MOSEK Optimization Server

Release 9.2.3

MOSEK ApS

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Contents

Chapter 1

Introduction

The **MOSEK** Optimization Suite 9.2.3 is a powerful software package capable of solving large-scale optimization problems of the following kind:

- linear,
- conic:
  - conic quadratic (also known as second-order cone),
  - involving the exponential cone,
  - involving the power cone,
  - semidefinite,
- convex quadratic and quadratically constrained,
- integer.

In order to obtain an overview of features in the **MOSEK** Optimization Suite consult the product introduction guide.

The most widespread class of optimization problems is *linear optimization problems*, where all relations are linear. The tremendous success of both applications and theory of linear optimization can be ascribed to the following factors:

- The required data are simple, i.e. just matrices and vectors.
- Convexity is guaranteed since the problem is convex by construction.
- Linear functions are trivially differentiable.
- There exist very efficient algorithms and software for solving linear problems.
- Duality properties for linear optimization are nice and simple.

Even if the linear optimization model is only an approximation to the true problem at hand, the advantages of linear optimization may outweigh the disadvantages. In some cases, however, the problem formulation is inherently nonlinear and a linear approximation is either intractable or inadequate. *Conic optimization* has proved to be a very expressive and powerful way to introduce nonlinearities, while preserving all the nice properties of linear optimization listed above.

The fundamental expression in linear optimization is a linear expression of the form

$$Ax - b \geq 0.$$

In conic optimization this is replaced with a wider class of constraints

$$Ax - b \in \mathcal{K}$$

where $\mathcal{K}$ is a *convex cone*. For example in 3 dimensions $\mathcal{K}$ may correspond to an ice cream cone. The conic optimizer in **MOSEK** supports a number of different types of cones $\mathcal{K}$, which allows a surprisingly large number of nonlinear relations to be modeled, as described in the **MOSEK** Modeling Cookbook, while preserving the nice algorithmic and theoretical properties of linear optimization.

1.1 Why the Optimization Server?

The **MOSEK** OptServer is a simple solver service. It receives optimization tasks, solves them, and returns solution and log information. A typical application would be offloading heavy computations from client computers, when the problem is set up, to a remote powerful machine, and returning solutions back.

The OptServer can be used in a few ways:

- Users of the Optimizer and Fusion API can use the OptServer directly from the API by providing the server, port number and credentials (if appropriate). This way then can switch between running the same optimization locally and remotely with no change to the rest of their **MOSEK** code except for the `optimize` or `solve` call.
- Similarly to the above, but in asynchronous mode, where the local call does not wait for the remote optimization to terminate. Instead the user should periodically poll the server for a solution.
- Optimization models in standard file formats (MPS, LP, CBF, OPF, **MOSEK** task) can also be sent to the server using a REST API over HTTP or HTTPS and the server returns a file with the solution.

The documentation of the relevant Optimizer API contains examples of calling the remote server using the first two API-based methods.

Chapter 2

Contact Information

Phone	+45 7174 9373	
Website	mosek.com	
Email		
	sales@mosek.com	Sales, pricing, and licensing
	support@mosek.com	Technical support, questions and bug reports
	info@mosek.com	Everything else.
Mailing Address		
	MOSEK ApS	
	Fruebjergvej 3	
	Symbion Science Park, Box 16	
	2100 Copenhagen O	
	Denmark	

You can get in touch with **MOSEK** using popular social media as well:

Blogger	https://blog.mosek.com/
Google Group	https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/mosek
Twitter	https://twitter.com/mosektw
Google+	https://plus.google.com/+Mosek/posts
Linkedin	https://www.linkedin.com/company/mosek-aps

In particular **Twitter** is used for news, updates and release announcements.

Chapter 3

License Agreement

Before using the **MOSEK** software, please read the license agreement available in the distribution at `<MSKHOME>/mosek/9.2/mosek-eula.pdf` or on the **MOSEK** website https://mosek.com/products/license-agreement.

MOSEK uses some third-party open-source libraries. Their license details follows.

zlib

MOSEK includes the *zlib* library obtained from the zlib website. The license agreement for *zlib* is shown in Listing 3.1.

Listing 3.1: *zlib* license.

```
zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library
version 1.2.7, May 2nd, 2012

Copyright (C) 1995-2012 Jean-loup Gailly and Mark Adler

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Jean-loup Gailly        Mark Adler
jloup@gzip.org          madler@alumni.caltech.edu
```

fplib

MOSEK includes the floating point formatting library developed by David M. Gay obtained from the netlib website. The license agreement for *fplib* is shown in Listing 3.2.

Listing 3.2: *fplib* license.

```
/****************************************************************
 *
```

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```
 * The author of this software is David M. Gay.
 *
 * Copyright (c) 1991, 2000, 2001 by Lucent Technologies.
 *
 * Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software for any
 * purpose without fee is hereby granted, provided that this entire notice
 * is included in all copies of any software which is or includes a copy
 * or modification of this software and in all copies of the supporting
 * documentation for such software.
 *
 * THIS SOFTWARE IS BEING PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED
 * WARRANTY.  IN PARTICULAR, NEITHER THE AUTHOR NOR LUCENT MAKES ANY
 * REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OF ANY KIND CONCERNING THE MERCHANTABILITY
 * OF THIS SOFTWARE OR ITS FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE.
 *
 ***************************************************************/
```

Zstandard

MOSEK includes the *Zstandard* library developed by Facebook obtained from github/zstd. The license agreement for *Zstandard* is shown in Listing 3.3.

Listing 3.3: *Zstandard* license.

```
BSD License

For Zstandard software

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ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT
(INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS
SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.
```

Chapter 4

Installation

4.1 Requirements

The following are prerequisites to run OptServer:

- OptServer is only available for 64bit Linux.
- Access to a PostgreSQL database is required.
- **MOSEK** binaries are required. If the OptServer is installed from a standard **MOSEK** distribution, then it will naturally contain the necessary files, however an external **MOSEK** installation can also be used.

4.2 Locating files

The relevant files of the Optimization Server are organized as reported below

Table 4.1: Relevant files for the Optimization Server.

Relative Path	Description
`<MSKHOME>/mosek/9.2/opt-server/bin`	Scripts and binaries
`<MSKHOME>/mosek/9.2/opt-server/etc`	Configuration files and certificates
`<MSKHOME>/mosek/9.2/opt-server/var`	Runtime directory, Web interface

where `<MSKHOME>` is the folder in which the **MOSEK** Optimization Suite has been installed.

4.3 Installation

To install OptServer and test the installation perform the following steps.

4.3.1 Run install script

Run the script `<MSKHOME>/mosek/9.2/opt-server/bin/install_MosekServer` to configure the server. The full list of supported options can be obtained via

```
./install_MosekServer --help
```

As a reasonable minimum the configuration should specify where to install the server, the port to listen on, the database connection string and the location of an available **MOSEK** installation. For example:

```
./install_MosekServer --inplace \
                      --port $PORT \
                      --mosekdir ../../.. \
                      --database-resource "host=/var/run/postgresql user=$USER dbname=$DBNAME␣
↪sslmode=disable"
```

The install script creates a configuration file `<MSKHOME>/mosek/9.2/opt-server/etc/Mosek/server.conf` which can be edited by hand if necessary.

4.3.2 Initialize the database

Run

```
./MosekServer --create-database
```

to initialize the database. It will use the information provided in the database connection string specified in the previous step. This step is not necessary if the database exists from a previous installation.

4.3.3 Initialize admin password (optional)

If the Web interface to the OptServer is to be used, run

```
./MosekServer --reset-admin
```

to set the password for the `admin` user. This step is not required if the Web GUI will not be used. Note that the GUI will only be available with SSL enabled, see Sec. 6.3.

4.3.4 Run the server

Start the server by running the script

```
./MosekServer
```

The server will print its initial configuration and continue writing the log to a file. To obtain the full list of server options run

```
./MosekServer --help
```

For debugging purposes it is convenient to use the options

```
./MosekServer --debug --logfile -
```

This will increase the amount of debug output and redirect it to standard output.

4.3.5 Test the installation

To test that the OptServer is working properly locate, compile (if necessary) and run the example `opt_server_sync.*` for either C, Python, Java or C#. Examples and sample data files can be found in the distribution package under `<MSKHOME>/mosek/9.2/tools/examples`.

For example, assuming that **MOSEK** was installed in Python, one can go to the folder with Python examples and run

```
python opt_server_sync.py ../data/25fv47.mps $SERVER $PORT
```

where `$SERVER:$PORT` points to the OptServer. If the configuration is correct the example will print a log from solving the problem and a solution summary. In case of issues the log output of the OptServer should be consulted to determine the cause.

This example also demonstrates how to use the OptServer from the **MOSEK** API.

Chapter 5

Overview

In this section we present the basic mechanism of the OptServer.

- Sec. 5.1
- Sec. 5.2
- Sec. 5.3
- Sec. 5.4

5.1 Synchronous Optimization

The easiest way to submit an optimization problem to the OptServer is in *synchronous mode*, where the caller is blocked while waiting for the optimization:

1. A submission request is sent over to the OptServer and the problem is transferred.
2. The submitter is put on hold.
3. The OptServer runs the optimizer and wait for the results.
4. When the optimizer terminates the OptServer collects the result and passes over to the client.
5. The client receives the solution and resumes.

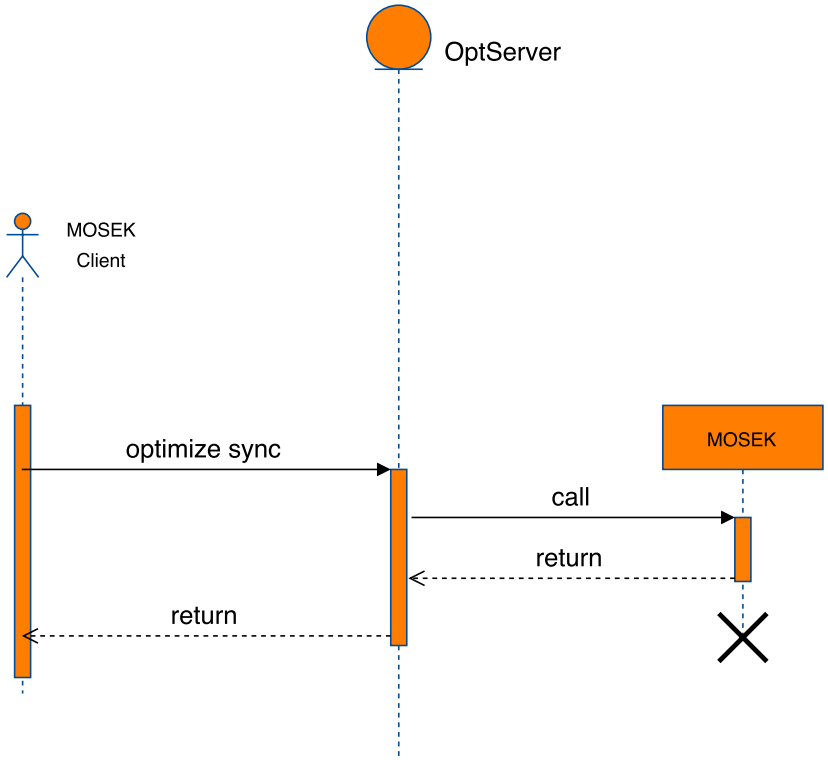
The process can be represented as in Fig. 5.1.
This workflow has the following advantages:

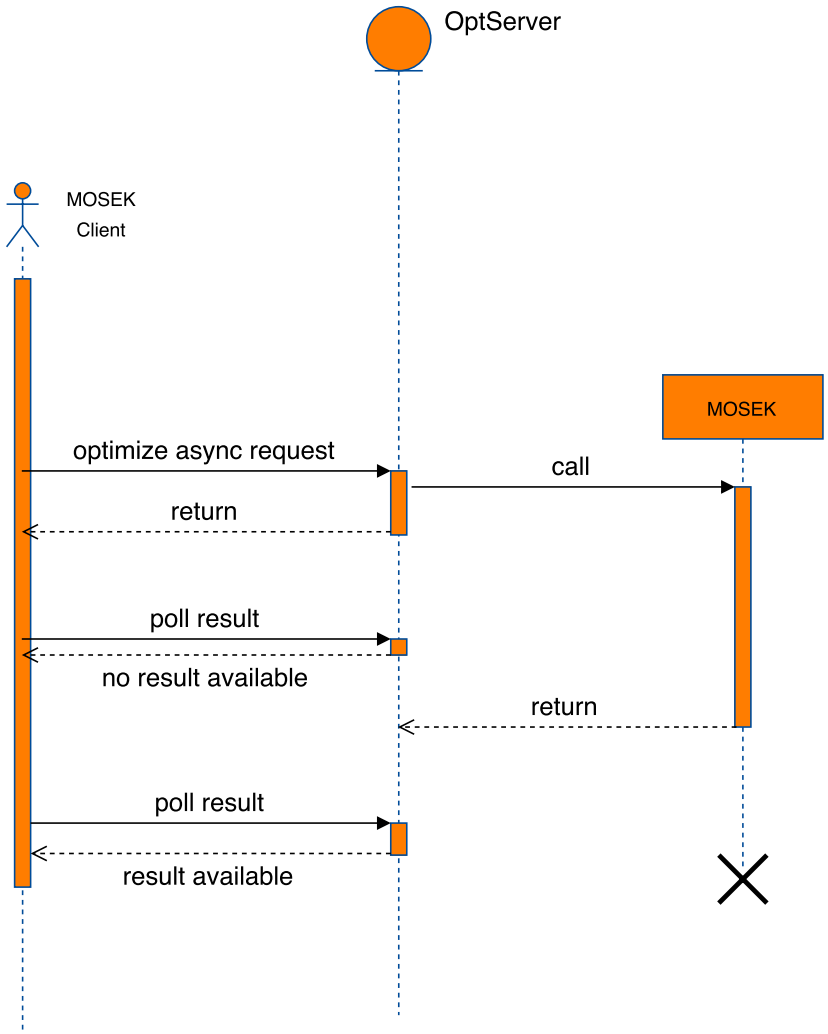
- It is effective for problems where the solution is expected reasonably quickly.
- The changes to the code compared to a local optimization are almost nonexistent. They boil down to invoking a different method in place of the usual `optimize` or similar.

5.2 Asynchronous Optimization

The OptServer accepts jobs also in *asynchronous mode*, where the client is not blocked while waiting for the result:

1. A submission request is sent over to the OptServer and the problem is transferred.
2. The client regains control and continues its own execution flow.
3. The client can poll the OptServer at any time about the job status and solution availability.
4. The OptServer runs the optimizer and wait for the results.
5. When the optimizer terminates the OptServer collects the results, which are available to the client next time it queries.


OptServer
MOSEK
Client
MOSEK
optimize sync
call
return
return


OptServer
MOSEK
Client
MOSEK
optimize async request
call
return
poll result
no result available
return
poll result
result available

The process can be represented as in Fig. 5.2.
Asynchronous mode is particularly suitable when

- A job is expected to run for long time.
- One wants to submit a set of jobs to run in parallel.
- The submitter is a short-lived process.

5.3 With or without the MOSEK API

Calling OptServer using the MOSEK API

The **MOSEK** API provides an interface to invoke the OptServer from the client, both in synchronous an asynchronous mode. It is currently available for the Optimizer API (synchronous and asynchronous) and Fusion (synchronous). The API is a set of functions such as `optimizermt`, `asyncoptimize`, `asyncpoll` and similar, which form a replacement for the standard `optimize` call, while the rest of the **MOSEK** code (creating task, loading data, retrieving results) remains the same. The details and examples can be found in the manuals for the Optimizer and Fusion APIs. It is possible to retrieve the log via a log handler and to interrupt a solver from a callback handler also during remote optimization.

Calling OptServer directly

Alternatively it is possible to call the OptServer through a REST API, submitting an optimization problem in one of formats supported by **MOSEK**. In this case the caller is responsible for assembling the data, communicating with the solver and interpreting the answer. Details and examples can be found in Sec. 7. Using this approach it is possible to perform optimization from environments that cannot support a **MOSEK** client, for example from a Web application.

5.4 Open or encrypted mode

The server can be used in two modes.

Fully open

If no SSL keys are provided at installation, the server will run using HTTP only, without any user authentication, with anonymous job submission open to everybody and without the possibility to use the Web GUI. **This is the only mode supported by the MOSEK client API up to version 9.1.**

Encrypted

If SSL keys are provided at installation, the server will run using HTTPS only (also for job submission). Users need to be authenticated (for example via tokens) unless anonymous submission is explicitly enabled. In this mode it is possible to enable the Web GUI. See Sec. 6.3.

Chapter 6

Guidelines

6.1 Technical guidelines

Modularity

The OptServer is a very lightweight service that handles requests as follows:

- receive a request,
- save the submitted problem to disk,
- run a command-line version of **MOSEK** (`mosekcli`) to solve the problem and save results on disk,
- provide the solution to the caller.

In particular a **MOSEK** installation including the `mosekcli` binary is required to run OptServer. Typically one would use the **MOSEK** binary from the same distribution package from which the OptServer was installed, but the setup is modular and it is possible to use any other **MOSEK** version. In particular updating the solver can be performed independently of updating the OptServer binaries.

Network load

Most of the network load is due to the transfer of the optimization problem from the client to the server. Therefore for long running jobs the transfer time is typically negligible, but for very small problems it will be a significant part of the solution time.

Disk and database

The database is used to store information about jobs (optimization tasks) as well as user information if using the Web GUI. Actual jobs are stored on disk along with log and solutions. Each submitted job is allocated a folder in `var/Mosek/jobs/tasks`. Therefore, in case of a problem, the status and solution can be recovered from disk.

A suitable amount of free space must be available. OptServer does not delete data for completed jobs.

Load balancing

The OptServer does not implement any load balancing. It launches jobs as requests come along. Users should be careful not to overcommit the CPUs and memory, and ensure there is a sufficient number of licenses (see below).

6.2 The license system

MOSEK is a commercial product that **always** needs a valid license to work. **MOSEK** uses a third party license manager to implement license checking. The number of license tokens provided determines the number of optimizations that can be run simultaneously.

A **MOSEK** license must be available on the machine which hosts the OptServer. Each job submitted to the OptServer will be solved by a new solver process, hence it will require a new license checkout. If the license is not unlimited, then the number of tokens determines the maximal number of jobs that can run simultaneously. In this case setting the license wait flag with the parameter *MSK_IPAR_LICENSE_WAIT* will force **MOSEK** to wait until a license token becomes available instead of returning with an error.

6.3 Security

The Web GUI of the OptServer uses HTTPS. To enable the GUI the user must point the installation script to a folder with `cert.pem` and `key.pem` files, for example:

```
./install_MosekServer --inplace \
                      --port $PORT \
                      --mosekdir ../../.. \
                      --database-resource "host=/var/run/postgresql user=$USER dbname=$DBNAME␣
↪sslmode=disable" \
                      --ssl ../etc/Mosek/ssl \
                      --mode gui
```

The Web GUI is not be available in HTTP mode, i.e. without encryption. The Web GUI provides role management, in particular creating users and generating their access tokens. When submitting a job the user should provide their access token through the parameter *MSK_SPAR_REMOTE_ACCESS_TOKEN* in the task.

To enable job submission by anonymous users specify `--enable-anonymous` in the setup step.

Chapter 7

REST API tutorials

This section contains tutorials for the OptServer REST API. Note that this should not be necessary in typical applications, where invoking the OptServer directly through the **MOSEK** API as discussed in Sec. 5.3 is easier and more natural. Examples of that usage can be found in the manual for the respective Optimizer API (C, .NET, Python, Java) or Fusion API (C++, .NET, Python, Java).

- *Synchronous optimization tutorial*
  - problem submission,
  - solving and retrieving the result,
  - retrieving the solver log.
- *Asynchronous optimization tutorial*
  - problem submission,
  - solving,
  - checking if the solution is available,
  - retrieving the solver log in chunks,
  - retrieving the solution,
  - stopping the solver.

7.1 Synchronous Problem Submission

For the purpose of the tutorial we assume that the problem to be solved is read from a file, and the solutions will be saved to a file, i.e. we don't go into the logic which sets up the problem and interprets the solution. See *file formats* for specifications of file formats.

We demonstrate synchronous optimization, see Sec. 5.1. If using authentication, the access token will always be passed in the `X-Mosek-Access-Token` header. Assuming that an HTTP/HTTPS connection to the OptServer was established, we first submit a problem using *submit*. We can provide a name for easier identification of the problem in the Web GUI. The file format is passed in the `Content-Type` header.

Listing 7.1: Submit a problem.

```
            # POST problem data
            con.request('POST', '/api/submit?jobname=' + jobname,
                                probdata,
                                headers = dict(headers, **{"Content-Type": "application/x-
↪mosek-{}".format(intype)}))
            resp = con.getresponse()
            check_status(resp)
            # Recover a token identifying the job
            token = resp.read().decode('ascii')
```

The response contains a token used to identify the job in future requests. If no errors have occurred, we use *solve* to request running the solver for the given job token. When requesting the solution we set the `Accept` header to indicate expected solution format.

Listing 7.2: Starting the solver synchronously.

```
            # Use token to identify job
            con.request('GET', '/api/solve?token=' + token,
                               headers = dict(headers, **{"Accept": outtype}))
            resp = con.getresponse()
```

The request will return when optimization terminates. If there were no errors, the status codes are available in the headers and the solution in the body of the response.

Listing 7.3: Retrieving results.

```
            ## Retrieve status codes
            res = resp.getheader('X-Mosek-Res-Code',None)
            trm = resp.getheader('X-Mosek-Trm-Code',None)
            print('\tMOSEK response: %s' % res)
            print('\t      trm resp: %s' % trm)

            ## Retrieve the solution
            if resp.status == http.client.OK:
                print('Solution (as plain text):\n')
                print(resp.read().decode('ascii', errors = 'ignore'))
```

It is also possible to retrieve the log from the solver (*log*):

Listing 7.4: Retrieving optimization log.

```
            con.request('GET','/api/log?token=' + token, headers = headers)
            resp = con.getresponse()
```

The full example is shown below.

Listing 7.5: How to submit a job and solve the problem synchronously.

```
import http.client
import sys
try:
    import ssl
except:
    pass

# A debug method which prints out the HTTP(S) response
# and exits in case of error
def check_status(resp):
    print('\tHTTPResponse: %s / %s' % (resp.status,resp.reason))
    for k,v in  resp.getheaders():
        print('\t%s: %s' % (k,v))

    if resp.status not in [http.client.OK, http.client.NO_CONTENT]:
        raise Exception('An error in connection')

# A helper method which opens a connection
def openConnection(host, port, useHttps):
    if useHttps:
        return http.client.HTTPSConnection(host, port, context=ssl._create_unverified_
↪context())
    else:
        return http.client.HTTPConnection(host, port)
```

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```
# Main code
if __name__ == '__main__':
    try:
        # OptServer address
        host, port = sys.argv[1], int(sys.argv[2])
        # Protocol (HTTP/HTTPS)
        useHttps = (sys.argv[3] == "HTTPS")
        # Name of file with input data
        probfile = sys.argv[4]
        # Input and output file type
        intype, outtype = sys.argv[5], sys.argv[6]
        # Jobname (for demonstration)
        jobname = sys.argv[7]
        # Authentication token
        headers = {}
        if len(sys.argv) == 9:
            headers = {"X-Mosek-Access-Token": sys.argv[8]}
    except:
        print("Usage  : python3 test_sync.py host            port  protocol  probfile intype␣
↪outtype    jobname     [accestoken]")
        print("Example: python3 test_sync.py solve.mosek.com 38000 HTTPS     lo1.mps  mps    ␣
↪text/plain SimpleTask  ...")
        sys.exit(0)

    # Establish HTTP connection
    con = openConnection(host, port, useHttps)
    try:
        # Read input file
        with open(probfile,'rb') as probdata:
            ## Submit job
            print('POST /api/submit')
            # POST problem data
            con.request('POST', '/api/submit?jobname=' + jobname,
                                probdata,
                                headers = dict(headers, **{"Content-Type": "application/x-
↪mosek-{}".format(intype)}))
            resp = con.getresponse()
            check_status(resp)
            # Recover a token identifying the job
            token = resp.read().decode('ascii')

            ## Solve and wait for solution
            print('GET /api/solve')
            # Use token to identify job
            con.request('GET', '/api/solve?token=' + token,
                               headers = dict(headers, **{"Accept": outtype}))
            resp = con.getresponse()
            check_status(resp)

            ## Retrieve status codes
            res = resp.getheader('X-Mosek-Res-Code',None)
            trm = resp.getheader('X-Mosek-Trm-Code',None)
            print('\tMOSEK response: %s' % res)
            print('\t      trm resp: %s' % trm)

            ## Retrieve the solution
            if resp.status == http.client.OK:
                print('Solution (as plain text):\n')
                print(resp.read().decode('ascii', errors = 'ignore'))

            ## Obtain the solver log output
```

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```
            print('GET /api/log')
            con.request('GET','/api/log?token=' + token, headers = headers)
            resp = con.getresponse()
            check_status(resp)
            if resp.status == http.client.OK:
                print('Solver log:\n')
                print(resp.read().decode('utf-8', errors = 'ignore'))
    finally:
        con.close()
```

7.2 Asynchronous Problem Submission

This tutorial demonstrates most features of the OptServer API, that is submitting a problem, polling for solution, retrieving the solution, breaking the solver and retrieving the log output.

For the purpose of the tutorial we assume that the problem to be solved is read from a file, and the solutions will be saved to a file, i.e. we don't go into the logic which sets up the problem and interprets the solution. See *file formats* for specifications of file formats.

Starting the solver

If using authentication, the access token will always be passed in the `X-Mosek-Access-Token` header. Assuming that an HTTP/HTTPS connection to the OptServer was established, we first submit a problem using *submit*. We can provide a name for easier identification of the problem in the Web GUI. The file format is passed in the `Content-Type` header.

Listing 7.6: Submit a problem.

```
            # POST problem data
            con.request('POST', '/api/submit?jobname=' + jobname,
                                probdata,
                                headers = dict(headers, **{"Content-Type": "application/x-
↪mosek-{}".format(intype)}))
            resp = con.getresponse()
            check_status(resp)
            # Recover a token identifying the job
            token = resp.read().decode('ascii')
```

The response contains a token used to identify the job in future requests. Note that this operation is identical to the *synchronuous case*. If no errors have occurred, we use *solve-background* to initiate solving the problem identified by the token:

Listing 7.7: Start solving the submission.

```
            con.request("GET","/api/solve-background?token=" + token, headers = headers)
            resp = con.getresponse()
```

The calling program regains control immediately.

Waiting for and retrieving the solution

We can now periodically start polling for the solution via *solution*. We set the `Accept` header to indicate expected solution format. If the response is empty then the solution is not yet available:

Listing 7.8: Polling for the solution.

```
        pollCount += 1
        print("GET /api/solution")
        con.request("GET", "/api/solution?token=" + token,
                           headers = dict(headers, **{"Accept": outtype}))
```

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```
        resp = con.getresponse()
        check_status(resp)

        # Is the solution available?
        if resp.status == http.client.NO_CONTENT:
            print("Solution not available in poll %d, continuing" % pollCount)
            time.sleep(1.0)
```

When the response becomes non-empty we can retrieve the solution:

Listing 7.9: Retrieving the solution when available.

```
        elif resp.status == http.client.OK:
            solved = True
            res = resp.getheader('X-Mosek-Res-Code',None)
            trm = resp.getheader('X-Mosek-Trm-Code',None)
            print("\tMOSEK response: %s" % res)
            print("\t      trm resp: %s" % trm)

            print("Solution (as plain text):")
            print(resp.read().decode('ascii', errors = 'ignore'))
```

Stopping the solver

At some point we can decide that the optimization should be stopped. That can be done with *break*.

Listing 7.10: Stopping the solver.

```
        if not solved and pollCount >= maxPolls:
            con = openConnection(host, port, useHttps)
            print("GET /api/break")
            con.request("GET","/api/break?token=" + token, headers = headers)
            resp = con.getresponse()
            check_status(resp)
            con.close()
```

Note that the solver need not break immediately, in particular it can enter a few more loops of checking for solution. The **MOSEK** termination code in this case will be *MSK_RES_TRM_USER_CALLBACK*.

Retrieving the log

The log output from the solver can be retrieved gradually in each polling loop. The caller needs to keep track of how much of the log was already read and provide it as an offset in a call to *log*.

Listing 7.11: Retrieving log output.

```
        con = openConnection(host, port, useHttps)
        print("GET /api/log")
        con.request("GET","/api/log?token={0}&offset={1}".format(token, logOffset), headers =␣
↪headers)
        resp = con.getresponse()
        check_status(resp)
        # Show the latest log entries
        lastLog = resp.read().decode('ascii', errors = 'ignore')
        print(lastLog)
        # Update the log offset by the size received
        logOffset += len(lastLog)
        con.close()
```

Complete code

The full example is shown below.

Listing 7.12: How to submit a job and solve the problem asynchronously.

```
import http.client
import sys, time
try:
    import ssl
except:
    pass

# A debug method which prints out the HTTP(S) response
# and exits in case of error
def check_status(resp):
    print('\tHTTPResponse: %s / %s' % (resp.status,resp.reason))
    for k,v in  resp.getheaders():
        print('\t%s: %s' % (k,v))

    if resp.status not in [http.client.OK, http.client.NO_CONTENT]:
        raise Exception('An error in connection')

# A helper method which opens a connection
def openConnection(host, port, useHttps):
    if useHttps:
        return http.client.HTTPSConnection(host, port, context=ssl._create_unverified_
↪context())
    else:
        return http.client.HTTPConnection(host, port)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    try:
        # OptServer address
        host, port = sys.argv[1], int(sys.argv[2])
        # Protocol (HTTP/HTTPS)
        useHttps = (sys.argv[3] == "HTTPS")
        # Name of file with input data
        probfile = sys.argv[4]
        # Input and output file type
        intype, outtype = sys.argv[5], sys.argv[6]
        # Number of solution polls
        maxPolls = int(sys.argv[7])
        # Jobname (for demonstration)
        jobname = sys.argv[8]
        # Authentication token
        headers = {}
        if len(sys.argv) == 10:
            headers = {"X-Mosek-Access-Token": sys.argv[9]}
    except:
        print("Usage  : python3 test_async.py host            port  protocol  probfile intype␣
↪outtype    maxPolls jobname     [accestoken]")
        print("Example: python3 test_async.py solve.mosek.com 38000 HTTPS     lo1.mps  mps   ␣
↪text/plain 5        SimpleTask  ...")
        sys.exit(0)

    token = ""

    # Create a connection for problem submission
    con = openConnection(host, port, useHttps)
    try:
```

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```
        with open(probfile,'rb') as probdata:
            ## Submit job
            print('POST /api/submit')
            # POST problem data
            con.request('POST', '/api/submit?jobname=' + jobname,
                                probdata,
                                headers = dict(headers, **{"Content-Type": "application/x-
↪mosek-{}".format(intype)}))
            resp = con.getresponse()
            check_status(resp)
            # Recover a token identifying the job
            token = resp.read().decode('ascii')

            ## Start solving end close connection
            print("GET /api/solve-background")
            con.request("GET","/api/solve-background?token=" + token, headers = headers)
            resp = con.getresponse()
            check_status(resp)
    finally:
        con.close()
        print("Submit connection closed")

    # Begin waiting for the solution
    solved = False
    pollCount = 0
    logOffset = 0

    while not solved:
        con = openConnection(host, port, useHttps)
        pollCount += 1
        print("GET /api/solution")
        con.request("GET", "/api/solution?token=" + token,
                           headers = dict(headers, **{"Accept": outtype}))
        resp = con.getresponse()
        check_status(resp)

        # Is the solution available?
        if resp.status == http.client.NO_CONTENT:
            print("Solution not available in poll %d, continuing" % pollCount)
            time.sleep(1.0)
        elif resp.status == http.client.OK:
            solved = True
            res = resp.getheader('X-Mosek-Res-Code',None)
            trm = resp.getheader('X-Mosek-Trm-Code',None)
            print("\tMOSEK response: %s" % res)
            print("\t      trm resp: %s" % trm)

            print("Solution (as plain text):")
            print(resp.read().decode('ascii', errors = 'ignore'))
        con.close()

        # After too many tries we indicate the solver to stop
        if not solved and pollCount >= maxPolls:
            con = openConnection(host, port, useHttps)
            print("GET /api/break")
            con.request("GET","/api/break?token=" + token, headers = headers)
            resp = con.getresponse()
            check_status(resp)
            con.close()

        # Demonstrate how to retrieve the last part of solver log
```

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```
        con = openConnection(host, port, useHttps)
        print("GET /api/log")
        con.request("GET","/api/log?token={0}&offset={1}".format(token, logOffset), headers =␣
↪headers)
        resp = con.getresponse()
        check_status(resp)
        # Show the latest log entries
        lastLog = resp.read().decode('ascii', errors = 'ignore')
        print(lastLog)
        # Update the log offset by the size received
        logOffset += len(lastLog)
        con.close()
```

A complete reference for the REST API can be found in Sec. 9.1.

Chapter 8

Web GUI interface

The OptServer Web interface provides simple tools for monitoring and terminating jobs and managing users and their permissions and access tokens.

8.1 Setup

To activate the OptServer in GUI mode provide SSL keys and use the option `--mode gui` in the configuration process. See Sec. 6.3 for details and an example. The Web GUI is only available with HTTPS enabled.

Before first login it is necessary to initialize the password for the `admin` user. Follow Sec. 4.3.3.

Assuming the server is running and listening on host `HOST` and port `PORT`, the Web GUI login page is available at `https://HOST:PORT/`.

8.2 Users

A user with administrator privileges can manage users. Each user is created with a set of permissions to perform various actions:

- to log in,
- to use the API (require to be able to submit jobs),
- to submit jobs,
- to use authentication tokens,
- to create tokens,
- to perform administrator functions.

8.3 Tokens

Each user can be assigned authentication token(s). They can be used to identify the user through the API, for example when submitting jobs (see Sec. 9.1.2). Each token is created with an expiry date. If the validity period extends the value of `AccessTokenMaxExpiry` from the configuration file `server.conf`, then it will be truncated down to that value. If the permissions associated with the token exceed the permissions of the user, they will be reduced to match the permissions of the user. The users with permission to create tokens can also create tokens for themselves.

8.4 Jobs

The jobs page gives access to a record of all jobs executed on the server, together with some basic data like job ID, description, owner, log output etc. A simple search engine to filter the jobs is available.

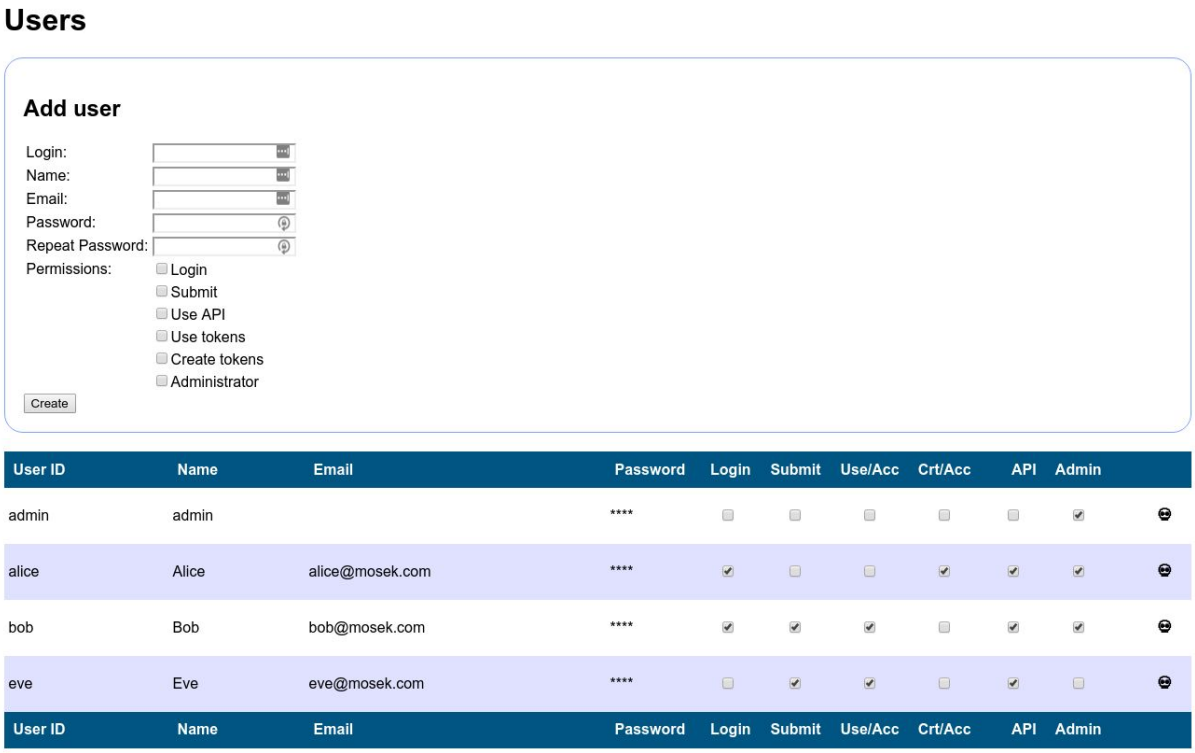

Fig. 8.1: A screenshot of the user page.

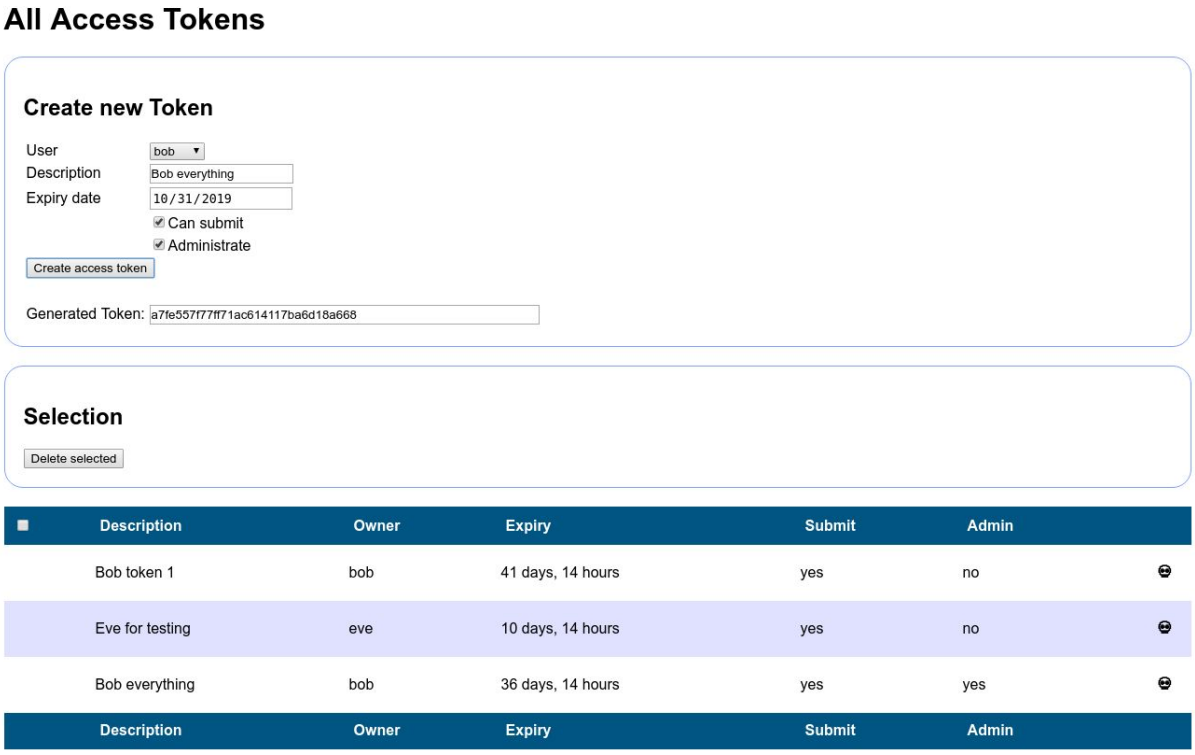

Fig. 8.2: A screenshot of the tokens page.

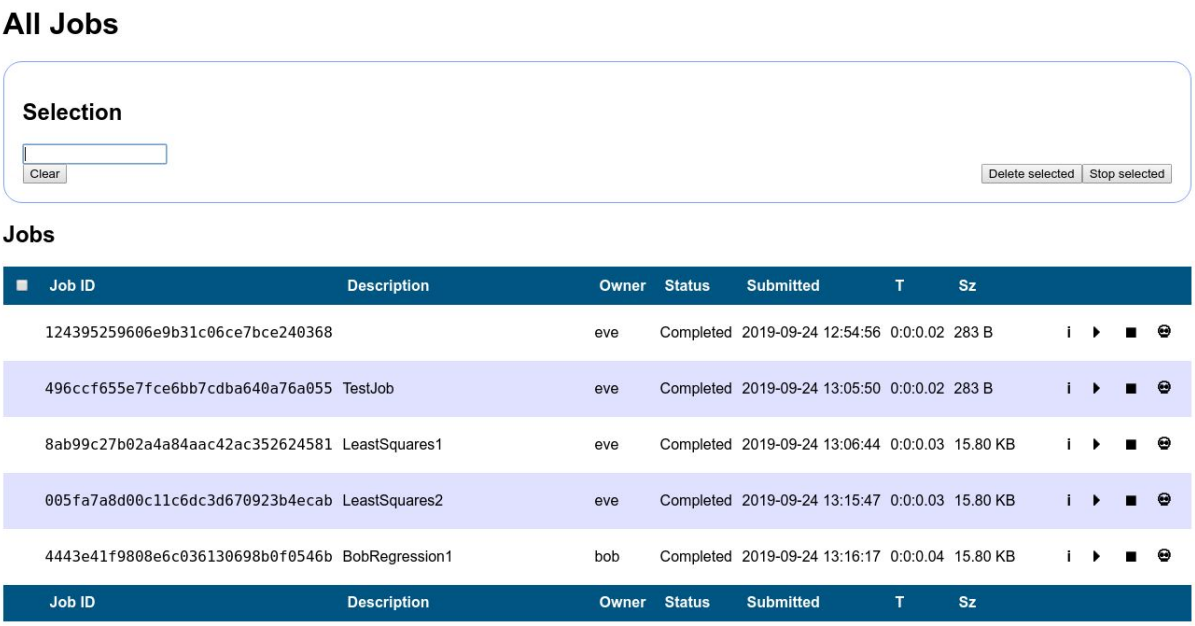

Fig. 8.3: A screenshot of the jobs page.

8.5 User's profile

Each user can see and edit their own data in the rightmost menu item. That menu gives also access to the user's tokens page and the user's jobs page, which are analogous to the global ones described earlier.

Chapter 9

OptServer Reference

- *REST API Protocol specification*
- **Optimizer parameters:**
  - *Double*, *Integer*, *String*
  - *Full list*
  - *Browse by topic*
- *Optimizer response codes*

9.1 OptServer REST API

9.1.1 Commands

This section describes the REST API of the OptServer. Additional authentication options, common to all commands, are described in Sec. 9.1.2.

`POST /api/submit`

Submit a problem to the server.

The problem file should be submitted in the content of the request. The `Content-Type` header should specify the file format of the submission (if not present, the solver may guess incorrect format and fail to start the solver). The recognized content types are:

Table 9.1: Content types in submit.

Content-Type	File format
application/x-mosek-task	**MOSEK** Task
application/x-mosek-json	**MOSEK** JTask (JSON)
application/x-mosek-lp	LP format
application/x-mosek-mps	MPS format
application/x-mosek-opf	OPF format
application/x-mosek-cbf	CBF format
application/x-mosek-ptf	PTF format
application/x-mosek-XXX+gzip	`XXX` format compressed with gzip
application/x-mosek-XXX+zstd	`XXX` format compressed with zstd

See Sec. 10 for descriptions of supported formats.

The name of the job can be specified in a query string `jobname=...`.

On response `OK` a token identifying the problem is returned in the response body, in the session cookie and in the header `X-Mosek-Token`. That token is required to identify the job in future request.

`GET /api/solve`

Start solving and wait for the solver to finish.

The job to start is specified in the query string `token=...`

The file format of the solution can be specified in the `Accept` header (if not present, a plain text ASCII solution will be returned), as in Table 9.2.

The solution is returned as the content of the response and the headers are set as in Table 9.3.

`GET /api/solve-background`

Start solving in the background and return immediately.

The job to start is specified in the query string `token=...`

It returns `OK` if the solver started successfully.

`GET /api/solution`

Return the solution

The problem whose solution is requested is specified in the query string `token=...`.

The file format of the solution can be specified in the `Accept` header (if not present, a plain text ASCII solution will be returned). The recognized types are:

Table 9.2: Accepted solution formats in solution and solve.

Accept	Solution format
application/x-mosek-task	**MOSEK** Task
application/x-mosek-json	**MOSEK** JSol file (JSON)
application/json	**MOSEK** JSol file (JSON)
text/plain	Plain text

See Sec. 10 for descriptions of supported solution formats.

If the solution is not yet available, the call returns an empty response with no content.

If the solution is available it is returned as the content of the response and the following headers are set:

Table 9.3: Headers set in the response to solution and solve.

Header	Value
Content-Type	Solution type as requested in `Accept`
X-Mosek-Res-Code	Response code from the optimizer
X-Mosek-Trm-Code	Termination code from the optimizer
Content-Length	Length of the solution

If an unexpected error occurred then `X-Mosek-Res-Code` will be set to `MSK_RES_UNKNOWN` and the other fields are not defined.

`GET /api/log`

Return the log.

The problem for which the log output is requested is specified in the query string `token=...`.

If the query string contains the parameter `offset=XXXX`, the log file will be returned from offset `XXXX` until the end of what is currently available. Otherwise the whole log is returned.

`GET /api/break`

Attempt to terminate the solver.

The problem to be terminated is specified in the query string `token=...`.

9.1.2 Authentication

If the OptServer allows anonymous job submission then no authentication is required. Otherwise all of the commands require authentication in one of the following ways:

- The user's access token is passed as a query string `access-token=...` in the request.
- The user's access token is passed in the header `X-Mosek-Access-Token` of the request.
- Through a session cookie, if the user has logged in and authenticated within an open session.

Access tokens for users can be generated through the Web GUI, see Sec. 8.

9.2 Parameters grouped by topic

Analysis

- *MSK_DPAR_ANA_SOL_INFEAS_TOL*
- *MSK_IPAR_ANA_SOL_BASIS*
- *MSK_IPAR_ANA_SOL_PRINT_VIOLATED*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_ANA_PRO*

Basis identification

- *MSK_DPAR_SIM_LU_TOL_REL_PIV*
- *MSK_IPAR_BI_CLEAN_OPTIMIZER*
- *MSK_IPAR_BI_IGNORE_MAX_ITER*
- *MSK_IPAR_BI_IGNORE_NUM_ERROR*
- *MSK_IPAR_BI_MAX_ITERATIONS*
- *MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_BASIS*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_BI*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_BI_FREQ*

Conic interior-point method

- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_DFEAS*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_INFEAS*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_MU_RED*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_NEAR_REL*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_PFEAS*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_REL_GAP*

Data check

- *MSK_DPAR_DATA_SYM_MAT_TOL*
- *MSK_DPAR_DATA_SYM_MAT_TOL_HUGE*
- *MSK_DPAR_DATA_SYM_MAT_TOL_LARGE*
- *MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_AIJ_HUGE*
- *MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_AIJ_LARGE*
- *MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_BOUND_INF*
- *MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_BOUND_WRN*
- *MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_C_HUGE*
- *MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_CJ_LARGE*
- *MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_QIJ*
- *MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_X*
- *MSK_DPAR_SEMIDEFINITE_TOL_APPROX*
- *MSK_IPAR_CHECK_CONVEXITY*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_CHECK_CONVEXITY*

Data input/output

- *MSK_IPAR_INFEAS_REPORT_AUTO*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_FILE*
- *MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_HEADER*
- *MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_HINTS*
- *MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_LINE_LENGTH*
- *MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_PARAMETERS*
- *MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_PROBLEM*
- *MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_SOL_BAS*
- *MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_SOL_ITG*
- *MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_SOL_ITR*
- *MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_SOLUTIONS*
- *MSK_IPAR_PARAM_READ_CASE_NAME*
- *MSK_IPAR_PARAM_READ_IGN_ERROR*
- *MSK_IPAR_PTF_WRITE_TRANSFORM*
- *MSK_IPAR_READ_DEBUG*
- *MSK_IPAR_READ_KEEP_FREE_CON*
- *MSK_IPAR_READ_LP_DROP_NEW_VARS_IN_BOU*
- *MSK_IPAR_READ_LP_QUOTED_NAMES*
- *MSK_IPAR_READ_MPS_FORMAT*

- *MSK_IPAR_READ_MPS_WIDTH*
- *MSK_IPAR_READ_TASK_IGNORE_PARAM*
- *MSK_IPAR_SOL_READ_NAME_WIDTH*
- *MSK_IPAR_SOL_READ_WIDTH*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_BAS_CONSTRAINTS*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_BAS_HEAD*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_BAS_VARIABLES*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_COMPRESSION*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_DATA_PARAM*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_FREE_CON*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_GENERIC_NAMES*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_GENERIC_NAMES_IO*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_IGNORE_INCOMPATIBLE_ITEMS*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_INT_CONSTRAINTS*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_INT_HEAD*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_INT_VARIABLES*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_LP_FULL_OBJ*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_LP_LINE_WIDTH*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_LP_QUOTED_NAMES*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_LP_STRICT_FORMAT*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_LP_TERMS_PER_LINE*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_MPS_FORMAT*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_MPS_INT*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_PRECISION*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_SOL_BARVARIABLES*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_SOL_CONSTRAINTS*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_SOL_HEAD*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_SOL_IGNORE_INVALID_NAMES*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_SOL_VARIABLES*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_TASK_INC_SOL*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_XML_MODE*
- *MSK_SPAR_BAS_SOL_FILE_NAME*
- *MSK_SPAR_DATA_FILE_NAME*
- *MSK_SPAR_DEBUG_FILE_NAME*
- *MSK_SPAR_INT_SOL_FILE_NAME*
- *MSK_SPAR_ITR_SOL_FILE_NAME*

- *MSK_SPAR_MIO_DEBUG_STRING*
- *MSK_SPAR_PARAM_COMMENT_SIGN*
- *MSK_SPAR_PARAM_READ_FILE_NAME*
- *MSK_SPAR_PARAM_WRITE_FILE_NAME*
- *MSK_SPAR_READ_MPS_BOU_NAME*
- *MSK_SPAR_READ_MPS_OBJ_NAME*
- *MSK_SPAR_READ_MPS_RAN_NAME*
- *MSK_SPAR_READ_MPS_RHS_NAME*
- *MSK_SPAR_SENSITIVITY_FILE_NAME*
- *MSK_SPAR_SENSITIVITY_RES_FILE_NAME*
- *MSK_SPAR_SOL_FILTER_XC_LOW*
- *MSK_SPAR_SOL_FILTER_XC_UPR*
- *MSK_SPAR_SOL_FILTER_XX_LOW*
- *MSK_SPAR_SOL_FILTER_XX_UPR*
- *MSK_SPAR_STAT_FILE_NAME*
- *MSK_SPAR_STAT_KEY*
- *MSK_SPAR_STAT_NAME*
- *MSK_SPAR_WRITE_LP_GEN_VAR_NAME*

Debugging

- *MSK_IPAR_AUTO_SORT_A_BEFORE_OPT*

Dual simplex

- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_DUAL_CRASH*
- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_DUAL_RESTRICT_SELECTION*
- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_DUAL_SELECTION*

Infeasibility report

- *MSK_IPAR_INFEAS_GENERIC_NAMES*
- *MSK_IPAR_INFEAS_REPORT_LEVEL*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_INFEAS_ANA*

Interior-point method

- *MSK_DPAR_CHECK_CONVEXITY_REL_TOL*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_DFEAS*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_INFEAS*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_MU_RED*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_NEAR_REL*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_PFEAS*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_REL_GAP*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_DFEAS*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_INFEAS*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_MU_RED*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_NEAR_REL*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_PFEAS*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_REL_GAP*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_DFEAS*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_DSAFE*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_INFEAS*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_MU_RED*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_PATH*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_PFEAS*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_PSAFE*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_REL_GAP*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_REL_STEP*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_STEP_SIZE*
- *MSK_DPAR_QCQO_REFORMULATE_REL_DROP_TOL*
- *MSK_IPAR_BI_IGNORE_MAX_ITER*
- *MSK_IPAR_BI_IGNORE_NUM_ERROR*
- *MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_BASIS*
- *MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_DIFF_STEP*
- *MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_HOTSTART*
- *MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_MAX_ITERATIONS*
- *MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_MAX_NUM_COR*
- *MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_MAX_NUM_REFINEMENT_STEPS*
- *MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_OFF_COL_TRH*
- *MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_ORDER_GP_NUM_SEEDS*
- *MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_ORDER_METHOD*

- *MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_PURIFY*
- *MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_REGULARIZATION_USE*
- *MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_SCALING*
- *MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_SOLVE_FORM*
- *MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_STARTING_POINT*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_INTPNT*

License manager

- *MSK_IPAR_CACHE_LICENSE*
- *MSK_IPAR_LICENSE_DEBUG*
- *MSK_IPAR_LICENSE_PAUSE_TIME*
- *MSK_IPAR_LICENSE_SUPPRESS_EXPIRE_WRNS*
- *MSK_IPAR_LICENSE_TRH_EXPIRY_WRN*
- *MSK_IPAR_LICENSE_WAIT*

Logging

- *MSK_IPAR_LOG*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_ANA_PRO*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_BI*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_BI_FREQ*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_CUT_SECOND_OPT*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_EXPAND*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_FEAS_REPAIR*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_FILE*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_INCLUDE_SUMMARY*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_INFEAS_ANA*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_INTPNT*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_LOCAL_INFO*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_MIO*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_MIO_FREQ*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_ORDER*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_PRESOLVE*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_RESPONSE*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_SENSITIVITY*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_SENSITIVITY_OPT*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_SIM*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_SIM_FREQ*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_STORAGE*

Mixed-integer optimization

- *MSK_DPAR_MIO_MAX_TIME*
- *MSK_DPAR_MIO_REL_GAP_CONST*
- *MSK_DPAR_MIO_TOL_ABS_GAP*
- *MSK_DPAR_MIO_TOL_ABS_RELAX_INT*
- *MSK_DPAR_MIO_TOL_FEAS*
- *MSK_DPAR_MIO_TOL_REL_DUAL_BOUND_IMPROVEMENT*
- *MSK_DPAR_MIO_TOL_REL_GAP*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_MIO*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_MIO_FREQ*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_BRANCH_DIR*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_CONIC_OUTER_APPROXIMATION*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_CUT_CLIQUE*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_CUT_CMIR*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_CUT_GMI*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_CUT_IMPLIED_BOUND*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_CUT_KNAPSACK_COVER*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_CUT_SELECTION_LEVEL*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_FEASPUMP_LEVEL*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_HEURISTIC_LEVEL*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_MAX_NUM_BRANCHES*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_MAX_NUM_RELAXS*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_MAX_NUM_ROOT_CUT_ROUNDS*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_MAX_NUM_SOLUTIONS*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_NODE_OPTIMIZER*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_NODE_SELECTION*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_PERSPECTIVE_REFORMULATE*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_PROBING_LEVEL*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_PROPAGATE_OBJECTIVE_CONSTRAINT*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_RINS_MAX_NODES*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_ROOT_OPTIMIZER*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_ROOT_REPEAT_PRESOLVE_LEVEL*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_SEED*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_VB_DETECTION_LEVEL*

Output information

- *MSK_IPAR_INFEAS_REPORT_LEVEL*
- *MSK_IPAR_LICENSE_SUPPRESS_EXPIRE_WRNS*
- *MSK_IPAR_LICENSE_TRH_EXPIRY_WRN*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_BI*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_BI_FREQ*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_CUT_SECOND_OPT*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_EXPAND*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_FEAS_REPAIR*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_FILE*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_INCLUDE_SUMMARY*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_INFEAS_ANA*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_INTPNT*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_LOCAL_INFO*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_MIO*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_MIO_FREQ*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_ORDER*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_RESPONSE*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_SENSITIVITY*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_SENSITIVITY_OPT*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_SIM*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_SIM_FREQ*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_SIM_MINOR*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_STORAGE*
- *MSK_IPAR_MAX_NUM_WARNINGS*

Overall solver

- *MSK_IPAR_BI_CLEAN_OPTIMIZER*
- *MSK_IPAR_INFEAS_PREFER_PRIMAL*
- *MSK_IPAR_LICENSE_WAIT*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_MODE*
- *MSK_IPAR_OPTIMIZER*
- *MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_LEVEL*
- *MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_MAX_NUM_REDUCTIONS*
- *MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_USE*

- *MSK_IPAR_PRIMAL_REPAIR_OPTIMIZER*
- *MSK_IPAR_SENSITIVITY_ALL*
- *MSK_IPAR_SENSITIVITY_OPTIMIZER*
- *MSK_IPAR_SENSITIVITY_TYPE*
- *MSK_IPAR_SOLUTION_CALLBACK*

Overall system

- *MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO*
- *MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_MULTI_THREAD*
- *MSK_IPAR_LICENSE_WAIT*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_STORAGE*
- *MSK_IPAR_MT_SPINCOUNT*
- *MSK_IPAR_NUM_THREADS*
- *MSK_IPAR_REMOVE_UNUSED_SOLUTIONS*
- *MSK_IPAR_TIMING_LEVEL*
- *MSK_SPAR_REMOTE_ACCESS_TOKEN*

Presolve

- *MSK_DPAR_PRESOLVE_TOL_ABS_LINDEP*
- *MSK_DPAR_PRESOLVE_TOL_AIJ*
- *MSK_DPAR_PRESOLVE_TOL_REL_LINDEP*
- *MSK_DPAR_PRESOLVE_TOL_S*
- *MSK_DPAR_PRESOLVE_TOL_X*
- *MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_ELIMINATOR_MAX_FILL*
- *MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_ELIMINATOR_MAX_NUM_TRIES*
- *MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_LEVEL*
- *MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_LINDEP_ABS_WORK_TRH*
- *MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_LINDEP_REL_WORK_TRH*
- *MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_LINDEP_USE*
- *MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_MAX_NUM_PASS*
- *MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_MAX_NUM_REDUCTIONS*
- *MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_USE*

Primal simplex

- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_PRIMAL_CRASH*
- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_PRIMAL_RESTRICT_SELECTION*
- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_PRIMAL_SELECTION*

Progress callback

- *MSK_IPAR_SOLUTION_CALLBACK*

Simplex optimizer

- *MSK_DPAR_BASIS_REL_TOL_S*
- *MSK_DPAR_BASIS_TOL_S*
- *MSK_DPAR_BASIS_TOL_X*
- *MSK_DPAR_SIM_LU_TOL_REL_PIV*
- *MSK_DPAR_SIMPLEX_ABS_TOL_PIV*
- *MSK_IPAR_BASIS_SOLVE_USE_PLUS_ONE*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_SIM*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_SIM_FREQ*
- *MSK_IPAR_LOG_SIM_MINOR*
- *MSK_IPAR_SENSITIVITY_OPTIMIZER*
- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_BASIS_FACTOR_USE*
- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_DEGEN*
- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_DUAL_PHASEONE_METHOD*
- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_EXPLOIT_DUPVEC*
- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_HOTSTART*
- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_HOTSTART_LU*
- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_MAX_ITERATIONS*
- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_MAX_NUM_SETBACKS*
- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_NON_SINGULAR*
- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_PRIMAL_PHASEONE_METHOD*
- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_REFACTOR_FREQ*
- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_REFORMULATION*
- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_SAVE_LU*
- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_SCALING*
- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_SCALING_METHOD*
- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_SEED*
- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_SOLVE_FORM*
- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_STABILITY_PRIORITY*
- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_SWITCH_OPTIMIZER*

Solution input/output

- *MSK_IPAR_INFEAS_REPORT_AUTO*
- *MSK_IPAR_SOL_FILTER_KEEP_BASIC*
- *MSK_IPAR_SOL_FILTER_KEEP_RANGED*
- *MSK_IPAR_SOL_READ_NAME_WIDTH*
- *MSK_IPAR_SOL_READ_WIDTH*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_BAS_CONSTRAINTS*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_BAS_HEAD*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_BAS_VARIABLES*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_INT_CONSTRAINTS*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_INT_HEAD*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_INT_VARIABLES*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_SOL_BARVARIABLES*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_SOL_CONSTRAINTS*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_SOL_HEAD*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_SOL_IGNORE_INVALID_NAMES*
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_SOL_VARIABLES*
- *MSK_SPAR_BAS_SOL_FILE_NAME*
- *MSK_SPAR_INT_SOL_FILE_NAME*
- *MSK_SPAR_ITR_SOL_FILE_NAME*
- *MSK_SPAR_SOL_FILTER_XC_LOW*
- *MSK_SPAR_SOL_FILTER_XC_UPR*
- *MSK_SPAR_SOL_FILTER_XX_LOW*
- *MSK_SPAR_SOL_FILTER_XX_UPR*

Termination criteria

- *MSK_DPAR_BASIS_REL_TOL_S*
- *MSK_DPAR_BASIS_TOL_S*
- *MSK_DPAR_BASIS_TOL_X*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_DFEAS*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_INFEAS*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_MU_RED*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_NEAR_REL*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_PFEAS*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_REL_GAP*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_DFEAS*

- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_INFEAS*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_MU_RED*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_NEAR_REL*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_PFEAS*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_REL_GAP*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_DFEAS*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_INFEAS*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_MU_RED*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_PFEAS*
- *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_REL_GAP*
- *MSK_DPAR_LOWER_OBJ_CUT*
- *MSK_DPAR_LOWER_OBJ_CUT_FINITE_TRH*
- *MSK_DPAR_MIO_MAX_TIME*
- *MSK_DPAR_MIO_REL_GAP_CONST*
- *MSK_DPAR_MIO_TOL_REL_GAP*
- *MSK_DPAR_OPTIMIZER_MAX_TIME*
- *MSK_DPAR_UPPER_OBJ_CUT*
- *MSK_DPAR_UPPER_OBJ_CUT_FINITE_TRH*
- *MSK_IPAR_BI_MAX_ITERATIONS*
- *MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_MAX_ITERATIONS*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_MAX_NUM_BRANCHES*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_MAX_NUM_ROOT_CUT_ROUNDS*
- *MSK_IPAR_MIO_MAX_NUM_SOLUTIONS*
- *MSK_IPAR_SIM_MAX_ITERATIONS*

Other

- *MSK_IPAR_COMPRESS_STATFILE*

9.3 Parameters (alphabetical list sorted by type)

- *Double parameters*
- *Integer parameters*
- *String parameters*

9.3.1 Double parameters

`MSK_DPAR_ANA_SOL_INFEAS_TOL`
If a constraint violates its bound with an amount larger than this value, the constraint name, index and violation will be printed by the solution analyzer.

Default 1e-6
Accepted [0.0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_ANA_SOL_INFEAS_TOL 1e-6 file`
Groups *Analysis*

`MSK_DPAR_BASIS_REL_TOL_S`
Maximum relative dual bound violation allowed in an optimal basic solution.

Default 1.0e-12
Accepted [0.0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_BASIS_REL_TOL_S 1.0e-12 file`
Groups *Simplex optimizer*, *Termination criteria*

`MSK_DPAR_BASIS_TOL_S`
Maximum absolute dual bound violation in an optimal basic solution.

Default 1.0e-6
Accepted [1.0e-9; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_BASIS_TOL_S 1.0e-6 file`
Groups *Simplex optimizer*, *Termination criteria*

`MSK_DPAR_BASIS_TOL_X`
Maximum absolute primal bound violation allowed in an optimal basic solution.

Default 1.0e-6
Accepted [1.0e-9; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_BASIS_TOL_X 1.0e-6 file`
Groups *Simplex optimizer*, *Termination criteria*

`MSK_DPAR_CHECK_CONVEXITY_REL_TOL`
This parameter controls when the full convexity check declares a problem to be non-convex. Increasing this tolerance relaxes the criteria for declaring the problem non-convex.

A problem is declared non-convex if negative (positive) pivot elements are detected in the Cholesky factor of a matrix which is required to be PSD (NSD). This parameter controls how much this non-negativity requirement may be violated.

If d_i is the pivot element for column i, then the matrix Q is considered to not be PSD if:

$$d_i \leq -|Q_{ii}|\texttt{check\_convexity\_rel\_tol}$$

Default 1e-10
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_CHECK_CONVEXITY_REL_TOL 1e-10 file`
Groups *Interior-point method*

`MSK_DPAR_DATA_SYM_MAT_TOL`
Absolute zero tolerance for elements in in symmetric matrices. If any value in a symmetric matrix is smaller than this parameter in absolute terms **MOSEK** will treat the values as zero and generate a warning.

Default 1.0e-12
Accepted [1.0e-16; 1.0e-6]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_DATA_SYM_MAT_TOL 1.0e-12 file`
Groups *Data check*

`MSK_DPAR_DATA_SYM_MAT_TOL_HUGE`
An element in a symmetric matrix which is larger than this value in absolute size causes an error.

Default 1.0e20
Accepted [0.0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_DATA_SYM_MAT_TOL_HUGE 1.0e20 file`
Groups *Data check*

`MSK_DPAR_DATA_SYM_MAT_TOL_LARGE`
An element in a symmetric matrix which is larger than this value in absolute size causes a warning message to be printed.

Default 1.0e10
Accepted [0.0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_DATA_SYM_MAT_TOL_LARGE 1.0e10 file`
Groups *Data check*

`MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_AIJ_HUGE`
An element in A which is larger than this value in absolute size causes an error.

Default 1.0e20
Accepted [0.0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_AIJ_HUGE 1.0e20 file`
Groups *Data check*

`MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_AIJ_LARGE`
An element in A which is larger than this value in absolute size causes a warning message to be printed.

Default 1.0e10
Accepted [0.0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_AIJ_LARGE 1.0e10 file`
Groups *Data check*

`MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_BOUND_INF`
Any bound which in absolute value is greater than this parameter is considered infinite.

Default 1.0e16
Accepted [0.0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_BOUND_INF 1.0e16 file`
Groups *Data check*

`MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_BOUND_WRN`
If a bound value is larger than this value in absolute size, then a warning message is issued.

Default 1.0e8
Accepted [0.0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_BOUND_WRN 1.0e8 file`
Groups *Data check*

`MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_C_HUGE`
An element in c which is larger than the value of this parameter in absolute terms is considered to be huge and generates an error.

Default 1.0e16
Accepted [0.0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_C_HUGE 1.0e16 file`
Groups *Data check*

`MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_CJ_LARGE`
An element in c which is larger than this value in absolute terms causes a warning message to be printed.

Default 1.0e8
Accepted [0.0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_CJ_LARGE 1.0e8 file`
Groups *Data check*

`MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_QIJ`
Absolute zero tolerance for elements in Q matrices.

Default 1.0e-16
Accepted [0.0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_QIJ 1.0e-16 file`
Groups *Data check*

`MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_X`
Zero tolerance for constraints and variables i.e. if the distance between the lower and upper bound is less than this value, then the lower and upper bound is considered identical.

Default 1.0e-8
Accepted [0.0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_X 1.0e-8 file`
Groups *Data check*

`MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_DFEAS`
Dual feasibility tolerance used by the interior-point optimizer for conic problems.

Default 1.0e-8
Accepted [0.0; 1.0]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_DFEAS 1.0e-8 file`
See also *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_NEAR_REL*
Groups *Interior-point method*, *Termination criteria*, *Conic interior-point method*

`MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_INFEAS`
Infeasibility tolerance used by the interior-point optimizer for conic problems. Controls when the interior-point optimizer declares the model primal or dual infeasible. A small number means the optimizer gets more conservative about declaring the model infeasible.

Default 1.0e-12
Accepted [0.0; 1.0]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_INFEAS 1.0e-12 file`
Groups *Interior-point method*, *Termination criteria*, *Conic interior-point method*

`MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_MU_RED`
Relative complementarity gap tolerance used by the interior-point optimizer for conic problems.

Default 1.0e-8
Accepted [0.0; 1.0]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_MU_RED 1.0e-8 file`
Groups *Interior-point method*, *Termination criteria*, *Conic interior-point method*

`MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_NEAR_REL`
Optimality tolerance used by the interior-point optimizer for conic problems. If **MOSEK** cannot compute a solution that has the prescribed accuracy then it will check if the solution found satisfies the termination criteria with all tolerances multiplied by the value of this parameter. If yes, then the solution is also declared optimal.

Default 1000

Accepted [1.0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_NEAR_REL 1000 file`
Groups *Interior-point method*, *Termination criteria*, *Conic interior-point method*

`MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_PFEAS`
Primal feasibility tolerance used by the interior-point optimizer for conic problems.

Default 1.0e-8
Accepted [0.0; 1.0]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_PFEAS 1.0e-8 file`
See also *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_NEAR_REL*
Groups *Interior-point method*, *Termination criteria*, *Conic interior-point method*

`MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_REL_GAP`
Relative gap termination tolerance used by the interior-point optimizer for conic problems.

Default 1.0e-8
Accepted [0.0; 1.0]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_REL_GAP 1.0e-8 file`
See also *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_CO_TOL_NEAR_REL*
Groups *Interior-point method*, *Termination criteria*, *Conic interior-point method*

`MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_DFEAS`
Dual feasibility tolerance used by the interior-point optimizer for quadratic problems.

Default 1.0e-8
Accepted [0.0; 1.0]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_DFEAS 1.0e-8 file`
See also *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_NEAR_REL*
Groups *Interior-point method*, *Termination criteria*

`MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_INFEAS`
Infeasibility tolerance used by the interior-point optimizer for quadratic problems. Controls when the interior-point optimizer declares the model primal or dual infeasible. A small number means the optimizer gets more conservative about declaring the model infeasible.

Default 1.0e-12
Accepted [0.0; 1.0]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_INFEAS 1.0e-12 file`
Groups *Interior-point method*, *Termination criteria*

`MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_MU_RED`
Relative complementarity gap tolerance used by the interior-point optimizer for quadratic problems.

Default 1.0e-8
Accepted [0.0; 1.0]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_MU_RED 1.0e-8 file`
Groups *Interior-point method*, *Termination criteria*

`MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_NEAR_REL`
Optimality tolerance used by the interior-point optimizer for quadratic problems. If **MOSEK** cannot compute a solution that has the prescribed accuracy then it will check if the solution found satisfies the termination criteria with all tolerances multiplied by the value of this parameter. If yes, then the solution is also declared optimal.

Default 1000
Accepted [1.0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_NEAR_REL 1000 file`
Groups *Interior-point method*, *Termination criteria*

MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_PFEAS
Primal feasibility tolerance used by the interior-point optimizer for quadratic problems.

Default 1.0e-8
Accepted [0.0; 1.0]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_PFEAS 1.0e-8 file`
See also *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_NEAR_REL*
Groups *Interior-point method*, *Termination criteria*

MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_REL_GAP
Relative gap termination tolerance used by the interior-point optimizer for quadratic problems.

Default 1.0e-8
Accepted [0.0; 1.0]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_REL_GAP 1.0e-8 file`
See also *MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_QO_TOL_NEAR_REL*
Groups *Interior-point method*, *Termination criteria*

MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_DFEAS
Dual feasibility tolerance used by the interior-point optimizer for linear problems.

Default 1.0e-8
Accepted [0.0; 1.0]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_DFEAS 1.0e-8 file`
Groups *Interior-point method*, *Termination criteria*

MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_DSAFE
Controls the initial dual starting point used by the interior-point optimizer. If the interior-point optimizer converges slowly and/or the constraint or variable bounds are very large, then it might be worthwhile to increase this value.

Default 1.0
Accepted [1.0e-4; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_DSAFE 1.0 file`
Groups *Interior-point method*

MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_INFEAS
Infeasibility tolerance used by the interior-point optimizer for linear problems. Controls when the interior-point optimizer declares the model primal or dual infeasible. A small number means the optimizer gets more conservative about declaring the model infeasible.

Default 1.0e-10
Accepted [0.0; 1.0]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_INFEAS 1.0e-10 file`
Groups *Interior-point method*, *Termination criteria*

MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_MU_RED
Relative complementarity gap tolerance used by the interior-point optimizer for linear problems.

Default 1.0e-16
Accepted [0.0; 1.0]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_MU_RED 1.0e-16 file`
Groups *Interior-point method*, *Termination criteria*

MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_PATH
Controls how close the interior-point optimizer follows the central path. A large value of this parameter means the central path is followed very closely. On numerically unstable problems it may be worthwhile to increase this parameter.

Default 1.0e-8

Accepted [0.0; 0.9999]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_PATH 1.0e-8 file`
Groups *Interior-point method*

`MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_PFEAS`
Primal feasibility tolerance used by the interior-point optimizer for linear problems.

Default 1.0e-8
Accepted [0.0; 1.0]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_PFEAS 1.0e-8 file`
Groups *Interior-point method*, *Termination criteria*

`MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_PSAFE`
Controls the initial primal starting point used by the interior-point optimizer. If the interior-point optimizer converges slowly and/or the constraint or variable bounds are very large, then it may be worthwhile to increase this value.

Default 1.0
Accepted [1.0e-4; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_PSAFE 1.0 file`
Groups *Interior-point method*

`MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_REL_GAP`
Relative gap termination tolerance used by the interior-point optimizer for linear problems.

Default 1.0e-8
Accepted [1.0e-14; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_REL_GAP 1.0e-8 file`
Groups *Termination criteria*, *Interior-point method*

`MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_REL_STEP`
Relative step size to the boundary for linear and quadratic optimization problems.

Default 0.9999
Accepted [1.0e-4; 0.999999]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_REL_STEP 0.9999 file`
Groups *Interior-point method*

`MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_STEP_SIZE`
Minimal step size tolerance. If the step size falls below the value of this parameter, then the interior-point optimizer assumes that it is stalled. In other words the interior-point optimizer does not make any progress and therefore it is better to stop.

Default 1.0e-6
Accepted [0.0; 1.0]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_INTPNT_TOL_STEP_SIZE 1.0e-6 file`
Groups *Interior-point method*

`MSK_DPAR_LOWER_OBJ_CUT`
If either a primal or dual feasible solution is found proving that the optimal objective value is outside the interval [*MSK_DPAR_LOWER_OBJ_CUT*, *MSK_DPAR_UPPER_OBJ_CUT*], then **MOSEK** is terminated.

Default -1.0e30
Accepted [-inf; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_LOWER_OBJ_CUT -1.0e30 file`
See also *MSK_DPAR_LOWER_OBJ_CUT_FINITE_TRH*
Groups *Termination criteria*

MSK_DPAR_LOWER_OBJ_CUT_FINITE_TRH
: If the lower objective cut is less than the value of this parameter value, then the lower objective cut i.e. *MSK_DPAR_LOWER_OBJ_CUT* is treated as $-\infty$.

  Default -0.5e30
  Accepted [-inf; +inf]
  Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_LOWER_OBJ_CUT_FINITE_TRH -0.5e30 file`
  Groups *Termination criteria*

MSK_DPAR_MIO_MAX_TIME
: This parameter limits the maximum time spent by the mixed-integer optimizer. A negative number means infinity.

  Default -1.0
  Accepted [-inf; +inf]
  Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_MIO_MAX_TIME -1.0 file`
  Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*, *Termination criteria*

MSK_DPAR_MIO_REL_GAP_CONST
: This value is used to compute the relative gap for the solution to an integer optimization problem.

  Default 1.0e-10
  Accepted [1.0e-15; +inf]
  Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_MIO_REL_GAP_CONST 1.0e-10 file`
  Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*, *Termination criteria*

MSK_DPAR_MIO_TOL_ABS_GAP
: Absolute optimality tolerance employed by the mixed-integer optimizer.

  Default 0.0
  Accepted [0.0; +inf]
  Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_MIO_TOL_ABS_GAP 0.0 file`
  Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

MSK_DPAR_MIO_TOL_ABS_RELAX_INT
: Absolute integer feasibility tolerance. If the distance to the nearest integer is less than this tolerance then an integer constraint is assumed to be satisfied.

  Default 1.0e-5
  Accepted [1e-9; +inf]
  Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_MIO_TOL_ABS_RELAX_INT 1.0e-5 file`
  Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

MSK_DPAR_MIO_TOL_FEAS
: Feasibility tolerance for mixed integer solver.

  Default 1.0e-6
  Accepted [1e-9; 1e-3]
  Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_MIO_TOL_FEAS 1.0e-6 file`
  Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

MSK_DPAR_MIO_TOL_REL_DUAL_BOUND_IMPROVEMENT
: If the relative improvement of the dual bound is smaller than this value, the solver will terminate the root cut generation. A value of 0.0 means that the value is selected automatically.

  Default 0.0
  Accepted [0.0; 1.0]
  Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_MIO_TOL_REL_DUAL_BOUND_IMPROVEMENT 0.0 file`
  Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

`MSK_DPAR_MIO_TOL_REL_GAP`
Relative optimality tolerance employed by the mixed-integer optimizer.

Default 1.0e-4
Accepted [0.0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_MIO_TOL_REL_GAP 1.0e-4 file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*, *Termination criteria*

`MSK_DPAR_OPTIMIZER_MAX_TIME`
Maximum amount of time the optimizer is allowed to spent on the optimization. A negative number means infinity.

Default -1.0
Accepted [-inf; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_OPTIMIZER_MAX_TIME -1.0 file`
Groups *Termination criteria*

`MSK_DPAR_PRESOLVE_TOL_ABS_LINDEP`
Absolute tolerance employed by the linear dependency checker.

Default 1.0e-6
Accepted [0.0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_PRESOLVE_TOL_ABS_LINDEP 1.0e-6 file`
Groups *Presolve*

`MSK_DPAR_PRESOLVE_TOL_AIJ`
Absolute zero tolerance employed for a_{ij} in the presolve.

Default 1.0e-12
Accepted [1.0e-15; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_PRESOLVE_TOL_AIJ 1.0e-12 file`
Groups *Presolve*

`MSK_DPAR_PRESOLVE_TOL_REL_LINDEP`
Relative tolerance employed by the linear dependency checker.

Default 1.0e-10
Accepted [0.0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_PRESOLVE_TOL_REL_LINDEP 1.0e-10 file`
Groups *Presolve*

`MSK_DPAR_PRESOLVE_TOL_S`
Absolute zero tolerance employed for s_i in the presolve.

Default 1.0e-8
Accepted [0.0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_PRESOLVE_TOL_S 1.0e-8 file`
Groups *Presolve*

`MSK_DPAR_PRESOLVE_TOL_X`
Absolute zero tolerance employed for x_j in the presolve.

Default 1.0e-8
Accepted [0.0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_PRESOLVE_TOL_X 1.0e-8 file`
Groups *Presolve*

`MSK_DPAR_QCQO_REFORMULATE_REL_DROP_TOL`
This parameter determines when columns are dropped in incomplete Cholesky factorization during reformulation of quadratic problems.

Default 1e-15
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_QCQO_REFORMULATE_REL_DROP_TOL 1e-15 file`
Groups *Interior-point method*

`MSK_DPAR_SEMIDEFINITE_TOL_APPROX`
Tolerance to define a matrix to be positive semidefinite.

Default 1.0e-10
Accepted [1.0e-15; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_SEMIDEFINITE_TOL_APPROX 1.0e-10 file`
Groups *Data check*

`MSK_DPAR_SIM_LU_TOL_REL_PIV`
Relative pivot tolerance employed when computing the LU factorization of the basis in the simplex optimizers and in the basis identification procedure. A value closer to 1.0 generally improves numerical stability but typically also implies an increase in the computational work.

Default 0.01
Accepted [1.0e-6; 0.999999]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_SIM_LU_TOL_REL_PIV 0.01 file`
Groups *Basis identification*, *Simplex optimizer*

`MSK_DPAR_SIMPLEX_ABS_TOL_PIV`
Absolute pivot tolerance employed by the simplex optimizers.

Default 1.0e-7
Accepted [1.0e-12; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_SIMPLEX_ABS_TOL_PIV 1.0e-7 file`
Groups *Simplex optimizer*

`MSK_DPAR_UPPER_OBJ_CUT`
If either a primal or dual feasible solution is found proving that the optimal objective value is outside the interval [*MSK_DPAR_LOWER_OBJ_CUT*, *MSK_DPAR_UPPER_OBJ_CUT*], then **MOSEK** is terminated.

Default 1.0e30
Accepted [-inf; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_UPPER_OBJ_CUT 1.0e30 file`
See also *MSK_DPAR_UPPER_OBJ_CUT_FINITE_TRH*
Groups *Termination criteria*

`MSK_DPAR_UPPER_OBJ_CUT_FINITE_TRH`
If the upper objective cut is greater than the value of this parameter, then the upper objective cut *MSK_DPAR_UPPER_OBJ_CUT* is treated as ∞.

Default 0.5e30
Accepted [-inf; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_DPAR_UPPER_OBJ_CUT_FINITE_TRH 0.5e30 file`
Groups *Termination criteria*

9.3.2 Integer parameters

`MSK_IPAR_ANA_SOL_BASIS`
Controls whether the basis matrix is analyzed in solution analyzer.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_ANA_SOL_BASIS MSK_ON file`

Groups *Analysis*

`MSK_IPAR_ANA_SOL_PRINT_VIOLATED`
A parameter of the problem analyzer. Controls whether a list of violated constraints is printed. All constraints violated by more than the value set by the parameter *MSK_DPAR_ANA_SOL_INFEAS_TOL* will be printed.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_ANA_SOL_PRINT_VIOLATED MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Analysis*

`MSK_IPAR_AUTO_SORT_A_BEFORE_OPT`
Controls whether the elements in each column of A are sorted before an optimization is performed. This is not required but makes the optimization more deterministic.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_AUTO_SORT_A_BEFORE_OPT MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Debugging*

`MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO`
Controls whether the solution information items are automatically updated after an optimization is performed.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Overall system*

`MSK_IPAR_BASIS_SOLVE_USE_PLUS_ONE`
If a slack variable is in the basis, then the corresponding column in the basis is a unit vector with -1 in the right position. However, if this parameter is set to *MSK_ON*, -1 is replaced by 1.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_BASIS_SOLVE_USE_PLUS_ONE MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Simplex optimizer*

`MSK_IPAR_BI_CLEAN_OPTIMIZER`
Controls which simplex optimizer is used in the clean-up phase. Anything else than *MSK_OPTIMIZER_PRIMAL_SIMPLEX* or *MSK_OPTIMIZER_DUAL_SIMPLEX* is equivalent to *MSK_OPTIMIZER_FREE_SIMPLEX*.

Default *FREE*
Accepted *FREE*, *INTPNT*, *CONIC*, *PRIMAL_SIMPLEX*, *DUAL_SIMPLEX*, *FREE_SIMPLEX*, *MIXED_INT*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_BI_CLEAN_OPTIMIZER MSK_OPTIMIZER_FREE file`
Groups *Basis identification*, *Overall solver*

`MSK_IPAR_BI_IGNORE_MAX_ITER`
If the parameter *MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_BASIS* has the value *MSK_BI_NO_ERROR* and the interior-point optimizer has terminated due to maximum number of iterations, then basis identification is performed if this parameter has the value *MSK_ON*.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_BI_IGNORE_MAX_ITER MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Interior-point method*, *Basis identification*

MSK_IPAR_BI_IGNORE_NUM_ERROR
: If the parameter *MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_BASIS* has the value *MSK_BI_NO_ERROR* and the interior-point optimizer has terminated due to a numerical problem, then basis identification is performed if this parameter has the value *MSK_ON*.

  Default *OFF*
  Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
  Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_BI_IGNORE_NUM_ERROR MSK_OFF file`
  Groups *Interior-point method*, *Basis identification*

MSK_IPAR_BI_MAX_ITERATIONS
: Controls the maximum number of simplex iterations allowed to optimize a basis after the basis identification.

  Default 1000000
  Accepted [0; +inf]
  Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_BI_MAX_ITERATIONS 1000000 file`
  Groups *Basis identification*, *Termination criteria*

MSK_IPAR_CACHE_LICENSE
: Specifies if the license is kept checked out for the lifetime of the **MOSEK** environment/model/process (*MSK_ON*) or returned to the server immediately after the optimization (*MSK_OFF*).

  Check-in and check-out of licenses have an overhead. Frequent communication with the license server should be avoided.

  Default *ON*
  Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
  Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_CACHE_LICENSE MSK_ON file`
  Groups *License manager*

MSK_IPAR_CHECK_CONVEXITY
: Specify the level of convexity check on quadratic problems.

  Default *FULL*
  Accepted *NONE*, *SIMPLE*, *FULL*
  Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_CHECK_CONVEXITY MSK_CHECK_CONVEXITY_FULL file`
  Groups *Data check*

MSK_IPAR_COMPRESS_STATFILE
: Control compression of stat files.

  Default *ON*
  Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
  Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_COMPRESS_STATFILE MSK_ON file`

MSK_IPAR_INFEAS_GENERIC_NAMES
: Controls whether generic names are used when an infeasible subproblem is created.

  Default *OFF*
  Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
  Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_INFEAS_GENERIC_NAMES MSK_OFF file`
  Groups *Infeasibility report*

MSK_IPAR_INFEAS_PREFER_PRIMAL
: If both certificates of primal and dual infeasibility are supplied then only the primal is used when this option is turned on.

  Default *ON*
  Accepted *ON*, *OFF*

Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_INFEAS_PREFER_PRIMAL MSK_ON file`
Groups *Overall solver*

`MSK_IPAR_INFEAS_REPORT_AUTO`
Controls whether an infeasibility report is automatically produced after the optimization if the problem is primal or dual infeasible.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_INFEAS_REPORT_AUTO MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Data input/output*, *Solution input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_INFEAS_REPORT_LEVEL`
Controls the amount of information presented in an infeasibility report. Higher values imply more information.

Default 1
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_INFEAS_REPORT_LEVEL 1 file`
Groups *Infeasibility report*, *Output information*

`MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_BASIS`
Controls whether the interior-point optimizer also computes an optimal basis.

Default *ALWAYS*
Accepted *NEVER*, *ALWAYS*, *NO_ERROR*, *IF_FEASIBLE*, *RESERVERED*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_BASIS MSK_BI_ALWAYS file`
See also *MSK_IPAR_BI_IGNORE_MAX_ITER*, *MSK_IPAR_BI_IGNORE_NUM_ERROR*, *MSK_IPAR_BI_MAX_ITERATIONS*, *MSK_IPAR_BI_CLEAN_OPTIMIZER*
Groups *Interior-point method*, *Basis identification*

`MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_DIFF_STEP`
Controls whether different step sizes are allowed in the primal and dual space.

Default *ON*
Accepted
- *ON*: Different step sizes are allowed.
- *OFF*: Different step sizes are not allowed.

Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_DIFF_STEP MSK_ON file`
Groups *Interior-point method*

`MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_HOTSTART`
Currently not in use.

Default *NONE*
Accepted *NONE*, *PRIMAL*, *DUAL*, *PRIMAL_DUAL*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_HOTSTART MSK_INTPNT_HOTSTART_NONE file`
Groups *Interior-point method*

`MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_MAX_ITERATIONS`
Controls the maximum number of iterations allowed in the interior-point optimizer.

Default 400
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_MAX_ITERATIONS 400 file`
Groups *Interior-point method*, *Termination criteria*

`MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_MAX_NUM_COR`
Controls the maximum number of correctors allowed by the multiple corrector procedure. A negative value means that **MOSEK** is making the choice.

Default -1
Accepted [-1; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_MAX_NUM_COR -1 file`
Groups *Interior-point method*

`MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_MAX_NUM_REFINEMENT_STEPS`
Maximum number of steps to be used by the iterative refinement of the search direction. A negative value implies that the optimizer chooses the maximum number of iterative refinement steps.

Default -1
Accepted [-inf; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_MAX_NUM_REFINEMENT_STEPS -1 file`
Groups *Interior-point method*

`MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_MULTI_THREAD`
Controls whether the interior-point optimizers are allowed to employ multiple threads if more threads is available.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_MULTI_THREAD MSK_ON file`
Groups *Overall system*

`MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_OFF_COL_TRH`
Controls how many offending columns are detected in the Jacobian of the constraint matrix.

0	no detection
1	aggressive detection
> 1	higher values mean less aggressive detection

Default 40
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_OFF_COL_TRH 40 file`
Groups *Interior-point method*

`MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_ORDER_GP_NUM_SEEDS`
The GP ordering is dependent on a random seed. Therefore, trying several random seeds may lead to a better ordering. This parameter controls the number of random seeds tried.

A value of 0 means that MOSEK makes the choice.

Default 0
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_ORDER_GP_NUM_SEEDS 0 file`
Groups *Interior-point method*

`MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_ORDER_METHOD`
Controls the ordering strategy used by the interior-point optimizer when factorizing the Newton equation system.

Default *FREE*
Accepted *FREE*, *APPMINLOC*, *EXPERIMENTAL*, *TRY_GRAPHPAR*, *FORCE_GRAPHPAR*, *NONE*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_ORDER_METHOD MSK_ORDER_METHOD_FREE file`
Groups *Interior-point method*

`MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_PURIFY`
Currently not in use.

Default *NONE*

Accepted *NONE*, *PRIMAL*, *DUAL*, *PRIMAL_DUAL*, *AUTO*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_PURIFY MSK_PURIFY_NONE file`
Groups *Interior-point method*

`MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_REGULARIZATION_USE`
Controls whether regularization is allowed.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_REGULARIZATION_USE MSK_ON file`
Groups *Interior-point method*

`MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_SCALING`
Controls how the problem is scaled before the interior-point optimizer is used.

Default *FREE*
Accepted *FREE*, *NONE*, *MODERATE*, *AGGRESSIVE*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_SCALING MSK_SCALING_FREE file`
Groups *Interior-point method*

`MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_SOLVE_FORM`
Controls whether the primal or the dual problem is solved.

Default *FREE*
Accepted *FREE*, *PRIMAL*, *DUAL*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_SOLVE_FORM MSK_SOLVE_FREE file`
Groups *Interior-point method*

`MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_STARTING_POINT`
Starting point used by the interior-point optimizer.

Default *FREE*
Accepted *FREE*, *GUESS*, *CONSTANT*, *SATISFY_BOUNDS*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_STARTING_POINT MSK_STARTING_POINT_FREE file`
Groups *Interior-point method*

`MSK_IPAR_LICENSE_DEBUG`
This option is used to turn on debugging of the license manager.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LICENSE_DEBUG MSK_OFF file`
Groups *License manager*

`MSK_IPAR_LICENSE_PAUSE_TIME`
If *MSK_IPAR_LICENSE_WAIT* is *MSK_ON* and no license is available, then **MOSEK** sleeps a number of milliseconds between each check of whether a license has become free.

Default 100
Accepted [0; 1000000]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LICENSE_PAUSE_TIME 100 file`
Groups *License manager*

`MSK_IPAR_LICENSE_SUPPRESS_EXPIRE_WRNS`
Controls whether license features expire warnings are suppressed.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LICENSE_SUPPRESS_EXPIRE_WRNS MSK_OFF file`

Groups *License manager*, *Output information*

`MSK_IPAR_LICENSE_TRH_EXPIRY_WRN`
If a license feature expires in a numbers of days less than the value of this parameter then a warning will be issued.

Default 7
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LICENSE_TRH_EXPIRY_WRN 7 file`
Groups *License manager*, *Output information*

`MSK_IPAR_LICENSE_WAIT`
If all licenses are in use **MOSEK** returns with an error code. However, by turning on this parameter **MOSEK** will wait for an available license.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LICENSE_WAIT MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Overall solver*, *Overall system*, *License manager*

`MSK_IPAR_LOG`
Controls the amount of log information. The value 0 implies that all log information is suppressed. A higher level implies that more information is logged.

Please note that if a task is employed to solve a sequence of optimization problems the value of this parameter is reduced by the value of *MSK_IPAR_LOG_CUT_SECOND_OPT* for the second and any subsequent optimizations.

Default 10
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LOG 10 file`
See also *MSK_IPAR_LOG_CUT_SECOND_OPT*
Groups *Output information*, *Logging*

`MSK_IPAR_LOG_ANA_PRO`
Controls amount of output from the problem analyzer.

Default 1
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LOG_ANA_PRO 1 file`
Groups *Analysis*, *Logging*

`MSK_IPAR_LOG_BI`
Controls the amount of output printed by the basis identification procedure. A higher level implies that more information is logged.

Default 1
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LOG_BI 1 file`
Groups *Basis identification*, *Output information*, *Logging*

`MSK_IPAR_LOG_BI_FREQ`
Controls how frequently the optimizer outputs information about the basis identification and how frequent the user-defined callback function is called.

Default 2500
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LOG_BI_FREQ 2500 file`
Groups *Basis identification*, *Output information*, *Logging*

MSK_IPAR_LOG_CHECK_CONVEXITY
: Controls logging in convexity check on quadratic problems. Set to a positive value to turn logging on. If a quadratic coefficient matrix is found to violate the requirement of PSD (NSD) then a list of negative (positive) pivot elements is printed. The absolute value of the pivot elements is also shown.

  Default 0
  Accepted [0; +inf]
  Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LOG_CHECK_CONVEXITY 0 file`
  Groups *Data check*

MSK_IPAR_LOG_CUT_SECOND_OPT
: If a task is employed to solve a sequence of optimization problems, then the value of the log levels is reduced by the value of this parameter. E.g *MSK_IPAR_LOG* and *MSK_IPAR_LOG_SIM* are reduced by the value of this parameter for the second and any subsequent optimizations.

  Default 1
  Accepted [0; +inf]
  Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LOG_CUT_SECOND_OPT 1 file`
  See also *MSK_IPAR_LOG*, *MSK_IPAR_LOG_INTPNT*, *MSK_IPAR_LOG_MIO*, *MSK_IPAR_LOG_SIM*
  Groups *Output information*, *Logging*

MSK_IPAR_LOG_EXPAND
: Controls the amount of logging when a data item such as the maximum number constrains is expanded.

  Default 0
  Accepted [0; +inf]
  Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LOG_EXPAND 0 file`
  Groups *Output information*, *Logging*

MSK_IPAR_LOG_FEAS_REPAIR
: Controls the amount of output printed when performing feasibility repair. A value higher than one means extensive logging.

  Default 1
  Accepted [0; +inf]
  Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LOG_FEAS_REPAIR 1 file`
  Groups *Output information*, *Logging*

MSK_IPAR_LOG_FILE
: If turned on, then some log info is printed when a file is written or read.

  Default 1
  Accepted [0; +inf]
  Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LOG_FILE 1 file`
  Groups *Data input/output*, *Output information*, *Logging*

MSK_IPAR_LOG_INCLUDE_SUMMARY
: Not relevant for this API.

  Default *OFF*
  Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
  Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LOG_INCLUDE_SUMMARY MSK_OFF file`
  Groups *Output information*, *Logging*

MSK_IPAR_LOG_INFEAS_ANA
: Controls amount of output printed by the infeasibility analyzer procedures. A higher level implies that more information is logged.

Default 1
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LOG_INFEAS_ANA 1 file`
Groups *Infeasibility report*, *Output information*, *Logging*

`MSK_IPAR_LOG_INTPNT`
Controls amount of output printed by the interior-point optimizer. A higher level implies that more information is logged.

Default 1
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LOG_INTPNT 1 file`
Groups *Interior-point method*, *Output information*, *Logging*

`MSK_IPAR_LOG_LOCAL_INFO`
Controls whether local identifying information like environment variables, filenames, IP addresses etc. are printed to the log.

Note that this will only affect some functions. Some functions that specifically emit system information will not be affected.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LOG_LOCAL_INFO MSK_ON file`
Groups *Output information*, *Logging*

`MSK_IPAR_LOG_MIO`
Controls the log level for the mixed-integer optimizer. A higher level implies that more information is logged.

Default 4
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LOG_MIO 4 file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*, *Output information*, *Logging*

`MSK_IPAR_LOG_MIO_FREQ`
Controls how frequent the mixed-integer optimizer prints the log line. It will print line every time *MSK_IPAR_LOG_MIO_FREQ* relaxations have been solved.

Default 10
Accepted [-inf; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LOG_MIO_FREQ 10 file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*, *Output information*, *Logging*

`MSK_IPAR_LOG_ORDER`
If turned on, then factor lines are added to the log.

Default 1
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LOG_ORDER 1 file`
Groups *Output information*, *Logging*

`MSK_IPAR_LOG_PRESOLVE`
Controls amount of output printed by the presolve procedure. A higher level implies that more information is logged.

Default 1
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LOG_PRESOLVE 1 file`
Groups *Logging*

`MSK_IPAR_LOG_RESPONSE`
Controls amount of output printed when response codes are reported. A higher level implies that more information is logged.

Default 0
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LOG_RESPONSE 0 file`
Groups *Output information*, *Logging*

`MSK_IPAR_LOG_SENSITIVITY`
Controls the amount of logging during the sensitivity analysis.

- 0. Means no logging information is produced.
- 1. Timing information is printed.
- 2. Sensitivity results are printed.

Default 1
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LOG_SENSITIVITY 1 file`
Groups *Output information*, *Logging*

`MSK_IPAR_LOG_SENSITIVITY_OPT`
Controls the amount of logging from the optimizers employed during the sensitivity analysis. 0 means no logging information is produced.

Default 0
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LOG_SENSITIVITY_OPT 0 file`
Groups *Output information*, *Logging*

`MSK_IPAR_LOG_SIM`
Controls amount of output printed by the simplex optimizer. A higher level implies that more information is logged.

Default 4
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LOG_SIM 4 file`
Groups *Simplex optimizer*, *Output information*, *Logging*

`MSK_IPAR_LOG_SIM_FREQ`
Controls how frequent the simplex optimizer outputs information about the optimization and how frequent the user-defined callback function is called.

Default 1000
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LOG_SIM_FREQ 1000 file`
Groups *Simplex optimizer*, *Output information*, *Logging*

`MSK_IPAR_LOG_SIM_MINOR`
Currently not in use.

Default 1
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LOG_SIM_MINOR 1 file`
Groups *Simplex optimizer*, *Output information*

`MSK_IPAR_LOG_STORAGE`
When turned on, **MOSEK** prints messages regarding the storage usage and allocation.

Default 0

Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_LOG_STORAGE 0 file`
Groups *Output information*, *Overall system*, *Logging*

`MSK_IPAR_MAX_NUM_WARNINGS`
Each warning is shown a limited number of times controlled by this parameter. A negative value is identical to infinite number of times.

Default 10
Accepted [-inf; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MAX_NUM_WARNINGS 10 file`
Groups *Output information*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_BRANCH_DIR`
Controls whether the mixed-integer optimizer is branching up or down by default.

Default *FREE*
Accepted *FREE*, *UP*, *DOWN*, *NEAR*, *FAR*, *ROOT_LP*, *GUIDED*, *PSEUDOCOST*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_BRANCH_DIR MSK_BRANCH_DIR_FREE file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_CONIC_OUTER_APPROXIMATION`
If this option is turned on outer approximation is used when solving relaxations of conic problems; otherwise interior point is used.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_CONIC_OUTER_APPROXIMATION MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_CUT_CLIQUE`
Controls whether clique cuts should be generated.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_CUT_CLIQUE MSK_ON file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_CUT_CMIR`
Controls whether mixed integer rounding cuts should be generated.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_CUT_CMIR MSK_ON file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_CUT_GMI`
Controls whether GMI cuts should be generated.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_CUT_GMI MSK_ON file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_CUT_IMPLIED_BOUND`
Controls whether implied bound cuts should be generated.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_CUT_IMPLIED_BOUND MSK_OFF file`

Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_CUT_KNAPSACK_COVER`
Controls whether knapsack cover cuts should be generated.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_CUT_KNAPSACK_COVER MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_CUT_SELECTION_LEVEL`
Controls how aggressively generated cuts are selected to be included in the relaxation.

- -1. The optimizer chooses the level of cut selection
- 0. Generated cuts less likely to be added to the relaxation
- 1. Cuts are more aggressively selected to be included in the relaxation

Default -1
Accepted [-1; +1]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_CUT_SELECTION_LEVEL -1 file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_FEASPUMP_LEVEL`
Controls the way the Feasibility Pump heuristic is employed by the mixed-integer optimizer.

- -1. The optimizer chooses how the Feasibility Pump is used
- 0. The Feasibility Pump is disabled
- 1. The Feasibility Pump is enabled with an effort to improve solution quality
- 2. The Feasibility Pump is enabled with an effort to reach feasibility early

Default -1
Accepted [-1; 2]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_FEASPUMP_LEVEL -1 file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_HEURISTIC_LEVEL`
Controls the heuristic employed by the mixed-integer optimizer to locate an initial good integer feasible solution. A value of zero means the heuristic is not used at all. A larger value than 0 means that a gradually more sophisticated heuristic is used which is computationally more expensive. A negative value implies that the optimizer chooses the heuristic. Normally a value around 3 to 5 should be optimal.

Default -1
Accepted [-inf; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_HEURISTIC_LEVEL -1 file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_MAX_NUM_BRANCHES`
Maximum number of branches allowed during the branch and bound search. A negative value means infinite.

Default -1
Accepted [-inf; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_MAX_NUM_BRANCHES -1 file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*, *Termination criteria*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_MAX_NUM_RELAXS`
Maximum number of relaxations allowed during the branch and bound search. A negative value means infinite.

Default -1
Accepted [-inf; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_MAX_NUM_RELAXS -1 file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_MAX_NUM_ROOT_CUT_ROUNDS`
Maximum number of cut separation rounds at the root node.

Default 100
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_MAX_NUM_ROOT_CUT_ROUNDS 100 file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*, *Termination criteria*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_MAX_NUM_SOLUTIONS`
The mixed-integer optimizer can be terminated after a certain number of different feasible solutions has been located. If this parameter has the value $n > 0$, then the mixed-integer optimizer will be terminated when n feasible solutions have been located.

Default -1
Accepted [-inf; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_MAX_NUM_SOLUTIONS -1 file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*, *Termination criteria*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_MODE`
Controls whether the optimizer includes the integer restrictions when solving a (mixed) integer optimization problem.

Default *SATISFIED*
Accepted *IGNORED*, *SATISFIED*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_MODE MSK_MIO_MODE_SATISFIED file`
Groups *Overall solver*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_NODE_OPTIMIZER`
Controls which optimizer is employed at the non-root nodes in the mixed-integer optimizer.

Default *FREE*
Accepted *FREE*, *INTPNT*, *CONIC*, *PRIMAL_SIMPLEX*, *DUAL_SIMPLEX*, *FREE_SIMPLEX*, *MIXED_INT*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_NODE_OPTIMIZER MSK_OPTIMIZER_FREE file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_NODE_SELECTION`
Controls the node selection strategy employed by the mixed-integer optimizer.

Default *FREE*
Accepted *FREE*, *FIRST*, *BEST*, *PSEUDO*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_NODE_SELECTION MSK_MIO_NODE_SELECTION_FREE file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_PERSPECTIVE_REFORMULATE`
Enables or disables perspective reformulation in presolve.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_PERSPECTIVE_REFORMULATE MSK_ON file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_PROBING_LEVEL`
Controls the amount of probing employed by the mixed-integer optimizer in presolve.

- −1. The optimizer chooses the level of probing employed
- 0. Probing is disabled
- 1. A low amount of probing is employed
- 2. A medium amount of probing is employed
- 3. A high amount of probing is employed

Default -1
Accepted [-1; 3]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_PROBING_LEVEL -1 file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_PROPAGATE_OBJECTIVE_CONSTRAINT`
Use objective domain propagation.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_PROPAGATE_OBJECTIVE_CONSTRAINT MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_RINS_MAX_NODES`
Controls the maximum number of nodes allowed in each call to the RINS heuristic. The default value of -1 means that the value is determined automatically. A value of zero turns off the heuristic.

Default -1
Accepted [-1; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_RINS_MAX_NODES -1 file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_ROOT_OPTIMIZER`
Controls which optimizer is employed at the root node in the mixed-integer optimizer.

Default *FREE*
Accepted *FREE*, *INTPNT*, *CONIC*, *PRIMAL_SIMPLEX*, *DUAL_SIMPLEX*, *FREE_SIMPLEX*, *MIXED_INT*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_ROOT_OPTIMIZER MSK_OPTIMIZER_FREE file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_ROOT_REPEAT_PRESOLVE_LEVEL`
Controls whether presolve can be repeated at root node.

- −1. The optimizer chooses whether presolve is repeated
- 0. Never repeat presolve
- 1. Always repeat presolve

Default -1
Accepted [-1; 1]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_ROOT_REPEAT_PRESOLVE_LEVEL -1 file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_SEED`
Sets the random seed used for randomization in the mixed integer optimizer. Selecting a different seed can change the path the optimizer takes to the optimal solution.

Default 42
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_SEED 42 file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

`MSK_IPAR_MIO_VB_DETECTION_LEVEL`
Controls how much effort is put into detecting variable bounds.

- −1. The optimizer chooses
- 0. No variable bounds are detected
- 1. Only detect variable bounds that are directly represented in the problem
- 2. Detect variable bounds in probing

Default -1
Accepted [-1; +2]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MIO_VB_DETECTION_LEVEL -1 file`
Groups *Mixed-integer optimization*

`MSK_IPAR_MT_SPINCOUNT`
Set the number of iterations to spin before sleeping.

Default 0
Accepted [0; 1000000000]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_MT_SPINCOUNT 0 file`
Groups *Overall system*

`MSK_IPAR_NUM_THREADS`
Controls the number of threads employed by the optimizer. If set to 0 the number of threads used will be equal to the number of cores detected on the machine.

If using the conic optimizer, the value of this parameter set at first optimization remains constant through the lifetime of the process. **MOSEK** will allocate a thread pool of given size, and changing the parameter value later will have no effect. It will, however, remain possible to demand single-threaded execution by setting *MSK_IPAR_INTPNT_MULTI_THREAD*.

For the mixed-integer optimizer and interior-point linear optimizer there is no such restriction.

Default 0
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_NUM_THREADS 0 file`
Groups *Overall system*

`MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_HEADER`
Write a text header with date and **MOSEK** version in an OPF file.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_HEADER MSK_ON file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_HINTS`
Write a hint section with problem dimensions in the beginning of an OPF file.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_HINTS MSK_ON file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_LINE_LENGTH`
Aim to keep lines in OPF files not much longer than this.

Default 80
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_LINE_LENGTH 80 file`
Groups *Data input/output*

MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_PARAMETERS
Write a parameter section in an OPF file.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_PARAMETERS MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Data input/output*

MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_PROBLEM
Write objective, constraints, bounds etc. to an OPF file.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_PROBLEM MSK_ON file`
Groups *Data input/output*

MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_SOL_BAS
If *MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_SOLUTIONS* is *MSK_ON* and a basic solution is defined, include the basic solution in OPF files.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_SOL_BAS MSK_ON file`
Groups *Data input/output*

MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_SOL_ITG
If *MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_SOLUTIONS* is *MSK_ON* and an integer solution is defined, write the integer solution in OPF files.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_SOL_ITG MSK_ON file`
Groups *Data input/output*

MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_SOL_ITR
If *MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_SOLUTIONS* is *MSK_ON* and an interior solution is defined, write the interior solution in OPF files.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_SOL_ITR MSK_ON file`
Groups *Data input/output*

MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_SOLUTIONS
Enable inclusion of solutions in the OPF files.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_SOLUTIONS MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Data input/output*

MSK_IPAR_OPTIMIZER
The parameter controls which optimizer is used to optimize the task.

Default *FREE*
Accepted *FREE*, *INTPNT*, *CONIC*, *PRIMAL_SIMPLEX*, *DUAL_SIMPLEX*, *FREE_SIMPLEX*, *MIXED_INT*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_OPTIMIZER MSK_OPTIMIZER_FREE file`
Groups *Overall solver*

`MSK_IPAR_PARAM_READ_CASE_NAME`
If turned on, then names in the parameter file are case sensitive.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_PARAM_READ_CASE_NAME MSK_ON file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_PARAM_READ_IGN_ERROR`
If turned on, then errors in parameter settings is ignored.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_PARAM_READ_IGN_ERROR MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_ELIMINATOR_MAX_FILL`
Controls the maximum amount of fill-in that can be created by one pivot in the elimination phase of the presolve. A negative value means the parameter value is selected automatically.

Default -1
Accepted [-inf; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_ELIMINATOR_MAX_FILL -1 file`
Groups *Presolve*

`MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_ELIMINATOR_MAX_NUM_TRIES`
Control the maximum number of times the eliminator is tried. A negative value implies **MOSEK** decides.

Default -1
Accepted [-inf; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_ELIMINATOR_MAX_NUM_TRIES -1 file`
Groups *Presolve*

`MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_LEVEL`
Currently not used.

Default -1
Accepted [-inf; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_LEVEL -1 file`
Groups *Overall solver*, *Presolve*

`MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_LINDEP_ABS_WORK_TRH`
Controls linear dependency check in presolve. The linear dependency check is potentially computationally expensive.

Default 100
Accepted [-inf; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_LINDEP_ABS_WORK_TRH 100 file`
Groups *Presolve*

`MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_LINDEP_REL_WORK_TRH`
Controls linear dependency check in presolve. The linear dependency check is potentially computationally expensive.

Default 100
Accepted [-inf; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_LINDEP_REL_WORK_TRH 100 file`
Groups *Presolve*

MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_LINDEP_USE
Controls whether the linear constraints are checked for linear dependencies.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_LINDEP_USE MSK_ON file`
Groups *Presolve*

MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_MAX_NUM_PASS
Control the maximum number of times presolve passes over the problem. A negative value implies **MOSEK** decides.

Default -1
Accepted [-inf; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_MAX_NUM_PASS -1 file`
Groups *Presolve*

MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_MAX_NUM_REDUCTIONS
Controls the maximum number of reductions performed by the presolve. The value of the parameter is normally only changed in connection with debugging. A negative value implies that an infinite number of reductions are allowed.

Default -1
Accepted [-inf; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_MAX_NUM_REDUCTIONS -1 file`
Groups *Overall solver*, *Presolve*

MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_USE
Controls whether the presolve is applied to a problem before it is optimized.

Default *FREE*
Accepted *OFF*, *ON*, *FREE*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_PRESOLVE_USE MSK_PRESOLVE_MODE_FREE file`
Groups *Overall solver*, *Presolve*

MSK_IPAR_PRIMAL_REPAIR_OPTIMIZER
Controls which optimizer that is used to find the optimal repair.

Default *FREE*
Accepted *FREE*, *INTPNT*, *CONIC*, *PRIMAL_SIMPLEX*, *DUAL_SIMPLEX*, *FREE_SIMPLEX*, *MIXED_INT*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_PRIMAL_REPAIR_OPTIMIZER MSK_OPTIMIZER_FREE file`
Groups *Overall solver*

MSK_IPAR_PTF_WRITE_TRANSFORM
If *MSK_IPAR_PTF_WRITE_TRANSFORM* is *MSK_ON*, constraint blocks with identifiable conic slacks are transformed into conic constraints and the slacks are eliminated.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_PTF_WRITE_TRANSFORM MSK_ON file`
Groups *Data input/output*

MSK_IPAR_READ_DEBUG
Turns on additional debugging information when reading files.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_READ_DEBUG MSK_OFF file`

Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_READ_KEEP_FREE_CON`
Controls whether the free constraints are included in the problem.

Default *OFF*
Accepted
- *ON*: The free constraints are kept.
- *OFF*: The free constraints are discarded.

Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_READ_KEEP_FREE_CON MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_READ_LP_DROP_NEW_VARS_IN_BOU`
If this option is turned on, **MOSEK** will drop variables that are defined for the first time in the bounds section.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_READ_LP_DROP_NEW_VARS_IN_BOU MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_READ_LP_QUOTED_NAMES`
If a name is in quotes when reading an LP file, the quotes will be removed.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_READ_LP_QUOTED_NAMES MSK_ON file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_READ_MPS_FORMAT`
Controls how strictly the MPS file reader interprets the MPS format.

Default *FREE*
Accepted *STRICT*, *RELAXED*, *FREE*, *CPLEX*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_READ_MPS_FORMAT MSK_MPS_FORMAT_FREE file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_READ_MPS_WIDTH`
Controls the maximal number of characters allowed in one line of the MPS file.

Default 1024
Accepted [80; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_READ_MPS_WIDTH 1024 file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_READ_TASK_IGNORE_PARAM`
Controls whether **MOSEK** should ignore the parameter setting defined in the task file and use the default parameter setting instead.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_READ_TASK_IGNORE_PARAM MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_REMOVE_UNUSED_SOLUTIONS`
Removes unused solutions before the optimization is performed.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_REMOVE_UNUSED_SOLUTIONS MSK_OFF file`

Groups *Overall system*

`MSK_IPAR_SENSITIVITY_ALL`
Not applicable.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SENSITIVITY_ALL MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Overall solver*

`MSK_IPAR_SENSITIVITY_OPTIMIZER`
Controls which optimizer is used for optimal partition sensitivity analysis.

Default *FREE_SIMPLEX*
Accepted *FREE*, *INTPNT*, *CONIC*, *PRIMAL_SIMPLEX*, *DUAL_SIMPLEX*, *FREE_SIMPLEX*, *MIXED_INT*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SENSITIVITY_OPTIMIZER MSK_OPTIMIZER_FREE_SIMPLEX file`
Groups *Overall solver*, *Simplex optimizer*

`MSK_IPAR_SENSITIVITY_TYPE`
Controls which type of sensitivity analysis is to be performed.

Default *BASIS*
Accepted *BASIS*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SENSITIVITY_TYPE MSK_SENSITIVITY_TYPE_BASIS file`
Groups *Overall solver*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_BASIS_FACTOR_USE`
Controls whether an LU factorization of the basis is used in a hot-start. Forcing a refactorization sometimes improves the stability of the simplex optimizers, but in most cases there is a performance penalty.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_BASIS_FACTOR_USE MSK_ON file`
Groups *Simplex optimizer*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_DEGEN`
Controls how aggressively degeneration is handled.

Default *FREE*
Accepted *NONE*, *FREE*, *AGGRESSIVE*, *MODERATE*, *MINIMUM*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_DEGEN MSK_SIM_DEGEN_FREE file`
Groups *Simplex optimizer*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_DUAL_CRASH`
Controls whether crashing is performed in the dual simplex optimizer. If this parameter is set to x, then a crash will be performed if a basis consists of more than $(100 - x)$ mod f_v entries, where f_v is the number of fixed variables.

Default 90
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_DUAL_CRASH 90 file`
Groups *Dual simplex*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_DUAL_PHASEONE_METHOD`
An experimental feature.

Default 0

Accepted [0; 10]

Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_DUAL_PHASEONE_METHOD 0 file`

Groups *Simplex optimizer*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_DUAL_RESTRICT_SELECTION`

The dual simplex optimizer can use a so-called restricted selection/pricing strategy to choose the outgoing variable. Hence, if restricted selection is applied, then the dual simplex optimizer first choose a subset of all the potential outgoing variables. Next, for some time it will choose the outgoing variable only among the subset. From time to time the subset is redefined. A larger value of this parameter implies that the optimizer will be more aggressive in its restriction strategy, i.e. a value of 0 implies that the restriction strategy is not applied at all.

Default 50

Accepted [0; 100]

Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_DUAL_RESTRICT_SELECTION 50 file`

Groups *Dual simplex*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_DUAL_SELECTION`

Controls the choice of the incoming variable, known as the selection strategy, in the dual simplex optimizer.

Default *FREE*

Accepted *FREE*, *FULL*, *ASE*, *DEVEX*, *SE*, *PARTIAL*

Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_DUAL_SELECTION MSK_SIM_SELECTION_FREE file`

Groups *Dual simplex*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_EXPLOIT_DUPVEC`

Controls if the simplex optimizers are allowed to exploit duplicated columns.

Default *OFF*

Accepted *ON*, *OFF*, *FREE*

Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_EXPLOIT_DUPVEC MSK_SIM_EXPLOIT_DUPVEC_OFF file`

Groups *Simplex optimizer*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_HOTSTART`

Controls the type of hot-start that the simplex optimizer perform.

Default *FREE*

Accepted *NONE*, *FREE*, *STATUS_KEYS*

Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_HOTSTART MSK_SIM_HOTSTART_FREE file`

Groups *Simplex optimizer*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_HOTSTART_LU`

Determines if the simplex optimizer should exploit the initial factorization.

Default *ON*

Accepted

- *ON*: Factorization is reused if possible.
- *OFF*: Factorization is recomputed.

Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_HOTSTART_LU MSK_ON file`

Groups *Simplex optimizer*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_MAX_ITERATIONS`

Maximum number of iterations that can be used by a simplex optimizer.

Default 10000000

Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_MAX_ITERATIONS 10000000 file`
Groups *Simplex optimizer*, *Termination criteria*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_MAX_NUM_SETBACKS`
Controls how many set-backs are allowed within a simplex optimizer. A set-back is an event where the optimizer moves in the wrong direction. This is impossible in theory but may happen due to numerical problems.

Default 250
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_MAX_NUM_SETBACKS 250 file`
Groups *Simplex optimizer*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_NON_SINGULAR`
Controls if the simplex optimizer ensures a non-singular basis, if possible.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_NON_SINGULAR MSK_ON file`
Groups *Simplex optimizer*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_PRIMAL_CRASH`
Controls whether crashing is performed in the primal simplex optimizer. In general, if a basis consists of more than (100-this parameter value)% fixed variables, then a crash will be performed.

Default 90
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_PRIMAL_CRASH 90 file`
Groups *Primal simplex*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_PRIMAL_PHASEONE_METHOD`
An experimental feature.

Default 0
Accepted [0; 10]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_PRIMAL_PHASEONE_METHOD 0 file`
Groups *Simplex optimizer*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_PRIMAL_RESTRICT_SELECTION`
The primal simplex optimizer can use a so-called restricted selection/pricing strategy to choose the outgoing variable. Hence, if restricted selection is applied, then the primal simplex optimizer first choose a subset of all the potential incoming variables. Next, for some time it will choose the incoming variable only among the subset. From time to time the subset is redefined. A larger value of this parameter implies that the optimizer will be more aggressive in its restriction strategy, i.e. a value of 0 implies that the restriction strategy is not applied at all.

Default 50
Accepted [0; 100]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_PRIMAL_RESTRICT_SELECTION 50 file`
Groups *Primal simplex*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_PRIMAL_SELECTION`
Controls the choice of the incoming variable, known as the selection strategy, in the primal simplex optimizer.

Default *FREE*
Accepted *FREE*, *FULL*, *ASE*, *DEVEX*, *SE*, *PARTIAL*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_PRIMAL_SELECTION MSK_SIM_SELECTION_FREE file`

Groups *Primal simplex*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_REFACTOR_FREQ`
Controls how frequent the basis is refactorized. The value 0 means that the optimizer determines the best point of refactorization. It is strongly recommended NOT to change this parameter.

Default 0
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_REFACTOR_FREQ 0 file`
Groups *Simplex optimizer*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_REFORMULATION`
Controls if the simplex optimizers are allowed to reformulate the problem.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*, *FREE*, *AGGRESSIVE*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_REFORMULATION MSK_SIM_REFORMULATION_OFF file`
Groups *Simplex optimizer*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_SAVE_LU`
Controls if the LU factorization stored should be replaced with the LU factorization corresponding to the initial basis.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_SAVE_LU MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Simplex optimizer*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_SCALING`
Controls how much effort is used in scaling the problem before a simplex optimizer is used.

Default *FREE*
Accepted *FREE*, *NONE*, *MODERATE*, *AGGRESSIVE*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_SCALING MSK_SCALING_FREE file`
Groups *Simplex optimizer*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_SCALING_METHOD`
Controls how the problem is scaled before a simplex optimizer is used.

Default *POW2*
Accepted *POW2*, *FREE*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_SCALING_METHOD MSK_SCALING_METHOD_POW2 file`
Groups *Simplex optimizer*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_SEED`
Sets the random seed used for randomization in the simplex optimizers.

Default 23456
Accepted [0; 32749]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_SEED 23456 file`
Groups *Simplex optimizer*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_SOLVE_FORM`
Controls whether the primal or the dual problem is solved by the primal-/dual-simplex optimizer.

Default *FREE*
Accepted *FREE*, *PRIMAL*, *DUAL*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_SOLVE_FORM MSK_SOLVE_FREE file`

Groups *Simplex optimizer*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_STABILITY_PRIORITY`
Controls how high priority the numerical stability should be given.

Default 50
Accepted [0; 100]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_STABILITY_PRIORITY 50 file`
Groups *Simplex optimizer*

`MSK_IPAR_SIM_SWITCH_OPTIMIZER`
The simplex optimizer sometimes chooses to solve the dual problem instead of the primal problem. This implies that if you have chosen to use the dual simplex optimizer and the problem is dualized, then it actually makes sense to use the primal simplex optimizer instead. If this parameter is on and the problem is dualized and furthermore the simplex optimizer is chosen to be the primal (dual) one, then it is switched to the dual (primal).

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SIM_SWITCH_OPTIMIZER MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Simplex optimizer*

`MSK_IPAR_SOL_FILTER_KEEP_BASIC`
If turned on, then basic and super basic constraints and variables are written to the solution file independent of the filter setting.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SOL_FILTER_KEEP_BASIC MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Solution input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_SOL_FILTER_KEEP_RANGED`
If turned on, then ranged constraints and variables are written to the solution file independent of the filter setting.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SOL_FILTER_KEEP_RANGED MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Solution input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_SOL_READ_NAME_WIDTH`
When a solution is read by **MOSEK** and some constraint, variable or cone names contain blanks, then a maximum name width much be specified. A negative value implies that no name contain blanks.

Default -1
Accepted [-inf; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SOL_READ_NAME_WIDTH -1 file`
Groups *Data input/output*, *Solution input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_SOL_READ_WIDTH`
Controls the maximal acceptable width of line in the solutions when read by **MOSEK**.

Default 1024
Accepted [80; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SOL_READ_WIDTH 1024 file`
Groups *Data input/output*, *Solution input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_SOLUTION_CALLBACK`
Indicates whether solution callbacks will be performed during the optimization.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_SOLUTION_CALLBACK MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Progress callback*, *Overall solver*

`MSK_IPAR_TIMING_LEVEL`
Controls the amount of timing performed inside **MOSEK**.

Default 1
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_TIMING_LEVEL 1 file`
Groups *Overall system*

`MSK_IPAR_WRITE_BAS_CONSTRAINTS`
Controls whether the constraint section is written to the basic solution file.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_BAS_CONSTRAINTS MSK_ON file`
Groups *Data input/output*, *Solution input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_WRITE_BAS_HEAD`
Controls whether the header section is written to the basic solution file.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_BAS_HEAD MSK_ON file`
Groups *Data input/output*, *Solution input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_WRITE_BAS_VARIABLES`
Controls whether the variables section is written to the basic solution file.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_BAS_VARIABLES MSK_ON file`
Groups *Data input/output*, *Solution input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_WRITE_COMPRESSION`
Controls whether the data file is compressed while it is written. 0 means no compression while higher values mean more compression.

Default 9
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_COMPRESSION 9 file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_WRITE_DATA_PARAM`
If this option is turned on the parameter settings are written to the data file as parameters.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_DATA_PARAM MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_WRITE_FREE_CON`
Controls whether the free constraints are written to the data file.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_FREE_CON MSK_ON file`

Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_WRITE_GENERIC_NAMES`
Controls whether generic names should be used instead of user-defined names when writing to the data file.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_GENERIC_NAMES MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_WRITE_GENERIC_NAMES_IO`
Index origin used in generic names.

Default 1
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_GENERIC_NAMES_IO 1 file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_WRITE_IGNORE_INCOMPATIBLE_ITEMS`
Controls if the writer ignores incompatible problem items when writing files.

Default *OFF*
Accepted
- *ON*: Ignore items that cannot be written to the current output file format.
- *OFF*: Produce an error if the problem contains items that cannot the written to the current output file format.

Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_IGNORE_INCOMPATIBLE_ITEMS MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_WRITE_INT_CONSTRAINTS`
Controls whether the constraint section is written to the integer solution file.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_INT_CONSTRAINTS MSK_ON file`
Groups *Data input/output*, *Solution input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_WRITE_INT_HEAD`
Controls whether the header section is written to the integer solution file.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_INT_HEAD MSK_ON file`
Groups *Data input/output*, *Solution input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_WRITE_INT_VARIABLES`
Controls whether the variables section is written to the integer solution file.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_INT_VARIABLES MSK_ON file`
Groups *Data input/output*, *Solution input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_WRITE_LP_FULL_OBJ`
Write all variables, including the ones with 0-coefficients, in the objective.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_LP_FULL_OBJ MSK_ON file`

Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_WRITE_LP_LINE_WIDTH`
Maximum width of line in an LP file written by **MOSEK**.

Default 80
Accepted [40; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_LP_LINE_WIDTH 80 file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_WRITE_LP_QUOTED_NAMES`
If this option is turned on, then **MOSEK** will quote invalid LP names when writing an LP file.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_LP_QUOTED_NAMES MSK_ON file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_WRITE_LP_STRICT_FORMAT`
Controls whether LP output files satisfy the LP format strictly.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_LP_STRICT_FORMAT MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_WRITE_LP_TERMS_PER_LINE`
Maximum number of terms on a single line in an LP file written by **MOSEK**. 0 means unlimited.

Default 10
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_LP_TERMS_PER_LINE 10 file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_WRITE_MPS_FORMAT`
Controls in which format the MPS is written.

Default *FREE*
Accepted *STRICT*, *RELAXED*, *FREE*, *CPLEX*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_MPS_FORMAT MSK_MPS_FORMAT_FREE file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_WRITE_MPS_INT`
Controls if marker records are written to the MPS file to indicate whether variables are integer restricted.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_MPS_INT MSK_ON file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_IPAR_WRITE_PRECISION`
Controls the precision with which `double` numbers are printed in the MPS data file. In general it is not worthwhile to use a value higher than 15.

Default 15
Accepted [0; +inf]
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_PRECISION 15 file`
Groups *Data input/output*

MSK_IPAR_WRITE_SOL_BARVARIABLES
Controls whether the symmetric matrix variables section is written to the solution file.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_SOL_BARVARIABLES MSK_ON file`
Groups *Data input/output*, *Solution input/output*

MSK_IPAR_WRITE_SOL_CONSTRAINTS
Controls whether the constraint section is written to the solution file.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_SOL_CONSTRAINTS MSK_ON file`
Groups *Data input/output*, *Solution input/output*

MSK_IPAR_WRITE_SOL_HEAD
Controls whether the header section is written to the solution file.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_SOL_HEAD MSK_ON file`
Groups *Data input/output*, *Solution input/output*

MSK_IPAR_WRITE_SOL_IGNORE_INVALID_NAMES
Even if the names are invalid MPS names, then they are employed when writing the solution file.

Default *OFF*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_SOL_IGNORE_INVALID_NAMES MSK_OFF file`
Groups *Data input/output*, *Solution input/output*

MSK_IPAR_WRITE_SOL_VARIABLES
Controls whether the variables section is written to the solution file.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_SOL_VARIABLES MSK_ON file`
Groups *Data input/output*, *Solution input/output*

MSK_IPAR_WRITE_TASK_INC_SOL
Controls whether the solutions are stored in the task file too.

Default *ON*
Accepted *ON*, *OFF*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_TASK_INC_SOL MSK_ON file`
Groups *Data input/output*

MSK_IPAR_WRITE_XML_MODE
Controls if linear coefficients should be written by row or column when writing in the XML file format.

Default *ROW*
Accepted *ROW*, *COL*
Example `mosek -d MSK_IPAR_WRITE_XML_MODE MSK_WRITE_XML_MODE_ROW file`
Groups *Data input/output*

9.3.3 String parameters

`MSK_SPAR_BAS_SOL_FILE_NAME`
Name of the `bas` solution file.

Accepted Any valid file name.
Example `mosek -d MSK_SPAR_BAS_SOL_FILE_NAME somevalue file`
Groups *Data input/output*, *Solution input/output*

`MSK_SPAR_DATA_FILE_NAME`
Data are read and written to this file.

Accepted Any valid file name.
Example `mosek -d MSK_SPAR_DATA_FILE_NAME somevalue file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_SPAR_DEBUG_FILE_NAME`
MOSEK debug file.

Accepted Any valid file name.
Example `mosek -d MSK_SPAR_DEBUG_FILE_NAME somevalue file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_SPAR_INT_SOL_FILE_NAME`
Name of the `int` solution file.

Accepted Any valid file name.
Example `mosek -d MSK_SPAR_INT_SOL_FILE_NAME somevalue file`
Groups *Data input/output*, *Solution input/output*

`MSK_SPAR_ITR_SOL_FILE_NAME`
Name of the `itr` solution file.

Accepted Any valid file name.
Example `mosek -d MSK_SPAR_ITR_SOL_FILE_NAME somevalue file`
Groups *Data input/output*, *Solution input/output*

`MSK_SPAR_MIO_DEBUG_STRING`
For internal debugging purposes.

Accepted Any valid string.
Example `mosek -d MSK_SPAR_MIO_DEBUG_STRING somevalue file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_SPAR_PARAM_COMMENT_SIGN`
Only the first character in this string is used. It is considered as a start of comment sign in the **MOSEK** parameter file. Spaces are ignored in the string.

Default
%%
Accepted Any valid string.
Example `mosek -d MSK_SPAR_PARAM_COMMENT_SIGN %% file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_SPAR_PARAM_READ_FILE_NAME`
Modifications to the parameter database is read from this file.

Accepted Any valid file name.
Example `mosek -d MSK_SPAR_PARAM_READ_FILE_NAME somevalue file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_SPAR_PARAM_WRITE_FILE_NAME`
The parameter database is written to this file.

Accepted Any valid file name.
Example `mosek -d MSK_SPAR_PARAM_WRITE_FILE_NAME somevalue file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_SPAR_READ_MPS_BOU_NAME`
Name of the BOUNDS vector used. An empty name means that the first BOUNDS vector is used.

Accepted Any valid MPS name.
Example `mosek -d MSK_SPAR_READ_MPS_BOU_NAME somevalue file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_SPAR_READ_MPS_OBJ_NAME`
Name of the free constraint used as objective function. An empty name means that the first constraint is used as objective function.

Accepted Any valid MPS name.
Example `mosek -d MSK_SPAR_READ_MPS_OBJ_NAME somevalue file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_SPAR_READ_MPS_RAN_NAME`
Name of the RANGE vector used. An empty name means that the first RANGE vector is used.

Accepted Any valid MPS name.
Example `mosek -d MSK_SPAR_READ_MPS_RAN_NAME somevalue file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_SPAR_READ_MPS_RHS_NAME`
Name of the RHS used. An empty name means that the first RHS vector is used.

Accepted Any valid MPS name.
Example `mosek -d MSK_SPAR_READ_MPS_RHS_NAME somevalue file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_SPAR_REMOTE_ACCESS_TOKEN`
An access token used to submit tasks to a remote **MOSEK** server. An access token is a random 32-byte string encoded in base64, i.e. it is a 44 character ASCII string.

Accepted Any valid string.
Example `mosek -d MSK_SPAR_REMOTE_ACCESS_TOKEN somevalue file`
Groups *Overall system*

`MSK_SPAR_SENSITIVITY_FILE_NAME`
If defined, **MOSEK** reads this file as a sensitivity analysis data file specifying the type of analysis to be done.

Accepted Any valid string.
Example `mosek -d MSK_SPAR_SENSITIVITY_FILE_NAME somevalue file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_SPAR_SENSITIVITY_RES_FILE_NAME`

Accepted Any valid string.
Example `mosek -d MSK_SPAR_SENSITIVITY_RES_FILE_NAME somevalue file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_SPAR_SOL_FILTER_XC_LOW`
A filter used to determine which constraints should be listed in the solution file. A value of 0.5 means that all constraints having `xc[i]>0.5` should be listed, whereas `+0.5` means that all constraints having `xc[i]>=blc[i]+0.5` should be listed. An empty filter means that no filter is applied.

Accepted Any valid filter.
Example `mosek -d MSK_SPAR_SOL_FILTER_XC_LOW somevalue file`
Groups *Data input/output*, *Solution input/output*

`MSK_SPAR_SOL_FILTER_XC_UPR`
A filter used to determine which constraints should be listed in the solution file. A value of `0.5` means that all constraints having `xc[i]<0.5` should be listed, whereas `-0.5` means all constraints having `xc[i]<=buc[i]-0.5` should be listed. An empty filter means that no filter is applied.

Accepted Any valid filter.
Example `mosek -d MSK_SPAR_SOL_FILTER_XC_UPR somevalue file`
Groups *Data input/output*, *Solution input/output*

`MSK_SPAR_SOL_FILTER_XX_LOW`
A filter used to determine which variables should be listed in the solution file. A value of "0.5" means that all constraints having `xx[j]>=0.5` should be listed, whereas "+0.5" means that all constraints having `xx[j]>=blx[j]+0.5` should be listed. An empty filter means no filter is applied.

Accepted Any valid filter.
Example `mosek -d MSK_SPAR_SOL_FILTER_XX_LOW somevalue file`
Groups *Data input/output*, *Solution input/output*

`MSK_SPAR_SOL_FILTER_XX_UPR`
A filter used to determine which variables should be listed in the solution file. A value of "0.5" means that all constraints having `xx[j]<0.5` should be printed, whereas "-0.5" means all constraints having `xx[j]<=bux[j]-0.5` should be listed. An empty filter means no filter is applied.

Accepted Any valid file name.
Example `mosek -d MSK_SPAR_SOL_FILTER_XX_UPR somevalue file`
Groups *Data input/output*, *Solution input/output*

`MSK_SPAR_STAT_FILE_NAME`
Statistics file name.

Accepted Any valid file name.
Example `mosek -d MSK_SPAR_STAT_FILE_NAME somevalue file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_SPAR_STAT_KEY`
Key used when writing the summary file.

Accepted Any valid string.
Example `mosek -d MSK_SPAR_STAT_KEY somevalue file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_SPAR_STAT_NAME`
Name used when writing the statistics file.

Accepted Any valid XML string.
Example `mosek -d MSK_SPAR_STAT_NAME somevalue file`
Groups *Data input/output*

`MSK_SPAR_WRITE_LP_GEN_VAR_NAME`
Sometimes when an LP file is written additional variables must be inserted. They will have the prefix denoted by this parameter.

Default xmskgen
Accepted Any valid string.
Example `mosek -d MSK_SPAR_WRITE_LP_GEN_VAR_NAME xmskgen file`
Groups *Data input/output*

9.4 Response codes

Response codes include:

- *Termination codes*
- *Warnings*
- *Errors*

The numerical code (in brackets) identifies the response in error messages and in the log output.

9.4.1 Termination

`MSK_RES_OK (0)`
No error occurred.

`MSK_RES_TRM_MAX_ITERATIONS (10000)`
The optimizer terminated at the maximum number of iterations.

`MSK_RES_TRM_MAX_TIME (10001)`
The optimizer terminated at the maximum amount of time.

`MSK_RES_TRM_OBJECTIVE_RANGE (10002)`
The optimizer terminated with an objective value outside the objective range.

`MSK_RES_TRM_MIO_NUM_RELAXS (10008)`
The mixed-integer optimizer terminated as the maximum number of relaxations was reached.

`MSK_RES_TRM_MIO_NUM_BRANCHES (10009)`
The mixed-integer optimizer terminated as the maximum number of branches was reached.

`MSK_RES_TRM_NUM_MAX_NUM_INT_SOLUTIONS (10015)`
The mixed-integer optimizer terminated as the maximum number of feasible solutions was reached.

`MSK_RES_TRM_STALL (10006)`
The optimizer is terminated due to slow progress.

Stalling means that numerical problems prevent the optimizer from making reasonable progress and that it makes no sense to continue. In many cases this happens if the problem is badly scaled or otherwise ill-conditioned. There is no guarantee that the solution will be feasible or optimal. However, often stalling happens near the optimum, and the returned solution may be of good quality. Therefore, it is recommended to check the status of the solution. If the solution status is optimal the solution is most likely good enough for most practical purposes.

Please note that if a linear optimization problem is solved using the interior-point optimizer with basis identification turned on, the returned basic solution likely to have high accuracy, even though the optimizer stalled.

Some common causes of stalling are a) badly scaled models, b) near feasible or near infeasible problems.

`MSK_RES_TRM_USER_CALLBACK (10007)`
The optimizer terminated due to the return of the user-defined callback function.

`MSK_RES_TRM_MAX_NUM_SETBACKS (10020)`
The optimizer terminated as the maximum number of set-backs was reached. This indicates serious numerical problems and a possibly badly formulated problem.

`MSK_RES_TRM_NUMERICAL_PROBLEM (10025)`
The optimizer terminated due to numerical problems.

`MSK_RES_TRM_INTERNAL (10030)`
The optimizer terminated due to some internal reason. Please contact **MOSEK** support.

`MSK_RES_TRM_INTERNAL_STOP (10031)`
The optimizer terminated for internal reasons. Please contact **MOSEK** support.

9.4.2 Warnings

`MSK_RES_WRN_OPEN_PARAM_FILE (50)`
The parameter file could not be opened.

`MSK_RES_WRN_LARGE_BOUND (51)`
A numerically large bound value is specified.

MSK_RES_WRN_LARGE_LO_BOUND (52)
: A numerically large lower bound value is specified.

MSK_RES_WRN_LARGE_UP_BOUND (53)
: A numerically large upper bound value is specified.

MSK_RES_WRN_LARGE_CON_FX (54)
: An equality constraint is fixed to a numerically large value. This can cause numerical problems.

MSK_RES_WRN_LARGE_CJ (57)
: A numerically large value is specified for one c_j.

MSK_RES_WRN_LARGE_AIJ (62)
: A numerically large value is specified for an $a_{i,j}$ element in A. The parameter *MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_AIJ_LARGE* controls when an $a_{i,j}$ is considered large.

MSK_RES_WRN_ZERO_AIJ (63)
: One or more zero elements are specified in A.

MSK_RES_WRN_NAME_MAX_LEN (65)
: A name is longer than the buffer that is supposed to hold it.

MSK_RES_WRN_SPAR_MAX_LEN (66)
: A value for a string parameter is longer than the buffer that is supposed to hold it.

MSK_RES_WRN_MPS_SPLIT_RHS_VECTOR (70)
: An RHS vector is split into several nonadjacent parts in an MPS file.

MSK_RES_WRN_MPS_SPLIT_RAN_VECTOR (71)
: A RANGE vector is split into several nonadjacent parts in an MPS file.

MSK_RES_WRN_MPS_SPLIT_BOU_VECTOR (72)
: A BOUNDS vector is split into several nonadjacent parts in an MPS file.

MSK_RES_WRN_LP_OLD_QUAD_FORMAT (80)
: Missing '/2' after quadratic expressions in bound or objective.

MSK_RES_WRN_LP_DROP_VARIABLE (85)
: Ignored a variable because the variable was not previously defined. Usually this implies that a variable appears in the bound section but not in the objective or the constraints.

MSK_RES_WRN_NZ_IN_UPR_TRI (200)
: Non-zero elements specified in the upper triangle of a matrix were ignored.

MSK_RES_WRN_DROPPED_NZ_QOBJ (201)
: One or more non-zero elements were dropped in the Q matrix in the objective.

MSK_RES_WRN_IGNORE_INTEGER (250)
: Ignored integer constraints.

MSK_RES_WRN_NO_GLOBAL_OPTIMIZER (251)
: No global optimizer is available.

MSK_RES_WRN_MIO_INFEASIBLE_FINAL (270)
: The final mixed-integer problem with all the integer variables fixed at their optimal values is infeasible.

MSK_RES_WRN_SOL_FILTER (300)
: Invalid solution filter is specified.

MSK_RES_WRN_UNDEF_SOL_FILE_NAME (350)
: Undefined name occurred in a solution.

MSK_RES_WRN_SOL_FILE_IGNORED_CON (351)
: One or more lines in the constraint section were ignored when reading a solution file.

MSK_RES_WRN_SOL_FILE_IGNORED_VAR (352)
: One or more lines in the variable section were ignored when reading a solution file.

MSK_RES_WRN_TOO_FEW_BASIS_VARS (400)
: An incomplete basis has been specified. Too few basis variables are specified.

MSK_RES_WRN_TOO_MANY_BASIS_VARS (405)
: A basis with too many variables has been specified.

MSK_RES_WRN_LICENSE_EXPIRE (500)
: The license expires.

MSK_RES_WRN_LICENSE_SERVER (501)
: The license server is not responding.

MSK_RES_WRN_EMPTY_NAME (502)
: A variable or constraint name is empty. The output file may be invalid.

MSK_RES_WRN_USING_GENERIC_NAMES (503)
: Generic names are used because a name is not valid. For instance when writing an LP file the names must not contain blanks or start with a digit.

MSK_RES_WRN_LICENSE_FEATURE_EXPIRE (505)
: The license expires.

MSK_RES_WRN_PARAM_NAME_DOU (510)
: The parameter name is not recognized as a double parameter.

MSK_RES_WRN_PARAM_NAME_INT (511)
: The parameter name is not recognized as a integer parameter.

MSK_RES_WRN_PARAM_NAME_STR (512)
: The parameter name is not recognized as a string parameter.

MSK_RES_WRN_PARAM_STR_VALUE (515)
: The string is not recognized as a symbolic value for the parameter.

MSK_RES_WRN_PARAM_IGNORED_CMIO (516)
: A parameter was ignored by the conic mixed integer optimizer.

MSK_RES_WRN_ZEROS_IN_SPARSE_ROW (705)
: One or more (near) zero elements are specified in a sparse row of a matrix. Since, it is redundant to specify zero elements then it may indicate an error.

MSK_RES_WRN_ZEROS_IN_SPARSE_COL (710)
: One or more (near) zero elements are specified in a sparse column of a matrix. It is redundant to specify zero elements. Hence, it may indicate an error.

MSK_RES_WRN_INCOMPLETE_LINEAR_DEPENDENCY_CHECK (800)
: The linear dependency check(s) is incomplete. Normally this is not an important warning unless the optimization problem has been formulated with linear dependencies. Linear dependencies may prevent **MOSEK** from solving the problem.

MSK_RES_WRN_ELIMINATOR_SPACE (801)
: The eliminator is skipped at least once due to lack of space.

MSK_RES_WRN_PRESOLVE_OUTOFSPACE (802)
: The presolve is incomplete due to lack of space.

MSK_RES_WRN_WRITE_CHANGED_NAMES (803)
: Some names were changed because they were invalid for the output file format.

MSK_RES_WRN_WRITE_DISCARDED_CFIX (804)
: The fixed objective term could not be converted to a variable and was discarded in the output file.

MSK_RES_WRN_DUPLICATE_CONSTRAINT_NAMES (850)
: Two constraint names are identical.

MSK_RES_WRN_DUPLICATE_VARIABLE_NAMES (851)
: Two variable names are identical.

MSK_RES_WRN_DUPLICATE_BARVARIABLE_NAMES (852)
: Two barvariable names are identical.

MSK_RES_WRN_DUPLICATE_CONE_NAMES (853)
: Two cone names are identical.

MSK_RES_WRN_ANA_LARGE_BOUNDS (900)
: This warning is issued by the problem analyzer, if one or more constraint or variable bounds are very large. One should consider omitting these bounds entirely by setting them to +inf or -inf.

MSK_RES_WRN_ANA_C_ZERO (901)
: This warning is issued by the problem analyzer, if the coefficients in the linear part of the objective are all zero.

MSK_RES_WRN_ANA_EMPTY_COLS (902)
: This warning is issued by the problem analyzer, if columns, in which all coefficients are zero, are found.

MSK_RES_WRN_ANA_CLOSE_BOUNDS (903)
: This warning is issued by problem analyzer, if ranged constraints or variables with very close upper and lower bounds are detected. One should consider treating such constraints as equalities and such variables as constants.

MSK_RES_WRN_ANA_ALMOST_INT_BOUNDS (904)
: This warning is issued by the problem analyzer if a constraint is bound nearly integral.

MSK_RES_WRN_QUAD_CONES_WITH_ROOT_FIXED_AT_ZERO (930)
: For at least one quadratic cone the root is fixed at (nearly) zero. This may cause problems such as

a very large dual solution. Therefore, it is recommended to remove such cones before optimizing the problem, or to fix all the variables in the cone to 0.

`MSK_RES_WRN_RQUAD_CONES_WITH_ROOT_FIXED_AT_ZERO (931)`
For at least one rotated quadratic cone at least one of the root variables are fixed at (nearly) zero. This may cause problems such as a very large dual solution. Therefore, it is recommended to remove such cones before optimizing the problem, or to fix all the variables in the cone to 0.

`MSK_RES_WRN_EXP_CONES_WITH_VARIABLES_FIXED_AT_ZERO (932)`
For at least one exponential cone $x \geq y\exp(z/y)$ either the variable x or y is fixed at (nearly) zero. This may cause problems such as a very large dual solution. Therefore, it is recommended to remove such cones before optimizing the problem, or to fix all the variables in the cone to 0.

`MSK_RES_WRN_POW_CONES_WITH_ROOT_FIXED_AT_ZERO (933)`
For at least one power cone at least one of the root variables are fixed at (nearly) zero. This may cause problems such as a very large dual solution. Therefore, it is recommended to remove such cones before optimizing the problem, or to fix all the variables in the cone to 0.

`MSK_RES_WRN_NO_DUALIZER (950)`
No automatic dualizer is available for the specified problem. The primal problem is solved.

`MSK_RES_WRN_SYM_MAT_LARGE (960)`
A numerically large value is specified for an $e_{i,j}$ element in E. The parameter *MSK_DPAR_DATA_SYM_MAT_TOL_LARGE* controls when an $e_{i,j}$ is considered large.

9.4.3 Errors

`MSK_RES_ERR_LICENSE (1000)`
Invalid license.

`MSK_RES_ERR_LICENSE_EXPIRED (1001)`
The license has expired.

`MSK_RES_ERR_LICENSE_VERSION (1002)`
The license is valid for another version of **MOSEK**.

`MSK_RES_ERR_SIZE_LICENSE (1005)`
The problem is bigger than the license.

`MSK_RES_ERR_PROB_LICENSE (1006)`
The software is not licensed to solve the problem.

`MSK_RES_ERR_FILE_LICENSE (1007)`
Invalid license file.

`MSK_RES_ERR_MISSING_LICENSE_FILE (1008)`
MOSEK cannot find license file or a token server. See the **MOSEK** licensing manual for details.

`MSK_RES_ERR_SIZE_LICENSE_CON (1010)`
The problem has too many constraints to be solved with the available license.

`MSK_RES_ERR_SIZE_LICENSE_VAR (1011)`
The problem has too many variables to be solved with the available license.

`MSK_RES_ERR_SIZE_LICENSE_INTVAR (1012)`
The problem contains too many integer variables to be solved with the available license.

`MSK_RES_ERR_OPTIMIZER_LICENSE (1013)`
The optimizer required is not licensed.

`MSK_RES_ERR_FLEXLM (1014)`
The FLEXlm license manager reported an error.

`MSK_RES_ERR_LICENSE_SERVER (1015)`
The license server is not responding.

`MSK_RES_ERR_LICENSE_MAX (1016)`
Maximum number of licenses is reached.

`MSK_RES_ERR_LICENSE_MOSEKLM_DAEMON (1017)`
The MOSEKLM license manager daemon is not up and running.

`MSK_RES_ERR_LICENSE_FEATURE (1018)`
A requested feature is not available in the license file(s). Most likely due to an incorrect license system setup.

`MSK_RES_ERR_PLATFORM_NOT_LICENSED (1019)`
A requested license feature is not available for the required platform.

`MSK_RES_ERR_LICENSE_CANNOT_ALLOCATE (1020)`
The license system cannot allocate the memory required.

`MSK_RES_ERR_LICENSE_CANNOT_CONNECT (1021)`
MOSEK cannot connect to the license server. Most likely the license server is not up and running.

`MSK_RES_ERR_LICENSE_INVALID_HOSTID (1025)`
The host ID specified in the license file does not match the host ID of the computer.

`MSK_RES_ERR_LICENSE_SERVER_VERSION (1026)`
The version specified in the checkout request is greater than the highest version number the daemon supports.

`MSK_RES_ERR_LICENSE_NO_SERVER_SUPPORT (1027)`
The license server does not support the requested feature. Possible reasons for this error include:

- The feature has expired.
- The feature's start date is later than today's date.
- The version requested is higher than feature's the highest supported version.
- A corrupted license file.

Try restarting the license and inspect the license server debug file, usually called `lmgrd.log`.

`MSK_RES_ERR_LICENSE_NO_SERVER_LINE (1028)`
There is no `SERVER` line in the license file. All non-zero license count features need at least one `SERVER` line.

`MSK_RES_ERR_OLDER_DLL (1035)`
The dynamic link library is older than the specified version.

`MSK_RES_ERR_NEWER_DLL (1036)`
The dynamic link library is newer than the specified version.

`MSK_RES_ERR_LINK_FILE_DLL (1040)`
A file cannot be linked to a stream in the DLL version.

`MSK_RES_ERR_THREAD_MUTEX_INIT (1045)`
Could not initialize a mutex.

`MSK_RES_ERR_THREAD_MUTEX_LOCK (1046)`
Could not lock a mutex.

`MSK_RES_ERR_THREAD_MUTEX_UNLOCK (1047)`
Could not unlock a mutex.

`MSK_RES_ERR_THREAD_CREATE (1048)`
Could not create a thread. This error may occur if a large number of environments are created and not deleted again. In any case it is a good practice to minimize the number of environments created.

`MSK_RES_ERR_THREAD_COND_INIT (1049)`
Could not initialize a condition.

`MSK_RES_ERR_UNKNOWN (1050)`
Unknown error.

`MSK_RES_ERR_SPACE (1051)`
Out of space.

`MSK_RES_ERR_FILE_OPEN (1052)`
Error while opening a file.

`MSK_RES_ERR_FILE_READ (1053)`
File read error.

`MSK_RES_ERR_FILE_WRITE (1054)`
File write error.

`MSK_RES_ERR_DATA_FILE_EXT (1055)`
The data file format cannot be determined from the file name.

`MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_FILE_NAME (1056)`
An invalid file name has been specified.

`MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_SOL_FILE_NAME (1057)`
An invalid file name has been specified.

`MSK_RES_ERR_END_OF_FILE (1059)`
End of file reached.

`MSK_RES_ERR_NULL_ENV (1060)`
`env` is a NULL pointer.
`MSK_RES_ERR_NULL_TASK (1061)`
`task` is a NULL pointer.
`MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_STREAM (1062)`
An invalid stream is referenced.
`MSK_RES_ERR_NO_INIT_ENV (1063)`
`env` is not initialized.
`MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_TASK (1064)`
The `task` is invalid.
`MSK_RES_ERR_NULL_POINTER (1065)`
An argument to a function is unexpectedly a NULL pointer.
`MSK_RES_ERR_LIVING_TASKS (1066)`
All tasks associated with an enviroment must be deleted before the environment is deleted. There are still some undeleted tasks.
`MSK_RES_ERR_BLANK_NAME (1070)`
An all blank name has been specified.
`MSK_RES_ERR_DUP_NAME (1071)`
The same name was used multiple times for the same problem item type.
`MSK_RES_ERR_FORMAT_STRING (1072)`
The name format string is invalid.
`MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_OBJ_NAME (1075)`
An invalid objective name is specified.
`MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_CON_NAME (1076)`
An invalid constraint name is used.
`MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_VAR_NAME (1077)`
An invalid variable name is used.
`MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_CONE_NAME (1078)`
An invalid cone name is used.
`MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_BARVAR_NAME (1079)`
An invalid symmetric matrix variable name is used.
`MSK_RES_ERR_SPACE_LEAKING (1080)`
MOSEK is leaking memory. This can be due to either an incorrect use of **MOSEK** or a bug.
`MSK_RES_ERR_SPACE_NO_INFO (1081)`
No available information about the space usage.
`MSK_RES_ERR_READ_FORMAT (1090)`
The specified format cannot be read.
`MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_FILE (1100)`
An error occurred while reading an MPS file.
`MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_INV_FIELD (1101)`
A field in the MPS file is invalid. Probably it is too wide.
`MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_INV_MARKER (1102)`
An invalid marker has been specified in the MPS file.
`MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_NULL_CON_NAME (1103)`
An empty constraint name is used in an MPS file.
`MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_NULL_VAR_NAME (1104)`
An empty variable name is used in an MPS file.
`MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_UNDEF_CON_NAME (1105)`
An undefined constraint name occurred in an MPS file.
`MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_UNDEF_VAR_NAME (1106)`
An undefined variable name occurred in an MPS file.
`MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_INV_CON_KEY (1107)`
An invalid constraint key occurred in an MPS file.
`MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_INV_BOUND_KEY (1108)`
An invalid bound key occurred in an MPS file.
`MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_INV_SEC_NAME (1109)`
An invalid section name occurred in an MPS file.

MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_NO_OBJECTIVE (1110)
: No objective is defined in an MPS file.

MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_SPLITTED_VAR (1111)
: All elements in a column of the A matrix must be specified consecutively. Hence, it is illegal to specify non-zero elements in A for variable 1, then for variable 2 and then variable 1 again.

MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_MUL_CON_NAME (1112)
: A constraint name was specified multiple times in the ROWS section.

MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_MUL_QSEC (1113)
: Multiple QSECTIONs are specified for a constraint in the MPS data file.

MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_MUL_QOBJ (1114)
: The Q term in the objective is specified multiple times in the MPS data file.

MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_INV_SEC_ORDER (1115)
: The sections in the MPS data file are not in the correct order.

MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_MUL_CSEC (1116)
: Multiple CSECTIONs are given the same name.

MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_CONE_TYPE (1117)
: Invalid cone type specified in a CSECTION.

MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_CONE_OVERLAP (1118)
: A variable is specified to be a member of several cones.

MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_CONE_REPEAT (1119)
: A variable is repeated within the CSECTION.

MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_NON_SYMMETRIC_Q (1120)
: A non symmetric matrix has been speciefied.

MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_DUPLICATE_Q_ELEMENT (1121)
: Duplicate elements is specfied in a Q matrix.

MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_INVALID_OBJSENSE (1122)
: An invalid objective sense is specified.

MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_TAB_IN_FIELD2 (1125)
: A tab char occurred in field 2.

MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_TAB_IN_FIELD3 (1126)
: A tab char occurred in field 3.

MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_TAB_IN_FIELD5 (1127)
: A tab char occurred in field 5.

MSK_RES_ERR_MPS_INVALID_OBJ_NAME (1128)
: An invalid objective name is specified.

MSK_RES_ERR_LP_INCOMPATIBLE (1150)
: The problem cannot be written to an LP formatted file.

MSK_RES_ERR_LP_EMPTY (1151)
: The problem cannot be written to an LP formatted file.

MSK_RES_ERR_LP_DUP_SLACK_NAME (1152)
: The name of the slack variable added to a ranged constraint already exists.

MSK_RES_ERR_WRITE_MPS_INVALID_NAME (1153)
: An invalid name is created while writing an MPS file. Usually this will make the MPS file unreadable.

MSK_RES_ERR_LP_INVALID_VAR_NAME (1154)
: A variable name is invalid when used in an LP formatted file.

MSK_RES_ERR_LP_FREE_CONSTRAINT (1155)
: Free constraints cannot be written in LP file format.

MSK_RES_ERR_WRITE_OPF_INVALID_VAR_NAME (1156)
: Empty variable names cannot be written to OPF files.

MSK_RES_ERR_LP_FILE_FORMAT (1157)
: Syntax error in an LP file.

MSK_RES_ERR_WRITE_LP_FORMAT (1158)
: Problem cannot be written as an LP file.

MSK_RES_ERR_READ_LP_MISSING_END_TAG (1159)
: Syntax error in LP file. Possibly missing End tag.

MSK_RES_ERR_LP_FORMAT (1160)
: Syntax error in an LP file.

`MSK_RES_ERR_WRITE_LP_NON_UNIQUE_NAME (1161)`
An auto-generated name is not unique.
`MSK_RES_ERR_READ_LP_NONEXISTING_NAME (1162)`
A variable never occurred in objective or constraints.
`MSK_RES_ERR_LP_WRITE_CONIC_PROBLEM (1163)`
The problem contains cones that cannot be written to an LP formatted file.
`MSK_RES_ERR_LP_WRITE_GECO_PROBLEM (1164)`
The problem contains general convex terms that cannot be written to an LP formatted file.
`MSK_RES_ERR_WRITING_FILE (1166)`
An error occurred while writing file
`MSK_RES_ERR_PTF_FORMAT (1167)`
Syntax error in an PTF file
`MSK_RES_ERR_OPF_FORMAT (1168)`
Syntax error in an OPF file
`MSK_RES_ERR_OPF_NEW_VARIABLE (1169)`
Introducing new variables is now allowed. When a `[variables]` section is present, it is not allowed to introduce new variables later in the problem.
`MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_NAME_IN_SOL_FILE (1170)`
An invalid name occurred in a solution file.
`MSK_RES_ERR_LP_INVALID_CON_NAME (1171)`
A constraint name is invalid when used in an LP formatted file.
`MSK_RES_ERR_OPF_PREMATURE_EOF (1172)`
Premature end of file in an OPF file.
`MSK_RES_ERR_JSON_SYNTAX (1175)`
Syntax error in an JSON data
`MSK_RES_ERR_JSON_STRING (1176)`
Error in JSON string.
`MSK_RES_ERR_JSON_NUMBER_OVERFLOW (1177)`
Invalid number entry - wrong type or value overflow.
`MSK_RES_ERR_JSON_FORMAT (1178)`
Error in an JSON Task file
`MSK_RES_ERR_JSON_DATA (1179)`
Inconsistent data in JSON Task file
`MSK_RES_ERR_JSON_MISSING_DATA (1180)`
Missing data section in JSON task file.
`MSK_RES_ERR_ARGUMENT_LENNEQ (1197)`
Incorrect length of arguments.
`MSK_RES_ERR_ARGUMENT_TYPE (1198)`
Incorrect argument type.
`MSK_RES_ERR_NUM_ARGUMENTS (1199)`
Incorrect number of function arguments.
`MSK_RES_ERR_IN_ARGUMENT (1200)`
A function argument is incorrect.
`MSK_RES_ERR_ARGUMENT_DIMENSION (1201)`
A function argument is of incorrect dimension.
`MSK_RES_ERR_SHAPE_IS_TOO_LARGE (1202)`
The size of the n-dimensional shape is too large.
`MSK_RES_ERR_INDEX_IS_TOO_SMALL (1203)`
An index in an argument is too small.
`MSK_RES_ERR_INDEX_IS_TOO_LARGE (1204)`
An index in an argument is too large.
`MSK_RES_ERR_PARAM_NAME (1205)`
The parameter name is not correct.
`MSK_RES_ERR_PARAM_NAME_DOU (1206)`
The parameter name is not correct for a double parameter.
`MSK_RES_ERR_PARAM_NAME_INT (1207)`
The parameter name is not correct for an integer parameter.

MSK_RES_ERR_PARAM_NAME_STR (1208)
The parameter name is not correct for a string parameter.
MSK_RES_ERR_PARAM_INDEX (1210)
Parameter index is out of range.
MSK_RES_ERR_PARAM_IS_TOO_LARGE (1215)
The parameter value is too large.
MSK_RES_ERR_PARAM_IS_TOO_SMALL (1216)
The parameter value is too small.
MSK_RES_ERR_PARAM_VALUE_STR (1217)
The parameter value string is incorrect.
MSK_RES_ERR_PARAM_TYPE (1218)
The parameter type is invalid.
MSK_RES_ERR_INF_DOU_INDEX (1219)
A double information index is out of range for the specified type.
MSK_RES_ERR_INF_INT_INDEX (1220)
An integer information index is out of range for the specified type.
MSK_RES_ERR_INDEX_ARR_IS_TOO_SMALL (1221)
An index in an array argument is too small.
MSK_RES_ERR_INDEX_ARR_IS_TOO_LARGE (1222)
An index in an array argument is too large.
MSK_RES_ERR_INF_LINT_INDEX (1225)
A long integer information index is out of range for the specified type.
MSK_RES_ERR_ARG_IS_TOO_SMALL (1226)
The value of a argument is too small.
MSK_RES_ERR_ARG_IS_TOO_LARGE (1227)
The value of a argument is too large.
MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_WHICHSOL (1228)
`whichsol` is invalid.
MSK_RES_ERR_INF_DOU_NAME (1230)
A double information name is invalid.
MSK_RES_ERR_INF_INT_NAME (1231)
An integer information name is invalid.
MSK_RES_ERR_INF_TYPE (1232)
The information type is invalid.
MSK_RES_ERR_INF_LINT_NAME (1234)
A long integer information name is invalid.
MSK_RES_ERR_INDEX (1235)
An index is out of range.
MSK_RES_ERR_WHICHSOL (1236)
The solution defined by `whichsol` does not exists.
MSK_RES_ERR_SOLITEM (1237)
The solution item number `solitem` is invalid. Please note that *MSK_SOL_ITEM_SNX* is invalid for the basic solution.
MSK_RES_ERR_WHICHITEM_NOT_ALLOWED (1238)
`whichitem` is unacceptable.
MSK_RES_ERR_MAXNUMCON (1240)
The maximum number of constraints specified is smaller than the number of constraints in the task.
MSK_RES_ERR_MAXNUMVAR (1241)
The maximum number of variables specified is smaller than the number of variables in the task.
MSK_RES_ERR_MAXNUMBARVAR (1242)
The maximum number of semidefinite variables specified is smaller than the number of semidefinite variables in the task.
MSK_RES_ERR_MAXNUMQNZ (1243)
The maximum number of non-zeros specified for the Q matrices is smaller than the number of non-zeros in the current Q matrices.
MSK_RES_ERR_TOO_SMALL_MAX_NUM_NZ (1245)
The maximum number of non-zeros specified is too small.

`MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_IDX (1246)`
A specified index is invalid.

`MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_MAX_NUM (1247)`
A specified index is invalid.

`MSK_RES_ERR_NUMCONLIM (1250)`
Maximum number of constraints limit is exceeded.

`MSK_RES_ERR_NUMVARLIM (1251)`
Maximum number of variables limit is exceeded.

`MSK_RES_ERR_TOO_SMALL_MAXNUMANZ (1252)`
The maximum number of non-zeros specified for A is smaller than the number of non-zeros in the current A.

`MSK_RES_ERR_INV_APTRE (1253)`
`aptre[j]` is strictly smaller than `aptrb[j]` for some `j`.

`MSK_RES_ERR_MUL_A_ELEMENT (1254)`
An element in A is defined multiple times.

`MSK_RES_ERR_INV_BK (1255)`
Invalid bound key.

`MSK_RES_ERR_INV_BKC (1256)`
Invalid bound key is specified for a constraint.

`MSK_RES_ERR_INV_BKX (1257)`
An invalid bound key is specified for a variable.

`MSK_RES_ERR_INV_VAR_TYPE (1258)`
An invalid variable type is specified for a variable.

`MSK_RES_ERR_SOLVER_PROBTYPE (1259)`
Problem type does not match the chosen optimizer.

`MSK_RES_ERR_OBJECTIVE_RANGE (1260)`
Empty objective range.

`MSK_RES_ERR_UNDEF_SOLUTION (1265)`
MOSEK has the following solution types:

- an interior-point solution,
- a basic solution,
- and an integer solution.

Each optimizer may set one or more of these solutions; e.g by default a successful optimization with the interior-point optimizer defines the interior-point solution and, for linear problems, also the basic solution. This error occurs when asking for a solution or for information about a solution that is not defined.

`MSK_RES_ERR_BASIS (1266)`
An invalid basis is specified. Either too many or too few basis variables are specified.

`MSK_RES_ERR_INV_SKC (1267)`
Invalid value in `skc`.

`MSK_RES_ERR_INV_SKX (1268)`
Invalid value in `skx`.

`MSK_RES_ERR_INV_SKN (1274)`
Invalid value in `skn`.

`MSK_RES_ERR_INV_SK_STR (1269)`
Invalid status key string encountered.

`MSK_RES_ERR_INV_SK (1270)`
Invalid status key code.

`MSK_RES_ERR_INV_CONE_TYPE_STR (1271)`
Invalid cone type string encountered.

`MSK_RES_ERR_INV_CONE_TYPE (1272)`
Invalid cone type code is encountered.

`MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_SURPLUS (1275)`
Invalid surplus.

`MSK_RES_ERR_INV_NAME_ITEM (1280)`
An invalid name item code is used.

MSK_RES_ERR_PRO_ITEM (1281)
An invalid problem is used.

MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_FORMAT_TYPE (1283)
Invalid format type.

MSK_RES_ERR_FIRSTI (1285)
Invalid `firsti`.

MSK_RES_ERR_LASTI (1286)
Invalid `lasti`.

MSK_RES_ERR_FIRSTJ (1287)
Invalid `firstj`.

MSK_RES_ERR_LASTJ (1288)
Invalid `lastj`.

MSK_RES_ERR_MAX_LEN_IS_TOO_SMALL (1289)
A maximum length that is too small has been specified.

MSK_RES_ERR_NONLINEAR_EQUALITY (1290)
The model contains a nonlinear equality which defines a nonconvex set.

MSK_RES_ERR_NONCONVEX (1291)
The optimization problem is nonconvex.

MSK_RES_ERR_NONLINEAR_RANGED (1292)
Nonlinear constraints with finite lower and upper bound always define a nonconvex feasible set.

MSK_RES_ERR_CON_Q_NOT_PSD (1293)
The quadratic constraint matrix is not positive semidefinite as expected for a constraint with finite upper bound. This results in a nonconvex problem. The parameter *MSK_DPAR_CHECK_CONVEXITY_REL_TOL* can be used to relax the convexity check.

MSK_RES_ERR_CON_Q_NOT_NSD (1294)
The quadratic constraint matrix is not negative semidefinite as expected for a constraint with finite lower bound. This results in a nonconvex problem. The parameter *MSK_DPAR_CHECK_CONVEXITY_REL_TOL* can be used to relax the convexity check.

MSK_RES_ERR_OBJ_Q_NOT_PSD (1295)
The quadratic coefficient matrix in the objective is not positive semidefinite as expected for a minimization problem. The parameter *MSK_DPAR_CHECK_CONVEXITY_REL_TOL* can be used to relax the convexity check.

MSK_RES_ERR_OBJ_Q_NOT_NSD (1296)
The quadratic coefficient matrix in the objective is not negative semidefinite as expected for a maximization problem. The parameter *MSK_DPAR_CHECK_CONVEXITY_REL_TOL* can be used to relax the convexity check.

MSK_RES_ERR_ARGUMENT_PERM_ARRAY (1299)
An invalid permutation array is specified.

MSK_RES_ERR_CONE_INDEX (1300)
An index of a non-existing cone has been specified.

MSK_RES_ERR_CONE_SIZE (1301)
A cone with incorrect number of members is specified.

MSK_RES_ERR_CONE_OVERLAP (1302)
One or more of the variables in the cone to be added is already member of another cone. Now assume the variable is x_j then add a new variable say x_k and the constraint

$$x_j = x_k$$

and then let x_k be member of the cone to be appended.

MSK_RES_ERR_CONE_REP_VAR (1303)
A variable is included multiple times in the cone.

MSK_RES_ERR_MAXNUMCONE (1304)
The value specified for `maxnumcone` is too small.

MSK_RES_ERR_CONE_TYPE (1305)
Invalid cone type specified.

MSK_RES_ERR_CONE_TYPE_STR (1306)
Invalid cone type specified.

MSK_RES_ERR_CONE_OVERLAP_APPEND (1307)
The cone to be appended has one variable which is already member of another cone.

MSK_RES_ERR_REMOVE_CONE_VARIABLE (1310)
A variable cannot be removed because it will make a cone invalid.

MSK_RES_ERR_APPENDING_TOO_BIG_CONE (1311)
Trying to append a too big cone.

MSK_RES_ERR_CONE_PARAMETER (1320)
An invalid cone parameter.

MSK_RES_ERR_SOL_FILE_INVALID_NUMBER (1350)
An invalid number is specified in a solution file.

MSK_RES_ERR_HUGE_C (1375)
A huge value in absolute size is specified for one c_j.

MSK_RES_ERR_HUGE_AIJ (1380)
A numerically huge value is specified for an $a_{i,j}$ element in A. The parameter *MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_AIJ_HUGE* controls when an $a_{i,j}$ is considered huge.

MSK_RES_ERR_DUPLICATE_AIJ (1385)
An element in the A matrix is specified twice.

MSK_RES_ERR_LOWER_BOUND_IS_A_NAN (1390)
The lower bound specified is not a number (nan).

MSK_RES_ERR_UPPER_BOUND_IS_A_NAN (1391)
The upper bound specified is not a number (nan).

MSK_RES_ERR_INFINITE_BOUND (1400)
A numerically huge bound value is specified.

MSK_RES_ERR_INV_QOBJ_SUBI (1401)
Invalid value in `qosubi`.

MSK_RES_ERR_INV_QOBJ_SUBJ (1402)
Invalid value in `qosubj`.

MSK_RES_ERR_INV_QOBJ_VAL (1403)
Invalid value in `qoval`.

MSK_RES_ERR_INV_QCON_SUBK (1404)
Invalid value in `qcsubk`.

MSK_RES_ERR_INV_QCON_SUBI (1405)
Invalid value in `qcsubi`.

MSK_RES_ERR_INV_QCON_SUBJ (1406)
Invalid value in `qcsubj`.

MSK_RES_ERR_INV_QCON_VAL (1407)
Invalid value in `qcval`.

MSK_RES_ERR_QCON_SUBI_TOO_SMALL (1408)
Invalid value in `qcsubi`.

MSK_RES_ERR_QCON_SUBI_TOO_LARGE (1409)
Invalid value in `qcsubi`.

MSK_RES_ERR_QOBJ_UPPER_TRIANGLE (1415)
An element in the upper triangle of Q^o is specified. Only elements in the lower triangle should be specified.

MSK_RES_ERR_QCON_UPPER_TRIANGLE (1417)
An element in the upper triangle of a Q^k is specified. Only elements in the lower triangle should be specified.

MSK_RES_ERR_FIXED_BOUND_VALUES (1420)
A fixed constraint/variable has been specified using the bound keys but the numerical value of the lower and upper bound is different.

MSK_RES_ERR_TOO_SMALL_A_TRUNCATION_VALUE (1421)
A too small value for the A trucation value is specified.

MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_OBJECTIVE_SENSE (1445)
An invalid objective sense is specified.

MSK_RES_ERR_UNDEFINED_OBJECTIVE_SENSE (1446)
The objective sense has not been specified before the optimization.

MSK_RES_ERR_Y_IS_UNDEFINED (1449)
The solution item y is undefined.

MSK_RES_ERR_NAN_IN_DOUBLE_DATA (1450)
An invalid floating point value was used in some double data.

MSK_RES_ERR_NAN_IN_BLC (1461)
: l^c contains an invalid floating point value, i.e. a NaN.

MSK_RES_ERR_NAN_IN_BUC (1462)
: u^c contains an invalid floating point value, i.e. a NaN.

MSK_RES_ERR_NAN_IN_C (1470)
: c contains an invalid floating point value, i.e. a NaN.

MSK_RES_ERR_NAN_IN_BLX (1471)
: l^x contains an invalid floating point value, i.e. a NaN.

MSK_RES_ERR_NAN_IN_BUX (1472)
: u^x contains an invalid floating point value, i.e. a NaN.

MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_AIJ (1473)
: $a_{i,j}$ contains an invalid floating point value, i.e. a NaN or an infinite value.

MSK_RES_ERR_SYM_MAT_INVALID (1480)
: A symmetric matrix contains an invalid floating point value, i.e. a NaN or an infinite value.

MSK_RES_ERR_SYM_MAT_HUGE (1482)
: A symmetric matrix contains a huge value in absolute size. The parameter *MSK_DPAR_DATA_SYM_MAT_TOL_HUGE* controls when an $e_{i,j}$ is considered huge.

MSK_RES_ERR_INV_PROBLEM (1500)
: Invalid problem type. Probably a nonconvex problem has been specified.

MSK_RES_ERR_MIXED_CONIC_AND_NL (1501)
: The problem contains nonlinear terms conic constraints. The requested operation cannot be applied to this type of problem.

MSK_RES_ERR_GLOBAL_INV_CONIC_PROBLEM (1503)
: The global optimizer can only be applied to problems without semidefinite variables.

MSK_RES_ERR_INV_OPTIMIZER (1550)
: An invalid optimizer has been chosen for the problem.

MSK_RES_ERR_MIO_NO_OPTIMIZER (1551)
: No optimizer is available for the current class of integer optimization problems.

MSK_RES_ERR_NO_OPTIMIZER_VAR_TYPE (1552)
: No optimizer is available for this class of optimization problems.

MSK_RES_ERR_FINAL_SOLUTION (1560)
: An error occurred during the solution finalization.

MSK_RES_ERR_FIRST (1570)
: Invalid `first`.

MSK_RES_ERR_LAST (1571)
: Invalid index `last`. A given index was out of expected range.

MSK_RES_ERR_SLICE_SIZE (1572)
: Invalid slice size specified.

MSK_RES_ERR_NEGATIVE_SURPLUS (1573)
: Negative surplus.

MSK_RES_ERR_NEGATIVE_APPEND (1578)
: Cannot append a negative number.

MSK_RES_ERR_POSTSOLVE (1580)
: An error occurred during the postsolve. Please contact **MOSEK** support.

MSK_RES_ERR_OVERFLOW (1590)
: A computation produced an overflow i.e. a very large number.

MSK_RES_ERR_NO_BASIS_SOL (1600)
: No basic solution is defined.

MSK_RES_ERR_BASIS_FACTOR (1610)
: The factorization of the basis is invalid.

MSK_RES_ERR_BASIS_SINGULAR (1615)
: The basis is singular and hence cannot be factored.

MSK_RES_ERR_FACTOR (1650)
: An error occurred while factorizing a matrix.

MSK_RES_ERR_FEASREPAIR_CANNOT_RELAX (1700)
: An optimization problem cannot be relaxed.

MSK_RES_ERR_FEASREPAIR_SOLVING_RELAXED (1701)
: The relaxed problem could not be solved to optimality. Please consult the log file for further details.

MSK_RES_ERR_FEASREPAIR_INCONSISTENT_BOUND (1702)
: The upper bound is less than the lower bound for a variable or a constraint. Please correct this before running the feasibility repair.

MSK_RES_ERR_REPAIR_INVALID_PROBLEM (1710)
: The feasibility repair does not support the specified problem type.

MSK_RES_ERR_REPAIR_OPTIMIZATION_FAILED (1711)
: Computation the optimal relaxation failed. The cause may have been numerical problems.

MSK_RES_ERR_NAME_MAX_LEN (1750)
: A name is longer than the buffer that is supposed to hold it.

MSK_RES_ERR_NAME_IS_NULL (1760)
: The name buffer is a NULL pointer.

MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_COMPRESSION (1800)
: Invalid compression type.

MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_IOMODE (1801)
: Invalid io mode.

MSK_RES_ERR_NO_PRIMAL_INFEAS_CER (2000)
: A certificate of primal infeasibility is not available.

MSK_RES_ERR_NO_DUAL_INFEAS_CER (2001)
: A certificate of infeasibility is not available.

MSK_RES_ERR_NO_SOLUTION_IN_CALLBACK (2500)
: The required solution is not available.

MSK_RES_ERR_INV_MARKI (2501)
: Invalid value in marki.

MSK_RES_ERR_INV_MARKJ (2502)
: Invalid value in markj.

MSK_RES_ERR_INV_NUMI (2503)
: Invalid numi.

MSK_RES_ERR_INV_NUMJ (2504)
: Invalid numj.

MSK_RES_ERR_TASK_INCOMPATIBLE (2560)
: The Task file is incompatible with this platform. This results from reading a file on a 32 bit platform generated on a 64 bit platform.

MSK_RES_ERR_TASK_INVALID (2561)
: The Task file is invalid.

MSK_RES_ERR_TASK_WRITE (2562)
: Failed to write the task file.

MSK_RES_ERR_LU_MAX_NUM_TRIES (2800)
: Could not compute the LU factors of the matrix within the maximum number of allowed tries.

MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_UTF8 (2900)
: An invalid UTF8 string is encountered.

MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_WCHAR (2901)
: An invalid `wchar` string is encountered.

MSK_RES_ERR_NO_DUAL_FOR_ITG_SOL (2950)
: No dual information is available for the integer solution.

MSK_RES_ERR_NO_SNX_FOR_BAS_SOL (2953)
: s_n^x is not available for the basis solution.

MSK_RES_ERR_INTERNAL (3000)
: An internal error occurred. Please report this problem.

MSK_RES_ERR_API_ARRAY_TOO_SMALL (3001)
: An input array was too short.

MSK_RES_ERR_API_CB_CONNECT (3002)
: Failed to connect a callback object.

MSK_RES_ERR_API_FATAL_ERROR (3005)
: An internal error occurred in the API. Please report this problem.

MSK_RES_ERR_API_INTERNAL (3999)
: An internal fatal error occurred in an interface function.

MSK_RES_ERR_SEN_FORMAT (3050)
: Syntax error in sensitivity analysis file.

MSK_RES_ERR_SEN_UNDEF_NAME (3051)
An undefined name was encountered in the sensitivity analysis file.

MSK_RES_ERR_SEN_INDEX_RANGE (3052)
Index out of range in the sensitivity analysis file.

MSK_RES_ERR_SEN_BOUND_INVALID_UP (3053)
Analysis of upper bound requested for an index, where no upper bound exists.

MSK_RES_ERR_SEN_BOUND_INVALID_LO (3054)
Analysis of lower bound requested for an index, where no lower bound exists.

MSK_RES_ERR_SEN_INDEX_INVALID (3055)
Invalid range given in the sensitivity file.

MSK_RES_ERR_SEN_INVALID_REGEXP (3056)
Syntax error in regexp or regexp longer than 1024.

MSK_RES_ERR_SEN_SOLUTION_STATUS (3057)
No optimal solution found to the original problem given for sensitivity analysis.

MSK_RES_ERR_SEN_NUMERICAL (3058)
Numerical difficulties encountered performing the sensitivity analysis.

MSK_RES_ERR_SEN_UNHANDLED_PROBLEM_TYPE (3080)
Sensitivity analysis cannot be performed for the specified problem. Sensitivity analysis is only possible for linear problems.

MSK_RES_ERR_UNB_STEP_SIZE (3100)
A step size in an optimizer was unexpectedly unbounded. For instance, if the step-size becomes unbounded in phase 1 of the simplex algorithm then an error occurs. Normally this will happen only if the problem is badly formulated. Please contact **MOSEK** support if this error occurs.

MSK_RES_ERR_IDENTICAL_TASKS (3101)
Some tasks related to this function call were identical. Unique tasks were expected.

MSK_RES_ERR_AD_INVALID_CODELIST (3102)
The code list data was invalid.

MSK_RES_ERR_INTERNAL_TEST_FAILED (3500)
An internal unit test function failed.

MSK_RES_ERR_XML_INVALID_PROBLEM_TYPE (3600)
The problem type is not supported by the XML format.

MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_AMPL_STUB (3700)
Invalid AMPL stub.

MSK_RES_ERR_INT64_TO_INT32_CAST (3800)
A 64 bit integer could not be cast to a 32 bit integer.

MSK_RES_ERR_SIZE_LICENSE_NUMCORES (3900)
The computer contains more cpu cores than the license allows for.

MSK_RES_ERR_INFEAS_UNDEFINED (3910)
The requested value is not defined for this solution type.

MSK_RES_ERR_NO_BARX_FOR_SOLUTION (3915)
There is no $\overline{X}$ available for the solution specified. In particular note there are no $\overline{X}$ defined for the basic and integer solutions.

MSK_RES_ERR_NO_BARS_FOR_SOLUTION (3916)
There is no $\bar{s}$ available for the solution specified. In particular note there are no $\bar{s}$ defined for the basic and integer solutions.

MSK_RES_ERR_BAR_VAR_DIM (3920)
The dimension of a symmetric matrix variable has to be greater than 0.

MSK_RES_ERR_SYM_MAT_INVALID_ROW_INDEX (3940)
A row index specified for sparse symmetric matrix is invalid.

MSK_RES_ERR_SYM_MAT_INVALID_COL_INDEX (3941)
A column index specified for sparse symmetric matrix is invalid.

MSK_RES_ERR_SYM_MAT_NOT_LOWER_TRINGULAR (3942)
Only the lower triangular part of sparse symmetric matrix should be specified.

MSK_RES_ERR_SYM_MAT_INVALID_VALUE (3943)
The numerical value specified in a sparse symmetric matrix is not a floating point value.

MSK_RES_ERR_SYM_MAT_DUPLICATE (3944)
A value in a symmetric matric as been specified more than once.

MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_SYM_MAT_DIM (3950)
A sparse symmetric matrix of invalid dimension is specified.
MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_FILE_FORMAT_FOR_SYM_MAT (4000)
The file format does not support a problem with symmetric matrix variables.
MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_FILE_FORMAT_FOR_CFIX (4001)
The file format does not support a problem with nonzero fixed term in c.
MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_FILE_FORMAT_FOR_RANGED_CONSTRAINTS (4002)
The file format does not support a problem with ranged constraints.
MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_FILE_FORMAT_FOR_FREE_CONSTRAINTS (4003)
The file format does not support a problem with free constraints.
MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_FILE_FORMAT_FOR_CONES (4005)
The file format does not support a problem with conic constraints.
MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_FILE_FORMAT_FOR_NONLINEAR (4010)
The file format does not support a problem with nonlinear terms.
MSK_RES_ERR_DUPLICATE_CONSTRAINT_NAMES (4500)
Two constraint names are identical.
MSK_RES_ERR_DUPLICATE_VARIABLE_NAMES (4501)
Two variable names are identical.
MSK_RES_ERR_DUPLICATE_BARVARIABLE_NAMES (4502)
Two barvariable names are identical.
MSK_RES_ERR_DUPLICATE_CONE_NAMES (4503)
Two cone names are identical.
MSK_RES_ERR_NON_UNIQUE_ARRAY (5000)
An array does not contain unique elements.
MSK_RES_ERR_ARGUMENT_IS_TOO_LARGE (5005)
The value of a function argument is too large.
MSK_RES_ERR_MIO_INTERNAL (5010)
A fatal error occurred in the mixed integer optimizer. Please contact **MOSEK** support.
MSK_RES_ERR_INVALID_PROBLEM_TYPE (6000)
An invalid problem type.
MSK_RES_ERR_UNHANDLED_SOLUTION_STATUS (6010)
Unhandled solution status.
MSK_RES_ERR_UPPER_TRIANGLE (6020)
An element in the upper triangle of a lower triangular matrix is specified.
MSK_RES_ERR_LAU_SINGULAR_MATRIX (7000)
A matrix is singular.
MSK_RES_ERR_LAU_NOT_POSITIVE_DEFINITE (7001)
A matrix is not positive definite.
MSK_RES_ERR_LAU_INVALID_LOWER_TRIANGULAR_MATRIX (7002)
An invalid lower triangular matrix.
MSK_RES_ERR_LAU_UNKNOWN (7005)
An unknown error.
MSK_RES_ERR_LAU_ARG_M (7010)
Invalid argument m.
MSK_RES_ERR_LAU_ARG_N (7011)
Invalid argument n.
MSK_RES_ERR_LAU_ARG_K (7012)
Invalid argument k.
MSK_RES_ERR_LAU_ARG_TRANSA (7015)
Invalid argument transa.
MSK_RES_ERR_LAU_ARG_TRANSB (7016)
Invalid argument transb.
MSK_RES_ERR_LAU_ARG_UPLO (7017)
Invalid argument uplo.
MSK_RES_ERR_LAU_ARG_TRANS (7018)
Invalid argument trans.

`MSK_RES_ERR_LAU_INVALID_SPARSE_SYMMETRIC_MATRIX (7019)`
An invalid sparse symmetric matrix is specfified. Note only the lower triangular part with no duplicates is specifed.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_PARSE (7100)`
An error occurred while parsing an CBF file.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_OBJ_SENSE (7101)`
An invalid objective sense is specified.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_NO_VARIABLES (7102)`
No variables are specified.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_TOO_MANY_CONSTRAINTS (7103)`
Too many constraints specified.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_TOO_MANY_VARIABLES (7104)`
Too many variables specified.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_NO_VERSION_SPECIFIED (7105)`
No version specified.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_SYNTAX (7106)`
Invalid syntax.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_DUPLICATE_OBJ (7107)`
Duplicate OBJ keyword.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_DUPLICATE_CON (7108)`
Duplicate CON keyword.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_DUPLICATE_VAR (7109)`
Duplicate VAR keyword.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_DUPLICATE_INT (7110)`
Duplicate INT keyword.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_INVALID_VAR_TYPE (7111)`
Invalid variable type.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_INVALID_CON_TYPE (7112)`
Invalid constraint type.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_INVALID_DOMAIN_DIMENSION (7113)`
Invalid domain dimension.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_DUPLICATE_OBJACOORD (7114)`
Duplicate index in OBJCOORD.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_DUPLICATE_BCOORD (7115)`
Duplicate index in BCOORD.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_DUPLICATE_ACOORD (7116)`
Duplicate index in ACOORD.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_TOO_FEW_VARIABLES (7117)`
Too few variables defined.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_TOO_FEW_CONSTRAINTS (7118)`
Too few constraints defined.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_TOO_FEW_INTS (7119)`
Too few ints are specified.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_TOO_MANY_INTS (7120)`
Too many ints are specified.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_INVALID_INT_INDEX (7121)`
Invalid INT index.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_UNSUPPORTED (7122)`
Unsupported feature is present.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_DUPLICATE_PSDVAR (7123)`
Duplicate PSDVAR keyword.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_INVALID_PSDVAR_DIMENSION (7124)`
Invalid PSDVAR dimension.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_TOO_FEW_PSDVAR (7125)`
Too few variables defined.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_INVALID_EXP_DIMENSION (7126)`
Invalid dimension of a exponential cone.

`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_DUPLICATE_POW_CONES (7130)`
Multiple POWCONES specified.
`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_DUPLICATE_POW_STAR_CONES (7131)`
Multiple POW*CONES specified.
`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_INVALID_POWER (7132)`
Invalid power specified.
`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_POWER_CONE_IS_TOO_LONG (7133)`
Power cone is too long.
`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_INVALID_POWER_CONE_INDEX (7134)`
Invalid power cone index.
`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_INVALID_POWER_STAR_CONE_INDEX (7135)`
Invalid power star cone index.
`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_UNHANDLED_POWER_CONE_TYPE (7136)`
An unhandled power cone type.
`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_UNHANDLED_POWER_STAR_CONE_TYPE (7137)`
An unhandled power star cone type.
`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_POWER_CONE_MISMATCH (7138)`
The power cone does not match with it definition.
`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_POWER_STAR_CONE_MISMATCH (7139)`
The power star cone does not match with it definition.
`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_INVALID_NUMBER_OF_CONES (7740)`
Invalid number of cones.
`MSK_RES_ERR_CBF_INVALID_DIMENSION_OF_CONES (7741)`
Invalid dimension of cones.
`MSK_RES_ERR_MIO_INVALID_ROOT_OPTIMIZER (7700)`
An invalid root optimizer was selected for the problem type.
`MSK_RES_ERR_MIO_INVALID_NODE_OPTIMIZER (7701)`
An invalid node optimizer was selected for the problem type.
`MSK_RES_ERR_TOCONIC_CONSTR_Q_NOT_PSD (7800)`
The matrix defining the quadratric part of constraint is not positive semidefinite.
`MSK_RES_ERR_TOCONIC_CONSTRAINT_FX (7801)`
The quadratic constraint is an equality, thus not convex.
`MSK_RES_ERR_TOCONIC_CONSTRAINT_RA (7802)`
The quadratic constraint has finite lower and upper bound, and therefore it is not convex.
`MSK_RES_ERR_TOCONIC_CONSTR_NOT_CONIC (7803)`
The constraint is not conic representable.
`MSK_RES_ERR_TOCONIC_OBJECTIVE_NOT_PSD (7804)`
The matrix defining the quadratric part of the objective function is not positive semidefinite.
`MSK_RES_ERR_SERVER_CONNECT (8000)`
Failed to connect to remote solver server. The server string or the port string were invalid, or the server did not accept connection.
`MSK_RES_ERR_SERVER_PROTOCOL (8001)`
Unexpected message or data from solver server.
`MSK_RES_ERR_SERVER_STATUS (8002)`
Server returned non-ok HTTP status code
`MSK_RES_ERR_SERVER_TOKEN (8003)`
The job ID specified is incorrect or invalid
`MSK_RES_ERR_SERVER_PROBLEM_SIZE (8008)`
The size of the problem exceeds the dimensions permitted by the instance of the OptServer where it was run.

9.5 Constants

9.5.1 Basis identification

`MSK_BI_NEVER`
Never do basis identification.

`MSK_BI_ALWAYS`
: Basis identification is always performed even if the interior-point optimizer terminates abnormally.

`MSK_BI_NO_ERROR`
: Basis identification is performed if the interior-point optimizer terminates without an error.

`MSK_BI_IF_FEASIBLE`
: Basis identification is not performed if the interior-point optimizer terminates with a problem status saying that the problem is primal or dual infeasible.

`MSK_BI_RESERVERED`
: Not currently in use.

9.5.2 Bound keys

`MSK_BK_LO`
: The constraint or variable has a finite lower bound and an infinite upper bound.

`MSK_BK_UP`
: The constraint or variable has an infinite lower bound and an finite upper bound.

`MSK_BK_FX`
: The constraint or variable is fixed.

`MSK_BK_FR`
: The constraint or variable is free.

`MSK_BK_RA`
: The constraint or variable is ranged.

9.5.3 Mark

`MSK_MARK_LO`
: The lower bound is selected for sensitivity analysis.

`MSK_MARK_UP`
: The upper bound is selected for sensitivity analysis.

9.5.4 Degeneracy strategies

`MSK_SIM_DEGEN_NONE`
: The simplex optimizer should use no degeneration strategy.

`MSK_SIM_DEGEN_FREE`
: The simplex optimizer chooses the degeneration strategy.

`MSK_SIM_DEGEN_AGGRESSIVE`
: The simplex optimizer should use an aggressive degeneration strategy.

`MSK_SIM_DEGEN_MODERATE`
: The simplex optimizer should use a moderate degeneration strategy.

`MSK_SIM_DEGEN_MINIMUM`
: The simplex optimizer should use a minimum degeneration strategy.

9.5.5 Transposed matrix.

`MSK_TRANSPOSE_NO`
: No transpose is applied.

`MSK_TRANSPOSE_YES`
: A transpose is applied.

9.5.6 Triangular part of a symmetric matrix.

`MSK_UPLO_LO`
: Lower part.

`MSK_UPLO_UP`
: Upper part.

9.5.7 Problem reformulation.

`MSK_SIM_REFORMULATION_ON`
: Allow the simplex optimizer to reformulate the problem.

`MSK_SIM_REFORMULATION_OFF`
: Disallow the simplex optimizer to reformulate the problem.

`MSK_SIM_REFORMULATION_FREE`
: The simplex optimizer can choose freely.

`MSK_SIM_REFORMULATION_AGGRESSIVE`
: The simplex optimizer should use an aggressive reformulation strategy.

9.5.8 Exploit duplicate columns.

`MSK_SIM_EXPLOIT_DUPVEC_ON`
: Allow the simplex optimizer to exploit duplicated columns.

`MSK_SIM_EXPLOIT_DUPVEC_OFF`
: Disallow the simplex optimizer to exploit duplicated columns.

`MSK_SIM_EXPLOIT_DUPVEC_FREE`
: The simplex optimizer can choose freely.

9.5.9 Hot-start type employed by the simplex optimizer

`MSK_SIM_HOTSTART_NONE`
: The simplex optimizer performs a coldstart.

`MSK_SIM_HOTSTART_FREE`
: The simplex optimize chooses the hot-start type.

`MSK_SIM_HOTSTART_STATUS_KEYS`
: Only the status keys of the constraints and variables are used to choose the type of hot-start.

9.5.10 Hot-start type employed by the interior-point optimizers.

`MSK_INTPNT_HOTSTART_NONE`
: The interior-point optimizer performs a coldstart.

`MSK_INTPNT_HOTSTART_PRIMAL`
: The interior-point optimizer exploits the primal solution only.

`MSK_INTPNT_HOTSTART_DUAL`
: The interior-point optimizer exploits the dual solution only.

`MSK_INTPNT_HOTSTART_PRIMAL_DUAL`
: The interior-point optimizer exploits both the primal and dual solution.

9.5.11 Solution purification employed optimizer.

`MSK_PURIFY_NONE`
: The optimizer performs no solution purification.

`MSK_PURIFY_PRIMAL`
: The optimizer purifies the primal solution.

`MSK_PURIFY_DUAL`
: The optimizer purifies the dual solution.

`MSK_PURIFY_PRIMAL_DUAL`
: The optimizer purifies both the primal and dual solution.

`MSK_PURIFY_AUTO`
: TBD

9.5.12 Progress callback codes

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_BI`
: The basis identification procedure has been started.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_CONIC`
: The callback function is called when the conic optimizer is started.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_DUAL_BI`
: The callback function is called from within the basis identification procedure when the dual phase is started.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_DUAL_SENSITIVITY`
: Dual sensitivity analysis is started.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_DUAL_SETUP_BI`
: The callback function is called when the dual BI phase is started.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_DUAL_SIMPLEX`
: The callback function is called when the dual simplex optimizer started.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_DUAL_SIMPLEX_BI`
: The callback function is called from within the basis identification procedure when the dual simplex clean-up phase is started.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_FULL_CONVEXITY_CHECK`
: Begin full convexity check.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_INFEAS_ANA`
: The callback function is called when the infeasibility analyzer is started.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_INTPNT`
: The callback function is called when the interior-point optimizer is started.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_LICENSE_WAIT`
: Begin waiting for license.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_MIO`
: The callback function is called when the mixed-integer optimizer is started.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_OPTIMIZER`
: The callback function is called when the optimizer is started.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_PRESOLVE`
: The callback function is called when the presolve is started.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_PRIMAL_BI`
: The callback function is called from within the basis identification procedure when the primal phase is started.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_PRIMAL_REPAIR`
: Begin primal feasibility repair.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_PRIMAL_SENSITIVITY`
: Primal sensitivity analysis is started.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_PRIMAL_SETUP_BI`
: The callback function is called when the primal BI setup is started.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_PRIMAL_SIMPLEX`
: The callback function is called when the primal simplex optimizer is started.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_PRIMAL_SIMPLEX_BI`
: The callback function is called from within the basis identification procedure when the primal simplex clean-up phase is started.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_QCQO_REFORMULATE`
: Begin QCQO reformulation.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_READ`
: **MOSEK** has started reading a problem file.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_ROOT_CUTGEN`
: The callback function is called when root cut generation is started.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_SIMPLEX`
: The callback function is called when the simplex optimizer is started.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_SIMPLEX_BI`
: The callback function is called from within the basis identification procedure when the simplex clean-up phase is started.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_TO_CONIC`
: Begin conic reformulation.

`MSK_CALLBACK_BEGIN_WRITE`
: **MOSEK** has started writing a problem file.

`MSK_CALLBACK_CONIC`
: The callback function is called from within the conic optimizer after the information database has been updated.

MSK_CALLBACK_DUAL_SIMPLEX
: The callback function is called from within the dual simplex optimizer.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_BI
: The callback function is called when the basis identification procedure is terminated.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_CONIC
: The callback function is called when the conic optimizer is terminated.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_DUAL_BI
: The callback function is called from within the basis identification procedure when the dual phase is terminated.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_DUAL_SENSITIVITY
: Dual sensitivity analysis is terminated.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_DUAL_SETUP_BI
: The callback function is called when the dual BI phase is terminated.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_DUAL_SIMPLEX
: The callback function is called when the dual simplex optimizer is terminated.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_DUAL_SIMPLEX_BI
: The callback function is called from within the basis identification procedure when the dual clean-up phase is terminated.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_FULL_CONVEXITY_CHECK
: End full convexity check.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_INFEAS_ANA
: The callback function is called when the infeasibility analyzer is terminated.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_INTPNT
: The callback function is called when the interior-point optimizer is terminated.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_LICENSE_WAIT
: End waiting for license.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_MIO
: The callback function is called when the mixed-integer optimizer is terminated.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_OPTIMIZER
: The callback function is called when the optimizer is terminated.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_PRESOLVE
: The callback function is called when the presolve is completed.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_PRIMAL_BI
: The callback function is called from within the basis identification procedure when the primal phase is terminated.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_PRIMAL_REPAIR
: End primal feasibility repair.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_PRIMAL_SENSITIVITY
: Primal sensitivity analysis is terminated.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_PRIMAL_SETUP_BI
: The callback function is called when the primal BI setup is terminated.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_PRIMAL_SIMPLEX
: The callback function is called when the primal simplex optimizer is terminated.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_PRIMAL_SIMPLEX_BI
: The callback function is called from within the basis identification procedure when the primal clean-up phase is terminated.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_QCQO_REFORMULATE
: End QCQO reformulation.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_READ
: **MOSEK** has finished reading a problem file.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_ROOT_CUTGEN
: The callback function is called when root cut generation is terminated.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_SIMPLEX
: The callback function is called when the simplex optimizer is terminated.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_SIMPLEX_BI
: The callback function is called from within the basis identification procedure when the simplex clean-up phase is terminated.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_TO_CONIC
: End conic reformulation.

MSK_CALLBACK_END_WRITE
: **MOSEK** has finished writing a problem file.

MSK_CALLBACK_IM_BI
: The callback function is called from within the basis identification procedure at an intermediate point.

MSK_CALLBACK_IM_CONIC
: The callback function is called at an intermediate stage within the conic optimizer where the information database has not been updated.

MSK_CALLBACK_IM_DUAL_BI
: The callback function is called from within the basis identification procedure at an intermediate point in the dual phase.

MSK_CALLBACK_IM_DUAL_SENSIVITY
: The callback function is called at an intermediate stage of the dual sensitivity analysis.

MSK_CALLBACK_IM_DUAL_SIMPLEX
: The callback function is called at an intermediate point in the dual simplex optimizer.

MSK_CALLBACK_IM_FULL_CONVEXITY_CHECK
: The callback function is called at an intermediate stage of the full convexity check.

MSK_CALLBACK_IM_INTPNT
: The callback function is called at an intermediate stage within the interior-point optimizer where the information database has not been updated.

MSK_CALLBACK_IM_LICENSE_WAIT
: **MOSEK** is waiting for a license.

MSK_CALLBACK_IM_LU
: The callback function is called from within the LU factorization procedure at an intermediate point.

MSK_CALLBACK_IM_MIO
: The callback function is called at an intermediate point in the mixed-integer optimizer.

MSK_CALLBACK_IM_MIO_DUAL_SIMPLEX
: The callback function is called at an intermediate point in the mixed-integer optimizer while running the dual simplex optimizer.

MSK_CALLBACK_IM_MIO_INTPNT
: The callback function is called at an intermediate point in the mixed-integer optimizer while running the interior-point optimizer.

MSK_CALLBACK_IM_MIO_PRIMAL_SIMPLEX
: The callback function is called at an intermediate point in the mixed-integer optimizer while running the primal simplex optimizer.

MSK_CALLBACK_IM_ORDER
: The callback function is called from within the matrix ordering procedure at an intermediate point.

MSK_CALLBACK_IM_PRESOLVE
: The callback function is called from within the presolve procedure at an intermediate stage.

MSK_CALLBACK_IM_PRIMAL_BI
: The callback function is called from within the basis identification procedure at an intermediate point in the primal phase.

MSK_CALLBACK_IM_PRIMAL_SENSIVITY
: The callback function is called at an intermediate stage of the primal sensitivity analysis.

MSK_CALLBACK_IM_PRIMAL_SIMPLEX
: The callback function is called at an intermediate point in the primal simplex optimizer.

MSK_CALLBACK_IM_QO_REFORMULATE
: The callback function is called at an intermediate stage of the conic quadratic reformulation.

MSK_CALLBACK_IM_READ
: Intermediate stage in reading.

MSK_CALLBACK_IM_ROOT_CUTGEN
: The callback is called from within root cut generation at an intermediate stage.

MSK_CALLBACK_IM_SIMPLEX
: The callback function is called from within the simplex optimizer at an intermediate point.

MSK_CALLBACK_IM_SIMPLEX_BI
: The callback function is called from within the basis identification procedure at an intermedi-

ate point in the simplex clean-up phase. The frequency of the callbacks is controlled by the *MSK_IPAR_LOG_SIM_FREQ* parameter.

MSK_CALLBACK_INTPNT
: The callback function is called from within the interior-point optimizer after the information database has been updated.

MSK_CALLBACK_NEW_INT_MIO
: The callback function is called after a new integer solution has been located by the mixed-integer optimizer.

MSK_CALLBACK_PRIMAL_SIMPLEX
: The callback function is called from within the primal simplex optimizer.

MSK_CALLBACK_READ_OPF
: The callback function is called from the OPF reader.

MSK_CALLBACK_READ_OPF_SECTION
: A chunk of Q non-zeros has been read from a problem file.

MSK_CALLBACK_SOLVING_REMOTE
: The callback function is called while the task is being solved on a remote server.

MSK_CALLBACK_UPDATE_DUAL_BI
: The callback function is called from within the basis identification procedure at an intermediate point in the dual phase.

MSK_CALLBACK_UPDATE_DUAL_SIMPLEX
: The callback function is called in the dual simplex optimizer.

MSK_CALLBACK_UPDATE_DUAL_SIMPLEX_BI
: The callback function is called from within the basis identification procedure at an intermediate point in the dual simplex clean-up phase. The frequency of the callbacks is controlled by the *MSK_IPAR_LOG_SIM_FREQ* parameter.

MSK_CALLBACK_UPDATE_PRESOLVE
: The callback function is called from within the presolve procedure.

MSK_CALLBACK_UPDATE_PRIMAL_BI
: The callback function is called from within the basis identification procedure at an intermediate point in the primal phase.

MSK_CALLBACK_UPDATE_PRIMAL_SIMPLEX
: The callback function is called in the primal simplex optimizer.

MSK_CALLBACK_UPDATE_PRIMAL_SIMPLEX_BI
: The callback function is called from within the basis identification procedure at an intermediate point in the primal simplex clean-up phase. The frequency of the callbacks is controlled by the *MSK_IPAR_LOG_SIM_FREQ* parameter.

MSK_CALLBACK_WRITE_OPF
: The callback function is called from the OPF writer.

9.5.13 Types of convexity checks.

MSK_CHECK_CONVEXITY_NONE
: No convexity check.

MSK_CHECK_CONVEXITY_SIMPLE
: Perform simple and fast convexity check.

MSK_CHECK_CONVEXITY_FULL
: Perform a full convexity check.

9.5.14 Compression types

MSK_COMPRESS_NONE
: No compression is used.

MSK_COMPRESS_FREE
: The type of compression used is chosen automatically.

MSK_COMPRESS_GZIP
: The type of compression used is gzip compatible.

MSK_COMPRESS_ZSTD
: The type of compression used is zstd compatible.

9.5.15 Cone types

`MSK_CT_QUAD`
: The cone is a quadratic cone.

`MSK_CT_RQUAD`
: The cone is a rotated quadratic cone.

`MSK_CT_PEXP`
: A primal exponential cone.

`MSK_CT_DEXP`
: A dual exponential cone.

`MSK_CT_PPOW`
: A primal power cone.

`MSK_CT_DPOW`
: A dual power cone.

`MSK_CT_ZERO`
: The zero cone.

9.5.16 Name types

`MSK_NAME_TYPE_GEN`
: General names. However, no duplicate and blank names are allowed.

`MSK_NAME_TYPE_MPS`
: MPS type names.

`MSK_NAME_TYPE_LP`
: LP type names.

9.5.17 SCopt operator types

`MSK_OPR_ENT`
: Entropy

`MSK_OPR_EXP`
: Exponential

`MSK_OPR_LOG`
: Logarithm

`MSK_OPR_POW`
: Power

`MSK_OPR_SQRT`
: Square root

9.5.18 Cone types

`MSK_SYMMAT_TYPE_SPARSE`
: Sparse symmetric matrix.

9.5.19 Data format types

`MSK_DATA_FORMAT_EXTENSION`
: The file extension is used to determine the data file format.

`MSK_DATA_FORMAT_MPS`
: The data file is MPS formatted.

`MSK_DATA_FORMAT_LP`
: The data file is LP formatted.

`MSK_DATA_FORMAT_OP`
: The data file is an optimization problem formatted file.

`MSK_DATA_FORMAT_FREE_MPS`
: The data a free MPS formatted file.

`MSK_DATA_FORMAT_TASK`
: Generic task dump file.

MSK_DATA_FORMAT_PTF
: (P)retty (T)ext (F)format.

MSK_DATA_FORMAT_CB
: Conic benchmark format,

MSK_DATA_FORMAT_JSON_TASK
: JSON based task format.

9.5.20 Double information items

MSK_DINF_BI_CLEAN_DUAL_TIME
: Time spent within the dual clean-up optimizer of the basis identification procedure since its invocation.

MSK_DINF_BI_CLEAN_PRIMAL_TIME
: Time spent within the primal clean-up optimizer of the basis identification procedure since its invocation.

MSK_DINF_BI_CLEAN_TIME
: Time spent within the clean-up phase of the basis identification procedure since its invocation.

MSK_DINF_BI_DUAL_TIME
: Time spent within the dual phase basis identification procedure since its invocation.

MSK_DINF_BI_PRIMAL_TIME
: Time spent within the primal phase of the basis identification procedure since its invocation.

MSK_DINF_BI_TIME
: Time spent within the basis identification procedure since its invocation.

MSK_DINF_INTPNT_DUAL_FEAS
: Dual feasibility measure reported by the interior-point optimizer. (For the interior-point optimizer this measure is not directly related to the original problem because a homogeneous model is employed.)

MSK_DINF_INTPNT_DUAL_OBJ
: Dual objective value reported by the interior-point optimizer.

MSK_DINF_INTPNT_FACTOR_NUM_FLOPS
: An estimate of the number of flops used in the factorization.

MSK_DINF_INTPNT_OPT_STATUS
: A measure of optimality of the solution. It should converge to $+1$ if the problem has a primal-dual optimal solution, and converge to -1 if the problem is (strictly) primal or dual infeasible. If the measure converges to another constant, or fails to settle, the problem is usually ill-posed.

MSK_DINF_INTPNT_ORDER_TIME
: Order time (in seconds).

MSK_DINF_INTPNT_PRIMAL_FEAS
: Primal feasibility measure reported by the interior-point optimizer. (For the interior-point optimizer this measure is not directly related to the original problem because a homogeneous model is employed).

MSK_DINF_INTPNT_PRIMAL_OBJ
: Primal objective value reported by the interior-point optimizer.

MSK_DINF_INTPNT_TIME
: Time spent within the interior-point optimizer since its invocation.

MSK_DINF_MIO_CLIQUE_SEPARATION_TIME
: Separation time for clique cuts.

MSK_DINF_MIO_CMIR_SEPARATION_TIME
: Separation time for CMIR cuts.

MSK_DINF_MIO_CONSTRUCT_SOLUTION_OBJ
: If **MOSEK** has successfully constructed an integer feasible solution, then this item contains the optimal objective value corresponding to the feasible solution.

MSK_DINF_MIO_DUAL_BOUND_AFTER_PRESOLVE
: Value of the dual bound after presolve but before cut generation.

MSK_DINF_MIO_GMI_SEPARATION_TIME
: Separation time for GMI cuts.

MSK_DINF_MIO_IMPLIED_BOUND_TIME
: Separation time for implied bound cuts.

MSK_DINF_MIO_KNAPSACK_COVER_SEPARATION_TIME
: Separation time for knapsack cover.

MSK_DINF_MIO_OBJ_ABS_GAP
: Given the mixed-integer optimizer has computed a feasible solution and a bound on the optimal objective value, then this item contains the absolute gap defined by

$$|(\text{objective value of feasible solution}) - (\text{objective bound})|.$$

Otherwise it has the value -1.0.

MSK_DINF_MIO_OBJ_BOUND
: The best known bound on the objective function. This value is undefined until at least one relaxation has been solved: To see if this is the case check that *MSK_IINF_MIO_NUM_RELAX* is strictly positive.

MSK_DINF_MIO_OBJ_INT
: The primal objective value corresponding to the best integer feasible solution. Please note that at least one integer feasible solution must have been located i.e. check *MSK_IINF_MIO_NUM_INT_SOLUTIONS*.

MSK_DINF_MIO_OBJ_REL_GAP
: Given that the mixed-integer optimizer has computed a feasible solution and a bound on the optimal objective value, then this item contains the relative gap defined by

$$\frac{|(\text{objective value of feasible solution}) - (\text{objective bound})|}{\max(\delta, |(\text{objective value of feasible solution})|)}.$$

where δ is given by the parameter *MSK_DPAR_MIO_REL_GAP_CONST*. Otherwise it has the value -1.0.

MSK_DINF_MIO_PROBING_TIME
: Total time for probing.

MSK_DINF_MIO_ROOT_CUTGEN_TIME
: Total time for cut generation.

MSK_DINF_MIO_ROOT_OPTIMIZER_TIME
: Time spent in the optimizer while solving the root node relaxation

MSK_DINF_MIO_ROOT_PRESOLVE_TIME
: Time spent presolving the problem at the root node.

MSK_DINF_MIO_TIME
: Time spent in the mixed-integer optimizer.

MSK_DINF_MIO_USER_OBJ_CUT
: If the objective cut is used, then this information item has the value of the cut.

MSK_DINF_OPTIMIZER_TIME
: Total time spent in the optimizer since it was invoked.

MSK_DINF_PRESOLVE_ELI_TIME
: Total time spent in the eliminator since the presolve was invoked.

MSK_DINF_PRESOLVE_LINDEP_TIME
: Total time spent in the linear dependency checker since the presolve was invoked.

MSK_DINF_PRESOLVE_TIME
: Total time (in seconds) spent in the presolve since it was invoked.

MSK_DINF_PRIMAL_REPAIR_PENALTY_OBJ
: The optimal objective value of the penalty function.

MSK_DINF_QCQO_REFORMULATE_MAX_PERTURBATION
: Maximum absolute diagonal perturbation occurring during the QCQO reformulation.

MSK_DINF_QCQO_REFORMULATE_TIME
: Time spent with conic quadratic reformulation.

MSK_DINF_QCQO_REFORMULATE_WORST_CHOLESKY_COLUMN_SCALING
: Worst Cholesky column scaling.

MSK_DINF_QCQO_REFORMULATE_WORST_CHOLESKY_DIAG_SCALING
: Worst Cholesky diagonal scaling.

MSK_DINF_RD_TIME
: Time spent reading the data file.

MSK_DINF_SIM_DUAL_TIME
: Time spent in the dual simplex optimizer since invoking it.

MSK_DINF_SIM_FEAS
: Feasibility measure reported by the simplex optimizer.

MSK_DINF_SIM_OBJ
: Objective value reported by the simplex optimizer.

MSK_DINF_SIM_PRIMAL_TIME
: Time spent in the primal simplex optimizer since invoking it.

MSK_DINF_SIM_TIME
: Time spent in the simplex optimizer since invoking it.

MSK_DINF_SOL_BAS_DUAL_OBJ
: Dual objective value of the basic solution. Updated if *MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO* is set .

MSK_DINF_SOL_BAS_DVIOLCON
: Maximal dual bound violation for x^c in the basic solution. Updated if *MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO* is set .

MSK_DINF_SOL_BAS_DVIOLVAR
: Maximal dual bound violation for x^x in the basic solution. Updated if *MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO* is set .

MSK_DINF_SOL_BAS_NRM_BARX
: Infinity norm of $\overline{X}$ in the basic solution.

MSK_DINF_SOL_BAS_NRM_SLC
: Infinity norm of s_l^c in the basic solution.

MSK_DINF_SOL_BAS_NRM_SLX
: Infinity norm of s_l^x in the basic solution.

MSK_DINF_SOL_BAS_NRM_SUC
: Infinity norm of s_u^c in the basic solution.

MSK_DINF_SOL_BAS_NRM_SUX
: Infinity norm of s_u^X in the basic solution.

MSK_DINF_SOL_BAS_NRM_XC
: Infinity norm of x^c in the basic solution.

MSK_DINF_SOL_BAS_NRM_XX
: Infinity norm of x^x in the basic solution.

MSK_DINF_SOL_BAS_NRM_Y
: Infinity norm of y in the basic solution.

MSK_DINF_SOL_BAS_PRIMAL_OBJ
: Primal objective value of the basic solution. Updated if *MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO* is set .

MSK_DINF_SOL_BAS_PVIOLCON
: Maximal primal bound violation for x^c in the basic solution. Updated if *MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO* is set .

MSK_DINF_SOL_BAS_PVIOLVAR
: Maximal primal bound violation for x^x in the basic solution. Updated if *MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO* is set .

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITG_NRM_BARX
: Infinity norm of $\overline{X}$ in the integer solution.

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITG_NRM_XC
: Infinity norm of x^c in the integer solution.

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITG_NRM_XX
: Infinity norm of x^x in the integer solution.

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITG_PRIMAL_OBJ
: Primal objective value of the integer solution. Updated if *MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO* is set .

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITG_PVIOLBARVAR
: Maximal primal bound violation for $\overline{X}$ in the integer solution. Updated if *MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO* is set .

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITG_PVIOLCON
: Maximal primal bound violation for x^c in the integer solution. Updated if *MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO* is set .

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITG_PVIOLCONES
: Maximal primal violation for primal conic constraints in the integer solution. Updated if

MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO is set .

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITG_PVIOLITG
: Maximal violation for the integer constraints in the integer solution. Updated if *MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO* is set .

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITG_PVIOLVAR
: Maximal primal bound violation for x^x in the integer solution. Updated if *MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO* is set .

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITR_DUAL_OBJ
: Dual objective value of the interior-point solution. Updated if *MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO* is set .

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITR_DVIOLBARVAR
: Maximal dual bound violation for $\overline{X}$ in the interior-point solution. Updated if *MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO* is set .

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITR_DVIOLCON
: Maximal dual bound violation for x^c in the interior-point solution. Updated if *MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO* is set .

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITR_DVIOLCONES
: Maximal dual violation for dual conic constraints in the interior-point solution. Updated if *MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO* is set .

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITR_DVIOLVAR
: Maximal dual bound violation for x^x in the interior-point solution. Updated if *MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO* is set .

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITR_NRM_BARS
: Infinity norm of $\overline{S}$ in the interior-point solution.

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITR_NRM_BARX
: Infinity norm of $\overline{X}$ in the interior-point solution.

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITR_NRM_SLC
: Infinity norm of s_l^c in the interior-point solution.

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITR_NRM_SLX
: Infinity norm of s_l^x in the interior-point solution.

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITR_NRM_SNX
: Infinity norm of s_n^x in the interior-point solution.

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITR_NRM_SUC
: Infinity norm of s_u^c in the interior-point solution.

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITR_NRM_SUX
: Infinity norm of s_u^X in the interior-point solution.

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITR_NRM_XC
: Infinity norm of x^c in the interior-point solution.

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITR_NRM_XX
: Infinity norm of x^x in the interior-point solution.

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITR_NRM_Y
: Infinity norm of y in the interior-point solution.

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITR_PRIMAL_OBJ
: Primal objective value of the interior-point solution. Updated if *MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO* is set .

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITR_PVIOLBARVAR
: Maximal primal bound violation for $\overline{X}$ in the interior-point solution. Updated if *MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO* is set .

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITR_PVIOLCON
: Maximal primal bound violation for x^c in the interior-point solution. Updated if *MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO* is set .

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITR_PVIOLCONES
: Maximal primal violation for primal conic constraints in the interior-point solution. Updated if *MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO* is set .

MSK_DINF_SOL_ITR_PVIOLVAR
: Maximal primal bound violation for x^x in the interior-point solution. Updated if *MSK_IPAR_AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO* is set .

MSK_DINF_TO_CONIC_TIME
: Time spent in the last to conic reformulation.

9.5.21 License feature

MSK_FEATURE_PTS
: Base system.

MSK_FEATURE_PTON
: Conic extension.

9.5.22 Long integer information items.

MSK_LIINF_BI_CLEAN_DUAL_DEG_ITER
: Number of dual degenerate clean iterations performed in the basis identification.

MSK_LIINF_BI_CLEAN_DUAL_ITER
: Number of dual clean iterations performed in the basis identification.

MSK_LIINF_BI_CLEAN_PRIMAL_DEG_ITER
: Number of primal degenerate clean iterations performed in the basis identification.

MSK_LIINF_BI_CLEAN_PRIMAL_ITER
: Number of primal clean iterations performed in the basis identification.

MSK_LIINF_BI_DUAL_ITER
: Number of dual pivots performed in the basis identification.

MSK_LIINF_BI_PRIMAL_ITER
: Number of primal pivots performed in the basis identification.

MSK_LIINF_INTPNT_FACTOR_NUM_NZ
: Number of non-zeros in factorization.

MSK_LIINF_MIO_ANZ
: Number of non-zero entries in the constraint matrix of the probelm to be solved by the mixed-integer optimizer.

MSK_LIINF_MIO_INTPNT_ITER
: Number of interior-point iterations performed by the mixed-integer optimizer.

MSK_LIINF_MIO_PRESOLVED_ANZ
: Number of non-zero entries in the constraint matrix of the problem after the mixed-integer optimizer's presolve.

MSK_LIINF_MIO_SIMPLEX_ITER
: Number of simplex iterations performed by the mixed-integer optimizer.

MSK_LIINF_RD_NUMANZ
: Number of non-zeros in A that is read.

MSK_LIINF_RD_NUMQNZ
: Number of Q non-zeros.

9.5.23 Integer information items.

MSK_IINF_ANA_PRO_NUM_CON
: Number of constraints in the problem.

MSK_IINF_ANA_PRO_NUM_CON_EQ
: Number of equality constraints.

MSK_IINF_ANA_PRO_NUM_CON_FR
: Number of unbounded constraints.

MSK_IINF_ANA_PRO_NUM_CON_LO
: Number of constraints with a lower bound and an infinite upper bound.

MSK_IINF_ANA_PRO_NUM_CON_RA
: Number of constraints with finite lower and upper bounds.

MSK_IINF_ANA_PRO_NUM_CON_UP
: Number of constraints with an upper bound and an infinite lower bound.

MSK_IINF_ANA_PRO_NUM_VAR
: Number of variables in the problem.

MSK_IINF_ANA_PRO_NUM_VAR_BIN
: Number of binary (0-1) variables.

MSK_IINF_ANA_PRO_NUM_VAR_CONT
: Number of continuous variables.

MSK_IINF_ANA_PRO_NUM_VAR_EQ
: Number of fixed variables.

MSK_IINF_ANA_PRO_NUM_VAR_FR
: Number of free variables.

MSK_IINF_ANA_PRO_NUM_VAR_INT
: Number of general integer variables.

MSK_IINF_ANA_PRO_NUM_VAR_LO
: Number of variables with a lower bound and an infinite upper bound.

MSK_IINF_ANA_PRO_NUM_VAR_RA
: Number of variables with finite lower and upper bounds.

MSK_IINF_ANA_PRO_NUM_VAR_UP
: Number of variables with an upper bound and an infinite lower bound.

MSK_IINF_INTPNT_FACTOR_DIM_DENSE
: Dimension of the dense sub system in factorization.

MSK_IINF_INTPNT_ITER
: Number of interior-point iterations since invoking the interior-point optimizer.

MSK_IINF_INTPNT_NUM_THREADS
: Number of threads that the interior-point optimizer is using.

MSK_IINF_INTPNT_SOLVE_DUAL
: Non-zero if the interior-point optimizer is solving the dual problem.

MSK_IINF_MIO_ABSGAP_SATISFIED
: Non-zero if absolute gap is within tolerances.

MSK_IINF_MIO_CLIQUE_TABLE_SIZE
: Size of the clique table.

MSK_IINF_MIO_CONSTRUCT_SOLUTION
: This item informs if **MOSEK** constructed an initial integer feasible solution.

  - -1: tried, but failed,
  - 0: no partial solution supplied by the user,
  - 1: constructed feasible solution.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NODE_DEPTH
: Depth of the last node solved.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUM_ACTIVE_NODES
: Number of active branch and bound nodes.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUM_BRANCH
: Number of branches performed during the optimization.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUM_CLIQUE_CUTS
: Number of clique cuts.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUM_CMIR_CUTS
: Number of Complemented Mixed Integer Rounding (CMIR) cuts.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUM_GOMORY_CUTS
: Number of Gomory cuts.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUM_IMPLIED_BOUND_CUTS
: Number of implied bound cuts.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUM_INT_SOLUTIONS
: Number of integer feasible solutions that have been found.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUM_KNAPSACK_COVER_CUTS
: Number of clique cuts.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUM_RELAX
: Number of relaxations solved during the optimization.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUM_REPEATED_PRESOLVE
: Number of times presolve was repeated at root.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUMBIN
: Number of binary variables in the problem to be solved by the mixed-integer optimizer.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUMBINCONEVAR
: Number of binary cone variables in the problem to be solved by the mixed-integer optimizer.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUMCON
: Number of constraints in the problem to be solved by the mixed-integer optimizer.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUMCONE
: Number of cones in the problem to be solved by the mixed-integer optimizer.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUMCONEVAR
: Number of cone variables in the problem to be solved by the mixed-integer optimizer.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUMCONT
: Number of continuous variables in the problem to be solved by the mixed-integer optimizer.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUMCONTCONEVAR
: Number of continuous cone variables in the problem to be solved by the mixed-integer optimizer.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUMDEXPCONES
: Number of dual exponential cones in the problem to be solved by the mixed-integer optimizer.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUMDPOWCONES
: Number of dual power cones in the problem to be solved by the mixed-integer optimizer.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUMINT
: Number of integer variables in the problem to be solved by the mixed-integer optimizer.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUMINTCONEVAR
: Number of integer cone variables in the problem to be solved by the mixed-integer optimizer.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUMPEXPCONES
: Number of primal exponential cones in the problem to be solved by the mixed-integer optimizer.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUMPPOWCONES
: Number of primal power cones in the problem to be solved by the mixed-integer optimizer.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUMQCONES
: Number of quadratic cones in the problem to be solved by the mixed-integer optimizer.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUMRQCONES
: Number of rotated quadratic cones in the problem to be solved by the mixed-integer optimizer.

MSK_IINF_MIO_NUMVAR
: Number of variables in the problem to be solved by the mixed-integer optimizer.

MSK_IINF_MIO_OBJ_BOUND_DEFINED
: Non-zero if a valid objective bound has been found, otherwise zero.

MSK_IINF_MIO_PRESOLVED_NUMBIN
: Number of binary variables in the problem after the mixed-integer optimizer's presolve.

MSK_IINF_MIO_PRESOLVED_NUMBINCONEVAR
: Number of binary cone variables in the problem after the mixed-integer optimizer's presolve.

MSK_IINF_MIO_PRESOLVED_NUMCON
: Number of constraints in the problem after the mixed-integer optimizer's presolve.

MSK_IINF_MIO_PRESOLVED_NUMCONE
: Number of cones in the problem after the mixed-integer optimizer's presolve.

MSK_IINF_MIO_PRESOLVED_NUMCONEVAR
: Number of cone variables in the problem after the mixed-integer optimizer's presolve.

MSK_IINF_MIO_PRESOLVED_NUMCONT
: Number of continuous variables in the problem after the mixed-integer optimizer's presolve.

MSK_IINF_MIO_PRESOLVED_NUMCONTCONEVAR
: Number of continuous cone variables in the problem after the mixed-integer optimizer's presolve.

MSK_IINF_MIO_PRESOLVED_NUMDEXPCONES
: Number of dual exponential cones in the problem after the mixed-integer optimizer's presolve.

MSK_IINF_MIO_PRESOLVED_NUMDPOWCONES
: Number of dual power cones in the problem after the mixed-integer optimizer's presolve.

MSK_IINF_MIO_PRESOLVED_NUMINT
: Number of integer variables in the problem after the mixed-integer optimizer's presolve.

MSK_IINF_MIO_PRESOLVED_NUMINTCONEVAR
: Number of integer cone variables in the problem after the mixed-integer optimizer's presolve.

MSK_IINF_MIO_PRESOLVED_NUMPEXPCONES
: Number of primal exponential cones in the problem after the mixed-integer optimizer's presolve.

MSK_IINF_MIO_PRESOLVED_NUMPPOWCONES
: Number of primal power cones in the problem after the mixed-integer optimizer's presolve.

MSK_IINF_MIO_PRESOLVED_NUMQCONES
: Number of quadratic cones in the problem after the mixed-integer optimizer's presolve.

MSK_IINF_MIO_PRESOLVED_NUMRQCONES
: Number of rotated quadratic cones in the problem after the mixed-integer optimizer's presolve.

MSK_IINF_MIO_PRESOLVED_NUMVAR
: Number of variables in the problem after the mixed-integer optimizer's presolve.

MSK_IINF_MIO_RELGAP_SATISFIED
: Non-zero if relative gap is within tolerances.

MSK_IINF_MIO_TOTAL_NUM_CUTS
: Total number of cuts generated by the mixed-integer optimizer.

MSK_IINF_MIO_USER_OBJ_CUT
: If it is non-zero, then the objective cut is used.

MSK_IINF_OPT_NUMCON
: Number of constraints in the problem solved when the optimizer is called.

MSK_IINF_OPT_NUMVAR
: Number of variables in the problem solved when the optimizer is called

MSK_IINF_OPTIMIZE_RESPONSE
: The response code returned by optimize.

MSK_IINF_PURIFY_DUAL_SUCCESS
: Is nonzero if the dual solution is purified.

MSK_IINF_PURIFY_PRIMAL_SUCCESS
: Is nonzero if the primal solution is purified.

MSK_IINF_RD_NUMBARVAR
: Number of symmetric variables read.

MSK_IINF_RD_NUMCON
: Number of constraints read.

MSK_IINF_RD_NUMCONE
: Number of conic constraints read.

MSK_IINF_RD_NUMINTVAR
: Number of integer-constrained variables read.

MSK_IINF_RD_NUMQ
: Number of nonempty Q matrices read.

MSK_IINF_RD_NUMVAR
: Number of variables read.

MSK_IINF_RD_PROTYPE
: Problem type.

MSK_IINF_SIM_DUAL_DEG_ITER
: The number of dual degenerate iterations.

MSK_IINF_SIM_DUAL_HOTSTART
: If 1 then the dual simplex algorithm is solving from an advanced basis.

MSK_IINF_SIM_DUAL_HOTSTART_LU
: If 1 then a valid basis factorization of full rank was located and used by the dual simplex algorithm.

MSK_IINF_SIM_DUAL_INF_ITER
: The number of iterations taken with dual infeasibility.

MSK_IINF_SIM_DUAL_ITER
: Number of dual simplex iterations during the last optimization.

MSK_IINF_SIM_NUMCON
: Number of constraints in the problem solved by the simplex optimizer.

MSK_IINF_SIM_NUMVAR
: Number of variables in the problem solved by the simplex optimizer.

MSK_IINF_SIM_PRIMAL_DEG_ITER
: The number of primal degenerate iterations.

MSK_IINF_SIM_PRIMAL_HOTSTART
: If 1 then the primal simplex algorithm is solving from an advanced basis.

MSK_IINF_SIM_PRIMAL_HOTSTART_LU
: If 1 then a valid basis factorization of full rank was located and used by the primal simplex algorithm.

MSK_IINF_SIM_PRIMAL_INF_ITER
: The number of iterations taken with primal infeasibility.

MSK_IINF_SIM_PRIMAL_ITER
: Number of primal simplex iterations during the last optimization.

MSK_IINF_SIM_SOLVE_DUAL
: Is non-zero if dual problem is solved.

MSK_IINF_SOL_BAS_PROSTA
: Problem status of the basic solution. Updated after each optimization.

MSK_IINF_SOL_BAS_SOLSTA
: Solution status of the basic solution. Updated after each optimization.

MSK_IINF_SOL_ITG_PROSTA
: Problem status of the integer solution. Updated after each optimization.

MSK_IINF_SOL_ITG_SOLSTA
: Solution status of the integer solution. Updated after each optimization.

MSK_IINF_SOL_ITR_PROSTA
: Problem status of the interior-point solution. Updated after each optimization.

MSK_IINF_SOL_ITR_SOLSTA
: Solution status of the interior-point solution. Updated after each optimization.

MSK_IINF_STO_NUM_A_REALLOC
: Number of times the storage for storing A has been changed. A large value may indicates that memory fragmentation may occur.

9.5.24 Information item types

MSK_INF_DOU_TYPE
: Is a double information type.

MSK_INF_INT_TYPE
: Is an integer.

MSK_INF_LINT_TYPE
: Is a long integer.

9.5.25 Input/output modes

MSK_IOMODE_READ
: The file is read-only.

MSK_IOMODE_WRITE
: The file is write-only. If the file exists then it is truncated when it is opened. Otherwise it is created when it is opened.

MSK_IOMODE_READWRITE
: The file is to read and write.

9.5.26 Specifies the branching direction.

MSK_BRANCH_DIR_FREE
: The mixed-integer optimizer decides which branch to choose.

MSK_BRANCH_DIR_UP
: The mixed-integer optimizer always chooses the up branch first.

MSK_BRANCH_DIR_DOWN
: The mixed-integer optimizer always chooses the down branch first.

MSK_BRANCH_DIR_NEAR
: Branch in direction nearest to selected fractional variable.

MSK_BRANCH_DIR_FAR
: Branch in direction farthest from selected fractional variable.

MSK_BRANCH_DIR_ROOT_LP
: Chose direction based on root lp value of selected variable.

MSK_BRANCH_DIR_GUIDED
: Branch in direction of current incumbent.

MSK_BRANCH_DIR_PSEUDOCOST
: Branch based on the pseudocost of the variable.

9.5.27 Continuous mixed-integer solution type

`MSK_MIO_CONT_SOL_NONE`
: No interior-point or basic solution are reported when the mixed-integer optimizer is used.

`MSK_MIO_CONT_SOL_ROOT`
: The reported interior-point and basic solutions are a solution to the root node problem when mixed-integer optimizer is used.

`MSK_MIO_CONT_SOL_ITG`
: The reported interior-point and basic solutions are a solution to the problem with all integer variables fixed at the value they have in the integer solution. A solution is only reported in case the problem has a primal feasible solution.

`MSK_MIO_CONT_SOL_ITG_REL`
: In case the problem is primal feasible then the reported interior-point and basic solutions are a solution to the problem with all integer variables fixed at the value they have in the integer solution. If the problem is primal infeasible, then the solution to the root node problem is reported.

9.5.28 Integer restrictions

`MSK_MIO_MODE_IGNORED`
: The integer constraints are ignored and the problem is solved as a continuous problem.

`MSK_MIO_MODE_SATISFIED`
: Integer restrictions should be satisfied.

9.5.29 Mixed-integer node selection types

`MSK_MIO_NODE_SELECTION_FREE`
: The optimizer decides the node selection strategy.

`MSK_MIO_NODE_SELECTION_FIRST`
: The optimizer employs a depth first node selection strategy.

`MSK_MIO_NODE_SELECTION_BEST`
: The optimizer employs a best bound node selection strategy.

`MSK_MIO_NODE_SELECTION_PSEUDO`
: The optimizer employs selects the node based on a pseudo cost estimate.

9.5.30 MPS file format type

`MSK_MPS_FORMAT_STRICT`
: It is assumed that the input file satisfies the MPS format strictly.

`MSK_MPS_FORMAT_RELAXED`
: It is assumed that the input file satisfies a slightly relaxed version of the MPS format.

`MSK_MPS_FORMAT_FREE`
: It is assumed that the input file satisfies the free MPS format. This implies that spaces are not allowed in names. Otherwise the format is free.

`MSK_MPS_FORMAT_CPLEX`
: The CPLEX compatible version of the MPS format is employed.

9.5.31 Objective sense types

`MSK_OBJECTIVE_SENSE_MINIMIZE`
: The problem should be minimized.

`MSK_OBJECTIVE_SENSE_MAXIMIZE`
: The problem should be maximized.

9.5.32 On/off

`MSK_ON`
: Switch the option on.

`MSK_OFF`
: Switch the option off.

9.5.33 Optimizer types

`MSK_OPTIMIZER_CONIC`
: The optimizer for problems having conic constraints.

`MSK_OPTIMIZER_DUAL_SIMPLEX`
: The dual simplex optimizer is used.

`MSK_OPTIMIZER_FREE`
: The optimizer is chosen automatically.

`MSK_OPTIMIZER_FREE_SIMPLEX`
: One of the simplex optimizers is used.

`MSK_OPTIMIZER_INTPNT`
: The interior-point optimizer is used.

`MSK_OPTIMIZER_MIXED_INT`
: The mixed-integer optimizer.

`MSK_OPTIMIZER_PRIMAL_SIMPLEX`
: The primal simplex optimizer is used.

9.5.34 Ordering strategies

`MSK_ORDER_METHOD_FREE`
: The ordering method is chosen automatically.

`MSK_ORDER_METHOD_APPMINLOC`
: Approximate minimum local fill-in ordering is employed.

`MSK_ORDER_METHOD_EXPERIMENTAL`
: This option should not be used.

`MSK_ORDER_METHOD_TRY_GRAPHPAR`
: Always try the graph partitioning based ordering.

`MSK_ORDER_METHOD_FORCE_GRAPHPAR`
: Always use the graph partitioning based ordering even if it is worse than the approximate minimum local fill ordering.

`MSK_ORDER_METHOD_NONE`
: No ordering is used.

9.5.35 Presolve method.

`MSK_PRESOLVE_MODE_OFF`
: The problem is not presolved before it is optimized.

`MSK_PRESOLVE_MODE_ON`
: The problem is presolved before it is optimized.

`MSK_PRESOLVE_MODE_FREE`
: It is decided automatically whether to presolve before the problem is optimized.

9.5.36 Parameter type

`MSK_PAR_INVALID_TYPE`
: Not a valid parameter.

`MSK_PAR_DOU_TYPE`
: Is a double parameter.

`MSK_PAR_INT_TYPE`
: Is an integer parameter.

`MSK_PAR_STR_TYPE`
: Is a string parameter.

9.5.37 Problem data items

`MSK_PI_VAR`
: Item is a variable.

`MSK_PI_CON`
: Item is a constraint.

`MSK_PI_CONE`
: Item is a cone.

9.5.38 Problem types

`MSK_PROBTYPE_LO`
: The problem is a linear optimization problem.

`MSK_PROBTYPE_QO`
: The problem is a quadratic optimization problem.

`MSK_PROBTYPE_QCQO`
: The problem is a quadratically constrained optimization problem.

`MSK_PROBTYPE_CONIC`
: A conic optimization.

`MSK_PROBTYPE_MIXED`
: General nonlinear constraints and conic constraints. This combination can not be solved by **MOSEK**.

9.5.39 Problem status keys

`MSK_PRO_STA_UNKNOWN`
: Unknown problem status.

`MSK_PRO_STA_PRIM_AND_DUAL_FEAS`
: The problem is primal and dual feasible.

`MSK_PRO_STA_PRIM_FEAS`
: The problem is primal feasible.

`MSK_PRO_STA_DUAL_FEAS`
: The problem is dual feasible.

`MSK_PRO_STA_PRIM_INFEAS`
: The problem is primal infeasible.

`MSK_PRO_STA_DUAL_INFEAS`
: The problem is dual infeasible.

`MSK_PRO_STA_PRIM_AND_DUAL_INFEAS`
: The problem is primal and dual infeasible.

`MSK_PRO_STA_ILL_POSED`
: The problem is ill-posed. For example, it may be primal and dual feasible but have a positive duality gap.

`MSK_PRO_STA_PRIM_INFEAS_OR_UNBOUNDED`
: The problem is either primal infeasible or unbounded. This may occur for mixed-integer problems.

9.5.40 XML writer output mode

`MSK_WRITE_XML_MODE_ROW`
: Write in row order.

`MSK_WRITE_XML_MODE_COL`
: Write in column order.

9.5.41 Response code type

`MSK_RESPONSE_OK`
: The response code is OK.

`MSK_RESPONSE_WRN`
: The response code is a warning.

`MSK_RESPONSE_TRM`
: The response code is an optimizer termination status.

`MSK_RESPONSE_ERR`
: The response code is an error.

`MSK_RESPONSE_UNK`
: The response code does not belong to any class.

9.5.42 Scaling type

`MSK_SCALING_FREE`
: The optimizer chooses the scaling heuristic.

`MSK_SCALING_NONE`
: No scaling is performed.

`MSK_SCALING_MODERATE`
: A conservative scaling is performed.

`MSK_SCALING_AGGRESSIVE`
: A very aggressive scaling is performed.

9.5.43 Scaling method

`MSK_SCALING_METHOD_POW2`
: Scales only with power of 2 leaving the mantissa untouched.

`MSK_SCALING_METHOD_FREE`
: The optimizer chooses the scaling heuristic.

9.5.44 Sensitivity types

`MSK_SENSITIVITY_TYPE_BASIS`
: Basis sensitivity analysis is performed.

9.5.45 Simplex selection strategy

`MSK_SIM_SELECTION_FREE`
: The optimizer chooses the pricing strategy.

`MSK_SIM_SELECTION_FULL`
: The optimizer uses full pricing.

`MSK_SIM_SELECTION_ASE`
: The optimizer uses approximate steepest-edge pricing.

`MSK_SIM_SELECTION_DEVEX`
: The optimizer uses devex steepest-edge pricing (or if it is not available an approximate steep-edge selection).

`MSK_SIM_SELECTION_SE`
: The optimizer uses steepest-edge selection (or if it is not available an approximate steep-edge selection).

`MSK_SIM_SELECTION_PARTIAL`
: The optimizer uses a partial selection approach. The approach is usually beneficial if the number of variables is much larger than the number of constraints.

9.5.46 Solution items

`MSK_SOL_ITEM_XC`
: Solution for the constraints.

`MSK_SOL_ITEM_XX`
: Variable solution.

`MSK_SOL_ITEM_Y`
: Lagrange multipliers for equations.

`MSK_SOL_ITEM_SLC`
: Lagrange multipliers for lower bounds on the constraints.

`MSK_SOL_ITEM_SUC`
: Lagrange multipliers for upper bounds on the constraints.

`MSK_SOL_ITEM_SLX`
: Lagrange multipliers for lower bounds on the variables.

`MSK_SOL_ITEM_SUX`
: Lagrange multipliers for upper bounds on the variables.

`MSK_SOL_ITEM_SNX`
: Lagrange multipliers corresponding to the conic constraints on the variables.

9.5.47 Solution status keys

`MSK_SOL_STA_UNKNOWN`
: Status of the solution is unknown.

`MSK_SOL_STA_OPTIMAL`
: The solution is optimal.

`MSK_SOL_STA_PRIM_FEAS`
: The solution is primal feasible.

`MSK_SOL_STA_DUAL_FEAS`
: The solution is dual feasible.

`MSK_SOL_STA_PRIM_AND_DUAL_FEAS`
: The solution is both primal and dual feasible.

`MSK_SOL_STA_PRIM_INFEAS_CER`
: The solution is a certificate of primal infeasibility.

`MSK_SOL_STA_DUAL_INFEAS_CER`
: The solution is a certificate of dual infeasibility.

`MSK_SOL_STA_PRIM_ILLPOSED_CER`
: The solution is a certificate that the primal problem is illposed.

`MSK_SOL_STA_DUAL_ILLPOSED_CER`
: The solution is a certificate that the dual problem is illposed.

`MSK_SOL_STA_INTEGER_OPTIMAL`
: The primal solution is integer optimal.

9.5.48 Solution types

`MSK_SOL_BAS`
: The basic solution.

`MSK_SOL_ITR`
: The interior solution.

`MSK_SOL_ITG`
: The integer solution.

9.5.49 Solve primal or dual form

`MSK_SOLVE_FREE`
: The optimizer is free to solve either the primal or the dual problem.

`MSK_SOLVE_PRIMAL`
: The optimizer should solve the primal problem.

`MSK_SOLVE_DUAL`
: The optimizer should solve the dual problem.

9.5.50 Status keys

`MSK_SK_UNK`
: The status for the constraint or variable is unknown.

`MSK_SK_BAS`
: The constraint or variable is in the basis.

`MSK_SK_SUPBAS`
: The constraint or variable is super basic.

`MSK_SK_LOW`
: The constraint or variable is at its lower bound.

`MSK_SK_UPR`
: The constraint or variable is at its upper bound.

`MSK_SK_FIX`
: The constraint or variable is fixed.

`MSK_SK_INF`
: The constraint or variable is infeasible in the bounds.

9.5.51 Starting point types

`MSK_STARTING_POINT_FREE`
: The starting point is chosen automatically.

`MSK_STARTING_POINT_GUESS`
: The optimizer guesses a starting point.

`MSK_STARTING_POINT_CONSTANT`
: The optimizer constructs a starting point by assigning a constant value to all primal and dual variables. This starting point is normally robust.

`MSK_STARTING_POINT_SATISFY_BOUNDS`
: The starting point is chosen to satisfy all the simple bounds on nonlinear variables. If this starting point is employed, then more care than usual should employed when choosing the bounds on the nonlinear variables. In particular very tight bounds should be avoided.

9.5.52 Stream types

`MSK_STREAM_LOG`
: Log stream. Contains the aggregated contents of all other streams. This means that a message written to any other stream will also be written to this stream.

`MSK_STREAM_MSG`
: Message stream. Log information relating to performance and progress of the optimization is written to this stream.

`MSK_STREAM_ERR`
: Error stream. Error messages are written to this stream.

`MSK_STREAM_WRN`
: Warning stream. Warning messages are written to this stream.

9.5.53 Integer values

`MSK_MAX_STR_LEN`
: Maximum string length allowed in **MOSEK**.

`MSK_LICENSE_BUFFER_LENGTH`
: The length of a license key buffer.

9.5.54 Variable types

`MSK_VAR_TYPE_CONT`
: Is a continuous variable.

`MSK_VAR_TYPE_INT`
: Is an integer variable.

Chapter 10

Supported File Formats

MOSEK supports a range of problem and solution formats listed in Table 10.1 and Table 10.2. The **Task format** is **MOSEK**'s native binary format and it supports all features that **MOSEK** supports. The **OPF format** is **MOSEK**'s human-readable alternative that supports nearly all features (everything except semidefinite problems). In general, text formats are significantly slower to read, but can be examined and edited directly in any text editor.

Problem formats

Table 10.1: List of supported file formats for optimization problems. The column *Conic* refers to conic problems involving the quadratic, rotated quadratic, power or exponential cone. The last two columns indicate if the format supports solutions and optimizer parameters.

Format Type	Ext.	Binary/Text	LP	QO	Conic	SDP	Sol	Param
LP	lp	plain text	X	X				
MPS	mps	plain text	X	X	X			
OPF	opf	plain text	X	X	X		X	X
PTF	ptf	plain text	X	X	X	X	X	
CBF	cbf	plain text	X		X	X		
Task format	task	binary	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jtask format	jtask	text	X	X	X	X	X	X

Solution formats

Table 10.2: List of supported solution formats.

Format Type	Ext.	Binary/Text	Description
SOL	sol	plain text	Interior Solution
	bas	plain text	Basic Solution
	int	plain text	Integer
Jsol format	jsol	text	Solution

Compression

MOSEK supports GZIP and Zstandard compression. Problem files with extension `.gz` (for GZIP) and `.zst` (for Zstandard) are assumed to be compressed when read, and are automatically compressed when written. For example, a file called

```
problem.mps.gz
```

will be considered as a GZIP compressed MPS file.

10.1 The LP File Format

MOSEK supports the LP file format with some extensions. The LP format is not a completely well-defined standard and hence different optimization packages may interpret the same LP file in slightly different ways. **MOSEK** tries to emulate as closely as possible CPLEX's behavior, but tries to stay backward compatible.

The LP file format can specify problems of the form

$$\begin{array}{lccccc} \text{minimize/maximize} & & & c^T x + \frac{1}{2} q^o(x) & & \\ \text{subject to} & l^c & \leq & Ax + \frac{1}{2} q(x) & \leq & u^c, \\ & l^x & \leq & x & \leq & u^x, \\ & & & x_{\mathcal{J}} \text{ integer}, & & \end{array}$$

where

- $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is the vector of decision variables.
- $c \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is the linear term in the objective.
- $q^o :\in \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is the quadratic term in the objective where

$$q^o(x) = x^T Q^o x$$

and it is assumed that

$$Q^o = (Q^o)^T.$$

- $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ is the constraint matrix.
- $l^c \in \mathbb{R}^m$ is the lower limit on the activity for the constraints.
- $u^c \in \mathbb{R}^m$ is the upper limit on the activity for the constraints.
- $l^x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is the lower limit on the activity for the variables.
- $u^x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is the upper limit on the activity for the variables.
- $q : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is a vector of quadratic functions. Hence,

$$q_i(x) = x^T Q^i x$$

where it is assumed that

$$Q^i = (Q^i)^T.$$

- $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ is an index set of the integer constrained variables.

10.1.1 File Sections

An LP formatted file contains a number of sections specifying the objective, constraints, variable bounds, and variable types. The section keywords may be any mix of upper and lower case letters.

Objective Function

The first section beginning with one of the keywords

```
max
maximum
maximize
min
minimum
minimize
```

defines the objective sense and the objective function, i.e.

$$c^T x + \frac{1}{2} x^T Q^o x.$$

The objective may be given a name by writing

```
myname:
```

before the expressions. If no name is given, then the objective is named `obj`.

The objective function contains linear and quadratic terms. The linear terms are written as

```
4 x1 + x2 - 0.1 x3
```

and so forth. The quadratic terms are written in square brackets (`[ ]/2`) and are either squared or multiplied as in the examples

```
x1^2
```

and

```
x1 * x2
```

There may be zero or more pairs of brackets containing quadratic expressions.

An example of an objective section is

```
minimize
myobj: 4 x1 + x2 - 0.1 x3 + [ x1^2 + 2.1 x1 * x2 ]/2
```

Please note that the quadratic expressions are multiplied with $\frac{1}{2}$, so that the above expression means

$$\text{minimize} \quad 4x_1 + x_2 - 0.1 \cdot x_3 + \tfrac{1}{2}(x_1^2 + 2.1 \cdot x_1 \cdot x_2)$$

If the same variable occurs more than once in the linear part, the coefficients are added, so that `4 x1 + 2 x1` is equivalent to `6 x1`. In the quadratic expressions `x1 * x2` is equivalent to `x2 * x1` and, as in the linear part, if the same variables multiplied or squared occur several times their coefficients are added.

Constraints

The second section beginning with one of the keywords

```
subj to
subject to
s.t.
st
```

defines the linear constraint matrix A and the quadratic matrices Q^i.

A constraint contains a name (optional), expressions adhering to the same rules as in the objective and a bound:

```
subject to
con1: x1 + x2 + [ x3^2 ]/2 <= 5.1
```

The bound type (here `<=`) may be any of `<`, `<=`, `=`, `>`, `>=` (`<` and `<=` mean the same), and the bound may be any number.

In the standard LP format it is not possible to define more than one bound per line, but **MOSEK** supports defining ranged constraints by using double-colon (`::`) instead of a single-colon (`:`) after the constraint name, i.e.

$$-5 \leq x_1 + x_2 \leq 5 \tag{10.1}$$

may be written as

```
con:: -5 < x_1 + x_2 < 5
```

By default **MOSEK** writes ranged constraints this way.

If the files must adhere to the LP standard, ranged constraints must either be split into upper bounded and lower bounded constraints or be written as an equality with a slack variable. For example the expression (10.1) may be written as

$$x_1 + x_2 - sl_1 = 0, \ -5 \leq sl_1 \leq 5.$$

Bounds

Bounds on the variables can be specified in the bound section beginning with one of the keywords

```
bound
bounds
```

The bounds section is optional but should, if present, follow the `subject to` section. All variables listed in the bounds section must occur in either the objective or a constraint.

The default lower and upper bounds are 0 and $+\infty$. A variable may be declared free with the keyword `free`, which means that the lower bound is $-\infty$ and the upper bound is $+\infty$. Furthermore it may be assigned a finite lower and upper bound. The bound definitions for a given variable may be written in one or two lines, and bounds can be any number or $\pm\infty$ (written as `+inf`/`-inf`/`+infinity`/`-infinity`) as in the example

```
bounds
x1 free
x2 <= 5
0.1 <= x2
x3 = 42
2 <= x4 < +inf
```

Variable Types

The final two sections are optional and must begin with one of the keywords

```
bin
binaries
binary
```

and

```
gen
general
```

Under `general` all integer variables are listed, and under `binary` all binary (integer variables with bounds 0 and 1) are listed:

```
general
x1 x2
binary
x3 x4
```

Again, all variables listed in the binary or general sections must occur in either the objective or a constraint.

Terminating Section

Finally, an LP formatted file must be terminated with the keyword

```
end
```

10.1.2 LP File Examples

Linear example `lo1.lp`

```
\ File: lo1.lp
maximize
obj: 3 x1 + x2 + 5 x3 + x4
subject to
c1:  3 x1 + x2 + 2 x3 = 30
c2:  2 x1 + x2 + 3 x3 + x4 >= 15
c3:  2 x2 + 3 x4 <= 25
bounds
 0 <= x1 <= +infinity
 0 <= x2 <= 10
 0 <= x3 <= +infinity
 0 <= x4 <= +infinity
end
```

Mixed integer example `milo1.lp`

```
maximize
obj: x1 + 6.4e-01 x2
subject to
c1:  5e+01 x1 + 3.1e+01 x2 <= 2.5e+02
c2:  3e+00 x1 - 2e+00 x2 >= -4e+00
bounds
 0 <= x1 <= +infinity
 0 <= x2 <= +infinity
general
 x1 x2
end
```

10.1.3 LP Format peculiarities

Comments

Anything on a line after a \ is ignored and is treated as a comment.

Names

A name for an objective, a constraint or a variable may contain the letters `a-z`, `A-Z`, the digits `0-9` and the characters

```
!"#$%&()/,.;?@_'`|~
```

The first character in a name must not be a number, a period or the letter `e` or `E`. Keywords must not be used as names.

MOSEK accepts any character as valid for names, except `\0`. A name that is not allowed in LP file will be changed and a warning will be issued.

The algorithm for making names LP valid works as follows: The name is interpreted as an `utf-8` string. For a Unicode character `c`:

- If `c==_` (underscore), the output is `__` (two underscores).
- If `c` is a valid LP name character, the output is just `c`.
- If `c` is another character in the ASCII range, the output is `_XX`, where `XX` is the hexadecimal code for the character.
- If `c` is a character in the range *127-65535*, the output is `_uXXXX`, where `XXXX` is the hexadecimal code for the character.

- If `c` is a character above 65535, the output is `_UXXXXXXXX`, where `XXXXXXXX` is the hexadecimal code for the character.

Invalid `utf-8` substrings are escaped as `_XX'`, and if a name starts with a period, `e` or `E`, that character is escaped as `_XX`.

Variable Bounds

Specifying several upper or lower bounds on one variable is possible but **MOSEK** uses only the tightest bounds. If a variable is fixed (with `=`), then it is considered the tightest bound.

MOSEK Extensions to the LP Format

Some optimization software packages employ a more strict definition of the LP format than the one used by **MOSEK**. The limitations imposed by the strict LP format are the following:

- Quadratic terms in the constraints are not allowed.
- Names can be only 16 characters long.
- Lines must not exceed 255 characters in length.

To get around some of the inconveniences converting from other problem formats, **MOSEK** allows lines to contain 1024 characters and names may have any length (shorter than the 1024 characters).

If an LP formatted file created by **MOSEK** should satisfy the strict definition, then the parameter *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_LP_STRICT_FORMAT* should be set; note, however, that some problems cannot be written correctly as a strict LP formatted file. For instance, all names are truncated to 16 characters and hence they may lose their uniqueness and change the problem.

Internally in **MOSEK** names may contain any (printable) character, many of which cannot be used in LP names. Setting the parameters *MSK_IPAR_READ_LP_QUOTED_NAMES* and *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_LP_QUOTED_NAMES* allows **MOSEK** to use quoted names. The first parameter tells **MOSEK** to remove quotes from quoted names e.g, `"x1"`, when reading LP formatted files. The second parameter tells **MOSEK** to put quotes around any semi-illegal name (names beginning with a number or a period) and fully illegal name (containing illegal characters). As double quote is a legal character in the LP format, quoting semi-illegal names makes them legal in the pure LP format as long as they are still shorter than 16 characters. Fully illegal names are still illegal in a pure LP file.

The strict LP format

The LP format is not a formal standard and different vendors have slightly different interpretations of the LP format. To make **MOSEK**'s definition of the LP format more compatible with the definitions of other vendors set the parameter *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_LP_STRICT_FORMAT* to *MSK_ON*.

This setting may lead to truncation of some names and hence to an invalid LP file. The simple solution to this problem is to set the parameter *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_GENERIC_NAMES* to *MSK_ON* which will cause all names to be renamed systematically in the output file.

Formatting of an LP File

A few parameters control the visual formatting of LP files written by **MOSEK** in order to make it easier to read the files. These parameters are

- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_LP_LINE_WIDTH* sets the maximum number of characters on a single line. The default value is 80 corresponding roughly to the width of a standard text document.
- *MSK_IPAR_WRITE_LP_TERMS_PER_LINE* sets the maximum number of terms per line; a term means a sign, a coefficient, and a name (for example `+ 42 elephants`). The default value is 0, meaning that there is no maximum.

Unnamed Constraints

Reading and writing an LP file with **MOSEK** may change it superficially. If an LP file contains unnamed constraints or objective these are given their generic names when the file is read (however unnamed constraints in **MOSEK** are written without names).

10.2 The MPS File Format

MOSEK supports the standard MPS format with some extensions. For a detailed description of the MPS format see the book by Nazareth *[Naz87]*.

10.2.1 MPS File Structure

The version of the MPS format supported by **MOSEK** allows specification of an optimization problem of the form

$$\begin{array}{rccccl} \text{maximize/minimize} & & c^T x + q_0(x) & & & \\ l^c & \leq & Ax + q(x) & \leq & u^c, & \\ l^x & \leq & x & \leq & u^x, & \\ & & x \in \mathcal{K}, & & & \\ & & x_{\mathcal{J}} \ \text{integer}, & & & \end{array} \tag{10.2}$$

where

- $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is the vector of decision variables.
- $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ is the constraint matrix.
- $l^c \in \mathbb{R}^m$ is the lower limit on the activity for the constraints.
- $u^c \in \mathbb{R}^m$ is the upper limit on the activity for the constraints.
- $l^x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is the lower limit on the activity for the variables.
- $u^x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is the upper limit on the activity for the variables.
- $q : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is a vector of quadratic functions. Hence,

  $$q_i(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T Q^i x$$

  where it is assumed that $Q^i = (Q^i)^T$. Please note the explicit $\frac{1}{2}$ in the quadratic term and that Q^i is required to be symmetric. The same applies to q_0.
- $\mathcal{K}$ is a convex cone.
- $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ is an index set of the integer-constrained variables.
- c is the vector of objective coefficients.

An MPS file with one row and one column can be illustrated like this:

```
*        1         2         3         4         5         6
*2345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
NAME          [name]
OBJSENSE
    [objsense]
OBJNAME       [objname]
ROWS
 ?  [cname1]
COLUMNS
    [vname1]  [cname1]  [value1]       [cname2]  [value2]
RHS
    [name]    [cname1]  [value1]       [cname2]  [value2]
RANGES
    [name]    [cname1]  [value1]       [cname2]  [value2]
QSECTION      [cname1]
    [vname1]  [vname2]  [value1]       [vname3]  [value2]
QMATRIX
    [vname1]  [vname2]  [value1]
```

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```
QUADOBJ
    [vname1]  [vname2]  [value1]
QCMATRIX      [cname1]
    [vname1]  [vname2]  [value1]
BOUNDS
 ?? [name]    [vname1]  [value1]
CSECTION      [kname1]  [value1]       [ktype]
    [vname1]
ENDATA
```

Here the names in capitals are keywords of the MPS format and names in brackets are custom defined names or values. A couple of notes on the structure:

- Fields: All items surrounded by brackets appear in *fields*. The fields named "`valueN`" are numerical values. Hence, they must have the format

  ```
  [+|-]XXXXXXX.XXXXXX[[e|E][+|-]XXX]
  ```

  where

  ```
  X = [0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9].
  ```

- Sections: The MPS file consists of several sections where the names in capitals indicate the beginning of a new section. For example, `COLUMNS` denotes the beginning of the columns section.
- Comments: Lines starting with an `*` are comment lines and are ignored by **MOSEK**.
- Keys: The question marks represent keys to be specified later.
- Extensions: The sections `QSECTION` and `CSECTION` are specific **MOSEK** extensions of the MPS format. The sections `QMATRIX`, `QUADOBJ` and `QCMATRIX` are included for sake of compatibility with other vendors extensions to the MPS format.
- The standard MPS format is a fixed format, i.e. everything in the MPS file must be within certain fixed positions. **MOSEK** also supports a *free format*. See Sec. 10.2.5 for details.

Linear example `lo1.mps`

A concrete example of a MPS file is presented below:

```
* File: lo1.mps
NAME          lo1
OBJSENSE
    MAX
ROWS
 N  obj
 E  c1
 G  c2
 L  c3
COLUMNS
    x1        obj       3
    x1        c1        3
    x1        c2        2
    x2        obj       1
    x2        c1        1
    x2        c2        1
    x2        c3        2
    x3        obj       5
    x3        c1        2
    x3        c2        3
    x4        obj       1
    x4        c2        1
```

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```
    x4          c3          3
RHS
    rhs         c1          30
    rhs         c2          15
    rhs         c3          25
RANGES
BOUNDS
 UP bound       x2          10
ENDATA
```

Subsequently each individual section in the MPS format is discussed.

NAME (optional)

In this section a name (`[name]`) is assigned to the problem.

OBJSENSE (optional)

This is an optional section that can be used to specify the sense of the objective function. The `OBJSENSE` section contains one line at most which can be one of the following:

```
MIN
MINIMIZE
MAX
MAXIMIZE
```

It should be obvious what the implication is of each of these four lines.

OBJNAME (optional)

This is an optional section that can be used to specify the name of the row that is used as objective function. `objname` should be a valid row name.

ROWS

A record in the `ROWS` section has the form

```
?  [cname1]
```

where the requirements for the fields are as follows:

Field	Starting Position	Max Width	required	Description
?	2	1	Yes	Constraint key
[cname1]	5	8	Yes	Constraint name

Hence, in this section each constraint is assigned a unique name denoted by `[cname1]`. Please note that `[cname1]` starts in position 5 and the field can be at most 8 characters wide. An initial key `?` must be present to specify the type of the constraint. The key can have values `E`, `G`, `L`, or `N` with the following interpretation:

Constraint type	l_i^c	u_i^c
`E` (equal)	finite	$= l_i^c$
`G` (greater)	finite	∞
`L` (lower)	$-\infty$	finite
`N` (none)	$-\infty$	∞

In the MPS format the objective vector is not specified explicitly, but one of the constraints having the key `N` will be used as the objective vector c . In general, if multiple `N` type constraints are specified, then the first will be used as the objective vector c, unless something else was specified in the section `OBJNAME`.

COLUMNS

In this section the elements of A are specified using one or more records having the form:

```
[vname1]   [cname1]     [value1]      [cname2]   [value2]
```

where the requirements for each field are as follows:

Field	Starting Position	Max Width	required	Description
[vname1]	5	8	Yes	Variable name
[cname1]	15	8	Yes	Constraint name
[value1]	25	12	Yes	Numerical value
[cname2]	40	8	No	Constraint name
[value2]	50	12	No	Numerical value

Hence, a record specifies one or two elements a_{ij} of A using the principle that [vname1] and [cname1] determines j and i respectively. Please note that [cname1] must be a constraint name specified in the ROWS section. Finally, [value1] denotes the numerical value of a_{ij} . Another optional element is specified by [cname2], and [value2] for the variable specified by [vname1]. Some important comments are:

- All elements belonging to one variable must be grouped together.
- Zero elements of A should not be specified.
- At least one element for each variable should be specified.

RHS (optional)

A record in this section has the format

```
[name]     [cname1]     [value1]      [cname2]   [value2]
```

where the requirements for each field are as follows:

Field	Starting Position	Max Width	required	Description
[name]	5	8	Yes	Name of the RHS vector
[cname1]	15	8	Yes	Constraint name
[value1]	25	12	Yes	Numerical value
[cname2]	40	8	No	Constraint name
[value2]	50	12	No	Numerical value

The interpretation of a record is that [name] is the name of the RHS vector to be specified. In general, several vectors can be specified. [cname1] denotes a constraint name previously specified in the ROWS section. Now, assume that this name has been assigned to the i -h constraint and v_1 denotes the value specified by [value1], then the interpretation of v_1 is:

Constraint	l_i^c	u_i^c
E	v_1	v_1
G	v_1	
L		v_1
N		

An optional second element is specified by [cname2] and [value2] and is interpreted in the same way. Please note that it is not necessary to specify zero elements, because elements are assumed to be zero.

RANGES (optional)

A record in this section has the form

```
[name]     [cname1]     [value1]      [cname2]   [value2]
```

where the requirements for each fields are as follows:

Field	Starting Position	Max Width	required	Description
[name]	5	8	Yes	Name of the RANGE vector
[cname1]	15	8	Yes	Constraint name
[value1]	25	12	Yes	Numerical value
[cname2]	40	8	No	Constraint name
[value2]	50	12	No	Numerical value

The records in this section are used to modify the bound vectors for the constraints, i.e. the values in l^c and u^c . A record has the following interpretation:[name] is the name of the RANGE vector and [cname1] is a valid constraint name. Assume that [cname1] is assigned to the i-th constraint and let v_1 be the value specified by [value1], then a record has the interpretation:

Constraint type	Sign of v_1	l_i^c	u_i^c
E	$-$	$u_i^c + v_1$	
E	$+$		$l_i^c + v_1$
G	$-$ or $+$		$l_i^c + \|v_1\|$
L	$-$ or $+$	$u_i^c - \|v_1\|$	
N			

Another constraint bound can optionally be modified using [cname2] and [value2] the same way.

QSECTION (optional)

Within the QSECTION the label [cname1] must be a constraint name previously specified in the ROWS section. The label [cname1] denotes the constraint to which the quadratic terms belong. A record in the QSECTION has the form

```
[vname1]   [vname2]     [value1]      [vname3]   [value2]
```

where the requirements for each field are:

Field	Starting Position	Max Width	required	Description
[vname1]	5	8	Yes	Variable name
[vname2]	15	8	Yes	Variable name
[value1]	25	12	Yes	Numerical value
[vname3]	40	8	No	Variable name
[value2]	50	12	No	Numerical value

A record specifies one or two elements in the lower triangular part of the Q^i matrix where [cname1] specifies the i . Hence, if the names [vname1] and [vname2] have been assigned to the k-th and j-th variable, then Q^i_{kj} is assigned the value given by [value1] An optional second element is specified in the same way by the fields [vname1], [vname3], and [value2].

The example

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{minimize} & -x_2 + \frac{1}{2}(2x_1^2 - 2x_1x_3 + 0.2x_2^2 + 2x_3^2) & \\ \text{subject to} & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \quad \geq \quad 1, & \\ & x \geq 0 & \end{array}$$

has the following MPS file representation

```
* File: qo1.mps
NAME          qo1
ROWS
 N  obj
 G  c1
COLUMNS
    x1        c1        1.0
    x2        obj       -1.0
    x2        c1        1.0
```

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```
    x3        c1        1.0
RHS
    rhs       c1        1.0
QSECTION      obj
    x1        x1        2.0
    x1        x3        -1.0
    x2        x2        0.2
    x3        x3        2.0
ENDATA
```

Regarding the `QSECTION`s please note that:

- Only one `QSECTION` is allowed for each constraint.
- The `QSECTION`s can appear in an arbitrary order after the `COLUMNS` section.
- All variable names occurring in the `QSECTION` must already be specified in the `COLUMNS` section.
- All entries specified in a `QSECTION` are assumed to belong to the lower triangular part of the quadratic term of Q .

`QMATRIX/QUADOBJ` (optional)

The `QMATRIX` and `QUADOBJ` sections allow to define the quadratic term of the objective function. They differ in how the quadratic term of the objective function is stored:

- `QMATRIX` stores all the nonzeros coefficients, without taking advantage of the symmetry of the Q matrix.
- `QUADOBJ` stores the upper diagonal nonzero elements of the Q matrix.

A record in both sections has the form:

```
[vname1]  [vname2]    [value1]
```

where the requirements for each field are:

Field	Starting Position	Max Width	required	Description
`[vname1]`	5	8	Yes	Variable name
`[vname2]`	15	8	Yes	Variable name
`[value1]`	25	12	Yes	Numerical value

A record specifies one elements of the Q matrix in the objective function . Hence, if the names `[vname1]` and `[vname2]` have been assigned to the k-th and j-th variable, then Q_{kj} is assigned the value given by `[value1]`. Note that a line must appear for each off-diagonal coefficient if using a `QMATRIX` section, while only one entry is required in a `QUADOBJ` section. The quadratic part of the objective function will be evaluated as $1/2x^TQx$.

The example

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{minimize} & -x_2 + \frac{1}{2}(2x_1^2 - 2x_1x_3 + 0.2x_2^2 + 2x_3^2) & \\ \text{subject to} & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 & \geq \quad 1, \\ & x \geq 0 & \end{array}$$

has the following MPS file representation using `QMATRIX`

```
* File: qo1_matrix.mps
NAME          qo1_qmatrix
ROWS
 N  obj
 G  c1
COLUMNS
    x1        c1        1.0
    x2        obj       -1.0
```

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```
    x2        c1        1.0
    x3        c1        1.0
RHS
    rhs       c1        1.0
QMATRIX
    x1        x1        2.0
    x1        x3        -1.0
    x3        x1        -1.0
    x2        x2        0.2
    x3        x3        2.0
ENDATA
```

or the following using `QUADOBJ`

```
* File: qo1_quadobj.mps
NAME          qo1_quadobj
ROWS
 N  obj
 G  c1
COLUMNS
    x1        c1        1.0
    x2        obj       -1.0
    x2        c1        1.0
    x3        c1        1.0
RHS
    rhs       c1        1.0
QUADOBJ
    x1        x1        2.0
    x1        x3        -1.0
    x2        x2        0.2
    x3        x3        2.0
ENDATA
```

Please also note that:

- A `QMATRIX`/`QUADOBJ` section can appear in an arbitrary order after the `COLUMNS` section.
- All variable names occurring in the `QMATRIX`/`QUADOBJ` section must already be specified in the `COLUMNS` section.

`QCMATRIX` (optional)

A `QCMATRIX` section allows to specify the quadratic part of a given constraint. Within the `QCMATRIX` the label `[cname1]` must be a constraint name previously specified in the `ROWS` section. The label `[cname1]` denotes the constraint to which the quadratic term belongs. A record in the `QSECTION` has the form

```
[vname1]  [vname2]    [value1]
```

where the requirements for each field are:

Field	Starting Position	Max Width	required	Description
`[vname1]`	5	8	Yes	Variable name
`[vname2]`	15	8	Yes	Variable name
`[value1]`	25	12	Yes	Numerical value

A record specifies an entry of the Q^i matrix where `[cname1]` specifies the i. Hence, if the names `[vname1]` and `[vname2]` have been assigned to the k-th and j-th variable, then Q^i_{kj} is assigned the value given by `[value1]`. Moreover, the quadratic term is represented as $1/2x^TQx$.

The example

$$\begin{array}{lcll} \text{minimize} & x_2 & & \\ \text{subject to} & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 & \geq & 1, \\ & \frac{1}{2}(-2x_1x_3 + 0.2x_2^2 + 2x_3^2) & \leq & 10, \\ & x \geq 0 & & \end{array}$$

has the following MPS file representation

```
* File: qo1.mps
NAME          qo1
ROWS
 N  obj
 G  c1
 L  q1
COLUMNS
    x1        c1        1.0
    x2        obj       -1.0
    x2        c1        1.0
    x3        c1        1.0
RHS
    rhs       c1        1.0
    rhs       q1        10.0
QCMATRIX      q1
    x1        x1        2.0
    x1        x3        -1.0
    x3        x1        -1.0
    x2        x2        0.2
    x3        x3        2.0
ENDATA
```

Regarding the `QCMATRIX`s please note that:

- Only one `QCMATRIX` is allowed for each constraint.
- The `QCMATRIX`s can appear in an arbitrary order after the `COLUMNS` section.
- All variable names occurring in the `QSECTION` must already be specified in the `COLUMNS` section.
- `QCMATRIX` does not exploit the symmetry of Q: an off-diagonal entry (i, j) should appear twice.

`BOUNDS` (optional)

In the `BOUNDS` section changes to the default bounds vectors l^x and u^x are specified. The default bounds vectors are $l^x = 0$ and $u^x = \infty$. Moreover, it is possible to specify several sets of bound vectors. A record in this section has the form

```
?? [name]    [vname1]    [value1]
```

where the requirements for each field are:

Field	Starting Position	Max Width	Required	Description
`??`	2	2	Yes	Bound key
`[name]`	5	8	Yes	Name of the `BOUNDS` vector
`[vname1]`	15	8	Yes	Variable name
`[value1]`	25	12	No	Numerical value

Hence, a record in the `BOUNDS` section has the following interpretation: `[name]` is the name of the bound vector and `[vname1]` is the name of the variable for which the bounds are modified by the record. `??` and `[value1]` are used to modify the bound vectors according to the following table:

`??`	l_j^x	u_j^x	Made integer (added to $\mathcal{J}$)
`FR`	$-\infty$	∞	No
`FX`	v_1	v_1	No
`LO`	v_1	unchanged	No
`MI`	$-\infty$	unchanged	No
`PL`	unchanged	∞	No
`UP`	unchanged	v_1	No
`BV`	0	1	Yes
`LI`	$\lceil v_1 \rceil$	unchanged	Yes
`UI`	unchanged	$\lfloor v_1 \rfloor$	Yes

Here v_1 is the value specified by `[value1]`.

`CSECTION` (optional)

The purpose of the `CSECTION` is to specify the conic constraint

$$x \in \mathcal{K}$$

in (10.2). It is assumed that $\mathcal{K}$ satisfies the following requirements. Let

$$x^t \in \mathbb{R}^{n^t}, \quad t = 1, \ldots, k$$

be vectors comprised of parts of the decision variables x so that each decision variable is a member of exactly **one** vector x^t, for example

$$x^1 = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_4 \\ x_7 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad x^2 = \begin{bmatrix} x_6 \\ x_5 \\ x_3 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Next define

$$\mathcal{K} := \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \quad x^t \in \mathcal{K}_t, \quad t = 1, \ldots, k \right\}$$

where $\mathcal{K}_t$ must have one of the following forms:

- $\mathbb{R}$ set:

$$\mathcal{K}_t = \mathbb{R}^{n^t}.$$

- Zero cone:

$$\mathcal{K}_t = \{0\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n^t}. \tag{10.3}$$

- Quadratic cone:

$$\mathcal{K}_t = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^{n^t} : x_1 \geq \sqrt{\sum_{j=2}^{n^t} x_j^2} \right\}. \tag{10.4}$$

- Rotated quadratic cone:

$$\mathcal{K}_t = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^{n^t} : 2x_1 x_2 \geq \sum_{j=3}^{n^t} x_j^2, \quad x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \right\}. \tag{10.5}$$

- Primal exponential cone:

$$\mathcal{K}_t = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x_1 \geq x_2 \exp(x_3/x_2), \quad x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \right\}. \tag{10.6}$$

- Primal power cone (with parameter $0 < \alpha < 1$):

$$\mathcal{K}_t = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^{n^t} : x_1^\alpha x_2^{1-\alpha} \geq \sqrt{\sum_{j=3}^{n^t} x_j^2}, \quad x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \right\}. \tag{10.7}$$

- Dual exponential cone:

$$\mathcal{K}_t = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x_1 \geq -x_3 e^{-1} \exp(x_2/x_3), \quad x_3 \leq 0, x_1 \geq 0 \right\}. \tag{10.8}$$

- Dual power cone (with parameter $0 < \alpha < 1$):

$$\mathcal{K}_t = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^{n^t} : \left(\frac{x_1}{\alpha}\right)^{\alpha} \left(\frac{x_2}{1-\alpha}\right)^{1-\alpha} \geq \sqrt{\sum_{j=3}^{n^t} x_j^2}, \quad x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \right\}. \tag{10.9}$$

In general, membership in the $\mathbb{R}$ set is not specified. If a variable is not a member of any other cone then it is assumed to be a member of the $\mathbb{R}$ cone.

Next, let us study an example. Assume that the power cone

$$x_4^{1/3} x_5^{2/3} \geq |x_8|$$

and the rotated quadratic cone

$$2x_3x_7 \geq x_1^2 + x_0^2, \quad x_3, x_7 \geq 0,$$

should be specified in the MPS file. One `CSECTION` is required for each cone and they are specified as follows:

```
*        1         2         3         4         5         6
*2345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
CSECTION      konea     3e-1            PPOW
x4
x5
x8
CSECTION      koneb     0.0             RQUAD
x7
x3
x1
x0
```

In general, a `CSECTION` header has the format

```
CSECTION      [kname1]    [value1]    [ktype]
```

where the requirements for each field are as follows:

Field	Starting Position	Max Width	Required	Description
`[kname1]`	15	8	Yes	Name of the cone
`[value1]`	25	12	No	Cone parameter
`[ktype]`	40		Yes	Type of the cone.

The possible cone type keys are:

`[ktype]`	Members	`[value1]`	Interpretation.
`ZERO`	≥ 0	unused	Zero cone (10.3).
`QUAD`	≥ 1	unused	Quadratic cone (10.4).
`RQUAD`	≥ 2	unused	Rotated quadratic cone (10.5).
`PEXP`	3	unused	Primal exponential cone (10.6).
`PPOW`	≥ 2	α	Primal power cone (10.7).
`DEXP`	3	unused	Dual exponential cone (10.8).
`DPOW`	≥ 2	α	Dual power cone (10.9).

A record in the `CSECTION` has the format

```
[vname1]
```

where the requirements for each field are

Field	Starting Position	Max Width	required	Description
`[vname1]`	5	8	Yes	A valid variable name

A variable must occur in at most one `CSECTION`.

ENDATA

This keyword denotes the end of the MPS file.

10.2.2 Integer Variables

Using special bound keys in the BOUNDS section it is possible to specify that some or all of the variables should be integer-constrained i.e. be members of $\mathcal{J}$. However, an alternative method is available. This method is available only for backward compatibility and we recommend that it is not used. This method requires that markers are placed in the COLUMNS section as in the example:

```
COLUMNS
x1        obj       -10.0          c1        0.7
x1        c2        0.5            c3        1.0
x1        c4        0.1
* Start of integer-constrained variables.
MARK000   'MARKER'                 'INTORG'
x2        obj       -9.0           c1        1.0
x2        c2        0.8333333333   c3        0.66666667
x2        c4        0.25
x3        obj       1.0            c6        2.0
MARK001   'MARKER'                 'INTEND'
* End of integer-constrained variables.
```

Please note that special marker lines are used to indicate the start and the end of the integer variables. Furthermore be aware of the following

- All variables between the markers are assigned a default lower bound of 0 and a default upper bound of 1. **This may not be what is intended.** If it is not intended, the correct bounds should be defined in the BOUNDS section of the MPS formatted file.
- **MOSEK** ignores field 1, i.e. MARK0001 and MARK001, however, other optimization systems require them.
- Field 2, i.e. MARKER, must be specified including the single quotes. This implies that no row can be assigned the name MARKER.
- Field 3 is ignored and should be left blank.
- Field 4, i.e. INTORG and INTEND, must be specified.
- It is possible to specify several such integer marker sections within the COLUMNS section.

10.2.3 General Limitations

- An MPS file should be an ASCII file.

10.2.4 Interpretation of the MPS Format

Several issues related to the MPS format are not well-defined by the industry standard. However, **MOSEK** uses the following interpretation:

- If a matrix element in the COLUMNS section is specified multiple times, then the multiple entries are added together.
- If a matrix element in a QSECTION section is specified multiple times, then the multiple entries are added together.

10.2.5 The Free MPS Format

MOSEK supports a free format variation of the MPS format. The free format is similar to the MPS file format but less restrictive, e.g. it allows longer names. However, a name must not contain any blanks.

Moreover, by default a line in the MPS file must not contain more than 1024 characters. By modifying the parameter *MSK_IPAR_READ_MPS_WIDTH* an arbitrary large line width will be accepted.

The free MPS format is default. To change to the strict and other formats use the parameter *MSK_IPAR_READ_MPS_FORMAT*.

10.3 The OPF Format

The *Optimization Problem Format (OPF)* is an alternative to LP and MPS files for specifying optimization problems. It is row-oriented, inspired by the CPLEX LP format.

Apart from containing objective, constraints, bounds etc. it may contain complete or partial solutions, comments and extra information relevant for solving the problem. It is designed to be easily read and modified by hand and to be forward compatible with possible future extensions.

Intended use

The OPF file format is meant to replace several other files:

- The LP file format: Any problem that can be written as an LP file can be written as an OPF file too; furthermore it naturally accommodates ranged constraints and variables as well as arbitrary characters in names, fixed expressions in the objective, empty constraints, and conic constraints.
- Parameter files: It is possible to specify integer, double and string parameters along with the problem (or in a separate OPF file).
- Solution files: It is possible to store a full or a partial solution in an OPF file and later reload it.

10.3.1 The File Format

The format uses tags to structure data. A simple example with the basic sections may look like this:

```
[comment]
This is a comment. You may write almost anything here...
[/comment]

# This is a single-line comment.

[objective min 'myobj']
x + 3 y + x^2 + 3 y^2 + z + 1
[/objective]

[constraints]
[con 'con01'] 4 <= x + y  [/con]
[/constraints]

[bounds]
[b] -10 <= x,y <= 10  [/b]

[cone quad] x,y,z [/cone]
[/bounds]
```

A scope is opened by a tag of the form `[tag]` and closed by a tag of the form `[/tag]`. An opening tag may accept a list of unnamed and named arguments, for examples:

```
[tag value] tag with one unnamed argument [/tag]
[tag arg=value] tag with one named argument [/tag]
```

Unnamed arguments are identified by their order, while named arguments may appear in any order, but never before an unnamed argument. The `value` can be a quoted, single-quoted or double-quoted text string, i.e.

```
[tag 'value']     single-quoted value [/tag]
[tag arg='value'] single-quoted value [/tag]
[tag "value"]     double-quoted value [/tag]
[tag arg="value"] double-quoted value [/tag]
```

10.3.2 Sections

The recognized tags are

`[comment]`

A comment section. This can contain *almost* any text: Between single quotes (`'`) or double quotes (`"`) any text may appear. Outside quotes the markup characters (`[` and `]`) must be prefixed by backslashes. Both single and double quotes may appear alone or inside a pair of quotes if it is prefixed by a backslash.

`[objective]`

The objective function: This accepts one or two parameters, where the first one (in the above example `min`) is either `min` or `max` (regardless of case) and defines the objective sense, and the second one (above `myobj`), if present, is the objective name. The section may contain linear and quadratic expressions.

If several objectives are specified, all but the last are ignored.

`[constraints]`

This does not directly contain any data, but may contain subsections `con` defining a linear constraint.

`[con]`

Defines a single constraint; if an argument is present (`[con NAME]`) this is used as the name of the constraint, otherwise it is given a null-name. The section contains a constraint definition written as linear and quadratic expressions with a lower bound, an upper bound, with both or with an equality. Examples:

```
[constraints]
[con 'con1'] 0 <= x + y       [/con]
[con 'con2'] 0 >= x + y       [/con]
[con 'con3'] 0 <= x + y <= 10 [/con]
[con 'con4']      x + y  = 10 [/con]
[/constraints]
```

Constraint names are unique. If a constraint is specified which has the same name as a previously defined constraint, the new constraint replaces the existing one.

`[bounds]`

This does not directly contain any data, but may contain subsections `b` (linear bounds on variables) and `cone` (cones).

`[b]`

Bound definition on one or several variables separated by comma (`,`). An upper or lower bound on a variable replaces any earlier defined bound on that variable. If only one bound (upper or lower) is given only this bound is replaced. This means that upper and lower bounds can be specified separately. So the OPF bound definition:

```
[b]  x,y >= -10  [/b]
[b]  x,y <= 10   [/b]
```

results in the bound $-10 \leq x, y \leq 10$.

[cone]

Specifies a cone. A cone is defined as a sequence of variables which belong to a single unique cone. The supported cone types are:

- `quad`: a quadratic cone of n variables $x_1, \ldots, x_n$ defines a constraint of the form

$$x_1^2 \geq \sum_{i=2}^{n} x_i^2, \quad x_1 \geq 0.$$

- `rquad`: a rotated quadratic cone of n variables $x_1, \ldots, x_n$ defines a constraint of the form

$$2x_1 x_2 \geq \sum_{i=3}^{n} x_i^2, \quad x_1, x_2 \geq 0.$$

- `pexp`: primal exponential cone of 3 variables x_1, x_2, x_3 defines a constraint of the form

$$x_1 \geq x_2 \exp(x_3/x_2), \quad x_1, x_2 \geq 0.$$

- `ppow` with parameter $0 < \alpha < 1$: primal power cone of n variables $x_1, \ldots, x_n$ defines a constraint of the form

$$x_1^{\alpha} x_2^{1-\alpha} \geq \sqrt{\sum_{j=3}^{n} x_j^2}, \quad x_1, x_2 \geq 0.$$

- `dexp`: dual exponential cone of 3 variables x_1, x_2, x_3 defines a constraint of the form

$$x_1 \geq -x_3 e^{-1} \exp(x_2/x_3), \quad x_3 \leq 0, x_1 \geq 0.$$

- `dpow` with parameter $0 < \alpha < 1$: dual power cone of n variables $x_1, \ldots, x_n$ defines a constraint of the form

$$\left(\frac{x_1}{\alpha}\right)^{\alpha} \left(\frac{x_2}{1-\alpha}\right)^{1-\alpha} \geq \sqrt{\sum_{j=3}^{n^t} x_j^2}, \quad x_1, x_2 \geq 0.$$

- `zero`: zero cone of n variables $x_1, \ldots, x_n$ defines a constraint of the form

$$x_1 = \cdots = x_n = 0$$

A `[bounds]`-section example:

```
[bounds]
[b]  0 <= x,y <= 10  [/b] # ranged bound
[b] 10 >= x,y >=  0  [/b] # ranged bound
[b]  0 <= x,y <= inf [/b] # using inf
[b]       x,y free   [/b] # free variables
# Let (x,y,z,w) belong to the cone K
[cone rquad] x,y,z,w  [/cone] # rotated quadratic cone
[cone ppow '3e-01' 'a'] x1, x2, x3 [/cone] # power cone with alpha=1/3 and name 'a'
[/bounds]
```

By default all variables are free.

[variables]

This defines an ordering of variables as they should appear in the problem. This is simply a space-separated list of variable names.

[integer]

This contains a space-separated list of variables and defines the constraint that the listed variables must be integer-valued.

[hints]

This may contain only non-essential data; for example estimates of the number of variables, constraints and non-zeros. Placed before all other sections containing data this may reduce the time spent reading the file.

In the `hints` section, any subsection which is not recognized by **MOSEK** is simply ignored. In this section a hint is defined as follows:

```
[hint ITEM] value [/hint]
```

The hints recognized by **MOSEK** are:

- `numvar` (number of variables),
- `numcon` (number of linear/quadratic constraints),
- `numanz` (number of linear non-zeros in constraints),
- `numqnz` (number of quadratic non-zeros in constraints).

[solutions]

This section can contain a set of full or partial solutions to a problem. Each solution must be specified using a `[solution]`-section, i.e.

```
[solutions]
[solution]...[/solution] #solution 1
[solution]...[/solution] #solution 2
#other solutions....
[solution]...[/solution] #solution n
[/solutions]
```

The syntax of a `[solution]`-section is the following:

```
[solution SOLTYPE status=STATUS]...[/solution]
```

where `SOLTYPE` is one of the strings

- `interior`, a non-basic solution,
- `basic`, a basic solution,
- `integer`, an integer solution,

and `STATUS` is one of the strings

- `UNKNOWN`,
- `OPTIMAL`,
- `INTEGER_OPTIMAL`,
- `PRIM_FEAS`,
- `DUAL_FEAS`,
- `PRIM_AND_DUAL_FEAS`,
- `NEAR_OPTIMAL`,
- `NEAR_PRIM_FEAS`,

- NEAR_DUAL_FEAS,
- NEAR_PRIM_AND_DUAL_FEAS,
- PRIM_INFEAS_CER,
- DUAL_INFEAS_CER,
- NEAR_PRIM_INFEAS_CER,
- NEAR_DUAL_INFEAS_CER,
- NEAR_INTEGER_OPTIMAL.

Most of these values are irrelevant for input solutions; when constructing a solution for simplex hot-start or an initial solution for a mixed integer problem the safe setting is UNKNOWN.

A [solution]-section contains [con] and [var] sections. Each [con] and [var] section defines solution information for a single variable or constraint, specified as list of KEYWORD/value pairs, in any order, written as

```
KEYWORD=value
```

Allowed keywords are as follows:

- sk. The status of the item, where the value is one of the following strings:
  - LOW, the item is on its lower bound.
  - UPR, the item is on its upper bound.
  - FIX, it is a fixed item.
  - BAS, the item is in the basis.
  - SUPBAS, the item is super basic.
  - UNK, the status is unknown.
  - INF, the item is outside its bounds (infeasible).
- lvl Defines the level of the item.
- sl Defines the level of the dual variable associated with its lower bound.
- su Defines the level of the dual variable associated with its upper bound.
- sn Defines the level of the variable associated with its cone.
- y Defines the level of the corresponding dual variable (for constraints only).

A [var] section should always contain the items sk, lvl, sl and su. Items sl and su are not required for integer solutions.

A [con] section should always contain sk, lvl, sl, su and y.

An example of a solution section

```
[solution basic status=UNKNOWN]
[var x0] sk=LOW    lvl=5.0      [/var]
[var x1] sk=UPR    lvl=10.0     [/var]
[var x2] sk=SUPBAS lvl=2.0  sl=1.5 su=0.0 [/var]

[con c0] sk=LOW    lvl=3.0 y=0.0 [/con]
[con c0] sk=UPR    lvl=0.0 y=5.0 [/con]
[/solution]
```

- [vendor] This contains solver/vendor specific data. It accepts one argument, which is a vendor ID – for **MOSEK** the ID is simply mosek – and the section contains the subsection parameters defining solver parameters. When reading a vendor section, any unknown vendor can be safely ignored. This is described later.

Comments using the # may appear anywhere in the file. Between the # and the following line-break any text may be written, including markup characters.

10.3.3 Numbers

Numbers, when used for parameter values or coefficients, are written in the usual way by the `printf` function. That is, they may be prefixed by a sign (`+` or `-`) and may contain an integer part, decimal part and an exponent. The decimal point is always `.` (a dot). Some examples are

```
1
1.0
.0
1.
1e10
1e+10
1e-10
```

Some *invalid* examples are

```
e10   # invalid, must contain either integer or decimal part
.     # invalid
.e10  # invalid
```

More formally, the following standard regular expression describes numbers as used:

```
[+|-]?([0-9]+[.][0-9]*|[.][0-9]+)([eE][+|-]?[0-9]+)?
```

10.3.4 Names

Variable names, constraint names and objective name may contain arbitrary characters, which in some cases must be enclosed by quotes (single or double) that in turn must be preceded by a backslash. Unquoted names must begin with a letter (`a-z` or `A-Z`) and contain only the following characters: the letters `a-z` and `A-Z`, the digits `0-9`, braces (`{` and `}`) and underscore (`_`).

Some examples of legal names:

```
an_unquoted_name
another_name{123}
'single quoted name'
"double quoted name"
"name with \\"quote\\" in it"
"name with []s in it"
```

10.3.5 Parameters Section

In the `vendor` section solver parameters are defined inside the `parameters` subsection. Each parameter is written as

```
[p PARAMETER_NAME] value [/p]
```

where `PARAMETER_NAME` is replaced by a **MOSEK** parameter name, usually of the form `MSK_IPAR_...`, `MSK_DPAR_...` or `MSK_SPAR_...`, and the `value` is replaced by the value of that parameter; both integer values and named values may be used. Some simple examples are

```
[vendor mosek]
[parameters]
[p MSK_IPAR_OPF_MAX_TERMS_PER_LINE] 10     [/p]
[p MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_PARAMETERS]   MSK_ON [/p]
[p MSK_DPAR_DATA_TOL_BOUND_INF]     1.0e18 [/p]
[/parameters]
[/vendor]
```

10.3.6 Writing OPF Files from MOSEK

To write an OPF file then make sure the file extension is .opf.

Then modify the following parameters to define what the file should contain:

MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_SOL_BAS	Include basic solution, if defined.
MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_SOL_ITG	Include integer solution, if defined.
MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_SOL_ITR	Include interior solution, if defined.
MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_SOLUTIONS	Include solutions if they are defined. If this is off, no solutions are included.
MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_HEADER	Include a small header with comments.
MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_PROBLEM	Include the problem itself — objective, constraints and bounds.
MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_PARAMETERS	Include all parameter settings.
MSK_IPAR_OPF_WRITE_HINTS	Include hints about the size of the problem.

10.3.7 Examples

This section contains a set of small examples written in OPF and describing how to formulate linear, quadratic and conic problems.

Linear Example `lo1.opf`

Consider the example:

$$\begin{array}{lccccccccc} \text{maximize} & 3x_0 & + & 1x_1 & + & 5x_2 & + & 1x_3 & & \\ \text{subject to} & 3x_0 & + & 1x_1 & + & 2x_2 & & & = & 30, \\ & 2x_0 & + & 1x_1 & + & 3x_2 & + & 1x_3 & \geq & 15, \\ & & & 2x_1 & & & + & 3x_3 & \leq & 25, \end{array}$$

having the bounds

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & \leq & x_0 & \leq & \infty, \\ 0 & \leq & x_1 & \leq & 10, \\ 0 & \leq & x_2 & \leq & \infty, \\ 0 & \leq & x_3 & \leq & \infty. \end{array}$$

In the `OPF` format the example is displayed as shown in Listing 10.1.

Listing 10.1: Example of an OPF file for a linear problem.

```
[comment]
  The lo1 example in OPF format
[/comment]

[hints]
  [hint NUMVAR] 4 [/hint]
  [hint NUMCON] 3 [/hint]
  [hint NUMANZ] 9 [/hint]
[/hints]

[variables disallow_new_variables]
  x1 x2 x3 x4
[/variables]

[objective maximize 'obj']
   3 x1 + x2 + 5 x3 + x4
[/objective]

[constraints]
  [con 'c1'] 3 x1 +   x2 + 2 x3         = 30 [/con]
  [con 'c2'] 2 x1 +   x2 + 3 x3 +   x4 >= 15 [/con]
  [con 'c3']        2 x2        + 3 x4 <= 25 [/con]
[/constraints]

[bounds]
```

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```
  [b] 0 <= * [/b]
  [b] 0 <= x2 <= 10 [/b]
[/bounds]
```

Quadratic Example `qo1.opf`

An example of a quadratic optimization problem is

$$\begin{array}{lcll} \text{minimize} & & x_1^2 + 0.1x_2^2 + x_3^2 - x_1x_3 - x_2 \\ \text{subject to} & 1 & \leq & x_1 + x_2 + x_3, \\ & & & x \geq 0. \end{array}$$

This can be formulated in `opf` as shown below.

Listing 10.2: Example of an OPF file for a quadratic problem.

```
[comment]
  The qo1 example in OPF format
[/comment]

[hints]
  [hint NUMVAR] 3 [/hint]
  [hint NUMCON] 1 [/hint]
  [hint NUMANZ] 3 [/hint]
  [hint NUMQNZ] 4 [/hint]
[/hints]

[variables disallow_new_variables]
  x1 x2 x3
[/variables]

[objective minimize 'obj']
  # The quadratic terms are often written with a factor of 1/2 as here,
  # but this is not required.

   - x2 + 0.5 ( 2.0 x1 ^ 2 - 2.0 x3 * x1 + 0.2 x2 ^ 2 + 2.0 x3 ^ 2 )
[/objective]

[constraints]
  [con 'c1'] 1.0 <= x1 + x2 + x3 [/con]
[/constraints]

[bounds]
  [b] 0 <= * [/b]
[/bounds]
```

Conic Quadratic Example `cqo1.opf`

Consider the example:

$$\begin{array}{lcll} \text{minimize} & x_3 + x_4 + x_5 & & \\ \text{subject to} & x_0 + x_1 + 2x_2 & = & 1, \\ & x_0, x_1, x_2 & \geq & 0, \\ & x_3 \geq \sqrt{x_0^2 + x_1^2}, & & \\ & 2x_4x_5 \geq x_2^2. & & \end{array}$$

Please note that the type of the cones is defined by the parameter to `[cone ...]`; the content of the `cone`-section is the names of variables that belong to the cone. The resulting OPF file is in Listing 10.3.

Listing 10.3: Example of an OPF file for a conic quadratic problem.

```
[comment]
  The cqo1 example in OPF format.
[/comment]

[hints]
  [hint NUMVAR] 6 [/hint]
  [hint NUMCON] 1 [/hint]
  [hint NUMANZ] 3 [/hint]
[/hints]

[variables disallow_new_variables]
  x1 x2 x3 x4 x5 x6
[/variables]

[objective minimize 'obj']
   x4 + x5 + x6
[/objective]

[constraints]
  [con 'c1']  x1 + x2 + 2e+00 x3 = 1e+00 [/con]
[/constraints]

[bounds]
  # We let all variables default to the positive orthant
  [b] 0 <= * [/b]

  # ...and change those that differ from the default
  [b] x4,x5,x6 free [/b]

  # Define quadratic cone: x4 >= sqrt( x1^2 + x2^2 )
  [cone quad 'k1'] x4, x1, x2 [/cone]

  # Define rotated quadratic cone: 2 x5 x6 >= x3^2
  [cone rquad 'k2'] x5, x6, x3 [/cone]
[/bounds]
```

Mixed Integer Example `milo1.opf`

Consider the mixed integer problem:

$$\begin{array}{lrcl} \text{maximize} & x_0 + 0.64x_1 & & \\ \text{subject to} & 50x_0 + 31x_1 & \leq & 250, \\ & 3x_0 - 2x_1 & \geq & -4, \\ & x_0, x_1 \geq 0 & & \text{and integer} \end{array}$$

This can be implemented in `OPF` with the file in Listing 10.4.

Listing 10.4: Example of an OPF file for a mixed-integer linear problem.

```
[comment]
  The milo1 example in OPF format
[/comment]

[hints]
  [hint NUMVAR] 2 [/hint]
  [hint NUMCON] 2 [/hint]
  [hint NUMANZ] 4 [/hint]
[/hints]
```

(continues on next page)

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```
[variables disallow_new_variables]
  x1 x2
[/variables]

[objective maximize 'obj']
   x1 + 6.4e-1 x2
[/objective]

[constraints]
  [con 'c1'] 5e+1 x1 + 3.1e+1 x2 <= 2.5e+2 [/con]
  [con 'c2'] -4 <= 3 x1 - 2 x2 [/con]
[/constraints]

[bounds]
  [b] 0 <= * [/b]
[/bounds]

[integer]
  x1 x2
[/integer]
```

10.4 The CBF Format

This document constitutes the technical reference manual of the *Conic Benchmark Format* with file extension: `.cbf` or `.CBF`. It unifies linear, second-order cone (also known as conic quadratic) and semidefinite optimization with mixed-integer variables. The format has been designed with benchmark libraries in mind, and therefore focuses on compact and easily parsable representations. The problem structure is separated from the problem data, and the format moreover facilitates benchmarking of hotstart capability through sequences of changes.

10.4.1 How Instances Are Specified

This section defines the spectrum of conic optimization problems that can be formulated in terms of the keywords of the CBF format.

In the CBF format, conic optimization problems are considered in the following form:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \min / \max & g^{obj} & \\ & g_i \in \mathcal{K}_i, & i \in \mathcal{I}, \\ \text{s.t.} & G_i \in \mathcal{K}_i, & i \in \mathcal{I}^{PSD}, \\ & x_j \in \mathcal{K}_j, & j \in \mathcal{J}, \\ & \overline{X}_j \in \mathcal{K}_j, & j \in \mathcal{J}^{PSD}. \end{array} \tag{10.10}$$

- **Variables** are either scalar variables, x_j for $j \in \mathcal{J}$, or variables, $\overline{X}_j$ for $j \in \mathcal{J}^{PSD}$. Scalar variables can also be declared as integer.
- **Constraints** are affine expressions of the variables, either scalar-valued g_i for $i \in \mathcal{I}$, or matrix-valued G_i for $i \in \mathcal{I}^{PSD}$

$$g_i = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}^{PSD}} \langle F_{ij}, X_j \rangle + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}} a_{ij} x_j + b_i,$$

$$G_i = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}} x_j H_{ij} + D_i.$$

- The **objective function** is a scalar-valued affine expression of the variables, either to be minimized or maximized. We refer to this expression as g^{obj}

$$g^{obj} = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}^{PSD}} \langle F_j^{obj}, X_j \rangle + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}} a_j^{obj} x_j + b^{obj}.$$

CBF format can represent the following cones $\mathcal{K}$:

- **Free domain** - A cone in the linear family defined by

$$\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n\}, \text{ for } n \geq 1.$$

- **Positive orthant** - A cone in the linear family defined by

$$\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x_j \geq 0 \text{ for } j = 1, \ldots, n\}, \text{ for } n \geq 1.$$

- **Negative orthant** - A cone in the linear family defined by

$$\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x_j \leq 0 \text{ for } j = 1, \ldots, n\}, \text{ for } n \geq 1.$$

- **Fixpoint zero** - A cone in the linear family defined by

$$\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x_j = 0 \text{ for } j = 1, \ldots, n\}, \text{ for } n \geq 1.$$

- **Quadratic cone** - A cone in the second-order cone family defined by

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} p \\ x \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1},\ p^2 \geq x^T x,\ p \geq 0 \right\}, \text{ for } n \geq 2.$$

- **Rotated quadratic cone** - A cone in the second-order cone family defined by

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \\ x \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-2},\ 2pq \geq x^T x,\ p \geq 0,\ q \geq 0 \right\}, \text{ for } n \geq 3.$$

10.4.2 The Structure of CBF Files

This section defines how information is written in the CBF format, without being specific about the type of information being communicated.

All information items belong to exactly one of the three groups of information. These information groups, and the order they must appear in, are:

1. File format.
2. Problem structure.
3. Problem data.

The first group, file format, provides information on how to interpret the file. The second group, problem structure, provides the information needed to deduce the type and size of the problem instance. Finally, the third group, problem data, specifies the coefficients and constants of the problem instance.

Information items

The format is composed as a list of information items. The first line of an information item is the `KEYWORD`, revealing the type of information provided. The second line - of some keywords only - is the `HEADER`, typically revealing the size of information that follows. The remaining lines are the `BODY` holding the actual information to be specified.

```
KEYWORD
BODY

KEYWORD
HEADER
BODY
```

The KEYWORD determines how each line in the HEADER and BODY is structured. Moreover, the number of lines in the BODY follows either from the KEYWORD, the HEADER, or from another information item required to precede it.

Embedded hotstart-sequences

A sequence of problem instances, based on the same problem structure, is within a single file. This is facilitated via the CHANGE within the problem data information group, as a separator between the information items of each instance. The information items following a CHANGE keyword are appending to, or changing (e.g., setting coefficients back to their default value of zero), the problem data of the preceding instance.

The sequence is intended for benchmarking of hotstart capability, where the solvers can reuse their internal state and solution (subject to the achieved accuracy) as warmpoint for the succeeding instance. Whenever this feature is unsupported or undesired, the keyword CHANGE should be interpreted as the end of file.

File encoding and line width restrictions

The format is based on the US-ASCII printable character set with two extensions as listed below. Note, by definition, that none of these extensions can be misinterpreted as printable US-ASCII characters:

- A line feed marks the end of a line, carriage returns are ignored.
- Comment-lines may contain unicode characters in UTF-8 encoding.

The line width is restricted to 512 bytes, with 3 bytes reserved for the potential carriage return, line feed and null-terminator.

Integers and floating point numbers must follow the ISO C decimal string representation in the standard C locale. The format does not impose restrictions on the magnitude of, or number of significant digits in numeric data, but the use of 64-bit integers and 64-bit IEEE 754 floating point numbers should be sufficient to avoid loss of precision.

Comment-line and whitespace rules

The format allows single-line comments respecting the following rule:

- Lines having first byte equal to '#' (US-ASCII 35) are comments, and should be ignored. Comments are only allowed between information items.

Given that a line is not a comment-line, whitespace characters should be handled according to the following rules:

- Leading and trailing whitespace characters should be ignored.
  - The seperator between multiple pieces of information on one line, is either one or more whitespace characters.
- Lines containing only whitespace characters are empty, and should be ignored. Empty lines are only allowed between information items.

10.4.3 Problem Specification

The problem structure

The problem structure defines the objective sense, whether it is minimization and maximization. It also defines the index sets, $\mathcal{J}$, $\mathcal{J}^{PSD}$, $\mathcal{I}$ and $\mathcal{I}^{PSD}$, which are all numbered from zero, $\{0, 1, \ldots\}$, and empty until explicitly constructed.

- **Scalar variables** are constructed in vectors restricted to a conic domain, such as $(x_0, x_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2_+$, $(x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathcal{Q}^3$, etc. In terms of the Cartesian product, this generalizes to

$$x \in \mathcal{K}_1^{n_1} \times \mathcal{K}_2^{n_2} \times \cdots \times \mathcal{K}_k^{n_k}$$

  which in the CBF format becomes:

```
VAR
n k
K1 n1
K2 n2
...
Kk nk
```

  where $\sum_i n_i = n$ is the total number of scalar variables. The list of supported cones is found in Table 10.3. Integrality of scalar variables can be specified afterwards.

- **PSD variables** are constructed one-by-one. That is, $X_j \succeq \mathbf{0}^{n_j \times n_j}$ for $j \in \mathcal{J}^{PSD}$, constructs a matrix-valued variable of size $n_j \times n_j$ restricted to be symmetric positive semidefinite. In the CBF format, this list of constructions becomes:

```
PSDVAR
N
n1
n2
...
nN
```

  where N is the total number of PSD variables.

- **Scalar constraints** are constructed in vectors restricted to a conic domain, such as $(g_0, g_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2_+$, $(g_2, g_3, g_4) \in \mathcal{Q}^3$, etc. In terms of the Cartesian product, this generalizes to

$$g \in \mathcal{K}_1^{m_1} \times \mathcal{K}_2^{m_2} \times \cdots \times \mathcal{K}_k^{m_k}$$

  which in the CBF format becomes:

```
CON
m k
K1 m1
K2 m2
..
Kk mk
```

  where $\sum_i m_i = m$ is the total number of scalar constraints. The list of supported cones is found in Table 10.3.

- **PSD constraints** are constructed one-by-one. That is, $G_i \succeq \mathbf{0}^{m_i \times m_i}$ for $i \in \mathcal{I}^{PSD}$, constructs a matrix-valued affine expressions of size $m_i \times m_i$ restricted to be symmetric positive semidefinite. In the CBF format, this list of constructions becomes

```
PSDCON
M
m1
m2
..
mM
```

where M is the total number of PSD constraints.

With the objective sense, variables (with integer indications) and constraints, the definitions of the many affine expressions follow in problem data.

Problem data

The problem data defines the coefficients and constants of the affine expressions of the problem instance. These are considered zero until explicitly defined, implying that instances with no keywords from this information group are, in fact, valid. Duplicating or conflicting information is a failure to comply with the standard. Consequently, two coefficients written to the same position in a matrix (or to transposed positions in a symmetric matrix) is an error.

The affine expressions of the objective, g^{obj}, of the scalar constraints, g_i, and of the PSD constraints, G_i, are defined separately. The following notation uses the standard trace inner product for matrices, $\langle X, Y \rangle = \sum_{i,j} X_{ij} Y_{ij}$.

- The affine expression of the objective is defined as

$$g^{obj} = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}^{PSD}} \langle F_j^{obj}, X_j \rangle + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}} a_j^{obj} x_j + b^{obj},$$

  in terms of the symmetric matrices, F_j^{obj}, and scalars, a_j^{obj} and b^{obj}.

- The affine expressions of the scalar constraints are defined, for $i \in \mathcal{I}$, as

$$g_i = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}^{PSD}} \langle F_{ij}, X_j \rangle + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}} a_{ij} x_j + b_i,$$

  in terms of the symmetric matrices, F_{ij}, and scalars, a_{ij} and b_i.

- The affine expressions of the PSD constraints are defined, for $i \in \mathcal{I}^{PSD}$, as

$$G_i = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}} x_j H_{ij} + D_i,$$

  in terms of the symmetric matrices, H_{ij} and D_i.

List of cones

The format uses an explicit syntax for symmetric positive semidefinite cones as shown above. For scalar variables and constraints, constructed in vectors, the supported conic domains and their minimum sizes are given as follows.

Table 10.3: Cones available in the CBF format

Name	CBF keyword	Cone family
Free domain	`F`	linear
Positive orthant	`L+`	linear
Negative orthant	`L-`	linear
Fixpoint zero	`L=`	linear
Quadratic cone	`Q`	second-order
Rotated quadratic cone	`QR`	second-order

10.4.4 File Format Keywords

VER

Description: The version of the Conic Benchmark Format used to write the file.
`HEADER`: None
`BODY`: One line formatted as:

```
INT
```

This is the version number.
Must appear exactly once in a file, as the first keyword.

OBJSENSE

Description: Define the objective sense.
`HEADER`: None
`BODY`: One line formatted as:

```
STR
```

having `MIN` indicates minimize, and `MAX` indicates maximize. Capital letters are required.
Must appear exactly once in a file.

PSDVAR

Description: Construct the PSD variables.
`HEADER`: One line formatted as:

```
INT
```

This is the number of PSD variables in the problem.
`BODY`: A list of lines formatted as:

```
INT
```

This indicates the number of rows (equal to the number of columns) in the matrix-valued PSD variable. The number of lines should match the number stated in the header.

VAR

Description: Construct the scalar variables.
`HEADER`: One line formatted as:

```
INT INT
```

This is the number of scalar variables, followed by the number of conic domains they are restricted to.
`BODY`: A list of lines formatted as:

```
STR INT
```

This indicates the cone name (see Table 10.3), and the number of scalar variables restricted to this cone. These numbers should add up to the number of scalar variables stated first in the header. The number of lines should match the second number stated in the header.

INT

Description: Declare integer requirements on a selected subset of scalar variables.
`HEADER`: one line formatted as:

```
INT
```

This is the number of integer scalar variables in the problem.
`BODY`: a list of lines formatted as:

```
INT
```

This indicates the scalar variable index $j \in \mathcal{J}$. The number of lines should match the number stated in the header.
Can only be used after the keyword `VAR`.

PSDCON

Description: Construct the PSD constraints.

`HEADER`: One line formatted as:

```
INT
```

This is the number of PSD constraints in the problem.

`BODY`: A list of lines formatted as:

```
INT
```

This indicates the number of rows (equal to the number of columns) in the matrix-valued affine expression of the PSD constraint. The number of lines should match the number stated in the header.

Can only be used after these keywords: `PSDVAR`, `VAR`.

CON

Description: Construct the scalar constraints.

`HEADER`: One line formatted as:

```
INT INT
```

This is the number of scalar constraints, followed by the number of conic domains they restrict to.

`BODY`: A list of lines formatted as:

```
STR INT
```

This indicates the cone name (see Table 10.3), and the number of affine expressions restricted to this cone. These numbers should add up to the number of scalar constraints stated first in the header. The number of lines should match the second number stated in the header.

Can only be used after these keywords: `PSDVAR`, `VAR`

OBJFCOORD

Description: Input sparse coordinates (quadruplets) to define the symmetric matrices F_j^{obj}, as used in the objective.

`HEADER`: One line formatted as:

```
INT
```

This is the number of coordinates to be specified.

`BODY`: A list of lines formatted as:

```
INT INT INT REAL
```

This indicates the PSD variable index $j \in \mathcal{J}^{PSD}$, the row index, the column index and the coefficient value. The number of lines should match the number stated in the header.

OBJACOORD

Description: Input sparse coordinates (pairs) to define the scalars, a_j^{obj}, as used in the objective.

`HEADER`: One line formatted as:

```
INT
```

This is the number of coordinates to be specified.

`BODY`: A list of lines formatted as:

```
INT REAL
```

This indicates the scalar variable index $j \in \mathcal{J}$ and the coefficient value. The number of lines should match the number stated in the header.

OBJBCOORD

Description: Input the scalar, b^{obj}, as used in the objective.
HEADER: None.
BODY: One line formatted as:

```
REAL
```

This indicates the coefficient value.

FCOORD

Description: Input sparse coordinates (quintuplets) to define the symmetric matrices, F_{ij}, as used in the scalar constraints.
HEADER: One line formatted as:

```
INT
```

This is the number of coordinates to be specified.
BODY: A list of lines formatted as:

```
INT INT INT INT REAL
```

This indicates the scalar constraint index $i \in \mathcal{I}$, the PSD variable index $j \in \mathcal{J}^{PSD}$, the row index, the column index and the coefficient value. The number of lines should match the number stated in the header.

ACOORD

Description: Input sparse coordinates (triplets) to define the scalars, a_{ij}, as used in the scalar constraints.
HEADER: One line formatted as:

```
INT
```

This is the number of coordinates to be specified.
BODY: A list of lines formatted as:

```
INT INT REAL
```

This indicates the scalar constraint index $i \in \mathcal{I}$, the scalar variable index $j \in \mathcal{J}$ and the coefficient value. The number of lines should match the number stated in the header.

BCOORD

Description: Input sparse coordinates (pairs) to define the scalars, b_i, as used in the scalar constraints.
HEADER: One line formatted as:

```
INT
```

This is the number of coordinates to be specified.
BODY: A list of lines formatted as:

```
INT REAL
```

This indicates the scalar constraint index $i \in \mathcal{I}$ and the coefficient value. The number of lines should match the number stated in the header.

HCOORD

Description: Input sparse coordinates (quintuplets) to define the symmetric matrices, H_{ij}, as used in the PSD constraints.
HEADER: One line formatted as:

```
INT
```

This is the number of coordinates to be specified.

`BODY`: A list of lines formatted as

```
INT INT INT INT REAL
```

This indicates the PSD constraint index $i \in \mathcal{I}^{PSD}$, the scalar variable index $j \in \mathcal{J}$, the row index, the column index and the coefficient value. The number of lines should match the number stated in the header.

DCOORD

Description: Input sparse coordinates (quadruplets) to define the symmetric matrices, D_i, as used in the PSD constraints.

`HEADER`: One line formatted as

```
INT
```

This is the number of coordinates to be specified.

`BODY`: A list of lines formatted as:

```
INT INT INT REAL
```

This indicates the PSD constraint index $i \in \mathcal{I}^{PSD}$, the row index, the column index and the coefficient value. The number of lines should match the number stated in the header.

CHANGE

Start of a new instance specification based on changes to the previous. Can be interpreted as the end of file when the hotstart-sequence is unsupported or undesired.

`BODY`: None

`Header`: None

10.4.5 CBF Format Examples

Minimal Working Example

The conic optimization problem (10.11) , has three variables in a quadratic cone - first one is integer - and an affine expression in domain 0 (equality constraint).

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & 5.1\, x_0 \\ \text{subject to} & 6.2\, x_1 + 7.3\, x_2 - 8.4 \in \{0\} \\ & x \in \mathcal{Q}^3,\ x_0 \in \mathbb{Z}. \end{array} \tag{10.11}$$

Its formulation in the Conic Benchmark Format begins with the version of the CBF format used, to safeguard against later revisions.

```
VER
1
```

Next follows the problem structure, consisting of the objective sense, the number and domain of variables, the indices of integer variables, and the number and domain of scalar-valued affine expressions (i.e., the equality constraint).

```
OBJSENSE
MIN

VAR
3 1
Q 3

INT
1
0
```

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```
CON
1 1
L= 1
```

Finally follows the problem data, consisting of the coefficients of the objective, the coefficients of the constraints, and the constant terms of the constraints. All data is specified on a sparse coordinate form.

```
OBJACOORD
1
0 5.1

ACOORD
2
0 1 6.2
0 2 7.3

BCOORD
1
0 -8.4
```

This concludes the example.

Mixing Linear, Second-order and Semidefinite Cones

The conic optimization problem (10.12), has a semidefinite cone, a quadratic cone over unordered subindices, and two equality constraints.

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{minimize} & \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, X_1 \right\rangle + x_1 & \\ \text{subject to} & \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, X_1 \right\rangle + x_1 = 1.0\,, & \\ & \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, X_1 \right\rangle + x_0 + x_2 = 0.5\,, & \\ & x_1 \geq \sqrt{x_0^2 + x_2^2}\,, & \\ & X_1 \succeq \mathbf{0}\,. & \end{array} \tag{10.12}$$

The equality constraints are easily rewritten to the conic form, $(g_0, g_1) \in \{0\}^2$, by moving constants such that the right-hand-side becomes zero. The quadratic cone does not fit under the `VAR` keyword in this variable permutation. Instead, it takes a scalar constraint $(g_2, g_3, g_4) = (x_1, x_0, x_2) \in \mathcal{Q}^3$, with scalar variables constructed as $(x_0, x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^3$. Its formulation in the CBF format is reported in the following list

```
# File written using this version of the Conic Benchmark Format:
#     | Version 1.
VER
1

# The sense of the objective is:
#     | Minimize.
OBJSENSE
MIN

# One PSD variable of this size:
#     | Three times three.
PSDVAR
1
3
```

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```
# Three scalar variables in this one conic domain:
#     | Three are free.
VAR
3 1
F 3

# Five scalar constraints with affine expressions in two conic domains:
#     | Two are fixed to zero.
#     | Three are in conic quadratic domain.
CON
5 2
L= 2
Q 3

# Five coordinates in F^{obj}_j coefficients:
#     | F^{obj}[0][0,0] = 2.0
#     | F^{obj}[0][1,0] = 1.0
#     | and more...
OBJFCOORD
5
0 0 0 2.0
0 1 0 1.0
0 1 1 2.0
0 2 1 1.0
0 2 2 2.0

# One coordinate in a^{obj}_j coefficients:
#     | a^{obj}[1] = 1.0
OBJACOORD
1
1 1.0

# Nine coordinates in F_ij coefficients:
#     | F[0,0][0,0] = 1.0
#     | F[0,0][1,1] = 1.0
#     | and more...
FCOORD
9
0 0 0 0 1.0
0 0 1 1 1.0
0 0 2 2 1.0
1 0 0 0 1.0
1 0 1 0 1.0
1 0 2 0 1.0
1 0 1 1 1.0
1 0 2 1 1.0
1 0 2 2 1.0

# Six coordinates in a_ij coefficients:
#     | a[0,1] = 1.0
#     | a[1,0] = 1.0
#     | and more...
ACOORD
6
0 1 1.0
1 0 1.0
1 2 1.0
2 1 1.0
3 0 1.0
4 2 1.0
```

(continues on next page)

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```
# Two coordinates in b_i coefficients:
#     | b[0] = -1.0
#     | b[1] = -0.5
BCOORD
2
0 -1.0
1 -0.5
```

Mixing Semidefinite Variables and Linear Matrix Inequalities

The standard forms in semidefinite optimization are usually based either on semidefinite variables or linear matrix inequalities. In the CBF format, both forms are supported and can even be mixed as shown in.

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{minimize} & \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, X_1 \right\rangle + x_1 + x_2 + 1 & \\ \text{subject to} & \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, X_1 \right\rangle - x_1 - x_2 & \geq \quad 0.0\,, \\ & x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \succeq \quad \mathbf{0}\,, \\ & X_1 \succeq \mathbf{0}\,. & \end{array} \tag{10.13}$$

Its formulation in the CBF format is written in what follows

```
# File written using this version of the Conic Benchmark Format:
#     | Version 1.
VER
1

# The sense of the objective is:
#     | Minimize.
OBJSENSE
MIN

# One PSD variable of this size:
#     | Two times two.
PSDVAR
1
2

# Two scalar variables in this one conic domain:
#     | Two are free.
VAR
2 1
F 2

# One PSD constraint of this size:
#     | Two times two.
PSDCON
1
2

# One scalar constraint with an affine expression in this one conic domain:
#     | One is greater than or equal to zero.
CON
1 1
L+ 1

# Two coordinates in F^{obj}_j coefficients:
```

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```
#     | F^{obj}[0][0,0] = 1.0
#     | F^{obj}[0][1,1] = 1.0
OBJFCOORD
2
0 0 0 1.0
0 1 1 1.0

# Two coordinates in a^{obj}_j coefficients:
#     | a^{obj}[0] = 1.0
#     | a^{obj}[1] = 1.0
OBJACOORD
2
0 1.0
1 1.0

# One coordinate in b^{obj} coefficient:
#     | b^{obj} = 1.0
OBJBCOORD
1.0

# One coordinate in F_ij coefficients:
#     | F[0,0][1,0] = 1.0
FCOORD
1
0 0 1 0 1.0

# Two coordinates in a_ij coefficients:
#     | a[0,0] = -1.0
#     | a[0,1] = -1.0
ACOORD
2
0 0 -1.0
0 1 -1.0

# Four coordinates in H_ij coefficients:
#     | H[0,0][1,0] = 1.0
#     | H[0,0][1,1] = 3.0
#     | and more...
HCOORD
4
0 0 1 0 1.0
0 0 1 1 3.0
0 1 0 0 3.0
0 1 1 0 1.0

# Two coordinates in D_i coefficients:
#     | D[0][0,0] = -1.0
#     | D[0][1,1] = -1.0
DCOORD
2
0 0 0 -1.0
0 1 1 -1.0
```

Optimization Over a Sequence of Objectives

The linear optimization problem (10.14), is defined for a sequence of objectives such that hotstarting from one to the next might be advantages.

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{maximize}_k & g_k^{obj} & \\ \text{subject to} & 50\,x_0 + 31 & \leq \quad 250\,, \\ & 3\,x_0 - 2x_1 & \geq \quad -4\,, \\ & x \in \mathbb{R}^2_+, & \end{array} \tag{10.14}$$

given,

1. $g_0^{obj} = x_0 + 0.64x_1$.
2. $g_1^{obj} = 1.11x_0 + 0.76x_1$.
3. $g_2^{obj} = 1.11x_0 + 0.85x_1$.

Its formulation in the CBF format is reported in Listing 10.5.

Listing 10.5: Problem (10.14) in CBF format.

```
# File written using this version of the Conic Benchmark Format:
#     | Version 1.
VER
1

# The sense of the objective is:
#     | Maximize.
OBJSENSE
MAX

# Two scalar variables in this one conic domain:
#     | Two are nonnegative.
VAR
2 1
L+ 2

# Two scalar constraints with affine expressions in these two conic domains:
#     | One is in the nonpositive domain.
#     | One is in the nonnegative domain.
CON
2 2
L- 1
L+ 1

# Two coordinates in a^{obj}_j coefficients:
#     | a^{obj}[0] = 1.0
#     | a^{obj}[1] = 0.64
OBJACOORD
2
0 1.0
1 0.64

# Four coordinates in a_ij coefficients:
#     | a[0,0] = 50.0
#     | a[1,0] = 3.0
#     | and more...
ACOORD
4
0 0 50.0
1 0 3.0
0 1 31.0
1 1 -2.0

# Two coordinates in b_i coefficients:
#     | b[0] = -250.0
#     | b[1] = 4.0
BCOORD
2
0 -250.0
1 4.0
```

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```
# New problem instance defined in terms of changes.
CHANGE

# Two coordinate changes in a^{obj}_j coefficients. Now it is:
#     | a^{obj}[0] = 1.11
#     | a^{obj}[1] = 0.76
OBJACOORD
2
0 1.11
1 0.76

# New problem instance defined in terms of changes.
CHANGE

# One coordinate change in a^{obj}_j coefficients. Now it is:
#     | a^{obj}[0] = 1.11
#     | a^{obj}[1] = 0.85
OBJACOORD
1
1 0.85
```

10.5 The PTF Format

The PTF format is a new human-readable, natural text format. Its features and structure are similar to the *OPF* format, with the difference that the PTF format **does** support semidefinite terms.

10.5.1 The overall format

The format is indentation based, where each section is started by a head line and followed by a section body with deeper indentation that the head line. For example:

```
Header line
   Body line 1
   Body line 1
   Body line 1
```

Section can also be nested:

```
Header line A
   Body line in A
   Header line A.1
      Body line in A.1
      Body line in A.1
   Body line in A
```

The indentation of blank lines is ignored, so a subsection can contain a blank line with no indentation. The character `#` defines a line comment and anything between the `#` character and the end of the line is ignored.

In a PTF file, the first section must be a `Task` section. The order of the remaining section is arbitrary, and sections may occur multiple times or not at all.

MOSEK will ignore any top-level section it does not recognize.

Names

In the description of the format we use following definitions for name strings:

```
NAME: PLAIN_NAME | QUOTED_NAME
PLAIN_NAME: [a-zA-Z_] [a-zA-Z0-9_-.!|]
QUOTED_NAME: "'" ( [^'\\\r\n] | "\\" ( [\\rn] | "x" [0-9a-fA-F] [0-9a-fA-F] ) )* "'"
```

Expressions

An expression is a sum of terms. A term is either a linear term (a coefficient and a variable name, where the coefficient can be left out if it is 1.0), or a matrix inner product.

An expression:

```
EXPR: EMPTY | [+-]? TERM ( [+-] TERM )*
TERM: LINEAR_TERM | MATRIX_TERM
```

A linear term

```
LINEAR_TERM: FLOAT? NAME
```

A matrix term

```
MATRIX_TERM: "<" FLOAT? NAME ( [+-] FLOAT? NAME)* ";" NAME ">"
```

Here the right-hand name is the name of a (semidefinite) matrix variable, and the left-hand side is a sum of symmetric matrixes. The actual matrixes are defined in a separate section.

Expressions can span multiple lines by giving subsequent lines a deeper indentation.

For example following two section are equivalent:

```
# Everything on one line:
x1 + x2 + x3 + x4

# Split into multiple lines:
x1
  + x2
  + x3
  + x4
```

10.5.2 `Task` section

The first section of the file must be a `Task`. The text in this section is not used and may contain comments, or meta-information from the writer or about the content.

Format:

```
Task NAME
   Anything goes here...
```

`NAME` is a the task name.

10.5.3 `Objective` section

The `Objective` section defines the objective name, sense and function. The format:

```
"Objective" NAME?
   ( "Minimize" | "Maximize" ) EXPR
```

For example:

```
Objective 'obj'
   Minimize x1 + 0.2 x2 + < M1 ; X1 >
```

10.5.4 `Constraints` section

The constraints section defines a series of constraints. A constraint defines a term $A \cdot x + b \in K$. For linear constraints `A` is just one row, while for conic constraints it can be multiple rows. If a constraint spans multiple rows these can either be written inline separated by semi-colons, or each expression in a separete sub-section.

Simple linear constraints:

```
"Constraints"
  NAME? "[" [-+] (FLOAT | "Inf") (";" [-+] (FLOAT | "Inf") )? "]" EXPR
```

If the brackets contain two values, they are used as upper and lower bounds. It they contain one value the constraint is an equality.

For example:

```
Constraints
  'c1' [0;10] x1 + x2 + x3
  [0] x1 + x2 + x3
```

Constraint blocks put the expression either in a subsection or inline. The cone type (domain) is written in the brackets, and **MOSEK** currently supports following types:

- `SOC(N)` Second order cone of dimension `N`
- `RSOC(N)` Rotated second order cone of dimension `N`
- `PSD(N)` Symmetric positive semidefinite cone of dimension `N`. This contains `N*(N+1)/2` elements.
- `PEXP` Primal exponential cone of dimension 3
- `DEXP` Dual exponential cone of dimension 3
- `PPOW(N,P)` Primal power cone of dimension `N` with parameter `P`
- `DPOW(N,P)` Dual power cone of dimension `N` with parameter `P`
- `ZERO(N)` The zero-cone of dimension `N`.

```
"Constraints"
  NAME? "[" DOMAIN "]" EXPR_LIST
```

For example:

```
Constraints
   'K1' [SOC(3)] x1 + x2 ; x2 + x3 ; x3 + x1
   'K2' [RSOC(3)]
      x1 + x2
      x2 + x3
      x3 + x1
```

10.5.5 `Variables` section

Any variable used in an expression must be defined in a variable section. The variable section defines each variable domain.

```
"Variables"
   NAME "[" [-+] (FLOAT | "Inf") (";" [-+] (FLOAT | "Inf") )? "]"
   NAME "[" DOMAIN "]" NAMES

   For example, a linear variable
```

```
Variables
   x1 [0;Inf]
```

As with constraints, members of a conic domain can be listed either inline or in a subsection:

```
Variables
   k1 [SOC(3)] x1 ; x2 ; x3
   k2 [RSOC(3)]
      x1
      x2
      x3
```

10.5.6 `Integer` section

This section contains a list of variables that are integral. For example:

```
Integer
   x1 x2 x3
```

10.5.7 `SymmetricMatrixes` section

This section defines the symmetric matrixes used for matrix coefficients in matrix inner product terms. The section lists named matrixes, each with a size and a number of non-zeros. Only non-zeros in the lower triangular part should be defined.

```
"SymmetricMatrixes"
   NAME "SYMMAT" "(" INT ")"  ( "(" INT "," INT "," FLOAT ")" )*
   ...
```

For example:

```
SymmetricMatrixes
   M1 SYMMAT(3) (0,0,1.0) (1,1,2.0) (2,1,0.5)
   M2 SYMMAT(3)
      (0,0,1.0)
      (1,1,2.0)
      (2,1,0.5)
```

10.5.8 `Solutions` section

Each subsection defines a solution. A solution defines for each constraint and for each variable exactly one primal value and either one (for conic domains) or two (for linear domains) dual values. The values follow the same logic as in the **MOSEK** C API. A primal and a dual solution status defines the meaning of the values primal and dual (solution, certificate, unknown, etc.)

The format is this:

```
"Solutions"
   "Solution" WHICHSOL
      "ProblemStatus" PROSTA PROSTA?
   "SolutionStatus" SOLSTA SOLSTA?
   "Objective" FLOAT FLOAT
   "Variables"
      # Linear variable status: level, slx, sux
      NAME "[" STATUS "]" FLOAT (FLOAT FLOAT)?
      # Conic variable status: level, snx
      NAME
         "[" STATUS "]" FLOAT FLOAT?
         ...
   "Constraints"
      # Linear variable status: level, slx, sux
      NAME "[" STATUS "]" FLOAT (FLOAT FLOAT)?
      # Conic variable status: level, snx
      NAME
         "[" STATUS "]" FLOAT FLOAT?
         ...
```

Following values for `WHICHSOL` are supported:

- `interior` Interior solution, the result of an interior-point solver.
- `basic` Basic solution, as produced by a simplex solver.
- `integer` Integer solution, the solution to a mixed-integer problem. This does not define a dual solution.

Following values for `PROSTA` are supported:

- `unknown` The problem status is unknown
- `feasible` The problem has been proven feasible
- `infeasible` The problem has been proven infeasible
- `illposed` The problem has been proved to be ill posed
- `infeasible_or_unbounded` The problem is infeasible or unbounded

Following values for `SOLSTA` are supported:

- `unknown` The solution status is unknown
- `feasible` The solution is feasible
- `optimal` The solution is optimal
- `infeas_cert` The solution is a certificate of infeasibility
- `illposed_cert` The solution is a certificate of illposedness

Following values for `STATUS` are supported:

- `unknown` The value is unknown
- `super_basic` The value is super basic
- `at_lower` The value is basic and at its lower bound
- `at_upper` The value is basic and at its upper bound
- `fixed` The value is basic fixed
- `infinite` The value is at infinity

10.6 The Task Format

The Task format is **MOSEK**'s native binary format. It contains a complete image of a **MOSEK** task, i.e.

- Problem data: Linear, conic, semidefinite and quadratic data
- Problem item names: Variable names, constraints names, cone names etc.
- Parameter settings
- Solutions

There are a few things to be aware of:

- Status of a solution read from a file will *always* be unknown.
- Parameter settings in a task file *always override* any parameters set on the command line or in a parameter file.

The format is based on the *TAR* (USTar) file format. This means that the individual pieces of data in a `.task` file can be examined by unpacking it as a *TAR* file. Please note that the inverse may not work: Creating a file using *TAR* will most probably not create a valid **MOSEK** Task file since the order of the entries is important.

10.7 The JSON Format

MOSEK provides the possibility to read/write problems in valid JSON format.

JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight data-interchange format. It is easy for humans to read and write. It is easy for machines to parse and generate. It is based on a subset of the JavaScript Programming Language, Standard ECMA-262 3rd Edition - December 1999. JSON is a text format that is completely language independent but uses conventions that are familiar to programmers of the C-family of languages, including C, C++, C#, Java, JavaScript, Perl, Python, and many others. These properties make JSON an ideal data-interchange language.

The official JSON website http://www.json.org provides plenty of information along with the format definition.

MOSEK defines two JSON-like formats:

- `jtask`
- `jsol`

Despite being text-based human-readable formats, *jtask* and *jsol* files will include no indentation and no new-lines, in order to keep the files as compact as possible. We therefore strongly advise to use JSON viewer tools to inspect *jtask* and *jsol* files.

10.7.1 *jtask* format

It stores a problem instance. The *jtask* format contains the same information as a *task format*. Even though a *jtask* file is human-readable, we do not recommend users to create it by hand, but to rely on **MOSEK**.

10.7.2 *jsol* format

It stores a problem solution. The *jsol* format contains all solutions and information items.

10.7.3 A *jtask* example

In Listing 10.6 we present a file in the *jtask* format that corresponds to the sample problem from `lo1.lp`. The listing has been formatted for readability.

Listing 10.6: A formatted *jtask* file for the `lo1.lp` example.

```
{
    "$schema":"http://mosek.com/json/schema#",
    "Task/INFO":{
        "taskname":"lo1",
        "numvar":4,
        "numcon":3,
        "numcone":0,
        "numbarvar":0,
        "numanz":9,
        "numsymmat":0,
        "mosekver":[
            8,
            0,
            0,
            9
        ]
    },
    "Task/data":{
        "var":{
            "name":[
                "x1",
                "x2",
                "x3",
```

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```
            "x4"
        ],
        "bk":[
            "lo",
            "ra",
            "lo",
            "lo"
        ],
        "bl":[
            0.0,
            0.0,
            0.0,
            0.0
        ],
        "bu":[
            1e+30,
            1e+1,
            1e+30,
            1e+30
        ],
        "type":[
            "cont",
            "cont",
            "cont",
            "cont"
        ]
    },
    "con":{
        "name":[
            "c1",
            "c2",
            "c3"
        ],
        "bk":[
            "fx",
            "lo",
            "up"
        ],
        "bl":[
            3e+1,
            1.5e+1,
                -1e+30
        ],
        "bu":[
            3e+1,
            1e+30,
            2.5e+1
        ]
    },
    "objective":{
        "sense":"max",
        "name":"obj",
        "c":{
            "subj":[
                0,
                1,
                2,
                3
            ],
            "val":[
                3e+0,
```


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```
                    1e+0,
                    5e+0,
                    1e+0
                ]
            },
            "cfix":0.0
        },
        "A":{
            "subi":[
                0,
                0,
                0,
                1,
                1,
                1,
                1,
                2,
                2
            ],
            "subj":[
                0,
                1,
                2,
                0,
                1,
                2,
                3,
                1,
                3
            ],
            "val":[
                3e+0,
                1e+0,
                2e+0,
                2e+0,
                1e+0,
                3e+0,
                1e+0,
                2e+0,
                3e+0
            ]
        }
    },
    "Task/parameters":{
        "iparam":{
            "ANA_SOL_BASIS":"ON",
            "ANA_SOL_PRINT_VIOLATED":"OFF",
            "AUTO_SORT_A_BEFORE_OPT":"OFF",
            "AUTO_UPDATE_SOL_INFO":"OFF",
            "BASIS_SOLVE_USE_PLUS_ONE":"OFF",
            "BI_CLEAN_OPTIMIZER":"OPTIMIZER_FREE",
            "BI_IGNORE_MAX_ITER":"OFF",
            "BI_IGNORE_NUM_ERROR":"OFF",
            "BI_MAX_ITERATIONS":1000000,
            "CACHE_LICENSE":"ON",
            "CHECK_CONVEXITY":"CHECK_CONVEXITY_FULL",
            "COMPRESS_STATFILE":"ON",
            "CONCURRENT_NUM_OPTIMIZERS":2,
            "CONCURRENT_PRIORITY_DUAL_SIMPLEX":2,
            "CONCURRENT_PRIORITY_FREE_SIMPLEX":3,
            "CONCURRENT_PRIORITY_INTPNT":4,
```


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```
            "CONCURRENT_PRIORITY_PRIMAL_SIMPLEX":1,
            "FEASREPAIR_OPTIMIZE":"FEASREPAIR_OPTIMIZE_NONE",
            "INFEAS_GENERIC_NAMES":"OFF",
            "INFEAS_PREFER_PRIMAL":"ON",
            "INFEAS_REPORT_AUTO":"OFF",
            "INFEAS_REPORT_LEVEL":1,
            "INTPNT_BASIS":"BI_ALWAYS",
            "INTPNT_DIFF_STEP":"ON",
            "INTPNT_FACTOR_DEBUG_LVL":0,
            "INTPNT_FACTOR_METHOD":0,
            "INTPNT_HOTSTART":"INTPNT_HOTSTART_NONE",
            "INTPNT_MAX_ITERATIONS":400,
            "INTPNT_MAX_NUM_COR":-1,
            "INTPNT_MAX_NUM_REFINEMENT_STEPS":-1,
            "INTPNT_OFF_COL_TRH":40,
            "INTPNT_ORDER_METHOD":"ORDER_METHOD_FREE",
            "INTPNT_REGULARIZATION_USE":"ON",
            "INTPNT_SCALING":"SCALING_FREE",
            "INTPNT_SOLVE_FORM":"SOLVE_FREE",
            "INTPNT_STARTING_POINT":"STARTING_POINT_FREE",
            "LIC_TRH_EXPIRY_WRN":7,
            "LICENSE_DEBUG":"OFF",
            "LICENSE_PAUSE_TIME":0,
            "LICENSE_SUPPRESS_EXPIRE_WRNS":"OFF",
            "LICENSE_WAIT":"OFF",
            "LOG":10,
            "LOG_ANA_PRO":1,
            "LOG_BI":4,
            "LOG_BI_FREQ":2500,
            "LOG_CHECK_CONVEXITY":0,
            "LOG_CONCURRENT":1,
            "LOG_CUT_SECOND_OPT":1,
            "LOG_EXPAND":0,
            "LOG_FACTOR":1,
            "LOG_FEAS_REPAIR":1,
            "LOG_FILE":1,
            "LOG_HEAD":1,
            "LOG_INFEAS_ANA":1,
            "LOG_INTPNT":4,
            "LOG_MIO":4,
            "LOG_MIO_FREQ":1000,
            "LOG_OPTIMIZER":1,
            "LOG_ORDER":1,
            "LOG_PRESOLVE":1,
            "LOG_RESPONSE":0,
            "LOG_SENSITIVITY":1,
            "LOG_SENSITIVITY_OPT":0,
            "LOG_SIM":4,
            "LOG_SIM_FREQ":1000,
            "LOG_SIM_MINOR":1,
            "LOG_STORAGE":1,
            "MAX_NUM_WARNINGS":10,
            "MIO_BRANCH_DIR":"BRANCH_DIR_FREE",
            "MIO_CONSTRUCT_SOL":"OFF",
            "MIO_CUT_CLIQUE":"ON",
            "MIO_CUT_CMIR":"ON",
            "MIO_CUT_GMI":"ON",
            "MIO_CUT_KNAPSACK_COVER":"OFF",
            "MIO_HEURISTIC_LEVEL":-1,
            "MIO_MAX_NUM_BRANCHES":-1,
            "MIO_MAX_NUM_RELAXS":-1,
```


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```
            "MIO_MAX_NUM_SOLUTIONS":-1,
            "MIO_MODE":"MIO_MODE_SATISFIED",
            "MIO_MT_USER_CB":"ON",
            "MIO_NODE_OPTIMIZER":"OPTIMIZER_FREE",
            "MIO_NODE_SELECTION":"MIO_NODE_SELECTION_FREE",
            "MIO_PERSPECTIVE_REFORMULATE":"ON",
            "MIO_PROBING_LEVEL":-1,
            "MIO_RINS_MAX_NODES":-1,
            "MIO_ROOT_OPTIMIZER":"OPTIMIZER_FREE",
            "MIO_ROOT_REPEAT_PRESOLVE_LEVEL":-1,
            "MT_SPINCOUNT":0,
            "NUM_THREADS":0,
            "OPF_MAX_TERMS_PER_LINE":5,
            "OPF_WRITE_HEADER":"ON",
            "OPF_WRITE_HINTS":"ON",
            "OPF_WRITE_PARAMETERS":"OFF",
            "OPF_WRITE_PROBLEM":"ON",
            "OPF_WRITE_SOL_BAS":"ON",
            "OPF_WRITE_SOL_ITG":"ON",
            "OPF_WRITE_SOL_ITR":"ON",
            "OPF_WRITE_SOLUTIONS":"OFF",
            "OPTIMIZER":"OPTIMIZER_FREE",
            "PARAM_READ_CASE_NAME":"ON",
            "PARAM_READ_IGN_ERROR":"OFF",
            "PRESOLVE_ELIMINATOR_MAX_FILL":-1,
            "PRESOLVE_ELIMINATOR_MAX_NUM_TRIES":-1,
            "PRESOLVE_LEVEL":-1,
            "PRESOLVE_LINDEP_ABS_WORK_TRH":100,
            "PRESOLVE_LINDEP_REL_WORK_TRH":100,
            "PRESOLVE_LINDEP_USE":"ON",
            "PRESOLVE_MAX_NUM_REDUCTIONS":-1,
            "PRESOLVE_USE":"PRESOLVE_MODE_FREE",
            "PRIMAL_REPAIR_OPTIMIZER":"OPTIMIZER_FREE",
            "QO_SEPARABLE_REFORMULATION":"OFF",
            "READ_DATA_COMPRESSED":"COMPRESS_FREE",
            "READ_DATA_FORMAT":"DATA_FORMAT_EXTENSION",
            "READ_DEBUG":"OFF",
            "READ_KEEP_FREE_CON":"OFF",
            "READ_LP_DROP_NEW_VARS_IN_BOU":"OFF",
            "READ_LP_QUOTED_NAMES":"ON",
            "READ_MPS_FORMAT":"MPS_FORMAT_FREE",
            "READ_MPS_WIDTH":1024,
            "READ_TASK_IGNORE_PARAM":"OFF",
            "SENSITIVITY_ALL":"OFF",
            "SENSITIVITY_OPTIMIZER":"OPTIMIZER_FREE_SIMPLEX",
            "SENSITIVITY_TYPE":"SENSITIVITY_TYPE_BASIS",
            "SIM_BASIS_FACTOR_USE":"ON",
            "SIM_DEGEN":"SIM_DEGEN_FREE",
            "SIM_DUAL_CRASH":90,
            "SIM_DUAL_PHASEONE_METHOD":0,
            "SIM_DUAL_RESTRICT_SELECTION":50,
            "SIM_DUAL_SELECTION":"SIM_SELECTION_FREE",
            "SIM_EXPLOIT_DUPVEC":"SIM_EXPLOIT_DUPVEC_OFF",
            "SIM_HOTSTART":"SIM_HOTSTART_FREE",
            "SIM_HOTSTART_LU":"ON",
            "SIM_INTEGER":0,
            "SIM_MAX_ITERATIONS":10000000,
            "SIM_MAX_NUM_SETBACKS":250,
            "SIM_NON_SINGULAR":"ON",
            "SIM_PRIMAL_CRASH":90,
            "SIM_PRIMAL_PHASEONE_METHOD":0,
```


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```
            "SIM_PRIMAL_RESTRICT_SELECTION":50,
            "SIM_PRIMAL_SELECTION":"SIM_SELECTION_FREE",
            "SIM_REFACTOR_FREQ":0,
            "SIM_REFORMULATION":"SIM_REFORMULATION_OFF",
            "SIM_SAVE_LU":"OFF",
            "SIM_SCALING":"SCALING_FREE",
            "SIM_SCALING_METHOD":"SCALING_METHOD_POW2",
            "SIM_SOLVE_FORM":"SOLVE_FREE",
            "SIM_STABILITY_PRIORITY":50,
            "SIM_SWITCH_OPTIMIZER":"OFF",
            "SOL_FILTER_KEEP_BASIC":"OFF",
            "SOL_FILTER_KEEP_RANGED":"OFF",
            "SOL_READ_NAME_WIDTH":-1,
            "SOL_READ_WIDTH":1024,
            "SOLUTION_CALLBACK":"OFF",
            "TIMING_LEVEL":1,
            "WRITE_BAS_CONSTRAINTS":"ON",
            "WRITE_BAS_HEAD":"ON",
            "WRITE_BAS_VARIABLES":"ON",
            "WRITE_DATA_COMPRESSED":0,
            "WRITE_DATA_FORMAT":"DATA_FORMAT_EXTENSION",
            "WRITE_DATA_PARAM":"OFF",
            "WRITE_FREE_CON":"OFF",
            "WRITE_GENERIC_NAMES":"OFF",
            "WRITE_GENERIC_NAMES_IO":1,
            "WRITE_IGNORE_INCOMPATIBLE_CONIC_ITEMS":"OFF",
            "WRITE_IGNORE_INCOMPATIBLE_ITEMS":"OFF",
            "WRITE_IGNORE_INCOMPATIBLE_NL_ITEMS":"OFF",
            "WRITE_IGNORE_INCOMPATIBLE_PSD_ITEMS":"OFF",
            "WRITE_INT_CONSTRAINTS":"ON",
            "WRITE_INT_HEAD":"ON",
            "WRITE_INT_VARIABLES":"ON",
            "WRITE_LP_FULL_OBJ":"ON",
            "WRITE_LP_LINE_WIDTH":80,
            "WRITE_LP_QUOTED_NAMES":"ON",
            "WRITE_LP_STRICT_FORMAT":"OFF",
            "WRITE_LP_TERMS_PER_LINE":10,
            "WRITE_MPS_FORMAT":"MPS_FORMAT_FREE",
            "WRITE_MPS_INT":"ON",
            "WRITE_PRECISION":15,
            "WRITE_SOL_BARVARIABLES":"ON",
            "WRITE_SOL_CONSTRAINTS":"ON",
            "WRITE_SOL_HEAD":"ON",
            "WRITE_SOL_IGNORE_INVALID_NAMES":"OFF",
            "WRITE_SOL_VARIABLES":"ON",
            "WRITE_TASK_INC_SOL":"ON",
            "WRITE_XML_MODE":"WRITE_XML_MODE_ROW"
        },
        "dparam":{
            "ANA_SOL_INFEAS_TOL":1e-6,
            "BASIS_REL_TOL_S":1e-12,
            "BASIS_TOL_S":1e-6,
            "BASIS_TOL_X":1e-6,
            "CHECK_CONVEXITY_REL_TOL":1e-10,
            "DATA_TOL_AIJ":1e-12,
            "DATA_TOL_AIJ_HUGE":1e+20,
            "DATA_TOL_AIJ_LARGE":1e+10,
            "DATA_TOL_BOUND_INF":1e+16,
            "DATA_TOL_BOUND_WRN":1e+8,
            "DATA_TOL_C_HUGE":1e+16,
            "DATA_TOL_CJ_LARGE":1e+8,
```


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```
            "DATA_TOL_QIJ":1e-16,
            "DATA_TOL_X":1e-8,
            "FEASREPAIR_TOL":1e-10,
            "INTPNT_CO_TOL_DFEAS":1e-8,
            "INTPNT_CO_TOL_INFEAS":1e-10,
            "INTPNT_CO_TOL_MU_RED":1e-8,
            "INTPNT_CO_TOL_NEAR_REL":1e+3,
            "INTPNT_CO_TOL_PFEAS":1e-8,
            "INTPNT_CO_TOL_REL_GAP":1e-7,
            "INTPNT_NL_MERIT_BAL":1e-4,
            "INTPNT_NL_TOL_DFEAS":1e-8,
            "INTPNT_NL_TOL_MU_RED":1e-12,
            "INTPNT_NL_TOL_NEAR_REL":1e+3,
            "INTPNT_NL_TOL_PFEAS":1e-8,
            "INTPNT_NL_TOL_REL_GAP":1e-6,
            "INTPNT_NL_TOL_REL_STEP":9.95e-1,
            "INTPNT_QO_TOL_DFEAS":1e-8,
            "INTPNT_QO_TOL_INFEAS":1e-10,
            "INTPNT_QO_TOL_MU_RED":1e-8,
            "INTPNT_QO_TOL_NEAR_REL":1e+3,
            "INTPNT_QO_TOL_PFEAS":1e-8,
            "INTPNT_QO_TOL_REL_GAP":1e-8,
            "INTPNT_TOL_DFEAS":1e-8,
            "INTPNT_TOL_DSAFE":1e+0,
            "INTPNT_TOL_INFEAS":1e-10,
            "INTPNT_TOL_MU_RED":1e-16,
            "INTPNT_TOL_PATH":1e-8,
            "INTPNT_TOL_PFEAS":1e-8,
            "INTPNT_TOL_PSAFE":1e+0,
            "INTPNT_TOL_REL_GAP":1e-8,
            "INTPNT_TOL_REL_STEP":9.999e-1,
            "INTPNT_TOL_STEP_SIZE":1e-6,
            "LOWER_OBJ_CUT":-1e+30,
            "LOWER_OBJ_CUT_FINITE_TRH":-5e+29,
            "MIO_DISABLE_TERM_TIME":-1e+0,
            "MIO_MAX_TIME":-1e+0,
            "MIO_MAX_TIME_APRX_OPT":6e+1,
            "MIO_NEAR_TOL_ABS_GAP":0.0,
            "MIO_NEAR_TOL_REL_GAP":1e-3,
            "MIO_REL_GAP_CONST":1e-10,
            "MIO_TOL_ABS_GAP":0.0,
            "MIO_TOL_ABS_RELAX_INT":1e-5,
            "MIO_TOL_FEAS":1e-6,
            "MIO_TOL_REL_DUAL_BOUND_IMPROVEMENT":0.0,
            "MIO_TOL_REL_GAP":1e-4,
            "MIO_TOL_X":1e-6,
            "OPTIMIZER_MAX_TIME":-1e+0,
            "PRESOLVE_TOL_ABS_LINDEP":1e-6,
            "PRESOLVE_TOL_AIJ":1e-12,
            "PRESOLVE_TOL_REL_LINDEP":1e-10,
            "PRESOLVE_TOL_S":1e-8,
            "PRESOLVE_TOL_X":1e-8,
            "QCQO_REFORMULATE_REL_DROP_TOL":1e-15,
            "SEMIDEFINITE_TOL_APPROX":1e-10,
            "SIM_LU_TOL_REL_PIV":1e-2,
            "SIMPLEX_ABS_TOL_PIV":1e-7,
            "UPPER_OBJ_CUT":1e+30,
            "UPPER_OBJ_CUT_FINITE_TRH":5e+29
        },
        "sparam":{
            "BAS_SOL_FILE_NAME":"",
```


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```
            "DATA_FILE_NAME":"examples/tools/data/lo1.mps",
            "DEBUG_FILE_NAME":"",
            "INT_SOL_FILE_NAME":"",
            "ITR_SOL_FILE_NAME":"",
            "MIO_DEBUG_STRING":"",
            "PARAM_COMMENT_SIGN":"%%",
            "PARAM_READ_FILE_NAME":"",
            "PARAM_WRITE_FILE_NAME":"",
            "READ_MPS_BOU_NAME":"",
            "READ_MPS_OBJ_NAME":"",
            "READ_MPS_RAN_NAME":"",
            "READ_MPS_RHS_NAME":"",
            "SENSITIVITY_FILE_NAME":"",
            "SENSITIVITY_RES_FILE_NAME":"",
            "SOL_FILTER_XC_LOW":"",
            "SOL_FILTER_XC_UPR":"",
            "SOL_FILTER_XX_LOW":"",
            "SOL_FILTER_XX_UPR":"",
            "STAT_FILE_NAME":"",
            "STAT_KEY":"",
            "STAT_NAME":"",
            "WRITE_LP_GEN_VAR_NAME":"XMSKGEN"
        }
    }
}
```

10.8 The Solution File Format

MOSEK provides several solution files depending on the problem type and the optimizer used:

- *basis solution file* (extension `.bas`) if the problem is optimized using the simplex optimizer or basis identification is performed,
- *interior solution file* (extension `.sol`) if a problem is optimized using the interior-point optimizer and no basis identification is required,
- *integer solution file* (extension `.int`) if the problem contains integer constrained variables.

All solution files have the format:

```
NAME                : <problem name>
PROBLEM STATUS      : <status of the problem>
SOLUTION STATUS     : <status of the solution>
OBJECTIVE NAME      : <name of the objective function>
PRIMAL OBJECTIVE    : <primal objective value corresponding to the solution>
DUAL OBJECTIVE      : <dual objective value corresponding to the solution>
CONSTRAINTS
INDEX  NAME     AT ACTIVITY    LOWER LIMIT   UPPER LIMIT   DUAL LOWER   DUAL UPPER
?      <name>   ?? <a value>   <a value>     <a value>     <a value>    <a value>
VARIABLES
INDEX  NAME     AT ACTIVITY    LOWER LIMIT   UPPER LIMIT   DUAL LOWER   DUAL UPPER    CONIC␣
↪DUAL
?      <name>   ?? <a value>   <a value>     <a value>     <a value>    <a value>     <a value>
```

In the example the fields `?` and `<>` will be filled with problem and solution specific information. As can be observed a solution report consists of three sections, i.e.

- `HEADER` In this section, first the name of the problem is listed and afterwards the problem and solution status are shown. Next the primal and dual objective values are displayed.

- `CONSTRAINTS` For each constraint i of the form

$$l_i^c \leq \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} x_j \leq u_i^c, \tag{10.15}$$

the following information is listed:

  - `INDEX`: A sequential index assigned to the constraint by **MOSEK**
  - `NAME`: The name of the constraint assigned by the user.
  - `AT`: The status of the constraint. In Table 10.4 the possible values of the status keys and their interpretation are shown.

Table 10.4: Status keys.

Status key	Interpretation
`UN`	Unknown status
`BS`	Is basic
`SB`	Is superbasic
`LL`	Is at the lower limit (bound)
`UL`	Is at the upper limit (bound)
`EQ`	Lower limit is identical to upper limit
`**`	Is infeasible i.e. the lower limit is greater than the upper limit.

  - `ACTIVITY`: the quantity $\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} x_j^*$, where x^* is the value of the primal solution.
  - `LOWER LIMIT`: the quantity l_i^c (see (10.15).)
  - `UPPER LIMIT`: the quantity u_i^c (see (10.15).)
  - `DUAL LOWER`: the dual multiplier corresponding to the lower limit on the constraint.
  - `DUAL UPPER`: the dual multiplier corresponding to the upper limit on the constraint.

- `VARIABLES` The last section of the solution report lists information about the variables. This information has a similar interpretation as for the constraints. However, the column with the header `CONIC DUAL` is included for problems having one or more conic constraints. This column shows the dual variables corresponding to the conic constraints.

Example: `lo1.sol`

In Listing 10.7 we show the solution file for the `lo1.opf` problem.

Listing 10.7: An example of `.sol` file.

```
NAME                 :
PROBLEM STATUS       : PRIMAL_AND_DUAL_FEASIBLE
SOLUTION STATUS      : OPTIMAL
OBJECTIVE NAME       : obj
PRIMAL OBJECTIVE     : 8.33333333e+01
DUAL OBJECTIVE       : 8.33333332e+01

CONSTRAINTS
INDEX      NAME           AT ACTIVITY                 LOWER LIMIT        UPPER LIMIT       ␣
↪DUAL LOWER               DUAL UPPER
0          c1             EQ 3.00000000000000e+01     3.00000000e+01     3.00000000e+01     -0.
↪00000000000000e+00    -2.49999999741653e+00
1          c2             SB 5.33333333049187e+01     1.50000000e+01     NONE               2.
↪09159033069640e-10     -0.00000000000000e+00
2          c3             UL 2.49999999842049e+01     NONE               2.50000000e+01     -0.
↪00000000000000e+00    -3.33333332895108e-01

VARIABLES
INDEX      NAME           AT ACTIVITY                 LOWER LIMIT        UPPER LIMIT       ␣
↪DUAL LOWER               DUAL UPPER
0          x1             LL 1.67020427038537e-09     0.00000000e+00     NONE               -4.
↪49999999528054e+00    -0.00000000000000e+00
```

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```
1          x2             LL 2.93510446211883e-09     0.00000000e+00     1.00000000e+01     -2.
↪16666666494915e+00    6.20868657679896e-10
2          x3             SB 1.49999999899424e+01     0.00000000e+00     NONE               -8.
↪79123177245553e-10    -0.00000000000000e+00
3          x4             SB 8.33333332273115e+00     0.00000000e+00     NONE               -1.
↪69795978848200e-09    -0.00000000000000e+00
```

Bibliography

[Naz87] J. L. Nazareth. *Computer Solution of Linear Programs*. Oxford University Press, New York, 1987.

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