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Optimization models define the goals or objectives of a system under consideration, specifying the rules and relationships between its components. Optimization models can be used to determine the best way to achieve a specific goal, such as identifying the most efficient way to produce a product or service, or determining the optimal route for delivery. Optimization models can also be used to identify extreme states and outcomes, such as scenarios that might occur in a system. Consequently, optimization models are used to analyze a wide range of scientific, technical, and engineering applications.

The widespread availability of desktop resources has made the subsequent analysis of optimization models computationally feasible. The computational analysis of an optimization model requires the execution of a model that is communicated to a solver software package. Within a language to specify optimization models, the process of writing models, executing a solver, and extracting results from a solver is often a time-consuming and error-prone. This becomes compounded in complex, large-scale