	✓	✓	32bit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
XPRESS 18.00	✓	32bit	✓	32bit	✓	32bit	✓	16.10		✓			
¹ GAMS distribution for HP 9000/HP-UX is 22.1.													
² GAMS distribution for SGI IRIX is 22.3.													
Contributed Plug&Play solvers													
AMPLwrap	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
DEA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Kestrel	✓	32bit	✓	32bit	✓								



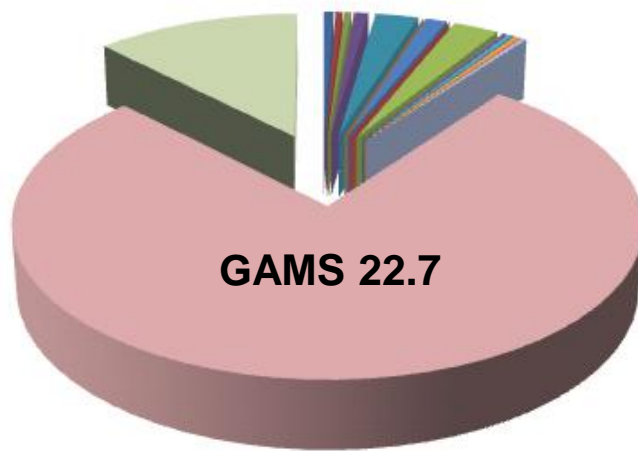
Downloads by Platform



~525 downloads/week



~590 downloads/week



~670 downloads a week

- aix
- axu
- hp7*
- dar
- dii
- leg
- lei
- lnx
- lx3
- sgl**
- sig
- sol
- sox
- vis
- wei



Agenda

General Algebraic Modeling System

Impact, Compatibility, and Innovation

Example



Impact

- Impact of AML (like GAMS) to Optimization
Optimization -> OR -> Society
- Algebraic modeling systems
 - Improve productivity of OR/Optimization specialists
 - Opens world of optimization to domain experts
 - Adds quickly value
 - Extends the reach of OR (methods like optimization) to communities outside classical OR



GAMS Design

- Universal language: Algebra
 - Algebra (Expressions): model equations
 - Relational Algebra (SQL): data manipulation
 - Scalability/Sparsety
 - Necessary procedural elements
- Avoid pitfalls of traditional/imperative languages:
 - Addressing
 - Memory management
- Independence of data, model, and solution technology (platform, data/user interface)
 - Development/debug versus production/stress test
 - Solvers become a commodity
 - No porting work



Backward Compatibility

- Life time of a model: 15+ years:
 - New maintainer, platform, solver, user interface
 - Protection of investment in a model
- Blessing for the user (mostly) – Curse for developers
 - Old concepts in new situations
 - Example GAMS Listing file, OptCR
 - Language additions have to be supported in the future
 - GAMS is extremely conservative when it comes to syntax additions
- Danger of becoming a barrier for innovation



Platform for Innovation

- Reliable, high performance system for developing and deploying optimization applications
- Research tool:
 - new modeling paradigms (e.g. SDP, bilevel, GDP, ...)
 - emerging solution technology (e.g. MPEC)
 - new computing environments (e.g. Grid)
- GAMS tries to serve both worlds (synergy)
 - Large user base in industry and academia
 - Dissemination of research ideas
 - Challenging/relevant problems from industry



Agenda

General Algebraic Modeling System

Impact, Compatibility, and Innovation

Example



User Extensions of GAMS

- GAMS open architecture
- User developed tools complement GAMS system
 - Main contributors: Michael Ferris, Erwin Kalvelagen, Bruce McCarl, Tom Rutherford, ...
- Often interaction with GAMS syntax required
 - difficult, GAMS is not context free language
 - MPSGE (Rutherford, early integration into GAMS)
 - NLP2MCP (Ferris), GAMS-F (Ferris, Rutherford, Starkweather), LogMIP (Grossmann, Vecchietti)
- “Solvers” for special models: DEA (Ferris, Voelker)



Generalized Disjunctive Programming

- Generalized Disjunctive Program
- Ignacio Grossmann, CMU Pittsburgh
- Aldo Vecchietti, U. Tecnológica Nacional, Argentina
- Interest in
 - Applications of GDP
 - Formulations/Reformulations
 - Algorithms (e.g. Logic Based Outer Approximation)
- LogMiP
 - GAMS parser
 - Various solvers (reformulation, algorithms)

Lee & Grossmann I.E. (2000)

(GDP)

$$\text{Min } Z = \sum_{k \in K} c_k + f(x)$$

$$\text{s.t. } r(x) \leq 0$$

$$\bigvee_{j \in J_k} \left[\begin{array}{l} Y_{jk} \leftarrow \\ g_{jk}(x) \leq 0 \\ c_k = \gamma_{jk} \end{array} \right] \quad k \in K$$

$$\bigvee_{j \in J_k} Y_{jk} \quad k \in K$$

$$\Omega(Y) = \text{True}$$

$$x^L \leq x \leq x^U$$

$$Y_{jk} \in \{\text{True}, \text{False}\} \quad j \in J_k, k \in K$$

$$c_k \in \mathbf{R}^1 \quad k \in K$$

Objective function

Common constraints

Disjunctive constraints

Logic constraints

$$f(x), r(x), g_{jk}(x)$$

convex functions

Logical OR operator

Boolean variables



Generalized Disjunctive Prog. Example

Raman & Grossmann, Comp. & Chem. Eng., 18, 7, p.563-578, 1994.

- Three jobs (A,B,C) must be executed sequentially in three steps, but not all jobs require all the stages. Once a job has started it cannot be interrupted.
- The objective is to obtain the sequence of task, which minimizes the completion time.

Stage Job	1	2	3
A	5	-	3
B	-	3	2
C	2	4	-



Data Definition

```
table p(j,s) processing time
```

```
      1    2    3
A     5        3
B         3    2
C     2    4
```

```
alias (j,jj),(s,ss);
```

```
parameter c(j,s) stage completion time
           w(j,jj) maximum pair wise waiting time
           pt(j) total processing time;
set      less(j,jj) upper triangle;
```

```
c(j,s) = sum(ss$(ord(ss)<=ord(s)), p(j,ss));
w(j,jj) = smax(s, c(j,s) - c(jj,s-1));
pt(j) = sum(s, p(j,s));
less(j,jj) = ord(j) < ord(jj);
```



Basic Model Definition

```
variables t          completion time  
           x(j)      job starting time  
positive variable x;  
  
equations comp(j)    job completion time  
           seq(j,jj)  job sequencing j before jj;  
  
comp(j).. t =g= x(j) + pt(j);  
  
seq(j,jj)$(not sameas(j,jj)).. x(j) + w(j,jj) =l= x(jj);
```

Above equation is incomplete!

If (j,jj) is active then (jj,j) should be relaxed



New Modeling and Solution Concepts

- Breakouts of traditional MP classes
 - Extended Nonlinear Programs
 - Chance Constraints
 - CVaR Constraints
 - Robust Programming
 - Bilevel Programs
 - Generalized Disjunctive Programs
 - ...
- Limited support with common model representation
- No conventional syntax
- Incomplete/experimental solution approaches
- Lack of reliable/any software



What now?

Do not:

- overload existing GAMS notation right away !
- attempt to build new solvers right away !

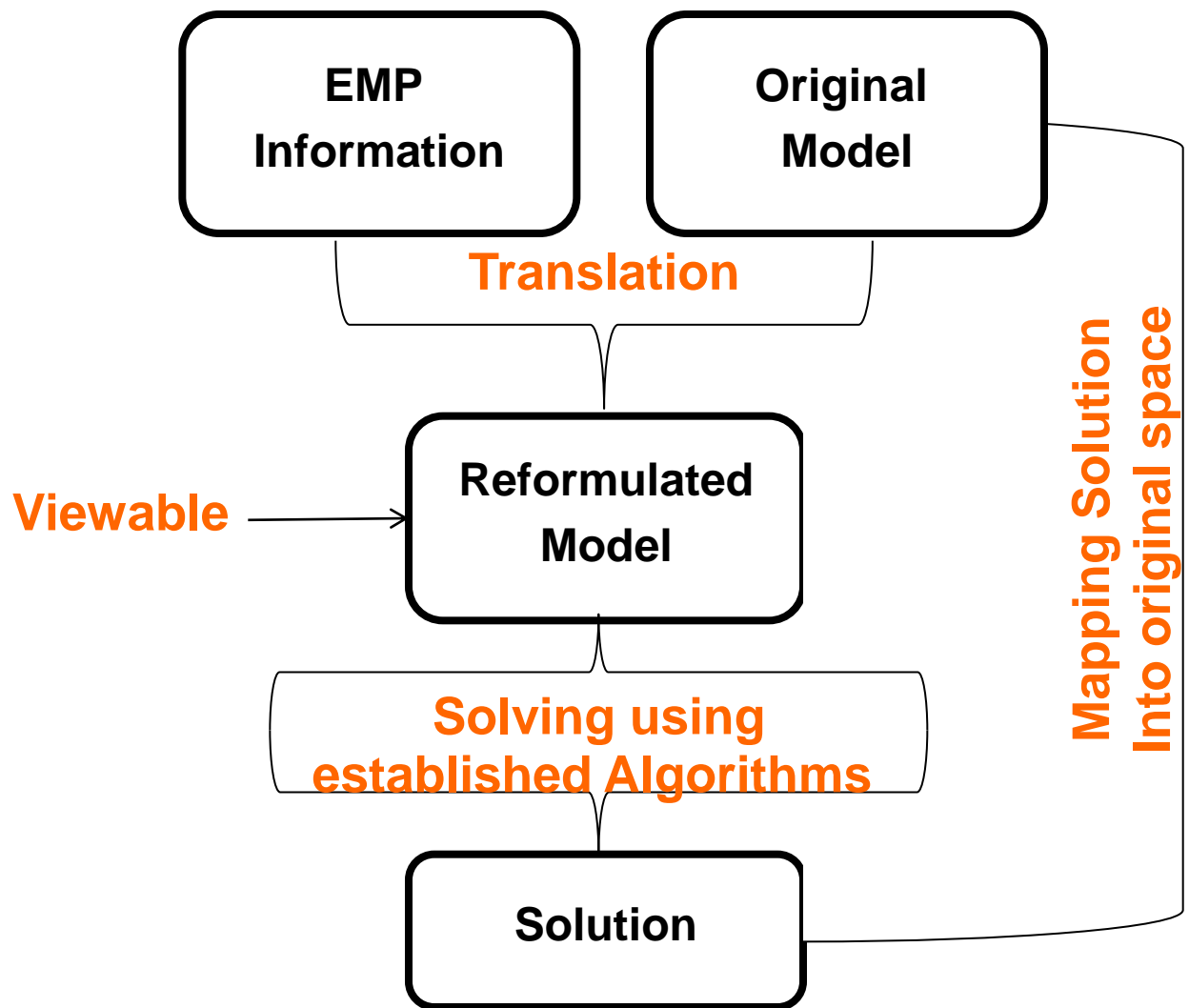
But:

- Use existing language features to specify additional model features, structure, and semantics
- Express extended model in symbolic (source) form and apply existing modeling/solution technology
- Package new tools with the production system

→ **Extended Mathematical Programming (EMP)**

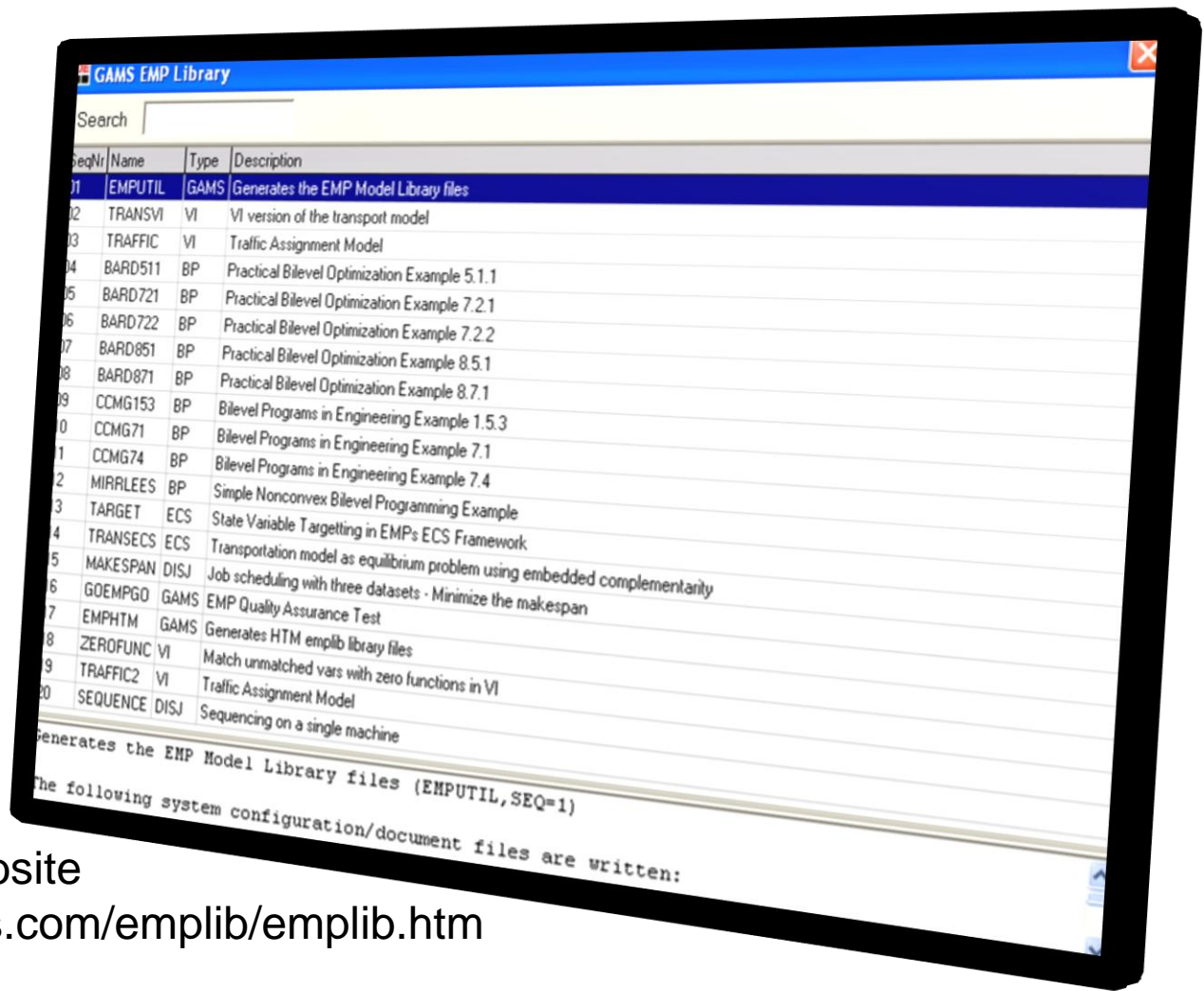


JAMS: a GAMS EMP Solver





EMP Library



- Distributed with GAMS
- Available on website <http://www.gams.com/emplib/emplib.htm>



Conclusions

- Algebraic Model Languages/Systems
 - Support the dissemination of optimization into non-classical OR fields
 - Make a scarce resource (*good modelers*) more productive
- Balancing act between
 - backward compatible, reliable, high performance software
 - research tool with open architecture to foster innovative research on new model paradigms, formulations and algorithms



Thank you!

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