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- NumVars
- NumSOS
- NumQConstrs
- NumGenConstrs
- NumNZs
- DNumNZs
- NumQNZs
- NumQCNZs
- NumIntVars
- NumBinVars
- NumPWLObjVars
- ModelName
- ModelSense
- ObjCon
- ObjVal
- ObjBound
- ObjBoundC
- PoolObjBound
- PoolObjVal
- MIPGap
- Runtime
- Status
- SolCount
- IterCount
- BarIterCount
- NodeCount
- IsMIP
- IsQP
- IsQCP
- IsMultiObj
- IISMinimal
- MaxCoeff
- MinCoeff
- MaxBound
- MinBound
- MaxObjCoeff
- MinObjCoeff
- MaxRHS
- MinRHS
- MaxQCCoeff
- MinQCCoeff
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   QCRHS
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   IISQConstr

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   BoundSVio
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   BoundSVioIndex
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   BoundSVioSum
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   ConstrSVio
   ConstrVioIndex
   ConstrSVioIndex
   ConstrVioSum
   ConstrSVioSum
   ConstrResidual
   ConstrSResidual
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   ConstrResidualSum
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This is the reference manual for the Gurobi™ Optimizer. It contains documentation for the following Gurobi language interfaces:

- C
- C++
- Java®
- Microsoft®.NET
- Python®
- MATLAB®
- R

The *Gurobi interactive shell* is also documented in the Python section.

The different Gurobi language interfaces share many common features. These are described at the end of this manual. Two particularly important common features are the Attribute interface and the Gurobi Parameter set. You may wish to bookmark these pages, since you are likely to refer to them frequently as you develop applications that use the Gurobi Optimizer.

**Additional Topics**

This document covers a number of additional topics, which are listed here:

- Variables and Constraints
- Attributes
- Parameters
• Optimization Status Codes
• Callback Codes
• Error Codes
• File Formats
• Logging
• Command-Line Tool
• Solution Pool
• Multiple Objectives
• Recording API Calls
• Concurrent Optimizer
• Parameter Tuning Tool
• Instant Cloud
• Guidelines for Numerical Issues

**Additional Resources**

You can consult the Gurobi Quick Start for a high-level overview of the Gurobi Optimizer, or the Gurobi Example Tour for a quick tour of the examples provided with the Gurobi distribution, or the Gurobi Remote Services Reference Manual for an overview of Gurobi Compute Server, Distributed Algorithms, and Gurobi Remote Services.

**Getting Help**

If you have a question that is not answered in this document, you can post it to the Gurobi Google Group. If you have a current maintenance contract with us, you can send your question to support@gurobi.com.
This section documents the Gurobi C interface. This manual begins with a quick overview of the functions in the interface, and continues with detailed descriptions of all of the available interface routines.

If you are new to the Gurobi Optimizer, we suggest that you start with the Quick Start Guide or the Example Tour. These documents provide concrete examples of how to use the routines described here.

**Environments**

The first step in using the Gurobi C optimizer is to create an environment, using the `GRBloadenv` call. The environment acts as a container for all data associated with a set of optimization runs. You will generally only need one environment in your program, even if you wish to work with multiple optimization models. Once you are done with an environment, you should call `GRBfreeenv` to release the associated resources.

**Models**

You can create one or more optimization models within an environment. A model consists of a set of variables, a linear, quadratic, or piecewise-linear objective function on those variables, and a set of constraints. Each variable has an associated lower bound, upper bound, type (continuous, binary, integer, semi-continuous, or semi-integer), and linear objective coefficient. Each linear constraint has an associated sense (less-than-or-equal, greater-than-or-equal, or equal), and right-hand side value. Refer to this section for more information on variables and constraints.

An optimization model may be specified all at once, through the `GRBloadmodel` routine, or built incrementally, by first calling `GRBnewmodel` and then calling `GRBaddvars` to add variables and `GRBaddconstr`, `GRBaddqconstr`, `GRBaddsos`, or any of the `GRBaddgenconstrXxx` methods to add constraints. Models are dynamic entities; you can always add or delete variables or constraints.

Specific variables and constraints are referred to throughout the Gurobi C interface using their indices. Variable indices are assigned as variables are added to the model, in a contiguous fashion. The same is true for constraints. In adherence to C language conventions, indices all start at 0.

We often refer to the *class* of an optimization model. A model with a linear objective function, linear constraints, and continuous variables is a *Linear Program (LP)*. If the objective is quadratic, the model is a *Quadratic Program (QP)*. If any of the constraints are quadratic, the model is a *Quadratically-Constrained Program (QCP)*. We'll sometimes also discuss a special case of QCP, the *Second-Order Cone Program (SOCP)*. If the model contains any integer variables, semi-continuous variables, semi-integer variables, Special Ordered Set (SOS) constraints, or general constraints, the model is a *Mixed Integer Program (MIP)*. We'll also sometimes discuss special cases of MIP, including *Mixed Integer Linear Programs (MILP)*, *Mixed Integer Quadratic Programs (MIQP)*, *Mixed Integer Quadratically-Constrained Programs (MIQCP)*, and *Mixed Integer Second-Order Cone Programs (MISOCP)*. The Gurobi Optimizer handles all of these model classes.
Solving a Model

Once you have built a model, you can call GRBoptimize to compute a solution. By default, GRBoptimize() will use the concurrent optimizer to solve LP models, the barrier algorithm to solve QP and QCP models, and the branch-and-cut algorithm to solve mixed integer models. The solution is stored as a set of attributes of the model. The C interface contains an extensive set of routines for querying these attributes.

The Gurobi algorithms keep careful track of the state of the model, so calls to GRBoptimize() will only perform further optimization if relevant data has changed since the model was last optimized. If you would like to discard previously computed solution information and restart the optimization from scratch without changing the model, you can call GRBreset.

After a MIP model has been solved, you can call GRBfixedmodel to compute the associated fixed model. This model is identical to the input model, except that all integer variables are fixed to their values in the MIP solution. In some applications, it is useful to compute information on this continuous version of the MIP model (e.g., dual variables, sensitivity information, etc.).

Multiple Solutions and Multiple Objectives

By default, the Gurobi Optimizer assumes that your goal is to find one proven optimal solution to a model with a single objective function. Gurobi provides features that allow you to relax either of these assumptions. You should refer to the section on Solution Pools for information on how to request more than one solution, or the section on Multiple Objectives for information on how to specify multiple objective functions and control the trade-off between them.

Infeasible Models

You have a few options if a model is found to be infeasible. You can try to diagnose the cause of the infeasibility, attempt to repair the infeasibility, or both. To obtain information that can be useful for diagnosing the cause of an infeasibility, call GRBcomputeIIS to compute an Irreducible Inconsistent Subsystem (IIS). This routine can be used for both continuous and MIP models, but you should be aware that the MIP version can be quite expensive. This routine populates a set of IIS attributes.

To attempt to repair an infeasibility, call GRBfeasrelax to compute a feasibility relaxation for the model. This relaxation allows you to find a solution that minimizes the magnitude of the constraint violation.

Querying and Modifying Attributes

Most of the information associated with a Gurobi model is stored in a set of attributes. Some attributes are associated with the variables of the model, some with the constraints of the model, and some with the model itself. To give a simple example, solving an optimization model causes the X variable attribute to be populated. Attributes such as X that are computed by the Gurobi optimizer cannot be modified directly by the user, while others, such as the variable lower bound array (the LB attribute) can.

The Gurobi C interface contains an extensive set of routines for querying or modifying attribute values. The exact routine to use for a particular attribute depends on the type of the attribute. As mentioned earlier, attributes can be either variable attributes, constraint attributes, or model attributes. Variable and constraint attributes are arrays, and use a set of array attribute routines. Model attributes are scalars, and use a set of scalar routines. Attribute values can additionally be of type char, int, double, or string (really char *).
Scalar model attributes are accessed through a set of `GRBget*attr()` routines (e.g., `GRBgetintattr`). In addition, those model attributes that can be set directly by the user (e.g., the objective sense) may be modified through the `GRBset*attr()` routines (e.g., `GRBsetdblattr`).

Array attributes are accessed through three sets of routines. The first set, the `GRBget*attrarray()` routines (e.g., `GRBgetcharattrarray`) return a contiguous sub-array of the attribute array, specified using the index of the first member and the length of the desired sub-array. The second set, the `GRBget*attrelement()` routines (e.g., `GRBgetcharattrelement`) return a single entry from the attribute array. Finally, the `GRBget*attrlist()` routines (e.g., `GRBgetdblattrlist`) retrieve attribute values for a list of indices.

Array attributes that can be set by the user are modified through the `GRBset*attrarray()`, `GRBset*attrelement()`, and `GRBset*attrlist()` routines.

The full list of Gurobi attributes can be found in the Attributes section.

Additional Model Modification Information

Most modifications to an existing model are done through the attribute interface (e.g., changes to variable bounds, constraint right-hand sides, etc.). The main exceptions are modifications to the constraints themselves, and to the quadratic and piecewise-linear portions of the objective function.

The constraint matrix can be modified in a few ways. The first is to call `GRBchgcoeffs` to change individual matrix coefficients. This routine can be used to modify the value of an existing non-zero, to set an existing non-zero to zero, or to create a new non-zero. The constraint matrix is also modified when you remove constraints (through `GRBdelconstrs`) or variables (through `GRBdelvars`). The non-zero values associated with the deleted constraints or variables are removed along with the constraints or variables themselves.

Quadratic objective terms are added to the objective function using the `GRBaddqpterms` routine. You can add a list of quadratic terms in one call, or you can add terms incrementally through multiple calls. The `GRBdelq` routine allows you to delete all quadratic terms from the model. Note that quadratic models will typically have both quadratic and linear terms. Linear terms are entered and modified through the `Obj` attribute, in the same way that they are handled for models with purely linear objective functions.

If your variables have piecewise-linear objectives, you can specify them using the `GRBsetpwlobj` routine. Call this routine once for each relevant variable. The Gurobi simplex solver includes algorithmic support for convex piecewise-linear objective functions, so for continuous models you should see a substantial performance benefit from using this feature. To clear a previously specified piecewise-linear objective function, simply set the `Obj` attribute on the corresponding variable to 0.

Lazy Updates

One important item to note about model modification in the Gurobi optimizer is that it is performed in a lazy fashion, meaning that modifications don’t affect the model immediately. Rather, they are queued and applied later. If your program simply creates a model and solves it, you will probably never notice this behavior. However, if you ask for information about the model before your modifications have been applied, the details of the lazy update approach may be relevant to you.

As we just noted, model modifications (bound changes, right-hand side changes, objective changes, etc.) are placed in a queue. These queued modifications can be applied to the model in three different ways. The first is by an explicit call to `GRBupdatemodel`. The second is by a
call to GRBoptimize. The third is by a call to GRBwrite to write out the model. The first case gives you fine-grained control over when modifications are applied. The second and third make the assumption that you want all pending modifications to be applied before you optimize your model or write it to disk.

Why does the Gurobi interface behave in this manner? There are a few reasons. The first is that this approach makes it much easier to perform multiple modifications to a model, since the model remains unchanged between modifications. The second is that processing model modifications can be expensive, particularly in a Compute Server environment, where modifications require communication between machines. Thus, it is useful to have visibility into exactly when these modifications are applied. In general, if your program needs to make multiple modifications to the model, you should aim to make them in phases, where you make a set of modifications, then update, then make more modifications, then update again, etc. Updating after each individual modification can be extremely expensive.

If you forget to call update, your program won’t crash. Your query will simply return the value of the requested data from the point of the last update. If the object you tried to query didn’t exist then, you’ll get an **INDEX_OUT_OF_RANGE** error instead.

The semantics of lazy updates have changed in this release. While the vast majority of programs will continue to work unmodified, you can use the UpdateMode parameter to revert to the previous behavior if you run into an issue.

**Managing Parameters**

The Gurobi optimizer provides a set of parameters that allow you to control many of the details of the optimization process. Factors like feasibility and optimality tolerances, choices of algorithms, strategies for exploring the MIP search tree, etc., can be controlled by modifying Gurobi parameters before beginning the optimization. Parameters are set using the `GRBset*param()` routines (e.g., `GRBsetintparam`). Current values can be retrieved with the `GRBget*param()` routines (e.g., `GRBgetdblparam`). Parameters can be of type `int`, `double`, or `char *` (string). You can also read a set of parameter settings from a file using `GRBreadparams`, or write the set of changed parameters using `GRBwriteparams`.

We also include an automated parameter tuning tool that explores many different sets of parameter changes in order to find a set that improves performance. You can call `GRBtunemodel` to invoke the tuning tool on a model. Refer to the parameter tuning tool section for more information.

One thing we should note is that each model gets its own copy of the environment when it is created. Parameter changes to the original environment therefore have no effect on existing models. Use `GRBgetenv` to retrieve the environment associated with a particular model if you want to change a parameter for that model.

**Monitoring Progress - Logging and Callbacks**

Progress of the optimization can be monitored through Gurobi logging. By default, Gurobi will send output to the screen. A few simple controls are available for modifying the default logging behavior. If you would like to direct output to a file as well as to the screen, specify the log file name in `GRBloadenv` when you create your environment. You can modify the LogFile parameter if you wish to redirect the log to a different file after creating the environment. The frequency of logging output can be controlled with the DisplayInterval parameter, and logging can be turned off entirely with the OutputFlag parameter. A detailed description of the Gurobi log file can be found in the Logging section.
More detailed progress monitoring can be done through the Gurobi callback function. The `GRBsetcallbackfunc` routine allows you to install a function that the Gurobi optimizer will call regularly during the optimization process. You can call `GRBcbget` from within the callback to obtain additional information about the state of the optimization.

**Modifying Solver Behavior - Callbacks**

Callbacks can also be used to modify the behavior of the Gurobi optimizer. If you call routine `GRBterminate` from within a callback, for example, the optimizer will terminate at the earliest convenient point. Routine `GRBcbsolution` allows you to inject a feasible solution (or partial solution) during the solution of a MIP model. Routines `GRBcbeout` and `GRBcblazy` allow you to add cutting planes and lazy constraints during a MIP optimization, respectively.

**Error Handling**

Most of the Gurobi C library routines return an integer error code. A zero return value indicates that the routine completed successfully, while a non-zero value indicates that an error occurred. The list of possible error return codes can be found in the Error Codes section.

When an error occurs, additional information on the error can be obtained by calling `GRBgeterrormsg`.
2.1 Environment Creation and Destruction

GRBloadenv

```c
int GRBloadenv ( GRBenv **envP,
                const char *logfilename )
```

Create an environment. Optimization models live within an environment, so this is typically the first Gurobi routine called in an application.

In addition to creating a new environment, this routine will check the current working directory for a file named `gurobi.env`, and it will attempt to read parameter settings from this file if it exists. The file should be in PRM format (briefly, each line should contain a parameter name, followed by the desired value for that parameter). This routine will also populate several parameters (`ComputeServer`, `TokenServer`, `ServerPassword`, etc.) from your `gurobi.lic` file.

In general, you should aim to create a single Gurobi environment in your program, even if you plan to work with multiple models. Reusing one environment is much more efficient than creating and destroying multiple environments.

**Return value:**

A non-zero return value indicates that there was a problem creating the environment. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values.

**Arguments:**

- `envP`: The location in which the pointer to the newly created environment should be placed.
- `logfilename`: The name of the log file for this environment. May be NULL (or an empty string), in which case no log file is created.

GRBemptyenv

```c
int GRBemptyenv ( GRBenv **envP )
```

Create an empty environment. Note that you will need to call `GRBstartenv` before you can use this environment. You should use this routine instead of `GRBloadenv` if you want to set parameters before actually starting the environment. This can be useful if you want to connect to a Compute Server, a token server, or the Gurobi Instant Cloud.

In addition to creating a new empty environment, this routine will check the current working directory for a file named `gurobi.env`, and it will attempt to read parameter settings from this file if it exists. The file should be in PRM format (briefly, each line should contain a parameter name, followed by the desired value for that parameter). This routine will also populate several parameters (`ComputeServer`, `TokenServer`, `ServerPassword`, etc.) from your `gurobi.lic` file.

In general, you should aim to create a single Gurobi environment in your program, even if you plan to work with multiple models. Reusing one environment is much more efficient than creating and destroying multiple environments.

**Return value:**

A non-zero return value indicates that there was a problem creating the environment. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values.

**Arguments:**

- `envP`: The location in which the pointer to the newly created environment should be placed.
**GRBstartenv**

```c
int GRBstartenv ( GRBenv *env )
```

Start an empty environment. This routine starts an empty environment created by `GRBemptyenv`. If the environment has already been started, this routine will do nothing.

**Return value:**

A non-zero return value indicates that there was a problem starting the environment. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values.

**Arguments:**

- `env`: The empty environment to start.

**GRBloadclientenv**

```c
int GRBloadclientenv ( GRBenv **envP, const char *logfilename, const char *computeServer, const char *router, const char *password, const char *group, int tls_insecure, int priority, double timeout )
```

Create a client environment on a compute server. Optimization models live within an environment, so this is typically the first Gurobi routine called in an application. This call specifies the compute server on which those optimization models will be solved, as well as the priority of the associated jobs.

In addition to creating a new environment, this routine will also check the current working directory for a file named `gurobi.env`, and it will attempt to read parameter settings from this file if it exists. The file should be in PRM format (briefly, each line should contain a parameter name, followed by the desired value for that parameter).

In general, you should aim to create a single Gurobi environment in your program, even if you plan to work with multiple models. Reusing one environment is much more efficient than creating and destroying multiple environments.

**Return value:**

A non-zero return value indicates that there was a problem creating the environment. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values.

**Arguments:**

- `envP`: The location in which the pointer to the newly created environment should be placed.
- `logfilename`: The name of the log file for this environment. May be NULL (or an empty string), in which case no log file is created.
- `computeServer`: A Compute Server. You can refer to the server using its name or its IP address. If you are using a non-default port, the server name should be followed by the port number (e.g., `server1:61000`)
- `router`: The router for a Compute Server cluster. A router can be used to improve the robustness of a Compute Server deployment. You should refer to the router using either
its name or its IP address. If no router is used (which is the typical case), pass an empty string.

**password**: The password for gaining access to the specified Compute Server cluster. Pass an empty string if no password is required.

**group**: The name of the Compute Server group.

**tlsInsecure**: Indicates whether to use insecure mode in the TLS (Transport Layer Security). Set this to 0 unless your server administrator tells you otherwise.

**priority**: The priority of the job. Priorities must be between -100 and 100, with a default value of 0 (by convention). Higher priority jobs are chosen from the server job queue before lower priority jobs. A job with priority 100 runs immediately, bypassing the job queue and ignoring the job limit on the server. You should exercise caution with priority 100 jobs, since they can severely overload a server, which can cause jobs to fail, and in extreme cases can cause the server to crash.

**timeout**: Job timeout (in seconds). If the job doesn’t reach the front of the queue before the specified timeout, the call will exit with a **JOB_REJECTED** error. Use a negative value to indicate that the call should never timeout.

**Example usage:**

```c
GRBenv *env;
error = GRBloadclientenv(&env, "gurobi.log",
    "server1.mydomain.com,server2.mydomain.com", -1,
    ",", 5, -1.0);
```

**GRBloadcloudenv**

```c
int GRBloadcloudenv ( GRBenv **envP,
    const char *logfilename,
    const char *accessID,
    const char *secretKey,
    const char *pool,
    int priority )
```

Create a Gurobi Instant Cloud environment. Optimization models live within an environment, so this is typically the first Gurobi routine called in an application. This call will use an existing Instant Cloud machine if one is currently running within the specified machine pool, and it will launch a new one otherwise. Note that launching a new machine can take a few minutes.

You should visit the Gurobi Instant Cloud site to obtain your **accessID** and **secretKey**, configure your machine pools, and perform other cloud setup and maintenance tasks.

You should keep your secretKey private. Sharing it with others will allow them to launch Instant Cloud instances in your account.

In addition to creating a new environment, this routine will also check the current working directory for a file named `gurobi.env`, and it will attempt to read parameter settings from this file if it exists. The file should be in **PRM** format (briefly, each line should contain a parameter name, followed by the desired value for that parameter).

In general, you should aim to create a single Gurobi environment in your program, even if you plan to work with multiple models. Reusing one environment is much more efficient than creating and destroying multiple environments.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that there was a problem creating the environment. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values.

**Arguments:**
- **envP**: The location in which the pointer to the newly created environment should be placed.
- **logfile**: The name of the log file for this environment. May be NULL (or an empty string), in which case no log file is created.
- **accessID**: The access ID for your Gurobi Instant Cloud license. This can be retrieved from the Gurobi Instant Cloud website. When used in combination with your **secretKey**, this allows you to launch Instant Cloud instances and submit jobs to them.
- **secretKey**: The secret key for your Gurobi Instant Cloud license. This can be retrieved from the Gurobi Instant Cloud website. When used in combination with your **accessID**, this allows you to launch Instant Cloud instances and submit jobs to them. Note that you should keep your secret key private.
- **pool**: The machine pool. Machine pools allow you to create fixed configurations on the Instant Cloud website (capturing things like type of machine, geographic region, etc.), and then launch and share machines from client programs without having to restart the configuration information each time you launch a machine. May be NULL (or an empty string), in which case your job will be launched in the default pool associated with your cloud license.
- **priority**: The priority of the job. Priorities must be between -100 and 100, with a default value of 0 (by convention). Higher priority jobs are chosen from the server job queue before lower priority jobs. A job with priority 100 runs immediately, bypassing the job queue and ignoring the job limit on the server. You should exercise caution with priority 100 jobs, since they can severely overload a server, which can cause jobs to fail, and in extreme cases can cause the server to crash.

**Example usage:**
```c
GRBenv *env;
error = GRBloadcloudenv(&env, "gurobi.log",
            "3d1ecf9-dfad-eff4-b3fa", "ae6L23alJe3+fas",
            ",", 0);
```

**GRBfreeenv**

```c
void GRBfreeenv ( GRBenv *env )
```

Free an environment that was previously allocated by GRBloadenv, and release the associated memory. This routine should be called when an environment is no longer needed. In particular, it should only be called once all models built using the environment have been freed.

**Arguments:**
- **env**: The environment to be freed.

**GRBgetconcurrentenv**

```c
GRBenv * GRBgetconcurrentenv ( GRBmodel *model,
                                       int num )
```

Create/retrieve a concurrent environment for a model.
This routine provides fine-grained control over the concurrent optimizer. By creating your own concurrent environments and setting appropriate parameters on these environments (e.g., the Method parameter), you can control exactly which strategies the concurrent optimizer employs. For example, if you create two concurrent environments, and set Method to primal simplex for one and dual simplex for the other, subsequent concurrent optimizer runs will use the two simplex algorithms rather than the default choices.

Note that you must create contiguously numbered concurrent environments, starting with num=0. For example, if you want three concurrent environments, they must be numbered 0, 1, and 2.

Once you create concurrent environments, they will be used for every subsequent concurrent optimization on that model. Use GRBdiscardconcurrentenvs to revert back to default concurrent optimizer behavior.

**Return value:**

The concurrent environment. A NULL return value indicates that there was a problem creating the environment.

**Arguments:**

- **model**: The model for the concurrent environment.
- **num**: The concurrent environment number.

**Example usage:**

```c
GRBenv *env0 = GRBgetconcurrentenv(model, 0);
GRBenv *env1 = GRBgetconcurrentenv(model, 1);
```

---

GRBgetmultiobjenv

```c
GRBenv* GRBgetmultiobjenv( GRBmodel *model, int num )
```

Create/retrieve a multi-objective environment for the objective with the given index. This environment enables fine-grained control over the multi-objective optimization process. Specifically, by changing parameters on this environment, you modify the behavior of the optimization that occurs during the corresponding pass of the multi-objective optimization.

Each multi-objective environment starts with a copy of the current model environment. Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for information on how to specify multiple objective functions and control the trade-off between them.

**Return value:**

The environment associated with a given multiobjective number in the model. A NULL return value indicates that there was a problem retrieving the environment.

**Arguments:**

- **model**: The model from where we want to retrieve the multiobjective environment.
- **num**: The multiobjective number.

**Example usage:**

```c
GRBenv *env0 = GRBgetmultiobjenv(model,0);
GRBenv *env1 = GRBgetmultiobjenv(model,1);
GRBsetintparam(env0, "Method", 2);
GRBsetintparam(env1, "Method", 1);
```
GRBoptimize(model);

GRBdiscardmultiobjenvs(model);

**GRBdiscardconcurrentenvs**

```c
void GRBdiscardconcurrentenvs ( GRBmodel * model )
```

Discard concurrent environments for a model.

The concurrent environments created by `GRBgetconcurrentenv` will be used by every subsequent call to the concurrent optimizer until the concurrent environments are discarded.

**Arguments:**
- **model**: The model for the concurrent environment.

**Example usage:**

```c
GRBdiscardconcurrentenvs(model);
```

**GRBdiscardmultiobjenvs**

```c
void GRBdiscardmultiobjenvs ( GRBmodel *model )
```

Discard all multi-objective environments associated with the model, thus restoring multi objective optimization to its default behavior.

Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for information on how to specify multiple objective functions and control the trade-off between them.

**Arguments:**
- **model**: The model in which all multi objective environments will be discarded.

**Example usage:**

```c
    GRBenv *env0 = GRBgetmultiobjenv(model,0);
    GRBenv *env1 = GRBgetmultiobjenv(model,1);

    GRBsetintparam(env0, "Method", 2);
    GRBsetintparam(env1, "Method", 1);

    GRBoptimize(model);

    GRBdiscardmultiobjenvs(model);
```
2.2 Model Creation and Modification

GRBloadmodel

```c
int GRBloadmodel ( GRBenv *env,
                    GRBmodel **modelP,
                    const char *Pname,
                    int numvars,
                    int numconstrs,
                    int objsense,
                    double objcon,
                    double *obj,
                    char *sense,
                    double *rhs,
                    int *vbeg,
                    int *vlen,
                    int *vind,
                    double *vval,
                    double *lb,
                    double *ub,
                    char *vtype,
                    const char **varnames,
                    const char **constrnames )
```

Create a new optimization model, using the provided arguments to initialize the model data (objective function, variable bounds, constraint matrix, etc.). The model is then ready for optimization, or for modification (e.g., addition of variables or constraints, changes to variable types or bounds, etc.).

If your constraint matrix may contain more than 2 billion non-zero values, you should consider using the GRBXloadmodel variant of this routine.

**Return value:**

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while creating the model. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**

- `env`: The environment in which the new model should be created. Note that the new model gets a copy of this environment, so subsequent modifications to the original environment (e.g., parameter changes) won’t affect the new model. Use GRBgetenv to modify the environment associated with a model.
- `modelP`: The location in which the pointer to the newly created model should be placed.
- `Pname`: The name of the model.
- `numvars`: The number of variables in the model.
- `numconstrs`: The number of constraints in the model.
- `objsense`: The sense of the objective function. Allowed values are 1 (minimization) or -1 (maximization).
- `objcon`: Constant objective offset.
**obj**: Objective coefficients for the new variables. This argument can be **NULL**, in which case the objective coefficients are set to 0.0.

**sense**: The senses of the new constraints. Options are ‘=’ (equal), ‘<’ (less-than-or-equal), or ‘>’ (greater-than-or-equal). You can also use constants **GRB_EQUAL**, **GRB_LESS_EQUAL**, or **GRB_GREATER_EQUAL**.

**rhs**: Right-hand-side values for the new constraints. This argument can be **NULL** if you are not adding any constraint.

**vbeg**: Constraint matrix non-zero values are passed into this routine in Compressed Sparse Column (CSC) format. Each column in the constraint matrix is represented as a list of index-value pairs, where each index entry provides the constraint index for a non-zero coefficient, and each value entry provides the corresponding non-zero value. Each variable in the model has a **vbeg** and **vlen** value, indicating the start position of the non-zeros for that variable in the **vind** and **vval** arrays, and the number of non-zero values for that variable, respectively. Thus, for example, if **vbeg[2] = 10** and **vlen[2] = 2**, that would indicate that variable 2 has two non-zero values associated with it. Their constraint indices can be found in **vind[10]** and **vind[11]**, and the numerical values for those non-zeros can be found in **vval[10]** and **vval[11]**.

**vlen**: Number of constraint matrix non-zero values associated with each variable. See the description of the **vbeg** argument for more information.

**vind**: Constraint indices associated with non-zero values. See the description of the **vbeg** argument for more information.

**vval**: Numerical values associated with constraint matrix non-zeros. See the description of the **vbeg** argument for more information.

**lb**: Lower bounds for the new variables. This argument can be **NULL**, in which case all variables get lower bounds of 0.0.

**ub**: Upper bounds for the new variables. This argument can be **NULL**, in which case all variables get infinite upper bounds.

**vtype**: Types for the variables. Options are **GRB_CONTINUOUS**, **GRB_BINARY**, **GRB_INTEGER**, **GRB_SEMICONT**, or **GRB_SEMIINT**. This argument can be **NULL**, in which case all variables are assumed to be continuous.

**varnames**: Names for the new variables. This argument can be **NULL**, in which case all variables are given default names.

**constrnames**: Names for the new constraints. This argument can be **NULL**, in which case all constraints are given default names.

**Important notes:**
We recommend that you build a model one constraint or one variable at a time, using **GRBaddconstr** or **GRBaddvar**, rather than using this routine to load the entire constraint matrix at once. It is much simpler, less error prone, and it introduces no significant overhead.

**Example usage:**
/* maximize x + y + 2 z  
   subject to x + 2 y + 3 z <= 4 
              x + y >= 1 
   x, y, z binary */

int vars = 3;
int constrs = 2;
```c
int vbeg[] = {0, 2, 4};
int vlen[] = {2, 2, 1};
int vind[] = {0, 1, 0, 1, 0};
double vval[] = {1.0, 1.0, 2.0, 1.0, 3.0};
double obj[] = {1.0, 1.0, 2.0};
char sense[] = {GRB_LESS_EQUAL, GRB_GREATER_EQUAL};
double rhs[] = {4.0, 1.0};
char vtype[] = {GRB_BINARY, GRB_BINARY, GRB_BINARY};
```

```c
error = GRBloadmodel(env, &model, "example", vars, constrs, -1, 0.0,
                    obj, sense, rhs, vbeg, vlen, vind, vval,
                    NULL, NULL, vtype, NULL, NULL);
```

---

**GRBnewmodel**

```c
int GRBnewmodel ( GRBenv *env,
                  GRBmodel **modelP,
                  const char *Pname,
                  int numvars,
                  double *obj,
                  double *lb,
                  double *ub,
                  char *vtype,
                  const char **varnames )
```

Create a new optimization model. This routine allows you to specify an initial set of variables (with objective coefficients, bounds, types, and names), but the initial model will have no constraints. Constraints can be added later with GRBaddconstr or GRBaddconstrs.

**Return value:**

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while creating the new model. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**

- `env`: The environment in which the new model should be created. Note that the new model will get a copy of this environment, so subsequent modifications to the original environment (e.g., parameter changes) won’t affect the new model. Use GRBgetenv to modify the environment associated with a model.
- `modelP`: The location in which the pointer to the new model should be placed.
- `Pname`: The name of the model.
- `numvars`: The number of variables in the model.
- `obj`: Objective coefficients for the new variables. This argument can be NULL, in which case the objective coefficients are set to 0.0.
- `lb`: Lower bounds for the new variables. This argument can be NULL, in which case all variables get lower bounds of 0.0.
- `ub`: Upper bounds for the new variables. This argument can be NULL, in which case all variables get infinite upper bounds.
vtype: Types for the variables. Options are GRB_CONTINUOUS, GRB_BINARY, GRB_INTEGER, GRB_SEMICONT, or GRB_SEMIINT. This argument can be NULL, in which case all variables are assumed to be continuous.

cvarnames: Names for the new variables. This argument can be NULL, in which case all variables are given default names.

Example usage:
```c
double obj[] = {1.0, 1.0};
char *names[] = {"var1", "var2"};
error = GRBnewmodel(env, &model, "New", 2, obj, NULL, NULL, NULL, names);
```

GRBcopymodel

GRBmodel * GRBcopymodel ( GRBmodel *model )

Create a copy of an existing model. Note that due to the lazy update approach in Gurobi, you have to call GRBupdatemodel before copying it.

Return value:
A copy of the input model. A NULL return value indicates that a problem was encountered.

Arguments:
model: The model to copy.

Example usage:
```c
GRBupdatemodel(orig); /* if you have unstaged changes in orig */
GRBmodel *copy = GRBcopymodel(orig);
```

GRBaddconstr

int GRBaddconstr ( GRBmodel *model,
                   int numnz,
                   int *cind,
                   double *cval,
                   char sense,
                   double rhs,
                   const char *constrname )

Add a new linear constraint to a model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the new constraint won't actually be added until you update the model (using GRBupdatemodel), optimize the model (using GRBoptimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBwrite).

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while adding the constraint. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
model: The model to which the new constraint should be added.
numnz: The number of non-zero coefficients in the new constraint.
cind: Variable indices for non-zero values in the new constraint.
cval: Numerical values for non-zero values in the new constraint.
sense: Sense for the new constraint. Options are GRB_LESS_EQUAL, GRB_EQUAL, or GRB_GREATER_EQUAL.
rhs: Right-hand-side value for the new constraint.
constrname: Name for the new constraint. This argument can be NULL, in which case the constraint is given a default name.

Example usage:
```c
int ind[] = {1, 3, 4};
double val[] = {1.0, 2.0, 1.0};
/* x1 + 2 x3 + x4 = 1 */
error = GRBaddconstr(model, 3, ind, val, GRB_EQUAL, 1.0, "New");
```

GRBaddconstrs

```c
int GRBaddconstrs ( GRBmodel *model,
                    int numconstrs,
                    int numnz,
                    int *cbeg,
                    int *cind,
                    double *cval,
                    char *sense,
                    double *rhs,
                    const char **constrnames )
```

Add new linear constraints to a model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the new constraints won’t actually be added until you update the model (using GRBupdatemodel), optimize the model (using GRBoptimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBwrite).

We recommend that you build your model one constraint at a time (using GRBaddconstr), since it introduces no significant overhead and we find that it produces simpler code. Feel free to use this routine if you disagree, though.

If your constraint matrix may contain more than 2 billion non-zero values, you should consider using the GRBXaddconstrs variant of this routine.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while adding the constraints. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
- model: The model to which the new constraints should be added.
- numconstrs: The number of new constraints to add.
- numnz: The total number of non-zero coefficients in the new constraints.
- cbeg: Constraint matrix non-zero values are passed into this routine in Compressed Sparse Row (CSR) format by this routine. Each constraint in the constraint matrix is represented as a list of index-value pairs, where each index entry provides the variable index for a non-zero coefficient, and each value entry provides the corresponding non-zero value. Each new constraint has an associated cbeg value, indicating the start position of the non-zeros for that constraint in the cind and cval arrays. This routine requires that the non-zeros for constraint i immediately follow those for constraint i-1 in cind and cval. Thus, cbeg[i] indicates both the index of the first non-zero in constraint i and the end of the non-zeros.
for constraint $i-1$. To give an example of how this representation is used, consider a case where $\text{cbeg}[2] = 10$ and $\text{cbeg}[3] = 12$. This would indicate that constraint 2 has two non-zero values associated with it. Their variable indices can be found in $\text{cind}[10]$ and $\text{cind}[11]$, and the numerical values for those non-zeros can be found in $\text{cval}[10]$ and $\text{cval}[11]$. 

$cind$: Variable indices associated with non-zero values. See the description of the $\text{cbeg}$ argument for more information.

cval: Numerical values associated with constraint matrix non-zeros. See the description of the $\text{cbeg}$ argument for more information.

$sense$: Sense for the new constraints. Options are $\text{GRB_LESS_EQUAL}$, $\text{GRB_EQUAL}$, or $\text{GRB_GREATER_EQUAL}$.

rhs: Right-hand-side values for the new constraints. This argument can be NULL, in which case the right-hand-side values are set to 0.0.

$constrnames$: Names for the new constraints. This argument can be NULL, in which case all constraints are given default names.

**GRBaddgenconstrXxx**

Each of the functions described below adds a new general constraint to a model.

Mathematical programming has traditionally defined a set of fundamental constraint types: variable bound constraints, linear constraints, quadratic constraints, integrality constraints, and SOS constraints. These are typically treated directly by the underlying solver (although not always), and are fundamental to the overall algorithm.

Gurobi accepts a number of additional constraint types, which we collectively refer to as general constraints. These are typically not treated directly by the solver. Rather, they are transformed by presolve into mathematically equivalent sets of constraints (and variables), chosen from among the fundamental types listed above. These general constraints are provided as a convenience to users. If such constraints appear in your model, but if you prefer to reformulate them yourself using fundamental constraint types instead, you can certainly do so. However, note that Gurobi can sometimes exploit information contained in the other constraints in the model to build a more efficient formulation than what you might create.

The additional constraint types that fall under this general constraint umbrella are:

- **MAX (GRBaddgenconstrMax)**: set a decision variable equal to the maximum value from among a set of decision variables
- **MIN (GRBaddgenconstrMin)**: set a decision variable equal to the minimum value from among a set of decision variables
- **ABS (GRBaddgenconstrAbs)**: set a decision variable equal to the absolute value of some other decision variable
- **AND (GRBaddgenconstrAnd)**: set a binary variable equal to one if and only if all of a set of binary decision variables are equal to one
- **OR (GRBaddgenconstrOr)**: set a binary variable equal to one if and only if at least one variable out of a set of binary decision variables is equal to one
• INDICATOR (GRBaddgenconstrIndicator): whenever a given binary variable takes a certain value, then the given linear constraint must be satisfied

Please refer to this section for additional details on general constraints.

GRBaddgenconstrMax

```c
int GRBaddgenconstrMax ( GRBmodel *model,
                        const char *name,
                        int resvar,
                        int nvars,
                        int* vars,
                        double constant )
```

Add a new general constraint of type GRB_GENCONSTR_MAX to a model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the new constraint won’t actually be added until you update the model (using GRBupdatemodel), optimize the model (using GRBoptimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBwrite).

A MAX constraint \( r = \max\{x_1, \ldots, x_n, c\} \) states that the resultant variable \( r \) should be equal to the maximum of the operand variables \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \) and the constant \( c \).

**Return value:**

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while adding the general constraint. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**

- model: The model to which the new general constraint should be added.
- name: Name for the new general constraint. This argument can be NULL, in which case the constraint is given a default name.
- int resvar: The index of the resultant variable \( r \) whose value will be equal to the max of the other variables.
- int nvars: The number \( n \) of operand variables over which the max will be taken.
- const int *vars: An array containing the indices of the operand variables \( x_j \) over which the max will be taken.
- double constant: An additional operand that allows you to include a constant \( c \) among the arguments of the max operation.

**Example usage:**

```c
/* x5 = max(x1, x3, x4, 2.0) */
int ind[] = {1, 3, 4};
error = GRBaddgenconstrMax(model, "maxconstr", 5,
                           3, ind, 2.0);
```
int GRBaddgenconstrMin ( GRBmodel *model,
  const char *name,
  int resvar,
  int nvars,
  int* vars,
  double constant )

Add a new general constraint of type GRB_GENCONSTR_MIN to a model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the new constraint won’t actually be added until you update the model (using GRBupdatemodel), optimize the model (using GRBoptimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBwrite).

A MIN constraint \( r = \min\{x_1, \ldots, x_n, c\} \) states that the resultant variable \( r \) should be equal to the minimum of the operand variables \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \) and the constant \( c \).

**Return value:**

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while adding the general constraint. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**

- **model:** The model to which the new general constraint should be added.
- **name:** Name for the new general constraint. This argument can be NULL, in which case the constraint is given a default name.
- **int resvar:** The index of the resultant variable \( r \) whose value will be equal to the min of the other variables.
- **int nvars:** The number \( n \) of operand variables over which the min will be taken.
- **const int *vars:** An array containing the indices of the operand variables \( x_j \) over which the min will be taken.
- **double constant:** An additional operand that allows you to include a constant \( c \) among the arguments of the min operation.

**Example usage:**

```c
int ind[] = {1, 3, 4};
error = GRBaddgenconstrMin(model, "minconstr", 5, 3, ind, 2.0);
```

int GRBaddgenconstrAbs ( GRBmodel *model,
  const char *name,
  int resvar,
  int argvar )

Add a new general constraint of type GRB_GENCONSTR_ABS to a model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the new constraint won’t actually be added until you update the model (using GRBupdatemodel), optimize the model (using GRBoptimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBwrite).
An ABS constraint $r = \text{abs}\{x\}$ states that the resultant variable $r$ should be equal to the absolute value of the argument variable $x$.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while adding the general constraint. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- **model**: The model to which the new general constraint should be added.
- **name**: Name for the new general constraint. This argument can be NULL, in which case the constraint is given a default name.
- **int resvar**: The index of the resultant variable $r$ whose value will be equal to the absolute value of the argument variable.
- **int argvar**: The index of the argument variable $x$ for which the absolute value will be taken.

**Example usage:**
```c
/* x5 = abs(x1) */
ext = GRBaddgenconstrAbs(model, "absconstr", 5, 1);
```

**GRBaddgenconstrAnd**

```c
int GRBaddgenconstrAnd ( GRBmodel *model, const char *name, int resvar, int nvars, int* vars )
```

Add a new general constraint of type `GRB_GENCONSTR_AND` to a model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the new constraint won’t actually be added until you update the model (using GRBupdatemodel), optimize the model (using GRBoptimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBwrite).

An AND constraint $r = \text{and}\{x_1,\ldots,x_n\}$ states that the binary resultant variable $r$ should be 1 if and only if all of the operand variables $x_1,\ldots,x_n$ are equal to 1. If any of the operand variables is 0, then the resultant should be 0 as well.

Note that all variables participating in such a constraint will be forced to be binary; independently of how they were created.

**Arguments:**
- **model**: The model to which the new general constraint should be added.
- **name**: Name for the new general constraint. This argument can be NULL, in which case the constraint is given a default name.
- **int resvar**: The index of the binary resultant variable $r$ whose value will be equal to the AND concatenation of the other variables.
- **int nvars**: The number $n$ of binary operand variables over which the AND will be taken.
- **const int *vars**: An array containing the indices of the binary operand variables $x_j$ over which the AND concatenation will be taken.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while adding the general constraint. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Example usage:

```c
/* x5 = and(x1, x3, x4) */
int ind[] = {1, 3, 4};
error = GRBaddgenconstrAnd(model, "andconstr", 5, 3, ind);
```

**GRBaddgenconstrOr**

```c
int GRBaddgenconstrOr ( GRBmodel *model,
                        const char *name,
                        int resvar,
                        int nvars,
                        int* vars )
```

Add a new general constraint of type `GRB_GENCONSTR_OR` to a model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the new constraint won’t actually be added until you update the model (using `GRBupdatemodel`), optimize the model (using `GRBoptimize`), or write the model to disk (using `GRBwrite`).

An OR constraint \( r = \text{or}\{x_1, \ldots, x_n\} \) states that the binary resultant variable \( r \) should be 1 if and only if any of the operand variables \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \) is equal to 1. If all operand variables are 0, then the resultant should be 0 as well.

Note that all variables participating in such a constraint will be forced to be binary; independently of how they were created.

**Arguments:**

- `model`: The model to which the new general constraint should be added.
- `name`: Name for the new general constraint. This argument can be `NULL`, in which case the constraint is given a default name.
- `int resvar`: The index of the binary resultant variable \( r \) whose value will be equal to the OR concatenation of the other variables.
- `int nvars`: The number \( n \) of binary operand variables over which the OR will be taken.
- `const int *vars`: An array containing the indices of the binary operand variables \( x_j \) over which the OR concatenation will be taken.

**Return value:**

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while adding the general constraint. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling `GRBgeterrormsg`.

**Example usage:**

```c
/* x5 = or(x1, x3, x4) */
int ind[] = {1, 3, 4};
error = GRBaddgenconstrOr(model, "orconstr", 5, 3, ind);
```
Add a new general constraint of type GRB_GENCONSTR_INDICATOR to a model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the new constraint won’t actually be added until you update the model (using GRBupdatemodel), optimize the model (using GRBoptimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBwrite).

An INDICATOR constraint $z = f \rightarrow a^T x \leq b$ states that if the binary indicator variable $z$ is equal to $f \in \{0,1\}$, then the linear constraint $a^T x \leq b$ should hold. On the other hand, if $z = 1 - f$, the linear constraint may be violated. The sense of the linear constraint can also be specified to be “=” or “≥”.

Note that the indicator variable $z$ of a constraint will be forced to be binary; independently of how it was created.

**Arguments:**
- **model**: The model to which the new general constraint should be added.
- **name**: Name for the new general constraint. This argument can be NULL, in which case the constraint is given a default name.
- **int binvar**: The index of the binary indicator variable $z$.
- **int binval**: The value $f$ for the binary indicator variable that would force the linear constraint to be satisfied ($0$ or $1$).
- **int nvars**: The number $n$ of non-zero coefficients in the linear constraint triggered by the indicator.
- **const int *ind**: Indices for the variables $x_j$ with non-zero values in the linear constraint.
- **const double *val**: Numerical values for non-zero values $a_j$ in the linear constraint.
- **char sense**: Sense for the linear constraint. Options are GRB_LESS_EQUAL, GRB_EQUAL, or GRB_GREATER_EQUAL.
- **double rhs**: Right-hand-side value for the linear constraint.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while adding the general constraint. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Example usage:**
```c
/* x7 = 1 -> x1 + 2 x3 + x4 = 1 */
int ind[] = {1, 3, 4};
double val[] = {1.0, 2.0, 1.0};
error = GRBaddgenconstrIndicator(model, NULL, 7, 1, 3, ind, val, GRB_EQUAL, 1.0);
```
Add a new quadratic constraint to a model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the new constraint won’t actually be added until you update the model (using GRBupdatemodel), optimize the model (using GRBoptimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBwrite).

A quadratic constraint consists of a set of quadratic terms, a set of linear terms, a sense, and a right-hand side value: $x^TQx + q^Tx \leq b$. The quadratic terms are input through the numqnz, qrow, qcol, and qval arguments, and the linear terms are input through the numlnz, lind, and lval arguments.

Important note: the algorithms Gurobi uses to solve quadratically constrained problems can only handle certain types of quadratic constraints. Constraints of the following forms are always accepted:

- $x^TQx + q^Tx \leq b$, where $Q$ is Positive Semi-Definite (PSD)
- $x^Tx \leq y^2$, where $x$ is a vector of variables, and $y$ is a non-negative variable (a Second-Order Cone)
- $x^Tx \leq yz$, where $x$ is a vector of variables, and $y$ and $z$ are non-negative variables (a rotated Second-Order Cone)

If you add a constraint that isn’t in one of these forms (and Gurobi presolve is unable to transform the constraint into one of these forms), you’ll get an error when you try to solve the model. Constraints where the quadratic terms only involve binary variables will always be transformed into one of these forms.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while adding the quadratic constraint. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
- model: The model to which the new constraint should be added.
- numlnz: The number of linear terms in the new quadratic constraint.
- lind: Variable indices associated with linear terms.
- lval: Numerical values associated with linear terms.
- numqnz: The number of quadratic terms in the new quadratic constraint.
- qrow: Row indices associated with quadratic terms. A quadratic term is represented using three values: a pair of indices (stored in qrow and qcol), and a coefficient (stored in qval).
The associated arguments arrays provide the corresponding values for each quadratic term. To give an example, if you wish to input quadratic terms $2x_0^2 + x_0x_1 + x_1^2$, you would call this routine with `numqnz=3, qrow[] = {0, 0, 1}, qcol[] = {0, 1, 1},` and `qval[] = {2.0, 1.0, 1.0}`.

**qcol**: Column indices associated with quadratic terms. See the description of the `qrow` argument for more information.

**qval**: Numerical values associated with quadratic terms. See the description of the `qrow` argument for more information.

**sense**: Sense for the new quadratic constraint. Options are `GRB_LESS_EQUAL` or `GRB_GREATER_EQUAL`.

**rhs**: Right-hand-side value for the new quadratic constraint.

**constrname**: Name for the new quadratic constraint. This argument can be `NULL`, in which case the constraint is given a default name.

**Example usage:**
```c
int lind[] = {1, 2};
double lval[] = {2.0, 1.0};
int qrow[] = {0, 0, 1};
int qcol[] = {0, 1, 1};
double qval[] = {2.0, 1.0, 1.0};
/* 2 x0^2 + x0 x1 + x1^2 + 2 x1 + x2 <= 1 */
error = GRBaddqconstr(model, 2, lind, lval, 3, qrow, qcol, qval,
GRB_LESS_EQUAL, 1.0, "New");
```

**GRBaddqpterms**
```c
int GRBaddqpterms ( GRBmodel *model,
int numqnz,
int *qrow,
int *qcol,
double *qval )
```

Add new quadratic objective terms into an existing model. Note that new terms are (numerically) added into existing terms, and that adding a term in row $i$ and column $j$ is equivalent to adding a term in row $j$ and column $i$. You can add all quadratic objective terms in a single call, or you can add them incrementally in multiple calls.

Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the new quadratic terms won’t actually be added until you update the model (using `GRBupdatemodel`), optimize the model (using `GRBoptimize`), or write the model to disk (using `GRBwrite`).

To build an objective that contains both linear and quadratic terms, use this routine to add the quadratic terms and use the `Obj` attribute to add the linear terms.

If you wish to change a quadratic term, you can either add the difference between the current term and the desired term using this routine, or you can call `GRBdelq` to delete all quadratic terms, and then rebuild your new quadratic objective from scratch.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while adding the quadratic terms. Refer to the **Error Code** table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling `GRBgeterrormsg`.
Arguments:

model: The model to which the new quadratic objective terms should be added.

numqnz: The number of new quadratic objective terms to add.

qrow: Row indices associated with quadratic terms. A quadratic term is represented using three values: a pair of indices (stored in qrow and qcol), and a coefficient (stored in qval). The three argument arrays provide the corresponding values for each quadratic term. To give an example, to represent $2x_0^2 + x_0x_1 + x_1^2$, you would have numqnz=3, qrow[] = {0, 0, 1}, qcol[] = {0, 1, 1}, and qval[] = {2.0, 1.0, 1.0}.

col: Column indices associated with quadratic terms. See the description of the qrow argument for more information.

qval: Numerical values associated with quadratic terms. See the description of the qrow argument for more information.

Important notes:

Note that building quadratic objectives requires some care, particularly if you are migrating an application from another solver. Some solvers require you to specify the entire $Q$ matrix, while others only accept the lower triangle. In addition, some solvers include an implicit 0.5 multiplier on $Q$, while others do not. The Gurobi interface is built around quadratic terms, rather than a $Q$ matrix. If your quadratic objective contains a term $2x y$, you can enter it as a single term, $2 x y$, or as a pair of terms, $x y$ and $y x$.

Example usage:

```c
int qrow[] = {0, 0, 1};
int qcol[] = {0, 1, 1};
double qval[] = {2.0, 1.0, 3.0};
/* minimize $2x^2 + xy + 3y^2$ */
error = GRBaddqpterms(model, 3, qrow, qcol, qval);
```

GRBaddrangeconstr

```c
int GRBaddrangeconstr ( GRBmodel *model,
    int numnz,
    int *cind,
    double *cval,
    double lower,
    double upper,
    const char *constrname )
```

Add a new range constraint to a model. A range constraint states that the value of the input expression must be between the specified lower and upper bounds in any solution. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the new constraint won’t actually be added until you update the model (using GRBupdatemodel), optimize the model (using GRBoptimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBwrite).

Return value:

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while adding the constraint. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:

model: The model to which the new constraint should be added.
numnz: The number of non-zero coefficients in the linear expression.
cind: Variable indices for non-zero values in the linear expression.
cval: Numerical values for non-zero values in the linear expression.
lower: Lower bound on linear expression.
upper: Upper bound on linear expression.
constrname: Name for the new constraint. This argument can be NULL, in which case the constraint is given a default name.

Important notes:
Note that adding a range constraint to the model adds both a new constraint and a new variable. If you are keeping a count of the variables in the model, remember to add one whenever you add a range.

Note also that range constraints are stored internally as equality constraints. We use the extra variable that is added with a range constraint to capture the range information. Thus, the Sense attribute on a range constraint will always be GRB_EQUAL.

Example usage:
```c
int ind[] = {1, 3, 4};
double val[] = {1.0, 2.0, 3.0};
/* 1 <= x1 + 2 x3 + 3 x4 <= 2 */
error = GRBaddrangeconstr(model, 3, ind, val, 1.0, 2.0, "NewRange");
```

GRBaddrangeconstrs

```c
int GRBaddrangeconstrs ( GRBmodel *model,
int numconstrs,
int numnz,
int *cbeg,
int *cind,
double *cval,
double *lower,
double *upper,
const char **constrnames )
```

Add new range constraints to a model. A range constraint states that the value of the input expression must be between the specified lower and upper bounds in any solution. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the new constraints won’t actually be added until you update the model (using GRBupdatemodel), optimize the model (using GRBoptimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBwrite).

If your constraint matrix may contain more than 2 billion non-zero values, you should consider using the GRBXaddrangeconstrs variant of this routine.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while adding the constraints. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
model: The model to which the new constraints should be added.
numconstrs: The number of new constraints to add.
numnz: The total number of non-zero coefficients in the new constraints.
**cbeg**: Constraint matrix non-zero values are passed into this routine in Compressed Sparse Row (CSR) format by this routine. Each constraint in the constraint matrix is represented as a list of index-value pairs, where each index entry provides the variable index for a non-zero coefficient, and each value entry provides the corresponding non-zero value. Each new constraint has an associated cbeg value, indicating the start position of the non-zeros for that constraint in the cind and cval arrays. This routine requires that the non-zeros for constraint \( i \) immediately follow those for constraint \( i-1 \) in cind and cval. Thus, cbeg[\( i \)] indicates both the index of the first non-zero in constraint \( i \) and the end of the non-zeros for constraint \( i-1 \). To give an example of how this representation is used, consider a case where cbeg[2] = 10 and cbeg[3] = 12. This would indicate that constraint 2 has two non-zero values associated with it. Their variable indices can be found in cind[10] and cind[11], and the numerical values for those non-zeros can be found in cval[10] and cval[11].

**cind**: Variable indices associated with non-zero values. See the description of the cbeg argument for more information.

**cval**: Numerical values associated with constraint matrix non-zeros. See the description of the cbeg argument for more information.

**lower**: Lower bounds for the linear expressions.

**upper**: Upper bounds for the linear expressions.

**constrnames**: Names for the new constraints. This argument can be NULL, in which case all constraints are given default names.

**Important notes:**

Note that adding a range constraint to the model adds both a new constraint and a new variable. If you are keeping a count of the variables in the model, remember to add one for each range constraint.

Note also that range constraints are stored internally as equality constraints. We use the extra variable that is added with a range constraint to capture the range information. Thus, the Sense attribute on a range constraint will always be GRB_EQUAL.

**GRBaddsos**

```c
int GRBaddsos ( GRBmodel *model,
               int numsos,
               int nummembers,
               int *types,
               int *beg,
               int *ind,
               double *weight )
```

Add new Special Ordered Set (SOS) constraints to a model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the new SOS constraints won’t actually be added until you update the model (using GRBupdatemodel), optimize the model (using GRBoptimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBwrite).

Please refer to this section for details on SOS constraints.

**Return value:**

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while adding the SOS constraints. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can
be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
- **model**: The model to which the new SOSs should be added.
- **numsos**: The number of new SOSs to add.
- **nummembers**: The total number of SOS members in the new SOSs.
- **types**: The types of the SOS sets. SOS sets can be of type GRB_SOS_TYPE1 or GRB_SOS_TYPE2.
- **beg**: The members of the added SOS sets are passed into this routine in Compressed Sparse Row (CSR) format. Each SOS is represented as a list of index-value pairs, where each index entry provides the variable index for an SOS member, and each value entry provides the weight of that variable in the corresponding SOS set. Each new SOS has an associated **beg** value, indicating the start position of the SOS member list in the **ind** and **weight** arrays. This routine requires that the members for SOS \( i \) immediately follow those for SOS \( i-1 \) in **ind** and **weight**. Thus, **beg**[\( i \)] indicates both the index of the first non-zero in constraint \( i \) and the end of the non-zeros for constraint \( i-1 \). To give an example of how this representation is used, consider a case where **beg**[2] = 10 and **beg**[3] = 12. This would indicate that SOS number 2 has two members. Their variable indices can be found in **ind**[10] and **ind**[11], and the associated weights can be found in **weight**[10] and **weight**[11].
- **ind**: Variable indices associated with SOS members. See the description of the **beg** argument for more information.
- **weight**: Weights associated with SOS members. See the description of the **beg** argument for more information.

Example usage:
```c
int types[] = {GRB_SOS_TYPE1, GRB_SOS_TYPE1};
int beg[] = {0, 2};
int ind[] = {1, 2, 1, 3};
double weight[] = {1, 2, 1, 2};
error = GRBaddsos(model, 2, 4, types, beg, ind, weight);
```

**GRBaddvar**

Add a new variable to a model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the new variable won’t actually be added until you update the model (using GRBupdatemodel), optimize the model (using GRBOptimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBwrite).

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while adding the variable. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
- **model**: The model to which the new variable should be added.
- **numnz**: The number of non-zero coefficients in the new column.
- **vind**: Constraint indices associated with non-zero values for the new variable.
- **vval**: Numerical values associated with non-zero values for the new variable.
- **obj**: Objective coefficient for the new variable.
- **lb**: Lower bound for the new variable.
- **ub**: Upper bound for the new variable.
- **vtype**: Type for the new variable. Options are GRB_CONTINUOUS, GRB_BINARY, GRB_INTEGER, GRB_SEMICONT, or GRB_SEMIINT.
- **varname**: Name for the new variable. This argument can be NULL, in which case the variable is given a default name.

Example usage:
```c
int  ind[] = {1, 3, 4};
double val[] = {1.0, 1.0, 1.0};
error = GRBaddvar(model, 3, ind, val, 1.0, 0.0, GRB_INFINITY, GRB_CONTINUOUS, "New");
```

**GRBaddvars**

```c
int  GRBaddvars (  GRBmodel  *model,
                   int    numvars,
                   int    numnz,
                   int    *vbeg,
                   int    *vind,
                   double  *vval,
                   double  *obj,
                   double  *lb,
                   double  *ub,
                   char    *vtype,
                   const char  **varnames )
```

Add new variables to a model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the new variables won’t actually be added until you update the model (using GRBupdatemodel), optimize the model (using GRBoptimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBwrite).

If your constraint matrix may contain more than 2 billion non-zero values, you should consider using the GRBXaddvars variant of this routine.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while adding the variables. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
- **model**: The model to which the new variables should be added.
- **numvars**: The number of new variables to add.
numnz: The total number of non-zero coefficients in the new columns.
vbeg: Constraint matrix non-zero values are passed into this routine in Compressed Sparse Column (CSC) format. Each column in the constraint matrix is represented as a list of index-value pairs, where each index entry provides the constraint index for a non-zero coefficient, and each value entry provides the corresponding non-zero value. Each variable in the model has a vbeg, indicating the start position of the non-zeros for that variable in the vind and vval arrays. This routine requires columns to be stored contiguously, so the start position for a variable is the end position for the previous variable. To give an example, if vbeg[2] = 10 and vbeg[3] = 12, that would indicate that variable 2 has two non-zero values associated with it. Their constraint indices can be found in vind[10] and vind[11], and the numerical values for those non-zeros can be found in vval[10] and vval[11].
vind: Constraint indices associated with non-zero values. See the description of the vbeg argument for more information.
vval: Numerical values associated with constraint matrix non-zeros. See the description of the vbeg argument for more information.
obj: Objective coefficients for the new variables. This argument can be NULL, in which case the objective coefficients are set to 0.0.
lb: Lower bounds for the new variables. This argument can be NULL, in which case all variables get lower bounds of 0.0.
ub: Upper bounds for the new variables. This argument can be NULL, in which case all variables get infinite upper bounds.
vtype: Types for the variables. Options are GRB_CONTINUOUS, GRB_BINARY, GRB_INTEGER, GRB_SEMICONT, or GRB_SEMIINT. This argument can be NULL, in which case all variables are assumed to be continuous.
varnames: Names for the new variables. This argument can be NULL, in which case all variables are given default names.

**GRBchgcoeffs**

```c
int GRBchgcoeffs ( GRBmodel *model,
                    int numchgs,
                    int *cind,
                    int *vind,
                    double *val )
```

Change a set of constraint matrix coefficients. This routine can be used to set a non-zero coefficient to zero, to create a non-zero coefficient where the coefficient is currently zero, or to change an existing non-zero coefficient to a new non-zero value. If you make multiple changes to the same coefficient, the last one will be applied.

Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the changes won’t actually be integrated into the model until you update the model (using GRBupdatemodel), optimize the model (using GRBoptimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBwrite).

If your constraint matrix may contain more than 2 billion non-zero values, you should consider using the GRBXchgccoeffs variant of this routine.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while performing the modification. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- `model`: The model to modify.
- `numchgs`: The number of coefficients to modify.
- `cind`: Constraint indices for the coefficients to modify.
- `vind`: Variable indices for the coefficients to modify.
- `val`: The new values for the coefficients. For example, if `cind[0] = 1`, `vind[0] = 3`, and `val[0] = 2.0`, then the coefficient in constraint 1 associated with variable 3 would be changed to 2.0.

**Example usage:**
```c
int cind[] = {0, 1};
int vind[] = {0, 0};
double val[] = {1.0, 1.0};
error = GRBchgcoeffs(model, 2, cind, vind, val);
```

**GRBdelconstrs**
```c
int GRBdelconstrs ( GRBmodel *model,
                   int numdel,
                   int *ind )
```

Delete a list of constraints from an existing model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the constraints won’t actually be removed until you update the model (using GRBupdatemodel), optimize the model (using GRBoptimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBwrite).

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while deleting the constraints. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- `model`: The model to modify.
- `numdel`: The number of constraints to remove.
- `ind`: The indices of the constraints to remove.

**Example usage:**
```c
int first_four[] = {0, 1, 2, 3};
error = GRBdelconstrs(model, 4, first_four);
```

**GRBdelgenconstrs**
```c
int GRBdelgenconstrs ( GRBmodel *model,
                      int numdel,
                      int *ind )
```

Delete a list of general constraints from an existing model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the general constraints won’t actually be removed until you update the model (using GRBupdatemodel), optimize the model (using GRBoptimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBwrite).
Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while deleting the constraints. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
- model: The model to modify.
- numdel: The number of general constraints to remove.
- ind: The indices of the general constraints to remove.

Example usage:
```c
int first_four[4] = {0, 1, 2, 3};
error = GRBdelgenconstrs(model, 4, first_four);
```

**GRBdelq**

```c
int GRBdelq ( GRBmodel *model )
```
Delete all quadratic objective terms from an existing model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the quadratic terms won’t actually be removed until you update the model (using GRBupdatemodel), optimize the model (using GRBoptimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBwrite).

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while deleting the quadratic objective terms. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
- model: The model to modify.

Example usage:
```c
error = GRBdelq(model);
```

**GRBdelqconstrs**

```c
int GRBdelqconstrs ( GRBmodel *model, int numdel, int *ind )
```
Delete a list of quadratic constraints from an existing model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the quadratic constraints won’t actually be removed until you update the model (using GRBupdatemodel), optimize the model (using GRBoptimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBwrite).

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while deleting the quadratic constraints. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
- model: The model to modify.
- numdel: The number of quadratic constraints to remove.
- ind: The indices of the quadratic constraints remove.
Example usage:

```c
int first_four[] = {0, 1, 2, 3};
error = GRBdelqconstrs(model, 4, first_four);
```

**GRBdelsos**

```c
int GRBdelsos ( GRBmodel *model,
                int   numdel,
                int   *ind )
```

Delete a list of Special Ordered Set (SOS) constraints from an existing model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the SOS constraints won’t actually be removed until you update the model (using GRBupdatemodel), optimize the model (using GRBoptimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBwrite).

**Return value:**

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while deleting the constraints. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**

- *model*: The model to modify.
- *numdel*: The number of SOSs to remove.
- *ind*: The indices of the SOSs to remove.

**Example usage:**

```c
int first_four[] = {0, 1, 2, 3};
error = GRBdelsos(model, 4, first_four);
```

**GRBdelvars**

```c
int GRBdelvars ( GRBmodel *model,
                 int   numdel,
                 int   *ind )
```

Delete a list of variables from an existing model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the variables won’t actually be removed until you update the model (using GRBupdatemodel), optimize the model (using GRBoptimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBwrite).

**Return value:**

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while deleting the variables. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**

- *model*: The model to modify.
- *numdel*: The number of variables to remove.
- *ind*: The indices of the variables to remove.

**Example usage:**

```c
int first_two[] = {0, 1};
error = GRBdelvars(model, 2, first_two);
```
Set an alternative optimization objective equal to a linear expression.

Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for information on how to specify multiple objective functions and control the trade-off between them.

Note that you can also modify an alternative objective using the ObjN variable attribute. If you wish to mix and match these two approaches, please note that this method replaces the entire existing objective, while the ObjN attribute can be used to modify individual terms.

Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the new alternative objective won’t actually be added until you update the model (using GRBupdatemodel), optimize the model (using GRBoptimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBwrite).

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while setting the alternative objective. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
model: The model in which the new alternative objective should be set.
index: Index for new objective. If you use an index of 0, this routine will change the primary optimization objective.
priority: Priority for the alternative objective. This initializes the ObjNPriority attribute for this objective.
weight: Weight for the alternative objective. This initializes the ObjNWeight attribute for this objective.
abstol: Absolute tolerance for the alternative objective. This initializes the ObjNAbsTol attribute for this objective.
reltol: Relative tolerance for the alternative objective. This initializes the ObjNRelTol attribute for this objective.
name: Name of the alternative objective. This initializes the ObjNName attribute for this objective.
constant: Constant part of the linear expression for the new alternative objective.
lnz: Number of non-zero coefficients in new alternative objective.
lind: Variable indices for non-zero values in new alternative objective.
lval: Numerical values for non-zero values in new alternative objective.

Example usage:
```c
int ind[] = {0, 1, 2};
```
double val[] = {1.0, 1.0, 1.0};
/* Objective expression: x0 + x1 + x2 */
error = GRBsetobjectiven(model, 0, 1, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, "primary",
                     0.0, 3, ind, val);

GRBsetpwlobj

| int  GRBsetpwlobj ( GRBmodel *model,
|                   int  var,
|                   int  npoints,
|                   double *x,
|                   double *y ) |

Set a piecewise-linear objective function for a variable.

The arguments to this method specify a list of points that define a piecewise-linear objective function for a single variable. Specifically, the x and y arguments give coordinates for the vertices of the function.

For example, suppose we want to define the function \( f(x) \) shown below:

The vertices of the function occur at the points (1, 1), (3, 2) and (5, 4), so npoints is 3, x is \{1, 3, 5\}, and y is \{1, 2, 4\}. With these arguments we define \( f(1) = 1 \), \( f(3) = 2 \) and \( f(5) = 4 \). Other objective values are linearly interpolated between neighboring points. The first pair and last pair of points each define a ray, so values outside the specified x values are extrapolated from these points. Thus, in our example, \( f(-1) = 0 \) and \( f(6) = 5 \).

More formally, a set of \( n \) points

\[ x = \{x_1, \ldots, x_n\}, \quad y = \{y_1, \ldots, y_n\} \]

define the following piecewise-linear function:

\[
f(v) = \begin{cases} 
  y_1 + \frac{y_2-y_1}{x_2-x_1}(v-x_1), & \text{if } v \leq x_1, \\
  y_i + \frac{y_{i+1}-y_i}{x_{i+1}-x_i}(v-x_i), & \text{if } v \geq x_i \text{ and } v \leq x_{i+1}, \\
  y_n + \frac{y_n-y_{n-1}}{x_n-x_{n-1}}(v-x_n), & \text{if } v \geq x_n.
\end{cases}
\]
The \( x \) entries must appear in non-decreasing order. Two points can have the same \( x \) coordinate — this can be useful for specifying a discrete jump in the objective function.

Note that a piecewise-linear objective can change the type of a model. Specifically, including a non-convex piecewise linear objective function in a continuous model will transform that model into a MIP. This can significantly increase the cost of solving the model.

Setting a piecewise-linear objective for a variable will set the \texttt{Obj} attribute on that variable to 0. Similarly, setting the \texttt{Obj} attribute will delete the piecewise-linear objective on that variable.

Each variable can have its own piecewise-linear objective function. They must be specified individually, even if multiple variables share the same function.

Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the new piecewise-linear objective won’t actually be added until you update the model (using \texttt{GRBupdatemodel}), optimize the model (using \texttt{GRBoptimize}), or write the model to disk (using \texttt{GRBwrite}).

\textbf{Return value:}

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while setting the piecewise-linear objective. Refer to the \texttt{Error Code} table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling \texttt{GRBgeterrormsg}.

\textbf{Arguments:}

- \texttt{model}: The model to modify.
- \texttt{var}: The variable whose objective function is being changed.
- \texttt{npoints}: The number of points that define the piecewise-linear function.
- \texttt{x}: The \( x \) values for the points that define the piecewise-linear function. Must be in non-decreasing order.
- \texttt{y}: The \( y \) values for the points that define the piecewise-linear function.

\textbf{Example usage:}

```plaintext
double x[] = {1, 3, 5};
double y[] = {1, 2, 4};
error = GRBsetpwlobj(model, var, 3, x, y);
```

\textbf{GRBupdatemodel}

\begin{verbatim}
int GRBupdatemodel ( GRBmodel *model )

Process any pending model modifications.

\textbf{Return value:}

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while updating the model. Refer to the \texttt{Error Code} table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling \texttt{GRBgeterrormsg}.

\textbf{Arguments:}

- \texttt{model}: The model to update.

\textbf{Example usage:}

```plaintext
error = GRBupdatemodel(model);
```

\textbf{GRBfreemodel}

\begin{verbatim}
int GRBfreemodel ( GRBmodel *model )

\end{verbatim}
Free a model and release the associated memory.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while freeing the model. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- `model`: The model to be freed.

**Example usage:**
```
error = GRBfreemodel(model);
```

---

**GRBXaddconstrs**

```c
int GRBXaddconstrs ( GRBmodel *model,
                     int numconstrs,
                     size_t numnz,
                     size_t *cbeg,
                     int *cind,
                     double *cval,
                     char *sense,
                     double *rhs,
                     const char **constrnames )
```

The size_t version of GRBaddconstrs. The two arguments that count non-zero values are of type size_t in this version to support models with more than 2 billion non-zero values.

Add new linear constraints to a model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the new constraints won’t actually be added until you update the model (using GRBupdatemodel), optimize the model (using GRBoptimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBwrite).

We recommend that you build your model one constraint at a time (using GRBaddconstr), since it introduces no significant overhead and we find that it produces simpler code. Feel free to use this routine if you disagree, though.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while adding the constraints. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- `model`: The model to which the new constraints should be added.
- `numconstrs`: The number of new constraints to add.
- `numnz`: The total number of non-zero coefficients in the new constraints.
- `cbeg`: Constraint matrix non-zero values are passed into this routine in Compressed Sparse Row (CSR) format by this routine. Each constraint in the constraint matrix is represented as a list of index-value pairs, where each index entry provides the variable index for a non-zero coefficient, and each value entry provides the corresponding non-zero value. Each new constraint has an associated cbeg value, indicating the start position of the non-zeros for that constraint in the cind and cval arrays. This routine requires that the non-zeros for constraint i immediately follow those for constraint i-1 in cind and cval. Thus, cbeg[i] indicates both the index of the first non-zero in constraint i and the end of the non-zeros for constraint i-1. To give an example of how this representation is used, consider a case...
where \( \text{cbeg}[2] = 10 \) and \( \text{cbeg}[3] = 12 \). This would indicate that constraint 2 has two non-zero values associated with it. Their variable indices can be found in \( \text{cind}[10] \) and \( \text{cind}[11] \), and the numerical values for those non-zeros can be found in \( \text{cval}[10] \) and \( \text{cval}[11] \).

- **cind**: Variable indices associated with non-zero values. See the description of the \( \text{cbeg} \) argument for more information.
- **cval**: Numerical values associated with constraint matrix non-zeros. See the description of the \( \text{cbeg} \) argument for more information.
- **sense**: Sense for the new constraints. Options are \( \text{GRB_LESS_EQUAL} \), \( \text{GRB_EQUAL} \), or \( \text{GRB_GREATER_EQUAL} \).
- **rhs**: Right-hand-side values for the new constraints. This argument can be \( \text{NULL} \), in which case the right-hand-side values are set to 0.0.
- **constrnames**: Names for the new constraints. This argument can be \( \text{NULL} \), in which case all constraints are given default names.

### GRBXaddrangeconstrs

```c
int GRBXaddrangeconstrs ( GRBmodel *model,
                          int numconstrs,
                          size_t numnz,
                          size_t *cbeg,
                          int *cind,
                          double *cval,
                          double *lower,
                          double *upper,
                          const char **constrnames )
```

The \( \text{size_t} \) version of \( \text{GRBaddrangeconstrs} \). The argument that counts non-zero values is of type \( \text{size_t} \) in this version to support models with more than 2 billion non-zero values.

Add new range constraints to a model. A range constraint states that the value of the input expression must be between the specified \( \text{lower} \) and \( \text{upper} \) bounds in any solution. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the new constraints won’t actually be added until you update the model (using \( \text{GRBupdatemodel} \)), optimize the model (using \( \text{GRBoptimize} \)), or write the model to disk (using \( \text{GRBwrite} \)).

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while adding the constraints. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling \( \text{GRBgeterrormsg} \).

**Arguments:**
- **model**: The model to which the new constraints should be added.
- **numconstrs**: The number of new constraints to add.
- **numnz**: The total number of non-zero coefficients in the new constraints.
- **cbeg**: Constraint matrix non-zero values are passed into this routine in Compressed Sparse Row (CSR) format by this routine. Each constraint in the constraint matrix is represented as a list of index-value pairs, where each index entry provides the variable index for a non-zero coefficient, and each value entry provides the corresponding non-zero value. Each new constraint has an associated \( \text{cbeg} \) value, indicating the start position of the non-zeros for
that constraint in the \texttt{cind} and \texttt{cval} arrays. This routine requires that the non-zeros for constraint $i$ immediately follow those for constraint $i-1$ in \texttt{cind} and \texttt{cval}. Thus, \texttt{cbeg[i]} indicates both the index of the first non-zero in constraint $i$ and the end of the non-zeros for constraint $i-1$. To give an example of how this representation is used, consider a case where \texttt{cbeg[2]} = 10 and \texttt{cbeg[3]} = 12. This would indicate that constraint 2 has two non-zero values associated with it. Their variable indices can be found in \texttt{cind[10]} and \texttt{cind[11]}, and the numerical values for those non-zeros can be found in \texttt{cval[10]} and \texttt{cval[11]}.

\texttt{cind}: Variable indices associated with non-zero values. See the description of the \texttt{cbeg} argument for more information.

\texttt{cval}: Numerical values associated with constraint matrix non-zeros. See the description of the \texttt{cbeg} argument for more information.

\texttt{lower}: Lower bounds for the linear expressions.

\texttt{upper}: Upper bounds for the linear expressions.

\texttt{constrnames}: Names for the new constraints. This argument can be \texttt{NULL}, in which case all constraints are given default names.

**Important notes:**

Note that adding a range constraint to the model adds both a new constraint and a new variable. If you are keeping a count of the variables in the model, remember to add one for each range constraint.

Note also that range constraints are stored internally as equality constraints. We use the extra variable that is added with a range constraint to capture the range information. Thus, the \texttt{Sense} attribute on a range constraint will always be \texttt{GRB_EQUAL}.

**GRBXaddvars**

```c
int GRBXaddvars ( GRBmodel *model,
int numvars,
size_t numnz,
size_t *vbeg,
int *vind,
double *vval,
double *obj,
double *lb,
double *ub,
char *vtype,
const char **varnames )
```

The \texttt{size_t} version of \texttt{GRBaddvars}. The two arguments that count non-zero values are of type \texttt{size_t} in this version to support models with more than 2 billion non-zero values.

Add new variables to a model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the new variables won’t actually be added until you update the model (using \texttt{GRBupdatemodel}), optimize the model (using \texttt{GRBOptimize}), or write the model to disk (using \texttt{GRBwrite}).

**Return value:**

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while adding the variables. Refer to the \texttt{Error Code} table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling \texttt{GRBgeterrormsg}.
Arguments:

model: The model to which the new variables should be added.
numvars: The number of new variables to add.
numnz: The total number of non-zero coefficients in the new columns.
vbeg: Constraint matrix non-zero values are passed into this routine in Compressed Sparse Column (CSC) format. Each column in the constraint matrix is represented as a list of index-value pairs, where each index entry provides the constraint index for a non-zero coefficient, and each value entry provides the corresponding non-zero value. Each variable in the model has a vbeg, indicating the start position of the non-zeros for that variable in the vind and vval arrays. This routine requires columns to be stored contiguously, so the start position for a variable is the end position for the previous variable. To give an example, if vbeg[2] = 10 and vbeg[3] = 12, that would indicate that variable 2 has two non-zero values associated with it. Their constraint indices can be found in vind[10] and vind[11], and the numerical values for those non-zeros can be found in vval[10] and vval[11].
vind: Constraint indices associated with non-zero values. See the description of the vbeg argument for more information.
vval: Numerical values associated with constraint matrix non-zeros. See the description of the vbeg argument for more information.
obj: Objective coefficients for the new variables. This argument can be NULL, in which case the objective coefficients are set to 0.0.
lb: Lower bounds for the new variables. This argument can be NULL, in which case all variables get lower bounds of 0.0.
ub: Upper bounds for the new variables. This argument can be NULL, in which case all variables get infinite upper bounds.
vtype: Types for the variables. Options are GRB_CONTINUOUS, GRB_BINARY, GRB_INTEGER, GRB_SEMICONT, or GRB_SEMIINT. This argument can be NULL, in which case all variables are assumed to be continuous.
varnames: Names for the new variables. This argument can be NULL, in which case all variables are given default names.

GRBXchgcoeffs

```c
int GRBXchgcoeffs ( GRBmodel *model,
                   size_t numchgs,
                   int   *cind,
                   int   *vind,
                   double *val )
```

The size_t version of GRBchgcoeffs. The argument that counts non-zero values is of type size_t in this version to support models with more than 2 billion non-zero values.

Change a set of constraint matrix coefficients. This routine can be used to set a non-zero coefficient to zero, to create a non-zero coefficient where the coefficient is currently zero, or to change an existing non-zero coefficient to a new non-zero value. If you make multiple changes to the same coefficient, the last one will be applied.

Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the changes won’t actually be integrated into the
model until you update the model (using GRBupdatemodel), optimize the model (using GRBoptimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBwrite).

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while performing the modification. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- **model**: The model to modify.
- **numchgs**: The number of coefficients to modify.
- **cind**: Constraint indices for the coefficients to modify.
- **vind**: Variable indices for the coefficients to modify.
- **val**: The new values for the coefficients. For example, if cind[0] = 1, vind[0] = 3, and val[0] = 2.0, then the coefficient in constraint 1 associated with variable 3 would be changed to 2.0.

**Example usage:**
```c
int cind[] = {0, 1};
int vind[] = {0, 0};
double val[] = {1.0, 1.0};
error = GRBXchgcoeffs(model, 2, cind, vind, val);
```

---

**GRBXloadmodel**

```c
int GRBXloadmodel ( GRBenv *env,
                    GRBmodel **modelP,
                    const char *Pname,
                    int numvars,
                    int numconstrs,
                    int objsense,
                    double objcon,
                    double *obj,
                    char *sense,
                    double *rhs,
                    size_t *vbeg,
                    int *vlen,
                    int *vind,
                    double *vval,
                    double *lb,
                    double *ub,
                    char *vtype,
                    const char **varnames,
                    const char **constrnames )
```

The size_t version of GRBloadmodel. The argument that counts non-zero values is of type size_t in this version to support models with more than 2 billion non-zero values.

Create a new optimization model, using the provided arguments to initialize the model data (objective function, variable bounds, constraint matrix, etc.). The model is then ready for opti-
mization, or for modification (e.g., addition of variables or constraints, changes to variable types or bounds, etc.).

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while creating the model. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
env: The environment in which the new model should be created. Note that the new model gets a copy of this environment, so subsequent modifications to the original environment (e.g., parameter changes) won’t affect the new model. Use GRBgetenv to modify the environment associated with a model.
modelP: The location in which the pointer to the newly created model should be placed.
Pname: The name of the model.
numvars: The number of variables in the model.
numconstrs: The number of constraints in the model.
objsense: The sense of the objective function. Allowed values are 1 (minimization) or -1 (maximization).
objcon: Constant objective offset.
obj: Objective coefficients for the new variables. This argument can be NULL, in which case the objective coefficients are set to 0.0.
sense: The senses of the new constraints. Options are '=' (equal), '<' (less-than-or-equal), or '>' (greater-than-or-equal). You can also use constants GRB_EQUAL, GRB_LESS_EQUAL, or GRB_GREATER_EQUAL.
rhs: Right-hand-side values for the new constraints. This argument can be NULL, in which case the right-hand-side values are set to 0.0.
vbeg: Constraint matrix non-zero values are passed into this routine in Compressed Sparse Column (CSC) format. Each column in the constraint matrix is represented as a list of index-value pairs, where each index entry provides the constraint index for a non-zero coefficient, and each value entry provides the corresponding non-zero value. Each variable in the model has a vbeg and vlen value, indicating the start position of the non-zeros for that variable in the vind and vval arrays, and the number of non-zero values for that variable, respectively. Thus, for example, if vbeg[2] = 10 and vlen[2] = 2, that would indicate that variable 2 has two non-zero values associated with it. Their constraint indices can be found in vind[10] and vind[11], and the numerical values for those non-zeros can be found in vval[10] and vval[11].
vlen: Number of constraint matrix non-zero values associated with each variable. See the description of the vbeg argument for more information.
vind: Constraint indices associated with non-zero values. See the description of the vbeg argument for more information.
vval: Numerical values associated with constraint matrix non-zeros. See the description of the vbeg argument for more information.
lb: Lower bounds for the new variables. This argument can be NULL, in which case all variables get lower bounds of 0.0.
ub: Upper bounds for the new variables. This argument can be NULL, in which case all variables get infinite upper bounds.
vtype: Types for the variables. Options are GRB_CONTINUOUS, GRB_BINARY, GRB_INTEGER, GRB_SEMICONT, or GRB_SEMIINT. This argument can be NULL, in which case all variables are assumed to be continuous.

varnames: Names for the new variables. This argument can be NULL, in which case all variables are given default names.

constrnames: Names for the new constraints. This argument can be NULL, in which case all constraints are given default names.

Important notes:
We recommend that you build a model one constraint or one variable at a time, using GRBaddconstr or GRBaddvar, rather than using this routine to load the entire constraint matrix at once. It is much simpler, less error prone, and it introduces almost no significant overhead.

Example usage:
/* maximize x + y + 2 z
   subject to x + 2 y + 3 z <= 4
           x + y >= 1
           x, y, z binary */

int vars = 3;
int constrs = 2;
size_t vbeg[] = {0, 2, 4};
int vlen[] = {2, 2, 1};
int vind[] = {0, 1, 0, 1, 0};
double vval[] = {1.0, 1.0, 2.0, 1.0, 3.0};
double obj[] = {1.0, 1.0, 2.0};
char sense[] = {GRB_LESS_EQUAL, GRB_GREATER_EQUAL};
double rhs[] = {4.0, 1.0};
char vtype[] = {GRB_BINARY, GRB_BINARY, GRB_BINARY};

error = GRBXloadmodel(env, &model, "example", vars, constrs, -1, 0.0,
obj, sense, rhs, vbeg, vlen, vind, vval,
NULL, NULL, vtype, NULL, NULL);
2.3 Model Solution

GRBoptimize

```c
int GRBoptimize ( GRBmodel *model )
```

Optimize a model. The algorithm used for the optimization depends on the model type (simplex or barrier for a continuous model; branch-and-cut for a MIP model). Upon successful completion, this method will populate the solution related attributes of the model. See the Attributes section for more information on attributes.

Please consult this section for a discussion of some of the practical issues associated with solving a precisely defined mathematical model using finite-precision floating-point arithmetic.

Note that this routine will process all pending model modifications.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while optimizing the model. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- `model`: The model to optimize. Note that this routine only reports whether the optimization ran into an error. Query the Status attribute to determine the result of the optimization (see the Attributes section for more information on querying attributes).

**Example usage:**
```c
error = GRBoptimize(model);
```

GRBoptimizeasync

```c
int GRBoptimizeasync ( GRBmodel *model )
```

Optimize a model asynchronously. This routine returns immediately. Your program can perform other computations while optimization proceeds in the background. To check the state of the asynchronous optimization, query the Status attribute for the model. A value of IN_PROGRESS indicates that the optimization has not yet completed. When you are done with your foreground tasks, you must call GRBsync to sync your foreground program with the asynchronous optimization task.

Note that the set of Gurobi calls that you are allowed to make while optimization is running in the background is severely limited. Specifically, you can only perform attribute queries, and only for a few attributes (listed below). Any other calls on the running model, or on any other models that were built within the same Gurobi environment, will fail with error code OPTIMIZATION_IN_PROGRESS.

Note that there are no such restrictions on models built in other environments. Thus, for example, you could create multiple environments, and then have a single foreground program launch multiple simultaneous asynchronous optimizations, each in its own environment.

As already noted, you are allowed to query the value of the Status attribute while an asynchronous optimization is in progress. The other attributes that can be queried are: ObjVal, ObjBound, IterCount, NodeCount, and BarIterCount. In each case, the returned value reflects progress in the optimization to that point. Any attempt to query the value of an attribute not on this list will return an OPTIMIZATION_IN_PROGRESS error.
Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while optimizing the model. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
model: The model to optimize. Note that this routine only reports whether launching the asynchronous job ran into an error. Query the Status attribute to determine the result of the optimization (see the Attributes section for more information on querying attributes). The return value of GRBsync indicates whether the background optimization ran into an error.

Example usage:
```c
error = GRBoptimizeasync(model);
/* ... perform other compute-intensive tasks... */
error = GRBsync(model);
```

GRBcomputeIIS

```c
int GRBcomputeIIS ( GRBmodel *model )
```

Compute an Irreducible Inconsistent Subsystem (IIS). An IIS is a subset of the constraints and variable bounds with the following properties:

- the subsystem represented by the IIS is infeasible, and
- if any of the constraints or bounds of the IIS is removed, the subsystem becomes feasible.

Note that an infeasible model may have multiple IISs. The one returned by Gurobi is not necessarily the one with minimum cardinality; there may exist others with fewer constraints or bounds.

If an IIS computation is interrupted before completion, Gurobi will return the smallest IIS found to that point.

This routine populates the IISConstr, IISGenConstr, IISQConstr, IISSOS, IISLB, and IISUB attributes. You can also obtain information about the results of the IIS computation by writing a .ilp format file (see GRBwrite). This file contains only the IIS from the original model.

Note that this routine can be used to compute IISs for both continuous and MIP models.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while computing the IIS. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
model: The infeasible model. This routine will return an error if the input model is feasible.

Important note:
This routine only reports whether the computation ran into an error. Query the IISConstr, IISGenConstr, IISQConstr, IISSOS, IISLB, or IISUB attributes to determine the result of the computation (see the Attributes section for more information on querying attributes).

Example usage:
```c
error = GRBcomputeIIS(model);
```
GRBfeasrelax

```c
int GRBfeasrelax ( GRBmodel *model,
    int relaxobjtype,
    int minrelax,
    double *lbpen,
    double *ubpen,
    double *rhspen,
    double *feasobjP )
```

Modifies the input model to create a feasibility relaxation. Note that you need to call GRBoptimize on the result to compute the actual relaxed solution.

The feasibility relaxation is a model that, when solved, minimizes the amount by which the solution violates the bounds and linear constraints of the original model. This routine provides a number of options for specifying the relaxation.

If you specify `relaxobjtype=0`, the objective of the feasibility relaxation is to minimize the sum of the weighted magnitudes of the bound and constraint violations. The `lbpen`, `ubpen`, and `rhspen` arguments specify the cost per unit violation in the lower bounds, upper bounds, and linear constraints, respectively.

If you specify `relaxobjtype=1`, the objective of the feasibility relaxation is to minimize the weighted sum of the squares of the bound and constraint violations. The `lbpen`, `ubpen`, and `rhspen` arguments specify the coefficients on the squares of the lower bound, upper bound, and linear constraint violations, respectively.

If you specify `relaxobjtype=2`, the objective of the feasibility relaxation is to minimize the weighted count of bound and constraint violations. The `lbpen`, `ubpen`, and `rhspen` arguments specify the cost of violating a lower bound, upper bound, and linear constraint, respectively.

To give an example, a violation of 2.0 on constraint `i` would contribute `2*rhspen[i]` to the feasibility relaxation objective for `relaxobjtype=0`, it would contribute `2*2*rhspen[i]` for `relaxobjtype=1`, and it would contribute `rhspen[i]` for `relaxobjtype=2`.

The `minrelax` argument is a boolean that controls the type of feasibility relaxation that is created. If `minrelax=0`, optimizing the returned model gives a solution that minimizes the cost of the violation. If `minrelax=1`, optimizing the returned model finds a solution that minimizes the original objective, but only from among those solutions that minimize the cost of the violation. Note that `GRBfeasrelax` must solve an optimization problem to find the minimum possible relaxation for `minrelax=1`, which can be quite expensive.

In all cases, you can specify a penalty of `GRB_INFINITY` to indicate that a specific bound or linear constraint may not be violated.

Note that this is a destructive routine: it modifies the model passed to it. If you don’t want to modify your original model, use `GRBcopymodel` to create a copy before calling this routine.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while computing the feasibility relaxation. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling `GRBgeterrormsg`.

**Arguments:**
- `model`: The original (infeasible) model. The model is modified by this routine.
- `relaxobjtype`: The cost function used when finding the minimum cost relaxation.
- `minrelax`: The type of feasibility relaxation to perform.
**lbpen**: The penalty associated with violating a lower bound. Can be NULL, in which case no lower bound violations are allowed.

**ubpen**: The penalty associated with violating an upper bound. Can be NULL, in which case no upper bound violations are allowed.

**rhspen**: The penalty associated with violating a linear constraint. Can be NULL, in which case no constraint violations are allowed.

**feasobjP**: When minrelax=1, this returns the objective value for the minimum cost relaxation.

Example usage:
```c
double penalties[];
error = GRBfeasrelax(model, 0, 0, NULL, NULL, penalties, NULL);
error = GRBoptimize(model);
```

**GRBfixedmodel**

```c
GRBmodel * GRBfixedmodel ( GRBmodel *model )
```

Create the fixed model associated with a MIP model. The MIP model must have a solution loaded (e.g., after a call to GRBoptimize). In the fixed model, each integer variable is fixed to the value that variable takes in the MIP solution.

**Return value:**
This routine returns the computed model. If there is a problem, the routine returns NULL.

**Arguments:**
- **model**: The MIP model (with a solution loaded).

Example usage:
```c
GRBmodel *fixed = GRBfixedmodel(model);
```

**GRBreset**

```c
int GRBreset ( GRBmodel *model,
               int clearall )
```

Reset the model to an unsolved state, discarding any previously computed solution information.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while resetting the model. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- **model**: The model to reset.
- **clearall**: Should additional information such as MIP starts, variable hints, branching priorities, lazy flags, and partition information be cleared.

Example usage:
```c
error = GRBreset(model, 0);
```
GRBsync

```c
int GRBsync ( GRBmodel *model )
```

Wait for a previous asynchronous optimization call to complete.

Calling `GRBoptimizeasync` returns control to the calling routine immediately. The caller can perform other computations while optimization proceeds, and can check on the progress of the optimization by querying various model attributes. The `GRBsync` call forces the calling program to wait until the asynchronous optimization completes. You must call `GRBsync` before the corresponding model is freed.

The `GRBsync` call returns a non-zero error code if the optimization itself ran into any problems. In other words, error codes returned by this method are those that `GRBoptimize` itself would have returned, had the original method not been asynchronous.

Note that you need to call `GRBsync` even if you know that the asynchronous optimization has already completed.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while solving the model. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling `GRBgeterrormsg`.

**Arguments:**
- `model`: The model that is currently being solved.

**Example usage:**
```c
error = GRBoptimizeasync(model);

/* ... perform other compute-intensive tasks... */

error = GRBsync(model);
```
2.4 Model Queries

While most model related queries are handled through the attribute interface, a few fall outside of that interface. These are described here.

GRBgetcoeff

```c
int GRBgetcoeff( GRBmodel *model,
                 int constrind,
                 int varind,
                 double *valP )
```

Retrieve a single constraint matrix coefficient.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving the coefficient. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- **model**: The model from which the coefficient should be retrieved.
- **constrind**: The constraint index for the desired coefficient.
- **varind**: The variable index for the desired coefficient.
- **valP**: The location in which the requested matrix coefficient should be placed.

**Example usage:**
```c
double A12;
error = GRBgetcoeff(model, 1, 2, &A12);
```

GRBgetconstrbyname

```c
int GRBgetconstrbyname( GRBmodel *model,
                          const char *name,
                          int *constrnumP )
```

Retrieves a linear constraint from its name. If multiple linear constraints have the same name, this routine chooses one arbitrarily.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving the constraint. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- **model**: The model from which the linear constraint should be retrieved.
- **name**: The name of the desired linear constraint.
- **constrnumP**: Constraint number for a linear constraint with the indicated name. Returns -1 if no matching name is found.
GRBgetconstrs

```c
int GRBgetconstrs ( GRBmodel *model,
                    int *numnzP,
                    int *cbeg,
                    int *cind,
                    double *cval,
                    int start,
                    int len )
```

Retrieve the non-zeros for a set of linear constraints from the constraint matrix. Typical usage is to call this routine twice. In the first call, you specify the requested set of constraints, with NULL values for `cbeg`, `cind`, and `cval`. The routine returns the number of non-zero values for the specified constraint range in `numnzP`. That allows you to make certain that `cind` and `cval` are of sufficient size to hold the result of the second call.

If your constraint matrix may contain more than 2 billion non-zero values, you should consider using the GRBXgetconstrs variant of this routine.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving the constraint coefficients. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- `model`: The model from which the linear constraints should be retrieved.
- `numnzP`: The number of non-zero values retrieved.
- `cbeg`: Constraint matrix non-zero values are returned in Compressed Sparse Row (CSR) format. Each constraint in the constraint matrix is represented as a list of index-value pairs, where each index entry provides the variable index for a non-zero coefficient, and each value entry provides the corresponding non-zero value. Each constraint has an associated `cbeg` value, indicating the start position of the non-zeros for that constraint in the `cind` and `cval` arrays. The non-zeros for constraint `i` immediately follow those for constraint `i-1` in `cind` and `cval`. Thus, `cbeg[i]` indicates both the index of the first non-zero in constraint `i` and the end of the non-zeros for constraint `i-1`. For example, consider the case where `cbeg[2] = 10` and `cbeg[3] = 12`. This would indicate that constraint 2 has two non-zero values associated with it. Their variable indices can be found in `cind[10]` and `cind[11]`, and the numerical values for those non-zeros can be found in `cval[10]` and `cval[11]`.
- `cind`: Variable indices associated with non-zero values. See the description of the `cbeg` argument for more information.
- `cval`: Numerical values associated with constraint matrix non-zeros. See the description of the `cbeg` argument for more information.
- `start`: The index of the first linear constraint to retrieve.
- `len`: The number of linear constraints to retrieve.

GRBgetenv

```c
GRBenv * GRBgetenv ( GRBmodel *model )
```
Retrieve the environment associated with a model.

Return value:

The environment associated with the model. A NULL return value indicates that there was a problem retrieving the environment.

Arguments:

model: The model from which the environment should be retrieved.

Example usage:

```c
GRBenv *env = GRBgetenv(model);
```

**GRBgetgenconstrMax**

```c
int GRBgetgenconstrMax ( GRBmodel *model,
                          int id,
                          int* resvarP,
                          int* nvarsP,
                          int* vars,
                          double* constantP )
```

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type MAX. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an error return code. You can query the `GenConstrType` attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

Typical usage is to call this routine twice. In the first call, you specify the requested general constraint, with a NULL value for the `vars` argument. The routine returns the total number of operand variables in the specified general constraint in `nvarsP`. That allows you to make certain that the `vars` array is of sufficient size to hold the result of the second call.

See also `GRBaddgenconstrMax` for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

Return value:

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving the data of the general constraint. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling `GRBgeterrormsg`.

Arguments:

model: The model to which the new general constraint should be added.

id: The index of the general constraint to retrieve.

Note that any combination of the following arguments can be NULL.

int *resvarP: The variable index associated with the resultant variable of the constraint.

int *nvarsP: The number of operand variables of the constraint.

int *vars: An array to store the variable indices associated with the variable operands of the constraint.

double *constantP: The additional constant operand of the constraint.

Example usage:

```c
int type;
int resvar;
int nvars;
int *vars;
double constant;

error = GRBgetintattrelement(model, GRB_INT_ATTR_GENCONSTRTYPE, 3, &type);
```
if (type == GRB_GENCONSTR_MAX) {
  error = GRBgetgenconstrMax(model, 3, &resvar, &nvars, NULL, &constant);
  /* ...allocate vars to hold 'nvars' values... */
  error = GRBgetgenconstrMax(model, 3, NULL, NULL, vars, NULL);
}

GRBgetgenconstrMin

int GRBgetgenconstrMin ( GRBmodel *model,
int id,
int* resvarP,
int* nvarsP,
int* vars,
double* constantP )

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type MIN. Calling this function for a general
constraint of different type leads to an error return code. You can query the GenConstrType
attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

Typical usage is to call this routine twice. In the first call, you specify the requested general
constraint, with a NULL value for the vars argument. The routine returns the total number of
operand variables in the specified general constraint in nvarsP. That allows you to make certain
that the vars array is of sufficient size to hold the result of the second call.

See also GRBaddgenconstrMin for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving the data of the
general constraint. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details
on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
model: The model to which the new general constraint should be added.
id: The index of the general constraint to retrieve.
Note that any combination of the following arguments can be NULL.
int *resvarP: The variable index associated with the resultant variable of the constraint.
int *nvarsP: The number of operand variables of the constraint.
int *vars: An array to store the variable indices associated with the variable operands of
the constraint.
double *constantP: The additional constant operand of the constraint.

Example usage:
int type;
int resvar;
int nvars;
int *vars;
double constant;

error = GRBgetintattrelement(model, GRB_INT_ATTR_GENCONSTRTYPE, 3, &type);
if (type == GRB_GENCONSTR_MIN) {
  error = GRBgetgenconstrMin(model, 3, &resvar, &nvars, NULL, &constant);
  /* ...allocate vars to hold 'nvars' values... */
error = GRBgetgenconstrMin(model, 3, NULL, NULL, vars, NULL);
}

GRBgetgenconstrAbs

int GRBgetgenconstrAbs ( GRBmodel *model,
                        int id,
                        int* resvarP,
                        int* argvarP )

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type ABS. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an error return code. You can query the GenConstrType attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

See also GRBaddgenconstrAbs for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving the data of the general constraint. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
model: The model to which the new general constraint should be added.
id: The index of the general constraint to retrieve.

Note that any combination of the following arguments can be NULL.
int *resvarP: The variable index associated with the resultant variable of the constraint.
int *argvarP: The variable index associated with the argument variable of the constraint.

Example usage:
int type;
int resvar;
int argvar;

error = GRBgetintattrelement(model, GRB_INT_ATTR_GENCONSTRTYPE, 3, &type);
if (type == GRB_GENCONSTR_ABS) {
    error = GRBgetgenconstrAbs(model, 3, &resvar, &argvar);
}

GRBgetgenconstrAnd

int GRBgetgenconstrAnd ( GRBmodel *model,
                        int id,
                        int* resvarP,
                        int* nvarsP,
                        int* vars )

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type AND. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an error return code. You can query the GenConstrType attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

Typical usage is to call this routine twice. In the first call, you specify the requested general constraint, with a NULL value for the vars argument. The routine returns the total number of
operand variables in the specified general constraint in \textit{nvarsP}. That allows you to make certain that the \textit{vars} array is of sufficient size to hold the result of the second call.

See also \texttt{GRBaddgenconstrAnd} for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving the data of the general constraint. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling \texttt{GRBgeterrormsg}.

**Arguments:**
- \texttt{model}: The model to which the new general constraint should be added.
- \texttt{id}: The index of the general constraint to retrieve.

Note that any combination of the following arguments can be \texttt{NULL}.
- \texttt{int \*resvarP}: The variable index associated with the binary resultant variable of the constraint.
- \texttt{int \*nvarsP}: The number of binary operand variables of the constraint.
- \texttt{int \*vars}: An array to store the variable indices associated with the binary variable operands of the constraint.

**Example usage:**

```c
int type;
int resvar;
int nvars;
int \*vars;

error = GRBgetintattrelement(model, GRB_INT_ATTR_GENCONSTRTYPE, 3, &type);
if (type == GRB_GENCONSTR_AND) {
    error = GRBgetgenconstrAnd(model, 3, &resvar, &nvars, NULL);
    /* ...allocate vars to hold 'nvars' values... */
    error = GRBgetgenconstrAnd(model, 3, NULL, NULL, vars);
}
```

**GRBgetgenconstrOr**

```c
int \textbf{GRBgetgenconstrOr} ( GRBmodel \*model, 
int id, 
int\* resvarP, 
int\* nvarsP, 
int\* vars )
```

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type OR. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an error return code. You can query the \texttt{GenConstrType} attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

Typical usage is to call this routine twice. In the first call, you specify the requested general constraint, with a \texttt{NULL} value for the \texttt{vars} argument. The routine returns the total number of operand variables in the specified general constraint in \texttt{nvarsP}. That allows you to make certain that the \texttt{vars} array is of sufficient size to hold the result of the second call.

See also \texttt{GRBaddgenconstrOr} for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving the data of the general constraint. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- **model**: The model to which the new general constraint should be added.
- **id**: The index of the general constraint to retrieve.

Note that any combination of the following arguments can be NULL.
- **int *resvarP**: The variable index associated with the binary resultant variable of the constraint.
- **int *nvarsP**: The number of binary operand variables of the constraint.
- **int *vars**: An array to store the variable indices associated with the binary variable operands of the constraint.

**Example usage:**
```c
int type;
int resvar;
int nvars;
int *vars;

error = GRBgetintattrelement(model, GRB_INT_ATTR_GENCONSTRTYPE, 3, &type);
if (type == GRB_GENCONST OR) {
    error = GRBgetgenconstrOr(model, 3, &resvar, &nvars, NULL);
    /* ...allocate vars to hold 'nvars' values... */
    error = GRBgetgenconstrOr(model, 3, NULL, NULL, vars);
}
```

GRBgetgenconstrIndicator

```c
int GRBgetgenconstrIndicator ( GRBmodel *model, int id,
                                int* binvarP, int* binvalP,
                                int* nvarsP,
                                int* ind,
                                double* val, char* senseP,
                                double* rhsP )
```

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type INDICATOR. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an error return code. You can query the GenConstrType attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

Typical usage is to call this routine twice. In the first call, you specify the requested general constraint, with NULL values for the **ind** and **val** arguments. The routine returns the total number of non-zero coefficients in the linear constraint associated with the specified indicator constraint in **nvarsP**. That allows you to make certain that the **ind** and **val** arrays are of sufficient size to hold the result of the second call.

See also GRBaddgenconstrIndicator for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.
Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving the data of the general constraint. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling `GRBgeterrormsg`.

Arguments:
- `model`: The model to which the new general constraint should be added.
- `id`: The index of the general constraint to retrieve.

Note that any combination of the following arguments can be `NULL`.
- `int *binvarP`: The variable index associated with the binary indicator variable.
- `int *binvalP`: The value that the indicator variable has to take in order to trigger the linear constraint.
- `int *nvarsP`: The number of non-zero coefficients in the linear constraint triggered by the indicator.
- `int *ind`: An array to store the variable indices for non-zero values in the linear constraint.
- `double *val`: An array to store the numerical values for non-zero values in the linear constraint.
- `char *senseP`: Sense for the linear constraint. Options are `GRB_LESS_EQUAL`, `GRB_EQUAL`, or `GRB_GREATER_EQUAL`.
- `double *rhsP`: Right-hand-side value for the linear constraint.

Example usage:
```c
int type;
int binvar;
int binval;
int nvars;
int *ind;
double *val;
char sense;
double rhs;

error = GRBgetintattrelement(model, GRB_INT_ATTR_GENCONSTRTYPE, 3, &type);
if (type == GRB_GENCONSTR_INDICATOR) {
    error = GRBgetgenconstrIndicator(model, 3, &binvar, &binval, &nvars, NULL, NULL, &sense, &rhs);
    /* ...allocate ind and val to hold 'nvars' values... */
    error = GRBgetgenconstrIndicator(model, 3, NULL, NULL, NULL, ind, val, NULL, NULL);
}
```

**GRBgetpwlobj**
```c
int GRBgetpwlobj ( GRBmodel *model,
                  int var,
                  int *npointsP,
                  double *x,
                  double *y )
```
Retrieve the piecewise-linear objective function for a variable. The \( x \) and \( y \) arguments must be large enough to hold the result. If either are NULL, then \( \text{npointsP} \) will contain the number of points in the function on return.

Refer to the description of \texttt{GRBsetpwlobj} for additional information on what the values in \( x \) and \( y \) mean.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving the piecewise-linear objective function. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling \texttt{GRBgeterrormsg}.

**Arguments:**
- \texttt{model}: The model from which the piecewise-linear objective function is being retrieved.
- \texttt{var}: The variable whose objective function is being retrieved.
- \texttt{npointsP}: The number of points that define the piecewise-linear function.
- \texttt{x}: The \( x \) values for the points that define the piecewise-linear function. These will always be in non-decreasing order.
- \texttt{y}: The \( y \) values for the points that define the piecewise-linear function.

**Example usage:**
```c
double *x;
double *y;

error = GRBgetpwlobj(model, var, &npoints, NULL, NULL);
/* ...allocate x and y to hold 'npoints' values... */
error = GRBgetpwlobj(model, var, &npoints, x, y);
```

---

**GRBgetq**

```c
int GRBgetq ( GRBmodel *model,
              int *numqnzP,
              int *qrow,
              int *qcol,
              double *qval )
```

Retrieve all quadratic objective terms. The \texttt{qrow}, \texttt{qcol}, and \texttt{qval} arguments must be large enough to hold the result. You can query the \texttt{NumQNZs} attribute to determine how many terms will be returned.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving the quadratic objective terms. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling \texttt{GRBgeterrormsg}.

**Arguments:**
- \texttt{model}: The model from which the quadratic objective terms should be retrieved.
- \texttt{numqnzP}: The number of quadratic objective terms retrieved.
- \texttt{qrow}: Row indices associated with quadratic terms. A quadratic term is represented using three values: a pair of indices (stored in \texttt{qrow} and \texttt{qcol}), and a coefficient (stored in \texttt{qval}). The three argument arrays provide the corresponding values for each quadratic term. To give an example, to represent \( 2x_0^2 + x_0x_1 + x_1^2 \), you would have \texttt{*numqnzP=3}, \texttt{qrow[]} = \{0, 0, 1\}, \texttt{qcol[]} = \{0, 1, 1\}, and \texttt{qval[]} = \{2.0, 1.0, 1.0\}.
qcol: Column indices associated with quadratic terms. See the description of the qrow argument for more information.

qval: Numerical values associated with quadratic terms. See the description of the qrow argument for more information.

**Example usage:**

```c
int qnz;
int *qrow, *qcol;
double *qval;

error = GRBgetdblattr(model, GRB_DBL_ATTR_NUMQNZS, &qnz);
/* ...allocate qrow, qcol, qval to hold 'qnz' values... */
error = GRBgetq(model, &qnz, qrow, qcol, qval);
```

**GRBgetqconstr**

```c
int GRBgetqconstr ( GRBmodel *model,
                    int qconstr,
                    int *numlnzP,
                    int *lind,
                    double *lval,
                    int *numqnzP,
                    int *qrow,
                    int *qcol,
                    double *qval )
```

Retrieve the linear and quadratic terms associated with a single quadratic constraint. Typical usage is to call this routine twice. In the first call, you specify the requested quadratic constraint, with NULL values for the array arguments. The routine returns the total number of linear and quadratic terms in the specified quadratic constraint in numlnzP and numqnzP, respectively. That allows you to make certain that lind, lval, qrow, qcol, and qval are of sufficient size to hold the result of the second call.

**Return value:**

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving the quadratic constraint. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**

- **model**: The model from which the quadratic constraint should be retrieved.
- **qconstr**: The index of the requested quadratic constraint.
- **numlnzP**: The number of linear terms retrieved for the requested quadratic constraint.
- **lind**: Variable indices associated with linear terms.
- **lval**: Numerical coefficients associated with linear terms.
- **numqnzP**: The number of quadratic terms retrieved for the requested quadratic constraint.
- **qrow**: Row indices associated with quadratic terms. A quadratic term is represented using three values: a pair of indices (stored in qrow and qcol), and a coefficient (stored in qval). The associated arguments arrays provide the corresponding values for each quadratic term. To give an example, if the requested quadratic constraint has quadratic terms $2x_0^2 + x_0x_1 +$
$x^2$, this routine would return $\texttt{numqnzP}=3$, $\texttt{qrow}[] = \{0, 0, 1\}$, $\texttt{qcol}[] = \{0, 1, 1\}$, and $\texttt{qval}[] = \{2.0, 1.0, 1.0\}$.

qcol: Column indices associated with quadratic terms. See the description of the qrow argument for more information.

qval: Numerical values associated with quadratic terms. See the description of the qrow argument for more information.

**GRBgetsos**

```c
int GRBgetsos ( GRBmodel *model,
                int *nummembersP,
                int *sostype,
                int *beg,
                int *ind,
                double *weight,
                int start,
                int len )
```

Retrieve the members and weights of a set of SOS constraints. Typical usage is to call this routine twice. In the first call, you specify the requested SOS constraints, with NULL values for ind and weight. The routine returns the total number of members for the specified SOS constraints in nummembersP. That allows you to make certain that ind and weight are of sufficient size to hold the result of the second call.

**Return value:**

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving the SOS members. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**

- model: The model from which the SOS constraints should be retrieved.
- nummembersP: The total number of SOS members retrieved.
- sostype: The types of the SOS constraints. Possible values are GRB_SOS_TYPE1 or GRB_SOS_TYPE2.
- beg: SOS constraints are returned in Compressed Sparse Row (CSR) format. Each SOS constraint in the model is represented as a list of index-value pairs, where each index entry provides the variable index for an SOS member, and each value entry provides the corresponding SOS constraint weight. Each SOS constraint has an associated beg value, indicating the start position of the members of that constraint in the ind and weight arrays. The members for SOS constraint $i$ immediately follow those for constraint $i-1$ in ind and weight. Thus, beg[$i$] indicates both the index of the first member of SOS constraint $i$ and the end of the member list for SOS constraint $i-1$. For example, consider the case where beg[2] = 10 and beg[3] = 12. This would indicate that SOS constraint 2 has two members. Their variable indices can be found in ind[10] and ind[11], and their SOS weights can be found in weight[10] and weight[11].
- ind: Variable indices associated with SOS members. See the description of the beg argument for more information.
- weight: Weights associated with SOS members. See the description of the beg argument for more information.
start: The index of the first SOS constraint to retrieve.

len: The number of SOS constraints to retrieve.

GRBgetvarbyname

int GRBgetvarbyname ( GRBmodel *model,
    const char *name,
    int *varnumP )

Retrieves a variable from its name. If multiple variables have the same name, this routine
chooses one arbitrarily.

Return value:

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving the variable.
Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can
be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:

model: The model from which the variable should be retrieved.
name: The name of the desired variable.
varnumP: Variable number for a variable with the indicated name. Returns -1 if no matching
name is found.

GRBgetvars

int GRBgetvars ( GRBmodel *model,
    int *numnzP,
    int *vbeg,
    int *vind,
    double *vval,
    int start,
    int len )

Retrieve the non-zeros for a set of variables from the constraint matrix. Typical usage is to call
this routine twice. In the first call, you specify the requested set of variables, with NULL values for
vbeg, vind, and vval. The routine returns the number of non-zero values for the specified variables
in numnzP. That allows you to make certain that vind and vval are of sufficient size to hold the
result of the second call.

If your constraint matrix may contain more than 2 billion non-zero values, you should consider
using the GRBXgetvars variant of this routine.

Return value:

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving the variable
coefficients. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the
error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:

model: The model from which the variables should be retrieved.
numnzP: The number of non-zero values retrieved.
vbeg: Constraint matrix non-zero values are returned in Compressed Sparse Column (CSC)
format by this routine. Each column in the constraint matrix is represented as a list
of index-value pairs, where each index entry provides the constraint index for a non-zero coefficient, and each value entry provides the corresponding non-zero value. Each variable has an associated vbeg value, indicating the start position of the non-zeros for that constraint in the vind and vval arrays. The non-zeros for variable i immediately follow those for variable i-1 in vind and vval. Thus, vbeg[i] indicates both the index of the first non-zero in variable i and the end of the non-zeros for variable i-1. For example, consider the case where vbeg[2] = 10 and vbeg[3] = 12. This would indicate that variable 2 has two non-zero values associated with it. Their constraint indices can be found in vind[10] and vind[11], and the numerical values for those non-zeros can be found in vval[10] and vval[11].

vind: Constraint indices associated with non-zero values. See the description of the vbeg argument for more information.

vval: Numerical values associated with constraint matrix non-zeros. See the description of the vbeg argument for more information.

start: The index of the first variable to retrieve.

len: The number of variables to retrieve.

**GRB**Xgetconstrs**s**

```c
int GRB**Xgetconstrs**s** ( GRBmodel *model,
size_t *numnzP,
size_t *cbeg,
int *cind,
double *cval,
int start,
int len )
```

The size_t version of **GRBgetconstrs**. The two arguments that count non-zero values are of type size_t in this version to support models with more than 2 billion non-zero values.

Retrieve the non-zeros for a set of linear constraints from the constraint matrix. Typical usage is to call this routine twice. In the first call, you specify the requested set of constraints, with NULL values for cbeg, cind, and cval. The routine returns the number of non-zero values for the specified constraint range in numnzP. That allows you to make certain that cind and cval are of sufficient size to hold the result of the second call.

Return value:

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving the constraint coefficients. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:

- **model**: The model from which the constraints should be retrieved.
- **numnzP**: The number of non-zero values retrieved.
- **cbeg**: Constraint matrix non-zero values are returned in Compressed Sparse Row (CSR) format. Each constraint in the constraint matrix is represented as a list of index-value pairs, where each index entry provides the variable index for a non-zero coefficient, and each value entry provides the corresponding non-zero value. Each constraint has an associated cbeg value, indicating the start position of the non-zeros for that constraint in the cind and cval arrays. The non-zeros for constraint i immediately follow those for constraint
i-1 in \texttt{cind} and \texttt{cval}. Thus, \texttt{cbeg[i]} indicates both the index of the first non-zero in constraint \texttt{i} and the end of the non-zeros for constraint \texttt{i-1}. For example, consider the case where \texttt{cbeg[2]} = 10 and \texttt{cbeg[3]} = 12. This would indicate that constraint 2 has two non-zero values associated with it. Their variable indices can be found in \texttt{cind[10]} and \texttt{cind[11]}, and the numerical values for those non-zeros can be found in \texttt{cval[10]} and \texttt{cval[11]}.

\texttt{cind}: Variable indices associated with non-zero values. See the description of the \texttt{cbeg} argument for more information.

\texttt{cval}: Numerical values associated with constraint matrix non-zeros. See the description of the \texttt{cbeg} argument for more information.

\texttt{start}: The index of the first constraint to retrieve.

\texttt{len}: The number of constraints to retrieve.

\textbf{GRBXgetvars}

\begin{verbatim}
int GRBXgetvars ( GRBmodel *model,
                 size_t *numnzP,
                 size_t *vbeg,
                 int *vind,
                 double *vval,
                 int start,
                 int len )
\end{verbatim}

The \texttt{size_t} version of \texttt{GRBgetvars}. The two arguments that count non-zero values are of type \texttt{size_t} in this version to support models with more than 2 billion non-zero values.

Retrieve the non-zeros for a set of variables from the constraint matrix. Typical usage is to call this routine twice. In the first call, you specify the requested set of variables, with \texttt{NULL} values for \texttt{vbeg}, \texttt{vind}, and \texttt{vval}. The routine returns the number of non-zero values for the specified variables in \texttt{numnzP}. That allows you to make certain that \texttt{vind} and \texttt{vval} are of sufficient size to hold the result of the second call.

\textbf{Return value:}

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving the variable coefficients. Refer to the \textbf{Error Code} table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling \texttt{GRBgeterrormsg}.

\textbf{Arguments:}

\texttt{model}: The model from which the variables should be retrieved.

\texttt{numnzP}: The number of non-zero values retrieved.

\texttt{vbeg}: Constraint matrix non-zero values are returned in Compressed Sparse Column (CSC) format by this routine. Each column in the constraint matrix is represented as a list of index-value pairs, where each index entry provides the constraint index for a non-zero coefficient, and each value entry provides the corresponding non-zero value. Each variable has an associated \texttt{vbeg} value, indicating the start position of the non-zeros for that constraint in the \texttt{vind} and \texttt{vval} arrays. The non-zeros for variable \texttt{i} immediately follow those for variable \texttt{i-1} in \texttt{vind} and \texttt{vval}. Thus, \texttt{vbeg[i]} indicates both the index of the first non-zero in variable \texttt{i} and the end of the non-zeros for variable \texttt{i-1}. For example, consider the case where \texttt{vbeg[2]} = 10 and \texttt{vbeg[3]} = 12. This would indicate that variable 2 has two non-zero values associated with it. Their constraint indices can
be found in \texttt{vind[10]} and \texttt{vind[11]}, and the numerical values for those non-zeros can be found in \texttt{vval[10]} and \texttt{vval[11]}.

\texttt{vind}: Constraint indices associated with non-zero values. See the description of the \texttt{vbeg} argument for more information.

\texttt{vval}: Numerical values associated with constraint matrix non-zeros. See the description of the \texttt{vbeg} argument for more information.

\texttt{start}: The index of the first variable to retrieve.

\texttt{len}: The number of variables to retrieve.
2.5 Input/Output

**GRBreadmodel**

```c
int GRBreadmodel ( GRBenv *env,
                    const char *filename,
                    GRBmodel **modelP )
```

Read a model from a file.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while reading the model. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- `env`: The environment in which to load the new model. This should come from a previous call to GRBloadenv.
- `filename`: The path to the file to be read. Note that the type of the file is encoded in the file name suffix. Valid suffixes are .mps, .rew, .lp, .rlp, .ilp, or .opb. The files can be compressed, so additional suffixes of .zip, .gz, .bz2, or .7z are accepted.
- `modelP`: The location in which the pointer to the model should be placed.

**Example usage:**
```c
GRBmodel *model;
error = GRBreadmodel(env, "/tmp/model.mps.bz2", &model);
```

**GRBread**

```c
int GRBread ( GRBmodel *model,
              const char *filename )
```

Import optimization data from a file. This routine is the general entry point for importing data from a file into a model. It can be used to read start vectors for MIP models, basis files for LP models, or parameter settings. The type of data read is determined by the file suffix. File formats are described in the File Format section.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while reading the file. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- `model`: The model that will receive the start vector.
- `filename`: The path to the file to be read. The suffix on the file must be either .mst or .sol for a MIP start file, .hnt for a MIP hint file, .ord for a priority order file, .bas for a basis file, or .prm for a parameter file. The suffix may optionally be followed by .zip, .gz, .bz2, or .7z.

**Example usage:**
```c
error = GRBread(model, "/tmp/model.mst.bz2");
```
GRBwrite

```c
int GRBwrite ( GRBmodel *model,
               const char *filename )
```

This routine is the general entry point for writing optimization data to a file. It can be used to write optimization models, solutions vectors, basis vectors, start vectors, or parameter settings. The type of data written is determined by the file suffix. File formats are described in the File Format section.

Note that writing a model to a file will process all pending model modifications. However, writing other model information (solutions, bases, etc.) will not.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while writing the file. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- `model`: The model containing the data to be written.
- `filename`: The name of the file to be written. The file type is encoded in the file name suffix. Valid suffixes are `.mps`, `.rew`, `.lp`, or `.rlp` for writing the model itself, `.ilp` for writing just the IIS associated with an infeasible model (see GRBcomputeIIS for further information), `.sol` for writing the current solution, `.mst` for writing a start vector, `.hnt` for writing a hint file, `.bas` for writing an LP basis, or `.prm` for writing modified parameter settings. If your system provides compressing utilities (e.g., `7z` or `zip` for Windows, and `gzip`, `bzip2`, or `unzip` for Linux or Mac OS); then the files can be compressed, so additional suffixes of `.gz`, `.bz2`, or `.7z` are accepted.

**Example usage:**
```c
error = GRBwrite(model, "/tmp/model.rlp.gz");
```
### 2.6 Attribute Management

**GRBgetattrinfo**

```c
int GRBgetattrinfo ( GRBmodel *model,
                     const char *attrname,
                     int   *datatypeP,
                     int   *attrtypeP,
                     int   *settableP )
```

Obtain information about an attribute.

**Return value:**

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while obtaining information about the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**

- **model**: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
- **attrname**: The name of an attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
- **datatypeP**: On completion, the integer pointed to by this argument will indicate the data type of the attribute. Possible types are char (0), int (1), double (2), or string(3). This argument can be NULL.
- **attrtypeP**: On completion, the integer pointed to by this argument will indicate the type of the attribute. Possible types are model attribute (0), variable attribute (1), linear constraint attribute (2), (3) SOS constraint attribute, (4) quadratic constraint attribute, or (5) general constraint attribute. This argument can be NULL.
- **settableP**: On completion, the integer pointed to by this argument will indicate whether the attribute can be set (1) or not (0). This argument can be NULL.

**Example usage:**

```c
int datatype, attrtype, settable;
error = GRBgetattrinfo(model, "ModelName", &datatype, &attrtype, &settable);
```

**GRBgetintattr**

```c
int GRBgetintattr ( GRBmodel *model,
                     const char *attrname,
                     int   *valueP )
```

Query the value of an integer-valued model attribute.

**Return value:**

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while querying the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**

- **model**: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
attrname: The name of an integer-valued model attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.

valueP: The location in which the current value of the requested attribute should be placed.

Important note:
Note that this method should be used for scalar attributes only (i.e., model attributes). To query a single element of an array attribute, use GRBgetintattrelement instead.

Example usage:
```c
error = GRBgetintattr(model, "NumBinVars", &numbin);
```

GRBsetintattr

```c
int GRBsetintattr ( GRBmodel *model,
                    const char *attrname,
                    int newvalue )
```

Set the value of an integer-valued model attribute.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while setting the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
- model: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
- attrname: The name of an integer-valued model attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
- newvalue: The desired new value of this attribute.

Important note:
Note that this method should be used for scalar attributes only (i.e., model attributes). To modify a single element of an array attribute, use GRBsetintattrelement instead.

Example usage:
```c
error = GRBsetintattr(model, "ModelSense", -1);
```

GRBgetintattrelement

```c
int GRBgetintattrelement ( GRBmodel *model,
                            const char *attrname,
                            int element,
                            int *valueP )
```

Query a single value from an integer-valued array attribute.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while querying the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
- model: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
attrname: The name of an integer-valued array attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.

element: The index of the requested array element.

valueP: A pointer to the location where the requested value should be returned.

**Important note:**
Note that this method should be used for array attributes only (i.e., variable or constraint attributes). To query a scalar attribute (i.e., a model attribute), use GRBgetintattr instead.

**Example usage:**
```c
int first_one;
error = GRBgetintattrelement(model, "VBasis", 0, &first_one);
```

**GRBsetintattrelement**
```
int GRBsetintattrelement ( GRBmodel *model,
                          const char  *attrname,
                          int            element,
                          int            newvalue )
```

Set a single value in an integer-valued array attribute.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while setting the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- **model**: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
- **attrname**: The name of an integer-valued array attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
- **element**: The index of the array element to be changed.
- **newvalue**: The value to which the attribute element should be set.

**Important note:**
Note that this method should be used for array attributes only (i.e., variable or constraint attributes). To modify a scalar attribute (i.e., a model attribute), use GRBsetintattr instead.

**Example usage:**
```c
error = GRBsetintattrelement(model, "VBasis", 0, GRB_BASIC);
```

**GRBgetintattrarray**
```
int GRBgetintattrarray ( GRBmodel  *model,
                          const char   *attrname,
                          int            start,
                          int            len,
                          int           *values )
```

Query the values of an integer-valued array attribute.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while querying the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
- model: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
- attrname: The name of an integer-valued array attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
- start: The index of the first entry in the array to retrieve.
- len: The number of array entries to retrieve.
- values: A pointer to the location where the array attribute should be returned. Note that the result array must be as long as the requested sub-array.

Example usage:

```c
int cbasis[NUMCONSTRS];
error = GRBgetintattrarray(model, "CBasis", 0, NUMCONSTRS, cbasis);
```

GRBsetintattrarray

```c
int GRBsetintattrarray ( GRBmodel *model,
                        const char *attrname,
                        int start,
                        int len,
                        int *values )
```

Set the values of an integer-valued array attribute.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while setting the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
- model: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
- attrname: The name of an integer-valued array attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
- start: The index of the first entry in the array to set.
- len: The number of array entries to set.
- values: A pointer to the desired new values for the specified sub-array of the attribute. Note that the values array must be as long as the sub-array to be changed.

Example usage:

```c
int cbasis[] = {GRB_BASIC, GRB_BASIC, GRB_NONBASIC_LOWER, GRB_BASIC};
error = GRBsetintattrarray(model, "CBasis", 0, 4, cbasis);
```
GRBgetintattrlist

```c
int GRBgetintattrlist ( GRBmodel *model,
                         const char *attrname,
                         int len,
                         int *ind,
                         int *values )
```

Query the values of an integer-valued array attribute.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while querying the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- **model:** A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
- **attrname:** The name of an integer-valued array attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
- **len:** The number of attribute elements to retrieve.
- **ind:** The indices of the desired attribute elements.
- **values:** A pointer to the location where the requested attribute elements should be returned. Note that the result array must be as long as the requested index list.

**Example usage:**
```c
int desired[] = {0, 2, 4, 6};
int cbasis[4];
error = GRBgetintattrlist(model, "CBasis", 4, desired, cbasis);
```

GRBsetintattrlist

```c
int GRBsetintattrlist ( GRBmodel *model,
                         const char *attrname,
                         int len,
                         int *ind,
                         int *values )
```

Set the values of an integer-valued array attribute.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while setting the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- **model:** A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
- **attrname:** The name of an integer-valued array attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
- **len:** The number of array entries to set.
- **ind:** The indices of the array attribute elements that will be set.
values: A pointer to the desired new values for the specified elements of the attribute. Note that the values array must be as long as the list of indices.

Example usage:
```c
int change[] = {0, 1, 3};
int newbas[] = {GRB_BASIC, GRB_NONBASIC_LOWER, GRB_NONBASIC_LOWER};
error = GRBsetintattrlist(model, "VBasis", 3, change, newbas);
```

GRBgetdblattr

```c
int GRBgetdblattr ( GRBmodel *model,
                    const char *attrname,
                    double *valueP )
```

Query the value of a double-valued model attribute.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while querying the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
- model: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
- attrname: The name of a double-valued model attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
- valueP: The location in which the current value of the requested attribute should be placed.

Important note:
Note that this method should be used for scalar attributes only (i.e., model attributes). To query a single element of an array attribute, use GRBgetdblattrelement instead.

Example usage:
```c
error = GRBgetdblattr(model, "ObjCon", &objcon);
```

GRBsetdblattr

```c
int GRBsetdblattr ( GRBmodel *model,
                    const char *attrname,
                    double newvalue )
```

Set the value of a double-valued model attribute.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while setting the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
- model: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
- attrname: The name of a double-valued model attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
- newvalue: The desired new value of this attribute.
Important note:
Note that this method should be used for scalar attributes only (i.e., model attributes). To modify a single element of an array attribute, use GRBsetdblattrelement instead.

Example usage:
```c
error = GRBsetdblattrelement(model, "ObjCon", 0.0);
```

GRBgetdblattrelement
```
int GRBgetdblattrelement ( GRBmodel *model,
        const char *attrname,
        int element,
        double *valueP )
```
Query a single value from a double-valued array attribute.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while querying the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
- **model**: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
- **attrname**: The name of a double-valued array attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
- **element**: The index of the requested array element.
- **values**: A pointer to the location where the requested value should be returned.

Important note:
Note that this method should be used for array attributes only (i.e., variable or constraint attributes). To query a scalar attribute (i.e., a model attribute), use GRBgetdblattr instead.

Example usage:
```c
double first_one;
error = GRBgetdblattrelement(model, "X", 0, &first_one);
```

GRBsetdblattrelement
```
int GRBsetdblattrelement ( GRBmodel *model,
        const char *attrname,
        int element,
        double newvalue )
```
Set a single value in a double-valued array attribute.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while setting the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
- **model**: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
attrname: The name of a double-valued array attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.

element: The index of the array element to be changed.

newvalue: The value to which the attribute element should be set.

Important note:
Note that this method should be used for array attributes only (i.e., variable or constraint attributes). To modify a scalar attribute (i.e., a model attribute), use GRBsetdblattr instead.

Example usage:
```c
error = GRBsetdblattrelement(model, "Start", 0, 1.0);
```

**GRBgetdblattrarray**

```c
int GRBgetdblattrarray ( GRBmodel *model,
                        const char *attrname,
                        int start,
                        int len,
                        double *values )
```

Query the values of a double-valued array attribute.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while querying the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
- `model`: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
- `attrname`: The name of a double-valued array attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
- `start`: The index of the first entry in the array to retrieve.
- `len`: The number of array entries to retrieve.
- `values`: A pointer to the location where the array attribute should be returned. Note that the result array must be as long as the requested sub-array.

Example usage:
```c
double lb[NUMVARS];
error = GRBgetdblattrarray(model, "LB", 0, cols, lb);
```

**GRBsetdblattrarray**

```c
int GRBsetdblattrarray ( GRBmodel *model,
                        const char *attrname,
                        int start,
                        int len,
                        double *values )
```

Set the values of a double-valued array attribute.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while setting the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.
Arguments:

model: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
attrname: The name of a double-valued array attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
start: The index of the first entry in the array to set.
len: The number of array entries to set.
values: A pointer to the desired new values for the specified sub-array of the attribute. Note that the values array must be as long as the sub-array to be changed.

Example usage:

double start[] = {1.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0};
error = GRBsetdblattrarray(model, "Start", 0, 4, start);

GRBgetdblattrlist

int GRBgetdblattrlist ( GRBmodel *model,
                 const char *attrname,
                 int len,
                 int *ind,
                 double *values )

Query the values of a double-valued array attribute.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while querying the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:

model: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
attrname: The name of a double-valued array attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
len: The number of attribute elements to retrieve.
ind: The indices of the desired attribute elements.
values: A pointer to the location where the requested attribute elements should be returned. Note that the result array must be as long as the requested index list.

Example usage:

int desired[] = {0, 2, 4, 6};
double x[4];
error = GRBgetdblattrlist(model, "X", 4, desired, cbasis);

GRBsetdblattrlist

int GRBsetdblattrlist ( GRBmodel *model,
                 const char *attrname,
                 int len,
                 int *ind,
                 double *values )


Set the values of a double-valued array attribute.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while setting the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- `model`: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
- `attrname`: The name of a double-valued array attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
- `len`: The number of array entries to set.
- `ind`: The indices of the array attribute elements that will be set.
- `values`: A pointer to the desired new values for the specified elements of the attribute. Note that the values array must be as long as the list of indices.

**Example usage:**
```c
int change[] = {0, 1, 3};
double start[] = {1.0, 3.0, 2.0};
error = GRBsetdblattrlist(model, "Start", 3, change, start);
```

**GRBgetcharattrelement**

```c
int GRBgetcharattrelement ( GRBmodel *model,
                           const char *attrname,
                           int element,
                           char *valueP )
```

Query a single value from a character-valued array attribute.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while querying the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- `model`: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
- `attrname`: The name of a character-valued array attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
- `element`: The index of the requested array element.
- `valueP`: A pointer to the location where the requested value should be returned.

**Example usage:**
```c
char first_one;
error = GRBgetcharattrelement(model, "VType", 0, &first_one);
```

**GRBsetcharattrelement**

```c
int GRBsetcharattrelement ( GRBmodel *model,
                           const char *attrname,
                           int element,
                           char newvalue )
```
Set a single value in a character-valued array attribute.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while setting the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- **model**: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
- **attrname**: The name of a character-valued array attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
- **element**: The index of the array element to be changed.
- **newvalue**: The value to which the attribute element should be set.

**Example usage:**
```
error = GRBsetcharattrelement(model, "VType", 0, GRB_BINARY);
```

**GRBgetcharattrarray**

```c
int GRBgetcharattrarray ( GRBmodel *model,
                         const char *attrname,
                         int start,
                         int len,
                         char *values )
```

Query the values of a character-valued array attribute.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while querying the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- **model**: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
- **attrname**: The name of a character-valued array attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
- **start**: The index of the first entry in the array to retrieve.
- **len**: The number of array entries to retrieve.
- **values**: A pointer to the location where the array attribute should be returned. Note that the result array must be as long as the requested sub-array.

**Example usage:**
```
char vtypes[NUMVARS];
error = GRBgetcharattrarray(model, "VType", 0, NUMVARS, vtypes);
```
GRBsetcharattrarray

```c
int GRBsetcharattrarray ( GRBmodel *model,
                          const char *attrname,
                          int start,
                          int len,
                          char *values )
```

Set the values of a character-valued array attribute.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while setting the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- **model**: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
- **attrname**: The name of a character-valued array attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
- **start**: The index of the first entry in the array to set.
- **len**: The number of array entries to set.
- **values**: A pointer to the desired new values for the specified sub-array of the attribute.
  Note that the values array must be as long as the sub-array to be changed.

**Example usage:**
```c
cchar vtypes[] = {GRB_BINARY, GRB_CONTINUOUS, GRB_INTEGER, GRB_BINARY};
error = GRBsetcharattrarray(model, "VType", 0, 4, vtypes);
```

GRBgetcharattrlist

```c
int GRBgetcharattrlist ( GRBmodel *model,
                         const char *attrname,
                         int len,
                         int *ind,
                         char *values )
```

Query the values of a character-valued array attribute.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while querying the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- **model**: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
- **attrname**: The name of a character-valued array attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
- **len**: The number of attribute elements to retrieve.
- **ind**: The indices of the desired attribute elements.
- **values**: A pointer to the location where the requested attribute elements should be returned.
  Note that the result array must be as long as the requested index list.

**Example usage:**
```c
cchar vtypes[] = {GRB_BINARY, GRB_CONTINUOUS, GRB_INTEGER, GRB_BINARY};
error = GRBsetcharattrarray(model, "VType", 0, 4, vtypes);
```
int desired[] = {0, 2, 4, 6};
char vtypes[4];
error = GRBgetcharattrlist(model, "VType", 4, desired, vtypes);

**GRBsetcharattrlist**

```c
int GRBsetcharattrlist ( GRBmodel *model,
                          const char *attrname,
                          int len,
                          int *ind,
                          char *values )
```

Set the values of a character-valued array attribute.

**Return value:**

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while setting the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**

- **model**: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
- **attrname**: The name of a character-valued array attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
- **len**: The number of array entries to set.
- **ind**: The indices of the array attribute elements that will be set.
- **values**: A pointer to the desired new values for the specified elements of the attribute. Note that the values array must be as long as the list of indices.

**Example usage:**

```c
int change[] = {0, 1, 3};
char vtypes[] = {GRB_BINARY, GRB_BINARY, GRB_BINARY};
error = GRBsetcharattrlist(model, "Vtype", 3, change, vtypes);
```

**GRBgetstrattr**

```c
int GRBgetstrattr ( GRBmodel *model,
                    const char *attrname,
                    char **valueP )
```

Query the value of a string-valued model attribute.

**Return value:**

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while querying the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**

- **model**: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
- **attrname**: The name of a string-valued model attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
valueP: The location in which the current value of the requested attribute should be placed.

Important notes:
Note that all interface routines that return string-valued attributes are returning pointers into internal Gurobi data structures. The user should copy the contents of the pointer to a different data structure before the next call to a Gurobi library routine. The user should also be careful to never modify the data pointed to by the returned character pointer.

Note that this method should be used for scalar attributes only (i.e., model attributes). To query a single element of an array attribute, use GRBgetstrattrelement instead.

Example usage:
```c
char *modelname;
error = GRBgetstrattr(model, "ModelName", &modelname);
```

GRBsetstrattr
```c
int GRBsetstrattr ( GRBmodel *model,
        const char *attrname,
        const char *newvalue )
```
Set the value of a string-valued model attribute.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while setting the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
- model: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
- attrname: The name of a string-valued model attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
- newvalue: The desired new value of this attribute.

Important note:
Note that this method should be used for scalar attributes only (i.e., model attributes). To modify a single element of an array attribute, use GRBsetstrattrelement instead.

Example usage:
```c
error = GRBsetstrattr(model, "ModelName", "Modified name");
```

GRBgetstrattrelement
```c
int GRBgetstrattrelement ( GRBmodel *model,
        const char *attrname,
        int element,
        char **valueP )
```
Query a single value from a string-valued array attribute.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while querying the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.
Arguments:

- **model**: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine `GRBnewmodel` or `GRBreadmodel`.
- **attrname**: The name of a string-valued array attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
- **element**: The index of the requested array element.
- **valueP**: A pointer to the location where the requested value should be returned.

Important notes:

Note that all interface routines that return string-valued attributes are returning pointers into internal Gurobi data structures. The user should copy the contents of the pointer to a different data structure before the next call to a Gurobi library routine. The user should also be careful to never modify the data pointed to by the returned character pointer.

Note that this method should be used for array attributes only (i.e., variable or constraint attributes). To query a scalar attribute (i.e., a model attribute), use `GRBgetstrattr` instead.

Example usage:

```c
char **varname;
error = GRBgetstrattrelement(model, "VarName", 1, varname);
```

### GRBsetstrattrelement

```c
int GRBsetstrattrelement (    GRBmodel *model,    const char *attrname,    int element,    char *newvalue )
```

Set a single value in a string-valued array attribute.

Return value:

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while setting the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling `GRBgeterrormsg`.

Arguments:

- **model**: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine `GRBnewmodel` or `GRBreadmodel`.
- **attrname**: The name of a string-valued array attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
- **element**: The index of the array element to be changed.
- **newvalue**: The value to which the attribute element should be set.

Important note:

Note that this method should be used for array attributes only (i.e., variable or constraint attributes). To modify a scalar attribute (i.e., a model attribute), use `GRBsetstrattr` instead.

Example usage:

```c
error = GRBsetstrattrelement(model, "ConstrName", 0, "NewConstr");
```
GRBgetstrattrarray

```
int GRBgetstrattrarray ( GRBmodel *model,
                        const char *attrname,
                        int start,
                        int len,
                        char **values )
```

Query the values of a string-valued array attribute.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while querying the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- `model`: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
- `attrname`: The name of a string-valued array attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
- `start`: The index of the first entry in the array to retrieve.
- `len`: The number of array entries to retrieve.
- `values`: A pointer to the location where the array attribute should be returned. Note that the result array must be as long as the requested sub-array.

**Important notes:**
Note that all interface routines that return string-valued attributes are returning pointers into internal Gurobi data structures. The user should copy the contents of the pointer to a different data structure before the next call to a Gurobi library routine. The user should also be careful to never modify the data pointed to by the returned character pointer.

**Example usage:**
```
char **varnames[NUMVARS];
error = GRBgetstrattrarray(model, "VarName", 0, NUMVARS, varnames);
```

GRBsetstrattrarray

```
int GRBsetstrattrarray ( GRBmodel *model,
                        const char *attrname,
                        int start,
                        int len,
                        char **values )
```

Set the values of a string-valued array attribute.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while setting the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- `model`: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
**attrname**: The name of a string-valued array attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.

**start**: The index of the first entry in the array to set.

**len**: The number of array entries to set.

**values**: A pointer to the desired new values for the specified sub-array of the attribute. Note that the values array must be as long as the sub-array to be changed.

**Example usage:**

```c
char **varnames[NUMVARS];
error = GRBsetstrattrarray(model, "VarName", 0, NUMVARS, varnames);
```

**GRBgetstrattrlist**

```c
int GRBgetstrattrlist ( GRBmodel *model, const char *attrname, int len, int *ind, char **values )
```

Query the values of a string-valued array attribute.

**Return value:**

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while querying the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**

- **model**: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
- **attrname**: The name of a string-valued array attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
- **len**: The number of attribute elements to retrieve.
- **ind**: The indices of the desired attribute elements.
- **values**: A pointer to the location where the requested attribute elements should be returned. Note that the result array must be as long as the requested index list.

**Important notes:**

Note that all interface routines that return string-valued attributes are returning pointers into internal Gurobi data structures. The user should copy the contents of the pointer to a different data structure before the next call to a Gurobi library routine. The user should also be careful to never modify the data pointed to by the returned character pointer.

**Example usage:**

```c
int desired[] = {0, 2, 4, 6};
char **varnames[4];
error = GRBgetstrattrlist(model, "VarName", 4, desired, varnames);
```
GRBsetstrattrlist

```c
int GRBsetstrattrlist ( GRBmodel *model,
                        const char *attrname,
                        int len,
                        int *ind,
                        char **values )
```

Set the values of a string-valued array attribute.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while setting the attribute. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- **model**: A loaded optimization model, typically created by routine GRBnewmodel or GRBreadmodel.
- **attrname**: The name of a string-valued array attribute. Available attributes are listed and described in the Attributes section of this document.
- **len**: The number of array entries to set.
- **ind**: The indices of the array attribute elements that will be set.
- **values**: A pointer to the desired new values for the specified elements of the attribute. Note that the values array must be as long as the list of indices.

**Example usage:**
```c
int change[] = {0, 1, 3};
char **varnames[] = {"Var0", "Var1", "Var3"};
error = GRBsetstrattrlist(model, "VarName", 3, change, varnames);
```
2.7 Parameter Management and Tuning

GRBtunemodel

```c
int GRBtunemodel ( GRBmodel *model )
```

Perform an automated search for parameter settings that improve performance on a model. Upon completion, this routine stores the best parameter sets it found. The number of stored parameter sets can be determined by querying the value of the `TuneResultCount` attribute. The actual settings can be retrieved using `GRBgettuneresult`.

Please refer to the parameter tuning section for details on the tuning tool.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while tuning the model. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling `GRBgeterrormsg`.

Arguments:
- `model`: The model to be tuned.

Example usage:
```c
error = GRBtunemodel(model);
if (error) goto QUIT;
error = GRBgetintattr(model, "TuneResultCount", &nresults);
if (error) goto QUIT;
```

GRBgettuneresult

```c
int GRBgettuneresult ( GRBmodel *model, int n )
```

Use this routine to retrieve the results of a previous `GRBtunemodel` call. Calling this routine with argument `n` causes tuned parameter set `n` to be copied into the model. Parameter sets are stored in order of decreasing quality, with parameter set 0 being the best. The number of available sets is stored in attribute `TuneResultCount`.

Once you have retrieved a tuning result, you can call `GRBoptimize` to use these parameter settings to optimize the model, or `GRBwrite` to write the changed parameters to a `.prm` file.

Please refer to the parameter tuning section for details on the tuning tool.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving a tuning result. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling `GRBgeterrormsg`.

Arguments:
- `model`: A model that has previously been used as the argument of `GRBtunemodel`.
- `n`: The index of the tuning result to retrieve. The best result is available as index 0. The number of stored results is available in attribute `TuneResultCount`.

Example usage:
```c
error = GRBtunemodel(model);
if (error) goto QUIT;
```
error = GRBgetintattr(model, "TuneResultCount", &nresults);
if (error) goto QUIT;

if (nresults > 0) {
    error = GRBgettuneresult(model, 0);
    if (error) goto QUIT;
}

GRBgetdblparam

int GRBgetdblparam ( GRBenv *env,
                      const char *paramname,
                      double *valueP )

Retrieve the value of a double-valued parameter.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving the parameter. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
- env: The environment whose parameter value is being queried.
- paramname: The name of the parameter. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.
- valueP: The location in which the current value of the requested parameter should be placed.

Example usage:
```c
double cutoff;
error = GRBgetdblparam(GRBgetenv(model), "Cutoff", &cutoff);
```

GRBgetintparam

int GRBgetintparam ( GRBenv *env,
                      const char *paramname,
                      int *valueP )

Retrieve the value of an integer-valued parameter.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving the parameter. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
- env: The environment whose parameter value is being queried.
- paramname: The name of the parameter. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.
- valueP: The location in which the current value of the requested parameter should be placed.

Example usage:
int limit;
error = GRBgetintparam(GRBgetenv(model), "SolutionLimit", &limit);

GRBgetstrparam

int GRBgetstrparam ( GRBenv *env,
const char *paramname,
char *value )

Retrieve the value of a string-valued parameter.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving the parameter.
Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can
be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
env: The environment whose parameter value is being queried.
paramname: The name of the parameter. Please consult the parameter section for a
complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their
minimum, maximum, and default values.
value: The location in which the current value of the requested parameter should be placed.

Example usage:
char logfilename[GRB_MAX_STRLEN];
error = GRBgetstrparam(GRBgetenv(model), "LogFile", logfilename);

GRBsetdblparam

int GRBsetdblparam ( GRBenv *env,
const char *paramname,
double newvalue )

Modify the value of a double-valued parameter.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while modifying the parameter.
Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can
be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
env: The environment whose parameter value is being modified.
paramname: The name of the parameter. Please consult the parameter section for a
complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their
minimum, maximum, and default values.
newvalue: The desired new value of the parameter.

Important note:
Note that a model gets its own copy of the environment when it is created. Changes to the
original environment have no effect on the copy. Use GRBgetenv to retrieve the environment
associated with a model if you would like a parameter change to affect that model.

Example usage:
error = GRBsetdblparam(GRBgetenv(model), "Cutoff", 100.0);
GRBsetintparam

```c
int GRBsetintparam ( GRBenv *env,
                     const char *paramname,
                     int newvalue )
```

Modify the value of an integer-valued parameter.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while modifying the parameter. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- `env`: The environment whose parameter value is being modified.
- `paramname`: The name of the parameter. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.
- `newvalue`: The desired new value of the parameter.

**Important note:**
Note that a model gets its own copy of the environment when it is created. Changes to the original environment have no effect on the copy. Use GRBgetenv to retrieve the environment associated with a model if you would like a parameter change to affect that model.

**Example usage:**
```
error = GRBsetintparam(GRBgetenv(model), "SolutionLimit", 5);
```

GRBsetstrparam

```c
int GRBsetstrparam ( GRBenv *env,
                     const char *paramname,
                     const char *newvalue )
```

Modify the value of a string-valued parameter.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while modifying the parameter. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- `env`: The environment whose parameter value is being modified.
- `paramname`: The name of the parameter. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.
- `newvalue`: The desired new value of the parameter.

**Important note:**
Note that a model gets its own copy of the environment when it is created. Changes to the original environment have no effect on the copy. Use GRBgetenv to retrieve the environment associated with a model if you would like a parameter change to affect that model.

**Example usage:**
```
error = GRBsetstrparam(GRBgetenv(model), "LogFile", "/tmp/new.log");
```
GRBgetdblparaminfo

```c
int GRBgetdblparaminfo ( GRBenv *env,
    const char *paramname,
    double *valueP,
    double *minP,
    double *maxP,
    double *defaultP )
```

Retrieve information about a double-valued parameter. Specifically, retrieve the current value of the parameter, the minimum and maximum allowed values, and the default value.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving parameter information. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- `env`: The environment whose parameter information is being queried.
- `paramname`: The name of the parameter. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.
- `valueP` (optional): The location in which the current value of the specified parameter should be placed.
- `minP` (optional): The location in which the minimum allowed value of the specified parameter should be placed.
- `maxP` (optional): The location in which the maximum allowed value of the specified parameter should be placed.
- `defaultP` (optional): The location in which the default value of the specified parameter should be placed.

**Example usage:**
```c
error = GRBgetdblparaminfo(GRBgetenv(model), "MIPGap", &currentGap,
&minAllowedGap, NULL, &defaultGap);
```

GRBgetintparaminfo

```c
int GRBgetintparaminfo ( GRBenv *env,
    const char *paramname,
    int *valueP,
    int *minP,
    int *maxP,
    int *defaultP )
```

Retrieve information about an int-valued parameter. Specifically, retrieve the current value of the parameter, the minimum and maximum allowed values, and the default value.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving parameter information. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**

env: The environment whose parameter information is being queried.

 paramName: The name of the parameter. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.

 valueP (optional): The location in which the current value of the specified parameter should be placed.

 minP (optional): The location in which the minimum allowed value of the specified parameter should be placed.

 maxP (optional): The location in which the maximum allowed value of the specified parameter should be placed.

 defaultP (optional): The location in which the default value of the specified parameter should be placed.

Example usage:

```c
error = GRBgetintparaminfo(GRBgetenv(model), "SolutionLimit", &current, &minAllowedLimit, NULL, &defaultLimit);
```

---

GRBgetstrparaminfo

```c
int GRBgetstrparaminfo (  GBEnv *env,
    const char *paramname,
    char *value,
    char *default )
```

Retrieve information about a string-valued parameter. Specifically, retrieve the current and default values of the parameter.

**Return value:**

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving parameter information. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**

 env: The environment whose parameter information is being queried.

 paramName: The name of the parameter. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.

 value (optional): The location in which the current value of the specified parameter should be placed.

 default (optional): The location in which the default value of the specified parameter should be placed.

Example usage:

```c
char defaultval[GRB_MAX_STRLEN];
char currentval[GRB_MAX_STRLEN];
error = GRBgetstrparaminfo(GRBgetenv(model), "LogFile", currentval, defaultval);
```
GRBreadparams

int GRBreadparams ( GRBenv *env,
                     const char *filename )

Import a set of parameter modifications from a file.
Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while reading the parameter file.
Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
env: The environment into which the parameter changes should be imported.
filename: The path to the file to be read. The suffix on a parameter file should be .prm, optionally followed by .zip, .gz, .bz2, or .7z.

Example usage:
error = GRBreadparams(env, "/tmp/model.prm.bz2");

GRBwriteparams

int GRBwriteparams ( GRBenv *env,
                     const char *filename )

Write the set of changed parameter values to a file.
Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while writing the parameter file.
Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
env: The environment whose parameter changes are being written.
filename: The path to the file to be written. The suffix on a parameter file should be .prm, optionally followed by .gz, .bz2, or .7z.

Example usage:
error = GRBwriteparams(env, "/tmp/model.prm");
2.8 Monitoring Progress - Logging and Callbacks

GRBmsg

```c
void GRBmsg ( GRBenv *env,
              const char *message )
```

Insert a message into the Gurobi log file.

**Arguments:**
- `env`: The environment whose log file should receive the message.
- `message`: The message to be appended to the log.

**Example usage:**
```
error = GRBmsg(env, "Add this message to the log");
```

GRBsetcallbackfunc

```c
int GRBsetcallbackfunc ( GRBmodel *model,
                          int (*cb)(GRBmodel *model, void *cbdata, int
                          where, void *usrdata),
                          void *usrdata )
```

Set up a user callback function. Note that a model can only have a single callback function, so this call will replace an existing callback.

Note that a model can only have a single callback method, so this call will replace an existing callback. To disable a previously set callback, call this function with a `cb` argument of `NULL`.

When solving a model using multiple threads, note that the user callback is only ever called from a single thread, so you don’t need to worry about the thread-safety of your callback.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while setting the user callback. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- `model`: The model in which the callback should be installed.
- `cb`: A function pointer to the user callback function. The callback will be called regularly from the Gurobi optimizer. The `where` argument to the callback function will indicate where in the optimization process the callback was invoked. Possible values are described in the Callback Codes section. The user callback can then call a number of routines to retrieve additional details about the state of the optimization (e.g., GRBcbget), or to inject new information (e.g., GRBcbeicut, GRBcbsolution). The user callback function should return 0 if no error was encountered, or it can return one of the Gurobi Error Codes if the user callback would like the optimization to stop and return an error result.
- `usrdata`: An optional pointer to user data that will be passed back to the user callback function each time it is invoked (in the `usrdata` argument).

**Example usage:**
```
int mycallback(GRBmodel *model, void *cbdata, int where, void *usrdata);
error = GRBsetcallbackfunc(model, mycallback, NULL);
```
GRBgetcallbackfunc

```c
int GRBgetcallbackfunc ( GRBmodel *model,
                           int (**cb)(GRBmodel *model, void *cbdata,
                                      int where, void *usrdata) )
```

Retrieve the current user callback function.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving the user callback. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- model: The model in which the callback should be installed.
- cb: A function pointer to the user callback function.

**Example usage:**
```c
int (*mycallback)(GRBmodel *model, void *cbdata, int where, void *usrdata);
error = GRBgetcallbackfunc(model, &mycallback);
```

GRBcbget

```c
int GRBcbget ( void *cbdata,
                int where,
                int what,
                void *resultP )
```

Retrieve additional information about the progress of the optimization. Note that this routine can only be called from within a user callback function.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while retrieving the requested data. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- cbdata: The cbdata argument that was passed into the user callback by the Gurobi optimizer. This argument must be passed unmodified from the user callback to GRBcbget().
- where: The where argument that was passed into the user callback by the Gurobi optimizer. This argument must be passed unmodified from the user callback to GRBcbget().
- what: The data requested by the user callback. Valid values are described in the Callback Codes section.
- resultP: The location in which the requested data should be placed.

**Example usage:**
```c
if (where == GRB_CB_MIP) {
    double nodecount;
    error = GRBcbget(cbdata, where, GRB_CB_MIP_NODECNT, (void *) &nodecount);
    if (error) return 0;
    printf("MIP node count is %d\n", nodecount);
}
```
### GRBversion

```c
void GRBversion ( int *majorP,
                 int *minorP,
                 int *technicalP )
```

Return the Gurobi library version number (major, minor, and technical).

**Arguments:**
- `majorP`: The location in which the major version number should be placed. May be `NULL`.
- `minorP`: The location in which the minor version number should be placed. May be `NULL`.
- `technicalP`: The location in which the technical version number should be placed. May be `NULL`.

**Example usage:**
```c
int major, minor, technical;
GRBversion(&major, &minor, &technical);
printf("Gurobi library version %d.%d.%d\n", major, minor, technical);
```
2.9 Modifying Solver Behavior - Callbacks

GRBcbcut

int GRBcbcut ( void *cbdata,
               int cutlen,
               const int *cutind,
               const double *cutval,
               char cutsense,
               double cutrhs )

Add a new cutting plane to the MIP model from within a user callback routine. Note that this routine can only be called when the `where` value on the callback routine is `GRB_CB_MIPNODE` (see the Callback Codes section for more information).

Cutting planes can be added at any node of the branch-and-cut tree. Note that cuts should be added sparingly, since they increase the size of the relaxation model that is solved at each node and can significantly degrade node processing speed.

Cutting planes are typically used to cut off the current relaxation solution. To retrieve the relaxation solution at the current node, call `GRBcbget` with `what = GRB_CB_MIPNODE_REL`.

When adding your own cuts, you must set parameter `PreCrush` to value 1. This setting shuts off a few presolve reductions that sometimes prevent cuts on the original model from being applied to the presolved model.

One very important note: you should only add cuts that are implied by the constraints in your model. If you cut off an integer solution that is feasible according to the original model constraints, you are likely to obtain an incorrect solution to your MIP problem.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while adding the cut. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling `GRBgeterrormsg`.

Arguments:
- `cbdata`: The `cbdata` argument that was passed into the user callback by the Gurobi optimizer. This argument must be passed unmodified from the user callback to `GRBcbcut()`.
- `cutlen`: The number of non-zero coefficients in the new cutting plane.
- `cutind`: Variable indices for non-zero values in the new cutting plane.
- `cutval`: Numerical values for non-zero values in the new cutting plane.
- `cutsense`: Sense for the new cutting plane. Options are `GRB_LESS_EQUAL`, `GRB_EQUAL`, or `GRB_GREATER_EQUAL`.
- `cutrhs`: Right-hand-side value for the new cutting plane.

Example usage:

```c
if (where == GRB_CB_MIPNODE) {
    int cutind[] = {0, 1};
    double cutval[] = {1.0, 1.0};
    error = GRBcbcut(cbdata, 2, cutind, cutval, GRB_LESS_EQUAL, 1.0);
    if (error) return 0;
}
```
Add a new lazy constraint to the MIP model from within a user callback routine. Note that this routine can only be called when the `where` value on the callback routine is either GRB_CB_MIPNODE or GRB_CB_MIPSOL (see the Callback Codes section for more information).

Lazy constraints are typically used when the full set of constraints for a MIP model is too large to represent explicitly. By only including the constraints that are actually violated by solutions found during the branch-and-cut search, it is sometimes possible to find a proven optimal solution while only adding a fraction of the full set of constraints.

You would typically add a lazy constraint by querying the current node solution (by calling GRBcbget from a GRB_CB_MIPSOL or GRB_CB_MIPNODE callback, using what=GRB_CB_MIPSOL_SOL or what=GRB_CB_MIPNODE_REL), and then calling GRBcblazy() to add a constraint that cuts off the solution. Gurobi guarantees that you will have the opportunity to cut off any solutions that would otherwise be considered feasible.

Your callback should be prepared to cut off solutions that violate any of your lazy constraints, including those that have already been added. Node solutions will usually respect previously added lazy constraints, but not always.

Note that you must set the LazyConstraints parameter if you want to use lazy constraints.

**Return value:**
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while adding the lazy constraint. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**
- `cbdata`: The `cbdata` argument that was passed into the user callback by the Gurobi optimizer. This argument must be passed unmodified from the user callback to GRBcblazy().
- `lazylen`: The number of non-zero coefficients in the new lazy constraint.
- `lazyind`: Variable indices for non-zero values in the new lazy constraint.
- `lazyval`: Numerical values for non-zero values in the new lazy constraint.
- `lazysense`: Sense for the new lazy constraint. Options are GRB_LESS_EQUAL, GRB_EQUAL, or GRB_GREATER_EQUAL.
- `lazyrhs`: Right-hand-side value for the new lazy constraint.

**Example usage:**
```c
if (where == GRB_CB_MIPSOL) {
    int lazyind[] = {0, 1};
    double lazyval[] = {1.0, 1.0};
    error = GRBcblazy(cbdata, 2, lazyind, lazyval, GRB_LESS_EQUAL, 1.0);
    if (error) return 0;
}
```
GRBcbsolution

```c
int GRBcbsolution ( void *cbdata,
                    const double *solution,
                    double *objP )
```

Provide a new feasible solution for a MIP model from within a user callback routine. Note that this routine can only be called when the `where` value on the callback routine is `GRB_CB_MIPNODE` (see the Callback Codes section for more information).

Heuristics solutions are typically built from the current relaxation solution. To retrieve the relaxation solution at the current node, call `GRBcbget` with `what` = `GRB_CB_MIPNODE_REL`.

When providing a solution, you can specify values for any subset of the variables in the model. To leave a variable value unspecified, set the variable to `GRB_UNDEFINED` in the `solution` vector. The Gurobi MIP solver will attempt to extend the specified partial solution to a complete solution.

**Return value:**

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while adding the new solution. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling `GRBgeterrormsg`.

**Arguments:**

- `cbdata`: The `cbdata` argument that was passed into the user callback by the Gurobi optimizer. This argument must be passed unmodified from the user callback to `GRBcbsolution()`.
- `solution`: The solution vector. You must provide one entry for each variable in the model. Note that you can leave an entry unspecified by setting it to `GRB_UNDEFINED`. The Gurobi optimizer will attempt to find appropriate values for the unspecified variables.
- `objP`: Objective value for solution that results from this call. Returns `GRB_INFINITY` if no solution is found.

**Example usage:**

```c
if (where == GRB_CB_MIPNODE) {
    error = GRBcbsolution(cbdata, solution, &obj);
    if (error) return 0;
}
```

GRBterminate

```c
void GRBterminate ( GRBmodel *model )
```

Generate a request to terminate the current optimization. This routine can be called at any time during an optimization. When the optimization stops, the `Status` attribute will be equal to `GRB_INTERRUPTED`.

**Arguments:**

- `model`: The model to terminate.

**Example usage:**

```c
if (time_to_quit)
    GRBterminate(model);
```
2.10 Error Handling

**GRBgeterrormsg**

| char * GRBgeterrormsg ( GRBenv *env ) |

Retrieve the error message associated with the most recent error that occurred in an environment.

**Return value:**
A string containing the error message.

**Arguments:**
- env: The environment in which the error occurred.

**Example usage:**
```
error = GRBgetintattr(model, "DOES_NOT_EXIST", &attr);
if (error)
    printf("%s\n", GRBgeterrormsg(env));
```
2.11 Advanced simplex routines

This section describes a set of advanced basis routines. These routines allow you to compute solutions to various linear systems involving the simplex basis matrix. Note that these should only be used by advanced users. We provide no technical support for these routines.

Before describing the routines, we should first describe the GRBsvec data structure that is used to input or return sparse vectors:

```c
typedef struct SVector {
    int len;
    int *ind;
    double *val;
} GRBsvec;
```

The `len` field gives the number of non-zero values in the vector. The `ind` and `val` fields give the index and value for each non-zero, respectively. Indices are zero-based. To give an example, the sparse vector \[0, 2.0, 0, 1.0\] would be represented as `len=2`, `ind = [1, 3]`, and `val = [2.0, 1.0]`.

The user is responsible for allocating and freeing the `ind` and `val` fields. The length of the result vector for these routines is not known in advance, so the user must allocate these arrays to hold the longest possible result (whose length is noted in the documentation for each routine).

**GRBFSolve**

```c
int GRBFSolve ( GRBmodel *model,
                 GRBsvec *b,
                 GRBsvec *x )
```

Computes the solution to the linear system \(Bx = b\), where \(B\) is the current simplex basis matrix, \(b\) is an input vector, and \(x\) is the result vector.

**Return value:**

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while computing the desired vector. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**

- `model`: The model. Note that the model must have a current optimal basis, as computed by GRBoptimize.
- `b`: The sparse right-hand side vector. It should contain one entry for each non-zero value in the input.
- `x`: The sparse result vector. The user is responsible for allocating the `ind` and `val` fields to be large enough to hold as many as one non-zero entry per constraint in the model.

**GRBBSolve**

```c
int GRBBSolve ( GRBmodel *model,
                GRBsvec *b,
                GRBsvec *x )
```

Computes the solution to the linear system \(B^T x = b\), where \(B^T\) is the transpose of the current simplex basis matrix, \(b\) is an input vector, and \(x\) is the result vector.
Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while computing the desired vector. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
model: The model. Note that the model must have a current optimal basis, as computed by GRBoptimize.
b: The sparse right-hand side vector. It should contain one entry for each non-zero value in the input.
x: The sparse result vector. The user is responsible for allocating the ind and val fields to be large enough to hold as many as one non-zero entry per constraint in the model.

GRBBinvColj

```c
int GRBBinvColj ( GRBmodel *model,
                  int    j,
                  GRBsvec *x )
```

Computes the solution to the linear system \( Bx = A_j \), where \( B \) is the current simplex basis matrix and \( A_j \) is the column of the constraint matrix \( A \) associated with variable \( j \).

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while computing the desired vector. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

Arguments:
model: The model. Note that the model must have a current optimal basis, as computed by GRBoptimize.
j: Indicates the index of the column of \( A \) to use as the right-hand side for the linear solve. The index \( j \) must be between 0 and cols-1, where cols is the number of columns in the model.
x: The sparse result vector. The user is responsible for allocating the ind and val fields to be large enough to hold as many as one non-zero entry per constraint in the model.

GRBBinvRowi

```c
int GRBBinvRowi ( GRBmodel *model,
                  int    i,
                  GRBsvec *x )
```

Computes a single tableau row. More precisely, this routine returns row \( i \) from the matrix \( B^{-1}A \), where \( B^{-1} \) is the inverse of the basis matrix and \( A \) is the constant matrix. Note that the tableau will contain columns corresponding to the variables in the model, and also columns corresponding to artificial and slack variables associated with constraints.

Return value:
A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while computing the desired vector. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.
**Arguments:**

- **model**: The model. Note that the model must have a current optimal basis, as computed by GRBoptimize.
- **i**: The index of the desired tableau row.
- **x**: The result vector. The result will contain one entry for each non-zero value. Note that the result may contain values for slack variables; the slack on row \(i\) will have index \(\text{cols} + i\), where \(\text{cols}\) is the number of columns in the model. The user is responsible for allocating the \(\text{ind}\) and \(\text{val}\) fields to be large enough to hold the largest possible result. For this routine, the result could have one entry for each variable in the model, plus one entry for each constraint.

**GRBgetBasisHead**

```c
int GRBgetBasisHead ( GRBmodel *model,
                       int       *bhead )
```

Returns the indices of the variables that make up the current basis matrix.

**Return value:**

A non-zero return value indicates that a problem occurred while extracting the basis. Refer to the Error Code table for a list of possible return values. Details on the error can be obtained by calling GRBgeterrormsg.

**Arguments:**

- **model**: The model. Note that the model must have a current optimal basis, as computed by GRBoptimize.
- **bhead**: The constraint matrix columns that make up the current basis. The result contains one entry per constraint in \(A\). If \(\text{bhead}[i]=j\), then column \(i\) in the basis matrix \(B\) is column \(j\) from the constraint matrix \(A\). Note that the basis may contain slack or artificial variables. If \(\text{bhead}[i]\) is greater than or equal to \(\text{cols}\) (the number of columns in \(A\)), then the corresponding basis column is the artificial or slack variable from row \(\text{bhead}[i]-\text{cols}\).
This section documents the Gurobi C++ interface. This manual begins with a quick overview of the classes exposed in the interface and the most important methods on those classes. It then continues with a comprehensive presentation of all of the available classes and methods.

If you are new to the Gurobi Optimizer, we suggest that you start with the Quick Start Guide or the Example Tour. These documents provide concrete examples of how to use the classes and methods described here.

Environments

The first step in using the Gurobi C++ interface is to create an environment object. Environments are represented using the GRBEnv class. An environment acts as the container for all data associated with a set of optimization runs. You will generally only need one environment object in your program.

Models

You can create one or more optimization models within an environment. Each model is represented as an object of class GRBModel. A model consists of a set of decision variables (objects of class GRBVar), a linear or quadratic objective function on those variables (specified using GRBModel::setObjective), and a set of constraints on these variables (objects of class GRBConstr, GRBQConstr, GRBSOS, or GRBGenConstr). Each variable has an associated lower bound, upper bound, and type (continuous, binary, etc.). Each linear or quadratic constraint has an associated sense (less-than-or-equal, greater-than-or-equal, or equal), and right-hand side value. Refer to this section for more information on variables and constraints.

Linear constraints are specified by building linear expressions (objects of class GRBLinExpr), and then specifying relationships between these expressions (for example, requiring that one expression be equal to another). Quadratic constraints are built in a similar fashion, but using quadratic expressions (objects of class GRBQuadExpr) instead.

An optimization model may be specified all at once, by loading the model from a file (using the appropriate GRBModel constructor), or built incrementally, by first constructing an empty object of class GRBModel and then subsequently calling GRBModel::addVar or GRBModel::addVars to add additional variables, and GRBModel::addConstr, GRBModel::addQConstr, GRBModel::addSOS, or any of the GRBModel::addGenConstrXxx methods to add constraints. Models are dynamic entities; you can always add or remove variables or constraints.

We often refer to the class of an optimization model. A model with a linear objective function, linear constraints, and continuous variables is a Linear Program (LP). If the objective is quadratic, the model is a Quadratic Program (QP). If any of the constraints are quadratic, the model is a Quadratically-Constrained Program (QCP). We’ll sometimes also discuss a special case of QCP, the Second-Order Cone Program (SOCP). If the model contains any integer variables, semi-continuous variables, semi-integer variables, Special Ordered Set (SOS) constraints, or general constraints, the model is a Mixed Integer Program (MIP). We’ll also sometimes discuss special cases of MIP, including Mixed Integer Linear Programs (MILP), Mixed Integer Quadratic Programs (MIQP), Mixed
Integer Quadratically-Constrained Programs (MIQCP), and Mixed Integer Second-Order Cone Programs (MISOCP). The Gurobi Optimizer handles all of these model classes.

Solving a Model

Once you have built a model, you can call GRBModel::optimize to compute a solution. By default, optimize will use the concurrent optimizer to solve LP models, the barrier algorithm to solve QP and QCP models, and the branch-and-cut algorithm to solve mixed integer models. The solution is stored in a set of attributes of the model. These attributes can be queried using a set of attribute query methods on the GRBModel, GRBVar, GRBConstr, GRBQConstr, GRBSOS, and GRBGenConstr classes.

The Gurobi algorithms keep careful track of the state of the model, so calls to GRBModel::optimize will only perform further optimization if relevant data has changed since the model was last optimized. If you would like to discard previously computed solution information and restart the optimization from scratch without changing the model, you can call GRBModel::reset.

After a MIP model has been solved, you can call GRBModel::fixedModel to compute the associated fixed model. This model is identical to the input model, except that all integer variables are fixed to their values in the MIP solution. In some applications, it is useful to compute information on this continuous version of the MIP model (e.g., dual variables, sensitivity information, etc.).

Multiple Solutions and Multiple Objectives

By default, the Gurobi Optimizer assumes that your goal is to find one proven optimal solution to a model with a single objective function. Gurobi provides features that allow you to relax either of these assumptions. You should refer to the section on Solution Pools for information on how to request more than one solution, or the section on Multiple Objectives for information on how to specify multiple objective functions and control the trade-off between them.

Infeasible Models

You have a few options if a model is found to be infeasible. You can try to diagnose the cause of the infeasibility, attempt to repair the infeasibility, or both. To obtain information that can be useful for diagnosing the cause of an infeasibility, call GRBModel::computeIIS to compute an Irreducible Inconsistent Subsystem (IIS). This method can be used for both continuous and MIP models, but you should be aware that the MIP version can be quite expensive. This method populates a set of IIS attributes.

To attempt to repair an infeasibility, call GRBModel::feasRelax to compute a feasibility relaxation for the model. This relaxation allows you to find a solution that minimizes the magnitude of the constraint violation.

Querying and Modifying Attributes

Most of the information associated with a Gurobi model is stored in a set of attributes. Some attributes are associated with the variables of the model, some with the constraints of the model, and some with the model itself. To give a simple example, solving an optimization model causes the X variable attribute to be populated. Attributes such as X that are computed by the Gurobi optimizer cannot be modified directly by the user, while others, such as the variable lower bound (the LB attribute) can.

Attributes are queried using GRBVar::get, GRBConstr::get, GRBQConstr::get, GRBSOS::get, GRBGenConstr::get, or GRBModel::get, and modified using GRBVar::set, GRBConstr::set, GRBQConstr::set, GRBGenConstr::set, or GRBModel::set. Attributes are grouped into a set of enums
The get() and set() methods are overloaded, so the type of the attribute determines the type of the returned value. Thus, `constr.get(GRB.DoubleAttr.RHS)` returns a double, while `constr.get(GRB.CharAttr.Sense)` returns a char.

If you wish to retrieve attribute values for a set of variables or constraints, it is usually more efficient to use the array methods on the associated GRBModel object. Method GRBModel::get includes signatures that allow you to query or modify attribute values for arrays of variables or constraints.

The full list of attributes can be found in the Attributes section.

**Additional Model Modification Information**

Most modifications to an existing model are done through the attribute interface (e.g., changes to variable bounds, constraint right-hand sides, etc.). The main exceptions are modifications to the constraint matrix and the objective function.

The constraint matrix can be modified in a few ways. The first is to call the chgCoeffs method on a GRBModel object to change individual matrix coefficients. This method can be used to modify the value of an existing non-zero, to set an existing non-zero to zero, or to create a new non-zero. The constraint matrix is also modified when you remove a variable or constraint from the model (through the GRBModel::remove method). The non-zero values associated with the deleted constraint or variable are removed along with the constraint or variable itself.

The model objective function can also be modified in a few ways. The easiest is to build an expression that captures the objective function (a GRBLinExpr or GRBQuadExpr object), and then pass that expression to method GRBModel::setObjective. If you wish to modify the objective, you can simply call setObjective again with a new GRBLinExpr or GRBQuadExpr object.

For linear objective functions, an alternative to setObjective is to use the Obj variable attribute to modify individual linear objective coefficients.

If your variables have piecewise-linear objectives, you can specify them using the GRBModel::setPWLObj method. Call this method once for each relevant variable. The Gurobi simplex solver includes algorithmic support for convex piecewise-linear objective functions, so for continuous models you should see a substantial performance benefit from using this feature. To clear a previously specified piecewise-linear objective function, simply set the Obj attribute on the corresponding variable to 0.

**Lazy Updates**

One important item to note about model modification in the Gurobi optimizer is that it is performed in a lazy fashion, meaning that modifications don’t affect the model immediately. Rather, they are queued and applied later. If your program simply creates a model and solves it, you will probably never notice this behavior. However, if you ask for information about the model before your modifications have been applied, the details of the lazy update approach may be relevant to you.

As we just noted, model modifications (bound changes, right-hand side changes, objective changes, etc.) are placed in a queue. These queued modifications can be applied to the model in three different ways. The first is by an explicit call to GRBModel::update. The second is by a call to GRBModel::optimize. The third is by a call to GRBModel::write to write out the model. The first case gives you fine-grained control over when modifications are applied. The second and third make the assumption that you want all pending modifications to be applied before you
optimize your model or write it to disk.

Why does the Gurobi interface behave in this manner? There are a few reasons. The first is that this approach makes it much easier to perform multiple modifications to a model, since the model remains unchanged between modifications. The second is that processing model modifications can be expensive, particularly in a Compute Server environment, where modifications require communication between machines. Thus, it is useful to have visibility into exactly when these modifications are applied. In general, if your program needs to make multiple modifications to the model, you should aim to make them in phases, where you make a set of modifications, then update, then make more modifications, then update again, etc. Updating after each individual modification can be extremely expensive.

If you forget to call update, your program won’t crash. Your query will simply return the value of the requested data from the point of the last update. If the object you tried to query didn’t exist then, you’ll get a `NOT_IN_MODEL` exception instead.

The semantics of lazy updates have changed in this release. While the vast majority of programs will continue to work unmodified, you can use the `UpdateMode` parameter to revert to the previous behavior if you run into an issue.

### Managing Parameters

The Gurobi optimizer provides a set of parameters that allow you to control many of the details of the optimization process. Factors like feasibility and optimality tolerances, choices of algorithms, strategies for exploring the MIP search tree, etc., can be controlled by modifying Gurobi parameters before beginning the optimization. Parameters can be of type `int`, `double`, or `string`.

The simplest way to set parameters is through the `GRBModel::set` method on the model object. Similarly, parameter values can be queried with `GRBModel::get`.

Parameters can also be set on the Gurobi environment object, using `GRBEnv::set`. Note that each model gets its own copy of the environment when it is created, so parameter changes to the original environment have no effect on existing models.

You can read a set of parameter settings from a file using `GRBEnv::readParams`, or write the set of changed parameters using `GRBEnv::writeParams`.

We also include an automated parameter tuning tool that explores many different sets of parameter changes in order to find a set that improves performance. You can call `GRBModel::tune` to invoke the tuning tool on a model. Refer to the parameter tuning tool section for more information.

The full list of Gurobi parameters can be found in the Parameters section.

### Memory Management

Memory management must always be considered in C++ programs. In particular, the Gurobi library and the user program share the same C++ heap, so the user must be aware of certain aspects of how the Gurobi library uses this heap. The basic rules for managing memory when using the Gurobi optimizer are as follows:

- As with other dynamically allocated C++ objects, `GRBEnv` or `GRBModel` objects should be freed using the associated destructors. In other words, given a `GRBModel` object `m`, you should call `delete m` when you are no longer using `m`.

- Objects that are associated with a model (e.g., `GRBConstr`, `GRBQConstr`, `GRBSOS`, `GRBGenConstr`, and `GRBVar` objects) are managed by the model. In particular, deleting a model
will delete all of the associated objects. Similarly, removing an object from a model (using `GRBModel::remove`) will also delete the object.

- Some Gurobi methods return an array of objects or values. For example, `GRBModel::addVars` returns an array of `GRBVar` objects. It is the user’s responsibility to free the returned array (using `delete[]`). The reference manual indicates when a method returns a heap-allocated result.

One consequence of these rules is that you must be careful not to use an object once it has been freed. This is no doubt quite clear for environments and models, where you call the destructors explicitly, but may be less clear for constraints and variables, which are implicitly deleted when the associated model is deleted.

**Monitoring Progress - Logging and Callbacks**

Progress of the optimization can be monitored through Gurobi logging. By default, Gurobi will send output to the screen. A few simple controls are available for modifying the default logging behavior. If you would like to direct output to a file as well as to the screen, specify the log file name in the `GRBEnv` constructor. You can modify the `LogFile` parameter if you wish to redirect the log to a different file after creating the environment object. The frequency of logging output can be controlled with the `DisplayInterval` parameter, and logging can be turned off entirely with the `OutputFlag` parameter. A detailed description of the Gurobi log file can be found in the Logging section.

More detailed progress monitoring can be done through the `GRBCallback` class. The `GRBModel::setCallback` method allows you to receive a periodic callback from the Gurobi optimizer. You do this by sub-classing the `GRBCallback` abstract class, and writing your own `callback()` method on this class. You can call `GRBCallback::getDoubleInfo`, `GRBCallback::getIntInfo`, `GRBCallback::getStringInfo`, or `GRBCallback::getSolution` from within the callback to obtain additional information about the state of the optimization.

**Modifying Solver Behavior - Callbacks**

Callbacks can also be used to modify the behavior of the Gurobi optimizer. The simplest control callback is `GRBCallback::abort`, which asks the optimizer to terminate at the earliest convenient point. Method `GRBCallback::setSolution` allows you to inject a feasible solution (or partial solution) during the solution of a MIP model. Methods `GRBCallback::addCut` and `GRBCallback::addLazy` allow you to add cutting planes and lazy constraints during a MIP optimization, respectively.

**Error Handling**

All of the methods in the Gurobi C++ library can throw an exception of type `GRBException`. When an exception occurs, additional information on the error can be obtained by retrieving the error code (using method `GRBException::getErrorCode`), or by retrieving the exception message (using method `GRBException::getMessage`). The list of possible error return codes can be found in the Error Codes section.
3.1 GRBEnv

Gurobi environment object. Gurobi models are always associated with an environment. You must create an environment before you can create and populate a model. You will generally only need a single environment object in your program.

The methods on environment objects are mainly used to manage Gurobi parameters (e.g., get, getParamInfo, set).

**GRBEnv()**

Constructor for GRBEnv object. If the constructor is called with no arguments, no log file will be written for the environment.

You have the option of constructing either a local environment, which solves Gurobi models on the local machine, a client environment for a Gurobi compute server, which will solve Gurobi models on a server machine, or an Instant Cloud environment, which will launch a Gurobi Cloud server and solve models on that server. Choose the appropriate signature for the type of environment you wish to launch.

Note that the GRBEnv constructor will check the current working directory for a file named gurobi.env, and it will attempt to read parameter settings from this file if it exists. The file should be in PRM format (briefly, each line should contain a parameter name, followed by the desired value for that parameter). It will also populate several parameters (ComputeServer, TokenServer, ServerPassword, etc.) from your gurobi.lic file.

In general, you should aim to create a single Gurobi environment object in your program, even if you plan to work with multiple models. Reusing one environment is much more efficient than creating and destroying multiple environments.

---

**GRBEnv** ( )

Create a Gurobi environment (with logging disabled).

**Return value:**

An environment object (with no associated log file).

**GRBEnv ( bool empty )**

Create an empty Gurobi environment. Use GRBEnv::start to start the environment.

**Arguments:**

- empty: Indicates whether the environment should be empty.

**Return value:**

An environment object.

**GRBEnv ( const string& logFileName )**

Create a Gurobi environment (with logging enabled).

**Arguments:**

- logFileName: The desired log file name.
Return value:
An environment object.

```
GRBEnv GRBEnv ( const string& logFileName,
const string& computeServer,
const string& router,
const string& password,
const string& group,
int tlsInsecure,
int priority,
double timeout )
```

Create a client Gurobi environment on a compute server.

Arguments:

- **logFileName**: The name of the log file for this environment. Pass an empty string for no log file.
- **computeServer**: A Compute Server. You can refer to the server using its name or its IP address. If you are using a non-default port, the server name should be followed by the port number (e.g., `server1:61000`).
- **router**: The router for a Compute Server cluster. A router can be used to improve the robustness of a Compute Server deployment. You should refer to the router using either its name or its IP address. If no router is used (which is the typical case), pass an empty string.
- **password**: The password for gaining access to the specified Compute Server cluster. Pass an empty string if no password is required.
- **group**: The name of the Compute Server group.
- **tlsInsecure**: Indicates whether to use insecure mode in the TLS (Transport Layer Security). Set this to 0 unless your server administrator tells you otherwise.
- **priority**: The priority of the job. Priorities must be between -100 and 100, with a default value of 0 (by convention). Higher priority jobs are chosen from the server job queue before lower priority jobs. A job with priority 100 runs immediately, bypassing the job queue and ignoring the job limit on the server. You should exercise caution with priority 100 jobs, since they can severely overload a server, which can cause jobs to fail, and in extreme cases can cause the server to crash.
- **timeout**: Job timeout (in seconds). If the job doesn’t reach the front of the queue before the specified timeout, the constructor will throw a `JOB_REJECTED` exception. Use a negative value to indicate that the call should never timeout.

Return value:
An environment object.

```
GRBEnv GRBEnv ( const string& logFileName,
const string& accessID,
const string& secretKey,
const string& pool,
int priority )
```
Create a Gurobi Instant Cloud environment.

**Arguments:**

- **logfilename**: The name of the log file for this environment. May be `NULL` (or an empty string), in which case no log file is created.
- **accessID**: The access ID for your Gurobi Instant Cloud license. This can be retrieved from the Gurobi Instant Cloud website. When used in combination with your `secretKey`, this allows you to launch Instant Cloud instances and submit jobs to them.
- **secretKey**: The secret key for your Gurobi Instant Cloud license. This can be retrieved from the Gurobi Instant Cloud website. When used in combination with your `accessID`, this allows you to launch Instant Cloud instances and submit jobs to them. Note that you should keep your secret key private.
- **pool**: The machine pool. Machine pools allow you to create fixed configurations on the Instant Cloud website (capturing things like type of machine, geographic region, etc.), and then launch and share machines from client programs without having to restart the configuration information each time you launch a machine. May be `NULL` (or an empty string), in which case your job will be launched in the default pool associated with your cloud license.
- **priority**: The priority of the job. Priorities must be between -100 and 100, with a default value of 0 (by convention). Higher priority jobs are chosen from the server job queue before lower priority jobs. A job with priority 100 runs immediately, bypassing the job queue and ignoring the job limit on the server. You should exercise caution with priority 100 jobs, since they can severely overload a server, which can cause jobs to fail, and in extreme cases can cause the server to crash.

**Return value:**

An environment object.

**GRBEnv::get()**

Query the value of a parameter.

```c
double get ( GRB_DoubleParam param )
```

Query the value of a double-valued parameter.

**Arguments:**

- **param**: The parameter being queried. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.

**Return value:**

The current value of the requested parameter.

```c
int get ( GRB_IntParam param )
```

Query the value of an int-valued parameter.

**Arguments:**
**const string get ( GRB_StringParam param )**

Query the value of a string-valued parameter.

**Arguments:**
- **param**: The parameter being queried. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested parameter.

**GRBEnv::getErrorMsg()**

Query the error message for the most recent exception associated with this environment.

**const string getErrorMsg ( )**

**Return value:**
- The error string.

**GRBEnv::getParamInfo()**

Obtain information about a parameter.

**void getParamInfo ( GRB_DoubleParam param, double* valP, double* minP, double* maxP, double* *defP )**

Obtain detailed information about a double parameter.

**Arguments:**
- **param**: The parameter of interest. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.
- **valP**: The current value of the parameter.
- **minP**: The minimum allowed value of the parameter.
- **maxP**: The maximum allowed value of the parameter.
- **defP**: The default value of the parameter.
void getParamInfo ( GRB_IntParam param,
    int* valP,
    int* minP,
    int* maxP,
    int* defP )

Obtain detailed information about an integer parameter.

Arguments:
    param: The parameter of interest. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.
    valP: The current value of the parameter.
    minP: The minimum allowed value of the parameter.
    maxP: The maximum allowed value of the parameter.
    defP: The default value of the parameter.

void getParamInfo ( GRB_StringParam param,
    string* valP,
    string* defP )

Obtain detailed information about a string parameter.

Arguments:
    param: The parameter of interest. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.
    valP: The current value of the parameter.
    defP: The default value of the parameter.

GRBEnv::message()

Write a message to the console and the log file.

void message ( const string& message )

Arguments:
    message: Print a message to the console and to the log file. Note that this call has no effect unless the OutputFlag parameter is set.

GRBEnv::readParams()

Read new parameter settings from a file.

Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.

void readParams ( const string& paramfile )
Arguments:

**paramfile**: Name of the file containing parameter settings. Parameters should be listed one per line, with the parameter name first and the desired value second. For example:

```
# Gurobi parameter file
Threads 1
MIPGap 0
```

Blank lines and lines that begin with the hash symbol are ignored.

**GRBEnv::resetParams()**

Reset all parameters to their default values.

Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.

```cpp
void resetParams ( )
```

**GRBEnv::set()**

Set the value of a parameter.

**Important notes:**

Note that a model gets its own copy of the environment when it is created. Changes to the original environment have no effect on the copy. Use GRBModel::set to change a parameter on an existing model.

```cpp
void set ( GRB_DoubleParam param,
          double newvalue )
Set the value of a double-valued parameter.

Arguments:

**param**: The parameter being modified. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.

**newvalue**: The desired new value of the parameter.

void set ( GRB_IntParam param,
          int newvalue )
Set the value of an int-valued parameter.

Arguments:

**param**: The parameter being modified. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.

**newvalue**: The desired new value of the parameter.

void set ( GRB_StringParam param,
          const string& newvalue )
```
Set the value of a string-valued parameter.

**Arguments:**
- **param**: The parameter being modified. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.
- **newvalue**: The desired new value of the parameter.

```cpp
void set ( const string& param,
          const string& newvalue )
```

Set the value of any parameter using strings alone.

**Arguments:**
- **param**: The name of the parameter being modified. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.
- **newvalue**: The desired new value of the parameter.

```cpp
void start ( )
```

**GRBEnv::writeParams()**

Write all non-default parameter settings to a file.

Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.

```cpp
void writeParams ( const string& paramfile )
```

**Arguments:**
- **paramfile**: Name of the file to which non-default parameter settings should be written. The previous contents are overwritten.
3.2 GRBModel

Gurobi model object. Commonly used methods include addVar (adds a new decision variable to the model), addConstr (adds a new constraint to the model), optimize (optimizes the current model), and get (retrieves the value of an attribute).

GRBModel()

Constructor for GRBModel. The simplest version creates an empty model. You can then call addVar and addConstr to populate the model with variables and constraints. The more complex constructors can read a model from a file, or make a copy of an existing model.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRBModel</th>
<th>GRBModel ( const GRBEnv&amp; env )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Model constructor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arguments:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>env: Environment for new model.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Return value:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New model object. Model initially contains no variables or constraints.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRBModel</th>
<th>GRBModel ( const GRBEnv&amp; env, const string&amp; filename )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Read a model from a file. Note that the type of the file is encoded in the file name suffix. Valid suffixes are .mps, .rew, .lp, .rlp, .ilp, or .opb. The files can be compressed, so additional suffixes of .zip, .gz, .bz2, or .7z are accepted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arguments:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>env: Environment for new model.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modelname: Name of the file containing the model.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Return value:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New model object.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRBModel</th>
<th>GRBModel ( const GRBModel&amp; model )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create a copy of an existing model. Note that due to the lazy update approach in Gurobi, you have to call update before copying it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arguments:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>model: Model to copy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Return value:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New model object. Model is a clone of the input model.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GRBModel::addConstr()

Add a single linear constraint to a model. Multiple signatures are available.

```cpp
GRBConstr addConstr ( const GRBLinExpr& lhsExpr,
        char sense,
        const GRBLinExpr& rhsExpr,
        string name="" )
```

Add a single linear constraint to a model.

**Arguments:**
- `lhsExpr`: Left-hand side expression for new linear constraint.
- `sense`: Sense for new linear constraint (GRB_LESS_EQUAL, GRB_EQUAL, or GRB_GREATER_EQUAL).
- `rhsExpr`: Right-hand side expression for new linear constraint.
- `name (optional)`: Name for new constraint.

**Return value:**
New constraint object.

```cpp
GRBConstr addConstr ( const GRBLinExpr& lhsExpr,
        char sense,
        GRBVar rhsVar,
        string name="" )
```

Add a single linear constraint to a model.

**Arguments:**
- `lhsExpr`: Left-hand side expression for new linear constraint.
- `sense`: Sense for new linear constraint (GRB_LESS_EQUAL, GRB_EQUAL, or GRB_GREATER_EQUAL).
- `rhsVar`: Right-hand side variable for new linear constraint.
- `name (optional)`: Name for new constraint.

**Return value:**
New constraint object.

```cpp
GRBConstr addConstr ( const GRBLinExpr& lhsExpr,
        char sense,
        double rhsVal,
        string name="" )
```

Add a single linear constraint to a model.

**Arguments:**
- `lhsExpr`: Left-hand side expression for new linear constraint.
- `sense`: Sense for new linear constraint (GRB_LESS_EQUAL, GRB_EQUAL, or GRB_GREATER_EQUAL).
- `rhsVal`: Right-hand side value for new linear constraint.
- `name (optional)`: Name for new constraint.

**Return value:**
New constraint object.

```
GRBConstr addConstr ( GRBVar lhsVar,
            char sense,
            GRBVar rhsVar,
            string name="" )
```

Add a single linear constraint to a model.

**Arguments:**
- `lhsVar`: Left-hand side variable for new linear constraint.
- `sense`: Sense for new linear constraint (`GRB_LESS_EQUAL`, `GRB_EQUAL`, or `GRB_GREATER_EQUAL`).
- `rhsVar`: Right-hand side variable for new linear constraint.
- `name (optional)`: Name for new constraint.

**Return value:**
- New constraint object.

```
GRBConstr addConstr ( GRBVar lhsVar,
            char sense,
            double rhsVal,
            string name="" )
```

Add a single linear constraint to a model.

**Arguments:**
- `lhsVar`: Left-hand side variable for new linear constraint.
- `sense`: Sense for new linear constraint (`GRB_LESS_EQUAL`, `GRB_EQUAL`, or `GRB_GREATER_EQUAL`).
- `rhsVal`: Right-hand side value for new linear constraint.
- `name (optional)`: Name for new constraint.

**Return value:**
- New constraint object.

```
GRBConstr addConstr ( GRBTempConstr& tc,
            string name="" )
```

Add a single linear constraint to a model.

**Arguments:**
- `tc`: Temporary constraint object, created using an overloaded comparison operator. See `GRBTempConstr` for more information.
- `name (optional)`: Name for new constraint.

**Return value:**
- New constraint object.
GRBModel::addConstrs()

Add new linear constraints to a model.

We recommend that you build your model one constraint at a time (using addConstr), since it introduces no significant overhead and we find that it produces simpler code. Feel free to use these methods if you disagree, though.

GRBConstr* addConstrs ( int count )

Add count new linear constraints to a model.

Arguments:
- count: Number of constraints to add to the model. The new constraints are all of the form 0 <= 0.

Return value:
- Array of new constraint objects. Note that the result is heap-allocated, and must be returned to the heap by the user.

GRBConstr* addConstrs ( const GRBLinExpr* lhsExprs, const char* senses, const double* rhsVals, const string* names, int count )

Add count new linear constraints to a model.

Arguments:
- lhsExprs: Left-hand side expressions for the new linear constraints.
- senses: Senses for new linear constraints (GRB_LESS_EQUAL, GRB_EQUAL, or GRB_GREATER_EQUAL).
- rhsVals: Right-hand side values for the new linear constraints.
- names: Names for new constraints.
- count: Number of constraints to add.

Return value:
- Array of new constraint objects. Note that the result is heap-allocated, and must be returned to the heap by the user.

GRBModel::addGenConstrXxx()

Each of the functions described below adds a new general constraint to a model.

Mathematical programming has traditionally defined a set of fundamental constraint types: variable bound constraints, linear constraints, quadratic constraints, integrality constraints, and SOS constraints. These are typically treated directly by the underlying solver (although not always), and are fundamental to the overall algorithm.

Gurobi accepts a number of additional constraint types, which we collectively refer to as general constraints. These are typically not treated directly by the solver. Rather, they are transformed by presolve into mathematically equivalent sets of constraints (and variables), chosen from among the fundamental types listed above. These general constraints are provided as a convenience to
users. If such constraints appear in your model, but if you prefer to reformulate them yourself using fundamental constraint types instead, you can certainly do so. However, note that Gurobi can sometimes exploit information contained in the other constraints in the model to build a more efficient formulation than what you might create.

The additional constraint types that fall under this general constraint umbrella are:

- **MAX** (*addGenConstrMax*): set a decision variable equal to the maximum value from among a set of decision variables
- **MIN** (*addGenConstrMin*): set a decision variable equal to the minimum value from among a set of decision variables
- **ABS** (*addConstrAbs*): set a decision variable equal to the absolute value of some other decision variable
- **AND** (*addConstrAnd*): set a binary variable equal to one if and only if all of a set of binary decision variables are equal to one
- **OR** (*addConstrOr*): set a binary variable equal to one if and only if at least one variable out of a set of binary decision variables is equal to one
- **INDICATOR** (*addConstrIndicator*): whenever a given binary variable takes a certain value, then the given linear constraint must be satisfied

Please refer to this section for additional details on general constraints.

**GRBModel::addGenConstrMax()**

Add a new general constraint of type GRB_GENCONSTR_MAX to a model.

A MAX constraint \( r = \max\{x_1, \ldots, x_n, c\} \) states that the resultant variable \( r \) should be equal to the maximum of the operand variables \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \) and the constant \( c \).

```c
GRBGenConstr addGenConstrMax ( GRBVar resvar, const GRBVar* vars, int len, double constant=-GRB_INFINITY, string name="" )
```

**Arguments:**
- **resvar**: The resultant variable of the new constraint.
- **vars**: Array of variables that are the operands of the new constraint.
- **len**: Number of operands in the new constraint (length of vars array).
- **constant (optional)**: The additional constant operand of the new constraint.
- **name (optional)**: Name for the new general constraint.

**Return value:**
New general constraint.
GRBModel::addGenConstrMin()

Add a new general constraint of type GRB_GENCONSTR_MIN to a model.

A MIN constraint \( r = \min\{x_1, \ldots, x_n, c\} \) states that the resultant variable \( r \) should be equal to the minimum of the operand variables \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \) and the constant \( c \).

GRBGenConstr addGenConstrMin ( GRBVar resvar,
const GRBVar* vars,
int len,
double constant=GRB_INFINITY,
string name="" )

Arguments:
- resvar: The resultant variable of the new constraint.
- vars: Array of variables that are the operands of the new constraint.
- len: Number of operands in the new constraint (length of vars array).
- constant (optional): The additional constant operand of the new constraint.
- name (optional): Name for the new general constraint.

Return value:
New general constraint.

GRBModel::addGenConstrAbs()

Add a new general constraint of type GRB_GENCONSTR_ABS to a model.

An ABS constraint \( r = \text{abs}\{x\} \) states that the resultant variable \( r \) should be equal to the absolute value of the argument variable \( x \).

GRBGenConstr addGenConstrAbs ( GRBVar resvar,
GRBVar argvar,
string name="" )

Arguments:
- resvar: The resultant variable of the new constraint.
- argvar: The argument variable of the new constraint.
- name (optional): Name for the new general constraint.

Return value:
New general constraint.

GRBModel::addGenConstrAnd()

Add a new general constraint of type GRB_GENCONSTR_AND to a model.

An AND constraint \( r = \text{and}\{x_1, \ldots, x_n\} \) states that the binary resultant variable \( r \) should be 1 if and only if all of the operand variables \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \) are equal to 1. If any of the operand variables is 0, then the resultant should be 0 as well.

Note that all variables participating in such a constraint will be forced to be binary; independently of how they were created.
**GRBGenConstr addGenConstrAnd** (  
  GRBVar resvar,  
  const GRBVar* vars,  
  int len,  
  string name="" )

**Arguments:**
- **resvar**: The resultant binary variable of the new constraint.
- **vars**: Array of binary variables that are the operands of the new constraint.
- **len**: Number of operands in the new constraint (length of vars array).
- **name (optional)**: Name for the new general constraint.

**Return value:**
- New general constraint.

---

**GRBModel::addGenConstrOr()**

Add a new general constraint of type GRB_GENCONSTR_OR to a model.

An OR constraint \( r = \text{or}\{x_1, \ldots, x_n\} \) states that the binary resultant variable \( r \) should be 1 if and only if any of the operand variables \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \) is equal to 1. If all operand variables are 0, then the resultant should be 0 as well.

Note that all variables participating in such a constraint will be forced to be binary; independently of how they were created.

---

**GRBGenConstr addGenConstrOr** (  
  GRBVar resvar,  
  const GRBVar* vars,  
  int len,  
  string name="" )

**Arguments:**
- **resvar**: The resultant binary variable of the new constraint.
- **vars**: Array of binary variables that are the operands of the new constraint.
- **len**: Number of operands in the new constraint (length of vars array).
- **name (optional)**: Name for the new general constraint.

**Return value:**
- New general constraint.

---

**GRBModel::addGenConstrIndicator()**

Add a new general constraint of type GRB_GENCONSTR_INDICATOR to a model.

An INDICATOR constraint \( z = f \rightarrow a^T x \leq b \) states that if the binary indicator variable \( z \) is equal to \( f \in \{0, 1\} \), then the linear constraint \( a^T x \leq b \) should hold. On the other hand, if \( z = 1 - f \), the linear constraint may be violated. The sense of the linear constraint can also be specified to be = or ≥.

Note that the indicator variable \( z \) of a constraint will be forced to be binary; independently of how it was created.

Multiple signatures are available.
GRBGenConstr addGenConstrIndicator (  GRBVar binvar,
int binval,
const GRBLinExpr& expr,
char sense,
double rhs,
string name="" )

Arguments:
  binvar: The binary indicator variable.
  binval: The value for the binary indicator variable that would force the linear constraint to be satisfied (0 or 1).
  expr: Left-hand side expression for the linear constraint triggered by the indicator.
  sense: Sense for the linear constraint. Options are GRB_LESS_EQUAL, GRB_EQUAL, or GRB_GREATER_EQUAL.
  rhs: Right-hand-side value for the linear constraint.
  name (optional): Name for the new general constraint.

Return value:
  New general constraint.

GRBGenConstr addGenConstrIndicator (  GRBVar binvar,
int binval,
const GRBTempConstr& constr,
string name="" )

Arguments:
  binvar: The binary indicator variable.
  binval: The value for the binary indicator variable that would force the linear constraint to be satisfied (0 or 1).
  constr: Temporary constraint object defining the linear constraint that is triggered by the indicator. The temporary constraint object is created using an overloaded comparison operator. See GRBTempConstr for more information.
  name (optional): Name for the new general constraint.

Return value:
  New general constraint.

GRBModel::addQConstr()

Add a quadratic constraint to a model. Multiple signatures are available.

Important note: the algorithms that Gurobi uses to solve quadratically constrained problems can only handle certain types of quadratic constraints. Constraints of the following forms are always accepted:

- \( x^T Q x + q^T x \leq b \), where Q is Positive Semi-Definite (PSD)
- \( x^T x \leq y^2 \), where \( x \) is a vector of variables, and \( y \) is a non-negative variable (a Second-Order Cone)
- \( x^T x \leq yz \), where \( x \) is a vector of variables, and \( y \) and \( z \) are non-negative variables (a rotated Second-Order Cone)
If you add a constraint that isn’t in one of these forms (and Gurobi presolve is unable to transform
the constraint into one of these forms), you’ll get an error when you try to solve the model.
Constraints where the quadratic terms only involve binary variables will always be transformed
into one of these forms.

\texttt{GRBQConstr addQConstr ( const GRBQuadExpr& lhsExpr,}
\texttt{ char sense,}
\texttt{ const GRBQuadExpr& rhsExpr,}
\texttt{ string name="" )}

Add a quadratic constraint to a model.
\textbf{Arguments:}
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{lhsExpr}: Left-hand side expression for new quadratic constraint.
  \item \texttt{sense}: Sense for new quadratic constraint (\texttt{GRB_LESS_EQUAL} or \texttt{GRB_GREATER_EQUAL}).
  \item \texttt{rhsExpr}: Right-hand side expression for new quadratic constraint.
  \item \texttt{name (optional)}: Name for new constraint.
\end{itemize}
\textbf{Return value:}
New quadratic constraint object.

\texttt{GRBQConstr addQConstr ( const GRBQuadExpr& lhsExpr,}
\texttt{ char sense,}
\texttt{ GRBVar rhsVar,}
\texttt{ string name="" )}

Add a quadratic constraint to a model.
\textbf{Arguments:}
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{lhsExpr}: Left-hand side expression for new quadratic constraint.
  \item \texttt{sense}: Sense for new quadratic constraint (\texttt{GRB_LESS_EQUAL} or \texttt{GRB_GREATER_EQUAL}).
  \item \texttt{rhsVar}: Right-hand side variable for new quadratic constraint.
  \item \texttt{name (optional)}: Name for new constraint.
\end{itemize}
\textbf{Return value:}
New quadratic constraint object.

\texttt{GRBQConstr addQConstr ( GRBTempConstr& tc,}
\texttt{ string name="" )}

Add a quadratic constraint to a model.
\textbf{Arguments:}
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{tc}: Temporary constraint object, created using an overloaded comparison operator. See
\texttt{GRBTempConstr} for more information.
  \item \texttt{name (optional)}: Name for new constraint.
\end{itemize}
\textbf{Return value:}
New quadratic constraint object.
**GRBModel::addRange()**

Add a single range constraint to a model. A range constraint states that the value of the input expression must be between the specified `lower` and `upper` bounds in any solution.

Note that range constraints are stored internally as equality constraints. We add an extra variable to the model to capture the range information. Thus, the Sense attribute on a range constraint will always be `GRB_EQUAL`.

```c
GRBConstr addRange ( const GRBLinExpr& expr,
                      double lower,
                      double upper,
                      string name="" )
```

**Arguments:**
- `expr`: Linear expression for new range constraint.
- `lower`: Lower bound for linear expression.
- `upper`: Upper bound for linear expression.
- `name` (optional): Name for new constraint.

**Return value:**
- New constraint object.

**GRBModel::addRanges()**

Add new range constraints to a model. A range constraint states that the value of the input expression must be between the specified `lower` and `upper` bounds in any solution.

```c
GRBConstr* addRanges ( const GRBLinExpr* exprs,
                        const double* lower,
                        const double* upper,
                        const string* names,
                        int count )
```

**Arguments:**
- `exprs`: Linear expressions for the new range constraints.
- `lower`: Lower bounds for linear expressions.
- `upper`: Upper bounds for linear expressions.
- `names`: Names for new range constraints.
- `count`: Number of range constraints to add.

**Return value:**
- Array of new constraint objects. Note that the result is heap-allocated, and must be returned to the heap by the user.

**GRBModel::addSOS()**

Add an SOS constraint to the model. Please refer to this section for details on SOS constraints.
GRBSOS  addSOS (  const GRBVar*  vars,
                const double*  weights,
                int     len,
                int     type )

Arguments:
   vars: Array of variables that participate in the SOS constraint.
   weights: Weights for the variables in the SOS constraint.
   len: Number of members in the new SOS set (length of vars and weights arrays).
   type: SOS type (can be GRB_SOS_TYPE1 or GRB_SOS_TYPE2).

Return value:
   New SOS constraint.

GRBModel::addVar()

Add a single decision variable to a model.

GRBVar  addVar (  double  lb,
                double  ub,
                double  obj,
                char    type,
                string  name="" )

Add a variable; non-zero entries will be added later.

Arguments:
   lb: Lower bound for new variable.
   ub: Upper bound for new variable.
   obj: Objective coefficient for new variable.
   type: Variable type for new variable (GRB.CONTINUOUS, GRB.BINARY, GRB.INTEGER, GRB.SEMICONT, or GRB.SEMIINT).
   name (optional): Name for new variable.

Return value:
   New variable object.

GRBVar  addVar (  double  lb,
                double  ub,
                double  obj,
                char    type,
                int     numnz,
                const GRBConstr*  constrs,
                const double*  coeffs,
                string  name="" )

Add a variable, and the associated non-zero coefficients.

Arguments:
   lb: Lower bound for new variable.
   ub: Upper bound for new variable.
   obj: Objective coefficient for new variable.
type: Variable type for new variable (GRB_CONTINUOUS, GRB_BINARY, GRB_INTEGER, GRB_SEMICONT, or GRB_SEMIINT).

numnz: Number of constraints in which this new variable participates.

constrs: Array of constraints in which the variable participates.

coeffs: Array of coefficients for each constraint in which the variable participates.

name (optional): Name for new variable.

Return value:
New variable object.

GRBVar addVar ( double lb,
                double ub,
                double obj,
                char type,
                const GRBColumn& col,
                string name="" )

Add a variable, and the associated non-zero coefficients.

Arguments:
  lb: Lower bound for new variable.
  ub: Upper bound for new variable.
  obj: Objective coefficient for new variable.
  type: Variable type for new variable (GRB_CONTINUOUS, GRB_BINARY, GRB_INTEGER, GRB_SEMICONT, or GRB_SEMIINT).
  col: GRBColumn object for specifying a set of constraints to which new variable belongs.
  name (optional): Name for new variable.

Return value:
New variable object.

GRBModel::addVars()

Add new decision variables to a model.

GRBVar* addVars ( int count,
                  char type=GRB_CONTINUOUS )

Add count new decision variables to a model. All associated attributes take their default values, except the variable type, which is specified as an argument.

Arguments:
  count: Number of variables to add.
  type (optional): Variable type for new variables (GRB_CONTINUOUS, GRB_BINARY, GRB_INTEGER, GRB_SEMICONT, or GRB_SEMIINT).

Return value:
Array of new variable objects. Note that the result is heap-allocated, and must be returned to the heap by the user.
Add `count` new decision variables to a model. This signature allows you to use arrays to hold the various variable attributes (lower bound, upper bound, etc.).

**Arguments:**

- **lb**: Lower bounds for new variables. Can be `NULL`, in which case the variables get lower bounds of 0.0.
- **ub**: Upper bounds for new variables. Can be `NULL`, in which case the variables get infinite upper bounds.
- **obj**: Objective coefficients for new variables. Can be `NULL`, in which case the variables get objective coefficients of 0.0.
- **type**: Variable types for new variables (`GRB_CONTINUOUS`, `GRB_BINARY`, `GRB_INTEGER`, `GRB_SEMICONT`, or `GRB_SEMIINT`). Can be `NULL`, in which case the variables are assumed to be continuous.
- **names**: Names for new variables. Can be `NULL`, in which case all variables are given default names.
- **count**: The number of variables to add.

**Return value:**

Array of new variable objects. Note that the result is heap-allocated, and must be returned to the heap by the user.

Add new decision variables to a model. This signature allows you to specify the set of constraints to which each new variable belongs using an array of `GRBColumn` objects.

**Arguments:**

- **lb**: Lower bounds for new variables. Can be `NULL`, in which case the variables get lower bounds of 0.0.
- **ub**: Upper bounds for new variables. Can be `NULL`, in which case the variables get infinite upper bounds.
- **obj**: Objective coefficients for new variables. Can be `NULL`, in which case the variables get objective coefficients of 0.0.
- **type**: Variable types for new variables (`GRB_CONTINUOUS`, `GRB_BINARY`, `GRB_INTEGER`, `GRB_SEMICONT`, or `GRB_SEMIINT`). Can be `NULL`, in which case the variables are assumed to be continuous.
**names**: Names for new variables. Can be **NULL**, in which case all variables are given default names.

**cols**: GRBColumn objects for specifying a set of constraints to which each new column belongs.

**count**: The number of variables to add.

**Return value:**

Array of new variable objects. Note that the result is heap-allocated, and must be returned to the heap by the user.

---

### GRBModel::chgCoeff()

Change one coefficient in the model. The desired change is captured using a `GRBVar` object, a `GRBConstr` object, and a desired coefficient for the specified variable in the specified constraint. If you make multiple changes to the same coefficient, the last one will be applied.

Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using `GRBModel::update`), optimize the model (using `GRBModel::optimize`), or write the model to disk (using `GRBModel::write`).

```cpp
void chgCoeff ( GRBConstr constr,
                GRBVar var,
                double newvalue )
```

**Arguments:**

- **constr**: Constraint for coefficient to be changed.
- **var**: Variable for coefficient to be changed.
- **newvalue**: Desired new value for coefficient.

### GRBModel::chgCoeffs()

Change a list of coefficients in the model. Each desired change is captured using a `GRBVar` object, a `GRBConstr` object, and a desired coefficient for the specified variable in the specified constraint. The entries in the input arrays each correspond to a single desired coefficient change. If you make multiple changes to the same coefficient, the last one will be applied.

Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using `GRBModel::update`), optimize the model (using `GRBModel::optimize`), or write the model to disk (using `GRBModel::write`).

```cpp
void chgCoeffs ( const GRBConstr* constrs,
                 const GRBVar* vars,
                 const double* vals,
                 int len )
```

**Arguments:**

- **constrs**: Constraints for coefficients to be changed.
- **vars**: Variables for coefficients to be changed.
- **vals**: Desired new values for coefficients.
- **len**: Number of coefficients to change (length of **vars**, **constrs**, and **vals** arrays).
GRBModel::computeIIS()

Compute an Irreducible Inconsistent Subsystem (IIS). An IIS is a subset of the constraints and variable bounds with the following properties:

- the subsystem represented by the IIS is infeasible, and
- if any of the constraints or bounds of the IIS is removed, the subsystem becomes feasible.

Note that an infeasible model may have multiple IISs. The one returned by Gurobi is not necessarily the one with minimum cardinality; there may exist others with fewer constraints or bounds.

If an IIS computation is interrupted before completion, Gurobi will return the smallest IIS found to that point.

This method populates the IISCONSTR, IISQCONSTR, and IISGENCONSTR constraint attributes, the IISSOS SOS attribute, and the IISLB and IISUB variable attributes. You can also obtain information about the results of the IIS computation by writing a .ilp format file (see GRBModel::write). This file contains only the IIS from the original model.

Note that this method can be used to compute IISs for both continuous and MIP models.

void computeIIS()

GRBModel::discardConcurrentEnvs()

Discard concurrent environments for a model.

The concurrent environments created by getConcurrentEnv will be used by every subsequent call to the concurrent optimizer until the concurrent environments are discarded.

void discardConcurrentEnvs()

GRBModel::discardMultiobjEnvs()

Discard all multi-objective environments associated with the model, thus restoring multi objective optimization to its default behavior.

Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for information on how to specify multiple objective functions and control the trade-off between them.

Use getMultiobjEnv to create a multi-objective environment.

void discardMultiobjEnvs()

GRBModel::feasRelax()

Modifies the GRBModel object to create a feasibility relaxation. Note that you need to call optimize on the result to compute the actual relaxed solution.

The feasibility relaxation is a model that, when solved, minimizes the amount by which the solution violates the bounds and linear constraints of the original model. This method provides a number of options for specifying the relaxation.
If you specify \texttt{relaxobjtype=0}, the objective of the feasibility relaxation is to minimize the sum of the weighted magnitudes of the bound and constraint violations. The \texttt{lbpen}, \texttt{ubpen}, and \texttt{rhspen} arguments specify the cost per unit violation in the lower bounds, upper bounds, and linear constraints, respectively.

If you specify \texttt{relaxobjtype=1}, the objective of the feasibility relaxation is to minimize the weighted sum of the squares of the bound and constraint violations. The \texttt{lbpen}, \texttt{ubpen}, and \texttt{rhspen} arguments specify the coefficients on the squares of the lower bound, upper bound, and linear constraint violations, respectively.

If you specify \texttt{relaxobjtype=2}, the objective of the feasibility relaxation is to minimize the weighted count of bound and constraint violations. The \texttt{lbpen}, \texttt{ubpen}, and \texttt{rhspen} arguments specify the cost of violating a lower bound, upper bound, and linear constraint, respectively.

To give an example, if a constraint with \texttt{rhspen} value $p$ is violated by 2.0, it would contribute $2*p$ to the feasibility relaxation objective for \texttt{relaxobjtype=0}, it would contribute $2*2*p$ for \texttt{relaxobjtype=1}, and it would contribute $p$ for \texttt{relaxobjtype=2}.

The \texttt{minrelax} argument is a boolean that controls the type of feasibility relaxation that is created. If \texttt{minrelax=false}, optimizing the returned model gives a solution that minimizes the cost of the violation. If \texttt{minrelax=true}, optimizing the returned model finds a solution that minimizes the original objective, but only from among those solutions that minimize the cost of the violation. Note that \texttt{feasRelax} must solve an optimization problem to find the minimum possible relaxation when \texttt{minrelax=true}, which can be quite expensive.

There are two signatures for this method. The more complex one takes a list of variables and constraints, as well as penalties associated with relaxing the corresponding lower bounds, upper bounds, and constraints. If a variable or constraint is not included in one of these lists, the associated bounds or constraints may not be violated. The simpler signature takes a pair of boolean arguments, \texttt{vrelax} and \texttt{crelax}, that indicate whether variable bounds and/or constraints can be violated. If \texttt{vrelax/crelax} is \texttt{true}, then every bound/constraint is allowed to be violated, respectively, and the associated cost is 1.0.

Note that this is a destructive method: it modifies the model on which it is invoked. If you don’t want to modify your original model, use the \texttt{GRBModel constructor} to create a copy before invoking this method.

```c
double feasRelax ( int relaxobjtype,
                  bool minrelax,
                  int vlen,
                  const GRBVar* vars,
                  const double* lbpen,
                  const double* ubpen,
                  int clen,
                  const GRBConstr* constr,
                  const double* rhspen )
```

Create a feasibility relaxation model.

**Arguments:**
- \texttt{relaxobjtype}: The cost function used when finding the minimum cost relaxation.
- \texttt{minrelax}: The type of feasibility relaxation to perform.
- \texttt{vlen}: The length of the list of variables whose bounds are allowed to be violated.
**vars**: Variables whose bounds are allowed to be violated.

**lbpen**: Penalty for violating a variable lower bound. One entry for each variable in argument **vars**.

**ubpen**: Penalty for violating a variable upper bound. One entry for each variable in argument **vars**.

**clen**: The length of the list of linear constraints that are allowed to be violated.

**constr**: Linear constraints that are allowed to be violated.

**rhspen**: Penalty for violating a linear constraint. One entry for each variable in argument **constr**.

**Return value**: Zero if **minrelax** is false. If **minrelax** is true, the return value is the objective value for the relaxation performed. If the value is less than 0, it indicates that the method failed to create the feasibility relaxation.

```plaintext
double feasRelax ( int relaxobjcype,  
                 bool minrelax,  
                 bool vrelax,  
                 bool crelax )
```

Simplified method for creating a feasibility relaxation model.

**Arguments**:
- **relaxobjcype**: The cost function used when finding the minimum cost relaxation.
- **minrelax**: The type of feasibility relaxation to perform.
- **vrelax**: Indicates whether variable bounds can be relaxed (with a cost of 1.0 for any violations).
- **crelax**: Indicates whether linear constraints can be relaxed (with a cost of 1.0 for any violations).

**Return value**: Zero if **minrelax** is false. If **minrelax** is true, the return value is the objective value for the relaxation performed. If the value is less than 0, it indicates that the method failed to create the feasibility relaxation.

**GRBModel::fixedModel()**

Create the fixed model associated with a MIP model. The MIP model must have a solution loaded (e.g., after a call to the `optimize` method). In the fixed model, each integer variable is fixed to the value that variable takes in the MIP solution.

```plaintext
GRBModel fixedModel ( )
```

**Return value**: Fixed model associated with calling object.

**GRBModel::get()**

Query the value(s) of a parameter or attribute. Use this method for parameters, for scalar model attributes, or for arrays of constraint or variable attributes.
double get ( GRB_DoubleParam param )

Query the value of a double-valued parameter.

**Arguments:**
- `param`: The parameter being queried.

**Return value:**
The current value of the requested parameter.

int get ( GRB_IntParam param )

Query the value of an int-valued parameter.

**Arguments:**
- `param`: The parameter being queried.

**Return value:**
The current value of the requested parameter.

string get ( GRB_StringParam param )

Query the value of a string-valued parameter.

**Arguments:**
- `param`: The parameter being queried.

**Return value:**
The current value of the requested parameter.

char* get ( GRB_CharAttr attr,
            const GRBVar* vars,
            int count )

Query a char-valued variable attribute for an array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `vars`: An array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.
- `count`: The number of variable attributes to retrieve.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable. Note that the result is heap-allocated, and must be returned to the heap by the user.

char* get ( GRB_CharAttr attr,
            const GRBConstr* constrs,
            int count )

Query a char-valued constraint attribute for an array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `constrs`: An array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.
count: The number of constraint attributes to retrieve.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint. Note that the result is heap-allocated, and must be returned to the heap by the user.

def char* get ( GRB_CharAttr attr, const GRBQConstr* qconstrs, int count )
Query a char-valued quadratic constraint attribute for an array of quadratic constraints.
Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
qconstrs: An array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.
count: The number of quadratic constraint attributes to retrieve.
Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint. Note that the result is heap-allocated, and must be returned to the heap by the user.

def double get ( GRB_DoubleAttr attr )
Query the value of a double-valued model attribute.
Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
Return value:
The current value of the requested attribute.

def double* get ( GRB_DoubleAttr attr, const GRBVar* vars, int count )
Query a double-valued variable attribute for an array of variables.
Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
vars: An array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.
count: The number of variable attributes to retrieve.
Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable. Note that the result is heap-allocated, and must be returned to the heap by the user.

def double* get ( GRB_DoubleAttr attr, const GRBConstr* constrs, int count )
Query a double-valued constraint attribute for an array of constraints.
Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
constraints: An array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.
count: The number of constraint attributes to retrieve.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint. Note that the result is heap-allocated, and must be returned to the heap by the user.

double* get ( GRB_DoubleAttr attr,
              const GRBQConstr* qconstrs,
              int count )
Query a double-valued quadratic constraint attribute for an array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
constrs: An array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.
count: The number of quadratic constraint attributes to retrieve.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint. Note that the result is heap-allocated, and must be returned to the heap by the user.

int get ( GRB_IntAttr attr )
Query the value of an int-valued model attribute.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.

Return value:
The current value of the requested attribute.

int* get ( GRB_IntAttr attr,
           const GRBVar* vars,
           int count )
Query an int-valued variable attribute for an array of variables.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
vars: An array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.
count: The number of variable attributes to retrieve.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable. Note that the result is heap-allocated, and must be returned to the heap by the user.

int* get ( GRB_IntAttr attr,
           const GRBConstr* constrs,
           int count )
Query an int-valued constraint attribute for an array of constraints.

Arguments:
**attr**: The attribute being queried.

**constrs**: An array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

**count**: The number of constraint attributes to retrieve.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint. Note that the result is heap-allocated, and must be returned to the heap by the user.

```c
string get ( GRB_StringAttr attr )
```

Query the value of a string-valued model attribute.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
The current value of the requested attribute.

```c
string* get ( GRB_StringAttr attr,
             const GRBVar* vars,
             int count )
```

Query a string-valued variable attribute for an array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being queried.
- **vars**: An array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.
- **count**: The number of variable attributes to retrieve.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable. Note that the result is heap-allocated, and must be returned to the heap by the user.

```c
string* get ( GRB_StringAttr attr,
             const GRBConstr* constrs,
             int count )
```

Query a string-valued constraint attribute for an array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being queried.
- **constrs**: An array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.
- **count**: The number of constraint attributes to retrieve.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint. Note that the result is heap-allocated, and must be returned to the heap by the user.

```c
string* get ( GRB_StringAttr attr,
             const GRBQConstr* qconstrs,
             int count )
```

Query a string-valued quadratic constraint attribute for an array of quadratic constraints.
Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being queried.
  constrs: An array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.
  count: The number of quadratic constraint attributes to retrieve.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint. Note that the result is heap-allocated, and must be returned to the heap by the user.

GRBModel::getCoeff()
Query the coefficient of variable var in linear constraint constr (note that the result can be zero).

double getCoeff ( GRBConstr constr,
                 GRBVar var )
Arguments:
  constr: The requested constraint.
  var: The requested variable.

Return value:
The current value of the requested coefficient.

GRBModel::getCol()
Retrieve the list of constraints in which a variable participates, and the associated coefficients. The result is returned as a GRBColumn object.

GRBColumn getCol ( GRBVar var )
Arguments:
  var: The variable of interest.

Return value:
A GRBColumn object that captures the set of constraints in which the variable participates.

GRBModel::get ConcurrentEnv()
Create/retrieve a concurrent environment for a model.
This method provides fine-grained control over the concurrent optimizer. By creating your own concurrent environments and setting appropriate parameters on these environments (e.g., the Method parameter), you can control exactly which strategies the concurrent optimizer employs. For example, if you create two concurrent environments, and set Method to primal simplex for one and dual simplex for the other, subsequent concurrent optimizer runs will use the two simplex algorithms rather than the default choices.

Note that you must create contiguously numbered concurrent environments, starting with num=0. For example, if you want three concurrent environments, they must be numbered 0, 1, and 2.
Once you create concurrent environments, they will be used for every subsequent concurrent optimization on that model. Use `discardConcurrentEnvs` to revert back to default concurrent optimizer behavior.

```c
GRBEnv getConcurrentEnv ( int num )
```

**Arguments:**
- `num`: The concurrent environment number.

**Return value:**
The concurrent environment for the model.

**GRBModel::getConstrByName()**

Retrieve a linear constraint from its name. If multiple linear constraints have the same name, this method chooses one arbitrarily.

```c
GRBConstr getConstrByName ( const string& name )
```

**Arguments:**
- `name`: The name of the desired linear constraint.

**Return value:**
The requested linear constraint.

**GRBModel::getConstrs()**

Retrieve an array of all linear constraints in the model.

```c
GRBConstr* getConstrs ( )
```

**Return value:**
An array of all linear constraints in the model. Note that this array is heap-allocated, and must be returned to the heap by the user.

**GRBModel::getEnv()**

Query the environment associated with the model. Note that each model makes its own copy of the environment when it is created. To change parameters for a model, for example, you should use this method to obtain the appropriate environment object.

```c
GRBEnv getEnv ( )
```

**Return value:**
The environment for the model.
GRBModel::getGenConstrMax()

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type MAX. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an exception. You can query the GenConstrType attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

Typical usage is to call this routine twice. In the first call, you specify the requested general constraint, with a NULL value for the vars argument. The routine returns the total number of operand variables in the specified general constraint in lenP. That allows you to make certain that the vars array is of sufficient size to hold the result of the second call.

See also addGenConstrMax for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

```c
void getGenConstrMax ( GRBGenConstr genc,
                        GRBVar* resvarP,
                        GRBVar* vars,
                        int* lenP,
                        double* constantP )
```

Arguments:
- **genc**: The index of the general constraint.
- **resvarP**: Pointer to store the resultant variable of the constraint.
- **vars**: Array to store the operand variables of the constraint.
- **lenP**: Pointer to store the number of operand variables of the constraint.
- **constantP**: Pointer to store the additional constant operand of the constraint.

GRBModel::getGenConstrMin()

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type MIN. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an exception. You can query the GenConstrType attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

Typical usage is to call this routine twice. In the first call, you specify the requested general constraint, with a NULL value for the vars argument. The routine returns the total number of operand variables in the specified general constraint in lenP. That allows you to make certain that the vars array is of sufficient size to hold the result of the second call.

See also addGenConstrMin for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

```c
void getGenConstrMin ( GRBGenConstr genc,
                        GRBVar* resvarP,
                        GRBVar* vars,
                        int* lenP,
                        double* constantP )
```

Arguments:
- **genc**: The index of the general constraint.
- **resvarP**: Pointer to store the resultant variable of the constraint.
- **vars**: Array to store the operand variables of the constraint.
lenP: Pointer to store the number of operand variables of the constraint.
constantP: Pointer to store the additional constant operand of the constraint.

GRBModel::getGenConstrAbs()

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type ABS. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an exception. You can query the GenConstrType attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

See also addGenConstrAbs for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

```c
void getGenConstrAbs ( GRBGenConstr genc,
                      GRBVar* resvarP,
                      GRBVar* argvarP )
```

Arguments:
- genc: The index of the general constraint.
- resvarP: Pointer to store the resultant variable of the constraint.
- argvarP: Pointer to store the argument variable of the constraint.

GRBModel::getGenConstrAnd()

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type AND. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an exception. You can query the GenConstrType attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

Typical usage is to call this routine twice. In the first call, you specify the requested general constraint, with a NULL value for the vars argument. The routine returns the total number of operand variables in the specified general constraint in lenP. That allows you to make certain that the vars array is of sufficient size to hold the result of the second call.

See also addGenConstrAnd for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

```c
void getGenConstrAnd ( GRBGenConstr genc,
                       GRBVar* resvarP,
                       GRBVar* vars,
                       int* lenP )
```

Arguments:
- genc: The index of the general constraint.
- resvarP: Pointer to store the resultant variable of the constraint.
- vars: Array to store the operand variables of the constraint.
- lenP: Pointer to store the number of operand variables of the constraint.

GRBModel::getGenConstrOr()

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type OR. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an exception. You can query the GenConstrType attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.
Typical usage is to call this routine twice. In the first call, you specify the requested general constraint, with a NULL value for the `vars` argument. The routine returns the total number of operand variables in the specified general constraint in `lenP`. That allows you to make certain that the `vars` array is of sufficient size to hold the result of the second call.

See also `addGenConstrOr` for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

```c
void getGenConstrOr ( GRBGenConstr genc,
                      GRBVar* resvarP,
                      GRBVar* vars,
                      int* lenP )
```

**Arguments:**
- `genc`: The index of the general constraint.
- `resvarP`: Pointer to store the resultant variable of the constraint.
- `vars`: Array to store the operand variables of the constraint.
- `lenP`: Pointer to store the number of operand variables of the constraint.

**GRBModel::getGenConstrIndicator()**

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type INDICATOR. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an exception. You can query the `GenConstrType` attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

See also `addGenConstrIndicator` for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

```c
void getGenConstrIndicator ( GRBGenConstr genc,
                             GRBVar* binvarP,
                             int* binvalP,
                             GRBLinExpr* exprP,
                             char* senseP,
                             double* rhsP )
```

**Arguments:**
- `genc`: The index of the general constraint.
- `binvarP`: Pointer to store the binary indicator variable of the constraint.
- `binvalP`: Pointer to store the value that the indicator variable has to take in order to trigger the linear constraint.
- `exprP`: Pointer to a `GRBLinExpr` object to store the left-hand-side expression of the linear constraint that is triggered by the indicator.
- `senseP`: Pointer to store the sense for the linear constraint. Options are `GRB_LESS_EQUAL`, `GRB_EQUAL`, or `GRB_GREATER_EQUAL`.
- `rhsP`: Pointer to store the right-hand-side value for the linear constraint.
GRBModel::getGenConstrs()
Retrieve an array of all general constraints in the model.

GRBGenConstr* getGenConstrs ( )

Return value:
An array of all general constraints in the model. Note that this array is heap-allocated, and must be returned to the heap by the user.

GRBModel::getMultiobjEnv()
Create/retrieve a multi-objective environment for the objective with the given index. This environment enables fine-grained control over the multi-objective optimization process. Specifically, by changing parameters on this environment, you modify the behavior of the optimization that occurs during the corresponding pass of the multi-objective optimization.

Each multi-objective environment starts with a copy of the current model environment. Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for information on how to specify multiple objective functions and control the trade-off between them.

Use discardMultiobjEnvs to discard multi-objective environments and return to standard behavior.

GRBEnv getMultiobjEnv ( int index )

Arguments:
index: The objective index.

Return value:
The multi-objective environment for the model.

GRBModel::getObjective()
Retrieve the optimization objective(s).

GRBQuadExpr getObjective ( )
Retrieve the optimization objective.
Note that the constant and linear portions of the objective can also be retrieved using the ObjCon and Obj attributes.

Return value:
The model objective.

GRBLinExpr getObjective ( int index )
Retrieve an alternative optimization objective. Alternative objectives will always be linear. You can also use this routine to retrieve the primary objective (using index = 0), but you will get an exception if the primary objective contains quadratic terms.
Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for more information on the use of alternative objectives.

Note that alternative objectives can also be retrieved using the ObjNCon and ObjN attributes.

**Arguments:**
- **index**: The index for the requested alternative objective.

**Return value:**
- The requested alternate objective.

### GRBModel::getPWLObj()

Retrieve the piecewise-linear objective function for a variable. The return value gives the number of points that define the function, and the x and y arguments give the coordinates of the points, respectively. The x and y arguments must be large enough to hold the result. Call this method with NULL values for x and y if you just want the number of points.

Refer to the description of setPWLObj for additional information on what the values in x and y mean.

```cpp
int getPWLObj ( GRBVar var, double[] x, double[] y )
```

**Arguments:**
- **var**: The variable whose objective function is being retrieved.
- **x**: The x values for the points that define the piecewise-linear function. These will always be in non-decreasing order.
- **y**: The y values for the points that define the piecewise-linear function.

**Return value:**
- The number of points that define the piecewise-linear objective function.

### GRBModel::getQCRow()

Retrieve the left-hand side expression from a quadratic constraint. The result is returned as a GRBQuadExpr object.

```cpp
GRBQuadExpr getQCRow ( GRBQConstr qconstr )
```

**Arguments:**
- **qconstr**: The quadratic constraint of interest.

**Return value:**
- A GRBQuadExpr object that captures the left-hand side of the quadratic constraint.

### GRBModel::getQConstrs()

Retrieve an array of all quadratic constraints in the model.

```cpp
GRBQConstr* getQConstrs ( )
```
**Return value:**
An array of all quadratic constraints in the model. Note that this array is heap-allocated, and must be returned to the heap by the user.

**GRBModel::getRow()**

Retrieve a list of variables that participate in a constraint, and the associated coefficients. The result is returned as a `GRBLinExpr` object.

```cpp
GRBLinExpr getRow ( GRBConstr constr )
```

**Arguments:**
- `constr`: The constraint of interest.

**Return value:**
- A `GRBLinExpr` object that captures the set of variables that participate in the constraint.

**GRBModel::getSOS()**

Retrieve the list of variables that participate in an SOS constraint, and the associated coefficients. The return value is the length of this list. If you would like to allocate space for the result before retrieving the result, call the method first with `NULL` array arguments to determine the appropriate array lengths.

```cpp
int getSOS ( GRBSOS sos,
             GRBVar* vars,
             double* weights,
             int* typeP )
```

**Arguments:**
- `sos`: The SOS set of interest.
- `vars`: A list of variables that participate in `sos`.
- `weights`: The SOS weights for each participating variable.
- `typeP`: The type of the SOS set (either `GRB_SOS_TYPE1` or `GRB_SOS_TYPE2`).

**Return value:**
- The length of the result arrays.

**GRBModel::getSOSs()**

Retrieve an array of all SOS constraints in the model.

```cpp
GRBSOS* getSOSs ( )
```

**Return value:**
- An array of all SOS constraints in the model. Note that this array is heap-allocated, and must be returned to the heap by the user.
**GRBModel::getTuneResult()**

Use this method to retrieve the results of a previous tune call. Calling this method with argument \( n \) causes tuned parameter set \( n \) to be copied into the model. Parameter sets are stored in order of decreasing quality, with parameter set 0 being the best. The number of available sets is stored in attribute TuneResultCount.

Once you have retrieved a tuning result, you can call optimize to use these parameter settings to optimize the model, or write to write the changed parameters to a .prm file.

Please refer to the parameter tuning section for details on the tuning tool.

```cpp
def getTuneResult(int n):
    # The index of the tuning result to retrieve. The best result is available as index 0. The number of stored results is available in attribute TuneResultCount.
```

**GRBModel::getVarByName()**

Retrieve a variable from its name. If multiple variables have the same name, this method chooses one arbitrarily.

```cpp
def getVarByName(const string& name):
    # Arguments:
    # name: The name of the desired variable.
    # Return value:
    # The requested variable.
```

**GRBModel::getVars()**

Retrieve an array of all variables in the model.

```cpp
def getVars() -> GRBVar[]
    # Return value:
    # An array of all variables in the model. Note that this array is heap-allocated, and must be returned to the heap by the user.
```

**GRBModel::optimize()**

Optimize the model. The algorithm used for the optimization depends on the model type (simplex or barrier for a continuous model; branch-and-cut for a MIP model). Upon successful completion, this method will populate the solution related attributes of the model. See the Attributes section for more information on attributes.

Please consult this section for a discussion of some of the practical issues associated with solving a precisely defined mathematical model using finite-precision floating-point arithmetic.

Note that this method will process all pending model modifications.
void optimize ( )

GRBModel::optimizeasync()

Optimize a model asynchronously. This routine returns immediately. Your program can perform other computations while optimization proceeds in the background. To check the state of the asynchronous optimization, query the Status attribute for the model. A value of IN_PROGRESS indicates that the optimization has not yet completed. When you are done with your foreground tasks, you must call sync to sync your foreground program with the asynchronous optimization task.

Note that the set of Gurobi calls that you are allowed to make while optimization is running in the background is severely limited. Specifically, you can only perform attribute queries, and only for a few attributes (listed below). Any other calls on the running model, or on any other models that were built within the same Gurobi environment, will fail with error code OPTIMIZATION_IN_PROGRESS.

Note that there are no such restrictions on models built in other environments. Thus, for example, you could create multiple environments, and then have a single foreground program launch multiple simultaneous asynchronous optimizations, each in its own environment.

As already noted, you are allowed to query the value of the Status attribute while an asynchronous optimization is in progress. The other attributes that can be queried are: ObjVal, ObjBound, IterCount, NodeCount, and BarIterCount. In each case, the returned value reflects progress in the optimization to that point. Any attempt to query the value of an attribute not on this list will return an OPTIMIZATION_IN_PROGRESS error.

void optimizeasync ( )

GRBModel::presolve()

Perform presolve on a model.

GRBModel presolve ( )

Return value:
Presolved version of original model.

GRBModel::read()

This method is the general entry point for importing data from a file into a model. It can be used to read basis files for continuous models, start vectors for MIP models, or parameter settings. The type of data read is determined by the file suffix. File formats are described in the File Format section.

Note that this is not the method to use if you want to read a new model from a file. For that, use the GRBModel constructor. One variant of the constructor takes the name of the file that contains the new model as its argument.

void read ( const string& filename )
Arguments:

filename: Name of the file to read. The suffix on the file must be either .bas (for an LP basis), .mst or .sol (for a MIP start), .hnt (for MIP hints), .ord (for a priority order), or .prm (for a parameter file). The suffix may optionally be followed by .zip, .gz, .bz2, or .7z.

GRBModel::remove()

Remove a variable, constraint, or SOS from a model.

```cpp
void remove ( GRBConstr constr )
```

Remove a linear constraint from the model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using GRBModel::update), optimize the model (using GRBModel::optimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBModel::write).

Arguments:

constr: The linear constraint to remove.

```cpp
void remove ( GRBGenConstr genconstr )
```

Remove a general constraint from the model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using GRBModel::update), optimize the model (using GRBModel::optimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBModel::write).

Arguments:

genconstr: The general constraint to remove.

```cpp
void remove ( GRBQConstr qconstr )
```

Remove a quadratic constraint from the model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using GRBModel::update), optimize the model (using GRBModel::optimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBModel::write).

Arguments:

qconstr: The quadratic constraint to remove.

```cpp
void remove ( GRBSOS sos )
```

Remove an SOS constraint from the model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using GRBModel::update), optimize the model (using GRBModel::optimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBModel::write).

Arguments:

sos: The SOS constraint to remove.
void remove ( GRBVar var )

Remove a variable from the model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using GRBModel::update), optimize the model (using GRBModel::optimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBModel::write).

Arguments:
   var: The variable to remove.

GRBModel::reset()

void reset ( int clearall )

Reset the model to an unsolved state, discarding any previously computed solution information. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using GRBModel::update), optimize the model (using GRBModel::optimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBModel::write).

clearall (optional): Should additional information such as MIP starts, variable hints, branching priorities, lazy flags, and partition information be cleared.

Arguments:

GRBModel::setCallback()

Set the callback object for a model. The callback() method on this object will be called periodically from the Gurobi solver. You will have the opportunity to obtain more detailed information about the state of the optimization from this callback. See the documentation for GRBCallback for additional information.

Note that a model can only have a single callback method, so this call will replace an existing callback. To disable a previously set callback, call this method with a NULL argument.

void setCallback ( GRBCallback* cb )

GRBModel::set()

Set the value(s) of a parameter or attribute. Use this method for parameters, for scalar model attributes, and for arrays of constraint or variable attributes.

void set ( GRB_DoubleParam param, double newvalue )

Set the value of a double-valued parameter.

The difference between setting a parameter on a model and setting it on an environment (i.e., through GRBEnv::set) is that the former modifies the parameter for a single model, while the latter modifies the parameter for every model that is subsequently built using that environment (and leaves the parameter unchanged for models that were previously built using that environment).
Arguments:

param: The parameter being modified.
newvalue: The desired new value for the parameter.

```c
void set ( GRB_IntParam param,
           int newvalue )
```

Set the value of an int-valued parameter.

The difference between setting a parameter on a model and setting it on an environment (i.e.,
through `GRBEnv::set`) is that the former modifies the parameter for a single model, while the
latter modifies the parameter for every model that is subsequently built using that environment
(and leaves the parameter unchanged for models that were previously built using that environment).

Arguments:

param: The parameter being modified.
newvalue: The desired new value for the parameter.

```c
void set ( GRB_StringParam param,
           string newvalue )
```

Set the value of a string-valued parameter.

The difference between setting a parameter on a model and setting it on an environment (i.e.,
through `GRBEnv::set`) is that the former modifies the parameter for a single model, while the
latter modifies the parameter for every model that is subsequently built using that environment
(and leaves the parameter unchanged for models that were previously built using that environment).

Arguments:

param: The parameter being modified.
newvalue: The desired new value for the parameter.

```c
void set ( GRB_CharAttr attr,
           const GRBVar* vars,
           char* newvalues,
           int count )
```

Set a char-valued variable attribute for an array of variables.

Arguments:

attr: The attribute being modified.
vars: An array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.
count: The number of variable attributes to set.

```c
void set ( GRB_CharAttr attr,
           const GRBConstr* constrs,
           char* newvalues,
           int count )
```

Set a char-valued constraint attribute for an array of constraints.

Arguments:
**attr**: The attribute being modified.
**constrs**: An array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
**newvalues**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.
**count**: The number of constraint attributes to set.

```c
void set ( GRB_CharAttr attr,
          const GRBQConstr* qconstrs,
          char* newvalues,
          int count )
```

Set a char-valued quadratic constraint attribute for an array of quadratic constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **constrs**: An array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvalues**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.
- **count**: The number of quadratic constraint attributes to set.

```c
void set ( GRB_DoubleAttr attr,
          double newvalue )
```

Set the value of a double-valued model attribute.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **newvalue**: The desired new value for the attribute.

```c
void set ( GRB_DoubleAttr attr,
          const GRBVar* vars,
          double* newvalues,
          int count )
```

Set a double-valued variable attribute for an array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **vars**: An array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvalues**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.
- **count**: The number of variable attributes to set.

```c
void set ( GRB_DoubleAttr attr,
          const GRBConstr* constrs,
          double* newvalues,
          int count )
```

Set a double-valued constraint attribute for an array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **constrs**: An array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvalues**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.
- **count**: The number of constraint attributes to set.
void set ( GRB_DoubleAttr attr,
const GRBQConstr* qconstrs,
double* newvalues,
int count )

Set a double-valued quadratic constraint attribute for an array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
qconstrs: An array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.
count: The number of quadratic constraint attributes to set.

void set ( GRB_IntAttr attr,
int newvalue )

Set the value of an int-valued model attribute.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
newvalue: The desired new value for the attribute.

void set ( GRB_IntAttr attr,
const GRBVar* vars,
int* newvalues,
int count )

Set an int-valued variable attribute for an array of variables.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
vars: An array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.
count: The number of variable attributes to set.

void set ( GRB_IntAttr attr,
const GRBConstr* constrs,
int* newvalues,
int count )

Set an int-valued constraint attribute for an array of constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
constrs: An array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.
count: The number of constraint attributes to set.

void set ( GRB_StringAttr attr,
string newvalue )

Set the value of a string-valued model attribute.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
newvalue: The desired new value for the attribute.

void set ( GRB_StringAttr attr,
const GRBVar* vars,
string* newvalues,
int count )
Set a string-valued variable attribute for an array of variables.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
vars: An array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
ewvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.
count: The number of variable attributes to set.

void set ( GRB_StringAttr attr,
const GRBConstr* constrs,
string* newvalues,
int count )
Set a string-valued constraint attribute for an array of constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
constrs: An array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
ewvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.
count: The number of constraint attributes to set.

void set ( GRB_StringAttr attr,
const GRBQConstr* qconstrs,
string* newvalues,
int count )
Set a string-valued quadratic constraint attribute for an array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
constrs: An array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
ewvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.
count: The number of quadratic constraint attributes to set.

GRBModel::setObjective()
Set the model objective equal to a linear or quadratic expression. (For multi-objective optimization see setObjectiveN.)

Note that you can also modify the linear portion of a model objective using the Obj variable attribute. If you wish to mix and match these two approaches, please note that this method replaces the entire existing objective, while the Obj attribute can be used to modify individual linear terms.
void `setObjective` ( GRBLinExpr linexpr,  
                   int sense=0 )

Arguments:

linexpr: New linear model objective.
sense (optional): Optimization sense (GRB_MINIMIZE for minimization, GRB_MAXIMIZE for maximization). Omit this argument to use the `ModelSense` attribute value to determine the sense.

void `setObjective` ( GRBQuadExpr quadexpr,  
                     int sense=0 )

Arguments:

quadexpr: New quadratic model objective.
sense (optional): Optimization sense (GRB_MINIMIZE for minimization, GRB_MAXIMIZE for maximization). Omit this argument to use the `ModelSense` attribute value.

`GRBModel.setObjectiveN()`

void `setObjectiveN` ( GRBLinExpr expr,  
                    int index,  
                    int priority=0,  
                    double weight=1,  
                    double abstol=0,  
                    double reltol=0,  
                    string name="" )

Set an alternative optimization objective equal to a linear expression.

Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for more information on the use of alternative objectives.

Note that you can also modify an alternative objective using the `ObjN` variable attribute. If you wish to mix and match these two approaches, please note that this method replaces the entire existing objective, while the `ObjN` attribute can be used to modify individual terms.

Arguments:

expr: New alternative objective.
index: Index for new objective. If you use an index of 0, this routine will change the primary optimization objective.
priority: Priority for the alternative objective. This initializes the `ObjNPriority` attribute for this objective.
weight: Weight for the alternative objective. This initializes the `ObjNWeight` attribute for this objective.
abstol: Absolute tolerance for the alternative objective. This initializes the `ObjNAbsTol` attribute for this objective.
reltol: Relative tolerance for the alternative objective. This initializes the `ObjNRelTol` attribute for this objective.
name: Name of the alternative objective. This initializes the `ObjNName` attribute for this objective.
GRBModel::setPWLObj()

Set a piecewise-linear objective function for a variable.

The arguments to this method specify a list of points that define a piecewise-linear objective function for a single variable. Specifically, the \( x \) and \( y \) arguments give coordinates for the vertices of the function.

For example, suppose we want to define the function \( f(x) \) shown below:

The vertices of the function occur at the points \((1,1)\), \((3,2)\) and \((5,4)\), so \textbf{npoints} is 3, \( x \) is \( \{1, 3, 5\} \), and \( y \) is \( \{1, 2, 4\} \). With these arguments we define \( f(1) = 1 \), \( f(3) = 2 \) and \( f(5) = 4 \). Other objective values are linearly interpolated between neighboring points. The first pair and last pair of points each define a ray, so values outside the specified \( x \) values are extrapolated from these points. Thus, in our example, \( f(-1) = 0 \) and \( f(6) = 5 \).

More formally, a set of \( n \) points

\[ x = \{x_1, \ldots, x_n\}, \quad y = \{y_1, \ldots, y_n\} \]

define the following piecewise-linear function:

\[
f(v) = \begin{cases} 
  y_1 + \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}(v - x_1), & \text{if } v \leq x_1, \\
  y_i + \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i}(v - x_i), & \text{if } v \geq x_i \text{ and } v \leq x_{i+1}, \\
  y_n + \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{x_n - x_{n-1}}(v - x_n), & \text{if } v \geq x_n. 
\end{cases}
\]

The \( x \) entries must appear in non-decreasing order. Two points can have the same \( x \) coordinate — this can be useful for specifying a discrete jump in the objective function.

Note that a piecewise-linear objective can change the type of a model. Specifically, including a non-convex piecewise linear objective function in a continuous model will transform that model into a MIP. This can significantly increase the cost of solving the model.

Setting a piecewise-linear objective for a variable will set the \textbf{Obj} attribute on that variable to 0. Similarly, setting the \textbf{Obj} attribute will delete the piecewise-linear objective on that variable.
Each variable can have its own piecewise-linear objective function. They must be specified individually, even if multiple variables share the same function.

```c
void setPWLObj ( GRBvar var,
                int npoints,
                double[] x,
                double[] y )
```
Set the piecewise-linear objective function for a variable.

**Arguments:**
- `var`: The variable whose objective function is being set.
- `npoints`: Number of points that define the piecewise-linear function.
- `x`: The $x$ values for the points that define the piecewise-linear function. Must be in non-decreasing order.
- `y`: The $y$ values for the points that define the piecewise-linear function.

**GRBModel::sync()**

Wait for a previous asynchronous optimization call to complete.

Calling `optimizeasync` returns control to the calling routine immediately. The caller can perform other computations while optimization proceeds, and can check on the progress of the optimization by querying various model attributes. The `sync` call forces the calling program to wait until the asynchronous optimization call completes. You must call `sync` before the corresponding model object is deleted.

The `sync` call throws an exception if the optimization itself ran into any problems. In other words, exceptions thrown by this method are those that `optimize` itself would have thrown, had the original method not been asynchronous.

Note that you need to call `sync` even if you know that the asynchronous optimization has already completed.

```c
void sync ( )
```

**GRBModel::terminate()**

Generate a request to terminate the current optimization. This method can be called at any time during an optimization.

```c
void terminate ( )
```

**GRBModel::tune()**

Perform an automated search for parameter settings that improve performance. Upon completion, this method stores the best parameter sets it found. The number of stored parameter sets can be determined by querying the value of the `TuneResultCount` attribute. The actual settings can be retrieved using `getTuneResult`
Please refer to the parameter tuning section for details on the tuning tool.

```
void tune ()
```

**GRBModel::update()**

Process any pending model modifications.

```
void update ()
```

**GRBModel::write()**

This method is the general entry point for writing optimization data to a file. It can be used to write optimization models, solutions vectors, basis vectors, start vectors, or parameter settings. The type of data written is determined by the file suffix. File formats are described in the File Format section.

Note that writing a model to a file will process all pending model modifications. However, writing other model information (solutions, bases, etc.) will not.

```
void write ( const string& filename )
```

**Arguments:**

- **filename**: The name of the file to be written. The file type is encoded in the file name suffix. Valid suffixes are .mps, .rew, .lp, or .rlp for writing the model itself, .ilp for writing just the IIS associated with an infeasible model (see GRBModel::computeIIS for further information), .sol for writing the current solution, .mst for writing a start vector, .hnt for writing a hint file, .bas for writing an LP basis, or .prm for writing modified parameter settings. If your system provides compressing utilities (e.g., 7z or zip for Windows, and gzip, bzip2, or unzip for Linux or Mac OS); then the files can be compressed, so additional suffixes of .gz, .bz2, or .7z are accepted.
3.3 GRBVar

Gurobi variable object. Variables are always associated with a particular model. You create a variable object by adding a variable to a model (using GRBModel::addVar), rather than by using a GRBVar constructor.

The methods on variable objects are used to get and set variable attributes. For example, solution information can be queried by calling get( GRB_DoubleAttr_X). Note that you can also query attributes for a set of variables at once. This is done using the attribute query method on the GRBModel object (GRBModel::get).

GRBVar::get()

Query the value of a variable attribute.

```cpp
char get ( GRB_CharAttr attr )
```

Query the value of a char-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested attribute.

```cpp
double get ( GRB_DoubleAttr attr )
```

Query the value of a double-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested attribute.

```cpp
int get ( GRB_IntAttr attr )
```

Query the value of an int-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested attribute.

```cpp
string get ( GRB_StringAttr attr )
```

Query the value of a string-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested attribute.
GRBVar::sameAs()

```cpp
bool sameAs ( GRBVar var2 )
```

Check whether two variable objects refer to the same variable.

**Arguments:**
- `var2`: The other variable.

**Return value:**
Boolean result indicates whether the two variable objects refer to the same model variable.

GRBVar::set()

Set the value of a variable attribute.

```cpp
void set ( GRB_CharAttr attr, char newvalue )
```

Set the value of a char-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `newvalue`: The desired new value of the attribute.

```cpp
void set ( GRB_DoubleAttr attr, double newvalue )
```

Set the value of a double-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `newvalue`: The desired new value of the attribute.

```cpp
void set ( GRB_IntAttr attr, int newvalue )
```

Set the value of an int-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `newvalue`: The desired new value of the attribute.

```cpp
void set ( GRB_StringAttr attr, const string& newvalue )
```

Set the value of a string-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `newvalue`: The desired new value of the attribute.
3.4 GRBConstr

Gurobi constraint object. Constraints are always associated with a particular model. You create a constraint object by adding a constraint to a model (using GRBModel::addConstr), rather than by using a GRBConstr constructor.

The methods on constraint objects are used to get and set constraint attributes. For example, constraint right-hand sides can be queried by calling get( GRB_DoubleAttr_RHS). Note that you can also query attributes for a set of constraints at once. This is done using the attribute query method on the GRBModel object (GRBModel::get).

GRBConstr::get()

Query the value of a constraint attribute.

```cpp
char get ( GRB_CharAttr attr )
```

Query the value of a char-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested attribute.

```cpp
double get ( GRB_DoubleAttr attr )
```

Query the value of a double-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested attribute.

```cpp
int get ( GRB_IntAttr attr )
```

Query the value of an int-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested attribute.

```cpp
string get ( GRB_StringAttr attr )
```

Query the value of a string-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested attribute.
GRBConstr::sameAs()

```cpp
bool sameAs ( GRBConstr constr2 )
```

Check whether two constraint objects refer to the same constraint.

**Arguments:**
- `constr2`: The other constraint.

**Return value:**
Boolean result indicates whether the two constraint objects refer to the same model constraint.

GRBConstr::set()

Set the value of a constraint attribute.

```cpp
void set ( GRB_CharAttr attr,
          char newvalue )
```

Set the value of a char-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `newvalue`: The desired new value of the attribute.

```cpp
void set ( GRB_DoubleAttr attr,
          double newvalue )
```

Set the value of a double-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `newvalue`: The desired new value of the attribute.

```cpp
void set ( GRB_IntAttr attr,
          int newvalue )
```

Set the value of an int-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `newvalue`: The desired new value of the attribute.

```cpp
void set ( GRB_StringAttr attr,
          const string& newvalue )
```

Set the value of a string-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `newvalue`: The desired new value of the attribute.
3.5 GRBQConstr

Gurobi quadratic constraint object. Quadratic constraints are always associated with a particular model. You create a quadratic constraint object by adding a constraint to a model (using `GRBModel::addQConstr`), rather than by using a `GRBQConstr` constructor.

The methods on quadratic constraint objects are used to get and set quadratic constraint attributes. For example, quadratic constraint right-hand sides can be queried by calling `get(GRB_DoubleAttr_QCRHS)`. Note, however, that it is generally more efficient to query attributes for a set of constraints at once. This is done using the attribute query method on the `GRBModel` object (`GRBModel::get`).

**GRBQConstr::get()**

Query the value of a quadratic constraint attribute.

```cpp
char get ( GRB_CharAttr attr )
```

Query the value of a char-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**

- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**

The current value of the requested attribute.

```cpp
double get ( GRB_DoubleAttr attr )
```

Query the value of a double-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**

- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**

The current value of the requested attribute.

```cpp
int get ( GRB_IntAttr attr )
```

Query the value of an int-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**

- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**

The current value of the requested attribute.

```cpp
string get ( GRB_StringAttr attr )
```

Query the value of a string-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
attr: The attribute being queried.

Return value:
The current value of the requested attribute.

**GRBQConstr::set()**

Set the value of a quadratic constraint attribute.

```cpp
void set ( GRB_CharAttr attr,
          char newvalue )
```
Set the value of a char-valued attribute.

Arguments:
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **newvalue**: The desired new value of the attribute.

```cpp
void set ( GRB_DoubleAttr attr,
          double newvalue )
```
Set the value of a double-valued attribute.

Arguments:
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **newvalue**: The desired new value of the attribute.

```cpp
void set ( GRB_StringAttr attr,
          const string& newvalue )
```
Set the value of a string-valued attribute.

Arguments:
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **newvalue**: The desired new value of the attribute.
3.6 GRBSOS

Gurobi SOS constraint object. SOS constraints are always associated with a particular model. You create an SOS object by adding an SOS constraint to a model (using GRBModel::addSOS), rather than by using a GRBSOS constructor. Similarly, SOS constraints are removed using the GRBModel::remove method.

An SOS constraint can be of type 1 or 2 (GRB_SOS_TYPE1 or GRB_SOS_TYPE2). A type 1 SOS constraint is a set of variables for which at most one variable in the set may take a value other than zero. A type 2 SOS constraint is an ordered set of variables where at most two variables in the set may take non-zero values. If two take non-zero values, they must be contiguous in the ordered set.

SOS constraint objects have one attribute, IISSOS, which can be queried with the GRBSOS::get method.

GRBSOS::get()

Query the value of an SOS attribute.

```c
int get ( GRB_IntAttr attr )
```

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested attribute.
3.7 GRBGenConstr

Gurobi general constraint object. General constraints are always associated with a particular model. You create a general constraint object by adding a constraint to a model (using one of the GRBModel::addGenConstrXxx) methods, rather than by using a GRBGenConstr constructor.

The methods on general constraint objects are used to get and set general constraint attributes. For example, general constraint types can be queried by calling get(GRB_IntAttr_GenConstrType). Note, however, that it is generally more efficient to query attributes for a set of constraints at once. This is done using the attribute query method on the GRBModel object (GRBModel::get).

GRBGenConstr::get()

Query the value of a general constraint attribute.

```
int get ( GRB_IntAttr attr )
```

Query the value of an int-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested attribute.

```
string get ( GRB_StringAttr attr )
```

Query the value of a string-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested attribute.

GRBGenConstr::set()

Set the value of a general constraint attribute.

```
void set ( GRB_StringAttr attr, 
          const string& newvalue )
```

Set the value of a string-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `newvalue`: The desired new value of the attribute.
3.8 GRBExpr

Abstract base class for the GRBLinExpr and GRBQuadExpr classes. Expressions are used to build objectives and constraints. They are temporary objects that typically have short lifespans.

GRBExpr::getValue()

Compute the value of an expression for the current solution.

```cpp
    double getValue ()
    
    Return value:
        Value of the expression for the current solution.
```
3.9 GRBLinExpr

Gurobi linear expression object. A linear expression consists of a constant term, plus a list of coefficient-variable pairs that capture the linear terms. Linear expressions are used to build constraints. They are temporary objects that typically have short lifespans.

The `GRBLinExpr` class is a sub-class of the abstract base class `GRBExpr`.

You generally build linear expressions using overloaded operators. For example, if \( x \) is a `GRBVar` object, then \( x + 1 \) is a `GRBLinExpr` object. Expressions can be built from constants (e.g., \( \text{expr} = 0 \)), variables (e.g., \( \text{expr} = 1 \times x + 2 \times y \)), or from other expressions (e.g., \( \text{expr2} = 2 \times \text{expr1} + x \), or \( \text{expr3} = \text{expr1} + 2 \times \text{expr2} \)). You can also modify existing expressions (e.g., \( \text{expr} += x \), or \( \text{expr2} -= \text{expr1} \)).

Another option for building expressions is to use the `addTerms` method, which adds an array of new terms at once. Terms can also be removed from an expression, using `remove`.

Note that the cost of building expressions depends heavily on the approach you use. While you can generally ignore this issue when building small expressions, you should be aware of a few efficiency issues when building large expressions:

- You should avoid using \( \text{expr} = \text{expr} + x \) in a loop. It will lead to runtimes that are quadratic in the number of terms in the expression.
- Using \( \text{expr} += x \) (or \( \text{expr} -= x \)) is much more efficient than \( \text{expr} = \text{expr} + x \). Building a large expression by looping over `+=` statements is reasonably efficient, but it isn’t the most efficient approach.
- The most efficient way to build a large expression is to make a single call to `addTerms`.

Individual terms in a linear expression can be queried using the `getVar`, `getCoeff`, and `getConstant` methods. You can query the number of terms in the expression using the `size` method.

Note that a linear expression may contain multiple terms that involve the same variable. These duplicate terms are merged when creating a constraint from an expression, but they may be visible when inspecting individual terms in the expression (e.g., when using `getVar`).

**GRBLinExpr()**

Linear expression constructor. Create a constant expression or an expression with one term.

```plaintext
GRBLinExpr  GRBLinExpr ( double constant=0.0 )

Create a constant linear expression.
```

**Arguments:**
- `constant` (optional): Constant value for expression.

**Return value:**
A constant expression object.

```plaintext
GRBLinExpr  GRBLinExpr ( GRBVar var,
                            double coeff=1.0 )
```
Create an expression with one term.

**Arguments:**
- `var`: Variable for expression term.
- `coeff (optional)`: Coefficient for expression term.

**Return value:**
An expression object containing one linear term.

**GRBLinExpr::addTerms()**

Add new terms into a linear expression.

```cpp
void addTerms ( const double* coeffs,
                const GRBVar* vars,
                int count )
```

**Arguments:**
- `coeffs`: Coefficients for new terms.
- `vars`: Variables for new terms.
- `count`: Number of terms to add to the expression.

**GRBLinExpr::clear()**

Set a linear expression to 0.

You should use the overloaded `expr = 0` instead. The `clear` method is mainly included for consistency with our interfaces to non-overloaded languages.

```cpp
void clear ()
```

**GRBLinExpr::getConstant()**

Retrieve the constant term from a linear expression.

```cpp
double getConstant ()
```

**Return value:**
Constant from expression.

**GRBLinExpr::getCoeff()**

Retrieve the coefficient from a single term of the expression.

```cpp
double getCoeff ( int i )
```

**Arguments:**
- `i`: Index for coefficient of interest.

**Return value:**
Coefficient for the term at index `i` in the expression.
**GRBLinExpr::getValue()**

Compute the value of a linear expression for the current solution.

```cpp
double getValue()
```

**Return value:**
Value of the expression for the current solution.

**GRBLinExpr::getVar()**

Retrieve the variable object from a single term of the expression.

```cpp
GRBVar getVar(int i)
```

**Arguments:**
- i: Index for term of interest.

**Return value:**
Variable for the term at index i in the expression.

**GRBLinExpr::operator=**

Set an expression equal to another expression.

```cpp
GRBLinExpr operator=(const GRBLinExpr& rhs)
```

**Arguments:**
- rhs: Source expression.

**Return value:**
New expression object.

**GRBLinExpr::operator+**

Add one expression into another, producing a result expression.

```cpp
GRBLinExpr operator+(const GRBLinExpr& rhs)
```

**Arguments:**
- rhs: Expression to add.

**Return value:**
Expression object which is equal the sum of the invoking expression and the argument expression.
GRBLinExpr::operator-

Subtract one expression from another, producing a result expression.

GRBLinExpr operator-( const GRBLinExpr& rhs )

Arguments:
   rhs: Expression to subtract.

Return value:
   Expression object which is equal the invoking expression minus the argument expression.

GRBLinExpr::operator+=

Add an expression into the invoking expression.

void operator+=( const GRBLinExpr& expr )

Arguments:
   expr: Expression to add.

GRBLinExpr::operator-=

Subtract an expression from the invoking expression.

void operator-=( const GRBLinExpr& expr )

Arguments:
   expr: Expression to subtract.

GRBLinExpr::operator*=

Multiply the invoking expression by a constant.

void operator*=( double multiplier )

Arguments:
   multiplier: Constant multiplier.
GRBLinExpr::remove()

Remove a term from a linear expression.

```
void remove ( int i )
```

Remove the term stored at index i of the expression.

**Arguments:**
- *i*: The index of the term to be removed.

```
boolean remove ( GRBVar var )
```

Remove all terms associated with variable var from the expression.

**Arguments:**
- *var*: The variable whose term should be removed.

**Return value:**
- Returns true if the variable appeared in the linear expression (and was removed).

GRBLinExpr::size()

Retrieve the number of terms in the linear expression (not including the constant).

```
unsigned int size ( )
```

**Return value:**
- Number of terms in the expression.
3.10 GRBQuadExpr

Gurobi quadratic expression object. A quadratic expression consists of a linear expression, plus a list of coefficient-variable-variable triples that capture the quadratic terms. Quadratic expressions are used to build quadratic objective functions and quadratic constraints. They are temporary objects that typically have short lifespans.

The GRBQuadExpr class is a sub-class of the abstract base class GRBExpr.

You generally build quadratic expressions using overloaded operators. For example, if \( x \) is a GRBVar object, then \( x \ast x \) is a GRBQuadExpr object. Expressions can be built from constants (e.g., \( expr = 0 \)), variables (e.g., \( expr = 1 \ast x \ast x + 2 \ast x \ast y \)), or from other expressions (e.g., \( expr2 = 2 \ast expr1 + x \ast x \), or \( expr3 = expr1 + 2 \ast expr2 \)). You can also modify existing expressions (e.g., \( expr += x \ast x \), or \( expr2 -= expr1 \)).

The other option for building expressions is to start with an empty expression (using the GRBQuadExpr constructor), and then add terms. Terms can be added individually (using addTerm) or in groups (using addTerms). Terms can also be removed from an expression (using remove).

Note that the cost of building expressions depends heavily on the approach you use. While you can generally ignore this issue when building small expressions, you should be aware of a few efficiency issues when building large expressions:

- You should avoid using \( expr = expr + x \ast x \) in a loop. It will lead to runtimes that are quadratic in the number of terms in the expression.

- Using \( expr += x \ast x \) (or \( expr -= x \ast x \)) is much more efficient than \( expr = expr + x \ast x \). Building a large expression by looping over += statements is reasonably efficient, but it isn’t the most efficient approach.

- The most efficient way to build a large expression is to make a single call addTerms.

Individual terms in a quadratic expression can be queried using the getVar1, getVar2, and getCoeff methods. You can query the number of quadratic terms in the expression using the size method. To query the constant and linear terms associated with a quadratic expression, first obtain the linear portion of the quadratic expression using getLinExpr, and then use the getConstant, getCoeff, or getVar on the resulting GRBLinExpr object.

Note that a quadratic expression may contain multiple terms that involve the same variable pair. These duplicate terms are merged when creating the model objective from an expression, but they may be visible when inspecting individual terms in the expression (e.g., when using getVar1 and getVar2).

GRBQuadExpr()

Quadratic expression constructor. Create a constant expression or an expression with one term.

```c
GRBQuadExpr GRBQuadExpr ( double constant=0.0 )
```

Create a constant quadratic expression.

**Arguments:**

- `constant` (optional): Constant value for expression.
**Return value:**
A constant expression object.

```cpp
GRBQuadExpr GRBQuadExpr ( GRBVar var,
                           double coeff=1.0 )
```

Create an expression with one term.

**Arguments:**

- `var`: Variable for expression term.
- `coeff` (optional): Coefficient for expression term.

**Return value:**
An expression object containing one quadratic term.

```cpp
GRBQuadExpr GRBQuadExpr ( GRBLinExpr linexpr )
```

Initialize a quadratic expression from an existing linear expression.

**Arguments:**

- `orig`: Existing linear expression to copy.

**Return value:**
Quadratic expression object whose initial value is taken from the input linear expression.

**GRBQuadExpr::addTerm()**

Add a single new term into a quadratic expression.

```cpp
void addTerm ( double coeff,
               GRBVar var )
```

Add a new linear term into a quadratic expression.

**Arguments:**

- `coeff`: Coefficient for new linear term.
- `var`: Variable for new linear term.

```cpp
void addTerm ( double coeff,
               GRBVar var1,
               GRBVar var2 )
```

Add a new quadratic term into a quadratic expression.

**Arguments:**

- `coeff`: Coefficient for new quadratic term.
- `var1`: Variable for new quadratic term.
- `var2`: Variable for new quadratic term.
**GRBQuadExpr::addTerms()**

Add new terms into a quadratic expression.

```c
void addTerms ( const double* coeffs,
               const GRBVar* vars,
               int count )
```

Add new linear terms into a quadratic expression.

**Arguments:**
- `coeffs`: Coefficients for new linear terms.
- `vars`: Variables for new linear terms.
- `count`: Number of linear terms to add to the quadratic expression.

```c
void addTerms ( const double* coeffs,
               const GRBVar* vars1,
               const GRBVar* vars2,
               int count )
```

Add new quadratic terms into a quadratic expression.

**Arguments:**
- `coeffs`: Coefficients for new quadratic terms.
- `vars1`: First variables for new quadratic terms.
- `vars2`: Second variables for new quadratic terms.
- `count`: Number of quadratic terms to add to the quadratic expression.

**GRBQuadExpr::clear()**

Set a quadratic expression to 0.

You should use the overloaded `expr = 0` instead. The `clear` method is mainly included for consistency with our interfaces to non-overloaded languages.

```c
void clear ( )
```

**GRBQuadExpr::getCoeff()**

Retrieve the coefficient from a single quadratic term of the quadratic expression.

```c
double getCoeff ( int i )
```

**Arguments:**
- `i`: Index for coefficient of interest.

**Return value:**
- Coefficient for the quadratic term at index `i` in the quadratic expression.
GRBQuadExpr::getLinExpr()

A quadratic expression is represented as a linear expression, plus a list of quadratic terms. This method retrieves the linear expression associated with the quadratic expression.

GRBLinExpr getLinExpr ( )

Return value:
Linear expression associated with the quadratic expression.

GRBQuadExpr::getValue()

Compute the value of a quadratic expression for the current solution.

double getValue ( )

Return value:
Value of the expression for the current solution.

GRBQuadExpr::getVar1()

Retrieve the first variable object associated with a single quadratic term from the expression.

GRBVar getVar1 ( int i )

Arguments:
i: Index for term of interest.
Return value:
First variable for the quadratic term at index i in the quadratic expression.

GRBQuadExpr::getVar2()

Retrieve the second variable object associated with a single quadratic term from the expression.

GRBVar getVar2 ( int i )

Arguments:
i: Index for term of interest.
Return value:
Second variable for the quadratic term at index i in the quadratic expression.
**GRBQuadExpr::operator=**

Set a quadratic expression equal to another quadratic expression.

```
GRBQuadExpr operator= ( const GRBQuadExpr& rhs )
```

**Arguments:**
- `rhs`: Source quadratic expression.

**Return value:**
- New quadratic expression object.

**GRBQuadExpr::operator+**

Add one expression into another, producing a result expression.

```
GRBQuadExpr operator+ ( const GRBQuadExpr& rhs )
```

**Arguments:**
- `rhs`: Expression to add.

**Return value:**
- Expression object which is equal the sum of the invoking expression and the argument expression.

**GRBQuadExpr::operator-**

Subtract one expression from another, producing a result expression.

```
GRBQuadExpr operator- ( const GRBQuadExpr& rhs )
```

**Arguments:**
- `rhs`: Expression to subtract.

**Return value:**
- Expression object which is equal the invoking expression minus the argument expression.

**GRBQuadExpr::operator+=**

Add an expression into the invoking expression.

```
void operator+= ( const GRBQuadExpr& expr )
```

**Arguments:**
- `expr`: Expression to add.
GRBQuadExpr::operator-=
Subtract an expression from the invoking expression.

    void operator-=( const GRBQuadExpr& expr )

    Arguments:
    expr: Expression to subtract.

GRBQuadExpr::operator*=
Multiply the invoking expression by a constant.

    void operator*=( double multiplier )

    Arguments:
    multiplier: Constant multiplier.

GRBQuadExpr::remove()
Remove a quadratic term from a quadratic expression.

    void remove ( int i )

    Remove the quadratic term stored at index i of the expression.
    Arguments:
    i: The index of the term to be removed.

    boolean remove ( GRBVar var )

    Remove all quadratic terms associated with variable var from the quadratic expression.
    Arguments:
    var: The variable whose term should be removed.
    Return value:
    Returns true if the variable appeared in the quadratic expression (and was removed).

GRBQuadExpr::size()
Retrieve the number of quadratic terms in the quadratic expression.

    unsigned int size ( )
    Return value:
    Number of quadratic terms in the expression.
3.11 GRBTempConstr

Gurobi temporary constraint object. Objects of this class are created as intermediate results when building constraints using overloaded operators. There are no member functions on this class. Instead, GRBTempConstr objects are created by a set of non-member functions: ==, <=, and >=. You will generally never store objects of this class in your own variables.

Consider the following examples:

```c
model.addConstr(x + y <= 1);
model.addQConstr(x*x + y*y <= 1);
```

The overloaded <= operator creates an object of type GRBTempConstr, which is then immediately passed to method GRBModel::addConstr or GRBModel::addQConstr.
3.12 GRBColumn

Gurobi column object. A column consists of a list of coefficient, constraint pairs. Columns are used to represent the set of constraints in which a variable participates, and the associated coefficients. They are temporary objects that typically have short lifespans.

You generally build columns by starting with an empty column (using the GRBColumn constructor), and then adding terms. Terms can be added individually, using addTerm, or in groups, using addTerms. Terms can also be removed from a column, using remove.

Individual terms in a column can be queried using the getConstr, and getCoeff methods. You can query the number of terms in the column using the size method.

GRBColumn()

Column constructor. Create an empty column.

GRBColumn::addTerm()

Add a single term into a column.

void addTerm ( double coeff, GRBConstr constr )

Arguments:
coeff: Coefficient for new term.
constr: Constraint for new term.

GRBColumn::addTerms()

Add new terms into a column.

void addTerms ( const double* coeffs, const GRBConstr* constrs, int count )

Arguments:
coeffs: Coefficients for new terms.
constrs: Constraints for new terms.
count: Number of terms to add to the column.

GRBColumn::clear()

Remove all terms from a column.

void clear ( )
**GRBColumn::getCoeff()**
Retrieve the coefficient from a single term in the column.

```cpp
double getCoeff ( int i )
```

**Return value:**
Coefficient for the term at index `i` in the column.

**GRBColumn::getConstr()**
Retrieve the constraint object from a single term in the column.

```cpp
GRBConstr getConstr ( int i )
```

**Return value:**
Constraint for the term at index `i` in the column.

**GRBColumn::remove()**
Remove a single term from a column.

```cpp
void remove ( int i )
```

Remove the term stored at index `i` of the column.

**Arguments:**
- `i`: The index of the term to be removed.

```cpp
boolean remove ( GRBConstr constr )
```

Remove the term associated with constraint `constr` from the column.

**Arguments:**
- `constr`: The constraint whose term should be removed.

**Return value:**
Returns `true` if the constraint appeared in the column (and was removed).

**GRBColumn::size()**
Retrieve the number of terms in the column.

```cpp
unsigned int size ( )
```

**Return value:**
Number of terms in the column.
3.13 GRBCallback

Gurobi callback class. This is an abstract class. To implement a callback, you should create a subclass of this class and implement a `callback()` method. If you pass an object of this subclass to method `GRBModel::setCallback` before calling `GRBModel::optimize`, the `callback()` method of the class will be called periodically. Depending on where the callback is called from, you can obtain various information about the progress of the optimization.

Note that this class contains one protected `int` member variable: `where`. You can query this variable from your `callback()` method to determine where the callback was called from.

Gurobi callbacks can be used both to monitor the progress of the optimization and to modify the behavior of the Gurobi optimizer. A simple user callback function might call the `GRBCallback::getIntInfo` or `GRBCallback::getDoubleInfo` methods to produce a custom display, or perhaps to terminate optimization early (using `GRBCallback::abort`). More sophisticated MIP callbacks might use `GRBCallback::getNodeRel` or `GRBCallback::getSolution` to retrieve values from the solution to the current node, and then use `GRBCallback::addCut` or `GRBCallback::addLazy` to add a constraint to cut off that solution, or `GRBCallback::setSolution` to import a heuristic solution built from that solution.

When solving a model using multiple threads, note that the user callback is only ever called from a single thread, so you don’t need to worry about the thread-safety of your callback.

You can look at the `callback_c++.cpp` example for details of how to use Gurobi callbacks.

**GRBCallback()**

Callback constructor.

```
GRBCallback  GRBCallback ( )

Return value:
A callback object.
```

**GRBCallback::abort()**

Abort optimization. When the optimization stops, the Status attribute will be equal to `GRB_INTERRUPTED`.

```
void  abort ( )
```

**GRBCallback::addCut()**

Add a cutting plane to the MIP model from within a callback function. Note that this method can only be invoked when the `where` member variable is equal to `GRB_CB_MIPNODE` (see the Callback Codes section for more information).

Cutting planes can be added at any node of the branch-and-cut tree. However, they should be added sparingly, since they increase the size of the relaxation model that is solved at each node and can significantly degrade node processing speed.

Cutting planes are typically used to cut off the current relaxation solution. To retrieve the relaxation solution at the current node, you should first call `getNodeRel`.

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When adding your own cuts, you must set parameter `PreCrush` to value 1. This setting shuts off a few presolve reductions that sometimes prevent cuts on the original model from being applied to the presolved model.

Note that cutting planes added through this method must truly be cutting planes — they can cut off continuous solutions, but they may not cut off integer solutions that respect the original constraints of the model. Ignoring this restriction will lead to incorrect solutions.

```c
void addCut ( const GRBLinExpr& lhsExpr,
              char sense,
              double rhsVal )

Arguments:
  lhsExpr: Left-hand side expression for new cutting plane.
  sense: Sense for new cutting plane (GRB_LESS_EQUAL, GRB_EQUAL, or GRB_GREATER_EQUAL).
  rhsVal: Right-hand side value for new cutting plane.
```

```c
void addCut ( GRBTempConstr& tc )

Arguments:
  tc: Temporary constraint object, created using an overloaded comparison operator. See GRBTempConstr for more information.
```

`GRBCallback::addLazy()`

Add a lazy constraint to the MIP model from within a callback function. Note that this method can only be invoked when the `where` member variable is equal to GRB_CB_MIPNODE or GRB_CB_MIPSOL (see the Callback Codes section for more information).

Lazy constraints are typically used when the full set of constraints for a MIP model is too large to represent explicitly. By only including the constraints that are actually violated by solutions found during the branch-and-cut search, it is sometimes possible to find a proven optimal solution while only adding a fraction of the full set of constraints.

You would typically add a lazy constraint by first querying the current node solution (by calling `getSolution` from a GRB_CB_MIPSOL callback, or `getNodeRel` from a GRB_CB_MIPNODE callback), and then calling `addLazy()` to add a constraint that cuts off the solution. Gurobi guarantees that you will have the opportunity to cut off any solutions that would otherwise be considered feasible.

Your callback should be prepared to cut off solutions that violate any of your lazy constraints, including those that have already been added. Node solutions will usually respect previously added lazy constraints, but not always.

Note that you must set the `LazyConstraints` parameter if you want to use lazy constraints.

```c
void addLazy ( const GRBLinExpr& lhsExpr,
               char sense,
               double rhsVal )

Arguments:
  lhsExpr: Left-hand side expression for new lazy constraint.
```

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**sense**: Sense for new lazy constraint (GRB_LESS_EQUAL, GRB_EQUAL, or GRB_GREATER_EQUAL).

**rhsVal**: Right-hand side value for new lazy constraint.

```cpp
void addLazy ( GRBTempConstr& tc )
```

**Arguments:**
- **tc**: Temporary constraint object, created using an overloaded comparison operator. See GRBTempConstr for more information.

**GRBCallback::getDoubleInfo()**

Request double-valued callback information. The available information depends on the value of the **where** member. For information on possible values of **where**, and the double-valued information that can be queried for different values of **where**, please refer to the Callback section.

```cpp
double getDoubleInfo ( int what )
```

**Arguments:**
- **what**: Information requested (refer the list of Gurobi Callback Codes for possible values).

**Return value:**
Value of requested callback information.

**GRBCallback::getIntInfo()**

Request int-valued callback information. The available information depends on the value of the **where** member. For information on possible values of **where**, and the int-valued information that can be queried for different values of **where**, please refer to the Callback section.

```cpp
int getIntInfo ( int what )
```

**Arguments:**
- **what**: Information requested (refer to the list of Gurobi Callback Codes for possible values).

**Return value:**
Value of requested callback information.

**GRBCallback::getNodeRel()**

Retrieve values from the node relaxation solution at the current node. Only available when the **where** member variable is equal to GRB_CB_MIPNODE, and GRB_CB_MIPNODE_STATUS is equal to GRB_OPTIMAL.

```cpp
double getNodeRel ( GRBVar v )
```
Arguments:
   v: The variable whose value is desired.

Return value:
   The value of the specified variable in the node relaxation for the current node.

```c
double* getNodeRel ( const GRBVar* xvars,
                    int len )
```

Arguments:
   xvars: The list of variables whose values are desired.
   len: The number of variables in the list.

Return value:
   The values of the specified variables in the node relaxation for the current node. Note that
   the result is heap-allocated, and must be returned to the heap by the user.

**GRBCallback::getSolution()**

Retrieve values from the current solution vector. Only available when the where member variable
is equal to GRB_CB_MIPSOL or GRB_CB_MULTIOBJ.

```c
double getSolution ( GRBVar v )
```

Arguments:
   v: The variable whose value is desired.

Return value:
   The value of the specified variable in the current solution vector.

```c
double* getSolution ( const GRBVar* xvars,
                     int len )
```

Arguments:
   xvars: The list of variables whose values are desired.
   len: The number of variables in the list.

Return value:
   The values of the specified variables in the current solution. Note that the result is heap-
   allocated, and must be returned to the heap by the user.

**GRBCallback::getStringInfo()**

Request string-valued callback information. The available information depends on the value of the
where member. For information on possible values of where, and the string-valued information
that can be queried for different values of where, please refer to the Callback section.

```c
string getStringInfo ( int what )
```

Arguments:
**what**: Information requested (refer to the list of Gurobi Callback Codes for possible values).

**Return value**: Value of requested callback information.

**GRBCallback::setSolution()**

Import solution values for a heuristic solution. Only available when the `where` member variable is equal to `GRB_CB_MIPNODE`.

When you specify a heuristic solution from a callback, variables initially take undefined values. You should use this method to specify variable values. You can make multiple calls to `setSolution` from one callback invocation to specify values for multiple sets of variables. After the callback, if values have been specified for any variables, the Gurobi optimizer will try to compute a feasible solution from the specified values, possibly filling in values for variables whose values were left undefined. You can also optionally call `useSolution` within your callback function to try to immediately compute a feasible solution from the specified values.

```c
void setSolution ( GRBVar v,
                  double   val )
Arguments:
v: The variable whose values is being set.
val: The value of the variable in the new solution.
```

```c
void setSolution ( const GRBVar* xvars,
                  const double* sol,
                  int            len )
Arguments:
xvars: The variables whose values are being set.
sol: The values of the variables in the new solution.
len: The number of variables.
```

**GRBCallback::useSolution()**

Once you have imported solution values using `setSolution`, you can optionally call `useSolution` to immediately use these values to try to compute a heuristic solution.

```c
double useSolution ( )
Return value:
The objective value for the solution obtained from your solution values (or GRB_INFINITY if no improved solution is found).
```
3.14  GRBException

Gurobi exception object. Exceptions can be thrown by nearly every method in the Gurobi C++ API.

GRBException()

Exception constructor.

GRBException  GRBException ( int  errcode=0 )

Create a Gurobi exception.

Arguments:
  errcode (optional): Error code for exception.

Return value:
  An exception object.

GRBException  GRBException ( string  errmsg,  
              int  errcode=0 )

Create a Gurobi exception.

Arguments:
  errmsg: Error message for exception.
  errcode (optional): Error code for exception.

Return value:
  An exception object.

GRBException::getErrorCode()

Retrieve the error code associated with a Gurobi exception.

int  getErrorCode ( )

Return value:
  The error code associated with the exception.

GRBException::getMessage()

Retrieve the error message associated with a Gurobi exception.

const string  getMessage ( )

Return value:
  The error message associated with the exception.
3.15 Non-Member Functions

Several Gurobi C++ interface functions aren’t member functions on a particular object.

**operator==**

Create an equality constraint

```
GRBTempConstr operator== ( GRBQuadExpr lhsExpr,
                          GRBQuadExpr rhsExpr )
```

**Arguments:**
- `lhsExpr`: Left-hand side of equality constraint.
- `rhsExpr`: Right-hand side of equality constraint.

**Return value:**
A constraint of type `GRBTempConstr`. The result is typically immediately passed to `GRBModel::addConstr`.

**operator<=**

Create an inequality constraint

```
GRBTempConstr operator<= ( GRBQuadExpr lhsExpr,
                          GRBQuadExpr rhsExpr )
```

**Arguments:**
- `lhsExpr`: Left-hand side of inequality constraint.
- `rhsExpr`: Right-hand side of inequality constraint.

**Return value:**
A constraint of type `GRBTempConstr`. The result is typically immediately passed to `GRBModel::addConstr` or `GRBModel::addQConstr`.

**operator>=**

Create an inequality constraint

```
GRBTempConstr operator>= ( GRBQuadExpr lhsExpr,
                          GRBQuadExpr rhsExpr )
```

**Arguments:**
- `lhsExpr`: Left-hand side of inequality constraint.
- `rhsExpr`: Right-hand side of inequality constraint.

**Return value:**
A constraint of type `GRBTempConstr`. The result is typically immediately passed to `GRBModel::addConstr` or `GRBModel::addQConstr`. 

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**operator+**

Overloaded operator on expression objects.

```
GRBLinExpr operator+ ( const GRBLinExpr& expr1,
                       const GRBLinExpr& expr2 )
```

Add a pair of expressions.

**Arguments:**

- `expr1`: First expression to be added.
- `expr2`: Second expression to be added.

**Return value:**

Sum expression.

```
GRBLinExpr operator+ ( const GRBLinExpr& expr )
```

Allow plus sign to be used before an expression.

**Arguments:**

- `expr`: Expression.

**Return value:**

Result expression.

```
GRBLinExpr operator+ ( GRBVar x,
                       GRBVar y )
```

Add a pair of variables.

**Arguments:**

- `x`: First variable to be added.
- `y`: Second variable to be added.

**Return value:**

Sum expression.

```
GRBQuadExpr operator+ ( const GRBQuadExpr& expr1,
                        const GRBQuadExpr& expr2 )
```

Add a pair of expressions.

**Arguments:**

- `expr1`: First expression to be added.
- `expr2`: Second expression to be added.

**Return value:**

Sum expression.

```
GRBQuadExpr operator+ ( const GRBQuadExpr& expr )
```

Allow plus sign to be used before an expression.

**Arguments:**
operator-

Overloaded operator on expression objects.

```cpp
GRBLinExpr operator- ( const GRBLinExpr& expr1,
                        const GRBLinExpr& expr2 )
```

Subtract one expression from another.

**Arguments:**
- `expr1`: Start expression.
- `expr2`: Expression to be subtracted.

**Return value:**
Difference expression.

```cpp
GRBLinExpr operator- ( const GRBLinExpr& expr )
```

Negate an expression.

**Arguments:**
- `expr`: Expression.

**Return value:**
Negation of expression.

```cpp
GRBQuadExpr operator- ( const GRBQuadExpr& expr1,
                        const GRBQuadExpr& expr2 )
```

Subtract one expression from another.

**Arguments:**
- `expr1`: Start expression.
- `expr2`: Expression to be subtracted.

**Return value:**
Difference expression.

```cpp
GRBQuadExpr operator- ( const GRBQuadExpr& expr )
```

Negate an expression.

**Arguments:**
- `expr`: Expression.

**Return value:**
Negation of expression.
**operator**

Overloaded operator on expression objects.

```
GRBLinExpr operator* ( GRBVar x,
                        double a )
```

Multiply a variable and a constant.

**Arguments:**
- `x`: Variable.
- `a`: Constant multiplier.

**Return value:**
Expression that represents the result of multiplying the variable by a constant.

```
GRBLinExpr operator* ( double a,
                        GRBVar x )
```

Multiply a variable and a constant.

**Arguments:**
- `a`: Constant multiplier.
- `x`: Variable.

**Return value:**
Expression that represents the result of multiplying the variable by a constant.

```
GRBLinExpr operator* ( const GRBLinExpr& expr,
                        double a )
```

Multiply an expression and a constant.

**Arguments:**
- `expr`: Expression.
- `a`: Constant multiplier.

**Return value:**
Expression that represents the result of multiplying the expression by a constant.

```
GRBLinExpr operator* ( double a,
                        const GRBLinExpr& expr )
```

Multiply an expression and a constant.

**Arguments:**
- `a`: Constant multiplier.
- `expr`: Expression.

**Return value:**
Expression that represents the result of multiplying the expression by a constant.

```
GRBQuadExpr operator* ( const GRBQuadExpr& expr,
                        double a )
```

Multiply an expression and a constant.
Arguments:
\( expr \): Expression.
\( a \): Constant multiplier.

Return value:
Expression that represents the result of multiplying the expression by a constant.

\[
\text{GRBQuadExpr operator* ( double \( a \),
const GRBQuadExpr& \( expr \) )}
\]
Multiply an expression and a constant.

Arguments:
\( a \): Constant multiplier.
\( expr \): Expression.

Return value:
Expression that represents the result of multiplying the expression by a constant.

\[
\text{GRBQuadExpr operator* ( GRBVar \( x \),
GRBVar \( y \) )}
\]
Multiply a pair of variables.

Arguments:
\( x \): First variable.
\( y \): Second variable.

Return value:
Expression that represents the result of multiplying the argument variables.

\[
\text{GRBQuadExpr operator* ( GRBVar \( \text{var} \),
const GRBLinExpr& \( \text{expr} \) )}
\]
Multiply an expression and a variable.

Arguments:
\( \text{var} \): Variable.
\( \text{expr} \): Expression.

Return value:
Expression that represents the result of multiplying the expression by a variable.

\[
\text{GRBQuadExpr operator* ( const GRBLinExpr& \( \text{expr} \),
GRBVar \( \text{var} \) )}
\]
Multiply an expression and a variable.

Arguments:
\( \text{var} \): Variable.
\( \text{expr} \): Expression.

Return value:
Expression that represents the result of multiplying the expression by a variable.

\[
\text{GRBQuadExpr operator* ( const GRBLinExpr& \( \text{expr1} \),
const GRBLinExpr& \( \text{expr2} \) )}
\]
Multiply a pair of expressions.

**Arguments:**
- `expr1`: First expression.
- `expr2`: Second expression.

**Return value:**
Expression that represents the result of multiplying the argument expressions.

`\texttt{operator/}`

Overloaded operator to divide a variable or expression by a constant.

```cpp
GRBLinExpr \texttt{operator/} ( GRBVar x,
                                double a )
```

**Arguments:**
- `x`: Variable.
- `a`: Constant divisor.

**Return value:**
Expression that represents the result of dividing the variable by a constant.

```cpp
GRBLinExpr \texttt{operator/} ( const GRBLinExpr& expr,
                                double a )
```

**Arguments:**
- `expr`: Expression.
- `a`: Constant divisor.

**Return value:**
Expression that represents the result of dividing the expression by a constant.

```cpp
GRBLinExpr \texttt{operator/} ( const GRBQuadExpr& expr,
                                double a )
```

**Arguments:**
- `expr`: Expression.
- `a`: Constant divisor.

**Return value:**
Expression that represents the result of dividing the expression by a constant.
3.16 Attribute Enums

These enums are used to get or set Gurobi attributes. The complete list of attributes can be found in the Attributes section.

**GRB_CharAttr**

This enum is used to get or set char-valued attributes (through `GRBModel::get` or `GRBModel::set`). Please refer to the Attributes section to see a list of all char attributes and their functions.

**GRB_DoubleAttr**

This enum is used to get or set double-valued attributes (through `GRBModel::get` or `GRBModel::set`). Please refer to the Attributes section to see a list of all double attributes and their functions.

**GRB_IntAttr**

This enum is used to get or set int-valued attributes (through `GRBModel::get` or `GRBModel::set`). Please refer to the Attributes section to see a list of all int attributes and their functions.

**GRB_StringAttr**

This enum is used to get or set string-valued attributes (through `GRBModel::get` or `GRBModel::set`). Please refer to the Attributes section to see a list of all string attributes and their functions.
3.17 Parameter Enums

These enums are used to get or set Gurobi parameters. The complete list of parameters can be found in the Parameters section.

GRB_DoubleParam

This enum is used to get or set double-valued parameters (through GRBModel::get, GRBModel::set, GRBEnv::get, or GRBEnv::set). Please refer to the Parameters section to see a list of all double parameters and their functions.

GRB_IntParam

This enum is used to get or set int-valued parameters (through GRBModel::get, GRBModel::set, GRBEnv::get, or GRBEnv::set). Please refer to the Parameters section to see a list of all int parameters and their functions.

GRB_StringParam

This enum is used to get or set string-valued parameters (through GRBModel::get, GRBModel::set, GRBEnv::get, or GRBEnv::set). Please refer to the Parameters section to see a list of all string parameters and their functions.
This section documents the Gurobi Java interface. This manual begins with a quick overview of the classes exposed in the interface and the most important methods on those classes. It then continues with a comprehensive presentation of all of the available classes and methods.

If you prefer Javadoc format, documentation for the Gurobi Java interface is also available in file `gurobi-javadoc.jar`. Javadoc format is particularly helpful when used from an integrated development environment like Eclipse®. Please consult the documentation for your IDE for information on how to import Javadoc files.

If you are new to the Gurobi Optimizer, we suggest that you start with the Quick Start Guide or the Example Tour. These documents provide concrete examples of how to use the classes and methods described here.

**Environments**

The first step in using the Gurobi Java interface is to create an environment object. Environments are represented using the `GRBEnv` class. An environment acts as the container for all data associated with a set of optimization runs. You will generally only need one environment object in your program.

**Models**

You can create one or more optimization models within an environment. Each model is represented as an object of class `GRBModel`. A model consists of a set of decision variables (objects of class `GRBVar`), a linear or quadratic objective function on these variables (specified using `GRBModel.setObjective`), and a set of constraints on these variables (objects of class `GRBConstr`, `GRBQConstr`, `GRBSOS`, or `GRBGenConstr`). Each variable has an associated lower bound, upper bound, and type (continuous, binary, etc.). Each linear or quadratic constraint has an associated sense (less-than-or-equal, greater-than-or-equal, or equal), and right-hand side value. Please refer to the Variables and Constraints section in the Reference Manual for more information.

Linear constraints are specified by building linear expressions (objects of class `GRBLinExpr`), and then specifying relationships between these expressions (for example, requiring that one expression be equal to another). Quadratic constraints are built in a similar fashion, but using quadratic expressions (objects of class `GRBQuadExpr`) instead.

An optimization model may be specified all at once, by loading the model from a file (using the appropriate `GRBModel` constructor), or built incrementally, by first constructing an empty object of class `GRBModel` and then subsequently calling `GRBModel.addVar` or `GRBModel.addVars` to add additional variables, and `GRBModel.addConstr`, `GRBModel.addQConstr`, `GRBModel.addSOS`, or any of the `GRBModel.addGenConstrXXX` methods to add additional constraints. Models are dynamic entities; you can always add or remove variables or constraints.

We often refer to the class of an optimization model. A model with a linear objective function, linear constraints, and continuous variables is a **Linear Program (LP)**. If the objective is quadratic, the model is a **Quadratic Program (QP)**. If any of the constraints are quadratic, the model is a **Quadratically-Constrained Program (QCP)**. We'll sometimes also discuss a special case of QCP, the
Second-Order Cone Program (SOCP). If the model contains any integer variables, semi-continuous variables, semi-integer variables, Special Ordered Set (SOS) constraints, or general constraints, the model is a Mixed Integer Program (MIP). We'll also sometimes discuss special cases of MIP, including Mixed Integer Linear Programs (MILP), Mixed Integer Quadratic Programs (MIQP), Mixed Integer Quadratically-Constrained Programs (MIQCP), and Mixed Integer Second-Order Cone Programs (MISOCP). The Gurobi Optimizer handles all of these model classes.

Solving a Model

Once you have built a model, you can call GRBModel.optimize to compute a solution. By default, optimize will use the concurrent optimizer to solve LP models, the barrier algorithm to solve QP and QCP models, and the branch-and-cut algorithm to solve mixed integer models. The solution is stored in a set of attributes of the model. These attributes can be queried using a set of attribute query methods on the GRBModel, GRBVar, GRBConstr, GRBQConstr, GRBSOS, and GRBGenConstr, and classes.

The Gurobi algorithms keep careful track of the state of the model, so calls to GRBModel.optimize will only perform further optimization if relevant data has changed since the model was last optimized. If you would like to discard previously computed solution information and restart the optimization from scratch without changing the model, you can call GRBModel.reset.

After a MIP model has been solved, you can call GRBModel.fixedModel to compute the associated fixed model. This model is identical to the input model, except that all integer variables are fixed to their values in the MIP solution. In some applications, it is useful to compute information on this continuous version of the MIP model (e.g., dual variables, sensitivity information, etc.).

Multiple Solutions and Multiple Objectives

By default, the Gurobi Optimizer assumes that your goal is to find one proven optimal solution to a model with a single objective function. Gurobi provides features that allow you to relax either of these assumptions. You should refer to the section on Solution Pools for information on how to request more than one solution, or the section on Multiple Objectives for information on how to specify multiple objective functions and control the trade-off between them.

Infeasible Models

You have a few options if a model is found to be infeasible. You can try to diagnose the cause of the infeasibility, attempt to repair the infeasibility, or both. To obtain information that can be useful for diagnosing the cause of an infeasibility, call GRBModel.computeIIS to compute an Irreducible Inconsistent Subsystem (IIS). This method can be used for both continuous and MIP models, but you should be aware that the MIP version can be quite expensive. This method populates a set of IIS attributes.

To attempt to repair an infeasibility, call GRBModel.feasRelax to compute a feasibility relaxation for the model. This relaxation allows you to find a solution that minimizes the magnitude of the constraint violation.

Querying and Modifying Attributes

Most of the information associated with a Gurobi model is stored in a set of attributes. Some attributes are associated with the variables of the model, some with the constraints of the model, and some with the model itself. To give a simple example, solving an optimization model causes the X variable attribute to be populated. Attributes such as X that are computed by the Gurobi
optimizer cannot be modified directly by the user, while others, such as the variable lower bound (the LB attribute) can.

Attributes are queried using GRBVar.get, GRBConstr.get, GRBQConstr.get, GRBSOS.get, GRBGenConstr.get, or GRBModel.get, and modified using GRBVar.set, GRBConstr.set, GRBQConstr.set, GRBGenConstr.set, or GRBModel.set. Attributes are grouped into a set of enums by type (GRB.CharAttr, GRB.DoubleAttr, GRB.IntAttr, GRB.StringAttr). The get() and set() methods are overloaded, so the type of the attribute determines the type of the returned value. Thus, constr.get(GRB.DoubleAttr.RHS) returns a double, while constr.get(GRB.CharAttr.Sense) returns a char.

If you wish to retrieve attribute values for a set of variables or constraints, it is usually more efficient to use the array methods on the associated GRBModel object. Method GRBModel.get includes signatures that allow you to query or modify attribute values for one-, two-, and three-dimensional arrays of variables or constraints.

The full list of attributes can be found in the Attributes section.

Additional Model Modification Information

Most modifications to an existing model are done through the attribute interface (e.g., changes to variable bounds, constraint right-hand sides, etc.). The main exceptions are modifications to the constraint matrix and to the objective function.

The constraint matrix can be modified in a few ways. The first is to call the chgCoeff method on a GRBModel object to change individual matrix coefficients. This method can be used to modify the value of an existing non-zero, to set an existing non-zero to zero, or to create a new non-zero. The constraint matrix is also modified when you remove a variable or constraint from the model (through the GRBModel.remove method). The non-zero values associated with the deleted constraint or variable are removed along with the constraint or variable itself.

The model objective function can also be modified in a few ways. The easiest is to build an expression that captures the objective function (a GRBLinExpr or GRBQuadExpr object), and then pass that expression to method GRBModel.setObjective. If you wish to modify the objective, you can simply call setObjective again with a new GRBLinExpr or GRBQuadExpr object.

For linear objective functions, an alternative to setObjective is to use the Obj variable attribute to modify individual linear objective coefficients.

If your variables have piecewise-linear objectives, you can specify them using the GRBModel.setPWLObj method. Call this method once for each relevant variable. The Gurobi simplex solver includes algorithmic support for convex piecewise-linear objective functions, so for continuous models you should see a substantial performance benefit from using this feature. To clear a previously specified piecewise-linear objective function, simply set the Obj attribute on the corresponding variable to 0.

Lazy Updates

One important item to note about model modification in the Gurobi optimizer is that it is performed in a lazy fashion, meaning that modifications don’t affect the model immediately. Rather, they are queued and applied later. If your program simply creates a model and solves it, you will probably never notice this behavior. However, if you ask for information about the model before your modifications have been applied, the details of the lazy update approach may be relevant to you.

As we just noted, model modifications (bound changes, right-hand side changes, objective
changes, etc.) are placed in a queue. These queued modifications can be applied to the model in three different ways. The first is by an explicit call to GRBModel.update. The second is by a call to GRBModel.optimize. The third is by a call to GRBModel.write to write out the model. The first case gives you fine-grained control over when modifications are applied. The second and third make the assumption that you want all pending modifications to be applied before you optimize your model or write it to disk.

Why does the Gurobi interface behave in this manner? There are a few reasons. The first is that this approach makes it much easier to perform multiple modifications to a model, since the model remains unchanged between modifications. The second is that processing model modifications can be expensive, particularly in a Compute Server environment, where modifications require communication between machines. Thus, it is useful to have visibility into exactly when these modifications are applied. In general, if your program needs to make multiple modifications to the model, you should aim to make them in phases, where you make a set of modifications, then update, then make more modifications, then update again, etc. Updating after each individual modification can be extremely expensive.

If you forget to call update, your program won’t crash. Your query will simply return the value of the requested data from the point of the last update. If the object you tried to query didn’t exist then, you’ll get a NOT_IN_MODEL exception instead.

The semantics of lazy updates have changed in this release. While the vast majority of programs will continue to work unmodified, you can use the UpdateMode parameter to revert to the previous behavior if you run into an issue.

Managing Parameters

The Gurobi optimizer provides a set of parameters that allow you to control many of the details of the optimization process. Factors like feasibility and optimality tolerances, choices of algorithms, strategies for exploring the MIP search tree, etc., can be controlled by modifying Gurobi parameters before beginning the optimization. Parameters can be of type int, double, or string.

The simplest way to set parameters is through the GRBModel.set method on the model object. Similarly, parameter values can be queried with GRBModel.get.

Parameters can also be set on the Gurobi environment object, using GRBEnv.set. Note that each model gets its own copy of the environment when it is created, so parameter changes to the original environment have no effect on existing models.

You can read a set of parameter settings from a file using GRBEnv.readParams, or write the set of changed parameters using GRBEnv.writeParams.

We also include an automated parameter tuning tool that explores many different sets of parameter changes in order to find a set that improves performance. You can call GRBModel.tune to invoke the tuning tool on a model. Refer to the parameter tuning tool section for more information.

The full list of Gurobi parameters can be found in the Parameters section.

Memory Management

Users typically do not need to concern themselves with memory management in Java, since it is handled automatically by the garbage collector. The Gurobi Java interface utilizes the same garbage collection mechanism as other Java programs, but there are a few specifics of our memory management that users should be aware of.

In general, Gurobi objects live in the same Java heap as other Java objects. When they are no longer referenced, they become candidates for garbage collection, and are returned to the pool
of free space at the next invocation of the garbage collector. Two important exceptions are the GRBEnv and GRBModel objects. A GRBModel object has a small amount of memory associated with it in the Java heap, but the majority of the space associated with a model lives in the heap of the Gurobi native code library (the Gurobi DLL in Windows, or the Gurobi shared library in Linux or Mac). The Java heap manager is unaware of the memory associated with the model in the native code library, so it does not consider this memory usage when deciding whether to invoke the garbage collector. When the garbage collector eventually collects the Java GRBModel object, the memory associated with the model in the Gurobi native code library will be freed, but this collection may come later than you might want. Similar considerations apply to the GRBEnv object.

If you are writing a Java program that makes use of multiple Gurobi models or environments, we recommend that you call GRBModel.dispose when you are done using the associated GRBModel object, and GRBEnv.dispose when you are done using the associated GRBEnv object and after you have called GRBModel.dispose on all of the models created using that GRBEnv object.

Native Code

As noted earlier, the Gurobi Java interface is a thin layer that sits on top of our native code library (the Gurobi DLL on Windows, and the Gurobi shared library on Linux or Mac). Thus, an application that uses the Gurobi Java library will load the Gurobi native code library at runtime. In order for this happen, you need to make sure that two things are true. First, you need to make sure that the native code library is available in the search path of the target machine (PATH on Windows, LD_LIBRARY_PATH on Linux, or DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH on Mac). These paths are set up as part of the installation of the Gurobi Optimizer, but may not be configured appropriately on a machine where the full Gurobi Optimizer has not been installed. Second, you need to be sure that the Java JVM and the Gurobi native library use the same object format. In particular, you need to use the 32-bit Gurobi native library with a 32-bit Java JVM, and similarly the 64-bit Gurobi native library with a 64-bit Java JVM.

Monitoring Progress - Logging and Callbacks

Progress of the optimization can be monitored through Gurobi logging. By default, Gurobi will send output to the screen. A few simple controls are available for modifying the default logging behavior. If you would like to direct output to a file as well as to the screen, specify the log file name in the GRBEnv constructor. You can modify the LogFile parameter if you wish to redirect the log to a different file after creating the environment object. The frequency of logging output can be controlled with the DisplayInterval parameter, and logging can be turned off entirely with the OutputFlag parameter. A detailed description of the Gurobi log file can be found in the Logging section.

More detailed progress monitoring can be done through the GRBCallback class. The GRBModel.setCallback method allows you to receive a periodic callback from the Gurobi optimizer. You do this by sub-classing the GRBCallback abstract class, and writing your own Callback() method on this class. You can call GRBCallback.getDoubleInfo, GRBCallback.getIntInfo, GRBCallback.getStringInfo, or GRBCallback.getSolution from within the callback to obtain additional information about the state of the optimization.

Modifying Solver Behavior - Callbacks

Callbacks can also be used to modify the behavior of the Gurobi optimizer. The simplest control callback is GRBCallback.abort, which asks the optimizer to terminate at the earliest convenient
Method `GRBCallback.setSolution` allows you to inject a feasible solution (or partial solution) during the solution of a MIP model. Methods `GRBCallback.addCut` and `GRBCallback.addLazy` allow you to add cutting planes and lazy constraints during a MIP optimization, respectively.

**Error Handling**

All of the methods in the Gurobi Java library can throw an exception of type `GRBException`. When an exception occurs, additional information on the error can be obtained by retrieving the error code (using method `GRBException.getErrorCode`), or by retrieving the exception message (using method `GRBException.getMessage` from the parent class). The list of possible error return codes can be found in the Error Codes section.
4.1 GRBEnv

Gurobi environment object. Gurobi models are always associated with an environment. You must create an environment before you can create and populate a model. You will generally only need a single environment object in your program.

The methods on environment objects are mainly used to manage Gurobi parameters (e.g., get, getParamInfo, set).

While the Java garbage collector will eventually collect an unused GRBEnv object, an environment will hold onto resources (Gurobi licenses, file descriptors, etc.) until that collection occurs. If your program creates multiple GRBEnv objects, we recommend that you call GRBEnv.dispose when you are done using one.

GRBEnv()

Environment constructor.

Constructor for GRBEnv object. If the constructor is called with no arguments, no log file will be written for the environment.

You have the option of constructing either a local environment, which solves Gurobi models on the local machine, or a client environment for a Gurobi compute server, which will solve Gurobi models on a server machine. For the latter, choose the signature that allows you to specify the names of the Gurobi compute servers and the priority of the associated job.

Note that the GRBEnv constructor will check the current working directory for a file named gurobi.env, and it will attempt to read parameter settings from this file if it exists. The file should be in PRM format (briefly, each line should contain a parameter name, followed by the desired value for that parameter). It will also populate several parameters (ComputeServer, TokenServer, ServerPassword, etc.) from your gurobi.lic file.

In general, you should aim to create a single Gurobi environment object in your program, even if you plan to work with multiple models. Reusing one environment is much more efficient than creating and destroying multiple environments.

GRBEnv GRBEnv() 
Create a Gurobi environment (with logging disabled).

Return value:
An environment object (with no associated log file).

GRBEnv GRBEnv ( bool empty )

Create an empty Gurobi environment. Use start to start the environment.

Arguments:
empty: Indicates whether the environment should be empty.

Return value:
An environment object.

GRBEnv GRBEnv ( String logFileName )
Create a Gurobi environment (with logging enabled).

Arguments:

logFileName: The desired log file name.

Return value:

An environment object.

```java
GRBEnv GRBEnv ( String logFileName,
    String computeServer,
    String router,
    String password,
    String group,
    int tlsInsecure,
    int priority,
    double timeout )
```

Create a client Gurobi environment on a compute server.

Arguments:

logFileName: The name of the log file for this environment. Pass an empty string for no log file.

computeServer: A Compute Server. You can refer to the server using its name or its IP address. If you are using a non-default port, the server name should be followed by the port number (e.g., `server1:61000`)

router: The router for a Compute Server cluster. A router can be used to improve the robustness of a Compute Server deployment. You should refer to the router using either its name or its IP address. If no router is used (which is the typical case), pass an empty string.

password: The password for gaining access to the specified Compute Server cluster. Pass an empty string if no password is required.

group: The name of the Compute Server group.

tlsInsecure: Indicates whether to use insecure mode in the TLS (Transport Layer Security). Set this to 0 unless your server administrator tells you otherwise.

priority: The priority of the job. Priorities must be between -100 and 100, with a default value of 0 (by convention). Higher priority jobs are chosen from the server job queue before lower priority jobs. A job with priority 100 runs immediately, bypassing the job queue and ignoring the job limit on the server. You should exercise caution with priority 100 jobs, since they can severely overload a server, which can cause jobs to fail, and in extreme cases can cause the server to crash.

timeout: Job timeout (in seconds). If the job doesn’t reach the front of the queue before the specified timeout, the constructor will throw a JOB_REJECTED exception. Use a negative value to indicate that the call should never timeout.

Return value:

An environment object.
GRBEnv  GRBEnv ( String logfilename,
    String accessID,
    String secretKey,
    String pool,
    int priority )

Create a Gurobi environment on Gurobi Instant Cloud

Arguments:

logfilename: The name of the log file for this environment. May be NULL (or an empty string), in which case no log file is created.

accessID: The access ID for your Gurobi Instant Cloud license. This can be retrieved from the Gurobi Instant Cloud website. When used in combination with your secretKey, this allows you to launch Instant Cloud instances and submit jobs to them.

secretKey: The secret key for your Gurobi Instant Cloud license. This can be retrieved from the Gurobi Instant Cloud website. When used in combination with your accessID, this allows you to launch Instant Cloud instances and submit jobs to them. Note that you should keep your secret key private.

pool: The machine pool. Machine pools allow you to create fixed configurations on the Instant Cloud website (capturing things like type of machine, geographic region, etc.), and then launch and share machines from client programs without having to restate the configuration information each time you launch a machine. May be null (or an empty string), in which case your job will be launched in the default pool associated with your cloud license.

priority: The priority of the job. Priorities must be between -100 and 100, with a default value of 0 (by convention). Higher priority jobs are chosen from the server job queue before lower priority jobs. A job with priority 100 runs immediately, bypassing the job queue and ignoring the job limit on the server. You should exercise caution with priority 100 jobs, since they can severely overload a server, which can cause jobs to fail, and in extreme cases can cause the server to crash.

Return value:
An environment object.

GRBEnv.dispose()

Release the resources associated with a GRBEnv object. While the Java garbage collector will eventually reclaim these resources, we recommend that you call the dispose method when you are done using an environment if your program creates more than one.

The dispose method on a GRBEnv should be called only after you have called dispose on all of the models that were created within that environment. You should not attempt to use a GRBEnv object after calling dispose.

| void dispose ( ) |

GRBEnv.get()

Query the value of a parameter.
double get ( GRB.DoubleParam param )

Query the value of a double-valued parameter.

Arguments:
  param: The parameter being queried. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.

Return value:
  The current value of the requested parameter.

int get ( GRB.IntParam param )

Query the value of an int-valued parameter.

Arguments:
  param: The parameter being queried. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.

Return value:
  The current value of the requested parameter.

String get ( GRB.StringParam param )

Query the value of a string-valued parameter.

Arguments:
  param: The parameter being queried. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.

Return value:
  The current value of the requested parameter.

GRBEnv.getErrorMsg()

Query the error message for the most recent exception associated with this environment.

String getErrorMsg ( )

Return value:
  The error string.

GRBEnv.getParamInfo()

Obtain information about a parameter.

void getParamInfo ( GRB.DoubleParam param, double[] info )
Obtain detailed information about a double parameter.

**Arguments:**
- **param**: The parameter of interest. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.
- **info**: The returned information. The result will contain four entries: the current value of the parameter, the minimum allowed value, the maximum allowed value, and the default value.

```java
void getParamInfo ( GRB.IntParam param,
                   int[] info )
```

Obtain detailed information about an integer parameter.

**Arguments:**
- **param**: The parameter of interest. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.
- **info**: The returned information. The result will contain four entries: the current value of the parameter, the minimum allowed value, the maximum allowed value, and the default value.

```java
void getParamInfo ( GRB.StringParam param,
                    String[] info )
```

Obtain detailed information about a string parameter.

**Arguments:**
- **param**: The parameter of interest. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.
- **info**: The returned information. The result will contain two entries: the current value of the parameter and the default value.

**GRBEnv.message()**

Write a message to the console and the log file.

```java
void message ( String message )
```

**Arguments:**
- **message**: Print a message to the console and to the log file. Note that this call has no effect unless the `OutputFlag` parameter is set.

**GRBEnv.readParams()**

Read new parameter settings from a file.

Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.
void readParams ( String paramFile )

Arguments:
paramFile: Name of the file containing parameter settings. Parameters should be listed one per line, with the parameter name first and the desired value second. For example:

# Gurobi parameter file
Threads 1
MIPGap 0

Blank lines and lines that begin with the hash symbol are ignored.

GRBEnv.release()

Release the license associated with this environment. You will no longer be able to call optimize on models created with this environment after the license has been released.

void release ( )

GRBEnv.resetParams()

Reset all parameters to their default values.

Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.

void resetParams ( )

GRBEnv.set()

Set the value of a parameter.

Important notes:
Note that a model gets its own copy of the environment when it is created. Changes to the original environment have no effect on the copy. Use GRBModel.set to change a parameter on an existing model.

void set ( GRB.DoubleParam param,
           double     newval )

Set the value of a double-valued parameter.

Arguments:
param: The parameter being modified. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.
newval: The desired new value of the parameter.

void set ( GRB.IntParam param,
           int        newval )
Set the value of an int-valued parameter.

**Arguments:**
- `param`: The parameter being modified. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.
- `newval`: The desired new value of the parameter.

```java
void set ( GRB.StringParam param,
          String newval )
```

Set the value of a string-valued parameter.

**Arguments:**
- `param`: The parameter being modified. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.
- `newval`: The desired new value of the parameter.

```java
void set ( String param,
          String newval )
```

Set the value of any parameter using strings alone.

**Arguments:**
- `param`: The name of the parameter being modified. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.
- `newval`: The desired new value of the parameter.

```java
void set ( String param,
          String newval )
```

**GRBEnv.start()**

Start an empty environment.

Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.

```java
void start ( )
```

**GRBEnv.writeParams()**

Write all non-default parameter settings to a file.

Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.

```java
void writeParams ( String paramFile )
```

**Arguments:**
- `paramFile`: Name of the file to which non-default parameter settings should be written. The previous contents are overwritten.
4.2 GRBModel

Gurobi model object. Commonly used methods include addVar (adds a new decision variable to the model), addConstr (adds a new constraint to the model), optimize (optimizes the current model), and get (retrieves the value of an attribute).

While the Java garbage collector will eventually collect an unused GRBModel object, the vast majority of the memory associated with a model is stored outside of the Java heap. As a result, the garbage collector can’t see this memory usage, and thus it can’t take this quantity into account when deciding whether collection is necessary. We recommend that you call GRBModel.dispose when you are done using a model.

GRBModel()

Constructor for GRBModel. The simplest version creates an empty model. You can then call addVar and addConstr to populate the model with variables and constraints. The more complex constructors can read a model from a file, or make a copy of an existing model.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRBModel</th>
<th>GRBModel ( GRBEnv env )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Model constructor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arguments:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>env: Environment for new model.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Return value:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New model object. Model initially contains no variables or constraints.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRBModel</th>
<th>GRBModel ( GRBEnv env, String filename )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Read a model from a file. Note that the type of the file is encoded in the file name suffix. Valid suffixes are .mps, .rew, .lp, .ilp, or .opb. The files can be compressed, so additional suffixes of .zip, .gz, .bz2, or .7z are accepted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arguments:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>env: Environment for new model.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filename: Name of the file containing the model.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Return value:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New model object.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRBModel</th>
<th>GRBModel ( GRBModel model )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create a copy of an existing model. Note that due to the lazy update approach in Gurobi, you have to call update before copying it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arguments:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>model: Model to copy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Return value:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New model object. Model is a clone of the input model.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GRBModel.addConstr()

Add a single linear constraint to a model. Multiple signatures are available.

```
GRBConstr addConstr ( GRBLinExpr lhsExpr,
                      char    sense,
                      GRBLinExpr rhsExpr,
                      String  name )
```

Add a single linear constraint to a model.

**Arguments:**

- `lhsExpr`: Left-hand side expression for new linear constraint.
- `sense`: Sense for new linear constraint (`GRB.LESS_EQUAL`, `GRB.EQUAL`, or `GRB.GREATER_EQUAL`).
- `rhsExpr`: Right-hand side expression for new linear constraint.
- `name`: Name for new constraint.

**Return value:**

New constraint object.

```
GRBConstr addConstr ( GRBLinExpr lhsExpr,
                      char    sense,
                      GRBVar   rhsVar,
                      String  name )
```

Add a single linear constraint to a model.

**Arguments:**

- `lhsExpr`: Left-hand side expression for new linear constraint.
- `sense`: Sense for new linear constraint (`GRB.LESS_EQUAL`, `GRB.EQUAL`, or `GRB.GREATER_EQUAL`).
- `rhsVar`: Right-hand side variable for new linear constraint.
- `name`: Name for new constraint.

**Return value:**

New constraint object.

```
GRBConstr addConstr ( GRBLinExpr lhsExpr,
                      char    sense,
                      double  rhs,
                      String  name )
```

Add a single linear constraint to a model.

**Arguments:**

- `lhsExpr`: Left-hand side expression for new linear constraint.
- `sense`: Sense for new linear constraint (`GRB.LESS_EQUAL`, `GRB.EQUAL`, or `GRB.GREATER_EQUAL`).
- `rhs`: Right-hand side value for new linear constraint.
- `name`: Name for new constraint.

**Return value:**
New constraint object.

GRBConstr  addConstr (  GRBVar    lhsVar,
                          char      sense,
                          GRBLinExpr rhsExpr,
                          String    name )

Add a single linear constraint to a model.

Arguments:
  lhsVar: Left-hand side variable for new linear constraint.
  sense: Sense for new linear constraint (GRB.LESS_EQUAL, GRB.EQUAL, or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL).
  rhsExpr: Right-hand side expression for new linear constraint.
  name: Name for new constraint.

Return value:
  New constraint object.

GRBConstr  addConstr (  GRBVar    lhsVar,
                          char      sense,
                          GRBVar    rhsVar,
                          String    name )

Add a single linear constraint to a model.

Arguments:
  lhsVar: Left-hand side variable for new linear constraint.
  sense: Sense for new linear constraint (GRB.LESS_EQUAL, GRB.EQUAL, or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL).
  rhsVar: Right-hand side variable for new linear constraint.
  name: Name for new constraint.

Return value:
  New constraint object.

GRBConstr  addConstr (  GRBVar    lhsVar,
                          char      sense,
                          double    rhs,
                          String    name )

Add a single linear constraint to a model.

Arguments:
  lhsVar: Left-hand side variable for new linear constraint.
  sense: Sense for new linear constraint (GRB.LESS_EQUAL, GRB.EQUAL, or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL).
  rhs: Right-hand side value for new linear constraint.
  name: Name for new constraint.

Return value:
  New constraint object.
GRBConstr addConstr ( double lhs,
            char sense,
            GRBVar rhsVar,
            String name )

Add a single linear constraint to a model.

**Arguments:**
- **lhs**: Left-hand side value for new linear constraint.
- **sense**: Sense for new linear constraint (GRB.LESS_EQUAL, GRB.EQUAL, or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL).
- **rhsVar**: Right-hand side variable for new linear constraint.
- **name**: Name for new constraint.

**Return value:**
New constraint object.

---

GRBConstr addConstr ( double lhs,
            char sense,
            GRBLinExpr rhsExpr,
            String name )

Add a single linear constraint to a model.

**Arguments:**
- **lhs**: Left-hand side value for new linear constraint.
- **sense**: Sense for new linear constraint (GRB.LESS_EQUAL, GRB.EQUAL, or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL).
- **rhsExpr**: Right-hand side expression for new linear constraint.
- **name**: Name for new constraint.

**Return value:**
New constraint object.

---

GRBModel.addConstrs()

Add new linear constraints to a model.

We recommend that you build your model one constraint at a time (using addConstr), since it introduces no significant overhead and we find that it produces simpler code. Feel free to use these methods if you disagree, though.

---

GRBConstr[] addConstrs ( int count )

Add `count` new linear constraints to a model. The new constraints are all of the form 0 <= 0.

**Arguments:**
- **count**: Number of constraints to add.

**Return value:**
Array of new constraint objects.
Add new linear constraints to a model. The number of added constraints is determined by the
length of the input arrays (which must be consistent across all arguments).

Arguments:

- `lhsExprs`: Left-hand side expressions for the new linear constraints.
- `senses`: Senses for new linear constraints (GRB.LESS_EQUAL, GRB.EQUAL, or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL).
- `rhss`: Right-hand side values for the new linear constraints.
- `names`: Names for new constraints.

Return value:

Array of new constraint objects.

Add new linear constraints to a model. This signature allows you to use arrays to hold the
various constraint attributes (left-hand side, sense, etc.), without forcing you to add one constraint
for each entry in the array. The `start` and `len` arguments allow you to specify which constraints
to add.

Arguments:

- `lhsExprs`: Left-hand side expressions for the new linear constraints.
- `senses`: Senses for new linear constraints (GRB.LESS_EQUAL, GRB.EQUAL, or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL).
- `rhss`: Right-hand side values for the new linear constraints.
- `names`: Names for new constraints.
- `start`: The first constraint in the list to add.
- `len`: The number of constraints to add.

Return value:

Array of new constraint objects.

Each of the functions described below adds a new general constraint to a model.

Mathematical programming has traditionally defined a set of fundamental constraint types:
variable bound constraints, linear constraints, quadratic constraints, integrality constraints, and
SOS constraints. These are typically treated directly by the underlying solver (although not always),
and are fundamental to the overall algorithm.

Gurobi accepts a number of additional constraint types, which we collectively refer to as general
constraints. These are typically *not* treated directly by the solver. Rather, they are transformed
by presolve into mathematically equivalent sets of constraints (and variables), chosen from among the fundamental types listed above. These general constraints are provided as a convenience to users. If such constraints appear in your model, but if you prefer to reformulate them yourself using fundamental constraint types instead, you can certainly do so. However, note that Gurobi can sometimes exploit information contained in the other constraints in the model to build a more efficient formulation than what you might create.

The additional constraint types that fall under this *general constraint* umbrella are:

- **MAX** (*addGenConstrMax*): set a decision variable equal to the maximum value from among a set of decision variables
- **MIN** (*addGenConstrMin*): set a decision variable equal to the minimum value from among a set of decision variables
- **ABS** (*addGenConstrAbs*): set a decision variable equal to the absolute value of some other decision variable
- **AND** (*addGenConstrAnd*): set a binary variable equal to one if and only if all of a set of binary decision variables are equal to one
- **OR** (*addGenConstrOr*): set a binary variable equal to one if and only if at least one variable out of a set of binary decision variables is equal to one
- **INDICATOR** (*addGenConstrIndicator*): whenever a given binary variable takes a certain value, then the given linear constraint must be satisfied

For additional details please refer to the *General Constraints* section in the Reference Manual.

**GRBModel.addGenConstrMax()**

Add a new general constraint of type `GRB.GENCONSTRAINT_MAX` to a model.

A MAX constraint $r = \max\{x_1, \ldots, x_n, c\}$ states that the resultant variable $r$ should be equal to the maximum of the operand variables $x_1, \ldots, x_n$ and the constant $c$.

```java
GRBGenConstr addGenConstrMax ( GRBVar resvar,
                             GRBVar[] vars,
                             double constant,
                             String name )
```

**Arguments:**
- `resvar`: The resultant variable of the new constraint.
- `vars`: Array of variables that are the operands of the new constraint.
- `constant`: The additional constant operand of the new constraint.
- `name`: Name for the new general constraint.

**Return value:**
- New general constraint.
GRBModel.addGenConstrMin()

Add a new general constraint of type GRB.GENCONSTR_MIN to a model.

A MIN constraint \( r = \min\{x_1, \ldots, x_n, c\} \) states that the resultant variable \( r \) should be equal to the minimum of the operand variables \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \) and the constant \( c \).

```java
GRBGenConstr addGenConstrMin ( GRBVar resvar,
                              GRBVar[] vars,
                              double constant,
                              String name )
```

**Arguments:**
- `resvar`: The resultant variable of the new constraint.
- `vars`: Array of variables that are the operands of the new constraint.
- `constant`: The additional constant operand of the new constraint.
- `name`: Name for the new general constraint.

**Return value:**
- New general constraint.

GRBModel.addGenConstrAbs()

Add a new general constraint of type GRB.GENCONSTR_ABS to a model.

An ABS constraint \( r = \text{abs}\{x\} \) states that the resultant variable \( r \) should be equal to the absolute value of the argument variable \( x \).

```java
GRBGenConstr addGenConstrAbs ( GRBVar resvar,
                                GRBVar argvar,
                                String name )
```

**Arguments:**
- `resvar`: The resultant variable of the new constraint.
- `argvar`: The argument variable of the new constraint.
- `name`: Name for the new general constraint.

**Return value:**
- New general constraint.

GRBModel.addGenConstrAnd()

Add a new general constraint of type GRB.GENCONSTR_AND to a model.

An AND constraint \( r = \text{and}\{x_1, \ldots, x_n\} \) states that the binary resultant variable \( r \) should be 1 if and only if all of the operand variables \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \) are equal to 1. If any of the operand variables is 0, then the resultant should be 0 as well.

Note that all variables participating in such a constraint will be forced to be binary; indenpendently of how they were created.

```java
GRBGenConstr addGenConstrAnd ( GRBVar resvar,
                                GRBVar[] vars,
                                String name )
```
Arguments:
- resvar: The resultant variable of the new constraint.
- vars: Array of variables that are the operands of the new constraint.
- name: Name for the new general constraint.

Return value:
New general constraint.

GRBModel.addGenConstrOr()

Add a new general constraint of type GRB.GENCONSTR_OR to a model.

An OR constraint \( r = \text{or}\{x_1,\ldots,x_n\} \) states that the binary resultant variable \( r \) should be 1 if and only if any of the operand variables \( x_1,\ldots,x_n \) is equal to 1. If all operand variables are 0, then the resultant should be 0 as well.

Note that all variables participating in such a constraint will be forced to be binary; independently of how they were created.

```java
GRBGenConstr addGenConstrOr ( GRBVar resvar,
                              GRBVar[] vars,
                              String name )
```

Arguments:
- resvar: The resultant variable of the new constraint.
- vars: Array of variables that are the operands of the new constraint.
- name: Name for the new general constraint.

Return value:
New general constraint.

GRBModel.addGenConstrIndicator()

Add a new general constraint of type GRB.GENCONSTR_INDICATOR to a model.

An INDICATOR constraint \( z = f \rightarrow a^T x \leq b \) states that if the binary indicator variable \( z \) is equal to \( f \in \{0,1\} \), then the linear constraint \( a^T x \leq b \) should hold. On the other hand, if \( z = 1 - f \), the linear constraint may be violated. The sense of the linear constraint can also be specified to be = or ≥.

Note that the indicator variable \( z \) of a constraint will be forced to be binary; independently of how it was created.

```java
GRBGenConstr addGenConstrIndicator ( GRBVar      binvar,
                             int         binval,
                             GRBLinExpr  expr,
                             char        sense,
                             double      rhs,
                             String      name )
```

Arguments:
- binvar: The binary indicator variable.
- binval: The value for the binary indicator variable that would force the linear constraint to be satisfied (0 or 1).
expr: Left-hand side expression for the linear constraint triggered by the indicator.
sense: Sense for the linear constraint. Options are GRB.LESS_EQUAL, GRB.EQUAL, or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL.
rhs: Right-hand-side value for the linear constraint.
name: Name for the new general constraint.

Return value:
New general constraint.

GRBModel.addQConstr()
Add a quadratic constraint to a model. Multiple signatures are available.

Important note: the algorithms that Gurobi uses to solve quadratically constrained problems can only handle certain types of quadratic constraints. Constraints of the following forms are always accepted:

- $x^T Q x + q^T x \leq b$, where $Q$ is Positive Semi-Definite (PSD)
- $x^T x \leq y^2$, where $x$ is a vector of variables, and $y$ is a non-negative variable (a Second-Order Cone)
- $x^T x \leq y z$, where $x$ is a vector of variables, and $y$ and $z$ are non-negative variables (a rotated Second-Order Cone)

If you add a constraint that isn’t in one of these forms (and Gurobi presolve is unable to transform the constraint into one of these forms), you’ll get an error when you try to solve the model. Constraints where the quadratic terms only involve binary variables will always be transformed into one of these forms.

GRBQConstr addQConstr ( GRBQuadExpr lhsExpr, char sense, GRBQuadExpr rhsExpr, String name )
Add a quadratic constraint to a model.

Arguments:
- lhsExpr: Left-hand side quadratic expression for new quadratic constraint.
- sense: Sense for new quadratic constraint (GRB.LESS_EQUAL or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL).
- rhsExpr: Right-hand side quadratic expression for new quadratic constraint.
- name: Name for new constraint.

Return value:
New quadratic constraint object.

GRBQConstr addQConstr ( GRBQuadExpr lhsExpr, char sense, GRBVar rhsVar, String name )
Add a quadratic constraint to a model.
Arguments:

lhsExpr: Left-hand side quadratic expression for new quadratic constraint.
sense: Sense for new quadratic constraint (GRB.LESS_EQUAL or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL).
rhsVar: Right-hand side variable for new quadratic constraint.
name: Name for new constraint.

Return value:
New quadratic constraint object.

```c
GRBQConstr addQConstr ( GRBQuadExpr lhsExpr,
                         char sense,
                         GRBLinExpr rhsExpr,
                         String name )
```
Add a quadratic constraint to a model.

Arguments:

lhsExpr: Left-hand side quadratic expression for new quadratic constraint.
sense: Sense for new quadratic constraint (GRB.LESS_EQUAL or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL).
rhsExpr: Right-hand side linear expression for new quadratic constraint.
name: Name for new constraint.

Return value:
New quadratic constraint object.

```c
GRBQConstr addQConstr ( GRBQuadExpr lhsExpr,
                         char sense,
                         double rhs,
                         String name )
```
Add a quadratic constraint to a model.

Arguments:

lhsExpr: Left-hand side quadratic expression for new quadratic constraint.
sense: Sense for new quadratic constraint (GRB.LESS_EQUAL or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL).
rhs: Right-hand side value for new quadratic constraint.
name: Name for new constraint.

Return value:
New quadratic constraint object.

```c
GRBQConstr addQConstr ( GRBLinExpr lhsExpr,
                         char sense,
                         GRBQuadExpr rhsExpr,
                         String name )
```
Add a quadratic constraint to a model.

Arguments:

lhsExpr: Left-hand side linear expression for new quadratic constraint.
sense: Sense for new quadratic constraint (GRB.LESS_EQUAL or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL).
rhsExpr: Right-hand side quadratic expression for new quadratic constraint.
name: Name for new constraint.
**Return value:**
New quadratic constraint object.

```java
GRBQConstr addQConstr ( GRBVar lhsVar,
                      char sense,
                      GRBQuadExpr rhsExpr,
                      String name )
```

Add a quadratic constraint to a model.

**Arguments:**
- `lhsVar`: Left-hand side variable for new quadratic constraint.
- `sense`: Sense for new quadratic constraint (GRB.LESS_EQUAL or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL).
- `rhsExpr`: Right-hand side quadratic expression for new quadratic constraint.
- `name`: Name for new constraint.

**Return value:**
New quadratic constraint object.

```java
GRBQConstr addQConstr ( double lhs,
                      char sense,
                      GRBQuadExpr rhsExpr,
                      String name )
```

Add a quadratic constraint to a model.

**Arguments:**
- `lhs`: Left-hand side value for new quadratic constraint.
- `sense`: Sense for new quadratic constraint (GRB.LESS_EQUAL or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL).
- `rhsExpr`: Right-hand side quadratic expression for new quadratic constraint.
- `name`: Name for new constraint.

**Return value:**
New quadratic constraint object.

**GRBModel.addRange()**

Add a single range constraint to a model. A range constraint states that the value of the input expression must be between the specified `lower` and `upper` bounds in any solution.

Note that range constraints are stored internally as equality constraints. We add an extra variable to the model to capture the range information. Thus, the Sense attribute on a range constraint will always be GRB.EQUAL.

```java
GRBConstr addRange ( GRBLinExpr expr,
                     double lower,
                     double upper,
                     String name )
```

**Arguments:**
- `expr`: Linear expression for new range constraint.
- `lower`: Lower bound for linear expression.
upper: Upper bound for linear expression.
name: Name for new constraint.

Return value:
New constraint object.

GRBModel.addRanges()

Add new range constraints to a model. A range constraint states that the value of the input expression must be between the specified lower and upper bounds in any solution.

GRBConstr[] addRanges ( GRBLinExpr[] exprs,
  double[] lower,
  double[] upper,
  String[] names )

Arguments:
exprs: Linear expressions for the new range constraints.
lower: Lower bounds for linear expressions.
upper: Upper bounds for linear expressions.
names: Names for new range constraints.

Return value:
Array of new constraint objects.

GRBModel.addSOS()

Add an SOS constraint to the model. Please refer to the SOS Constraints section in the Reference Manual for additional details.

GRBSOS addSOS ( GRBVar[] vars,
  double[] weights,
  int type )

Arguments:
vars: Array of variables that participate in the SOS constraint.
weights: Weights for the variables in the SOS constraint.
type: SOS type (can be GRB.SOS_TYPE1 or GRB.SOS_TYPE2).

Return value:
New SOS constraint.

GRBModel.addVar()

Add a single decision variable to a model.

GRBVar addVar ( double lb,
  double ub,
  double obj,
  char type,
  String name )
Add a variable to a model; non-zero entries will be added later.

**Arguments:**
- **lb**: Lower bound for new variable.
- **ub**: Upper bound for new variable.
- **obj**: Objective coefficient for new variable.
- **type**: Variable type for new variable (GRB.CONTINUOUS, GRB.BINARY, GRB.INTEGER, GRB.SEMICONT, or GRB.SEMIINT).
- **name**: Name for new variable.

**Return value:**
New variable object.

```java
GRBVar addVar ( double lb,
 double ub,
 double obj,
 char type,
 GRBConstr[] constrs,
 double[] coeffs,
 String name )
```

Add a variable to a model, and the associated non-zero coefficients.

**Arguments:**
- **lb**: Lower bound for new variable.
- **ub**: Upper bound for new variable.
- **obj**: Objective coefficient for new variable.
- **type**: Variable type for new variable (GRB.CONTINUOUS, GRB.BINARY, GRB.INTEGER, GRB.SEMICONT, or GRB.SEMIINT).
- **constrs**: Array of constraints in which the variable participates.
- **coeffs**: Array of coefficients for each constraint in which the variable participates. The lengths of the constrs and coeffs arrays must be identical.
- **name**: Name for new variable.

**Return value:**
New variable object.

```java
GRBVar addVar ( double lb,
 double ub,
 double obj,
 char type,
 GRBColumn col,
 String name )
```

Add a variable to a model. This signature allows you to specify the set of constraints to which the new variable belongs using a GRBColumn object.

**Arguments:**
- **lb**: Lower bound for new variable.
- **ub**: Upper bound for new variable.
- **obj**: Objective coefficient for new variable.
type: Variable type for new variable (GRB.CONTINUOUS, GRB.BINARY, GRB.INTEGER, GRB.SEMICONT, or GRB.SEMIINT).
col: GRBColumn object for specifying a set of constraints to which new variable belongs.
name: Name for new variable.

Return value:
New variable object.

GRBModel.addVars()

Add new decision variables to a model.

GRBVar[] addVars ( int count,
                         char type )

Add count new decision variables to a model. All associated attributes take their default values, except the variable type, which is specified as an argument.

Arguments:
count: Number of variables to add.
type: Variable type for new variables (GRB.CONTINUOUS, GRB.BINARY, GRB.INTEGER, GRB.SEMICONT, or GRB.SEMIINT).

Return value:
Array of new variable objects.

GRBVar[] addVars ( double[] lb,
                         double[] ub,
                         double[] obj,
                         char[] type,
                         String[] names )

Add new decision variables to a model. The number of added variables is determined by the length of the input arrays (which must be consistent across all arguments).

Arguments:
lb: Lower bounds for new variables. Can be null, in which case the variables get lower bounds of 0.0.
ub: Upper bounds for new variables. Can be null, in which case the variables get infinite upper bounds.
obj: Objective coefficients for new variables. Can be null, in which case the variables get objective coefficients of 0.0.
type: Variable types for new variables (GRB.CONTINUOUS, GRB.BINARY, GRB.INTEGER, GRB.SEMICONT, or GRB.SEMIINT). Can be null, in which case the variables are assumed to be continuous.
names: Names for new variables. Can be null, in which case all variables are given default names.

Return value:
Array of new variable objects.
GRBVar[] addVars ( double[] lb,
  double[] ub,
  double[] obj,
  char[] type,
  String[] names,
  int start,
  int len )

Add new decision variables to a model. This signature allows you to use arrays to hold the various variable attributes (lower bound, upper bound, etc.), without forcing you to add a variable for each entry in the array. The start and len arguments allow you to specify which variables to add.

Arguments:

lb: Lower bounds for new variables. Can be null, in which case the variables get lower bounds of 0.0.
ub: Upper bounds for new variables. Can be null, in which case the variables get infinite upper bounds.
obj: Objective coefficients for new variables. Can be null, in which case the variables get objective coefficients of 0.0.
type: Variable types for new variables (GRB.CONTINUOUS, GRB.BINARY, GRB.INTEGER, GRB.SEMICONT, or GRB.SEMIINT). Can be null, in which case the variables are assumed to be continuous.
names: Names for new variables. Can be null, in which case all variables are given default names.
start: The first variable in the list to add.
len: The number of variables to add.

Return value:

Array of new variable objects.

GRBVar[] addVars ( double[] lb,
  double[] ub,
  double[] obj,
  char[] type,
  String[] names,
  GRBColumn[] cols )

Add new decision variables to a model. This signature allows you to specify the list of constraints to which each new variable belongs using an array of GRBColumn objects.

Arguments:

lb: Lower bounds for new variables. Can be null, in which case the variables get lower bounds of 0.0.
ub: Upper bounds for new variables. Can be null, in which case the variables get infinite upper bounds.
obj: Objective coefficients for new variables. Can be null, in which case the variables get objective coefficients of 0.0.
type: Variable types for new variables (GRB.CONTINUOUS, GRB.BINARY, GRB.INTEGER, GRB.SEMICONT, or GRB.SEMIINT). Can be null, in which case the variables are assumed to be continuous.
names: Names for new variables. Can be null, in which case all variables are given default names.
start: The first variable in the list to add.
len: The number of variables to add.

Return value:

Array of new variable objects.
to be continuous.

names: Names for new variables. Can be null, in which case all variables are given default names.
cols: GRBColumn objects for specifying a set of constraints to which each new column belongs.

Return value:
Array of new variable objects.

GRBModel.chgCoeff()

Change one coefficient in the model. The desired change is captured using a GRBVar object, a GRBConstr object, and a desired coefficient for the specified variable in the specified constraint. If you make multiple changes to the same coefficient, the last one will be applied.

Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using GRBModel.update), optimize the model (using GRBModel.optimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBModel.write).

```java
void chgCoeff ( GRBConstr constr,
               GRBVar var,
               double newval )
```

Arguments:

- constr: Constraint for coefficient to be changed.
- var: Variable for coefficient to be changed.
- newval: Desired new value for coefficient.

GRBModel.chgCoeffs()

Change a list of coefficients in the model. Each desired change is captured using a GRBVar object, a GRBConstr object, and a desired coefficient for the specified variable in the specified constraint. The entries in the input arrays each correspond to a single desired coefficient change. The lengths of the input arrays must all be the same. If you make multiple changes to the same coefficient, the last one will be applied.

Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using GRBModel.update), optimize the model (using GRBModel.optimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBModel.write).

```java
void chgCoeffs ( GRBConstr[] constrs,
                 GRBVar[] vars,
                 double[] newvals )
```

Arguments:

- constrs: Constraints for coefficients to be changed.
- vars: Variables for coefficients to be changed.
- newvals: Desired new values for coefficients.
GRBModel.computeIIS()

Compute an Irreducible Inconsistent Subsystem (IIS). An IIS is a subset of the constraints and variable bounds with the following properties:

- the subsystem represented by the IIS is infeasible, and
- if any of the constraints or bounds of the IIS is removed, the subsystem becomes feasible.

Note that an infeasible model may have multiple IISs. The one returned by Gurobi is not necessarily the one with minimum cardinality; there may exist others with fewer constraints or bounds.

If an IIS computation is interrupted before completion, Gurobi will return the smallest IIS found to that point.

This method populates the IISCONSTR, IISQCONSTR, and IISGENCONSTR constraint attributes, the IISSOS SOS attribute, and the IISSLB and IISSUB variable attributes. You can also obtain information about the results of the IIS computation by writing a .ilp format file (see GRBModel.write). This file contains only the IIS from the original model.

Note that this method can be used to compute IISs for both continuous and MIP models.

```
void computeIIS()
```

GRBModel.discardConcurrentEnvs()

Discard concurrent environments for a model.

The concurrent environments created by getConcurrentEnv will be used by every subsequent call to the concurrent optimizer until the concurrent environments are discarded.

Use getMultiobjEnv to create a multi-objective environment.

```
void discardConcurrentEnvs()
```

GRBModel.discardMultiobjEnvs()

Discard all multi-objective environments associated with the model, thus restoring multi objective optimization to its default behavior.

Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for information on how to specify multiple objective functions and control the trade-off between them.

Use getMultiobjEnv to create a multi-objective environments.

```
void discardMultiobjEnvs()
```

GRBModel.dispose()

Release the resources associated with a GRBModel object. While the Java garbage collector will eventually reclaim these resources, we recommend that you call the dispose method when you are done using a model.

You should not attempt to use a GRBModel object after calling dispose on it.

```
void dispose()
```
Modifies the GRBModel object to create a feasibility relaxation. Note that you need to call optimize on the result to compute the actual relaxed solution.

The feasibility relaxation is a model that, when solved, minimizes the amount by which the solution violates the bounds and linear constraints of the original model. This method provides a number of options for specifying the relaxation.

If you specify relaxobjtype=0, the objective of the feasibility relaxation is to minimize the sum of the weighted magnitudes of the bound and constraint violations. The lbpen, ubpen, and rhspen arguments specify the cost per unit violation in the lower bounds, upper bounds, and linear constraints, respectively.

If you specify relaxobjtype=1, the objective of the feasibility relaxation is to minimize the weighted sum of the squares of the bound and constraint violations. The lbpen, ubpen, and rhspen arguments specify the coefficients on the squares of the lower bound, upper bound, and linear constraint violations, respectively.

If you specify relaxobjtype=2, the objective of the feasibility relaxation is to minimize the weighted count of bound and constraint violations. The lbpen, ubpen, and rhspen arguments specify the cost of violating a lower bound, upper bound, and linear constraint, respectively.

To give an example, if a constraint with rhspen value \( p \) is violated by 2.0, it would contribute \( 2*p \) to the feasibility relaxation objective for relaxobjtype=0, it would contribute \( 2*2*p \) for relaxobjtype=1, and it would contribute \( p \) for relaxobjtype=2.

The minrelax argument is a boolean that controls the type of feasibility relaxation that is created. If minrelax=false, optimizing the returned model gives a solution that minimizes the cost of the violation. If minrelax=true, optimizing the returned model finds a solution that minimizes the original objective, but only from among those solutions that minimize the cost of the violation. Note that feasRelax must solve an optimization problem to find the minimum possible relaxation when minrelax=true, which can be quite expensive.

There are two signatures for this method. The more complex one takes a list of variables and constraints, as well as penalties associated with relaxing the corresponding lower bounds, upper bounds, and constraints. If a variable or constraint is not included in one of these lists, the associated bounds or constraints may not be violated. The simpler signature takes a pair of boolean arguments, vrelax and crelax, that indicate whether variable bounds and/or constraints can be violated. If vrelax/crelax is true, then every bound/constraint is allowed to be violated, respectively, and the associated cost is 1.0.

Note that this is a destructive method: it modifies the model on which it is invoked. If you don’t want to modify your original model, use the GRBModel constructor to create a copy before invoking this method.

```c
double feasRelax ( int relaxobjtype,
                   boolean minrelax,
                   GRBVar[] vars,
                   double[] lbpen,
                   double[] ubpen,
                   GRBConstr[] constrs,
                   double[] rhspen )
```
Create a feasibility relaxation model.

**Arguments:**
- `relaxobjtype`: The cost function used when finding the minimum cost relaxation.
- `minrelax`: The type of feasibility relaxation to perform.
- `vars`: Variables whose bounds are allowed to be violated.
- `lbpen`: Penalty for violating a variable lower bound. One entry for each variable in argument `vars`.
- `ubpen`: Penalty for violating a variable upper bound. One entry for each variable in argument `vars`.
- `constrs`: Linear constraints that are allowed to be violated.
- `rhspen`: Penalty for violating a linear constraint. One entry for each variable in argument `constr`.

**Return value:**
- Zero if `minrelax` is false. If `minrelax` is true, the return value is the objective value for the relaxation performed. If the value is less than 0, it indicates that the method failed to create the feasibility relaxation.

```java
double feasRelax ( int relaxobjtype,
                 boolean minrelax,
                 boolean vrelax,
                 boolean crelax )
```

Simplified method for creating a feasibility relaxation model.

**Arguments:**
- `relaxobjtype`: The cost function used when finding the minimum cost relaxation.
- `minrelax`: The type of feasibility relaxation to perform.
- `vrelax`: Indicates whether variable bounds can be relaxed (with a cost of 1.0 for any violations.
- `crelax`: Indicates whether linear constraints can be relaxed (with a cost of 1.0 for any violations.

**Return value:**
- Zero if `minrelax` is false. If `minrelax` is true, the return value is the objective value for the relaxation performed. If the value is less than 0, it indicates that the method failed to create the feasibility relaxation.

`GRBModel.fixedModel()`

Create the fixed model associated with a MIP model. The MIP model must have a solution loaded (e.g., after a call to the `optimize` method). In the fixed model, each integer variable is fixed to the value that variable takes in the MIP solution.

**Return value:**
- Fixed model associated with calling object.
GRBModel.get()

Query the value(s) of a parameter or attribute. Use this method for parameters, for scalar model attributes, and for arrays of constraint or variable attributes.

double get ( GRB.DoubleParam param )

Query the value of a double-valued parameter.

Arguments:
param: The parameter being queried.

Return value:
The current value of the requested parameter.

int get ( GRB.IntParam param )

Query the value of an int-valued parameter.

Arguments:
param: The parameter being queried.

Return value:
The current value of the requested parameter.

String get ( GRB.StringParam param )

Query the value of a string-valued parameter.

Arguments:
param: The parameter being queried.

Return value:
The current value of the requested parameter.

char[] get ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
            GRBVar[] vars )

Query a char-valued variable attribute for an array of variables.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
vars: The variables whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

char[] get ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
            GRBVar[] vars,
            int start,
            int len )

Query a char-valued variable attribute for a sub-array of variables.
Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
vars: A one-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.
start: The index of the first variable of interest in the list.
len: The number of variables.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

```c
char[][] get ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
              GRBVar[][] vars )
```
Query a char-valued variable attribute for a two-dimensional array of variables.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
vars: A two-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

```c
char[][][] get ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
                GRBVar[][][] vars )
```
Query a char-valued variable attribute for a three-dimensional array of variables.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
vars: A three-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

```c
char[] get ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
             GRBConstr[] constrs )
```
Query a char-valued constraint attribute for an array of constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
constrs: The constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

```c
char[] get ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
             GRBConstr[] constrs, 
             int start, 
             int len )
```
Query a char-valued constraint attribute for a sub-array of constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
constrs: A one-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.
**char[][] get ( GRB.CharAttr attr, GRBConstr[][] constrs )**

Query a char-valued constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being queried.
- **constrs**: A two-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

**char[][][][][] get ( GRB.CharAttr attr, GRBConstr[][][][] constrs )**

Query a char-valued constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being queried.
- **constrs**: A three-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

**char[] get ( GRB.CharAttr attr, GRBQConstr[] qconstrs )**

Query a char-valued quadratic constraint attribute for an array of quadratic constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being queried.
- **qconstrs**: The quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

**char[] get ( GRB.CharAttr attr, GRBQConstr[] qconstrs, int start, int len )**

Query a char-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a sub-array of quadratic constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being queried.
- **qconstrs**: A one-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.
- **start**: The index of the first quadratic constraint of interest in the list.
- **len**: The number of quadratic constraints.
Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```c
char[][] get ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
               GRBQConstr[][] qconstrs )
```
Query a char-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `qconstrs`: A two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```c
char[][][] get ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
                 GRBQConstr[][][] qconstrs )
```
Query a char-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `qconstrs`: A three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```c
double get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr )
```
Query the value of a double-valued model attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
The current value of the requested attribute.

```c
double[] get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
               GRBVar[] vars )
```
Query a double-valued variable attribute for an array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `vars`: The variables whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.
double[] get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
        GRBVar[] vars,
        int start,
        int len )

Query a double-valued variable attribute for a sub-array of variables.

Arguments:

attr: The attribute being queried.
vars: A one-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.
start: The index of the first variable of interest in the list.
len: The number of variables.

Return value:

The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

double[][] get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
        GRBVar[][] vars )

Query a double-valued variable attribute for a two-dimensional array of variables.

Arguments:

attr: The attribute being queried.
vars: A two-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:

The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

double[][][] get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
        GRBVar[][][] vars )

Query a double-valued variable attribute for a three-dimensional array of variables.

Arguments:

attr: The attribute being queried.
vars: A three-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:

The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

double[] get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
        GRBConstr[] constrs )

Query a double-valued constraint attribute for an array of constraints.

Arguments:

attr: The attribute being queried.
constrs: The constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:

The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

double[] get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
        GRBConstr[] constrs,
        int start,
        int len )
Query a double-valued constraint attribute for a sub-array of constraints.

Arguments:

attr: The attribute being queried.
constrs: A one-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.
start: The first constraint of interest in the list.
len: The number of constraints.

Return value:

The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

double[][] get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr, GRBConstr[][] constrs )

Query a double-valued constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of constraints.

Arguments:

attr: The attribute being queried.
constrs: A two-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:

The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

double[][][] get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr, GRBConstr[][][] constrs )

Query a double-valued constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of constraints.

Arguments:

attr: The attribute being queried.
constrs: A three-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:

The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

double[] get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr, GRBQConstr[] qconstrs )

Query a double-valued quadratic constraint attribute for an array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:

attr: The attribute being queried.
qconstrs: The quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:

The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

double[] get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr, GRBQConstr[] qconstrs, int start, int len )

Query a double-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a sub-array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:

attr: The attribute being queried.
qconstrs: A one-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

start: The first quadratic constraint of interest in the list.

len: The number of quadratic constraints.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

double[][] get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr, GRBQConstr[][] qconstrs )

Query a double-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
qconstrs: A two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

double[][][] get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr, GRBQConstr[][][] qconstrs )

Query a double-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
qconstrs: A three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

int get ( GRB.IntAttr attr )

Query the value of an int-valued model attribute.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.

Return value:
The current value of the requested attribute.

int[] get ( GRB.IntAttr attr, GRBVar[] vars )

Query an int-valued variable attribute for an array of variables.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
vars: The variables whose attribute values are being queried.
Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

```csharp
int[] get ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
            GRBVar[] vars,
            int start,
            int len )
```
Query an int-valued variable attribute for a sub-array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `vars`: A one-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.
- `start`: The index of the first variable of interest in the list.
- `len`: The number of variables.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

```csharp
int[][] get ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
             GRBVar[][] vars )
```
Query an int-valued variable attribute for a two-dimensional array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `vars`: A two-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

```csharp
int[][][] get ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
                GRBVar[][][] vars )
```
Query an int-valued variable attribute for a three-dimensional array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `vars`: A three-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

```csharp
int[] get ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
           GRBConstr[] constrs )
```
Query an int-valued constraint attribute for an array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `constrs`: The constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.
int[] get ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
           GRBConstr[] constrs,
           int start,
           int len )
Query an int-valued constraint attribute for a sub-array of constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
constrs: A one-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.
start: The index of the first constraint of interest in the list.
len: The number of constraints.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

int[][] get ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
             GRBConstr[][] constrs )
Query an int-valued constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
constrs: A two-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

int[][][] get ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
                 GRBConstr[][][] constrs )
Query an int-valued constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
constrs: A three-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

int[] get ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
            GRBQConstr[] qconstrs )
Query an int-valued quadratic constraint attribute for an array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
qconstrs: The quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

int[] get ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
            GRBQConstr[] qconstrs,
            int start,
            int len )
Query an int-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a sub-array of quadratic constraints.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `qconstrs`: A one-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.
- `start`: The index of the first quadratic constraint of interest in the list.
- `len`: The number of quadratic constraints.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```c
int[] get ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
            GRBQConstr[] qconstrs,
            int start,
            int len )
```

Query an int-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `qconstrs`: A two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```c
int[][] get ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
              GRBQConstr[][] qconstrs )
```

Query an int-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `qconstrs`: A three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```c
int[][][] get ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
                GRBQConstr[][][] qconstrs )
```

Query an int-valued general constraint attribute for an array of general constraints.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `genconstrs`: The general constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input general constraint.

```c
int[] get ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
            GRBGenConstr[] genconstrs )
```
Query an int-valued general constraint attribute for a sub-array of general constraints.

Arguments:
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `genconstrs`: A one-dimensional array of general constraints whose attribute values are being queried.
- `start`: The index of the first general constraint of interest in the list.
- `len`: The number of general constraints.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input general constraint.

```csharp
int[][] get ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
             GRBGenConstr[][] genconstrs )
```

Query an int-valued general constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of general constraints.

Arguments:
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `genconstrs`: A two-dimensional array of general constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input general constraint.

```csharp
int[][][] get ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
                GRBGenConstr[][][] genconstrs )
```

Query an int-valued general constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of general constraints.

Arguments:
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `genconstrs`: A three-dimensional array of general constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input general constraint.

```csharp
String get ( GRB.StringAttr attr )
```

Query the value of a string-valued model attribute.

Arguments:
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

Return value:
The current value of the requested attribute.

```csharp
String[] get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
              GRBVar[] vars )
```

Query a String-valued variable attribute for an array of variables.
Arguments:

t: The attribute being queried.

vars: The variables whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:

The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

```java
String[] get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
               GRBVar[] vars,
               int start,
               int len )
```

Query a String-valued variable attribute for a sub-array of variables.

Arguments:

attr: The attribute being queried.

vars: A one-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.

start: The index of the first variable of interest in the list.

len: The number of variables.

Return value:

The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

```java
String[][] get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
                GRBVar[][] vars )
```

Query a String-valued variable attribute for a two-dimensional array of variables.

Arguments:

attr: The attribute being queried.

vars: A two-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:

The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

```java
String[][][] get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
                   GRBVar[][][] vars )
```

Query a String-valued variable attribute for a three-dimensional array of variables.

Arguments:

attr: The attribute being queried.

vars: A three-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:

The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

```java
String[] get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
               GRBConstr[] constrs )
```

Query a String-valued constraint attribute for an array of constraints.

Arguments:

attr: The attribute being queried.

constrs: The constraints whose attribute values are being queried.
Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

String[] get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,  
            GRBConstr[] constrs,  
            int start,  
            int len )
Query a String-valued constraint attribute for a sub-array of constraints.

Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being queried.
  constrs: A one-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.
  start: The index of the first constraint of interest in the list.
  len: The number of constraints.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

String[][] get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,  
                GRBConstr[][] constrs )
Query a String-valued constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of constraints.

Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being queried.
  constrs: A two-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

String[][][] get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,  
                   GRBConstr[][][] constrs )
Query a String-valued constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of constraints.

Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being queried.
  constrs: A three-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

String[] get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,  
               GRBQConstr[] qconstrs )
Query a String-valued quadratic constraint attribute for an array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being queried.
  qconstrs: The quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.
String[] get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
        GRBQConstr[] qconstrs,
        int start,
        int len )

Query a String-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a sub-array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
- attr: The attribute being queried.
- qconstrs: A one-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.
- start: The index of the first quadratic constraint of interest in the list.
- len: The number of quadratic constraints.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

String[][] get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
                GRBQConstr[][] qconstrs )

Query a String-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
- attr: The attribute being queried.
- qconstrs: A two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

String[][][] get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
                    GRBQConstr[][][] qconstrs )

Query a String-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
- attr: The attribute being queried.
- qconstrs: A three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

String[] get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
                GRBGenConstr[] genconstrs )

Query a String-valued general constraint attribute for an array of general constraints.

Arguments:
- attr: The attribute being queried.
- genconstrs: The general constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input general constraint.
String[] get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
            GRBGenConstr[] genconstrs,
            int start,
            int len )

Query a String-valued general constraint attribute for a sub-array of constraints.

Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being queried.
  genconstrs: A one-dimensional array of general constraints whose attribute values are
               being queried.
  start: The index of the first general constraint of interest in the list.
  len: The number of general constraints.

Return value:
  The current values of the requested attribute for each input general constraint.

String[] [] get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
                  GRBGenConstr[][] genconstrs )

Query a String-valued constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of general constraints.

Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being queried.
  genconstrs: A two-dimensional array of general constraints whose attribute values are
               being queried.

Return value:
  The current values of the requested attribute for each input general constraint.

String[] [] [] get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
                    GRBGenConstr[][][] genconstrs )

Query a String-valued constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of general constraints.

Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being queried.
  genconstrs: A three-dimensional array of general constraints whose attribute values are
               being queried.

Return value:
  The current values of the requested attribute for each input general constraint.

GRBModel.getCoeff()

Query the coefficient of variable var in linear constraint constr (note that the result can be zero).

double getCoeff ( GRBConstr constr,
                 GRBVar var )

Arguments:
  constr: The requested constraint.
  var: The requested variable.

Return value:
  The current value of the requested coefficient.
GRBModel.getCol()

Retrieve the list of constraints in which a variable participates, and the associated coefficients. The result is returned as a GRBColumn object.

```
GRBColumn getCol ( GRBVar var )
```

**Arguments:**
- `var`: The variable of interest.

**Return value:**
- A GRBColumn object that captures the set of constraints in which the variable participates.

GRBModel.getConcurrentEnv()

Create/retrieve a concurrent environment for a model.

This method provides fine-grained control over the concurrent optimizer. By creating your own concurrent environments and setting appropriate parameters on these environments (e.g., the Method parameter), you can control exactly which strategies the concurrent optimizer employs. For example, if you create two concurrent environments, and set Method to primal simplex for one and dual simplex for the other, subsequent concurrent optimizer runs will use the two simplex algorithms rather than the default choices.

Note that you must create contiguously numbered concurrent environments, starting with num=0. For example, if you want three concurrent environments, they must be numbered 0, 1, and 2.

Once you create concurrent environments, they will be used for every subsequent concurrent optimization on that model. Use discardConcurrentEnvs to revert back to default concurrent optimizer behavior.

```
GRBEnv getConcurrentEnv ( int num )
```

**Arguments:**
- `num`: The concurrent environment number.

**Return value:**
- The concurrent environment for the model.

GRBModel.getConstrByName()

Retrieve a linear constraint from its name. If multiple linear constraints have the same name, this method chooses one arbitrarily. Returns null if no constraint has that name.

```
GRBConstr getConstrByName ( String name )
```

**Arguments:**
- `name`: The name of the desired linear constraint.

**Return value:**
- The requested linear constraint.
**GRBModel.getConstrs()**

Retrieve an array of all linear constraints in the model.

```java
GRBConstr[] getConstrs()  
Return value:  
All linear constraints in the model.
```

**GRBModel.getEnv()**

Query the environment associated with the model. Note that each model makes its own copy of the environment when it is created. To change parameters for a model, for example, you should use this method to obtain the appropriate environment object.

```java
GRBEnv getEnv()  
Return value:  
The environment for the model.
```

**GRBModel.getGenConstrMax()**

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type MAX. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an exception. You can query the GenConstrType attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

Typical usage is to call this routine twice. In the first call, you specify the requested general constraint, with a null value for the `vars` argument. The routine returns the total number of operand variables in the specified general constraint in `len`. That allows you to make certain that the `vars` array is of sufficient size to hold the result of the second call.

See also `addGenConstrMax` for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

```java
void getGenConstrMax (  
  GRBGenConstr genc,  
  GRBVar[] resvar,  
  GRBVar[] vars,  
  int[] len,  
  double[] constant )
```

**Arguments:**

- `genc`: The index of the general constraint.
- `resvar`: Store the resultant variable of the constraint at `resvar[0]`.
- `vars`: Array to store the operand variables of the constraint.
- `len`: Store the number of operand variables of the constraint at `len[0]`.
- `constant`: Store the additional constant operand of the constraint at `constant[0]`.
GRBModel.getGenConstrMin()

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type MIN. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an exception. You can query the GenConstrType attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

Typical usage is to call this routine twice. In the first call, you specify the requested general constraint, with a null value for the vars argument. The routine returns the total number of operand variables in the specified general constraint in len. That allows you to make certain that the vars array is of sufficient size to hold the result of the second call.

See also addGenConstrMin for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

```java
void getGenConstrMin ( GRBGenConstr genc,
                      GRBVar[] resvar,
                      GRBVar[] vars,
                      int[] len,
                      double[] constant )
```

Arguments:
- genc: The index of the general constraint.
- resvar: Store the resultant variable of the constraint at resvar[0].
- vars: Array to store the operand variables of the constraint.
- len: Store the number of operand variables of the constraint at len[0].
- constant: Store the additional constant operand of the constraint at constant[0].

GRBModel.getGenConstrAbs()

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type ABS. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an exception. You can query the GenConstrType attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

See also addGenConstrAbs for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

```java
void getGenConstrAbs ( GRBGenConstr genc,
                       GRBVar[] resvar,
                       GRBVar[] argvar )
```

Arguments:
- genc: The index of the general constraint.
- resvar: Store the resultant variable of the constraint at resvar[0].
- argvar: Store the argument variable of the constraint at resvar[0].

GRBModel.getGenConstrAnd()

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type AND. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an exception. You can query the GenConstrType attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.
Typical usage is to call this routine twice. In the first call, you specify the requested general constraint, with a null value for the vars argument. The routine returns the total number of operand variables in the specified general constraint in len. That allows you to make certain that the vars array is of sufficient size to hold the result of the second call.

See also addGenConstrAnd for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

```c
void getGenConstrAnd ( GRBGenConstr genc,
                      GRBVar[] resvar,
                      GRBVar[] vars,
                      int[] len )
```

**Arguments:**
- **genc**: The index of the general constraint.
- **resvar**: Store the resultant variable of the constraint at resvar[0].
- **vars**: Array to store the operand variables of the constraint.
- **len**: Store the number of operand variables of the constraint at len[0].

---

GRBModel.getGenConstrOr()

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type OR. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an exception. You can query the GenConstrType attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

Typical usage is to call this routine twice. In the first call, you specify the requested general constraint, with a null value for the vars argument. The routine returns the total number of operand variables in the specified general constraint in len. That allows you to make certain that the vars array is of sufficient size to hold the result of the second call.

See also addGenConstrOr for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

```c
void getGenConstrOr ( GRBGenConstr genc,
                      GRBVar[] resvar,
                      GRBVar[] vars,
                      int[] len )
```

**Arguments:**
- **genc**: The index of the general constraint.
- **resvar**: Store the resultant variable of the constraint at resvar[0].
- **vars**: Array to store the operand variables of the constraint.
- **len**: Store the number of operand variables of the constraint at len[0].

---

GRBModel.getGenConstrIndicator()

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type INDICATOR. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an exception. You can query the GenConstrType attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.
See also addGenConstrIndicator for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

```java
void getGenConstrIndicator ( GRBGenConstr genc,
                           GRBVar[] binvar,
                           int[] binval,
                           GRBLinExpr[] expr,
                           char[] sense,
                           double[] rhs )
```

**Arguments:**
- **genc**: The index of the general constraint.
- **binvar**: Store the binary indicator variable of the constraint at `binvar[0]`.
- **binval**: Store the value that the indicator variable has to take in order to trigger the linear constraint at `binval[0]`.
- **expr**: Create a `GRBLinExpr` object to store the left-hand-side expression of the linear constraint that is triggered by the indicator at `expr[0]`.
- **sense**: Store the sense for the linear constraint at `sense[0]`. Options are `GRB.LESS_EQUAL`, `GRB.EQUAL`, or `GRB.GREATER_EQUAL`.
- **rhs**: Store the right-hand-side value for the linear constraint at `rhs[0]`.

**GRBModel.getGenConstrs()**
Retrieve an array of all general constraints in the model.

```java
GRBGenConstr[] getGenConstrs ( )
```

**Return value:**
All general constraints in the model.

**GRBModel.getMultiobjEnv()**
Create/retrieve a multi-objective environment for the objective with the given index. This environment enables fine-grained control over the multi-objective optimization process. Specifically, by changing parameters on this environment, you modify the behavior of the optimization that occurs during the corresponding pass of the multi-objective optimization.

Each multi-objective environment starts with a copy of the current model environment.

Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for information on how to specify multiple objective functions and control the trade-off between them.

Use `discardMultiobjEnvs` to discard multi-objective environments and return to standard behavior.

```java
GRBEnv getMultiobjEnv ( int index )
```

**Arguments:**
**index**: The objective index.

**Return value:**
The multi-objective environment for the model.

**GRBModel.getObjective()**

Retrieve the model objective(s).

```java
GRBExpr getObjective ( )
```

Retrieve the optimization objective.

Note that the constant and linear portions of the objective can also be retrieved using the `ObjCon` and `Obj` attributes.

**Return value:**
The model objective.

```java
GRBLinExpr getObjective ( int index )
```

Retrieve an alternative optimization objective. Alternative objectives will always be linear. You can also use this routine to retrieve the primary objective (using `index = 0`), but you will get an exception if the primary objective contains quadratic terms.

Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for more information on the use of alternative objectives.

Note that alternative objectives can also be retrieved using the `ObjNCon` and `ObjN` attributes.

**Arguments:**
- `index`: The index for the requested alternative objective.

**Return value:**
The requested alternative objective.

**GRBModel.getPWLObj()**

Retrieve the piecewise-linear objective function for a variable. The return value gives the number of points that define the function, and the `x` and `y` arguments give the coordinates of the points, respectively. The `x` and `y` arguments must be large enough to hold the result. Call this method with `null` values for `x` and `y` if you just want the number of points.

Refer to the description of `setPWLObj` for additional information on what the values in `x` and `y` mean.

```java
int getPWLObj ( GRBVar var, double[] x, double[] y )
```

**Arguments:**
- `var`: The variable whose objective function is being retrieved.
- `x`: The `x` values for the points that define the piecewise-linear function. These will always be in non-decreasing order.
\( y \): The \( y \) values for the points that define the piecewise-linear function.

**Return value:**
The number of points that define the piecewise-linear objective function.

**GRBModel.getQCRow()**
Retrieve the left-hand side expression from a quadratic constraint. The result is returned as a `GRBQuadExpr` object.

```c
GRBQuadExpr getQCRow ( GRBQConstr qc )
```

**Arguments:**
- `qc`: The quadratic constraint of interest.

**Return value:**
- A `GRBQuadExpr` object that captures the left-hand side of the quadratic constraint.

**GRBModel.getQConstrs()**
Retrieve an array of all quadratic constraints in the model.

```c
GRBQConstr[] getQConstrs ( )
```

**Return value:**
- All quadratic constraints in the model.

**GRBModel.getRow()**
Retrieve a list of variables that participate in a constraint, and the associated coefficients. The result is returned as a `GRBLinExpr` object.

```c
GRBLinExpr getRow ( GRBConstr constr )
```

**Arguments:**
- `constr`: The constraint of interest.

**Return value:**
- A `GRBLinExpr` object that captures the set of variables that participate in the constraint.

**GRBModel.getSOS()**
Retrieve the list of variables that participate in an SOS constraint, and the associated coefficients. The return value is the length of this list. Note that the argument arrays must be long enough to accommodate the result. Call the method with `null` array arguments to determine the appropriate array lengths.
```c
int getSOS ( GRBSOS sos,
            GRBVar[] vars,
            double[] weights,
            int[] type )
```

**Arguments:**
- `sos`: The SOS set of interest.
- `vars`: A list of variables that participate in `sos`. Can be `null`.
- `weights`: The SOS weights for each participating variable. Can be `null`.
- `type`: The type of the SOS set (either `GRB.SOS_TYPE1` or `GRB.SOS_TYPE2`) is returned in `type[0]`.

**Return value:**
The number of entries placed in the output arrays. Note that you should consult the return value to determine the length of the result; the arrays sizes won’t necessarily match the result size.

**GRBModel.getSOSs()**

Retrieve an array of all SOS constraints in the model.

```c
GRBSOS[] getSOSs ()
```

**Return value:**
All SOS constraints in the model.

**GRBModel.getTuneResult()**

Use this method to retrieve the results of a previous `tune` call. Calling this method with argument `n` causes tuned parameter set `n` to be copied into the model. Parameter sets are stored in order of decreasing quality, with parameter set 0 being the best. The number of available sets is stored in attribute `TuneResultCount`.

Once you have retrieved a tuning result, you can call `optimize` to use these parameter settings to optimize the model, or `write` to write the changed parameters to a `.prm` file.

Please refer to the Parameter Tuning section in the Reference Manual for details on the tuning tool.

```c
void getTuneResult ( int i )
```

`i`: The index of the tuning result to retrieve. The best result is available as index 0. The number of stored results is available in attribute `TuneResultCount`.

**GRBModel.getVarByName()**

Retrieve a variable from its name. If multiple variables have the same name, this method chooses one arbitrarily. Returns null if no variable has that name.
GRBVar\[]\ getVars()\

Retrieve an array of all variables in the model.

GRBModel.optimize()\

Optimize the model. The algorithm used for the optimization depends on the model type (simplex or barrier for a continuous model; branch-and-cut for a MIP model). Upon successful completion, this method will populate the solution related attributes of the model. See the Attributes section in the Reference Manual for more information on attributes.

Please consult the Variables and Constraints section in the Reference Manual for a discussion of some of the practical issues associated with solving a precisely defined mathematical model using finite-precision floating-point arithmetic.

Note that this method will process all pending model modifications.

void\ optimize ( )

GRBModel.optimizeasync()\

Optimize a model asynchronously. This routine returns immediately. Your program can perform other computations while optimization proceeds in the background. To check the state of the asynchronous optimization, query the Status attribute for the model. A value of IN_PROGRESS indicates that the optimization has not yet completed. When you are done with your foreground tasks, you must call sync to sync your foreground program with the asynchronous optimization task.

Note that the set of Gurobi calls that you are allowed to make while optimization is running in the background is severely limited. Specifically, you can only perform attribute queries, and only for a few attributes (listed below). Any other calls on the running model, or on any other models that were built within the same Gurobi environment, will fail with error code OPTIMIZATION_IN_PROGRESS.

Note that there are no such restrictions on models built in other environments. Thus, for example, you could create multiple environments, and then have a single foreground program launch multiple simultaneous asynchronous optimizations, each in its own environment.

As already noted, you are allowed to query the value of the Status attribute while an asynchronous optimization is in progress. The other attributes that can be queried are: ObjVal, ObjBound, IterCount, NodeCount, and BarIterCount. In each case, the returned value reflects progress.
in the optimization to that point. Any attempt to query the value of an attribute not on this list will return an `OPTIMIZATION_IN_PROGRESS` error.

```java
void optimizeasync ()
```

**GRBModel.presolve()**

Perform presolve on a model.

```java
GRBModel presolve ()
```

**Return value:**

Presolved version of original model.

**GRBModel.read()**

This method is the general entry point for importing data from a file into a model. It can be used to read basis files for continuous models, start vectors for MIP models, or parameter settings. The type of data read is determined by the file suffix. File formats are described in the File Formats section of the Reference Manual.

Note that this is **not** the method to use if you want to read a new model from a file. For that, use the `GRBModel constructor`. One variant of the constructor takes the name of the file that contains the new model as its argument.

```java
void read ( String filename )
```

**Arguments:**

filename: Name of the file to read. The suffix on the file must be either .bas (for an LP basis), .mst or .sol (for a MIP start), .hnt (for MIP hints), .ord (for a priority order), or .prm (for a parameter file). The suffix may optionally be followed by .zip, .gz, .bz2, or .7z.

**GRBModel.remove()**

Remove a variable, constraint, or SOS from a model.

```java
void remove ( GRBConstr constr )
```

Remove a linear constraint from the model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using `GRBModel.update`), optimize the model (using `GRBModel.optimize`), or write the model to disk (using `GRBModel.write`).

**Arguments:**

constr: The linear constraint to remove.
| void remove ( GRBGenConstr genconstr ) |

Remove a general constraint from the model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using GRBModel.update), optimize the model (using GRBModel.optimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBModel.write).

Arguments:
   genconstr: The general constraint to remove.

| void remove ( GRBQConstr qconstr ) |

Remove a quadratic constraint from the model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using GRBModel.update), optimize the model (using GRBModel.optimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBModel.write).

Arguments:
   qconstr: The quadratic constraint to remove.

| void remove ( GRBSOS sos ) |

Remove an SOS constraint from the model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using GRBModel.update), optimize the model (using GRBModel.optimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBModel.write).

Arguments:
   sos: The SOS constraint to remove.

| void remove ( GRBVar var ) |

Remove a variable from the model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using GRBModel.update), optimize the model (using GRBModel.optimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBModel.write).

Arguments:
   var: The variable to remove.

GRBModel.reset()

| void reset ( int clearall ) |

Reset the model to an unsolved state, discarding any previously computed solution information. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using GRBModel.update), optimize the model (using GRBModel.optimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBModel.write).

Arguments:
   clearall: Should additional information such as MIP starts, variable hints, branching priorities, lazy flags, and partition information be cleared.
GRBModel.setCallback()

Set the callback object for a model. The callback() method on this object will be called periodically from the Gurobi solver. You will have the opportunity to obtain more detailed information about the state of the optimization from this callback. See the documentation for GRBCallback for additional information.

Note that a model can only have a single callback method, so this call will replace an existing callback.

| void setCallback ( GRBCallback cb ) |

**Arguments:**
- `cb`: New callback object. To disable a previously set callback, call this method with a null argument.

GRBModel.set()

Set the value(s) of a parameter or attribute. Use this method for parameters, for scalar model attributes, or for arrays of constraint or variable attributes.

| void set ( GRB.DoubleParam param, double newval ) |

Set the value of a double-valued parameter.

The difference between setting a parameter on a model and setting it on an environment (i.e., through GRBEnv.set) is that the former modifies the parameter for a single model, while the latter modifies the parameter for every model that is subsequently built using that environment (and leaves the parameter unchanged for models that were previously built using that environment).

**Arguments:**
- `param`: The parameter being modified.
- `newval`: The desired new value for the parameter.

| void set ( GRB.IntParam param, int newval ) |

Set the value of an int-valued parameter.

The difference between setting a parameter on a model and setting it on an environment (i.e., through GRBEnv.set) is that the former modifies the parameter for a single model, while the latter modifies the parameter for every model that is subsequently built using that environment (and leaves the parameter unchanged for models that were previously built using that environment).

**Arguments:**
- `param`: The parameter being modified.
- `newval`: The desired new value for the parameter.

| void set ( GRB.StringParam param, String newval ) |

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Set the value of a string-valued parameter.

The difference between setting a parameter on a model and setting it on an environment (i.e., through `GRBEnv.set`) is that the former modifies the parameter for a single model, while the latter modifies the parameter for every model that is subsequently built using that environment (and leaves the parameter unchanged for models that were previously built using that environment).

**Arguments:**

- `param`: The parameter being modified.
- `newval`: The desired new value for the parameter.

```java
void set ( String param,
          String newval )
```

Set the value of any parameter using strings alone.

The difference between setting a parameter on a model and setting it on an environment (i.e., through `GRBEnv.set`) is that the former modifies the parameter for a single model, while the latter modifies the parameter for every model that is subsequently built using that environment (and leaves the parameter unchanged for models that were previously built using that environment).

**Arguments:**

- `param`: The name of the parameter being modified.
- `newval`: The desired new value for the parameter.

```java
void set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
          GRBVar[] vars,
          char[] newvals )
```

Set a char-valued variable attribute for an array of variables.

**Arguments:**

- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `vars`: The variables whose attribute values are being modified.
- `newvals`: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

```java
void set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
          GRBVar[] vars,
          char[] newvals,
          int start,
          int len )
```

Set a char-valued variable attribute for a sub-array of variables.

**Arguments:**

- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `vars`: A one-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
- `newvals`: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.
- `start`: The index of the first variable of interest in the list.
- `len`: The number of variables.

```java
void set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
          GRBVar[][] vars,
          char[][] newvals )
```
Set a char-valued variable attribute for a two-dimensional array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **vars**: A two-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvals**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

```java
void set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
          GRBVar[][] vars,
          char[][] newvals )
```

Set a char-valued variable attribute for a three-dimensional array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **vars**: A three-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvals**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

```java
void set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
          GRBConstr[] constrs,
          char[] newvals )
```

Set a char-valued constraint attribute for an array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **constrs**: The constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvals**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.

```java
void set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
          GRBConstr[] constrs,
          char[] newvals,
          int start,
          int len )
```

Set a char-valued constraint attribute for a sub-array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **constrs**: A one-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvals**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.
- **start**: The index of the first constraint of interest in the list.
- **len**: The number of constraints.

```java
void set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
          GRBConstr[][] constrs,
          char[][] newvals )
```

Set a char-valued constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
constrs: A two-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvals: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.

void set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
          GRBConstr[][][] constrs,
          char[][][] newvals )
Set a char-valued constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
constrs: A three-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvals: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.

void set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
          GRBQConstr[] qconstrs,
          char[] newvals )
Set a char-valued quadratic constraint attribute for an array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
qconstrs: The quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvals: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

void set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
          GRBQConstr[] qconstrs,
          char[] newvals,
          int start,
          int len )
Set a char-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a sub-array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
qconstrs: A one-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvals: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.
start: The index of the first quadratic constraint of interest in the list.
len: The number of quadratic constraints.

void set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
          GRBQConstr[][] qconstrs,
          char[][] newvals )
Set a char-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
qconstrs: A two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvals: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```c
void set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
            GRBQConstr[][][] qconstrs,
            char[][][] newvals )
```
Set a char-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **qconstrs**: A three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvals**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```c
void set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
            double newval )
```
Set the value of a double-valued model attribute.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **newval**: The desired new value for the attribute.

```c
void set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
            GRBVar[] vars,
            double[] newvals )
```
Set a double-valued variable attribute for an array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **vars**: The variables whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvals**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

```c
void set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
            GRBVar[] vars,
            double[] newvals,
            int start,
            int len )
```
Set a double-valued variable attribute for a sub-array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **vars**: A one-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvals**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.
- **start**: The index of the first variable of interest in the list.
- **len**: The number of variables.
void set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,  
      GRBVar[][] vars,  
      double[][] newvals )

Set a double-valued variable attribute for a two-dimensional array of variables.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
vars: A two-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
newvals: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

void set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,  
      GRBVar[][][] vars,  
      double[][][] newvals )

Set a double-valued variable attribute for a three-dimensional array of variables.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
vars: A three-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
newvals: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

void set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,  
      GRBConstr[] constrs,  
      double[] newvals )

Set a double-valued constraint attribute for an array of constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
constrs: The constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvals: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.

void set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,  
      GRBConstr[] constrs,  
      double[] newvals,  
      int start,  
      int len )

Set a double-valued constraint attribute for a sub-array of constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
constrs: A one-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvals: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.
start: The first constraint of interest in the list.
len: The number of constraints.

void set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,  
      GRBConstr[][] constrs,  
      double[][] newvals )

Set a double-valued constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of constraints.
Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
constrs: A two-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvals: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.

```c
void set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
          GRBConstr[][][] constrs,
          double[][][] newvals )
```

Set a double-valued constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
constrs: A three-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvals: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.

```c
void set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
          GRBQConstr[] qconstrs,
          double[] newvals )
```

Set a double-valued quadratic constraint attribute for an array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
qconstrs: The quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvals: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```c
void set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
          GRBQConstr[] qconstrs,
          double[] newvals,
          int start,
          int len )
```

Set a double-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a sub-array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
qconstrs: A one-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvals: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.
start: The first quadratic constraint of interest in the list.
len: The number of quadratic constraints.

```c
void set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
          GRBQConstr[] [] qconstrs,
          double[] [] newvals )
```

Set a double-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
qconstrs: A two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvals: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```c
void set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
           GRBQConstr[][][] qconstrs,
           double[][][] newvals )
```

Set a double-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **qconstrs**: A three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvals**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```c
void set ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
           int newval )
```

Set the value of an int-valued model attribute.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **newval**: The desired new value for the attribute.

```c
void set ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
           GRBVar[] vars,
           int[] newvals )
```

Set an int-valued variable attribute for an array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **vars**: The variables whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvals**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

```c
void set ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
           GRBVar[] vars,
           int[] newvals, int start, int len )
```

Set an int-valued variable attribute for a sub-array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **vars**: A one-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvals**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.
- **start**: The index of the first variable of interest in the list.
len: The number of variables.

```c
void set ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
          GRBVar[][] vars,
          int[] [] newvals )
```
Set an int-valued variable attribute for a two-dimensional array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **vars**: A two-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvals**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

```c
void set ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
          GRBVar[][][] vars,
          int[][] [] newvals )
```
Set an int-valued variable attribute for a three-dimensional array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **vars**: A three-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvals**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

```c
void set ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
          GRBConstr[][] constrs,
          int[] newvals )
```
Set an int-valued constraint attribute for an array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **constrs**: The constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvals**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.

```c
void set ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
          GRBConstr[] constrs,
          int[] newvals,
          int start,
          int len )
```
Set an int-valued constraint attribute for a sub-array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **constrs**: A one-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvals**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.
- **start**: The index of the first constraint of interest in the list.
- **len**: The number of constraints.
void set ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
    GRBConstr[][] constrs,
    int[][] newvals )
Set an int-valued constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
constrs: A two-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvals: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.

void set ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
    GRBConstr[][][] constrs,
    int[][][] newvals )
Set an int-valued constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
constrs: A three-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvals: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.

void set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
    String newval )
Set the value of a String-valued model attribute.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
newval: The desired new value for the attribute.

void set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
    GRBVar[] vars,
    String[] newvals )
Set a String-valued variable attribute for an array of variables.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
vars: The variables whose attribute values are being modified.
newvals: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

void set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
    GRBVar[] vars,
    String[] newvals,
    int start,
    int len )
Set a String-valued variable attribute for a sub-array of variables.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
vars: A one-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
newvals: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.
**start**: The index of the first variable of interest in the list.

**len**: The number of variables.

```java
void set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
          GRBVar[][] vars,
          String[][] newvals )
```

Set a String-valued variable attribute for a two-dimensional array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **vars**: A two-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvals**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

```java
void set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
          GRBVar[][][] vars,
          String[][][] newvals )
```

Set a String-valued variable attribute for a three-dimensional array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **vars**: A three-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvals**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

```java
void set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
          GRBConstr[] constrs,
          String[] newvals )
```

Set a String-valued constraint attribute for an array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **constrs**: The constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvals**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.

```java
void set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
          GRBConstr[] constrs,
          String[] newvals,
          int start,
          int len )
```

Set a String-valued constraint attribute for a sub-array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **constrs**: A one-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvals**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.
- **start**: The index of the first constraint of interest in the list.
- **len**: The number of constraints.
void set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
        GRBConstr[][] constrs,
        String[][] newvals )

Set a String-valued constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
constrs: A two-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvals: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.

void set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
        GRBConstr[][][] constrs,
        String[][][] newvals )

Set a String-valued constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
constrs: A three-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvals: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.

void set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
        GRBQConstr[] qconstrs,
        String[] newvals )

Set a String-valued quadratic constraint attribute for an array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
qconstrs: An array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvals: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

void set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
        GRBQConstr[] qconstrs,
        String[] newvals,
        int start,
        int len )

Set a String-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a sub-array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
qconstrs: A one-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvals: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.
start: The index of the first quadratic constraint of interest in the list.
len: The number of quadratic constraints.
Set a String-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **qconstrs**: A two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvals**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```c
void set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
          GRBQConstr[][] qconstrs,
          String[][] newvals )
```

Set a String-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **qconstrs**: A three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvals**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```c
void set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
          GRBGenConstr[] genconstrs,
          String[] newvals )
```

Set a String-valued general constraint attribute for an array of general constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **genconstrs**: The general constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvals**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input general constraint.

```c
void set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
          GRBGenConstr[] genconstrs,
          String[] newvals,
          int start,
          int len )
```

Set a String-valued general constraint attribute for a sub-array of general constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **genconstrs**: A one-dimensional array of general constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvals**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input general constraint.
- **start**: The index of the first general constraint of interest in the list.
- **len**: The number of general constraints.

```c
void set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
          GRBGenConstr[][] genconstrs,
          String[][] newvals )
```
Set a String-valued general constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of general constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **genconstrs**: A two-dimensional array of general constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvals**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input general constraint.

```java
void set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
          GRBGenConstr[][] genconstrs,
          String[][] newvals )
```

Set a String-valued general constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of general constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **genconstrs**: A three-dimensional array of general constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvals**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input general constraint.

```java
void set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
          GRBGenConstr[][][] genconstrs,
          String[][][] newvals )
```

**GRBModel.setObjective()**

Set the model objective equal to a linear or quadratic expression. (For multi-objective optimization see `setObjectiveN`.)

Note that you can also modify the linear portion of a model objective using the `Obj` variable attribute. If you wish to mix and match these two approaches, please note that this method replaces the entire existing objective, while the `Obj` attribute can be used to modify individual linear terms.

```java
void setObjective ( GRBExpr expr,
                    int sense )
```

Set the model objective, and the objective sense (`GRB.MINIMIZE` for minimization, `GRB.MAXIMIZE` for maximization).

**Arguments:**
- **expr**: New model objective.
- **sense**: New optimization sense (`GRB.MINIMIZE` for minimization, `GRB.MAXIMIZE` for maximization).

```java
void setObjective ( GRBExpr expr )
```

Set the model objective. The sense of the objective is determined by the value of the `ModelSense` attribute.

**Arguments:**
- **expr**: New model objective.
GRBModel.setObjectiveN()

```java
void setObjectiveN ( GRBLinExpr expr,
                     int index,
                     int priority,
                     double weight,
                     double abstol,
                     double reltol,
                     String name )
```

Set an alternative optimization objective equal to a linear expression.

Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for more information on the use of alternative objectives.

Note that you can also modify an alternative objective using the ObjN variable attribute. If you wish to mix and match these two approaches, please note that this method replaces the entire existing objective, while the ObjN attribute can be used to modify individual terms.

**Arguments:**

- `expr`: New alternative objective.
- `index`: Index for new objective. If you use an index of 0, this routine will change the primary optimization objective.
- `priority`: Priority for the alternative objective. This initializes the ObjNPriority attribute for this objective.
- `weight`: Weight for the alternative objective. This initializes the ObjNWeight attribute for this objective.
- `abstol`: Absolute tolerance for the alternative objective. This initializes the ObjNAbsTol attribute for this objective.
- `reltol`: Relative tolerance for the alternative objective. This initializes the ObjNRelTol attribute for this objective.
- `name`: Name of the alternative objective. This initializes the ObjNName attribute for this objective.

GRBModel.setPWLObj()

Set a piecewise-linear objective function for a variable.

The arguments to this method specify a list of points that define a piecewise-linear objective function for a single variable. Specifically, the $x$ and $y$ arguments give coordinates for the vertices of the function.

For example, suppose we want to define the function $f(x)$ shown below:
The vertices of the function occur at the points \((1,1)\), \((3,2)\) and \((5,4)\), so \(x = \{1, 3, 5\}\) and \(y = \{1, 2, 4\}\). With these arguments we define \(f(1) = 1\), \(f(3) = 2\) and \(f(5) = 4\). Other objective values are linearly interpolated between neighboring points. The first pair and last pair of points each define a ray, so values outside the specified \(x\) values are extrapolated from these points. Thus, in our example, \(f(-1) = 0\) and \(f(6) = 5\).

More formally, a set of \(n\) points

\[
\begin{align*}
x &= \{x_1, \ldots, x_n\}, \quad y &= \{y_1, \ldots, y_n\}
\end{align*}
\]

define the following piecewise-linear function:

\[
f(v) = \begin{cases} 
  y_1 + \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}(v - x_1), & \text{if } v \leq x_1, \\
  y_i + \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i}(v - x_i), & \text{if } v \geq x_i \text{ and } v \leq x_{i+1}, \\
  y_n + \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{x_n - x_{n-1}}(v - x_n), & \text{if } v \geq x_n.
\end{cases}
\]

The \(x\) entries must appear in non-decreasing order. Two points can have the same \(x\) coordinate — this can be useful for specifying a discrete jump in the objective function.

Note that a piecewise-linear objective can change the type of a model. Specifically, including a non-convex piecewise linear objective function in a continuous model will transform that model into a MIP. This can significantly increase the cost of solving the model.

Setting a piecewise-linear objective for a variable will set the Obj attribute on that variable to 0. Similarly, setting the Obj attribute will delete the piecewise-linear objective on that variable.

Each variable can have its own piecewise-linear objective function. They must be specified individually, even if multiple variables share the same function.

```c
void setPWLObj ( GRBVar var,
                 double[] x,
                 double[] y )
```

Set the piecewise-linear objective function for a variable.

**Arguments:**
\textbf{var}: The variable whose objective function is being set.

\textbf{x}: The \(x\) values for the points that define the piecewise-linear function. Must be in non-decreasing order.

\textbf{y}: The \(y\) values for the points that define the piecewise-linear function.

\textbf{GRBModel.sync()}

Wait for a previous asynchronous optimization call to complete.

Calling \texttt{optimizeasync} returns control to the calling routine immediately. The caller can perform other computations while optimization proceeds, and can check on the progress of the optimization by querying various model attributes. The \texttt{sync} call forces the calling program to wait until the asynchronous optimization call completes. You \textit{must} call \texttt{sync} before the corresponding model object is deleted.

The \texttt{sync} call throws an exception if the optimization itself ran into any problems. In other words, exceptions thrown by this method are those that \texttt{optimize} itself would have thrown, had the original method not been asynchronous.

Note that you need to call \texttt{sync} even if you know that the asynchronous optimization has already completed.

| void \hspace{1em} \texttt{sync} () |

\textbf{GRBModel.terminate()}

Generate a request to terminate the current optimization. This method can be called at any time during an optimization.

| void \hspace{1em} \texttt{terminate} () |

\textbf{GRBModel.tune()}

Perform an automated search for parameter settings that improve performance. Upon completion, this method stores the best parameter sets it found. The number of stored parameter sets can be determined by querying the value of the \texttt{TuneResultCount} attribute. The actual settings can be retrieved using \texttt{getTuneResult}

Please refer to the \textit{Parameter Tuning} section in the Reference Manual for details on the tuning tool.

| void \hspace{1em} \texttt{tune} () |

\textbf{GRBModel.update()}

Process any pending model modifications.

| void \hspace{1em} \texttt{update} () |
GRBModel.write()

This method is the general entry point for writing optimization data to a file. It can be used to write optimization models, solutions vectors, basis vectors, start vectors, or parameter settings. The type of data written is determined by the file suffix. File formats are described in the File Format section.

Note that writing a model to a file will process all pending model modifications. However, writing other model information (solutions, bases, etc.) will not.

| void write ( String filename )

Arguments:

filename: The name of the file to be written. The file type is encoded in the file name suffix. Valid suffixes are .mps, .rew, .lp, or .rlp for writing the model itself, .ilp for writing just the IIS associated with an infeasible model (see GRBModel.computeIIS for further information), .sol for writing the current solution, .mst for writing a start vector, .hnt for writing a hint file, .bas for writing an LP basis, or .prm for writing modified parameter settings. If your system provides compressing utilities (e.g., 7z or zip for Windows, and gzip, bzip2, or unzip for Linux or Mac OS); then the files can be compressed, so additional suffixes of .gz, .bz2, or .7z are accepted.
4.3 GRBVar

Gurobi variable object. Variables are always associated with a particular model. You create a variable object by adding a variable to a model (using GRBModel.addVar), rather than by using a GRBVar constructor.

The methods on variable objects are used to get and set variable attributes. For example, solution information can be queried by calling `get(GRB.DoubleAttr.X)`. Note, however, that it is generally more efficient to query attributes for a set of variables at once. This is done using the attribute query method on the GRBModel object (GRBModel.get).

**GRBVar.get()**

Query the value of a variable attribute.

```plaintext
char get ( GRB.CharAttr attr )
```

Query the value of a char-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
attr: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
The current value of the requested attribute.

```plaintext
double get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr )
```

Query the value of a double-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
attr: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
The current value of the requested attribute.

```plaintext
int get ( GRB.IntAttr attr )
```

Query the value of an int-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
attr: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
The current value of the requested attribute.

```plaintext
String get ( GRB.StringAttr attr )
```

Query the value of a string-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
attr: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
The current value of the requested attribute.
GRBVar.sameAs()

```java
boolean sameAs ( GRBVar otherVar )
```

Check whether two variable objects refer to the same variable.

**Arguments:**
- `otherVar`: The other variable.

**Return value:**
- Boolean result indicates whether the two variable objects refer to the same model variable.

GRBVar.set()

Set the value of a variable attribute.

```java
void set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
           char newval )
```

Set the value of a char-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `newval`: The desired new value of the attribute.

```java
void set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
           double newval )
```

Set the value of a double-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `newval`: The desired new value of the attribute.

```java
void set ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
           int newval )
```

Set the value of an int-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `newval`: The desired new value of the attribute.

```java
void set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
           String newval )
```

Set the value of a string-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `newval`: The desired new value of the attribute.
4.4 GRBConstr

Gurobi constraint object. Constraints are always associated with a particular model. You create a constraint object by adding a constraint to a model (using GRBModel.addConstr), rather than by using a GRBConstr constructor.

The methods on constraint objects are used to get and set constraint attributes. For example, constraint right-hand sides can be queried by calling get(GRB.DoubleAttr.RHS). Note, however, that it is generally more efficient to query attributes for a set of constraints at once. This is done using the attribute query method on the GRBModel object (GRBModel.get).

GRBConstr.get()

Query the value of a constraint attribute.

```
char get ( GRB.CharAttr attr )
```

Query the value of a char-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested attribute.

```
double get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr )
```

Query the value of a double-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested attribute.

```
int get ( GRB.IntAttr attr )
```

Query the value of an int-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested attribute.

```
String get ( GRB.StringAttr attr )
```

Query the value of a string-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested attribute.
GRBConstr.sameAs()

boolean sameAs ( GRBConstr otherConstr )

Check whether two constraint objects refer to the same constraint.

Arguments:
otherConstr: The other constraint.

Return value:
Boolean result indicates whether the two constraint objects refer to the same model constraint.

GRBConstr.set()

Set the value of a constraint attribute.

void set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
            char newval )
Set the value of a char-valued attribute.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
newval: The desired new value of the attribute.

void set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
            double newval )
Set the value of a double-valued attribute.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
newval: The desired new value of the attribute.

void set ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
            int newval )
Set the value of an int-valued attribute.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
newval: The desired new value of the attribute.

void set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
            String newval )
Set the value of a string-valued attribute.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
newval: The desired new value of the attribute.
4.5 GRBQConstr

Gurobi quadratic constraint object. Quadratic constraints are always associated with a particular model. You create a quadratic constraint object by adding a quadratic constraint to a model (using GRBModel.addQConstr), rather than by using a GRBQConstr constructor.

The methods on quadratic constraint objects are used to get and set constraint attributes. For example, quadratic constraint right-hand sides can be queried by calling get(GRB.DoubleAttr.QCRHS). Note, however, that it is generally more efficient to query attributes for a set of constraints at once. This is done using the attribute query method on the GRBModel object (GRBModel.get).

GRBQConstr.get()

Query the value of a quadratic constraint attribute.

char get ( GRB.CharAttr attr )

Query the value of a char-valued attribute.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.

Return value:
The current value of the requested attribute.

double get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr )

Query the value of a double-valued attribute.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.

Return value:
The current value of the requested attribute.

int get ( GRB.IntAttr attr )

Query the value of an int-valued attribute.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.

Return value:
The current value of the requested attribute.

String get ( GRB.StringAttr attr )

Query the value of a string-valued attribute.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.

Return value:
The current value of the requested attribute.
GRBQConstr.set()

Set the value of a quadratic constraint attribute.

```c
void set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
          char       newval )
Set the value of a char-valued attribute.
Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being modified.
  newval: The desired new value of the attribute.
```

```c
void set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
          double      newval )
Set the value of a double-valued attribute.
Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being modified.
  newval: The desired new value of the attribute.
```

```c
void set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
          String      newval )
Set the value of a string-valued attribute.
Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being modified.
  newval: The desired new value of the attribute.
```
4.6 GRBSOS

Gurobi SOS constraint object. SOS constraints are always associated with a particular model. You create an SOS object by adding an SOS constraint to a model (using GRBModel.addSOS), rather than by using a GRBSOS constructor. Similarly, SOS constraints are removed using the GRBModel.remove method.

An SOS constraint can be of type 1 or 2 (GRB.SOS_TYPE1 or GRB.SOS_TYPE2). A type 1 SOS constraint is a set of variables where at most one variable in the set may take a value other than zero. A type 2 SOS constraint is an ordered set of variables where at most two variables in the set may take non-zero values. If two take non-zero values, they must be contiguous in the ordered set.

SOS constraint objects have one attribute, IISSOS, which can be queried with the GRBSOS.get method.

GRBSOS.get()

Query the value of an SOS attribute.

```c
int get ( GRB.IntAttr attr )
```

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested attribute.
4.7 GRBGenConstr

Gurobi general constraint object. General constraints are always associated with a particular model. You create a general constraint object by adding a general constraint to a model (using GRBModel.addGenConstr), rather than by using a GRBGenConstr constructor.

The methods on general constraint objects are used to get and set constraint attributes. For example, general constraint types can be queried by calling get(GRB.IntAttr.GenConstrType). Note, however, that it is generally more efficient to query attributes for a set of constraints at once. This is done using the attribute query method on the GRBModel object (GRBModel.get).

GRBGenConstr.get()

Query the value of a general constraint attribute.

```java
int get ( GRB.IntAttr attr )
```

Query the value of a int-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested attribute.

```java
String get ( GRB.StringAttr attr )
```

Query the value of a string-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested attribute.

GRBGenConstr.set()

Set the value of a general constraint attribute.

```java
void set ( GRB.StringAttr attr, String newval )
```

Set the value of a string-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `newval`: The desired new value of the attribute.
4.8 GRBExpr

Abstract base class for the GRBLinExpr and GRBQuadExpr classes. Expressions are used to build objectives and constraints. They are temporary objects that typically have short lifespans.

GRBExpr.getValue()

Compute the value of an expression for the current solution.

```java
double getValue()
  Return value:
    Value of the expression for the current solution.
```
4.9 GRBLinExpr

Gurobi linear expression object. A linear expression consists of a constant term, plus a list of coefficient-variable pairs that capture the linear terms. Linear expressions are used to build constraints. They are temporary objects that typically have short lifespans.

The GRBLinExpr class is a sub-class of the abstract base class GRBExpr.

You generally build linear expressions by starting with an empty expression (using the GRBLinExpr constructor), and then adding terms. Terms can be added individually, using addTerm, or in groups, using addTerms, or multAdd. Terms can also be removed from an expression, using remove.

Individual terms in a linear expression can be queried using the getVar, getCoeff, and getConstant methods. You can query the number of terms in the expression using the size method.

Note that a linear expression may contain multiple terms that involve the same variable. These duplicate terms are merged when creating a constraint from an expression, but they may be visible when inspecting individual terms in the expression (e.g., when using getVar).

**GRBLinExpr()**

Linear expression constructor. Create an empty linear expression, or copy an existing expression.

**Return value:** An empty expression object.

**GRBLinExpr ( GRBLinExpr le )**

Copy an existing linear expression.

**Arguments:**

le: Existing expression to copy.

**Return value:** A copy of the input expression object.

**GRBLinExpr.add()**

Add one linear expression into another. Upon completion, the invoking linear expression will be equal to the sum of itself and the argument expression.

**Arguments:**

le: Linear expression to add.
**GRBLinExpr.addConstant()**

Add a constant into a linear expression.

```java
void addConstant ( double c )
```

**Arguments:**
- `c`: Constant to add to expression.

**GRBLinExpr.addTerm()**

Add a single term into a linear expression.

```java
void addTerm ( double coeff, GRBVar var )
```

**Arguments:**
- `coeff`: Coefficient for new term.
- `var`: Variable for new term.

**GRBLinExpr.addTerms()**

Add new terms into a linear expression.

```java
void addTerms ( double[] coeffs, GRBVar[] vars )
```

Add a list of terms into a linear expression. Note that the lengths of the two argument arrays must be equal.

**Arguments:**
- `coeffs`: Coefficients for new terms.
- `vars`: Variables for new terms.

```java
void addTerms ( double[] coeffs, GRBVar[] vars, int start, int len )
```

Add new terms into a linear expression. This signature allows you to use arrays to hold the coefficients and variables that describe the terms in an array without being forced to add a term for each entry in the array. The `start` and `len` arguments allow you to specify which terms to add.

**Arguments:**
- `coeffs`: Coefficients for new terms.
- `vars`: Variables for new terms.
- `start`: The first term in the list to add.
- `len`: The number of terms to add.
GRBLinExpr.clear()
Set a linear expression to 0.

| void clear ( ) |

GRBLinExpr.getConstant()
Retrieve the constant term from a linear expression.

double getConstant ( )
Return value:
Constant from expression.

GRBLinExpr.getCoeff()
Retrieve the coefficient from a single term of the expression.

double getCoeff ( int i )
Arguments:
i: Index for coefficient of interest.
Return value:
Coefficient for the term at index i in the expression.

GRBLinExpr.getValue()
Compute the value of a linear expression for the current solution.

double getValue ( )
Return value:
Value of the expression for the current solution.

GRBLinExpr.getVar()
Retrieve the variable object from a single term of the expression.

GRBVar getVar ( int i )
Arguments:
i: Index for term of interest.
Return value:
Variable for the term at index i in the expression.
**GRBLinExpr.multAdd()**

Add a constant multiple of one linear expression into another. Upon completion, the invoking linear expression is equal the sum of itself and the constant times the argument expression.

```java
void multAdd ( double m,
               GRBLinExpr le )
```

**Arguments:**
- `m`: Constant multiplier for added expression.
- `le`: Linear expression to add.

**GRBLinExpr.remove()**

Remove a term from a linear expression.

```java
void remove ( int i )
```

Remove the term stored at index `i` of the expression.

**Arguments:**
- `i`: The index of the term to be removed.

```java
boolean remove ( GRBVar var )
```

Remove all terms associated with variable `var` from the expression.

**Arguments:**
- `var`: The variable whose term should be removed.

**Return value:**
- Returns `true` if the variable appeared in the linear expression (and was removed).

**GRBLinExpr.size()**

Retrieve the number of terms in the linear expression (not including the constant).

```java
int size ( )
```

**Return value:**
- Number of terms in the expression.
4.10 GRBQuadExpr

Gurobi quadratic expression object. A quadratic expression consists of a linear expression, plus a list of coefficient-variable-variable triples that capture the quadratic terms. Quadratic expressions are used to build quadratic objective functions and quadratic constraints. They are temporary objects that typically have short lifespans.

The GRBQuadExpr class is a sub-class of the abstract base class GRBExpr.

You generally build quadratic expressions by starting with an empty expression (using the GRBQuadExpr constructor), and then adding terms. Terms can be added individually, using addTerm, or in groups, using addTerms, or multAdd. Quadratic terms can be removed from a quadratic expression using remove.

Individual quadratic terms in a quadratic expression can be queried using the getVar1, getVar2, and getCoeff methods. You can query the number of quadratic terms in the expression using the size method. To query the constant and linear terms associated with a quadratic expression, first obtain the linear portion of the quadratic expression using getLinExpr, and then use the getConstant, getCoeff, and getVar methods on the resulting GRBLinExpr object.

Note that a quadratic expression may contain multiple terms that involve the same variable pair. These duplicate terms are merged when creating the model objective from an expression, but they may be visible when inspecting individual quadratic terms in the expression (e.g., when using getVar1 and getVar2).

GRBQuadExpr()

Quadratic expression constructor. Create an empty quadratic expression, or copy an existing expression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRBQuadExpr GRBQuadExpr ( )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create an empty quadratic expression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Return value:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An empty expression object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRBQuadExpr GRBQuadExpr ( GRBLinExpr le )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initialize a quadratic expression from an existing linear expression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arguments:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le: Existing linear expression to copy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Return value:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quadratic expression object whose initial value is taken from the input linear expression.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRBQuadExpr GRBQuadExpr ( GRBQuadExpr qe )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copy an existing quadratic expression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arguments:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qe: Existing expression to copy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Return value:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A copy of the input expression object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GRBQuadExpr.add()

Add an expression into a quadratic expression. Upon completion, the invoking quadratic expression will be equal to the sum of itself and the argument expression.

```java
void add ( GRBLinExpr le )
```

Add a linear expression.

**Arguments:**
- `le`: Linear expression to add.

```java
void add ( GRBQuadExpr qe )
```

Add a quadratic expression.

**Arguments:**
- `qe`: Quadratic expression to add.

GRBQuadExpr.addConstant()

Add a constant into a quadratic expression.

```java
void addConstant ( double c )
```

**Arguments:**
- `c`: Constant to add to expression.

GRBQuadExpr.addTerm()

Add a single term into a quadratic expression.

```java
void addTerm ( double coeff,
               GRBVar var )
```

Add a single linear term \(\text{coeff} \times \text{var}\) into a quadratic expression.

**Arguments:**
- `coeff`: Coefficient for new term.
- `var`: Variable for new term.

```java
void addTerm ( double coeff,
               GRBVar var1,
               GRBVar var2 )
```

Add a single quadratic term \(\text{coeff} \times \text{var1} \times \text{var2}\) into a quadratic expression.

**Arguments:**
- `coeff`: Coefficient for new quadratic term.
- `var1`: First variable for new quadratic term.
- `var2`: Second variable for new quadratic term.
**GRBQuadExpr.addTerms()**

Add new terms into a quadratic expression.

```java
void addTerms ( double[] coeffs,
                GRBVar[] vars )
```

Add a list of linear terms into a quadratic expression. Note that the lengths of the two argument arrays must be equal.

**Arguments:**
- **coeffs**: Coefficients for new terms.
- **vars**: Variables for new terms.

```java
void addTerms ( double[] coeffs,
                GRBVar[] vars,
                int start,
                int len )
```

Add new linear terms into a quadratic expression. This signature allows you to use arrays to hold the coefficients and variables that describe the linear terms in an array without being forced to add a term for each entry in the array. The `start` and `len` arguments allow you to specify which terms to add.

**Arguments:**
- **coeffs**: Coefficients for new terms.
- **vars**: Variables for new terms.
- **start**: The first term in the list to add.
- **len**: The number of terms to add.

```java
void addTerms ( double[] coeffs,
                GRBVar[] vars1,
                GRBVar[] vars2 )
```

Add a list of quadratic terms into a quadratic expression. Note that the lengths of the three argument arrays must be equal.

**Arguments:**
- **coeffs**: Coefficients for new quadratic terms.
- **vars1**: First variables for new quadratic terms.
- **vars2**: Second variables for new quadratic terms.

```java
void addTerms ( double[] coeffs,
                GRBVar[] vars1,
                GRBVar[] vars2,
                int start,
                int len )
```

Add new quadratic terms into a quadratic expression. This signature allows you to use arrays to hold the coefficients and variables that describe the terms in an array without being forced to
add a term for each entry in the array. The \texttt{start} and \texttt{len} arguments allow you to specify which terms to add.

\textbf{Arguments:}
- \texttt{coeffs}: Coefficients for new quadratic terms.
- \texttt{vars1}: First variables for new quadratic terms.
- \texttt{vars2}: Second variables for new quadratic terms.
- \texttt{start}: The first term in the list to add.
- \texttt{len}: The number of terms to add.

\texttt{GRBQuadExpr.clear()}

Set a quadratic expression to 0.

\texttt{void clear ( )}

\texttt{GRBQuadExpr.getCoeff()}

Retrieve the coefficient from a single quadratic term of the quadratic expression.

\texttt{double getCoeff ( int i )}

\textbf{Arguments:}
- \texttt{i}: Index for coefficient of interest.

\textbf{Return value:}
Coefficient for the quadratic term at index \texttt{i} in the expression.

\texttt{GRBQuadExpr.getLinExpr()}

A quadratic expression is represented as a linear expression, plus a list of quadratic terms. This method retrieves the linear expression associated with the quadratic expression.

\texttt{GRBLinExpr getLinExpr ( )}

\textbf{Return value:}
Linear expression associated with the quadratic expression.

\texttt{GRBQuadExpr.getValue()}

Compute the value of a quadratic expression for the current solution.

\texttt{double getValue ( )}

\textbf{Return value:}
Value of the expression for the current solution.
GRBQuadExpr.getVar1()

Retrieve the first variable object associated with a single quadratic term from the expression.

```java
GRBVar getVar1( int i )
```

**Arguments:**

i: Index for term of interest.

**Return value:**
First variable for the quadratic term at index i in the quadratic expression.

GRBQuadExpr.getVar2()

Retrieve the second variable object associated with a single quadratic term from the expression.

```java
GRBVar getVar2( int i )
```

**Arguments:**

i: Index for term of interest.

**Return value:**
Second variable for the quadratic term at index i in the quadratic expression.

GRBQuadExpr.multAdd()

Add a constant multiple of one quadratic expression into another. Upon completion, the invoking quadratic expression is equal the sum of itself and the constant times the argument expression.

```java
void multAdd( double m,
             GRBLinExpr le )
```

Add a linear expression into a quadratic expression.

**Arguments:**

m: Constant multiplier for added expression.
le: Linear expression to add.

```java
void multAdd( double m,
             GRBQuadExpr qe )
```

Add a quadratic expression into a quadratic expression.

**Arguments:**

m: Constant multiplier for added expression.
qe: Quadratic expression to add.
GRBQuadExpr.remove()

Remove a term from a quadratic expression.

```java
void remove ( int i )
```

Remove the quadratic term stored at index i of the expression.

**Arguments:**
- i: The index of the quadratic term to be removed.

```java
boolean remove ( GRBVar var )
```

Remove all quadratic terms associated with variable var from the expression.

**Arguments:**
- var: The variable whose quadratic term should be removed.

**Return value:**
Returns true if the variable appeared in the quadratic expression (and was removed).

GRBQuadExpr.size()

Retrieve the number of quadratic terms in the quadratic expression. Use GRBQuadExpr.getLinExpr to retrieve constant or linear terms from the quadratic expression.

```java
int size ( )
```

**Return value:**
Number of quadratic terms in the expression.
4.11  GRBColumn

Gurobi column object. A column consists of a list of coefficient, constraint pairs. Columns are used to represent the set of constraints in which a variable participates, and the associated coefficients. They are temporary objects that typically have short lifespans.

You generally build columns by starting with an empty column (using the GRBColumn constructor), and then adding terms. Terms can be added individually, using addTerm, or in groups, using addTerms. Terms can also be removed from a column, using remove.

Individual terms in a column can be queried using the getConstr, and getCoeff methods. You can query the number of terms in the column using the size method.

GRBColumn()

Column constructor. Create an empty column, or copy an existing column.

GRBColumn  GRBColumn ( )

Create an empty column.

Return value:

An empty column object.

GRBColumn  GRBColumn ( GRBColumn  col )

Copy an existing column.

Arguments:

col: Existing column object.

Return value:

A copy of the input column object.

GRBColumn.addTerm()

Add a single term into a column.

void  addTerm ( double  coeff,
               GRBConstr  constr )

Arguments:

coeff: Coefficient for new term.

constr: Constraint for new term.

GRBColumn.addTerms()

Add new terms into a column.

void  addTerms ( double[]  coeffs,
                 GRBConstr[]  constrs )
Add a list of terms into a column. Note that the lengths of the two argument arrays must be equal.

**Arguments:**
- `coeffs`: Coefficients for added constraints.
- `constrs`: Constraints to add to column.

```java
void addTerms ( double[] coeffs,
                GRBConstr[] constrs,
                int start,
                int len )
```

Add new terms into a column. This signature allows you to use arrays to hold the coefficients and constraints that describe the terms in an array without being forced to add an term for each member in the array. The `start` and `len` arguments allow you to specify which terms to add.

**Arguments:**
- `coeffs`: Coefficients for added constraints.
- `constrs`: Constraints to add to column.
- `start`: The first term in the list to add.
- `len`: The number of terms to add.

**GRBColumn.clear()**
Remove all terms from a column.

```java
void clear ( )
```

**GRBColumn.getCoeff()**
Retrieve the coefficient from a single term in the column.

```java
double getCoeff ( int i )
```

**Arguments:**
- `i`: Index for coefficient of interest.

**Return value:**
Coefficient for the term at index `i` in the column.

**GRBColumn.getConstr()**
Retrieve the constraint object from a single term in the column.

```java
GRBConstr getConstr ( int i )
```

**Arguments:**
- `i`: Index for term of interest.

**Return value:**
Constraint for the term at index `i` in the column.
**GRBColumn.remove()**
Remove a single term from a column.

```java
void remove ( int i )
```

Remove the term stored at index `i` of the column.
**Arguments:**
- `i`: The index of the term to be removed.

```java
boolean remove ( GRBConstr constr )
```

Remove the term associated with constraint `constr` from the column.
**Arguments:**
- `constr`: The constraint whose term should be removed.
**Return value:**
- Returns `true` if the constraint appeared in the column (and was removed).

**GRBColumn.size()**
Retrieve the number of terms in the column.

```java
int size ( )
```

**Return value:**
- Number of terms in the column.
4.12 GRBCallback

Gurobi callback class. This is an abstract class. To implement a callback, you should create a subclass of this class and implement a `callback()` method. If you pass an object of this subclass to method `GRBModel.setCallback` before calling `GRBModel.optimize`, the `callback()` method of the class will be called periodically. Depending on where the callback is called from, you will be able to obtain various information about the progress of the optimization.

Note that this class contains one protected `int` member variable: `where`. You can query this variable from your `callback()` method to determine where the callback was called from.

Gurobi callbacks can be used both to monitor the progress of the optimization and to modify the behavior of the Gurobi optimizer. A simple user callback function might call the `GRBCallback.getIntInfo` or `GRBCallback.getDoubleInfo` methods to produce a custom display, or perhaps to terminate optimization early (using `GRBCallback.abort`). More sophisticated MIP callbacks might use `GRBCallback.getNodeRel` or `GRBCallback.getSolution` to retrieve values from the solution to the current node, and then use `GRBCallback.addCut` or `GRBCallback.addLazy` to add a constraint to cut off that solution, or `GRBCallback.setSolution` to import a heuristic solution built from that solution.

When solving a model using multiple threads, note that the user callback is only ever called from a single thread, so you don’t need to worry about the thread-safety of your callback.

You can look at the `Callback.java` example for details of how to use Gurobi callbacks.

**GRBCallback()**

Callback constructor.

```java
GRBCallback GRBCallback ( )
```

**Return value:**

A callback object.

**GRBCallback.abort()**

Abort optimization. When the optimization stops, the `Status` attribute will be equal to `GRB.Status INTERRUPTED`.

```java
void abort ( )
```

**GRBCallback.addCut()**

Add a cutting plane to the MIP model from within a callback function. Note that this method can only be invoked when the `where` member variable is equal to `GRB.CB_MIPNODE` (see the Callback Codes section in the Reference Manual for more information).

Cutting planes can be added at any node of the branch-and-cut tree. However, they should be added sparingly, since they increase the size of the relaxation model that is solved at each node and can significantly degrade node processing speed.

Cutting planes are typically used to cut off the current relaxation solution. To retrieve the relaxation solution at the current node, you should first call `getNodeRel`.

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When adding your own cuts, you must set parameter PreCrush to value 1. This setting shuts off a few presolve reductions that sometimes prevent cuts on the original model from being applied to the presolved model.

Note that cutting planes added through this method must truly be cutting planes — they can cut off continuous solutions, but they may not cut off integer solutions that respect the original constraints of the model. Ignoring this restriction will lead to incorrect solutions.

```c
void addCut ( GRBLinExpr lhsExpr, char sense, double rhs )
Arguments:
  lhsExpr: Left-hand side expression for new cutting plane.
  sense: Sense for new cutting plane (GRB.LESS_EQUAL, GRB.EQUAL, or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL).
  rhs: Right-hand side value for new cutting plane.
```

**GRBCallback.addLazy()**

Add a lazy constraint to the MIP model from within a callback function. Note that this method can only be invoked when the `where` member variable is equal to `GRB.CB_MIPNODE` or `GRB.CB_MIPSOL` (see the Callback Codes section in the Reference Manual for more information).

Lazy constraints are typically used when the full set of constraints for a MIP model is too large to represent explicitly. By only including the constraints that are actually violated by solutions found during the branch-and-cut search, it is sometimes possible to find a proven optimal solution while only adding a fraction of the full set of constraints.

You would typically add a lazy constraint by first querying the current node solution (by calling `getSolution` from a `GRB.CB_MIPSOL` callback, or `getNodeRel` from a `GRB.CB_MIPNODE` callback), and then calling `addLazy()` to add a constraint that cuts off the solution. Gurobi guarantees that you will have the opportunity to cut off any solutions that would otherwise be considered feasible.

Your callback should be prepared to cut off solutions that violate any of your lazy constraints, including those that have already been added. Node solutions will usually respect previously added lazy constraints, but not always.

Note that you must set the LazyConstraints parameter if you want to use lazy constraints.

```c
void addLazy ( GRBLinExpr lhsExpr, char sense, double rhs )
Arguments:
  lhsExpr: Left-hand side expression for new lazy constraint.
  sense: Sense for new lazy constraint (GRB.LESS_EQUAL, GRB.EQUAL, or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL).
  rhs: Right-hand side value for new lazy constraint.
```
GRBCallback.getDoubleInfo()

Request double-valued callback information. The available information depends on the value of the where member. For information on possible values of where, and the double-valued information that can be queried for different values of where, please refer to the Callback Codes section of the Reference Manual.

```java
double getDoubleInfo ( int what )
```

Arguments:
- **what**: Information requested. Please refer to the list of Callback Codes in the Reference Manual for possible values.

Return value:
- Value of requested callback information.

GRBCallback.getIntInfo()

Request int-valued callback information. The available information depends on the value of the where member. For information on possible values of where, and the int-valued information that can be queried for different values of where, please refer to the Callback Codes section in the Reference Manual.

```java
int getIntInfo ( int what )
```

Arguments:
- **what**: Information requested. Please refer to the list of Callback Codes in the Reference Manual for possible values.

Return value:
- Value of requested callback information.

GRBCallback.getNodeRel()

Retrieve node relaxation solution values at the current node. Only available when the where member variable is equal to GRB.CB_MIPNODE, and GRB.CB_MIPNODE_STATUS is equal to GRB.Status.OPTIMAL.

```java
double getNodeRel ( GRBVar v )
```

Arguments:
- **v**: The variable whose value is desired.

Return value:
- The value of the specified variable in the node relaxation for the current node.

```java
double[] getNodeRel ( GRBVar[] xvars )
```
Arguments:
  xvars: The list of variables whose values are desired.

Return value:
The values of the specified variables in the node relaxation for the current node.

double[][] getNodeRel ( GRBVar[][] xvars )

Arguments:
  xvars: The array of variables whose values are desired.

Return value:
The values of the specified variables in the node relaxation for the current node.

GRBCallback.getSolution()
Retrieve values from the current solution vector. Only available when the where member variable is equal to GRB.CB_MIP_SOL or GRB.CB_MULTIOBJ.

double getSolution ( GRBVar v )

Arguments:
  v: The variable whose value is desired.

Return value:
The value of the specified variable in the current solution vector.

double[] getSolution ( GRBVar[] xvars )

Arguments:
  xvars: The list of variables whose values are desired.

Return value:
The values of the specified variables in the current solution.

double[][] getSolution ( GRBVar[][] xvars )

Arguments:
  xvars: The array of variables whose values are desired.

Return value:
The values of the specified variables in the current solution.
GRBCallback.getStringInfo()

Request string-valued callback information. The available information depends on the value of the where member. For information on possible values of where, and the string-valued information that can be queried for different values of where, please refer to the Callback Codes section of the Reference Manual.

```java
String getStringInfo ( int what )
```

**Arguments:**

**Return value:**
Value of requested callback information.

GRBCallback.setSolution()

Import solution values for a heuristic solution. Only available when the where member variable is equal to GRB.CB_MIPNODE.

When you specify a heuristic solution from a callback, variables initially take undefined values. You should use this method to specify variable values. You can make multiple calls to `setSolution` from one callback invocation to specify values for multiple sets of variables. After the callback, if values have been specified for any variables, the Gurobi optimizer will try to compute a feasible solution from the specified values, possibly filling in values for variables whose values were left undefined. You can also optionally call `useSolution` within your callback function to try to immediately compute a feasible solution from the specified values.

```java
void setSolution ( GRBVar v, double val )
```

**Arguments:**
- v: The variable whose values is being set.
- val: The value of the variable in the new solution.

```java
void setSolution ( GRBVar[] xvars, double[] sol )
```

**Arguments:**
- xvars: The variables whose values are being set.
- sol: The desired values of the specified variables in the new solution.

GRBCallback.useSolution()

Once you have imported solution values using `setSolution`, you can optionally call `useSolution` to immediately use these values to try to compute a heuristic solution.

```java
double useSolution ( )
```
Return value:
The objective value for the solution obtained from your solution values (or GRB.INFINITY if no improved solution is found).
4.13 GRBException

Gurobi exception object. This is a sub-class of the Java Exception class. A number of useful methods, including getMessage() and printStackTrace(), are inherited from the parent class. For a list of parent class methods in Java 1.5, visit this site.

GRBException()

Exception constructor.

GRBException GRBException ( int errcode )

Create a Gurobi exception.

Arguments:
- errcode: Error code for exception.

Return value:
- An exception object.

GRBException GRBException ( String errmsg )

Create a Gurobi exception.

Arguments:
- errmsg: Error message for exception.

Return value:
- An exception object.

GRBException GRBException ( String errmsg, int errcode )

Create a Gurobi exception.

Arguments:
- errmsg: Error message for exception.
- errcode: Error code for exception.

Return value:
- An exception object.

GRBException.getErrorCode()

Retrieve the error code associated with a Gurobi exception.

int getErrorCode ( )

Return value:
- The error code associated with the exception.
4.14 GRB

Class for Java enums and constants. The enums are used to get or set Gurobi attributes or parameters.

Constants

The following list contains the set of constants needed by the Gurobi Java interface. You would refer to them using a GRB. prefix (e.g., GRB.Status.OPTIMAL).

```java
// Model status codes (after call to optimize())
public class Status {
    public static final int LOADED = 1;
    public static final int OPTIMAL = 2;
    public static final int INFEASIBLE = 3;
    public static final int INF_OR_UNBD = 4;
    public static final int UNBOUNDED = 5;
    public static final int CUTOFF = 6;
    public static final int ITERATION_LIMIT = 7;
    public static final int NODE_LIMIT = 8;
    public static final int TIME_LIMIT = 9;
    public static final int SOLUTION_LIMIT = 10;
    public static final int INTERRUPTED = 11;
    public static final int NUMERIC = 12;
    public static final int SUBOPTIMAL = 13;
    public static final int INPROGRESS = 14;
    public static final int USER_OBJ_LIMIT = 15;
}
// Basis status info
public static final int BASIC = 0;
public static final int NONBASIC_LOWER = -1;
public static final int NONBASIC_UPPER = -2;
public static final int SUPERBASIC = -3;

// Constraint senses
public static final char LESS_EQUAL = '<';
public static final char GREATER_EQUAL = '>';
public static final char EQUAL = '=';

// Variable types
public static final char CONTINUOUS = 'C';
public static final char BINARY = 'B';
public static final char INTEGER = 'I';
public static final char SEMICONT = 'S';
public static final char SEMIINT = 'N';

// Objective sense
public static final int MINIMIZE = 1;
```
public static final int MAXIMIZE = -1;

// SOS types
public static final int SOS_TYPE1 = 1;
public static final int SOS_TYPE2 = 2;

// General constraint types
public static final int GENCONSTR_MAX = 0;
public static final int GENCONSTR_MIN = 1;
public static final int GENCONSTR_ABS = 2;
public static final int GENCONSTR_AND = 3;
public static final int GENCONSTR_OR = 4;
public static final int GENCONSTR_INDICATOR = 5;

// Numeric constants
public static final double INFINITY = 1e100;
public static final double UNDEFINED = 1e101;

// Callback constants
public class Callback {
  public static final int POLLING = 0;
  public static final int PRESOLVE = 1;
  public static final int SIMPLEX = 2;
  public static final int MIP = 3;
  public static final int MIPSOL = 4;
  public static final int MIPNODE = 5;
  public static final int MESSAGE = 6;
  public static final int BARRIER = 7;
  public static final int MULTIOBJ = 8;
  public static final int PRE_COLDEL = 1000;
  public static final int PRE_ROWDEL = 1001;
  public static final int PRE_SENCHG = 1002;
  public static final int PRE_BNDCHG = 1003;
  public static final int PRE_COECHG = 1004;
  public static final int SPX_ITRCNT = 2000;
  public static final int SPX_OBJVAL = 2001;
  public static final int SPX_PRIMINF = 2002;
  public static final int SPX_DUALINF = 2003;
  public static final int SPX_ISPERT = 2004;
  public static final int MIP_OBJBST = 3000;
  public static final int MIP_OBJBND = 3001;
  public static final int MIP_NODCNT = 3002;
  public static final int MIP_SOLCNT = 3003;
  public static final int MIP_CUTCNT = 3004;
  public static final int MIP_NODLFT = 3005;
  public static final int MIP_ITRCNT = 3006;
  public static final int MIPSOL_SOL = 4001;
  public static final int MIPSOL_OBJ = 4002;
  public static final int MIPSOL_OBJBST = 4003;
  public static final int MIPSOL_OBJBND = 4004;
  public static final int MIPSOL_NODCNT = 4005;
  public static final int MIPSOL_SOLCNT = 4006;
public static final int MIPNODE_STATUS = 5001;
public static final int MIPNODE_REL = 5002;
public static final int MIPNODE_OBJBST = 5003;
public static final int MIPNODE_OBJBND = 5004;
public static final int MIPNODE_NODCNT = 5005;
public static final int MIPNODE_SOLCNT = 5006;
public static final int MSG_STRING = 6001;
public static final int RUNTIME = 6002;
public static final int BARRIER_ITRCNT = 7001;
public static final int BARRIER_PRIMOBJ = 7002;
public static final int BARRIER_DUALOBJ = 7003;
public static final int BARRIER_PRIMINF = 7004;
public static final int BARRIER_DUALINF = 7005;
public static final int BARRIER_COMPL = 7006;
public static final int MULTIOBJ_OBJCNT = 8001;
public static final int MULTIOBJ_SOLCNT = 8002;
public static final int MULTIOBJ_SOL = 8003;

// Errors

public class Error {
    public static final int OUT_OF_MEMORY = 10001;
    public static final int NULL_ARGUMENT = 10002;
    public static final int INVALID_ARGUMENT = 10003;
    public static final int UNKNOWN_ATTRIBUTE = 10004;
    public static final int DATA_NOT_AVAILABLE = 10005;
    public static final int INDEX_OUT_OF_RANGE = 10006;
    public static final int UNKNOWN_PARAMETER = 10007;
    public static final int VALUE_OUT_OF_RANGE = 10008;
    public static final int NO_LICENSE = 10009;
    public static final int SIZE_LIMIT_EXCEEDED = 10010;
    public static final int CALLBACK = 10011;
    public static final int FILE_READ = 10012;
    public static final int FILE_WRITE = 10013;
    public static final int NUMERIC = 10014;
    public static final int IIS_NOT_INFEASIBLE = 10015;
    public static final int NOT_FOR_MIP = 10016;
    public static final int OPTIMIZATION_IN_PROGRESS = 10017;
    public static final int DUPLICATES = 10018;
    public static final int MODEFILE = 10019;
    public static final int Q_NOT_PSD = 10020;
    public static final int QCP_EQUALITY_CONSTRAINT = 10021;
    public static final int NETWORK = 10022;
    public static final int JOB_REJECTED = 10023;
    public static final int NOT_SUPPORTED = 10024;
    public static final int EXCEED_2B_NONZEROS = 10025;
    public static final int INVALID_PIECEWISE_OBJ = 10026;
    public static final int UPDATEMODE_CHANGE = 10027;
    public static final int CLOUD = 10028;
    public static final int MODEL_MODIFICATION = 10029;
    public static final int CSWORKER = 10030;
    public static final int TUNE_MODEL_TYPES = 10031;
    public static final int NOT_IN_MODEL = 20001;
    public static final int FAILED_TO_CREATE_MODEL = 20002;
    public static final int INTERNAL = 20003;
public static final int CUTS_AUTO = -1;
public static final int CUTS_OFF = 0;
public static final int CUTS_CONSERVATIVE = 1;
public static final int CUTS_AGGRESSIVE = 2;
public static final int CUTS_VERYAGGRESSIVE = 3;

public static final int METHOD_AUTO = -1;
public static final int METHOD_PRIMAL = 0;
public static final int METHOD_DUAL = 1;
public static final int METHOD_BARRIER = 2;
public static final int METHOD_CONCURRENT = 3;
public static final int METHOD_DETERMINISTIC_CONCURRENT = 4;

public static final int BARORDER_AUTOMATIC = 0;
public static final int BARORDER_AMD = 1;
public static final int BARORDER_NESTEDDISSECTION = 2;

public static final int FEASRELAX_LINEAR = 0;
public static final int FEASRELAX_QUADRATIC = 1;
public static final int FEASRELAX_CARDINALITY = 2;

GRB.CharAttr
This enum is used to get or set char-valued attributes (through GRBModel.get or GRBModel.set). Please refer to the Attributes section of the Reference Manual to see a list of all char attributes and their functions.

GRB.DoubleAttr
This enum is used to get or set double-valued attributes (through GRBModel.get or GRBModel.set). Please refer to the Attributes section of the Reference Manual to see a list of all double attributes and their functions.

GRB.DoubleParam
This enum is used to get or set double-valued parameters (through GRBModel.get, GRBModel.set, GRBEnv.get, or GRBEnv.set). Please refer to the Parameters section of the Reference Manual to see a list of all double parameters and their functions.

GRB.IntAttr
This enum is used to get or set int-valued attributes (through GRBModel.get or GRBModel.set). Please refer to the Attributes section of the Reference Manual to see a list of all int attributes and their functions.

GRB.IntParam
This enum is used to get or set int-valued parameters (through GRBModel.get, GRBModel.set, GRBEnv.get, GRBEnv.set). Please refer to the Parameters section of the Reference Manual to see
a list of all int parameters and their functions.

**GRB.StringAttr**

This enum is used to get or set string-valued attributes (through `GRBModel.get` or `GRBModel.set`). Please refer to the Attributes section of the Reference Manual to see a list of all string attributes and their functions.

**GRB.StringParam**

This enum is used to get or set string-valued parameters (through `GRBModel.get`, `GRBModel.set`, `GRBEnv.get`, or `GRBEnv.set`). Please refer to the Parameters section of the Reference Manual to see a list of all string parameters and their functions.
This section documents the Gurobi .NET interface. This manual begins with a quick overview of the classes exposed in the interface and the most important methods on those classes. It then continues with a comprehensive presentation of all of the available classes and methods.

If you are new to the Gurobi Optimizer, we suggest that you start with the Quick Start Guide or the Example Tour. These documents provide concrete examples of how to use the classes and methods described here.

**Environments**

The first step in using the Gurobi .NET interface is to create an environment object. Environments are represented using the GRBEnv class. An environment acts as the container for all data associated with a set of optimization runs. You will generally only need one environment object in your program.

**Models**

You can create one or more optimization models within an environment. Each model is represented as an object of class GRBModel. A model consists of a set of decision variables (objects of class GRBVar), a linear or quadratic objective function on those variables (specified using GRBModel.SetObjective), and a set of constraints on these variables (objects of class GRBConstr, GRBQConstr, GRBSOS, or GRBGenConstr). Each variable has an associated lower bound, upper bound, and type (continuous, binary, etc.). Each linear or quadratic constraint has an associated sense (less-than-or-equal, greater-than-or-equal, or equal), and right-hand side value. Refer to this section for more information on variables and constraints.

Linear constraints are specified by building linear expressions (objects of class GRBLinExpr), and then specifying relationships between these expressions (for example, requiring that one expression be equal to another). Quadratic constraints are built in a similar fashion, but using quadratic expressions (objects of class GRBQuadExpr) instead.

An optimization model may be specified all at once, by loading the model from a file (using the appropriate GRBModel constructor), or built incrementally, by first constructing an empty object of class GRBModel and then subsequently calling GRBModel.AddVar or GRBModel.AddVars to add additional variables, and GRBModel.AddConstr, GRBModel.AddQConstr, GRBModel.AddSOS, or any of the GRBModel.AddGenConstrXxx methods to add additional constraints. Models are dynamic entities; you can always add or remove variables or constraints.

We often refer to the class of an optimization model. A model with a linear objective function, linear constraints, and continuous variables is a Linear Program (LP). If the objective is quadratic, the model is a Quadratic Program (QP). If any of the constraints are quadratic, the model is a Quadratically-Constrained Program (QCP). We’ll sometimes also discuss a special case of QCP, the Second-Order Cone Program (SOCP). If the model contains any integer variables, semi-integer variables, Special Ordered Set (SOS) constraints, or general constraints, the model is a Mixed Integer Program (MIP). We’ll also sometimes discuss special cases of MIP, including Mixed Integer Linear Programs (MILP), Mixed Integer Quadratic Programs (MIQP), Mixed
Integer Quadratically-Constrained Programs (MIQCP), and Mixed Integer Second-Order Cone Programs (MISOCP). The Gurobi Optimizer handles all of these model classes.

Solving a Model

Once you have built a model, you can call GRBModel.Optimize to compute a solution. By default, Optimize will use the concurrent optimizer to solve LP models, the barrier algorithm to solve QP and QCP models, and the branch-and-cut algorithm to solve mixed integer models. The solution is stored in a set of attributes of the model. These attributes can be queried using a set of attribute query methods on the GRBModel, GRBVar, GRBConstr, GRBQConstr, GRBSOS, and GRBGenConstr classes.

The Gurobi algorithms keep careful track of the state of the model, so calls to GRBModel.Optimize will only perform further optimization if relevant data has changed since the model was last optimized. If you would like to discard previously computed solution information and restart the optimization from scratch without changing the model, you can call GRBModel.Reset.

After a MIP model has been solved, you can call GRBModel.FixedModel to compute the associated fixed model. This model is identical to the input model, except that all integer variables are fixed to their values in the MIP solution. In some applications, it is useful to compute information on this continuous version of the MIP model (e.g., dual variables, sensitivity information, etc.).

Multiple Solutions and Multiple Objectives

By default, the Gurobi Optimizer assumes that your goal is to find one proven optimal solution to a model with a single objective function. Gurobi provides features that allow you to relax either of these assumptions. You should refer to the section on Solution Pools for information on how to request more than one solution, or the section on Multiple Objectives for information on how to specify multiple objective functions and control the trade-off between them.

Infeasible Models

You have a few options if a model is found to be infeasible. You can try to diagnose the cause of the infeasibility, attempt to repair the infeasibility, or both. To obtain information that can be useful for diagnosing the cause of an infeasibility, call GRBModel.ComputeIIS to compute an Irreducible Inconsistent Subsystem (IIS). This method can be used for both continuous and MIP models, but you should be aware that the MIP version can be quite expensive. This method populates a set of IIS attributes.

To attempt to repair an infeasibility, call GRBModel.FeasRelax to compute a feasibility relaxation for the model. This relaxation allows you to find a solution that minimizes the magnitude of the constraint violation.

Querying and Modifying Attributes

Most of the information associated with a Gurobi model is stored in a set of attributes. Some attributes are associated with the variables of the model, some with the constraints of the model, and some with the model itself. To give a simple example, solving an optimization model causes the X variable attribute to be populated. Attributes such as X that are computed by the Gurobi optimizer cannot be modified directly by the user, while others, such as the variable lower bound (the LB attribute) can.

Attributes can be accessed in two ways in the .NET interface. The easiest is through .NET properties. To query or modify the LB attribute on variable v, you would use v.LB or v.LB = 0, respectively. Attributes can also be queried using GRBVar.Get, GRBConstr.Get, GRBQConstr.Get,
GRBSOS.Get, GRBGenConstr.Get, or GRBModel.Get, and modified using GRBVar.Set, GRBConstr.Set, GRBQConstr.Set, GRBGenConstr.Set, or GRBModel.Set. Attributes are grouped into a set of enums by type (GRB.CharAttr, GRB.DoubleAttr, GRB.IntAttr, GRB.StringAttr). The Get() and Set() methods are overloaded, so the type of the attribute determines the type of the returned value. Thus, constr.Get(GRB.DoubleAttr.RHS) returns a double, while constr.Get(GRB.CharAttr.Sense) returns a char.

If you wish to retrieve attribute values for a set of variables or constraints, it is usually more efficient to use the array methods on the associated GRBModel object. Method GRBModel.Get includes signatures that allow you to query or modify attribute values for one-, two-, and three-dimensional arrays of variables or constraints.

The full list of attributes can be found in the Attributes section.

Additional Model Modification Information

Most modifications to an existing model are done through the attribute interface (e.g., changes to variable bounds, constraint right-hand sides, etc.). The main exceptions are modifications to the constraint matrix and to the objective function.

The constraint matrix can be modified in a few ways. The first is to call the ChgCoeff method on a GRBModel object to change individual matrix coefficients. This method can be used to modify the value of an existing non-zero, to set an existing non-zero to zero, or to create a new non-zero. The constraint matrix is also modified when you remove a variable or constraint from the model (through the GRBModel.Remove method). The non-zero values associated with the deleted constraint or variable are removed along with the constraint or variable itself.

The model objective function can also be modified in a few ways. The easiest is to build an expression that captures the objective function (a GRBLinExpr or GRBQuadExpr object), and then pass that expression to method GRBModel.SetObjective. If you wish to modify the objective, you can simply call setObjective again with a new GRBLinExpr or GRBQuadExpr object.

For linear objective functions, an alternative to SetObjective is to use the Obj variable attribute to modify individual linear objective coefficients.

If your variables have piecewise-linear objectives, you can specify them using the GRBModel.SetPWLObj method. Call this method once for each relevant variable. The Gurobi simplex solver includes algorithmic support for convex piecewise-linear objective functions, so for continuous models you should see a substantial performance benefit from using this feature. To clear a previously specified piecewise-linear objective function, simply set the Obj attribute on the corresponding variable to 0.

Lazy Updates

One important item to note about model modification in the Gurobi optimizer is that it is performed in a lazy fashion, meaning that modifications don’t affect the model immediately. Rather, they are queued and applied later. If your program simply creates a model and solves it, you will probably never notice this behavior. However, if you ask for information about the model before your modifications have been applied, the details of the lazy update approach may be relevant to you.

As we just noted, model modifications (bound changes, right-hand side changes, objective changes, etc.) are placed in a queue. These queued modifications can be applied to the model in three different ways. The first is by an explicit call to GRBModel.Update. The second is by a call to GRBModel.Optimize. The third is by a call to GRBModel.Write to write out the model. The
first case gives you fine-grained control over when modifications are applied. The second and third make the assumption that you want all pending modifications to be applied before you optimize your model or write it to disk.

Why does the Gurobi interface behave in this manner? There are a few reasons. The first is that this approach makes it much easier to perform multiple modifications to a model, since the model remains unchanged between modifications. The second is that processing model modifications can be expensive, particularly in a Compute Server environment, where modifications require communication between machines. Thus, it is useful to have visibility into exactly when these modifications are applied. In general, if your program needs to make multiple modifications to the model, you should aim to make them in phases, where you make a set of modifications, then update, then make more modifications, then update again, etc. Updating after each individual modification can be extremely expensive.

If you forget to call update, your program won’t crash. Your query will simply return the value of the requested data from the point of the last update. If the object you tried to query didn’t exist then, you’ll get a $\text{NOT\_IN\_MODEL}$ exception instead.

The semantics of lazy updates have changed in this release. While the vast majority of programs will continue to work unmodified, you can use the $\text{UpdateMode}$ parameter to revert to the previous behavior if you run into an issue.

Managing Parameters

The Gurobi optimizer provides a set of parameters that allow you to control many of the details of the optimization process. Factors like feasibility and optimality tolerances, choices of algorithms, strategies for exploring the MIP search tree, etc., can be controlled by modifying Gurobi parameters before beginning the optimization. Parameters can be of type $\text{int}$, $\text{double}$, or $\text{string}$.

The simplest way to set parameters is through the $\text{Model.Parameters}$ class and its associated .NET properties. To set the $\text{MIPGap}$ parameter to 0.0 for model $m$, for example, you would do $m.\text{Parameters.MIPGap} = 0$.

Parameters can also be set on the Gurobi environment object, using $\text{GRBEnv.Set}$. Note that each model gets its own copy of the environment when it is created, so parameter changes to the original environment have no effect on existing models.

You can read a set of parameter settings from a file using $\text{GRBEnv.ReadParams}$, or write the set of changed parameters using $\text{GRBEnv.WriteParams}$.

We also include an automated parameter tuning tool that explores many different sets of parameter changes in order to find a set that improves performance. You can call $\text{GRBModel.Tune}$ to invoke the tuning tool on a model. Refer to the parameter tuning tool section for more information.

The full list of Gurobi parameters can be found in the Parameters section.

Memory Management

Users typically do not need to concern themselves with memory management in .NET, since it is handled automatically by the garbage collector. The Gurobi .NET interface utilizes the same garbage collection mechanism as other .NET programs, but there are a few specifics of our memory management that users should be aware of.

In general, Gurobi objects live in the same .NET heap as other .NET objects. When they are no longer referenced, they become candidates for garbage collection, and are returned to the pool of free space at the next invocation of the garbage collector. Two important exceptions are the $\text{GRBEnv}$ and $\text{GRBModel}$ objects. A $\text{GRBModel}$ object has a small amount of memory associated
with it in the .NET heap, but the majority of the space associated with a model lives in the heap of the Gurobi native code DLL. The .NET heap manager is unaware of the memory associated with the model in the native code library, so it does not consider this memory usage when deciding whether to invoke the garbage collector. When the garbage collector eventually collects the .NET GRBModel object, the memory associated with the model in the Gurobi native code library will be freed, but this collection may come later than you might want. Similar considerations apply to the GRBEnv object.

If you are writing a .NET program that makes use of multiple Gurobi models or environments, we recommend that you call GRBModel.Dispose when you are done using the associated GRBModel object, and GRBEnv.Dispose when you are done using the associated GRBEnv object and after you have called GRBModel.Dispose on all of the models created using that GRBEnv object.

**Native Code**

As noted earlier, the Gurobi .NET interface is a thin layer that sits on top of our native code DLL. Thus, an application that uses the Gurobi .NET library will load the Gurobi DLL at runtime. In order for this happen, you need to make sure that two things are true. First, you need to make sure that the native code library is available in the Windows PATH. This environment variable is set up as part of the installation of the Gurobi Optimizer, but it may not be configured appropriately on a machine where the full Gurobi Optimizer has not been installed. Second, you need to be sure that the selected .NET Platform Target (as selected in Visual Studio) is compatible with the Gurobi DLL that is available through your PATH. In particular, you need to use the 32-bit Gurobi native library when you've selected the x86 Platform Target, and similarly you need to use the 64-bit Gurobi native library when you've selected the x64 Platform Target. If you use the default Any CPU target, then your .NET application will look for the 64-bit Gurobi DLL on a 64-bit Windows machine, and the 32-bit DLL on a 32-bit Windows machine.

**Monitoring Progress - Logging and Callbacks**

Progress of the optimization can be monitored through Gurobi logging. By default, Gurobi will send output to the screen. A few simple controls are available for modifying the default logging behavior. If you would like to direct output to a file as well as to the screen, specify the log file name in the GRBEnv constructor. You can modify the LogFile parameter if you wish to redirect the log to a different file after creating the environment object. The frequency of logging output can be controlled with the DisplayInterval parameter, and logging can be turned off entirely with the OutputFlag parameter. A detailed description of the Gurobi log file can be found in the Logging section.

More detailed progress monitoring can be done through the GRBCallback class. The GRBModel.SetCallback method allows you to receive a periodic callback from the Gurobi optimizer. You do this by sub-classing the GRBCallback abstract class, and writing your own Callback() method on this class. You can call GRBCallback.GetDoubleInfo, GRBCallback.GetIntInfo, GRBCallback.GetStringInfo, or GRBCallback.GetSolution from within the callback to obtain additional information about the state of the optimization.

**Modifying Solver Behavior - Callbacks**

Callbacks can also be used to modify the behavior of the Gurobi optimizer. The simplest control callback is GRBCallback.Abort, which asks the optimizer to terminate at the earliest convenient point. Method GRBCallback.SetSolution allows you to inject a feasible solution (or partial solution)
during the solution of a MIP model. Methods `GRBCallback.AddCut` and `GRBCallback.AddLazy` allow you to add cutting planes and lazy constraints during a MIP optimization, respectively.

**Error Handling**

All of the methods in the Gurobi .NET library can throw an exception of type `GRBException`. When an exception occurs, additional information on the error can be obtained by retrieving the error code (using property `GRBException.ErrorCode`), or by retrieving the exception message (using property `GRBException.Message` from the parent class). The list of possible error return codes can be found in the Error Codes section.
5.1 GRBEnv

Gurobi environment object. Gurobi models are always associated with an environment. You must create an environment before you can create and populate a model. You will generally only need a single environment object in your program.

Objects of this class have unmanaged resources associated with them. The class implements the IDisposable interface.

The methods on environment objects are mainly used to manage Gurobi parameters (e.g., Get, GetParamInfo, Set).

While the .NET garbage collector will eventually collect an unused GRBEnv object, an environment will hold onto resources (Gurobi licenses, file descriptors, etc.) until that collection occurs. If your program creates multiple GRBEnv objects, we recommend that you call GRBEnv.Dispose when you are done using one (or use the .NET using statement).

GRBEnv() ( )

Environment constructor.

Constructor for GRBEnv object. If the constructor is called with no arguments, no log file will be written for the environment.

You have the option of constructing either a local environment, which solves Gurobi models on the local machine, a client environment for a Gurobi compute server, which will solve Gurobi models on a server machine, or an Instant Cloud environment, which will launch a Gurobi Cloud server and solve models on that server. Choose the appropriate signature for the type of environment you wish to launch.

Note that the GRBEnv constructor will check the current working directory for a file named gurobi.env, and it will attempt to read parameter settings from this file if it exists. The file should be in PRM format (briefly, each line should contain a parameter name, followed by the desired value for that parameter). It will also populate several parameters (ComputeServer, TokenServer, ServerPassword, etc.) from your gurobi.lic file.

In general, you should aim to create a single Gurobi environment object in your program, even if you plan to work with multiple models. Reusing one environment is much more efficient than creating and destroying multiple environments.

GRBEnv ( )

Create a Gurobi environment (with logging disabled).

Return value:

An environment object (with no associated log file).

GRBEnv ( string logFileName )

Create a Gurobi environment (with logging enabled).

Arguments:

logFileName: The desired log file name.

Return value:

An environment object.

GRBEnv ( bool empty )

Create an empty Gurobi environment. Use Start to start the environment.
Arguments:
empty: Indicates whether the environment should be empty.

Return value:
An environment object.

GRBEnv GRBEnv ( string logFileName,
string computeServer,
string router,
string password,
string group,
int tlsInsecure,
int priority,
double timeout )

Create a client Gurobi environment on a compute server.

Arguments:
logFileName: The name of the log file for this environment. Pass an empty string for no log file.
computeServer: A Compute Server. You can refer to the server using its name or its IP address. If you are using a non-default port, the server name should be followed by the port number (e.g., server1:61000)
router: The router for a Compute Server cluster. A router can be used to improve the robustness of a Compute Server deployment. You should refer to the router using either its name or its IP address. If no router is used (which is the typical case), pass an empty string.
password: The password for gaining access to the specified Compute Server cluster. Pass an empty string if no password is required.
group: The name of the Compute Server group.
tlsInsecure: Indicates whether to use insecure mode in the TLS (Transport Layer Security). Set this to 0 unless your server administrator tells you otherwise.
priority: The priority of the job. Priorities must be between -100 and 100, with a default value of 0 (by convention). Higher priority jobs are chosen from the server job queue before lower priority jobs. A job with priority 100 runs immediately, bypassing the job queue and ignoring the job limit on the server. You should exercise caution with priority 100 jobs, since they can severely overload a server, which can cause jobs to fail, and in extreme cases can cause the server to crash.
timeout: Job timeout (in seconds). If the job doesn’t reach the front of the queue before the specified timeout, the constructor will throw a JOB_REJECTED exception. Use a negative value to indicate that the call should never timeout.

Return value:
An environment object.
Create a Gurobi environment on Gurobi Instant Cloud

Arguments:

logfilename: The name of the log file for this environment. May be NULL (or an empty string), in which case no log file is created.

accessID: The access ID for your Gurobi Instant Cloud license. This can be retrieved from the Gurobi Instant Cloud website. When used in combination with your secretKey, this allows you to launch Instant Cloud instances and submit jobs to them.

secretKey: The secret key for your Gurobi Instant Cloud license. This can be retrieved from the Gurobi Instant Cloud website. When used in combination with your accessID, this allows you to launch Instant Cloud instances and submit jobs to them. Note that you should keep your secret key private.

pool: The machine pool. Machine pools allow you to create fixed configurations on the Instant Cloud website (capturing things like type of machine, geographic region, etc.), and then launch and share machines from client programs without having to restate the configuration information each time you launch a machine. May be an empty string, in which case your job will be launched in the default pool associated with your cloud license.

priority: The priority of the job. Priorities must be between -100 and 100, with a default value of 0 (by convention). Higher priority jobs are chosen from the server job queue before lower priority jobs. A job with priority 100 runs immediately, bypassing the job queue and ignoring the job limit on the server. You should exercise caution with priority 100 jobs, since they can severely overload a server, which can cause jobs to fail, and in extreme cases can cause the server to crash.

Return value:
An environment object.

GRBEnv.Dispose()

Release the resources associated with a GRBEnv object. While the .NET garbage collector will eventually reclaim these resources, we recommend that you call the Dispose method when you are done using an environment if your program creates more than one.

The Dispose method on a GRBEnv should be called only after you have called Dispose on all of the models that were created within that environment. You should not attempt to use a GRBEnv object after calling Dispose.

void Dispose ()

GRBEnv.ErrorMsg

(Property) The error message for the most recent exception associated with this environment.

GRBEnv.Get()

Query the value of a parameter.
double Get ( GRB.DoubleParam param )

Query the value of a double-valued parameter.

Arguments:
  param: The parameter being queried. Please consult the parameter section for a complete
          list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum,
          maximum, and default values.

Return value:
  The current value of the requested parameter.

int Get ( GRB.IntParam param )

Query the value of an int-valued parameter.

Arguments:
  param: The parameter being queried. Please consult the parameter section for a complete
          list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum,
          maximum, and default values.

Return value:
  The current value of the requested parameter.

string Get ( GRB.StringParam param )

Query the value of a string-valued parameter.

Arguments:
  param: The parameter being queried. Please consult the parameter section for a complete
          list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum,
          maximum, and default values.

Return value:
  The current value of the requested parameter.

GRBEnv.GetParamInfo()

Obtain information about a parameter.

void GetParamInfo ( GRB.DoubleParam param,
                    double[]      info )

Obtain detailed information about a double parameter.

Arguments:
  param: The parameter of interest. Please consult the parameter section for a complete
          list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum,
          maximum, and default values.
  info: The returned information. The result will contain four entries: the current value of
        the parameter, the minimum allowed value, the maximum allowed value, and the default
        value.

void GetParamInfo ( GRB.IntParam param,
                    int[]        info )
Obtain detailed information about an integer parameter.

**Arguments:**
- **param**: The parameter of interest. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.
- **info**: The returned information. The result will contain four entries: the current value of the parameter, the minimum allowed value, the maximum allowed value, and the default value.

```c
void GetParamInfo ( GRB.StringParam param,
                    string[] info )
```

Obtain detailed information about a string parameter.

**Arguments:**
- **param**: The parameter of interest. Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.
- **info**: The returned information. The result will contain two entries: the current value of the parameter and the default value.

```c
GRBEnv.Message()
```

Write a message to the console and the log file.

```c
void Message ( string message )
```

**Arguments:**
- **message**: Print a message to the console and to the log file. Note that this call has no effect unless the `OutputFlag` parameter is set.

```c
GRBEnv.ReadParams()
```

Read new parameter settings from a file.

Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.

```c
void ReadParams ( string paramfile )
```

**Arguments:**
- **paramfile**: Name of the file containing parameter settings. Parameters should be listed one per line, with the parameter name first and the desired value second. For example:

```
# Gurobi parameter file
Threads 1
MIPGap 0
```

Blank lines and lines that begin with the hash symbol are ignored.
**GRBEnv.Release()**

Release the license associated with this environment. You will no longer be able to call **Optimize** on models created with this environment after the license has been released.

```c
void Release();
```

---

**GRBEnv.ResetParams()**

Reset all parameters to their default values.

Please consult the **parameter section** for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.

```c
void ResetParams();
```

---

**GRBEnv.Set()**

Set the value of a parameter.

**Important notes:**

Note that a model gets its own copy of the environment when it is created. Changes to the original environment have no effect on the copy. Use **GRBModel.Set** to change a parameter on an existing model.

```c
void Set(GRB.DoubleParam param,
         double newvalue);
```

Set the value of a double-valued parameter.

**Arguments:**

- **param**: The parameter being modified. Please consult the **parameter section** for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.
- **newvalue**: The desired new value of the parameter.

```c
void Set(GRB.IntParam param,
         int newvalue);
```

Set the value of an int-valued parameter.

**Arguments:**

- **param**: The parameter being modified. Please consult the **parameter section** for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.
- **newvalue**: The desired new value of the parameter.

```c
void Set(GRB.StringParam param,
         string newvalue);
```

Set the value of a string-valued parameter.

**Arguments:**

- **param**: The parameter being modified. Please consult the **parameter section** for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.
void Set ( string param,
    string newvalue )
Set the value of any parameter using strings alone.

Arguments:
  param: The name of the parameter being modified. Please consult the parameter section
         for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their
         minimum, maximum, and default values.
  newvalue: The desired new value of the parameter.

GRBEnv.Start()

Start an empty environment.

    Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including de-
    scriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.

void Start ( )

GRBEnv.WriteParams()

Write all non-default parameter settings to a file.

    Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including de-
    scriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.

void WriteParams ( string paramfile )

Arguments:
  paramfile: Name of the file to which non-default parameter settings should be written.
             The previous contents are overwritten.
5.2 GRBModel

Gurobi model object. Commonly used methods include AddVar (adds a new decision variable to the model), AddConstr (adds a new constraint to the model), Optimize (optimizes the current model), and Get (retrieves the value of an attribute).

Objects of this class have unmanaged resources associated with them. The class implements the IDisposable interface.

While the .NET garbage collector will eventually collect an unused GRBModel object, the vast majority of the memory associated with a model is stored outside of the .NET heap. As a result, the garbage collector can’t see this memory usage, and thus it can’t take this quantity into account when deciding whether collection is necessary. We recommend that you call GRBModel.Dispose when you are done using a model (or use the .NET using statement).

GRBModel()

Constructor for GRBModel. The simplest version creates an empty model. You can then call AddVar and AddConstr to populate the model with variables and constraints. The more complex constructors can read a model from a file, or make a copy of an existing model.

| GRBModel | GRBModel ( GRBEnv env ) |
|
Model constructor.

Arguments:
- env: Environment for new model.

Return value:
- New model object. Model initially contains no variables or constraints.

| GRBModel | GRBModel ( GRBEnv env, string filename ) |
|
Read a model from a file. Note that the type of the file is encoded in the file name suffix. Valid suffixes are .mps, .rew, .lp, .rlp, .ilp, or .opb. The files can be compressed, so additional suffixes of .zip, .gz, .bz2, or .7z are accepted.

Arguments:
- env: Environment for new model.
- modelname: Name of the file containing the model.

Return value:
- New model object.

| GRBModel | GRBModel ( GRBModel model ) |
|
Create a copy of an existing model. Note that due to the lazy update approach in Gurobi, you have to call Update before copying it.

Arguments:
- model: Model to copy.

Return value:
- New model object. Model is a clone of the input model.
**GRBModel.AddConstr()**

Add a single linear constraint to a model. Multiple signatures are available.

```c
GRBConstr AddConstr ( GRBLinExpr lhsExpr,
                      char sense,
                      GRBLinExpr rhsExpr,
                      string name )
```

Add a single linear constraint to a model.

**Arguments:**
- `lhsExpr`: Left-hand side expression for new linear constraint.
- `sense`: Sense for new linear constraint (GRB.LESS_EQUAL, GRB.EQUAL, or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL).
- `rhsExpr`: Right-hand side expression for new linear constraint.
- `name`: Name for new constraint.

**Return value:**
New constraint object.

```c
GRBConstr AddConstr ( GRBTempConstr tempConstr,
                      string name )
```

Add a single linear constraint to a model.

**Arguments:**
- `tempConstr`: Temporary constraint object, created by an overloaded comparison operator. See GRBTempConstr for more information.
- `name`: Name for new constraint.

**Return value:**
New constraint object.

**GRBModel.AddConstrs()**

Add new linear constraints to a model.

We recommend that you build your model one constraint at a time (using AddConstr), since it introduces no significant overhead and we find that it produces simpler code. Feel free to use these methods if you disagree, though.

```c
GRBConstr[] AddConstrs ( int count )
```

Add `count` new linear constraints to a model. The new constraints are all of the form 0 <= 0.

**Arguments:**
- `count`: Number of constraints to add.

**Return value:**
Array of new constraint objects.

```c
GRBConstr[] AddConstrs ( GRBLinExpr[] lhsExprs,
                          char[] senses,
                          double[] rhsVals,
                          string[] names )
```

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Add new linear constraints to a model. The number of added constraints is determined by the length of the input arrays (which must be consistent across all arguments).

**Arguments:**
- `lhsExprs`: Left-hand side expressions for the new linear constraints.
- `senses`: Senses for new linear constraints (GRB.LESS_EQUAL, GRB.EQUAL, or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL).
- `rhsVals`: Right-hand side values for the new linear constraints.
- `names`: Names for new constraints.

**Return value:**
Array of new constraint objects.

```c
GRBConstr[] AddConstrs ( GRBLinExpr[] lhsExprs, char[] senses, GRBLinExpr[] rhsExprs, int start, int len, string[] names )
```

Add new linear constraints to a model. This signature allows you to use arrays to hold the various constraint attributes (left-hand side, sense, etc.), without forcing you to add one constraint for each entry in the array. The `start` and `len` arguments allow you to specify which constraints to add.

**Arguments:**
- `lhsExprs`: Left-hand side expressions for the new linear constraints.
- `senses`: Senses for new linear constraints (GRB.LESS_EQUAL, GRB.EQUAL, or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL).
- `rhs`: Right-hand side expressions for the new linear constraints.
- `start`: The first constraint in the list to add.
- `len`: The number of variables to add.
- `names`: Names for new constraints.

**Return value:**
Array of new constraint objects.

```c
GRBModel.AddGenConstrXxx()```

Each of the functions described below adds a new general constraint to a model.

Mathematical programming has traditionally defined a set of fundamental constraint types: variable bound constraints, linear constraints, quadratic constraints, integrality constraints, and SOS constraints. These are typically treated directly by the underlying solver (although not always), and are fundamental to the overall algorithm.

Gurobi accepts a number of additional constraint types, which we collectively refer to as general constraints. These are typically not treated directly by the solver. Rather, they are transformed by presolve into mathematically equivalent sets of constraints (and variables), chosen from among the fundamental types listed above. These general constraints are provided as a convenience to users. If such constraints appear in your model, but if you prefer to reformulate them yourself using fundamental constraint types instead, you can certainly do so. However, note that Gurobi
can sometimes exploit information contained in the other constraints in the model to build a more efficient formulation than what you might create.

The additional constraint types that fall under this general constraint umbrella are:

- **MAX** (AddGenConstrMax): set a decision variable equal to the maximum value from among a set of decision variables
- **MIN** (AddGenConstrMin): set a decision variable equal to the minimum value from among a set of decision variables
- **ABS** (AddGenConstrAbs): set a decision variable equal to the absolute value of some other decision variable
- **AND** (AddGenConstrAnd): set a binary variable equal to one if and only if all of a set of binary decision variables are equal to one
- **OR** (AddGenConstrOr): set a binary variable equal to one if and only if at least one variable out of a set of binary decision variables is equal to one
- **INDICATOR** (AddGenConstrIndicator): whenever a given binary variable takes a certain value, then the given linear constraint must be satisfied

Please refer to this section for additional details on general constraints.

**GRBModel.AddGenConstrMax()**

Add a new general constraint of type GRB.GENCONSTR_MAX to a model.

A MAX constraint $r = \max\{x_1, \ldots, x_n, c\}$ states that the resultant variable $r$ should be equal to the maximum of the operand variables $x_1, \ldots, x_n$ and the constant $c$.

```c
GRBGenConstr AddGenConstrMax ( GRBVar resvar, GRBVar[] vars, double constant, string name )
```

**Arguments:**
- **resvar**: The resultant variable of the new constraint.
- **vars**: Array of variables that are the operands of the new constraint.
- **constant**: The additional constant operand of the new constraint.
- **name**: Name for the new general constraint.

**Return value:**
New general constraint.
GRBModel.AddGenConstrMin()

Add a new general constraint of type GRB.GENCONSTR_MIN to a model.

A MIN constraint \( r = \min\{x_1, \ldots, x_n, c\} \) states that the resultant variable \( r \) should be equal to the minimum of the operand variables \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \) and the constant \( c \).

```
GRBGenConstr AddGenConstrMin ( GRBVar resvar,
                              GRBVar[] vars,
                              double constant,
                              string name )
```

Arguments:
- `resvar`: The resultant variable of the new constraint.
- `vars`: Array of variables that are the operands of the new constraint.
- `constant`: The additional constant operand of the new constraint.
- `name`: Name for the new general constraint.

Return value:
New general constraint.

GRBModel.AddGenConstrAbs()

Add a new general constraint of type GRB.GENCONSTR_ABS to a model.

An ABS constraint \( r = \text{abs}\{x\} \) states that the resultant variable \( r \) should be equal to the absolute value of the argument variable \( x \).

```
GRBGenConstr AddGenConstrAbs ( GRBVar resvar,
                                GRBVar argvar,
                                string name )
```

Arguments:
- `resvar`: The resultant variable of the new constraint.
- `argvar`: The argument variable of the new constraint.
- `name`: Name for the new general constraint.

Return value:
New general constraint.

GRBModel.AddGenConstrAnd()

Add a new general constraint of type GRB.GENCONSTR_AND to a model.

An AND constraint \( r = \text{and}\{x_1, \ldots, x_n\} \) states that the binary resultant variable \( r \) should be 1 if and only if all of the operand variables \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \) are equal to 1. If any of the operand variables is 0, then the resultant should be 0 as well.

Note that all variables participating in such a constraint will be forced to be binary; independently of how they were created.

```
GRBGenConstr AddGenConstrAnd ( GRBVar resvar,
                                GRBVar[] vars,
                                string name )
```

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**Arguments:**
- `resvar`: The resultant variable of the new constraint.
- `vars`: Array of variables that are the operands of the new constraint.
- `name`: Name for the new general constraint.

**Return value:**
New general constraint.

**GRBModel.AddGenConstrOr()**

Add a new general constraint of type `GRB.GENCONSTR_OR` to a model.

An OR constraint \( r = \text{or}\{x_1, \ldots, x_n\} \) states that the binary resultant variable \( r \) should be 1 if and only if any of the operand variables \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \) is equal to 1. If all operand variables are 0, then the resultant should be 0 as well.

Note that all variables participating in such a constraint will be forced to be binary; independently of how they were created.

```plaintext
GRBGenConstr AddGenConstrOr ( GRBVar resvar,
                                GRBVar[] vars,
                                string name )
```

**Arguments:**
- `resvar`: The resultant variable of the new constraint.
- `vars`: Array of variables that are the operands of the new constraint.
- `name`: Name for the new general constraint.

**Return value:**
New general constraint.

**GRBModel.AddGenConstrIndicator()**

Add a new general constraint of type `GRB.GENCONSTR_INDICATOR` to a model.

An INDICATOR constraint \( z = f \rightarrow a^T x \leq b \) states that if the binary indicator variable \( z \) is equal to \( f \in \{0, 1\} \), then the linear constraint \( a^T x \leq b \) should hold. On the other hand, if \( z = 1 - f \), the linear constraint may be violated. The sense of the linear constraint can also be specified to be \( = \) or \( \geq \).

Note that the indicator variable \( z \) of a constraint will be forced to be binary; independently of how it was created.

Multiple signatures are available.

```plaintext
GRBGenConstr AddGenConstrIndicator ( GRBVar binvar,
                                       int binval,
                                       GRBLinExpr expr,
                                       char sense,
                                       double rhs,
                                       string name )
```

**Arguments:**
- `binvar`: The binary indicator variable.
The value for the binary indicator variable that would force the linear constraint to be satisfied (0 or 1).

Left-hand side expression for the linear constraint triggered by the indicator.

Sense for the linear constraint. Options are `GRB.LESS_EQUAL`, `GRB.EQUAL`, or `GRB.GREATER_EQUAL`.

Right-hand-side value for the linear constraint.

Name for the new general constraint.

New general constraint.

```
GRBGenConstr AddGenConstrIndicator ( GRBVar binvar,
                                  int binval,
                                  GRBTempConstr constr,
                                  string name )
```

- **Arguments:**
  - `binvar`: The binary indicator variable.
  - `binval`: The value for the binary indicator variable that would force the linear constraint to be satisfied (0 or 1).
  - `constr`: Temporary constraint object defining the linear constraint that is triggered by the indicator. The temporary constraint object is created using an overloaded comparison operator. See `GRBTempConstr` for more information.
  - `name`: Name for the new general constraint.

New general constraint.

**GRBModel.AddQConstr()**

Add a quadratic constraint to a model. Multiple signatures are available.

Important note: the algorithms that Gurobi uses to solve quadratically constrained problems can only handle certain types of quadratic constraints. Constraints of the following forms are always accepted:

- $x^T Q x + q^T x \leq b$, where $Q$ is Positive Semi-Definite (PSD)
- $x^T x \leq y^2$, where $x$ is a vector of variables, and $y$ is a non-negative variable (a Second-Order Cone)
- $x^T x \leq y z$, where $x$ is a vector of variables, and $y$ and $z$ are non-negative variables (a rotated Second-Order Cone)

If you add a constraint that isn’t in one of these forms (and Gurobi presolve is unable to transform the constraint into one of these forms), you’ll get an error when you try to solve the model. Constraints where the quadratic terms only involve binary variables will always be transformed into one of these forms.
Add a quadratic constraint to a model.

**Arguments:**
- `lhsExpr`: Left-hand side expression for new quadratic constraint.
- `sense`: Sense for new quadratic constraint (GRB.LESS_EQUAL or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL).
- `rhsExpr`: Right-hand side expression for new quadratic constraint.
- `name`: Name for new constraint.

**Return value:**
New quadratic constraint object.

Add a quadratic constraint to a model.

**Arguments:**
- `tempConstr`: Temporary constraint object, created by an overloaded comparison operator. See GRBTempConstr for more information.
- `name`: Name for new constraint.

**Return value:**
New quadratic constraint object.

Add a single range constraint to a model. A range constraint states that the value of the input expression must be between the specified `lower` and `upper` bounds in any solution.

Note that range constraints are stored internally as equality constraints. We add an extra variable to the model to capture the range information. Thus, the Sense attribute on a range constraint will always be GRB.EQUAL.

**Arguments:**
- `expr`: Linear expression for new range constraint.
- `lower`: Lower bound for linear expression.
- `upper`: Upper bound for linear expression.
- `name`: Name for new constraint.

**Return value:**
New constraint object.
GRBModel.AddRanges()

Add new range constraints to a model. A range constraint states that the value of the input expression must be between the specified lower and upper bounds in any solution.

GRBConstr[] AddRanges ( GRBLinExpr[] exprs,
                          double[]       lower,
                          double[]       upper,
                          string[]       names )

Arguments:
  exprs: Linear expressions for the new range constraints.
  lower: Lower bounds for linear expressions.
  upper: Upper bounds for linear expressions.
  name: Names for new range constraints.
  count: Number of range constraints to add.

Return value:
  Array of new constraint objects.

GRBModel.AddSOS()

Add an SOS constraint to the model. Please refer to this section for details on SOS constraints.

GRBSOS AddSOS ( GRBVar[] vars,
                 double[] weights,
                 int     type )

Arguments:
  vars: Array of variables that participate in the SOS constraint.
  weights: Weights for the variables in the SOS constraint.
  type: SOS type (can be GRB.SOS_TYPE1 or GRB.SOS_TYPE2).

Return value:
  New SOS constraint.

GRBModel.AddVar()

Add a single decision variable to a model.

GRBVar AddVar ( double lb,
                 double ub,
                 double obj,
                 char  type,
                 string name )

Add a variable to a model; non-zero entries will be added later.

Arguments:
  lb: Lower bound for new variable.
  ub: Upper bound for new variable.
**AddVar**

```c
GRBVar AddVar ( double lb, double ub, double obj, char type, GRBConstr[] constrs, double[] coeffs, string name )
```

Add a variable to a model, and the associated non-zero coefficients.

**Arguments:**
- **lb**: Lower bound for new variable.
- **ub**: Upper bound for new variable.
- **obj**: Objective coefficient for new variable.
- **type**: Variable type for new variable (GRB.CONTINUOUS, GRB.BINARY, GRB.INTEGER, GRB.SEMICONT, or GRB.SEMIINT).
- **constrs**: Array of constraints in which the variable participates.
- **coeffs**: Array of coefficients for each constraint in which the variable participates. The lengths of the `constrs` and `coeffs` arrays must be identical.
- **name**: Name for new variable.

**Return value:**
New variable object.

```c
GRBVar AddVar ( double lb, double ub, double obj, char type, GRBColumn col, string name )
```

Add a variable to a model. This signature allows you to specify the set of constraints to which the new variable belongs using a `GRBColumn` object.

**Arguments:**
- **lb**: Lower bound for new variable.
- **ub**: Upper bound for new variable.
- **obj**: Objective coefficient for new variable.
- **type**: Variable type for new variable (GRB.CONTINUOUS, GRB.BINARY, GRB.INTEGER, GRB.SEMICONT, or GRB.SEMIINT).
- **col**: `GRBColumn` object for specifying a set of constraints to which new variable belongs.
- **name**: Name for new variable.
Return value:
New variable object.

GRBModel.AddVars()

Add new decision variables to a model.

GRBVar[] AddVars ( int count,
char type )
Add count new decision variables to a model. All associated attributes take their default values, except the variable type, which is specified as an argument.

Arguments:
count: Number of variables to add.
type: Variable type for new variables (GRB.CONTINUOUS, GRB.BINARY, GRB.INTEGER, GRB.SEMICONT, or GRB.SEMIINT).

Return value:
Array of new variable objects.

GRBVar[] AddVars ( double[] lb,
double[] ub,
double[] obj,
char[] type,
string[] names )
Add new decision variables to a model. The number of added variables is determined by the length of the input arrays (which must be consistent across all arguments).

Arguments:
lb: Lower bounds for new variables. Can be null, in which case the variables get lower bounds of 0.0.
ub: Upper bounds for new variables. Can be null, in which case the variables get infinite upper bounds.
obj: Objective coefficients for new variables. Can be null, in which case the variables get objective coefficients of 0.0.
type: Variable types for new variables (GRB.CONTINUOUS, GRB.BINARY, GRB.INTEGER, GRB.SEMICONT, or GRB.SEMIINT). Can be null, in which case the variables are assumed to be continuous.
names: Names for new variables. Can be null, in which case all variables are given default names.

Return value:
Array of new variable objects.
Add new decision variables to a model. This signature allows you to use arrays to hold the various variable attributes (lower bound, upper bound, etc.), without forcing you to add a variable for each entry in the array. The `start` and `len` arguments allow you to specify which variables to add.

**Arguments:**
- `lb`: Lower bounds for new variables. Can be `null`, in which case the variables get lower bounds of 0.0.
- `ub`: Upper bounds for new variables. Can be `null`, in which case the variables get infinite upper bounds.
- `obj`: Objective coefficients for new variables. Can be `null`, in which case the variables get objective coefficients of 0.0.
- `type`: Variable types for new variables (`GRB.CONTINUOUS`, `GRB.BINARY`, `GRB.INTEGER`, `GRB.SEMICONT`, or `GRB.SEMIINT`). Can be `null`, in which case the variables are assumed to be continuous.
- `names`: Names for new variables. Can be `null`, in which case all variables are given default names.
- `start`: The first variable in the list to add.
- `len`: The number of variables to add.

**Return value:**
Array of new variable objects.

Add new decision variables to a model. This signature allows you to specify the list of constraints to which each new variable belongs using an array of `GRBColumn` objects.

**Arguments:**
- `lb`: Lower bounds for new variables. Can be `null`, in which case the variables get lower bounds of 0.0.
- `ub`: Upper bounds for new variables. Can be `null`, in which case the variables get infinite upper bounds.
- `obj`: Objective coefficients for new variables. Can be `null`, in which case the variables get objective coefficients of 0.0.
- `type`: Variable types for new variables (`GRB.CONTINUOUS`, `GRB.BINARY`, `GRB.INTEGER`, `GRB.SEMICONT`, or `GRB.SEMIINT`). Can be `null`, in which case the variables are assumed...
to be continuous.

**names**: Names for new variables. Can be null, in which case all variables are given default names.

**cols**: GRBColumn objects for specifying a set of constraints to which each new column belongs.

**Return value**: Array of new variable objects.

**GRBModel.ChgCoeff()**

Change one coefficient in the model. The desired change is captured using a GRBVar object, a GRBConstr object, and a desired coefficient for the specified variable in the specified constraint. If you make multiple changes to the same coefficient, the last one will be applied.

Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using GRBModel.Update), optimize the model (using GRBModel.Optimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBModel.Write).

```c
void ChgCoeff ( GRBConstr constr,
                GRBVar var,
                double newvalue )
```

**Arguments**:

**constr**: Constraint for coefficient to be changed.

**var**: Variable for coefficient to be changed.

**newvalue**: Desired new value for coefficient.

**GRBModel.ChgCoeffs()**

Change a list of coefficients in the model. Each desired change is captured using a GRBVar object, a GRBConstr object, and a desired coefficient for the specified variable in the specified constraint. The entries in the input arrays each correspond to a single desired coefficient change. The lengths of the input arrays must all be the same. If you make multiple changes to the same coefficient, the last one will be applied.

Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using GRBModel.Update), optimize the model (using GRBModel.Optimize), or write the model to disk (using GRBModel.Write).

```c
void ChgCoeffs ( GRBConstr[] constrs,
                 GRBVar[] vars,
                 double[] vals )
```

**Arguments**:

**constrs**: Constraints for coefficients to be changed.

**vars**: Variables for coefficients to be changed.

**vals**: Desired new values for coefficients.
GRBModel.ComputeIIS()
Compute an Irreducible Inconsistent Subsystem (IIS). An IIS is a subset of the constraints and variable bounds with the following properties:

- the subsystem represented by the IIS is infeasible, and
- if any of the constraints or bounds of the IIS is removed, the subsystem becomes feasible.

Note that an infeasible model may have multiple IISs. The one returned by Gurobi is not necessarily the one with minimum cardinality; there may exist others with fewer constraints or bounds.

If an IIS computation is interrupted before completion, Gurobi will return the smallest IIS found to that point.

This method populates the IISCONSTR, IISQCONSTR, and IISGENCONSTR constraint attributes, the IISSOS SOS attribute, and the IISLB, and IISSUB variable attributes. You can also obtain information about the results of the IIS computation by writing a .ilp format file (see GRBModel.Write). This file contains only the IIS from the original model.

Note that this method can be used to compute IISs for both continuous and MIP models.

| void ComputeIIS ( ) |

GRBModel.DiscardConcurrentEnvs()
Discard concurrent environments for a model.

The concurrent environments created by GetConcurrentEnv will be used by every subsequent call to the concurrent optimizer until the concurrent environments are discarded.

| void DiscardConcurrentEnvs ( ) |

GRBModel.DiscardMultiobjEnvs()
Discard all multi-objective environments associated with the model, thus restoring multi objective optimization to its default behavior.

Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for information on how to specify multiple objective functions and control the trade-off between them.

Use GetMultiobjEnv to create a multi-objective environment.

| void DiscardMultiobjEnvs ( ) |

GRBModel.Dispose()
Release the resources associated with a GRBModel object. While the .NET garbage collector will eventually reclaim these resources, we recommend that you call the Dispose method when you are done using a model.

You should not attempt to use a GRBModel object after calling Dispose on it.

| void Dispose ( ) |

GRBModel.FeasRelax()
Modifies the GRBModel object to create a feasibility relaxation. Note that you need to call Optimize on the result to compute the actual relaxed solution.

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The feasibility relaxation is a model that, when solved, minimizes the amount by which the solution violates the bounds and linear constraints of the original model. This method provides a number of options for specifying the relaxation.

If you specify relaxobjtype=0, the objective of the feasibility relaxation is to minimize the sum of the weighted magnitudes of the bound and constraint violations. The lbpen, ubpen, and rhspen arguments specify the cost per unit violation in the lower bounds, upper bounds, and linear constraints, respectively.

If you specify relaxobjtype=1, the objective of the feasibility relaxation is to minimize the weighted sum of the squares of the bound and constraint violations. The lbpen, ubpen, and rhspen arguments specify the coefficients on the squares of the lower bound, upper bound, and linear constraint violations, respectively.

If you specify relaxobjtype=2, the objective of the feasibility relaxation is to minimize the weighted count of bound and constraint violations. The lbpen, ubpen, and rhspen arguments specify the cost of violating a lower bound, upper bound, and linear constraint, respectively.

To give an example, if a constraint with rhspen value p is violated by 2.0, it would contribute \(2*p\) to the feasibility relaxation objective for relaxobjtype=0, it would contribute \(2*2*p\) for relaxobjtype=1, it would contribute \(p\) for relaxobjtype=2.

The minrelax argument is a boolean that controls the type of feasibility relaxation that is created. If minrelax=false, optimizing the returned model gives a solution that minimizes the cost of the violation. If minrelax=true, optimizing the returned model finds a solution that minimizes the original objective, but only from among those solutions that minimize the cost of the violation. Note that FeasRelax must solve an optimization problem to find the minimum possible relaxation when minrelax=true, which can be quite expensive.

There are two signatures for this method. The more complex one takes a list of variables and constraints, as well as penalties associated with relaxing the corresponding lower bounds, upper bounds, and constraints. If a variable or constraint is not included in one of these lists, the associated bounds or constraints may not be violated. The simpler signature takes a pair of boolean arguments, vrelax and crelax, that indicate whether variable bounds and/or constraints can be violated. If vrelax/crelax is true, then every bound/constraint is allowed to be violated, respectively, and the associated cost is 1.0.

Note that this is a destructive method: it modifies the model on which it is invoked. If you don’t want to modify your original model, use the GRBModel constructor to create a copy before invoking this method.

double FeasRelax ( int relaxobjtype, 
    boolean minrelax, 
    GRBVar[] vars, 
    double[] lbpen, 
    double[] ubpen, 
    GRBConstr[] constr, 
    double[] rhspen )

Create a feasibility relaxation model.

Arguments:
relaxobjtype: The cost function used when finding the minimum cost relaxation.
minrelax: The type of feasibility relaxation to perform.
**vars**: Variables whose bounds are allowed to be violated.

**lbpen**: Penalty for violating a variable lower bound. One entry for each variable in argument `vars`.

**ubpen**: Penalty for violating a variable upper bound. One entry for each variable in argument `vars`.

**constr**: Linear constraints that are allowed to be violated.

**rhspen**: Penalty for violating a linear constraint. One entry for each variable in argument `constr`.

**Arguments:**

**Return value:**

Zero if `minrelax` is false. If `minrelax` is true, the return value is the objective value for the relaxation performed. If the value is less than 0, it indicates that the method failed to create the feasibility relaxation.

```java
double FeasRelax ( int relaxobjtype,
                  boolean minrelax,
                  boolean vrelax,
                  boolean crelax )
```

Simplified method for creating a feasibility relaxation model.

**Arguments:**

- **relaxobjtype**: The cost function used when finding the minimum cost relaxation.
- **minrelax**: The type of feasibility relaxation to perform.
- **vrelax**: Indicates whether variable bounds can be relaxed (with a cost of 1.0 for any violations.
- **crelax**: Indicates whether linear constraints can be relaxed (with a cost of 1.0 for any violations.

**Return value:**

Zero if `minrelax` is false. If `minrelax` is true, the return value is the objective value for the relaxation performed. If the value is less than 0, it indicates that the method failed to create the feasibility relaxation.

**GRBModel.FixedModel()**

Create the fixed model associated with a MIP model. The MIP model must have a solution loaded (e.g., after a call to the `Optimize` method). In the fixed model, each integer variable is fixed to the value that variable takes in the MIP solution.

```java
GRBModel FixedModel ( )
```

**Return value:**

Fixed model associated with calling object.

**GRBModel.Get()**

Query the value(s) of a parameter or attribute. Use this method for parameters, for scalar model attributes, and for arrays of constraint or variable attributes.

```java
double Get ( GRB.DoubleParam param )
```
Query the value of a double-valued parameter.

**Arguments:**
- `param`: The parameter being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested parameter.

```c
int Get ( GRB.IntParam param )
```

Query the value of an int-valued parameter.

**Arguments:**
- `param`: The parameter being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested parameter.

```c
string Get ( GRB.StringParam param )
```

Query the value of a string-valued parameter.

**Arguments:**
- `param`: The parameter being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested parameter.

```c
char[] Get ( GRB.CharAttr attr, GRBVar[] vars )
```

Query a char-valued variable attribute for an array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `vars`: The variables whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

```c
char[] Get ( GRB.CharAttr attr, GRBVar[] vars, int start, int len )
```

Query a char-valued variable attribute for a sub-array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `vars`: A one-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.
- `start`: The index of the first variable of interest in the list.
- `len`: The number of variables.

**Return value:**
- The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

```c
char[,] Get ( GRB.CharAttr attr, GRBVar[,] vars )
```
Query a char-valued variable attribute for a two-dimensional array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being queried.
- **vars**: A two-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

```c
char[] Get ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
            GRBVar[n] vars )
```

Query a char-valued variable attribute for a three-dimensional array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being queried.
- **vars**: A three-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

```c
char[] Get ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
            GRBConstr[] constrs )
```

Query a char-valued constraint attribute for an array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being queried.
- **constrs**: The constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

```c
char[] Get ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
            GRBConstr[] constrs,
            int start,
            int len )
```

Query a char-valued constraint attribute for a sub-array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being queried.
- **constrs**: A one-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.
- **start**: The index of the first constraint of interest in the list.
- **len**: The number of constraints.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

```c
char[,] Get ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
             GRBConstr[,] constrs )
```

Query a char-valued constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being queried.
**.constrs**: A two-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value**: The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

```c
char[,,] Get ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
             GRBConstr[,] constrs )
```

Query a char-valued constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of constraints.

**Arguments**:
- **attr**: The attribute being queried.
- **constrs**: A three-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value**: The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

```c
char[] Get ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
             GRBQConstr[] qconstrs )
```

Query a char-valued quadratic constraint attribute for an array of quadratic constraints.

**Arguments**:
- **attr**: The attribute being queried.
- **qconstrs**: The quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value**: The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```c
char[] Get ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
             GRBQConstr[] qconstrs,
             int start,
             int len )
```

Query a char-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a sub-array of quadratic constraints.

**Arguments**:
- **attr**: The attribute being queried.
- **qconstrs**: A one-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.
- **start**: The index of the first quadratic constraint of interest in the list.
- **len**: The number of quadratic constraints.

**Return value**: The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```c
char[,] Get ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
             GRBQConstr[,] qconstrs )
```

Query a char-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

**Arguments**:
- **attr**: The attribute being queried.
- **qconstrs**: A two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.
Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```c
char[,,] Get ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
            GRBQConstr[,,] qconstrs )
```
Query a char-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `qconstrs`: A three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```c
double Get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr )
```
Query the value of a double-valued model attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
The current value of the requested attribute.

```c
double[,,] Get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
              GRBVar[,,] vars )
```
Query a double-valued variable attribute for an array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `vars`: The variables whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

```c
double[,,] Get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
              GRBVar[] vars,
              int start,
              int len )
```
Query a double-valued variable attribute for a sub-array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `vars`: A one-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.
- `start`: The index of the first variable of interest in the list.
- `len`: The number of variables.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.
double[,] Get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
GRBVar[,] vars )
Query a double-valued variable attribute for a two-dimensional array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `vars`: A two-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

double[,] Get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
GRBVar[,] vars )
Query a double-valued variable attribute for a three-dimensional array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `vars`: A three-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

double[] Get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
GRBConstr[] constrs )
Query a double-valued constraint attribute for an array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `constrs`: The constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

double[] Get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
GRBConstr[] constrs,
int start,
int len )
Query a double-valued constraint attribute for a sub-array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `constrs`: A one-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.
- `start`: The first constraint of interest in the list.
- `len`: The number of constraints.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

double[,] Get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
GRBConstr[,] constrs )
Query a double-valued constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of constraints.
Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
constrs: A two-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

double[n] Get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
GRBConstr[n] constrs )
Query a double-valued constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of constraints.
Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
constrs: A three-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

double[] Get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
GRBQConstr[] qconstrs )
Query a double-valued quadratic constraint attribute for an array of quadratic constraints.
Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
qconstrs: The quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

double[] Get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
GRBQConstr[] qconstrs,
int start,
int len )
Query a double-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a sub-array of quadratic constraints.
Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
qconstrs: A one-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.
start: The first quadratic constraint of interest in the list.
len: The number of quadratic constraints.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

double[,] Get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
GRBQConstr[,] qconstrs )
Query a double-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.
Arguments:
**attr**: The attribute being queried.

**qconstrs**: A two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```java
double[] Get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
               GRBQConstr[] qconstrs )
```
Query a double-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being queried.
- **qconstrs**: A three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```java
int Get ( GRB.IntAttr attr )
```
Query the value of an int-valued model attribute.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
The current value of the requested attribute.

```java
int[] Get ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
            GRBVar[] vars )
```
Query an int-valued variable attribute for an array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being queried.
- **vars**: The variables whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

```java
int[] Get ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
            GRBVar[] vars,
            int start,
            int len )
```
Query an int-valued variable attribute for a sub-array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being queried.
- **vars**: A one-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.
- **start**: The index of the first variable of interest in the list.
- **len**: The number of variables.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

```plaintext
int[,] Get ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
            GRBVar[,] vars )
Query an int-valued variable attribute for a two-dimensional array of variables.
Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being queried.
  vars: A two-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.
Return value:
  The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.
```

```plaintext
int[,,] Get ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
             GRBVar[,,] vars )
Query an int-valued variable attribute for a three-dimensional array of variables.
Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being queried.
  vars: A three-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.
Return value:
  The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.
```

```plaintext
int[] Get ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
            GRBConstr[] constrs )
Query an int-valued constraint attribute for an array of constraints.
Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being queried.
  constrs: The constraints whose attribute values are being queried.
Return value:
  The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.
```

```plaintext
int[] Get ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
            GRBConstr[] constrs,
            int start,
            int len )
Query an int-valued constraint attribute for a sub-array of constraints.
Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being queried.
  constrs: A one-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.
  start: The index of the first constraint of interest in the list.
  len: The number of constraints.
Return value:
  The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.
```

```plaintext
int[,] Get ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
             GRBConstr[,] constrs )
```
Query an int-valued constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `constrs`: A two-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

```c
int[i, j] Get ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
               GRBConstr[i, j] constrs )
```

Query an int-valued constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `constrs`: A three-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

```c
string Get ( GRB.StringAttr attr )
```

Query the value of a string-valued model attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
The current value of the requested attribute.

```c
string[] Get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
               GRBVar[] vars )
```

Query a string-valued variable attribute for an array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `vars`: The variables whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

```c
string[] Get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
               GRBVar[] vars,
               int start,
               int len )
```

Query a string-valued variable attribute for a sub-array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being queried.
- `vars`: A one-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.
- `start`: The index of the first variable of interest in the list.
- `len`: The number of variables.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.
string[,] Get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
    GRBVar[,] vars )
Query a string-valued variable attribute for a two-dimensional array of variables.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
vars: A two-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

string[,] Get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
    GRBVar[,] vars )
Query a string-valued variable attribute for a three-dimensional array of variables.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
vars: A three-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input variable.

string[] Get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
    GRBConstr[] constrs )
Query a string-valued constraint attribute for an array of constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
constrs: The constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

string[] Get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
    GRBConstr[] constrs,
    int start,
    int len )
Query a string-valued constraint attribute for a sub-array of constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.
constrs: A one-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.
start: The index of the first constraint of interest in the list.
len: The number of constraints.

Return value:
The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

string[,] Get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
    GRBConstr[,] constrs )
Query a string-valued constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of constraints.
Arguments:
    attr: The attribute being queried.
    constrs: A two-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
    The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

```c
string[,,] Get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
                   GRBConstr[,,] constrs )
```
Query a string-valued constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of constraints.

Arguments:
    attr: The attribute being queried.
    constrs: A three-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
    The current values of the requested attribute for each input constraint.

```c
string[] Get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
                   GRBConstr[] qconstrs )
```
Query a string-valued quadratic constraint attribute for an array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
    attr: The attribute being queried.
    qconstrs: The quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

Return value:
    The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```c
string[] Get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
                   GRBQConstr[] qconstrs,
                   int start,
                   int len )
```
Query a string-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a sub-array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
    attr: The attribute being queried.
    qconstrs: A one-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.
    start: The index of the first quadratic constraint of interest in the list.
    len: The number of quadratic constraints.

Return value:
    The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```c
string[,] Get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
                   GRBQConstr[,] qconstrs )
```
Query a string-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
**attr**: The attribute being queried.

**qconstrs**: A two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```c
string[n] Get ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
              GRBQConstr[n] qconstrs )
```
Query a string-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being queried.
- **qconstrs**: A three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being queried.

**Return value:**
The current values of the requested attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

**GRBModel.GetCoeff()**
Query the coefficient of variable **var** in linear constraint **constr** (note that the result can be zero).

```c
double GetCoeff ( GRBConstr constr,
                 GRBVar var )
```

**Arguments:**
- **constr**: The requested constraint.
- **var**: The requested variable.

**Return value:**
The current value of the requested coefficient.

**GRBModel.GetCol()**
Retrieve the list of constraints in which a variable participates, and the associated coefficients. The result is returned as a **GRBColumn** object.

```c
GRBColumn GetCol ( GRBVar var )
```

**Arguments:**
- **var**: The variable of interest.

**Return value:**
A **GRBColumn** object that captures the set of constraints in which the variable participates.

**GRBModel.GetConcurrentEnv()**
Create/retrieve a concurrent environment for a model.

This method provides fine-grained control over the concurrent optimizer. By creating your own concurrent environments and setting appropriate parameters on these environments (e.g., the
Method parameter), you can control exactly which strategies the concurrent optimizer employs. For example, if you create two concurrent environments, and set Method to primal simplex for one and dual simplex for the other, subsequent concurrent optimizer runs will use the two simplex algorithms rather than the default choices.

Note that you must create contiguously numbered concurrent environments, starting with num=0. For example, if you want three concurrent environments, they must be numbered 0, 1, and 2.

Once you create concurrent environments, they will be used for every subsequent concurrent optimization on that model. Use DiscardConcurrentEnvs to revert back to default concurrent optimizer behavior.

GRBEnv GetConcurrentEnv( int num )

Arguments:

   num: The concurrent environment number.

Return value:

   The concurrent environment for the model.

GRBModel.GetConstrByName() Retrieve a linear constraint from its name. If multiple linear constraints have the same name, this method chooses one arbitrarily.

GRBConstr GetConstrByName( string name )

Arguments:

   name: The name of the desired linear constraint.

Return value:

   The requested linear constraint.

GRBModel.GetConstrs() Retrieve an array of all linear constraints in the model.

GRBConstr[] GetConstrs( )

Return value:

   All linear constraints in the model.

GRBModel.GetEnv() Query the environment associated with the model. Note that each model makes its own copy of the environment when it is created. To change parameters for a model, for example, you should use this method to obtain the appropriate environment object.

GRBEnv GetEnv( )

Return value:

   The environment for the model.
GRBModel.GetGenConstrMax()

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type MAX. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an exception. You can query the GenConstrType attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

See also AddGenConstrMax for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

```c
void GetGenConstrMax ( GRBGenConstr genc,
                      out GRBVar resvar,
                      out GRBVar[] vars,
                      out double constant )
```

**Arguments:**
- `genc`: The index of the general constraint.
- `resvar`: Stores the resultant variable of the constraint.
- `vars`: Stores the array of operand variables of the constraint.
- `constant`: Stores the additional constant operand of the constraint.

GRBModel.GetGenConstrMin()

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type MIN. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an exception. You can query the GenConstrType attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

See also AddGenConstrMin for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

```c
void GetGenConstrMin ( GRBGenConstr genc,
                       out GRBVar resvar,
                       out GRBVar[] vars,
                       out double constant )
```

**Arguments:**
- `genc`: The index of the general constraint.
- `resvar`: Stores the resultant variable of the constraint.
- `vars`: Stores the array of operand variables of the constraint.
- `constant`: Stores the additional constant operand of the constraint.

GRBModel.GetGenConstrAbs()

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type ABS. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an exception. You can query the GenConstrType attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

See also AddGenConstrAbs for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

```c
void GetGenConstrAbs ( GRBGenConstr genc,
                       out GRBVar resvar,
                       out GRBVar argvar )
```

**Arguments:**
`genc`: The index of the general constraint.
`resvar`: Stores the resultant variable of the constraint.
`argvar`: Stores the argument variable of the constraint.

**GRBModel.GetGenConstrAnd()**

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type AND. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an exception. You can query the `GenConstrType` attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

See also `AddGenConstrAnd` for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

```c
void GetGenConstrAnd ( GRBGenConstr genc,
                       out GRBVar resvar,
                       out GRBVar[] vars )
```

**Arguments:**
- `genc`: The index of the general constraint.
- `resvar`: Stores the resultant variable of the constraint.
- `vars`: Stores the array of operand variables of the constraint.

**GRBModel.GetGenConstrOr()**

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type OR. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an exception. You can query the `GenConstrType` attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

See also `AddGenConstrOr` for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

```c
void GetGenConstrOr ( GRBGenConstr genc,
                       out GRBVar resvar,
                       out GRBVar[] vars )
```

**Arguments:**
- `genc`: The index of the general constraint.
- `resvar`: Stores the resultant variable of the constraint.
- `vars`: Stores the array of operand variables of the constraint.

**GRBModel.GetGenConstrIndicator()**

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type INDICATOR. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an exception. You can query the `GenConstrType` attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

See also `AddGenConstrIndicator` for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.
void GetGenConstrIndicator ( GRBGenConstr genc,
out GRBVar binvar,
out int binval,
out GRBLinExpr expr,
out char sense,
out double rhs )

Arguments:

genc: The index of the general constraint.
binvar: Stores the binary indicator variable of the constraint.
binval: Stores the value that the indicator variable has to take in order to trigger the linear
constraint.
expr: Stores the left-hand-side expression of the linear constraint that is triggered by the
indicator.
sense: Stores the sense for the linear constraint. Options are GRB_LESS_EQUAL, GRB_EQUAL,
or GRB_GREATER_EQUAL.
rhs: Stores the right-hand-side value for the linear constraint.

GRBModel.GetGenConstrs()

Retrieve an array of all general constraints in the model.
| GRBGenConstr[] GetGenConstrs ()

Return value:
All general constraints in the model.

GRBModel.GetMultiobjEnv()

Create/retrieve a multi-objective environment for the objective with the given index. This envi-
ronment enables fine-grained control over the multi-objective optimization process. Specifically, by
changing parameters on this environment, you modify the behavior of the optimization that occurs
during the corresponding pass of the multi-objective optimization.

Each multi-objective environment starts with a copy of the current model environment.

Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for information on how to specify multiple
objective functions and control the trade-off between them.

Use DiscardMultiobjEnv to discard multi-objective environments and return to standard be-
behavior.
| GRBEnv GetMultiobjEnv ( int index )

Arguments:

index: The objective index.

Return value:
The multi-objective environment for the model.

GRBModel.GetObjective()

Retrieve the model objective(s).
| GRBExpr GetObjective ()

Retrieve the optimization objective.
Note that the constant and linear portions of the objective can also be retrieved using the \texttt{ObjCon} and \texttt{Obj} attributes.

\textbf{Return value:}

The model objective.

\texttt{GRBLinExpr GetObjective( int index )}

Retrieve an alternative optimization objective. Alternative objectives will always be linear. You can also use this routine to retrieve the primary objective (using \texttt{index} = 0), but you will get an exception if the primary objective contains quadratic terms.

Please refer to the discussion of \texttt{Multiple Objectives} for more information on the use of alternative objectives.

Note that alternative objectives can also be retrieved using the \texttt{ObjNCon} and \texttt{ObjN} attributes.

\textbf{Arguments:}

\texttt{index}: The index for the requested alternative objective.

\textbf{Return value:}

The requested alternative objective.

\texttt{GRBModel.GetPWLObj()} \texttt{GetPWLObj( GRBVar var, double[] x, double[] y )}

\textbf{Arguments:}

\texttt{var}: The variable whose objective function is being retrieved.
\texttt{x}: The $x$ values for the points that define the piecewise-linear function. These will always be in non-decreasing order.
\texttt{y}: The $y$ values for the points that define the piecewise-linear function.

\textbf{Return value:}

The number of points that define the piecewise-linear objective function.

\texttt{GRBModel.GetQConstr()} \texttt{GetQConstr( GRBQConstr qconstr )}

\textbf{Arguments:}

\texttt{qconstr}: The quadratic constraint of interest.

\textbf{Return value:}
A GRBQuadExpr object that captures the left-hand side of the quadratic constraint.

`GRBModel.GetQConstrs()`  
Retrieve an array of all quadratic constraints in the model.

```java
GRBConstr[] GetQConstrs();
```

**Return value:**  
All quadratic constraints in the model.

`GRBModel.GetQCRow()`  
Retrieve the left-hand side expression for a quadratic constraint. The result is returned as a GRBQuadExpr object.

```java
GRBQuadExpr GetQCRow(GRBConstr qc);
```

**Arguments:**  
qc: The quadratic constraint of interest.

**Return value:**  
A GRBQuadExpr object that captures the left-hand side of the quadratic constraint.

`GRBModel.GetRow()`  
Retrieve a list of variables that participate in a constraint, and the associated coefficients. The result is returned as a GRBLinExpr object.

```java
GRBLinExpr GetRow(GRBConstr constr);
```

**Arguments:**  
constr: The constraint of interest.

**Return value:**  
A GRBLinExpr object that captures the set of variables that participate in the constraint.

`GRBModel.GetSOS()`  
Retrieve the list of variables that participate in an SOS constraint, and the associated coefficients. The return value is the length of this list. Note that the argument arrays must be long enough to accommodate the result. Call the method with null array arguments to determine the appropriate array lengths.

```java
int GetSOS(GRBSOS sos, GRBVar[] vars, double[] weights, int[] type);
```

**Arguments:**  

- sos: The SOS set of interest.
- vars: A list of variables that participate in sos. Can be null.
- weights: The SOS weights for each participating variable. Can be null.
The type of the SOS set (either `GRB.SOS_TYPE1` or `GRB.SOS_TYPE2`) is returned in `type[0]`.

**Return value:**
The number of entries placed in the output arrays. Note that you should consult the return value to determine the length of the result; the arrays sizes won’t necessarily match the result size.

**GRBModel.GetSOSs()**
Retrieve an array of all SOS constraints in the model.

```csharp
GRBSOS[] GetSOSs()
```

**Return value:**
All SOS constraints in the model.

**GRBModel.GetTuneResult()**
Use this method to retrieve the results of a previous `Tune` call. Calling this method with argument `n` causes tuned parameter set `n` to be copied into the model. Parameter sets are stored in order of decreasing quality, with parameter set 0 being the best. The number of available sets is stored in attribute `TuneResultCount`.

Once you have retrieved a tuning result, you can call `optimize` to use these parameter settings to optimize the model, or `write` to write the changed parameters to a `.prm` file.

Please refer to the parameter tuning section for details on the tuning tool.

```csharp
void GetTuneResult ( int n )
```

- **n**: The index of the tuning result to retrieve. The best result is available as index 0. The number of stored results is available in attribute `TuneResultCount`.

**GRBModel.GetVarByName()**
Retrieve a variable from its name. If multiple variable have the same name, this method chooses one arbitrarily.

```csharp
GRBVar GetVarByName ( string name )
```

**Arguments:**
- **name**: The name of the desired variable.

**Return value:**
The requested variable.

**GRBModel.GetVars()**
Retrieve an array of all variables in the model.

```csharp
GRBVar[] GetVars()
```

**Return value:**
All variables in the model.
**GRBModel::Optimize()**

Optimize the model. The algorithm used for the optimization depends on the model type (simplex or barrier for a continuous model; branch-and-cut for a MIP model). Upon successful completion, this method will populate the solution related attributes of the model. See the Attributes section for more information on attributes.

Please consult this section for a discussion of some of the practical issues associated with solving a precisely defined mathematical model using finite-precision floating-point arithmetic.

Note that this method will process all pending model modifications.

```cpp
void Optimize ()
```

**GRBModel::OptimizeAsync()**

Optimize a model asynchronously. This routine returns immediately. Your program can perform other computations while optimization proceeds in the background. To check the state of the asynchronous optimization, query the Status attribute for the model. A value of IN_PROGRESS indicates that the optimization has not yet completed. When you are done with your foreground tasks, you must call sync to sync your foreground program with the asynchronous optimization task.

Note that the set of Gurobi calls that you are allowed to make while optimization is running in the background is severely limited. Specifically, you can only perform attribute queries, and only for a few attributes (listed below). Any other calls on the running model, or on any other models that were built within the same Gurobi environment, will fail with error code OPTIMIZATION_IN_PROGRESS.

Note that there are no such restrictions on models built in other environments. Thus, for example, you could create multiple environments, and then have a single foreground program launch multiple simultaneous asynchronous optimizations, each in its own environment.

As already noted, you are allowed to query the value of the Status attribute while an asynchronous optimization is in progress. The other attributes that can be queried are: ObjVal, ObjBound, IterCount, NodeCount, and BarIterCount. In each case, the returned value reflects progress in the optimization to that point. Any attempt to query the value of an attribute not on this list will return an OPTIMIZATION_IN_PROGRESS error.

```cpp
void OptimizeAsync ()
```

**GRBModel::Presolve()**

Perform presolve on a model.

```cpp
GRBModel Presolve ()
```

**Return value:**

Presolved version of original model.

**GRBModel::Read()**

This method is the general entry point for importing data from a file into a model. It can be used to read basis files for continuous models, start vectors for MIP models, or parameter settings. The type of data read is determined by the file suffix. File formats are described in the File Format section.
Note that this is **not** the method to use if you want to read a new model from a file. For that, use the **GRBModel constructor**. One variant of the constructor takes the name of the file that contains the new model as its argument.

```csharp
void Read ( string filename )
```

**Arguments:**
- `filename`: Name of the file to read. The suffix on the file must be either `.bas` (for an LP basis), `.mst` or `.sol` (for a MIP start), `.hnt` (for MIP hints), `.ord` (for a priority order), or `.prm` (for a parameter file). The suffix may optionally be followed by `.zip`, `.gz`, `.bz2`, or `.7z`.

---

### GRBModel.Remove()

Remove a variable, constraint, or SOS from a model.

```csharp
void Remove ( GRBConstr constr )
```

Remove a constraint from the model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using `GRBModel.Update`), optimize the model (using `GRBModel.Optimize`), or write the model to disk (using `GRBModel.Write`).

**Arguments:**
- `constr`: The constraint to remove.

```csharp
void Remove ( GRBGenConstr genconstr )
```

Remove a general constraint from the model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using `GRBModel.Update`), optimize the model (using `GRBModel.Optimize`), or write the model to disk (using `GRBModel.Write`).

**Arguments:**
- `genconstr`: The general constraint to remove.

```csharp
void Remove ( GRBQConstr qconstr )
```

Remove a quadratic constraint from the model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using `GRBModel.Update`), optimize the model (using `GRBModel.Optimize`), or write the model to disk (using `GRBModel.Write`).

**Arguments:**
- `qconstr`: The constraint to remove.

```csharp
void Remove ( GRBSOS sos )
```

Remove an SOS constraint from the model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using `GRBModel.Update`), optimize the model (using `GRBModel.Optimize`), or write the model to disk (using `GRBModel.Write`).

**Arguments:**
- `sos`: The SOS constraint to remove.
Remove a variable from the model. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using `GRBModel.Update`), optimize the model (using `GRBModel.Optimize`), or write the model to disk (using `GRBModel.Write`).

**Arguments:**
- `var`: The variable to remove.

**`GRBModel.Reset()`**

Reset the model to an unsolved state, discarding any previously computed solution information.

```c
void Reset ( )
```

**`GRBModel.SetCallback()`**

Set the callback object for a model. The `Callback()` method on this object will be called periodically from the Gurobi solver. You will have the opportunity to obtain more detailed information about the state of the optimization from this callback. See the documentation for `GRBCallback` for additional information.

Note that a model can only have a single callback method, so this call will replace an existing callback. To disable a previously set callback, call this method with a `null` argument.

```c
void SetCallback ( GRBCallback cb )
```

**`GRBModel.Set()`**

Set the value(s) of a parameter or attribute. Use this method for parameters, for scalar model attributes, or for arrays of constraint or variable attributes.

```c
void Set ( GRB.DoubleParam param, double newvalue )
```

Set the value of a double-valued parameter.

The difference between setting a parameter on a model and setting it on an environment (i.e., through `GRBEnv.Set`) is that the former modifies the parameter for a single model, while the latter modifies the parameter for every model that is subsequently built using that environment (and leaves the parameter unchanged for models that were previously built using that environment).

**Arguments:**
- `param`: The parameter being modified.
- `newvalue`: The desired new value for the parameter.

```c
void Set ( GRB.IntParam param, int newvalue )
```

Set the value of an int-valued parameter.

The difference between setting a parameter on a model and setting it on an environment (i.e., through `GRBEnv.Set`) is that the former modifies the parameter for a single model, while the latter modifies the parameter for every model that is subsequently built using that environment (and leaves the parameter unchanged for models that were previously built using that environment).
Arguments:
  param: The parameter being modified.
  newvalue: The desired new value for the parameter.

```c
void Set ( GRB.StringParam param,
           string newvalue )
```
Set the value of a string-valued parameter.

The difference between setting a parameter on a model and setting it on an environment (i.e., through GRBEnv.Set) is that the former modifies the parameter for a single model, while the latter modifies the parameter for every model that is subsequently built using that environment (and leaves the parameter unchanged for models that were previously built using that environment).

Arguments:
  param: The parameter being modified.
  newvalue: The desired new value for the parameter.

```c
void Set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
           GRBVar[] vars,
           char[] newvalues )
```
Set a char-valued variable attribute for an array of variables.

Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being modified.
  vars: The variables whose attribute values are being modified.
  newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

```c
void Set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
           GRBVar[] vars,
           char[] newvalues,
           int start,
           int len )
```
Set a char-valued variable attribute for a sub-array of variables.

Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being modified.
  vars: A one-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
  newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.
  start: The index of the first variable of interest in the list.
  len: The number of variables.

```c
void Set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
           GRBVar[,] vars,
           char[,] newvalues )
```
Set a char-valued variable attribute for a two-dimensional array of variables.

Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being modified.
**vars**: A two-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.

**newvalues**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

```c
void Set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
          GRBVar[], vars,
          char[], newvalues )
```

Set a char-valued variable attribute for a three-dimensional array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **vars**: A three-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvalues**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

```c
void Set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
          GRBConstr[] constrs,
          char[] newvalues )
```

Set a char-valued constraint attribute for an array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **constrs**: The constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvalues**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.

```c
void Set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
          GRBConstr[] constrs,
          char[] newvalues,
          int start,
          int len )
```

Set a char-valued constraint attribute for a sub-array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **constrs**: A one-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvalues**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.
- **start**: The index of the first constraint of interest in the list.
- **len**: The number of constraints.

```c
void Set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
          GRBConstr[,,] constrs,
          char[,,] newvalues )
```

Set a char-valued constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **constrs**: A two-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvalues**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.
void Set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
          GRBConstr["] constra,
          char["] newvalues )

Set a char-valued constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of constraints.

Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being modified.
  constra: A three-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
  newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.

void Set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
          GRBQConstr[] qconstra,
          char[] newvalues )

Set a char-valued quadratic constraint attribute for an array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being modified.
  qconstra: The quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
  newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

void Set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
          GRBQConstr[] qconstra,
          char[] newvalues,
          int start,
          int len )

Set a char-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a sub-array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being modified.
  qconstra: A one-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
  newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.
  start: The index of the first quadratic constraint of interest in the list.
  len: The number of quadratic constraints.

void Set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
          GRBQConstr[,] qconstrs,
          char[,] newvalues )

Set a char-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being modified.
  qconstrs: A two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
  newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.
void Set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
         GRBQConstr[,,] qconstrs,
         char[,] newvalues )
Set a char-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
qconstrs: A three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

void Set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
         double newvalue )
Set the value of a double-valued model attribute.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
newvalue: The desired new value for the attribute.

void Set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
         GRBVar[] vars,
         double[] newvalues )
Set a double-valued variable attribute for an array of variables.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
vars: The variables whose attribute values are being modified.
newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

void Set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
         GRBVar[] vars,
         double[] newvalues,
         int start,
         int len )
Set a double-valued variable attribute for a sub-array of variables.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
vars: A one-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.
start: The index of the first variable of interest in the list.
len: The number of variables.

void Set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
         GRBVar[,] vars,
         double[,] newvalues )
Set a double-valued variable attribute for a two-dimensional array of variables.
Arguments:
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **vars**: A two-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvalues**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

```c
void Set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
          GRBVar[,] vars,
          double[,] newvalues )
```
Set a double-valued variable attribute for a three-dimensional array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **vars**: A three-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvalues**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

```c
void Set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
          GRBVar[,,] vars,
          double[,,] newvalues )
```

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **vars**: A three-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvalues**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

```c
void Set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
          GRBConstr[] constrs,
          double[] newvalues )
```
Set a double-valued constraint attribute for an array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **constrs**: The constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvalues**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.

```c
void Set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
          GRBConstr[] constrs,
          double[] newvalues,
          int     start,
          int     len )
```
Set a double-valued constraint attribute for a sub-array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **constrs**: A one-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvalues**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.
- **start**: The first constraint of interest in the list.
- **len**: The number of constraints.

```c
void Set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
          GRBConstr[,] constrs,
          double[,] newvalues )
```
Set a double-valued constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **constrs**: A two-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
**newvalues**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.

```c
void Set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
          GRBConstr[] constrs,
          double[,] newvalues )
```
Set a double-valued constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **constrs**: A three-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvalues**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.

```c
void Set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
          GRBQConstr[] qconstrs,
          double[] newvalues )
```
Set a double-valued quadratic constraint attribute for an array of quadratic constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **qconstrs**: The quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvalues**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```c
void Set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
          GRBQConstr[] qconstrs,
          double[] newvalues,
          int start,
          int len )
```
Set a double-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a sub-array of quadratic constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **qconstrs**: A one-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvalues**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.
- **start**: The first quadratic constraint of interest in the list.
- **len**: The number of quadratic constraints.

```c
void Set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
          GRBQConstr[,] qconstrs,
          double[,] newvalues )
```
Set a double-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **qconstrs**: A two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
**newvalues**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```c
void Set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
          GRBQConstr[] qconstrs,
          double[] newvalues )
```

Set a double-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **qconstrs**: A three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvalues**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```c
void Set ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
          int newvalue )
```

Set the value of an int-valued model attribute.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **newvalue**: The desired new value for the attribute.

```c
void Set ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
          GRBVar[] vars,
          int[] newvalues )
```

Set an int-valued variable attribute for an array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **vars**: The variables whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvalues**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

```c
void Set ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
          GRBVar[] vars,
          int[] newvalues,
          int start,
          int len )
```

Set an int-valued variable attribute for a sub-array of variables.

**Arguments:**
- **attr**: The attribute being modified.
- **vars**: A one-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
- **newvalues**: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.
- **start**: The index of the first variable of interest in the list.
- **len**: The number of variables.
void Set ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
          GRBVar[,] vars,
          int[,] newvalues )
Set an int-valued variable attribute for a two-dimensional array of variables.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
vars: A two-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

void Set ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
          GRBVar[n] vars,
          int[n] newvalues )
Set an int-valued variable attribute for a three-dimensional array of variables.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
vars: A three-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

void Set ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
          GRBConstr[] constrs,
          int[] newvalues )
Set an int-valued constraint attribute for an array of constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
constrs: The constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.

void Set ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
          GRBConstr[] constrs,
          int[] newvalues,
          int start,
          int len )
Set an int-valued constraint attribute for a sub-array of constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
constrs: A one-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.
start: The index of the first constraint of interest in the list.
len: The number of constraints.

void Set ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
          GRBConstr[,] constrs,
          int[,] newvalues )
Set an int-valued constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of constraints.
Arguments:

attr: The attribute being modified.

constrs: A two-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.

newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.

```c
void Set ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
          GRBConstr[,] constrs,
          int[,] newvalues )
```

Set an int-valued constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of constraints.

Arguments:

attr: The attribute being modified.

constrs: A three-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.

newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.

```c
void Set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
           string newvalue )
```

Set the value of a string-valued model attribute.

Arguments:

attr: The attribute being modified.

newvalue: The desired new value for the attribute.

```c
void Set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
           GRBVar[] vars,
           string[] newvalues )
```

Set a string-valued variable attribute for an array of variables.

Arguments:

attr: The attribute being modified.

vars: The variables whose attribute values are being modified.

newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

```c
void Set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
           GRBVar[] vars,
           string[] newvalues,
           int start,
           int len )
```

Set a string-valued variable attribute for a sub-array of variables.

Arguments:

attr: The attribute being modified.

vars: A one-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.

newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

start: The index of the first variable of interest in the list.

len: The number of variables.
void Set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
           GRBVar[,] vars,
           string[,] newvalues )
Set a string-valued variable attribute for a two-dimensional array of variables.

   Arguments:
   attr: The attribute being modified.
   vars: A two-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
   newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

void Set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
           GRBVar[,] vars,
           string[,] newvalues )
Set a string-valued variable attribute for a three-dimensional array of variables.

   Arguments:
   attr: The attribute being modified.
   vars: A three-dimensional array of variables whose attribute values are being modified.
   newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input variable.

void Set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
           GRBConstr[,] constrs,
           string[,] newvalues )
Set a string-valued constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of constraints.

   Arguments:
   attr: The attribute being modified.
   constrs: The constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
   newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.

void Set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
           GRBConstr[,] constrs,
           string[,] newvalues,
           int start,
           int len )
Set a string-valued constraint attribute for a sub-array of constraints.

   Arguments:
   attr: The attribute being modified.
   constrs: A one-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
   newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.
   start: The index of the first constraint of interest in the list.
   len: The number of constraints.

void Set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
           GRBConstr[,] constrs,
           string[,] newvalues )
Set a string-valued constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of constraints.
Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
constrs: A two-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.

void Set ( GRB.StringAttr attr, GRBConstr[i] constrs, string[i] newvalues )
Set a string-valued constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
constrs: A three-dimensional array of constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input constraint.

void Set ( GRB.StringAttr attr, GRBQConstr[] qconstrs, string[] newvalues )
Set a string-valued quadratic constraint attribute for an array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
qconstrs: The quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

void Set ( GRB.StringAttr attr, GRBQConstr[] qconstrs, string[] newvalues, int start, int len )
Set a string-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a sub-array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.
qconstrs: A one-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.
start: The index of the first quadratic constraint of interest in the list.
len: The number of quadratic constraints.

void Set ( GRB.StringAttr attr, GRBQConstr[,] qconstrs, string[,] newvalues )
Set a string-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being modified.

qconstrs: A two-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.

newvalues: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

```c
void Set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
          GRBQConstr[*] qconstrs,
          string[*] newvalues )
```

Set a string-valued quadratic constraint attribute for a three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints.

**Arguments:**

- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `qconstrs`: A three-dimensional array of quadratic constraints whose attribute values are being modified.
- `newvalues`: The desired new values for the attribute for each input quadratic constraint.

---

**GRBModel.SetObjective()**

Set the model objective equal to a linear or quadratic expression.

Note that you can also modify the linear portion of a model objective using the Obj variable attribute. If you wish to mix and match these two approaches, please note that this method replaces the entire existing objective, while the Obj attribute can be used to modify individual linear terms.

```c
void SetObjective ( GRBExpr expr,
                    int    sense )
```

Set the model objective, and the objective sense (GRB.MINIMIZE for minimization, GRB.MAXIMIZE for maximization).

**Arguments:**

- `expr`: New model objective.
- `sense`: New optimization sense (GRB.MINIMIZE for minimization, GRB.MAXIMIZE for maximization).

```c
void SetObjective ( GRBExpr expr )
```

Set the model objective. The sense of the objective is determined by the value of the ModelSense attribute.

**Arguments:**

- `expr`: New model objective.
GRBModel.SetObjectiveN()

void SetObjectiveN ( GRBLinExpr expr,
    int index,
    int priority,
    double weight,
    double abstol,
    double reltol,
    string name )

Set an alternative optimization objective equal to a linear expression.

Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for more information on the use of alternative objectives.

Note that you can also modify an alternative objective using the ObjN variable attribute. If you wish to mix and match these two approaches, please note that this method replaces the entire existing objective, while the ObjN attribute can be used to modify individual terms.

Arguments:

- **expr**: New alternative objective.
- **index**: Index for new objective. If you use an index of 0, this routine will change the primary optimization objective.
- **priority**: Priority for the alternative objective. This initializes the ObjNPriority attribute for this objective.
- **weight**: Weight for the alternative objective. This initializes the ObjNWeight attribute for this objective.
- **abstol**: Absolute tolerance for the alternative objective. This initializes the ObjNAbsTol attribute for this objective.
- **reltol**: Relative tolerance for the alternative objective. This initializes the ObjNRelTol attribute for this objective.
- **name**: Name of the alternative objective. This initializes the ObjNName attribute for this objective.

GRBModel.SetPWLObj()

Set a piecewise-linear objective function for a variable.

The arguments to this method specify a list of points that define a piecewise-linear objective function for a single variable. Specifically, the x and y arguments give coordinates for the vertices of the function.

For example, suppose we want to define the function $f(x)$ shown below:
The vertices of the function occur at the points (1, 1), (3, 2) and (5, 4), so \( x \) is \{1, 3, 5\} and \( y \) is \{1, 2, 4\}. With these arguments we define \( f(1) = 1 \), \( f(3) = 2 \) and \( f(5) = 4 \). Other objective values are linearly interpolated between neighboring points. The first pair and last pair of points each define a ray, so values outside the specified \( x \) values are extrapolated from these points. Thus, in our example, \( f(-1) = 0 \) and \( f(6) = 5 \).

More formally, a set of \( n \) points

\[
\begin{align*}
\mathbf{x} &= \{x_1, \ldots, x_n\}, & \mathbf{y} &= \{y_1, \ldots, y_n\}
\end{align*}
\]

define the following piecewise-linear function:

\[
f(v) = \begin{cases} 
  y_1 + \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}(v - x_1), & \text{if } v \leq x_1, \\
  y_i + \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i}(v - x_i), & \text{if } v \geq x_i \text{ and } v \leq x_{i+1}, \\
  y_n + \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{x_n - x_{n-1}}(v - x_n), & \text{if } v \geq x_n.
\end{cases}
\]

The \( x \) entries must appear in non-decreasing order. Two points can have the same \( x \) coordinate — this can be useful for specifying a discrete jump in the objective function.

Note that a piecewise-linear objective can change the type of a model. Specifically, including a non-convex piecewise linear objective function in a continuous model will transform that model into a MIP. This can significantly increase the cost of solving the model.

Setting a piecewise-linear objective for a variable will set the \texttt{Obj} attribute on that variable to 0. Similarly, setting the \texttt{Obj} attribute will delete the piecewise-linear objective on that variable.

Each variable can have its own piecewise-linear objective function. They must be specified individually, even if multiple variables share the same function.

```c
void SetPWLObj ( GRBvar var,
                  double[] x,
                  double[] y )
```

Set the piecewise-linear objective function for a variable.

**Arguments:**
**var**: The variable whose objective function is being set.

**x**: The $x$ values for the points that define the piecewise-linear function. Must be in non-decreasing order.

**y**: The $y$ values for the points that define the piecewise-linear function.

**GRBModel.Terminate()**

Generate a request to terminate the current optimization. This method can be called at any time during an optimization.

```c
void Terminate()
```

**GRBModel.Tune()**

Perform an automated search for parameter settings that improve performance. Upon completion, this method stores the best parameter sets it found. The number of stored parameter sets can be determined by querying the value of the TuneResultCount attribute. The actual settings can be retrieved using GetTuneResult.

Please refer to the parameter tuning section for details on the tuning tool.

```c
void Tune()
```

**GRBModel.Update()**

Process any pending model modifications.

```c
void Update()
```

**GRBModel.Write()**

This method is the general entry point for writing optimization data to a file. It can be used to write optimization models, solutions vectors, basis vectors, start vectors, or parameter settings. The type of data written is determined by the file suffix. File formats are described in the File Format section.

Note that writing a model to a file will process all pending model modifications. However, writing other model information (solutions, bases, etc.) will not.

```c
void Write(string filename)
```

**Arguments:**

- **filename**: The name of the file to be written. The file type is encoded in the file name suffix. Valid suffixes are `.mps`, `.rew`, `.lp`, or `.rlp` for writing the model itself, `.ilp` for writing just the IIS associated with an infeasible model (see GRBModel.ComputeIIS for further information), `.sol` for writing the current solution, `.mst` for writing a start vector, `.hnt` for writing a hint file, `.bas` for writing an LP basis, or `.prm` for writing modified parameter settings. If your system provides compressing utilities (e.g., 7z or zip for Windows, and gzip, bzip2, or unzip for Linux or Mac OS); then the files can be compressed, so additional suffixes of `.gz`, `.bz2`, or `.7z` are accepted.
5.3 GRBVar

Gurobi variable object. Variables are always associated with a particular model. You create a variable object by adding a variable to a model (using GRBModel.AddVar), rather than by using a GRBVar constructor.

The methods on variable objects are used to get and set variable attributes. For example, solution information can be queried by calling Get(GRB.DoubleAttr.X). Note, however, that it is generally more efficient to query attributes for a set of variables at once. This is done using the attribute query method on the GRBModel object (GRBModel.Get).

GRBVar.Get()

Query the value of a variable attribute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>char Get ( GRB.CharAttr attr )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Query the value of a char-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- attr: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested attribute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>double Get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Query the value of a double-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- attr: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested attribute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>int Get ( GRB.IntAttr attr )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Query the value of an int-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- attr: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested attribute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>string Get ( GRB.StringAttr attr )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Query the value of a string-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- attr: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**
- The current value of the requested attribute.

GRBVar.SameAs()

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bool SameAs ( GRBVar var2 )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Check whether two variable objects refer to the same variable.

**Arguments:**
- `var2`: The other variable.

**Return value:**
Boolean result indicates whether the two variable objects refer to the same model variable.

**GRBVar.Set()**
Set the value of a variable attribute.

```java
void Set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
          char newvalue )
```
Set the value of a char-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `newvalue`: The desired new value of the attribute.

```java
void Set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
          double newvalue )
```
Set the value of a double-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `newvalue`: The desired new value of the attribute.

```java
void Set ( GRB.IntAttr attr,
          int newvalue )
```
Set the value of an int-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `newvalue`: The desired new value of the attribute.

```java
void Set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
          string newvalue )
```
Set the value of a string-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `newvalue`: The desired new value of the attribute.
5.4 GRBConstr

Gurobi constraint object. Constraints are always associated with a particular model. You create
a constraint object by adding a constraint to a model (using GRBModel.AddConstr), rather than
by using a GRBConstr constructor.

The methods on constraint objects are used to get and set constraint attributes. For example,
constraint right-hand sides can be queried by calling Get(GRB.DoubleAttr.RHS). Note, however,
that it is generally more efficient to query attributes for a set of constraints at once. This is done
using the attribute query method on the GRBModel object (GRBModel.Get).

GRBConstr.Get()

Query the value of a constraint attribute.

| char Get ( GRB.CharAttr attr ) |

Query the value of a char-valued attribute.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.

Return value:
The current value of the requested attribute.

| double Get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr ) |

Query the value of a double-valued attribute.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.

Return value:
The current value of the requested attribute.

| int Get ( GRB.IntAttr attr ) |

Query the value of an int-valued attribute.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.

Return value:
The current value of the requested attribute.

| string Get ( GRB.StringAttr attr ) |

Query the value of a string-valued attribute.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.

Return value:
The current value of the requested attribute.

GRBConstrSAMEAs()

bool SAMEAs ( GRBConstr constr2 )
Check whether two constraint objects refer to the same constraint.

**Arguments:**
- `constr2`: The other constraint.

**Return value:**
Boolean result indicates whether the two constraint objects refer to the same model constraint.

### GRBConstr.Set()
Set the value of a constraint attribute.

```java
void Set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
           char      newvalue )
Set the value of a char-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `newvalue`: The desired new value of the attribute.
```

```java
void Set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
           double    newvalue )
Set the value of a double-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `newvalue`: The desired new value of the attribute.
```

```java
void Set ( GRB.IntAttr      attr,
           int          newvalue )
Set the value of an int-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `newvalue`: The desired new value of the attribute.
```

```java
void Set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
           string      newvalue )
Set the value of a string-valued attribute.

**Arguments:**
- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `newvalue`: The desired new value of the attribute.
```
5.5 GRBQConstr

Gurobi quadratic constraint object. Quadratic constraints are always associated with a particular model. You create a quadratic constraint object by adding a quadratic constraint to a model (using GRBModel.AddQConstr), rather than by using a GRBQConstr constructor.

The methods on quadratic constraint objects are used to get and set quadratic constraint attributes. For example, quadratic constraint right-hand sides can be queried by calling Get(GRB.DoubleAttr.QCRHS). Note, however, that it is generally more efficient to query attributes for a set of constraints at once. This is done using the attribute query method on the GRBModel object (GRBModel.Get).

GRBQConstr.Get()

Query the value of a quadratic constraint attribute.

char Get ( GRB.CharAttr attr )

Query the value of a char-valued attribute.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.

Return value:
The current value of the requested attribute.

double Get ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr )

Query the value of a double-valued attribute.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.

Return value:
The current value of the requested attribute.

int Get ( GRB.IntAttr attr )

Query the value of an int-valued attribute.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.

Return value:
The current value of the requested attribute.

string Get ( GRB.StringAttr attr )

Query the value of a string-valued attribute.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.

Return value:
The current value of the requested attribute.

GRBQConstr.Set()

Set the value of a quadratic constraint attribute.
void Set ( GRB.CharAttr attr,
        char newvalue )
Set the value of a char-valued attribute.

Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being modified.
  newvalue: The desired new value of the attribute.

void Set ( GRB.DoubleAttr attr,
        double newvalue )
Set the value of a double-valued attribute.

Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being modified.
  newvalue: The desired new value of the attribute.

void Set ( GRB.StringAttr attr,
         string newvalue )
Set the value of a string-valued attribute.

Arguments:
  attr: The attribute being modified.
  newvalue: The desired new value of the attribute.
5.6 GRBSOS

Gurobi SOS constraint object. SOS constraints are always associated with a particular model. You create an SOS object by adding an SOS constraint to a model (using GRBModel.AddSOS), rather than by using a GRBSOS constructor. Similarly, SOS constraints are removed using the GRBModel.Remove method.

An SOS constraint can be of type 1 or 2 (GRB.SOS_TYPE1 or GRB.SOS_TYPE2). A type 1 SOS constraint is a set of variables where at most one variable in the set may take a value other than zero. A type 2 SOS constraint is an ordered set of variables where at most two variables in the set may take non-zero values. If two take non-zero values, they must be contiguous in the ordered set.

SOS constraint objects have one attribute, IISSOS, which can be queried with the GRBSOS.Get method.

GRBSOS.Get()

Query the value of an SOS attribute.

Arguments:
attr: The attribute being queried.

Return value:
The current value of the requested attribute.
5.7 GRBGenConstr

Gurobi general constraint object. General constraints are always associated with a particular model. You create a general constraint object by adding a general constraint to a model (using GRBModel.AddGenConstr), rather than by using a GRBGenConstr constructor.

General constraint objects have a number of attributes, which can be queried with the GRBGenConstr.Get method. The full list can be found in the Attributes section of this document.

GRBGenConstr.Get()

Query the value of a general constraint attribute.

```plaintext
int Get ( GRB.IntAttr attr )
```

Query the value of a int-valued attribute.

Arguments:

- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

Return value:

The current value of the requested attribute.

```plaintext
string Get ( GRB.StringAttr attr )
```

Query the value of a string-valued attribute.

Arguments:

- `attr`: The attribute being queried.

Return value:

The current value of the requested attribute.

GRBGenConstr.Set()

Set the value of a general constraint attribute.

```plaintext
void Set ( GRB.StringAttr attr, string newvalue )
```

Set the value of a string-valued attribute.

Arguments:

- `attr`: The attribute being modified.
- `newvalue`: The desired new value of the attribute.
5.8 GRBExpr

Abstract base class for the GRBLinExpr and GRBQuadExpr classes. Expressions are used to build objectives and constraints. They are temporary objects that typically have short lifespans.

**GRBExpr.Value**

(Property) The value of an expression for the current solution.
5.9  GRBLinExpr

Gurobi linear expression object. A linear expression consists of a constant term, plus a list of coefficient-variable pairs that capture the linear terms. Linear expressions are used to build constraints. They are temporary objects that typically have short lifespans.

The GRBLinExpr class is a sub-class of the abstract base class GRBExpr.

In .NET languages that support operator overloading, you generally build linear expressions using overloaded operators. For example, if x is a GRBVar object, then x + 1 is a GRBLinExpr object. Expressions can be built from constants (e.g., expr = 0), variables (e.g., expr = 1 * x + 2 * y), or from other expressions (e.g., expr2 = 2 * expr1 + x, or expr3 = expr1 + 2 * expr2). You can also modify existing expressions (e.g., expr += x, or expr2 -= expr1).

The other option for building expressions is to start with an empty expression (using the GRBLinExpr constructor), and then add terms. Terms can be added individually (using AddTerm) or in groups (using AddTerms or MultAdd). Terms can also be removed from an expression, using Remove.

Note that the cost of building expressions depends heavily on the approach you use. While you can generally ignore this issue when building small expressions, you should be aware of a few efficiency issues when building large expressions:

- You should avoid using expr = expr + x or expr += x in a loop. It will lead to runtimes that are quadratic in the number of terms in the expression.
- Using AddTerm in a loop is reasonably efficient, but it isn’t the most efficient approach.
- The most efficient way to build a large expression is to make a single call to AddTerms.

Individual terms in a linear expression can be queried using the GetVar and GetCoeff methods. The constant can be queried using the Constant property. You can query the number of terms in the expression using the Size property.

Note that a linear expression may contain multiple terms that involve the same variable. These duplicate terms are merged when creating a constraint from an expression, but they may be visible when inspecting individual terms in the expression (e.g., when using GetVar).

GRBLinExpr()

Linear expression constructor. Create an empty linear expression, or copy an existing expression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRBLinExpr</th>
<th>GRBLinExpr ( )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create an empty linear expression.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return value:
- An empty expression object.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRBLinExpr</th>
<th>GRBLinExpr ( double a )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create a constant linear expression.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return value:
- A linear expression object.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRBLinExpr</th>
<th>GRBLinExpr ( GRBLinExpr orig )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copy an existing linear expression.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Arguments:**
```
  orig: Existing expression to copy.
```

**Return value:**
```
A copy of the input expression object.
```

---

**GRBLinExpr.Add()**

Add one linear expression into another. Upon completion, the invoking linear expression will be equal to the sum of itself and the argument expression.
```
void Add ( GRBLinExpr le )
```

**Arguments:**
```
  le: Linear expression to add.
```

---

**GRBLinExpr.AddConstant()**

Add a constant into a linear expression.
```
void AddConstant ( double c )
```

**Arguments:**
```
  c: Constant to add to expression.
```

---

**GRBLinExpr.AddTerm()**

Add a single term into a linear expression.
```
void AddTerm ( double coeff, GRBVar var )
```

**Arguments:**
```
  coeff: Coefficient for new term.
  var: Variable for new term.
```

---

**GRBLinExpr.AddTerms()**

Add new terms into a linear expression.
```
void AddTerms ( double[] coeffs, GRBVar[] vars )
```

Add a list of terms into a linear expression. Note that the lengths of the two argument arrays must be equal.

**Arguments:**
```
  coeffs: Coefficients for new terms.
  vars: Variables for new terms.
```
```c
void AddTerms ( double[] coeffs,
               GRBVar[] vars,
               int start,
               int len )
```

Add new terms into a linear expression. This signature allows you to use arrays to hold the coefficients and variables that describe the terms in an array without being forced to add a term for each entry in the array. The `start` and `len` arguments allow you to specify which terms to add.

**Arguments:**
- `coeffs`: Coefficients for new terms.
- `vars`: Variables for new terms.
- `start`: The first term in the list to add.
- `len`: The number of terms to add.

```c
GRBLinExpr.Clear()
```

Set a linear expression to 0.

You should use the overloaded `expr = 0` instead. The `clear` method is mainly included for consistency with our interfaces to non-overloaded languages.

```c
void Clear ( )
```

```c
GRBLinExpr.Constant
```

(Property) The constant term from the linear expression.

```c
GRBLinExpr.GetCoeff()
```

Retrieve the coefficient from a single term of the expression.

```c
double GetCoeff ( int i )
```

**Return value:**
Coefficient for the term at index `i` in the expression.

```c
GRBLinExpr.GetVar()
```

Retrieve the variable object from a single term of the expression.

```c
GRBVar GetVar ( int i )
```

**Return value:**
Variable for the term at index `i` in the expression.

```c
GRBLinExpr.MultAdd()
```

Add a constant multiple of one linear expression into another. Upon completion, the invoking linear expression is equal the sum of itself and the constant times the argument expression.

```c
void MultAdd ( double m,
               GRBLinExpr le )
```
**Arguments:**
- \( m \): Constant multiplier for added expression.
- \( le \): Linear expression to add.

**GRBLinExpr.Remove()**

Remove a term from a linear expression.

```c
void Remove ( int i )
```

Remove the term stored at index \( i \) of the expression.

**Arguments:**
- \( i \): The index of the term to be removed.

```c
boolean Remove ( GRBVar var )
```

Remove all terms associated with variable \( var \) from the expression.

**Arguments:**
- \( var \): The variable whose term should be removed.

**Return value:**
Returns `true` if the variable appeared in the linear expression (and was removed).

**GRBLinExpr.Size**

(Property) The number of terms in the linear expression (not including the constant).

**GRBLinExpr.Value**

(Property) The value of an expression for the current solution.
5.10 GRBQuadExpr

Gurobi quadratic expression object. A quadratic expression consists of a linear expression, plus a list of coefficient-variable-variable triples that capture the quadratic terms. Quadratic expressions are used to build quadratic objective functions and quadratic constraints. They are temporary objects that typically have short lifespans.

The GRBQuadExpr class is a sub-class of the abstract base class GRBExpr.

In .NET languages that support operator overloading, you generally build quadratic expressions using overloaded operators. For example, if x is a GRBVar object, then x * x is a GRBQuadExpr object. Expressions can be built from constants (e.g., expr = 0), variables (e.g., expr = 1 * x * x + 2 * x * y), or from other expressions (e.g., expr2 = 2 * expr1 + x, or expr3 = expr1 + 2 * expr2). You can also modify existing expressions (e.g., expr += x * x, or expr2 -= expr1).

The other option for building expressions is to start with an empty expression (using the GRBQuadExpr constructor), and then add terms. Terms can be added individually (using AddTerm) or in groups (using AddTerms or MultAdd). Terms can also be removed from an expression (using Remove).

Note that the cost of building expressions depends heavily on the approach you use. While you can generally ignore this issue when building small expressions, you should be aware of a few efficiency issues when building large expressions:

- You should avoid using expr = expr + x*x or expr += x*x in a loop. It will lead to runtimes that are quadratic in the number of terms in the expression.
- Using AddTerm in a loop is reasonably efficient, but it isn’t the most efficient approach.
- The most efficient way to build a large expression is to make a single call to AddTerms.

Individual quadratic terms in a quadratic expression can be queried using the GetVar1 GetVar2, and GetCoeff methods. You can query the number of quadratic terms in the expression using the Size property. To query the constant and linear terms associated with a quadratic expression, first obtain the linear portion of the quadratic expression using LinExpr, and then use the Constant, GetCoeff, or GetVar on the resulting GRBLinExpr object.

Note that a quadratic expression may contain multiple terms that involve the same variable pair. These duplicate terms are merged when creating the model objective from an expression, but they may be visible when inspecting individual quadratic terms in the expression (e.g., when using GetVar1 and GetVar2).

GRBQuadExpr()

Quadratic expression constructor. Create an empty quadratic expression, or copy an existing expression.

```
GRBQuadExpr GRBQuadExpr()          // Create an empty quadratic expression.

Return value:
An empty expression object.
```

GRBQuadExpr( double a )

Create a quadratic expression with a constant term a.

```
GRBQuadExpr GRBQuadExpr(double a);          // Create a quadratic expression.
```

---

411
Create a constant quadratic expression.

**Return value:**
A quadratic expression object.

```cpp
GRBQuadExpr GRBQuadExpr ( GRBLinExpr orig )
```

Initialize a quadratic expression from an existing linear expression.

**Arguments:**
- `orig`: Existing linear expression to copy.

**Return value:**
A quadratic expression object whose initial value is taken from the input linear expression.

```cpp
GRBQuadExpr GRBQuadExpr ( GRBQuadExpr orig )
```

Copy an existing quadratic expression.

**Arguments:**
- `orig`: Existing expression to copy.

**Return value:**
A copy of the input expression object.

```cpp
GRBQuadExpr.Add()
```

Add an expression into a quadratic expression. Upon completion, the invoking quadratic expression will be equal to the sum of itself and the argument expression.

```cpp
void Add ( GRBLinExpr le )
```

Add a linear expression.

**Arguments:**
- `le`: Linear expression to add.

```cpp
void Add ( GRBQuadExpr qe )
```

Add a quadratic expression.

**Arguments:**
- `qe`: Quadratic expression to add.

```cpp
GRBQuadExpr.AddConstant()
```

Add a constant into a quadratic expression.

```cpp
void AddConstant ( double c )
```

**Arguments:**
- `c`: Constant to add to expression.

```cpp
GRBQuadExpr.AddTerm()
```

Add a single term into a quadratic expression.
void AddTerm ( double coeff,  
    GRBVar var )
Add a single linear term (coeff*var) into a quadratic expression.

Arguments:
    coeff: Coefficient for new term.
    var: Variable for new term.

void AddTerm ( double coeff,  
    GRBVar var1,  
    GRBVar var2 )
Add a single quadratic term (coeff*var1*var2) into a quadratic expression.

Arguments:
    coeff: Coefficient for new quadratic term.
    var1: First variable for new quadratic term.
    var2: Second variable for new quadratic term.

GRBQuadExpr.AddTerms()
Add new terms into a quadratic expression.

void AddTerms ( double[] coeffs,  
    GRBVar[] vars )
Add a list of linear terms into a quadratic expression. Note that the lengths of the two argument arrays must be equal.

Arguments:
    coeffs: Coefficients for new terms.
    vars: Variables for new terms.

void AddTerms ( double[] coeffs,  
    GRBVar[] vars,  
    int start,  
    int len )
Add new linear terms into a quadratic expression. This signature allows you to use arrays to hold the coefficients and variables that describe the linear terms in an array without being forced to add a term for each entry in the array. The start and len arguments allow you to specify which terms to add.

Arguments:
    coeffs: Coefficients for new terms.
    vars: Variables for new terms.
    start: The first term in the list to add.
    len: The number of terms to add.

void AddTerms ( double[] coeffs,  
    GRBVar[] vars1,  
    GRBVar[] vars2 )
Add a list of quadratic terms into a quadratic expression. Note that the lengths of the three argument arrays must be equal.

**Arguments:**
- **coeffs**: Coefficients for new quadratic terms.
- **vars1**: First variables for new quadratic terms.
- **vars2**: Second variables for new quadratic terms.

```c
void AddTerms ( double[] coeffs,
               GRBVar[] vars1,
               GRBVar[] vars2,
               int start,
               int len )
```

Add new quadratic terms into a quadratic expression. This signature allows you to use arrays to hold the coefficients and variables that describe the terms in an array without being forced to add a term for each entry in the array. The `start` and `len` arguments allow you to specify which terms to add.

**Arguments:**
- **coeffs**: Coefficients for new quadratic terms.
- **vars1**: First variables for new quadratic terms.
- **vars2**: Second variables for new quadratic terms.
- **start**: The first term in the list to add.
- **len**: The number of terms to add.

---

**GRBQuadExpr.Clear()**

Set a quadratic expression to 0.

You should use the overloaded `expr = 0` instead. The `clear` method is mainly included for consistency with our interfaces to non-overloaded languages.

```c
void Clear ( )
```

---

**GRBQuadExpr.GetCoeff()**

Retrieve the coefficient from a single quadratic term of the quadratic expression.

```c
double GetCoeff ( int i )
```

**Return value:**
Coefficient for the quadratic term at index `i` in the expression.

---

**GRBQuadExpr.GetVar1()**

Retrieve the first variable object associated with a single quadratic term from the expression.

```c
GRBVar GetVar1 ( int i )
```

**Return value:**
First variable for the quadratic term at index `i` in the quadratic expression.
**GRBQuadExpr.GetVar2()**

Retrieve the second variable object associated with a single quadratic term from the expression.

```java
GRBVar GetVar2 ( int i )
```

**Return value:**
- Second variable for the quadratic term at index `i` in the quadratic expression.

**GRBQuadExpr.LinExpr()**

(Property) A quadratic expression is represented as a linear expression, plus a list of quadratic terms. This method retrieves the linear expression associated with the quadratic expression.

**GRBQuadExpr.MultAdd()**

Add a constant multiple of one quadratic expression into another. Upon completion, the invoking quadratic expression is equal the sum of itself and the constant times the argument expression.

```java
void MultAdd ( double m,
               GRBLinExpr le )
```

Add a linear expression into a quadratic expression.

**Arguments:**
- `m`: Constant multiplier for added expression.
- `le`: Linear expression to add.

```java
void MultAdd ( double m,
               GRBQuadExpr qe )
```

Add a quadratic expression into a quadratic expression.

**Arguments:**
- `m`: Constant multiplier for added expression.
- `qe`: Quadratic expression to add.

**GRBQuadExpr.Remove()**

Remove a quadratic term from a quadratic expression.

```java
void Remove ( int i )
```

Remove the quadratic term stored at index `i` of the expression.

**Arguments:**
- `i`: The index of the quadratic term to be removed.

```java
boolean Remove ( GRBVar var )
```

Remove all quadratic terms associated with variable `var` from the expression.

**Arguments:**
- `var`: The variable whose quadratic term should be removed.

**Return value:**
- Returns `true` if the variable appeared in the quadratic expression (and was removed).
**GRBQuadExpr.Size**

(Property) The number of quadratic terms in the quadratic expression. Use `GRBQuadExpr.LinExpr` to retrieve constant or linear terms from the quadratic expression.

**GRBQuadExpr.Value**

(Property) The value of an expression for the current solution.
5.11 GRBTempConstr

Gurobi temporary constraint object. Objects of this class are created as intermediate results when building constraints using overloaded operators. There are no public methods on this class. Instead, GRBTempConstr objects are created by operators ==, <=, or >=. You will generally never store objects of this class in your own variables.

Consider the following examples:

    model.AddConstr(x + y <= 1);
    model.AddQConstr(x*x + y*y <= 1);

The overloaded <= operator creates an object of type GRBTempConstr, which is then immediately passed to GRBModel.AddConstr or GRBModel.AddQConstr.
5.12 GRBColumn

Gurobi column object. A column consists of a list of coefficient, constraint pairs. Columns are used to represent the set of constraints in which a variable participates, and the associated coefficients. They are temporary objects that typically have short lifespans.

You generally build columns by starting with an empty column (using the GRBColumn constructor), and then adding terms. Terms can be added individually, using AddTerm, or in groups, using AddTerms. Terms can also be removed from a column, using Remove.

Individual terms in a column can be queried using the GetConstr, and GetCoeff methods. You can query the number of terms in the column using the Size property.

GRBColumn()

Column constructor. Create an empty column, or copy an existing column.

| GRBColumn  GRBColumn () |
| ----------- |------------------------|
| Create an empty column. |
| Return value: |
| An empty column object. |
| GRBColumn  GRBColumn ( GRBColumn orig ) |

Copy an existing column.

| Return value: |
| A copy of the input column object. |

GRBColumn.AddTerm()

Add a single term into a column.

| void AddTerm ( double  coeff, |
| GRBConstr  constr ) |
| Arguments: |
| coeff: Coefficient for new term. |
| constr: Constraint for new term. |

GRBColumn.AddTerms()

Add new terms into a column.

| void AddTerms ( double[]  coeffs, |
| GRBConstr[]  constrs ) |
| Add a list of terms into a column. Note that the lengths of the two argument arrays must be equal. |
| Arguments: |
| coeffs: Coefficients for added constraints. |
| constrs: Constraints to add to column. |
Add new terms into a column. This signature allows you to use arrays to hold the coefficients and constraints that describe the terms in an array without being forced to add an term for each member in the array. The `start` and `len` arguments allow you to specify which terms to add.

**Arguments:**
- `coeffs`: Coefficients for added constraints.
- `constrs`: Constraints to add to column.
- `start`: The first term in the list to add.
- `len`: The number of terms to add.

Remove all terms from a column.

Retrieve the coefficient from a single term in the column.

Remove a single term from a column.

Remove the term stored at index `i` of the column. **Arguments:**
- `i`: The index of the term to be removed. **Return value:**
  - The constraint whose term was removed from the column. Returns `null` if the specified index is out of range.

Get the constraint object from a single term in the column.

Get the constraint object from a single term in the column.
Remove the term associated with constraint \texttt{constr} from the column.

**Arguments:**
- \texttt{constr}: The constraint whose term should be removed.

**Return value:**
Returns \texttt{true} if the constraint appeared in the column (and was removed).

\textbf{GRBColumn.Size}

(Property) The number of terms in the column.
5.13 Overloaded Operators

The Gurobi .NET interface overloads several arithmetic and comparison operators. Overloaded arithmetic operators (+, -, *, /) are used to create linear and quadratic expressions. Overloaded comparison operators (\(<=\), \(>=\), and \(==\)) are used to build linear and quadratic constraints.

Note that the results of overloaded comparison operators are generally never stored in user variables. They are immediately passed to \(\text{GRBModel.AddConstr}\) or \(\text{GRBModel.AddQConstr}\).

**operator <=**

Create an inequality constraint.

```csharp
GRBTempConstr operator <= ( GRBQuadExpr lhsExpr,
GRBQuadExpr rhsExpr )
```

**Arguments:**
- `lhsExpr`: Left-hand side of inequality constraint.
- `rhsExpr`: Right-hand side of inequality constraint.

**Return value:**
A constraint of type `GRBTempConstr`. The result is typically immediately passed to method \(\text{GRBModel.AddConstr}\).

**operator >=**

Create an inequality constraint.

```csharp
GRBTempConstr operator >= ( GRBQuadExpr lhsExpr,
GRBQuadExpr rhsExpr )
```

**Arguments:**
- `lhsExpr`: Left-hand side of inequality constraint.
- `rhsExpr`: Right-hand side of inequality constraint.

**Return value:**
A constraint of type `GRBTempConstr`. The result is typically immediately passed to method \(\text{GRBModel.AddConstr}\).

**operator ==**

Create an equality constraint.

```csharp
GRBTempConstr operator == ( GRBLinExpr lhsExpr,
GRBLinExpr rhsExpr )
```

**Arguments:**
- `lhsExpr`: Left-hand side of equality constraint.
- `rhsExpr`: Right-hand side of equality constraint.

**Return value:**
A constraint of type `GRBTempConstr`. The result is typically immediately passed to method \(\text{GRBModel.AddConstr}\).
operator +

Create a new expression by adding a pair of Gurobi objects.

GRBLinExpr operator + ( GRBLinExpr expr1,
                        GRBLinExpr expr2 )

Arguments:
  expr1: First linear expression argument.
  expr2: Second linear expression argument.

Return value:
  A linear expression that is equal to the sum of the two argument expressions.

GRBLinExpr operator + ( GRBLinExpr expr,
                        GRBVar var )

Arguments:
  expr: Linear expression argument.
  var: Variable argument.

Return value:
  A linear expression that is equal to the sum of the argument linear expression and the argument variable.

GRBLinExpr operator + ( GRBVar var,
                        GRBLinExpr expr )

Arguments:
  var: Variable argument.
  expr: Linear expression argument.

Return value:
  A linear expression that is equal to the sum of the argument linear expression and the argument variable.

GRBLinExpr operator + ( GRBVar var1,
                        GRBVar var2 )

Arguments:
  var1: First variable argument.
  var2: Second variable argument.

Return value:
  A linear expression that is equal to the sum of the two argument variables.

GRBLinExpr operator + ( double a,
                        GRBVar var )

Arguments:
  a: Constant.
  var: Variable.
**Return value:**  
A linear expression that is equal to the sum of the constant and the variable argument.

```
GRBLinExpr operator + ( GRBVar var,
                      double a )
```

**Arguments:**  

- `var`: Variable.  
- `a`: Constant.  

**Return value:**  
A linear expression that is equal to the sum of the constant and the variable argument.

```
GRBQuadExpr operator + ( GRBQuadExpr expr1,
                         GRBQuadExpr expr2 )
```

**Arguments:**  

- `expr1`: First quadratic expression argument.  
- `expr2`: Second quadratic expression argument.  

**Return value:**  
A quadratic expression that is equal to the sum of the two argument quadratic expressions.

```
GRBQuadExpr operator + ( GRBQuadExpr expr,
                         GRBVar var )
```

**Arguments:**  

- `expr`: Quadratic expression argument.  
- `var`: Variable argument.  

**Return value:**  
A quadratic expression that is equal to the sum of the argument quadratic expression and the argument variable.

```
GRBQuadExpr operator + ( GRBVar var,
                         GRBQuadExpr expr )
```

**Arguments:**  

- `var`: Variable argument.  
- `expr`: Quadratic expression argument.  

**Return value:**  
A quadratic expression that is equal to the sum of the argument quadratic expression and the argument variable.

**operator -**  
Create a new expression by subtracting one Gurobi object from another.

```
GRBLinExpr operator - ( GRBLinExpr expr1,
                       GRBLinExpr expr2 )
```
Arguments:
expr1: First linear expression argument.
expr2: Second linear expression argument.

Return value:
A linear expression that is equal to the first expression minus the second.

GRBQuadExpr operator - ( GRBQuadExpr expr1,
GRBQuadExpr expr2 )

Arguments:
expr1: First quadratic expression argument.
expr2: Second quadratic expression argument.

Return value:
A quadratic expression that is equal to the first expression minus the second.

operator *

Create a new expression by multiplying a pair of Gurobi objects.

GRBLinExpr operator * ( double multiplier,
GRBLinExpr expr )

Arguments:
multiplier: Multiplier for expression argument.
expr: Expression argument.

Return value:
A linear expression that is equal to the input expression times the input multiplier.

GRBLinExpr operator * ( GRBLinExpr expr,
double multiplier )

Arguments:
expr: Linear expression argument.
multiplier: Multiplier for expression argument.

Return value:
A linear expression that is equal to the input expression times the input multiplier.

GRBLinExpr operator * ( double multiplier,
GRBVar var )

Arguments:
multiplier: Multiplier for variable argument.
var: Variable argument.

Return value:
A linear expression that is equal to the input variable times the input multiplier.

GRBLinExpr operator * ( GRBVar var,
double multiplier )
Arguments:
  var: Variable argument.
  multiplier: Multiplier for variable argument.
Return value:
  A linear expression that is equal to the input variable times the input multiplier.

GRBQuadExpr operator * ( double multiplier, 
                        GRBQuadExpr expr )
Arguments:
   multiplier: Multiplier for expression argument.
   expr: Quadratic expression argument.
Return value:
   A quadratic expression that is equal to the input expression times the input multiplier.

GRBQuadExpr operator * ( GRBQuadExpr expr, 
                        double multiplier )
Arguments:
   expr: Quadratic expression argument.
   multiplier: Multiplier for expression argument.
Return value:
   A quadratic expression that is equal to the input expression times the input multiplier.

GRBQuadExpr operator * ( GRBVar var1, 
                        GRBVar var2 )
Arguments:
   var1: First variable argument.
   var2: Second variable argument.
Return value:
   A quadratic expression that is equal to the product of the two input variables.

GRBQuadExpr operator * ( GRBVar var, 
                        GRBLinExpr expr )
Arguments:
   var: Input variable.
   expr: Input linear expression.
Return value:
   A quadratic expression that is equal to the input linear expression times the input variable.

GRBQuadExpr operator * ( GRBLinExpr expr, 
                        GRBVar var )
Arguments:
   expr: Input linear expression.
   var: Input variable.
Return value:
A quadratic expression that is equal to the input linear expression times the input variable.

```cpp
GRBQuadExpr operator * ( GRBLinExpr expr1,
                        GRBLinExpr expr2 )
```

Arguments:
- `expr1`: First linear expression argument.
- `expr2`: Second linear expression argument.

Return value:
A quadratic expression that is equal to the product of the two input linear expressions.

**operator /**

Create a new expression by dividing a Gurobi variable by a constant.

```cpp
GRBLinExpr operator / ( GRBVar var,
                      double divisor )
```

Arguments:
- `var`: Variable argument.
- `divisor`: Divisor for variable argument.

Return value:
A linear expression that is equal to the input variable divided by the input divisor.

**implicit cast**

Create an expression from an implicit cast (e.g., `expr = 0.0` or `expr = x`).

```cpp
GRBLinExpr GRBLinExpr ( double value )
```

Arguments:
- `value`: Desired value for linear expression.

Return value:
A linear expression that is equal to specified constant.

```cpp
GRBQuadExpr GRBQuadExpr ( double value )
```

Arguments:
- `value`: Desired value for quadratic expression.

Return value:
A quadratic expression that is equal to specified constant.

```cpp
GRBLinExpr GRBLinExpr ( GRBVar var )
```

Arguments:
- `value`: Desired value for linear expression.

Return value:
A linear expression that is equal to specified variable.
| GRBQuadExpr | GRBQuadExpr ( GRBVar var ) |

**Arguments:**
- value: Desired value for quadratic expression.

**Return value:**
A quadratic expression that is equal to specified variable.

| GRBQuadExpr | GRBQuadExpr ( GRBLinExpr expr ) |

**Arguments:**
- expr: Desired value for quadratic expression.

**Return value:**
A quadratic expression that is equal to specified linear expression.
5.14 GRBCallback

Gurobi callback class. This is an abstract class. To implement a callback, you should create a subclass of this class and implement a `callback()` method. If you pass an object of this subclass to method `GRBModel.SetCallback` before calling `GRBModel.Optimize`, the `callback()` method of the class will be called periodically. Depending on where the callback is called from, you will be able to obtain various information about the progress of the optimization.

Note that this class contains one protected `int` member variable: `where`. You can query this variable from your `callback()` method to determine where the callback was called from.

Gurobi callbacks can be used both to monitor the progress of the optimization and to modify the behavior of the Gurobi optimizer. A simple user callback function might call the `GRBCallback.GetIntInfo` or `GRBCallback.GetDoubleInfo` methods to produce a custom display, or perhaps to terminate optimization early (using `GRBCallback.Abort`). More sophisticated MIP callbacks might use `GRBCallback.GetNodeRel` or `GRBCallback.GetSolution` to retrieve values from the solution to the current node, and then use `GRBCallback.AddCut` or `GRBCallback.AddLazy` to add a constraint to cut off that solution, or `GRBCallback.SetSolution` to import a heuristic solution built from that solution.

When solving a model using multiple threads, note that the user callback is only ever called from a single thread, so you don’t need to worry about the thread-safety of your callback.

You can look at the `callback_cs.cs` example for details of how to use Gurobi callbacks.

**GRBCallback()**

Callback constructor.

| Return value: |
| A callback object. |

**GRBCallback.Abort()**

Abort optimization. When the optimization stops, the `Status` attribute will be equal to `GRB.Status.INTERRUPTED`.

| void Abort ( ) |

**GRBCallback.AddCut()**

Add a cutting plane to the MIP model from within a callback function. Note that this method can only be invoked when the `where` member variable is equal to `GRB.Callback.MIPNODE` (see the Callback Codes section for more information).

Cutting planes can be added at any node of the branch-and-cut tree. However, they should be added sparingly, since they increase the size of the relaxation model that is solved at each node and can significantly degrade node processing speed.

Cutting planes are typically used to cut off the current relaxation solution. To retrieve the relaxation solution at the current node, you should first call `GetNodeRel`.

When adding your own cuts, you must set parameter `PreCrush` to value 1. This setting shuts off a few presolve reductions that sometimes prevent cuts on the original model from being applied to the presolved model.
Note that cutting planes added through this method must truly be cutting planes — they can cut off continuous solutions, but they may not cut off integer solutions that respect the original constraints of the model. Ignoring this restriction will lead to incorrect solutions.

```c
void AddCut ( GRBLinExpr lhsExpr,
              char    sense,
              double  rhsVal )
```

**Arguments:**
- `lhsExpr`: Left-hand side expression for new cutting plane.
- `sense`: Sense for new cutting plane (GRB.LESS_EQUAL, GRB.EQUAL, or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL).
- `rhsVal`: Right-hand side value for new cutting plane.

```c
void AddConstr ( GRBTempConstr tempConstr )
```

**Arguments:**
- `tempConstr`: Temporary constraint object, created by an overloaded comparison operator.

### GRBCallback.AddLazy()

Add a lazy constraint to the MIP model from within a callback function. Note that this method can only be invoked when the `where` member variable is GRB.Callback.MIPNODE or GRB.Callback.MIPSOL (see the Callback Codes section for more information).

Lazy constraints are typically used when the full set of constraints for a MIP model is too large to represent explicitly. By only including the constraints that are actually violated by solutions found during the branch-and-cut search, it is sometimes possible to find a proven optimal solution while only adding a fraction of the full set of constraints.

You would typically add a lazy constraint by first querying the current node solution (by calling `GetSolution` from a GRB.Callback.MIPSOL callback, or `GetNodeRel` from a GRB.Callback.MIPNODE callback), and then calling `AddLazy()` to add a constraint that cuts off the solution. Gurobi guarantees that you will have the opportunity to cut off any solutions that would otherwise be considered feasible.

Your callback should be prepared to cut off solutions that violate any of your lazy constraints, including those that have already been added. Node solutions will usually respect previously added lazy constraints, but not always.

Note that you must set the LazyConstraints parameter if you want to use lazy constraints.

```c
void AddLazy ( GRBLinExpr lhsExpr,
               char    sense,
               double  rhsVal )
```

**Arguments:**
- `lhsExpr`: Left-hand side expression for new lazy constraint.
- `sense`: Sense for new lazy constraint (GRB.LESS_EQUAL, GRB.EQUAL, or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL).
- `rhsVal`: Right-hand side value for new lazy constraint.
Arguments:
  tempConstr: Temporary constraint object, created by an overloaded comparison operator.

GRBCallback.GetDoubleInfo()
Request double-valued callback information. The available information depends on the value of the where member. For information on possible values of where, and the double-valued information that can be queried for different values of where, please refer to the Callback section.
  double GetDoubleInfo ( int what )

Arguments:
  what: Information requested (refer the list of Gurobi Callback Codes for possible values).

Return value:
  Value of requested callback information.

GRBCallback.GetIntInfo()
Request int-valued callback information. The available information depends on the value of the where member. For information on possible values of where, and the int-valued information that can be queried for different values of where, please refer to the Callback section.
  int GetIntInfo ( int what )

Arguments:
  what: Information requested (refer the list of Gurobi Callback Codes for possible values).

Return value:
  Value of requested callback information.

GRBCallback.GetNodeRel()
Retrieve values from the node relaxation solution at the current node. Only available when the where member variable is equal to GRB.Callback.MIPNODE, and GRB.Callback.MIPNODE_STATUS is equal to GRB.Status.OPTIMAL.
  double GetNodeRel ( GRBVar v )

Arguments:
  v: The variable whose value is desired.

Return value:
  The value of the specified variable in the node relaxation for the current node.
  double[] GetNodeRel ( GRBVar[] xvars )

Arguments:
  xvars: The list of variables whose values are desired.

Return value:
  The values of the specified variables in the node relaxation for the current node.
  double[][] GetNodeRel ( GRBVar[][] xvars )
Arguments:
xvars: The array of variables whose values are desired.

Return value:
The values of the specified variables in the node relaxation for the current node.

GRBCallback.GetSolution()
Retrieve values from the current solution vector. Only available when the where member variable is equal to GRB.Callback.MIPSOL or GRB.Callback.MULTIOBJ.

double GetSolution ( GRBVar v )

Arguments:
v: The variable whose value is desired.

Return value:
The value of the specified variable in the current solution vector.

double[] GetSolution ( GRBVar[] xvars )

Arguments:
xvars: The list of variables whose values are desired.

Return value:
The values of the specified variables in the current solution.

double[][] GetSolution ( GRBVar[] [] xvars )

Arguments:
xvars: The array of variables whose values are desired.

Return value:
The values of the specified variables in the current solution.

GRBCallback.GetStringInfo()
Request string-valued callback information. The available information depends on the value of the where member. For information on possible values of where, and the string-valued information that can be queried for different values of where, please refer to the Callback section.

string GetStringInfo ( int what )

Arguments:
what: Information requested (refer the list of Gurobi Callback Codes for possible values).

Return value:
Value of requested callback information.

GRBCallback.SetSolution()
Import solution values for a heuristic solution. Only available when the where member variable is equal to GRB.Callback.MIPNODE.

When you specify a heuristic solution from a callback, variables initially take undefined values. You should use this method to specify variable values. You can make multiple calls to SetSolution
from one callback invocation to specify values for multiple sets of variables. After the callback, if values have been specified for any variables, the Gurobi optimizer will try to compute a feasible solution from the specified values, possibly filling in values for variables whose values were left undefined. You can also optionally call UseSolution within your callback function to try to immediately compute a feasible solution from the specified values.

```c
void SetSolution ( GRBVar v,
    double  val )

Arguments:
  v: The variable whose values is being set.
  val: The value of the variable in the new solution.
```

```c
void SetSolution ( GRBVar[] xvars,
    double[]  sol )

Arguments:
  xvars: The variables whose values are being set.
  sol: The desired values of the specified variables in the new solution.
```

`GRBCallback.UseSolution()`

Once you have imported solution values using SetSolution, you can optionally call UseSolution to immediately use these values to try to compute a heuristic solution.

```c
  double  UseSolution ( )

Return value:
  The objective value for the solution obtained from your solution values (or GRB.INFINITY if no improved solution is found).
```
5.15 GRBException

Gurobi exception object. This is a sub-class of the .NET Exception class. A number of useful properties, including Message() and StackTrace(), are inherited from the parent class. For a list of parent class methods, visit this site.

GRBException()

Exception constructor.

| GRBException  GRBException ( int errcode ) |

Create a Gurobi exception.

Arguments:

| errcode: Error code for exception. |

Return value:

| An exception object. |

| GRBException  GRBException ( string errmsg ) |

Create a Gurobi exception.

Arguments:

| errmsg: Error message for exception. |

Return value:

| An exception object. |

| GRBException  GRBException ( string errmsg, int errcode ) |

Create a Gurobi exception.

Arguments:

| errmsg: Error message for exception. |

| errcode: Error code for exception. |

Return value:

| An exception object. |

GRBException.ErrorCode

(Property) The error code associated with a Gurobi exception.
5.16  GRB

Class for .NET enums and constants. The enums are used to get or set Gurobi attributes or parameters.

Constants

The following list contains the set of constants needed by the Gurobi .NET interface. You would refer to them using a GRB prefix (e.g., GRB.Status.OPTIMAL).

    // Model status codes (after call to optimize())

    public class Status
    {
        public const int LOADED = 1;
        public const int OPTIMAL = 2;
        public const int INFEASIBLE = 3;
        public const int INF_OR_UNBD = 4;
        public const int UNBOUNDED = 5;
        public const int CUTOFF = 6;
        public const int ITERATION_LIMIT = 7;
        public const int NODE_LIMIT = 8;
        public const int TIME_LIMIT = 9;
        public const int SOLUTION_LIMIT = 10;
        public const int INTERRUPTED = 11;
        public const int NUMERIC = 12;
        public const int SUBOPTIMAL = 13;
        public const int INPROGRESS = 14;
        public const int USER_OBJ_LIMIT = 15;
    }

    // Basis status info

    public const int BASIC = 0;
    public const int NONBASIC_LOWER = -1;
    public const int NONBASIC_UPPER = -2;
    public const int SUPERBASIC = -3;

    // Constraint senses

    public const char LESS_EQUAL = '<';
    public const char GREATER_EQUAL = '>';  
    public const char EQUAL = '=';

    // Variable types

    public const char CONTINUOUS = 'C';
    public const char BINARY = 'B';
    public const char INTEGER = 'I';
    public const char SEMICONT = 'S';
    public const char SEMIINT = 'N';

    // Objective sense

    public const int MINIMIZE = 1;
public const int MAXIMIZE = -1;

// SOS types
public const int SOS_TYPE1 = 1;
public const int SOS_TYPE2 = 2;

// General constraint types
public const int GENCONSTR_MAX = 0;
public const int GENCONSTR_MIN = 1;
public const int GENCONSTR_ABS = 2;
public const int GENCONSTR_AND = 3;
public const int GENCONSTR_OR = 4;
public const int GENCONSTR_INDICATOR = 5;

// Numeric constants
public const double INFINITY = 1e100;
public const double UNDEFINED = 1e101;

// Limits
public const int MAX_STRLEN = 512;

// Callback constants
public class Callback
{
    public const int POLLING = 0;
    public const int PRESOLVE = 1;
    public const int SIMPLEX = 2;
    public const int MIP = 3;
    public const int MIPSOL = 4;
    public const int MIPNODE = 5;
    public const int MESSAGE = 6;
    public const int BARRIER = 7;
    public const int MULTIOBJ = 8;
    public const int PRE_COLDEL = 1000;
    public const int PRE_ROWDEL = 1001;
    public const int PRE_SENCHG = 1002;
    public const int PRE_BNDCHG = 1003;
    public const int PRE_COECHG = 1004;
    public const int SPX_ITRCNT = 2000;
    public const int SPX_OBJVAL = 2001;
    public const int SPX_PRIMINF = 2002;
    public const int SPX_DUALINF = 2003;
    public const int SPX_ISPERT = 2004;
    public const int MIP_OBJBST = 3000;
    public const int MIP_OBJBND = 3001;
    public const int MIP_NODCNT = 3002;
    public const int MIP_SOLCNT = 3003;
    public const int MIP_CUTCNT = 3004;
    public const int MIP_NODLFT = 3005;
    public const int MIP_ITRCNT = 3006;
public const int MIPSOL_SOL = 4001;
public const int MIPSOL_OBJ = 4002;
public const int MIPSOL_OBJBST = 4003;
public const int MIPSOL_OBJBND = 4004;
public const int MIPSOL_NODCNT = 4005;
public const int MIPSOL_SOLCNT = 4006;
public const int MIPNODE_STATUS = 5001;
public const int MIPNODE_REL = 5002;
public const int MIPNODE_OBJBST = 5003;
public const int MIPNODE_OBJBND = 5004;
public const int MIPNODE_NODCNT = 5005;
public const int MIPNODE_SOLCNT = 5006;
public const int BARRIER_ITRCNT = 7001;
public const int BARRIER_PRIMOBJ = 7002;
public const int BARRIER_DUALOBJ = 7003;
public const int BARRIER_PRIMINF = 7004;
public const int BARRIER_DUALINF = 7005;
public const int BARRIER_COMPL = 7006;
public const int MULTIOBJ_OBJCNT = 8001;
public const int MULTIOBJ_SOLCNT = 8002;
public const int MULTIOBJ_SOL = 8003;
public const int MSG_STRING = 6001;
public const int RUNTIME = 6002;
}

// Errors

public class Error
{
    public const int OUT_OF_MEMORY = 10001;
    public const int NULL_ARGUMENT = 10002;
    public const int INVALID_ARGUMENT = 10003;
    public const int UNKNOWN_ATTRIBUTE = 10004;
    public const int DATA_NOTAVAILABLE = 10005;
    public const int INDEX_OUT_OF_RANGE = 10006;
    public const int UNKNOWN_PARAMETER = 10007;
    public const int VALUE_OUT_OF_RANGE = 10008;
    public const int NO_LICENSE = 10009;
    public const int SIZE_LIMIT_EXCEEDED = 10010;
    public const int CALLBACK = 10011;
    public const int FILE_READ = 10012;
    public const int FILE_WRITE = 10013;
    public const int NUMERIC = 10014;
    public const int IIS_NOT_INFEASIBLE = 10015;
    public const int NOT_FOR_MIP = 10016;
    public const int OPTIMIZATION_IN_PROGRESS = 10017;
    public const int Duplicates = 10018;
    public const int NO_LICENSE = 10019;
    public const int QCP_EQUALITY_CONSTRAINT = 10021;
    public const int NETWORK = 10022;
    public const int JOB_REJECTED = 10023;
    public const int NOT_SUPPORTED = 10024;
    public const int EXCEED_2B_NONZEROS = 10025;
    public const int INVALID_PIECEWISE_OBJ = 10026;
    public const int UPDATEMODE_CHANGE = 10027;
}
public const int CLOUD = 10028;
public const int MODEL_MODIFICATION = 10029;
public const int CSWORKER = 10030;
public const int TUNE_MODEL_TYPES = 10031;
public const int NOT_IN_MODEL = 20001;
public const int FAILED_TO_CREATE_MODEL = 20002;
public const int INTERNAL = 20003;
}

public const int METHOD_AUTO = -1;
public const int METHOD_PRIMAL = 0;
public const int METHOD_DUAL = 1;
public const int METHOD_BARRIER = 2;
public const int METHOD_CONCURRENT = 3;
public const int METHOD_DETERMINISTIC_CONCURRENT = 4;

public const int FEASRELAX_LINEAR = 0;
public const int FEASRELAX_QUADRATIC = 1;
public const int FEASRELAX_CARDINALITY = 2;

**GRB.CharAttr**

This enum is used to get or set char-valued attributes (through `GRBModel.Get` or `GRBModel.Set`). Please refer to the Attributes section to see a list of all char attributes and their functions.

**GRB.DoubleAttr**

This enum is used to get or set double-valued attributes (through `GRBModel.Get` or `GRBModel.Set`). Please refer to the Attributes section to see a list of all double attributes and their functions.

**GRB.DoubleParam**

This enum is used to get or set double-valued parameters (through `GRBModel.Get`, `GRBModel.Set`, `GRBEnv.Get`, or `GRBEnv.Set`). Please refer to the Parameters section to see a list of all double parameters and their functions.

**GRB.IntAttr**

This enum is used to get or set int-valued attributes (through `GRBModel.Get` or `GRBModel.Set`). Please refer to the Attributes section to see a list of all int attributes and their functions.

**GRB.IntParam**

This enum is used to get or set int-valued parameters (through `GRBModel.Get`, `GRBModel.Set`, `GRBEnv.Get`, or `GRBEnv.Set`). Please refer to the Parameters section to see a list of all int parameters and their functions.

**GRB.StringAttr**

This enum is used to get or set string-valued attributes (through `GRBModel.Get` or `GRBModel.Set`). Please refer to the Attributes section to see a list of all string attributes and their functions.
GRB.StringParam

This enum is used to get or set string-valued parameters (through GRBModel.Get, GRBModel.Set, GRBEnv.Get, or GRBEnv.Set). Please refer to the Parameters section to see a list of all string parameters and their functions.
This section documents the Gurobi Python interface. It begins with an overview of the global functions, which can be called without referencing any Python objects. It then discusses the different types of objects that are available in the interface, and the most important methods on those objects. Finally, it gives a comprehensive presentation of all of the available classes and methods.

If you are new to the Gurobi Optimizer, we suggest that you start with the Quick Start Guide or the Example Tour. These documents provide concrete examples of how to use the classes and methods described here.

Important note for AIX users: due to limited Python support on AIX, our AIX port does not include the Python interface.

Global Functions

The Gurobi shell contains a set of Global Functions that can be called without referring to any Gurobi objects. The most important of these functions is probably the read function, which allows you to read a model from a file. Other useful global functions are system, which allows you to issue shell commands from within the Gurobi shell, models, which gives you a list of the currently loaded models, and disposeDefaultEnv, which disposes of the default environment. Other global functions allow you to read, modify, or write Gurobi parameters (readParams, setParam, and writeParams).

Models

Most actions in the Gurobi Python interface are performed by calling methods on Gurobi objects. The most commonly used object is the Model. A model consists of a set of decision variables (objects of class Var), a linear or quadratic objective function on these variables (specified using Model.setObjective), and a set of constraints on these variables (objects of class Constr, QConstr, SOS, or GenConstr). Each variable has an associated lower bound, upper bound, and type (continuous, binary, etc.). Each linear or quadratic constraint has an associated sense (less-than-or-equal, greater-than-or-equal, or equal), and right-hand side value. Refer to this section for more information on variables and constraints.

An optimization model may be specified all at once, by loading the model from a file (using the previously mentioned read function), or it may be built incrementally, by first constructing an empty object of class Model and then subsequently calling Model.addVar or Model.addVars to add additional variables, and Model.addConstr, Model.addConstrs, Model.addLConstr, Model.addQConstr, Model.addSOS, or any of the Model.addGenConstrXxx methods to add additional constraints.

Linear constraints are specified by building linear expressions (objects of class LinExpr), and then specifying relationships between these expressions (for example, requiring that one expression be equal to another). Quadratic constraints are built in a similar fashion, but using quadratic expressions (objects of class QuadExpr) instead. General constraints are built using a set of dedicated methods, or a set of general constraint helper functions plus overloaded operators.

Models are dynamic entities; you can always add or remove variables or constraints.

We often refer to the class of an optimization model. A model with a linear objective function,
linear constraints, and continuous variables is a Linear Program (LP). If the objective is quadratic, the model is a Quadratic Program (QP). If any of the constraints are quadratic, the model is a Quadratically-Constrained Program (QCP). We’ll sometimes also discuss a special case of QCP, the Second-Order Cone Program (SOCP). If the model contains any integer variables, semi-continuous variables, semi-integer variables, Special Ordered Set (SOS) constraints, or general constraints, the model is a Mixed Integer Program (MIP). We’ll also sometimes discuss special cases of MIP, including Mixed Integer Linear Programs (MILP), Mixed Integer Quadratic Programs (MIQP), Mixed Integer Quadratically-Constrained Programs (MIQCP), and Mixed Integer Second-Order Cone Programs (MISOCP). The Gurobi Optimizer handles all of these model classes.

Environments

Environments play a much smaller role in the Gurobi Python interface than they do in our other language APIs, mainly because the Python interface has a default environment. Unless you explicitly pass your own environment to routines that require an environment, the default environment will be used.

The main situation where you may want to create your own environment is when you want precise control over when the resources associated with an environment (specifically, a licensing token or a Compute Server) are released. If you use your own environment to create models (using read or the Model constructor), then the resources associated with the environment will be released as soon your program no longer references your environment or any models created with that environment.

Note that you can manually remove the reference to the default environment, thus making it available for garbage collection, by calling disposeDefaultEnv. After calling this, and after all models built within the default environment are garbage collected, the default environment will be garbage collected as well. A new default environment will be created automatically if you call a routine that needs one.

Solving a Model

Once you have built a model, you can call Model.optimize to compute a solution. By default, optimize will use the concurrent optimizer to solve LP models, the barrier algorithm to solve QP and QCP models, and the branch-and-cut algorithm to solve mixed integer models. The solution is stored in a set of attributes of the model, which can be subsequently queried (we will return to this topic shortly).

The Gurobi algorithms keep careful track of the state of the model, so calls to Model.optimize will only perform further optimization if relevant data has changed since the model was last optimized. If you would like to discard previously computed solution information and restart the optimization from scratch without changing the model, you can call Model.reset.

After a MIP model has been solved, you can call Model.fixed to compute the associated fixed model. This model is identical to the input model, except that all integer variables are fixed to their values in the MIP solution. In some applications, it is useful to compute information on this continuous version of the MIP model (e.g., dual variables, sensitivity information, etc.).

Multiple Solutions and Multiple Objectives

By default, the Gurobi Optimizer assumes that your goal is to find one proven optimal solution to a model with a single objective function. Gurobi provides features that allow you to relax either of these assumptions. You should refer to the section on Solution Pools for information on how to
request more than one solution, or the section on Multiple Objectives for information on how to specify multiple objective functions and control the trade-off between them.

**Infeasible Models**

You have a few options if a model is found to be infeasible. You can try to diagnose the cause of the infeasibility, attempt to repair the infeasibility, or both. To obtain information that can be useful for diagnosing the cause of an infeasibility, call `Model.computeIIS` to compute an Irreducible Inconsistent Subsystem (IIS). This method can be used for both continuous and MIP models, but you should be aware that the MIP version can be quite expensive. This method populates a set of IIS attributes.

To attempt to repair an infeasibility, call `Model.feasRelaxS` or `Model.feasRelax` to compute a feasibility relaxation for the model. This relaxation allows you to find a solution that minimizes the magnitude of the constraint violation.

**Querying and Modifying Attributes**

Most of the information associated with a Gurobi model is stored in a set of attributes. Some attributes are associated with the variables of the model, some with the constraints of the model, and some with the model itself. To give a simple example, solving an optimization model causes the \( x \) variable attribute to be populated. Attributes such as \( x \) that are computed by the Gurobi optimizer cannot be modified directly by the user, while others, such as the variable lower bound (the \( lb \) attribute) can.

Attributes can be accessed in two ways in the Python interface. The first is to use the `getAttr()` and `setAttr()` methods, which are available on variables (Var.getAttr/ Var.setAttr), linear constraints (Constr.getAttr/ Constr.setAttr), quadratic constraints (QConstr.getAttr/ QConstr.setAttr), SOSs (SOS.getAttr), general constraints (GenConstr.getAttr/ GenConstr.setAttr), and models (Model.getAttr/ Model.setAttr). These are called with the attribute name as the first argument (e.g., `var.getAttr("x")` or `constr.setAttr("rhs", 0.0)`).

The full list of available attributes can be found in the Attributes section of this manual.

Attributes can also be accessed more directly: you can follow an object name by a period, followed by the name of an attribute of that object. Note that upper/lower case is ignored when referring to attributes. Thus, \( b = constr.rhs \) is equivalent to \( b = constr.getAttr("rhs") \), and \( constr.rhs = 0.0 \) is equivalent to \( constr.setAttr("rhs", 0.0) \).

**Additional Model Modification Information**

Most modifications to an existing model are done through the attribute interface (e.g., changes to variable bounds, constraint right-hand sides, etc.). The main exceptions are modifications to the constraint matrix and to the objective function.

The constraint matrix can be modified in a few ways. The first is to call the `Model.chgCoeff` method. This method can be used to modify the value of an existing non-zero, to set an existing non-zero to zero, or to create a new non-zero. The constraint matrix is also modified when you remove a variable or constraint from the model (through the `Model.remove` method). The non-zero values associated with the deleted constraint or variable are removed along with the constraint or variable itself.

The model objective function can also be modified in a few ways. The easiest is to build an expression that captures the objective function (a `LinExpr` or `QuadExpr` object), and then pass that expression to method `Model.setObjective`. If you wish to modify the objective, you can simply call `setObjective` again with a new `LinExpr` or `QuadExpr` object.
For linear objective functions, an alternative to `setObjective` is to use the `Obj` variable attribute to modify individual linear objective coefficients.

If your variables have piecewise-linear objectives, you can specify them using the `Model.setPWLObj` method. Call this method once for each relevant variable. The Gurobi simplex solver includes algorithmic support for convex piecewise-linear objective functions, so for continuous models you should see a substantial performance benefit from using this feature. To clear a previously specified piecewise-linear objective function, simply set the `Obj` attribute on the corresponding variable to 0.

Lazy Updates

One important item to note about model modification in the Gurobi optimizer is that it is performed in a lazy fashion, meaning that modifications don’t affect the model immediately. Rather, they are queued and applied later. If your program simply creates a model and solves it, you will probably never notice this behavior. However, if you ask for information about the model before your modifications have been applied, the details of the lazy update approach may be relevant to you.

As we just noted, model modifications (bound changes, right-hand side changes, objective changes, etc.) are placed in a queue. These queued modifications can be applied to the model in three different ways. The first is by an explicit call to `Model.update`. The second is by a call to `Model.optimize`. The third is by a call to `Model.write` to write out the model. The first case gives you fine-grained control over when modifications are applied. The second and third make the assumption that you want all pending modifications to be applied before you optimize your model or write it to disk.

Why does the Gurobi interface behave in this manner? There are a few reasons. The first is that this approach makes it much easier to perform multiple modifications to a model, since the model remains unchanged between modifications. The second is that processing model modifications can be expensive, particularly in a Compute Server environment, where modifications require communication between machines. Thus, it is useful to have visibility into exactly when these modifications are applied. In general, if your program needs to make multiple modifications to the model, you should aim to make them in phases, where you make a set of modifications, then update, then make more modifications, then update again, etc. Updating after each individual modification can be extremely expensive.

If you forget to call update, your program won’t crash. Your query will simply return the value of the requested data from the point of the last update. If the object you tried to query didn’t exist then, you’ll get a `NOT_IN_MODEL` exception instead.

The semantics of lazy updates have changed in this release. While the vast majority of programs will continue to work unmodified, you can use the `UpdateMode` parameter to revert to the previous behavior if you run into an issue.

Managing Parameters

The Gurobi optimizer provides a set of parameters that allow you to control many of the details of the optimization process. Factors like feasibility and optimality tolerances, choices of algorithms, strategies for exploring the MIP search tree, etc., can be controlled by modifying Gurobi parameters before beginning the optimization. Parameters are set using method `Model.setParam`. Current values may also be retrieved with `Model.getParamInfo`. You can also access parameters more directly through the `Model.Params` class. To set the `MIPGap` parameter to 0.0 for model `m`, for
example, you can do either `m.setParam('MIPGap', 0)` or `m.Params.MIPGap = 0`.

You can read a set of parameter settings from a file using `Model.read`, or write the set of changed parameters using `Model.write`.

We also include an automated parameter tuning tool that explores many different sets of parameter changes in order to find a set that improves performance. You can call `Model.tune` to invoke the tuning tool on a model. Refer to the parameter tuning tool section for more information.

One thing we should note is that changing a parameter for one model has no effect on the parameter value for other models. Use the global `setParam` method to set a parameter for all loaded models.

The full list of Gurobi parameters can be found in the Parameters section.

**Monitoring Progress - Logging and Callbacks**

Progress of the optimization can be monitored through Gurobi logging. By default, Gurobi will send output to the screen. A few simple controls are available for modifying the default logging behavior. You can set the `LogFile` parameter if you wish to also direct the Gurobi log to a file. The frequency of logging output can be controlled with the `DisplayInterval` parameter, and logging can be turned off entirely with the `OutputFlag` parameter.

More detailed progress monitoring can be done through a callback function. If you pass a function taking two arguments, `model` and `where`, to `Model.optimize`, your function will be called periodically from within the optimization. Your callback can then call `Model.cbGet` to retrieve additional information on the state of the optimization. You can refer to the Callback class for additional information.

**Modifying Solver Behavior - Callbacks**

Callbacks can also be used to modify the behavior of the Gurobi optimizer. The simplest control callback is `Model.terminate`, which asks the optimizer to terminate at the earliest convenient point. Method `Model.cbSetSolution` allows you to inject a feasible solution (or partial solution) during the solution of a MIP model. Methods `Model.cbCut` and `Model.cbLazy` allow you to add cutting planes and lazy constraints during a MIP optimization, respectively.

**Error Handling**

All of the methods in the Gurobi Python library can throw an exception of type `GurobiError`. When an exception occurs, additional information on the error can be obtained by retrieving the `errno` or `message` members of the `GurobiError` object. A list of possible values for the `errno` field can be found in the Error Code section.
6.1 Global Functions

Gurobi global functions. These functions can be accessed from the main Gurobi shell prompt. In contrast to all other methods in the Gurobi Python interface, these functions do not require a Gurobi object to invoke them.

models()

Print a list of loaded models.
Note that this function will only list models stored in global variables. Models stored in Python data structures (lists, dictionaries, etc.), or inside user classes aren’t listed.

Example usage:

```python
a = Model("a")
b = Model("b")
models()
```

disposeDefaultEnv()

Dispose of the default environment.
Calling this function releases the default environment created by the Gurobi Python module. This function is particularly useful in a long-running Python session (e.g., within a Jupyter notebook), where the Gurobi environment would otherwise continue to exist for the full duration of the session.

Note that models built with the default environment must be garbaged collected before the default environment can be freed. You can force a model \( m \) be garbaged collected with the statement `del m`. If no references to the default environment remain, `disposeDefaultEnv` prints the message `Freed default Gurobi environment` to confirm it was able to dispose of the default environment.

Example usage:

```python
disposeDefaultEnv()
```

multidict()

This function splits a single dictionary into multiple dictionaries. The input dictionary should map each key to a list of \( n \) values. The function returns a list of the shared keys as its first result, followed by the \( n \) individual Gurobi tuple dictionaries (stored as `tupledict` objects).

**Arguments:**

data: A Python dictionary. Each key should map to a list of values.
Return value:
A list, where the first member contains the shared key values, and the following members contain the dictionaries that result from splitting the value lists from the input dictionary.

Example usage:

```python
keys, dict1, dict2 = multidict( {
    'key1': [1, 2],
    'key2': [1, 3],
    'key3': [1, 4] }
)
```

paramHelp()

| paramHelp  ( paramName ) |

Obtain help about a Gurobi parameter.

Arguments:
- **paramName**: String containing the name of parameter that you would like help with. The name can include '*' and '?' wildcards. If more than one parameter matches, the matching names are listed. Note that case is ignored.

Example usage:

```python
paramHelp("Cuts")
paramHelp("Heu*")
paramHelp("*cuts")
```

quicksum()

| quicksum  ( data ) |

A version of the Python `sum` function that is much more efficient for building large Gurobi expressions (LinExpr or QuadExpr objects). The function takes a list of terms as its argument.

Note that while quicksum is much faster than sum, it isn’t the fastest approach for building a large expression. Use addTerms or the LinExpr() constructor if you want the quickest possible expression construction.

Arguments:
- **data**: List of terms to add. The terms can be constants, Var objects, LinExpr objects, or QuadExpr objects.

Return value:
An expression that represents the sum of the terms in the input list.

Example usage:

```python
expr = quicksum([2*x, 3*y+1, 4*z*z])
expr = quicksum(model.getVars())
```

read()

| read  ( filename, env=defaultEnv ) |

---

445
Read a model from a file.

Arguments:

filename: Name of file containing model. Note that the type of the file is encoded in the file name suffix. Valid suffixes are .mps, .rew, .lp, .rlp, .ilp, or .opb. The files can be compressed, so additional suffixes of .gz, .bz2, .zip, or .7z are accepted. The file name may contain * or ? wildcards. No file is read when no wildcard match is found. If more than one match is found, this routine will attempt to read the first matching file.

e: Environment in which to create the model. Creating your environment (using the Env constructor) gives you more control over Gurobi licensing, but it can make your program more complex. Use the default environment unless you know that you need to control your own environments.

Return value:

Model object containing the model that was read from the input file.

Example usage:

m = read("afiro.mps")
m.optimize()

readParams()

| readParams ( filename ) |

Read a set of parameter settings from a file. The file name must end in .prm, and the file must be in PRM format.

Arguments:

filename: Name of file containing parameter settings.

Example usage:

readParams("params.prm")

resetParams()

| resetParams ( ) |

Reset the values of all parameters to their default values. Note that existing models that are stored inside Python data structures (lists, dictionaries, etc.), or inside user classes aren’t affected.

Example usage:

resetParams()

setParameter()

| setParam ( paramname, newvalue ) |

Set the value of a parameter to a new value. Note that existing models that are stored inside Python data structures (lists, dictionaries, etc.), or inside user classes aren’t affected.

Arguments:
** paramName**: String containing the name of parameter that you would like to modify. The name can include ‘*’ and ‘?’ wildcards. If more than one parameter matches, the matching names are listed and none are modified. Note that case is ignored.

** newvalue**: Desired new value for parameter. Can be 'default', which indicates that the parameter should be reset to its default value.

** Example usage:**

```
setParam("Cuts", 2)
setParam("Heu*", 0.5)
setParam("*Interval", 10)
```

** system()**

```
system ( command )
```

Issue a system command.

** Arguments:**

- ** command**: A string containing the desired system command.

** Example usage:**

```
system("ls")
system("rm junk")
```

** writeParams()**

```
writeParams ( filename )
```

Write all modified parameters to a file. The file is written in PRM format.

** Example usage:**

```
setParam("Heu*", 0.5)
writeParams("params.prm")  # file will contain changed parameter
system("cat params.prm")
```
6.2 Model

Gurobi model object. Commonly used methods on the model object in the Gurobi shell include optimize (optimizes the model), printStats (prints statistics about the model), printAttr (prints the values of an attribute), and write (writes information about the model to a file). Commonly used methods when building a model include addVar (adds a new variable), addVars (adds multiple new variables), addConstr (adds a new constraint), and addConstrs (adds multiple new constraints).

Model()

Model ( name="", env=defaultEnv )

Model constructor.

Arguments:
- name: Name of new model. Note that name will be stored as an ASCII string. Thus, a name like 'A→B' will produce an error, because '→' cannot be represented as an ASCII character. Note also that names that contain spaces are strongly discouraged, because they can’t be written to LP format files.
- env: Environment in which to create the model. Creating your environment (using the Env constructor) gives you more control over Gurobi licensing, but it can make your program more complex. Use the default environment unless you know that you need to control your own environments.

Return value:
New model object. Model initially contains no variables or constraints.

Example usage:

```python
m = Model("NewModel")
x0 = m.addVar()

env = Env("my.log")
m2 = Model("NewModel2", env)
```

Model.addConstr()

addConstr ( lhs, sense=None, rhs=None, name="" )

Add a constraint to a model.

Note that this method also accepts a TempConstr as its first argument (with the constraint name as its second argument). This allows you to use operator overloading to create a variety of different constraint types. See TempConstr for more information.

Arguments:
- lhs: Left-hand side for the new constraint. Can be a constant, a Var, a LinExpr, a QuadExpr, or a TempConstr.
- sense: Sense for the new constraint (GRB.LESS_EQUAL, GRB.EQUAL, or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL).
- rhs: Right-hand side for the new constraint. Can be a constant, a Var, a LinExpr, or a QuadExpr.
name: Name for new constraint. Note that name will be stored as an ASCII string. Thus, a name like 'A→B' will produce an error, because '→' can not be represented as an ASCII character. Note also that names that contain spaces are strongly discouraged, because they can't be written to LP format files.

Return value:
New constraint object.

Example usage:

```python
model.addConstr(x + 2*y, GRB.EQUAL, 3*z, "c0")
model.addConstr(x + y <= 2.0, "c1")
model.addConstr(x*x + y*y <= 4.0, "qc0")
model.addConstr(x + y + z == [1, 2], "rgc0")
model.addConstr(z == and_(x, y, w), "gc0")
model.addConstr(z == min_(x, y), "gc1")
model.addConstr((w == 1) >> (x + y <= 1), "ic0")
```

Model.addConstrs()

```python
addConstrs ( generator, name="" )
```

Add multiple constraints to a model using a Python generator expression. Returns a Gurobi `tupledict` that contains the newly created constraints, indexed by the values generated by the generator expression.

The first argument to `addConstrs` is a Python generator expression, a special feature of the Python language that allows you to iterate over a Python expression. In this case, the Python expression will be a Gurobi constraint and the generator expression provides values to plug into that constraint. A new Gurobi constraint is added to the model for each iteration of the generator expression.

To give an example, if `x` is a Gurobi variable, then

```python
m.addConstr(x <= 1, name='c0')
```

would add a single linear constraint involving this variable. In contrast, if `x` is a list of Gurobi variables, then

```python
m.addConstrs((x[i] <= 1 for i in range(4)), name='c')
```

would add four constraints to the model. The entire first argument is a generator expression, where the indexing is controlled by the statement `for i in range(4)`. The first constraint that results from this expression would be named `c[0]`, and would involve variable `x[0]`. The second would be named `c[1]`, and would involve variable `x[1]`.

Generator expressions can be much more complex than this. They can involve multiple variables and conditional tests. For example, you could do:

```python
m.addConstrs((x[i,j] == 0 for i in range(4) for j in range(4) if i != j), name='c')
```
One restriction that \texttt{addConstrs} places on the generator expression is that each variable must always take a scalar value (\texttt{int}, \texttt{float}, \texttt{string}, ...). Thus, \texttt{for i in [1, 2.0, 'a', 'bc']} is fine, but \texttt{for i in [(1, 2), [1, 2, 3]]} isn’t.

This method can be used to add linear constraints, quadratic constraints, or general constraints to the model. Refer to the \texttt{TempConstr} documentation for more information on all of the different constraint types that can be added.

Note that if you supply a name argument, the generator expression must be enclosed in parenthesis. This requirement comes from the Python language interpreter.

\textbf{Arguments:}
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{generator}: A generator expression, where each iteration produces a constraint.
  \item \texttt{name}: Name pattern for new constraints. The given name will be subscripted by the index of the generator expression, so if the index is an integer, \texttt{c} would become \texttt{c[0]}, \texttt{c[1]}, etc. Note that the generated names will be stored as ASCII strings, so you should avoid using names that contain non-ASCII characters. In addition, names that contain spaces are strongly discouraged, because they can’t be written to LP format files.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Return value:}
A dictionary of \texttt{Constr} objects, indexed by the values specified by the generator expression.

\textbf{Example usage:}
\begin{verbatim}
model.addConstrs(x.sum(i, '*') <= capacity[i] for i in range(5))
model.addConstrs(x[i] + x[j] <= 1 for i in range(5) for j in range(5))
model.addConstrs(x[i]*x[i] + y[i]*y[i] <= 1 for i in range(5))
model.addConstrs(x.sum(i, '*') == [0, 2] for i in [1, 2, 4])
model.addConstrs(z[i] == max_(x[i], y[i]) for i in range(5))
model.addConstrs((x[i] == 1) >> (y[i] + z[i] <= 5) for i in range(5))
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{Model.addGenConstrXxx}()

Each of the functions described below adds a new \textit{general constraint} to a model.

Mathematical programming has traditionally defined a set of fundamental constraint types: variable bound constraints, linear constraints, quadratic constraints, integrality constraints, and SOS constraints. These are typically treated directly by the underlying solver (although not always), and are fundamental to the overall algorithm.

Gurobi accepts a number of additional constraint types, which we collectively refer to as \textit{general constraints}. These are typically \textit{not} treated directly by the solver. Rather, they are transformed by presolve into mathematically equivalent sets of constraints (and variables), chosen from among the fundamental types listed above. These general constraints are provided as a convenience to users. If such constraints appear in your model, but if you prefer to reformulate them yourself using fundamental constraint types instead, you can certainly do so. However, note that Gurobi can sometimes exploit information contained in the other constraints in the model to build a more efficient formulation than what you might create.

The additional constraint types that fall under this \textit{general constraint} umbrella are:

\begin{itemize}
  \item MAX (\texttt{Model.addGenConstrMax}): set a decision variable equal to the maximum value from among a set of decision variables
  \item MIN (\texttt{Model.addGenConstrMin}): set a decision variable equal to the minimum value from among a set of decision variables
\end{itemize}
• ABS (Model.addGenConstrAbs): set a decision variable equal to the absolute value of some other decision variable

• AND (Model.addGenConstrAnd): set a binary variable equal to one if and only if all of a set of binary decision variables are equal to one

• OR (Model.addGenConstrOr): set a binary variable equal to one if and only if at least one variable out of a set of binary decision variables is equal to one

• INDICATOR (Model.addGenConstrIndicator): whenever a given binary variable takes a certain value, then the given linear constraint must be satisfied

You can also add general constraints through addConstr or addConstrs, using overloaded operators and a few general constraint helper functions. The descriptions below will make note of these equivalent, more concise alternatives.

Please refer to this section for additional details on general constraints.

Model.addGenConstrMax()

Add a new general constraint of type GRB.GENCONST_MAX to a model.

A MAX constraint \( r = \max\{x_1, \ldots, x_n, c\} \) states that the resultant variable \( r \) should be equal to the maximum of the operand variables \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \) and the constant \( c \).

You can also add a MAX constraint using the max_ function.

Arguments:

resvar (Var): The variable whose value will be equal to the max of the other variables.
vars (list of Var): The variables over which the max will be taken. Note that this list may also contain constants (type int, long, or float).
constant (float, optional): An additional operand that allows you to include a constant among the arguments of the max operation.
name (string, optional): Name for the new general constraint. Note that name will be stored as an ASCII string. Thus, a name like 'A→B' will produce an error, because '→' can not be represented as an ASCII character. Note also that names that contain spaces are strongly discouraged, because they can’t be written to LP format files.

Example usage:

# x5 = max(x1, x3, x4, 2.0)
model.addGenConstrMax(x5, [x1, x3, x4], 2.0, "maxconstr")

# alternative form
model.addGenConstrMax(x5, [x1, x3, x4, 2.0], name="maxconstr")

# overloaded forms
model.addConstr(x5 == max_([x1, x3, x4, 2.0]), name="maxconstr")
model.addConstr(x5 == max_(x1, x3, x4, 2.0), name="maxconstr")
addGenConstrMin (resvar, vars, constant=None, name="")

Add a new general constraint of type GRB.GENCONSTR_MIN to a model.
A MIN constraint \( r = \min\{x_1, \ldots, x_n, c\} \) states that the resultant variable \( r \) should be equal to the minimum of the operand variables \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \) and the constant \( c \).

You can also add a MIN constraint using the \texttt{min} function.

**Arguments:**
- \textbf{resvar (Var)}: The variable whose value will be equal to the min of the other variables.
- \textbf{vars (list of Var)}: The variables over which the min will be taken. Note that this list may also contain constants (type int, long, or float).
- \textbf{constant (float, optional)}: An additional operand that allows you to include a constant among the arguments of the min operation.
- \textbf{name (string, optional)}: Name for the new general constraint. Note that name will be stored as an ASCII string. Thus, a name like ‘A\(\rightarrow\)B’ will produce an error, because ‘\(\rightarrow\)’ can not be represented as an ASCII character. Note also that names that contain spaces are strongly discouraged, because they can’t be written to LP format files.

**Example usage:**

\begin{verbatim}
# x5 = min(x1, x3, x4, 2.0)
model.addGenConstrMin(x5, [x1, x3, x4], 2.0, "minconstr")

# alternative form
model.addGenConstrMin(x5, [x1, x3, x4, 2.0], name="minconstr")

# overloaded forms
model.addConstr(x5 == min_([x1, x3, x4, 2.0]), name="minconstr")
model.addConstr(x5 == min_(x1, x3, x4, 2.0), name="minconstr")
\end{verbatim}

addGenConstrAbs (resvar, argvar, name="")

Add a new general constraint of type GRB.GENCONSTR_ABS to a model.
An ABS constraint \( r = \text{abs}\{x\} \) states that the resultant variable \( r \) should be equal to the absolute value of the argument variable \( x \).

You can also add an ABS constraint using the \texttt{abs} function.

**Arguments:**
- \textbf{resvar (Var)}: The variable whose value will be to equal the absolute value of the argument variable.
- \textbf{argvar (Var)}: The variable for which the absolute value will be taken.
- \textbf{name (string, optional)}: Name for the new general constraint. Note that name will be stored as an ASCII string. Thus, a name like ‘A\(\rightarrow\)B’ will produce an error, because ‘\(\rightarrow\)’ can not be represented as an ASCII character. Note also that names that contain spaces are strongly discouraged, because they can’t be written to LP format files.

**Example usage:**
# x5 = abs(x1)
model.addGenConstrAbs(x5, x1, "absconstr")

# overloaded form
model.addConstr(x5 == abs_(x1), name="absconstr")

Model.addGenConstrAnd()

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>addGenConstrAnd ( resvar, vars, name=&quot;&quot; )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Add a new general constraint of type GRB.GENCONSTR_AND to a model.

An AND constraint \( r = \text{and}\{x_1, \ldots, x_n\} \) states that the binary resultant variable \( r \) should be 1 if and only if all of the operand variables \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \) are equal to 1. If any of the operand variables is 0, then the resultant should be 0 as well.

Note that all variables participating in such a constraint will be forced to be binary, independent of how they were created.

You can also add an AND constraint using the \texttt{and\_} function.

**Arguments:**

- **resvar** (Var): The variable whose value will be equal to the AND concatenation of the other variables.
- **vars** (list of Var): The variables over which the AND concatenation will be taken.
- **name** (string, optional): Name for the new general constraint. Note that name will be stored as an ASCII string. Thus, a name like 'A→B' will produce an error, because '→' can not be represented as an ASCII character. Note also that names that contain spaces are strongly discouraged, because they can't be written to LP format files.

**Example usage:**

# x5 = and(x1, x3, x4)
model.addGenConstrAnd(x5, [x1, x3, x4], "andconstr")

# overloaded forms
model.addConstr(x5 == and_([x1, x3, x4]), "andconstr")
model.addConstr(x5 == and_(x1, x3, x4), "andconstr")

Model.addGenConstrOr()

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>addGenConstrOr ( resvar, vars, name=&quot;&quot; )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Add a new general constraint of type GRB.GENCONSTR_OR to a model.

An OR constraint \( r = \text{or}\{x_1, \ldots, x_n\} \) states that the binary resultant variable \( r \) should be 1 if and only if any of the operand variables \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \) is equal to 1. If all operand variables are 0, then the resultant should be 0 as well.

Note that all variables participating in such a constraint will be forced to be binary, independent of how they were created.

You can also add an OR constraint using the \texttt{or\_} function.

**Arguments:**
resvar (Var): The variable whose value will be equal to the OR concatenation of the other variables.

vars (list of Var): The variables over which the OR concatenation will be taken.

name (string, optional): Name for the new general constraint. Note that name will be stored as an ASCII string. Thus, a name like 'A→B' will produce an error, because '→' can not be represented as an ASCII character. Note also that names that contain spaces are strongly discouraged, because they can’t be written to LP format files.

Example usage:
```python
# x5 = or(x1, x3, x4)
model.addGenConstrOr(x5, [x1, x3, x4], "orconstr")

# overloaded forms
model.addConstr(x5 == or_([x1, x3, x4]), "orconstr")
model.addConstr(x5 == or_(x1, x3, x4), "orconstr")
```

Model.addGenConstrIndicator()

Add a new general constraint of type GRB.GENCONSTR_INDICATOR to a model.

An INDICATOR constraint \( z = f \to a^T x \leq b \) states that if the binary indicator variable \( z \) is equal to \( f \in \{0,1\} \), then the linear constraint \( a^T x \leq b \) should hold. On the other hand, if \( z = 1 - f \), the linear constraint may be violated. The sense of the linear constraint can also be specified to be \( = \) or \( \geq \).

Note that the indicator variable \( z \) of a constraint will be forced to be binary, independent of how it was created.

You can also add an INDICATOR constraint using a special overloaded syntax. See the examples below for details.

Arguments:

binvar (Var): The binary indicator variable.

binval (Boolean): The value for the binary indicator variable that would force the linear constraint to be satisfied.

lhs (float, Var, LinExpr, or TempConstr): Left-hand side expression for the linear constraint triggered by the indicator. Can be a constant, a Var, or a LinExpr. Alternatively, a temporary constraint object can be used to define the linear constraint that is triggered by the indicator. The temporary constraint object is created using an overloaded comparison operator. See TempConstr for more information. In this case, the “sense” and “rhs” parameters must stay at their default values None.

sense (char): Sense for the linear constraint. Options are GRB.LESS_EQUAL, GRB.EQUAL, or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL.

rhs (float): Right-hand-side value for the linear constraint.

name (string, optional): Name for the new general constraint. Note that name will be stored as an ASCII string. Thus, a name like 'A→B' will produce an error, because '→' can not be represented as an ASCII character. Note also that names that contain spaces are strongly discouraged, because they can’t be written to LP format files.

Example usage:
# x7 = 1 -> x1 + 2 x3 + x4 = 1
model.addGenConstrIndicator(x7, True, x1 + 2*x2 + x4, GRB.EQUAL, 1.0)

# alternative form
model.addGenConstrIndicator(x7, True, x1 + 2*x2 + x4 == 1.0)

# overloaded form
model.addConstr((x7 == 1) >> (x1 + 2*x2 + x4 == 1.0))

Model.addLConstr()

| addLConstr  ( lhs, sense=None, rhs=None, name="" ) |
| Add a linear constraint to a model. This method is faster than addConstr() (as much as 50% faster for very sparse constraints), but can only be used to add linear constraints. Note that this method also accepts a TempConstr as its first argument (with the name as its second argument). This allows you to use operator overloading to create constraints. See TempConstr for more information. |
| Arguments: |
| lhs: Left-hand side for the new constraint. Can be a constant, a Var, a LinExpr, or a TempConstr (while the TempConstr can only be of linear form). |
| sense: Sense for the new constraint (GRB.LESS_EQUAL, GRB.EQUAL, or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL). |
| rhs: Right-hand side for the new constraint. Can be a constant, a Var, or a LinExpr. |
| name: Name for new constraint. Note that name will be stored as an ASCII string. Thus, a name like 'A→B' will produce an error, because '→' can not be represented as an ASCII character. Note also that names that contain spaces are strongly discouraged, because they can't be written to LP format files. |
| Return value: |
| New constraint object. |
| Example usage: |
| model.addLConstr(x + 2*y, GRB.EQUAL, 3*z, "c0") |
| model.addLConstr(x + y <= 2.0, "c1") |
| model.addLConstr(LinExpr([1.0,1.0], [x,y]), GRB.LESS_EQUAL, 1) |

Model.addQConstr()

| addQConstr  ( lhs, sense=None, rhs=None, name="" ) |
| Add a quadratic constraint to a model. Important note: the algorithms that Gurobi uses to solve quadratically constrained problems can only handle certain types of quadratic constraints. Constraints of the following forms are always accepted: |
| • $x^TQx + q^Tx \leq b$, where $Q$ is Positive Semi-Definite (PSD) |
| • $x^Tx \leq y^2$, where $x$ is a vector of variables, and $y$ is a non-negative variable (a Second-Order Cone) |
• $x^T x \leq yz$, where $x$ is a vector of variables, and $y$ and $z$ are non-negative variables (a rotated Second-Order Cone)

If you add a constraint that isn’t in one of these forms (and Gurobi presolve is unable to transform the constraint into one of these forms), you’ll get an error when you try to solve the model. Constraints where the quadratic terms only involve binary variables will always be transformed into one of these forms.

Note that this method also accepts a TempConstr as its first argument (with the name as its second argument). This allows you to use operator overloading to create constraints. See TempConstr for more information.

Arguments:

- **lhs**: Left-hand side for new quadratic constraint. Can be a constant, a Var, a LinExpr, or a QuadExpr.
- **sense**: Sense for new quadratic constraint (GRB.LESS_EQUAL or GRB.GREATER_EQUAL).
- **rhs**: Right-hand side for new quadratic constraint. Can be a constant, a Var, a LinExpr, or a QuadExpr.
- **name**: Name for new constraint. Note that name will be stored as an ASCII string. Thus, a name like ‘A→B’ will produce an error, because ‘→’ can not be represented as an ASCII character. Note also that names that contain spaces are strongly discouraged, because they can’t be written to LP format files.

Return value:

New quadratic constraint object.

Example usage:

```python
model.addQConstr(x*x + y*y, GRB.LESS_EQUAL, z*z, "c0")
model.addQConstr(x*x + y*y <= 2.0, "c1")
```

Model.addRange()

```python
addRange(expr, lower, upper, name="")
```

Add a range constraint to a model. A range constraint states that the value of the input expression must be between the specified lower and upper bounds in any solution.

Note that range constraints are stored internally as equality constraints. We add an extra variable to the model to capture the range information. Thus, the Sense attribute on a range constraint will always be GRB.EQUAL.

Arguments:

- **expr**: Linear expression for new range constraint. Can be a Var or a LinExpr.
- **lower**: Lower bound for linear expression.
- **upper**: Upper bound for linear expression.
- **name**: Name for new constraint. Note that name will be stored as an ASCII string. Thus, a name like ‘A→B’ will produce an error, because ‘→’ can not be represented as an ASCII character. Note also that names that contain spaces are strongly discouraged, because they can’t be written to LP format files.

Return value:

New constraint object.

Example usage:
# 1 <= x + y <= 2
model.addRange(x + y, 1.0, 2.0, "range0")

# overloaded forms
model.addConstr(x + y == [1.0, 2.0], name="range0")

Model.addSOS()

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>addSOS</th>
<th>type, vars, wts=None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Add an SOS constraint to the model. Please refer to this section for details on SOS constraints.

Arguments:
- **type**: SOS type (can be GRB.SOS_TYPE1 or GRB.SOS_TYPE2).
- **vars**: List of variables that participate in the SOS constraint.
- **weights (optional)**: Weights for the variables in the SOS constraint. Default weights are 1, 2, ...

Return value:
- New SOS object.

Example usage:
```
model.addSOS(GRB.SOS_TYPE1, [x, y, z], [1, 2, 4])
```

Model.addVar()

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>addVar</th>
<th>lb=0.0, ub=GRB.INFINITY, obj=0.0, vtype=GRB.CONTINUOUS, name=&quot;&quot;, column=None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Add a decision variable to a model.

Arguments:
- **lb (optional)**: Lower bound for new variable.
- **ub (optional)**: Upper bound for new variable.
- **obj (optional)**: Objective coefficient for new variable.
- **vtype (optional)**: Variable type for new variable (GRB.CONTINUOUS, GRB.BINARY, GRB.INTEGER, GRB.SEMICONT, or GRB.SEMIINT).
- **name (optional)**: Name for new variable. Note that name will be stored as an ASCII string. Thus, a name like 'A→B' will produce an error, because '→' can not be represented as an ASCII character. Note also that names that contain spaces are strongly discouraged, because they can't be written to LP format files.
- **column (optional)**: Column object that indicates the set of constraints in which the new variable participates, and the associated coefficients.

Return value:
- New variable object.

Example usage:
```
x = model.addVar()  # all default arguments
y = model.addVar(vtype=GRB.INTEGER, obj=1.0, name="y")  # arguments by name
z = model.addVar(0.0, 1.0, 1.0, GRB.BINARY, "z")  # arguments by position
```
**Model.addVars()**

```python
addVars ( *indices, lb=0.0, ub=GRB.INFINITY, obj=0.0, vtype=GRB.CONTINUOUS, name="" )
```

Add multiple decision variables to a model.

Returns a Gurobi `tupledict` object that contains the newly created variables. The keys for the `tupledict` are derived from the `indices` argument(s). The arguments for this method can take several different forms, which will be described now.

The first arguments provide the indices that will be used as keys to access the variables in the returned `tupledict`. In its simplest version, you would specify one or more integer values, and this method would create the equivalent of a multi-dimensional array of variables. For example, `x = model.addVars(2, 3)` would create six variables, accessed as `x[0,0]`, `x[0,1]`, `x[0,2]`, `x[1,0]`, `x[1,1]`, and `x[1,2]`.

In a more complex version, you can specify arbitrary lists of immutable objects, and this method will create variables for each member of the cross product of these lists. For example, `x = model.addVars([3, 7], ['a', 'b', 'c'])` would create six variables, accessed as `x[3,'a']`, `x[7,'c']`, etc.

You can also provide your own list of tuples as indices. For example, `x = model.addVars(((3,'a'), (3,'b'), (7,'b'), (7,'c')))` would be accessed in the same way as the previous example (`x[3,'a']`, `x[7,'c']`, etc.), except that not all combinations will be present. This is typically how sparse indexing is handled.

Note that while the indices can be provided as multiple lists of objects, or as a list of tuples, the member values for a specific index must always be scalars (`int`, `float`, `string`, ...). For example, `x = model.addVars([((1, 3), 7], ['a'])` is not allowed, since the first argument for the first member would be `(1, 3)`. Similarly, `x = model.addVars(((1, 3),'a'), (7,'a'))` is also not allowed.

The named arguments (`lb`, `obj`, etc.) can take several forms. If you provide a scalar value (or use the default), then every variable will use that value. Thus, for example, `lb=1.0` will give every created variable a lower bound of 1.0. Note that a scalar value for the name argument has a special meaning, which will be discussed separately.

You can also provide a Python `dict` as the argument. In that case, the value for each variable will be pulled from the dict, using the indices argument to build the keys. For example, if the variables created by this method are indexed as `x[i,j]`, then the `dict` provided for the argument should have an entry for each possible `(i,j)` value.

Finally, if your `indices` argument is a single list, you can provide a Python `list` of the same length for the named arguments. For each variable, it will pull the value from the corresponding position in the list.

As noted earlier, the `name` argument is special. If you provide a scalar argument for the name, that argument will be transformed to have a subscript that corresponds to the index of the associated variable. For example, if you do `x = model.addVars(2,3,name="x")`, the variables will get names `x[0,0]`, `x[0,1]`, etc.

**Arguments:**

- `indices`: Indices for accessing the new variables.
- `lb` (optional): Lower bound(s) for new variables.
- `ub` (optional): Upper bound(s) for new variables.
**Model.cbCut()**

Add a new cutting plane to a MIP model from within a callback function. Note that this method can only be invoked when the `where` value on the callback function is equal to `GRB.Callback.MIPNODE` (see the Callback Codes section for more information).

Cutting planes can be added at any node of the branch-and-cut tree. However, they should be added sparingly, since they increase the size of the relaxation model that is solved at each node and can significantly degrade node processing speed.

Cutting planes are typically used to cut off the current relaxation solution. To retrieve the relaxation solution at the current node, you should first call `cbGetNodeRel`.

When adding your own cuts, you must set parameter `PreCrush` to value 1. This setting shuts off a few presolve reductions that sometimes prevent cuts on the original model from being applied to the presolved model.

One very important note: you should only add cuts that are implied by the constraints in your model. If you cut off an integer solution that is feasible according to the original model constraints, you are likely to obtain an incorrect solution to your MIP problem.

**Arguments:**
- `lhs`: Left-hand side for new cut. Can be a constant, a `Var`, or a `LinExpr`.
- `sense`: Sense for new cut (`GRB.LESS_EQUAL`, `GRB.EQUAL`, or `GRB.GREATER_EQUAL`).
- `rhs`: Right-hand side for new cut. Can be a constant, a `Var`, or a `LinExpr`.

**Example usage:**
```python
def mycallback(model, where):
    if where == GRB.Callback.MIPNODE:
        status = model.cbGet(GRB.Callback.MIPNODE_STATUS)
        if status == GRB.OPTIMAL:
            rel = model.cbGetNodeRel([model._vars[0], model._vars[1]])
```

**Return value:**
New `tupledict` object that contains the new variables as values, using the provided indices as keys.

**Example usage:**
```python
# 3-D array of binary variables
x = model.addVars(3, 4, 5, vtype=GRB.BINARY)

# variables index by tuplelist
l = tuplelist([(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3)])
y = model.addVars(l, ub=[1, 2, 3])
```
if rel[0] + rel[1] > 1.1:
    model.cbCut(model._vars[0] + model._vars[1] <= 1)

model._vars = model.getVars()
model.optimize(mycallback)

Model.cbGet()

| cbGet ( what ) |

Query the optimizer from within the user callback.

**Arguments:**
- what: Integer code that indicates what type of information is being requested by the callback. The set of valid codes depends on the where value that is passed into the user callback function. Please refer to the Callback Codes section for a list of possible where and what values.

**Example usage:**
```python
def mycallback(model, where):
    if where == GRB.Callback.SIMPLEX:
        print(model.cbGet(GRB.Callback.SPX_OBJVAL))

model.optimize(mycallback)
```

Model.cbGetNodeRel()

| cbGetNodeRel ( vars ) |

Retrieve values from the node relaxation solution at the current node. Note that this method can only be invoked when the where value on the callback function is equal to GRB.Callback.MIPNODE, and GRB.Callback.MIPNODE_STATUS is equal to GRB.OPTIMAL (see the Callback Codes section for more information).

**Arguments:**
- vars: The variables whose relaxation values are desired. Can be a list of variables or a single variable.

**Return value:**
- The values of the specified variables in the node relaxation for the current node.

**Example usage:**
```python
def mycallback(model, where):
    if where == GRB.Callback.MIPNODE:
        print(model.cbGetNodeRel(model._vars))

model._vars = model.getVars()
model.optimize(mycallback)
```
**Model.cbGetSolution()**

`cbGetSolution ( vars )`

Retrieve values from the new MIP solution. Note that this method can only be invoked when the `where` value on the callback function is equal to `GRB.Callback.MIPSOL` or `GRB.Callback.MULTIOBJ` (see the Callback Codes section for more information).

**Arguments:**
- `vars`: The variables whose solution values are desired. Can be a list of variables or a single variable.

**Return value:**
- The values of the specified variables in the solution.

**Example usage:**
```python
def mycallback(model, where):
    if where == GRB.Callback.MIPSOL:
        print model.cbGetSolution(model._vars)

    model._vars = model.getVars()
model.optimize(mycallback)
```

**Model.cbLazy()**

`cbLazy ( lhs, sense, rhs )`

Add a new lazy constraint to a MIP model from within a callback function. Note that this method can only be invoked when the `where` value on the callback function is `GRB.Callback.MIPNODE` or `GRB.Callback.MIPSOL` (see the Callback Codes section for more information).

Lazy constraints are typically used when the full set of constraints for a MIP model is too large to represent explicitly. By only including the constraints that are actually violated by solutions found during the branch-and-cut search, it is sometimes possible to find a proven optimal solution while only adding a fraction of the full set of constraints.

You would typically add a lazy constraint by first querying the current node solution (by calling `cbGetSolution` from a `GRB.CB_MIPSOL` callback, or `cbGetNodeRel` from a `GRB.CB_MIPNODE` callback), and then calling `cbLazy()` to add a constraint that cuts off the solution. Gurobi guarantees that you will have the opportunity to cut off any solutions that would otherwise be considered feasible.

Your callback should be prepared to cut off solutions that violate any of your lazy constraints, including those that have already been added. Node solutions will usually respect previously added lazy constraints, but not always.

Note that you must set the `LazyConstraints` parameter if you want to use lazy constraints.

**Arguments:**
- `lhs`: Left-hand side for new lazy constraint. Can be a constant, a `Var`, or a `LinExpr`.
- `sense`: Sense for new lazy constraint (`GRB.LESS_EQUAL`, `GRB.EQUAL`, or `GRB.GREATER_EQUAL`).
- `rhs`: Right-hand side for new lazy constraint. Can be a constant, a `Var`, or a `LinExpr`.

**Example usage:**
```python
def mycallback(model, where):
    model._vars = model.getVars()
model.optimize(mycallback)
```
if where == GRB.Callback.MIPSOL:
    sol = model.cbGetSolution([model._vars[0], model._vars[1]])
    if sol[0] + sol[1] > 1.1:
        model.cbLazy(model._vars[0] + model._vars[1] <= 1)

model._vars = model.getVars()
model.optimize(mycallback)

Model.cbSetSolution()

```
| cbSetSolution | ( vars, solution ) |
```

Import solution values for a heuristic solution. Only available when the `where` value on the callback function is equal to GRB.CB_MIPNODE. (see the Callback Codes section for more information).

When you specify a heuristic solution from a callback, variables initially take undefined values. You should use this method to specify variable values. You can make multiple calls to `cbSetSolution` from one callback invocation to specify values for multiple sets of variables. After the callback, if values have been specified for any variables, the Gurobi optimizer will try to compute a feasible solution from the specified values, possibly filling in values for variables whose values were left undefined. You can also optionally call `cbUseSolution` within your callback function to try to immediately compute a feasible solution from the specified values.

**Arguments:**
- `vars`: The variables whose values are being set. This can be a list of variables or a single variable.
- `solution`: The desired values of the specified variables in the new solution.

**Example usage:**
```
def mycallback(model, where):
    if where == GRB.Callback.MIPNODE:
        model.cbSetSolution(vars, newsolution)

model.optimize(mycallback)
```

Model.cbUseSolution()

```
| cbUseSolution | ( ) |
```

Once you have imported solution values using `cbSetSolution`, you can optionally call `cbUseSolution` to immediately use these values to try to compute a heuristic solution.

**Return value:**
- The objective value for the solution obtained from your solution values (or GRB.INFINITY if no improved solution is found).

**Example usage:**
```
def mycallback(model, where):
    if where == GRB.Callback.MIPNODE:
        model.cbSetSolution(vars, newsolution)
        objval = model.cbUseSolution()
```
model.optimize(mycallback)

Model.chgCoeff()

chgCoeff ( constr, var, newvalue )

Change one coefficient in the model. The desired change is captured using a Var object, a Constr object, and a desired coefficient for the specified variable in the specified constraint. If you make multiple changes to the same coefficient, the last one will be applied.

Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using Model.update), optimize the model (using Model.optimize), or write the model to disk (using Model.write).

Arguments:
- constr: Constraint for coefficient to be changed.
- var: Variable for coefficient to be changed.
- newvalue: Desired new value for coefficient.

Example usage:
model.chgCoeff(c0, x, 2.0)

Model.computeIIS()

computeIIS ( void )

Compute an Irreducible Inconsistent Subsystem (IIS). An IIS is a subset of the constraints and variable bounds with the following properties:

- the subsystem represented by the IIS is infeasible, and

- if any of the constraints or bounds of the IIS is removed, the subsystem becomes feasible.

Note that an infeasible model may have multiple IISs. The one returned by Gurobi is not necessarily the one with minimum cardinality; there may exist others with fewer constraints or bounds.

If an IIS computation is interrupted before completion, Gurobi will return the smallest IIS found to that point.

This method populates the IISCONSTR, IISQCONSTR, and IISGENCONSTR constraint attributes, the IISSOS SOS attribute, and the IISLB and IISUB variable attributes. You can also obtain information about the results of the IIS computation by writing an .ilp format file (see Model.write). This file contains only the IIS from the original model.

Note that this method can be used to compute IISs for both continuous and MIP models.

Example usage:
model.computeIIS()
model.write("model.ilp")

Model.copy()

copy ( )
Copy a model. Note that due to the lazy update approach in Gurobi, you have to call `update` before copying it.

**Return value:**
Copy of model.

**Example usage:**
```python
model.update()  # If you have unstaged changes in the model
copy = model.copy()
```

`Model.discardConcurrentEnvs()`

| discardConcurrentEnvs ( ) |
---
Discard concurrent environments for a model.

The concurrent environments created by `getConcurrentEnv` will be used by every subsequent call to the concurrent optimizer until the concurrent environments are discarded.

**Example usage:**
```python
env0 = model.getConcurrentEnv(0)
env1 = model.getConcurrentEnv(1)

env0.setParam('Method', 0)
env1.setParam('Method', 1)

model.optimize()

model.discardConcurrentEnvs()
```

`Model.discardMultiobjEnvs()`

| discardMultiobjEnvs ( ) |
---
Discard all multi-objective environments associated with the model, thus restoring multi objective optimization to its default behavior.

Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for information on how to specify multiple objective functions and control the trade-off between them.

Use `getMultiobjEnv` to create a multi-objective environment.

**Example usage:**
```python
env0 = model.getMultiobjEnv(0)
env1 = model.getMultiobjEnv(1)

env0.setParam('Method', 2)
env1.setParam('Method', 1)

model.optimize()

model.discardMultiobjEnvs()
```
Model.feasRelaxS()

| feasRelaxS ( relaxobjtype, minrelax, vrelax, crelax ) |

Modifies the Model object to create a feasibility relaxation. Note that you need to call optimize on the result to compute the actual relaxed solution. Note also that this is a simplified version of this method - use feasRelax for more control over the relaxation performed.

The feasibility relaxation is a model that, when solved, minimizes the amount by which the solution violates the bounds and linear constraints of the original model. This method provides a number of options for specifying the relaxation.

If you specify relaxobjtype=0, the objective of the feasibility relaxation is to minimize the sum of the magnitudes of the bound and constraint violations.

If you specify relaxobjtype=1, the objective of the feasibility relaxation is to minimize the sum of the squares of the bound and constraint violations.

If you specify relaxobjtype=2, the objective of the feasibility relaxation is to minimize the total number of bound and constraint violations.

To give an example, if a constraint is violated by 2.0, it would contribute 2.0 to the feasibility relaxation objective for relaxobjtype=0, it would contribute 2.0*2.0 for relaxobjtype=1, and it would contribute 1.0 for relaxobjtype=2.

The minrelax argument is a boolean that controls the type of feasibility relaxation that is created. If minrelax=False, optimizing the returned model gives a solution that minimizes the cost of the violation. If minrelax=True, optimizing the returned model finds a solution that minimizes the original objective, but only from among those solutions that minimize the cost of the violation. Note that feasRelaxS must solve an optimization problem to find the minimum possible relaxation when minrelax=True, which can be quite expensive.

Note that this is a destructive method: it modifies the model on which it is invoked. If you don’t want to modify your original model, use copy to create a copy before invoking this method.

Arguments:
- relaxobjtype: The cost function used when finding the minimum cost relaxation.
- minrelax: The type of feasibility relaxation to perform.
- vrelax: Indicates whether variable bounds can be relaxed.
- crelax: Indicates whether constraints can be relaxed.

Return value:
Zero if minrelax is False. If minrelax is True, the return value is the objective value for the relaxation performed. If the value is less than 0, it indicates that the method failed to create the feasibility relaxation.

Example usage:
```python
    if model.status == GRB.INFEASIBLE:
        model.feasRelaxS(1, False, False, True)
        model.optimize()
```

Model.feasRelax()

| feasRelax ( relaxobjtype, minrelax, vars, lbpen, ubpen, constrs, rhspan ) |
Modifies the Model object to create a feasibility relaxation. Note that you need to call optimize on the result to compute the actual relaxed solution. Note also that this is a more complex version of this method - use feasRelaxS for a simplified version.

The feasibility relaxation is a model that, when solved, minimizes the amount by which the solution violates the bounds and linear constraints of the original model. This method provides a number of options for specifying the relaxation.

If you specify relaxobjtype=0, the objective of the feasibility relaxation is to minimize the sum of the weighted magnitudes of the bound and constraint violations. The lbpen, ubpen, and rhspen arguments specify the cost per unit violation in the lower bounds, upper bounds, and linear constraints, respectively.

If you specify relaxobjtype=1, the objective of the feasibility relaxation is to minimize the weighted sum of the squares of the bound and constraint violations. The lbpen, ubpen, and rhspen arguments specify the coefficients on the squares of the lower bound, upper bound, and linear constraint violations, respectively.

If you specify relaxobjtype=2, the objective of the feasibility relaxation is to minimize the weighted count of bound and constraint violations. The lbpen, ubpen, and rhspen arguments specify the cost of violating a lower bound, upper bound, and linear constraint, respectively.

To give an example, if a constraint with rhspen value p is violated by 2.0, it would contribute 2*p to the feasibility relaxation objective for relaxobjtype=0, it would contribute 2*2*p for relaxobjtype=1, and it would contribute p for relaxobjtype=2.

The minrelax argument is a boolean that controls the type of feasibility relaxation that is created. If minrelax=False, optimizing the returned model gives a solution that minimizes the cost of the violation. If minrelax=True, optimizing the returned model finds a solution that minimizes the original objective, but only from among those solutions that minimize the cost of the violation. Note that feasRelax must solve an optimization problem to find the minimum possible relaxation when minrelax=True, which can be quite expensive.

Note that this is a destructive method: it modifies the model on which it is invoked. If you don’t want to modify your original model, use copy to create a copy before invoking this method.

Arguments:
- relaxobjtype: The cost function used when finding the minimum cost relaxation.
- minrelax: The type of feasibility relaxation to perform.
- vars: Variables whose bounds are allowed to be violated.
- lbpen: Penalty for violating a variable lower bound. One entry for each variable in argument vars.
- ubpen: Penalty for violating a variable upper bound. One entry for each variable in argument vars.
- constr: Linear constraints that are allowed to be violated.
- rhspen: Penalty for violating a linear constraint. One entry for each variable in argument constr.

Return value:
Zero if minrelax is False. If minrelax is True, the return value is the objective value for the relaxation performed. If the value is less than 0, it indicates that the method failed to create the feasibility relaxation.

Example usage:
if model.status == GRB.INFEASIBLE:
vars = model.getVars()
ubpen = [1.0]*model.numVars
model.feasRelax(1, False, vars, None, ubpen, None, None)
model.optimize()

Model.fixed()

fixed ( )

Create the fixed model associated with a MIP model. The MIP model must have a solution loaded (e.g., after a call to the optimize method). In the fixed model, each integer variable is fixed to the value that variable takes in the MIP solution.

Return value:
Fixed model associated with calling object.

Example usage:
fixed = model.fixed()

Model.getAttr()

getAttr ( attrname, objs=None )

Query the value of an attribute. When called with a single argument, it returns the value of a model attribute. When called with two arguments, it returns the value of an attribute for either a list or a dictionary containing either variables or constraints. If called with a list, the result is a list. If called with a dictionary, the result is a dictionary that uses the same keys, but is populated with the requested attribute values. The full list of available attributes can be found in the Attributes section.

Raises an AttributeError if the requested attribute doesn't exist or can't be queried.

Arguments:
attrname: Name of the attribute.
objs (optional): List or dictionary containing either constraints or variables

Example usage:
print(model.numintvars)
print(model.getAttr("numIntVars"))
print(model.getAttr(GRB.Attr.numIntVars))
print(model.getAttr("X", model.getVars()))
print(model.getAttr("Pi", model.getConstrs()))

Model.getCoeff()

gCoeff ( constr, var )

Query the coefficient of variable var in linear constraint constr (note that the result can be zero).

Arguments:
constr: The requested constraint.
**Model.getCol()**

| getCol ( var ) |

Retrieve the list of constraints in which a variable participates, and the associated coefficients. The result is returned as a **Column** object.

**Arguments:**
- **var**: The variable of interest.

**Return value:**
- A **Column** object that captures the set of constraints in which the variable participates.

**Example usage:**
- `print(model.getCol(x))`

**Model.getConcurrentEnv()**

| getConcurrentEnv ( num ) |

Create/retrieve a concurrent environment for a model.

This method provides fine-grained control over the concurrent optimizer. By creating your own concurrent environments and setting appropriate parameters on these environments (e.g., the **Method** parameter), you can control exactly which strategies the concurrent optimizer employs. For example, if you create two concurrent environments, and set **Method** to primal simplex for one and dual simplex for the other, subsequent concurrent optimizer runs will use the two simplex algorithms rather than the default choices.

Note that you must create contiguously numbered concurrent environments, starting with **num**=0. For example, if you want three concurrent environments, they must be numbered 0, 1, and 2.

Once you create concurrent environments, they will be used for every subsequent concurrent optimization on that model. Use **discardConcurrentEnvs** to revert back to default concurrent optimizer behavior.

**Arguments:**
- **num (int)**: The concurrent environment number.

**Return value:**
- The concurrent environment for the model.

**Example usage:**
- `env0 = model.getConcurrentEnv(0)`
- `env1 = model.getConcurrentEnv(1)`

- `env0.setParam(’Method’, 0)`
- `env1.setParam(’Method’, 1)`
model.optimize()

model.discardConcurrentEnvs()

Model.getConstrByName()

getConstrByName ( name )

Retrieve a linear constraint from its name. If multiple linear constraints have the same name, this method chooses one arbitrarily.

Arguments:
name: Name of desired constraint.

Return value:
Constraint with the specified name.

Example usage:
c0 = model.getConstrByName("c0")

Model.getConstrs()

getConstrs ()

Retrieve a list of all linear constraints in the model.

Return value:
All linear constraints in the model.

Example usage:
constrs = model.getConstrs()
c0 = constrs[0]

Model.getGenConstrMax()

getGenConstrMax ( genconstr )

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type MAX. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an exception. You can query the GenConstrType attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

See also addGenConstrMax for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

Arguments:
genconstr: The general constraint object of interest.

Return value:
A tuple (resvar, vars, constant) that contains the data of the general constraint:
resvar (Var): Resultant variable of the MAX constraint.
vars (list of Var): Operand variables of the MAX constraint.
constant (float): Additional constant operand of the MAX constraint.

Example usage:
(resvar, vars, constant) = model.getGenConstrMax(model.getGenConstrs()[0])
Model.getGenConstrMin()

| getGenConstrMin ( genconstr ) |

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type MIN. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an exception. You can query the GenConstrType attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

See also addGenConstrMin for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

**Arguments:**
- genconstr: The general constraint object of interest.

**Return value:**
- A tuple (resvar, vars, constant) that contains the data of the general constraint:
  - resvar (Var): Resultant variable of the MIN constraint.
  - vars (list of Var): Operand variables of the MIN constraint.
  - constant (float): Additional constant operand of the MIN constraint.

**Example usage:**

```python
(resvar, vars, constant) = model.getGenConstrMin(model.getGenConstrs()[0])
```

Model.getGenConstrAbs()

| getGenConstrAbs ( genconstr ) |

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type ABS. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an exception. You can query the GenConstrType attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

See also addGenConstrAbs for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

**Arguments:**
- genconstr: The general constraint object of interest.

**Return value:**
- A tuple (resvar, argvar) that contains the data of the general constraint:
  - resvar (Var): Resultant variable of ABS constraint.
  - argvar (Var): Argument variable of ABS constraint.

**Example usage:**

```python
(resvar, argvar) = model.getGenConstrAbs(model.getGenConstrs()[0])
```

Model.getGenConstrAnd()

| getGenConstrAnd ( genconstr ) |

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type AND. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an exception. You can query the GenConstrType attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

See also addGenConstrAnd for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

**Arguments:**
- genconstr: The general constraint object of interest.

**Return value:**
- A tuple (resvar, vars) that contains the data of the general constraint:
resvar (Var): Resultant variable of AND constraint.
vars (list of Var): Operand variables of AND constraint.

Example usage:
(resvar, vars) = model.getGenConstrAnd(model.getGenConstrs()[0])

Model.getGenConstrOr()

getGenConstrOr ( genconstr )

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type OR. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an exception. You can query the GenConstrType attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

See also addGenConstrOr for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

Arguments:
  genconstr: The general constraint object of interest.

Return value:
A tuple (resvar, vars) that contains the data of the general constraint:
resvar (Var): Resultant variable of OR constraint.
vars (list of Var): Operand variables of OR constraint.

Example usage:
(resvar, vars) = model.getGenConstrOr(model.getGenConstrs()[0])

Model.getGenConstrIndicator()

getGenConstrIndicator ( genconstr )

Retrieve the data of a general constraint of type INDICATOR. Calling this function for a general constraint of different type leads to an exception. You can query the GenConstrType attribute to determine the type of the general constraint.

See also addGenConstrIndicator for a description of the semantics of this general constraint type.

Arguments:
  genconstr: The general constraint object of interest.

Return value:
A tuple (binvar, binval, expr, sense, rhs) that contains the data of the general constraint:
binvar (Var): Antecedent variable of indicator constraint.
binval (Boolean): Value of antecedent variable that activates the linear constraint.
expr (LinExpr): LinExpr object containing the left-hand side of the constraint triggered by the indicator.
sense (char): Sense of linear constraint triggered by the indicator (e.g., GRB.LESS_EQUAL).
rhs (float): Right-hand side of linear constraint triggered by the indicator.

Example usage:
(binvar, binval, expr, sense, rhs) = model.getGenConstr(model.getGenConstrIndicator()[3])
Model.getGenConstrs()

| getGenConstrs ( ) |

Retrieve a list of all general constraints in the model.

**Return value:**
All general constraints in the model.

**Example usage:**
```python
gencons = model.getGenConstrs()
for gc in gencons:
    print(model.getGenConstr(gc))
```

Model.getMultiobjEnv()

| getMultiobjEnv ( index ) |

Create/retrieve a multi-objective environment for the objective with the given index. This environment enables fine-grained control over the multi-objective optimization process. Specifically, by changing parameters on this environment, you modify the behavior of the optimization that occurs during the corresponding pass of the multi-objective optimization.

Each multi-objective environment starts with a copy of the current model environment.

Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for information on how to specify multiple objective functions and control the trade-off between them.

Use discardMultiobjEnvs to discard multi-objective environments and return to standard behavior.

**Arguments:**
- `index (int)`: The objective index.

**Return value:**
The multi-objective environment for the model.

**Example usage:**
```python
env0 = model.getMultiobjEnv(0)
env1 = model.getMultiobjEnv(1)

ev0.setParam('TimeLimit', 100)
ev1.setParam('TimeLimit', 10)

model.optimize()

model.discardMultiobjEnvs()
```

Model.getObjective()

| getObjective ( index=None ) |

Retrieve the model objective(s).

Call this with no argument to retrieve the primary objective, or with an integer argument to retrieve the corresponding alternative objective.
Arguments:

index (int, optional): The index for the requested alternative objective.

Return value:

The model objective. A LinExpr object for a linear objective, or a QuadExpr object for a quadratic objective. Note that alternative objectives are always linear.

Example usage:

```python
obj = model.getObjective()
print(obj.getValue())
```

**Model.getParamInfo()**

```python
getParamInfo ( paramname )
```

Retrieve information about a Gurobi parameter, including the type, the current value, the minimum and maximum allowed values, and the default value.

Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.

Arguments:

paramname: String containing the name of the parameter of interest. The name can include '*' and '?' wildcards. If more than one parameter matches, the matching names are listed and the method returns None.

Return value:

Returns a 6-entry tuple that contains: the parameter name, the parameter type, the current value, the minimum value, the maximum value, and the default value.

Example usage:

```python
print(model.getParamInfo('Heuristics'))
```

**Model.getPWLObj()**

```python
getPWLObj ( var )
```

Retrieve the piecewise-linear objective function for a variable. The function returns a list of tuples, where each provides the \( x \) and \( y \) coordinates for the points that define the piecewise-linear objective function.

Refer to the description of setPWLObj for additional information on how the points relate to the overall function.

Arguments:

var: A Var object that gives the variable whose objective function is being retrieved.

Return value:

The points that define the piecewise-linear objective function.

Example usage:

```python
> print(model.getPWLObj(var))
[(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 4)]
```
**Model.getQConstrs()**

getQConstrs ( )

Retrieve a list of all quadratic constraints in the model.

**Return value:**
All quadratic constraints in the model.

**Example usage:**
```python
gconstrs = model.getQConstrs()
gc0 = gconstrs[0]
```

**Model.getQCRow()**

getQCRow ( qconstr )

Retrieve the left-hand side expression from a quadratic constraint. The result is returned as a QuadExpr object.

**Arguments:**
- `qconstr`: The constraint of interest.

**Return value:**
A QuadExpr object that captures the left-hand side of the quadratic constraint.

**Example usage:**
```python
print(model.getQCRow(model.getQConstrs()[0]))
```

**Model.getRow()**

gerow ( constr )

Retrieve the list of variables that participate in a constraint, and the associated coefficients. The result is returned as a LinExpr object.

**Arguments:**
- `constr`: The constraint of interest.

**Return value:**
A LinExpr object that captures the set of variables that participate in the constraint.

**Example usage:**
```python
print(model.getRow(c0))
```

**Model.getSOS()**

getSOS ( sos )

Retrieve information about an SOS constraint. The result is a tuple that contains the SOS type (1 or 2), the list of participating Var objects, and the list of associated SOS weights.

**Arguments:**
- `sos`: The SOS object of interest.

**Return value:**
A tuple containing the SOS type, the list of participating Var objects, and the list of associated SOS weights.
A tuple that contains the SOS type (1 or 2), a list of participating Var objects, and a list of associated SOS weights.

**Example usage:**
(sostype, vars, weights) = model.getSOS(s)

`Model.getSOSs()`

```python
getSOSs()  
```

Retrieve a list of all SOS constraints in the model.

**Return value:**
All SOS constraints in the model.

**Example usage:**
sos = model.getSOSs()
for s in sos:
    print(model.getSOS(s))

`Model.getTuneResult()`

```python
getTuneResult()  
```

Use this routine to retrieve the results of a previous `tune` call. Calling this method with argument `n` causes tuned parameter set `n` to be copied into the model. Parameter sets are stored in order of decreasing quality, with parameter set 0 being the best. The number of available sets is stored in attribute `TuneResultCount`.

Once you have retrieved a tuning result, you can call `optimize` to use these parameter settings to optimize the model, or `write` to write the changed parameters to a `.prm` file.

Please refer to the parameter tuning section for details on the tuning tool.

**Arguments:**
n: The index of the tuning result to retrieve. The best result is available as index 0. The number of stored results is available in attribute `TuneResultCount`.

**Example usage:**
model.tune()
for i in range(model.tuneResultCount):
    model.getTuneResult(i)
    model.write('tune'+str(i)+'.prm')

`Model.getVarByName()`

```python
getVarByName( name )  
```

Retrieve a variable from its name. If multiple variables have the same name, this method chooses one arbitrarily.

**Arguments:**
name: Name of desired variable.

**Return value:**
Variable with the specified name.
Example usage:
   x0 = model.getVarByName("x0")

Model.getVars()

getVars ( )

Retrieve a list of all variables in the model.

Return value:
   All variables in the model.

Example usage:
   vars = model.getVars()
   x0 = vars[0]

Model.message()

message ( msg )

Append a string to the Gurobi log file.

Arguments:
   msg: String to append to Gurobi log file.

Example usage:
   model.message('New message')

Model.optimize()

optimize ( callback )

Optimize the model. The algorithm used for the optimization depends on the model type (simplex or barrier for a continuous model; branch-and-cut for a MIP model). Upon successful completion, this method will populate the solution related attributes of the model. See the Attributes section for more information on attributes.

Please consult this section for a discussion of some of the practical issues associated with solving a precisely defined mathematical model using finite-precision floating-point arithmetic.

Note that this method will process all pending model modifications.

Arguments:
   callback: Callback function. The callback function should take two arguments, model and where. During the optimization, the function will be called periodically, with model set to the model being optimized, and where indicating where in the optimization the callback is called from. See the Callback class for additional information.

Example usage:
   model.optimize()

Model.presolve()

presolve ( )
Perform presolve on a model.

**Return value:**
Presolved version of original model.

**Example usage:**
```python
p = model.presolve()
p.printStats()
```

**Model.printAttr()**

```
| printAttr  ( attrs, filter='*' ) |
```

Print the value of one or more attributes. If `attrs` is a constraint or variable attribute, print all non-zero values of the attribute, along with the associate constraint or variable names. If `attrs` is a list of attributes, print attribute values for all listed attributes. The method takes an optional `filter` argument, which allows you to select which specific attribute values to print (by filtering on the constraint or variable name).

See the Attributes section for a list of all available attributes.

**Arguments:**
- `attrs`: Name of attribute or attributes to print. The value can be a single attribute or a list of attributes. If a list is given, all listed attributes must be of the same type (model, variable, or constraint).
- `filter` (optional): Filter for values to print — name of constr/var must match filter to be printed.

**Example usage:**
```python
model.printAttr('x')  # all non-zero solution values
model.printAttr(['lb', 'x*'])  # bounds for vars whose names begin with 'x'
model.printAttr(['lb', 'ub'])  # lower and upper bounds
```

**Model.printQuality()**

```
| printQuality  ( ) |
```

Print statistics about the quality of the computed solution (constraint violations, integrality violations, etc.).

For continuous models, the output will include the maximum unscaled and scaled violation, as well as the variable or constraint name associated with the worst unscaled violation. For MIP models, the output will include the maximum unscaled violation and the associated variable or constraint name.

**Example usage:**
```python
model.optimize()
model.printQuality()
```

**Model.printStats()**

```
| printStats  ( ) |
```
Print statistics about the model (number of constraints and variables, number of non-zeros in constraint matrix, smallest and largest coefficients, etc.).

**Example usage:**
```python
model.printStats()
```

**Model.read()**

```python
read ( filename )
```

This method is the general entry point for importing data from a file into a model. It can be used to read basis files for continuous models, start vectors for MIP models, or parameter settings. The type of data read is determined by the file suffix. File formats are described in the File Format section.

Note that this is not the method to use if you want to read a new model from a file. For that, use the `read` command.

**Arguments:**
- `filename`: Name of the file to read. The suffix on the file must be either `.bas` (for an LP basis), `.mst` or `.sol` (for a MIP start), `.hnt` (for MIP hints), `.ord` (for a priority order), or `.prm` (for a parameter file). The suffix may optionally be followed by `.zip`, `.gz`, `.bz2`, or `.7z`. The file name may contain * or ? wildcards. No file is read when no wildcard match is found. If more than one match is found, this method will attempt to read the first matching file.

**Example usage:**
```python
model.read('input.bas')
model.read('input.mst')
```

**Model.relax()**

```python
relax ( )
```

Create the relaxation of a MIP model. Transforms integer variables into continuous variables, and removes SOS and general constraints.

**Return value:**
- Relaxed version of model.

**Example usage:**
```python
r = model.relax()
```

**Model.remove()**

```python
remove ( items )
```

Remove variables, linear constraints, quadratic constraints, SOS constraints, or general constraints from a model.

**Arguments:**
- `items`: The items to remove from the model. Argument can be a single `Var`, `Constr`, `QConstr`, `SOS`, or `GenConstr`, or a list, `tuple`, or `dict` containing these objects. If the argument is a `dict`, the values will be removed, not the keys.
Example usage:
```python
model.remove(model.getVars()[0])
model.remove(model.getVars()[0:10])
model.remove(model.getConstrs()[0])
model.remove(model.getConstrs()[1:3])
model.remove(model.getQConstrs()[0])
model.remove(model.getSOSs()[0])
model.remove(model.getGenConstrs()[0])
```

Model.reset()

```python
reset ( clearall=0 )
```

Reset the model to an unsolved state, discarding any previously computed solution information.

**Arguments:**
- `clearall` *(int, optional)*: Should additional information such as MIP starts, variable hints, branching priorities, lazy flags, and partition information be cleared.

**Example usage:**
```python
model.reset(0)
```

Model.resetParams()

```python
resetParams ()
```

Reset all parameters to their default values.

**Example usage:**
```python
model.resetParams()
```

Model.setAttr()

```python
setAttr ( attrname, newvalue )
```

Set the value of an attribute. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using `Model.update`), optimize the model (using `Model.optimize`), or write the model to disk (using `Model.write`).

Call this method with two arguments to set a model attribute. Call it with three arguments to set the values of the attribute for a list of variables or constraints.

The full list of available attributes can be found in the Attributes section.

Raises an `AttributeError` if the specified attribute doesn’t exist or can’t be set.

**Arguments:**
- `attrname`: Name of attribute to set.
- `newvalue`: Desired new value of attribute.

**Example usage:**
```python
model.setAttr("objCon", 0)
model.setAttr(GRB.Attr.objCon, 0)
model.setAttr("LB", model.getVars(), [0]*model.getNumVars)
model.setAttr("RHS", model.getConstrs(), [1.0]*model.getNumConstrs)
```
model.objcon = 0

Model.setObjective()
setObjective

( expr, sense=None )

Set the model objective equal to a linear or quadratic expression. (For multi-objective optimization see setObjectiveN.)
Note that you can also modify a linear model objective using the Obj variable attribute. If you
wish to mix and match these two approaches, please note that this method will replace the existing
objective.
Arguments:
expr: New objective expression. Argument can be a linear or quadratic expression (an
objective of type LinExpr or QuadExpr).
sense (optional): Optimization sense (GRB.MINIMIZE for minimization, GRB.MAXIMIZE
for maximization). Omit this argument to use the ModelSense attribute value to determine
the sense.
Example usage:
model.setObjective(x + y, GRB.MAXIMIZE)
model.setObjective(x*x + y*y)

Model.setObjectiveN()
setObjectiveN ( expr, index, priority=0, weight=1, abstol=0, reltol=0,
name="" )
Set an alternative optimization objective equal to a linear expression.
Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for more information on the use of alternative objectives.
Note that you can also modify an alternative objective using the ObjN variable attribute. If
you wish to mix and match these two approaches, please note that this method replaces the entire
existing objective, while the ObjN attribute can be used to modify individual terms.
Arguments:
expr (LinExpr): New alternative objective.
index (int): Index for new objective. If you use an index of 0, this routine will change the
primary optimization objective.
priority (int, optional): Priority for the alternative objective. This initializes the
ObjNPriority attribute for this objective.
weight (float, optional): Weight for the alternative objective. This initializes the ObjNWeight attribute for this objective.
abstol (float, optional): Absolute tolerance for the alternative objective. This initializes the ObjNAbsTol attribute for this objective.
reltol (float, optional): Relative tolerance for the alternative objective. This initializes the ObjNRelTol attribute for this objective.
name (string, optional): Name of the alternative objective. This initializes the ObjNName attribute for this objective. Note that name will be stored as an ASCII string. Thus,
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a name like 'A→B' will produce an error, because '→' can not be represented as an ASCII character. Note also that names that contain spaces are strongly discouraged, because they can’t be written to LP format files.

**Example usage:**

```python
# Primary objective: x + 2 y
model.setObjectiveN(x + 2*y, 0, 2)
# Alternative, lower priority objectives: 3 y + z and x + z
model.setObjectiveN(3*y + z, 1, 1)
model.setObjectiveN(x + z, 2, 0)
```

**Model.setPWLObj()**

```python
setPWLObj ( var, x, y )
```

Set a piecewise-linear objective function for a variable.

The arguments to this method specify a list of points that define a piecewise-linear objective function for a single variable. Specifically, the x and y arguments give coordinates for the vertices of the function.

For example, suppose we want to define the function \( f(x) \) shown below:

The vertices of the function occur at the points (1, 1), (3, 2) and (5, 4), so \( x \) is [1, 3, 5] and \( y \) is [1, 2, 4]. With these arguments we define \( f(1) = 1, \ f(3) = 2 \) and \( f(5) = 4 \). Other objective values are linearly interpolated between neighboring points. The first pair and last pair of points each define a ray, so values outside the specified \( x \) values are extrapolated from these points. Thus, in our example, \( f(-1) = 0 \) and \( f(6) = 5 \).

More formally, a set of \( n \) points

\[
x = [x_1, \ldots, x_n], \quad y = [y_1, \ldots, y_n]
\]
define the following piecewise-linear function:

\[
  f(v) = \begin{cases} 
    y_1 + \frac{y_2-y_1}{x_2-x_1}(v-x_1), & \text{if } v \leq x_1, \\
    y_i + \frac{y_{i+1}-y_i}{x_{i+1}-x_i}(v-x_i), & \text{if } v \geq x_i \text{ and } v \leq x_{i+1}, \\
    y_n + \frac{y_n-y_{n-1}}{x_n-x_{n-1}}(v-x_n), & \text{if } v \geq x_n.
  \end{cases}
\]

The \( x \) entries must appear in non-decreasing order. Two points can have the same \( x \) coordinate — this can be useful for specifying a discrete jump in the objective function.

Note that a piecewise-linear objective can change the type of a model. Specifically, including a non-convex piecewise linear objective function in a continuous model will transform that model into a MIP. This can significantly increase the cost of solving the model.

Setting a piecewise-linear objective for a variable will set the \texttt{Obj} attribute on that variable to 0. Similarly, setting the \texttt{Obj} attribute will delete the piecewise-linear objective on that variable.

Each variable can have its own piecewise-linear objective function. They must be specified individually, even if multiple variables share the same function.

**Arguments:**
- \texttt{var}: A \texttt{Var} object that gives the variable whose objective function is being set.
- \texttt{x}: The \( x \) values for the points that define the piecewise-linear function. Must be in non-decreasing order.
- \texttt{y}: The \( y \) values for the points that define the piecewise-linear function.

**Example usage:**

```python
model.setPWLObj(var, [1, 3, 5], [1, 2, 4])
```

**Model.setParam()**

```python
setParam ( paramname, newvalue )
```

Set the value of a parameter to a new value. Note that this method only affects the parameter setting for this model. Use global function \texttt{setParam} to change the parameter for all models.

You can also set parameters using the \texttt{Model.Params} class. For example, to set parameter \texttt{MIPGap} to value 0 for model \( m \), you can do either \( m.setParam('MIPGap', 0) \) or \( m.Params.MIPGap=0 \).

Please consult the parameter section for a complete list of Gurobi parameters, including descriptions of their purposes and their minimum, maximum, and default values.

**Arguments:**
- \texttt{paramname}: String containing the name of parameter that you would like to modify. The name can include '*' and '?' wildcards. If more than one parameter matches, the matching names are listed and none are modified. Note that case is ignored.
- \texttt{newvalue}: Desired new value for parameter. Can be 'default', which indicates that the parameter should be reset to its default value.

**Example usage:**

```python
model.setParam("heu*", 0.5)
model.setParam(GRB.Param.heuristics, 0.5)
model.setParam("heu*", "default")
```
Model.terminate()  
\textbf{terminate} ( )

Generate a request to terminate the current optimization. This method is typically called from within a user callback (see Callbacks for more information). When the optimization stops, the Status attribute will be equal to GRB_INTERRUPTED.

Example usage:
model.terminate()

Model.tune()  
\textbf{tune} ( )

Perform an automated search for parameter settings that improve performance. Upon completion, this method stores the best parameter sets it found. The number of stored parameter sets can be determined by querying the value of the TuneResultCount attribute. The actual settings can be retrieved using getTuneResult.

Example usage:
model.tune()

Model.update()  
\textbf{update} ( )

Process any pending model modifications.

Example usage:
model.update()

Model.write()  
\textbf{write} ( filename )

This method is the general entry point for writing optimization data to a file. It can be used to write optimization models, solutions vectors, basis vectors, start vectors, or parameter settings. The type of data written is determined by the file suffix. File formats are described in the File Format section.

Note that writing a model to a file will process all pending model modifications. However, writing other model information (solutions, bases, etc.) will not.

Arguments:
\textbf{filename}: The name of the file to be written. The file type is encoded in the file name suffix. Valid suffixes are .mps, .rew, .lp, or .rlp for writing the model itself, .ilp for writing just the IIS associated with an infeasible model (see Model.computeIIS for further information), .sol for writing the current solution, .mst for writing a start vector, .hnt for writing a hint file, .bas for writing an LP basis, or .prm for writing modified parameter settings. If your system provides compressing utilities (e.g., 7z or zip for Windows, and
gzip, bzip2, or unzip for Linux or Mac OS); then the files can be compressed, so additional suffixes of .gz, .bz2, or .7z are accepted.

**Example usage:**

```python
model.write("out.mst")
model.write("out.sol")
```
6.3 Var

Gurobi variable object. Variables are always associated with a particular model. You create a variable object by adding a variable to a model (using Model.addVar), rather than by using a Var constructor.

Variable objects have a number of attributes. The full list can be found in the Attributes section of this document. Some variable attributes can only be queried, while others can also be set. Recall that the Gurobi optimizer employs a lazy update approach, so changes to attributes don’t take effect until the next call to Model.update, Model.optimize, or Model.write on the associated model.

We should point out a few things about variable attributes. Consider the lb attribute. Its value can be queried using var.lb. The Gurobi library ignores letter case in attribute names, so it can also be queried as var.lb. It can be set using a standard assignment statement (e.g., var.lb = 0). However, as mentioned earlier, attribute modification is done in a lazy fashion, so you won’t see the effect of the change immediately. And some attributes can not be set (e.g., the x attribute), so attempts to assign new values to them will raise an exception.

You can also use Var.getAttr/ Var.setAttr to access attributes. The attribute name can be passed to these routines as a string, or you can use the constants defined in the GRB.Attr class (e.g., GRB.Attr.lb).

To build expressions using variable objects, you generally use operator overloading. You can build either linear or quadratic expressions:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{expr1} &= x + 2 \times y + 3 \times z + 4.0 \\
\text{expr2} &= x \times x + 2 \times x \times y + 3 \times z + 4.0
\end{align*}
\]

The first expression is linear, while the second is quadratic. An expressions is typically then passed to setObjective (to set the optimization objective) or addConstr (to add a constraint).

Var.getAttr()

```python
getAttr ( attrname )
```

Query the value of a variable attribute. The full list of available attributes can be found in the Attributes section.

Raises an AttributeError if the requested attribute doesn’t exist or can’t be queried.

Arguments:
attrname: The attribute being queried.

Return value:
The current value of the requested attribute.

Example usage:
```python
print(var.getAttr(GRB.Attr.x))
print(var.getAttr("x"))
```

Var.sameAs()

```python
sameAs ( var2 )
```

Check whether two variable objects refer to the same variable.
**Arguments:**

*var2*: The other variable.

**Return value:**

Boolean result indicates whether the two variable objects refer to the same model variable.

**Example usage:**

```
print(model.getVars()[0].sameAs(model.getVars()[1]))
```

### Var.setAttr()

#### setAttr (attrname, newvalue)

Set the value of a variable attribute. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using `Model.update`), optimize the model (using `Model.optimize`), or write the model to disk (using `Model.write`).

The full list of available attributes can be found in the Attributes section.

Raises an `AttributeError` if the specified attribute doesn’t exist or can’t be set.

**Arguments:**

*attrname*: The attribute being modified.

*newvalue*: The desired new value of the attribute.

**Example usage:**

```
var.setAttr(GRB.Attr.ub, 0.0)
var.setAttr("ub", 0.0)
```
6.4 Constr

Gurobi constraint object. Constraints are always associated with a particular model. You create a constraint object by adding a constraint to a model (using Model.addConstr), rather than by using a Constr constructor.

Constraint objects have a number of attributes. The full list can be found in the Attributes section of this document. Some constraint attributes can only be queried, while others can also be set. Recall that the Gurobi optimizer employs a lazy update approach, so changes to attributes don’t take effect until the next call to Model.update, Model.optimize, or Model.write on the associated model.

We should point out a few things about constraint attributes. Consider the rhs attribute. Its value can be queried using constr.rhs. The Gurobi library ignores letter case in attribute names, so it can also be queried as constr.rhs. It can be set using a standard assignment statement (e.g., constr.rhs = 0). However, as mentioned earlier, attribute modification is done in a lazy fashion, so you won’t see the effect of the change immediately. And some attributes can not be set (e.g., the Pi attribute), so attempts to assign new values to them will raise an exception.

You can also use Constr.getAttr/ Constr.setAttr to access attributes. The attribute name can be passed to these routines as a string, or you can use the constants defined in the GRB.Attr class (e.g., GRB.Attr.rhs).

Constr.getAttr()

| getAttr ( attrname ) |

Query the value of a constraint attribute. The full list of available attributes can be found in the Attributes section.

Raises an AttributeError if the requested attribute doesn’t exist or can’t be queried.

Arguments:

attrname: The attribute being queried.

Return value:

The current value of the requested attribute.

Example usage:

print(constr.getAttr(GRB.Attr.slack))
print(constr.getAttr("slack"))

Constr.sameAs()

| sameAs ( constr2 ) |

Check whether two constraint objects refer to the same constraint.

Arguments:

constr2: The other constraint.

Return value:

Boolean result indicates whether the two constraint objects refer to the same model constraint.

Example usage:

print(model.getConstrs()[0].sameAs(model.getConstrs()[1]))
**Constr.setAttr()**

`setAttr ( attrname, newvalue )`

Set the value of a constraint attribute. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using `Model.update`), optimize the model (using `Model.optimize`), or write the model to disk (using `Model.write`).

The full list of available attributes can be found in the Attributes section.

Raises an `AttributeError` if the specified attribute doesn’t exist or can’t be set.

**Arguments:**

- attrname: The attribute being modified.
- newvalue: The desired new value of the attribute.

**Example usage:**

```python
constr.setAttr(GRB.Attr.rhs, 0.0)
constr.setAttr("rhs", 0.0)
```
6.5 QConstr

Gurobi quadratic constraint object. Quadratic constraints are always associated with a particular model. You create a quadratic constraint object by adding a quadratic constraint to a model (using `Model.addQConstr`), rather than by using a `QConstr` constructor.

Quadratic constraint objects have a number of attributes. The full list can be found in the Attributes section of this document. Some constraint attributes can only be queried, while others can also be set. Recall that the Gurobi optimizer employs a lazy update approach, so changes to attributes don’t take effect until the next call to `Model.update`, `Model.optimize`, `Model.write` on the associated model.

We should point out a few things about quadratic constraint attributes. Consider the `qcrhs` attribute. Its value can be queried using `qconstr.qcrhs`. The Gurobi library ignores letter case in attribute names, so it can also be queried as `qconstr.QCRHS`. It can be set using a standard assignment statement (e.g., `qconstr.qcrhs = 0`). However, as mentioned earlier, attribute modification is done in a lazy fashion, so you won’t see the effect of the change immediately. And some attributes can not be set (e.g., the `qcpi` attribute), so attempts to assign new values to them will raise an exception.

You can also use `QConstr.getAttr`/ `QConstr.setAttr` to access attributes. The attribute name can be passed to these routines as a string, or you can use the constants defined in the `GRB.Attr` class (e.g., `GRB.Attr.qcrhs`).

**QConstr.getAttr()**

```python
getAttr ( attrname )
```

Query the value of a quadratic constraint attribute. The full list of available attributes can be found in the Attributes section.

Raises an `AttributeError` if the requested attribute doesn’t exist or can’t be queried.

Arguments:
- `attrname`: The attribute being queried.

Return value:
- The current value of the requested attribute.

Example usage:

```python
print(qconstr.getAttr(GRB.Attr.qcsense))
print(qconstr.getAttr("qcsense"))
```

**QConstr.setAttr()**

```python
setAttr ( attrname, newvalue )
```

Set the value of a quadratic constraint attribute. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using `Model.update`), optimize the model (using `Model.optimize`), or write the model to disk (using `Model.write`).

The full list of available attributes can be found in the Attributes section.

Raises an `AttributeError` if the specified attribute doesn’t exist or can’t be set.

Arguments:
attrname: The attribute being modified.
newvalue: The desired new value of the attribute.

Example usage:
```python
constr.setAttr(GRB.Attr.qcrhs, 0.0)
constr.setAttr("qcrhs", 0.0)
```
6.6 SOS

Gurobi SOS constraint object. SOS constraints are always associated with a particular model. You create an SOS object by adding an SOS constraint to a model (using Model.addSOS), rather than by using an SOS constructor. Similarly, SOS constraints are removed using the Model.remove method.

An SOS constraint can be of type 1 or 2 (GRB.SOS_TYPE1 or GRB.SOS_TYPE2). A type 1 SOS constraint is a set of variables where at most one variable in the set may take a value other than zero. A type 2 SOS constraint is an ordered set of variables where at most two variables in the set may take non-zero values. If two take non-zero values, they must be contiguous in the ordered set.

SOS constraint objects have one attribute, IISSOS, which can be queried with the SOS.getAttr method.

SOS.getAttr()

| getAttr ( attrname ) |

Query the value of an SOS attribute. The full list of available attributes can be found in the Attributes section.

Raises an AttributeError if the requested attribute doesn’t exist or can’t be queried.

**Arguments:**

- attrname: The attribute being queried.

**Return value:**

- The current value of the requested attribute.

**Example usage:**

```python
print(sos.getAttr(GRB.Attr.IISSOS))
```
6.7 GenConstr

Gurobi general constraint object. General constraints are always associated with a particular model. You add a general constraint to a model either by using Model.addGenConstr, or by using Model.addConstr or Model.addConstrs plus a general constraint helper function.

General constraint objects have a number of attributes, which can be queried with the GenConstr.getAttr method. The full list can be found in the Attributes section of this document.

GenConstr.getAttr()

getAttr ( attrname )

Query the value of a general constraint attribute. The full list of available attributes can be found in the Attributes section.

Raises an AttributeError if the requested attribute doesn’t exist or can’t be queried.

Arguments:
  attrname: The attribute being queried.

Return value:
  The current value of the requested attribute.

Example usage:
  print(genconstr.getAttr(GRB.Attr.GenConstrType))
  print(genconstr.getAttr("GenConstrType"))

GenConstr.setAttr()

setAttr ( attrname, newvalue )

Set the value of a general constraint attribute. Note that, due to our lazy update approach, the change won’t actually take effect until you update the model (using Model.update), optimize the model (using Model.optimize), or write the model to disk (using Model.write).

The full list of available attributes can be found in the Attributes section.

Raises an AttributeError if the specified attribute doesn’t exist or can’t be set.

Arguments:
  attrname: The attribute being modified.
  newvalue: The desired new value of the attribute.

6.8 LinExpr

Gurobi linear expression object. A linear expression consists of a constant term, plus a list of coefficient-variable pairs that capture the linear terms. Linear expressions are used to build constraints. They are temporary objects that typically have short lifespans.

You generally build linear expressions using overloaded operators. For example, if x is a Var object, then x + 1 is a LinExpr object. Expressions can be built from constants (e.g., expr = 0), variables (e.g., expr = 1 * x + 2 * y), or from other expressions (e.g., expr2 = 2 * expr1 + x, or expr3 = expr1 + 2 * expr2). You can also modify existing expressions (e.g., expr += x, or expr2 -= expr1).
The full list of overloaded operators on `LinExpr` objects is as follows: `+`, `+=`, `-`, `-=` `*` `*=` `/` and `/=`. In Python parlance, we've defined the following `LinExpr` functions: `_add_`, `_radd_`, `_iadd_`, `_sub_`, `_rsub_`, `_isub_`, `_mul_`, `_rmul_`, `_imul_`, and `_div_`

We've also overloaded the comparison operators (==, <=, and >=), to make it easier to build constraints from linear expressions.

You can also use `add` or `addTerms` to modify expressions. The `LinExpr()` constructor can be used to build expressions. Another option is `quicksum`; it is a more efficient version of the Python `sum` function. Terms can be removed from an expression using `remove`.

Note that the cost of building expressions depends heavily on the approach you use. While you can generally ignore this issue when building small expressions, you should be aware of a few efficiency issues when building large expressions:

- **While the Python `sum` function can be used to build expressions, it should be avoided. Its cost is quadratic in the length of the expression.**

- **For similar reasons, you should avoid using `expr = expr + x` in a loop. Building large expressions in this way also leads to quadratic runtimes.**

- **The `quicksum` function is much quicker than `sum`, as are loops over `expr += x` or `expr.add(x)`. These approaches are fast enough for most programs, but they may still be expensive for very large expressions.**

- **The two most efficient ways to build large linear expressions are `addTerms` or the `LinExpr()` constructor.**

Individual terms in a linear expression can be queried using the `getVar`, `getCoeff`, and `getConstant` methods. You can query the number of terms in the expression using the `size` method.

Note that a linear expression may contain multiple terms that involve the same variable. These duplicate terms are merged when creating a constraint from an expression, but they may be visible when inspecting individual terms in the expression (e.g., when using `getVar`).

**`LinExpr()`**

```
| LinExpr ( arg1=0.0, arg2=None ) |
```

Linear expression constructor. Note that you should generally use overloaded operators instead of the explicit constructor to build linear expression objects.

This constructor takes multiple forms. You can initialize a linear expression using a constant (`LinExpr(2.0)`), a variable (`LinExpr(x)`), an expression (`LinExpr(2*x)`), a pair of lists containing coefficients and variables, respectively (`LinExpr([1.0, 2.0], [x, y])`), or a list of coefficient-variable tuples (`LinExpr([(1.0, x), (2.0, y), (1.0, z)])`).

**Return value:**
A linear expression object.

**Example usage:**
```
expr = LinExpr(2.0)
expr = LinExpr(2*x)
expr = LinExpr([1.0, 2.0], [x, y])
expr = LinExpr([(1.0, x), (2.0, y), (1.0, z)])
```
LinExpr.add()

| add  ( expr, mult=1.0 ) |

Add one linear expression into another. Upon completion, the invoking linear expression will be equal to the sum of itself and the argument expression.

**Arguments:**
- **expr**: Linear expression to add.
- **mult (optional)**: Multiplier for argument expression.

**Example usage:**
```
e1 = x + y
e1.add(z, 3.0)
```

LinExpr.addConstant()

| addConstant  ( c ) |

Add a constant into a linear expression.

**Arguments:**
- **c**: Constant to add to expression.

**Example usage:**
```
expr = x + 2 * y
expr.addConstant(0.1)
```

LinExpr.addTerms()

| addTerms  ( coeffs, vars ) |

Add new terms into a linear expression.

**Arguments:**
- **coeffs**: Coefficients for new terms; either a list of coefficients or a single coefficient. The two arguments must have the same size.
- **vars**: Variables for new terms; either a list of variables or a single variable. The two arguments must have the same size.

**Example usage:**
```
expr.addTerms(1.0, x)
expr.addTerms([2.0, 3.0], [y, z])
```

LinExpr.clear()

| clear  ( ) |

Set a linear expression to 0.

**Example usage:**
```
expr.clear()
```
LinExpr.copy()

| copy ( ) |

Copy a linear expression

**Return value:**
Copy of input expression.

**Example usage:**
```python
e0 = 2 * x + 3
e1 = e0.copy()
```

LinExpr.getConstant()

| getConstant ( ) |

Retrieve the constant term from a linear expression.

**Return value:**
Constant from expression.

**Example usage:**
```python
e = 2 * x + 3
p = e.getConstant()
```

LinExpr.getCoeff()

| getCoeff ( i ) |

Retrieve the coefficient from a single term of the expression.

**Return value:**
Coefficient for the term at index `i` in the expression.

**Example usage:**
```python
e = x + 2 * y + 3
p = e.getCoeff(1)
```

LinExpr.getValue()

| getValue ( ) |

Compute the value of an expression using the current solution.

**Return value:**
The value of the expression.

**Example usage:**
```python
obj = model.getObjective()
p = obj.getValue()
```
LinExpr.getVar()

getVar ( i )

Retrieve the variable object from a single term of the expression.

Return value:
Variable for the term at index i in the expression.

Example usage:
e = x + 2 * y + 3
print(e.getVar(1))

LinExpr.remove()

remove ( item )

Remove a term from a linear expression.

Arguments:
item: If item is an integer, then the term stored at index item of the expression is removed.
    If item is a Var, then all terms that involve item are removed.

Example usage:
e = x + 2 * y + 3
e.remove(x)

LinExpr.size()

class ( )

Retrieve the number of terms in the linear expression (not including the constant).

Return value:
Number of terms in the expression.

Example usage:
e = x + 2 * y + 3
print(e.size())

LinExpr.__eq__()

__eq__ ( )

Overloads the == operator, creating a TempConstr object that captures an equality constraint.
The result is typically immediately passed to Model.addConstr.

Return value:
A TempConstr object.

Example usage:
m.addConstr(x + y == 1)
LinExpr.__le__()  
| __le__ ( )  

Overloads the <= operator, creating a TempConstr object that captures an equality constraint. The result is typically immediately passed to Model.addConstr.

**Return value:**  
A TempConstr object.

**Example usage:**  
```
m.addConstr(x + y <= 1)
```

LinExpr.__ge__(arg)  
| __ge__ ( arg )  

Overloads the >= operator, creating a TempConstr object that captures an equality constraint. The result is typically immediately passed to Model.addConstr.

**Return value:**  
A TempConstr object.

**Example usage:**  
```
m.addConstr(x + y >= 1)
```
6.9 QuadExpr

Gurobi quadratic expression object. A quadratic expression consists of a linear expression plus a list of coefficient-variable-variable triples that capture the quadratic terms. Quadratic expressions are used to build quadratic objective functions and quadratic constraints. They are temporary objects that typically have short lifespans.

You generally build quadratic expressions using overloaded operators. For example, if x is a Var object, then x * x is a QuadExpr object. Expressions can be built from constants (e.g., expr = 0), variables (e.g., expr = 1 * x * x + 2 * x * y), or from other expressions (e.g., expr2 = 2 * expr1 + x * x, or expr3 = expr1 + 2 * expr2). You can also modify existing expressions (e.g., expr += x * x, or expr2 -= expr1).

The full list of overloaded operators on QuadExpr objects is as follows: +, +=, -, -=, *, *=(and /). In Python parlance, we've defined the following QuadExpr functions: __add__, __radd__, __iadd__, __sub__, __rsub__, __isub__, __mul__, __rmul__, __imul__, and __div__.

We've also overloaded the comparison operators (==, <=, and >=), to make it easier to build constraints from quadratic expressions.

You can use quicksum to build quadratic expressions; it is a more efficient version of the Python sum function. You can also use add or addTerms to modify expressions. Terms can be removed from an expression using remove.

Note that the cost of building expressions depends heavily on the approach you use. While you can generally ignore this issue when building small expressions, you should be aware of a few efficiency issues when building large expressions:

• While the Python sum function can be used to build expressions, it should be avoided. Its cost is quadratic in the length of the expression.

• For similar reasons, you should avoid using expr = expr + x*x in a loop. Building large expressions in this way also leads to quadratic runtimes.

• The quicksum function is much quicker than sum, as are loops over expr += x*x or expr.add(x*x). These approaches are fast enough for most programs, but they may still be expensive for very large expressions.

• The most efficient way to build a large quadratic expression is with a single call to addTerms.

Individual quadratic terms in a quadratic expression can be queried using the getVar1, getVar2, and getCoef methods. You can query the number of quadratic terms in the expression using the size method. To query the constant and linear terms associated with a quadratic expression, use getLinExpr to obtain the linear portion of the quadratic expression, and then use the getVar, getCoef, and getConstant methods on this LinExpr object. Note that a quadratic expression may contain multiple terms that involve the same variable pair. These duplicate terms are merged when creating a constraint from an expression, but they may be visible when inspecting individual terms in the expression (e.g., when using getVar1 and getVar2).

QuadExpr()
Quadratic expression constructor. Note that you should generally use overloaded operators instead of the explicit constructor to build quadratic expression objects.

**Arguments:**
- `expr` (optional): Initial value of quadratic expression. Can be a `LinExpr` or a `QuadExpr`. If no argument is specified, the initial expression value is 0.

**Return value:**
- A quadratic expression object.

**Example usage:**
```python
e = QuadExpr()
e = QuadExpr(2*x)
e = QuadExpr(x*x + y+y)
```

**QuadExpr.add()**

```python
add ( expr, mult=1.0 )
```

Add an expression into a quadratic expression. Argument can be either a linear or a quadratic expression. Upon completion, the invoking quadratic expression will be equal to the sum of itself and the argument expression.

**Arguments:**
- `expr`: Linear or quadratic expression to add.
- `mult` (optional): Multiplier for argument expression.

**Example usage:**
```python
e = x * x + 2 * y * y
e.add(z * z, 3.0)
```

**QuadExpr.addConstant()**

```python
addConstant ( c )
```

Add a constant into a quadratic expression.

**Arguments:**
- `c`: Constant to add to expression.

**Example usage:**
```python
e = x * x + 2 * y * y
e.addConstant(0.1)
```

**QuadExpr.addTerms()**

```python
addTerms ( coeffs, vars, vars2=None )
```

Add new linear or quadratic terms into a quadratic expression.

**Arguments:**
- `coeffs`: Coefficients for new terms; either a list of coefficients or a single coefficient. The arguments must have the same size.
**vars**: Variables for new terms; either a list of variables or a single variable. The arguments must have the same size.

**vars2 (optional)**: Variables for new quadratic terms; either a list of variables or a single variable. Only present when you are adding quadratic terms. The arguments must have the same size.

**Example usage:**
```
expr.addTerms(1.0, x)
expr.addTerms([2.0, 3.0], [y, z])
expr.addTerms([2.0, 3.0], [x, y], [y, z])
```

**QuadExpr.clear()**
```
clear ()
```
Set a quadratic expression to 0.
**Example usage:**
```
expr.clear()
```

**QuadExpr.copy()**
```
copy ()
```
Copy a quadratic expression
**Return value:**
Copy of input expression.
**Example usage:**
```
e0 = x * x + 2 * y * y + z
e1 = e0.copy()
```

**QuadExpr.getCoeff()**
```
coeff ( i )
```
Retrieve the coefficient from a single term of the expression.
**Return value:**
Coefficient for the quadratic term at index \( i \) in the expression.
**Example usage:**
```
e = x * x + 2 * y * y + z
print(e.getCoeff(1))
```

**QuadExpr.getLinExpr()**
```
getLinExpr ()
```
A quadratic expression is represented as a linear expression, plus a list of quadratic terms. This method retrieves the linear expression associated with the quadratic expression.
**Return value:**
Linear expression from quadratic expression.

**Example usage:**
```python
e = x * x + 2 * y * y + z
le = e.getLinExpr()
```

**QuadExpr.getValue()**

```python
g getValue ()
```

Compute the value of an expression using the current solution.

**Return value:**
The value of the expression.

**Example usage:**
```python
obj = model.getObjective()
print(obj.getValue())
```

**QuadExpr.getVar1()**

```python
g getVar1 ( i )
```

Retrieve the first variable for a single quadratic term of the quadratic expression.

**Return value:**
First variable associated with the quadratic term at index i in the quadratic expression.

**Example usage:**
```python
e = x * x + 2 * y * y + z
print(e.getVar1(1))
```

**QuadExpr.getVar2()**

```python
g getVar2 ( i )
```

Retrieve the second variable for a single quadratic term of the quadratic expression.

**Return value:**
Second variable associated with the quadratic term at index i in the quadratic expression.

**Example usage:**
```python
e = x * x + 2 * y * y + z
print(e.getVar2(1))
```

**QuadExpr.remove()**

```python
g remove ( item )
```

Remove a term from a quadratic expression.

**Arguments:**
- **item:** If item is an integer, then the quadratic term stored at index item of the expression is removed. If item is a Var, then all quadratic terms that involve item are removed.

**Example usage:**
\[ e = x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot y + z \]
e.remove(x)

QuadExpr.size()

```python
size()  
```

Retrieve the number of quadratic terms in the expression.

**Return value:**
Number of quadratic terms in the expression.

**Example usage:**
```python
e = x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot y + z
print(e.size())
```

QuadExpr.__eq__()

```python
__eq__( )
```

Overloads the `==` operator, creating a TempConstr object that captures an equality constraint. The result is typically immediately passed to Model.addConstr.

**Return value:**
A TempConstr object.

**Example usage:**
```python
m.addConstr(x*x + y*y == 1)
```

QuadExpr.__le__()

```python
__le__( )
```

Overloads the `<=` operator, creating a TempConstr object that captures an equality constraint. The result is typically immediately passed to Model.addConstr.

**Return value:**
A TempConstr object.

**Example usage:**
```python
m.addConstr(x*x + y*y <= 1)
```

QuadExpr.__ge__()

```python
__ge__( arg )
```

Overloads the `>=` operator, creating a TempConstr object that captures an equality constraint. The result is typically immediately passed to Model.addConstr.

**Return value:**
A TempConstr object.

**Example usage:**
```python
m.addConstr(x*x + y*y >= 1)
```
6.10 GenExpr

Gurobi general expression object. Objects of this class are created by a set of general constraint helper functions. They are temporary objects, meant to be used in conjunction with overloaded operators to build TempConstr objects, which are then passed to addConstr or addConstrs to build general constraints.

To be more specific, the following creates a GenExpr object...

\[
\text{max}_\_ (x, y)
\]

The following creates a TempConstr object...

\[
z == \text{max}_\_ (x, y)
\]

The following adds a general constraint to a model...

\[
\text{model.addConstr}(z == \text{max}_\_ (x, y))
\]

Please refer to the TempConstr documentation for more information on building general constraints.
6.11 TempConstr

Gurobi temporary constraint object. Objects of this class are created as intermediate results when building constraints using overloaded operators. There are no member functions on this class. Instead, TempConstr objects are created by a set of functions on Var, LinExpr, QuadExpr, and GenExpr objects (e.g., ==, <=, and >=). You will generally never store objects of this class in your own variables.

The TempConstr object allows you to create several different types of constraints:

- **Linear Constraint**: an expression of the form Expr1 sense Expr1, where Expr1 and Expr2 are LinExpr objects, Var objects, or constants, and sense is one of ==, <= or >=. For example, \( x + y \leq 1 + z \) is a linear constraint, as is \( x + y = 5 \). Note that Expr1 and Expr2 can’t both be constants.

- **Ranged Linear Constraint**: an expression of the form LinExpr == [Const1, Const2], where Const1 and Const2 are constants and LinExpr is a LinExpr object. For example, \( x + y = [1, 2] \) is a ranged linear constraint.

- **Quadratic Constraint**: an expression of the form Expr1 sense Expr2, where Expr1 and Expr2 are QuadExpr objects, LinExpr objects, Var objects, or constants, and sense is one of ==, <= or >=. For example, \( x^2 + y^2 \leq 3 \) is a quadratic constraint, as is \( x^2 + y^2 \leq z^2 \). Note that one of Expr1 or Expr2 must be a QuadExpr (otherwise, the constraint would be linear).

- **Absolute Value Constraint**: an expression of the form \( x = \text{abs}_\cdot(y) \), where \( x \) and \( y \) must be Var objects.

- **Logical Constraint**: an expression of the form \( x = \text{op}_\cdot(y) \), where \( x \) is a binary Var object, and \( y \) is a binary Var, a list of binary Var, or a tupledict of binary Var, and \( \text{op}_\cdot \) is either and\_ or or\_ (or the Python-specific variants, all\_ and any\_).

- **Min or Max Constraint**: an expression of the form \( x = \text{op}_\cdot(y) \), where \( x \) is a Var object, and \( y \) is a Var, a list of Var and constants, or a tupledict of Var, and \( \text{op}_\cdot \) is one of min\_ or max\_.

- **Indicator Constraint**: an expression of the form \((x == b) >>> (Expr1 sense Expr2)\), where \( x \) is a binary Var object, \( b \) is either 0 or 1; Expr1 and Expr2 are LinExpr objects, Var objects, or constants, and sense is one of ==, <= or >=. Parenthesizing both expressions is required. For example, \((x == 1) >>> (y + w \leq 5)\) is an indicator constraint, indicating that whenever the binary variable \( x \) takes the value 1 then the linear constraint \( y + w \leq 5 \) must hold.

Consider the following examples:

model.addConstr(x + y == 1);
model.addConstr(x + y == [1, 2]);
model.addConstr(x*x + y*y <= 1);
model.addConstr(x == abs_\cdot(y));
model.addConstr(x == or_\cdot(y, z));
model.addConstr(x == max_(y, z));
model.addConstr((x == 1) >> (y + z <= 5));

In each case, the overloaded comparison operator creates an object of type TempConstr, which is then immediately passed to method Model.addConstr.
6.12 Column

Gurobi column object. A column consists of a list of coefficient, constraint pairs. Columns are used to represent the set of constraints in which a variable participates, and the associated coefficients. They are temporary objects that typically have short lifespans.

You generally build columns using the Column constructor. Terms can be added to an existing column using addTerms. Terms can also be removed from a column using remove.

Individual terms in a column can be queried using the getConstr, and getCoeff methods. You can query the number of terms in the column using the size method.

Column()

Column ( coeffs=None, constrs=None )

Column constructor.

Arguments:
- coeffs (optional): Lists the coefficients associated with the members of constrs.
- constrs (optional): Constraint or constraints that participate in expression. If constrs is a list, then coeffs must contain a list of the same length. If constrs is a single constraint, then coeffs must be a scalar.

Return value:
An expression object.

Example usage:

```python
col = Column()
col = Column(3, c1)
col = Column([1.0, 2.0], [c1, c2])
```

Column.addTerms()

addTerms ( coeffs, constrs )

Add new terms into a column.

Arguments:
- coeffs: Coefficients for added constraints; either a list of coefficients or a single coefficient.
- The two arguments must have the same size.
- constrs: Constraints to add to column; either a list of constraints or a single constraint.
- The two arguments must have the same size.

Example usage:

```python
col.addTerms(1.0, x)
col.addTerms([2.0, 3.0], [y, z])
```

Column.clear()

clear ( )

Remove all terms from a column.


Example usage:
```python
col.clear()
```

**Column.copy()**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>copy ( )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Copy a column.

**Return value:**
Copy of input column.

**Example usage:**
```python
col0 = Column(1.0, c0)
col1 = col0.copy()
```

**Column.getCoeff()**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>getCoeff ( i )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Retrieve the coefficient from a single term in the column.

**Return value:**
Coefficient for the term at index `i` in the column.

**Example usage:**
```python
col = Column([1.0, 2.0], [c0, c1])
print(col.getCoeff(1))
```

**Column.getConstr()**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>getConstr ( i )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Retrieve the constraint object from a single term in the column.

**Return value:**
Constraint for the term at index `i` in the column.

**Example usage:**
```python
col = Column([1.0, 2.0], [c0, c1])
print(col.getConstr(1))
```

**Column.remove()**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>remove ( item )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Remove a term from a column.

**Arguments:**
- `item`: If `item` is an integer, then the term stored at index `item` of the column is removed. If `item` is a Constr, then all terms that involve `item` are removed.

**Example usage:**
```python
col = Column([1.0, 2.0], [c0, c1])
col.remove(c0)
```
Column.size()

size ( )

Retrieve the number of terms in the column.

Return value:
Number of terms in the column.

Example usage:
print(Column([1.0, 2.0], [c0, c1]).size())
6.13 Callbacks

Gurobi callback class. A callback is a user function that is called periodically by the Gurobi optimizer in order to allow the user to query or modify the state of the optimization. More precisely, if you pass a function that takes two arguments (model and where) as the argument to Model.optimize, your function will be called during the optimization. Your callback function can then call Model.cbGet to query the optimizer for details on the state of the optimization.

Gurobi callbacks can be used both to monitor the progress of the optimization and to modify the behavior of the Gurobi optimizer. A simple user callback function might call Model.cbGet to produce a custom display, or perhaps to terminate optimization early (using Model.terminate). More sophisticated MIP callbacks might use Model.cbGetNodeRel or Model.cbGetSolution to retrieve values from the solution to the current node, and then use Model.cbCut or Model.cbLazy to add a constraint to cut off that solution, or Model.cbSetSolution to import a heuristic solution built from that solution.

The Gurobi callback class provides a set of constants that are used within the user callback function. The first set of constants in this class list the options for the where argument to the user callback function. The where argument indicates from where in the optimization process the user callback is being called. Options are listed in the Callback Codes section of this document.

The other set of constants in this class list the options for the what argument to Model.cbGet. The what argument is used by the user callback to indicate what piece of status information it would like to retrieve. The full list of options can be found in the Callback Codes section. As with the where argument, you refer to a what constant through GRB.Callback. For example, the simplex objective value would be requested using GRB.Callback.SPX_OBJVAL.

If you would like to pass data to your callback function, you can do so through the Model object. For example, if your program includes the statement model._value = 1 before the optimization begins, then your callback function can query the value of model._value. Note that the name of the user data field must begin with an underscore.

When solving a model using multiple threads, note that the user callback is only ever called from a single thread, so you don’t need to worry about the thread-safety of your callback.

You can look at callback.py in the examples directory for details of how to use Gurobi callbacks.
6.14  GurobiError

Gurobi exception object. Upon catching an exception \( e \), you can examine \( e.\texttt{errno} \) (an integer) or \( e.\texttt{message} \) (a string). A list of possible values for \( \texttt{errno} \) can be found in the Error Code section. \texttt{message} provides additional information on the source of the error.
6.15 Env

Gurobi environment object. Note that environments play a much smaller role in the Python interface than they do in other Gurobi language APIs, mainly because the Python interface has a default environment. Unless you explicitly pass your own environment to routines that require an environment, the default environment will be used.

The primary situations where you will want to use your own environment are:

- When you are using a Gurobi Compute Server and want to choose the server from within your program.

- When you need control over garbage collection of your environment. The Gurobi Python interface maintains a reference to the default environment, so by default it will never be garbage collected. By creating your own environment, you can control exactly when your program releases any licensing tokens or Compute Servers it is using.

- When you are using concurrent environments in one of the concurrent optimizers.

Note that you can manually remove the reference to the default environment by calling disposeDefaultEnv. After calling this, and after all models built within the default environment are garbage collected, the default environment will be garbage collected as well. A new default environment will be created automatically if you call a routine that needs one.

Env()

Env ( logfilename="", empty=False )

Env constructor. You will generally want to use the default environment in Gurobi Python programs. The exception is when you want explicit control over environment garbage collection. By creating your own environment object and always passing it to methods that take an environment as input (read or the Model constructor), you will avoid creating the default environment. Once every model created using an Env object is garbage collected, and once the Env object itself is no longer referenced, the garbage collector will reclaim the environment and release all associated resources.

Arguments:

- **logfilename**: Name of the log file for this environment. Pass an an empty string if you don’t want a log file.
- **empty**: Indicates whether the environment should be empty. Use the start method to start an empty environment.

Return value:

- New environment object.

Example usage:

```python
def read_mps(model_name, env):
    m = read(model_name, env)
    m.optimize()
```
Env.ClientEnv()

Env.ClientEnv ( logfilename='', computeServer='', router='', password='',
    group='', tlsInsecure=0, priority=0, timeout=-1 )

Compute Server Env constructor. Creates a client environment on a compute server. If all
compute servers are at capacity, this command will cause a job to be placed in the compute server
queue, and the command will return an environment once capacity is available.

Client environments have limited uses in the Python environment. You can use a client envi-
rornment as an argument to the Model constructor, to indicate that a model should be constructed
on a Compute Server, or as an argument to the global read function, to indicate that the result of
reading the file should be place on a Compute Server.

Arguments:
    logfilename: Name of the log file for this environment. Pass an an empty string if you
don’t want a log file.
    computeServer: Node in the Remote Services cluster. Servers can be identified by name or
by IP address. You can provide a comma-separated list of nodes for redundancy.
    router: The router for a Compute Server cluster. A router can be used to improve the
robustness of a Compute Server deployment. You should refer to the router using either
its name or its IP address. If no router is used (which is the typical case), pass an empty
string.
    password: User password on compute server. Obtain this from your Compute Server ad-
ministrator.
    group: The name of the Compute Server group.
    tlsInsecure: Indicates whether to use insecure mode in the TLS (Transport Layer Secu-
    rity). Set this to 0 unless your server administrator tells you otherwise.
    priority: Job priority on the compute server. Higher priority jobs are pulled from the job
queue before lower priority jobs. A special value of 100 indicates that the job should run
immediately.
    timeout: Job queue timeout. After the specified timeout (in seconds) has elapsed, this
command will give up and return a Gurobi exception. Use a negative value to indicate
that the call should never timeout.

Return value:
New environment object.

Example usage:

    env = Env.ClientEnv("client.log", "server1.mycompany.com,server2.mycompany.com")
    m = read("misc07.mps", env)
    m.optimize()

Env.CloudEnv()

Env.CloudEnv ( logfilename='', accessID, secretKey, pool='', priority=0 )

Instant Cloud Env constructor. Creates a Gurobi environment on an Instant Cloud server. Uses
an existing Instant Cloud machine if one is currently active within the specified machine pool, and
launches a new one otherwise. Note that launching a machine can take a few minutes.
Once an Instant Cloud server is active (either because it was already active or because the launch of a new server completed), this command places a job in the server queue. If the server has sufficient capacity, the job will start immediately. Otherwise, it is placed in the server queue and this command returns once capacity becomes available.

You should visit the Gurobi Instant Cloud site to obtain your accessID and secretKey, configure your machine pools, and perform other cloud setup and maintenance tasks.

Note that you should keep your secretKey private. Sharing it with others will allow them to launch Instant Cloud instances in your account.

In addition to creating a new environment, this routine will also check the current working directory for a file named gurobi.env, and it will attempt to read parameter settings from this file if it exists. The file should be in PRM format (briefly, each line should contain a parameter name, followed by the desired value for that parameter). This routine will also populate several parameters (ComputeServer, TokenServer, ServerPassword, etc.) from your gurobi.lic file.

In general, you should aim to create a single Gurobi environment in your program, even if you plan to work with multiple models. Reusing one environment is much more efficient than creating and destroying multiple environments.

Most methods in the Gurobi Python interface will use the default environment, so you'll need to take special action to use the cloud environment created by this method. You can use a cloud environment as an argument to the Model constructor, to indicate that a model should be constructed on the given Instant Cloud server, or as an argument to the global read function, to indicate that the result of reading the file should be place on the given Instant Cloud Server.

**Arguments:**

- **logfilename**: The name of the log file for this environment. May be NULL (or an empty string), in which case no log file is created.
- **accessID**: The access ID for your Gurobi Instant Cloud license. This can be retrieved from the Gurobi Instant Cloud website. When used in combination with your secretKey, this allows you to launch Instant Cloud instances and submit jobs to them.
- **secretKey**: The secret key for your Gurobi Instant Cloud license. This can be retrieved from the Gurobi Instant Cloud website. When used in combination with your accessID, this allows you to launch Instant Cloud instances and submit jobs to them. Note that you should keep your secret key private.
- **pool**: The machine pool. Machine pools allow you to create fixed configurations on the Instant Cloud website (capturing things like type of machine, geographic region, etc.), and then launch and share machines from client programs without having to restate the configuration information each time you launch a machine. May be an empty string, in which case your job will be launched in the default pool associated with your cloud license.
- **priority**: Job priority on the compute server. Higher priority jobs are pulled from the job queue before lower priority jobs. A special value of 100 indicates that the job should run immediately.

**Return value:**

New environment object.

**Example usage:**

```python
env = Env.CloudEnv("cloud.log",
"3d1ece59-dfad-eff4-b3fa", "ae6L23alJe3+fas");
m = read("misc07.mps", env)
```

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m.optimize()

\textbf{Env.resetParams()}

| resetParams ( ) |

Reset the values of all parameters to their default values.

\textit{Example usage:}
env.resetParams()

\textbf{Env.setParam()}

| setParam ( paramname, newvalue ) |

Set the value of a parameter to a new value.

\textbf{Arguments:}
- \texttt{paramname}: String containing the name of parameter that you would like to modify. The name can include '*' and '?' wildcards. If more than one parameter matches, the matching names are listed and none are modified. Note that case is ignored.
- \texttt{newvalue}: Desired new value for parameter. Can be 'default', which indicates that the parameter should be reset to its default value.

\textit{Example usage:}
eenv.setParam("Cuts", 2)
eenv.setParam("Heu*", 0.5)
eenv.setParam("*Interval", 10)

\textbf{Env.start()}

| start ( ) |

Start an empty environment.

\textit{Example usage:}
eenv = Env(\texttt{empty=True})
eenv.setParam(\texttt{"ComputeServer", \texttt{server.mydomain.com:61000}'})
eenv.setParam(\texttt{"ServerPassword", \texttt{mypassword}'})
eenv.start()

\textbf{Env.writeParams()}

| writeParams ( filename ) |

Write all modified parameters to a file. The file is written in PRM format.

\textit{Example usage:}
eenv.setParam("Heu*", 0.5)
eenv.writeParams("params.prm")  # file will contain changed parameter
system("cat params.prm")
6.16 GRB

Class for Python constants. Classes `GRB.Attr` and `GRB.Param` are used to get or set Gurobi attributes and parameters, respectively.

Constants

The following list contains a set of constants that are used by the Gurobi Python interface. You would refer to them using a `GRB` prefix (e.g., `GRB.OPTIMAL`).

```python
# Model status codes (after call to optimize())
LOADED = 1
OPTIMAL = 2
INFEASIBLE = 3
INF_OR_UNBD = 4
UNBOUNDED = 5
CUTOFF = 6
ITERATION_LIMIT = 7
NODE_LIMIT = 8
TIME_LIMIT = 9
SOLUTION_LIMIT = 10
SUBOPTIMAL = 11
NUMERIC = 12
INPROGRESS = 14
USER_OBJ_LIMIT = 15

# Basis status info
BASIC = 0
NONBASIC_LOWER = -1
NONBASIC_UPPER = -2
SUPERBASIC = -3

# Constraint senses
LESS_EQUAL = '<'
GREATER_EQUAL = '>='
EQUAL = '='

# Variable types
CONTINUOUS = 'C'
BINARY = 'B'
INTEGER = 'I'
SEMICONT = 'S'
SEMIINT = 'N'

# Objective sense
MINIMIZE = 1
MAXIMIZE = -1

# SOS types
```
SOS_TYPE1 = 1
SOS_TYPE2 = 2

# General constraint types
GENCONSTR_MAX = 0
GENCONSTR_MIN = 1
GENCONSTR_ABS = 2
GENCONSTR_AND = 3
GENCONSTR_OR = 4
GENCONSTR_INDICATOR = 5

# Numeric constants
INFINITY = 1e100
UNDEFINED = 1e101

# Other constants
DEFAULT_CS_PORT = 61000

# Errors
ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY = 10001
ERROR_NULL_ARGUMENT = 10002
ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT = 10003
ERROR_UNKNOWN_ATTRIBUTE = 10004
ERROR_DATA_NOT_AVAILABLE = 10005
ERROR_INDEX_OUT_OF_RANGE = 10006
ERROR_UNKNOWN_PARAMETER = 10007
ERROR_VALUE_OUT_OF_RANGE = 10008
ERROR_NO_LICENSE = 10009
ERROR_SIZE_LIMIT_EXCEEDED = 10010
ERROR_CALLBACK = 10011
ERROR_FILE_READ = 10012
ERROR_FILE_WRITE = 10013
ERROR_NUMERIC = 10014
ERROR_IIS_NOT_INFEASIBLE = 10015
ERROR_NOT_FOR_MIP = 10016
ERROR_OPTIMIZATION_IN_PROGRESS = 10017
ERROR_DUPLICATES = 10018
ERROR_NODEFILE = 10019
ERROR_Q_NOT_PSD = 10020
ERROR_QCP_EQUALITY_CONSTRAINT = 10021
ERROR_NETWORK = 10022
ERROR_JOB_REJECTED = 10023
ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED = 10024
ERROR_EXCEED_2B_NONZEROS = 10025
ERROR_INVALID PIECEWISE OBJ = 10026
ERROR_UPDATEMODE_CHANGE = 10027
ERROR_CLOUD = 10028
ERROR_MODEL_MODIFICATION = 10029
ERROR_CSWORKER = 10030
ERROR_TUNE_MODEL TYPES = 10031
ERROR_CSWORKER = 10030
ERROR_FAILED_TO_CREATE_MODEL = 20002
ERROR_INTERNAL = 20003

GRB.Attr

The constants defined in this class are used to get or set attributes (through Model.getAttr or Model.setAttr, for example). Please refer to the Attributes section to see a list of all attributes and their functions. You refer to an attribute using a GRB.Attr prefix (e.g., GRB.Attr.obj). Note that these constants are simply strings, so wherever you might use this constant, you also have the option of using the string directly (e.g, 'obj' rather than GRB.Attr.obj).

GRB.Param

The constants defined in this class are used to get or set parameters Model.getParamInfo or Model.setParam. Please refer to the Parameters section to see a list of all parameters and their functions. You refer to a parameter using a GRB.Param prefix (e.g., GRB.Param.displayInterval). Note that these constants are simply strings, so wherever you might use this constant, you also have the option of using the string directly (e.g, 'displayInterval' rather than GRB.Param.-displayInterval).
6.17 tuplelist

Gurobi tuple list. This is a sub-class of the Python list class that is designed to efficiently support a usage pattern that is quite common when building optimization models. In particular, if a tuplelist is populated with a list of tuples, the select function on this class efficiently selects tuples whose values match specified values in specified tuple fields. To give an example, the statement `l.select(1, '*', 5)` would select all member tuples whose first field is equal to '1' and whose third field is equal to '5'. The '*' character is used as a wildcard to indicate that any value is acceptable in that field.

You generally build tuplelist objects in the same way you would build standard Python lists. For example, you can use the `+=` operator to append a new list of items to an existing tuplelist, or the `+` operator to concatenate a pair of tuplelist objects. You can also call the append, extend, insert, pop, and remove functions.

To access the members of a tuplelist, you also use standard list functions. For example, `l[0]` returns the first member of a tuplelist, while `l[0:10]` returns a tuplelist containing the first ten members. You can also use `len(l)` to query the length of a list.

Note that tuplelist objects build and maintain a set of internal data structures to support efficient select operations. If you wish to reclaim the storage associated with these data structures, you can call the clean function.

A tuplelist is designed to store tuples containing scalar values (int, float, string, ...). It may produce unpredictable results with other Python objects, such as tuples of tuples. Thus, you can store `(1, 2.0, 'abc')` in a tuplelist, but you shouldn’t store `((1, 2.0), 'abc')`.

tuplelist()

| tuplelist ( list ) |

tuplelist constructor.

Arguments:
- list: Initial list of member tuples.

Return value:
- A tuplelist object.

Example usage:

```python
l = tuplelist([(1,2), (1,3), (2,4)])
l = tuplelist([('A', 'B', 'C'), ('A', 'C', 'D')])
```

tuplelist.select()

| select ( pattern ) |

Returns a tuplelist containing all member tuples that match the specified pattern. The pattern requires one argument for each field in the member tuple. A scalar argument must match the corresponding field exactly. A list argument matches if any list member matches the corresponding field. A '*' argument matches any value in the corresponding field.

Arguments:
- pattern: Pattern to match for a member tuple.
Example usage:
   l.select(1, 3, '*', 6)
   l.select([1, 2], 3, '*', 6)
   l.select('A', '*', 'C')

**tuplelist.clean()**

```python
clean()```

Discards internal data structure associated with a *tuplelist* object. Note that calling this routine won’t affect the contents of the *tuplelist*. It only affects the memory used and the performance of later calls to *select*.

**Example usage:**
   l.clean()

**tuplelist.__contains__()**

```python
__contains__(val)```

Provides efficient support for the Python in operator.

**Example usage:**
   if (1,2) in l:
       print("Tuple (1,2) is in tuplelist l")
6.18 tupledict

Gurobi tuple dict. This is a sub-class of the Python `dict` class that is designed to efficiently support a usage pattern that is quite common when building optimization models. In particular, a `tupledict` is a Python `dict` where the keys are stored as a Gurobi `tuplelist`, and where the values are typically Gurobi `Var` objects. Objects of this class make it easier to build linear expressions on sets of Gurobi variables, using `tuplelist.select()` syntax and semantics.

You typically build a `tupledict` by calling `Model.addVars`. Once you’ve created a `tupledict d`, you can use `d.sum()` to create a linear expression that captures the sum of the variables in the `tupledict`. You can also use a command like `d.sum(1, '*', 5)` to create a sum over a subset of the variables in `d`. Assuming the keys for the `tupledict` are tuples containing three fields, this statement would create a linear expression that captures the sum over all variables in `d` whose keys contain a 1 in the first field of the tuple and a 5 in the third field (the `'*'` character is a wildcard that indicates that any value is acceptable in that field). You can also use `d.prod(coeff)` to create a linear expression where the coefficients are pulled from the argument `dict`. For example, if `d(1,2,5)` contains variable `x` and `coeff(1,2,5)` is 2.0, then the resulting expression would include term `2.0 * x`.

To access the members of a `tupledict`, you can use standard dict indexing. For example, `d[1,2]` returns the value associated with tuple `(1,2)`.

Note that a `tupledict` key must be a tuple of scalar values (`int`, `float`, `string`, ...). Thus, you can use `(1, 2.0, 'abc')` as a key, but you can’t use `((1, 2.0), 'abc')`.

Note that `tupledict` objects build and maintain a set of internal data structures to support efficient `select` operations. If you wish to reclaim the storage associated with these data structures, you can call the `clean` function.

tupledict()

| tupledict ( args, kwargs ) |

`tupledict` constructor. Arguments are identical to those of a Python `dict` constructor. Note that you will typically use `Model.addVars` to build a `tupledict`.

**Arguments:**
- `args`: Positional arguments.
- `kwargs`: Named arguments.

**Return value:**
A `tupledict` object.

**Example usage:**

```python
d = tupledict([(1,2, 'onetwo'), (1,3, 'onethree'), (2,3, 'twothree')])
print(d[1,2]) # prints 'onetwo'
```

tupledict.select()

| select ( pattern ) |


**tupledict.select()**

Returns a list containing the values associated with keys that match the specified tuple pattern. The pattern should provide one value for each field in the key tuple. A '*' value indicates that any value is accepted in that field.

Without arguments, this method returns a list of all values in the tupledict.

**Arguments:**
- **pattern**: Pattern to match for a key tuple.

**Example usage:**
```python
d = tupledict([(1,2), 'onetwo'), ((1,3), 'onethree'), ((2,3), 'twothree')])
print(d.select())  # prints ['onetwo', 'onethree', 'twothree']
print(d.select(1, '*'))  # prints ['onetwo', 'onethree']
print(d.select('*', 3))  # prints ['onethree', 'twothree']
print(d.select(1, 3))  # prints ['onethree']
```

**tupledict.sum()**

```
| sum  ( pattern ) |
```

Returns the sum of the values associated with keys that match the specified pattern. If the values are Gurobi Var objects, the result is a LinExpr. The pattern should provide one value for each field in the key tuple. A '*' value indicates that any value is accepted in that field.

Without arguments, this method returns the sum of all values in the tupledict.

**Arguments:**
- **pattern**: Pattern to match for a key tuple.

**Example usage:**
```python
x = m.addVars([(1,2), (1,3), (2,3)])
ex = x.sum()  # LinExpr: x[1,2] + x[1,3] + x[2,3]
ex = x.sum(1, '*')  # LinExpr: x[1,2] + x[1,3]
ex = x.sum('*', 3)  # LinExpr: x[1,3] + x[2,3]
ex = x.sum(1, 3)  # LinExpr: x[1,3]
```

**tupledict.prod()**

```
| prod  ( coeff, pattern ) |
```

Returns a linear expression that contains one term for each tuple that is present in both the tupledict and in the argument dict. For example, `x.prod(coeff)` would contain term `2.0 * var` if `x[1,2] = var` and `coeff[1,2] = 2.0`.

**Arguments:**
- **coeff**: Python dict that maps tuples to coefficients.
- **pattern**: Pattern to match for a key tuple.

**Example usage:**
```python
x = m.addVars([(1,2), (1,3), (2,3)])
coeff = dict([(1,2), 2.0], [(1,3), 2.1], [(2,3), 3.3])
ex = x.prod(coeff)  # LinExpr: 2.0 x[1,2] + 2.1 x[1,3] + 3.3 x[2,3]
ex = x.prod(coeff, '*', 3)  # LinExpr: 2.1 x[1,3] + 3.3 x[2,3]
```
`tupledict.clean()`  

| `clean ()` |

Discards internal data structure associated with a `tupledict` object. Note that calling this routine won’t affect the contents of the `tupledict`. It only affects the memory used and the performance of later calls to `select`.

**Example usage:**
```python
d.clean()
```
6.19 General Constraint Helper Functions

Gurobi general constraint helper functions - used in conjunction with overloaded operators and Model.addConstr or Model.addConstrs to build general constraints.

abs_()

```
abs_ ( variable )
```

Used to set a decision variable equal to the absolute value of another decision variable.

**Example usage:**

```
m.addConstr(y == abs_(x))
```

**Return value:**

Returns a GenExpr object.

and_()

```
and_ ( variables )
```

Used to set a binary decision variable equal to the logical AND of a list of other binary decision variables. You can pass the arguments as a Python list or as a comma-separated list.

Note that the Gurobi Python interface includes an equivalent all_() function.

**Example usage:**

```
m.addConstr(z == and_(x, y))
m.addConstr(z == and_([x, y]))
```

**Return value:**

Returns a GenExpr object.

max_()

```
max_ ( variables )
```

Used to set a decision variable equal to the maximum of a list of decision variables (or constants). You can pass the arguments as a Python list or as a comma-separated list.

**Example usage:**

```
m.addConstr(z == max_(x, y, 3))
m.addConstr(z == max_([x, y, 3]))
```

**Return value:**

Returns a GenExpr object.
**min()**

\[ \text{min} \ (\text{variables}) \]

Used to set a decision variable equal to the minimum of a list of decision variables (or constants). You can pass the arguments as a Python list or as a comma-separated list.

**Example usage:**

```python
m.addConstr(z == min(x, y, 3))
m.addConstr(z == min([x, y, 3]))
```

**Return value:**

Returns a `GenExpr` object.

**or()**

\[ \text{or} \ (\text{variables}) \]

Used to set a binary decision variable equal to the logical OR of a list of other binary decision variables. You can pass the arguments as a Python list or as a comma-separated list.

Note that the Gurobi Python interface includes an equivalent `any()` function.

**Example usage:**

```python
m.addConstr(z == or(x, y))
m.addConstr(z == or([x, y]))
```

**Return value:**

Returns a `GenExpr` object.
This section documents the Gurobi MATLAB® interface. For those of you who are not familiar with MATLAB, it is an environment for doing numerical computing. Please visit the MATLAB web site for more information. This manual begins with a quick overview of the methods provided by our MATLAB API. It then continues with a comprehensive presentation of all of the available methods, their arguments, and their return values.

If you are new to the Gurobi Optimizer, we suggest that you start with the Quick Start Guide or the Example Tour. These documents provide concrete examples of how to use the methods described here.

The MATLAB Optimization Toolbox provides its own interface for building optimization models (starting with version 2017b). Gurobi supports this interface as well. We’ll discuss this aspect in the problem-based modeling section; consult also the `linprog`, `intlinprog`, `opttoolbox_lp`, and `opttoolbox_mip1` examples in the Gurobi distribution for illustrations of how to pass models built using this interface to Gurobi.

A quick note for new users: the convention in math programming is that variables are non-negative unless specified otherwise. You’ll need to explicitly set lower bounds if you want variables to be able to take negative values.

**Models**

Our Gurobi MATLAB interface enables you to express problems of the following form:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{minimize} & \quad x^T Q x + c^T x + \alpha \\
\text{subject to} & \quad Ax = b \quad \text{(linear constraints)} \\
& \quad \ell \leq x \leq u \quad \text{(bound constraints)} \\
& \quad \text{some } x_j \text{ integral} \quad \text{(integrality constraints)} \\
& \quad x^T Q c x + q^T x \leq \beta \quad \text{(quadratic constraints)} \\
& \quad \text{some } x_i \text{ in SOS} \quad \text{(special ordered set constraints)} \\
& \quad \text{min, max, abs, or, ...} \quad \text{(general constraints)}
\end{align*}
\]

Models are stored as `struct` variables, each consisting of multiple fields. The fields capture the different model components listed above. Many of these model components are optional. For example, integrality constraints may be omitted.

An optimization model may be loaded from a file (using the `gurobi_read` function), or it can be built by populating the appropriate fields of a model variable (using standard MATLAB constructs). We will discuss the details of how models are represented in the `model` argument section.

We often refer to the class of an optimization model. A model with a linear objective function, linear constraints, and continuous variables is a Linear Program (LP). If the objective is quadratic, the model is a Quadratic Program (QP). If any of the constraints are quadratic, the model is a Quadratically-Constrained Program (QCP). We’ll sometimes also discuss a special case of QCP, the
Second-Order Cone Program (SOCP). If the model contains any integer variables, semi-continuous variables, semi-integer variables, Special Ordered Set (SOS) constraints, or general constraints, the model is a Mixed Integer Program (MIP). We’ll also sometimes discuss special cases of MIP, including Mixed Integer Linear Programs (MILP), Mixed Integer Quadratic Programs (MIQP), Mixed Integer Quadratically-Constrained Programs (MIQCP), and Mixed Integer Second-Order Cone Programs (MISOCP). The Gurobi Optimizer handles all of these model classes.

Solving a Model

Once you have built a model, you can call gurobi to compute a solution. By default, gurobi will use the concurrent optimizer to solve LP models, the barrier algorithm to solve QP and QCP models, and the branch-and-cut algorithm to solve mixed integer models. The solution is returned as a struct variable. We will discuss the details of how optimization results are represented when we discuss the gurobi function.

Here is a simple example of a likely sequence of commands in the MATLAB API:

code
model = gurobi_read('examples/data/stein9.mps');
result = gurobi(model);

Multiple Solutions and Multiple Objectives

By default, the Gurobi Optimizer assumes that your goal is to find one proven optimal solution to a model with a single objective function. Gurobi provides features that allow you to relax either of these assumptions. You should refer to the section on Solution Pools for information on how to request more than one solution, or the section on Multiple Objectives for information on how to specify multiple objective functions and control the trade-off between them.

Infeasible Models

You have a few options if a model is found to be infeasible. You can try to diagnose the cause of the infeasibility, attempt to repair the infeasibility, or both. To obtain information that can be useful for diagnosing the cause of an infeasibility, call gurobi_iis to compute an Irreducible Inconsistent Subsystem (IIS). This method can be used for both continuous and MIP models, but you should be aware that the MIP version can be quite expensive. We will discuss the details of how IIS results are represented in the gurobi_iis function documentation.

To attempt to repair an infeasibility, call gurobi_feasrelax to compute a feasibility relaxation for the model. This relaxation allows you to find a solution that minimizes the magnitude of the constraint violation.

Managing Parameters

The Gurobi optimizer provides a set of parameters that allow you to control many of the details of the optimization process. Factors like feasibility and optimality tolerances, choices of algorithms, strategies for exploring the MIP search tree, etc., can be controlled by modifying Gurobi parameters before beginning the optimization.

Each Gurobi parameter has a default value. Desired parameter changes are passed in a struct variable. The name of each field within this struct must be the name of a Gurobi parameter, and the associated value should be the desired value of that parameter. You can find a complete list of the available Gurobi parameters here. We will provide additional details on changing parameter settings in the params argument section.
**Monitoring Progress**

Progress of the optimization can be monitored through Gurobi logging. By default, Gurobi will send output to the screen. A few simple controls are available for modifying the default logging behavior. If you would like to direct output to a file as well as to the screen, set the `LogFile` parameter to the name of your desired log file. The frequency of logging output can be controlled with the `DisplayInterval` parameter, and logging can be turned off entirely with the `OutputFlag` parameter. A detailed description of the Gurobi log file can be found in the Logging section.

**Error Handling**

If unsuccessful, the methods of the Gurobi MATLAB interface will return an error code and an error message. A list of possible error codes can be found in the Error Code section.

**Environments**

By default, the various Gurobi functions will look for a valid license file and create a local Gurobi environment. This environment exists for as long as the corresponding MATLAB API function is running, and is released upon completion.

Another option is to provide an optional `env` argument (also through a struct). This argument allows you to solve the given problem on a Gurobi Compute Server or using the Gurobi Instant Cloud. We will discuss this topic further in the `env` argument section.

Gurobi will check the current working directory for a file named `gurobi.env`, and it will attempt to read parameter settings from this file if it exists. The file should be in PRM format (briefly, each line should contain a parameter name, followed by the desired value for that parameter).
7.1 Common Arguments

Most common arguments in the Gurobi MATLAB interface are MATLAB struct variables, each containing multiple fields. Several of these fields are optional. Note that you refer to a field of a struct variable by adding a period to the end of the variable name, followed by the name of the field. For example, `model.A` refers to field A of variable `model`.

The model argument

Model variables store optimization problems (as described in the problem statement).

Models can be built in a number of ways. You can populate the appropriate fields of the `model` struct using standard MATLAB routines. You can also read a model from a file, using `gurobi_read`. A few API functions ( `gurobi_feasrelax` and `gurobi_relax`) also return models.

Note that all vector fields within the `model` variable must be dense vectors, all matrix fields must be sparse matrices, and all strings, names, etc. must be char arrays.

The following is an enumeration of all of the fields of the `model` argument that Gurobi will take into account when optimizing the model:

**Commonly used fields:**

- **A**: The linear constraint matrix.

- **obj (optional)**: The linear objective vector (the `c` vector in the problem statement). When present, you must specify one value for each column of `A`. When absent, each variable has a default objective coefficient of 0.

- **sense (optional)**: The senses of the linear constraints. Allowed values are `'='`, `'<'`, or `'>'`. You must specify one value for each row of `A`, or a single value to specify that all constraints have the same sense. When absent, all senses default to `'<'`.

- **rhs (optional)**: The right-hand side vector for the linear constraints (`b` in the problem statement). You must specify one value for each row of `A`. When absent, the right-hand side vector defaults to the zero vector.

- **lb (optional)**: The lower bound vector. When present, you must specify one value for each column of `A`. When absent, each variable has a default lower bound of 0.

- **ub (optional)**: The upper bound vector. When present, you must specify one value for each column of `A`. When absent, the variables have infinite upper bounds.

- **vtype (optional)**: The variable types. This vector is used to capture variable integrality constraints. Allowed values are `'C'` (continuous), `'B'` (binary), `'I'` (integer), `'S'` (semi-continuous), or `'N'` (semi-integer). Binary variables must be either 0 or 1. Integer variables can take any integer value between the specified lower and upper bounds. Semi-continuous variables can take any value between the specified lower and upper bounds, or a value of zero. Semi-integer variables can take any integer value between the specified lower and upper bounds, or a value of zero. When present, you must specify one value for each column of `A`, or a single value to specify that all variables have the same type. When absent, each variable is treated as being continuous. Refer to this section for more information on variable types.
modelsense (optional): The optimization sense. Allowed values are 'min' (minimize) or 'max' (maximize). When absent, the default optimization sense is minimization.

modelname (optional): The name of the model. The name appears in the Gurobi log, and when writing a model to a file.

objc (optional): The constant offset in the objective function (alpha in the problem statement).

varnames (optional): The variable names vector. A cell array. When present, each element of this vector defines the name of a variable. You must specify a name for each column of A.

constrnames (optional): The constraint names vector. A cell array. When present, each element of the vector defines the name of a constraint. You must specify a name for each row of A.

Quadratic objective and constraint fields:

Q (optional): The quadratic objective matrix. When present, Q must be a square matrix whose row and column counts are equal to the number of columns in A.

quadcon (optional): The quadratic constraints. A struct array. When present, each element in quadcon defines a single quadratic constraint: $x^TQc x + q^T x \leq \beta$.

The Qc matrix must be a square matrix whose row and column counts are equal to the number of columns of A. It is stored in model.quadcon(i).Qc.

The q vector defines the linear terms in the constraint. It must specify a value for each column of A. It is stored in model.quadcon(i).q.

The scalar $\beta$ is stored in model.quadcon(i).rhs. It defines the right-hand side value for the constraint.

The optional sense string defines the sense of the quadratic constraint. Allowed values are '<', '=' or '>'. If not present, the default sense is '<'. It is stored in model.quadcon(i).sense.

The optional name string defines the name of the quadratic constraint. It is stored in model.quadcon(i).name.

SOS constraint fields:

sos (optional): The Special Ordered Set (SOS) constraints. A struct array. When present, each entry in sos defines a single SOS constraint. A SOS constraint can be of type 1 or 2. The type of SOS constraint $i$ is specified via model.sos(i).type. A type 1 SOS constraint is a set of variables where at most one variable in the set may take a value other than zero. A type 2 SOS constraint is an ordered set of variables where at most two variables in the set may take non-zero values. If two take non-zeros values, they must be contiguous in the ordered set. The members of an SOS constraint are specified by placing their indices in vector model.sos(i).index. Weights associated with SOS members are provided in vector model.sos(i).weight. Please refer to this section for details on SOS constraints.
Multi-objective fields:

**multiobj (optional):** Multi-objective specification for the model. A struct array. When present, each entry in `multiobj` defines a single objective of a multi-objective problem. Please refer to the Multiple Objectives section for more details on multi-objective optimization. Each objective \( i \) may have the following fields:

- **objn:** Specified via `model.multiobj(i).objn`. This is the \( i \)-th objective vector.
- **objcon (optional):** Specified via `model.multiobj(i).objcon`. If provided, this is the \( i \)-th objective constant. The default value is 0.
- **priority (optional):** Specified via `model.multiobj(i).priority`. If provided, this value is the hierarchical priority for this objective. The default value is 0.
- **weight (optional):** Specified via `model.multiobj(i).weight`. If provided, this value is the multiplier used when aggregating objectives. The default value is 1.0.
- **reltol (optional):** Specified via `model.multiobj(i).reltol`. If provided, this value specifies the relative objective degradation when doing hierarchical multi-objective optimization. The default value is 0.
- **abstol (optional):** Specified via `model.multiobj(i).abstol`. If provided, this value specifies the absolute objective degradation when doing hierarchical multi-objective optimization. The default value is 0.
- **name (optional):** Specified via `model.multiobj(i).name`. If provided, this string specifies the name of the \( i \)-th objective function.

Note that when multiple objectives are present, the `result.objval` field that is returned in the result of an optimization call will be a vector of the same length as `model.multiobj`.

A multi-objective model can’t have other objectives. Thus, combining `model.multiobj` with any of `model.obj`, `model.objcon`, `model.pwlobj`, or `model.Q` is an error.

General constraint fields:

The struct arrays described below are used to add *general constraints* to a model.

Mathematical programming has traditionally defined a set of fundamental constraint types: variable bound constraints, linear constraints, quadratic constraints, integrality constraints, and SOS constraints. These are typically treated directly by the underlying solver (although not always), and are fundamental to the overall algorithm.

Gurobi accepts a number of additional constraint types, which we collectively refer to as *general constraints*. These are typically *not* treated directly by the solver. Rather, they are transformed by presolve into mathematically equivalent sets of constraints (and variables), chosen from among the fundamental types listed above. These general constraints are provided as a convenience to users. If such constraints appear in your model, but if you prefer to reformulate them yourself using fundamental constraint types instead, you can certainly do so. However, note that Gurobi can sometimes exploit information contained in the other constraints in the model to build a more efficient formulation than what you might create.

The additional constraint types that fall under this *general constraint* umbrella are:

- **MAX (genconmax):** set a decision variable equal to the maximum value from among a set of decision variables
• MIN (genconmin): set a decision variable equal to the minimum value from among a set of decision variables
• ABS (genconabs): set a decision variable equal to the absolute value of some other decision variable
• AND (genconand): set a binary variable equal to one if and only if all of a set of binary decision variables are equal to one
• OR (genconor): set a binary variable equal to one if and only if at least one variable out of a set of binary decision variables is equal to one
• INDICATOR (genconind): whenever a given binary variable takes a certain value, then the given linear constraint must be satisfied

Please refer to this section for additional details on general constraints.

genconmax (optional): A struct array. When present, each entry in genconmax defines a MAX general constraint of the form

\[ x[\text{resvar}] = \max \{ \text{con}, x[j] : j \in \text{vars} \} \]

Each entry may have the following fields:

resvar: Specified via model.genconmax(i).resvar. Index of the variable in the left-hand side of the constraint.
vars: Specified via model.genconmax(i).vars, it is a vector of indices of variables in the right-hand side of the constraint.

con (optional): Specified via model.genconmax(i).con. When present, specifies the constant on the left-hand side. Default value is \(-\infty\).

name (optional): Specified via model.genconmax(i).name. When present, specifies the name of the \(i\)-th MAX general constraint.

genconmin (optional): A struct array. When present, each entry in genconmax defines a MIN general constraint of the form

\[ x[\text{resvar}] = \min \{ \text{con}, x[j] : j \in \text{vars} \} \]

Each entry may have the following fields:

resvar: Specified via model.genconmin(i).resvar. Index of the variable in the left-hand side of the constraint.
vars: Specified via model.genconmin(i).vars, it is a vector of indices of variables in the right-hand side of the constraint.

con (optional): Specified via model.genconmin(i).con. When present, specifies the constant on the left-hand side. Default value is \(\infty\).

name (optional): Specified via model.genconmin(i).name. When present, specifies the name of the \(i\)-th MIN general constraint.
genconabs (optional): A struct array. When present, each entry in genconabs defines an ABS general constraint of the form

\[ x'[\text{resvar}] = |x'[\text{argvar}]| \]

Each entry may have the following fields:

- **resvar**: Specified via model.genconabs(i).resvar. Index of the variable in the left-hand side of the constraint.
- **argvar**: Specified via model.genconabs(i).argvar. Index of the variable in the right-hand side of the constraint.
- **name (optional)**: Specified via model.genconabs(i).name. When present, specifies the name of the \( i \)-th ABS general constraint.

genconand (optional): A struct array. When present, each entry in genconand defines an AND general constraint of the form

\[ x'[\text{resvar}] = \text{and}\{x[i] : i \in \text{vars}\} \]

Each entry may have the following fields:

- **resvar**: Specified via model.genconand(i).resvar. Index of the variable in the left-hand side of the constraint.
- **vars**: Specified via model.genconand(i).vars, it is a vector of indices of variables in the right-hand side of the constraint.
- **name (optional)**: Specified via model.genconand(i).name. When present, specifies the name of the \( i \)-th AND general constraint.

genconor (optional): A struct array. When present, each entry in genconor defines an OR general constraint of the form

\[ x'[\text{resvar}] = \text{or}\{x[i] : i \in \text{vars}\} \]

Each entry may have the following fields:

- **resvar**: Specified via model.genconor(i).resvar. Index of the variable in the left-hand side of the constraint.
- **vars**: Specified via model.genconor(i).vars, it is a vector of indices of variables in the right-hand side of the constraint.
- **name (optional)**: Specified via model.genconor(i).name. When present, specifies the name of the \( i \)-th OR general constraint.

genconind (optional): A struct array. When present, each entry in genconind defines an INDICATOR general constraint of the form

\[ x'[\text{binvar}] = \text{binval} \Rightarrow \sum (x[j] \cdot a(j)) \text{ sense rhs} \]

This constraint states that when the binary variable \( x'[\text{binvar}] \) takes the value \text{binval} then the linear constraint \( \sum (x[\text{vars}(j)] \cdot \text{val}(j)) \text{ sense rhs} \) must hold. Note that sense is one of ‘=’, ‘<’, or ‘>’ for equality (=), less than or equal (\( \leq \)) or greater than or equal (\( \geq \)) constraints.

Each entry may have the following fields:
binvar: Specified via `model.genconind(i).binvar`. Index of the implicating binary variable.

binval: Specified via `model.genconind(i).binval`. Value for the binary variable that forces the following linear constraint to be satisfied. It can be either 0 or 1.

a: Specified via `model.genconind(i).a`. Vector of coefficients of variables participating in the implied linear constraint. You must specify a value for a for each column of A.

sense: Specified via `model.genconind(i).sense`. Sense of the implied linear constraint. Must be one of '=' , '<', or '>'.

rhs: Specified via `model.genconind(i).rhs`. Right-hand side value of the implied linear constraint.

name (optional): Specified via `model.genconind(i).name`. When present, specifies the name of the i-th INDICATOR general constraint.

Advanced fields:

pwlobj (optional): The piecewise-linear objective functions. A struct array. When present, each entry in pwlobj defines a piecewise-linear objective function for a single variable. The index of the variable whose objective function is being defined is stored in `model.pwlobj(i).var`. The x values for the points that define the piecewise-linear function are stored in `model.pwlobj(i).x`. The values in the x vector must be in non-decreasing order. The y values for the points that define the piecewise-linear function are stored in `model.pwlobj(i).y`.

vbasis (optional): The variable basis status vector. Used to provide an advanced starting point for the simplex algorithm. You would generally never concern yourself with the contents of this vector, but would instead simply pass it from the result of a previous optimization run to the input of a subsequent run. When present, you must specify one value for each column of A.

cbasis (optional): The constraint basis status vector. Used to provide an advanced starting point for the simplex algorithm. Consult the vbasis description for details. When present, you must specify one value for each row of A.

varhintval (optional): A set of user hints. If you know that a variable is likely to take a particular value in high quality solutions of a MIP model, you can provide that value as a hint. You can also (optionally) provide information about your level of confidence in a hint with the varhintpri field. If present, you must specify one value for each column of A. Use a value of `nan` for variables where no such hint is known. For more details, please refer to the VarHitVal attribute documentation.

varhintpri (optional): Priorities on user hints. After providing variable hints through the varhintval struct, you can optionally also provide hint priorities to give an indication of your level of confidence in your hints. If present, you must specify a value for each column of A. For more details, please refer to the VarHintPri attribute documentation.

branchpriority (optional): Variable branching priority. If present, the value of this attribute is used as the primary criteria for selecting a fractional variable for branching during the MIP search. Variables with larger values always take priority over those with smaller values. Ties
are broken using the standard branch variable selection criteria. If present, you must specify one value for each column of $A$.

**pstart (optional):** The current simplex start vector. If you set $pstart$ values for every variable in the model and $dstart$ values for every constraint, then simplex will use those values to compute a warm start basis. For more details, please refer to the PStart attribute documentation.

**dstart (optional):** The current simplex start vector. If you set $dstart$ values for every linear constraint in the model and $pstart$ values for every variable, then simplex will use those values to compute a warm start basis. For more details, please refer to the DStart attribute documentation.

**lazy (optional):** Determines whether a linear constraint is treated as a lazy constraint. If present, you must specify one value for each row of $A$. For more details, please refer to the Lazy attribute documentation.

**start (optional):** The MIP start vector. The MIP solver will attempt to build an initial solution from this vector. When present, you must specify a start value for each variable. Note that you can set the start value for a variable to `nan`, which instructs the MIP solver to try to fill in a value for that variable.

**partition (optional):** The MIP variable partition number, which is used by the MIP solution improvement heuristic. If present, you must specify one value for each variable of $A$. For more details, please refer to the Partition attribute documentation.

If any of the mandatory components listed above are missing, the `gurobi()` function will return an error.

Below is an example that demonstrates the construction of a simple optimization model:

```plaintext
model.A = sparse([1 2 3; 1 1 0]);
model.obj = [1 1 1];
model.modelsense = 'max';
model.rhs = [4; 1];
model.sense = '<>'
```

**The params argument**

As mentioned previously, the Gurobi optimizer provides a set of parameters that allow you to control many of the details of the optimization process. Factors like feasibility and optimality tolerances, choices of algorithms, strategies for exploring the MIP search tree, etc., can be controlled by modifying Gurobi parameters before beginning the optimization.

Parameter changes are specified using a `struct` variable having multiple fields, which is passed as an argument to the appropriate Gurobi function (e.g., `gurobi`). The name of each field must be the name of a Gurobi parameter, and the associated value should be the desired value of that parameter. You can find a complete list of the available Gurobi parameters [here](#).
To create a struct that would set the Gurobi Method parameter to 2 and the ResultFile parameter to \texttt{model.mps}, you would do the following:

```matlab
params.Method = 2;
params.ResultFile = 'model.mps';
```

We should say a bit more about the ResultFile parameter. If this parameter is set, the optimization model that is eventually passed to Gurobi will also be output to the specified file. The filename suffix should be one of .mps, .lp, .rew, or .rlp, to indicate the desired file format (see the file format section for details on Gurobi file formats).

**The env argument**

The optional env argument is also a struct. It allows you to solve your problem on a Gurobi Compute Server or the Gurobi Instant Cloud.

**Using a Compute Server License**

Gurobi Compute Server allows you to offload optimization jobs to a remote server. Servers are organized into clusters. By providing the name of any node within the cluster, your job will automatically be sent to the least heavily loaded node in the cluster. If all nodes are at capacity, your job will be placed in a queue, and will proceed once capacity becomes available. You can find additional information about Gurobi Compute Server in the Gurobi Remote Services Reference Manual.

The following is an enumeration of all of the fields of the env argument that Gurobi will take into account.

- **computeserver**: A Compute Server. You can refer to the server using its name or its IP address. If you are using a non-default port, the server name should be followed by the port number (e.g., server1:61000).

- **password (optional)**: User password on the Compute Server cluster. Obtain this from your Compute Server administrator.

- **priority (optional)**: The priority of the job. Priorities must be between -100 and 100, with a default value of 0 (by convention). Higher priority jobs are chosen from the server job queue before lower priority jobs. A job with priority 100 runs immediately, bypassing the job queue and ignoring the job limit on the server. You should exercise caution with priority 100 jobs, since they can severely overload a server, which can cause jobs to fail, and in extreme cases can cause the server to crash.

- **router (optional)**: The router for the Compute Server cluster. A router can be used to improve the robustness of a Compute Server deployment. You can refer to the router using either its name or its IP address. A typical Remote Services deployment won’t use a router, so you typically won’t need to set this.

- **tlsinsecure (optional)**: Indicates whether to use insecure mode in the TLS (Transport Layer Security). Set this to 0 unless your server administrator tells you otherwise.
Here is an example of how to use an `env` argument to connect to a Compute Server:

```plaintext
env.computeserver = 'server1.mycompany.com:61000';
env.priority = 5;
```

**Using a Gurobi Instant Cloud License**

Gurobi Instant Cloud allows you to offload optimization jobs to a Gurobi Compute Server on the cloud. If an appropriate machine is already running, the job will run on that machine. It will automatically launch a new machine otherwise. Note that launching a new machine can take a few minutes. You can find additional information about the Gurobi Instant Cloud service here.

The following is an enumeration of all of the fields of the `env` argument that Gurobi will take into account.

- **accessid**: The access ID for your Gurobi Instant Cloud license. This can be retrieved from the Gurobi Instant Cloud website. When used in combination with your `secretkey`, this allows you to launch Instant Cloud instances and submit jobs to them.

- **secretkey**: The secret key for your Gurobi Instant Cloud license. This can be retrieved from the Gurobi Instant Cloud website. When used in combination with your `accessid`, this allows you to launch Instant Cloud instances and submit jobs to them. Note that you should keep your secret key private.

- **pool (optional)**: The machine pool. Machine pools allow you to create fixed configurations on the Instant Cloud website (capturing things like type of machine, geographic region, etc.), and then launch and share machines from client programs without having to restate configuration information each time you launch a machine. If not provided, your job will be launched in the default pool associated with your cloud license.

- **priority (optional)**: The priority of the job. Priorities must be between -100 and 100, with a default value of 0 (by convention). Higher priority jobs are chosen from the server job queue before lower priority jobs. A job with priority 100 runs immediately, bypassing the job queue and ignoring the job limit on the server. You should exercise caution with priority 100 jobs, since they can severely overload a server, which can cause jobs to fail, and in extreme cases can cause the server to crash.

Here is an example of how to use an `env` argument to launch a Gurobi Instant Cloud instance:

```plaintext
env.accessid = '3d1ece49-dfad-ef4-b3fa';
env.secretkey = 'ae6L23alJe3+fas';
```

Note that when creating an environment variable, you need to choose to use either Compute Server or Instant Cloud. Populating fields for both will result in an error.
7.2 Solving a Model

gurobi()

gurobi ( model )  
gurobi ( model, params )  
gurobi ( model, params, env )  

This function optimizes the given model. The algorithm used for the optimization depends on
the model type (simplex or barrier for a continuous model; branch-and-cut for a MIP model). Upon
successful completion it will return a struct variable containing solution information.

Please consult this section for a discussion of some of the practical issues associated with solving
a precisely defined mathematical model using finite-precision floating-point arithmetic.

Arguments:
  model: The model struct must contain a valid Gurobi model. See the model argument
        section for more information.
  params: The params struct, when provided, contains a list of modified Gurobi parameters.
        See the params argument section for more information.
  env: The env struct, when provided, allows you to use Gurobi Compute Server or Gurobi
        Instant Cloud. See the env argument section for more information.

Example usage:

    result = gurobi(model, params);
    if strcmp(result.status, 'OPTIMAL');
        fprintf('Optimal objective: %e\n', result.objval);
        disp(result.x)
    else
        fprintf('Optimization returned status: %s\n', result.status);
    end

Return value:

The optimization result

The gurobi function returns a struct, with the various results of the optimization stored in its
fields. The specific results that are available depend on the type of model that was solved, the
parameters used, and the status of the optimization. The following is a list of fields that might
be available in the returned result. We will discuss the circumstances under which each will be
available after presenting the list.

Model fields:

status: The status of the optimization, returned as a string. The desired result is 'OPTIMAL',
which indicates that an optimal solution to the model was found. Other status are possible,
for example if the model has no feasible solution or if you set a Gurobi parameter that leads to
early solver termination. See the Status Code section for further information on the Gurobi
status codes.
**objval**: The objective value of the computed solution. Note that for multi-objective models, `result.objval` will be a vector, where `result.objval(i)` stores the value for `model.multiobj(i)`.

**objbound**: Best available bound on solution (lower bound for minimization, upper bound for maximization).

**objboundc**: The best unrounded bound on the optimal objective. In contrast to `objbound`, this attribute does not take advantage of objective integrality information to round to a tighter bound. For example, if the objective is known to take an integral value and the current best bound is 1.5, `ObjBound` will return 2.0 while `ObjBoundC` will return 1.5.

**mipgap**: Current relative MIP optimality gap; computed as $|\text{ObjBound} - \text{ObjVal}|/|\text{ObjVal}|$ (where `ObjBound` and `ObjVal` are the MIP objective bound and incumbent solution objective, respectively). Returns `GRB_INFINITY` when an incumbent solution has not yet been found, when no objective bound is available, or when the current incumbent objective is 0. This is only available for mixed-integer problems.

**runtime**: The elapsed wall-clock time (in seconds) for the optimization.

**itercount**: Number of simplex iterations performed.

**baritercount**: Number of barrier iterations performed.

**nodecount**: Number of branch-and-cut nodes explored.

**farkasproof**: Magnitude of infeasibility violation in Farkas infeasibility proof. Only available if the model was found to be infeasible. Please refer to `FarkasProof` for details.

**Variable fields:**

- **x**: The computed solution. This vector contains one entry for each column of $A$.

- **rc**: Variable reduced costs for the computed solution. This vector contains one entry for each column of $A$.

- **vbasis**: Variable basis status values for the computed optimal basis. You generally should not concern yourself with the contents of this vector. If you wish to use an advanced start later, you would simply copy the `vbasis` and `cbasis` fields into the corresponding fields for the next model. This vector contains one entry for each column of $A$.

- **unbdray**: Unbounded ray. Provides a vector that, when added to any feasible solution, yields a new solution that is also feasible but improves the objective. Only available if the model is found to be unbounded. This vector contains one entry for each column of $A$.

**Linear constraint fields:**

- **slack**: The constraint slack for the computed solution. This vector contains one entry for each row of $A$.

- **pi**: Dual values for the computed solution (also known as shadow prices). This vector contains one entry for each row of $A$. 
cbasis: Constraint basis status values for the computed optimal basis. This vector contains one entry for each row of $A$.

farkas: Farkas infeasibility proof. Only available if the model was found to be infeasible. Please refer to FarkasDual for details.

Quadratic constraint fields:
qcs: The quadratic constraint slack in the current solution. This vector contains one entry for each quadratic constraint.
qcpi: The dual values associated with the quadratic constraints. This vector contains one entry for each quadratic constraint.

Solution Pool fields:
pool: When multiple solutions are found during the optimization call, these solutions are returned in this field. A struct array. When present, each struct has the following fields:
- objval: Stores the objective value of the $i$-th solution in result.pool(i).objval. Note that when the model is a multi-objective model, instead of a single value, result.pool(i).objval(j) stores the value of the $j$-th objective function for the $i$-th solution.
- xn: Stores the $i$-th solution in result.pool(i).xn. This vector contains one entry for each column of $A$.

Note that to query the number of solutions stored, you can query the length of result.pool.

poolobjbound: For single-objective MIP optimization problems, this value gives a bound on the best possible objective of an undiscovered solution. The difference between this value and objbound is that the former gives an objective bound for undiscovered solutions, while the latter gives a bound for any solution.

What is Available When

The status field will be present in all cases. It indicates whether Gurobi was able to find a proven optimal solution to the model. In cases where a solution to the model was found, optimal or otherwise, the objval and x fields will be present.

For linear and quadratic programs, if a solution is available, then the pi and rc fields will also be present. For models with quadratic constraints, if the parameter qcpdual is set to 1, the field qcpi will be present. If the final solution is a basic solution (computed by simplex), then vbasis and cbasis will be present. If the model is an unbounded linear program and the InfUnbdInfo parameter is set to 1, the field unbdray will be present. Finally, if the model is an infeasible linear program and the InfUnbdInfo parameter is set to 1, the fields farkas and farkasproof will be set.

For mixed integer problems, no dual information (i.e. pi, slack, rc, vbasis, cbasis, qcs, qcpi, unbdray or farkas) is ever available. When multiple solutions are found, the pool and poolobjbound fields will be present. Depending on the status field value, the fields nodecount, objbound, objbundc and mipgap will be available.

For continuous and mixed-integer models, under normal execution, the fields runtime, itercount and baritercount will be available.


\textbf{gurobi\_iis()}

\begin{verbatim}
gurobi_iis  ( model )
gurobi_iis  ( model, params )
gurobi_iis  ( model, params, env )
\end{verbatim}

Compute an Irreducible Inconsistent Subsystem (IIS).
An IIS is a subset of the constraints and variable bounds with the following properties:

- the subsystem represented by the IIS is infeasible, and
- if any of the constraints or bounds of the IIS is removed, the subsystem becomes feasible.

Note that an infeasible model may have multiple IISs. The one returned by Gurobi is not necessarily
the one with minimum cardinality; there may exist others with fewer constraints or bounds.

If an IIS computation is interrupted before completion, Gurobi will return the smallest IIS
found to that point.

You can obtain information about the outcome of the IIS computation from the returned IIS
result (described below). Note that this method can be used to compute IISs for both continuous
and MIP models.

**Arguments:**

- \texttt{model}: The model \texttt{struct} must contain a valid Gurobi model. See the \texttt{model} argument
  section for more information.
- \texttt{params}: The params \texttt{struct}, when provided, contains a list of modified Gurobi parameters.
  See the \texttt{params} argument section for more information.
- \texttt{env}: The env \texttt{struct}, when provided, allows you to use Gurobi Compute Server or Gurobi
  Instant Cloud. See the \texttt{env} argument section for more information.

**Example usage:**

\begin{verbatim}
model = gurobi_read('examples/data/klein1.mps');
iis = gurobi_iis(model);
\end{verbatim}

**Return value:**

The \texttt{gurobi_iis()} function returns a \texttt{struct}, with various results stored in its fields. The
specific results that are available depend on the type of model.

The returned \texttt{struct} will always contain the following \texttt{fields}:

- \texttt{minimal}: A logical scalar that indicates whether the computed IIS is minimal. It will normally be
  true, but it may be false if the IIS computation was stopped early (due to a time limit or a
  user interrupt).

- \texttt{Arows}: A logical vector that indicates whether a linear constraint appears in the computed IIS.

- \texttt{lb}: A logical vector that indicates whether a lower bound appears in the computed IIS.

- \texttt{ub}: A logical vector that indicates whether a upper bound appears in the computed IIS.
If your model contains general constraints, the returned struct will also contain the following fields:

**genconmax**: A logical vector that indicates whether a general MAX constraint appears in the computed IIS.

**genconmin**: A logical vector that indicates whether a general MIN constraint appears in the computed IIS.

**genconand**: A logical vector that indicates whether a general AND constraint appears in the computed IIS.

**genconor**: A logical vector that indicates whether a general OR constraint appears in the computed IIS.

**genconabs**: A logical vector that indicates whether a general ABS constraint appears in the computed IIS.

**genconind**: A logical vector that indicates whether a general IND constraint appears in the computed IIS.

If your model contains SOS constraints, the returned struct will also contain the following field:

**sos**: A logical vector that indicates whether an SOS constraint appears in the computed IIS.

If your model contains quadratic constraints, the returned struct will also contain the following field:

**quadcon**: A logical vector that indicates whether a quadratic constraint appears in the computed IIS.

**gurobi_feasrelax()**

```c

gurobi_feasrelax ( model, relaxobjtype, minrelax, penalties )
gurobi_feasrelax ( model, relaxobjtype, minrelax, penalties, params )
gurobi_feasrelax ( model, relaxobjtype, minrelax, penalties, params, env )
```

This function computes a feasibility relaxation for the input model argument. The feasibility relaxation is a model that, when solved, minimizes the amount by which the solution violates the bounds and linear constraints of the original model. You must provide a penalty to associate with relaxing each individual bound or constraint (through the penalties argument). These penalties are interpreted in different ways, depending on the value of the relaxobjtype argument.

**Arguments:**

- **model**: The model struct must contain a valid Gurobi model. See the model argument section for more information.
- **relaxobjtype**: The approach used to impose penalties on violations.
  - If you specify relaxobjtype=0, the objective for the feasibility relaxation is to minimize the sum of the weighted magnitudes of the bound and constraint violations.
If you specify `relaxobjtype=1`, the objective for the feasibility relaxation is to minimize the weighted sum of the squares of the bound and constraint violations.

If you specify `relaxobjtype=2`, the objective for the feasibility relaxation is to minimize the weighted count of bound and constraint violations.

In all cases, the weights are taken from `penalties.lb`, `penalties.ub` and `penalties.rhs`. You can provide the special penalty value `Inf` to indicate that the corresponding bound or constraint cannot be relaxed.

**minrelax**: The `minrelax` argument is a boolean that controls the type of feasibility relaxation that is created. If `minrelax=False`, optimizing the returned model gives a solution that minimizes the cost of the violation. If `minrelax=True`, optimizing the returned model finds a solution that minimizes the original objective, but only from among those solutions that minimize the cost of the violation. Note that `gurobi_feasrelax` must solve an optimization problem to find the minimum possible relaxation when `minrelax=True`, which can be quite expensive.

**penalties**: The `penalties` argument is a struct array, having the following optional fields (default: all `Inf`):
- `lb` Penalty for violating each lower bound.
- `ub` Penalty for violating each upper bound.
- `rhs` Penalty for violating each constraint.

To give an example, if a constraint with `penalties.rhs` value `p` is violated by 2.0, it would contribute `2*p` to the feasibility relaxation objective for `relaxobjtype=0`, `2*2*p` for `relaxobjtype=1`, and `p` for `relaxobjtype=2`.

**env**: The `env` struct, when provided, allows you to use Gurobi Compute Server or Gurobi Instant Cloud. See the `env` argument section for more information.

**Return value:**
A struct containing two fields:
- `result.model`, a struct variable, as described in the `model` argument section.
- `result.feasobj`, a scalar. If `minrelax=True` this is the relaxation problem objective value, 0.0 otherwise.

**Example usage:**
```plaintext
model = gurobi_read('stein9.mps');
penalties.lb = ones(length(model.lb),1);
penalties.ub = ones(length(model.ub),1);
penalties.rhs = ones(length(model.rhs),1);
feasrelaxresult = gurobi_feasrelax(model, 0, false, penalties);
```

---

**gurobi_relax()**

```
gurobi_relax ( model )
gurobi_relax ( model, env )
```

Create the relaxation of a MIP model. Transforms integer variables into continuous variables, and removes SOS and general constraints.

**Arguments:**
model: The model struct must contain a valid Gurobi model. See the model argument section for more information.

env: The env struct, when provided, allows you to use Gurobi Compute Server or Gurobi Instant Cloud. See the env argument section for more information.

Return value:
A model struct variable, as described in the model parameter section.

Example usage:

model = gurobi_read('stein9.mps');
relaxed = gurobi_relax(model);
7.3 Input/Output

gurobi_read()

| gurobi_read  ( filename ) |
| gurobi_read  ( filename, env ) |

Reads a model from a file.

**Arguments:**
- **filename**: Name of the file to read. Note that the type of the file is encoded in the file name suffix. The filename suffix should be one of .mps, .rew, .lp, .rlp, .ilp, or .opb (see the file formats section for details on Gurobi file formats). The files can be compressed, so additional suffixes of .gz, .bz2, .zip, or .7z are accepted.
- **env**: The env struct, when provided, allows you to use Gurobi Compute Server or Gurobi Instant Cloud. See the env argument section for more information.

**Return value:**
A model struct variable, as described in the model section.

**Example usage:**
```c
model = gurobi_read('stein9.mps');
result = gurobi(model);
```

gurobi_write()

| gurobi_write  ( model, filename ) |
| gurobi_write  ( model, filename, env ) |

Writes a model to a file.

**Arguments:**
- **model**: The model struct must contain a valid Gurobi model. See the model argument section for more information.
- **filename**: Name of the file to write. Note that the type of the file is encoded in the file name suffix. The filename suffix should be one of .mps, .rew, .lp, .rlp, or .ilp, to indicate the desired file format (see the file formats section for details on Gurobi file formats). The files can be compressed, so additional suffixes of .gz, .bz2, .zip, or .7z are accepted.
- **env**: The env struct, when provided, allows you to use Gurobi Compute Server or Gurobi Instant Cloud. See the env argument section for more information.

**Example usage:**
```c
model.A = sparse([1 2 3; 1 1 0]);
model.obj = [1 1 2];
model.modelsense = 'max';
model.rhs = [4; 1];
model.sense = '<>';
gurobi_write(model, 'mymodel.mps');
gurobi_write(model, 'mymodel.lp');
gurobi_write(model, 'mymodel.mps.bz2');
```
7.4 Using Gurobi within MATLAB's Problem-Based Optimization

Starting with release R2017b, the MATLAB Optimization Toolbox offers an alternative way to formulate optimization problems, coined “Problem-Based Optimization”. In this section we’ll explain how this modeling technique can be used in combination with the Gurobi solver.

The problem-based modeling approach uses an object-oriented paradigm for the components of an optimization problem; the optimization problem itself, the decision variables, and the linear constraints are represented by objects. Their creation and modification is effected through methods. The complete documentation for problem-based optimization is part of the Optimization Toolbox; we will only walk through a simple example. For this it is important that your MATLAB path contains Gurobi’s example directory, which can be set as follows:

```matlab
addpath(fullfile(<path_to_Gurobi>, <architecture>, 'examples', 'matlab'));
```

The first step is to create an optimization problem:

```matlab
prob = optimproblem('ObjectiveSense', 'maximize');
```

The variable `prob` now refers to an optimization problem object, which we have specified to be a maximization problem. Next we create three non-negative optimization variables: `x`, `y` and `z`:

```matlab
x = optimvar('x', 'LowerBound', 0);
y = optimvar('y', 'LowerBound', 0);
z = optimvar('z', 'LowerBound', 0);
```

With these variables at hand, we now build linear expressions in order to set an objective function, and to add two linear constraints to `prob`:

```matlab
prob.Objective = x + 2 * y + 3 * z;
prob.Constraints.cons1 = x + y <= 1;
prob.Constraints.cons2 = y + z <= 1;
```

Finally we create an options object that guides `prob`'s solution method to the linear program solver function `linprog`, and call the `solve` method.

```matlab
options = optimoptions('linprog');
sol = solve(prob, options);
```

Since the `examples` directory of the Gurobi installation has been added to the path in the very first step above, a bit of magic happens at this stage: The directory contains a file `linprog.m`, so that the invocation of the `solve` method ends up calling this latter function instead of the built-in function `linprog` of MATLAB’s Optimization Toolbox. The following output from Gurobi will be shown on the console:

```
Optimize a model with 2 rows, 3 columns and 4 nonzeros
Coefficient statistics:
  Matrix range [1e+00, 1e+00]
  Objective range [1e+00, 3e+00]
  Bounds range [0e+00, 0e+00]
  RHS range [1e+00, 1e+00]
Presolve removed 2 rows and 3 columns
Presolve time: 0.03s
Presolve: All rows and columns removed
Iteration  Objective  Primal Inf.  Dual Inf.   Time
  0  -4.0000000e+00  0.000000e+00  0.000000e+00  0s

Solved in 0 iterations and 0.05 seconds
Optimal objective -4.0000000000e+00
```
The example we just discussed can be found in the examples directory in the file opttoolbox_-lp.m. The example opttoolbox_mip1.m shows an analogous problem formulation with integer variables, that uses the function intlinprog.m, also found in the Gurobi examples directory, as a surrogate for MATLAB’s built-in counterpart.

The modeling constructs provided by the Optimization Toolbox do not cover all the features of Gurobi, e.g., SOS, semi-continuous variables and general constraints to name a few. Moreover not all Gurobi parameters have equivalent counterparts in the option objects for linprog and intlinprog. In order to use such features, Gurobi’s own Matlab API should be used.
7.5 Setting up the Gurobi MATLAB interface

In order to use our MATLAB interface, you’ll need to use the MATLAB function `gurobi_setup` to tell MATLAB where to find the Gurobi `mex` file. This file is stored in the `<installdir>/matlab` directory of your Gurobi installation. For example, if you installed the 64-bit Windows version of Gurobi 8.0 in the default location, you should run

```matlab
>> cd c:/Users/jones/gurobi800/win64/matlab
>> gurobi_setup
```

The `gurobi_setup` function adjusts your MATLAB path to include the `<installdir>/matlab` directory. If you want to avoid typing this command every time you start MATLAB, follow the instructions issued by `gurobi_setup` to permanently adjust your path.

The MATLAB examples provided with the Gurobi distribution are included in the `<installdir>/examples/matlab` directory. To run these examples you need to change to this directory. For example, if you are running the 64-bit Windows version of Gurobi, you would say:

```matlab
>> cd c:/Users/jones/gurobi800/win64/examples/matlab
>> mip1
```

If the Gurobi package was successfully installed, you should see the following output:

```
status: 'OPTIMAL'
versioninfo: [1x1 struct]
runtime: 2.9397e-04
objval: 3
x: [3x1 double]
slack: [2x1 double]
poolobjbound: 3
pool: [1x2 struct]
mipgap: 0
objbound: 3
objboundc: 3
itercount: 0
baritercount: 0
nodecount: 0

x 1
y 0
z 1
Obj: 3.000000e+00
```
This section documents the Gurobi R interface. For those of you who are not familiar with R, it is a free language for statistical computing. Please visit the R web site for more information. This manual begins with a quick overview of the methods provided by our R API. It then continues with a comprehensive presentation of all of the available methods, their arguments, and their return values.

If you are new to the Gurobi Optimizer, we suggest that you start with the Quick Start Guide or the Example Tour. These documents provide concrete examples of how to use the methods described here.

A quick note for new users: the convention in math programming is that variables are non-negative unless specified otherwise. You’ll need to explicitly set lower bounds if you want variables to be able to take negative values.

Models

Our Gurobi R interface enables you to express problems of the following form:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{minimize} & \quad x^TQx + c^Tx + \alpha \\
\text{subject to} & \quad Ax = b \quad \text{(linear constraints)} \\
& \quad \ell \leq x \leq u \quad \text{(bound constraints)} \\
& \quad \text{some } x_j \text{ integral} \quad \text{(integrality constraints)} \\
& \quad x^TQcx + q^Tx \leq \beta \quad \text{(quadratic constraints)} \\
& \quad \text{some } x_i \text{ in SOS} \quad \text{(special ordered set constraints)} \\
& \quad \text{min, max, abs, or, ...} \quad \text{(general constraints)}
\end{align*}
\]

Models are stored as list variables, each consisting of multiple named components. The named components capture the different model components listed above. Many of these model components are optional. For example, integrality constraints may be omitted.

An optimization model may be loaded from a file (using the `gurobi_read` function), or it can be built by populating the appropriate named components of a model variable (using standard R constructs). We will discuss the details of how models are represented in the model argument section.

We often refer to the class of an optimization model. A model with a linear objective function, linear constraints, and continuous variables is a Linear Program (LP). If the objective is quadratic, the model is a Quadratic Program (QP). If any of the constraints are quadratic, the model is a Quadratically-Constrained Program (QCP). We’ll sometimes also discuss a special case of QCP, the Second-Order Cone Program (SOCP). If the model contains any integer variables, semi-continuous variables, semi-integer variables, Special Ordered Set (SOS) constraints, or general constraints, the model is a Mixed Integer Program (MIP). We’ll also sometimes discuss special cases of MIP, including Mixed Integer Linear Programs (MILP), Mixed Integer Quadratic Programs (MIQP), Mixed
Integer Quadratically-Constrained Programs (MIQCP), and Mixed Integer Second-Order Cone Programs (MISOCP). The Gurobi Optimizer handles all of these model classes.

Solving a Model

Once you have built a model, you can call `gurobi` to compute a solution. By default, `gurobi` will use the concurrent optimizer to solve LP models, the barrier algorithm to solve QP and QCP models, and the branch-and-cut algorithm to solve mixed integer models. The solution is returned as a list variable. We will discuss the details of how optimization results are represented when we discuss the `gurobi` function.

Here is a simple example of a likely sequence of commands in the R API:

```r
model <- gurobi_read('examples/data/stein9.mps')
result <- gurobi(model)
```

Multiple Solutions and Multiple Objectives

By default, the Gurobi Optimizer assumes that your goal is to find one proven optimal solution to a model with a single objective function. Gurobi provides features that allow you to relax either of these assumptions. You should refer to the section on Solution Pools for information on how to request more than one solution, or the section on Multiple Objectives for information on how to specify multiple objective functions and control the trade-off between them.

Infeasible Models

You have a few options if a model is found to be infeasible. You can try to diagnose the cause of the infeasibility, attempt to repair the infeasibility, or both. To obtain information that can be useful for diagnosing the cause of an infeasibility, call `gurobi_iis` to compute an Irreducible Inconsistent Subsystem (IIS). This method can be used for both continuous and MIP models, but you should be aware that the MIP version can be quite expensive. We will discuss the details of how IIS results are represented in the `gurobi_iis` function documentation.

To attempt to repair an infeasibility, call `gurobi_feasrelax` to compute a feasibility relaxation for the model. This relaxation allows you to find a solution that minimizes the magnitude of the constraint violation.

Managing Parameters

The Gurobi optimizer provides a set of parameters that allow you to control many of the details of the optimization process. Factors like feasibility and optimality tolerances, choices of algorithms, strategies for exploring the MIP search tree, etc., can be controlled by modifying Gurobi parameters before beginning the optimization.

Each Gurobi parameter has a default value. Desired parameter changes are passed in a list variable. The name of each named component within this list must be the name of a Gurobi parameter, and the associated value should be the desired value of that parameter. You can find a complete list of the available Gurobi parameters here. We will provide additional details on changing parameter settings in the `params` argument section.

Monitoring Progress

Progress of the optimization can be monitored through Gurobi logging. By default, Gurobi will send output to the screen. A few simple controls are available for modifying the default logging behavior. If you would like to direct output to a file as well as to the screen, set the LogFile
parameter to the name of your desired log file. The frequency of logging output can be controlled with the DisplayInterval parameter, and logging can be turned off entirely with the OutputFlag parameter. A detailed description of the Gurobi log file can be found in the Logging section.

Error Handling

If unsuccessful, the methods of the Gurobi R interface will return an error code and an error message. A list of possible error codes can be found in the Error Code section.

Environments

By default, the various Gurobi functions will look for a valid license file and create a local Gurobi environment. This environment exists for as long as the corresponding R API function is running, and is released upon completion.

Another option is to provide an optional env argument (also through a list). This argument allows you to solve the given problem on a Gurobi Compute Server or using the Gurobi Instant Cloud. We will discuss this topic further in the env argument section.

Gurobi will check the current working directory for a file named gurobi.env, and it will attempt to read parameter settings from this file if it exists. The file should be in PRM format (briefly, each line should contain a parameter name, followed by the desired value for that parameter).
8.1 Common Arguments

Most common arguments in the Gurobi R interface are R list variables, each containing multiple named components. Several of these named components are optional. Note that you refer to a named component of a list variable by adding a dollar sign to the end of the variable name, followed by the name of the named component. For example, `model$A` refers to named component `A` of variable `model`.

The `model` argument

Model variables store optimization problems (as described in the problem statement).

Models can be built in a number of ways. You can populate the appropriate named components of the `model` list using standard R routines. You can also read a model from a file, using `gurobi_read`. A few API functions ( `gurobi_feasrelax` and `gurobi_relax` ) also return models.

Note that all matrix named components within the `model` variable can be dense or sparse. Sparse matrices should be built using either `sparseMatrix` from the `Matrix` package, or `simple_triplet_matrix` from the `slam` package.

The following is an enumeration of all of the named components of the `model` argument that Gurobi will take into account when optimizing the model:

**Commonly used named components:**

- **A**: The linear constraint matrix.
- **obj (optional)**: The linear objective vector (the `c` vector in the problem statement). When present, you must specify one value for each column of `A`. When absent, each variable has a default objective coefficient of 0.
- **sense (optional)**: The senses of the linear constraints. Allowed values are `'='`, `'<'`, or `'>'`. You must specify one value for each row of `A`, or a single value to specify that all constraints have the same sense. When absent, all senses default to `'<'`.
- **rhs (optional)**: The right-hand side vector for the linear constraints (`b` in the problem statement). You must specify one value for each row of `A`. When absent, the right-hand side vector defaults to the zero vector.
- **lb (optional)**: The lower bound vector. When present, you must specify one value for each column of `A`. When absent, each variable has a default lower bound of 0.
- **ub (optional)**: The upper bound vector. When present, you must specify one value for each column of `A`. When absent, the variables have infinite upper bounds.
- **vtype (optional)**: The variable types. This vector is used to capture variable integrality constraints. Allowed values are `'C'` (continuous), `'B'` (binary), `'I'` (integer), `'S'` (semi-continuous), or `'N'` (semi-integer). Binary variables must be either 0 or 1. Integer variables can take any integer value between the specified lower and upper bounds. Semi-continuous variables can take any value between the specified lower and upper bounds, or a value of zero. Semi-integer variables can take any integer value between the specified lower and upper bounds, or a value of zero. When present, you must specify one value for each column of `A`, or a single value to
specify that all variables have the same type. When absent, each variable is treated as being continuous. Refer to this section for more information on variable types.

modelsense (optional): The optimization sense. Allowed values are 'min' (minimize) or 'max' (maximize). When absent, the default optimization sense is minimization.

modelname (optional): The name of the model. The name appears in the Gurobi log, and when writing a model to a file.

objcon (optional): The constant offset in the objective function (alpha in the problem statement).

varnames (optional): The variable names vector. A character vector. When present, each element of this vector defines the name of a variable. You must specify a name for each column of A.

constrnames (optional): The constraint names vector. A character vector. When present, each element of the vector defines the name of a constraint. You must specify a name for each row of A.

Quadratic objective and constraint named components:

Q (optional): The quadratic objective matrix. When present, Q must be a square matrix whose row and column counts are equal to the number of columns in A.

quadcon (optional): The quadratic constraints. A list of lists. When present, each element in quadcon defines a single quadratic constraint: \(x^T Qc x + q^T x \leq \beta\).

The Qc matrix must be a square matrix whose row and column counts are equal to the number of columns of A. It is stored in model$quadcon[[i]]$Qc.

The q vector defines the linear terms in the constraint. It must specify a value for each column of A. It is stored in model$quadcon[[i]]$q.

The scalar \(\beta\) is stored in model$quadcon[[i]]$rhs. It defines the right-hand side value for the constraint.

The optional sense string defines the sense of the quadratic constrain. Allowed values are '<', '=' or '>'. If not present, the default sense is '<'. It is stored in model$quadcon[[i]]$sense.

The optional name string defines the name of the quadratic constraint. It is stored in model$quadcon[[i]]$name.

SOS constraint named components:

sos (optional): The Special Ordered Set (SOS) constraints. A list of lists. When present, each entry in sos defines a single SOS constraint. A SOS constraint can be of type 1 or 2. The type of SOS constraint \(i\) is specified via model$sos[[i]]$type. A type 1 SOS constraint is a set of variables where at most one variable in the set may take a value other than zero. A type 2 SOS constraint is an ordered set of variables where at most two variables in the set may take non-zero values. If two take non-zeros values, they must be contiguous in the ordered set. The members of an SOS constraint are specified by placing their indices in vector model$sos[[i]]$index. Weights associated with SOS members are provided in vector model$sos[[i]]$weight. Please refer to this section for details on SOS constraints.
Multi-objective named components:

multiobj (optional): Multi-objective specification for the model. A list of lists. When present, each entry in multiobj defines a single objective of a multi-objective problem. Please refer to the Multiple Objectives section for more details on multi-objective optimization. Each objective i may have the following named components:

- **objn**: Specified via `model$multiobj[[i]]$objn`. This is the i-th objective vector.
- **objcon** (optional): Specified via `model$multiobj[[i]]$objcon`. If provided, this is the i-th objective constant. The default value is 0.
- **priority** (optional): Specified via `model$multiobj[[i]]$priority`. If provided, this value is the hierarchical priority for this objective. The default value is 0.
- **weight** (optional): Specified via `model$multiobj[[i]]$weight`. If provided, this value is the multiplier used when aggregating objectives. The default value is 1.0.
- **reltol** (optional): Specified via `model$multiobj[[i]]$reltol`. If provided, this value specifies the relative objective degradation when doing hierarchical multi-objective optimization. The default value is 0.
- **abstol** (optional): Specified via `model$multiobj[[i]]$abstol`. If provided, this value specifies the absolute objective degradation when doing hierarchical multi-objective optimization. The default value is 0.
- **name** (optional): Specified via `model$multiobj[[i]]$name`. If provided, this string specifies the name of the i-th objective function.

Note that when multiple objectives are present, the result$objval named component that is returned in the result of an optimization call will be a vector of the same length as model$multiobj.

A multi-objective model can't have other objectives. Thus, combining model$multiobj with any of model$obj, model$objcon, model$pwlobj, or model$Q is an error.

General constraint named components:

The list of lists described below are used to add general constraints to a model.

Mathematical programming has traditionally defined a set of fundamental constraint types: variable bound constraints, linear constraints, quadratic constraints, integrality constraints, and SOS constraints. These are typically treated directly by the underlying solver (although not always), and are fundamental to the overall algorithm.

Gurobi accepts a number of additional constraint types, which we collectively refer to as general constraints. These are typically not treated directly by the solver. Rather, they are transformed by presolve into mathematically equivalent sets of constraints (and variables), chosen from among the fundamental types listed above. These general constraints are provided as a convenience to users. If such constraints appear in your model, but if you prefer to reformulate them yourself using fundamental constraint types instead, you can certainly do so. However, note that Gurobi can sometimes exploit information contained in the other constraints in the model to build a more efficient formulation than what you might create.

The additional constraint types that fall under this general constraint umbrella are:
• MAX (genconmax): set a decision variable equal to the maximum value from among a set of
decision variables
• MIN (genconmin): set a decision variable equal to the minimum value from among a set of
decision variables
• ABS (genconabs): set a decision variable equal to the absolute value of some other decision
variable
• AND (genconand): set a binary variable equal to one if and only if all of a set of binary
decision variables are equal to one
• OR (genconor): set a binary variable equal to one if and only if at least one variable out of
a set of binary decision variables is equal to one
• INDICATOR (genconind): whenever a given binary variable takes a certain value, then the
given linear constraint must be satisfied

Please refer to this section for additional details on general constraints.

genconmax (optional): A list of lists. When present, each entry in genconmax defines a MAX
general constraint of the form

\[ x[\text{resvar}] = \max \{ \text{con}, x[j] : j \in \text{vars} \} \]

Each entry may have the following named components:

resvar: Specified via model$\text{genconmax}[[i]]$resvar. Index of the variable in the left-hand
side of the constraint.
vars: Specified via model$\text{genconmax}[[i]]$vars, it is a vector of indices of variables in the
right-hand side of the constraint.
con (optional): Specified via model$\text{genconmax}[[i]]$con. When present, specifies the
constant on the left-hand side. Default value is \(-\infty\).
name (optional): Specified via model$\text{genconmax}[[i]]$name. When present, specifies the
name of the \(i\)-th MAX general constraint.

genconmin (optional): A list of lists. When present, each entry in genconmax defines a MIN
general constraint of the form

\[ x[\text{resvar}] = \min \{ \text{con}, x[j] : j \in \text{vars} \} \]

Each entry may have the following named components:

resvar: Specified via model$\text{genconmin}[[i]]$resvar. Index of the variable in the left-hand
side of the constraint.
vars: Specified via model$\text{genconmin}[[i]]$vars, it is a vector of indices of variables in the
right-hand side of the constraint.
con (optional): Specified via model$\text{genconmin}[[i]]$con. When present, specifies the
constant on the left-hand side. Default value is \(\infty\).
name (optional): Specified via model$genconmin[[i]]$name. When present, specifies the name of the i-th MIN general constraint.

genconabs (optional): A list of lists. When present, each entry in genconmax defines an ABS general constraint of the form

\[ x[\text{resvar}] = |x[\text{argvar}]| \]

Each entry may have the following named components:

- resvar: Specified via model$genconabs[[i]]$resvar. Index of the variable in the left-hand side of the constraint.
- argvar: Specified via model$genconabs[[i]]$argvar. Index of the variable in the right-hand side of the constraint.
- name (optional): Specified via model$genconabs[[i]]$name. When present, specifies the name of the i-th ABS general constraint.

genconand (optional): A list of lists. When present, each entry in genconand defines an AND general constraint of the form

\[ x[\text{resvar}] = \text{and}\{x[i] : i \in \text{vars}\} \]

Each entry may have the following named components:

- resvar: Specified via model$genconand[[i]]$resvar. Index of the variable in the left-hand side of the constraint.
- vars: Specified via model$genconand[[i]]$vars, it is a vector of indices of variables in the right-hand side of the constraint.
- name (optional): Specified via model$genconand[[i]]$name. When present, specifies the name of the i-th AND general constraint.

genconor (optional): A list of lists. When present, each entry in genconor defines an OR general constraint of the form

\[ x[\text{resvar}] = \text{or}\{x[i] : i \in \text{vars}\} \]

Each entry may have the following named components:

- resvar: Specified via model$genconor[[i]]$resvar. Index of the variable in the left-hand side of the constraint.
- vars: Specified via model$genconor[[i]]$vars, it is a vector of indices of variables in the right-hand side of the constraint.
- name (optional): Specified via model$genconor[[i]]$name. When present, specifies the name of the i-th OR general constraint.

genconind (optional): A list of lists. When present, each entry in genconind defines an INDICATOR general constraint of the form

\[ x[\text{binvar}] = \text{binval} \Rightarrow \sum (x[\text{j}] \cdot a[\text{j}]) \text{ sense rhs} \]
This constraint states that when the binary variable $x\text{[binvar]}$ takes the value $\text{binval}$ then the linear constraint $\sum (x\text{[vars][j]} \cdot \text{val}[j])$ sense rhs must hold. Note that sense is one of '=' , '<' , or '>' for equality (=), less than or equal (≤) or greater than or equal (≥) constraints. Each entry may have the following named components:

- **binvar**: Specified via $\text{model}\$genconind[[i]]$binvar. Index of the implicating binary variable.
- **binval**: Specified via $\text{model}\$genconind[[i]]$binval. Value for the binary variable that forces the following linear constraint to be satisfied. It can be either 0 or 1.
- **a**: Specified via $\text{model}\$genconind[[i]]$a. Vector of coefficients of variables participating in the implied linear constraint. You must specify a value for a for each column of A.
- **sense**: Specified via $\text{model}\$genconind[[i]]$sense. Sense of the implied linear constraint. Must be one of '=' , '<' , or '>'.
- **rhs**: Specified via $\text{model}\$genconind[[i]]$rhs. Right-hand side value of the implied linear constraint.
- **name (optional)**: Specified via $\text{model}\$genconind[[i]]$name. When present, specifies the name of the i-th INDICATOR general constraint.

**Advanced named components:**

- **pwlobj (optional)**: The piecewise-linear objective functions. A list of lists. When present, each entry in pwlobj defines a piecewise-linear objective function for a single variable. The index of the variable whose objective function is being defined is stored in $\text{model}\$pwlobj[[i]]$var. The x values for the points that define the piecewise-linear function are stored in $\text{model}\$pwlobj[[i]]$x. The values in the x vector must be in non-decreasing order. The y values for the points that define the piecewise-linear function are stored in $\text{model}\$pwlobj[[i]]$y.
- **vbasis (optional)**: The variable basis status vector. Used to provide an advanced starting point for the simplex algorithm. You would generally never concern yourself with the contents of this vector, but would instead simply pass it from the result of a previous optimization run to the input of a subsequent run. When present, you must specify one value for each column of A.
- **cbasis (optional)**: The constraint basis status vector. Used to provide an advanced starting point for the simplex algorithm. Consult the vbasis description for details. When present, you must specify one value for each row of A.
- **varhintval (optional)**: A set of user hints. If you know that a variable is likely to take a particular value in high quality solutions of a MIP model, you can provide that value as a hint. You can also (optionally) provide information about your level of confidence in a hint with the varhintpri named component. If present, you must specify one value for each column of A. Use a value of NA for variables where no such hint is known. For more details, please refer to the VarHitVal attribute documentation.
- **varhintpri (optional)**: Priorities on user hints. After providing variable hints through the varhintval list, you can optionally also provide hint priorities to give an indication of your level of confidence in your hints. If present, you must specify a value for each column of A. For more details, please refer to the VarHintPri attribute documentation.
**branchpriority (optional):** Variable branching priority. If present, the value of this attribute is used as the primary criteria for selecting a fractional variable for branching during the MIP search. Variables with larger values always take priority over those with smaller values. Ties are broken using the standard branch variable selection criteria. If present, you must specify one value for each column of $A$.

**pstart (optional):** The current simplex start vector. If you set pstart values for every variable in the model and dstart values for every constraint, then simplex will use those values to compute a warm start basis. For more details, please refer to the PStart attribute documentation.

**dstart (optional):** The current simplex start vector. If you set dstart values for every linear constraint in the model and pstart values for every variable, then simplex will use those values to compute a warm start basis. For more details, please refer to the DStart attribute documentation.

**lazy (optional):** Determines whether a linear constraint is treated as a lazy constraint. If present, you must specify one value for each row of $A$. For more details, please refer to the Lazy attribute documentation.

**start (optional):** The MIP start vector. The MIP solver will attempt to build an initial solution from this vector. When present, you must specify a start value for each variable. Note that you can set the start value for a variable to NA, which instructs the MIP solver to try to fill in a value for that variable.

**partition (optional):** The MIP variable partition number, which is used by the MIP solution improvement heuristic. If present, you must specify one value for each variable of $A$. For more details, please refer to the Partition attribute documentation.

If any of the mandatory components listed above are missing, the gurobi() function will return an error.

Below is an example that demonstrates the construction of a simple optimization model:

```r
model <- list()
model$A <- matrix(c(1,2,3,1,0), nrow=2, byrow=T)
model$obj <- c(1,1,1)
model$modelsense <- 'max'
model$rhs <- c(4,1)
model$sense <- c('<', '>')
```

You can also build $A$ as a sparse matrix, using either sparseMatrix or simple_triplet_matrix:

```r
model$A <- spMatrix(2, 3, c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2), c(1, 2, 3, 1, 1))
model$A <- simple_triplet_matrix(c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2), c(1, 2, 3, 1, 1))
```
Note that the Gurobi R interface allows you to specify a scalar value for most of the array-valued components. The specified value will be expanded to an array of the appropriate size, with each component of the array equal to the scalar (e.g., `model$obj <- 1` would be equivalent to `model$obj <- c(1,1,1)` in the example).

**The params argument**

As mentioned previously, the Gurobi optimizer provides a set of parameters that allow you to control many of the details of the optimization process. Factors like feasibility and optimality tolerances, choices of algorithms, strategies for exploring the MIP search tree, etc., can be controlled by modifying Gurobi parameters before beginning the optimization.

Parameter changes are specified using a `list` variable having multiple named components, which is passed as an argument to the appropriate Gurobi function (e.g., `gurobi`). The name of each named component must be the name of a Gurobi parameter, and the associated value should be the desired value of that parameter. You can find a complete list of the available Gurobi parameters [here](#).

To create a list that would set the Gurobi `Method` parameter to 2 and the `ResultFile` parameter to `model.mps`, you would do the following:

```r
params <- list()
params$Method <- 2
params$ResultFile <- 'model.mps'
```

We should say a bit more about the `ResultFile` parameter. If this parameter is set, the optimization model that is eventually passed to Gurobi will also be output to the specified file. The filename suffix should be one of `.mps`, `.lp`, `.rew`, or `.rlp`, to indicate the desired file format (see the [file format](#) section for details on Gurobi file formats).

**The env argument**

The optional `env` argument is also a `list`. It allows you to solve your problem on a Gurobi Compute Server or the Gurobi Instant Cloud.

**Using a Compute Server License**

Gurobi Compute Server allows you to offload optimization jobs to a remote server. Servers are organized into clusters. By providing the name of any node within the cluster, your job will automatically be sent to the least heavily loaded node in the cluster. If all nodes are at capacity, your job will be placed in a queue, and will proceed once capacity becomes available. You can find additional information about Gurobi Compute Server in the [Gurobi Remote Services Reference Manual](#).

The following is an enumeration of all of the named components of the `env` argument that Gurobi will take into account.

`computeserver`: A Compute Server. You can refer to the server using its name or its IP address. If you are using a non-default port, the server name should be followed by the port number (e.g., `server1:61000`).

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password (optional): User password on the Compute Server cluster. Obtain this from your Compute Server administrator.

priority (optional): The priority of the job. Priorities must be between -100 and 100, with a default value of 0 (by convention). Higher priority jobs are chosen from the server job queue before lower priority jobs. A job with priority 100 runs immediately, bypassing the job queue and ignoring the job limit on the server. You should exercise caution with priority 100 jobs, since they can severely overload a server, which can cause jobs to fail, and in extreme cases can cause the server to crash.

router (optional): The router for the Compute Server cluster. A router can be used to improve the robustness of a Compute Server deployment. You can refer to the router using either its name or its IP address. A typical Remote Services deployment won’t use a router, so you typically won’t need to set this.

tlsinsecure (optional): Indicates whether to use insecure mode in the TLS (Transport Layer Security). Set this to 0 unless your server administrator tells you otherwise.

Here is an example of how to use an env argument to connect to a Compute Server:

```r
env <- list()
env$computeserver <- 'server1.mycompany.com:61000'
env$priority <- 5
```

Using a Gurobi Instant Cloud License

Gurobi Instant Cloud allows you to offload optimization jobs to a Gurobi Compute Server on the cloud. If an appropriate machine is already running, the job will run on that machine. It will automatically launch a new machine otherwise. Note that launching a new machine can take a few minutes. You can find additional information about the Gurobi Instant Cloud service here.

The following is an enumeration of all of the named components of the env argument that Gurobi will take into account.

accessid: The access ID for your Gurobi Instant Cloud license. This can be retrieved from the Gurobi Instant Cloud website. When used in combination with your secretkey, this allows you to launch Instant Cloud instances and submit jobs to them.

secretkey: The secret key for your Gurobi Instant Cloud license. This can be retrieved from the Gurobi Instant Cloud website. When used in combination with your accessid, this allows you to launch Instant Cloud instances and submit jobs to them. Note that you should keep your secret key private.

pool (optional): The machine pool. Machine pools allow you to create fixed configurations on the Instant Cloud website (capturing things like type of machine, geographic region, etc.), and then launch and share machines from client programs without having to restate configuration information each time you launch a machine. If not provided, your job will be launched in the default pool associated with your cloud license.
priority (optional): The priority of the job. Priorities must be between -100 and 100, with a default value of 0 (by convention). Higher priority jobs are chosen from the server job queue before lower priority jobs. A job with priority 100 runs immediately, bypassing the job queue and ignoring the job limit on the server. You should exercise caution with priority 100 jobs, since they can severely overload a server, which can cause jobs to fail, and in extreme cases can cause the server to crash.

Here is an example of how to use an env argument to launch a Gurobi Instant Cloud instance:

```r
env <- list()
env$accessid <- '3d1ecef9-dfad-eff4-b3fa'
env$secretkey <- 'ae6L23alJe3+fas'
```

Note that when creating an environment variable, you need to choose to use either Compute Server or Instant Cloud. Populating named components for both will result in an error.
8.2 Solving a Model

gurobi()

| gurobi  ( model, params=NULL, env=NULL ) |

This function optimizes the given model. The algorithm used for the optimization depends on the model type (simplex or barrier for a continuous model; branch-and-cut for a MIP model). Upon successful completion it will return a list variable containing solution information.

Please consult this section for a discussion of some of the practical issues associated with solving a precisely defined mathematical model using finite-precision floating-point arithmetic.

**Arguments:**

- **model**: The model list must contain a valid Gurobi model. See the model argument section for more information.
- **params**: The params list, when provided, contains a list of modified Gurobi parameters. See the params argument section for more information.
- **env**: The env list, when provided, allows you to use Gurobi Compute Server or Gurobi Instant Cloud. See the env argument section for more information.

**Example usage:**

```r
result <- gurobi(model, params)
if (result$status == 'OPTIMAL') {
  print(result$objval)
  print(result$x)
} else {
  cat('Optimization returned status:', formatC(result$status), '\n')
}
```

**Return value:**

The optimization result

The `gurobi` function returns a list, with the various results of the optimization stored in its named components. The specific results that are available depend on the type of model that was solved, the parameters used, and the status of the optimization. The following is a list of named components that might be available in the returned result. We will discuss the circumstances under which each will be available after presenting the list.

**Model named components:**

- **status**: The status of the optimization, returned as a string. The desired result is 'OPTIMAL’, which indicates that an optimal solution to the model was found. Other status are possible, for example if the model has no feasible solution or if you set a Gurobi parameter that leads to early solver termination. See the Status Code section for further information on the Gurobi status codes.

- **objval**: The objective value of the computed solution. Note that for multi-objective models `result$objval` will be a vector, where `result$objval[[i]]` stores the value for `model$multiobj[[i]]`. 

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**objbound**: Best available bound on solution (lower bound for minimization, upper bound for maximization).

**objboundc**: The best unrounded bound on the optimal objective. In contrast to **objbound**, this attribute does not take advantage of objective integrality information to round to a tighter bound. For example, if the objective is known to take an integral value and the current best bound is 1.5, **ObjBound** will return 2.0 while **ObjBoundC** will return 1.5.

**mipgap**: Current relative MIP optimality gap; computed as \(|\text{ObjBound} - \text{ObjVal}|/|\text{ObjVal}|\) (where **ObjBound** and **ObjVal** are the MIP objective bound and incumbent solution objective, respectively). Returns **GRB_INFINITY** when an incumbent solution has not yet been found, when no objective bound is available, or when the current incumbent objective is 0. This is only available for mixed-integer problems.

**runtime**: The elapsed wall-clock time (in seconds) for the optimization.

**itercount**: Number of simplex iterations performed.

**baritercount**: Number of barrier iterations performed.

**nodecount**: Number of branch-and-cut nodes explored.

**farkasproof**: Magnitude of infeasibility violation in Farkas infeasibility proof. Only available if the model was found to be infeasible. Please refer to **FarkasProof** for details.

**Variable named components:**

- **x**: The computed solution. This vector contains one entry for each column of \(A\).
- **rc**: Variable reduced costs for the computed solution. This vector contains one entry for each column of \(A\).
- **vbasis**: Variable basis status values for the computed optimal basis. You generally should not concern yourself with the contents of this vector. If you wish to use an advanced start later, you would simply copy the **vbasis** and **cbasis** named components into the corresponding named components for the next model. This vector contains one entry for each column of \(A\).
- **unbdray**: Unbounded ray. Provides a vector that, when added to any feasible solution, yields a new solution that is also feasible but improves the objective. Only available if the model is found to be unbounded. This vector contains one entry for each column of \(A\).

**Linear constraint named components:**

- **slack**: The constraint slack for the computed solution. This vector contains one entry for each row of \(A\).
- **pi**: Dual values for the computed solution (also known as shadow prices). This vector contains one entry for each row of \(A\).
- **cbasis**: Constraint basis status values for the computed optimal basis. This vector contains one entry for each row of \(A\).
- **farkasdual**: Farkas infeasibility proof. Only available if the model was found to be infeasible. Please refer to **FarkasDual** for details.
Quadratic constraint named components:

qcslack: The quadratic constraint slack in the current solution. This vector contains one entry for each quadratic constraint.

cqpi: The dual values associated with the quadratic constraints. This vector contains one entry for each quadratic constraint.

Solution Pool named components:

pool: When multiple solutions are found during the optimization call, these solutions are returned in this named component. A list of lists. When present, each list has the following named components:

  objval: Stores the objective value of the \(i\)-th solution in \(\text{result}\_\text{pool}[[i]]\_\text{objval}\). Note that when the model is a multi-objective model, instead of a single value, \(\text{result}\_\text{pool}[[i]]\_\text{objval}[j]\) stores the value of the \(j\)-th objective function for the \(i\)-th solution.

  xn: Stores the \(i\)-th solution in \(\text{result}\_\text{pool}[[i]]\_\text{xn}\). This vector contains one entry for each column of \(A\).

Note that to query the number of solutions stored, you can query the length of \(\text{result}\_\text{pool}\).

poolobjbound: For single-objective MIP optimization problems, this value gives a bound on the best possible objective of an undiscovered solution. The difference between this value and \(\text{objbound}\) is that the former gives an objective bound for undiscovered solutions, while the latter gives a bound for any solution.

What is Available When

The status named component will be present in all cases. It indicates whether Gurobi was able to find a proven optimal solution to the model. In cases where a solution to the model was found, optimal or otherwise, the objval and x named components will be present.

For linear and quadratic programs, if a solution is available, then the pi and rc named components will also be present. For models with quadratic constraints, if the parameter qcpdual is set to 1, the named component qcpi will be present. If the final solution is a basic solution (computed by simplex), then vbasis and cbasis will be present. If the model is an unbounded linear program and the InfUnbdInfo parameter is set to 1, the named component unbdray will be present. Finally, if the model is an infeasible linear program and the InfUnbdInfo parameter is set to 1, the named components farkasdual and farkasproof will be set.

For mixed integer problems, no dual information (i.e. pi, slack, rc, vbasis, cbasis, qcsslack, qcpi, unbdray or farkasdual) is ever available. When multiple solutions are found, the pool and poolobjbound named components will be present. Depending on the status named component value, the named components nodecount, objbound, objbundc and mipgap will be available.

For continuous and mixed-integer models, under normal execution, the named components runtime, itercount and baritercount will be available.
gurobi_iis()

| gurobi_iis ( model, params=NULL, env=NULL ) |

Compute an Irreducible Inconsistent Subsystem (IIS).
An IIS is a subset of the constraints and variable bounds with the following properties:

- the subsystem represented by the IIS is infeasible, and
- if any of the constraints or bounds of the IIS is removed, the subsystem becomes feasible.

Note that an infeasible model may have multiple IISs. The one returned by Gurobi is not necessarily the one with minimum cardinality; there may exist others with fewer constraints or bounds.

If an IIS computation is interrupted before completion, Gurobi will return the smallest IIS found to that point.

You can obtain information about the outcome of the IIS computation from the returned IIS result (described below). Note that this method can be used to compute IISs for both continuous and MIP models.

**Arguments:**
- **model:** The model list must contain a valid Gurobi model. See the **model argument** section for more information.
- **params:** The params list, when provided, contains a list of modified Gurobi parameters. See the **params argument** section for more information.
- **env:** The env list, when provided, allows you to use Gurobi Compute Server or Gurobi Instant Cloud. See the **env argument** section for more information.

**Example usage:**

```r
model <- gurobi_read('examples/data/klein1.mps')
iis <- gurobi_iis(model)
```

**Return value:**

The `gurobi_iis()` function returns a list, with various results stored in its named components. The specific results that are available depend on the type of model.

The returned list will always contain the following **named components:**

- **minimal:** A logical scalar that indicates whether the computed IIS is minimal. It will normally be true, but it may be false if the IIS computation was stopped early (due to a time limit or a user interrupt).

- **Arows:** A logical vector that indicates whether a linear constraint appears in the computed IIS.

- **lb:** A logical vector that indicates whether a lower bound appears in the computed IIS.

- **ub:** A logical vector that indicates whether an upper bound appears in the computed IIS.

If your model contains general constraints, the returned list will also contain the following **named components:**
genconmax: A logical vector that indicates whether a general MAX constraint appears in the computed IIS.

genconmin: A logical vector that indicates whether a general MIN constraint appears in the computed IIS.

genconand: A logical vector that indicates whether a general AND constraint appears in the computed IIS.

genconor: A logical vector that indicates whether a general OR constraint appears in the computed IIS.

genconabs: A logical vector that indicates whether a general ABS constraint appears in the computed IIS.

genconind: A logical vector that indicates whether a general IND constraint appears in the computed IIS.

If your model contains SOS constraints, the returned list will also contain the following named component:

sos: A logical vector that indicates whether an SOS constraint appears in the computed IIS.

If your model contains quadratic constraints, the returned list will also contain the following named component:

quadcon: A logical vector that indicates whether a quadratic constraint appears in the computed IIS.

gurobi_feasrelax()

| gurobi_feasrelax ( model, relaxobjtype, minrelax, penalties, params=NULL, env=NULL ) |

This function computes a feasibility relaxation for the input model argument. The feasibility relaxation is a model that, when solved, minimizes the amount by which the solution violates the bounds and linear constraints of the original model. You must provide a penalty to associate with relaxing each individual bound or constraint (through the penalties argument). These penalties are interpreted in different ways, depending on the value of the relaxobjtype argument.

Arguments:
model: The model list must contain a valid Gurobi model. See the model argument section for more information.
relaxobjtype: The approach used to impose penalties on violations.
   If you specify relaxobjtype=0, the objective for the feasibility relaxation is to minimize the sum of the weighted magnitudes of the bound and constraint violations.
   If you specify relaxobjtype=1, the objective for the feasibility relaxation is to minimize the weighted sum of the squares of the bound and constraint violations.
   If you specify relaxobjtype=2, the objective for the feasibility relaxation is to minimize
the weighted count of bound and constraint violations.
In all cases, the weights are taken from penalties$lb, penalties$ub and penalties$rhs.
You can provide the special penalty value Inf to indicate that the corresponding bound or constraint cannot be relaxed.

minrelax: The minrelax argument is a boolean that controls the type of feasibility relaxation that is created. If minrelax=False, optimizing the returned model gives a solution that minimizes the cost of the violation. If minrelax=True, optimizing the returned model finds a solution that minimizes the original objective, but only from among those solutions that minimize the cost of the violation. Note that gurobi_feasrelax must solve an optimization problem to find the minimum possible relaxation when minrelax=True, which can be quite expensive.

penalties: The penalties argument is a list of lists, having the following optional named components (default: all Inf):
lb Penalty for violating each lower bound.
ub Penalty for violating each upper bound.
rhs Penalty for violating each constraint.

To give an example, if a constraint with penalties.rhs value p is violated by 2.0, it would contribute 2*p to the feasibility relaxation objective for relaxobjtype=0, 2*2*p for relaxobjtype=1, and p for relaxobjtype=2.

env: The env list, when provided, allows you to use Gurobi Compute Server or Gurobi Instant Cloud. See the env argument section for more information.

Return value:
A list containing two named components:
result$model, a list variable, as described in the model argument section.
result$feasobj, a scalar. If minrelax==true this is the relaxation problem objective value, 0.0 otherwise.

Example usage:

 penalties <- list()
 model <- gurobi_read('stein9.mps')
 penalties$lb <- rep(1,length(model$lb))
 penalties$ub <- rep(1,length(model$ub))
 penalties$rhs <- rep(1,length(model$rhs))
 feasrelaxresult <- gurobi_feasrelax(model, 0, False, penalties)

gurobi_relax()

gurobi_relax ( model, env=NULL )

Create the relaxation of a MIP model. Transforms integer variables into continuous variables, and removes SOS and general constraints.

Arguments:
model: The model list must contain a valid Gurobi model. See the model argument section for more information.
env: The env list, when provided, allows you to use Gurobi Compute Server or Gurobi Instant Cloud. See the env argument section for more information.

Return value:
A model list variable, as described in the model parameter section.

Example usage:
```r
model <- gurobi_read('stein9.mps')
relaxed <- gurobi_relax(model)
```
8.3 Input/Output

**gurobi_read()**

**gurobi_read** ( filename, env=NULL )

Reads a model from a file.

**Arguments:**
- **filename**: Name of the file to read. Note that the type of the file is encoded in the file name suffix. The filename suffix should be one of .mps, .rew, .lp, .rlp, .ilp, or .opb (see the file formats section for details on Gurobi file formats). The files can be compressed, so additional suffixes of .gz, .bz2, .zip, or .7z are accepted.
- **env**: The env list, when provided, allows you to use Gurobi Compute Server or Gurobi Instant Cloud. See the env argument section for more information.

**Return value:**
A model list variable, as described in the model section.

**Example usage:**

```r
model <- gurobi_read('stein9.mps')
result <- gurobi(model)
```

**gurobi_write()**

**gurobi_write** ( model, filename, env=NULL )

Writes a model to a file.

**Arguments:**
- **model**: The model list must contain a valid Gurobi model. See the model argument section for more information.
- **filename**: Name of the file to write. Note that the type of the file is encoded in the file name suffix. The filename suffix should be one of .mps, .rew, .lp, .rlp, or .ilp, to indicate the desired file format (see the file formats section for details on Gurobi file formats). The files can be compressed, so additional suffixes of .gz, .bz2, .zip, or .7z are accepted.
- **env**: The env list, when provided, allows you to use Gurobi Compute Server or Gurobi Instant Cloud. See the env argument section for more information.

**Example usage:**

```r
model <- list()
model$A <- matrix(c(1,2,3,1,1,0), nrow=2, byrow=T)
model$obj <- c(1,1,2)
model$modelsense <- 'max'
model$rhs <- c(4,1)
model$sense <- c('<', '>')
gurobi_write(model, 'mymodel.mps');
gurobi_write(model, 'mymodel.lp');
gurobi_write(model, 'mymodel.mps.bz2');
```

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8.4 Installing the R package

To use our R interface, you’ll need to install the Gurobi package in your local R installation. The R command for doing this is:

```r
install.packages(’<R-package-file>’, repos=NULL)
```

The Gurobi R package file can be found in the `<installdir>/R` directory of your Gurobi installation (the default `<installdir>` for Gurobi 8.0.0 is `/opt/gurobi800/linux64` for Linux, `c:\gurobi800\win64` for 64-bit Windows, and `/Library/gurobi800/mac64` for Mac). You should browse the `<installdir>/R` directory to find the exact name of the file for your platform (the Linux package is in file `gurobi_8.0-0_R_x86_64-pc-linux-gnu.tar.gz`, the Windows package is in file `gurobi_8.0-0.zip`, and the Mac package is in file `gurobi_8.0-0.tgz`).

You will need to be careful to make sure that the R binary and the Gurobi package you install both use the same instruction set. For example, if you are using the 64-bit version of R, you’ll need to install the 64-bit version of Gurobi, and the 64-bit Gurobi R package. This is particularly important on Windows systems, where the error messages that result from instruction set mismatches can be quite cryptic.

To run one of the R examples provided with the Gurobi distribution, you can use the `source` command in R. For example, if you are running R from the Gurobi R examples directory, you can say:

```r
> source(’mip.R’)
```

If the Gurobi package was successfully installed, you should see the following output:

```
[1] 'Solution:'
[1] 3
[1] 1 0 1
```
Variables and Constraints

The lowest-level building blocks for Gurobi models are variables and constraints. While each has a clean mathematical definition, linear and integer programming aren’t performed in exact arithmetic, so computed results can sometimes deviate from these clean definitions. This section discusses the use of and restrictions on these basic building blocks.

9.1 Variables

Decision variables capture the results of the optimization. In a feasible solution, the computed values for the decision variables satisfy all of the model constraints. Some of these constraints are associated with individual variables (e.g., variable bounds), while others capture relationships between variables. We’ll first consider the different types of decision variables that can be added to a Gurobi model, and the implicit and explicit constraints associated with these variable types.

Before starting, we should point out one important thing about the variables in a mathematical programming model: their computed solution values will only satisfy bounds to tolerances, meaning that a variable may violate its stated bounds. Mathematical programming is fundamentally built on top of linear algebra and in particular on the numerical solution of systems of linear equations. These linear systems are solved using finite-precision arithmetic, which means that small errors are unavoidable. For some models, large errors are unavoidable too; we’ll return to that topic later in this section.

The available variables types are continuous, general integer, binary, semi-continuous, and semi-integer.

Continuous Variables

The simplest and least constrained of the available variable types is the continuous variable. This variable can take any value between its lower and upper bound. In mathematical programming, the convention is that variables are non-negative unless stated otherwise, so if you don’t explicitly provide bounds for a variable, you should assume that the lower bound is 0 and the upper bound is infinite.

The Gurobi APIs provides a symbolic constant to allow you to indicate that a bound is infinite (GRB_INFINITY in C and C++, GRB.INFINITY in C#, Java, and Python). A variable can have an infinite upper bound, an infinite lower bound (negative infinity), or both. A variable with infinite upper and lower bounds is referred to as a free variable. Any bound larger than 1e30 is treated as infinite.

As noted earlier, variables may violate their bounds by tolerances. In the case of variable bounds, the relevant tolerance value is the FeasibilityTol. You can reduce the value of this tolerance parameter, but due to numerical errors it may not be possible to achieve your desired accuracy.

General Integer Variables

General integer variables are more constrained than continuous variables. In addition to respecting the specified lower and upper bounds, integer variables also take integral values.
Due to the limitations of finite-precision arithmetic, integer variables will often take values that aren’t exactly integral. The magnitude of the allowed integrality violation is controlled by the \texttt{IntFeasTol} parameter. You can tighten this parameter to reduce the magnitude of these integrality violations, but the cost of solving the optimization problem may increase significantly as a result.

The fact that modern computers represent integer values using 32-bit values places some restrictions on the range of an integer variable. Specifically, the largest and smallest bounds that can be placed on an integer variable are +/- 2,000,000,000. Furthermore, integer variables with infinite bounds actually have these values as their implicit bounds. A solution is not considered feasible unless all integer variables take values that satisfy these bounds.

\textbf{Binary Variables}

Binary variables are the most constrained variable type that can be added to your model. A binary variable takes a value of either 0 or 1.

Again, due to the limitations of finite-precision arithmetic, binary variables will often take values that aren’t exactly integral. The magnitude of the allowed integrality violation is controlled by the \texttt{IntFeasTol} parameter.

\textbf{Semi-Continuous and Semi-Integer Variables}

You can also add semi-continuous or semi-integer variables to your model. A semi-continuous variable has the property that it takes a value of 0, or a value between the specified lower and upper bounds. A semi-integer variable adds the additional restriction that the variable also take an integral value.

Again, these variables may violate these restrictions up to tolerances. In this case, the relevant tolerance is \texttt{IntFeasTol} (even for semi-continuous variables).

\section{Constraints}

A constraint in Gurobi captures a restriction on the values that a set of variables may take. The simplest example is a linear constraint, which states that a linear expression on a set of variables take a value that is either less-than-or-equal, greater-than-or-equal, or equal another linear expression. Recall that Gurobi works in finite-precision arithmetic, so constraints are only satisfied to tolerances. Tolerances can be tightened to reduce such violations, but there are limits to how small the violations can be - errors are inherent in floating-point arithmetic.

The available constraint types are linear, SOS, quadratic, and general.

\textbf{Linear Constraints}

A linear constraint allows you to restrict the value of a linear expression. For example, you may require that any feasible solution satisfy the constraint $3x + 4y \leq 5z$. Note that the matrix-oriented Gurobi API’s (C, MATLAB, and R) require the right-hand side of a linear constraint to be a constant, while the object-oriented APIs (C++, Java, .NET, and Python) allow arbitrary linear expressions on both sides of the comparator.

The computed solution should satisfy the stated constraint to within \texttt{FeasibilityTol} (although it may not in cases of numerical ill-conditioning - we’ll discuss this shortly).

Gurobi supports a limited set of comparators. Specifically, you can constrain an expression to be less-than-or-equal, greater-than-or-equal, or equal another. We do not support strict less-than, strict greater-than, or not-equal comparators. While these other comparators may seem appropriate for mathematical programming, we exclude them to avoid potential confusion related to numerical
tolerances. Consider a simple example of a strict inequality constraint on a pair of continuous variables: $x > y$. How large would $x - y$ need to be in order to satisfy the constraint? Rather than trying to embed a subtle and potentially confusing strategy for handling such constraints into the solver, we’ve chosen not to support them instead.

**SOS Constraints**

An Special-Ordered Set, or SOS constraint, is a highly specialized constraint that places restrictions on the values that variables in a given list can take. There are two types of SOS constraints. In an SOS constraint of type 1 (an SOS1 constraint), at most one variable in the specified list is allowed to take a non-zero value. In an SOS constraint of type 2 (an SOS2 constraint), at most two variables in the specified, ordered list are allowed to take a non-zero value, and those non-zero variables must be contiguous in the list. The variables in an SOS constraint can be continuous, integer, or binary.

Again, tolerances play an important role in SOS constraints. Specifically, variables that take values less than IntFeasTol (in absolute value) are considered to be zero for the purposes of determining whether an SOS constraint is satisfied.

An SOS constraint is described using a list of variables and a list of corresponding weights. While the weights have historically had intuitive meanings associated with them, we simply use them to order the list of variables. The weights should be unique. This is especially important for an SOS2 constraint, which relies on the notion of contiguous variables. Since the variables in the SOS are ordered by weight, contiguity becomes ambiguous when multiple variables have the same weight.

It is often more efficient to capture SOS structure using linear constraints rather than SOS constraints. The optimizer will often perform this conversion automatically. This is controlled with two parameters: PreSOS1BigM and PreSOS2BigM. The conversion is done by adding constraints of the form $x \leq Mb$, where $x$ is the variable that participates in the SOS constraint, $b$ is a binary variable, and $M$ is an upper bound on the value of variable $x$. Large values of $M$ can lead to numerical issues, so these parameters control the maximum value of $M$ that can be introduced by this conversion. SOS constraints that would require a larger value aren’t converted.

**Quadratic Constraints**

A quadratic constraint allows you to restrict the value of a quadratic expression. For example, you may require that any feasible solution satisfy the constraint $3x^2 + 4y^2 + 5z \leq 10$. Note that the matrix-oriented Gurobi API’s (C, MATLAB, and R) require the right-hand side of a quadratic constraint to be a constant, while the object-oriented APIs (C++, Java, .NET, and Python) allow arbitrary quadratic expressions on both sides of the comparator.

The computed solution should satisfy the stated constraint to within FeasibilityTol. Quadratic constraints are often much more challenging to satisfy than linear constraints, so tightening the parameter may increase runtimes dramatically.

The algorithms that Gurobi uses to solve quadratically constrained problems can only handle certain types of quadratic constraints. Constraints of the following forms are always accepted:

- $x^T Q x + q^T x \leq b$, where $Q$ is Positive Semi-Definite (PSD)
- $x^T x \leq y^2$, where $x$ is a vector of variables, and $y$ is a non-negative variable (a Second-Order Cone)
• $x^T x \leq yz$, where $x$ is a vector of variables, and $y$ and $z$ are non-negative variables (a rotated Second-Order Cone)

If you add a constraint that isn’t in one of these forms (and Gurobi presolve is unable to transform the constraint into one of these forms), you’ll get an error when you try to solve the model. Constraints where the quadratic terms only involve binary variables will always be transformed into one of these forms.

General Constraints

The previously-described constraints are typically handled directly by the underlying optimization algorithms (although not always). Gurobi also includes an additional set of constraints, which we collectively refer to as general constraints. General constraints are a convenience feature, designed to allow you to capture certain relationships between variables without having to immerse yourself in the often esoteric details of how to model these relationships in terms of the more fundamental constraints of MIP. Capturing a single one of these general constraints can often require a large set of linear and SOS constraints, plus a number of auxiliary decision variables. By supporting them directly in the Gurobi API, we simplify the modeling process by performing the transformation to a corresponding MIP formulation automatically and transparently during the solution process.

Gurobi supports a number of different types of general constraints, each having its own syntax and semantics:

- **MAX constraint**: The constraint $r = \max\{x_1, \ldots, x_k, c\}$ states that the resultant variable $r$ should be equal to the maximum of the operand variables $x_1, \ldots, x_k$ and the constant $c$. For example, a solution $(r = 3, x_1 = 2, x_2 = 3, x_3 = 0)$ would be feasible for the constraint $r = \max\{x_1, x_2, x_3, 1.7\}$ because 3 is indeed the maximum of 2, 3, 0, and 1.7.

- **MIN constraint**: Similar to a MAX constraint, the constraint $r = \min\{x_1, \ldots, x_k, c\}$ states that the resultant variable $r$ should be equal to the minimum of the operand variables $x_1, \ldots, x_k$ and the constant $c$.

- **ABS constraint**: The constraint $r = \text{abs}\{x\}$ states that the resultant variable $r$ should be equal to the absolute value of the operand variable $x$. For example, a solution $(r = 3, x = -3)$ would be feasible for the constraint $r = \text{abs}\{x\}$.

- **AND constraint**: The constraint $r = \text{and}\{x_1, \ldots, x_k\}$ states that the binary resultant variable $r$ should be equal 1 if and only if all of the binary operand variables $x_1, \ldots, x_k$ are equal to 1. For example, a solution $(r = 1, x_1 = 1, x_2 = 1, x_3 = 1)$ would be feasible for the constraint $r = \text{and}\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$. Note that declaring an AND constraint implicitly declares all involved variables to be of binary type.

- **OR constraint**: Similar to an AND constraint, the constraint $r = \text{or}\{x_1, \ldots, x_k\}$ states that the binary resultant variable $r$ should be equal 1 if and only if at least one of the binary operand variables $x_1, \ldots, x_k$ is equal to 1. Note that declaring an OR constraint implicitly declares all involved variables to be of binary type.

- **INDICATOR constraints**: An indicator constraint $y = f \rightarrow a^T x \leq b$ states that if the binary indicator variable $y$ has the value $f \in \{0, 1\}$ in a given solution, then the linear constraint $a^T x \leq b$ has to be satisfied. On the other hand, if $y \neq f$ (i.e., $y = 1 - f$) then the
linear constraint may be violated. Note that the sense of the linear constraint can also be = or ≥; refer to this earlier section for a more detailed description of linear constraints. Note also that declaring an INDICATOR constraint implicitly declares the indicator variable to be of binary type.

As stated above, each general constraint has an equivalent MIP formulation that consists of linear and SOS constraints, and possibly auxiliary variables. Thus, you could always model such constraints yourself without using a Gurobi general constraint. For example, the MAX constraint \( r = \max\{x_1, \ldots, x_k, c\} \) can be modeled as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
    r & = x_j + s_j \quad \text{for all } j = 1, \ldots, k \\
    r & = c + s_{k+1} \\
    z_1 + \ldots + z_{k+1} & = 1 \\
    \text{SOS1}(s_j, z_j) & \quad \text{for all } j = 1, \ldots, k + 1 \\
    s_j & \geq 0 \quad \text{for all } j = 1, \ldots, k + 1 \\
    z_j & \in \{0, 1\} \quad \text{for all } j = 1, \ldots, k + 1
\end{align*}
\]

The first two constraints state that \( r \geq \max\{x_1, \ldots, x_k, c\} \), i.e., that the resultant variable \( r \) has to be at least as large as each of the operand variables \( x_j \) and the constant \( c \). This can be modeled using inequalities, but we turned them into equations by introducing explicit continuous slack variables \( s_j \geq 0 \), which we will reuse below.

Those slack variables and the remaining constraints model \( r \leq \max\{x_1, \ldots, x_k, c\} \), which is more complicated. In addition to the explicit slacks, this requires the introduction of binary auxiliary variables \( z_j \in \{0, 1\} \). The SOS1 constraints state that at most one of the two variables \( s_j \) and \( z_j \) can be non-zero, which models the implication \( z_j = 1 \rightarrow s_j = 0 \). Due to the third constraint, one \( z_j \) will be equal to 1 and thus at least one \( s_j \) will be zero. Hence, \( r = x_j \) for at least one \( j \) due to the first constraint, or \( r = c \) due to the second constraint.

Tolerances play a role in general constraints, although as you might expect, the exact role depends on the constraint type. Generally, violations in the resultant will be smaller than the feasibility tolerance, and integrality violations in integer resultants will also satisfy the integrality tolerance.

If a model contains general constraints, then Gurobi adds the respective MIP formulations for those constraints during the solution process. In this respect, general constraints are just a means of concisely capturing these relationships between variables while removing the burden of creating an equivalent MIP formulation. However, general constraints have another potential advantage: Gurobi might be able to simplify parts of the MIP formulation if it can prove during presolve that the simplified version suffices for the correctness of the model. For this reason, Gurobi might be able to produce a smaller or tighter representation of the general constraint than you would get from the most general formulation. For example, it might be the case that \( r \leq \max\{x_1, \ldots, x_k, c\} \) is already implied by the other constraints in the model, so that a simple set of inequalities

\[
\begin{align*}
    r & \geq x_j \quad \text{for all } j = 1, \ldots, k \\
    r & \geq c
\end{align*}
\]

to describe \( r \geq \max\{x_1, \ldots, x_k, c\} \) suffices to model the relevant part of the MAX constraint.
9.3 Tolerances and Ill Conditioning - A Caveat

As noted at several places in this section, finite-precision arithmetic limits the precision of the solutions Gurobi computes. This limitation is managed through numerical tolerances in most cases; we treat a solution as satisfying a constraint if the violation is smaller than the corresponding tolerance. The default tolerances are chosen to be sufficiently large so that numerical errors aren’t an issue for most models.

Unfortunately, some models suffer from severe ill conditioning, which can greatly complicate the search for a solution. This can show itself in a few ways. Ill conditioning can severely hurt performance, and it can lead to solutions whose constraint violations are larger than the tolerances.

Ill conditioning is a measure of the amount of error that can result when solving linear systems of equations. As noted earlier, linear and mixed-integer programming are built on top of linear solves, so errors in solving linear systems directly lead to errors in LP and MIP solutions. Serious problems arise when the error in solving a linear system is comparable to the desired tolerance. If you want to solve a linear programming problem to the default feasibility tolerance of $10^{-6}$, for example, and if your linear system solves produce errors that are also roughly $10^{-6}$, then you have no way of knowing whether your current solution is truly feasible. This can lead to oscillations, as your solution bounces between feasible and infeasible due to nothing more than numerical error, which can make it extremely difficult to achieve forward progress towards an optimal solution.

When solving linear and quadratic programming problems, we recommend that you check final primal and dual constraint violations. Duality theory states that, if your solution is primal feasible, dual feasible, and complementary, then you have an optimal solution. Complementarity is automatically enforced by the simplex method, so achieving primal and dual feasibility (to tolerances) assures that the solution is optimal (to tolerances).

When solving a MIP model, there is unfortunately no simple method available to check the optimality of the result. While we work hard to identify and manage the negative effects of ill conditioning, we are unable to provide a mathematical proof that the solution returned is truly optimal.

For additional information on numerical issues, please refer to the Gurobi Guidelines for Numerical Issues Section of this manual.
The primary mechanism for querying and modifying properties of a Gurobi model is through the
attribute interface. A variety of different attributes are available. Some are only populated at
certain times (e.g., those related to the solution of a model), while others are available at all times
(e.g., the number of variables in the model). Attributes can be associated with variables (e.g., lower
bounds), constraints (e.g., the right-hand side), SOSs (e.g., IIS membership), or with the model as
a whole (e.g., the objective value for the current solution).

The following tables list the full set of Gurobi attributes. The attributes have been grouped
by type: model attributes take scalar values, while variable, linear constraint, SOS constraint,
quadric constraint, and general constraint attributes contain one entry per variable or constraint
in the model. The APIs provide methods to query attribute values for individual constraints or
variables, or to query their values for arrays of constraints or variables (refer to our Attribute
Examples section for examples). Array queries are generally more efficient.

Note that the attributes that provide solution quality information have been split off into a
separate table at the end of this section. These attributes are also associated with the model as a
whole.

Some solution attributes require information that is only computed by certain Gurobi algo-
rithms. Such cases are noted in the detailed attribute descriptions that follow. For example, the
VBasis and CBasis attributes can only be queried when a simplex basis is available (a basis is
available when a continuous model has been solved using primal simplex, dual simplex, or barrier
with crossover). Sensitivity information (SAObjLow, SAObjUp, etc.) is also only available for basic
solutions.
**Model attributes:**

These attributes provide information about the overall model (as opposed to information about individual variables or constraints in the model).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NumVars</td>
<td>Number of variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NumConstrs</td>
<td>Number of linear constraints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NumSOS</td>
<td>Number of SOS constraints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NumQConstrs</td>
<td>Number of quadratic constraints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NumGenConstrs</td>
<td>Number of general constraints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NumNZs</td>
<td>Number of non-zero coefficients in the constraint matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNumNZs</td>
<td>Number of non-zero coefficients in the constraint matrix (in double format)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NumQNzs</td>
<td>Number of non-zero quadratic objective terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NumQCNzs</td>
<td>Number of non-zero terms in quadratic constraints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NumIntVars</td>
<td>Number of integer variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NumBinVars</td>
<td>Number of binary variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NumPWLObjVars</td>
<td>Number of variables with piecewise-linear objective functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ModelName</td>
<td>Model name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ModelSense</td>
<td>Model sense (minimization or maximization)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ObjCon</td>
<td>Constant offset for objective function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ObjVal</td>
<td>Objective value for current solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ObjBound</td>
<td>Best available objective bound (lower bound for minimization, upper bound for maximization)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ObjBoundC</td>
<td>Best available objective bound, without rounding (lower bound for minimization, upper bound for maximization)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PoolObjBound</td>
<td>Bound on best objective for solutions not in pool (lower bound for minimization, upper bound for maximization)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PoolObjVal</td>
<td>Objective value of alternatives solutions stored during the optimization process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIPGap</td>
<td>Current relative MIP optimality gap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runtime</td>
<td>Runtime for most recent optimization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Current optimization status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SolCount</td>
<td>Number of stored solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IterCount</td>
<td>Number of simplex iterations performed in most recent optimization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BarIterCount</td>
<td>Number of barrier iterations performed in most recent optimization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NodeCount</td>
<td>Number of branch-and-cut nodes explored in most recent optimization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IsMIP</td>
<td>Indicates whether the model is a MIP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IsQP</td>
<td>Indicates whether the model is a QP/MIQP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IsQCP</td>
<td>Indicates whether the model is a QCP/MIQCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IsMultiObj</td>
<td>Indicates whether the model has multiple objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IISMinimal</td>
<td>Indicates whether the current IIS is minimal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaxCoeff</td>
<td>Maximum constraint matrix coefficient (in absolute value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MinCoeff</td>
<td>Minimum (non-zero) constraint matrix coefficient (in absolute value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaxBound</td>
<td>Maximum finite variable bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MinBound</td>
<td>Minimum finite variable bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaxObjCoeff</td>
<td>Maximum linear objective coefficient (in absolute value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MinObjCoeff</td>
<td>Minimum (non-zero) linear objective coefficient (in absolute value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaxRHS</td>
<td>Maximum constraint right-hand side (in absolute value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MinRHS</td>
<td>Minimum (non-zero) constraint right-hand side (in absolute value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaxQCCoeff</td>
<td>Maximum quadratic constraint matrix coefficient of quadratic part (in absolute value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MinQCCoeff</td>
<td>Minimum (non-zero) quadratic constraint matrix coefficient of quadratic part (in absolute value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaxQCLCoeff</td>
<td>Maximum quadratic constraint matrix coefficient in linear part (in absolute value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MinQCLCoeff</td>
<td>Minimum (non-zero) quadratic constraint matrix coefficient in linear part (in absolute value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaxQCRHS</td>
<td>Maximum quadratic constraint right-hand side (in absolute value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MinQCRHS</td>
<td>Minimum (non-zero) quadratic constraint right-hand side (in absolute value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaxQObjCoeff</td>
<td>Maximum quadratic objective coefficient (in absolute value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MinQObjCoeff</td>
<td>Minimum (non-zero) quadratic objective coefficient (in absolute value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kappa</td>
<td>Estimated basis condition number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KappaExact</td>
<td>Exact basis condition number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FarkasProof</td>
<td>Magnitude of infeasibility violation in Farkas infeasibility proof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TuneResultCount</td>
<td>Number of improved parameter sets found by tuning tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NumStart</td>
<td>Number of MIP starts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LicenseExpiration</td>
<td>License expiration date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JobID</td>
<td>For Compute Server, ID of current job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server</td>
<td>For Compute Server, name of server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Variable attributes:
These attributes provide information that is associated with specific variables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LB</td>
<td>Lower bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UB</td>
<td>Upper bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obj</td>
<td>Linear objective coefficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VType</td>
<td>Variable type (continuous, binary, integer, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VarName</td>
<td>Variable name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Value in the current solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xn</td>
<td>Value in a sub-optimal MIP solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Reduced cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BarX</td>
<td>Value in the best barrier iterate (before crossover)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start</td>
<td>MIP start value (for constructing an initial MIP solution)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VarHintVal</td>
<td>MIP hint value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VarHintPri</td>
<td>MIP hint priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BranchPriority</td>
<td>Branching priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition</td>
<td>Variable partition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBasis</td>
<td>Basis status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PStart</td>
<td>Simplex start vector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IISLB</td>
<td>Indicates whether the lower bound participate in the IIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IISUB</td>
<td>Indicates whether the upper bound participate in the IIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PWLObjCvx</td>
<td>Indicates whether the variable has a convex piecewise-linear objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAObjLow</td>
<td>Objective coefficient sensitivity information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAObjUp</td>
<td>Objective coefficient sensitivity information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALBLow</td>
<td>Lower bound sensitivity information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALBUp</td>
<td>Lower bound sensitivity information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAUBLow</td>
<td>Upper bound sensitivity information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAUBUp</td>
<td>Upper bound sensitivity information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UnbdRay</td>
<td>Unbounded ray</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Linear constraint attributes:
These attributes provide information that is associated with specific linear constraints.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sense</td>
<td>Constraint sense (‘&lt;’, ‘&gt;’, or ‘=’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHS</td>
<td>Right-hand side value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConstrName</td>
<td>Constraint name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pi</td>
<td>Dual value (also known as the shadow price)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slack</td>
<td>Slack in the current solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBasis</td>
<td>Basis status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DStart</td>
<td>Simplex start vector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lazy</td>
<td>Determines whether a constraint is treated as a lazy constraint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IISConstr</td>
<td>Indicates whether the constraint participates in the IIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARHSLow</td>
<td>Right-hand-side sensitivity information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARHSUp</td>
<td>Right-hand-side sensitivity information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FarkasDual</td>
<td>Farkas infeasibility proof</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SOS attributes:**
These attributes provide information that is associated with specific Special-Ordered Set (SOS) constraints.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IISSOS</td>
<td>Indicates whether the SOS constraint participates in the IIS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Quadratic constraint attributes:**
These attributes provide information that is associated with specific quadratic constraints.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QCSense</td>
<td>Constraint sense ('&lt;', '&gt;', or '=' )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QCRHS</td>
<td>Right-hand side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QCName</td>
<td>Quadratic constraint name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QCPI</td>
<td>Dual value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QCSlack</td>
<td>Slack in the current solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IISQConstr</td>
<td>Indicates whether the quadratic constraint participates in the IIS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General constraint attributes:**
These attributes provide information that is associated with specific general constraints.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GenConstrType</td>
<td>Type of general constraint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GenConstrName</td>
<td>General constraint name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IISGenConstr</td>
<td>Indicates whether the general constraint participates in the IIS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Solution quality attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BoundVio</td>
<td>Maximum (unscaled) bound violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BoundSVio</td>
<td>Maximum (scaled) bound violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BoundVioIndex</td>
<td>Index of variable with the largest (unscaled) bound violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BoundSVioIndex</td>
<td>Index of variable with the largest (scaled) bound violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BoundVioSum</td>
<td>Sum of (unscaled) bound violations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BoundSVioSum</td>
<td>Sum of (scaled) bound violations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConstrVio</td>
<td>Maximum (unscaled) constraint violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConstrSVio</td>
<td>Maximum (scaled) constraint violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConstrVioIndex</td>
<td>Index of constraint with the largest (unscaled) violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConstrSVioIndex</td>
<td>Index of constraint with the largest (scaled) violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConstrVioSum</td>
<td>Sum of (unscaled) constraint violations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConstrSVioSum</td>
<td>Sum of (scaled) constraint violations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConstrResidual</td>
<td>Maximum (unscaled) primal constraint error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConstrSResidual</td>
<td>Maximum (scaled) primal constraint error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConstrResidualIndex</td>
<td>Index of constraint with the largest (unscaled) primal constraint error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConstrSResidualIndex</td>
<td>Index of constraint with the largest (scaled) primal constraint error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConstrResidualSum</td>
<td>Sum of (unscaled) primal constraint errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConstrSResidualSum</td>
<td>Sum of (scaled) primal constraint errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DualVio</td>
<td>Maximum (unscaled) reduced cost violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DualSVio</td>
<td>Maximum (scaled) reduced cost violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DualVioIndex</td>
<td>Index of variable with the largest (unscaled) reduced cost violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DualSVioIndex</td>
<td>Index of variable with the largest (scaled) reduced cost violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DualVioSum</td>
<td>Sum of (unscaled) reduced cost violations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DualSVioSum</td>
<td>Sum of (scaled) reduced cost violations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DualResidual</td>
<td>Maximum (unscaled) dual constraint error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DualSResidual</td>
<td>Maximum (scaled) dual constraint error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DualResidualIndex</td>
<td>Index of variable with the largest (unscaled) dual constraint error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DualSResidualIndex</td>
<td>Index of variable with the largest (scaled) dual constraint error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DualResidualSum</td>
<td>Sum of (unscaled) dual constraint errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DualSResidualSum</td>
<td>Sum of (scaled) dual constraint errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ComplVio</td>
<td>Maximum complementarity violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ComplVioIndex</td>
<td>Index of variable with the largest complementarity violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ComplVioSum</td>
<td>Sum of complementarity violations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IntVio</td>
<td>Maximum integrality violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IntVioIndex</td>
<td>Index of variable with the largest integrality violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IntVioSum</td>
<td>Sum of integrality violations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Multi-objective attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ObjN</td>
<td>Objectives of multi-objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ObjNCon</td>
<td>Constant terms of multi-objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ObjNPriority</td>
<td>Priorities of multi-objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ObjNWeight</td>
<td>Weights of multi-objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ObjNRelTol</td>
<td>Relative tolerances of multi-objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ObjNAbsTol</td>
<td>Absolute tolerances of multi-objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ObjNVal</td>
<td>Objective value of multi-objectives solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ObjNName</td>
<td>Names of multi-objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NumObj</td>
<td>Number of multi-objectives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.1 Model Attributes

These are model attributes, meaning that they are associated with the overall model (as opposed to being associated with a particular variable or constraint of the model). You should use one of the various get routines to retrieve the value of an attribute. These are described at the beginning of this section. For the object-oriented interfaces, model attributes are retrieved by invoking the get method on the model object itself. For attributes that can be modified directly by the user, you can use one of the various set methods.

Attempting to query an attribute that is not available will produce an error. In C, the attribute query routine will return a `GRB_ERROR_DATA_NOT_AVAILABLE` error code. The object-oriented interfaces will throw an exception.

**NumConstrs**

- **Type:** int
- **Modifiable:** No
  - The number of linear constraints in the model.
  - For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**NumVars**

- **Type:** int
- **Modifiable:** No
  - The number of decision variables in the model.
  - For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**NumSOS**

- **Type:** int
- **Modifiable:** No
  - The number of Special Ordered Set (SOS) constraints in the model.
  - For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.
NumQConstrs

Type: int
Modifiable: No
The number of quadratic constraints in the model.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

NumGenConstrs

Type: int
Modifiable: No
The number of general constraints in the model.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

NumNZs

Type: int
Modifiable: No
The number of non-zero coefficients in the linear constraints of the model. For models with more than 2 billion non-zero coefficients use DNumNZs.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

DNumNZs

Type: double
Modifiable: No
The number of non-zero coefficients in the linear constraints of the model. This attribute is provided in double precision format to accurately count the number of non-zeros in models that contain more than 2 billion non-zero coefficients.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

NumQNZs

Type: int
Modifiable: No
The number of terms in the lower triangle of the Q matrix in the quadratic objective.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

NumQCNZs

Type: int
Modifiable: No
The number of non-zero coefficients in the quadratic constraints.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.
NumIntVars
Type: int
Modifiable: No
The number of integer variables in the model. This includes both binary variables and general integer variables.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

NumBinVars
Type: int
Modifiable: No
The number of binary variables in the model.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

NumPWLObjVars
Type: int
Modifiable: No
The number of variables in the model with piecewise-linear objective functions. You can query the function for a specific variable using the appropriate getPWLObj method for your language (in C, C++, C#, Java, and Python).
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

ModelName
Type: string
Modifiable: Yes
The name of the model. The name has no effect on Gurobi algorithms. It is output in the Gurobi log file when a model is solved, and when a model is written to a file.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

ModelSense
Type: int
Modifiable: Yes
Optimization sense. The default 1 value indicates that the objective is to minimize the objective. Setting this attribute to -1 changes the sense to maximization.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

ObjCon
Type: double
Modifiable: Yes
A constant value that is added into the model objective. The default value is 0.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.
**ObjVal**

_Type:_ double  
_Modifiable:_ No  

The objective value for the current solution. If the model was solved to optimality, then this attribute gives the optimal objective value. 

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

---

**ObjBound**

_Type:_ double  
_Modifiable:_ No  

The best known bound on the optimal objective. When solving a MIP model, the algorithm maintains both a lower bound and an upper bound on the optimal objective value. For a minimization model, the upper bound is the objective of the best known feasible solution, while the lower bound gives a bound on the best possible objective.

In contrast to **ObjBoundC**, this attribute takes advantage of objective integrality information to round to a tighter bound. For example, if the objective is known to take an integral value and the current best bound is 1.5, **ObjBound** will return 2.0 while **ObjBoundC** will return 1.5.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

---

**ObjBoundC**

_Type:_ double  
_Modifiable:_ No  

The best known bound on the optimal objective. When solving a MIP model, the algorithm maintains both a lower bound and an upper bound on the optimal objective value. For a minimization model, the upper bound is the objective of the best known feasible solution, while the lower bound gives a bound on the best possible objective.

In contrast to **ObjBound**, this attribute does not take advantage of objective integrality information to round to a tighter bound. For example, if the objective is known to take an integral value and the current best bound is 1.5, **ObjBound** will return 2.0 while **ObjBoundC** will return 1.5.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

---

**PoolObjBound**

_Type:_ double  
_Modifiable:_ No  

Bound on the objective of undiscovered MIP solutions. The MIP solver stores solutions that it finds during the MIP search, but it only provides quality guarantees for those whose objective is at least as good as **PoolObjBound**. Specifically, further exploration of the MIP search tree will not find solutions whose objective is better than **PoolObjBound**.

The difference between **PoolObjBound** and **ObjBound** is that the former gives an objective bound for undiscovered solutions, while the latter gives a bound for any solution.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.
PoolObjVal
Type: double
Modifiable: No
This attribute is used to query the objective value of the $k$-th solution stored in the pool of feasible solutions found so far for the problem. You set $k$ using the SolutionNumber parameter.
The number of stored solutions can be queried using the SolCount attribute.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

MIPGap
Type: double
Modifiable: No
Current relative MIP optimality gap; computed as $|ObjBound - ObjVal|/|ObjVal|$ (where ObjBound and ObjVal are the MIP objective bound and incumbent solution objective, respectively).
Returns GRB_INFINITY when an incumbent solution has not yet been found, when no objective bound is available, or when the current incumbent objective is 0.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

Runtime
Type: double
Modifiable: No
Runtime for the most recent optimization (in seconds). Note that all times reported by the Gurobi Optimizer are wall-clock times.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

Status
Type: int
Modifiable: No
Current optimization status for the model. Status values are described in the Status Code section.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

SolCount
Type: int
Modifiable: No
Number of stored solutions from the most recent optimization.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

IterCount
Type: double
Modifiable: No
Number of simplex iterations performed during the most recent optimization.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.
**BarIterCount**

Type: int  
Modifiable: No  
Number of barrier iterations performed during the most recent optimization.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**NodeCount**

Type: double  
Modifiable: No  
Number of branch-and-cut nodes explored in the most recent optimization.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**IsMIP**

Type: int  
Modifiable: No  
Indicates whether the model is a MIP. Note that any discrete elements make the model a MIP. Discrete elements include binary, integer, semi-continuous, semi-integer variables, SOS constraints, and general constraints. In addition, models having multiple objectives are considered as MIP models, even when all variables are continuous and all constraints are linear.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**IsQP**

Type: int  
Modifiable: No  
Indicates whether the model is a quadratic programming problem. Note that a model with both a quadratic objective and quadratic constraints is classified as a QCP, not a QP.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**IsQCP**

Type: int  
Modifiable: No  
Indicates whether the model has quadratic constraints.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**IsMultiObj**

Type: int  
Modifiable: No  
Indicates whether the model has multiple objectives.  
Note that the case where the model has a single objective (NumObj = 1) is slightly ambiguous. If you used setObjectiveN to set your objective, or if you set any of the multi-objective attributes (e.g., ObjNPriority), then the model is considered to be a multi-objective model. Otherwise, it is not.
To reset a multi-objective model back to a single objective model, you should set the \texttt{NumObj} attribute to 0, and then set a new single objective.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

\textbf{IISMinimal}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{Type:} int
\item \textbf{Modifiable:} No
\end{itemize}

Indicates whether the current Irreducible Inconsistent Subsystem (IIS) is minimal. This attribute is only available after you have computed an IIS on an infeasible model. It will normally take value 1, but it may take value 0 if the IIS computation was stopped early (e.g., due to a time limit or user interrupt).

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

\textbf{MaxCoeff}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{Type:} double
\item \textbf{Modifiable:} No
\end{itemize}

Maximum matrix coefficient (in absolute value) in the linear constraint matrix.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

\textbf{MinCoeff}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{Type:} double
\item \textbf{Modifiable:} No
\end{itemize}

Minimum non-zero matrix coefficient (in absolute value) in the linear constraint matrix.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

\textbf{MaxBound}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{Type:} double
\item \textbf{Modifiable:} No
\end{itemize}

Maximum (finite) variable bound.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

\textbf{MinBound}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{Type:} double
\item \textbf{Modifiable:} No
\end{itemize}

Minimum (non-zero) variable bound.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

\textbf{MaxObjCoeff}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{Type:} double
\item \textbf{Modifiable:} No
\end{itemize}

Maximum linear objective coefficient (in absolute value).
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**MinObjCoeff**

- **Type:** double
- **Modifiable:** No
- Minimum (non-zero) linear objective coefficient (in absolute value).
  For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**MaxRHS**

- **Type:** double
- **Modifiable:** No
- Maximum (finite) linear constraint right-hand side value (in absolute value).
  For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**MinRHS**

- **Type:** double
- **Modifiable:** No
- Minimum (non-zero) linear constraint right-hand side value (in absolute value).
  For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**MaxQCCoeff**

- **Type:** double
- **Modifiable:** No
- Maximum coefficient in the quadratic part of all quadratic constraint matrices (in absolute value).
  For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**MinQCCoeff**

- **Type:** double
- **Modifiable:** No
- Minimum (non-zero) coefficient in the quadratic part of all quadratic constraint matrices (in absolute value).
  For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**MaxQCLCoeff**

- **Type:** double
- **Modifiable:** No
- Maximum coefficient in the linear part of all quadratic constraint matrices (in absolute value).
  For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.
MinQCLCoeff
Type: double
Modifiable: No
Minimum (non-zero) coefficient in the linear part of all quadratic constraint matrices (in absolute value).
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

MaxQCRHS
Type: double
Modifiable: No
Maximum (finite) quadratic constraint right-hand side value (in absolute value).
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

MinQCRHS
Type: double
Modifiable: No
Minimum (non-zero) quadratic constraint right-hand side value (in absolute value).
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

MaxQObjCoeff
Type: double
Modifiable: No
Maximum coefficient of the quadratic terms in the objective (in absolute value).
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

MinQObjCoeff
Type: double
Modifiable: No
Minimum (non-zero) coefficient of the quadratic terms in the objective (in absolute value).
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

Kappa
Type: double
Modifiable: No
Estimated condition number for the current LP basis matrix. Only available for basic solutions.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

KappaExact
Type: double
Modifiable: No
Exact condition number for the current LP basis matrix. Only available for basic solutions. The exact condition number is much more expensive to compute than the estimate that you get from the Kappa attribute. Only available for basic solutions.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**FarkasProof**

- **Type:** double
- **Modifiable:** No

Together, attributes FarkasDual and FarkasProof provide a certificate of the infeasibility of the given problem.

They are a solution to the following system:

\[
\bar{a}x = \lambda^t Ax \leq \lambda^t b = -\beta + \sum_{i: \bar{a}_j < 0} \bar{a}_i U_j + \sum_{i: \bar{a}_j > 0} \bar{a}_j L_j,
\]

where \(L_j\) is the lower bound of variable \(x_j\), \(U_j\) is the upper bound of variable \(x_j\), \(\lambda_i \geq 0\) if the \(i\)-th constraint has a \(\leq\) sense, \(\lambda_i \leq 0\) if the \(i\)-th constraint has a \(\geq\) sense, \(\bar{a}_j \geq 0\) if \(U_j = \infty\), and \(\bar{a}_j \leq 0\) if \(L_j = -\infty\).

The FarkasProof correspond to \(\beta\), and FarkasDual correspond to \(\lambda\) in the system above.

Note that any solution to the system above, with \(\beta > 0\), provides an infeasible constraint, \(\bar{a}x \leq \lambda^t b\), derived from the set of original constraints and bounds. Also, the proof is independent of the objective function and of the model sense of the problem at hand.

This attribute is only available when parameter InfUnbdInfo is set to 1.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**TuneResultCount**

- **Type:** int
- **Modifiable:** No

After the tuning tools has been run, this attribute reports the number of parameter sets that were stored. This value will be zero if no improving parameter sets were found, and its upper bound is determined by the TuneResults parameter.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**NumStart**

- **Type:** int
- **Modifiable:** Yes

Number of MIP starts in the model. Decreasing this attribute will discard existing MIP starts. Increasing it will create new MIP starts (initialized to undefined).

You can use the StartNumber parameter to query or modify start values for different MIP starts. The value of StartNumber should always be less than NumStart.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.
**LicenseExpiration**

**Type:** int  
**Modifiable:** No

License expiration date. The format is YYYYMMDD, so for example if license currently in use expires on July 20, 2018, the result would be 20180720. If the license has no expiration date, the result will be 99999999.

This attribute is available for node licenses and for clients of a Gurobi Compute Server. Unfortunately, this attribute isn’t available for clients of a Gurobi Token Server.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**JobID**

**Type:** string  
**Modifiable:** No

If you are running on a Compute Server, this attribute provides the Compute Server Job ID for the current job.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**Server**

**Type:** string  
**Modifiable:** No

If you are running on a Compute Server, this attribute provides the name of the Compute Server where the current job is running.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

### 10.2 Variable Attributes

These are variable attributes, meaning that they are associated with specific variables in the model. You should use one of the various `get` routines to retrieve the value of an attribute. These are described at the beginning of this section. For the object-oriented interfaces, variable attributes are retrieved by invoking the `get` method on a variable object. For attributes that can be modified directly by the user, you can use one of the various `set` methods.

Attempting to query an attribute that is not available will produce an error. In C, the attribute query routine will return a `GRB_ERROR_DATA_NOT_AVAILABLE` error code. The object-oriented interfaces will throw an exception.

**LB**

**Type:** double  
**Modifiable:** Yes

Variable lower bound. Note that any value less than \(-1\times10^{20}\) is treated as negative infinity.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.
UB

Type: double
Modifiable: Yes
Variable upper bound. Note that any value greater than 1e20 is treated as infinite.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

Obj

Type: double
Modifiable: Yes
Linear objective coefficient. In our object-oriented interfaces, you typically use the setObjective method to set the objective, but this attribute provides an alternative for setting or modifying linear objective terms.

Note that this attribute interacts with our piecewise-linear objective feature. If you set a piecewise-linear objective function for a variable, that will automatically set the Obj attribute to zero. Similarly, if you set the Obj attribute for a variable, that will automatically delete any previously specified piecewise-linear objective.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

VType

Type: char
Modifiable: Yes
Variable type (‘C’ for continuous, ‘B’ for binary, ‘I’ for integer, ‘S’ for semi-continuous, or ‘N’ for semi-integer). Binary variables must be either 0 or 1. Integer variables can take any integer value between the specified lower and upper bounds. Semi-continuous variables can take any value between the specified lower and upper bounds, or a value of zero. Semi-integer variables can take any integer value between the specified lower and upper bounds, or a value of zero.

Refer to this section for more information on variable types.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

VarName

Type: string
Modifiable: Yes
Variable name.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

X

Type: double
Modifiable: No
Variable value in the current solution.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.
**Xn**

**Type:** double  
**Modifiable:** No

The variable value in a sub-optimal MIP solution. Use parameter `SolutionNumber` to indicate which alternate solution to retrieve. Solutions are sorted in order of worsening objective value. Thus, when `SolutionNumber` is 1, `Xn` returns the second-best solution found. When `SolutionNumber` is equal to its default value of 0, querying attribute `Xn` is equivalent to querying attribute `X`.

The number of sub-optimal solutions found during the MIP search will depend on the values of a few parameters. The most important of these are `PoolSolutions`, `PoolSearchMode`, and `PoolGap`. Please consult the section on Solution Pools for a more detailed discussion of this topic.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**RC**

**Type:** double  
**Modifiable:** No

The reduced cost in the current solution. Only available for continuous models.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**BarX**

**Type:** double  
**Modifiable:** No

The variable value in the best barrier iterate (before crossover). Only available when the barrier algorithm was selected.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**Start**

**Type:** double  
**Modifiable:** Yes

The current MIP start vector. The MIP solver will attempt to build an initial solution from this vector when it is available. Note that the start can be partially populated — the MIP solver will attempt to fill in values for missing start values. If you wish to leave the start value for a variable undefined, you can either avoid setting the `Start` attribute for that variable, or you can set it to a special undefined value (`GRB_UNDEFINED` in C and C++, or `GRB.UNDEFINED` in Java, .NET, and Python).

If the Gurobi MIP solver log indicates that your MIP start didn’t produce a new incumbent solution, note that there can be multiple explanations. One possibility is that your MIP start is infeasible. Another, more common possibility is that one of the Gurobi heuristics found a solution that is as good as the solution produced by the MIP start, so the MIP start solution was cut off. Finally, if you specified a partial MIP start, it is possible that the limited MIP exploration done on this partial start was insufficient to find a new incumbent solution. You can try setting the `StartNodeLimit` parameter to a larger value if you want Gurobi to work harder to try to complete the partial start.
If you solve a sequence of models, where one is built by modifying the previous one, and if you don’t provide a MIP start, then Gurobi will try to construct one automatically from the solution of the previous model. If you don’t want it to try this, you should reset the model before starting the subsequent solve. If you provided a MIP start but would prefer to use the previous solution as the start instead, you should clear your start (by setting the `Start` attribute to `undefined` for all variables).

If you want to diagnose an infeasible MIP start, you can try fixing the variables in the model to their values in your MIP start (by setting their lower and upper bound attributes). If the resulting MIP model is infeasible, you can then compute an IIS on this model to get additional information that should help to identify the cause of the infeasibility.

Only affects MIP models.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**VarHintVal**

- **Type:** double
- **Modifiable:** Yes

A set of user hints. If you know that a variable is likely to take a particular value in high quality solutions of a MIP model, you can provide that value as a hint. You can also (optionally) provide information about your level of confidence in a hint with the `VarHintPri` attribute.

The Gurobi MIP solver will use these variable hints in a number of different ways. Hints will affect the heuristics that Gurobi uses to find feasible solutions, and the branching decisions that Gurobi makes to explore the MIP search tree. In general, high quality hints should produce high quality MIP solutions faster. In contrast, low quality hints will lead to some wasted effort, but shouldn’t lead to dramatic performance degradations.

Variables hints and MIP starts are similar in concept, but they behave in very different ways. If you specify a MIP start, the Gurobi MIP solver will try to build a single feasible solution from the provided set of variable values. If you know a solution, you should use a MIP start to provide it to the solver. In contrast, variable hints provide guidance to the MIP solver that affects the entire solution process. If you have a general sense of the likely values for variables, you should provide them through variable hints.

If you wish to leave the hint value for a variable undefined, you can either avoid setting the `VarHintVal` attribute for that variable, or you can set it to a special `undefined` value (`GRB_UNDEFINED` in C and C++, `GRB.UNDEFINED` in Java, .NET, and Python, `NA` in R or `nan` in Matlab).

Note that deleting variables from your model will cause several attributes to be discarded (variables hints and branch priorities). If you’d like them to persist, your program will need to repopulate them after deleting the variables and making a subsequent model update call.

Only affects MIP models.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**VarHintPri**

- **Type:** int
- **Modifiable:** Yes

Priorities on user hints. After providing variable hints through the `VarHintVal` attribute, you can optionally also provide hint priorities to give an indication of your level of confidence in your
Hints.

Hint priorities are relative. If you are more confident in the hint value for one variable than for another, you simply need to set a larger priority value for the more solid hint. The default hint priority for a variable is 0.

Please refer to the VarHintVal discussion for more details on the role of variable hints.

Only affects MIP models.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**BranchPriority**

**Type:** int

**Modifiable:** Yes

Variable branching priority. The value of this attribute is used as the primary criteria for selecting a fractional variable for branching during the MIP search. Variables with larger values always take priority over those with smaller values. Ties are broken using the standard branch variable selection criteria. The default variable branch priority value is zero.

Note that deleting variables from your model will cause several attributes to be discarded (variables hints and branch priorities). If you’d like them to persist, your program will need to repopulate them after deleting the variables and making a subsequent model update call.

Only affects MIP models.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**Partition**

**Type:** int

**Modifiable:** Yes

Variable partition. The MIP solver can perform a solution improvement heuristic using user-provided partition information. The provided partition number can be positive, which indicates that the variable should be included when the correspondingly numbered sub-MIP is solved, 0 which indicates that the variable should be included in every sub-MIP, or -1 which indicates that the variable should not be included in any sub-MIP. Variables that are not included in the sub-MIP are fixed to their values in the current incumbent solution.

To give an example, imagine you are solving a model with 400 variables and you set the partition attribute to -1 for variables 0-99, 0 for variables 100-199, 1 for variables 200-299, and 2 for variables 300-399. The heuristic would solve two sub-MIP models: sub-MIP 1 would fix variables 0-99 and 300-399 to their values in the incumbent and solve for the rest, while sub-MIP 2 would fix variables 0-99 and 200-299.

Use the PartitionPlace parameter to control where the partition heuristic runs.

Only affects MIP models.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**VBasis**

**Type:** int

**Modifiable:** Yes

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The status of a given variable in the current basis. Possible values are 0 (basic), -1 (non-basic at lower bound), -2 (non-basic at upper bound), and -3 (super-basic). Note that, if you wish to specify an advanced starting basis, you must set basis status information for all constraints and variables in the model. Only available for basic solutions.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**PStart**

**Type:** double  
**Modifiable:** Yes  

The current simplex start vector. If you set PStart values for every variable in the model and DStart values for every constraint, then simplex will use those values to compute a warm start basis. If you’d like to retract a previously specified start, set any PStart value to GRB_UNDEFINED.

Note that any model modifications made after setting PStart (adding variables or constraints, changing coefficients, etc.) will discard the start. You should only set this attribute after you are done modifying your model.

Note also that you’ll get much better performance if you warm start your linear program using a simplex basis (using VBasis and CBasis). The PStart attribute should only be used in situations where you don’t have a basis.

If you’d like to provide a feasible starting solution for a MIP model, you should input it using the Start attribute.

Only affects LP models; it will be ignored for QP, QCP, or MIP models.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**IISLB**

**Type:** int  
**Modifiable:** No  

For an infeasible model, indicates whether the lower bound participates in the computed Irreducible Inconsistent Subsystem (IIS). Only available after you have computed an IIS.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**IISUB**

**Type:** int  
**Modifiable:** No  

For an infeasible model, indicates whether the upper bound participates in the computed Irreducible Inconsistent Subsystem (IIS). Only available after you have computed an IIS.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**PWLObjCvx**

**Type:** int  
**Modifiable:** No  

Indicates whether a variable has a convex piecewise-linear objective. Returns 0 if the piecewise-linear objective function on the variable is non-convex. Returns 1 if the function is convex, or if the objective function on the variable is linear.
This attribute is useful for isolating the particular variable that caused a continuous model with a piecewise-linear objective function to become a MIP.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**SAObjLow**

- **Type:** double
- **Modifiable:** No

  Objective coefficient sensitivity information: smallest objective value at which the current optimal basis would remain optimal. Only available for basic solutions.

  For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**SAObjUp**

- **Type:** double
- **Modifiable:** No

  Objective coefficient sensitivity information: largest objective value at which the current optimal basis would remain optimal. Only available for basic solutions.

  For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**SALBLow**

- **Type:** double
- **Modifiable:** No

  Lower bound sensitivity information: smallest lower bound value at which the current optimal basis would remain optimal. Only available for basic solutions.

  For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**SALBUp**

- **Type:** double
- **Modifiable:** No

  Lower bound sensitivity information: largest lower bound value at which the current optimal basis would remain optimal. Only available for basic solutions.

  For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**SAUBLow**

- **Type:** double
- **Modifiable:** No

  Upper bound sensitivity information: smallest upper bound value at which the current optimal basis would remain optimal. Only available for basic solutions.

  For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.
SAUBUp

Type: double
Modifiable: No
Upper bound sensitivity information: largest upper bound value at which the current optimal basis would remain optimal. Only available for basic solutions.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

UnbdRay

Type: double
Modifiable: No
Unbounded ray (for unbounded linear models only). Provides a vector that, when added to any feasible solution, yields a new solution that is also feasible but improves the objective. Only available when parameter InfUnbdInfo is set to 1.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

10.3 Linear Constraint Attributes

These are linear constraint attributes, meaning that they are associated with specific linear constraints in the model. You should use one of the various get routines to retrieve the value of an attribute. These are described at the beginning of this section). For the object-oriented interfaces, linear constraint attributes are retrieved by invoking the get method on a constraint object. For attributes that can be modified directly by the user, you can use one of the various set methods.

Attempting to query an attribute that is not available will produce an error. In C, the attribute query routine will return a GRB_ERROR_DATA_NOT_AVAILABLE error code. The object-oriented interfaces will throw an exception.

Sense

Type: char
Modifiable: Yes
Constraint sense (‘<’, ‘>’, or ‘=’).
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

RHS

Type: double
Modifiable: Yes
Constraint right-hand side.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

ConstrName

Type: string
Modifiable: Yes
Constraint name.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

\textbf{Pi}

\textbf{Type:} double  
\textbf{Modifiable:} No

The constraint dual value in the current solution (also known as the \textit{shadow price}).

Given a linear programming problem

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{minimize} & \quad c'x \\
\text{subject to} & \quad Ax \geq b \\
& \quad x \geq 0
\end{align*}
\]

and a corresponding dual problem

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{maximize} & \quad b'y \\
\text{subject to} & \quad A'y \leq c \\
& \quad y \geq 0
\end{align*}
\]

the Pi attribute returns $y$.

Of course, not all models fit this canonical form. In general, dual values have the following properties:

- Dual values for $\geq$ constraints are $\geq 0$.
- Dual values for $\leq$ constraints are $\leq 0$.
- Dual values for $=$ constraints are unconstrained.

For models with a maximization sense, the senses of the dual values are reversed: the dual is $\geq 0$ for a $\leq$ constraint and $\leq 0$ for a $\geq$ constraint.

Only available for continuous models.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

\textbf{Slack}

\textbf{Type:} double  
\textbf{Modifiable:} No

The constraint slack in the current solution.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

\textbf{CBasis}

\textbf{Type:} int  
\textbf{Modifiable:} Yes

The status of a given linear constraint in the current basis. Possible values are 0 (basic) or -1 (non-basic). A constraint is basic when its slack variable is in the simplex basis. Note that, if you wish to specify an advanced starting basis, you must set basis status information for all constraints and variables in the model. Only available for basic solutions.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.
**DStart**

*Type:* double  
*Modifiable:* Yes

The current simplex start vector. If you set DStart values for every linear constraint in the model and PStart values for every variable, then simplex will use those values to compute a warm start basis. If you'd like to retract a previously specified start, set any DStart value to GRB_UNDEFINED.

Note that any model modifications made after setting DStart (adding variables or constraints, changing coefficients, etc.) will discard the start. You should only set this attribute after you are done modifying your model.

Note also that you'll get much better performance if you warm start your linear program from a simplex basis (using VBasis and CBasis). The DStart attribute should only be used in situations where you don’t have a basis.

If you'd like to provide a feasible starting solution for a MIP model, you should input it using the Start attribute.

Only affects LP models; it will be ignored for QP, QCP, or MIP models.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**Lazy**

*Type:* int  
*Modifiable:* Yes

Determines whether a linear constraint is treated as a lazy constraint. At the beginning of the MIP solution process, any constraint whose Lazy attribute is set to 1, 2, or 3 (the default value is 0) is removed from the model and placed in the lazy constraint pool. Lazy constraints remain inactive until a feasible solution is found, at which point the solution is checked against the lazy constraint pool. If the solution violates any lazy constraints, the solution is discarded and one or more of the violated lazy constraints are pulled into the active model.

Larger values for this attribute cause the constraint to be pulled into the model more aggressively. With a value of 1, the constraint can be used to cut off a feasible solution, but it won’t necessarily be pulled in if another lazy constraint also cuts off the solution. With a value of 2, all lazy constraints that are violated by a feasible solution will be pulled into the model. With a value of 3, lazy constraints that cut off the relaxation solution at the root node are also pulled in.

Note that deleting constraints from your model will cause this attribute to be discarded. If you’d like it to persist, your program will need to repopulate it after deleting the constraints and making a subsequent model update call.

Note that only linear constraints can be marked lazy. Marking other types of constraints (such as quadratic, SOS, or general constraints) as Lazy may result in an error, or may be ignored. This attribute only affects MIP models.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**IISConstr**

*Type:* int  
*Modifiable:* No

IISConstr
For an infeasible model, indicates whether the linear constraint participates in the computed Irreducible Inconsistent Subsystem (IIS). Only available after you have computed an IIS.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**SARHSLow**

Type: double  
Modifiable: No  
Right-hand-side sensitivity information: smallest right-hand-side value at which the current optimal basis would remain optimal. Only available for basic solutions.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**SARHSUp**

Type: double  
Modifiable: No  
Right-hand-side sensitivity information: largest right-hand-side value at which the current optimal basis would remain optimal. Only available for basic solutions.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**FarkasDual**

Type: double  
Modifiable: No  
Together, attributes FarkasDual and FarkasProof provide a certificate of the infeasibility of the given problem.

They are a solution to the following system:

\[ \bar{a}x = \lambda^t Ax \leq \lambda^t b = -\beta + \sum_{i: \bar{a}_i < 0} \bar{a}_i U_j + \sum_{i: \bar{a}_i > 0} \bar{a}_j L_j, \]

where \( L_j \) is the lower bound of variable \( x_j \), \( U_j \) is the upper bound of variable \( x_j \), \( \lambda_i \geq 0 \) if the \( i \)-th constraint has a \( \leq \) sense, \( \lambda_i \leq 0 \) if the \( i \)-th constraint has a \( \geq \) sense, \( \bar{a}_j \geq 0 \) if \( U_j = \infty \), and \( \bar{a}_j \leq 0 \) if \( L_j = -\infty \).

The FarkasProof correspond to \( \beta \), and FarkasDual correspond to \( \lambda \) in the system above.

Note that any solution to the system above, with \( \beta > 0 \), provides an infeasible constraint, \( \bar{a}x \leq \lambda^t b \), derived from the set of original constraints and bounds. Also, the proof is independent of the objective function and of the model sense of the problem at hand.

This attribute is only available when parameter InfUnbdInfo is set to 1.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

### 10.4 SOS Attributes

These are SOS attributes, meaning that they are associated with specific special-ordered set constraints in the model. You should use one of the various get routines to retrieve the value of an attribute. These are described at the beginning of this section). For the object-oriented interfaces,
SOS attributes are retrieved by invoking the `get` method on an SOS object. For attributes that can be modified directly by the user, you can use one of the various `set` methods.

Attempting to query an attribute that is not available will produce an error. In C, the attribute query routine will return a `GRB_ERROR_DATA_NOT_AVAILABLE` error code. The object-oriented interfaces will throw an exception.

IISSOS

**Type:** int  
**Modifiable:** No  
For an infeasible model, indicates whether the SOS constraint participates in the computed Irreducible Inconsistent Subsystem (IIS). Only available after you have computed an IIS.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

### 10.5 Quadratic Constraint Attributes

These are quadratic constraint attributes, meaning that they are associated with specific quadratic constraints in the model. You should use one of the various `get` routines to retrieve the value of an attribute. These are described at the beginning of this section. For the object-oriented interfaces, quadratic constraint attributes are retrieved by invoking the `get` method on a constraint object. For attributes that can be modified directly by the user, you can use one of the various `set` methods.

Attempting to query an attribute that is not available will produce an error. In C, the attribute query routine will return a `GRB_ERROR_DATA_NOT_AVAILABLE` error code. The object-oriented interfaces will throw an exception.

**QCSense**

**Type:** char  
**Modifiable:** Yes  
Quadratic constraint sense (‘<’, ‘>’, or ‘=’).

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**QCRHS**

**Type:** double  
**Modifiable:** Yes  
Quadratic constraint right-hand side.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**QCName**

**Type:** string  
**Modifiable:** Yes  
Quadratic constraint name.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.
QCPi

Type: double
Modifiable: No
The constraint dual value in the current solution. Note that quadratic constraint dual values are only available when the QCPDual parameter is set to 1.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

QCSlack

Type: double
Modifiable: No
The constraint slack in the current solution.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

IISQConstr

Type: int
Modifiable: No
For an infeasible model, indicates whether the quadratic constraint participates in the computed Irreducible Inconsistent Subsystem (IIS). Only available after you have computed an IIS.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

10.6 General Constraint Attributes

These are general constraint attributes, meaning that they are associated with specific general constraints in the model. You should use one of the various get routines to retrieve the value of an attribute. These are described at the beginning of this section. For the object-oriented interfaces, general constraint attributes are retrieved by invoking the get method on a constraint object. For attributes that can be modified directly by the user, you can use one of the various set methods.

Attempting to query an attribute that is not available will produce an error. In C, the attribute query routine will return a GRB_ERROR_DATA_NOT_AVAILABLE error code. The object-oriented interfaces will throw an exception.

GenConstrType

Type: int
Modifiable: No
General constraint type.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

GenConstrName

Type: string
Modifiable: Yes
General constraint name.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.
IISGenConstr

Type: int
Modifiable: No
For an infeasible model, indicates whether the general constraint participates in the computed Irreducible Inconsistent Subsystem (IIS). Only available after you have computed an IIS.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

10.7 Quality Attributes

These are solution quality attributes. They are associated with the overall model. You should use one of the various `get` routines to retrieve the value of an attribute. These are described at the beginning of this section. For the object-oriented interfaces, quality attributes are retrieved by invoking the `get` method on a constraint object. For attributes that can be modified directly by the user, you can use one of the various `set` methods.

Attempting to query an attribute that is not available will produce an error. In C, the attribute query routine will return a `GRB_ERROR_DATA_NOT_AVAILABLE` error code. The object-oriented interfaces will throw an exception.

BoundVio

Type: double
Modifiable: No
Maximum (unscaled) bound violation.
Available for all model types.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

BoundSVio

Type: double
Modifiable: No
Maximum (scaled) bound violation.
Only available for continuous models.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

BoundViolIndex

Type: int
Modifiable: No
Index of variable with the largest (unscaled) bound violation.
Available for all model types.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

BoundSViolIndex

Type: int
Modifiable: No
Index of variable with the largest (scaled) bound violation.
Only available for continuous models.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**BoundVioSum**

**Type:** double  
**Modifiable:** No  
Sum of (unscaled) bound violations.  
Available for all model types.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**BoundSVioSum**

**Type:** double  
**Modifiable:** No  
Sum of (scaled) bound violations.  
Only available for continuous models.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**ConstrVio**

**Type:** double  
**Modifiable:** No  
Reporting constraint violations for the simplex solver is actually more complex than it may appear, due to the treatment of slacks on linear inequality constraints. The simplex solver introduces explicit non-negative slack variables inside the algorithm. Thus, for example, \( a^T x \leq b \) becomes \( a^T x + s = b \). In this formulation, constraint errors can show up in two places: (i) as bound violations on the computed slack variable values, and (ii) as differences between \( a^T x + s \) and \( b \). We report the former as ConstrVio and the latter as ConstrResidual.  
For MIP models, constraint violations are reported in ConstrVio.  
Available for all model types.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**ConstrSVio**

**Type:** double  
**Modifiable:** No  
Maximum (scaled) slack bound violation.  
Only available for continuous models.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**ConstrViolIndex**

**Type:** int  
**Modifiable:** No  
Index of linear constraint with the largest (unscaled) slack bound violation.
Available for all model types.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

ConstrSVioIndex

Type: int
Modifiable: No
Index of linear constraint with the largest (scaled) slack bound violation.
Only available for continuous models.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

ConstrVioSum

Type: double
Modifiable: No
Sum of (unscaled) slack bound violations.
Available for all model types.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

ConstrSVioSum

Type: double
Modifiable: No
Sum of (scaled) slack bound violations.
Only available for continuous models.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

ConstrResidual

Type: double
Modifiable: No
Reporting constraint violations for the simplex solver is actually more complex than it may appear, due to the treatment of slacks on linear inequality constraints. The simplex solver introduces explicit non-negative slack variables inside the algorithm. Thus, for example, \( a^T x \leq b \) becomes \( a^T x + s = b \). In this formulation, constraint errors can show up in two places: (i) as bound violations on the computed slack variable values, and (ii) as differences between \( a^T x + s \) and \( b \). We report the former as ConstrVio and the latter as ConstrResidual.
Only available for continuous models. For MIP models, constraint violations are reported in ConstrVio.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

ConstrSResidual

Type: double
Modifiable: No
Maximum (scaled) primal constraint error.
Only available for continuous models.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**ConstrResidualIndex**

Type: int  
Modifiable: No  
Index of linear constraint with the largest (unscaled) constraint error.  
Only available for continuous models.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**ConstrSResidualIndex**

Type: int  
Modifiable: No  
Index of linear constraint with the largest (scaled) constraint error.  
Only available for continuous models.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**ConstrResidualSum**

Type: double  
Modifiable: No  
Sum of (unscaled) linear constraint violations.  
Only available for continuous models.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**ConstrSResidualSum**

Type: double  
Modifiable: No  
Sum of (scaled) linear constraint violations.  
Only available for continuous models.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**DualVio**

Type: double  
Modifiable: No  
Reporting dual constraint violations for the simplex solver is actually more complex than it may appear, due to the treatment of reduced costs for bounded variables. The simplex solver introduces explicit non-negative reduced-cost variables inside the algorithm. Thus, \( a^T y \geq c \) becomes \( a^T y - z = c \) (where \( y \) is the dual vector and \( z \) is the reduced cost). In this formulation, errors can show up in two places: (i) as bound violations on the computed reduced-cost variable values, and (ii) as differences between \( a^T y - z \) and \( c \). We report the former as DualVio and the latter as DualResidual. DualVio reports the maximum (unscaled) reduced-cost bound violation.  
Only available for continuous models.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.
**DualSVio**

*Type:* double  
*Modifiable:* No  
Maximum (scaled) reduced cost violation.  
Only available for continuous models.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**DualVioIndex**

*Type:* int  
*Modifiable:* No  
Index of variable with the largest (unscaled) reduced cost violation. Note that the result may be larger than the number of variables in the model, which indicates that a constraint slack is the variable with the largest violation. Subtract the variable count from the result to get the index of the corresponding constraint.  
Only available for continuous models.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**DualSVioIndex**

*Type:* int  
*Modifiable:* No  
Index of variable with the largest (scaled) reduced cost violation. Note that the result may be larger than the number of variables in the model, which indicates that a constraint slack is the variable with the largest violation. Subtract the variable count from the result to get the index of the corresponding constraint.  
Only available for continuous models.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**DualVioSum**

*Type:* double  
*Modifiable:* No  
Sum of (unscaled) reduced cost violations.  
Only available for continuous models.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**DualSVioSum**

*Type:* double  
*Modifiable:* No  
Sum of (scaled) reduced cost violations.  
Only available for continuous models.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.
**DualResidual**

**Type:** double  
**Modifiable:** No

Reporting dual constraint violations for the simplex solver is actually more complex than it may appear, due to the treatment of reduced costs for bounded variables. The simplex solver introduces explicit non-negative reduced-cost variables inside the algorithm. Thus, \( a^T y \geq c \) becomes \( a^T y - z = c \) (where \( y \) is the dual vector and \( z \) is the reduced cost). In this formulation, errors can show up in two places: (i) as bound violations on the computed reduced-cost variable values, and (ii) as differences between \( a^T y - z \) and \( c \). We report the former as *DualVio* and the latter as *DualResidual*.

*DualResidual* reports the maximum (unscaled) dual constraint error.  
Only available for continuous models.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**DualSResidual**

**Type:** double  
**Modifiable:** No

Maximum (scaled) dual constraint error.  
Only available for continuous models.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**DualResidualIndex**

**Type:** int  
**Modifiable:** No

Index of variable with the largest (unscaled) dual constraint error.  
Only available for continuous models.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**DualSResidualIndex**

**Type:** int  
**Modifiable:** No

Index of variable with the largest (scaled) dual constraint error.  
Only available for continuous models.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**DualResidualSum**

**Type:** double  
**Modifiable:** No

Sum of (unscaled) dual constraint errors.  
Only available for continuous models.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.
**DualSResidualSum**

**Type:** double  
**Modifiable:** No  
Sum of (scaled) dual constraint errors.  
Only available for continuous models.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**ComplVio**

**Type:** double  
**Modifiable:** No  
Maximum complementarity violation. In an optimal solution, the product of the value of a variable and its reduced cost must be zero. This isn’t always strictly true for interior point solutions. This attribute returns the maximum complementarity violation for any variable.  
Only available for continuous models.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**ComplVioIndex**

**Type:** int  
**Modifiable:** No  
Index of variable with the largest complementarity violation.  
Only available for continuous models.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**ComplVioSum**

**Type:** double  
**Modifiable:** No  
Sum of complementarity violation.  
Only available for continuous models.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**IntVio**

**Type:** double  
**Modifiable:** No  
A MIP solver won’t always assign strictly integral values to integer variables. This attribute returns the largest distance between the computed value of any integer variable and the nearest integer.  
Only available for MIP models.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.
IntVioIndex

Type: int
Modifiable: No
Index of variable with the largest integrality violation.
Only available for MIP models.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

IntVioSum

Type: double
Modifiable: No
Sum of integrality violations.
Only available for MIP models.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

10.8 Multi-objective Attributes

These are the attributes for setting and querying multiple objectives (refer to this section for additional information on multi-objective optimization).

ObjN

Type: double
Modifiable: Yes
When the model has multiple objectives, this attribute is used to query or modify objective coefficients for objective \( n \). You set \( n \) using the ObjNumber parameter. Note that when ObjNumber is equal to 0, ObjN is equivalent to Obj.
The number of objectives in the model can be queried (or modified) using the NumObj attribute.
Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for more information on the use of alternative objectives.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

ObjNCon

Type: double
Modifiable: Yes
When the model has multiple objectives, this attribute is used to query or modify the constant term for objective \( n \). You set \( n \) using the ObjNumber parameter. Note that when ObjNumber is equal to 0, ObjNCon is equivalent to ObjCon.
The number of objectives in the model can be queried (or modified) using the NumObj attribute.
Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for more information on the use of alternative objectives.
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.
**ObjNPriority**

Type: int  
Modifiable: Yes  
This attribute is used to query or modify the priority of objective \( n \) when doing hierarchical multi-objective optimization. You set \( n \) using the `ObjNumber` parameter.  
The default priority for an objective is 0.  
The number of objectives in the model can be queried (or modified) using the `NumObj` attribute.  
Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for more information on the use of alternative objectives.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**ObjNWeight**

Type: double  
Modifiable: Yes  
This attribute is used to query or modify the weight of objective \( n \) when doing blended multi-objective optimization. You set \( n \) using the `ObjNumber` parameter.  
The default weight for an objective is 1.0.  
The number of objectives in the model can be queried (or modified) using the `NumObj` attribute.  
Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for more information on the use of alternative objectives.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**ObjNRelTol**

Type: double  
Modifiable: Yes  
This attribute is used to set the allowable degradation for objective \( n \) when doing hierarchical multi-objective optimization for MIP models. You set \( n \) using the `ObjNumber` parameter.  
Hierarchical multi-objective MIP optimization will optimize for the different objectives in the model one at a time, in priority order. If it achieves objective value \( z \) when it optimizes for this objective, then subsequent steps are allowed to degrade this value by at most \( \text{ObjNRelTol} \times |z| \).  
Objective degradations are handled differently for multi-objective LP models. The allowable degradation is controlled strictly using the `ObjNAbsTol`.  
The default relative tolerance for an objective is 0.  
The number of objectives in the model can be queried (or modified) using the `NumObj` attribute.  
Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for more information on the use of alternative objectives.  
For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**ObjNAbsTol**

Type: double  
Modifiable: Yes  
This attribute is used to set the allowable degradation for objective \( n \) when doing hierarchical multi-objective optimization. You set \( n \) using the `ObjNumber` parameter.
Hierarchical multi-objective MIP optimization will optimize for the different objectives in the model one at a time, in priority order. If it achieves objective value $z$ when it optimizes for this objective, then subsequent steps are allowed to degrade this value by at most $\text{ObjNAbsTol}$.

Objective degradations are handled differently for multi-objective LP models. For LP models, solution quality for higher-priority objectives is maintained by fixing some variables to their values in previous optimal solutions. These fixings are decided using variable reduced costs. The value of the $\text{ObjNAbsTol}$ parameter indicates the amount by which a fixed variable’s reduced cost is allowed to violate dual feasibility. The value of the related $\text{ObjNRelTol}$ attribute is ignored.

The default absolute tolerance for an objective is 0.

The number of objectives in the model can be queried (or modified) using the $\text{NumObj}$ attribute.

Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for more information on the use of alternative objectives.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**ObjNVal**

**Type:** double  
**Modifiable:** No

This attribute is used to query the objective value obtained for objective $n$ by the $k$-th solution stored in the pool of feasible solutions found so far for the problem. You set $n$ using the $\text{ObjNumber}$ parameter, while you set $k$ using the $\text{SolutionNumber}$ parameter.

The number of objectives in the model can be queried (or modified) using the $\text{NumObj}$ attribute; while the number of stored solutions can be queried using the $\text{SolCount}$ attribute.

Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for more information on the use of alternative objectives.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**ObjNName**

**Type:** string  
**Modifiable:** Yes

When the model has multiple objectives, this attribute is used to query or modify the name for objective $n$. You set $n$ using the $\text{ObjNumber}$ parameter.

The number of objectives in the model can be queried (or modified) using the $\text{NumObj}$ attribute.

Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for more information on the use of alternative objectives.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our Attribute Examples.

**NumObj**

**Type:** int  
**Modifiable:** Yes

Number of objectives in the model. If you modify this attribute, it will change the number of objectives in the model. Decreasing it will discard existing objectives. Increasing it will create new objectives (initialized to 0). Setting it to 0 will create a model with no objective (i.e., a feasibility model).
You can use the \texttt{ObjNumber} parameter, in conjunction with multi-objective attributes (\texttt{ObjN}, 
\texttt{ObjNName}, etc.), to query or modify attributes for different objectives. The value of \texttt{ObjNumber} 
should always be less than \texttt{NumObj}.

Please refer to the discussion of \textbf{Multiple Objectives} for more information on the use of alternative 
objectives.

For examples of how to query or modify attributes, refer to our \textbf{Attribute Examples}.

\section*{10.9 Attribute Examples}

Gurobi attribute handling is designed to be orthogonal, meaning that you only need to use a small 
number of routines to work with a large number attributes. In particular:

\begin{itemize}
  \item The names and meanings of the various Gurobi attributes remain constant across the different 
        programming language API's, although some decoration is required in each language.
  \item Given the type of an attribute (double, integer, etc.) and the programming language you 
        wish to use it from, you simply need to identify the appropriate routine for that attribute 
        type in that language in order to query or modify that attribute.
\end{itemize}

Consider the \texttt{LB} attribute, which captures the lower bound on a variable. You would refer to 
this attribute as follows in the different Gurobi APIs:

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\hline
\textbf{Language} & \textbf{Attribute} \\
\hline
C & \texttt{GRB\_DBL\_ATTR\_LB} \\
C++ & \texttt{GRB\_DoubleAttr\_LB} \\
Java & \texttt{GRB\_DoubleAttr\_LB} \\
.NET & \texttt{GRB\_DoubleAttr\_LB}, or just \texttt{var\_LB} \\
Python & \texttt{GRB\_Attr\_lb}, or just \texttt{var\_lb} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

To query the value of this attribute for an individual variable in the different API's, you would 
do the following:

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\hline
\textbf{Language} & \textbf{Attribute Query Example} \\
\hline
C & \texttt{GRB\_getdblattrelement(model, GRB\_DBL\_ATTR\_LB, var\_index, \&value)}; \\
C++ & \texttt{var\_get(GRB\_DoubleAttr\_LB)} \\
Java & \texttt{var\_get(GRB\_DoubleAttr\_LB)} \\
.NET & \texttt{var\_Get(GRB\_DoubleAttr\_LB)}, or just \texttt{var\_LB} \\
Python & \texttt{var\_getAttr(GRB\_Attr\_lb)}, or just \texttt{var\_lb} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

Our APIs also include routines for querying attribute values for multiple variables or constraints 
at once, which is more efficient.

Attributes are referred to using a set of \texttt{enum} types in C++, Java, and .NET (one enum for 
double-valued attributes, one for int-valued attributes, etc.). In C and Python, the names listed 
above are simply constants that take string values. For example, \texttt{GRB\_DBL\_ATTR\_LB} is defined in 
the C layer as:

\begin{verbatim}
define GRB\_DBL\_ATTR\_LB "LB"
\end{verbatim}

In C and Python, you have the option of using the strings directly when calling attribute methods. 
If you wish to do so, note that character case and underscores are ignored. Thus, \texttt{MIN\_COEFF} and 
\texttt{MinCoeff} are equivalent.
One important point to note about attributes modification is that it is done in a lazy fashion. Modifications don’t actually affect the model until the next request to either update or optimize the model (GRBupdatemodel or GRBoptimize in C).

Refer to the following sections for more detailed examples of how to query or modify attributes from our various API’s:

- C
- C++
- C#
- Java
- Python
- Visual Basic

You can also also browse our Examples to get a better sense of how to use our attribute interface.

C Attribute Examples

Consider the case where you have a Gurobi model \( m \). You can retrieve the number of variables in the model by querying the NumVars model attribute. This is an integer-valued, scalar attribute, so you use GRBgetintattr:

```c
int cols;
error = GRBgetintattr(m, GRB_INT_ATTR_NUMVARS, &cols);
```

You can also use the name of the attribute directly:

```c
int cols;
error = GRBgetintattr(m, "NumVars", &cols);
```

(Note that attribute capitalization doesn’t matter in the C interface, so you could also use "numVars" or "numvars").

If you’ve performed optimization on the model, the optimal objective value can be obtained by querying the ObjVal model attribute. This is a double-valued, scalar attribute, so you use GRBgetdblattr:

```c
double objval;
error = GRBgetdblattr(m, GRB_DBL_ATTR_OBJVAL, &objval);
```

If you’d like to query the value that a variable takes in the computed solution, you can query the X variable attribute. This is a double-valued, vector attribute, so you have a few options for querying the associated values. You can retrieve the value for a single variable using GRBgetdblattrelement:

```c
double x0;
error = GRBgetdblattrelement(m, GRB_DBL_ATTR_X, 0, &x0);
```
(we query the solution value for variable 0 in this example). You can also query attribute values for multiple variables using `GRBgetdblattrarray` or `GRBgetdblattrlist`:

```c++
  double x[];
  error = GRBgetdblattrarray(m, GRB_DBL_ATTR_X, 0, cols, x);
```

The former routine retrieves a contiguous set of values (`cols` values, starting from index 0 in our example). The latter allows you to provide a list of indices, and it returns the values for the corresponding entries.

For each attribute query routine, there’s an analogous set routine. To set the upper bound of a variable, for example, you would use `GRBsetdblattrelement`:

```c++
  error = GRBsetdblattrelement(m, GRB_DBL_ATTR_UB, 0, 0.0);
```

(In this example, we’ve set the upper bound for variable 0 to 0). You can set attribute values for multiple variables in a single call using `GRBsetdblattrarray` or `GRBsetdblattrlist`.

### C++ Attribute Examples

Consider the case where you have a Gurobi model `m`. You can retrieve the number of variables in the model by querying the `NumVars` model attribute using the `get` method:

```c++
  cols = m.get(GRB_IntAttr_NumVars);
```

If you’ve performed optimization on the model, the optimal objective value can be obtained by querying the `ObjVal` model attribute:

```c++
  obj = m.get(GRB_DoubleAttr_ObjVal);
```

If you’d like to query the value that a variable takes in the computed solution, you can query the `X` attribute for the corresponding variable object:

```c++
  vars = m.getVars()
  for (int j = 0; j < cols; j++)
    xj = vars[j].get(GRB_DoubleAttr_X)
```

You can also query the value of `X` for multiple variables in a single `get` call on the model `m`:

```c++
  double xvals[] = m.get(GRB_DoubleAttr_X, m.GetVars()));
```

For each attribute query method, there’s an analogous set routine. To set the upper bound of a variable, for example:

```c++
  v = m.getVars()[0]
  v.set(GRB_DoubleAttr_UB, 0)
```

(In this example, we’ve set the upper bound for the first variable in the model to 0).
C# Attribute Examples

Consider the case where you have a Gurobi model \( m \). You can retrieve the number of variables in the model by querying the `NumVars` model attribute (which is implemented as a .NET `property`):

```csharp
cols = m.NumVars;
```

If you’ve performed optimization on the model, the optimal objective value can be obtained by querying the `ObjVal` model attribute:

```csharp
obj = m.ObjVal;
```

If you’d like to query the value that a variable takes in the computed solution, you can query the `X` attribute for the corresponding variable object:

```csharp
vars = m.GetVars()
for (int j = 0; j < cols; j++)
    xj = vars[j].X
```

You can also query the value of `X` for multiple variables in a single call using the `Get` method on the model \( m \):

```csharp
double[] xvals = m.Get(GRB.DoubleAttr.X, m.GetVars()))
```

For each attribute query method, there’s an analogous `Set` routine. To set the upper bound of a variable, for example:

```csharp
v = m.GetVars()[0]
v.UB = 0
```

(In this example, we’ve set the upper bound for the first variable in the model to 0).

Java Attribute Examples

Consider the case where you have a Gurobi model \( m \). You can retrieve the number of variables in the model by querying the `NumVars` model attribute using the `get` method:

```java
cols = m.get(GRB.IntAttr.NumVars);
```

If you’ve performed optimization on the model, the optimal objective value can be obtained by querying the `ObjVal` model attribute:

```java
obj = m.get(GRB.DoubleAttr.ObjVal);
```

If you’d like to query the value that a variable takes in the computed solution, you can query the `X` attribute for the corresponding variable object:

```java
vars = m.getVars()
for (int j = 0; j < cols; j++)
    xj = vars[j].get(GRB.DoubleAttr.X)
```

You can also query the value of `X` for multiple variables in a single `get` call on the model \( m \):

```java
double[] xvals = m.get(GRB.DoubleAttr.X, m.getVars()))
```
For each attribute query method, there’s an analogous set routine. To set the upper bound of a variable, for example:

```python
v = m.getVars()[0]
v.ub = 0
```

(In this example, we’ve set the upper bound for the first variable in the model to 0).

**Python Attribute Examples**

Consider the case where you have a Gurobi model `m`. You can retrieve the number of variables in the model by querying the `NumVars` model attribute:

```python
print(m.numVars)
```

(Note that attribute capitalization doesn’t matter in the Python interface, so you could also query `m.NumVars` or `m.numvars`).

If you’ve performed optimization on the model, the optimal objective value can be obtained by querying the `ObjVal` model attribute:

```python
print(m.objVal)
```

If you’d like to query the value that a variable takes in the computed solution, you can query the `X` attribute for the corresponding variable object:

```python
for v in m.getVars():
    print(v.x)
```

You can also query the value of `X` for multiple variables in a single `getAttr` call on the model `m`:

```python
print(m.getAttr(GRB.Attr.x, m.getVars()))
```

For each attribute query method, there’s an analogous set routine. To set the upper bound of a variable, for example:

```python
v = m.getVars()[0]
v.ub = 0
```

(In this example, we’ve set the upper bound for the first variable in the model to 0).

**Visual Basic Attribute Examples**

Consider the case where you have a Gurobi model `m`. You can retrieve the number of variables in the model by querying the `NumVars` model attribute (which is implemented as a .NET `property`):

```vbnet
cols = m.NumVars;
```

If you’ve performed optimization on the model, the optimal objective value can be obtained by querying the `ObjVal` model attribute:
obj = m.ObjVal;

If you’d like to query the value that a variable takes in the computed solution, you can query the \textit{X} attribute for the corresponding variable object:

\begin{verbatim}
vars = m.GetVars()
For j As Integer = 0 To cols - 1
  xj = vars[j].X
\end{verbatim}

You can also query the value of \textit{X} for multiple variables in a single call using the \texttt{Get} method on the model \textit{m}:

\begin{verbatim}
xvals = m.Get(GRB.DoubleAttr.X, m.GetVars())
\end{verbatim}

For each attribute query method, there’s an analogous \texttt{Set} routine. To set the upper bound of a variable, for example:

\begin{verbatim}
v = m.GetVars()[0]
v.UB = 0
\end{verbatim}

(In this example, we’ve set the upper bound for the first variable in the model to 0).
Parameters control the operation of the Gurobi solvers. They must be modified before the optimization begins. While you should feel free to experiment with different parameter settings, we recommend that you leave parameters at their default settings unless you find a compelling reason not to. For a discussion of when you might want to change parameter values, refer to our Parameter Guidelines.

The various Gurobi APIs all provide routines for querying and modifying parameter values. Refer to our Parameter Examples for additional information.

Some of the parameters below are used to configure a client program for use with a Compute Server, a Gurobi Instant Cloud instance, or a token server. Refer to our discussion of empty environments for details.

## Available Gurobi Parameters

### Termination:
These parameters affect the termination of the algorithms. If the algorithm exceeds any of these limits, it will terminate and report a non-optimal termination status (see the Status Code section for further details). Note that the algorithm won’t necessarily stop the moment it hits the specified limit. The termination check may occur well after the limit has been exceeded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BarIterLimit</td>
<td>Barrier iteration limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutoff</td>
<td>Objective cutoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IterationLimit</td>
<td>Simplex iteration limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NodeLimit</td>
<td>MIP node limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SolutionLimit</td>
<td>MIP feasible solution limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TimeLimit</td>
<td>Time limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BestObjStop</td>
<td>Best objective value to stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BestBdStop</td>
<td>Best objective bound to stop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tolerances:
These parameters control the allowable feasibility or optimality violations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BarConvTol</td>
<td>Barrier convergence tolerance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BarQCPConvTol</td>
<td>Barrier QCP convergence tolerance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FeasibilityTol</td>
<td>Primal feasibility tolerance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IntFeasTol</td>
<td>Integer feasibility tolerance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MarkowitzTol</td>
<td>Threshold pivoting tolerance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIPGap</td>
<td>Relative MIP optimality gap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIPGapAbs</td>
<td>Absolute MIP optimality gap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OptimalityTol</td>
<td>Dual feasibility tolerance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSDTol</td>
<td>Positive semi-definite tolerance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Simplex:** These parameters control the operation of the simplex algorithms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>InfUnbdInfo</td>
<td>Generate additional info for infeasible/unbounded models</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NormAdjust</td>
<td>Simplex pricing norm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ObjScale</td>
<td>Objective scaling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PerturbValue</td>
<td>Simplex perturbation magnitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quad</td>
<td>Quad precision computation in simplex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ScaleFlag</td>
<td>Model scaling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sifting</td>
<td>Sifting within dual simplex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SiftMethod</td>
<td>LP method used to solve sifting sub-problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SimplexPricing</td>
<td>Simplex variable pricing strategy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Barrier:** These parameters control the operation of the barrier solver.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BarCorrectors</td>
<td>Central correction limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BarHomogeneous</td>
<td>Barrier homogeneous algorithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BarOrder</td>
<td>Barrier ordering algorithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crossover</td>
<td>Barrier crossover strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CrossoverBasis</td>
<td>Crossover initial basis construction strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QCPDual</td>
<td>Compute dual variables for QCP models</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIP:** These parameters control the operation of the MIP algorithms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BranchDir</td>
<td>Branch direction preference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DegenMoves</td>
<td>Degenerate simplex moves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConcurrentJobs</td>
<td>Enables distributed concurrent solver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConcurrentMIP</td>
<td>Enables concurrent MIP solver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConcurrentSettings</td>
<td>Comma-separated list of .prm files - used to create concurrent environments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disconnected</td>
<td>Disconnected component strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DistributedMIPJobs</td>
<td>Enables the distributed MIP solver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heuristics</td>
<td>Turn MIP heuristics up or down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ImproveStartGap</td>
<td>Trigger solution improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ImproveStartNodes</td>
<td>Trigger solution improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ImproveStartTime</td>
<td>Trigger solution improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MinRelNodes</td>
<td>Minimum relaxation heuristic control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIPFocus</td>
<td>Set the focus of the MIP solver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIQCPMethod</td>
<td>Method used to solve MIQCP models</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NodefileDir</td>
<td>Directory for MIP node files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NodefileStart</td>
<td>Memory threshold for writing MIP tree nodes to disk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NodeMethod</td>
<td>Method used to solve MIP node relaxations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PartitionPlace</td>
<td>Controls when the partition heuristic runs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PumpPasses</td>
<td>Feasibility pump heuristic control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RINS</td>
<td>RINS heuristic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SolutionNumber</td>
<td>Sub-optimal MIP solution retrieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SubMIPNodes</td>
<td>Nodes explored by sub-MIP heuristics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symmetry</td>
<td>MIP symmetry detection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VarBranch</td>
<td>Branch variable selection strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZeroObjNodes</td>
<td>Zero objective heuristic control</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tuning:** These parameters control the operation of the parameter tuning tool.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TuneCriterion</td>
<td>Specify tuning criterion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TuneJobs</td>
<td>Enables distributed tuning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TuneOutput</td>
<td>Tuning output level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TuneResults</td>
<td>Number of improved parameter sets returned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TuneTimeLimit</td>
<td>Time limit for tuning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TuneTrials</td>
<td>Perform multiple runs on each parameter set to limit the effect of random noise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Multiple Solutions:** These parameters allow you to modify the behavior of the MIP search in order to find more than one solution to a MIP model.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PoolSearchMode</td>
<td>Choose the approach used to find additional solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PoolGap</td>
<td>Gap for solutions in pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PoolSolutions</td>
<td>Number of solutions to keep in pool</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIP Cuts:** These parameters affect the generation of MIP cutting planes. In all cases, a value of -1 corresponds to an automatic setting, which allows the solver to determine the appropriate level of aggressiveness in the cut generation. Unless otherwise noted, settings of 0, 1, and 2 correspond to no cut generation, conservative cut generation, or aggressive cut generation, respectively. The Cuts parameter provides global cut control, affecting the generation of all cuts. This parameter also has a setting of 3, which corresponds to very aggressive cut generation. The other parameters override the global Cuts parameter (so setting Cuts to 2 and CliqueCuts to 0 would generate all cut types aggressively, except clique cuts which would not be generated at all).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cuts</td>
<td>Global cut generation control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CliqueCuts</td>
<td>Clique cut generation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CoverCuts</td>
<td>Cover cut generation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FlowCoverCuts</td>
<td>Flow cover cut generation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FlowPathCuts</td>
<td>Flow path cut generation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUBCoverCuts</td>
<td>GUB cover cut generation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ImpliedCuts</td>
<td>Implied bound cut generation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIPSepCuts</td>
<td>MIP separation cut generation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRCuts</td>
<td>MIR cut generation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StrongCGCuts</td>
<td>Strong-CG cut generation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ModKCuts</td>
<td>Mod-k cut generation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NetworkCuts: Network cut generation
ProjImpliedCuts: Projected implied bound cut generation
SubMIPCuts: Sub-MIP cut generation
ZeroHalfCuts: Zero-half cut generation
InfProofCuts: Infeasibility proof cut generation
CutAggPasses: Constraint aggregation passes performed during cut generation
CutPasses: Root cutting plane pass limit
GomoryPasses: Root Gomory cut pass limit

Distributed algorithms: Parameters that are used to control our distributed parallel algorithms (distributed MIP, distributed concurrent, and distributed tuning).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WorkerPassword</td>
<td>Password for distributed worker cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerPool</td>
<td>Distributed worker cluster</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compute Server: Parameters that are used to configure and launch Gurobi Compute Server jobs. You will normally set these in your license file, but you have the option of setting them through these parameters instead (by first constructing an empty environment). Refer to the Gurobi Remote Services Reference Manual for more information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ComputeServer</td>
<td>Name of a node in the Remote Services cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ServerPassword</td>
<td>Client password for Remote Services cluster (or token server).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ServerTimeout</td>
<td>Network timeout interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSPriority</td>
<td>Job priority for Remote Services job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSRouter</td>
<td>Router node for Remote Services cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSTLSInsecure</td>
<td>Use insecure mode in Transport Layer Security (TLS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSIdleTimeout</td>
<td>Idle time before Compute Server kills a job</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cloud: Parameters that are used to launch Gurobi Instant Cloud instances.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CloudAccessID</td>
<td>Access ID for Gurobi Instant Cloud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CloudSecretKey</td>
<td>Secret Key for Gurobi Instant Cloud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CloudPool</td>
<td>Cloud pool to use for Gurobi Instant Cloud instance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Token server: Parameters that are used to launch jobs that check out tokens from a token server. You will normally set these in your license file, but you have the option of setting them through these parameters instead (by first constructing an empty environment).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ServerPassword</td>
<td>Client password for token server (or Remote Services cluster).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TokenServer</td>
<td>Name of your token server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSPort</td>
<td>Token server port number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other: Other parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AggFill</td>
<td>Allowed fill during presolve aggregation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate</td>
<td>Presolve aggregation control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DisplayInterval</td>
<td>Frequency at which log lines are printed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DualReductions</td>
<td>Disables dual reductions in presolve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FeasRelaxBigM</td>
<td>Big-M value for feasibility relaxations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IISMethod</td>
<td>IIS method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InputFile</td>
<td>File to be read before optimization commences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LazyConstraints</td>
<td>Programs that add lazy constraints must set this parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LogFile</td>
<td>Log file name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LogToConsole</td>
<td>Console logging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method</td>
<td>Algorithm used to solve continuous models</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MultiObjMethod</td>
<td>Warm-start method to solve for subsequent objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MultiObjPre</td>
<td>Initial presolve on multi-objective models</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NumericFocus</td>
<td>Set the numerical focus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IgnoreNames</td>
<td>Indicates whether to ignore names provided by users</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ObjNumber</td>
<td>Set index of multi-objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutputFlag</td>
<td>Solver output control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreCrush</td>
<td>Allows presolve to translate constraints on the original model to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>equivalent constraints on the presolved model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreDepRow</td>
<td>Presolve dependent row reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreDual</td>
<td>Presolve dualization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreMIQCPForm</td>
<td>Format of presolved MIQCP model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PrePasses</td>
<td>Presolve pass limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreQLinearize</td>
<td>Presolve Q matrix linearization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presolve</td>
<td>Presolve level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreSOS1BigM</td>
<td>Controls SOS1 conversion to binary form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreSOS2BigM</td>
<td>Controls SOS2 conversion to binary form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreSparsify</td>
<td>Presolve sparsify reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record</td>
<td>Enable API call recording</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ResultFile</td>
<td>Result file written upon completion of optimization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>Modify the random number seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StartNodeLimit</td>
<td>Node limit for MIP start sub-MIP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StartNumber</td>
<td>Set index of MIP start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threads</td>
<td>Number of parallel threads to use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UpdateMode</td>
<td>Change the behavior of lazy updates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11.1 Parameter Guidelines

This section provides a brief discussion of the roles of the various Gurobi parameters when solving continuous or MIP models, with some indication of their relative importance.

Note that you also have the option of using the Parameter Tuning Tool to tune parameters. We recommend that you browse this section, though, even if you use the tuning tool, so that you can get an understanding of the roles of the various parameters.

Continuous Models

If you wish to use Gurobi parameters to tune performance on continuous models, we offer the following guidelines.

Choosing the method for LP or QP

The most important parameter when solving an LP or QP is Method. The default setting (-1) uses the concurrent optimizer for an LP, and the parallel barrier solver for a QP. While the default is usually a good choice, you may want to choose a different method in a few situations.

If memory is tight, you should consider using the dual simplex method (Method=1) instead of the default. The default will invoke the barrier method, which can take a lot more memory than dual. In addition, the default for LP will try multiple algorithms simultaneously, and each requires a copy of the original model. By selecting dual simplex, you will only use one copy of the model.

Another scenario where you should change the default is when you must get the same optimal basis each time you run your program. For LP models, the default concurrent solver invokes multiple algorithms simultaneously on multi-core systems, returning the optimal basis from the one that finishes first. In rare cases, one algorithm may complete first in one run, while another completes first in another. This can potentially lead to different alternate optimal solutions. Selecting any other method, including the deterministic concurrent solver, will avoid this possibility. Note, however, that the deterministic concurrent solver can be significantly slower than the default concurrent solver.

Finally, if you are confronted with a difficult LP model, you should experiment with the different method options. While the default is rarely significantly slower than the best choice, you may find that one option is consistently faster or more robust for your models. There are no simple rules for predicting which method will work best for a particular family of models.

If you are solving QCP or SOCP models, note that the barrier algorithm is your only option.

Parallel solution

Among the remaining parameters that affect continuous models, the only one that you would typically want to adjust is Threads, which controls the number of threads used for the concurrent and parallel barrier algorithms. By default, concurrent and barrier will use all available cores in your machine. Note that the simplex solvers can only use one thread, so this parameter has no effect on them.

If you would like to experiment with different strategies than the default ones when solving an LP model using the concurrent optimizer, we provide methods in C, C++, Java, .NET, and Python that allow you to create and configure concurrent environments.
Infeasible or unbounded models

If you are confronted with an infeasible or unbounded LP, additional details can be obtained when you set the InfUnbdInfo parameter. For an unbounded model, setting this parameter allows you to retrieve an unbounded ray (using the UnbdRay attribute). For an infeasible model, setting this parameter allows you to retrieve a Farkas infeasibility proof (using the FarkasDual and FarkasProof attributes).

For the barrier algorithm, you should set the BarHomogeneous parameter to 1 whenever you have a model that you suspect is infeasible or unbounded. This algorithm is better at diagnosing infeasibility or unboundedness.

Special structure

If you wish to solve an LP model that has many more variables than constraints, you may want to try the sifting algorithm. Sifting is actually implemented within our dual simplex solver, so to select sifting, set the Method parameter to 1 (to select dual), and then set the Sifting parameter to a positive value. You can use the SiftMethod parameter to choose the algorithm that is used to solve the sub-problems that arise within the sifting algorithm. In general, sifting is only effective when the ratio between variables and constraints is extremely large (100 to 1 or more). Note that the default Sifting setting allows the Gurobi Optimizer to select sifting automatically when a problem has the appropriate structure, so you won’t typically need to select it manually.

Additional parameters

The ScaleFlag parameter can be used to modify the scaling performed on the model. The default scaling value (1) is usually the most effective choice, but turning off scaling entirely (0) can sometimes reduce constraint violations on the original model, and applying more aggressive scaling (2) can sometimes improve the numerical properties of the scaled model. The ObjScale parameter allows you to scale just the objective. Objective scaling can be useful when the objective contains extremely large values, but it can also lead to large dual violations, so it should be used sparingly.

The SimplexPricing parameter determines the method used to choose a simplex pivot. The default is usually the best choice. The NormAdjust parameter allows you to choose alternate simplex pricing norms. Again, the default is usually best. The Quad parameter allows you to force the simplex solver to use (or not use) quad precision. While quad precision can help for numerically difficult models, the default setting will typically recognize such cases automatically. The PerturbValue parameter allows you to adjust the magnitude of the simplex perturbation (used to overcome degeneracy). Again, the default value is typically effective.

Other Gurobi parameters control the details of the barrier solver. The BarConvTol and BarQCPConvTol parameters allow you to adjust barrier termination. While you can ask for more precision than the default, you will typically run into the limitations of double-precision arithmetic quite quickly. This parameter is typically used to indicate that you are willing to settle for a less accurate answer than the defaults would give. The BarCorrectors parameter allows you to adjust the number of central corrections applied in each barrier iteration. More corrections generally lead to more forward progress in each iteration, but at a cost of more expensive iterations. The BarOrder parameter allows you to choose the barrier ordering method. The default approach typically works well, but you can manually choose the less expensive Approximate Minimum Degree ordering option (BarOrder=0) if you find that ordering is taking too long.
MIP Models

While default settings generally work well, MIP models will often benefit from parameter tuning. We offer the following guidelines, but we also encourage you to experiment.

Most Important Parameters

The two most important Gurobi settings when solving a MIP model are probably the Threads and MIPFocus parameters. The Threads parameter controls the number of threads used by the parallel MIP solver to solve the model. The default is to use all cores in the machine. If you wish to leave some available for other activities, adjust this parameter accordingly.

The MIPFocus parameter allows you to modify your high-level solution strategy, depending on your goals. By default, the Gurobi MIP solver strikes a balance between finding new feasible solutions and proving that the current solution is optimal. If you are more interested in good quality feasible solutions, you can select MIPFocus=1. If you believe the solver is having no trouble finding the optimal solution, and wish to focus more attention on proving optimality, select MIPFocus=2. If the best objective bound is moving very slowly (or not at all), you may want to try MIPFocus=3 to focus on the bound.

Solution Improvement

The ImproveStartTime and ImproveStartGap parameters can also be used to modify your high-level solution strategy, but in a different way. These parameters allow you to give up on proving optimality at a certain point in the search, and instead focus all attention on finding better feasible solutions from that point onward. The ImproveStartTime parameter allows you to make this transition after the specified time has elapsed, while the ImproveStartGap parameter makes the transition when the specified optimality gap has been achieved.

Termination

Another important set of Gurobi parameters affect solver termination. If the solver is unable to find a proven optimal solution within the desired time, you will need to indicate how to limit the search. The simplest option is to limit runtime using the TimeLimit parameter. Another common termination choice for MIP models is to set the MIPGap parameter. The MIPGap parameter allows you to indicate that optimization should stop when the relative gap between the best known solution and the best known bound on the solution objective is less than the specified value. You can terminate when the absolute gap is below a desired threshold using the MIPGapAbs parameter. Other termination options include NodeLimit, IterationLimit, SolutionLimit, and Cutoff. The first three indicate that optimization should terminate when the number of branch-and-bound nodes, the total number of simplex iterations, or the number of discovered feasible integer solutions exceeds the specified value, respectively. The Cutoff parameter indicates that the solver should only consider solutions whose objective values are better than the specified value, and should terminate if no such solutions are found.

Reducing Memory Usage

If you find that the Gurobi optimizer exhausts memory when solving a MIP, you should modify the NodefileStart parameter. When the amount of memory used to store nodes (measured in GBytes) exceeds the specified parameter value, nodes are written to disk. We recommend a setting of 0.5, but you may wish to choose a different value, depending on the memory available in your machine.
By default, nodes are written to the current working directory. The `NodefileDir` parameter can be used to choose a different location.

If you still exhaust memory after setting the `NodefileStart` parameter to a small value, you should try limiting the thread count. Each thread in parallel MIP requires a copy of the model, as well as several other large data structures. Reducing the `Threads` parameter can sometimes significantly reduce memory usage.

**Speeding Up The Root Relaxation**

The root relaxation in a MIP model can sometimes be quite expensive to solve. If you find that a lot of time is spent here, consider using the `Method` parameter to select a different continuous algorithm for the root. For example, `Method=2` would select the parallel barrier algorithm at the root, and `Method=3` would select the concurrent solver. Note that you can choose a different algorithm for the MIP node relaxations using the `NodeMethod` parameter, but it is rarely beneficial to change this from the default (dual simplex).

**Heuristics**

A few Gurobi parameters control internal MIP strategies. The `Heuristics` parameter controls the fraction of runtime spent on feasibility heuristics. Increasing the parameter can lead to more and better feasible solutions, but it will also reduce the rate of progress in the best bound. The `SubMIPNodes` parameter controls the number of nodes explored in some of the more sophisticated local search heuristics inside the Gurobi solver. You can increase this if you are having trouble finding good feasible solutions. The `MinRelNodes`, `PumpPasses`, and `ZeroObjNodes` parameters control a set of expensive heuristics whose goal is to find a feasible solution. All are invoked at the end of the MIP root node, but only if no feasible solution has been found already. Try these if you are having trouble finding any feasible solutions.

**Cutting Planes**

The Gurobi MIP solver employs a wide range of cutting plane strategies. The aggressiveness of these strategies can be controlled at a coarse level through the `Cuts` parameter, and at a finer grain through a further set of cuts parameters (e.g., `FlowCoverCuts`, `MIRCuts`, etc.). Each cut parameter can be set to Aggressive (2), Conservative (1), Automatic (-1), or None (0). The more specific parameters override the more general, so for example setting `MIRCuts` to None (0) while also setting `Cuts` to Aggressive (2) would aggressively generate all cut types, except MIR cuts which would not be generated. Very easy models can sometimes benefit from turning cuts off, while extremely difficult models can benefit from turning them to their Aggressive setting.

**Presolve**

Presolve behavior can be modified with a set of parameters. The `Presolve` parameter sets the aggressiveness level of presolve. Options are Aggressive (2), Conservative (1), Automatic (-1), or None (0). More aggressive application of presolve takes more time, but can sometimes lead to a significantly tighter model. The `PrePasses` provides finer-grain control of presolve. It limits the number of passes presolve performs. Setting it to a small value (e.g., 3) can reduce presolve runtime. The `Aggregate` parameter controls whether presolve performs constraint aggregation. Aggregation typically leads to a smaller formulation, but in rare cases it can introduce numerical issues. The `AggFill` parameter controls aggregation at a finer grain. It controls how much fill is tolerated in the constraint matrix from a single variable aggregation. The `PreSparsify` parameter enables an
algorithm that can sometimes significantly reduce the number of nonzero values in the constraint matrix.

**Additional Parameters**

The `Symmetry` parameter controls symmetry detection. The default value usually works well. The `VarBranch` parameter controls the branching variable selection strategy within the branch-and-bound process. Variable selection can have a significant impact on overall time to solution, but the default strategy is usually the best choice.

**Tolerances**

The Gurobi solver includes a set of numerical tolerance parameters. These rarely require adjustment, and are included for advanced users who are having trouble with the numerical properties of their models. The `FeasibilityTol`, `IntFeasTol`, `MarkowitzTol`, and `OptimalityTol` parameters allow you to adjust the primal feasibility tolerance, the integer feasibility tolerance, the Markowitz tolerance for simplex basis factorization, and the dual feasibility tolerance, respectively.

### 11.2 Parameter Descriptions

**AggFill**

Presolve aggregation fill level

*Type:* int  
*Default value:* -1  
*Minimum value:* -1  
*Maximum value:* MAXINT

Controls the amount of fill allowed during presolve aggregation. Larger values generally lead to presolved models with fewer rows and columns, but with more constraint matrix non-zeros.

The default value chooses automatically, and usually works well.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**Aggregate**

Presolve aggregation

*Type:* int  
*Default value:* 1  
*Minimum value:* 0  
*Maximum value:* 1

Enables or disables aggregation in presolve. In rare instances, aggregation can lead to an accumulation of numerical errors. Turning it off can sometimes improve solution accuracy.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.
**BarConvTol**

Barrier convergence tolerance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>double</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default value</td>
<td>1e-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum value</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum value</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The barrier solver terminates when the relative difference between the primal and dual objective values is less than the specified tolerance (with a `GRB_OPTIMAL` status). Tightening this tolerance often produces a more accurate solution, which can sometimes reduce the time spent in crossover. Loosening it causes the barrier algorithm to terminate with a less accurate solution, which can be useful when barrier is making very slow progress in later iterations.

**Note:** Barrier only

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**BarCorrectors**

Barrier central corrections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>int</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default value</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum value</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum value</td>
<td>MAXINT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Limits the number of central corrections performed in each barrier iteration. The default value chooses automatically, depending on problem characteristics. The automatic strategy generally works well, although it is often possible to obtain higher performance on a specific model by selecting a value manually.

**Note:** Barrier only

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**BarHomogeneous**

Barrier homogeneous algorithm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>int</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default value</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum value</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum value</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Determines whether to use the homogeneous barrier algorithm. At the default setting (-1), it is only used when barrier solves a node relaxation for a MIP model. Setting the parameter to 0
turns it off, and setting it to 1 forces it on. The homogeneous algorithm is useful for recognizing infeasibility or unboundedness. It is a bit slower than the default algorithm.

**Note:** Barrier only

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**BarOrder**

Barrier ordering algorithm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>int</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default value</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum value</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum value</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chooses the barrier sparse matrix fill-reducing algorithm. A value of 0 chooses Approximate Minimum Degree ordering, while a value of 1 chooses Nested Dissection ordering. The default value of -1 chooses automatically. You should only modify this parameter if you notice that the barrier ordering phase is consuming a significant fraction of the overall barrier runtime.

**Note:** Barrier only

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**BarQCPConvTol**

Barrier convergence tolerance for QCP models

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>double</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default value</td>
<td>1e-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum value</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum value</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When solving a QCP model, the barrier solver terminates when the relative difference between the primal and dual objective values is less than the specified tolerance (with a GRB_OPTIMAL status). Tightening this tolerance may lead to a more accurate solution, but it may also lead to a failure to converge.

**Note:** Barrier only

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**BarIterLimit**

Barrier iteration limit
Limits the number of barrier iterations performed. This parameter is rarely used. If you would like barrier to terminate early, it is almost always better to use the BarConvTol parameter instead. Optimization returns with an ITERATION_LIMIT status if the limit is exceeded (see the Status Code section for further details).

Note: Barrier only

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**BestBdStop**

Objective bound to stop optimization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type:</th>
<th>double</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default value:</td>
<td>Infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum value:</td>
<td>-Infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum value:</td>
<td>Infinity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Terminates as soon as the engine determines that the best bound on the objective value is at least as good as the specified value. Optimization returns with an USER_OBJ_LIMIT status in this case.

Note that you should always include a small tolerance in this value. Without this, a bound that satisfies the intended termination criterion may not actually lead to termination due to numerical round-off in the bound.

Note: Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**BestObjStop**

Objective value to stop optimization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type:</th>
<th>double</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default value:</td>
<td>-Infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum value:</td>
<td>-Infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum value:</td>
<td>Infinity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Terminate as soon as the engine finds a feasible solution whose objective value is at least as good as the specified value. Optimization returns with an USER_OBJ_LIMIT status in this case.

Note that you should always include a small tolerance in this value. Without this, a solution that satisfies the intended termination criterion may not actually lead to termination due to numerical round-off.
round-off in the objective.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**BranchDir**

Preferred branch direction

**Type:** int  
**Default value:** 0  
**Minimum value:** -1  
**Maximum value:** 1

Determines which child node is explored first in the branch-and-cut search. The default value chooses automatically. A value of -1 will always explore the down branch first, while a value of 1 will always explore the up branch first.

Changing the value of this parameter rarely produces a significant benefit.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**DegenMoves**

Degenerate simplex moves

**Type:** int  
**Default value:** -1  
**Minimum value:** -1  
**Maximum value:** MAXINT

Limits degenerate simplex moves. These moves are performed to improve the integrality of the current relaxation solution. By default, the algorithm chooses the number of moves to perform automatically.

Changing the value of this parameter can help performance in cases where an excessive amount of time is spent after the initial root relaxation has been solved but before the cut generation process or the root heuristics have started.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**CliqueCuts**

Clique cut generation
**Type:** int  
**Default value:** -1  
**Minimum value:** -1  
**Maximum value:** 2

Controls clique cut generation. Use 0 to disable these cuts, 1 for moderate cut generation, or 2 for aggressive cut generation. The default -1 value choose automatically. Overrides the Cuts parameter.

We have observed that setting this parameter to its aggressive setting can produce a significant benefit for some large set partitioning models.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**CloudAccessID**

Access ID for Gurobi Instant Cloud

**Type:** string  
**Default value:** ""

Set this parameter to the Access ID for your Instant Cloud license when launching a new instance. You can retrieve this string from your account on the Gurobi Instant Cloud Manager website.

You must set this parameter through either a `gurobi.lic` file (using `CLOUDACCESSID=id`) or an empty environment. Changing the parameter after your environment has been created will have no effect.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**CloudSecretKey**

Secret Key for Gurobi Instant Cloud

**Type:** string  
**Default value:** ""

Set this parameter to the Secret Key for your Instant Cloud license when launching a new instance. You can retrieve this string from your account on the Gurobi Instant Cloud Manager website.

You must set this parameter through either a `gurobi.lic` file (using `CLOUDSECRETKEY=key`) or an empty environment. Changing the parameter after your environment has been created will have no effect.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.
CloudPool

Cloud pool to use for Gurobi Instant Cloud instance

Type: string
Default value: ""

Set this parameter to the name of the cloud pool you would like to use for your new Instant Cloud instance. You can browse your existing cloud pools or create new ones from your account on the Gurobi Instant Cloud Manager website.

You must set this parameter through either a gurobi.lic file (using CLOUDPOOL=pool) or an empty environment. Changing the parameter after your environment has been created will have no effect.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

ComputeServer

Name of a node in the Remote Services cluster

Type: string
Default value: ""

Set this parameter to the name of a node in the Remote Services cluster where you’d like your Compute Server job to run. You can refer to the server using its name or its IP address. If you are using a non-default port, the server name should be followed by the port number (e.g., server1:61000).

You will also need to set the ServerPassword parameter to supply the client password for the specified cluster.

You can provide a comma-separate list of nodes to increase robustness. If the first node in the list doesn’t respond, the second will be tried, etc.

Refer to the Gurobi Remote Services Reference Manual for more information on starting Compute Server jobs.

You must set this parameter through either a gurobi.lic file (using COMPUTESERVER=server) or an empty environment. Changing the parameter after your environment has been created will have no effect.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

ConcurrentJobs

Distributed concurrent optimizer job count

Type: int
Default value: 0
Minimum value: 0
Maximum value: MAXINT
Enables distributed concurrent optimization, which can be used to solve LP or MIP models on multiple machines. A value of \( n \) causes the solver to create \( n \) independent models, using different parameter settings for each. Each of these models is sent to a distributed worker for processing. Optimization terminates when the first solve completes. Use the \texttt{WorkerPool} parameter to provide a distributed worker cluster.

By default, Gurobi chooses the parameter settings used for each independent solve automatically. You can create concurrent environments to choose your own parameter settings (refer to the \textit{concurrent optimization} section for details). The intent of concurrent MIP solving is to introduce additional diversity into the MIP search. By bringing the resources of multiple machines to bear on a single model, this approach can sometimes solve models much faster than a single machine.

The distributed concurrent solver produces a slightly different log from the standard solver, and provides different callbacks as well. Please refer to the \textit{Distributed Algorithms} section of the \textit{Gurobi Remote Services Reference Manual} for additional details.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our \textit{Parameter Examples}.

\textbf{ConcurrentMIP}

Enables the concurrent MIP solver

\begin{verbatim}
Type: int
Default value: 1
Minimum value: 1
Maximum value: MAXINT
\end{verbatim}

This parameter enables the concurrent MIP solver. When the parameter is set to value \( n \), the MIP solver performs \( n \) independent MIP solves in parallel, with different parameter settings for each. Optimization terminates when the first solve completes.

By default, Gurobi chooses the parameter settings used for each independent solve automatically. You can create concurrent environments to choose your own parameter settings (refer to the \textit{concurrent optimization} section for details). The intent of concurrent MIP solving is to introduce additional diversity into the MIP search. This approach can sometimes solve models much faster than applying all available threads to a single MIP solve, especially on very large parallel machines.

The concurrent MIP solver divides available threads evenly among the independent solves. For example, if you have 6 threads available and you set \texttt{ConcurrentMIP} to 2, the concurrent MIP solver will allocate 3 threads to each independent solve. Note that the number of independent solves launched will not exceed the number of available threads.

The concurrent MIP solver produces a slightly different log from the standard MIP solver, and provides different callbacks as well. Please refer to the \textit{concurrent optimizer} discussion for additional details.

Concurrent MIP is not deterministic. If runtimes for different independent solves are very similar, and if the model has multiple optimal solutions, you may get slightly different results from multiple runs on the same model.

\textbf{Note:} Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models
For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**ConcurrentSettings**

Create concurrent environments from a set of .prm files

**Type:** string

**Default value:** ""

This command-line only parameter allows you to specify a comma-separated list of .prm files that are used to set parameters for the different instances in a concurrent MIP run.

To give an example, you could create two .prm files with the following contents...

s0.prm:

MIPFocus 0

s1.prm:

MIPFocus 1

Issuing the command `gurobi_cl ConcurrentSettings=s0.prm,s1.prm model.mps` would invoke the concurrent MIP solver, using parameter setting MIPFocus=0 in one of the two concurrent solves and MIPFocus=1 in the other.

Note that if you want to run concurrent MIP on multiple machines, you must also set the **ConcurrentJobs** parameter. The command for running distributed concurrent optimization using the two example parameter files on two machines would be

```
> gurobi_cl ConcurrentJobs=2 ConcurrentSettings=s0.prm,s1.prm model.mps
```

**Note:** Command-line only

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**CoverCuts**

Cover cut generation

**Type:** int

**Default value:** -1

**Minimum value:** -1

**Maximum value:** 2

Controls cover cut generation. Use 0 to disable these cuts, 1 for moderate cut generation, or 2 for aggressive cut generation. The default -1 value chooses automatically. Overrides the **Cuts** parameter.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.
Crossover
Barrier crossover strategy

Type: int
Default value: -1
Minimum value: -1
Maximum value: 4

Determines the crossover strategy used to transform the interior solution produced by barrier into a basic solution (note that crossover is not available for QP or QCP models). Crossover consists of three phases: (i) a primal push phase, where primal variables are pushed to bounds, (ii) a dual push phase, where dual variables are pushed to bounds, and (iii) a cleanup phase, where simplex is used to remove any primal or dual infeasibilities that remain after the push phases are complete. The order of the first two phases and the algorithm used for the third phase are both controlled by the Crossover parameter:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter value</th>
<th>First push</th>
<th>Second push</th>
<th>Cleanup</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dual</td>
<td>Primal</td>
<td>Primal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dual</td>
<td>Primal</td>
<td>Dual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Primal</td>
<td>Dual</td>
<td>Primal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Primal</td>
<td>Dual</td>
<td>Dual</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The default value of -1 chooses the strategy automatically. Use value 0 to disable crossover; this setting returns the interior solution computed by barrier.

Note: Barrier only

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

CrossoverBasis
Crossover basis construction strategy

Type: int
Default value: 0
Minimum value: 0
Maximum value: 1

Determines the initial basis construction strategy for crossover. The default value (0) chooses an initial basis quickly. A value of 1 can take much longer, but often produces a more numerically stable start basis.

Note: Barrier only

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.
CSIdleTimeout

Idle time before Compute Server kills a job
Type: int
Default value: -1
Minimum value: -1
Maximum value: MaxInt

This parameter allows you to set a limit on how long a Compute Server job can sit idle before the server kills the job.

The default value will allow a job to sit idle indefinitely in all but a few circumstances. The first exception is the Gurobi Instant Cloud, where the default setting will automatically impose a 30 minute idle time limit. The second exception is any program that uses the Gurobi Python interface (including the Gurobi Interactive Shell). Such programs will also get a 30 minute idle time limit by default.

You must set this parameter through either a gurobi.lic file (using IDLETIMEOUT=n) or an empty environment. Changing the parameter after your environment has been created will have no effect.

Refer to the Gurobi Remote Services Reference Manual for more information on starting Compute Server jobs.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

CSPriority

Client password for Remote Services cluster
Type: int
Default value: 0
Minimum value: -100
Maximum value: 100

The priority of the Compute Server job. Priorities must be between -100 and 100, with a default value of 0 (by convention). Higher priority jobs are chosen from the server job queue before lower priority jobs. A job with priority 100 runs immediately, bypassing the job queue and ignoring the job limit on the server. You should exercise caution with priority 100 jobs, since they can severely overload a server, which can cause jobs to fail, and in extreme cases can cause the server to crash.

Refer to the Gurobi Remote Services Reference Manual for more information on starting Compute Server jobs.

You must set this parameter through either a gurobi.lic file (using PRIORITY=n) or an empty environment. Changing the parameter after your environment has been created will have no effect.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.
**CSRouter**

Router node for Remote Services cluster

**Type:** string

**Default value:** ""

The router node for a Remote Services cluster. A router can be used to improve the robustness of a Compute Server deployment. You can refer to the router using either its name or its IP address. A typical Remote Services deployment won’t use a router, so you typically won’t need to set this parameter.

Refer to the Gurobi Remote Services Reference Manual for more information on starting Compute Server jobs.

You must set this parameter through either a `gurobi.lic` file (using `ROUTER=name`) or an empty environment. Changing the parameter after your environment has been created will have no effect.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**CSTLSInsecure**

Use insecure mode in Transport Layer Security (TLS)

**Type:** int

**Default value:** 0

**Minimum value:** 0

**Maximum value:** 1

Indicates whether the Remote Services cluster is using insecure mode in the TLS (Transport Layer Security). Set this to 0 unless your server administrator tells you otherwise.

Refer to the Gurobi Remote Services Reference Manual for more information on starting Compute Server jobs.

You must set this parameter through an empty environment. Changing the parameter after your environment has been created will have no effect.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**Cutoff**

Objective cutoff

**Type:** double

**Default value:** Infinity for minimization, -Infinity for maximization

**Minimum value:** -Infinity

**Maximum value:** Infinity

Indicates that you aren’t interested in solutions whose objective values are worse than the specified value. If the objective value for the optimal solution is better than the specified cutoff,
the solver will return the optimal solution. Otherwise, it will terminate with a \texttt{CUTOFF} status (see the Status Code section for further details).

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

\textbf{CutAggPasses}

Constraint aggregation passes in cut generation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>int</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default value</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum value</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum value</td>
<td>MAXINT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A non-negative value indicates the maximum number of constraint aggregation passes performed during cut generation. Overrides the \texttt{Cuts} parameter.

Changing the value of this parameter rarely produces a significant benefit.

\textbf{Note:} Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

\textbf{CutPasses}

Cutting plane passes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>int</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default value</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum value</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum value</td>
<td>MAXINT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A non-negative value indicates the maximum number of cutting plane passes performed during root cut generation. The default value chooses the number of cut passes automatically.

You should experiment with different values of this parameter if you notice the MIP solver spending significant time on root cut passes that have little impact on the objective bound.

\textbf{Note:} Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

\textbf{Cuts}

Global cut control
Type: int
Default value: -1
Minimum value: -1
Maximum value: 3

Global cut aggressiveness setting. Use value 0 to shut off cuts, 1 for moderate cut generation, 2 for aggressive cut generation, and 3 for very aggressive cut generation. This parameter is overridden by the parameters that control individual cut types (e.g., CliqueCuts).

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

Disconnected

Disconnected component strategy

Type: int
Default value: -1
Minimum value: -1
Maximum value: 2

A MIP model can sometimes be made up of multiple, completely independent sub-models. This parameter controls how aggressively we try to exploit this structure. A value of 0 ignores this structure entirely, while larger values try more aggressive approaches. The default value of -1 chooses automatically.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

DisplayInterval

Frequency of log lines

Type: int
Default value: 5
Minimum value: 1
Maximum value: MAXINT

Determines the frequency at which log lines are printed (in seconds).

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

DistributedMIPJobs

Distributed MIP job count
Enables distributed MIP. A value of \( n \) causes the MIP solver to divide the work of solving a MIP model among \( n \) machines. Use the WorkerPool parameter to provide a distributed worker cluster.

The distributed MIP solver produces a slightly different log from the standard MIP solver, and provides different callbacks as well. Please refer to the Distributed Algorithms section of the Gurobi Remote Services Reference Manual for additional details.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**DualReductions**

Controls dual reductions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type:</th>
<th>int</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default value:</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum value:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum value:</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 Determines whether dual reductions are performed in presolve. You should disable these reductions if you received an optimization status of INF_OR_UNBD and would like a more definitive conclusion.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**FeasibilityTol**

Primal feasibility tolerance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type:</th>
<th>double</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default value:</td>
<td>1e-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum value:</td>
<td>1e-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum value:</td>
<td>1e-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 All constraints must be satisfied to a tolerance of FeasibilityTol. Tightening this tolerance can produce smaller constraint violations, but for numerically challenging models it can sometimes lead to much larger iteration counts.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.
FeasRelaxBigM

Big-M value for feasibility relaxations

Type: double
Default value: 1e6
Minimum value: 0
Maximum value: Infinity

When relaxing a constraint in a feasibility relaxation, it is sometimes necessary to introduce a big-M value. This parameter determines the default magnitude of that value.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

FlowCoverCuts

Flow cover cut generation

Type: int
Default value: -1
Minimum value: -1
Maximum value: 2

Controls flow cover cut generation. Use 0 to disable these cuts, 1 for moderate cut generation, or 2 for aggressive cut generation. The default -1 value chooses automatically. Overrides the Cuts parameter.

Note: Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

FlowPathCuts

Flow path cut generation

Type: int
Default value: -1
Minimum value: -1
Maximum value: 2

Controls flow path cut generation. Use 0 to disable these cuts, 1 for moderate cut generation, or 2 for aggressive cut generation. The default -1 value chooses automatically. Overrides the Cuts parameter.

Note: Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.
**GomoryPasses**

Gomory cut passes

Type: int  
Default value: -1  
Minimum value: -1  
Maximum value: MAXINT

A non-negative value indicates the maximum number of Gomory cut passes performed. Over-rides the Cuts parameter.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**GUBCoverCuts**

GUB cover cut generation

Type: int  
Default value: -1  
Minimum value: -1  
Maximum value: 2

Controls GUB cover cut generation. Use 0 to disable these cuts, 1 for moderate cut generation, or 2 for aggressive cut generation. The default -1 value chooses automatically. Overrides the Cuts parameter.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**Heuristics**

Time spent in feasibility heuristics

Type: double  
Default value: 0.05  
Minimum value: 0  
Maximum value: 1

Determines the amount of time spent in MIP heuristics. You can think of the value as the desired fraction of total MIP runtime devoted to heuristics (so by default, we aim to spend 5% of runtime on heuristics). Larger values produce more and better feasible solutions, at a cost of slower progress in the best bound.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models
For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**IISMethod**

Selects method used to compute IIS

Type: int
Default value: -1
Minimum value: -1
Maximum value: 3

Chooses the IIS method to use. Method 0 is often faster, while method 1 can produce a smaller IIS. Method 2 ignores the bound constraints. Method 3 will return the IIS for the LP relaxation of a MIP model if the relaxation is infeasible, even though the result may not be minimal when integrality constraints are included. The default value of -1 chooses automatically.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**ImpliedCuts**

Implied bound cut generation

Type: int
Default value: -1
Minimum value: -1
Maximum value: 2

Controls implied bound cut generation. Use 0 to disable these cuts, 1 for moderate cut generation, or 2 for aggressive cut generation. The default -1 value chooses automatically. Overrides the Cuts parameter.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**ImproveStartGap**

Solution improvement strategy control

Type: double
Default value: 0.0
Minimum value: 0.0
Maximum value: Infinity

The MIP solver can change parameter settings in the middle of the search in order to adopt a strategy that gives up on moving the best bound and instead devotes all of its effort towards finding better feasible solutions. This parameter allows you to specify an optimality gap at which
the MIP solver switches to a solution improvement strategy. For example, setting this parameter to 0.1 will cause the MIP solver to switch strategies once the relative optimality gap is smaller than 0.1.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**ImproveStartTime**
Solution improvement strategy control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type:</th>
<th>double</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default value:</td>
<td>Infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum value:</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum value:</td>
<td>Infinity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The MIP solver can change parameter settings in the middle of the search in order to adopt a strategy that gives up on moving the best bound and instead devotes all of its effort towards finding better feasible solutions. This parameter allows you to specify the time when the MIP solver switches to a solution improvement strategy. For example, setting this parameter to 10 will cause the MIP solver to switch strategies 10 seconds after starting the optimization.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.
**InfProofCuts**
Infeasibility proof cut generation

Type: int  
Default value: -1  
Minimum value: -1  
Maximum value: 2

Controls infeasibility proof cut generation. Use 0 to disable these cuts, 1 for moderate cut generation, or 2 for aggressive cut generation. The default -1 value chooses automatically. Overrides the Cuts parameter.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**InfUnbdInfo**
Additional info for infeasible/unbounded models

Type: int  
Default value: 0  
Minimum value: 0  
Maximum value: 1

Determines whether simplex (and crossover) will compute additional information when a model is determined to be infeasible or unbounded. Set this parameter if you want to query the unbounded ray for unbounded models (through the UnbdRay attribute), or the infeasibility proof for infeasible models (through the FarkasDual and FarkasProof attributes).

Note that if a model is found to be either infeasible or unbounded, and you simply want to know which one it is, you should use the DualReductions parameter instead. It performs much less additional computation.

**Note:** LP only

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**InputFile**
Import data into a model before beginning optimization

Type: string  
Default value: 

Specifies the name of a file that will be read before beginning a command-line optimization run. This parameter can be used to input a MIP start (a .mst or .sol file), MIP hints (a .hnt file), a simplex basis (a .bas file), or a set of parameter settings (a .prm file) from the Gurobi
command line. The suffix may optionally be followed by .zip, .gz, bz2, or .7z if the input files are compressed.

**Note:** Command-line only

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

### IntFeasTol

Integer feasibility tolerance

**Type:** double  
**Default value:** 1e-5  
**Minimum value:** 1e-9  
**Maximum value:** 1e-1

An integrality restriction on a variable is considered satisfied when the variable’s value is less than IntFeasTol from the nearest integer value. Tightening this tolerance can produce smaller integrality violations, but very tight tolerances may significantly increase runtime. Loosening this tolerance rarely reduces runtime.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

### IterationLimit

Simplex iteration limit

**Type:** double  
**Default value:** Infinity  
**Minimum value:** 0  
**Maximum value:** Infinity

Limits the number of simplex iterations performed. The limit applies to MIP, barrier crossover, and simplex. Optimization returns with an `ITERATION_LIMIT` status if the limit is exceeded (see the Status Code section for further details).

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

### LazyConstraints

Programs that use lazy constraints must set this parameter
Programs that add lazy constraints through a callback must set this parameter to value 1. The parameter tells the Gurobi algorithms to avoid certain reductions and transformations that are incompatible with lazy constraints.

Note that if you use lazy constraints by setting the Lazy attribute (and not through a callback), there’s no need to set this parameter.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**LogFile**

Name for Gurobi log file

Type: string

Default value: ""

Determines the name of the Gurobi log file. Modifying this parameter closes the current log file and opens the specified file. Use an empty string for no log file. Use OutputFlag to shut off all logging.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**LogToConsole**

Control console logging

Type: int

Default value: 1

Minimum value: 0

Maximum value: 1

Enables or disables console logging. Use OutputFlag to shut off all logging.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**MarkowitzTol**

Threshold pivoting tolerance
The Markowitz tolerance is used to limit numerical error in the simplex algorithm. Specifically, larger values reduce the error introduced in the simplex basis factorization. A larger value may avoid numerical problems in rare situations, but it will also harm performance.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**Method**

Algorithm used to solve continuous models

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type:</th>
<th>int</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default value:</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum value:</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum value:</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Algorithm used to solve continuous models or the root node of a MIP model. Options are:
-1 = automatic, 0 = primal simplex, 1 = dual simplex, 2 = barrier, 3 = concurrent, 4 = deterministic concurrent, 5 = deterministic concurrent simplex.

In the current release, the default Automatic (-1) setting will typically choose non-deterministic concurrent (Method=3) for an LP, barrier (Method=2) for a QP or QCP, and dual (Method=1) for the MIP root node. Only the simplex and barrier algorithms are available for continuous QP models. Only primal and dual simplex are available for solving the root of an MIQP model. Only barrier is available for continuous QCP models.

Concurrent optimizers run multiple solvers on multiple threads simultaneously, and choose the one that finishes first. Method=3 and Method=4 will run dual simplex, barrier, and sometimes primal simplex (depending on the number of available threads). Method=5 will run both primal and dual simplex. The deterministic options (Method=4 and Method=5) give the exact same result each time, while Method=3 is often faster but can produce different optimal bases when run multiple times.

The default setting is rarely significantly slower than the best possible setting, so you generally won’t see a big gain from changing this parameter. There are classes of models where one particular algorithm is consistently fastest, though, so you may want to experiment with different options when confronted with a particularly difficult model.

Note that if memory is tight on an LP model, you should consider using the dual simplex method (Method=1). The concurrent optimizer, which is typically chosen when using the default setting, consumes a lot more memory than dual simplex alone.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.
MinRelNodes

Minimum relaxation heuristic
Type: int
Default value: -1
Minimum value: -1
Maximum value: MAXINT

Number of nodes to explore in the minimum relaxation heuristic. Note that this heuristic is only applied at the end of the MIP root, and only when no other root heuristic finds a feasible solution.

This heuristic is quite expensive, and generally produces poor quality solutions. You should generally only use it if other means, including exploration of the tree with default settings, fail to produce a feasible solution.

The default value automatically chooses whether to apply the heuristic. It will only rarely choose to do so.

Note: Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

MIPFocus

MIP solver focus
Type: int
Default value: 0
Minimum value: 0
Maximum value: 3

The MIPFocus parameter allows you to modify your high-level solution strategy, depending on your goals. By default, the Gurobi MIP solver strikes a balance between finding new feasible solutions and proving that the current solution is optimal. If you are more interested in finding feasible solutions quickly, you can select MIPFocus=1. If you believe the solver is having no trouble finding good quality solutions, and wish to focus more attention on proving optimality, select MIPFocus=2. If the best objective bound is moving very slowly (or not at all), you may want to try MIPFocus=3 to focus on the bound.

Note: Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

MIPGap

Relative MIP optimality gap
The MIP solver will terminate (with an optimal result) when the gap between the lower and upper objective bound is less than \textit{MIPGap} times the absolute value of the upper bound.

\textbf{Note:} Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

\textbf{MIPGapAbs}

Absolute MIP optimality gap

\begin{tabular}{lc}
\textbf{Type:} & double \\
\textbf{Default value:} & 1e-10 \\
\textbf{Minimum value:} & 0 \\
\textbf{Maximum value:} & Infinity \\
\end{tabular}

The MIP solver will terminate (with an optimal result) when the gap between the lower and upper objective bound is less than \textit{MIPGapAbs}.

\textbf{Note:} Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

\textbf{MIPSepCuts}

MIP separation cut generation

\begin{tabular}{lc}
\textbf{Type:} & int \\
\textbf{Default value:} & -1 \\
\textbf{Minimum value:} & -1 \\
\textbf{Maximum value:} & 2 \\
\end{tabular}

Controls MIP separation cut generation. Use 0 to disable these cuts, 1 for moderate cut generation, or 2 for aggressive cut generation. The default -1 value chooses automatically. Overrides the \textit{Cuts} parameter.

\textbf{Note:} Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.
**MIQCPMethod**

Method used to solve MIQCP models

- **Type:** int
- **Default value:** -1
- **Minimum value:** -1
- **Maximum value:** 1

Controls the method used to solve MIQCP models. Value 1 uses a linearized, outer-approximation approach, while value 0 solves continuous QCP relaxations at each node. The default setting (-1) chooses automatically.

**Note:** Only affects MIQCP models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our [Parameter Examples](#).

**MIRCuts**

MIR cut generation

- **Type:** int
- **Default value:** -1
- **Minimum value:** -1
- **Maximum value:** 2

Controls Mixed Integer Rounding (MIR) cut generation. Use 0 to disable these cuts, 1 for moderate cut generation, or 2 for aggressive cut generation. The default -1 value chooses automatically. Overrides the Cuts parameter.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our [Parameter Examples](#).

**ModKCuts**

Mod-k cut generation

- **Type:** int
- **Default value:** -1
- **Minimum value:** -1
- **Maximum value:** 2

Controls mod-k cut generation. Use 0 to disable these cuts, 1 for moderate cut generation, or 2 for aggressive cut generation. The default -1 value chooses automatically. Overrides the Cuts parameter.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models
For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**MultiObjMethod**

Method used for multi-objective solves

- **Type:** int
- **Default value:** -1
- **Minimum value:** -1
- **Maximum value:** 2

When solving a continuous multi-objective model using a hierarchical approach, the model is solved once for each objective. The algorithm used to solve for the highest priority objective is controlled by the `Method` parameter. This parameter determines the algorithm used to solve for subsequent objectives. As with the `Method` parameters, values of 0 and 1 use primal and dual simplex, respectively. A value of 2 indicates that warm-start information from previous solves should be discarded, and the model should be solved from scratch (using the algorithm indicated by the `Method` parameter). The default setting of -1 usually chooses primal simplex.

**Note:** Only affects continuous multi-objective models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**MultiObjPre**

Initial presolve level on multi-objective models

- **Type:** int
- **Default value:** -1
- **Minimum value:** -1
- **Maximum value:** 2

Controls the initial presolve level used for multi-objective models. Value 0 disables the initial presolve, value 1 applies presolve conservatively, and value 2 applies presolve aggressively. The default -1 value usually applies presolve conservatively. Aggressive presolve may increase the chance of the objective values being slightly different than those for other options.

**Note:** Only affects multi-objective models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**NetworkCuts**

Network cut generation
Controls network cut generation. Use 0 to disable these cuts, 1 for moderate cut generation, or 2 for aggressive cut generation. The default -1 value chooses automatically. Overrides the Cuts parameter.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**NodefileDir**

Directory for node files

**Type:** string

**Default value:** '.'

Determines the directory into which nodes are written when node memory usage exceeds the specified NodefileStart value.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**NodefileStart**

Write MIP nodes to disk

**Type:** double

**Default value:** Infinity

**Minimum value:** 0

**Maximum value:** Infinity

If you find that the Gurobi optimizer exhausts memory when solving a MIP, you should modify the NodefileStart parameter. When the amount of memory used to store nodes (measured in GBytes) exceeds the specified parameter value, nodes are compressed and written to disk. We recommend a setting of 0.5, but you may wish to choose a different value, depending on the memory available in your machine. By default, nodes are written to the current working directory. The NodefileDir parameter can be used to choose a different location.

If you still exhaust memory after setting the NodefileStart parameter to a small value, you should try limiting the thread count. Each thread in parallel MIP requires a copy of the model, as well as several other large data structures. Reducing the Threads parameter can sometimes significantly reduce memory usage.
Note: Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**NodeLimit**
MIP node limit

Type: double
Default value: Infinity
Minimum value: 0
Maximum value: Infinity

Limits the number of MIP nodes explored. Optimization returns with an **NODE_LIMIT** status if the limit is exceeded (see the Status Code section for further details).

Note: Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**NodeMethod**
Method used to solve MIP node relaxations

Type: int
Default value: -1
Minimum value: -1
Maximum value: 2

Algorithm used for MIP node relaxations (except for the root node, see Method). Options are: -1=automatic, 0=primal simplex, 1=dual simplex, and 2=barrier. Note that barrier is not an option for MIQP node relaxations.

Note: Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**IgnoreNames**
Indicates whether to ignore names provided by users.

Type: int
Default value: 0
Minimum value: 0
Maximum value: 1
This parameter affects how Gurobi deals with names. If set to 1, subsequent calls to add variables or constraints to the model will ignore the associated names. Names for objectives and the model will also be ignored. In addition, subsequent calls to modify name attributes will have no effect. Note that variables or constraints that had names at the point this parameter was changed to 1 will retain their names. If you wish to discard all name information, you should set this parameter to 1 before adding variables or constraints to the model.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

NormAdjust

Choose simplex pricing norm.

Type: int
Default value: -1
Minimum value: -1
Maximum value: 3

Chooses from among multiple pricing norm variants. The details of how this parameter affects the simplex pricing algorithm are subtle and difficult to describe, so we’ve simply labeled the options 0 through 3. The default value of -1 chooses automatically.

Changing the value of this parameter rarely produces a significant benefit.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

NumericFocus

Numerical focus

Type: int
Default value: 0
Minimum value: 0
Maximum value: 3

The NumericFocus parameter controls the degree to which the code attempts to detect and manage numerical issues. The default setting (0) makes an automatic choice, with a slight preference for speed. Settings 1-3 increasingly shift the focus towards being more careful in numerical computations. With higher values, the code will spend more time checking the numerical accuracy of intermediate results, and it will employ more expensive techniques in order to avoid potential numerical issues.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

ObjScale

Objective scaling
Divides the model objective by the specified value to avoid numerical errors that may result from very large objective coefficients. The default value of 0 decides on the scaling automatically. A value less than zero uses the maximum coefficient to the specified power as the scaling (so \( \text{ObjScale} = -0.5 \) would scale by the square root of the largest objective coefficient).

Objective scaling can be useful when the objective contains extremely large values, but it can also lead to large dual violations, so it should be used sparingly.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**OptimalityTol**

Dual feasibility tolerance

Type: double
Default value: 1e-6
Minimum value: 1e-9
Maximum value: 1e-2

Reduced costs must all be smaller than \( \text{OptimalityTol} \) in the improving direction in order for a model to be declared optimal.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**ObjNumber**

Selects objective index of multi-objectives

Type: int
Default value: 0
Minimum value: 0
Maximum value: 2000000000

When working with multiple objectives, this parameter selects the index of the objective you want to work with. When you modify an attribute associated with multiple objectives (\( \text{ObjN} \), \( \text{ObjNVal} \), etc.), the \( \text{ObjNumber} \) parameter will determine which objective is actually affected. The value of this parameter should be less than the value of the \( \text{NumObj} \) attribute (which captures the number of objectives in the model).

Please refer to the discussion of Multiple Objectives for more information on the use of alternative objectives.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.
**OutputFlag**

Controls Gurobi output

- **Type:** int
- **Default value:** 1
- **Minimum value:** 0
- **Maximum value:** 1

Enables or disables solver output. Use `LogFile` and `LogToConsole` for finer-grain control. Setting `OutputFlag` to 0 is equivalent to setting `LogFile` to "" and `LogToConsole` to 0.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**PartitionPlace**

Controls where the partition heuristic runs

- **Type:** int
- **Default value:** 15
- **Minimum value:** 0
- **Maximum value:** 31

Setting the `Partition` attribute on at least one variable in a model enables the partitioning heuristic, which uses large-neighborhood search to try to improve the current incumbent solution.

This parameter determines where that heuristic runs. Options are:

- Before the root relaxation is solved (16)
- At the start of the root cut loop (8)
- At the end of the root cut loop (4)
- At the nodes of the branch-and-cut search (2)
- When the branch-and-cut search terminates (1)

The parameter value is a bit vector, where each bit turns the heuristic on or off at that place. The numerical values next to the options listed above indicate which bit controls the corresponding option. Thus, for example, to enable the heuristic at the beginning and end of the root cut loop (and nowhere else), you would set the 8 bit and the 4 bit to 1, which would correspond to a parameter value of 12.

The default value of 15 indicates that we enable every option except the first one listed above.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**PerturbValue**

Simplex perturbation
**Type:** double  
**Default value:** 0.0002  
**Minimum value:** 0  
**Maximum value:** Infinity

Magnitude of the simplex perturbation. Note that perturbation is only applied when progress has stalled, so the parameter will often have no effect.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**PoolGap**

Maximum gap for stored solutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>double</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default value</td>
<td>Infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum value</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum value</td>
<td>Infinity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Determines how large a gap to tolerate in stored solutions. When this parameter is set to a non-default value, solutions whose objective values exceed that of the best known solution by more than the specified (relative) gap are discarded. For example, if the MIP solver has found a solution at objective 100, then a setting of PoolGap=0.2 would discard solutions with objective worse than 120 (assuming a minimization objective).

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**PoolSearchMode**

Selects different modes for exploring the MIP search tree

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>int</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default value</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum value</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum value</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selects different modes for exploring the MIP search tree. With the default setting (PoolSearchMode=0), the MIP solver tries to find an optimal solution to the model. It keeps other solutions found along the way, but those are incidental. By setting this parameter to a non-default value, the MIP search will continue after the optimal solution has been found in order to find additional, high-quality solutions. With a setting of 2, it will find the n best solutions, where n is determined by the value of the PoolSolutions parameter. With a setting of 1, it will try to find additional solutions, but with no guarantees about the quality of those solutions. The cost of the solve will increase with increasing values of this parameter.
Once optimization is complete, the PoolObjBound attribute can be used to evaluate the quality of the solutions that were found. For example, a value of PoolObjBound=100 indicates that there are no other solutions with objective better than 100, and thus that any known solutions with objective better than 100 are better than any as-yet undiscovered solutions.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**PoolSolutions**

Number of MIP solutions to store

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type:</th>
<th>int</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default value:</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum value:</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum value:</td>
<td>2000000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Determines how many MIP solutions are stored. For the default value of PoolSearchMode, these are just the solutions that are found along the way in the process of exploring the MIP search tree. For other values of PoolSearchMode, this parameter sets a target for how many solutions to find, so larger values will impact performance.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**PreCrush**

Controls presolve reductions that affect user cuts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type:</th>
<th>int</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default value:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum value:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum value:</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Allows presolve to translate constraints on the original model to equivalent constraints on the presolved model. You must turn this parameter on when you are using callbacks to add your own cuts.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**PreDepRow**

Controls the presolve dependent row reduction
Controls the presolve dependent row reduction, which eliminates linearly dependent constraints from the constraint matrix. The default setting (-1) applies the reduction to continuous models but not to MIP models. Setting 0 turns the reduction off for all models. Setting 1 turns it on for all models.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**PreDual**

Controls presolve model dualization

Type: int

Default value: -1

Minimum value: -1

Maximum value: 2

Controls whether presolve forms the dual of a continuous model. Depending on the structure of the model, solving the dual can reduce overall solution time. The default setting uses a heuristic to decide. Setting 0 forbids presolve from forming the dual, while setting 1 forces it to take the dual. Setting 2 employs a more expensive heuristic that forms both the presolved primal and dual models (on two threads), and heuristically chooses one of them.

**Note:** LP only

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**PreMIQCPForm**

Format of presolved MIQCP model

Type: int

Default value: -1

Minimum value: -1

Maximum value: 2

Determines the format of the presolved version of an MIQCP model. Option 0 leaves the model in MIQCP form, so the branch-and-cut algorithm will operate on a model with arbitrary quadratic constraints. Option 1 always transforms the model into MISOCP form; quadratic constraints are transformed into second-order cone constraints. Option 2 always transforms the model into disaggregated MISOCP form; quadratic constraints are transformed into rotated cone constraints, where each rotated cone contains two terms and involves only three variables.
The default setting (-1) choose automatically. The automatic setting works well, but there are cases where forcing a different form can be beneficial.

**Note:** Only affects MIQCP models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**PrePasses**

Presolve pass limit

**Type:** int

**Default value:** -1

**Minimum value:** -1

**Maximum value:** MAXINT

Limits the number of passes performed by presolve. The default setting (-1) chooses the number of passes automatically. You should experiment with this parameter when you find that presolve is consuming a large fraction of total solve time.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**PreQLinearize**

Presolve quadratic linearization

**Type:** int

**Default value:** -1

**Minimum value:** -1

**Maximum value:** 1

Controls presolve Q matrix linearization. Option 1 attempts to linearize quadratic constraints or a quadratic objective, potentially transforming an MIQP or MIQCP into an MILP. Option 0 shuts off the transformation. The default setting (-1) choose automatically. The automatic setting works well, but there are cases where forcing Q linearization can be beneficial.

**Note:** Only affects MIQP and MIQCP models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**Presolve**

Controls the presolve level
Type: int
Default value: -1
Minimum value: -1
Maximum value: 2

Controls the presolve level. A value of -1 corresponds to an automatic setting. Other options are off (0), conservative (1), or aggressive (2). More aggressive application of presolve takes more time, but can sometimes lead to a significantly tighter model.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

PreSOS1BigM
Threshold for SOS1-to-binary reformulation
Type: double
Default value: -1
Minimum value: -1
Maximum value: 1e10

Controls the automatic reformulation of SOS1 constraints into binary form. SOS1 constraints are often handled more efficiently using a binary representation. The reformulation often requires big-M values to be introduced as coefficients. This parameter specifies the largest big-M that can be introduced by presolve when performing this reformulation. Larger values increase the chances that an SOS1 constraint will be reformulated, but very large values (e.g., 1e8) can lead to numerical issues.

The default value of -1 chooses a threshold automatically. You should set the parameter to 0 to shut off SOS1 reformulation entirely, or a large value to force reformulation.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

Please refer to this section for more information on SOS constraints.

PreSOS2BigM
Threshold for SOS2-to-binary reformulation
Type: double
Default value: 0
Minimum value: -1
Maximum value: 1e10

Controls the automatic reformulation of SOS2 constraints into binary form. SOS2 constraints are often handled more efficiently using a binary representation. The reformulation often requires big-M values to be introduced as coefficients. This parameter specifies the largest big-M that can be introduced by presolve when performing this reformulation. Larger values increase the chances that an SOS2 constraint will be reformulated, but very large values (e.g., 1e8) can lead to numerical issues.
The default value of 0 disables the reformulation. You can set the parameter to -1 to choose an automatic approach, or a large value to force reformulation.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

Please refer to this section for more information on SOS constraints.

**PreSparsify**

Controls the presolve sparsify reduction

Type: int
Default value: -1
Minimum value: -1
Maximum value: 1

Controls the presolve sparsify reduction. This reduction can sometimes significantly reduce the number of nonzero values in the presolved model. Value 0 shuts off the reduction, while value 1 forces it on. The default value of -1 chooses automatically.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**ProjImpliedCuts**

Projected implied bound cut generation

Type: int
Default value: -1
Minimum value: -1
Maximum value: 2

Controls projected implied bound cut generation. Use 0 to disable these cuts, 1 for moderate cut generation, or 2 for aggressive cut generation. The default -1 value chooses automatically. Overrides the Cuts parameter.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**PSDTol**

Positive semi-definite tolerance
**Default value:** 1e-6  
**Minimum value:** 0  
**Maximum value:** Infinity

Sets a limit on the amount of diagonal perturbation that the optimizer is allowed to perform on a Q matrix in order to correct minor PSD violations. If a larger perturbation is required, the optimizer will terminate with a `GRB_ERROR_Q_NOT_PSD` error.

**Note:** Only affects QP/QCP/MIQP/MIQCP models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

### PumpPasses

PASSES OF THE FEASIBILITY PUMP HEURISTIC

**Type:** int  
**Default value:** -1  
**Minimum value:** -1  
**Maximum value:** MAXINT

Number of passes of the feasibility pump heuristic. Note that this heuristic is only applied at the end of the MIP root, and only when no other root heuristic finds a feasible solution.

This heuristic is quite expensive, and generally produces poor quality solutions. You should generally only use it if other means, including exploration of the tree with default settings, fail to produce a feasible solution.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

### QCPDual

DUAL VARIABLES FOR QCP MODELS

**Type:** int  
**Default value:** 0  
**Minimum value:** 0  
**Maximum value:** 1

Determines whether dual variable values are computed for QCP models. Computing them can add significant time to the optimization, so you should only set this parameter to 1 if you need them.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.
Quad
Controls quad precision in simplex

Type: int
Default value: -1
Minimum value: -1
Maximum value: 1

Enables or disables quad precision computation in simplex. The -1 default setting allows the algorithm to decide. Quad precision can sometimes help solve numerically challenging models, but it can also significantly increase runtime.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

Record
Enables API call recording

Type: int
Default value: 0
Minimum value: 0
Maximum value: 1

Enables API call recording. When enabled, Gurobi will write one or more files (named gurobi000.grbr or similar) that capture the sequence of Gurobi commands that your program issued. This file can subsequently be replayed using the Gurobi command-line tool. Replaying the file will repeat the exact same sequence of commands, and when completed will show the time spent in Gurobi API routines, the time spent in Gurobi algorithms, and will indicate whether any Gurobi environments or models were leaked by your program. Replay files are particularly useful in tech support situations. They provide an easy way to relay to Gurobi tech support the exact sequence of Gurobi commands that led to a question or issue.

This parameter must be set as soon as you create your Gurobi environment (or in a gurobi.env file). All Gurobi commands will be recorded until the environment is freed or the program ends. Changing the parameter value back to 0 has no effect.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

ResultFile
Write a result file upon completion of optimization

Type: string
Default value: ""

Specifies the name of the result file to be written upon completion of optimization. The type of the result file is determined by the file suffix. The most commonly used suffixes are .sol (to capture the solution vector), .bas (to capture the simplex basis), and .mst (to capture the solution
vector on the integer variables). You can also write a .ilp file (to capture the IIS for an infeasible model), or a .mps, .rew, .lp, or .rlp file (to capture the original model). The file suffix may optionally be followed by .gz, .bz2, or .7z, which produces a compressed result.

More information on the file formats can be found in the File Format section.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**RINS**

Relaxation Induced Neighborhood Search (RINS) heuristic frequency

**Type:** int

**Default value:** -1

**Minimum value:** -1

**Maximum value:** MAXINT

Frequency of the RINS heuristic. Default value (-1) chooses automatically. A value of 0 shuts off RINS. A positive value \( n \) applies RINS at every \( n \)-th node of the MIP search tree.

Increasing the frequency of the RINS heuristic shifts the focus of the MIP search away from proving optimality, and towards finding good feasible solutions. We recommend that you try MIPFocus, ImproveStartGap, or ImproveStartTime before experimenting with this parameter.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**ScaleFlag**

Model scaling

**Type:** int

**Default value:** -1

**Minimum value:** -1

**Maximum value:** 3

Controls model scaling. By default, the rows and columns of the model are scaled in order to improve the numerical properties of the constraint matrix. The scaling is removed before the final solution is returned. Scaling typically reduces solution times, but it may lead to larger constraint violations in the original, unscaled model. Turning off scaling (ScaleFlag=0) can sometimes produce smaller constraint violations. Choosing a different scaling option can sometimes improve performance for particularly numerically difficult models.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**Seed**

Random number seed

670
**Type:** int  
**Default value:** 0  
**Minimum value:** 0  
**Maximum value:** MAXINT

Modifies the random number seed. This acts as a small perturbation to the solver, and typically leads to different solution paths.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**ServerPassword**

Client password for Remote Services cluster or token server

**Type:** string  
**Default value:** ""

The password for connecting to the server (either a Compute Server or a token server).

For connecting to the Remote Services cluster referred to by the ComputeServer parameter, you’ll need to supply the client password. Refer to the Gurobi Remote Services Reference Manual for more information on starting Compute Server jobs.

Supply the token server password (if needed) when connecting to the server referred to by the TokenServer parameter,

You must set this parameter through either a `gurobi.lic` file (using `PASSWORD=pwd`) or an empty environment. Changing the parameter after your environment has been created will have no effect.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**ServerTimeout**

Network timeout

**Type:** int  
**Default value:** 60  
**Minimum value:** 1  
**Maximum value:** MaxInt

Network time-out for Compute Server and token server (in seconds). If the client program is unable to contact the server for more than the specified amount of time, the client will quit with a network error.

Refer to the Gurobi Remote Services Reference Manual for more information on starting Compute Server jobs.

You must set this parameter through either a `gurobi.lic` file (using `QUEUETIMEOUT=n`) or an empty environment. Changing the parameter after your environment has been created will have no effect.
For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**Sifting**

Controls sifting within dual simplex

- **Type:** int
- **Default value:** -1
- **Minimum value:** -1
- **Maximum value:** 2

Enables or disables sifting within dual simplex. Sifting can be useful for LP models where the number of variables is many times larger than the number of constraints (we typically only see significant benefits when the ratio is 100 or more). Options are Automatic (-1), Off (0), Moderate (1), and Aggressive (2). With a Moderate setting, sifting will be applied to LP models and to the root node for MIP models. With an Aggressive setting, sifting will be applied any time dual simplex is used, including at the nodes of a MIP. Note that this parameter has no effect if you aren’t using dual simplex. Note also that Gurobi will ignore this parameter in cases where sifting is obviously a worse choice than dual simplex.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**SiftMethod**

LP method used to solve sifting sub-problems

- **Type:** int
- **Default value:** -1
- **Minimum value:** -1
- **Maximum value:** 2

LP method used to solve sifting sub-problems. Options are Automatic (-1), Primal Simplex (0), Dual Simplex (1), and Barrier (2). Note that this parameter only has an effect when you are using dual simplex and sifting has been selected (either automatically by dual simplex, or through the Sifting parameter).

Changing the value of this parameter rarely produces a significant benefit.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**SimplexFPricing**

Simplex pricing strategy
Type: int
Default value: -1
Minimum value: -1
Maximum value: 3

Determines the simplex variable pricing strategy. Available options are Automatic (-1), Partial Pricing (0), Steepest Edge (1), Devex (2), and Quick-Start Steepest Edge (3).

Changing the value of this parameter rarely produces a significant benefit.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**SolutionLimit**

MIP solution limit

Type: int
Default value: MAXINT
Minimum value: 1
Maximum value: MAXINT

Limits the number of feasible MIP solutions found. Optimization returns with a SOLUTION_LIMIT status once the limit has been reached (see the Status Code section for further details).

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**SolutionNumber**

Select a sub-optimal MIP solution

Type: int
Default value: 0
Minimum value: 0
Maximum value: MAXINT

When querying attribute Xn, ObjNVal, or PoolObjVal to retrieve an alternate MIP solution, this parameter determines which alternate solution is retrieved. The value of this parameter should be less than the value of the SolCount attribute.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**StartNodeLimit**

Limit MIP start sub-MIP nodes

---

673
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Default value</th>
<th>Minimum value</th>
<th>Maximum value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SubMIPNodes</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>2000000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This parameter limits the number of branch-and-bound nodes explored when completing a partial MIP start. The default value of -1 uses the value of the SubMIPNodes parameter. A value of -2 shuts off MIP start processing entirely. Non-negative values are node limits.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**StartNumber**

Selects MIP start index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Default value</th>
<th>Minimum value</th>
<th>Maximum value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>StartNumber</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2000000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This parameter selects the index of the MIP start you want to work with. When you modify a MIP start value (using the Start attribute) the StartNumber parameter will determine which MIP start is actually affected. The value of this parameter should be less than the value of the NumStart attribute (which captures the number of MIP starts in the model).

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**StrongCGCuts**

Strong-CG cut generation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Default value</th>
<th>Minimum value</th>
<th>Maximum value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>StrongCGCuts</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Controls Strong Chvátal-Gomory (Strong-CG) cut generation. Use 0 to disable these cuts, 1 for moderate cut generation, or 2 for aggressive cut generation. The default -1 value chooses automatically. Overrides the Cuts parameter.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**SubMIPCuts**

Sub-MIP cut generation
Type: int
Default value: -1
Minimum value: -1
Maximum value: 2

Controls sub-MIP cut generation. Use 0 to disable these cuts, 1 for moderate cut generation, or 2 for aggressive cut generation. The default -1 value chooses automatically. Overrides the Cuts parameter.

Note: Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

SubMIPNodes

Nodes explored in sub-MIP heuristics
Type: int
Default value: 500
Minimum value: 0
Maximum value: MAXINT

Limits the number of nodes explored by MIP-based heuristics (such as RINS). Exploring more nodes can produce better solutions, but it generally takes longer.

Note: Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

Symmetry

MIP symmetric detection
Type: int
Default value: -1
Minimum value: -1
Maximum value: 2

Controls MIP symmetry detection. A value of -1 corresponds to an automatic setting. Other options are off (0), conservative (1), or aggressive (2).

Changing the value of this parameter rarely produces a significant benefit.

Note: Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.
Threads

Thread count
Type: int
Default value: 0
Minimum value: 0
Maximum value: NProc

Controls the number of threads to apply to parallel algorithms (concurrent LP, parallel barrier, parallel MIP, etc.). The default value of 0 is an automatic setting. It will generally use all of the cores in the machine, but it may choose to use fewer.

While you will generally get the best performance by using all available cores in your machine, there are a few exceptions. One is of course when you are sharing a machine with other jobs. In this case, you should select a thread count that doesn’t oversubscribe the machine.

We have also found that certain classes of MIP models benefit from reducing the thread count, often all the way down to one thread. Starting multiple threads introduces contention for machine resources. For classes of models where the first solution found by the MIP solver is almost always optimal, and that solution isn’t found at the root, it is often better to allow a single thread to explore the search tree uncontended.

Another situation where reducing the thread count can be helpful is when memory is tight. Each thread can consume a significant amount of memory.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

TimeLimit

Time limit
Type: double
Default value: Infinity
Minimum value: 0
Maximum value: Infinity

Limits the total time expended (in seconds). Optimization returns with a TIME_LIMIT status if the limit is exceeded (see the Status Code section for further details).

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

TokenServer

Name of your token server
Type: string
Default value: ""

When using a token license, set this parameter to the name of the token server. You can refer to the server using its name or its IP address.
You can provide a comma-separate list of token servers to increase robustness. If the first server in the list doesn’t respond, the second will be tried, etc.

You must set this parameter through either a `gurobi.lic` file (using `TOKENSERVER=server`) or an empty environment. Changing the parameter after your environment has been created will have no effect.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**TSPort**

Port for token server

- **Type:** int
- **Default value:** 41954
- **Minimum value:** 0
- **Maximum value:** 65536

Port to use when connecting to the Gurobi token server. You should only change this if your network administrator tells you to.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**TuneCriterion**

Tuning criterion

- **Type:** int
- **Default value:** -1
- **Minimum value:** -1
- **Maximum value:** 3

Modifies the tuning criterion for the tuning tool. The primary tuning criterion is always to minimize the runtime required to find a proven optimal solution. However, for MIP models that don’t solve to optimality within the specified time limit, a secondary criterion is needed. Set this parameter to 1 to use the optimality gap as the secondary criterion. Choose a value of 2 to use the objective of the best feasible solution found. Choose a value of 3 to use the best objective bound. Choose 0 to ignore the secondary criterion and focus entirely on minimizing the time to find a proven optimal solution. The default value of -1 chooses automatically.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**TuneJobs**

Distributed tuning job count
Enables distributed parallel tuning, which can significantly increase the performance of the tuning tool. A value of $n$ causes the tuning tool to distribute tuning work among $n$ parallel jobs. These jobs are distributed among a set of machines. Use the WorkerPool parameter to provide a distributed worker cluster.

Note that distributed tuning is most effective when the worker machines have similar performance. Distributed tuning doesn’t attempt to normalize performance by server, so it can incorrectly attribute a boost in performance to a parameter change when the associated setting is tried on a worker that is significantly faster than the others.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**TuneOutput**
Tuning output level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>int</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default value</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum value</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum value</td>
<td>MAXINT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Controls the amount of output produced by the tuning tool. Level 0 produces no output; level 1 produces tuning summary output only when a new best parameter set is found; level 2 produces tuning summary output for each parameter set that is tried; level 3 produces tuning summary output, plus detailed solver output, for each parameter set tried.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**TuneResults**
Number of improved parameter sets returned

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>int</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default value</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum value</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum value</td>
<td>MAXINT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tuning tool often finds multiple parameter sets that produce better results than the baseline settings. This parameter controls how many of these sets should be retained when tuning is complete. The default value retains the best results that were found for each count of changed parameters. In other words, it retains the best result for one changed parameter, for two changed parameter, etc. Results that aren’t on the efficient frontier are discard.
For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**TuneTimeLimit**

Tuning tool time limit

**Type:** double  
**Default value:** -1  
**Minimum value:** -1  
**Maximum value:** Infinity

Limits total tuning runtime (in seconds). The default setting (-1) chooses a time limit automatically.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**TuneTrials**

Perform multiple runs on each parameter set to limit the effect of random noise

**Type:** int  
**Default value:** 3  
**Minimum value:** 1  
**Maximum value:** MAXINT

Performance on a MIP model can sometimes experience significant variations due to random effects. As a result, the tuning tool may return parameter sets that improve on the baseline only due to randomness. This parameter allows you to perform multiple solves for each parameter set, using different Seed values for each, in order to reduce the influence of randomness on the results.  

Note: Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**UpdateMode**

Changes the behavior of lazy updates

**Type:** int  
**Default value:** 1  
**Minimum value:** 0  
**Maximum value:** 1

Determines how newly added variables and linear constraints are handled. The default setting (1) allows you to use new variables and constraints immediately for building or modifying the model. A setting of 0 requires you to call update before these can be used.
Since the vast majority of programs never query Gurobi for details about the optimization models they build, the default setting typically removes the need to call update, or even be aware of the details of our lazy update approach for handling model modifications. However, these details will show through when you try to query modified model information.

In the Gurobi interface, model modifications (bound changes, right-hand side changes, objective changes, etc.) are placed in a queue. These queued modifications are applied to the model at three times: when you call update, when you call optimize, or when you call write to write the model to disk. When you query information about the model, the result will depend on both whether that information was modified and when it was modified. In particular, if the modification is sitting in the queue, you’ll get the result from before the modification. Note that this lazy update behavior is independent of the value of the UpdateMode parameter.

The only potential benefit to changing the parameter to 0 is that in unusual cases this setting may allow simplex make more aggressive use of warm-start information after a model modification.

If you want to change this parameter, you need to set it as soon as you create your Gurobi environment.

Note that you still need to call update to modify an attribute on an SOS constraint, quadratic constraint, or general constraint.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

VarBranch

Branch variable selection strategy

| Type:      | int     |
| Default value: | -1      |
| Minimum value: | -1      |
| Maximum value: | 3       |

Controls the branch variable selection strategy. The default -1 setting makes an automatic choice, depending on problem characteristics. Available alternatives are Pseudo Reduced Cost Branching (0), Pseudo Shadow Price Branching (1), Maximum Infeasibility Branching (2), and Strong Branching (3).

Changing the value of this parameter rarely produces a significant benefit.

Note: Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

WorkerPassword

Distributed worker password

| Type:    | string |
| Default value: | ""     |

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When using a distributed algorithm (distributed MIP, distributed concurrent, or distributed tuning), this parameter allows you to specify the password for the distributed worker cluster provided in the WorkerPool parameter.

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**WorkerPool**

Distributed worker cluster (for distributed algorithms)

**Type:** string

**Default value:** ""

When using a distributed algorithm (distributed MIP, distributed concurrent, or distributed tuning), this parameter allows you to specify a Remote Services cluster that will provide distributed workers. You should also specify the access password for that cluster, if there is one, in the WorkerPassword parameter. Note that you don’t need to set either of these parameters if your job is running on a Compute Server node and you want to use the same cluster for the distributed workers.

You can provide a comma-separated list of machines for added robustness. If the first node in the list is unavailable, the client will attempt to contact the second node, etc.

To give an example, if you have a Remote Services cluster that uses port 61000 on a pair of machines named server1 and server2, you could set WorkerPool to "server1:61000" or "server1:61000,server2:61000".

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**ZeroHalfCuts**

Zero-half cut generation

**Type:** int

**Default value:** -1

**Minimum value:** -1

**Maximum value:** 2

Controls zero-half cut generation. Use 0 to disable these cuts, 1 for moderate cut generation, or 2 for aggressive cut generation. The default -1 value chooses automatically. Overrides the Cuts parameter.

**Note:** Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

**ZeroObjNodes**

Zero-objective heuristic

---

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Number of nodes to explore in the zero objective heuristic. Note that this heuristic is only applied at the end of the MIP root, and only when no other root heuristic finds a feasible solution.

This heuristic is quite expensive, and generally produces poor quality solutions. You should generally only use it if other means, including exploration of the tree with default settings, fail to produce a feasible solution.

Note: Only affects mixed integer programming (MIP) models

For examples of how to query or modify parameter values from our different APIs, refer to our Parameter Examples.

11.3 Parameter Examples

Gurobi parameter handling is designed to be orthogonal, meaning that you only need to use a small number of routines to work with a large number of parameters. In particular:

- The names and meanings of the various Gurobi parameters remain constant across the different programming language API's, although some decoration is required in each language.

- Given the type of a parameter (double, integer, etc.) and the programming language you wish to use it from, you simply need to identify the appropriate routine for that parameter type in that language in order to query or modify that parameter.

Please refer to the following sections for detailed examples of how to work with parameters from our various API’s:

- C
- C++
- C#
- Java
- MATLAB
- Python
- R
- Visual Basic

You can also browse our Examples to get a better sense of how to use our parameter interface.

One important note about integer-valued parameters: while the maximum value that can be stored in a signed integer is $2^{31} - 1$, we use a MAXINT value of 2,000,000,000. Attempting to set an integer parameter to a value larger than this maximum will produce an error.
### C Parameter Examples

The C interface defines a symbolic constant for each parameter. The symbolic constant name is prefixed by `GRB_type_PAR_`, where `type` is either `INT`, `DBL`, or `STR`. This is followed by the capitalized parameter name. For example, the symbolic constant for the integer `Threads` parameter (found in C header file `gurobi_c.h`) is:

```c
#define GRB_INT_PAR_THREADS "Threads"
```

The routine you use to modify a parameter value depends on the type of the parameter. For a double-valued parameter, you would use `GRBsetdblparam`.

Recall that each model gets its own copy of the environment when it is created. Parameter changes to the original environment therefore have no effect on existing models. You’ll need to use `GRBgetenv` to retrieve the environment associated with a particular model if you want to change a parameter for that model.

To set the `TimeLimit` parameter for a model, you’d do:

```c
error = GRBsetdblparam(GRBgetenv(model), GRB_DBL_PAR_TIMELIMIT, 100.0);
```

If you’d prefer to use a string for the parameter name, you can also do:

```c
error = GRBsetdblparam(GRBgetenv(model), "TimeLimit", 100.0);
```

The case of the string is ignored, as are underscores. Thus, `TimeLimit` and `TIME_LIMIT` are equivalent.

Use `GRBgetdblparam` to query the current value of a (double) parameter:

```c
double currentvalue;
error = GRBgetdblparam(modelenv, "TimeLimit", &currentvalue);
```

### C++ Parameter Examples

In the C++ interface, parameters are grouped by datatype into three enums: `GRB_DoubleParam`, `GRB_IntParam`, and `GRB_StringParam`. You refer to a specific parameter by appending the parameter name to the enum name. For example, the `Threads` parameter is `GRB_IntParam_Threads`.

To modify a parameter, you use `GRBModel::set`. Recall that you can also set parameters on an environment, but changes to the environment won’t affect models that have already been created using that environment. It is generally simpler to set parameters on the model itself.

To set the `TimeLimit` parameter for a model, you’d do:

```cpp
GRBModel *m = ...;
m->set(GRB_DoubleParam_TimeLimit, 100.0);
```

You can also set the value of a parameter using strings for the parameter name and desired value. For example:

```cpp
GRBModel *m = ...;
m->set("TimeLimit", "100.0");
```

Use `GRBModel::get` to query the current value of a parameter:

```cpp
currentlimit = m.get(GRB_DoubleParam_TimeLimit);
```
C# Parameter Examples

In the C# interface, parameters are grouped by datatype into three enums: GRB.DoubleParam, GRB.IntParam, and GRB.StringParam. You would refer to the integer Threads parameter as GRB.IntParam.Threads.

To modify a parameter, set the corresponding .NET property from Model.Parameters. To set the TimeLimit parameter, for example:

```csharp
GRBModel m = ...;
m.Parameters.TimeLimit = 100.0;
```

You can also use GRBModel.Set:

```csharp
m.Set(GRB.DoubleParam.TimeLimit, 100.0);
```

You can also set the value of a parameter using strings for the parameter name and desired value. For example:

```csharp
GRBModel m = ...;
m.Set("TimeLimit", "100.0");
```

To query the current value of a parameter, use:

```csharp
currentlimit = m.Parameters.TimeLimit;
```

You can also use GRBModel.Get:

```csharp
currentlimit = m.Get(GRB.DoubleParam.TimeLimit);
```

Java Parameter Examples

In the Java interface, parameters are grouped by datatype into three enums: GRB.DoubleParam, GRB.IntParam, and GRB.StringParam. You would refer to the integer Threads parameter as GRB.IntParam.Threads.

To modify a parameter, you use GRBModel.set. Recall that you can also set parameters on an environment, but changes to the environment won’t affect models that have already been created using that environment. It is generally simpler to set parameters on the model itself.

To set the TimeLimit parameter for a model, you’d do:

```java
GRBModel m = ...;
m.set(GRB.DoubleParam.TimeLimit, 100.0);
```

You can also set the value of a parameter using strings for the parameter name and desired value. For example:

```java
GRBModel m = ...;
m.set("TimeLimit", "100.0");
```

Use GRBModel.get to query the current value of a parameter:

```java
currentlimit = m.get(GRB.DoubleParam.TimeLimit);
```
MATLAB Parameter Examples

In the MATLAB interface, parameters are passed to Gurobi through a struct. To modify a parameter, you create a field in the struct with the appropriate name, and set it to the desired value. For example, to set the TimeLimit parameter to 100 you’d do:

```matlab
params.timelimit = 100;
```

The case of the parameter name is ignored, as are underscores. Thus, you could also do:

```matlab
params.timeLimit = 100;
```

...or...

```matlab
params.TIME_LIMIT = 100;
```

All desired parameter changes should be stored in a single struct, which is passed as the second parameter to the gurobi function.

Python Parameter Examples

In the Python interface, parameters are listed as constants within the GRB.Param class. You would refer to the Threads parameter as GRB.Param.Threads.

To modify a parameter, you can set the appropriate member of Model.Params. To set the time limit for model m, you’d do:

```python
m.Params.timeLimit = 100.0
```

The case of the parameter name is actually ignored, as are underscores, so you could also do:

```python
m.Params.timelimit = 100.0
```

...or...

```python
m.Params.TIME_LIMIT = 100.0
```

You can also use the Model.setParam method:

```python
m.setParam(GRB.Param.TimeLimit, 100.0)
```

If you’d prefer to use a string for the parameter name, you can also do:

```python
m.setParam("TimeLimit", 100.0);
```

To query the current value of a parameter, use:

```python
currentlimit = m.Params.timeLimit
```
R Parameter Examples

In the R interface, parameters are passed to Gurobi through a list. To modify a parameter, you create a named component in the list with the appropriate name, and set it to the desired value. For example, to set the TimeLimit parameter to 100 you’d do:

```r
params <- list(TimeLimit=100)
```

The case of the parameter name is ignored, as are underscores. Thus, you could also do:

```r
params <- list(timeLimit = 100)
```

...or...

```r
params <- list(TIME_LIMIT = 100)
```

All desired parameter changes should be stored in a single list, which is passed as the second parameter to the gurobi function.

Visual Basic Parameter Examples

In the Visual Basic interface, parameters are grouped by datatype into three enums: GRB.DoubleParam, GRB.IntParam, and GRB.StringParam. You would refer to the integer Threads parameter as GRB.IntParam.Threads.

To modify a parameter, set the corresponding .NET property from Model.Parameters. To set the TimeLimit parameter, for example:

```vbnet
GRBModel m = ...
m.Parameters.TimeLimit = 100.0
```

You can also use GRBModel.Set:

```vbnet
m.Set(GRB.DoubleParam.TimeLimit, 100.0)
```

You can also set the value of a parameter using strings for the parameter name and desired value. For example:

```vbnet
GRBModel m = ...
m.Set("TimeLimit", "100.0")
```

To query the current value of a parameter, use:

```vbnet
currentlimit = m.Parameters.TimeLimit
```

You can also use GRBModel.Get:

```vbnet
currentlimit = m.Get(GRB.DoubleParam.TimeLimit)
```

11.4 Empty Environment

Some parameters must be set before the Gurobi environment is fully configured. For example, creating a Compute Server environment requires you to first indicate the name of the server.
This can be done through the Gurobi license file (gurobi.lic), but we also provide a means of doing this through the programming language APIs. Specifically, you can do this using an empty environment.

The first step is to construct the empty environment. This is done using GRBemptyenv in C, or through one of the provided GRBEnv constructors in the object-oriented interfaces. You then set parameters on this environment using the standard parameter API. Finally, you start the environment, using the GRBstartenv in C, or using the env.start() method in the object-oriented interfaces.

To give a simple example, if you’d like your Python program to offload the optimization computation to a Compute Server named server1, you could say:

```python
env = Env(empty=True)
env.setParam(GRB.Param.ComputeServer, "server1:61000")
env.setParam(GRB.Param.ServerPassword, "passwd")
env.start()
model = read("misc07.mps", env)
model.optimize()
```

An equivalent Java program would look like this:

```java
GRBEnv env = new GRBEnv(true);
env.set(GRB.StringParam.ComputeServer, "server1:61000");
env.set(GRB.StringParam.ServerPassword, "passwd");
GRBModel model = new GRBModel(env, "misc07.mps");
model.optimize();
```
Once an optimize call has returned, the Gurobi optimizer sets the Status attribute of the model to one of several possible values. The attribute takes an integer value, but we recommend that you use one of the pre-defined status constants to check the status in your program. Each code has a name, and each language requires a prefix on this name to obtain the appropriate constant. You would access status code OPTIMAL in the following ways from the available Gurobi interfaces:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Status Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>GRB_OPTIMAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C++</td>
<td>GRB_OPTIMAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Java</td>
<td>GRB.Status.OPTIMAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.NET</td>
<td>GRB.Status.OPTIMAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Python</td>
<td>GRB.OPTIMAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible status codes are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status code</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOADED</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Model is loaded, but no solution information is available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPTIMAL</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Model was solved to optimality (subject to tolerances), and an optimal solution is available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFEASIBLE</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Model was proven to be infeasible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INF_OR_UNBD</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Model was proven to be either infeasible or unbounded. To obtain a more definitive conclusion, set the DualReductions parameter to 0 and reoptimize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNBOUNDED</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Model was proven to be unbounded. Important note: an unbounded status indicates the presence of an unbounded ray that allows the objective to improve without limit. It says nothing about whether the model has a feasible solution. If you require information on feasibility, you should set the objective to zero and reoptimize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUTOFF</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Optimal objective for model was proven to be worse than the value specified in the Cutoff parameter. No solution information is available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITERATION_LIMIT</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Optimization terminated because the total number of simplex iterations performed exceeded the value specified in the IterationLimit parameter, or because the total number of barrier iterations exceeded the value specified in the BarIterLimit parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NODE_LIMIT</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Optimization terminated because the total number of branch-and-cut nodes explored exceeded the value specified in the NodeLimit parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIME_LIMIT</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Optimization terminated because the time expended exceeded the value specified in the TimeLimit parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOLUTION_LIMIT</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Optimization terminated because the number of solutions found reached the value specified in the SolutionLimit parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERRUPTED</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Optimization was terminated by the user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMERIC</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Optimization was terminated due to unrecoverable numerical difficulties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBOPTIMAL</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Unable to satisfy optimality tolerances; a sub-optimal solution is available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INPROGRESS</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>An asynchronous optimization call was made, but the associated optimization run is not yet complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USER_OBJ_LIMIT</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>User specified an objective limit (a bound on either the best objective or the best bound), and that limit has been reached.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Gurobi callback routines make use of a pair of arguments: `where` and `what`. When a user callback function is called, the `where` argument indicates from where in the Gurobi optimizer it is being called (presolve, simplex, barrier, MIP, etc.). When the user callback wishes to obtain more detailed information about the state of the optimization, the `what` argument can be passed to an appropriate `get` method for your language to obtain additional information (e.g., `GRBcbget` in C, `GRBCallback::getIntInfo` in C++, `GRBCallback.getIntInfo` in Java, `GRBCallback.GetIntInfo` in .NET, and `Model.cbGet` in Python).

More detailed information on how to use callbacks in your application can be found in the reference manuals for the different Gurobi language interfaces (C, C++, Java, .NET, and Python).

Possible values for the `where` and `what` arguments are listed in the following tables. Note that these values are referred to in slightly different ways from the different Gurobi interfaces. Consider the `SIMPLEX` value as an example. You would refer to this constant as follows from the different Gurobi APIs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Callback constant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>GRB_CB_SIMPLEX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C++</td>
<td>GRB_CB_SIMPLEX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Java</td>
<td>GRB.Callback.SIMPLEX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.NET</td>
<td>GRB.Callback.SIMPLEX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Python</td>
<td>GRB.Callback.SIMPLEX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible `where` values are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>where</th>
<th>Numeric value</th>
<th>Optimizer status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POLLING</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Periodic polling callback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESOLVE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Currently performing presolve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIMPLEX</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Currently in simplex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Currently in MIP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIPSOL</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Found a new MIP incumbent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIPNODE</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Currently exploring a MIP node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MESSAGE</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Printing a log message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARRIER</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Currently in barrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MULTIOBJ</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Currently in multi-objective optimization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Allowable `what` values depend on the value of the `where` argument. Valid combinations are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>what</th>
<th>where</th>
<th>Result type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RUNTIME</td>
<td>Any except POLLING</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>Elapsed solver runtime (seconds).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRE_COLDEL</td>
<td>PRESOLVE</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>The number of columns removed by presolve to this point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRE_ROWDEL</td>
<td>PRESOLVE</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>The number of rows removed by presolve to this point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRE_SENCHG</td>
<td>PRESOLVE</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>The number of constraint senses changed by presolve to this point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRE_BNDCHG</td>
<td>PRESOLVE</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>The number of variable bounds changed by presolve to this point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRE_COECHG</td>
<td>PRESOLVE</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>The number of coefficients changed by presolve to this point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPX_ITRCNT</td>
<td>SIMPLEX</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>Current simplex iteration count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPX_OBJVAL</td>
<td>SIMPLEX</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>Current simplex objective value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPX_PRIMINF</td>
<td>SIMPLEX</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>Current primal infeasibility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPX_DUALINF</td>
<td>SIMPLEX</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>Current dual infeasibility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPX_ISPERT</td>
<td>SIMPLEX</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Is problem current perturbed?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIP_OBJBST</td>
<td>MIP</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>Current best objective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIP_OBJBND</td>
<td>MIP</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>Current best objective bound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIP_NODCNT</td>
<td>MIP</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>Current explored node count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIP_SOLCNT</td>
<td>MIP</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Current count of feasible solutions found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIP_CUTCNT</td>
<td>MIP</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Current count of cutting planes applied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIP_NODE_STATUS</td>
<td>MIPNODE</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Optimization status of current MIP node (see the Status Code section for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>further information).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIPSOL_OBJBST</td>
<td>MIPSOL</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>Objective value for new solution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIPSOL_OBJBND</td>
<td>MIPSOL</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>Current best objective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIPSOL_NODCNT</td>
<td>MIPSOL</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>Current explored node count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIPSOL_SOLCNT</td>
<td>MIPSOL</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Current count of feasible solutions found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIPSOL_SOLCNT</td>
<td>MIPSOL</td>
<td>double *</td>
<td>Solution vector for new solution (C only). The resultP argument to C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>routine GRBcbget should point to an array of doubles that is at least as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>long as the number of variables in the user model. Use the getSolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>callback method in the object-oriented interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIPNODE_OBJBST</td>
<td>MIPNODE</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>Current best objective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIPNODE_OBJBND</td>
<td>MIPNODE</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>Current best objective bound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIPNODE_NODCNT</td>
<td>MIPNODE</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>Current explored node count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIPNODE_SOLCNT</td>
<td>MIPNODE</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Current count of feasible solutions found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MIPNODE_REL</strong></td>
<td><strong>MIPNODE</strong></td>
<td><strong>double</strong> *</td>
<td>Relaxation solution for the current node, when its optimization status is GRB_OPTIMAL (C only). The resultP argument to C routine GRBcbget should point to an array of doubles that is at least as long as the number of variables in the user model. Use the <code>getNodeRel</code> callback method in the object-oriented interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BARRIER_ITRCNT</strong></td>
<td><strong>BARRIER</strong></td>
<td><strong>int</strong></td>
<td>Current barrier iteration count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BARRIER_PRIMOBJ</strong></td>
<td><strong>BARRIER</strong></td>
<td><strong>double</strong></td>
<td>Primal objective value for current barrier iterate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BARRIER_DUALOBJ</strong></td>
<td><strong>BARRIER</strong></td>
<td><strong>double</strong></td>
<td>Dual objective value for current barrier iterate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BARRIER_PRIMINF</strong></td>
<td><strong>BARRIER</strong></td>
<td><strong>double</strong></td>
<td>Primal infeasibility for current barrier iterate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BARRIER_DUALINF</strong></td>
<td><strong>BARRIER</strong></td>
<td><strong>double</strong></td>
<td>Dual infeasibility for current barrier iterate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BARRIER_COMPL</strong></td>
<td><strong>BARRIER</strong></td>
<td><strong>double</strong></td>
<td>Complementarity violation for current barrier iterate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MULTIOBJ_OBJCNT</strong></td>
<td><strong>MULTIOBJ</strong></td>
<td><strong>int</strong></td>
<td>Current count of objectives already optimized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MULTIOBJ_SOLCNT</strong></td>
<td><strong>MULTIOBJ</strong></td>
<td><strong>int</strong></td>
<td>Current count of feasible solutions found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MULTIOBJ_SOL</strong></td>
<td><strong>MULTIOBJ</strong></td>
<td><strong>double</strong> *</td>
<td>Solution vector for new solution (C only). The resultP argument to C routine GRBcbget should point to an array of doubles that is at least as long as the number of variables in the user model. Use the <code>getSolution</code> callback method in the object-oriented interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MSG_STRING</strong></td>
<td><strong>MESSAGE</strong></td>
<td><strong>char</strong> *</td>
<td>The message that is being printed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remember that the appropriate prefix must be added to the `what` or `where` name listed above, depending on the language you are using.

**Callback notes**

Note that the `POLLING` callback does not allow any additional information to be retrieved. It is provided in order to allow interactive applications to regain control frequently, so that they can maintain application responsiveness.

The object-oriented interfaces have specialized methods for obtaining the incumbent or relaxation solution. While in C you would use GRBcbget, you use `getSolution` or `getNodeRel` in the object-oriented interfaces. Please consult the callback descriptions for C++, Java, .NET, or Python for further details.

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Note that the `MIPNODE` callback will be called once for each cut pass during the root node solve. The `MIPNODE_NODCNT` value will remain at 0 until the root node is complete. If you query relaxation values from during the root node, the first `MIPNODE` callback will give the relaxation with no cutting planes, and the last will give the relaxation after all root cuts have been applied.

Note that the multi-objective optimization algorithm solves a sequence of optimization problems. In each solve the `MULTIOBJ` callback will be called. Also, MIP-related callbacks will be called if the original model is a MIP, and LP-related callbacks will be called if the original model is an LP.
Errors can arise in most of the Gurobi library routines. In the C interface, library routines return an integer error code. In the C++, Java, .NET, and Python interfaces, Gurobi methods can throw an exception (a C++ exception, a Java exception, a .NET exception, or a Python exception).

Underlying all Gurobi error reporting is a set of error codes. These are integer values, but we recommend that you use one of the pre-defined error code constants to check the error status in your program. Each error code has a name, and each language requires a prefix on this name to obtain the appropriate constant. You would access error code OUT_OF_MEMORY in the following ways from the available Gurobi interfaces:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Error Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>GRB_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C++</td>
<td>GRB_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Java</td>
<td>GRB.Error.OUT_OF_MEMORY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.NET</td>
<td>GRB.Error.OUT_OF_MEMORY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Python</td>
<td>GRB.Error.OUT_OF_MEMORY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that when an error occurs, it produces both an error code and an error message. The message can be obtained through GRBgeterrormessage in C, through GRBException::getMessage() in C++, through the inherited getMessage() method on the GRBException class in Java, through the inherited Message property on the GRBException class in .NET, or through the e.message attribute on the GurobiError object in Python.

Possible error codes are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error code</th>
<th>Error number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OUT_OF_MEMORY</td>
<td>10001</td>
<td>Available memory was exhausted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULL_ARGUMENT</td>
<td>10002</td>
<td>NULL input value provided for a required argument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVALID_ARGUMENT</td>
<td>10003</td>
<td>An invalid value was provided for a routine argument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNKNOWN_ATTRIBUTE</td>
<td>10004</td>
<td>Tried to query or set an unknown attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATA_NOT_AVAILABLE</td>
<td>10005</td>
<td>Attempted to query or set an attribute that could not be accessed at that time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX_OUT_OF_RANGE</td>
<td>10006</td>
<td>Tried to query or set an attribute, but one or more of the provided indices (e.g., constraint index, variable index) was outside the range of valid values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNKNOWN_PARAMETER</td>
<td>10007</td>
<td>Tried to query or set an unknown parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUE_OUT_OF_RANGE</td>
<td>10008</td>
<td>Tried to set a parameter to a value that is outside the parameter’s valid range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO_LICENSE</td>
<td>10009</td>
<td>Failed to obtain a valid license</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error Code</td>
<td>Error Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE_LIMIT_EXCEEDED</td>
<td>Attempted to solve a model that is larger than the limit for a demo license</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALLBACK</td>
<td>Problem in callback</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILE_READ</td>
<td>Failed to read the requested file</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILE_WRITE</td>
<td>Failed to write the requested file</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMERIC</td>
<td>Numerical error during requested operation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIS_NOT_INFEASIBLE</td>
<td>Attempted to perform infeasibility analysis on a feasible model</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT_FOR_MIP</td>
<td>Requested operation not valid for a MIP model</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPTIMIZATION_IN_PROGRESS</td>
<td>Tried to query or modify a model while optimization was in progress</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUPLICATES</td>
<td>Constraint, variable, or SOS contained duplicated indices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NODEFILE</td>
<td>Error in reading or writing a node file during MIP optimization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q_NOT_PSD</td>
<td>Q matrix in QP model is not positive semi-definite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QCP_EQUALITY_CONSTRAINT</td>
<td>QCP equality constraint specified (only inequalities are supported)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NETWORK</td>
<td>Problem communicating with the Gurobi Compute Server</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB_REJECTED</td>
<td>Gurobi Compute Server responded, but was unable to process the job (typically because the queuing time exceeded the user-specified timeout or because the queue has exceeded its maximum capacity)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT_SUPPORTED</td>
<td>Indicates that a Gurobi feature is not supported under your usage environment (for example, some advanced features are not supported in a Compute Server environment)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXCEED_2B_NONZEROS</td>
<td>Indicates that the user has called a query routine on a model with more than 2 billion non-zero entries, and the result would exceed the maximum size that can be returned by that query routine. The solution is typically to move to the GRBX version of that query routine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVALID_PIECEWISE_OBJ</td>
<td>Piecewise-linear objectives must have certain properties (as described in the documentation for the various setPWLObj methods). This error indicates that one of those properties was violated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPDATEMODE_CHANGE</td>
<td>The UpdateMode parameter can not be modified once a model has been create.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOUD</td>
<td>Problems launching a Gurobi Instant Cloud job.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error Code</td>
<td>Error Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MODEL_MODIFICATION 10029</td>
<td>Indicates that the user has modified the model in such a way that the model became invalid. For example, this happens when a general constraint exists in the model and the user deletes the resultant variable of this constraint. In such a case, the general constraint does not have any meaningful interpretation anymore. The solution is to also delete the general constraint when a resultant variable is deleted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSWORKER 10030</td>
<td>When you are running on a Compute Server, this error indicates that there was a problem with the worker process on the server.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUNE_MODEL_TYPES 10031</td>
<td>Indicates that tuning was invoked on a set of models, but the models were of different types (e.g., one an LP, another a MIP).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT_IN_MODEL 20001</td>
<td>Tried to use a constraint or variable that is not in the model, either because it was removed or because it has not yet been added.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAILED_TO_CREATE_MODEL 20002</td>
<td>Failed to create the requested model.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERNAL 20003</td>
<td>Internal Gurobi error</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Gurobi optimizer works with a variety of file formats. The MPS, REW, LP, RLP, ILP, and OPB formats are used to hold optimization models. The MST format is used to hold MIP start data. Importing this data into a MIP model allows the MIP model to start with a known feasible solution. The HNT format is used to hold MIP hints. Importing this data into a MIP model guides the MIP search towards a guess at a high-quality feasible solution. The ORD format is used to hold MIP variable branching priorities. Importing this data into a MIP model affects the search strategy. The BAS format holds simplex basis information. Importing this data into a continuous models allows the simplex algorithm to start from the given simplex basis. The SOL format holds a solution vector. It can be written once the model has been optimized. PRM format holds parameter values. Importing this data into a model changes the values of the referenced parameters.

Note that all of the Gurobi file I/O routines can work with compressed versions of these files. Specifically, we can read or write files with the following extensions: .zip, .gz, .bz2, and .7z (assuming that the associated compression tool, e.g., 7zip for .7z, is installed on your machine and a corresponding entry is part of you PATH environment variable).

### 15.1 MPS format

MPS format is the oldest and most widely used format for storing math programming models. There are actually two variants of this format in wide use. In fixed format, the various fields must always start at fixed columns in the file. Free format is very similar, but the fields are separated by white space instead of appearing in specific columns. One important practical difference between the two formats is in name length. In fixed format, row and column names are exactly 8 characters, and spaces are part of the name. In free format, names can be arbitrarily long (although the Gurobi reader places a 255 character limit on name length), and names may not contain spaces. The Gurobi MPS reader reads both MPS types, and recognizes the format automatically.

Note that any line that begins with the * character is a comment. The contents of that line are ignored.

**NAME section**

The first section in an MPS format file is the NAME section. It gives the name of the model:

```
NAME AFIRO
```

In fixed format, the model name starts in column 15.

**ROWS section**

The next section is the ROWS section. It begins with the word ROWS on its own line, and continues with one line for each row in the model. These lines indicate the constraint type (E for equality, L for less-than-or-equal, or G for greater-than-or-equal), and the constraint name. In fixed format, the type appears in column 2 and the row name starts in column 5. Here’s a simple example:
Note that an N in the type field indicates that the row is a free row. The first free row is used as the objective function.

If the file includes multiple N rows, each including a priority, weight, relative, and absolute tolerance field, then each such row is treated as an objective in a multi-objective model. The additional fields must appear after the name, separated by spaces. For example, the following would capture a pair of objectives, where the first has priority 2 and the second has priority 1 (and both have identical weights, and relative and absolute tolerances):

N OBJ0 2 1 0 0
N OBJ1 1 1 0 0

Please refer to the multi-objective, ObjNPriority, ObjNWeight, ObjNAbsTol, and ObjNRelTol sections for information on the meanings of these fields. Note that all objectives of a multi-objective optimization problem have to be linear.

LAZYCONS section

The next section is the LAZY CONSTRAINT section. It begins with the line LAZYCONS, optional followed by a space and a laziness level 1-3 (if no laziness level is specified 1 is assumed), and continues with one line for each lazy constraint. The format is the same as that of the ROWS section: each line indicates the constraint type (E for equality, L for less-than-or-equal, or G for greater-than-or-equal), and the constraint name. In fixed format, the type appears in column 2 and the row name starts in column 5. For example:

LAZYCONS
   E R01
   G R07
   L S01
LAZYCONS 2
   E R02
   G R03
   L S11

Lazy constraints are linear constraints, and they are semantically equivalent to standard linear constraints (i.e., entries in the ROWS section). Depending on their laziness level they are enforced differently by the MIP solver. Please refer to the description of the Lazy attribute for details.

This section is optional.

COLUMNS section

The next and typically largest section of an MPS file is the COLUMNS section, which lists the columns in the model and the non-zero coefficients associated with each. Each line in the columns section provides a column name, followed by either zero, one, or two non-zero coefficients from that column. Coefficients are specified using a row name first, followed by a floating-point value. Consider the following example:
The first line indicates that column \( X_{01} \) has a non-zero in row \( X_{48} \) with coefficient \( 0.301 \), and a non-zero in row \( R_{09} \) with coefficient \(-1.0\). Note that multiple lines associated with the same column must be contiguous in the file.

In fixed format, the column name starts in column 5, the row name for the first non-zero starts in column 15, and the value for the first non-zero starts in column 25. If a second non-zero is present, the row name starts in column 40 and the value starts in column 50.

**Integrality markers**

The `COLUMNS` section can optionally include integrality markers. The variables introduced between a pair of markers must take integer values. All variables within markers will have a default lower bound of 0 and a default upper bound of 1 (other bounds can be specified in the `BOUNDS` section).

The beginning of an integer section is marked by an `INTORG` marker:

```
MARK0000 'MARKER' 'INTORG'
```

The end of the section is marked by an `INTEND` marker:

```
MARK0000 'MARKER' 'INTEND'
```

The first field (beginning in column 5 in fixed format) is the name of the marker (which is ignored). The second field (in column 15 in fixed format) must be equal to the string `'MARKER'` (including the single quotes). The third field (in column 40 in fixed format) is `'INTORG'` at the start and `'INTEND'` at the end of the integer section.

The `COLUMNS` section can contain an arbitrary number of such marker pairs.

**RHS section**

The next section of an MPS file is the `RHS` section, which specifies right-hand side values. Each line in this section may contain one or two right-hand side values.

```
RHS
B    X50    310.   X51    300.
B    X05    80.    X17    80.
```

The first line above indicates that row \( X_{50} \) has a right-hand side value of 310, and \( X_{51} \) has a right-hand side value of 300. In fixed format, the variable name for the first bound starts in column 15, and the first bound value starts in column 25. For the second bound, the variable name starts in column 40 and the value starts in column 50. The name of the RHS is specified in the first field (column 5 in fixed format), but this name is ignored by the Gurobi reader. If a row is not mentioned anywhere in the `RHS` section, that row takes a right-hand side value of 0.
**BOUNDS section**

The next section in an MPS file is the optional **BOUNDS** section. By default, each variable takes a lower bound of 0 and an infinite upper bound. Each line in this section can modify the lower bound of a variable, the upper bound, or both. Each line indicates a bound type (in column 2 in fixed format), a bound name (ignored), a variable name (in column 15 in fixed format), and a bound value (in columns 25 in fixed format). The different bound types, and the meaning of the associate bound value, are as follows:

- **LO** lower bound
- **UP** upper bound
- **FX** variable is fixed at the specified value
- **FR** free variable (no lower or upper bound)
- **MI** infinite lower bound
- **PL** infinite upper bound
- **BV** variable is binary (equal 0 or 1)
- **LI** lower bound for integer variable
- **UI** upper bound for integer variable
- **SC** upper bound for semi-continuous variable

Consider the following example:

```plaintext
BOUNDS
UP  BND  X50  80.
LO  BND  X51  20.
FX  BND  X52  30.
```

In this **BOUNDS** section, variable **X50** gets a upper bound of 80 (lower bound is unchanged at 0, **X51** gets a lower bound of 20 (infinite upper bound is unchanged), and **X52** is fixed at 30.

**QUADOBJ section**

The next section in an MPS file is the optional **QUADOBJ** section, which contains quadratic objective terms. Each line in this section represents a single non-zero value in the lower triangle of the Q matrix. The names of the two variable that participate in the quadratic term are found first (starting in columns 5 and 15 in fixed format), followed by the numerical value of the coefficient (in column 25 in fixed format). By convention, the Q matrix has an implicit one-half multiplier associated with it. Here’s an example containing three quadratic terms:

```plaintext
QUADOBJ
   X01  X01  10.0
   X01  X02  2.0
   X02  X02  2.0
```

These three terms would represent the quadratic function \((10X01^2 + 2X01 \times X02 + 2X02 \times X01 + 2X02^2)/2\) (recall that the single off-diagonal term actually represents a pair of non-zero values in the symmetric Q matrix).

**QCMATRIX section**

The next section in an MPS file contains zero or more **QCMATRIX** blocks. These blocks contain the quadratic terms associated with the quadratic constraints. There should be one block for each quadratic constraint in the model.
Each QCMATRIX block starts with a line that indicates the name of the associated quadratic constraint (starting in column 12 in fixed format). This is followed by one of more quadratic terms. Each term is described on one line, which gives the names of the two involved variables (starting in columns 5 and 15 in fixed format), followed by the coefficient (in column 25 in fixed format). For example:

```
QCMATRIX QC0
   X01  X01  10.0
   X01  X02  2.0
   X02  X01  2.0
   X02  X02  2.0
```

These four lines describe three quadratic terms: quadratic constraint QC0 contains terms 10X01^2, 4X01 * X02, and 2X02^2. Note that a QCMATRIX block must contain a symmetric matrix, so for example an X01*X02 term must be accompanied by a matching X02*X01 term.

Linear terms for quadratic constraint QC0 appear in the COLUMNS section. The sense and right-hand side value appear in the ROWS and RHS sections, respectively.

**PWLOBJ section**

The next section in an MPS file is the optional PWLOBJ section, which contains piecewise-linear objective functions. Each line in this section represents a single point in a piecewise-linear objective function. The name of the associated variable appears first (starting in column 4), followed by the x and y coordinates of the point (starting in columns 14 and 17). Here’s an example containing two piecewise-linear expressions, for variables X01 and X02, each with three points:

```
X01  1  1
X01  2  2
X01  3  4
X02  1  1
X02  3  5
X02  7 10
```

**SOS section**

The next section in an MPS file is the optional SOS section. The representation for a single SOS constraint contains one line that provides the type of the SOS set (S1 for SOS type 1 or S2 for SOS type 2, found in column 2 in fixed format) and the name of the SOS set (column 5 in fixed format) of the SOS set. This is followed by one line for each SOS member. The member line gives the name of the member (column 5 in fixed format) and the associated weight (column 15 in fixed format). Here’s an example containing two SOS2 sets.

```
SOS
S2 sos1
   x1  1
   x2  2
   x3  3
S2 sos2
   x3  1
   x4  2
   x5  3
```
Indicator Constraint section

The indicator constraint section is optional in the MPS format. It starts with the keyword INDICATORS. Each subsequent line of the indicator section starts with the keyword IF (placed at column 2 in fixed format) followed by a space and a row name (the row must have already been defined in the ROWS section). The line continues with a binary variable (placed at column 15 in fixed format) and finally a value 0 or 1 (placed at column 25 in fixed format).

Here a simple example:

```
INDICATORS
IF row1  x1  0
IF row2  y1  1
```

The first indicator constraint in this example states that row1 has to be fulfilled if the x1 takes a value of 0.

General Constraint section

An MPS file may contain an optional section that captures more general constraints. The general constraint section starts with the keyword GENCONS.

Each general constraint in this section starts with a general constraint type specifier, such as MIN, MAX, OR, AND, or ABS (found in column 2 in fixed format). Optionally a space and a name may follow.

What follows this line depends on the general constraint type. All general constraints start with the so-called resultant variable, placed on it’s own line (starting at column 5 in fixed format). For MIN or MAX constraints, a non empty list of variables or values follows this (each on its own line). For OR and AND constraints, a list of binary variables follows (each on its own line). For ABS constraints, one additional variable follows (on its own line). In fixed format all of these variables or values are placed at column 5.

The other general constraint type, the INDICATOR constraint, appears in a separate Indicator section, which is described above.

The following shows an example of a general constraint section:

```
GENCONS
MAX gc0
  r1
  x1
  x2
  x10
  0.7
MIN gencons1
  r2
  y0
  10
  y1
  r1
AND and1
  r
  b1
```
Additional notes

Note that in the Gurobi optimizer, MPS models are always written in full precision. That means that if you write a model and then read it back, the data associated with the resulting model will be bit-for-bit identical to the original data.

15.2 REW format

The REW format is identical to the MPS format, except in how objects are named when files are written. When writing an MPS format file, the Gurobi optimizer refers to constraints and variables using their given names. When writing an REW format file, the Gurobi optimizer ignores the given names and instead refers to the variables using a set of default names that are based on row and column numbers. The constraint name depends solely on the associated row number: row i gets name $c_i$. The variable name depends on the type of the variable, the column number of the variable in the constraint matrix, and the number of non-zero coefficients in the associated column. A continuous variable in column 7 with column length 2 would get name $C7(2)$, for example. A binary variable with the same characteristics would get name $B7(2)$.

15.3 LP format

The LP format captures an optimization model in a way that is easier for humans to read than MPS format, and can often be more natural to produce. One limitation of the LP format is that it doesn’t preserve several model properties. In particular, LP files do not preserve column order when read, and they typically don’t preserve the exact numerical values of the coefficients (although this isn’t inherent to the format).

Unlike MPS files, LP files do not rely on fixed field widths. Line breaks and white space characters are used to separate objects. Here is a simple example:

```
Maximize
   x + y + z
Subject To
   c0: x + y = 1
```
\[ c1: x + 5 y + 2 z \leq 10 \]
\[ qc0: x + y + (x^2 - 2x*y + 3y^2) \leq 5 \]

Bounds
\[ 0 \leq x \leq 5 \]
\[ z \geq 2 \]

Generals
\[ x \ y \ z \]

End

The backslash symbol starts a comment; the remainder of that line is ignored.

Variable names play a major role in LP files. Each variable must have its own unique name. A name should be no longer than 255 characters, and to avoid confusing the LP parser, it should not begin with a number, or contain any of the characters +, -, *, ^, <, >, =, (, ), [ , ], ,, or :.

Note that white space is not optional in the Gurobi LP format. Thus, for example, the text \( x+y+z \) would be treated as a single variable name, while \( x + y + z \) would be treated as a three term expression.

LP files are structured as a list of sections, where each section captures a logical piece of the whole optimization model. Sections begin with particular keywords, and must generally come in a fixed order, although a few are allowed to be interchanged.

**Objective Section**

The first section in an LP file is the objective section. This section begins with one of the following six keywords: minimize, maximize, minimum, maximum, min, or max. Capitalization is ignored. This keyword may appear alone, or it may be immediately followed by multi-objectives, which indicates that the model contains multiple objective functions.

**Single-Objective Case**

Let us consider single-objective models first, where this header is followed by a single linear or quadratic expression that captures the objective function.

The objective optionally begins with a label. A label consists of a name, followed by a colon character, following by a space. A space is allowed between the name and the colon, but not required.

The objective then continues with a list of linear terms, separated by the + or - operators. A term can contain a coefficient and a variable (e.g., 4.5 x), or just a variable (e.g., x). The objective can be spread over many lines, or it may be listed on a single line. Line breaks can come between tokens, but never within tokens.

The objective may optionally continue with a list of quadratic terms. The quadratic portion of the objective expression begins with a [ symbol and ends with a ] symbol, followed by / 2. These brackets should enclose one or more quadratic terms. Either squared terms (e.g., 2 x^2) or product terms (e.g., 3 x * y) are accepted. Coefficients on the quadratic terms are optional.

For variables with piecewise-linear objective functions, the objective section will include a \_pwl(x) term, where x is the name of the variable. You should view these as comments; they are ignored by the LP reader. The actual piecewise-linear expressions are pulled from the later PWLObj section.

The objective expression must always end with a line break.

An objective section might look like the following:
Minimize
\[
\text{obj: } 3.1 x + 4.5 y + 10 z + \left[ x^2 + 2 x y + 3 y^2 \right] / 2
\]

**Multi-Objective Case**

In the multi-objective case, the header is followed by one or more linear objective functions, where each starts with its own sub-header. The sub-header gives the name of the objective, followed by a number of optional fields that provide a *Priority*, *Weight*, absolute tolerance (*AbsTol*) and relative tolerance (*RelTol*) for that objective (see ObjNPriority, ObjNWeight, ObjNAbsTol, and ObjNRelTol for details on the meanings of these fields). The fields start with the field name, followed by a `=`, followed by the value. For example:

```
OBJ0: Priority=2 Weight=1 AbsTol=0 RelTol=0
```

Please refer to the multi-objective section for additional details.

Each sub-header is followed by a linear expression that captures that objective.

A complete multi-objective section might look like the following:

```
Minimize multi-objectives

OBJ0: Priority=2 Weight=1 AbsTol=0 RelTol=0
  3.1 x + 4.5 y + 10 z

OBJ1: Priority=1 Weight=1 AbsTol=0 RelTol=0
  10 x + 0.1 y
```

The objective section is optional. The objective is set to 0 when it is not present.

**Constraints Section**

The next section is the constraints section. It begins with one of the following headers, on its own line: *subject to*, *such that*, *st*, or *s.t.*. Capitalization is ignored.

The constraint section can have an arbitrary number of constraints. Each constraint starts with an optional label (constraint name, followed by a colon, followed by a space), continues with a linear expression, followed by an optional quadratic expression (enclosed in square brackets), and ends with a comparison operator, followed by a numerical value, followed by a line break. Valid comparison operators are `=`, `<=`, `<`, `>=`, or `>`. Note that LP format does not distinguish between strict and non-strict inequalities, so for example `<` and `<=` are equivalent.

Note that the left-hand side of a constraint may not contain a constant term; the constant must appear on the right-hand side.

The following is a simple example of a valid linear constraint:

```
c0: 2.5 x + 2.3 y + 5.3 z <= 8.1
```

The following is a valid quadratic constraint:

```
qc0: 3.1 x + 4.5 y + 10 z + \left[ x^2 + 2 x y + 3 y^2 \right] <= 10
```

The constraint section may also contain another constraint type: the so-called indicator constraint. Indicator constraints start with an optional label (constraint name, followed by a colon, followed by a space), followed by a binary variable, a space, a `=`, again a space and a value, either 0 or 1. They continue with a space, followed by `->`, and again a space and finally a linear constraint (without a label).

For example:
This example constraint requires the given linear constraint to be satisfied if the variable $b1$ takes a value of 1.

Every LP format file must have a constraints section.

**Lazy Constraints Section**

The next section is the lazy constraints section. It begins with the line Lazy Constraints, optional followed by a space and a laziness level 1-3 (if no laziness level is specified 1 is assumed), and continues with a list of linear constraints in the exact same format as the linear constraints in the constraints section. For example:

Lazy Constraints
  c0: 2.5 x + 2.3 y + 5.3 z <= 8.1
Lazy Constraints 2
  c1: 1.5 x + 3.3 y + 4.3 z <= 8.1

Lazy constraints are linear constraints, and they are semantically equivalent to standard linear constraints. Depending on their laziness level they are enforced differently by the MIP solver. Please refer to the description of the Lazy attribute for details.

This section is optional.

**Bounds Section**

The next section is the bounds section. It begins with the word Bounds, on its own line, and is followed by a list of variable bounds. Each line specifies the lower bound, the upper bound, or both for a single variable. The keywords inf or infinity can be used in the bounds section to specify infinite bounds. A bound line can also indicate that a variable is free, meaning that it is unbounded in either direction.

Here are examples of valid bound lines:

0 <= x0 <= 1
x1 <= 1.2
x2 >= 3
x3 free
x2 >= -Inf

It is not necessary to specify bounds for all variables; by default, each variable has a lower bound of 0 and an infinite upper bound. In fact, the entire bounds section is optional.

**Variable Type Section**

The next section is the variable types section. Variables can be designated as being either binary, general integer, or semi-continuous. In all cases, the designation is applied by first providing the appropriate header (on its own line), and then listing the variables that have the associated type. For example:

Binary
  x y z
Variable type designations don’t need to appear in any particular order (e.g., general integers can either precede or follow binaries). If a variable is included in multiple sections, the last one determines the variable type.

Valid keywords for variable type headers are: binary, binaries, bin, general, generals, gen, semi-continuous, semis, or semi.

The variable types section is optional. By default, variables are assumed to be continuous.

**SOS Section**

An LP file can contain a section that captures SOS constraints of type 1 or type 2. The SOS section begins with the `SOS` header on its own line (capitalization isn’t important). An arbitrary number of SOS constraints can follow. An SOS constraint starts with a name, followed by a colon (unlike linear constraints, the name is not optional here). Next comes the SOS type, which can be either S1 or S2. The type is followed by a pair of colons.

Next come the members of the SOS set, along with their weights. Each member is captured using the variable name, followed by a colon, followed by the associated weight. Spaces can optionally be placed before and after the colon. An SOS constraint must end with a line break.

Here’s an example of an SOS section containing two SOS constraints:

```
SOS
sos1: S1 :: x1 : 1 x2 : 2 x3 : 3
sos2: S2 :: x4:8.5 x5:10.2 x6:18.3
```

The SOS section is optional.

**PWLObj Section**

An LP file can contain a section that captures piecewise-linear objective functions. The PWL section begins with the `PWLObj` header on its own line (capitalization isn’t important). Each piecewise-linear objective function is associated with a model variable. A PWL function starts with the corresponding variable name, followed immediately by a colon (the name is not optional). Next come the points that define the piecewise-linear function. These points are represented as (x, y) pairs, with parenthesis surrounding the two values and a comma separating them. A PWL function must end with a line break.

Here’s an example of a PWLObj section containing two simple piecewise-linear functions:

```
PWLObj
  x1: (1, 1) (2, 2) (3, 4)
  x2: (1, 3) (3, 5) (100, 300)
```

The PWLObj section is optional.

**General Constraint Section**

An LP file may contain a section that captures more general constraints. The general constraint section starts with one of the following keywords `general constraints`, `general constraint`, `gencons`, or `g.c.`. Capitalization is ignored.

Each general constraint starts with an optional label (constraint name, followed by a colon, followed by a space), continues with a variable name, the so-called resultant, followed by a space, a equation character `=`, and a space again. The line continues with a general constraint type
specifier, such as $MIN$, $MAX$, $OR$, $AND$, or $ABS$ followed by a space and a ( and a space again. Capitalization is ignored.

What follows depends on the general constraint type. $MIN$ or $MAX$ constraints expect a non empty list of variables or values separated by a space, a comma, and space again. $OR$ and $AND$ constraints expect a list of binary variables, again separated by a space, a comma, and space again. $ABS$ constraints only expect one variable name.

All these general constraints end with a space, ), and a line break.

The other general constraint type, the $INDICATOR$ constraint, appears in the constraints section, which is described above.

The following is an example of a general constraint section:

**General Constraints**

gc0: r1 = MAX ( x1 , x2 , x10 , 0.7 )
gencons1: r2 = MIN ( y0 , 10 , y1 , r1 )
and1: r = AND ( b1 , b2 )
or1: r = OR ( b3 , b4 )
GC14: xabs = ABS ( x )

This section is optional.
For more information, consult the general constraint discussion.

**End statement**
The last line in an LP format file should be an **End** statement.

### 15.4 RLP format

The RLP format is identical to the LP format, except in how objects are named when files are written. When writing an LP format file, the Gurobi optimizer refers to constraints and variables using their given names. When writing an RLP format file, the Gurobi optimizer ignores the given names and instead refers to the variables using names that are based on variable or constraint characteristics. The constraint name depends solely on the associated row number: row $i$ gets name $ci$. The variable name depends on the type of the variable, the column number of the variable in the constraint matrix, and the number of non-zero coefficients in the associated column. A continuous variable in column 7 with column length 2 would get name $C7(2)$, for example. A binary variable with the same characteristics would get name $B7(2)$.

### 15.5 ILP format

The ILP file format is identical to the LP format. The only difference is in how they are used. ILP files are specifically used to write computed Irreducible Inconsistent Subsystem (IIS) models.

### 15.6 OPB format

The OPB file format is used to store pseudo-boolean satisfaction and pseudo-boolean optimization models. These models may only contain binary variables, but these variables may be complemented and multiplied together in constraints and objectives. Pseudo-boolean models in OPB files are translated into a MIP representation by Gurobi. The syntax of the OPB format is described in
detail by Roussel and Manquinho. However, the OPB format supported by Gurobi is less restrictive, e.g., fractional coefficients are allowed.

The following is an example of a pseudo-boolean optimization model

$$\begin{align*}
\text{minimize} & \quad y - 1.3x(1 - z) + (1 - z) \\
\text{subject to} & \quad 2y - 3x + 1.7w = 1.7 \\
& \quad -y + x + xz(1 - v) \geq 0 \\
& \quad -y \leq 0, \\
& \quad v, w, x, y, z \in \{0, 1\}.
\end{align*}$$

The corresponding OPB file for this example is given by

* This is a dummy pseudo-boolean optimization model
min: y - 1.3 x ~z + ~z;
2 y - 3 x + 1.7 w = 1.7;
-1 y + x + x z ~v >= 0;
-1 y <= 0;

Lines starting with * are treated as comments and ignored. Non-comment lines must end with a semicolon ;. Whitespace must be used to separate variables. The complement of a variable may be specified with a tilde ~.

Only minimization models are supported. These models must be specified with the min: objective keyword. This keyword must appear before other constraints. Satisfiability models may be defined by omitting the objective.

Constraint senses >=, =, and <= are supported.

### 15.7 MST format

A MIP start (MST) file is used to specify an initial solution for a mixed integer programming model. The file lists values to assign to the variables in the model. If a MIP start has been imported into a MIP model before optimization begins (using GRBread, for example), the Gurobi optimizer will attempt to build a feasible solution from the specified start values. A good initial solution often speeds the solution of the MIP model, since it provides an early bound on the optimal value, and also since the specified solution can be used to seed the local search heuristics employed by the MIP solver.

A MIP start file consists of variable-value pairs, each on its own line. Any line that begins with the hash sign (#) is a comment line and is ignored. The following is a simple example:

# MIP start
x1 1
x2 0
x3 1

Importing a MIP start into a model is equivalent to setting the Start attribute for each listed variable to the associated value. If the same variable appears more than once in a start file, the last assignment is used. Importing multiple start files is equivalent to reading the concatenation of the imported files.
Note that start files don’t need to specify values for all variables. When variable values are left unspecified, the Gurobi solver will try to extend the specified values into a feasible solution for the full model.

It is important to mention that when saving an MST file, Gurobi will not save the values of continuous variables. If you want to save a complete description of the best solution found, we recommend to save it as a solution file (SOL format). This will guarantee that you will save the values for each variable present in your model.

### 15.8 HNT format

A MIP hint (HNT) file is used to provide hints for the values of the variables in a mixed integer programming model (typically obtained from a solution to a related model). The file lists values for variables in the model, and priorities for those hints. When MIP hints are imported into a MIP model before optimization begins (using GRBread, for example), the MIP search is guided towards the values captured in those hints. Good hints often allow the MIP solver to find high-quality solutions much more quickly.

A MIP hint file consists of variable-value-priority triples, each on its own line. Any line that begins with the hash sign (#) is a comment line and is ignored. The following is a simple example:

```plaintext
# MIP hints
x1  1 2
x2  0 1
x3  1 1
```

Importing hints into a model is equivalent to setting the `VarHintVal` and `VarHintPri` attributes for each listed variable to the associated values. If the same variable appears more than once in a hint file, the last assignment is used. Importing multiple hint files is equivalent to reading the concatenation of the imported files.

Note that hint files don’t need to specify values for all variables. When values are left unspecified, the Gurobi MIP solver won’t attempt to adjust the search strategy for those variables.

### 15.9 ORD format

A priority ordering (ORD) file is used to input a set of variable priority orders. Reading a priority file (using GRBread, for example) modifies the MIP branch variable selection. When choosing a branching variable from among a set of fractional variables, the Gurobi MIP solver will always choose a variable with higher priority over one with a lower priority.

The file consists of variable-value pairs, each on its own line. The file contains one line for each variable in the model. Any line that starts with the hash sign (#) is treated as a comment line and is ignored. The following is a simple example:

```plaintext
# Branch priority file
x  1
y  1
z -1
```
Variables have a default branch priority value of 0, so it is not necessary to specify values for all variables.

Importing a priority order file is equivalent to replacing the `BranchPriority` attribute value for each variable in the model. Note that you can still modify the `BranchPriority` attribute after importing an ordering file.

### 15.10 BAS format

An LP basis (BAS) file is used to specify an initial basis for a continuous model. The file provides basis status information for each variable and constraint in the model. If a basis has been imported into a continuous model before optimization begins (using `GRBread`, for example), and if a simplex optimizer has been selected (through the `Method` parameter), the Gurobi simplex optimizer begins from the specified basis.

A BAS file begins with a `NAME` line, and ends with an `ENDDATA` statement. No information is retrieved from these lines, but they are required by the format. Between these two lines are basis status lines, each consisting of two or three fields. If the first field is `LL`, `UL`, or `BS`, the variable named in the second field is non-basic at its lower bound, non-basic at its upper bound, or basic, respectively. Any additional fields are ignored. If the first field is `XL` or `XU`, the variable named in the second field is basic, while the variable named in the third field is non-basic at its lower or upper bound, respectively.

The following is a simple example:

```plaintext
NAME example.bas
XL x1 c1
XU x2 c2
BS c3
UL x3
LL x4
```

Importing a basis into a model is equivalent to setting the `VBasis` and `CBasis` attributes for each listed variable and constraint to the specified basis status.

A near-optimal basis can speed the solution of a difficult LP model. However, specifying a start basis that is not extremely close to an optimal solution will often slow down the solution process. Exercise caution when providing start bases.

### 15.11 SOL format

A Gurobi solution (SOL) file is used to output a solution vector. It can be written (using `GRBwrite`, for example) whenever a solution is available.

The file consists of variable-value pairs, each on its own line. The file contains one line for each variable in the model. The following is a simple example:

```plaintext
# Solution file
x 1.0
y 0.5
z 0.2
```
A Gurobi parameter (PRM) file is used to specify parameter settings. Reading a parameter file (using GRBread, for example) causes the parameters specified in the file to take the specified values.

The file consists of parameter-value pairs, each on its own line. Any line that begins with the hash sign (#) is a comment line and is ignored. The following is a simple example:

```
# Parameter settings
Cuts 2
Heuristics 0.5
```

If an unknown parameter name is listed in the file, a warning is printed and the associated line is ignored.
The Gurobi Optimizer produces a log that allows you to track the progress of the optimization. By default, the log is put to both the screen and to a file. Screen output can be controlled using the `OutputFlag` parameter, and file output can be controlled using the `LogFile` parameter.

The format of the log depends on the algorithm that is used to solve the model (simplex, barrier, sifting, or branch-and-cut). We now describe the contents of the log for each algorithm.

### 16.1 Simplex Logging

The simplex log can be divided into three sections: the presolve section, the simplex progress section, and the summary section.

**Presolve Section**

The first thing the Gurobi optimizer does when optimizing a model is to apply a presolve algorithm in order to simplify the model. The first section of the Gurobi log provides information on the extent to which presolve succeeds in this effort. Consider the following example output from NETLIB model `dfl001`:

Presolve removed 2381 rows and 3347 columns
Presolve time: 0.12 sec.
Presolved: 3690 Rows, 8883 Columns, 31075 Nonzeros

The example output shows that presolve was able to remove 2381 rows and 3347 columns, and it required 0.12 seconds. The final line in the presolve section shows the size of the model after presolve. This is size of the model that is passed to the simplex optimizer. Note that the solution that is computed for this model is automatically transformed into a solution for the original problem once simplex finishes (in a process often called uncrushing), but this uncrush step is transparent and produces no log output.

**Progress Section**

The second section of the Gurobi simplex output provides information on the progress of the simplex method:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iteration</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Primal Inf.</th>
<th>Dual Inf.</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.7748600e+04</td>
<td>6.627132e+03</td>
<td>0.000000e+00</td>
<td>0s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9643</td>
<td>1.1574611e+07</td>
<td>1.418653e+03</td>
<td>0.000000e+00</td>
<td>5s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14440</td>
<td>1.1607748e+07</td>
<td>4.793500e+00</td>
<td>0.000000e+00</td>
<td>10s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15213</td>
<td>1.1266396e+07</td>
<td>0.000000e+00</td>
<td>0.000000e+00</td>
<td>11s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The five columns in each output row show the number of simplex iterations performed to that point, the objective value for the current basis, the magnitude of the primal infeasibility for the current basis (computed as the sum of the absolute values of all constraint and bound violations), the magnitude of the dual infeasibility (computed as the sum of the absolute values of all dual constraints, and the time elapsed in seconds since the start of the optimization.
constraint violations), and the amount of time expended to that point (measured using wall clock time). The default simplex algorithm in the Gurobi solver is dual simplex, which tries to maintain dual feasibility while performing simplex pivots to improve the objective. Thus, once the dual simplex algorithm has found an initial dual feasible basis, you will generally see a dual infeasibility value of zero. When the primal and dual infeasibilities both reach zero, the basis is optimal and optimization is complete.

By default, the Gurobi optimizer produces a log line every 5 seconds. The frequency of log lines can be changed by modifying the DisplayInterval parameter (see the Parameter section of this document for more information).

**Summary Section**

The third section of the simplex log provides summary information. It provides a summary of the work that the simplex algorithm performed, including the iteration count and the runtime, and it provides information on outcome of the optimization. The summary for a model that is solved to optimality would look like this:

Solved in 15213 iterations and 10.86 seconds
Optimal objective  1.126639605e+07

Other termination states produce different summaries. For example, a user interrupt would produce a summary that looks like:

Stopped in 7482 iterations and 3.41 seconds
Solve interrupted

Hitting a time limit would produce a summary that looks like:

Stopped in 9221 iterations and 5.00 seconds
Time limit exceeded

### 16.2 Barrier Logging

The barrier log can be divided into five sections: the presolve section, the barrier preprocessing section, the barrier progress section, the crossover progress section, and the summary section.

**Presolve Section**

As mentioned earlier, the first thing the Gurobi optimizer does when optimizing a model is to apply a presolve algorithm in order to simplify the model. The first section of the Gurobi log provides information on the extent to which presolve succeeds in this effort. Consider the following example output from NETLIB model df1001:

Presolve removed 2381 rows and 3347 columns
Presolve time: 0.12 sec.
Presolved: 3690 Rows, 8883 Columns, 31075 Nonzeros

The example output shows that presolve was able to remove 2381 rows and 3347 columns, and it required 0.12 seconds. The final line in the presolve section shows the size of the model after presolve. This is size of the model that is passed to the barrier optimizer. Note that the solution that is computed for this model is automatically transformed into a solution for the original problem once barrier finishes (in a process often called uncrushing), but this uncrush step is transparent and produces no log output.
Barrier Preprocessing Section

The factor matrix for the linear system solved in each iteration of the barrier method can be quite large and quite expensive to compute. In order to reduce the cost of this computation, the first step of the barrier algorithm is to compute a fill-reducing reordering of the rows and columns of this matrix. This step can be quite expensive, but the cost is recouped in the reduced cost of the subsequent barrier iterations.

Once this fill-reducing reordering has been computed, the Gurobi Optimizer outputs information related to the barrier factor matrix:

Barrier statistics:
- Dense cols : 10
- Free vars : 3
- AA’ NZ : 9.353e+04
- Factor NZ : 1.139e+06 (roughly 14 MBytes of memory)
- Factor Ops : 7.388e+08 (roughly 2 seconds per iteration)

The first line indicates how many columns from the constraint matrix were treated as dense. The second line indicates how many variables in the model are free. Dense columns and free variables can sometimes lead to numerical difficulties in the barrier solver, so it is sometimes useful to know that they are present. Note that these lines are only printed when the model contains dense columns or free variables.

The next line shows the number of off-diagonal entries in the lower triangle of $AA^T$. A scaled version of this matrix is factored in each iteration of the barrier algorithm, so the structure of the Cholesky factor depends on the structure of $AA^T$.

The final two lines indicate the number of non-zero values in the factor matrix, and the number of floating-point operations required to factor it. Note that the log also provides an estimate of how much memory will be needed by the barrier algorithm, and how long each barrier iteration will require: These are rough estimates that are meant to provide a general sense of how difficult the model will be to solve. If you want to obtain an estimate of overall solution time, note that most models achieve convergence in roughly 50 iterations, but there are many exceptions. Crossover runtime is typically comparable to the cost of a few barrier iterations, but this time can vary considerably, depending on the model characteristics.

Progress Section

The third section of the Gurobi barrier output provides information on the progress of the barrier method:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iter</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Residual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primal</td>
<td>Dual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.11502515e+13</td>
<td>-3.03102251e+08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.40523949e+12</td>
<td>-8.22101865e+09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.18016996e+12</td>
<td>-2.25095257e+10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.24969338e+11</td>
<td>-2.09167762e+11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.63336675e+10</td>
<td>-1.44308755e+10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.25266057e+10</td>
<td>-4.06364070e+09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.53128732e+09</td>
<td>-1.27023188e+09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>5.70973983e+08</td>
<td>-8.11694302e+08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The seven columns in each output row show the number of barrier iterations performed to that point, the primal and dual objective values for the current barrier iterate, the magnitude of the primal and dual infeasibilities for the current iterate (computed as the infinity-norms of the primal and dual residual vectors, respectively), the magnitude of the complementarity violation of the current primal and dual iterates (the dot product of the primal solution and the dual reduced cost vector), and the amount of time expended to that point (measured using wall clock time). When the primal infeasibility, dual infeasibility, and complementarity satisfy barrier convergence tolerances (controlled using the BarConvTol parameter), the solution is declared optimal and optimization is complete.

Unlike the simplex and MIP optimizers, the barrier optimizer produces a log line for each iterate, independent of the value of the DisplayInterval parameter.

You may sometimes see a star after the iteration count in the barrier progress log:

This indicates that the model may be primal or dual infeasible. Note that these intermediate indications of infeasibility won’t necessarily turn into an infeasibility proof, so the star may disappear in later iterations.

**Crossover Section**

The fourth section of the barrier log provides information on the crossover step. This section is only present when crossover is selected (as controlled through the Crossover parameter. Crossover converts the interior point solution produced by the barrier algorithm to a basic solution.

The first stage in crossover is to **push** variables to bounds in order to obtain a valid basic solution. By default, this is done for dual variables first, then for primal variables. Progress of this phase is tracked with this portion of the crossover log...

**Crossover log...**

Each line indicates how many push steps remain, the amount of infeasibility in the current solution, and the elapsed barrier time.
Upon completion of the push phase, crossover has a basic solution that isn’t necessarily optimal. The resulting basis is passed to simplex, and simplex completes the optimization...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iteration</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Primal Inf.</th>
<th>Dual Inf.</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1776</td>
<td>1.1266396e+07</td>
<td>0.000000e+00</td>
<td>0.000000e+00</td>
<td>2s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The five columns in each output row of the simplex log show the number of simplex iterations performed to that point in the crossover algorithm (including the push steps), the objective value for the current basis, the magnitude of the primal infeasibility for the current basis (computed as the sum of the absolute values of all constraint and bound violations), the magnitude of the dual infeasibility (computed as the sum of the absolute values of all dual constraint violations), and the amount of time expended by the crossover algorithm to that point (measured using wall clock time). When the primal and dual infeasibilities both reach zero, the basis is optimal and optimization is complete.

**Summary Section**

The final section of the barrier log provides summary information. It provides a summary of the work that the barrier algorithm performed, including the iteration count and the runtime, and it provides information on outcome of the optimization. The summary for a model that is solved to optimality would look like this:

Solved in 7212 iterations and 48.38 seconds
Optimal objective 1.126639605e+07

Other termination states produce different summaries. For example, a user interrupt would produce a summary that looks like:

Stopped in 7482 iterations and 3.41 seconds
Solve interrupted

Hitting a time limit would produce a summary that looks like:

Stopped in 9221 iterations and 5.00 seconds
Time limit exceeded

### 16.3 Sifting Logging

Sifting will sometimes be used within the dual simplex method, either as a result of an automatic choice by the Gurobi Optimizer or because the user selected it through the Sifting parameter. The sifting log consists of three sections: the presolve section, the sifting progress section, and the summary section. The first and last are identical to those for simplex, so we’ll only discuss the middle section here.

**Sifting Progress Section**

As we mentioned, output for sifting and dual simplex are indistinguishable until the progress section begins. For sifting, the progress section begins with a clear indication that sifting has been selected:

Starting sifting (using dual simplex for sub-problems)
The sifting algorithm performs a number of major iterations, where each iteration solves a smaller LP sub-problem. It uses the result to update the current primal and dual solution. The sifting log prints one line per major iteration, with information on the current primal and dual objective values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iter</th>
<th>Pivots</th>
<th>Primal Obj</th>
<th>Dual Obj</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>infinity</td>
<td>2.0000000e+01</td>
<td>11s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4662</td>
<td>1.5220652e+03</td>
<td>2.7034420e+02</td>
<td>12s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8917</td>
<td>1.3127217e+03</td>
<td>4.6530259e+02</td>
<td>13s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>16601</td>
<td>1.1651147e+03</td>
<td>6.4767742e+02</td>
<td>17s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>30060</td>
<td>1.0881514e+03</td>
<td>7.8842688e+02</td>
<td>29s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>45169</td>
<td>1.0618879e+03</td>
<td>8.8656855e+02</td>
<td>46s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>59566</td>
<td>1.0549766e+03</td>
<td>9.5404159e+02</td>
<td>64s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>73614</td>
<td>1.0540577e+03</td>
<td>1.0172213e+03</td>
<td>82s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first column in the log gives the major iteration number. The second shows the total number of simplex iterations performed in solving the sifting sub-problems. The third and fourth columns show the primal and dual objective values for the current solution. The final column shows elapsed runtime.

The completion of sifting is indicated with the following message:

Sifting complete

The basis computed by sifting is then handed back to dual simplex, and the log from that point forward comes from the dual simplex algorithm.

### 16.4 MIP Logging

The MIP log can be divided into three sections: the presolve section, the simplex progress section, and the summary section.

**Presolve Section**

As with the simplex and barrier logs, the first section of the MIP log is the presolve section. Here is presolve output for MIPLIB model mas76:

Presolve removed 0 rows and 3 columns
Presolve time: 0.000s
Presolved: 12 Rows, 148 Columns, 1615 Nonzeros

In this example, presolve was able to remove 3 columns. The final line shows the size of the model that is passed to the branch-and-cut algorithm.

**Progress Section**

The next section in the MIP log tracks the progress of the branch-and-cut search. The search involves a number of different steps, so this section typically contains a lot of detailed information. The first thing to observe in the log for example mas76 is these lines:

Found heuristic solution: objective 93644.999
Found heuristic solution: objective 87658.484
Found heuristic solution: objective 80811.127

718
These indicate that the Gurobi heuristics found three integer feasible solutions before the root relaxation was solved.

The next thing you will see in the log is the root relaxation solution display. For a model where the root solves quickly, this display contains a single line:

**Root relaxation: objective 3.889390e+04, 43 iterations, 0.00 seconds**

For models where the root relaxation takes more time (MIPLIB model dano3mip, for example), the Gurobi solver will automatically include a detailed simplex log for the relaxation itself:

**Root relaxation log...**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iteration</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Primal Inf.</th>
<th>Dual Inf.</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8370</td>
<td>5.6894789e+02</td>
<td>3.032449e+05</td>
<td>0.000000e+00</td>
<td>5s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13770</td>
<td>5.6906050e+02</td>
<td>2.875568e+06</td>
<td>0.000000e+00</td>
<td>10s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18758</td>
<td>5.6924158e+02</td>
<td>7.523521e+06</td>
<td>0.000000e+00</td>
<td>15s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25649</td>
<td>5.7101828e+02</td>
<td>1.463095e+06</td>
<td>0.000000e+00</td>
<td>20s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31400</td>
<td>5.7146225e+02</td>
<td>6.748823e+04</td>
<td>0.000000e+00</td>
<td>25s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34230</td>
<td>5.7623162e+02</td>
<td>0.000000e+00</td>
<td>0.000000e+00</td>
<td>28s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Root relaxation: objective 5.762316e+02, 34230 iterations, 28.47 seconds**

To be more precise, this more detailed log is triggered whenever the root relaxation requires more than the DisplayInterval parameter value (5 seconds by default).

The next section provides progress information on the branch-and-cut tree search:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nodes</th>
<th>Current Node</th>
<th>Objective Bounds</th>
<th>Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expl</td>
<td>Unexpl</td>
<td>Obj Depth IntInf</td>
<td>Incumbent BestBd Gap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>38893.904</td>
<td>0 11 80811.127 38893.904</td>
<td>51.9% -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H 0 0</td>
<td>45476.147</td>
<td>38893.904 14.5% -</td>
<td>0s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>38903.750</td>
<td>0 13 45476.147 38903.750</td>
<td>14.5% -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>38926.214</td>
<td>0 12 45476.147 38926.214</td>
<td>14.4% -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>38950.968</td>
<td>0 13 45476.147 38950.968</td>
<td>14.3% -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>38952.279</td>
<td>0 14 45476.147 38952.279</td>
<td>14.3% -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H 0 2</td>
<td>43875.000</td>
<td>38952.279 11.2% -</td>
<td>0s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H 0 2</td>
<td>40005.054</td>
<td>38952.279 2.63% -</td>
<td>0s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96386</td>
<td>22115</td>
<td>cutoff 37 40005.054 39504.729</td>
<td>1.25% 4.0 5s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153831</td>
<td>18491</td>
<td>infeasible 42 40005.054 39576.907</td>
<td>1.07% 4.0 10s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203266</td>
<td>12649</td>
<td>cutoff 30 40005.054 39756.344</td>
<td>0.62% 3.9 15s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This display is somewhat dense with information, but each column is hopefully fairly easy to understand. The Nodes section (the first two columns) provides general quantitative information on the progress of the search. The first column shows the number of branch-and-cut nodes that have been explored to that point, while the second shows the number of leaf nodes in the search tree that remain unexplored. At times, there will be an H or * character at the beginning of the
output line. These indicate that a new feasible solution has been found, either by a MIP heuristic (H) or by branching (*).

The **Current Node** section provides information on the specific node that was explored at that point in the branch-and-cut tree. It shows the objective of the associated relaxation, the depth of that node in the branch-and-cut tree, and the number of integer variables that have non-integral values in the associated relaxation.

The **Objective Bounds** section provides information on the best known objective value for a feasible solution (i.e., the objective value of the current incumbent), and the current objective bound provided by leaf nodes of the search tree. The optimal objective value is always between these two values. The third column in this section (Gap) shows the relative gap between the two objective bounds. When this gap is smaller than the MIPGap parameter, optimization terminates.

The **Work** section of the log provides information on how much work has been performed to that point. The first column shows the average number of simplex iterations performed per node in the branch-and-cut tree. The final column shows the elapsed time since the solve began.

By default, the Gurobi MIP solver prints a log line every 5 seconds (although the interval can sometimes be longer for models with particularly time-consuming nodes). The interval between log lines can be adjusted with the DisplayInterval parameter (see the **Parameter** section of this document for more information).

Note that the explored node count often stays at 0 for an extended period. This means that the Gurobi MIP solver is processing the root node. The Gurobi solver can often expend a significant amount of effort on the root node, generating cutting planes and trying various heuristics in order to reduce the size of the subsequent branch-and-cut tree.

### Summary Section

The third section in the log provides summary information once the MIP solver has finished:

**Cutting planes:**
- Gomory: 6
- Cover: 5
- MIR: 8

Explored 226525 nodes (854805 simplex iterations) in 11.15 seconds
Thread count was 2 (of 2 available processors)

Optimal solution found (tolerance 1.00e-04)
Best objective 4.0005054142e+04, best bound 4.0001112908e+04, gap 0.0099%

In this example, the Gurobi solver required just over 11 seconds to solve the model to optimality, and it used two processors to do so (the processor count can be limited with the Threads parameter). The gap between the best feasible solution objective and the best bound is just under 0.01%, which produces an **Optimal** termination status, since the achieved gap is smaller than the default MIPGap parameter value.

### 16.5 Multi-Objective Logging

The contents of the log for a multi-objective solve will depend on the approach you use to solve the model. As noted in the section on **multi-objective models**, you have two options. In a blended
approach, where the objectives are combined into a single objective, the log will be the same as what you’d see for a single-objective model. When using a hierarchical approach, a series of models is solved, one for each objective priority level. If your model is a pure hierarchical multi-objective problem with three objectives, the optimization process log will start with

```
Multi-objectives: starting optimization with 3 objectives ...
```

If your model is a mixed hierarchical-blended multi-objective problem with five objectives but only three priorities, the optimization log will start with

```
Multi-objectives: starting optimization with 5 objectives (3 combined) ...
```

You will also see a log for each solve, introduced by a small header

```
Multi-objectives: optimize objective 1 Name ...
```

Where Name will be the name of the objective function being optimize, or (weighted) if the objective function is the result of blending more than one objective function.

The logs for the individual solves will again be the same as what you’d see for a single-objective model.

### 16.6 Distributed MIP Logging

Logging for distributed MIP is very similar to the standard MIP logging. The main difference is in the progress section. The header for the standard MIP logging looks like this:

```
Nodes | Current Node | Objective Bounds | Work
Expl Unexpl | Obj Depth IntInf | Incumbent BestBd Gap | It/Node Time
```

In contrast, the distributed MIP header has a different label for the second-to-last field:

```
Nodes | Current Node | Objective Bounds | Work
Expl Unexpl | Obj Depth IntInf | Incumbent BestBd Gap | ParUtil Time
```

Instead of showing iterations per node, this field in the distributed log shows parallel utilization. Specifically, it shows the fraction of the preceding time period (the time since the previous progress log line) that the workers spent actively processing MIP nodes.

Here is an example of a distributed MIP progress log:

```
Nodes | Current Node | Objective Bounds | Work
Expl Unexpl | Obj Depth IntInf | Incumbent BestBd Gap | ParUtil Time
H 0 | 157344.61033 | - | - | 0s
H 0 | 40707.729144 | - | - | 0s
```
Ramp-up phase complete - continuing with instance 2 (best bd 10661)

One thing you may find in the progress section is that node counts may not increase monotonically. Distributed MIP tries to create a single, unified view of node numbers, but with multiple machines processing nodes independently, possibly at different rates, some inconsistencies are inevitable.

Another difference is the line that indicates that the distributed ramp-up phase is complete. At this point, the distributed strategy transitions from a concurrent approach to a distributed approach. The log line indicates which worker was the *winner* in the concurrent approach. Distributed MIP continues by dividing the partially explored MIP search tree from this worker among all of the workers.

Another difference in the distributed log is in the summary section. The distributed MIP log includes a breakdown of how runtime was spent:

Runtime breakdown:

This is an aggregated view of the utilization data that is displayed in the progress log lines. In this example, the workers spent 93% of runtime actively working on MIP nodes, 6% waiting to synchronize with other workers, and 1% communicating data between machines.
The Gurobi command-line tool allows you to perform simple commands without the overhead or complexity of an interactive interface. While the most basic usage of the command-line tool is quite straightforward, the tool has a number of uses that are perhaps less obvious. This section talks about its full capabilities.

To use this tool, you'll need to type commands into a command-line interface. Linux and Mac users can use a Terminal window. Windows users will need to open a Command Prompt (also known as a Console window or a cmd window). To launch one, hold down the Start and R keys simultaneously, and then type cmd into the Run box that appears.

The command to solve a model using the command-line tool is:

```
gurobi_cl [parameter=value]* modelfile
```

The Gurobi log file is printed to the screen as the model solves, and the command terminates when the solve is complete. Parameters are chosen from among the Gurobi parameters. The final argument is the name of a file that contains an optimization model, stored in MPS or LP format. You can learn more about using the command-line tool to solve models in this section.

The command-line tool can also be used to replay recordings of API calls. The command for this usage is:

```
gurobi_cl recordingfile
```

A recording file is a binary file generated by Gurobi with a .grbr extension. You can learn more about using the command-line tool to replay recordings in this section.

The command-line tool can also be used to check on the status of a Gurobi token server. The command is:

```
gurobi_cl --tokens
```

This command will show you whether the token server is currently serving tokens, and which users and machines are currently using tokens.

You can also type:

```
gurobi_cl --help
```

to get help on the use of the tool, or:

```
gurobi_cl --version
```

to get version information, or:

```
gurobi_cl --license
```
17.1 Solving a Model

The command-line tool provides an easy way to solve a model stored in a file. The model can be stored in several different formats, including MPS, REW, LP, and RLP, and the file can optionally be compressed using gzip, bzip2, or 7z. See the File Format discussion for more information on accepted formats.

The most basic command-line command is the following:

```
gurobi_cl model.mps
```

This will read the model from the indicated file, optimize it, and display the Gurobi log file as the solve proceeds.

You can optionally include an arbitrary number of parameter=value commands before the name of the file. For example:

```
gurobi_cl Method=2 TimeLimit=100 model.mps
```

The full set of Gurobi parameters is described in the Parameter section.

Gurobi Compute Server users can add the --server= switch to specify a server. For example, the command:

```
gurobi_cl --server=server1 Method=2 TimeLimit=100 model.mps
```

would solve the model stored in file `model.mps` on machine `server1`, assuming it is running Gurobi Compute Server. If the Compute Server has an access password, use the --password= switch to specify it.

Gurobi Instant Cloud users can add the --accessid=, --secretkey=, and --pool= switches to run a model on a cloud instance. For example, the command:

```
gurobi_cl --accessid=0f5e0ace-f929-a919-82d5-02272b3b0e19 --secretkey=8EDZOIf7T9avp0ZHef9Tsw --pool=mypool model.mps
```

would solve the model stored in file `model.mps` on cloud pool `mypool` using the provided access ID and secret key. If the pool isn’t currently active, it will launch it first.

Writing Result Files

While it is often useful to simply solve a model and display the log, it is also common to want to review the resulting solution. You can use the ResultFile parameter to write the solution to a file:

```
gurobi_cl ResultFile=model.sol model.mps
```

The file name suffix determines the type of file written. Useful file formats for solution information are .sol (for solution vectors) and .bas (for simplex basis information). Again, you should consult the section on File Formats for a list of the supported formats.

If you have an infeasible model, you may want to examine a corresponding Irreducible Inconsistent Subsystem (IIS) to identify the cause of the infeasibility. You can ask the command-line tool to write a .ilp format file. It will attempt to solve the model, and if the model is found to be infeasible, it will automatically compute an IIS and write it to the requested file name. An IIS is a subset of the constraints and variable bounds with the following properties:
• the subsystem represented by the IIS is infeasible, and

• if any of the constraints or bounds of the IIS is removed, the subsystem becomes feasible.

Note that an infeasible model may have multiple IISs. The one returned by Gurobi is not necessarily the one with minimum cardinality; there may exist others with fewer constraints or bounds.

If an IIS computation is interrupted before completion, Gurobi will return the smallest IIS found to that point.

Another use of ResultFile is to translate between file formats. For example, if you want to translate a model from MPS format to LP format, you could issue the following command:

```bash
gurobi_cl TimeLimit=0 ResultFile=model.lp model.mps
```

Gurobi can write compressed files directly, so this command would also work (assuming that 7zip is installed on your machine):

```bash
gurobi_cl TimeLimit=0 ResultFile=model.lp.7z model.mps
```

The ResultFile parameter works differently from other parameters in the command-line interface. While a parameter normally takes a single value, you can actually specify multiple result files. For example, the following command:

```bash
gurobi_cl ResultFile=model.sol ResultFile=model.bas model.mps
```

will write two files.

Reading Input Files

You can use the InputFile parameter to read input files during the optimization. The most common input formats are .bas (a simplex basis), .mst (a MIP start), .sol (also a MIP start), .hnt (MIP hints), and .ord (a MIP priority order). For example, the following command:

```bash
gurobi_cl InputFile=model.bas model.mps
```

would start the optimization of the continuous model stored in file model.mps using the basis provided in file model.bas.

Reading input files is equivalent to setting the values of Gurobi attributes. A .bas file populates the VBasis and CBasis attributes, while a .ord file populates the BranchPriority attribute. A .mst or .sol file populates the Start attribute. A .hnt file populates the VarHintVal and VarHintPri attributes.

Again, you should consult the File Formats section for more information on supported file formats.

### 17.2 Replaying Recording Files

If you’ve generated a recording of the Gurobi API calls made by your program, you may use the command-line tool to replay this recording.

Recordings are stored in files with .grbr extensions. To replay a recording from a file named recording000.grbr issue the following command:

```bash
gurobi_cl recording000.grbr
```
You should adjust the file name to match the recording you wish to replay.

You will know you have succeeded in replaying a recording, if you see lines similar to the following at the beginning of the command-line tool’s output:

```
Replay* Replay of file 'recording000.grbr'
Replay* Recording captured Tue Sep 13 19:28:48 2018
Replay* Recording captured with Gurobi version 8.0.0 (linux64)
```

For information about recording API calls and replaying them, see the Recording API Calls chapter.
While the default goal of the Gurobi Optimizer is to find one proven optimal solution to your model, with a possible side-effect of finding other solutions along the way, the solver provides a number of parameters that allow you to change this behavior.

### 18.1 Finding Multiple Solutions

By default, the Gurobi MIP solver will try to find one proven optimal solution to your model. It will typically find multiple sub-optimal solutions along the way, which can be retrieved later (using the SolutionNumber parameter, and the Xn and PoolObjVal attributes). However, these solutions aren’t produced in a systematic way. The set of solutions that are found depends on the exact path the solver takes through the MIP search. You could solve a MIP model once, obtaining a set of interesting sub-optimal solutions, and then solve the same problem again with different parameter settings, and find only the optimal solution.

If you’d like more control over how solutions are found and retained, the Gurobi Optimizer has a number of parameters available for this. The first and simplest is PoolSolutions, which controls the size of the solution pool. Changing this parameter won’t affect the number of solutions that are found - it simply determines how many of those are retained.

You can use the PoolSearchMode parameter to control the approach used to find solutions. In its default setting (0), the MIP search simply aims to find one optimal solution. Setting the parameter to 1 causes the MIP search to expend additional effort to find more solutions, but in a non-systematic way. You will get more solutions, but not necessarily the best solutions. Setting the parameter to 2 causes the MIP to do a systematic search for the n best solutions. For both non-default settings, the PoolSolutions parameter sets the target for the number of solutions to find.

If you are only interested in solutions that are within a certain gap of the best solution found, you can set the PoolGap parameter. Solutions that are not within the specified gap are discarded.

Obtaining an OPTIMAL optimization return status when using PoolSearchMode=2 indicates that the MIP solver succeeded in finding the desired number of best solutions, or it proved that the model doesn’t have that many distinct feasible solutions. If the solver terminated early (e.g., due to a time limit), you can use the PoolObjBound attribute to evaluate the quality of the solutions that were found. This attribute gives a bound on the objective of any solution that isn’t already in the solution pool. The difference between this attribute and ObjBound is that the latter gives a bound on the objective for any solution, and which is often looser than PoolObjBound.

There are a few subtleties associated with finding multiple solutions that you should be aware of. For example, the notion of finding the n best solutions can be a bit ambiguous when you have a non-zero optimality tolerance. Also, it isn’t obvious whether two solutions should be considered different when the model has continuous variables. We’ll discuss these issues later in this section.
18.2 Examples

Let’s continue with a few examples of how these parameters would be used. Imagine that you are solving a MIP model with an optimal (minimization) objective of 100. Further imagine that, using default settings, the MIP solver finds four solutions to this model with objectives 100, 110, 120, and 130.

If you set the `PoolSolutions` parameter to 3 and solve the model again, the MIP solver would discard the worst solution and return with 3 solutions in the solution pool (i.e., the `SolCount` attribute would have value 3). If you instead set the `PoolGap` parameter to value 0.2, the MIP solver would discard any solutions whose objective value is worse than 120 (which would also leave 3 solutions in the solution pool).

If you set the `PoolSearchMode` parameter to 2 and the `PoolSolutions` parameter to 10, the MIP solver would attempt to find the 10 best solutions to the model. An `OPTIMAL` return status would indicate that either (i) it found the 10 best solutions, or (ii) it found all feasible solutions to the model, and there were fewer than 10. If you also set the `PoolGap` parameter to a value of 0.1, the MIP solver would try to find 10 solutions with objective no worse than 110. While this may appear equivalent to asking for 10 solutions and simply ignoring those with objective worse than 110, the solve will typically complete significantly faster with this parameter set, since the solver does not have to expend effort looking for solutions beyond the requested gap.

18.3 Retrieving Solutions

After optimization has completed, you can retrieve solutions from the solution pool using a few parameters and attributes. The `SolCount` attribute indicates how many solutions were retained by the MIP solver. The best solution can always be obtained through the `X` attribute. Sub-optimal solutions can be obtained by first setting the `SolutionNumber` parameter and then querying the `Xn` attribute to obtain the solution or the `PoolObjVal` attribute to obtain the objective value for the corresponding solution.

For example, to retrieve the worst solution kept by the MIP solver, you’d first query `SolCount` to determine how many solutions are available, then set the `SolutionNumber` parameter to `SolCount-1`, then query the `Xn` attribute.

The `PoolObjBound` attribute gives a bound on the objective of undiscovered solutions. Further tree exploration won’t find better solutions. You can use this parameter to get a count of how many of the $n$ best solutions you found: any solutions whose objective values are at least as good as `PoolObjBound` are among the $n$ best.

18.4 Subtleties and Limitations

There are a few subtleties associated with finding multiple solutions that we’ll cover now.

Continuous Variables

One subtlety arises when considering multiple solutions for models with continuous variables. Specifically, you may have two solutions that take identical values on the integer variables but where some continuous variables differ. By choosing different points on the line between these two solutions, you actually have an infinite number of choices for feasible solutions to the problem. To avoid this issue, we define two solutions as being equivalent if they take the same values on all
integer variables (and on all continuous variables that participate in SOS constraints). A solution will be discarded if it is equivalent to another solution that is already in the pool.

**Optimality Gap**

The interplay between the optimality gap (MIPGap or MIPGapAbs) and multiple solutions can be a bit subtle. When using the default PoolSearchMode, a non-zero optimality gap indicates that you are willing to allow the MIP solver to declare a solution optimal, even though the model may have other, better solutions. The claim the solver makes upon termination is that no other solution would improve the incumbent objective by more than the optimality gap. Terminating at this point is ultimately a pragmatic choice - we’d probably rather have the true best solution, but the cost of reducing the optimality gap to zero can often be prohibitive.

This pragmatic choice can produce a bit of confusion when finding multiple optimal solutions. Specifically, if you ask for the $n$ best solutions, the optimality gap plays a similar role as it does in the default case, but the implications may be a bit harder to understand. Specifically, a non-zero optimality gap means that you are willing to allow the solver to declare that it has found the $n$ best solutions, even though there may be solutions that are better than those that were returned. The claim in this case is that any solution not among the reported $n$ best would improve on the objective for the worst among the $n$ best by less than the optimality gap.

If you want to avoid this source of potential confusion, you should set the optimality gap to 0 when using PoolSearchMode=2.

**Logging**

If you browse the log from a MIP solve with PoolSearchMode set to a non-default value, you may see the lower bound on the objective exceed the upper bound. This can’t happen with the default PoolSearchMode - if you are only looking for one optimal solution, the search is done as soon as the lower bound reaches the upper bound. However, if you are looking for the $n$ best solutions, you have to prove that the model has no solution better than the $n$th best. The objective for that $n$th solution could be much worse than that of the incumbent. In this situation, the log file will include a line of the form:

Optimal solution found at node 123 - now completing solution pool...

**Distributed MIP**

One limitation that we should point out related to multiple solutions is that the distributed MIP solver has not been extended to support non-default PoolSearchMode settings. Distributed MIP will typically produce many more feasible solutions than non-distributed MIP, but there’s no way to ask it to find the $n$ best solutions.
Multiple Objectives

While typical optimization models have a single objective function, real-world optimization problems often have multiple, competing objectives. For example, in a production planning model, you may want to both maximize profits and minimize late orders, or in a workforce scheduling application, you may want to minimize the number of shifts that are short-staffed while also respecting worker’s shift preferences.

The main challenge you face when working with multiple, competing objectives is deciding how to manage the trade-offs between them. Gurobi provides tools that simplify the task: Gurobi allows you to blend multiple objectives, to treat them hierarchically, or to combine the two approaches.

In a blended approach, you optimize a weighted combination of the individual objectives. In a hierarchical or lexicographic approach, you set a priority for each objective, and optimize in priority order. When optimizing for one objective, you only consider solutions that would not degrade the objective values of higher-priority objectives. Gurobi allows you to enter and manage your objectives, to provide weights for a blended approach, or to set priorities for a hierarchical approach.

19.1 Specifying Multiple Objectives

Let us first discuss the interface for managing multiple objectives. An empty model starts with one objective function, which is initially just 0.0. We’ll refer to this as the primary objective. You can modify the primary objective in two ways: you can set the Obj attribute, or you can use the setObjective method from your language API (e.g., Model.setObjective in Python). For models with a single objective, this primary objective can be linear, quadratic, or piecewise linear. In general, attributes and methods that aren’t specific to multi-objective optimization will work with the primary objective function.

To provide additional objectives, use the setObjectiveN method from your language API (e.g., Model.setObjectiveN in Python). Objectives are numbered 0 through NumObj-1. The order of the objectives is arbitrary, but you must provide a unique index for each one (specified using the index argument to setObjectiveN). You can query the number of objectives in your model using the NumObj attribute. Note that all objectives, including the primary one, must be linear for multi-objective models.

You can query and modify information about multiple objectives using the ObjNumber parameter, in conjunction with several model and variable attributes. For example, to retrieve the coefficient for variable x in objective 2, you’d set the ObjNumber parameter to 2, then query the ObjN attribute for x. Similarly, querying the ObjNName attribute after setting ObjNumber to 3 would give the name of objective 3.

We should note that there is one important exception to our statement above that the order of objectives is arbitrary: objective 0 is treated as the primary objective. One consequence is that the original objective automatically becomes objective 0 when you add a second objective. Another is that querying the ObjN attribute is equivalent to querying the Obj attribute when ObjNumber is 0.
Note that a model has a single objective sense (controlled by the ModelSense attribute). This means that you can’t maximize the first objective and minimize the second. However, you can achieve the same result with a simple trick. Each objective has a weight, and these weights are allowed to be negative. Minimizing an objective function is equivalent to maximizing the negation of that function.

You can change the number of objectives in your model as many times as you like (by modifying the NumObj attribute). When you increase the objective count, the new objectives and their associated attributes are set to 0. When you decrease the count, objectives beyond the new count are discarded. If you set the number of objectives to zero, the model becomes a pure feasibility problem.

We have extended the LP and MPS file formats, so writing a model with multiple objectives to a file will capture those objectives. Similarly, if you read a model file that contains multiple objectives, then NumObj and ObjN will capture the objectives stored in the file. See the file format section for details.

19.2 Working With Multiple Objective

Of course, specifying a set of objectives is only the first step in solving a multi-objective optimization problem. The next step is to indicate how the objectives should be combined. As noted earlier, we support two approaches: blended and hierarchical.

Blended Objectives

A blending approach creates a single objective by taking a linear combination of your objectives. You provide a weight for each objective as an argument to setObjectiveN. Alternatively, you can use the ObjNWeight attribute, together with ObjNumber. The default weight for an objective is 1.0.

To give an example, if your model has two objectives, \(1 + x + 2y\) and \(y + 2z\), and if you give weights of \(-1\) and \(2\) to them, respectively, then Gurobi would solve your model with a blended objective of \(-1 \cdot (1 + x + 2y) + 2 \cdot (y + 2z) = -1 - x + 4z\).

You should avoid weights that are very large or very small. A very large weight (i.e., larger than \(10^6\)) may lead to very large objective coefficients, which can cause numerical difficulties. A very small weight (i.e., smaller than \(1e^{-6}\)) may cause the contribution from that objective to the overall blended objective to be smaller than tolerances, which may lead to that objective being effectively ignored.

Hierarchical Objectives

A hierarchical or lexicographic approach assigns a priority to each objective, and optimizes for the objectives in decreasing priority order. At each step, it finds the best solution for the current objective, but only from among those that would not degrade the solution quality for higher-priority objectives. You provide the priority for each objective as an argument to setObjectiveN. Alternatively, you can use the ObjNPriority attribute. Priorities are integral, not continuous. Larger values indicate higher priorities. The default priority for an objective is 0.

To give an example, if your model has two objectives, with priorities 10 and 5, and the optimal solution for the first objective has value 100, then the solver will find the solution that optimizes the second objective from among all solutions with objective 100 for the first objective.
Allowing Multiple-Objective Degradation

By default, our hierarchical approach won’t allow later objectives to degrade earlier objectives. This behavior can be relaxed for MIPs through a pair of tolerances: a relative and an absolute tolerance. These are provided as arguments to setObjectiveN, or they can be set using attributes ObjNRelTol and ObjNAbsTol. By setting one of these for a particular objective, you can indicate that later objectives are allowed to degrade this objective by the specified relative or absolute amount, respectively. In our earlier example, if the optimal value for the first objective is 100, and if we set ObjNAbsTol for this objective to 20, then the second optimization step would find the best solution for the second objective from among all solutions with objective 120 or better for the first objective. Note that if you modify both tolerances, later optimizations would use the looser of the two values (i.e., the one that allows the larger degradation).

Objective degradations are handled differently for multi-objective LP models. For LP models, solution quality for higher-priority objectives is maintained by fixing some variables to their values in previous optimal solutions. These fixings are decided using variable reduced costs. The value of the ObjNAbsTol parameter indicates the amount by which a fixed variable’s reduced cost is allowed to violate dual feasibility, whereas the ObjNRelTol parameter is simply ignored. If you want the MIP behavior, where the degradation is controlled more directly, you can add a dummy binary variable to the model, thus transforming it into a MIP. Solving the resulting multi-objective MIP will be much more time consuming than solving the original multi-objective LP.

Combining Blended and Hierarchical Objectives

You can actually set both a weight and a priority for each objective. This allows you to combine the blended and hierarchical approaches. To understand how this works, we should first provide more detail on how hierarchical objectives are handled.

When you specify a different priority for each of n objectives, the solver performs n separate optimization steps. In each step, in decreasing priority order, it optimizes for the current objective, while imposing constraints that ensure that the quality of higher-priority objectives isn’t degraded by more than the specified tolerances.

If you give the same priority to multiple objectives, then they will be handled in the same optimization step, resulting in fewer than n total steps for n objectives. More precisely, one optimization step is performed per distinct priority value, in order of decreasing priority, and all objectives with the same priority are blended together, using the weights for those objectives. This gives you quite a bit of flexibility when combining the blended and hierarchical approaches.

One subtle point when blending multiple objectives within a single level in a hierarchical approach relates to the handling of degradations from lower-priority levels. The objective degradation allowed after a blended optimization step is the maximum absolute and relative degradations allowed by each of the participating objectives. For example, if we have three objectives with ObjNPriority equal to {2, 2, 1}, and ObjNRelTol equal to {0.10, 0.05, 0.00} and ObjNAbsTol equal to {0, 1, 2}, and if the best solution for the first priority objective is 10, then the allowed degradation for the first priority objective is max{10 · 0.10, 10 · 0.05, 0, 1} = 1.
19.3 Additional Details

Multi-Objective Environments

By default, the termination criteria (e.g. TimeLimit, SolutionLimit, MIPGap, etc.) for each pass in a hierarchical multiple-objective optimization are controlled by the parameters defined in the model environment. However, we provide a feature called multi-objective environments that allows you to create a Gurobi environment for each objective function and set parameters on those environments. Those settings will only affect the corresponding pass of the multi-objective optimization. Thus, for example, if the TimeLimit parameter for the model is 100, but you use a multi-objective environment to set the parameter to 10 for a particular multi-objective pass, then the multi-objective optimization will spend at most 10 seconds on that particular pass (and at most 100 seconds in total).

To create a multi-objective environment for a particular multi-objective pass, use the getMultiobjEnv method from your language API (e.g. Model.getMultiobjEnv in Python). The index argument gives the index of the multi-objective pass that you want to control.

Note that multi-objective environments are tied to a given multi-objective optimization pass and not to a given multi-objective function, so multi-objective environment 0 is always tied to the highest priority (possibly blended) objective, while multi-objective environment 1 is always tied to the second highest priority objective (if any).

Once you create multi-objective environments, they will be used for every subsequent multi-objective optimization on that model. Use the discardMultiobjEnvs method from your language API (e.g. Model.discardMultiobjEnvs in Python) to revert back to default multi-objective optimization behavior.

Other Details

We haven’t attempted to generalize the notions of dual solutions or simplex bases for continuous multi-objective models, so you can’t query attributes such as Pi, RC, VBasis, or CBasis for multi-objective solutions. Because of this, we’ve concluded that the most consistent result to return for attribute IsMIP is 1.

Gurobi will only solve multi-objective models with strictly linear objectives. If the primary objective is quadratic or piecewise linear, the solve call will return an error.

When solving a continuous multi-objective model using a hierarchical approach, you have a choice of which optimization algorithm to use for the different steps (primal simplex, dual simplex, or barrier). The first step will always use the algorithm specified in the Method parameter. The algorithm for subsequent steps is controlled by the MultiObjMethod parameter. This parameter has no effect for multi-objective MIP models. Note you can get finer-grained control over the algorithm choice using our multi-objective environment feature, by setting the Method parameter for individual objectives.

For the hierarchical approach, Gurobi will perform a conservative presolve step at the beginning of the multi-objective optimization, and a more aggressive presolve step at the beginning of each step (assuming presolve hasn’t been turned off). You can optionally perform a more aggressive presolve step at the beginning of the multi-objective optimization by setting parameter MultiObjPre to value 2. This can help performance, but it makes a few simplifying assumptions that could lead to small degradations in the values achieved for lower-priority objectives.

The log file when using a hierarchical approach will show optimization progress for each step of the process. You’ll see log lines that look like this:
Multi-objectives: optimize objective 1 (Obj1Name) 
...
Multi-objectives: optimize objective 2 (weighted) 
...
For further details, please see section Multi-Objective Logging.
Recording API Calls

The Gurobi Optimizer provides the option to record the set of Gurobi commands issued by your program and store them to a file. The commands can be played back later using the Gurobi Command-Line Tool. If you replay the commands on a machine with the same specs (operating system, core count, and instruction set) as the machine where you created the recording, your Gurobi calls will take the exact same computational paths that they took when you ran your original program.

Recording can be useful in a number of situations...

- If you want to understand how much time is being spent in Gurobi routines, the replay will show you the total time spent in Gurobi API routines, and the total time spent in Gurobi algorithms.

- If you want to check for leaks of Gurobi data, the replay will show you how many Gurobi models and environments were never freed by your program.

- If you run into a question or an issue and you would like to get help from Gurobi, your recording will allow Gurobi technical support to reproduce the exact results that you are seeing without requiring you to send your entire application.

20.1 Recording

To enable recording, you simply need to set the Record parameter to 1 as soon as you create your Gurobi environment. The easiest way to do this is with a `gurobi.env` file. This file should contain the following line:

```plaintext
Record 1
```

If you put this file in the same directory as your application, Gurobi will pick up the setting when your applications makes its first Gurobi call. You can also set this parameter through the standard parameter modification routines in your program.

Once this parameter is set, you should see the following in your log:

```plaintext
*** Start recording in file recording000.grbr
```

If your application creates more than one Gurobi environment, you may see more than one of these messages. Each will write to a different file:

```plaintext
*** Start recording in file recording001.grbr
```

As your program runs, Gurobi will write the commands and data that are passed into Gurobi routines to these files. Recording continues until you free your Gurobi environment (or until your program ends). When you free the environment, if Gurobi logging is enabled you will see the following message:
*** Recording complete - close file recording000.grbr

At this point, you have a recording file that is ready for later replay.

### 20.2 Replay

To replay a Gurobi recording, you issue the following command:

```
> gurobi_cl recording000.grbr
```

You should adjust the file name to match the file you wish to replay. If your program generated multiple recording files, you will need to replay each one separately.

When the replay starts, the first output you will see will look like this:

```
Replay* Replay of file 'recording000.grbr'
Replay* Recording captured Tue Sep 13 19:28:48 2018
Replay* Recording captured with Gurobi version 8.0.0 (linux64)
```

After this output, the replay will start executing the commands issued by your program...

*Replay* Load new Gurobi environment
*Replay* Create new Gurobi model (0 rows, 0 cols)
*Replay* Update Gurobi model
*Replay* Change objective sense to -1
*Replay* Add 3 new variables

This continues until the recording file ends. At that point, the replay will print out a final runtime accounting...

*Replay* Replay complete

*Replay* Gurobi API routine runtime: 0.05s
*Replay* Gurobi solve routine runtime: 2.31s

If your program leaked any Gurobi models or environments, you may also see that in the output:

*Replay* Models leaked: 2
*Replay* Environments leaked: 1

### 20.3 Limitations

Recording works with most programs that call Gurobi. There are a few Gurobi features that aren’t supported, though:

- Recording won’t capture calls to the Gurobi tuning tool.
- You can’t use recording if you are a client of a Gurobi Compute Server.
- Recording won’t capture data passed into control callbacks. In other words, you can’t record a program that adds lazy constraints, user cuts, or solutions through callbacks.
Concurrent optimization is a simple approach for exploiting multiple processors. It starts multiple, independent solves on a model, using different strategies for each. Optimization terminates when the first one completes. By pursuing multiple different strategies simultaneously, the concurrent optimizer can often obtain a solution faster than it would if it had to choose a single strategy.

Concurrent optimization is our default choice for solving LP models, and a user-selectable option for solving MIP models. The concurrent optimizer can be controlled in a few different ways. These will be discussed in this section. To avoid confusion when reporting results from multiple simultaneous solves, we’ve chosen to produce simplified logs and callbacks when performing concurrent optimization. These will also be discussed in this section.

**Controlling Concurrent Optimization**

If you wish to use the concurrent optimizer to solve your model, the steps you need to take depend on the model type. As mentioned earlier, the concurrent optimizer is the default choice for LP models. This choice is controlled by the Method parameter. For MIP models, you can select the concurrent optimizer by modifying the ConcurrentMIP parameter.

When controlling the concurrent optimizer using these parameters, the strategies used for the different independent solves are chosen automatically. While we reserve the right to change our choices in the future, for LP models we currently devote the first concurrent thread to dual simplex, the second through fourth to a single parallel barrier solve, and the fifth to primal simplex. Additional threads are devoted to the one parallel barrier solve. Thus, for example, a concurrent LP solve using four threads would devote one thread to dual simplex and three to parallel barrier. For MIP, we divide available threads evenly among the independent solves, and we choose different values for the MIPFocus and Seed parameters for each.

If you want more control over concurrent optimization (e.g., to choose the exact strategies used for each independent solve), you can do so by creating two or more concurrent environments. These can be created via API routines (in C, C++, Java, .NET, or Python), or they can be created from .prm files using the ConcurrentSettings parameter if you are using our command-line interface. Once these have been created, subsequent optimization calls will start one independent solve for each concurrent environment you created. To control the strategies used for each solve, you simply set the parameters in each environment to the values you would like them to take in the corresponding solve. For example, if you create two concurrent environments and set the MIPFocus parameter to 1 in the first and 2 in the second, subsequent MIP optimize calls will perform two solves in parallel, one with MIPFocus=1 and the other with MIPFocus=2.

**Logging**

Your first indication that the concurrent optimizer is being used is output in the Gurobi log that looks like this...

Concurrent LP optimizer: dual simplex and barrier
Showing barrier log only...
...or like this...

**Concurrent MIP optimizer: 2 concurrent instances (2 threads per instance)**

These log lines indicate how many independent solves will be launched. For the LP case, the lines also indicate which methods will be used for each.

Since it would be quite confusing to see results from multiple solves interleaved in a single log, we've chosen to use a simplified log format for concurrent optimization. For concurrent LP, we only present the log for a single solve. For concurrent MIP, the log is similar to our standard MIP log, except that it only provides periodic summary information (see the MIP logging section if you are unfamiliar with our standard MIP log). Each concurrent MIP log line shows the objective for the best feasible solution found by any of the independent solves to that point, the best objective bound proved by any of the independent solves, and the relative gap between these two values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nodes</th>
<th>Current Node</th>
<th>Objective Bounds</th>
<th>Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expl</td>
<td>Unexpl</td>
<td>Obj Depth IntInf</td>
<td>Incumbent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>24.00000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>16.50000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>16.50000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
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<td>- - -</td>
<td>16.50000</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>- - -</td>
<td>16.50000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>16.50000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>15.50000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>310</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>15.00000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3873</td>
<td>1634</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>15.00000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9652</td>
<td>4298</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>15.00000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16535</td>
<td>6991</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>15.00000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23610</td>
<td>9427</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>15.00000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...We also include node counts from one of the independent solves, as well as elapsed times, to give some indication of forward progress.

**Determinism**

Concurrent optimization essentially sets up a race between multiple threads to solve your model, with the winning thread returning the solution that it found. In cases where multiple threads solve the model in roughly the same amount of time, small variations in runtime from one run to the next could mean that the winning thread is not the same each time. If your model has multiple optimal solutions (which is quite common in LP and MIP), then it is possible that running a concurrent solver multiple times on the same model could produce different optimal solutions. This is known as non-deterministic behavior.

By default, the Gurobi concurrent solvers all produce non-deterministic behavior. You can obtain deterministic behavior for the concurrent LP solver by setting the Method parameter to value 4. This setting typically increases runtimes slightly, but if your application is dependent on deterministic behavior, deterministic concurrent LP is often your best option. There is no similar setting for the concurrent MIP solver.
**Callbacks**

Rather than providing callbacks from multiple independent solves simultaneously, we’ve again chosen to simplify behavior for the concurrent optimizer. In particular, we only supply callbacks from a single solve. A few consequences of this choice:

- Information retrieved by your callback (solutions, objective bounds, etc.) will come from a single model.
- User cutting planes are only applied to a single model.
- You aren’t allowed to use lazy constraints with concurrent MIP, since they would only be applied to one model.
The Gurobi Optimizer provides a wide variety of parameters that allow you to control the operation of the optimization engines. The level of control varies from extremely coarse-grained (e.g., the Method parameter, which allows you to choose the algorithm used to solve continuous models) to very fine-grained (e.g., the MarkowitzTol parameter, which allows you to adjust the tolerances used during simplex basis factorization). While these parameters provide a tremendous amount of user control, the immense space of possible options can present a significant challenge when you are searching for parameter settings that improve performance on a particular model. The purpose of the Gurobi tuning tool is to automate this search.

The Gurobi tuning tool performs multiple solves on your model, choosing different parameter settings for each solve, in a search for settings that improve runtime. The longer you let it run, the more likely it is to find a significant improvement. If you are using a Gurobi Compute Server, you can harness the power of multiple machines to perform distributed parallel tuning in order to speed up the search for effective parameter settings.

The tuning tool can be invoked through two different interfaces. You can either use the grbtune command-line tool, or you can invoke it from one of our programming language APIs. Both approaches share the same underlying tuning algorithm, and both allow you to modify the same set of tuning parameters.

A number of tuning-related parameters allow you to control the operation of the tuning tool. The most important is probably TuneTimeLimit, which controls the amount of time spent searching for an improving parameter set. Other parameters include TuneTrials (which attempts to limit the impact of randomness on the result), TuneCriterion (which specifies the tuning criterion), TuneResults (which controls the number of results that are returned), and TuneOutput (which controls the amount of output produced by the tool).

Before we discuss the actual operation of the tuning tool, let us first provide a few caveats about the results. While parameter settings can have a big performance effect for many models, they aren’t going to solve every performance issue. One reason is simply that there are many models for which even the best possible choice of parameter settings won’t produce an acceptable result. Some models are simply too large and/or difficult to solve, while others may have numerical issues that can’t be fixed with parameter changes.

Another limitation of automated tuning is that performance on a model can experience significant variations due to random effects (particularly for MIP models). This is the nature of search. The Gurobi algorithms often have to choose from among multiple, equally appealing alternatives. Seemingly innocuous changes to the model (such as changing the order of the constraint or variables), or subtle changes to the algorithm (such as modifying the random number seed) can lead to different choices. Often times, breaking a single tie in a different way can lead to an entirely different search. We’ve seen cases where subtle changes in the search produce 100X performance swings. While the tuning tool tries to limit the impact of these effects, the final result will typically still be heavily influenced by such issues.

The bottom line is that automated performance tuning is meant to give suggestions for param-
eters that could produce consistent, reliable improvements on your models. It is not meant to be a replacement for efficient modeling or careful performance testing.

22.1 Command-Line Tuning

The grbtune command-line tool provides a very simple way to invoke parameter tuning on a model (or a set of models). You specify a list of parameter=value arguments first, followed by the name of the file containing the model to be tuned. For example, you can issue the following command (in a Windows command window, or in a Linux/Mac terminal window)...

> grbtune TuneTimeLimit=10000 c:\gurobi800\win64\examples\data\misc07

(substituting the appropriate path to a model, stored in an MPS or LP file). The tool will try to find parameter settings that reduce the runtime on the specified model. When the tuning run completes, it writes a set of .prm files in the current working directory that capture the best parameter settings that it found. It also writes the Gurobi log files for these runs (in a set of .log files).

You can also invoke the tuning tool through our programming language APIs. That will be discussed shortly.

If you specify multiple model files at the end of the command line, the tuning tool will try to find settings that minimize the total runtime for the listed models.

Running the Tuning Tool

The first thing the tuning tool does is to perform a baseline run. The parameters for this run are determined by your choice of initial parameter values. If you set a parameter, it will take the chosen value throughout tuning. Thus, for example, if you set the Method parameter to 2, then the baseline run and all subsequent tuning runs will include this setting. In the example above, you’d do this by issuing the command:

> grbtune Method=2 TuneTimeLimit=100 misc07

For a MIP model, you will note that the tuning tool actually performs several baseline runs, and captures the mean runtime over all of these trials. In fact, the tool will perform multiple runs for each parameter set considered. This is done to limit the impact of random effects on the results, as discussed earlier. Use the TuneTrials parameter to adjust the number of trials performed.

Once the baseline run is complete, the time for that run becomes the time to beat. The tool then starts its search for improved parameter settings. Under the default value of the TuneOutput parameter, the tool prints output for each parameter set that it tries...

Testing candidate parameter set 7...

Method 2
MIPFocus 1

Solving with random seed #1 ... runtime 3.63s
Solving with random seed #2 ... runtime 4.12s+
Progress so far: baseline runtime 3.38s, best runtime 2.88s
Total elapsed tuning time 34s (66s remaining)

This output indicates that the tool has tried 7 parameter sets so far. For the seventh set, it changed the value of the MIPFocus parameter (the Method parameter was changed in our initial parameter settings, so this change will appear in every parameter set that the tool tries). The first trial solved the model in 3.63 seconds, while the second hit a a time limit that was set by the tuning tool (as indicated by the + after the runtime output). If any trial hits a time limit, the corresponding parameter set is considered worse any set that didn’t hit a time limit. The output also shows that the best parameter set found so far gives a runtime of 2.88s. Finally, it shows elapsed and remaining runtime.

Tuning normally proceeds until the elapsed time exceeds the tuning time limit. However, hitting CTRL-C will also stop the tool.

When the tuning tool finishes, it prints a summary...

Tested 20 parameter sets in 97.89s

Baseline parameter set: runtime 3.38s

Improved parameter set 1 (runtime 1.62s):

Method 2
Heuristics 0
VarBranch 1
CutPasses 3
GomoryPasses 0

Improved parameter set 2 (runtime 2.03s):

Method 2
Heuristics 0
VarBranch 1
CutPasses 3

Improved parameter set 3 (runtime 2.38s):

Method 2
VarBranch 1

Wrote parameter files tune1.prm through tune3.prm
Wrote log files: tune1.log through tune3.log

The summary shows the number of parameter sets it tried, and provides details on a few of the best parameter sets it found. It also shows the names of the .prm and .log files it writes. You can change the names of these files using the ResultFile parameter. If you set ResultFile=model.prm, for example, the tool would write model1.prm through model3.prm and model1.log through model3.log.
The number of sets that are retained by the tuning tool is controlled by the `TuneResults` parameter. The default behavior is to keep the sets that achieve the best trade-off between runtime and the number of changed parameters. In other words, we report the set that achieves the best result when changing one parameter, when changing two parameters, etc. We actually report a Pareto frontier, so for example we won’t report a result for three parameter changes if it is worse than the result for two parameter changes.

**Other Tuning Parameters**

So far, we’ve only talked about using the tuning tool to minimize the time to find an optimal solution. For MIP models, you can also minimize the optimality gap after a specified time limit. You don’t have to take any special action to do this; you just set a time limit. Whenever a baseline run hits this limit, the tuning tool will automatically try to minimize the MIP gap. To give an example, the command...

```
> grbtune TimeLimit=100 glass4
```

...will look for a parameter set that minimizes the optimality gap achieved after 100s of runtime on model `glass4`. If the tool happens to find a parameter set that solves the model within the time limit, it will then try to find settings that minimize mean runtime.

For models that don’t solve to optimality in the specified time limit, you can gain more control over the criterion used to choose a winning parameter set with the `TuneCriterion` parameter. This parameter allows you to tell the tuning tool to search for parameter settings that produce the best incumbent solution or the best lower bound, rather than always minimizing the MIP gap.

You can modify the `TuneOutput` parameter to produce more or less output. The default value is 2. A setting of 0 produces no output; a setting of 1 only produces output when an improvement is found; a setting of 3 produces a complete Gurobi log for each run performed.

If you would like to use a MIP start with your tuning run, you can include the name of the start file immediately after the model name in the argument list. For example:

```
> grbtune misc07.mps misc07.mst
```

You can also use MIP starts when tuning over multiple models; any model that is immediately followed by a start file in the argument list will use the corresponding start. For example:

```
> grbtune misc07.mps misc07.mst p0033.mps p0548.mps p0548.mst
```

**22.2 Tuning API**

The tuning tool can be invoked from our C, C++, Java, .NET, and Python interfaces. The tool behaves slightly differently when invoked from these interfaces. Rather than writing the results to a set of files, upon completion the tool populates a `TuneResultCount` attribute, which gives a count of the number of improving parameter sets that were found and retained. The user program can then query the value of this attribute, and then use the `GetTuneResult` method to copy any of these parameter sets into a model (using C, C++, Java, .NET, or Python). Once loaded into the model, the parameter set can be used to perform a subsequent optimization, or the list of changed parameters can be written to a `.prm` file using the appropriate `Write` routine (from C, C++, Java, .NET, or Python).
Gurobi Instant Cloud allows you to start and stop Gurobi Compute Servers on the cloud. You can start multiple machines without the need for your own hardware or local Gurobi licenses. Computations are seamlessly offloaded to these servers. Depending on your cloud license type, these machines provide the full set of Compute Server features, including queuing, load balancing, and distributed parallel computing.

Overview

When using the Instant Cloud, there are always three systems involved: your client machine, the Instant Cloud Manager, and a cloud Compute Server.

The program that requests a Gurobi Instant Cloud machine and submits optimization models to this server runs on your client machine. Note, however, that this program does not actually need to be aware that it will be using Gurobi Instant Cloud. You have a few options for configuring the client to use the Instant Cloud. The simplest and most seamless is to set up a cloud license file. The alternative is to use a programming language API, which gives your program additional control over how it uses the cloud. Details on launching cloud machines from your client program follow shortly.

The Instant Cloud Manager manages the configuration and launching of cloud machines. Your client program will send credential information to this website, along with a request to launch an Instant Cloud machine. The specific action taken in response to this request depend on configuration information that you manage through the website. For each license, you set up things like the number of servers to launch, the types and geographic regions of these machines, the maximum number of simultaneous jobs to run on each server, etc.

Once the Instant Cloud Manager launches the requested Compute Servers, it passes information about these servers back to your client program. The client program then directly interacts with the servers, sending the Gurobi model, launching a solve on the model, requesting solution information, etc. As with any Gurobi Compute Server, this process is entirely transparent to the client program.

Now that we’ve given a high-level description of the overall process, we need to cover a few important details.

23.1 Client Setup

As noted previously, a client program that wishes to launch a Gurobi Instant Cloud machine must pass credential information to the Instant Cloud Manager. Every Instant Cloud license has such credentials associated with it. This information is captured in a pair strings, an access ID and a secret key. These strings can be retrieved from your account on the Instant Cloud Manager. Note that you shouldn’t share these credentials with others, since anyone who knows these two strings can launch Instant Cloud machines in your account.

Once you have the credentials associated with your license, there are two ways to configure your client program to use them. The simplest is to use a cloud license file. This is just like any other
Gurobi license file, except that its fields are specific to the cloud. A cloud license file will contain two lines with credential information:

```text
CLOUDACCESSID=312e9gef-e0bc-4114-b6fb-26ed7klaeff9
CLOUDKEY=ae32L0H321dgaL
```

It may also contain an optional third line:

```text
CLOUDPOOL=pool1
```

We’ll discuss cloud pools a bit later. You can download a `gurobi.lic` file containing this information from the Instant Cloud website, or you can create one yourself in a text editor. If you follow the standard process for setting up a Gurobi license file (refer to the Quick Start Guide for details), then Gurobi will automatically use the Instant Cloud rather than running locally.

The other option for passing credential information to the Instant Cloud Manager is to call a Gurobi API routine. The appropriate routine depends on your programming language. Our C and Python APIs have calls devoted to launching cloud servers. Our C++, Java, and .NET APIs each have a special GRBEnv constructor (look for the one that accepts an access ID and secret key in its argument list). In all cases, you pass the access ID and secret key to the method or constructor, and the method creates a Gurobi environment that you can use like any other Gurobi environment (to build, solve, and modify optimization models, to retrieve solutions, etc.).

### 23.2 Instant Cloud Setup

As noted previously, cloud configuration is done via the Instant Cloud Manager. The client program requests that a cloud machine be launched, but the Instant Cloud Manager determines exactly how to respond to that request.

One essential concept when configuring your Instant Cloud license is the notion of a **cloud pool**. Pools allow you to create multiple configurations within a single cloud license. For example, you may set up one pool for jobs in the US and another for jobs in Europe, or one for short-running jobs and another for long-running jobs, or one for single-machine jobs and another for distributed parallel jobs. For each of the available cloud configuration options (which will be discussed below), you can select different values for different pools. Every license always has a default pool, which comes pre-configured with what we consider to be reasonable default values. Thus, you always have the option of ignoring cloud pools and simply using the default pool if you don’t need multiple configurations.

The main things that a user may want to configure on the Instant Cloud website are the idle shutdown time, the number of machines to launch, the number of distributed workers to launch, the machine region, and the machine type. These can take different values in different pools.

The idle shutdown time is a vital concept in the Instant Cloud. When a client program requests a cloud server, it takes some time (typically less than 2 minutes) to launch that server. Rather than forcing client programs to incur this delay each time they run, the Gurobi Instant Cloud leaves a server running until it has been idle for the specified idle shutdown time. In this way, later client programs may find a cloud server already available. You can set this to a small value if you want your server to shut down immediately after your job finishes, or to a very large value if you want your server to always be available.

Another configuration option is the number of machines associated with the pool. Gurobi Compute Server automatically handles queuing and load balancing between servers, so launching
multiple machines allows you to distribute the work of many simultaneous client programs among
them. A pool can also be configured to launch any number of distributed workers, if you want to
use distributed computing.

Cloud machines can be launched in multiple geographic regions, including the US, Europe,
Asia, and South America. You should visit the website to see the full list. We offer several options
for machine type, although we’ve chosen what we believe is the best general-purpose machine for
running Gurobi as the default, so you are unlikely to want to change this setting.

23.3 Copyright Notice for 3rd Party Libraries

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*/
Numerical instability is a generic label often applied to situations where solving an optimization model produces results that are erratic, inconsistent, or unexpected, or when the underlying algorithms exhibit poor performance or are unable to converge. There are many potential causes of this behavior; however, most can be grouped into four categories:

- Rounding coefficients while building the model.
- Limitations of floating-point arithmetic.
- Unrealistic expectations about achievable precision.
- Ill conditioning, or geometry-induced issues.

This section explains these issues and how they affect both performance and solution quality. We also provide some general rules and some advanced techniques to help avoid them. Although we will treat each of these four sources separately, it is important to remember that their effects often feed off of each other. We also provide tips on how to diagnose numerical instability in your models.

Finally, we discuss the Gurobi parameters that can be modified to improve solution accuracy. We should stress now, however, that the best way to improve numerical behavior and performance is to reformulate your model. Parameters can help to manage the effects of numerical issues, but there are limits to what they can do, and they typically come with a substantial performance cost.

### 24.1 Avoid rounding of input

A common source of numerical issues is numerical rounding in the numbers that are used to represent constraint matrix coefficients. To illustrate the issue, consider the following example:

\[
\begin{align*}
    x - 6y &= 1 \\
    0.333x - 2y &= 0.333
\end{align*}
\]

It may be tempting to say that the two equations are equivalent, but adding both to a model will lead to an incorrect result. This is an important point for our users: Gurobi will always trust the input numbers that they provide, and will never change them unless the change can be shown to not affect the solution.

So, with this in mind, during presolve Gurobi can use the second constraint to determine:

\[
y := 0.1665x - 0.1665
\]

When substituted into the first constraint, this yields

\[
x - 6 \cdot (0.1665x - 0.1665) = 1
\]

\[
\Leftrightarrow 0.001x = 0.001
\]
and thus \( x = 1, \ y = 0 \) as the only solution.

If user had provided these two equations instead:

\[
\begin{align*}
    x - 6y &= 1 \\
    0.3333333333333333x - 2y &= 0.3333333333333333
\end{align*}
\]

this would give:

\[
y := 0.1666666666666667x - 0.1666666666666667
\]

which yields:

\[
x - 6 \cdot (0.1666666666666667x - 0.1666666666666667) = 1
\]

\[
\Leftrightarrow 2 \cdot 10^{-16} x + 1 + 2 \cdot 10^{-16} \approx 1
\]

Even with a very small threshold for treating a coefficient as zero, the result here is that the first constraint is truly redundant. Any solution with \( x = 6y + 1 \) would be accepted as feasible.

The main point is that constraints that are exactly parallel, or linearly dependant (within double-precision floating-point and small tolerances) are harmless, but constraints that are almost parallel to each other produce tiny coefficients in the linear system solves and in preprocessing, which can wreak havoc on the solution process. In the next section, we expand on the limits double-precision floating-point numbers, and in particular why \( 1 \approx 1 + 2 \cdot 10^{-16} \).

### 24.2 Real numbers are not real

To say that real numbers aren’t real is not just a play on words, but a computational reality. Let’s do a simple experiment: try the following in your favorite number-crunching tool. In Excel:

\[
=\text{IF}(1+1E-016 = 1,1,0)
\]

will print 1. In Python:

```python
>>> 1 == 1+1e -16
True
```

In C, the code

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    if (1+1e-16 == 1) printf("True\n");
    else          printf("False\n");
    return 0;
}
```

will print True. In R:

```r
> 1 == 1+1e-16
[1] TRUE
```

Note that this behavior is not restricted to small numbers; it also happens with larger numbers. For example:

```python
>>> 1+1e16 == 1e16
True
```
This shows that the precision of the result depends on the relative scale of the involved numbers. Although this behavior is typical, there are some exceptions. One is the GNU-bc command line tool:

```
> bc
1.0 == 1.0+10^(-16)
1
scale=20
1.0 == 1.0+10^(-16)
0
1.0 == 1.0+10^(-21)
1
```

When we set the `scale` parameter to 20, the code is able to recognize that the numbers are different. This just shifts the bar, though; bc still fails to recognize the difference between the last two numbers. Another library that allows for extended, or even unlimited (up to memory) precision is the GNU Multiple Precision Arithmetic Library, but its details are beyond the scope of this document.

The reason for these failures is that computers must store numbers as a sequence of bits, and most common implementations adhere to the IEEE 754 standard. In particular, IEEE-754 sets the standard for double-precision format. This standard is so pervasive that almost all computers have specialized hardware to improve performance for operations on numbers represented as such. One consequence is that mathematical operations on alternative extended number representations tend to be significantly slower than operations on numbers represented following the IEEE 754 standard. Degradation of 10X or even 100X are common.

Due to the performance obtained from hardware support for double-precision arithmetic, Gurobi relies on this standard (as does most software). However, this speed comes at a cost: computed results often differ from what mathematics may dictate. For example, the associative property \((a + (b + c)) = (a + b) + c\) is a fundamental property of arithmetic, but double-precision arithmetic gives (in Python):

```
>>> (1+1e -16)+1e -16 == 1 + (1e -16 + 1e -16)
False
```

Furthermore, many common numbers (e.g. 0.1) cannot be represented exactly.

Consequently, simple questions like whether two numbers are equal, or whether a number is equal zero, or whether a number is integral, can be quite complicated when using floating-point arithmetic.

### 24.3 Tolerances and user-scaling

Gurobi will solve the model as defined by the user. However, when evaluating a candidate solution for feasibility, in order to account for possible round-off errors in the floating-point evaluations, we must allow for some tolerances.

To be more precise, satisfying Optimality Conditions requires us to test at least the following three criteria:

- **IntFeasTol**: Integrality of solutions, i.e., whether a integer variable \(x\) takes an integer value or not.
  
  More precisely, \(x\) will be considered integral if \(\text{abs}(x - \text{floor}(x + 0.5)) \leq \text{IntFeasTol}\).
FeasibilityTol: Feasibility of primal constraints, i.e., whether \( a \cdot x \leq b \) holds for the primal solution. More precisely, \( a \cdot x \leq b \) will be considered to hold if \( (a \ast x) - b \leq \text{FeasibilityTol} \).

OptimalityTol: Feasibility of dual constraints, i.e., whether \( a \cdot y \leq c \) holds for the dual solution. More precisely, \( a \cdot y \leq c \) will be considered to hold if \( (a \ast y) - c \leq \text{OptimalityTol} \).

Note that these tolerances are absolute; they do not depend on the scale of the quantities involved in the computation. This means that when formulating a problem, these tolerances should be taken into account, specially to select the units in which variables and constraints will be expressed.

It is very important to note that the usage of these tolerances implicitly defines a gray zone in the search space in which solutions that are very slightly infeasible can still be accepted as feasible. However, the solver will not explicitly search for such solutions.

For this reason, it is actually possible (although highly unlikely for well-posed problems) for a model to be reported as being both feasible and infeasible (in the sense stated above). This can occur if the model is infeasible in exact arithmetic, but there exists a solution that is feasible within the solver tolerances. For instance, consider:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{min} & \quad 0 \\
\text{s.t.} & \quad x \leq 0 \\
& \quad x \geq 10^{-10}
\end{align*}
\]

Gurobi tolerances and the limitations of double-precision arithmetic

The default values for these primal and dual feasibility tolerances are \(10^{-6}\), and the default for the integrality tolerance is \(10^{-5}\). If you choose the range for your inequalities and variables correctly, you can typically ignore tolerance issues entirely.

To give an example, if your constraint right-hand side is on the order of \(10^3\), then relative numeric errors from computations involving the constraint (if any) are likely to be less than \(10^{-9}\), i.e., less than one in a billion. This is usually far more accurate than the accuracy of input data, or even of what can be measured in practice.

However, if you define a variable \(x \in [-10^{-6}, 10^{-6}]\), then relative numeric error may be as big as 50% of the variable range.

If, on the other hand, you have a variable \(x \in [-10^{10}, 10^{10}]\), and you are using default primal feasibility tolerances; then what you are really asking is for the relative numeric error (if any) to be less than \(10^{-16}\). However, this is beyond the limits of comparison for double-precision numbers. This implies that you are not allowing any round-off error at all when testing feasible solutions for this particular variable. And although this might sound as a good idea, in fact, it is really bad, as any round-off computation may result in your truly optimal solution being rejected as infeasible.

Why scaling and geometry is relevant

This section provides a simple example of how scaling problems can slow down problem solving and, in extreme cases, result in unexpected answers. Consider the problem:

\[(P) \max \{cx : Ax = b, l \leq x \leq u\}\]

and let \(D\) be a diagonal matrix where \(D_{ii} > 0, \forall i\). In theory, solving \((P)\) should be equivalent to solving the related problem \((P_D)\):

\[(P_D) \max \{cDx' : ADx' = b, D^{-1}l \leq x' \leq D^{-1}u\}\]
However, in practice, the two models behave very differently. To demonstrate this, we use a simple script `rescale.py` that randomly rescales the columns of the model. Let’s consider the impact of rescaling on the problem `pilotnov.mps.bz2`. Solving the original problem gives the following output:

```
Optimize a model with 975 rows, 2172 columns and 13057 nonzeros
Coefficient statistics:
  Matrix range [3e-06, 9e+06]
  Objective range [3e-03, 1e+00]
  Bounds range [6e-06, 7e+04]
  RHS range [1e-05, 4e+04]
Warning: Model contains large matrix coefficient range
    Consider reformulating model or setting NumericFocus parameter
to avoid numerical issues.
Presolve removed 254 rows and 513 columns
Presolve time: 0.01s
Presolved: 721 rows, 1659 columns, 11454 nonzeros

Iteration  Objective  Primal Inf.  Dual Inf.  Time
0       -3.2008682e+05  1.435603e+05  0.000000e+00  0s
1137      -4.4972762e+03  0.000000e+00  0.000000e+00  0s
Solved in 1137 iterations and 0.13 seconds
Optimal objective -4.497276188e+03
Kappa: 1.949838e+06
```

Note the log message regarding the matrix coefficient range in the log (which in this case shows a range of [3e-06, 9e+06]). If we run `rescale.py -f pilotnov.mps.bz2 -s 1e3` (randomly rescaling columns up or down by as much as $10^3$), we obtain:

```
Optimize a model with 975 rows, 2172 columns and 13057 nonzeros
Coefficient statistics:
  Matrix range [5e-09, 1e+10]
  Objective range [2e-06, 1e+03]
  Bounds range [5e-09, 6e+07]
  RHS range [1e-05, 4e+04]
Warning: Model contains large matrix coefficient range
    Consider reformulating model or setting NumericFocus parameter
to avoid numerical issues.
Presolve removed 100 rows and 255 columns
Presolve time: 0.00s
Presolved: 875 rows, 1917 columns, 11899 nonzeros

Iteration  Objective  Primal Inf.  Dual Inf.  Time
0       -6.2117921e+32  7.026405e+31  6.211792e+02  0s
1166      -4.4972762e+03  0.000000e+00  0.000000e+00  0s
Extra 2 simplex iterations after uncrush
Solved in 1166 iterations and 0.15 seconds
Optimal objective -4.497276188e+03
Kappa: 1.949838e+06
```

This time, the optimization process takes a more iterations, and also, we get an extra warning:
Extra 2 simplex iterations after uncrush.

This indicates that extra simplex iterations were performed on the unpresolved model. Also, note the very large value for Kappa; its meaning will be discussed in this section.

If we run rescale.py -f pilotnov.mps.bz2 -s 1e6, we obtain:

Optimize a model with 975 rows, 2172 columns and 13057 nonzeros
Coefficient statistics:
  Matrix range [5e-12, 1e+13]
  Objective range [2e-09, 1e+06]
  Bounds range [5e-12, 5e+10]
  RHS range [1e-05, 4e+04]
Warning: Model contains large matrix coefficient range
Warning: Model contains large bounds
Consider reformulating model or setting NumericFocus parameter to avoid numerical issues.
Presolve removed 103 rows and 252 columns
Presolve time: 0.01s
Presolved: 872 rows, 1920 columns, 11900 nonzeros

Iteration Objective Primal Inf. Dual Inf. Time
0 -6.4093202e+34 7.254491e+31 6.409320e+04 0s
Extra 151 simplex iterations after uncrush
1903 -4.4972762e+03 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 0s
Solved in 1903 iterations and 0.23 seconds
Optimal objective -4.497276188e+03
Warning: unscaled primal violation = 0.171778 and residual = 0.00142752
Kappa: 5.729068e+12

Now we get a much larger number of extra simplex iterations, and more troublingly, we get a warning about the quality of the resulting solution:

Warning: unscaled primal violation = 0.171778 and residual = 0.00142752,

This message indicates that the solver had trouble finding a solution that satisfies the default tolerances.

Finally, if we run rescale.py -f pilotnov.mps.bz2 -s 1e8, we obtain:

Optimize a model with 975 rows, 2172 columns and 13054 nonzeros
Coefficient statistics:
  Matrix range [3e-13, 7e+14]
  Objective range [2e-11, 1e+08]
  Bounds range [5e-14, 1e+13]
  RHS range [1e-05, 4e+04]
Warning: Model contains large matrix coefficient range
Warning: Model contains large bounds
  Consider reformulating model or setting NumericFocus parameter to avoid numerical issues.
Presolve removed 79 rows and 242 columns
Presolve time: 0.00s

Solved in 0 iterations and 0.00 seconds
Infeasible model
In this case, the optimization run terminates almost instantly, but with the unexpected \textbf{Infeasible} result.

As you can see, as we performed larger and larger rescalings, we continued to obtain the same optimal value, but there were clear signs that the solver struggled. We see warning messages, as well increasing iteration counts, runtimes, and \textit{Kappa} values. However, once we pass a certain rescaling value, the solver is no longer able to solve the model and instead reports that it is \textbf{Infeasible}.

Note that this is not a bug in Gurobi. It has to do with changing the meaning of numbers depending on their range, the use of fixed tolerances, and in the changing geometry of the problem due to scaling. We will discuss this topic further in a later section.

\textbf{Recommended ranges for variables and constraints}

Keeping the lessons of the previous section in mind, we recommended that right-hand sides of inequalities representing physical quantities (even budgets) should be scaled so that they are on the order of \(10^4\) or less. The same applies to variable domains, as variable bounds are again linear constraints.

In the case of objective functions, we recommend that good solutions should have an optimal value that is less than \(10^4\), and ideally also above one (unless the objective coefficients are all zero). This is because the \textit{OptimalityTol} is used to ensure that \textit{reduced cost} are \textit{close enough} to zero. If coefficients are too large, we again face difficulties in determining whether an LP solution truly satisfies the optimality conditions or not. On the other hand, if the coefficients are too small, then it may be too easy to satisfy the feasibility conditions.

The coefficients of the constraint matrix are actually more important than the right-hand side values, variable bounds, and objective coefficients mentioned here. We’ll discuss those shortly.

\textbf{Improving ranges for variables and constraints}

There are three common ways to improve ranges for objectives, constraints and variables:

- \textit{Use problem-specific information to tighten bounds:}

  Although presolve, and, in particular, bound strengthening, is quite good at deriving implied variables bounds, it may not have access to all of the information known to the modeler. Incorporating tighter bounds directly into the model can not only improve the numerical behavior, but it can also speed up the optimization process.

- \textit{Choose the right units to express your variables and constraints:}

  When defining your variables and constraints, it is important to choose \textit{units} that are consistent with tolerances. To give an example, a constraint with a \(10^{10}\) right-hand side value is not going to work well with the default \(10^{-6}\) feasibility tolerance. By changing the units (e.g., replacing pounds with tons, or dollars with millions of dollars, or ...), it is often possible to significantly improve the numerics of the problems.

- \textit{Disaggregate multiple objectives:}

  A common source for very large range of objective coefficients is the practice of modeling hierarchical objectives as an aggregation of objective functions with large multipliers. For example, if the user wants to optimize a problem \(P\) with objective function \(f_1(x)\) and then,
subject to $f_1(x)$ being optimal, optimize $f_2(x)$, a common trick is to use as surrogate objective $\bar{f}(x) = Mf_1(x) + f_2(x)$ where $M$ is a large constant. When you combine a large $M$ with a relatively tight dual feasibility tolerance, it becomes much harder for the solver to find solutions that achieve dual feasibility. We recommend that you either use as small a constant $M$ as possible or reformulate your model using a hierarchical objective (which is made easier by our multi-objective optimization features).

These techniques are usually sufficient to eliminate the problems that arise from bad scaling.

**Advanced user scaling**

In the previous sections, we presented some simple strategies to limit the ranges of variable bounds, constraint right-hand sides, objective values, and constraint matrix coefficients. However, it could happen that by scaling constraints or variables, some constraint coefficients become too small. Note that Gurobi will treat any constraint coefficient with absolute value under $10^{-13}$ as zero. Consider the following example:

$$
10^{-7}x + 10y \leq 10 \\
x + 10^4z \leq 10^3 \\
x, y, z \geq 0,
$$

In this example, the matrix coefficients range in $[10^{-7}, 10^4]$. If we multiply all $x$ coefficients by $10^5$, and divide all coefficients in the second constraint by $10^3$, we obtain:

$$
10^{-2}x' + y \leq 10 \\
10^2x' + 10z \leq 1 \\
x', y, z \geq 0,
$$

where $x = 10^5x'$. The resulting matrix coefficients have a range in $[10^{-2}, 10^2]$. Essentially the trick is to simultaneously scale a column and a row to achieve a smaller range in the coefficient matrix.

We recommend that you scale the matrix coefficients so that their range is contained in six orders of magnitude or less, and hopefully within $[10^{-3}, 10^6]$.

**Avoid hiding large coefficients**

As we said before, a typical recommendation for improving numerics is to limit the range of constraint matrix coefficients. The rationale behind this guideline is that terms to be added in a linear expression should be of comparable magnitudes so that rounding errors are minimized. For example:

$$
x - 10^6y \geq 0 \\
y \in [0, 10]
$$

is usually considered a potential source of numerical instabilities due to the wide range of the coefficients in the constraint. However, it is easy to implement a simple (but useless) alternative:

$$
x - 10y_1 \geq 0
$$
\[
\begin{align*}
    y_1 - 10y_2 &= 0 \\
    y_2 - 10y_3 &= 0 \\
    y_3 - 10y_4 &= 0 \\
    y_4 - 10y_5 &= 0 \\
    y_5 - 10y &= 0
\end{align*}
\]

This form certainly has nicer values in the matrix. However, the solution \( y = -10^{-6}, x = -1 \) might still be considered feasible (within tolerances). A better alternative is to reformulate

\[
\begin{align*}
    x - 10^6y &\geq 0 \\
    y &\in [0, 10]
\end{align*}
\]

as

\[
\begin{align*}
    x - 10^3y' &\geq 0 \\
    y' &\in [0, 10^4]
\end{align*}
\]

where \( 10^{-3}y' = y \). In this setting, the most negative values for \( x \) which might be considered feasible would be \(-10^{-3}\), and for \( y \) it would be \(-10^{-9}\), which is a clear improvement over the original situation.

**Dealing with big-M constraints**

Big-M constraints are a regular source of instability for optimization problems. They are so named because they typically involve a large coefficient \( M \) that is chosen to be larger than any reasonable value that a continuous variable or expression may take. Here's a simple example:

\[
\begin{align*}
    x &\leq 10^6y \\
    x &\geq 0 \\
    y &\in \{0, 1\}
\end{align*}
\]

Big-M constraints are typically used to propagate the implications of a binary, on-off decision to a continuous variable. For example, a big-M might be used to enforce the condition that an edge can only admit flow if you pay the fixed charge associated with opening the edge, or a facility can only produce products if you build it. In our example, note that the \( y = 0.00000099999 \) satisfies the default integrality tolerance (\( \text{IntFeasTol}=10^{-5} \)), which allows \( x \) to take a value of 9.999. In other words, \( x \) can take a positive value without incurring an expensive fixed charge on \( y \), which subverts the intent of only allowing a non-zero value for \( x \) when the binary variable \( y \) has the value of 1. You can reduce the effect of this behavior by adjusting the \( \text{IntFeasTol} \) parameter, but you can’t avoid it entirely.

However, if the modeler has additional information that the \( x \) variable will never be larger than \( 10^3 \), then you could reformulate the earlier constraint as:

\[
\begin{align*}
    x &\leq 10^3y \\
    x &\geq 0 \\
    y &\in \{0, 1\}
\end{align*}
\]
And now, \( y = 0.0000099999 \) would only allow for \( x \leq 0.01 \).

For cases when it is not possible to either rescale variable \( x \) or tighten its bounds, an SOS constraints or an indicator constraint (of the form \( y = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \)) may produce more accurate solutions, but often at the expense of additional processing time.

### 24.4 Does my model have numerical issues?

You can follow these steps to help determine whether a model is experiencing numerical issues:

1. Isolate the model for testing by exporting a model file and a parameter file. The easiest way to do this is to create a `gurobi.env` file in your working directory that contains the following line:

   ```
   Record 1
   ```

   Then, run your Gurobi program, which will produce `gurobi.rec` files. Afterwards, you can replay this recording file using `gurobi_cl`.

2. Using the Gurobi Interactive shell, run some simple Python code to read the model that the replay produces, and print the summary statistics:

   ```python
   m = read('gurobi.rew')
   m.printStats()
   ```

   The output will look like:

   Statistics for model (null) :
   - Linear constraint matrix : 25050 Constrs, 15820 Vars, 94874 NZs
   - Variable types : 14836 Continuous, 984 Integer
   - Matrix coefficient range : [ 0.00099, 6e+06 ]
   - Objective coefficient range : [ 0.2, 65 ]
   - Variable bound range : [ 1, 5e+07 ]
   - RHS coefficient range : [ 1, 5e+07 ]

   The range of numerical coefficients is one indication of potential numerical issues. As a very rough guideline, the ratio of the largest to the smallest coefficient should be less than \( 10^9 \); smaller is better.

   In this example, the matrix range is

   \[
   6 \cdot 10^6 / 0.00099 = 6.0606 \cdot 10^9.
   \]

3. If possible, re-solve the model using the same parameters and review the logs. With the Python shell, use code like the following:

   ```python
   m.read('gurobi.prm')
   m.optimize()
   ```

   Here are some examples of warning messages that suggest numerical issues:
Warning: Model contains large matrix coefficient range
Consider reformulating model or setting NumericFocus parameter
to avoid numerical issues.
Warning: Markowitz tolerance tightened to 0.5
Warning: switch to quad precision
Numeric error
Numerical trouble encountered
Restart crossover...
Sub-optimal termination
Warning: ... variables dropped from basis
Warning: unscaled primal violation = ... and residual = ...
Warning: unscaled dual violation = ... and residual = ...

4. When the optimize function completes, print solution statistics. With the Python shell, use code like the following:

m.printQuality()

which provides a summary of solution quality:

Solution quality statistics for model Unnamed:
Maximum violation:
  Bound : 2.98023224e-08 (X234)
  Constraint : 9.30786133e-04 (C5)
  Integrality : 0.00000000e+00

Violations that are larger than the tolerances are another indication of numerical issues. Also, for a pure LP (without integer variables), print the condition number via the following Python command:

m.KappaExact

The condition number measures the potential for error in linear calculations; a large condition number, such as $10^{12}$, is another indication of possible numerical issues, see this section for more details.

5. If changing parameters (e.g., Method or Seed) leads to a different optimization status (e.g., Infeasible instead of optimal), or if the optimal objective values changes, this is usually a sign of numerical issues. To further assess this you can tighten tolerances (to the order of $10^{-8}$ or even $10^{-9}$), and see if the behavior of the solver becomes consistent again. Note that tightening tolerances usually comes at the price of more computing time, and should not be considered as a solution for numerical issues.

### 24.5 Solver parameters to manage numerical issues

Reformulating a model may not always be possible, or it may not completely resolve numerical issues. When you must solve a model that has numerical issues, some Gurobi parameters can be helpful. We discuss these now, in descending order of relevance.
Presolve

Gurobi presolve algorithms are designed to make a model smaller and easier to solve. However, in some cases, presolve can contribute to numerical issues. The following Python code can help you determine if this is happening. First, read the model file and print summary statistics for the presolved model:

```python
m = read('gurobi.rew')
p = m.presolve()
p.printStats()
```

If the numerical range looks much worse than the original model, try the parameter `Aggregate=0`:

```python
m.reset()
m.Params.Aggregate = 0
p = m.presolve()
p.printStats()
```

If the resulting model is still numerically problematic, you may need to disable presolve completely using the parameter `Presolve=0`; try the steps above using

```python
m.reset()
m.Params.Presolve = 0
p = m.presolve()
p.printStats()
```

If the statistics look better with `Aggregate=0` or `Presolve=0`, you should further test these parameters. For a continuous (LP) model, you can test them directly. For a MIP, you should compare the LP relaxation with and without these parameters. The following Python commands create three LP relaxations: the model without presolve, the model with presolve, and the model with `Aggregate=0`:

```python
m = read('gurobi.rew')
r = m.relax()
r.write('gurobi.relax-nopre.rew')
p = m.presolve()
r = p.relax()
r.write('gurobi.relax-pre.rew')
m.reset()
m.Params.Aggregate = 0
p = m.presolve()
r = p.relax()
r.write('gurobi.relax-agg0.rew')
```

With these three files, use the techniques mentioned earlier to determine if `Presolve=0` or `Aggregate=0` improves the numerics of the LP relaxation.

Finally, if `Aggregate=0` helps numerics but makes the model too slow, try `AggFill=0` instead.

Choosing the right algorithm

Gurobi Optimizer provides two main algorithms to solve continuous models and the continuous relaxations of mixed-integer models: barrier and simplex.

The barrier algorithm is usually fastest for large, difficult models. However, it is also more numerically sensitive. And even when the barrier algorithm converges, the crossover algorithm that usually follows can stall due to numerical issues.
The simplex method is often a good alternative, since it is generally less sensitive to numerical issues. To use dual simplex or primal simplex, set the Method parameter to 1 or 0, respectively.

Note that, in many optimization applications, not all problem instances have numerical issues. Thus, choosing simplex exclusively may prevent you from taking advantage of the performance advantages of the barrier algorithm on numerically well-behaved instances. In such cases, you should use the concurrent optimizer, which uses multiple algorithms simultaneously and returns the solution from the first one to finish. The concurrent optimizer is the default for LP models, and can be selected for MIP by setting the Method parameter to 3 or 4.

For detailed control over the concurrent optimizer, you can create concurrent environments, where you can set specific algorithmic parameters for each concurrent solve. For example, you can create one concurrent environment with Method=0 and another with Method=1 to use primal and dual simplex simultaneously. Finally, you can use concurrent optimization with multiple distinct computers using distributed optimization. On a single computer, the different algorithms run on multiple threads, each using different processor cores. With distributed optimization, independent computers run the separate algorithms, which can be faster since the computers do not compete for access to memory.

**Making the algorithm less sensitive**

When all else fails, try the following parameters to make the algorithms more robust:

- **ScaleFlag, ObjScale (All models):** It is always best to reformulate a model yourself. However, for cases when that is not possible, these two parameters provide some of the same benefits. Set ScaleFlag=2 for aggressive scaling of the coefficient matrix. ObjScale rescales the objective row; a negative value will use the largest objective coefficient to choose the scaling. For example, ObjScale=-0.5 will divide all objective coefficients by the square root of the largest objective coefficient.

- **NumericFocus (All models):** The NumericFocus parameter controls how the solver manages numerical issues. Settings 1-3 increasingly shift the focus towards more care in numerical computations, which can impact performance. The NumericFocus parameter employs a number of strategies to improve numerical behavior, including the use of quad precision and a tighter Markowitz tolerance. It is generally sufficient to try different values of NumericFocus. However, when NumericFocus helps numerics but makes everything much slower, you can try setting Quad=1 and/or larger values of MarkowitzTol such as 0.1 or 0.5.

- **NormAdjust (Simplex):** In some cases, the solver can be more robust with different values of the simplex pricing norm. Try setting NormAdjust to 0, 1, 2 or 3.

- **BarHomogeneous (Barrier):** For models that are infeasible or unbounded, the default barrier algorithm may have numerical issues. Try setting BarHomogeneous=1.

- **CrossoverBasis (Barrier):** Setting CrossoverBasis=1 takes more time but can be more robust when creating the initial crossover basis.

- **GomoryPasses (MIP):** In some MIP models, Gomory cuts can contribute to numerical issues. Setting GomoryPasses=0 may help numerics, but it may make the MIP more difficult to solve.
Cuts (MIP): In some MIP models, various cuts can contribute to numerical issues. Setting $\text{Cuts}=1$ or $\text{Cuts}=0$ may help numerics, but it may make the MIP more difficult to solve.

Tolerance values ($\text{FeasibilityTol}$, $\text{OptimalityTol}$, $\text{IntFeasTol}$) are generally not helpful for addressing numerical issues. Numerical issues are better handled through model model reformulation.

24.6 Instability and the geometry of optimization problems

As we have seen, whenever we solve a problem numerically, we have to accept that the input we provide and the output we obtain may differ from the theoretical or mathematical solution to the given problem. For example, 0.1, in a computer, will be represented by a number that differs from 0.1 by about $10^{-17}$. Thus, a natural thing to worry about is if these small differences may induce large differences in the computed solution.

This is the idea behind the notion of the Condition Number for a given problem. While it is true that for most practical optimization problems, small perturbations in the input only induce small perturbations in the final answer to the problem, there are some special situations where this is not the case. These ill behaving problems are called Ill Conditioned or Numerically Unstable.

This sections aims to show, in the context of linear optimization problems, the most common sources for this behavior, and also how to avoid the behavior altogether. We will review first the problem of solving linear systems with unique solutions, and then move into the more central issue of linear optimization problems, its geometric interpretation, and then describe some of the most common bad cases. We then provide two thought experiments with interactive material to help illustrate the concepts of this section. We conclude with some further thoughts on this topic.

Note that although the notion of the Condition Number has received a lot of attention from the academic community, reviewing this literature is beyond the scope of this document. If you want to start looking into this topic, a good entry point can be the Condition Number page at Wikipedia.

The case of linear systems:

Solving linear systems is a very common sub-routine in any MI(QC)P-solver, as we have to solve many linear systems during the full execution of the algorithm.

So, consider that we have a linear system $Ax = b$ with an unique solution (i.e. $A$ is a square matrix with full rank), and you want to evaluate how the solution to the system might change if we perturb the right-hand side $b$. Since the system has a unique solution, we know that given $b$, the solution will be $A^{-1}b$, and if we perturb $b$ with $\varepsilon$, the solution will be $A^{-1}(b + \varepsilon)$. A measure for the relative change in the solution with respect to the relative change in the input would be the ratio

$$
\eta(b, \varepsilon) := \frac{\|A^{-1}b\|}{\|A^{-1}(b + \varepsilon)\|} / \|b\| / \|b + \varepsilon\|.
$$

Note that the above definition is independent of the magnitudes of $b$ and $\varepsilon$. From there, the worst possible ratio would be the result of

$$
\kappa(A) := \max_{b,\varepsilon} \eta(b, \varepsilon).
$$
This quantity is known as the condition number of the matrix $A$. It is not hard to prove that

$$
\kappa(A) = \frac{\lambda_{\text{max}}}{\lambda_{\text{min}}},
$$

where $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ and $\lambda_{\text{min}}$ are the maximum and minimum, respectively, eigenvalues of $A$. Equivalently

$$
\kappa(A) = \frac{\|A\|}{\|A^{-1}\|}.
$$

A common interpretation of $\kappa(A) = 10^k$ is that, when solving the system $Ax = b$, you may lose up to $k$ digits of accuracy in $x$ from the accuracy you have in $b$.

The condition number for the optimal simplex basis in an LP is captured in the KappaExact attribute. A very large $\kappa$ value might be an indication that the result might be unstable.

When this is indeed the case, the best advice is to scale the constraint matrix coefficients so that the resulting range of coefficients is small. This transformation will typically reduce the $\kappa$ value of the final basis; please refer to the Scaling section for a discussion on how to perform this rescaling, and also for caveats on scaling in general.

**The geometry of linear optimization problems**

Before showing optimization models that exhibit bad behavior, we first need to understand the geometry behind them. Consider a problem of the form

$$
\begin{align*}
\text{max} \quad & cx \\
\text{s.t.} \quad & Ax \leq b.
\end{align*}
$$

For example:

$$
\begin{align*}
\text{max} \quad & x + y \\
\text{s.t.} \quad & -x \leq 0 \quad A_1 = (-1, 0) \\
& x \leq 1 \quad A_2 = (1, 0) \\
& -y \leq 0 \quad A_3 = (0, -1) \\
& y \leq 1 \quad A_4 = (0, 1).
\end{align*}
$$

Note that if we denote $b' := (0, 1, 0, 1)$, then the problem can be stated as

$$
\max_{x \in \mathbb{R}^2} \{\tilde{c}x : Ax \leq b\}.
$$

The feasible region, direction of improvement $\tilde{c}$, and optimal solution $x^*$ can be depicted as
Note that whenever we move in the direction of $\vec{c}$, the value $\vec{c}x$ increases. Furthermore, since we can not move from $x^*$ to another feasible point with better objective value, we can conclude that $x^*$ is indeed the optimal solution for the problem. Note that $x^*$ is a corner point of the feasible region. This is not a coincidence; you will always find an optimal solution at a corner point if the feasible region is bounded and $\vec{c}$ is not zero. If the objective is zero then all feasible solutions are optimal; we will talk more about zero objectives and their implications later.

To understand how changes in the input data affect the feasible region and the optimal solution, consider a small modification: $\bar{b}^t = (\epsilon, 1, 0, 1)$, $\bar{c} = (1+\epsilon, 1)$, and $\bar{A}_4 = (\epsilon, 1)$. Then our optimization problem would look like

Note that although we changed the right-hand side, this change had no effect in the optimal solution to the problem, but it did change the feasible region by enlarging the bottom part of the feasible area.

Changing the objective vector tilts the corresponding vector in the graphical representation. This of course also changes the optimal objective value. Perturbing a constraint tilts the graphical representation.
representation of the constraint. The change in $A_4$ changes the primal solution itself. The amount of tilting constraint undergoes depends on the relative value of the perturbation. For example, although the constraint $x \leq 1$ and the constraint $100x \leq 100$ induce the same feasible region, the perturbation $x + \varepsilon y \leq 1$ will induce more tilting that the perturbation $100x + \varepsilon y \leq 100$.

**Multiple optimal solutions**

A common misconception among beginners in optimization is the idea that optimization problems really have just one solution. Surprisingly, this is typically not true. For many practical problems, the objective (whether it is cost or revenue or ...) is dominated by a handful of variables, while most variables are just there to ensure that the actual operation of the solution is possible. Consider a staffing problem, for example, where cost is typically driven by the number of people who work on a given day, not by the specific people.

These kind of situations naturally lead to problems similar to

$$\begin{align*}
\text{max} & \quad y \\
\text{s.t.} & \quad -x \leq 0 \\
\quad & \quad x \leq 1 \\
\quad & \quad -y \leq 0 \\
\quad & \quad y \leq 1 \\
\end{align*}$$

Graphically this can be depicted as

In this situation is clear that $x^1$, $x^3$, and all solutions lying on the line between these two points are optimal. The simplex algorithm will return either $x^1$ or $x^3$ (and may switch if you change parameters). The barrier algorithm (without crossover) will return $x^2$. These solutions are all correct; the problem as stated has no reason to prefer one over the other. If you do have a preference, you'll need to state it in your objective function.
Dealing with epsilon-optimal solutions

The previous section considered the case of multiple (true) optimal solutions. What happens when we have several $\varepsilon$-optimal solutions? To be more specific, consider

$$\begin{align*}
\max & \quad \varepsilon x + y \\
\text{s.t.} & \quad -x \leq 0 \quad A_1 = (-1, 0) \\
& \quad x \leq 1 \quad A_2 = (1, 0) \\
& \quad -y \leq 0 \quad A_3 = (0, -1) \\
& \quad y \leq 1 \quad A_4 = (0, 1).
\end{align*}$$

Graphically this can be depicted as

If $\varepsilon$ is zero, then we are in the situation described before. Note, however, that a small perturbation of the objective vector may lead to either $x^1$ or $x^2$ being reported as optimal. And tolerances can play a big role here. If $\varepsilon$ is negative, for example, then $x^1$ would be the mathematically optimal result, but due to the optimality tolerance, simplex might conclude that $x^2$ is optimal. More precisely, if $\varepsilon$ is less than the default optimality tolerance of $10^{-6}$, then simplex is free to declare either solution optimal (within tolerances).

The above statement is true whenever the distance between $x^1$ and $x^2$ is not too large. To see this, consider what happens when we change the right-hand side of $A_4$ from 1 to $10^6$. Then the feasible region would then be a very long rectangular box, with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(0, 1)$, $(10^6, 1)$ and $(10^6, 0)$. Perhaps somewhat surprisingly, if $\varepsilon$ is below the dual tolerance, simplex may consider $(10^6, 1)$ optimal, even though its objective value is $1 - 10^6 \varepsilon$, which can be very relevant in terms of the final objective value.

Note that both situations share one ingredient: The objective function is (almost) parallel to one of the sides of the feasible region. In the first case, this side is relatively short, and thus jumping from $x^2$ to $x^1$ translates into a small change in objective value. In the second case, the side almost parallel to the objective function is very long, and now the jump from $x^2$ to $x^1$ can have a significant impact on the final objective function.

If you take out either of these two ingredients, namely the objective vector being almost parallel to a constraint, or the edge induced by this nearly-parallel constraint being very long, then this
problem can not arise. For the reasons discussed at the beginning of this section, it is common for the objective function to be close to parallel to one or more constraints. Thus, the best way to avoid this situation is to avoid the second condition. The simplest way to do this is to ensure that the ranges for your variables are not too large. Please refer to the Scaling section for guidance on this.

**Thin feasible regions**

We now consider another extreme situation that can lead to unexpected results. Consider the problem defined as

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{max} & \quad y \\
\text{s.t.} & \quad -x + \varepsilon y \leq 1 \quad A_1 = (-1, \varepsilon) \\
& \quad x + \varepsilon y \leq 1 \quad A_2 = (1, \varepsilon) \\
& \quad -y \leq 0 \quad A_3 = (0, -1)
\end{align*}
\]

and its graphical representation

It is clear from the graphical representation that the optimal solution for the problem will be at the intersection of constraints \(A_1\) with \(A_2\); and if we do the algebra, we will get that \(x^* = (0, \frac{1}{\varepsilon})\).

Also note that as you decrease \(\varepsilon\) the feasible region stretches upwards, leaving its base unchanged. We will consider the case where \(\varepsilon\) is a very small, positive number (between \(10^{-9}\) and \(10^{-6}\)).

If we perturb the right-hand side vector \(b\) from \((1, 1)\) to \((1 + \delta, 1)\), the new solution will be \(\tilde{x}^* = (-\frac{\delta}{2}, \frac{2+\delta}{2\varepsilon})\). To assess the impact of this perturbation, we compute the \(L_1\) distance between this modified solution and the previous solution, which is given by

\[
\|x^* - \tilde{x}^*\|_1 = \frac{|\delta|}{2} + \frac{|\delta|}{\varepsilon}
\]

This quantity can be either small or very large, depending on the relative magnitude between \(\delta\) and \(\varepsilon\). If \(\delta\) is much smaller than \(\varepsilon\), then this quantity will be small. However, if \(\delta\) is larger than or even the same order of magnitude as \(\varepsilon\), the opposite will be true. Very small perturbations in the input data can lead to big changes in the optimal solution.
A similar issue arises if we perturb $A_1$, to $(-1, \delta)$; the new optimal solution becomes $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}^* = (1 - \frac{2\delta}{\varepsilon + \delta}, \frac{2}{\varepsilon + \delta})$. But now, if $\delta = \varepsilon/2$, then the new solution for $y$ will change from $\frac{1}{2\varepsilon}$ to $\frac{4}{3\varepsilon}$ (a 33% relative difference). Again, small changes in the input can produce big changes in the optimal solution.

What is driving this bad behavior? The problem is that the optimal point is defined by two constraints that are nearly parallel. The smaller $\varepsilon$ is, the closer to parallel the are. When the constraints are so close parallel, small changes in the slopes can lead to big movements in the point where they intersect. Mathematically speaking:

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \|\mathbf{x}^*\| = \infty$$

Note however that, if the original problem had an additional variable bound of the form $y \leq 10^4$, then neither of these bad behavior would have been possible. For any $\varepsilon$ value smaller than $10^{-4}$, the optimal point would be defined by the new constraint and one of the constraints $A_2$ or $A_1$, which would lead again to a well-behaved (i.e. stable) solutions. In summary, this sort of issue can only arise when either the feasible region is either unbounded or very large. See the Scaling section for further guidance on bounding the feasible region.

**Optimizing over the circle:**

Now we provide our first thought experiment: Consider the problem of optimizing a linear function over the feasible region defined by the constraints

$$\sin(2\pi \frac{i}{10^6})x + \cos(2\pi \frac{i}{10^6})y \leq 1, \forall i \in \{1, \ldots, 10^6\},$$

i.e. the feasible region is essentially a unit circle in $\mathbb{R}^2$. Note that for all objective functions, the corresponding optimal point will be defined by two linear constraints that are very close to be parallel. What will happen to the numerical solution to the problem? Can you guess? The situation is depicted in the figure below:

To perform the experiment, we execute the code `circleOpt.py`, where we randomly select an objective vector, find the optimal solution to the resulting optimization problem, and compute several relevant quantities:
• The worst distance between the reported primal solution, and the theoretical solution to the problem of actually optimizing over a perfect circle, over all previous runs.

• The worst bound violation reported by Gurobi over all previous runs.

• The worst constraint violation reported by Gurobi over all previous runs.

• The worst dual violation reported by Gurobi over all previous runs.

• The number of previous experiments.

• Accumulated number of simplex iterations.

• The $\kappa$ (**KappaExact** attribute) value for the current optimal basis.

Sample output is shown below:

```
Added 2 Vars and 1048576 constraints in 19.19 seconds
Errors: 8.65853e-08 0 2.94137e-07 2.77656e-17 Iter 0 10 Kappa 3150.06
Errors: 4.81978e-07 0 3.22359e-07 2.77656e-17 Iter 1 21 Kappa 3009.12
Errors: 4.81978e-07 0 3.4936e-07 1.11022e-16 Iter 2 33 Kappa 2890.58
Errors: 1.53201e-06 0 9.78818e-07 1.11022e-16 Iter 6 79 Kappa 1727.89
Errors: 1.61065e-06 0 8.2605e-07 1.11022e-16 Iter 46 536 Kappa 1880.73
Errors: 1.61065e-06 0 8.84782e-07 1.11022e-16 Iter 52 602 Kappa 1817.27
Errors: 1.61065e-06 0 9.4536e-07 1.11022e-16 Iter 54 625 Kappa 1757.96
Errors: 1.61065e-06 0 9.78818e-07 1.11022e-16 Iter 64 742 Kappa 1727.89
Errors: 1.69167e-06 0 3.8268e-07 1.11022e-16 Iter 88 1022 Kappa 2761.99
Errors: 1.69167e-06 0 9.04817e-07 1.11022e-16 Iter 92 1067 Kappa 1797.06
Errors: 1.69167e-06 0 2.94137e-07 2.22045e-16 Iter 94 1089 Kappa 3150.06
Errors: 1.69167e-06 0 2.22045e-16 Iter 95 1101 Kappa 2975.84
Errors: 1.69167e-06 0 3.29612e-07 2.22045e-16 Iter 98 1137 Kappa 2890.58
Errors: 1.69167e-06 0 2.22045e-16 Iter 99 1147 Kappa 2787.3
Errors: 1.69167e-06 0 9.78818e-07 2.22045e-16 Iter 107 1237 Kappa 1727.89
Errors: 1.69167e-06 0 9.99895e-07 2.22045e-16 Iter 112 1293 Kappa 1709.61
Errors: 1.84851e-06 0 9.78818e-07 2.22045e-16 Iter 132 1523 Kappa 1727.89
Errors: 1.96603e-06 0 9.99895e-07 2.22045e-16 Iter 134 1545 Kappa 1709.61
```

Surprisingly the reported errors are rather small. Why is this? There are at least two contributing factors: the model has a bounded feasible region (in this case the range of both variables is $[-1, 1]$). In addition, the distance from one extreme point (a point at the intersection of two neighboring constraints) to its neighbor is also relatively small, so all $\varepsilon$-optimal solutions are close to each other.

We encourage you to play with this code, perturb some of the input data, and analyze the results. You will see the discrepancies between the theoretical and the numerical optimal solution will be comparable to the sizes of the perturbations.

**Optimizing over thin regions:**

Now we move to our second thought experiment: Consider a feasible region consisting of a triangle in $\mathbb{R}^2$ with a very wide base and very short height, as depicted here:
Consider the case where the ratio of the base to the height is on the order of $10^5$, and that we consider a nominal objective function $\vec{c}_1$ as in the figure.

In theory, the optimal solution should be the apex of the triangle, but assume that we randomly perturb both the right-hand side and the objective function with terms in the order of $10^{-6}$. What will happen with the numerical solution?

To perform the experiment, we execute the code `thinOpt.py`, where we perform a series of re-optimizations with different perturbations as described above. To be more precise, whenever the new computed solution is further from the mathematical solution by more than it has been in previous trials, we print:

- The new maximum distance among solutions.
- The current iteration.
- The $\kappa$ (KappaExact attribute) value for the current optimal basis.
- The bound violation as reported by Gurobi for the current solution.
- The constraint violation as reported by Gurobi for the current solution.
- The dual violation as reported by Gurobi for the current solution.

Sample output is shown below:

```
New maxdiff 4e+16 Iter 0 Kappa 3.31072 Violations: 0 0 0
New maxdiff 4e+16 Iter 1 Kappa 3.31072 Violations: 0 0 0
New maxdiff 4e+16 Iter 2 Kappa 3.31072 Violations: 0 0 0
New maxdiff 4e+16 Iter 7 Kappa 3.31072 Violations: 0 0 0
New maxdiff 4e+16 Iter 83 Kappa 3.31072 Violations: 0 0 2.64698e-23
New maxdiff 4e+16 Iter 194 Kappa 3.31072 Violations: 0 0 0
New maxdiff 4e+16 Iter 1073 Kappa 3.31072 Violations: 0 0 1.13687e-13 0
New maxdiff 4e+16 Iter 4981 Kappa 3.31072 Violations: 0 0 0
New maxdiff 4e+16 Iter 47117 Kappa 3.31072 Violations: 0 0 0
New maxdiff 4e+16 Iter 429955 Kappa 3.31072 Violations: 0 0 0
New maxdiff 4e+16 Iter 852480 Kappa 3.31072 Violations: 0 0 0
```

Results look very different from what we saw in our first test. The distance between the solution to the unperturbed model and the solution to the perturbed one is huge, even from the very first iteration. Also, the $\kappa$ values are relatively small, and the reported primal, dual, and bound violations are almost zero. So, what happened? Note that when we choose $\vec{c}_1 = (0, 1)$, we are choosing an optimal point where a small tilting of the objective function may move us to another extreme point very far away, and hence the large norm. This is possible because the region is very large and, in principle, without any bounds, i.e. this is related to the case of $\varepsilon$-optimal solutions and very long sides.

Again, we encourage you to play with this example. For example, what would happen if the nominal objective function is $\vec{c}_2 = (1, 0)$?
Stability and convergence

The algorithms used to solve linear programming problems are all forced to make an assumption: that tiny changes to the system (e.g., making a small step in barrier) lead to small changes in the solution. If this is not true (due to ill-conditioning), then the algorithm may jump around in the solution space and have a hard time converging.

Finally, one way to improve the geometry of a problem is by suitably scaling variables and constraints as explained in the Scaling section, and working with bounded feasible sets with reasonable ranges for all variables.

24.7 Further reading


Source code examples:

Source code for the experiment of optimizing over a circle

```python
from gurobipy import *
from math import *
import random
import time
import sys

# Work on a circle defined on a million constraints

# Work on a circle defined on a million constraints
t0 = time.time()
n = 1024 * 1024
m = Model('Circle Optimization')
X = m.addVars(2, lb=-2, ub=2)
Wb = 0
Wc = 0
Wd = 0
maxdiff = 0
niter = 0
margin = 1.01
```
m.addConstrs(X[0]*cos((2*pi*i)/n) + X[1]*sin((2*pi*i)/n) <= 1 for i in range(n))

print('Added 2 Vars and %d constraints in %.2f seconds' %
      (n, time.time()-t0))
m.Params.OutputFlag = 0
m.Params.Presolve = 0

# Now select random objectives and optimize. Resulting optimal
# solution must be in the circle
for i in range(4096):
    theta=2*pi*random.random()
    a = cos(theta)
    b = sin(theta)
    m.setObjective(X[0] * a + X[1] * b)
    m.optimize()
    niter += m.IterCount

    # See how far is the solution from the boundary of a circle of
    # radius one, if we minimize (a,b) the optimal solution should be (-a,-b)
    error = (X[0].X+a)*(X[0].X+a) + (X[1].X+b)*(X[1].X+b)

    # Display most inacurate solution
    if (error > margin * maxdiff or
        m.BoundVio > margin * Wb or
        m.ConstrVio > margin * Wc or
        m.DualVio > margin * Wd):
        maxdiff = max(maxdiff, error)
        Wb = max(Wb, m.BoundVio)
        Wc = max(Wc, m.ConstrVio)
        Wd = max(Wd, m.DualVio)
    print(' Errors: %g %g %g %g Iter %d %d Kappa %g' %
          (maxdiff, Wb, Wc, Wd, i, niter, m.KappaExact))

sys.stdout.flush()
c2.Rhs = rhs + 2e-6 * random.random()
x.Obj = 1 + 2e-6 * random.random()
y.Obj = 0 + 2e-6 * random.random()
m.optimize()
x2val = x.X
y2val = y.X
error = (xval-x2val)*(xval-x2val) + (yval-y2val)*(yval-y2val)
if error > 1e-5 + maxdiff:
    print('New maxdiff %g Iter %d Kappa %g Violations: %g %g %g %g',
          (error, i, m.KappaExact, m.BoundVio, m.ConstrVio,
           m.DualVio))
sys.stdout.flush()
maxdiff = error

Source code for the experiment with column scalings

import sys
import random
import argparse
from gurobipy import *

# Use parameters for greater flexibility
parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(formatter_class=argparse.ArgumentDefaultsHelpFormatter)
parser.add_argument('-f','--infile', help='Problem File', default=None, required=True)
parser.add_argument('-s','--scale', help='Scaling Factor', type=float, default=10000.0)
parser.add_argument('-w','--outfile', help='Save scaled model', default=None)
parser.add_argument('-o','--optimize', help='Optimize scaled problem', type=int, default=1)
args = parser.parse_args()

# Load input problem
m = read(args.infile)

# Scale domain of all columns randomly in the given domain
for var in m.getVars():
    if var.vtype == GRB.CONTINUOUS:
        scale = random.uniform(args.scale/2.0, args.scale*2.0)
        flip = random.randint(0,3)
        if flip == 0:
            scale = 1.0
        elif flip == 1:
            scale = 1.0/scale
        col = m.getCol(var)
        for i in range(col.size()):
            coeff = col.getCoef(i)
            row = col.getConstr(i)
            m.chgCoeff(row, var, coeff*scale)
            var.obj = var.obj*scale
        if var.lb > -GRB.INFINITY:
            var.lb = var.lb/scale
        if var.ub < GRB.INFINITY:
            var.ub = var.ub/scale
if args.outfile != None:
    m.write(args.outfile)

# Optimize
if args.optimize:
    m.optimize()
    if m.Status == GRB.OPTIMAL:
        print('Kappa: %e\n' % m.KappaExact)