


William E. Hart  
Carl Laird  
Jean-Paul Watson  
David L. Woodruff

# Pyomo – Optimization Modeling in Python

 Springer

---

Carl D. Laird, Assistant Professor  
Chemical Engineering, Texas A&M University

William E. Hart, Jean-Paul Watson, John D. Siirola  
Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM

David L. Woodruff, Professor  
Business Management, University of California, Davis

---

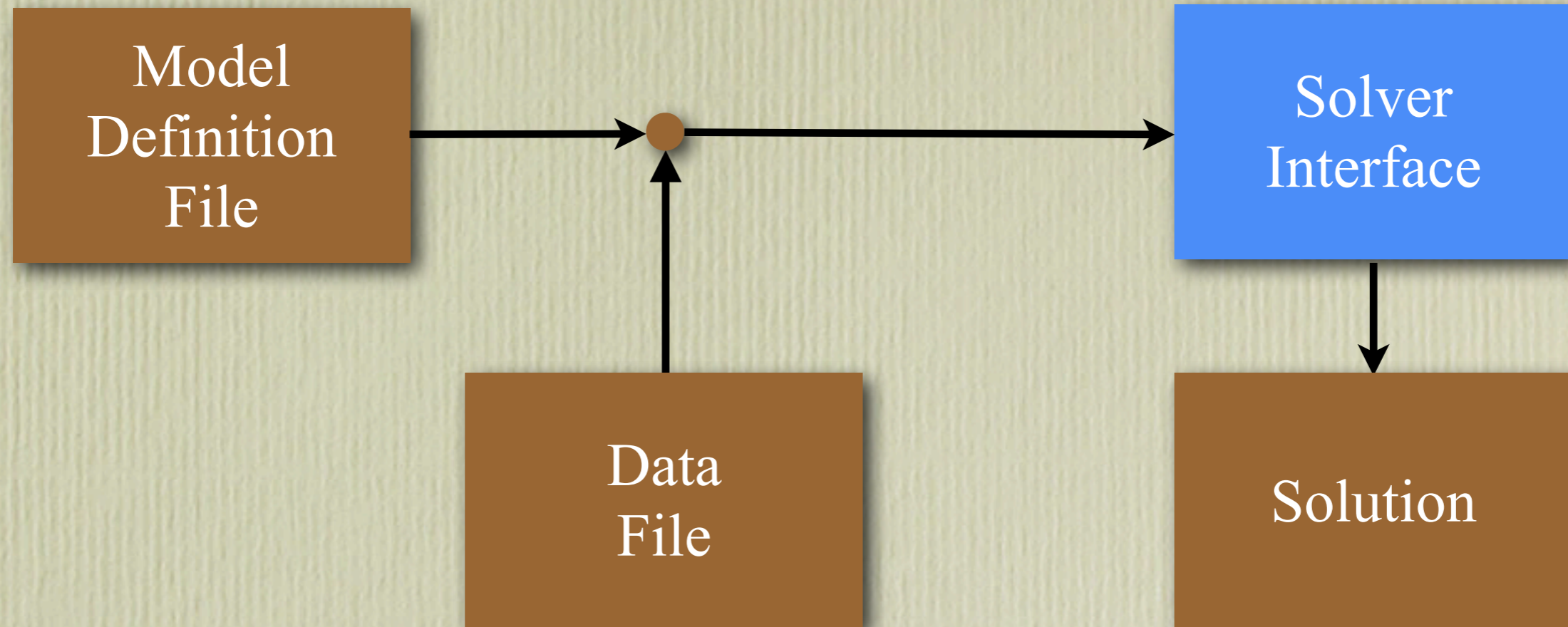
*Artie McFerrin Department of*  
**CHEMICAL ENGINEERING**

**TEXAS A&M**  **ENGINEERING**

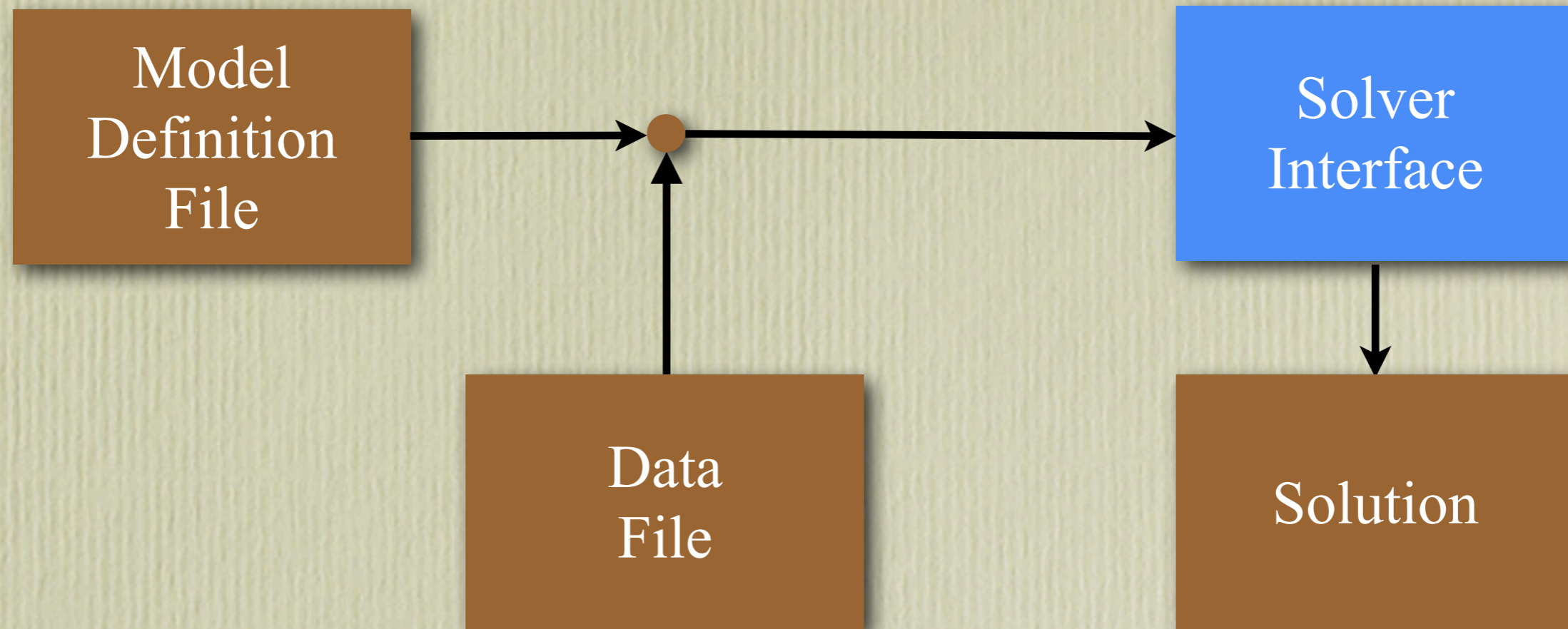
# Pyomo - Python Optimization Modeling Objects

- Algebraic equation-based modeling language for optimization
  - e.g AMPL, GAMS, AIMMS
  - acausal, equation-based modeling
  - currently no support for differential equations
  - initially driven by large-scale MILP
- Designed by Math Programmers for Math Programmers
  - open-source, extensible alternative to existing tools
  - used to enable research and engineering solutions
- I work on algorithms and applications
  - I am a user of modeling languages, ... right?

# Typical Algebraic Modeling Language



# Typical Algebraic Modeling Language

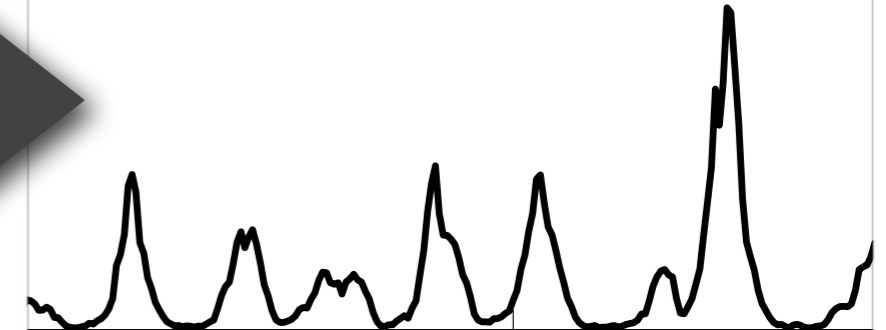


- Provide powerful, high-level problem specification
- Familiar math programming constructs (Sets, expressions)
- Very limited programming / scripting capability
  - model transformations? language extensions?
  - plotting? functions? numerical libraries?

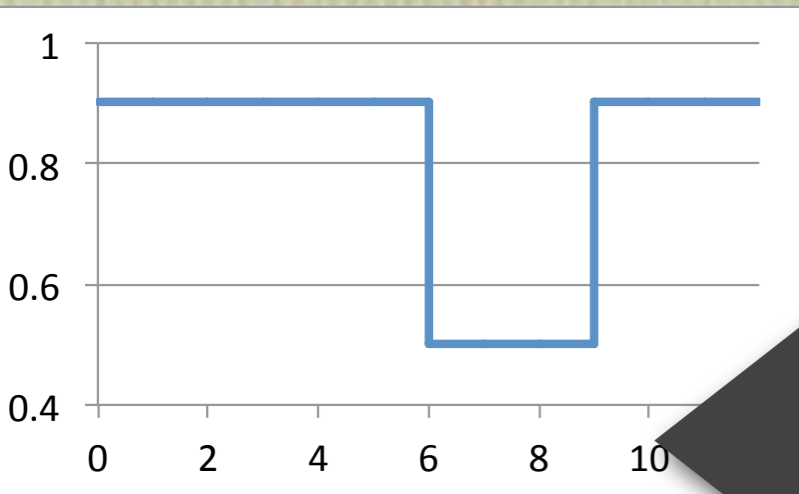
# Seasonal Drivers in Infectious Disease Spread

Seasonal Drivers?

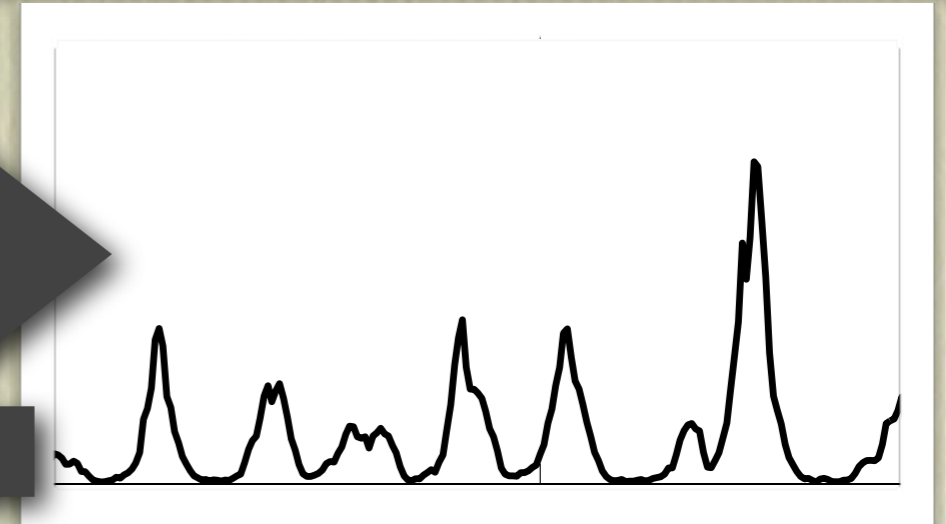
Nonlinear Discrete-Time Disease Model



# Seasonal Drivers in Infectious Disease Spread



Nonlinear Discrete-Time Disease Model

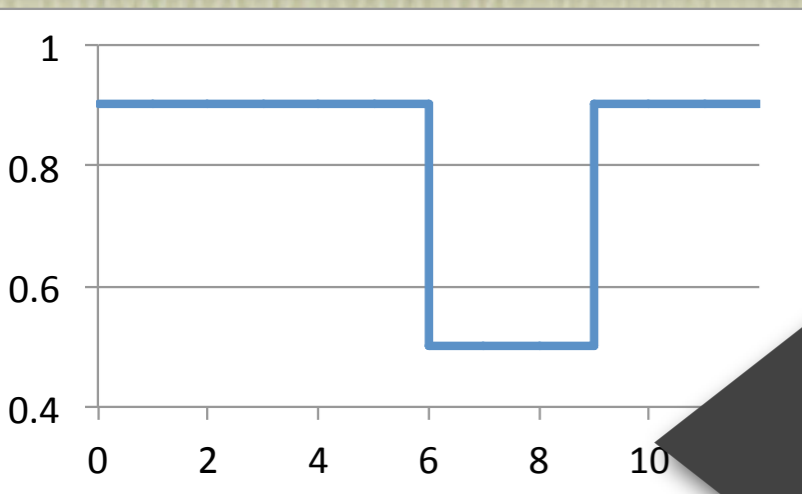


# Seasonal Drivers in Infectious Disease Spread

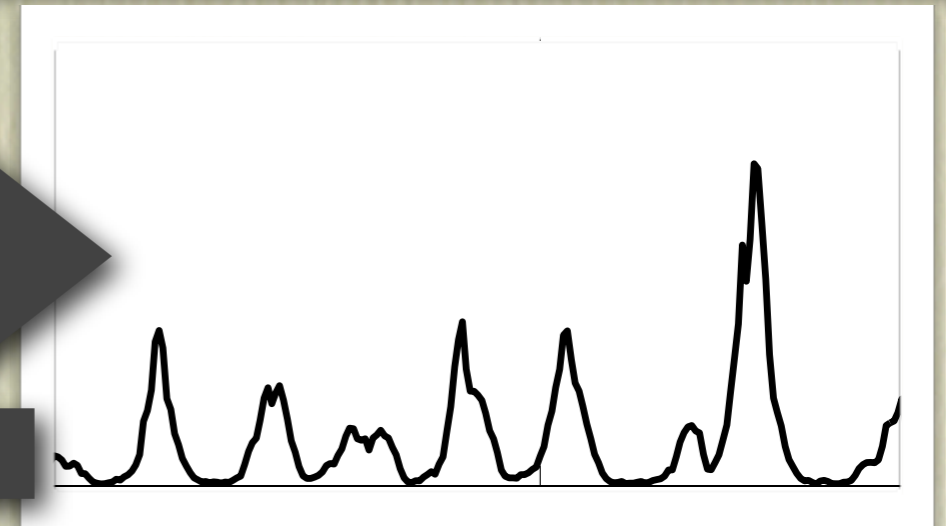


Large Mixed Integer Non-Linear Programming Problem

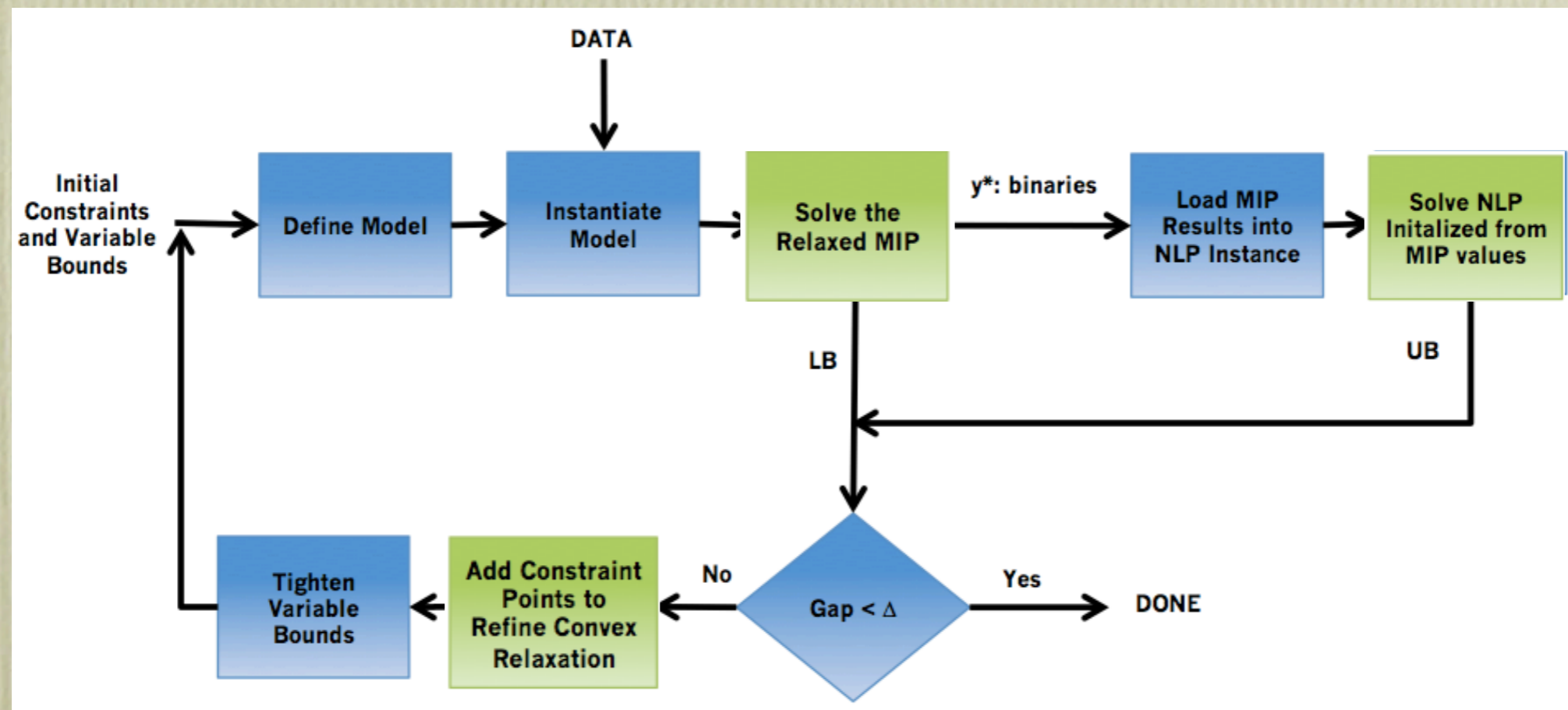
# Seasonal Drivers in Infectious Disease Spread



Nonlinear Discrete-Time Disease Model



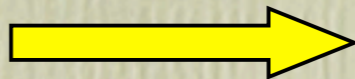
Large Mixed Integer Non-Linear Programming Problem





# Parallel Decomposition in Interior-Point Methods

$$\begin{array}{ll} \min_x & f(x) \\ \text{s.t.} & c(x) = 0 \\ & x \geq 0 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{ll} \min_x & f(x) - \mu \cdot \sum_i \ln(x_i) \\ \text{s.t.} & c(x) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdots \\ \nabla f(x) + \nabla c(x)^T \cdot \lambda - z = 0 \\ c(x) = 0 \\ X \cdot z = \mu e \\ (x > 0, z > 0) \end{array}$$

$$z = \mu X^{-1} e$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \nabla f(x) + \nabla c(x)^T \lambda - \mu X^{-1} e = 0 \\ c(x) = 0 \\ (x > 0) \end{array}$$

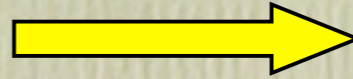
$$\begin{bmatrix} W_k + \Sigma_k + \delta_w I & \nabla c(x_k) \\ \nabla c(x_k)^T & -\delta_c I \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta \lambda \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} \nabla \varphi_\mu(x_k) + \nabla c(x_k)^T \lambda_k \\ c(x_k) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(W_k = \nabla_{xx}^2 \mathcal{L} = \nabla_{xx}^2 f(x_k) + \nabla_{xx}^2 c(x_k) \lambda)$$

$$(\delta_w, \delta_c \geq 0) \quad (\Sigma_k = Z_k X_k^{-1})$$

# Parallel Decomposition in Interior-Point Methods

$$\begin{array}{ll} \min_x & f(x) \\ \text{s.t.} & c(x) = 0 \\ & x \geq 0 \end{array}$$

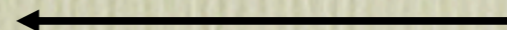


$$\begin{array}{ll} \min_x & f(x) - \mu \cdot \sum_i \ln(x_i) \\ \text{s.t.} & c(x) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \nabla f(x) + \nabla c(x)^T \lambda - z = 0 \\ c(x) = 0 \\ X \cdot z = \mu e \\ (x > 0, z > 0) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \nabla f(x) + \nabla c(x)^T \lambda - \mu X^{-1} e = 0 \\ c(x) = 0 \\ (x > 0) \end{array}$$

$$z = \mu X^{-1} e$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} W_k + \Sigma_k + \delta_w I & \nabla c(x_k) \\ \nabla c(x_k)^T & -\delta_c I \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta \lambda \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} \nabla \varphi_\mu(x_k) + \nabla c(x_k)^T \lambda_k \\ c(x_k) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(W_k = \nabla_{xx}^2 \mathcal{L} = \nabla_{xx}^2 f(x_k) + \nabla_{xx}^2 c(x_k) \lambda)$$

$$(\delta_w, \delta_c \geq 0) \quad (\Sigma_k = Z_k X_k^{-1})$$

# Parallel Decomposition in Interior-Point Methods


$$\begin{aligned} \min_{x_q, y} \quad & \sum_{q \in \mathcal{Q}} f_q(x_q) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & c_q(x_q) = 0 \\ & x_q^L \leq x_q \leq x_q^U \quad \forall q \in \mathcal{Q} \\ & L_q^x x_q - L_q^y y = 0, \end{aligned}$$

- Nonlinear Stochastic Optimization
- Large-scale Parameter Estimation
- Design Under Uncertainty
- Spatially Decomposable Problems
- Very large-scale NLP Problems
  - Highly Structured

# Parallel Decomposition in Interior-Point Methods

$$\begin{aligned}
 \min_{x_q, y} \quad & \sum_{q \in \mathcal{Q}} f_q(x_q) \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & c_q(x_q) = 0 \\
 & x_q^L \leq x_q \leq x_q^U \quad \forall q \in \mathcal{Q} \\
 & L_q^x x_q - L_q^y y = 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

- Nonlinear Stochastic Optimization
- Large-scale Parameter Estimation
- Design Under Uncertainty
- Spatially Decomposable Problems
- Very large-scale NLP Problems
  - Highly Structured



$$\begin{bmatrix}
 K_1 & & & & A_1 \\
 & K_2 & & & A_2 \\
 & & \dots & & \vdots \\
 & & & K_{n_q} & A_{n_q} \\
 A_1^T & A_2^T & \dots & A_{n_q}^T & D_y
 \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{bmatrix}
 \Delta_1 \\
 \Delta_2 \\
 \vdots \\
 \Delta_{n_q} \\
 \Delta y
 \end{bmatrix}
 =
 \begin{bmatrix}
 r_1 \\
 r_2 \\
 \vdots \\
 r_{n_q} \\
 r_y
 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Parallel Decomposition in Interior-Point Methods

$$\begin{aligned}
 \min_{x_q, y} \quad & \sum_{q \in \mathcal{Q}} f_q(x_q) \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & c_q(x_q) = 0 \\
 & x_q^L \leq x_q \leq x_q^U \quad \forall q \in \mathcal{Q} \\
 & L_q^x x_q - L_q^y y = 0,
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix}
 K_1 & & & & A_1 \\
 & K_2 & & & A_2 \\
 & & \dots & & \vdots \\
 & & & K_{n_q} & A_{n_q} \\
 A_1^T & A_2^T & \dots & A_{n_q}^T & D_y
 \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{bmatrix}
 \Delta_1 \\
 \Delta_2 \\
 \vdots \\
 \Delta_{n_q} \\
 \Delta y
 \end{bmatrix}
 =
 \begin{bmatrix}
 r_1 \\
 r_2 \\
 \vdots \\
 r_{n_q} \\
 r_y
 \end{bmatrix}$$

Parallel solution of structured linear system

# Parallel Decomposition in Interior-Point Methods

$$\begin{aligned}
 \min_{x_q, y} \quad & \sum_{q \in \mathcal{Q}} f_q(x_q) \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & c_q(x_q) = 0 \\
 & x_q^L \leq x_q \leq x_q^U \quad \forall q \in \mathcal{Q} \\
 & L_q^x x_q - L_q^y y = 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

Parallel construction/evaluation of equations, J, H

Parallel solution of structured linear system

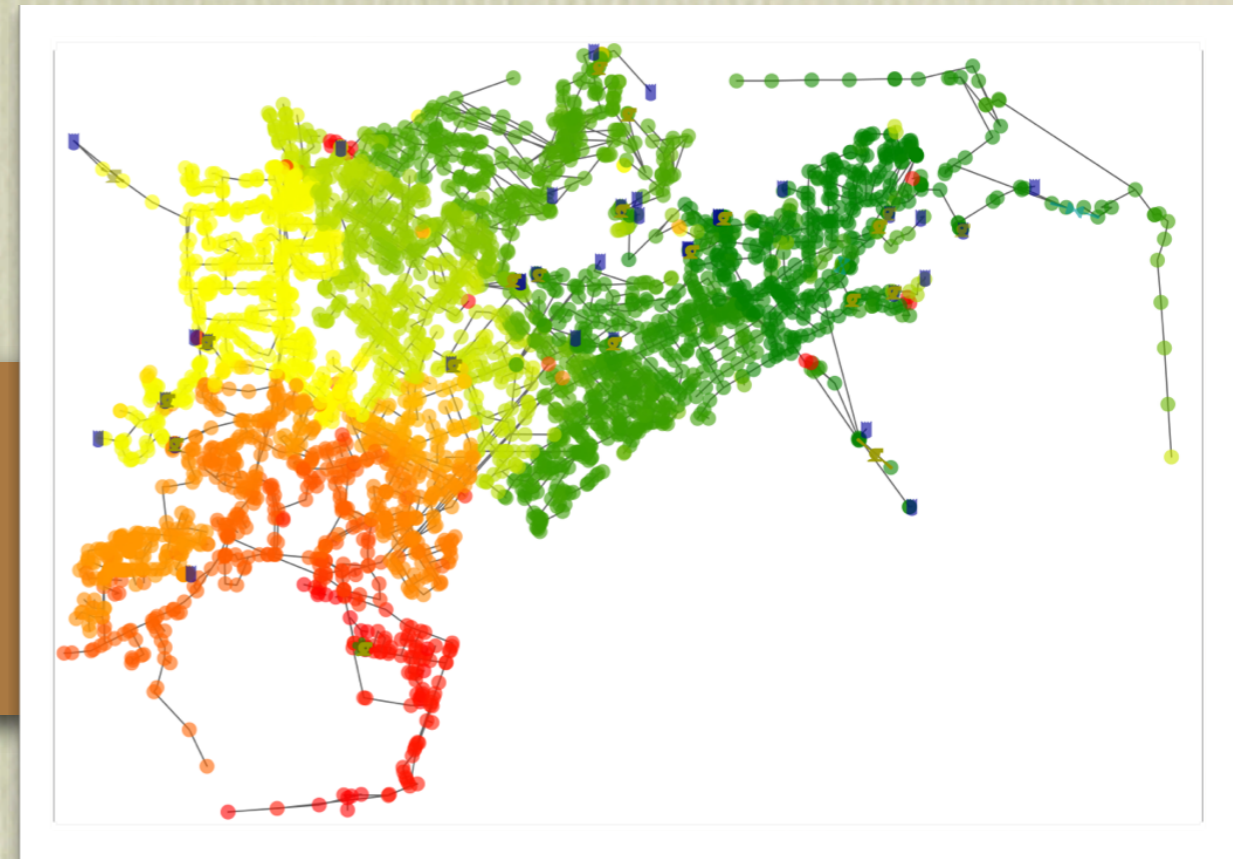
$$\begin{bmatrix}
 K_1 & & & & A_1 \\
 & K_2 & & & A_2 \\
 & & \ddots & & \vdots \\
 & & & K_{n_q} & A_{n_q} \\
 A_1^T & A_2^T & \cdots & A_{n_q}^T & D_y
 \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{bmatrix}
 \Delta_1 \\
 \Delta_2 \\
 \vdots \\
 \Delta_{n_q} \\
 \Delta y
 \end{bmatrix}
 =
 \begin{bmatrix}
 r_1 \\
 r_2 \\
 \vdots \\
 r_{n_q} \\
 r_y
 \end{bmatrix}$$

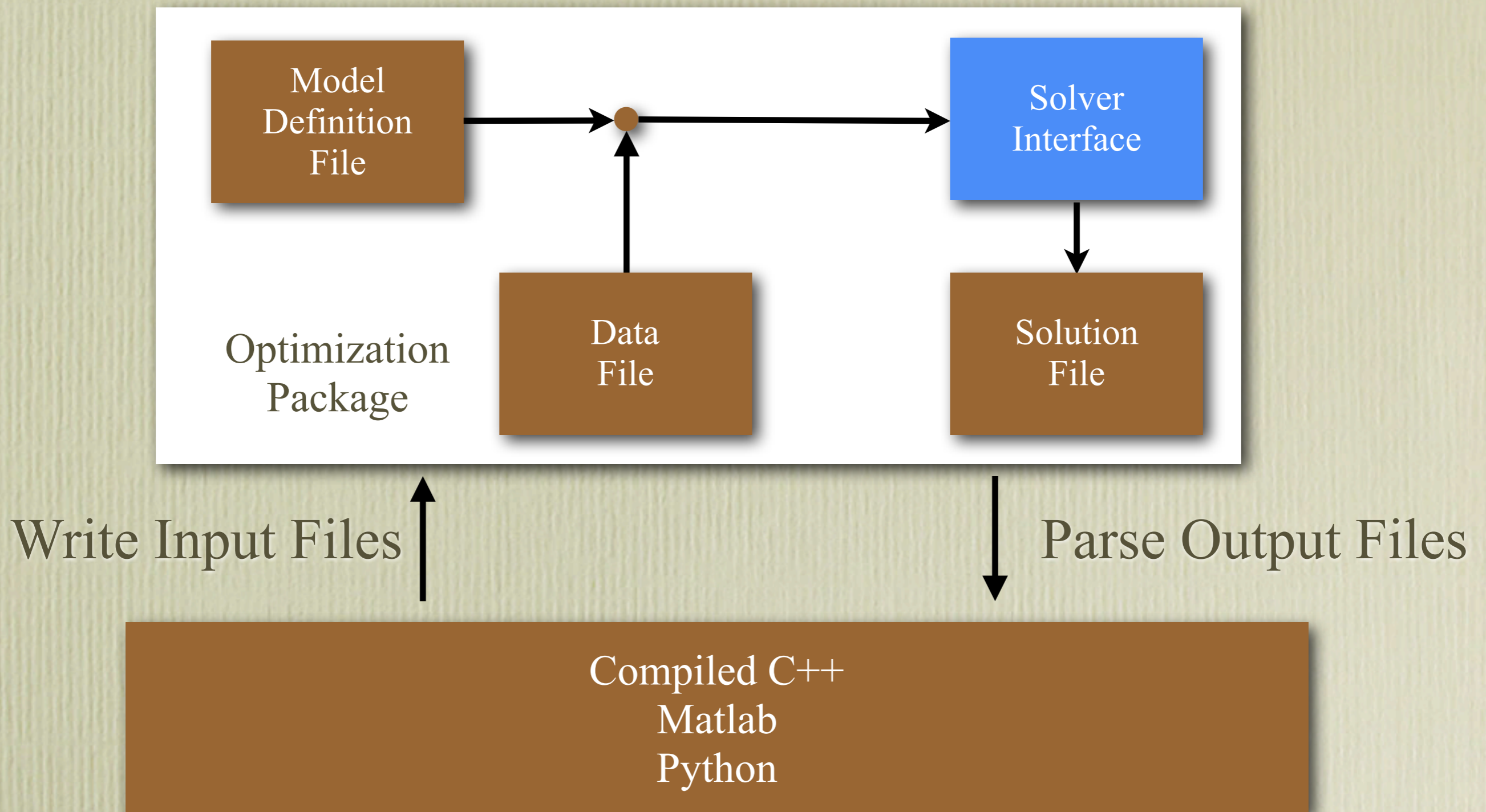
# Other Examples of Applications



Parallel Parameter Estimation for Spatial Transportation Affecting Disease Spread

Optimal Response to Water Contamination Events





# Fragile tool chain



# Two Choices

## 1. Design new language

- modeling, scripting  
syntax
- compiler tools

## 2. Use programming language

- develop components  
in another language
- import types/functionality

# Two Choices

## 1. Design new language

- modeling, scripting syntax
- compiler tools

## 2. Use programming language

- develop components in another language
- import types/functionality

- Selected to develop in Python (Choice 2)

- tired of writing parsers
- not language experts
- existing tools are not actively updated
- not responsible for full language functionality and packages
- want full-featured language and user-extensibility (for “free”)

# Requirements

- Powerful
  - full support for standard math programming constructs (LP, MILP, NLP, MINLP, ...)
  - full-featured programming environment (model interrogation, scripting, functions, classes, standard & numerical libraries)
  - extensive solver integration - “out-of-the-box”
- Open
  - licensed under BSD (i.e. really open-source)
  - reduce barriers to adoption, ease of collaboration
  - transparency
- Flexible
  - extensible by users, contributors, not only by us
  - portable (Windows, Linux, OS X)
- Easy
  - language constructs familiar to math programmers - Abstract Models
  - scripting / programming capability well-defined
  - substantial documentation

# Why Python?

- License
  - open-source
- Language Features
  - familiar, lean syntax, rich set of existing data types, object-oriented, exceptions, dynamic loading, ...
- Support and stability
  - highly stable, well-supported
- Documentation
  - extensive online documentation, several books
- Libraries
  - significant external libraries, numerical & scientific packages
- Portability
  - widely available on many platforms

# Simple Modeling Example: Knapsack



- $\mathcal{S}$  : set of items (set)
- $v_i$  : value of item  $i$  (param)
- $w_i$  : weight of item  $i$  (param)
- $W_{max}$  : maximum weight (param)
- $x_i$  : binary indicator (var)

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} v_i \cdot x_i \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} w_i \cdot x_i \leq W_{max} \\ & x_i \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{S} \end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{S}$ : set of items

$v_i$ : value of items

$w_i$ : weight of items

$W_m$ : maximum weight

$x_i$ : binary indicator

$$\max \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} v_i \cdot x_i$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} w_i \cdot x_i \leq W_m$$

$$x_i \in \{0, 1\}$$

```
from coopr.pyomo import *

model = AbstractModel()
model.ITEMS = Set()
model.v = Param( model.ITEMS, within=PositiveReals )
model.w = Param( model.ITEMS, within=PositiveReals )
model.W_max = Param( within=PositiveReals )
model.x = Var( model.ITEMS, within=Binary )

def value_rule(model):
    return sum( model.v[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS )
model.value = Objective( sense=maximize )

def weight_rule(model):
    return sum(model.w[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS) \
        <= model.W_max
model.weight = Constraint( )
```

# Knapsack Problem: Abstract Model

$\mathcal{S}$ : set of items

$v_i$ : value of items

$w_i$ : weight of items

$W_m$ : maximum weight

$x_i$ : binary indicator

$$\max \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} v_i \cdot x_i$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} w_i \cdot x_i \leq W_m$$

$$x_i \in \{0, 1\}$$

```
from coopr.pyomo import *
```

```
model = AbstractModel()
```

```
model.ITEMS = Set()
```

```
model.v = Param( model.ITEMS, within=PositiveReals )
```

```
model.w = Param( model.ITEMS, within=PositiveReals )
```

```
model.W_max = Param( within=PositiveReals )
```

```
model.x = Var( model.ITEMS, within=Binary )
```

```
def value_rule(model):
```

```
    return sum( model.v[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS )
model.value = Objective( sense=maximize )
```

```
def weight_rule(model):
```

```
    return sum(model.w[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS) \
        <= model.W_max
```

```
model.weight = Constraint( )
```

# Knapsack Problem: Abstract Model

$\mathcal{S}$ : set of items

$v_i$ : value of items

$w_i$ : weight of items

$W_m$ : maximum weight

$x_i$ : binary indicator

$$\max \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} v_i \cdot x_i$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} w_i \cdot x_i \leq W_m$$

$$x_i \in \{0, 1\}$$

```
from coopr.pyomo import *  
model = AbstractModel()  
model.ITEMS = Set()  
model.v = Param( model.ITEMS, within=PositiveReals )  
model.w = Param( model.ITEMS, within=PositiveReals )  
model.W_max = Param( within=PositiveReals )  
model.x = Var( model.ITEMS, within=Binary )  
  
def value_rule(model):  
    return sum( model.v[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS )  
model.value = Objective( sense=maximize )  
  
def weight_rule(model):  
    return sum(model.w[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS) \  
        <= model.W_max  
model.weight = Constraint( )
```

# Knapsack Problem: Abstract Model



$\mathcal{S}$ : set of items

$v_i$ : value of items

$w_i$ : weight of items

$W_m$ : maximum weight

$x_i$ : binary indicator

$$\max \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} v_i \cdot x_i$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} w_i \cdot x_i \leq W_m$$

$$x_i \in \{0, 1\}$$

```
from coopr.pyomo import *  
  
model = AbstractModel()  
model.ITEMS = Set()  
model.v = Param( model.ITEMS, within=PositiveReals )  
model.w = Param( model.ITEMS, within=PositiveReals )  
model.W_max = Param( within=PositiveReals )  
model.x = Var( model.ITEMS, within=Binary )  
  
def value_rule(model):  
    return sum( model.v[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS )  
model.value = Objective( sense=maximize )  
  
def weight_rule(model):  
    return sum(model.w[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS) \  
        <= model.W_max  
model.weight = Constraint( )
```

# Knapsack Problem: Abstract Model

$\mathcal{S}$ : set of items

$v_i$ : value of items

$w_i$ : weight of items

$W_m$ : maximum weight

$x_i$ : binary indicator

$$\max \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} v_i \cdot x_i$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} w_i \cdot x_i \leq W_m$$

$$x_i \in \{0, 1\}$$

```
from coopr.pyomo import *

model = AbstractModel()
model.ITEMS = Set()
model.v = Param( model.ITEMS, within=PositiveReals )
model.w = Param( model.ITEMS, within=PositiveReals )
model.W_max = Param( within=PositiveReals )
model.x = Var( model.ITEMS, within=Binary )

def value_rule(model):
    return sum( model.v[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS )
model.value = Objective( sense=maximize )

def weight_rule(model):
    return sum(model.w[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS) \
        <= model.W_max
model.weight = Constraint( )
```

# Knapsack Problem: Abstract Model

$\mathcal{S}$ : set of items

$v_i$ : value of items

$w_i$ : weight of items

$W_m$ : maximum weight

$x_i$ : binary indicator

$$\max \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} v_i \cdot x_i$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} w_i \cdot x_i \leq W_m$$

$$x_i \in \{0, 1\}$$

```
from coopr.pyomo import *

model = AbstractModel()
model.ITEMS = Set()
model.v = Param( model.ITEMS, within=PositiveReals )
model.w = Param( model.ITEMS, within=PositiveReals )
model.W_max = Param( within=PositiveReals )
model.x = Var( model.ITEMS, within=Binary )

def value_rule(model):
    return sum( model.v[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS )
model.value = Objective( sense=maximize )

def weight_rule(model):
    return sum(model.w[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS) \
        <= model.W_max
model.weight = Constraint( )
```

# Knapsack Problem: Abstract Model

$\mathcal{S}$ : set of items

$v_i$ : value of items

$w_i$ : weight of items

$W_m$ : maximum weight

$x_i$ : binary indicator

$$\max \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} v_i \cdot x_i$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} w_i \cdot x_i \leq W_m$$

$$x_i \in \{0, 1\}$$

```
from coopr.pyomo import *

model = AbstractModel()
model.ITEMS = Set()
model.v = Param( model.ITEMS, within=PositiveReals )
model.w = Param( model.ITEMS, within=PositiveReals )
model.W_max = Param( within=PositiveReals )
model.x = Var( model.ITEMS, within=Binary )

def value_rule(model):
    return sum( model.v[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS )
model.value = Objective( sense=maximize )

def weight_rule(model):
    return sum(model.w[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS) \
        <= model.W_max
model.weight = Constraint( )
```

# Knapsack Problem: Abstract Model

$\mathcal{S}$ : set of items

$v_i$ : value of items

$w_i$ : weight of items

$W_m$ : maximum weight

$x_i$ : binary indicator

$$\max \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} v_i \cdot x_i$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} w_i \cdot x_i \leq W_m$$

$$x_i \in \{0, 1\}$$

```
from coopr.pyomo import *

model = AbstractModel()
model.ITEMS = Set()
model.v = Param( model.ITEMS, within=PositiveReals )
model.w = Param( model.ITEMS, within=PositiveReals )
model.W_max = Param( within=PositiveReals )
model.x = Var( model.ITEMS, within=Binary )

def value_rule(model):
    return sum( model.v[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS )
model.value = Objective( sense=maximize )

def weight_rule(model):
    return sum(model.w[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS) \
        <= model.W_max
model.weight = Constraint( )
```

# Knapsack Problem: Abstract Model

$\mathcal{S}$ : set of items

$v_i$ : value of items

$w_i$ : weight of items

$W_m$ : maximum weight

$x_i$ : binary indicator

$$\max \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} v_i \cdot x_i$$

$$\text{s.t. } \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} w_i \cdot x_i \leq W_m$$

$$x_i \in \{0, 1\}$$

```
from coopr.pyomo import *

model = AbstractModel()
model.ITEMS = Set()
model.v = Param( model.ITEMS, within=PositiveReals )
model.w = Param( model.ITEMS, within=PositiveReals )
model.W_max = Param( within=PositiveReals )
model.x = Var( model.ITEMS, within=Binary )

def value_rule(model):
    return sum( model.v[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS )
model.value = Objective( sense=maximize )

def weight_rule(model):
    return sum(model.w[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS) \
        <= model.W_max
model.weight = Constraint( )
```

# Knapsack Problem: Abstract Model

$\mathcal{S}$ : set of items

$v_i$ : value of items

$w_i$ : weight of items

$W_m$ : maximum weight

$x_i$ : binary indicator

$$\max \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} v_i \cdot x_i$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} w_i \cdot x_i \leq W_m$$

$$x_i \in \{0, 1\}$$

```
from coopr.pyomo import *

model = AbstractModel()
model.ITEMS = Set()
model.v = Param( model.ITEMS, within=PositiveReals )
model.w = Param( model.ITEMS, within=PositiveReals )
model.W_max = Param( within=PositiveReals )
model.x = Var( model.ITEMS, within=Binary )

def value_rule(model):
    return sum( model.v[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS )
model.value = Objective( sense=maximize )

def weight_rule(model):
    return sum(model.w[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS) \
        <= model.W_max
model.weight = Constraint( )
```

# Knapsack Problem: Abstract Model

## Model is completely abstract - there is no data

$\mathcal{S}$ : set of items

$v_i$ : value of items

$w_i$ : weight of items

$W_m$ : maximum weight

$x_i$ : binary indicator

$$\max \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} v_i \cdot x_i$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} w_i \cdot x_i \leq W_m$$

$$x_i \in \{0, 1\}$$

```
from coopr.pyomo import *

model = AbstractModel()
model.ITEMS = Set()
model.v = Param( model.ITEMS, within=PositiveReals )
model.w = Param( model.ITEMS, within=PositiveReals )
model.W_max = Param( within=PositiveReals )
model.x = Var( model.ITEMS, within=Binary )

def value_rule(model):
    return sum( model.v[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS )
model.value = Objective( sense=maximize )

def weight_rule(model):
    return sum(model.w[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS) \
        <= model.W_max
model.weight = Constraint( )
```

# Knapsack Problem: Abstract Model



## Model is completely abstract - there is no data

$\mathcal{S}$ : set of items

$v_i$ : value of items

$w_i$ : weight of items

$W_m$ : maximum weight

$x_i$ : binary indicator

$$\max \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} v_i \cdot x_i$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} w_i \cdot x_i \leq W_m$$

$$x_i \in \{0, 1\}$$

```
from coopr.pyomo import *

model = AbstractModel()
model.ITEMS = Set()
model.v = Param( model.ITEMS, within=PositiveReals )
model.w = Param( model.ITEMS, within=PositiveReals )
model.W_max = Param( within=PositiveReals )
model.x = Var( model.ITEMS, within=Binary )

def value_rule(model):
    return sum( model.v[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS )
model.value = Objective( sense=maximize )

def weight_rule(model):
    return sum(model.w[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS) \
        <= model.W_max
model.weight = Constraint( )
```

```
> pyomo --solver=glpk knapsack.py akesson_art.dat
```

# Knapsack Problem: Abstract Model

```
from coopr.pyomo import *
```

```
v = {'hammer':8, 'wrench':3, 'screwdriver':6, 'towel':11}
```

```
w = {'hammer':5, 'wrench':7, 'screwdriver':4, 'towel':3}
```

```
w_max = 14
```

```
model = ConcreteModel()
```

```
model.ITEMS = Set( initialize=v.keys() )
```

```
model.x = Var( model.ITEMS, within=Binary )
```

```
model.value = Objective(
```

```
    expr = sum( v[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS ),
```

```
    sense = maximize )
```

```
model.weight = Constraint(
```

```
    expr = sum( w[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS ) <= w_max )
```

# Knapsack Problem: Concrete Model

```
from coopr.pyomo import *
```

```
v = {'hammer':8, 'wrench':3, 'screwdriver':6, 'towel':11}  
w = {'hammer':5, 'wrench':7, 'screwdriver':4, 'towel':3}  
w_max = 14
```

```
model = ConcreteModel()
```

```
model.ITEMS = Set( initialize=v.keys() )
```

```
model.x = Var( model.ITEMS, within=Binary )
```

```
model.value = Objective(
```

```
    expr = sum( v[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS ),  
    sense = maximize )
```

```
model.weight = Constraint(
```

```
    expr = sum( w[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS ) <= w_max )
```

# Knapsack Problem: Concrete Model

```

from coopr.pyomo import *

v = {'hammer':8, 'wrench':3, 'screwdriver':6, 'towel':11}
w = {'hammer':5, 'wrench':7, 'screwdriver':4, 'towel':3}
w_max = 14

model = ConcreteModel()
model.ITEMS = Set( initialize=v.keys() )
model.x = Var( model.ITEMS, within=Binary )

model.value = Objective(
    expr = sum( v[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS ),
    sense = maximize )

model.weight = Constraint(
    expr = sum( w[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS ) <= w_max )

```

# Knapsack Problem: Concrete Model

```

from coopr.pyomo import *

v = {'hammer':8, 'wrench':3, 'screwdriver':6, 'towel':11}
w = {'hammer':5, 'wrench':7, 'screwdriver':4, 'towel':3}
w_max = 14

model = ConcreteModel()
model.ITEMS = Set( initialize=v.keys() )
model.x = Var( model.ITEMS, within=Binary )

model.value = Objective(
    expr = sum( v[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS ),
    sense = maximize )

model.weight = Constraint(
    expr = sum( w[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS ) <= w_max )

```

# Knapsack Problem: Concrete Model

```

from coopr.pyomo import *

v = {'hammer':8, 'wrench':3, 'screwdriver':6, 'towel':11}
w = {'hammer':5, 'wrench':7, 'screwdriver':4, 'towel':3}
w_max = 14

model = ConcreteModel()
model.ITEMS = Set( initialize=v.keys() )
model.x = Var( model.ITEMS, within=Binary )

model.value = Objective(
    expr = sum( v[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS ),
    sense = maximize )

model.weight = Constraint(
    expr = sum( w[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS ) <= w_max )

```

# Knapsack Problem: Concrete Model

```

from coopr.pyomo import *

v = {'hammer':8, 'wrench':3, 'screwdriver':6, 'towel':11}
w = {'hammer':5, 'wrench':7, 'screwdriver':4, 'towel':3}
W_max = 14

model = ConcreteModel()
model.ITEMS = Set( initialize=v.keys() )
model.x = Var( model.ITEMS, within=Binary )

model.value = Objective(
    expr = sum( v[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS ),
    sense = maximize )

model.weight = Constraint(
    expr = sum( w[i]*model.x[i] for i in model.ITEMS ) <= W_max )

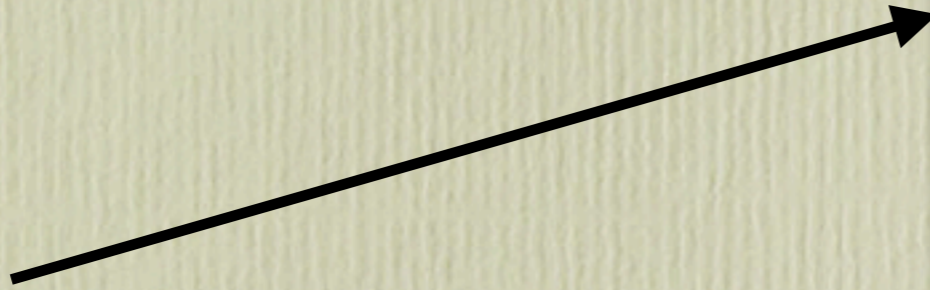
```

*Scripting*

# Knapsack Problem: Concrete Model

# Solver Interfaces

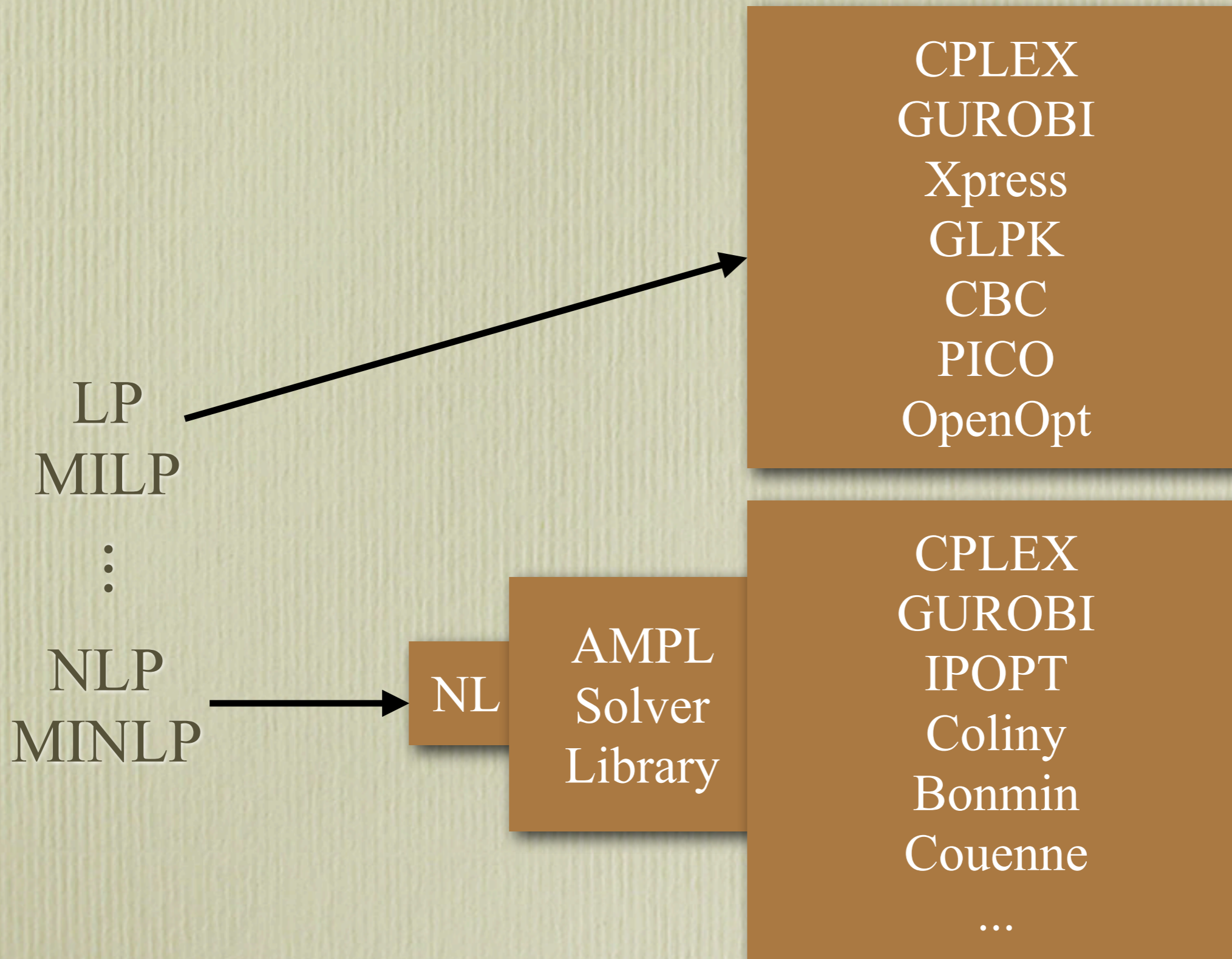
LP  
MILP  
⋮  
NLP  
MINLP



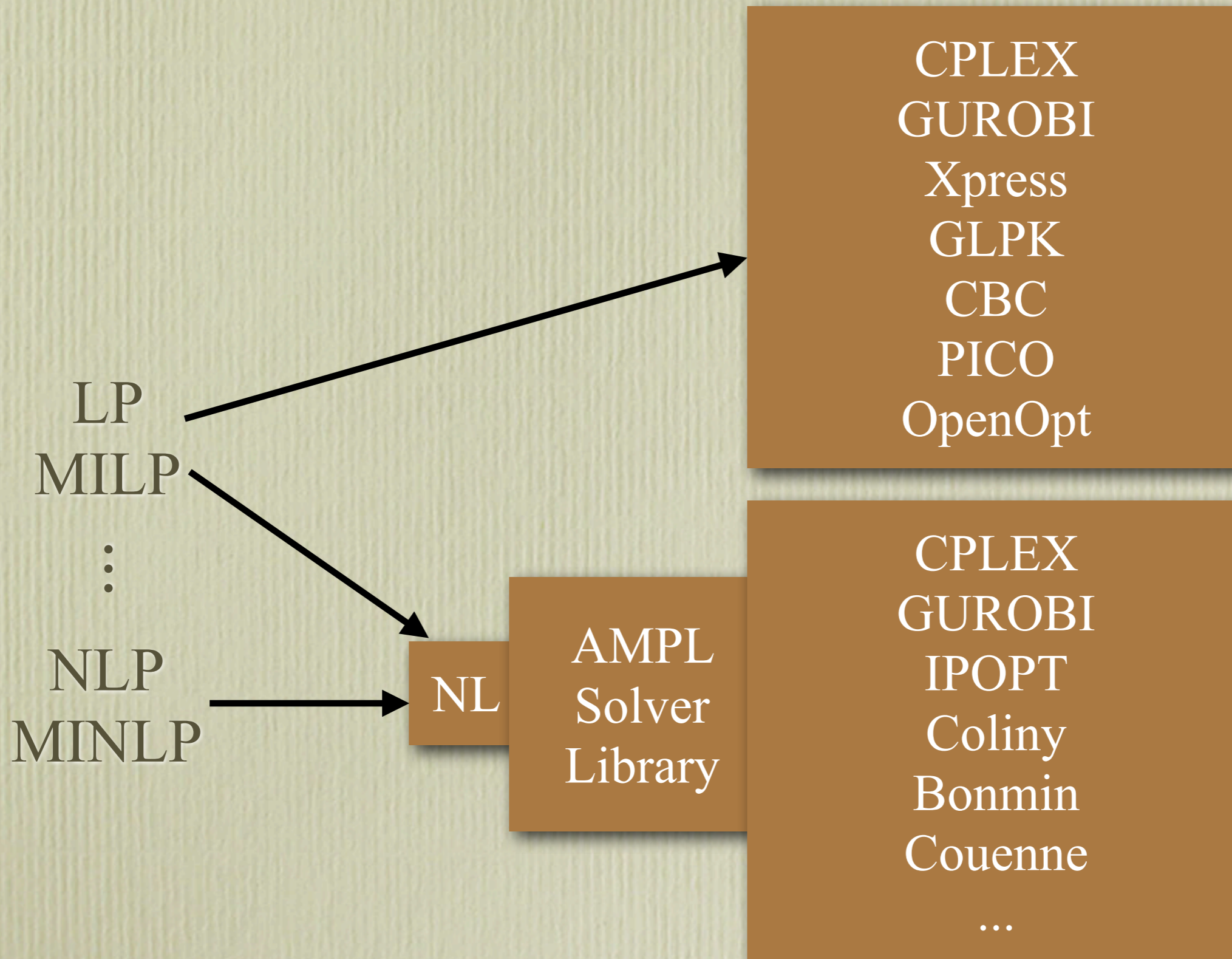
CPLEX  
GUROBI  
Xpress  
GLPK  
CBC  
PICO  
OpenOpt



# Solver Interfaces



# Solver Interfaces



# Other Pyomo Features

- Advanced scripting capability
  - functions, OO, model interrogation & transformation
- Extensive set operations, tuples, multi-dimensional
- Load data from different sources
  - AMPL dat files, CSV files, Excel, databases
- Support for custom workflow with plugins
  - e.g. preprocess, create\_modeldata, save\_instance
- And more with extensions...

# Summary

- Pyomo is an equation-based, algebraic modeling language for optimization
- Pyomo is an object-oriented framework for building optimization-based applications
- Based on Python
  - simple syntax for modeling
  - full-featured language
- Significant solver integration
- Open-source and Extensible
  - PySP: Stochastic Programming Framework
  - PH: Progressive Hedging Framework
  - Generalized Disjunctive Programming Capability
  - Blocks - Connectors
  - Piecewise-linear Constructs

# Some Closing Comments

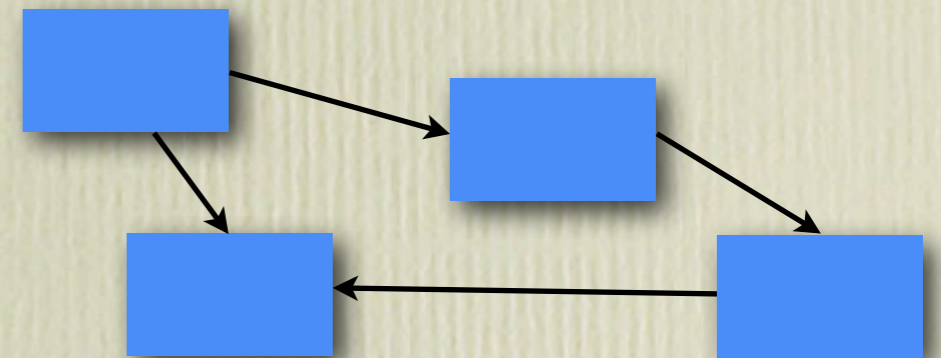
- Performance?
  - Python is slow... but not that slow
  - Time dominated by solution, not construction
  - Compiled code for solver/AD

- Flat Model Specification
  - Abstract models
  - Computer scientists

- Object-Oriented Modeling
  - Concrete models
  - Programmatic creation
  - Engineers

- Karl Åström's Comment: Don't just do what you did before with new technology

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} v_i \cdot x_i \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} w_i \cdot x_i \leq W_m \\ & x_i \in \{0, 1\} \end{aligned}$$



# Aknowledgments (Development Community)

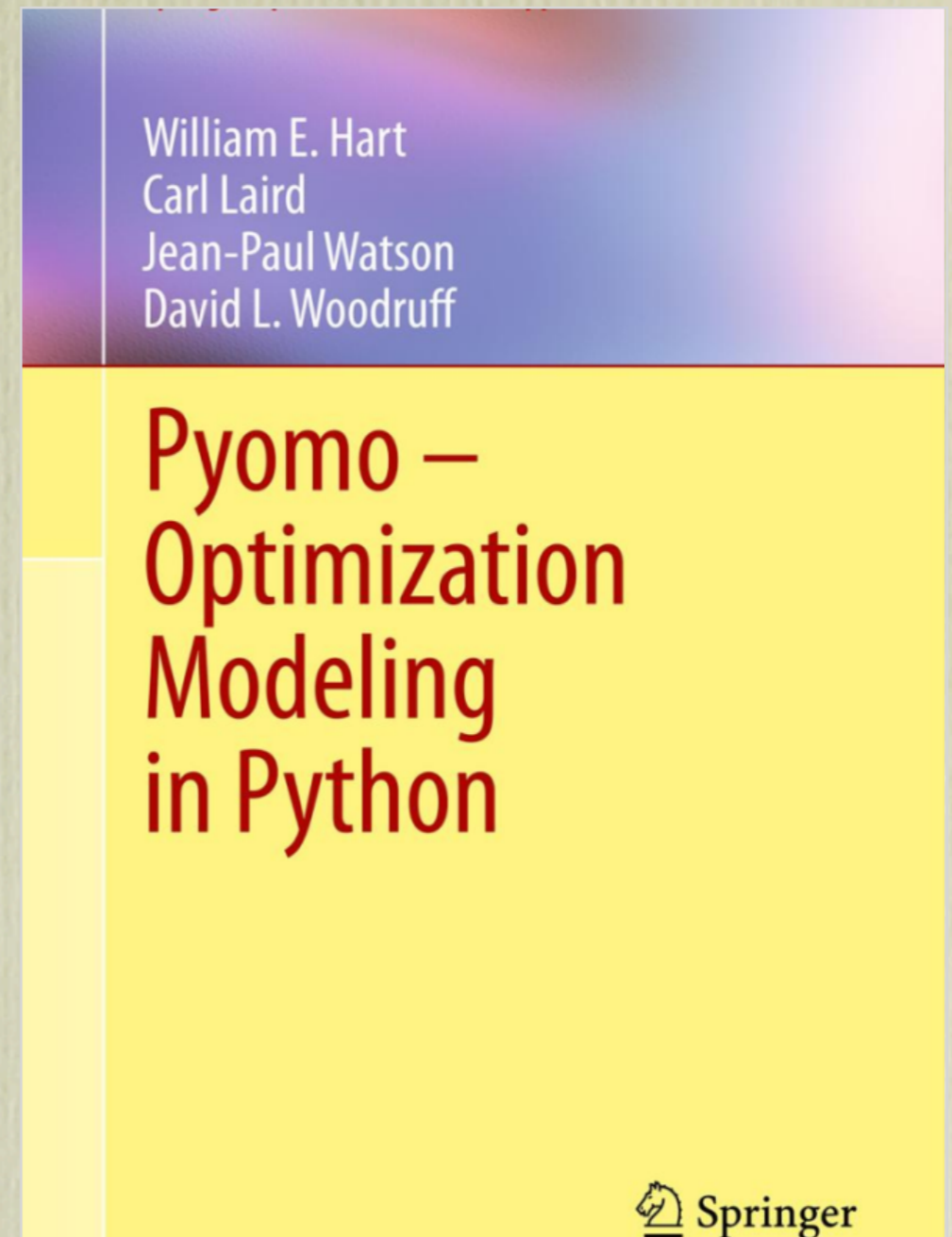
- Sandia National Laboratories
  - Bill Hart
  - Jean-Paul Watson
  - John Siirola
  - David Hart
  - Tom Brounstein
- University of California, Davis
  - Prof. David L. Woodruff
  - Prof. Roger Wets
- Texas A&M University
  - Prof. Carl D. Laird
  - Daniel Word
  - James Young
  - Gabe Hackebeil
- Texas Tech University
  - Zev Friedman
- Rose Hulman Institute
  - Tim Ekl
  - William & Mary
  - Patrick Steele
- North Carolina State
  - Kevin Hunter

Plus our many users, including:

- University of California, Davis
- Texas A&M University
- University of Texas
- Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology
- University of Southern California
- George Mason University
- Iowa State University
- N.C. State University
- University of Washington
- Naval Postgraduate School
- Universidad de Santiago de Chile
- University of Pisa
- Lawrence Livermore National Lab
- Los Alamos National Lab

# Learn More

- Project Homepage  
<http://software.sandia.gov/coopr>
- The Book
- Pyomo and PySP papers



Pyomo: Modeling and Solving Mathematical Programs in Python (Vol. 3, No. 3, 2011)

PySP: Modeling and Solving Stochastic Programs in Python (Vol. 4, No. 2, 2012)