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**ixmp**

**ixmp Developers**

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# GETTING STARTED

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The *ix modeling platform* (ixmp) is a data warehouse for high-powered numerical scenario analysis. It is designed to provide an effective framework for integrated and cross-cutting analysis (hence the abbreviation *ix*).

Fig. 1: Key features of the *ix modeling platform* [2]

The platform allows an efficient workflow between original input data sources and implementations of mathematical models, via application programming interfaces (API) with the scientific programming languages Python and R. The platform also includes an API with the mathematical programming software GAMS.

For the scientific reference, see Huppmann et al. (2019) [2].

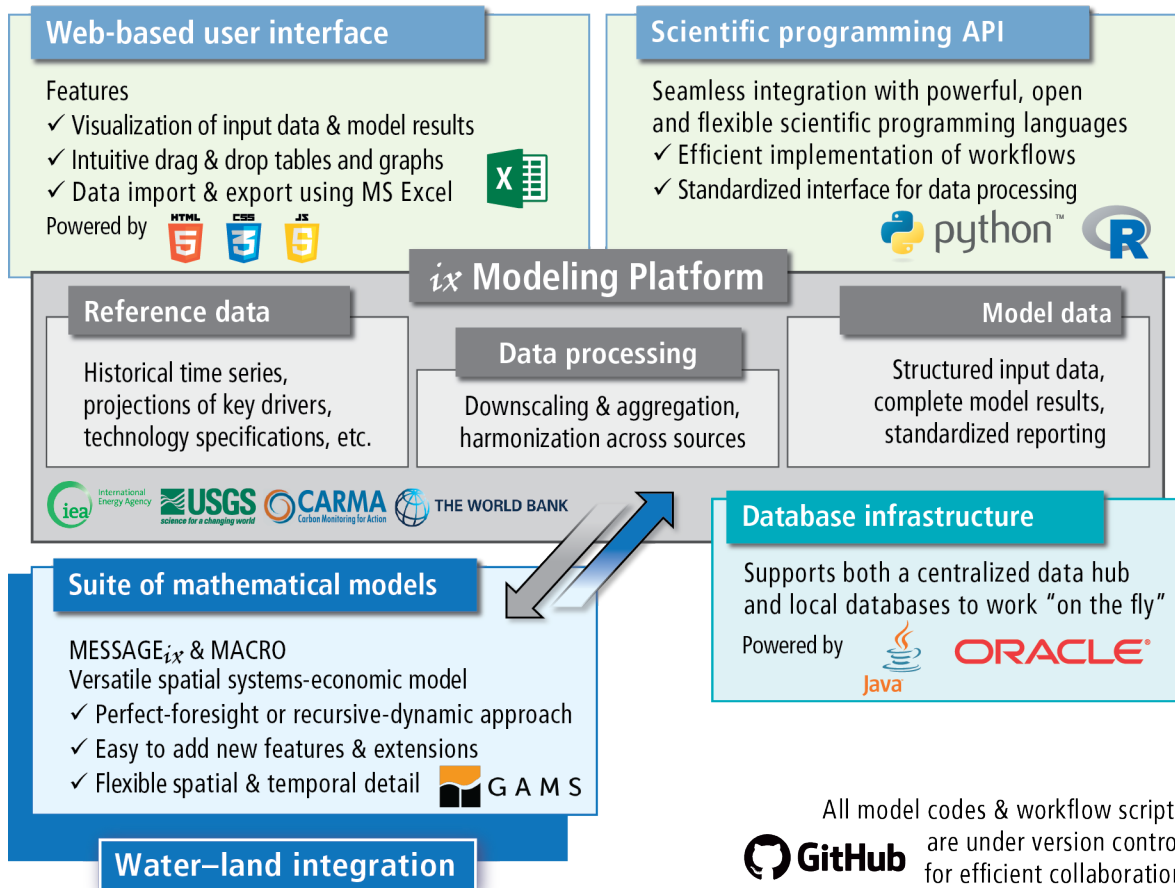


Fig. 2: Components and their interlinkages in the *ix modeling platform* (source [2]): web-based user interface, scientific programming interface, modeling platform, database backend, implementation of the MESSAGE<sub>ix</sub> mathematical model formulation



## GETTING STARTED

### 1.1 Installation

Most users of *ixmp* will have it installed automatically as a dependency of `message_ix`, for instance by following the Quick install instructions.

#### Important

If that is the case, you **do not** need to also follow these instructions.

The sections below cover *other* use cases, such as:

- Using *ixmp* alone —that is, *without* `message_ix`, perhaps with other models or frameworks.
- Installing *ixmp* from source for development purposes, for instance for use with a source install of `message_ix`.

They correspond to sections of the MESSAGE*ix* [Advanced installation guide](#) and reference its contents. They omit extra background information and discussion found in that guide. Be sure that you have the [prerequisite skills and knowledge](#); these include specific points of knowledge that are necessary to understand these instructions and choose among different installation options.

To use *ixmp* from R, see [Install R and reticulate](#) in the MESSAGE*ix* documentation.

- *Install system dependencies*
- *Install ixmp*
  - Choose **pip** or **conda**
  - *Create and activate a virtual environment*
  - Use **pip**
    - \* *Choose optional dependencies*
    - \* *Install the latest release from PyPI*
    - \* *Install from GitHub*
    - \* *Install from a **git** clone of the source code*
  - Use **conda**
- *Troubleshooting*

### 1.1.1 Install system dependencies

Read and follow **each** of these sections of the MESSAGEix [Advanced installation guide](#):

- Python (required).
- Java (required).
- GAMS (required).
- Graphviz (optional).

### 1.1.2 Install ixmp

#### Choose pip or conda

Read [Choose pip or conda](#) in the the MESSAGEix [Advanced installation guide](#).

Whichever option you choose, please skip over the unrelated sections below.

#### Create and activate a virtual environment

Read and follow [Create and activate a virtual environment](#).

Then, according to your choice above, follow *either* “Use pip” or “Use conda” below.

#### Use pip

##### Choose optional dependencies

Optional dependencies (also called “extra requirements”) are gathered in groups. The example commands below include a string like `[docs]`. This implies four of the five available groups of extra requirements for *ixmp*:

- `docs` includes packages required to build this documentation locally, including `ixmp[tests]` and all *its* requirements,
- `ixmp4` includes packages required to use the *IXMP4Backend*,
- `report` includes packages required to use the built-in *reporting* features of *ixmp*,
- `tests` includes packages required to run the test suite, including `ixmp[ixmp4]`, `ixmp[report]`, `ixmp[tutorial]` and all the requirements in those groups, and
- `tutorial` includes packages required to run the *tutorials*.

#### Install the latest release from PyPI

1. Install *ixmp*<sup>1</sup>:

```
pip install ixmp[docs]
```

At this point, installation is complete.

#### Install from GitHub

1. Run the following. Replace `<ref>` with a specific Git reference such as a branch name (for instance, the `main` development branch, or a branch associated with a pull request), a tag, or a commit hash:

---

<sup>1</sup> If using the (non-standard) `zsh` shell, note or recall that `[...]` is a `glob` operator, so the argument to `pip` must be quoted appropriately: `pip install 'ixmp[docs]'`.

```
pip install git+ssh://git@github.com:iiasa/ixmp.git@<ref>[docs]
```

`git+ssh://` assumes that you use SSH to authenticate to GitHub, which we recommend. If you instead use other methods, then run:

```
pip install git+https://github.com/iiasa/ixmp.git@<ref>[docs]
```

At this point, installation is complete.

## Install from a git clone of the source code

See the corresponding section in the MESSAGE*ix* [Advanced installation guide](#) for further details about editable installs, registering a GitHub account, and using a fork.

1. Clone either the main repository, or your fork; using the [Github Desktop](#) client, or the command line:

```
git clone git@github.com:iiasa/ixmp.git

# or:
git clone git@github.com:<user>/ixmp.git
```

2. Navigate to the `ixmp` directory created by `git clone` in step (2). Run the following [Page 4, 1](#):

```
pip install --editable .[docs]
```

At this point, installation is complete.

## Use conda

1. Configure conda to install `ixmp` from the conda-forge ‘channel’:

```
conda config --prepend channels conda-forge
```

2. Install and configure the [mamba solver](#), which is faster and more reliable than conda’s default solver:

```
conda install conda-libmamba-solver
conda config --set solver libmamba
```

3. Create a new conda environment and activate it. This step is **required** if using [Anaconda](#), but *optional* if using [Miniconda](#). This example uses the name `ixmp-env`, but you can use any name of your choice:

```
conda create --name ixmp-env
conda activate ixmp-env
```

4. Install the `ixmp` package into the current environment (either `ixmp-env`, or another name from the previous step):

```
conda install ixmp
```

At this point, installation is complete.

### 1.1.3 Troubleshooting

To check that you have all dependencies installed, or when reporting issues, run the following:

```
ixmp show-versions
```

## 1.2 Tutorials

The tutorials provided in the `tutorial` directory of the *ixmp* repository walk through the first steps of working with *ixmp*. You will learn how to create a *ixmp.Scenario* as a structured data collection for sets, parameters and the numerical solution to the associated optimization problem.

### 1.2.1 Dantzig's transportation problem

We use Dantzig's transport problem [1], which is also used as the standard GAMS tutorial [4]. This problem finds a least cost shipping schedule that meets demand requirements at markets and supply capacity constraints at multiple factories.

The tutorials are provided as Jupyter notebooks for both Python and R, and are identical as far as possible.

- Tutorial 1: in [Python](#), or in [R](#).

This tutorial walks through the following steps:

1. Launch an *ixmp.Platform* instance and initialize a new *ixmp.Scenario*.
2. Define the sets and parameters in the scenario, and commit the data to the platform.
3. Check out the scenario and initialize variables and equations (necessary for *ixmp* to import the solution).
4. Solve the scenario (export to GAMS input `.gdx`, execute, read solution from output `.gdx`).
5. Display the solution (variables and equation).

- Tutorial 2: in [Python](#), or in [R](#).

This tutorial creates an alternate or 'counterfactual' scenario of the transport problem; solves it; and compares the results to the original or reference scenario.

### 1.2.2 Adapting GAMS models for ixmp

The common example optimization from Dantzig [1] is available in a GAMS implementation [from the GAMS website](#). The file `tutorial/transport/transport_ixmp.gms` illustrates how an existing GAMS model can be adapted to work with the *ix modeling platform*. The same, simple procedure can be applied to any GAMS code.

The steps are:

1. Modify the definitions of GAMS sets (*i* and *j*) and parameters (*a*, *b*, *d*, and *f*) to **remove explicit values**.
2. Add lines to **read the model input data passed by ixmp**.

The following lines are added *before* the code that defines and solves the model:

```
* These two lines let the model code be run outside of ixmp, if needed
$if not set in $setglobal in 'ix_transport_data.gdx'
$if not set out $setglobal out 'ix_transport_results.gdx'

$gdxin '%in%'
$load i, j, a, b, d, f
$gdxin
```

### 3. Add a line to **write the model output data**.

The following line is added *after* the model's `solve ...;` statement:

```
execute_unload '%out%';
```

*ixmp*'s `GAMSModel` class uses command-line options to pass the values of the variables `in` and `out`. This causes the model to read its input data from a GDX-format file created by *ixmp*, and write its output data to a GDX file specified by *ixmp*. *ixmp* then automatically retrieves the model solution and other information from the output file, updating the *Scenario* and storage *Backend*.

## 1.3 Command-line interface

*ixmp* has a **command-line** interface:

```
$ ixmp --help
Usage: ixmp [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]...

Options:
  --url ixmp://PLATFORM/MODEL/SCENARIO[#VERSION]
                                     Scenario URL.
  --platform TEXT                    Configured platform name.
  --dbprops FILE                     Database properties file.
  --model TEXT                       Model name.
  --scenario TEXT                    Scenario name.
  --version VERSION                  Scenario version.
  --help                             Show this message and exit.

Commands:
  config      Get and set configuration keys.
  export     Export scenario data to PATH.
  import     Import time series or scenario data.
  list       List scenarios on the --platform.
  platform   Configure platforms and storage backends.
  report     Run reporting for KEY.
  show-versions Print versions of ixmp and its dependencies.
  solve     Solve a Scenario and store results on the Platform.
```

The various commands allow to manipulate *Configuration*, show debug and system information, invoke particular models and the *Reporting / postprocessing* features. The CLI is used as the basis for extended features provided by `message_ix`.

### 1.3.1 CLI internals

**class** `ixmp.cli.VersionType`

A Click parameter type that accepts `int` or `'all'`.

**convert**(*value*, *param*, *ctx*)

Fail if *value* is not `int` or `'all'`.

**name:** `str = 'version'`

the descriptive name of this type

- *Installation*
- *Tutorials*

- *Command-line interface*

## SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMMING API

### 2.1 Python (ixmp package)

The *ix modeling platform* application programming interface (API) is organized around three classes:

<code>Platform</code> ([name, backend])	Instance of the modeling platform.
<code>TimeSeries</code> (mp, model, scenario[, version, ...])	Collection of data in time series format.
<code>Scenario</code> (mp, model, scenario[, version, ...])	Collection of model-related data.

#### 2.1.1 Platform

```
class ixmp.Platform(name: str | None = None, backend: Literal['ixmp4', 'jdbc'] | str | None = None,
                    **backend_args)
```

Instance of the modeling platform.

A Platform connects two key components:

1. A **back end** for storing data such as model inputs and outputs.
2. One or more **model(s)**; codes in Python or other languages or frameworks that run, via `Scenario.solve()`, on the data stored in the Platform.

The Platform parameters control these components. `TimeSeries` and `Scenario` objects tied to a single Platform; to move data between platforms, see `Scenario.clone()`.

##### Parameters

- **name** (str) – Name of a specific *configured* backend.
- **backend** – Storage backend type. ‘jdbc’ corresponds to the built-in `JDBCBackend`; see `get_class()`.
- **backend\_args** – Keyword arguments to specific to the *backend*. See `JDBCBackend`.

Platforms have the following methods:

<code>add_region</code> (region, hierarchy[, parent])	Define a region including a hierarchy level and a 'parent' region.
<code>add_region_synonym</code> (region, mapped_to)	Define a synonym for a <i>region</i> .
<code>add_unit</code> (unit[, comment])	Define a unit.
<code>check_access</code> (user, models[, access])	Check access to specific models.
<code>regions</code> ()	Return all regions defined time series data, including synonyms.

continues on next page

Table 2 – continued from previous page

<code>scenario_list</code> ([default, model, scen])	Return information about TimeSeries and Scenarios on the Platform.
<code>set_log_level</code> (level)	Set log level for the Platform and its storage <i>Backend</i> .
<code>units</code> ()	Return all units defined on the Platform.

The following backend methods are available via Platform too:

<code>backend.base.Backend.add_model_name</code> (name)	Add (register) new model name.
<code>backend.base.Backend.add_scenario_name</code> (name)	Add (register) new scenario name.
<code>backend.base.Backend.close_db</code> ()	OPTIONAL: Close database connection(s).
<code>backend.base.Backend.get_doc</code> (domain[, name])	Read documentation from database
<code>backend.base.Backend.get_meta</code> (model, ...)	Retrieve all metadata attached to a specific target.
<code>backend.base.Backend.get_model_names</code> ()	List existing model names.
<code>backend.base.Backend.get_scenario_names</code> ()	List existing scenario names.
<code>backend.base.Backend.open_db</code> ()	OPTIONAL: (Re-)open database connection(s).
<code>backend.base.Backend.remove_meta</code> (names, ...)	Remove metadata attached to a target.
<code>backend.base.Backend.set_doc</code> (domain, docs)	Save documentation to database
<code>backend.base.Backend.set_meta</code> (meta, model, ...)	Set metadata on a target.

These methods can be called like normal Platform methods, e.g.:

```
$ platform_instance.close_db()
```

**add\_region**(*region*: str, *hierarchy*: str, *parent*: str = 'World') → None

Define a region including a hierarchy level and a 'parent' region.

#### Tip

On a *Platform* backed by a shared database, a region may already exist with a different spelling. Use `regions()` first to check, and consider calling `add_region_synonym()` instead.

#### Parameters

- **region** (str) – Name of the region.
- **hierarchy** (str) – Hierarchy level of the region (e.g., country, R11, basin)
- **parent** (str, optional) – Assign a 'parent' region.

**add\_region\_synonym**(*region*: str, *mapped\_to*: str) → None

Define a synonym for a *region*.

When adding timeseries data using the synonym in the region column, it will be converted to *mapped\_to*.

#### Parameters

- **region** (str) – Name of the region synonym.

- **mapped\_to** (*str*) – Name of the region to which the synonym should be mapped.

**add\_timeslice**(*name: str, category: str, duration: float*) → *None*

Define a subannual timeslice including a category and duration.

See *timeslices()* for a detailed description of timeslices.

#### Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Unique name of the timeslice.
- **category** (*str*) – Timeslice category (e.g. 'common', 'month', etc).
- **duration** (*float*) – Duration of timeslice as fraction of year.

**add\_unit**(*unit: str, comment: str = 'None'*) → *None*

Define a unit.

#### Parameters

- **unit** (*str*) – Name of the unit.
- **comment** (*str, optional*) – Annotation describing the unit or why it was added. The current database user and timestamp are appended automatically.

**check\_access**(*user: str, models: str | Sequence[str], access: str = 'view'*) → *bool | dict[str, bool]*

Check access to specific models.

#### Parameters

- **user** (*str*) – Registered user name
- **models** (*str* or *list* of *str*) – Model(s) name
- **access** (*str, optional*) – Access type - view or edit

#### Return type

*bool* or *dict* of *bool*

**export\_timeseries\_data**(*path: PathLike, default: bool = True, model: str | None = None, scenario: str | None = None, variable=None, unit=None, region=None, export\_all\_runs: bool = False*) → *None*

Export time series data to CSV file across multiple *TimeSeries*.

Refer *TimeSeries.add\_timeseries()* about adding time series data.

#### Parameters

- **path** (*os.PathLike*) – File name to export data to; must have the suffix '.csv'.

Result file will contain the following columns:

- model
- scenario
- version
- variable
- unit
- region
- meta
- subannual

- year
- value
- **default** (*bool, optional*) – **True** to include only TimeSeries versions marked as default.
- **model** (*str, optional*) – Only return data for this model name.
- **scenario** (*str, optional*) – Only return data for this scenario name.
- **variable** (*list of str, optional*) – Only return data for variable name(s) in this list.
- **unit** (*list of str, optional*) – Only return data for unit name(s) in this list.
- **region** (*list of str, optional*) – Only return data for region(s) in this list.
- **export\_all\_runs** (*bool, optional*) – Export all existing model+scenario run combinations.

**get\_log\_level()** → *str*

Return log level of the storage *Backend*, if any.

**Returns**

Name of a Python logging level.

**Return type**

*str*

**regions()** → *DataFrame*

Return all regions defined time series data, including synonyms.

**Return type**

*pandas.DataFrame*

**scenario\_list**(*default: bool = True, model: str | None = None, scen: str | None = None*) → *DataFrame*

Return information about TimeSeries and Scenarios on the Platform.

**Parameters**

- **default** (*bool, optional*) – Return *only* the default version of each TimeSeries/Scenario (see *TimeSeries.set\_as\_default()*). Any (*model, scenario*) without a default version is omitted. If **False**, return all versions.
- **model** (*str, optional*) – A model name. If given, only return information for *model*.
- **scen** (*str, optional*) – A scenario name. If given, only return information for *scen*.

**Returns**

Scenario information, with the columns:

- *model, scenario, version, and scheme*—Scenario identifiers; see *TimeSeries* and *Scenario*.
- *is\_default*—**True** if the *version* is the default version for the (*model, scenario*).
- *is\_locked*—**True** if the Scenario has been locked for use.
- *cre\_user, cre\_date*—database user that created the Scenario, and creation time.
- *upd\_user, upd\_date*—user and time for last modification of the Scenario.
- *lock\_user, lock\_date*—user that locked the Scenario and lock time.
- *annotation*: description of the Scenario or changelog.

**Return type**`pandas.DataFrame`**set\_log\_level**(*level*: *str* | *int*) → *None*Set log level for the Platform and its storage *Backend*.**Parameters****level** (*str*) – Name of a Python logging level.**timeslices**() → *DataFrame*

Return all subannual time slices defined in this Platform instance.

See the *Data model* documentation for further details.

The category and duration do not have any functional relevance within the ixmp framework, but they may be useful for pre- or post-processing. For example, they can be used to filter all timeslices of a certain category (e.g., all months) from the `pandas.DataFrame` returned by this function or to aggregate subannual data to full-year results.

**Returns**

Data frame with columns 'timeslice', 'category', and 'duration'.

**Return type**`pandas.DataFrame` **See also**[`add\_timeslice`](#)**units**() → *list*[*str*]

Return all units defined on the Platform.

**Return type***list* of *str*

## 2.1.2 TimeSeries

```
class ixmp.TimeSeries(mp: Platform, model: str, scenario: str, version: int | str | None = None, annotation: str | None = None, **kwargs)
```

Collection of data in time series format.

TimeSeries is the parent/super-class of *Scenario*.**Parameters**

- **mp** (*Platform*) – ixmp instance in which to store data.
- **model** (*str*) – Model name.
- **scenario** (*str*) – Scenario name.
- **version** (*int* or *str*, *optional*) – If omitted and a default version of the (*model*, *scenario*) has been designated (see `set_as_default()`), load that version. If *int*, load a specific version. If 'new', create a new TimeSeries.
- **annotation** (*str*, *optional*) – A short annotation/comment used when *version*='new'.

A TimeSeries is uniquely identified on its *Platform* by its *model*, *scenario*, and *version* attributes. For more details, see the *data model documentation*.

A new *version* is created by:

- Instantiating a new TimeSeries with the same *model* and *scenario* as an existing TimeSeries.
- Calling `Scenario.clone()`.

TimeSeries objects have the following methods and attributes:

<code>add_geodata(df)</code>	Add geodata.
<code>add_timeseries(df[, meta, year_lim])</code>	Add time series data.
<code>check_out([timeseries_only])</code>	Check out the TimeSeries.
<code>commit(comment)</code>	Commit all changed data to the database.
<code>discard_changes()</code>	Discard all changes and reload from the database.
<code>get_geodata()</code>	Fetch geodata and return it as dataframe.
<code>get_meta([name])</code>	Get <i>Metadata</i> for this object.
<code>is_default()</code>	Return <code>True</code> if the <i>version</i> is the default version.
<code>last_update()</code>	Get the timestamp of the last update/edit of this TimeSeries.
<code>preload_timeseries()</code>	Preload timeseries data to in-memory cache.
<code>read_file(path[, firstyear, lastyear])</code>	Read time series data from a CSV or Microsoft Excel file.
<code>remove_geodata(df)</code>	Remove geodata from the TimeSeries instance.
<code>remove_timeseries(df)</code>	Remove time series data.
<code>run_id()</code>	Get the run id of this TimeSeries.
<code>set_as_default()</code>	Set the current <i>version</i> as the default.
<code>set_meta(name_or_dict[, value])</code>	Set <i>Metadata</i> for this object.
<code>timeseries([region, variable, unit, year, ...])</code>	Retrieve time series data.
<code>transact([message, condition, discard_on_error])</code>	Context manager to wrap code in a 'transaction'.
<code>url</code>	URL fragment for the TimeSeries.

`add_geodata(df: DataFrame) → None`

Add geodata.

#### Parameters

**df** (`pandas.DataFrame`) – Data to add. *df* must have the following columns:

- *region*
- *variable*
- *subannual*
- *unit*
- *year*
- *value*
- *meta*

`add_timeseries(df: DataFrame, meta: bool = False, year_lim: tuple[int | None, int | None] = (None, None)) → None`

Add time series data.

#### Parameters

- **df** (`pandas.DataFrame`) – Data to add. *df* must have the following columns:
  - *region* or *node*
  - *variable*

– *unit*

Additional column names may be either of:

- *year* and *value*—long, or ‘tabular’, format.
- one or more specific years—wide, or ‘IAMC’ format.

To support subannual temporal resolution of timeseries data, a column *subannual* is optional in *df*. The entries in this column must have been defined in the Platform instance using `add_timeslice()` beforehand. If no column *subannual* is included in *df*, the data is assumed to contain yearly values. See `timeslices()` for a detailed description of the feature.

- **meta** (*bool*, *optional*) – If **True**, store *df* as metadata. Metadata is treated specially when `Scenario.clone()` is called for Scenarios created with `scheme='MESSAGE'`.
- **year\_lim** (*tuple*, *optional*) – Respectively, earliest and latest years to add from *df*; data for other years is ignored.

**check\_out** (*timeseries\_only: bool = False*) → *None*

Check out the TimeSeries.

Data in the TimeSeries can only be modified when it is in a checked-out state.

➔ See also

`util.maybe_check_out`

**commit** (*comment: str*) → *None*

Commit all changed data to the database.

If the TimeSeries was newly created (with `version='new'`), *version* is updated with a new version number assigned by the backend. Otherwise, `commit()` does not change the *version*.

#### Parameters

**comment** (*str*) – Description of the changes being committed.

➔ See also

`util.maybe_commit`

**delete\_meta** (*\*args, \*\*kwargs*) → *None*

Remove *Metadata* for this object.

Deprecated since version 3.1: Use `remove_meta()`.

#### Parameters

**name** (*str* or *list* of *str*) – Either single metadata name/identifier, or list of names.

**discard\_changes**() → *None*

Discard all changes and reload from the database.

**classmethod from\_url** (*url: str, errors: Literal['warn', 'raise'] = 'warn'*) → *tuple[TimeSeries | None, Platform]*

Instantiate a TimeSeries (or Scenario) given an `ixmp://` URL.

The following are equivalent:

```
from ixmp import Platform, TimeSeries
mp = Platform(name='example')
scen = TimeSeries(mp 'model', 'scenario', version=42)
```

and:

```
from ixmp import TimeSeries
scen, mp = TimeSeries.from_url('ixmp://example/model/scenario#42')
```

### Parameters

- **url** (*str*) – See *parse\_url*.
- **errors** ('warn' or 'raise') – If 'warn', a failure to load the TimeSeries is logged as a warning, and the platform is still returned. If 'raise', the exception is raised.

### Returns

with 2 elements:

- The *TimeSeries* referenced by the *url*.
- The *Platform* referenced by the *url*, on which the first element is stored.

### Return type

*tuple*

**get\_geodata()** → *DataFrame*

Fetch geodata and return it as dataframe.

### Returns

Specified data.

### Return type

*pandas.DataFrame*

**get\_meta**(*name: str | None = None*)

Get *Metadata* for this object.

Metadata with the given *name*, attached to this (*model* name, *scenario* name, *version*), is retrieved.

### Parameters

**name** (*str, optional*) – Metadata name/identifier.

**is\_default()** → *bool*

Return *True* if the *version* is the default version.

**last\_update()** → *str*

Get the timestamp of the last update/edit of this TimeSeries.

**model:** *str*

Name of the model associated with the TimeSeries.

**preload\_timeseries()** → *None*

Preload timeseries data to in-memory cache. Useful for bulk updates.

**read\_file**(*path: PathLike, firstyear: int | None = None, lastyear: int | None = None*) → *None*

Read time series data from a CSV or Microsoft Excel file.

### Parameters

- **path** (`os.PathLike`) – File to read. Must have suffix `‘.csv’` or `‘.xlsx’`.
- **firstyear** (`int`, *optional*) – Only read data from years equal to or later than this year.
- **lastyear** (`int`, *optional*) – Only read data from years equal to or earlier than this year.

➔ See also

[Scenario.read\\_excel](#)

**remove\_geodata**(*df*: `DataFrame`) → `None`

Remove geodata from the TimeSeries instance.

**Parameters**

**df** (`pandas.DataFrame`) – Data to remove. *df* must have the following columns:

- *region*
- *variable*
- *unit*
- *subannual*
- *year*

**remove\_meta**(*name*: `str` | `Sequence[str]`) → `None`

Remove *Metadata* for this object.

**Parameters**

**name** (`str` or `list` of `str`) – Either single metadata name/identifier, or list of names.

**remove\_timeseries**(*df*: `DataFrame`) → `None`

Remove time series data.

**Parameters**

**df** (`pandas.DataFrame`) – Data to remove. *df* must have the following columns:

- *region* or *node*
- *variable*
- *unit*
- *year*

**run\_id**() → `int`

Get the run id of this TimeSeries.

**scenario**: `str`

Name of the scenario associated with the TimeSeries.

**set\_as\_default**() → `None`

Set the current *version* as the default.

**set\_meta**(*name\_or\_dict*: `str` | `dict[str, Any]`, *value*=`None`) → `None`

Set *Metadata* for this object.

**Parameters**

- **name\_or\_dict** (`str` or `dict`) – If `dict`, a mapping of names/identifiers to values. Otherwise, use the metadata identifier.

- **value** (`str` or `float` or `int` or `bool`, *optional*) – Metadata value.

**timeseries**(*region: str | Sequence[str] | None = None, variable: str | Sequence[str] | None = None, unit: str | Sequence[str] | None = None, year: int | Sequence[int] | None = None, iamc: bool = False, subannual: bool | str = 'auto'*) → DataFrame

Retrieve time series data.

#### Parameters

- **iamc** (`bool`, *optional*) – Return data in wide/'IAMC' format. If `False`, return data in long format; see `add_timeseries()`.
- **region** (`str` or `list` of `str`, *optional*) – Regions to include in returned data.
- **variable** (`str` or `list` of `str`, *optional*) – Variables to include in returned data.
- **unit** (`str` or `list` of `str`, *optional*) – Units to include in returned data.
- **year** (`int` or `list` of `int`, *optional*) – Years to include in returned data.
- **subannual** (`bool` or `'auto'`, *optional*) – Whether to include column for sub-annual specification (if `bool`); if `'auto'`, include column if sub-annual data (other than `'Year'`) exists in returned data frame.

#### Raises

**ValueError** – If `subannual` is `False` but Scenario has (filtered) sub-annual data.

#### Returns

Specified data.

#### Return type

`pandas.DataFrame`

**transact**(*message: str = "", condition: bool = True, discard\_on\_error: bool = False*)

Context manager to wrap code in a 'transaction'.

#### Parameters

- **message** (`str`) – Commit message to use, if any commit is performed.
- **condition** (`bool`) – If `True` (the default):
  - Before entering the code block, the TimeSeries (or `Scenario`) is checked out.
  - On exiting the code block normally (without an exception), changes are committed with `message`.
 If `False`, nothing occurs on entry or exit.
- **discard\_on\_error** (`bool`) – If `True` (default `False`), then the anti-locking behaviour of `discard_on_error()` also applies to any exception raised in the block.

#### Example

```
>>> # `ts` is currently checked in/locked
>>> with ts.transact(message="replace 'foo' with 'bar' in set x"):
>>>     # `ts` is checked out and may be modified
>>>     ts.remove_set("x", "foo")
>>>     ts.add_set("x", "bar")
>>> # Changes to `ts` have been committed
```

**property url: str**

URL fragment for the TimeSeries.

This has the format `{model name}/{scenario name}#{version}`, with the same values passed when creating the TimeSeries instance.

**Examples**

To form a complete URL (e.g. to use with `from_url()`), use a configured `ixmp.Platform` name:

```
>>> platform_name = "my-ixmp-platform"
>>> mp = Platform(platform_name)
>>> ts = TimeSeries(mp, "foo", "bar", 34)
>>> ts.url
"foo/bar#34"
>>> f"ixmp://{platform_name}/{ts.url}"
"ixmp://platform_name/foo/bar#34"
```

**Note**

Use caution: because Platform configuration is system-specific, other systems must have the same configuration for `platform_name` in order for the URL to refer to the same TimeSeries/Scenario.

**version = None**

Version of the TimeSeries. Immutable for a specific instance.

**2.1.3 Scenario**

```
class ixmp.Scenario(mp: Platform, model: str, scenario: str, version: int | str | None = None, scheme: str | None = None, annotation: str | None = None, **model_init_args)
```

Bases: `TimeSeries`

Collection of model-related data.

See `TimeSeries` for the meaning of parameters `mp`, `model`, `scenario`, `version`, and `annotation`.

**Parameters**

- **scheme** (`str`, *optional*) – Use an explicit scheme to initialize the new scenario. The `initialize()` method of the corresponding `Model` class in `MODELS` is used to initialize items in the Scenario.
- **cache** – Deprecated since version 3.0: The `cache` keyword argument to `Scenario` has no effect and raises a warning. Use `cache` as one of the `backend_args` to `Platform` to disable/enable caching for storage backends that support it. Use `load_scenario_data()` to load all data in the Scenario into an in-memory cache.

A Scenario is a `TimeSeries` that also contains model data, including model solution data. See the [data model documentation](#).

The Scenario class provides methods to manipulate *model data items*. In addition to generic methods (`init_item()`, `items()`, `list_items()`, `has_item()`), there are methods for each of the four item types:

- Set: `init_set()`, `add_set()`, `set()`, `remove_set()`, `has_set()`
- Parameter:
  - 1-dimensional: `init_par()`, `add_par()`, `par()`, `remove_par()`, `par_list()`, and `has_par()`.

- 0-dimensional: `init_scalar()`, `change_scalar()`, and `scalar()`. These are thin wrappers around the corresponding `*_par` methods, which can also be used to manipulate 0-dimensional parameters.
- Variable: `init_var()`, `var()`, `var_list()`, and `has_var()`.
- Equation: `init_equ()`, `equ()`, `equ_list()`, and `has_equ()`.

<code>add_par(name[, key_or_data, value, unit, ...])</code>	Set the values of a parameter.
<code>add_set(name, key[, comment])</code>	Add elements to an existing set.
<code>change_scalar(name, val, unit[, comment])</code>	Set the value and unit of a scalar.
<code>clone([model, scenario, annotation, ...])</code>	Clone the current scenario and return the clone.
<code>equ(name[, filters])</code>	Return a dataframe of (filtered) elements for a specific equation.
<code>has_item(name[, item_type])</code>	Check whether the Scenario has an item <i>name</i> of <i>item_type</i> .
<code>has_solution()</code>	Return <code>True</code> if the Scenario contains model solution data.
<code>idx_names(name)</code>	Return the list of index names for an item (set, par, var, equ).
<code>idx_sets(name)</code>	Return the list of index sets for an item (set, par, var, equ).
<code>init_item(item_type, name[, idx_sets, idx_names])</code>	Initialize a new item <i>name</i> of type <i>item_type</i> .
<code>init_scalar(name, val, unit[, comment])</code>	Initialize a new scalar and set its value.
<code>items([type, filters, indexed_by, par_data])</code>	Iterate over model data items.
<code>list_items(item_type[, indexed_by])</code>	List all defined items of type <i>item_type</i> .
<code>load_scenario_data()</code>	Load all Scenario data into memory.
<code>par(name[, filters])</code>	Return parameter data.
<code>read_excel(path[, add_units, init_items, ...])</code>	Read a Microsoft Excel file into the Scenario.
<code>remove_par(name[, key])</code>	Remove parameter values or an entire parameter.
<code>remove_set(name[, key])</code>	Delete set elements or an entire set.
<code>remove_solution([first_model_year])</code>	Remove the solution from the scenario.
<code>scalar(name)</code>	Return the value and unit of a scalar.
<code>set(name[, filters])</code>	Return the (filtered) elements of a set.
<code>solve([model, callback, cb_kwargs])</code>	Solve the model and store output.
<code>to_excel(path[, items, filters, max_row])</code>	Write Scenario to a Microsoft Excel file.
<code>var(name[, filters])</code>	Return a dataframe of (filtered) elements for a specific variable.

**add\_par** (*name*: *str*, *key\_or\_data*: *str* | *Sequence[str]* | *dict* | *DataFrame* | *None* = *None*, *value*=*None*, *unit*: *str* | *None* = *None*, *comment*: *str* | *None* = *None*) → *None*

Set the values of a parameter.

#### Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Name of the parameter.
- **key\_or\_data** (*str* or *collections.abc.Iterable* of *str* or *range* or *dict* or *pandas.DataFrame*) – Element(s) to be added.
- **value** (*float* or *collections.abc.Iterable* of *float*, *optional*) – Values.
- **unit** (*str* or *collections.abc.Iterable* of *str*, *optional*) – Unit symbols.
- **comment** (*str* or *collections.abc.Iterable* of *str*, *optional*) – Comment(s) for the added values.

**add\_set**(*name*: *str*, *key*: *str* | *Sequence*[*str*] | *dict* | *DataFrame*, *comment*: *str* | *Sequence*[*str*] | *None* = *None*)  
→ *None*

Add elements to an existing set.

#### Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Name of the set.
- **key** (*str* or `collections.abc.Iterable` of *str* or *dict* or `pandas.DataFrame`) – Element(s) to be added. If *name* exists, the elements are appended to existing elements.
- **comment** (*str* or `collections.abc.Iterable` of *str*, *optional*) – Comment describing the element(s). If given, there must be the same number of comments as elements.

#### Raises

- **KeyError** – If the set *name* does not exist. `init_set()` must be called before `add_set()`.
- **ValueError** – For invalid forms or combinations of *key* and *comment*.

**change\_scalar**(*name*: *str*, *val*: *Real*, *unit*: *str*, *comment*: *str* | *None* = *None*) → *None*

Set the value and unit of a scalar.

#### Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Name of the scalar.
- **val** (*float* or *int*) – New value of the scalar.
- **unit** (*str*) – New unit of the scalar.
- **comment** (*str*, *optional*) – Description of the change.

**check\_out**(*timeseries\_only*: *bool* = *False*) → *None*

Check out the Scenario.

#### Raises

- **ValueError** – If `has_solution()` is `True`.

#### ➔ See also

`TimeSeries.check_out`, `util.maybe_check_out`

**clone**(*model*: *str* | *None* = *None*, *scenario*: *str* | *None* = *None*, *annotation*: *str* | *None* = *None*, *keep\_solution*: *bool* = *True*, *shift\_first\_model\_year*: *int* | *None* = *None*, *platform*: *Platform* | *None* = *None*) → *Scenario*

Clone the current scenario and return the clone.

If the (*model*, *scenario*) given already exist on the *Platform*, the *version* for the cloned Scenario follows the last existing version. Otherwise, the *version* for the cloned Scenario is 1.

#### **i** Note

`clone()` does not set or alter default versions. This means that a clone to new (*model*, *scenario*) names has no default version, and will not be returned by `Platform.scenario_list()` unless `default=False` is given.

#### Parameters

- **model** (*str*, *optional*) – New model name. If not given, use the existing model name.
- **scenario** (*str*, *optional*) – New scenario name. If not given, use the existing scenario name.
- **annotation** (*str*, *optional*) – Explanatory comment for the clone commit message to the database.
- **keep\_solution** (*bool*, *optional*) – If **True**, include all timeseries data and the solution (vars and equs) from the source scenario in the clone. If **False**, only include timeseries data marked *meta=True* (see [add\\_timeseries\(\)](#)).
- **shift\_first\_model\_year** (*int*, *optional*) – If given, all timeseries data in the Scenario is omitted from the clone for years from *first\_model\_year* onwards. Timeseries data with the *meta* flag (see [add\\_timeseries\(\)](#)) are cloned for all years.
- **platform** (*Platform*, *optional*) – Platform to clone to (default: current platform)

**equ**(*name: str*, *filters=None*, *\*\*kwargs*) → *DataFrame*

Return a dataframe of (filtered) elements for a specific equation.

#### Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – name of the equation
- **filters** (*dict*) – index names mapped list of index set elements

**equ\_list**(*indexed\_by: str | None = None*) → *list[str]*

List all defined equations. See [list\\_items\(\)](#).

**has\_equ**(*name: str*, *\**, *item\_type=<ItemType.EQU: 16>*) → *bool*

Check whether the scenario has a equation *name*. See [has\\_item\(\)](#).

**has\_item**(*name: str*, *item\_type=<ItemType.MODEL: 30>*) → *bool*

Check whether the Scenario has an item *name* of *item\_type*.

In general, user code **should** call one of [has\\_equ\(\)](#), [has\\_par\(\)](#), [has\\_set\(\)](#), or [has\\_var\(\)](#) instead of calling this method directly.

#### Returns

- **True** – if the Scenario contains an item of *item\_type* with name *name*.
- **False** – otherwise

#### See also

[items](#)

**has\_par**(*name: str*, *\**, *item\_type=<ItemType.PAR: 4>*) → *bool*

Check whether the scenario has a parameter *name*. See [has\\_item\(\)](#).

**has\_set**(*name: str*, *\**, *item\_type=<ItemType.SET: 2>*) → *bool*

Check whether the scenario has a set *name*. See [has\\_item\(\)](#).

**has\_solution**() → *bool*

Return **True** if the Scenario contains model solution data.

**has\_var**(*name: str*, *\**, *item\_type=<ItemType.VAR: 8>*) → *bool*

Check whether the scenario has a variable *name*. See [has\\_item\(\)](#).

**idx\_names**(*name: str*) → list[str]

Return the list of index names for an item (set, par, var, equ).

**Parameters**

**name** (str) – name of the item

**idx\_sets**(*name: str*) → list[str]

Return the list of index sets for an item (set, par, var, equ).

**Parameters**

**name** (str) – name of the item

**init\_equ**(*name: str, idx\_sets: Sequence[str] | None = None, idx\_names: Sequence[str] | None = None*)

Initialize a new equation. See *init\_item()*.

**init\_item**(*item\_type: ItemType, name: str, idx\_sets: Sequence[str] | None = None, idx\_names: Sequence[str] | None = None*)

Initialize a new item *name* of type *item\_type*.

In general, user code **should** call one of *init\_set()*, *init\_par()*, *init\_var()*, or *init\_equ()* instead of calling this method directly.

**Parameters**

- **item\_type** (*ItemType*) – The type of the item.
- **name** (str) – Name of the item.
- **idx\_sets** (*collections.abc.Sequence* of str or str, *optional*) – Name(s) of index sets for a 1+-dimensional item. If none are given, the item is scalar (zero dimensional).
- **idx\_names** (*collections.abc.Sequence* of str or str, *optional*) – Names of the dimensions indexed by *idx\_sets*. If given, they must be the same length as *idx\_sets*.

**Raises**

- **ValueError** –
  - if *idx\_names* are given but do not match the length of *idx\_sets*.
  - if an item with the same *name*, of any *item\_type*, already exists.
- **RuntimeError** – if the Scenario is not checked out (see *check\_out()*).

**init\_par**(*name: str, idx\_sets: Sequence[str] | None = None, idx\_names: Sequence[str] | None = None*)

Initialize a new parameter. See *init\_item()*.

**init\_scalar**(*name: str, val: Real, unit: str, comment=None*) → None

Initialize a new scalar and set its value.

**Parameters**

- **name** (str) – Name of the scalar
- **val** (float or int) – Initial value of the scalar.
- **unit** (str) – Unit of the scalar.
- **comment** (str, *optional*) – Description of the scalar.

**init\_set**(*name: str, idx\_sets: Sequence[str] | None = None, idx\_names: Sequence[str] | None = None*)

Initialize a new set. See *init\_item()*.

**init\_var**(*name: str, idx\_sets: Sequence[str] | None = None, idx\_names: Sequence[str] | None = None*)

Initialize a new variable. See *init\_item()*.

**items**(*type*: `~ixmp.backend.common.ItemType = <ItemType.PAR: 4>`, *filters*: `dict[str, ~collections.abc.Sequence[str]] | None = None`, *indexed\_by*: `str | None = None`, *par\_data*: `bool | None = None`)  $\rightarrow$  `Iterable[str]`

Iterate over model data items.

#### Parameters

- **type** (`ItemType`, *optional*) – Types of items to iterate, for instance `ItemType.PAR` for parameters.
- **filters** (`dict`, *optional*) – Filters for values along dimensions; same as the *filters* argument to `par()`. Only value for `ItemType.PAR`.
- **indexed\_by** (`str`, *optional*) – If given, only iterate over items where one of the item dimensions is *indexed\_by* the set of this name.
- **par\_data** (`bool`, *optional*) – If `True` (the default) and *type* is `ItemType.PAR`, also iterate over data for each parameter.

#### Yields

- **str** – if *type* is not `ItemType.PAR`, or *par\_data* is `False`: names of items.
- **tuple** – if *type* is `ItemType.PAR` and *par\_data* is `True`: each tuple is (item name, item data).

**list\_items**(*item\_type*: `ItemType`, *indexed\_by*: `str | None = None`)  $\rightarrow$  `list[str]`

List all defined items of type *item\_type*.

#### See also

[items](#)

**load\_scenario\_data**()  $\rightarrow$  `None`

Load all Scenario data into memory.

#### Raises

**ValueError** – If the Scenario was instantiated with `cache=False`.

**par**(*name*: `str`, *filters*: `dict[str, Sequence[str]] | None = None`, *\*\*kwargs*)  $\rightarrow$  `DataFrame`

Return parameter data.

If *filters* is provided, only a subset of data, matching the filters, is returned.

#### Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – Name of the parameter
- **filters** (`dict`, *optional*) – Keys are index names. Values are lists of index set elements. Elements not appearing in the respective index set(s) are silently ignored.

**par\_list**(*indexed\_by*: `str | None = None`)  $\rightarrow$  `list[str]`

List all defined parameters. See `list_items()`.

**read\_excel**(*path*: `PathLike`, *add\_units*: `bool = False`, *init\_items*: `bool = False`, *commit\_steps*: `bool = False`)  $\rightarrow$  `None`

Read a Microsoft Excel file into the Scenario.

#### Parameters

- **path** (`os.PathLike`) – File to read. Must have suffix `‘.xlsx’`.

- **add\_units** (*bool, optional*) – Add missing units, if any, to the Platform instance.
- **init\_items** (*bool, optional*) – Initialize sets and parameters that do not already exist in the Scenario.
- **commit\_steps** (*bool, optional*) – Commit changes after every data addition.

➔ See also

*Scenario/model data, TimeSeries.read\_file, to\_excel*

**remove\_par**(*name: str, key=None*) → *None*

Remove parameter values or an entire parameter.

**Parameters**

- **name** (*str*) – Name of the parameter.
- **key** (*pandas.DataFrame* or *list* or *str, optional*) – Elements to be removed. If a *pandas.DataFrame*, must contain the same columns (indices/dimensions) as the parameter. If a *list*, a single key for a single data point; the individual elements must correspond to the indices/dimensions of the parameter.

**remove\_set**(*name: str, key: str | Sequence[str] | dict | DataFrame | None = None*) → *None*

Delete set elements or an entire set.

**Parameters**

- **name** (*str*) – Name of the set to remove (if *key* is *None*) or from which to remove elements.
- **key** (*pandas.DataFrame* or *list* of *str, optional*) – Elements to be removed from set *name*.

**remove\_solution**(*first\_model\_year: int | None = None*) → *None*

Remove the solution from the scenario.

This function removes the solution (variables and equations) and timeseries data marked as *meta=False* from the scenario (see *add\_timeseries()*).

**Parameters**

- **first\_model\_year** (*int, optional*) – If given, timeseries data marked as *meta=False* is removed only for years from *first\_model\_year* onwards.

**Raises**

- **ValueError** – If Scenario has no solution or if *first\_model\_year* is not *int*.

**scalar**(*name: str*) → *dict[str, Real | str]*

Return the value and unit of a scalar.

**Parameters**

- **name** (*str*) – Name of the scalar.

**Returns**

with the keys “value” and “unit”.

**Return type**

*dict*

**scheme:** *str | None = None*

Scheme of the Scenario.

**set**(*name*: *str*, *filters*: *dict*[*str*, *Sequence*[*str*]] | *None* = *None*, *\*\*kwargs*) → *list*[*str*] | *DataFrame*

Return the (filtered) elements of a set.

#### Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Name of the set.
- **filters** (*dict*) – Mapping of *dimension\_name* → *elements*, where *dimension\_name* is one of the *idx\_names* given when the set was initialized (see *init\_set()*), and *elements* is an iterable of labels to include in the return value.

#### Return type

*pandas.DataFrame*

**set\_list**(*indexed\_by*: *str* | *None* = *None*) → *list*[*str*]

List all defined sets. See *list\_items()*.

**solve**(*model*: *str* | *None* = *None*, *callback*: *Callable* | *None* = *None*, *cb\_kwargs*: *dict*[*str*, *Any*] = {}, *\*\*model\_options*) → *None*

Solve the model and store output.

ixmp ‘solves’ a model by invoking the *run()* method of a *Model* subclass—for instance, *GAMSModel.run()*. Depending on the underlying model code, different steps are taken; see each model class for details. In general:

1. Data from the Scenario are written to a **model input file**.
2. Code or an external program is invoked to perform calculations or optimizations, **solving the model**.
3. Data representing the model outputs or solution are read from a **model output file** and stored in the Scenario.

If the optional argument *callback* is given, additional steps are performed:

4. Execute the *callback* with the Scenario as an argument. The Scenario has an *iteration* attribute that stores the number of times the underlying model has been solved (#2).
5. If the *callback* returns *False* or similar, iterate by repeating from step #1. Otherwise, exit.

#### Parameters

- **model** (*str*) – model (e.g., MESSAGE) or GAMS file name (excluding ‘.gms’)
- **callback** (*callable*, *optional*) – Method to execute arbitrary non-model code. Must accept a single argument: the Scenario. Must return a non-*False* value to indicate convergence.
- **cb\_kwargs** (*dict*, *optional*) – Keyword arguments to pass to *callback*.
- **model\_options** – Keyword arguments specific to the *model*. See *GAMSModel*.

#### Warns

**UserWarning** – If *callback* is given and returns *None*. This may indicate that the user has forgotten a *return* statement, in which case the iteration will continue indefinitely.

#### Raises

**ValueError** – If the Scenario has already been solved.

**to\_excel**(*path*: *~os.PathLike*, *items*: *~ixmp.backend.common.ItemType* = *<ItemType.SET\PAR: 6>*, *filters*: *dict*[*str*, *~collections.abc.Sequence*[*str*] | *TypeAliasForwardRef*(‘*~ixmp.Scenario*’)] | *None* = *None*, *max\_row*: *int* | *None* = *None*) → *None*

Write Scenario to a Microsoft Excel file.

#### Parameters

- **path** (`os.PathLike`) – File to write. Must have suffix `.xlsx`.
- **items** (`ItemType`, *optional*) – Types of items to write. Either `SET` | `PAR` (i.e. only sets and parameters), or `MODEL` (also variables and equations, i.e. model solution data).
- **filters** (`dict`, *optional*) – Filters for values along dimensions; same as the *filters* argument to `par()`.
- **max\_row** (`int`, *optional*) – Maximum number of rows in each sheet. If the number of elements in an item exceeds this number or `EXCEL_MAX_ROWS`, then an item is written to multiple sheets named, e.g. 'foo', 'foo(2)', 'foo(3)', etc.

#### ➔ See also

[Scenario/model data](#), [read\\_excel](#)

**var**(*name*: `str`, *filters*=`None`, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return a dataframe of (filtered) elements for a specific variable.

#### Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – name of the variable
- **filters** (`dict`) – index names mapped list of index set elements

**var\_list**(*indexed\_by*: `str` | `None` = `None`) → `list[str]`

List all defined variables. See `list_items()`.

## 2.1.4 Configuration

When imported, `ixmp` reads configuration from the first file named `config.json` found in one of the following directories:

1. The directory given by the environment variable `IXMP_DATA`, if defined,
2. `${XDG_DATA_HOME}/ixmp`, if the environment variable is defined, or
3. `$HOME/.local/share/ixmp`.

#### 💡 Tip

For most users, #2 or #3 is a sensible default; platform information for many local and remote databases can be stored in `config.json` and retrieved by name.

Advanced users wishing to use a project-specific `config.json` can set `IXMP_DATA` to the path for any directory containing a file with this name.

To manipulate the configuration file, use the `platform` command in the `ixmp` command-line interface:

```
# Add a platform named 'p1' backed by a local HSQL database
$ ixmp platform add p1 jdbc hsqldb /path/to/database/files

# Add a platform named 'p2' backed by a remote Oracle database
$ ixmp platform add p2 jdbc oracle \
    database.server.example.com:PORT:SCHEMA username password

# Add a platform named 'p3' with specific JVM arguments
```

(continues on next page)

```
$ ixmp platform add p3 jdbc hsqldb /path/to/database/files -Xmx12G
# Make 'p2' the default Platform
$ ixmp platform add default p2
```

...or, use the methods of *ixmp.config*.

### `ixmp.config`

An instance of *Config*.

**class** `ixmp._config.Config`(*read*: *bool* = *True*)

Configuration for ixmp.

For most purposes, there is only one instance of this class, available at *ixmp.config* and automatically *read()* from the ixmp configuration file at the moment the package is imported. (*save()* writes the current values to file.)

Config is a key-value store. Key names are strings; each key has values of a fixed type. Individual keys can be accessed with *get()* and *set()*, or by accessing the *values* attribute.

Spaces in names are automatically replaced with underscores, e.g. “my key” is stored as “my\_key”, but may be set and retrieved as “my key”.

Downstream packages (e.g. *message\_ix*, *message\_ix\_models*) may *register()* additional keys to be stored in and read from the ixmp configuration file.

The default configuration (restored by *clear()*) is:

```
{
  "platform": {
    "default": "local",
    "local": {
      "class": "jdbc",
      "driver": "hsqldb",
      "path": "~/.local/share/ixmp/localdb/default"
    },
  },
}
```

<i>clear()</i>	Clear all configuration keys by setting empty or default values.
<i>get</i> ( <i>name</i> )	Return the value of a configuration key <i>name</i> .
<i>keys()</i>	Return the names of all registered configuration keys.
<i>read()</i>	Try to read configuration keys from file.
<i>save()</i>	Write configuration keys to file.
<i>set</i> ( <i>name</i> , <i>value</i> [, <i>_strict</i> ])	Set configuration key <i>name</i> to <i>value</i> .
<i>register</i> ( <i>name</i> , <i>type</i> [_], <i>default</i> )	Register a new configuration key.
<i>unregister</i> ( <i>name</i> )	Unregister and clear the configuration key <i>name</i> .
<i>add_platform</i> ( <i>name</i> , * <i>args</i> , ** <i>kwargs</i> )	Add or overwrite information about a platform.
<i>get_platform_info</i> ( <i>name</i> )	Return information on configured Platform <i>name</i> .
<i>remove_platform</i> ( <i>name</i> )	Remove the configuration for platform <i>name</i> .

### Parameters

**read** (*bool*) – Read `config.json` on startup.

**add\_platform**(*name: str, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Add or overwrite information about a platform.

#### Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – New or existing platform name.
- **args** – Positional arguments. If *name* is ‘default’, *args* must be a single string: the name of an existing configured Platform. Otherwise, the first of *args* specifies one of the [BACKENDS](#), and the remaining *args* differ according to the backend.
- **kwargs** – Keyword arguments. These differ according to backend.

#### ➔ See also

[Backend.handle\\_config](#), [JDBCBackend.handle\\_config](#)

**clear**()

Clear all configuration keys by setting empty or default values.

**get**(*name: str*) → *Any*

Return the value of a configuration key *name*.

**get\_platform\_info**(*name: str*) → `tuple[str, dict[str, Any]]`

Return information on configured Platform *name*.

#### Parameters

**name** (`str`) – Existing platform. If *name* is “default”, the information for the default platform is returned.

#### Returns

- `str` – The name of the platform. If *name* was “default”, this will be the actual name of platform that is designated default.
- `dict` – The “class” key specifies one of the [BACKENDS](#). Other keys vary by backend class.

#### Raises

**ValueError** – If *name* is not configured as a platform.

**keys**() → `tuple[str, ...]`

Return the names of all registered configuration keys.

**path**: `Path | None = None`

Fully-resolved path of the `config.json` file.

**read**()

Try to read configuration keys from file.

If successful, the attribute `path` is set to the path of the file.

**register**(*name: str, type\_: type, default: Any | None = None, \*\*kwargs*)

Register a new configuration key.

#### Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – Name of the new key.
- **type** (`object`) – Type of valid values for the key, e.g. `str` or `pathlib.Path`.

- **default** (*optional*) – Default value for the key. If not supplied, the *type* is called to supply the default value, e.g. `str()`.

#### Raises

**ValueError** – if the key *name* is already registered.

**remove\_platform**(*name: str*)

Remove the configuration for platform *name*.

**save**()

Write configuration keys to file.

`config.json` is created in the first of the ixmp configuration directories that exists. Only non-null values are written.

**set**(*name: str, value: Any, \_strict: bool = True*)

Set configuration key *name* to *value*.

#### Parameters

**value** – Value to store. If `None`, `set()` has no effect.

**unregister**(*name: str*) → `None`

Unregister and clear the configuration key *name*.

**values:** **BaseValues**

Configuration values. These can be accessed using Python item access syntax, e.g. `ixmp.config.values["platform"]["platform name"]...`

**class** `ixmp._config.BaseValues`(*platform: dict = <factory>*)

Base class for storing configuration values.

**get\_field**(*name*)

For *name* = “field name”, retrieve a field “field\_name”, if any.

**munge**(*name*)

Return a field name matching *name*.

## 2.1.5 Utilities

<code>diff(a, b[, filters])</code>	Compute the difference between Scenarios <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> .
<code>discard_on_error(ts)</code>	Context manager to discard changes to <i>ts</i> and close the DB on any exception.
<code>format_scenario_list(platform[, model, ...])</code>	Return a formatted list of TimeSeries on <i>platform</i> .
<code>maybe_check_out(timeseries[, state])</code>	Check out <i>timeseries</i> depending on <i>state</i> .
<code>maybe_commit(timeseries, condition, message)</code>	Commit <i>timeseries</i> with <i>message</i> if <i>condition</i> is <code>True</code> .
<code>parse_url(url)</code>	Parse <i>url</i> and return Platform and Scenario information.
<code>show_versions([file, packages])</code>	Print information about ixmp and its dependencies to <i>file</i> .
<code>update_par(scenario, name, data)</code>	Update parameter <i>name</i> in <i>scenario</i> using <i>data</i> , without overwriting.
<code>to_iamc_layout(df)</code>	Transform <i>df</i> to the IAMC structure/layout.

**class** `ixmp.util.DeprecatedPathFinder`(*package: str, name\_map: Mapping[str, str]*)

Handle imports from deprecated module locations.

```
ixmp.util.SHOW_VERSION_PACKAGES: tuple[str, ...] = ('', 'ixmp', 'message_ix',
'message_ix_models', 'message_data', '', 'click', 'dask', 'genno', 'graphviz', 'ixmp4',
'jpype', 'openpyxl', 'pandas', 'pint', 'xarray', 'yaml', '', 'iam_units', 'jupyter',
'matplotlib', 'plotnine', 'pyam', '')
```

Packages to inspect in `show_versions()`.

```
ixmp.util.diff(a, b, filters=None) → Iterator[tuple[str, DataFrame]]
```

Compute the difference between Scenarios *a* and *b*.

`diff()` combines `pandas.merge()` and `Scenario.items()`. Only parameters are compared. `merge()` is called with the arguments `how="outer"`, `sort=True`, `suffixes=("_a", "_b")`, `indicator=True`; the merge is performed on all columns except ‘value’ or ‘unit’.

#### Yields

tuple of `str`, `pandas.DataFrame` – tuples of item name and data.

```
ixmp.util.discard_on_error(ts: TimeSeries)
```

Context manager to discard changes to *ts* and close the DB on any exception.

For `JDBCBackend`, this can avoid leaving *ts* in a “locked” state in the database.

#### Examples

```
>>> mp = ixmp.Platform()
>>> s = ixmp.Scenario(mp, ...)
>>> with discard_on_error(s):
...     s.add_par(...) # Any code
...     s.not_a_method() # Code that raises some exception
```

Before the the exception in the final line is raised (and possibly handled by surrounding code):

- Any changes—for example, here changes due to the call to `add_par()`—are discarded/not committed;
- *s* is guaranteed to be in a non-locked state; and
- `close_db()` is called on *mp*.

```
ixmp.util.format_scenario_list(platform, model=None, scenario=None, match=None, default_only=False,
as_url=False)
```

Return a formatted list of TimeSeries on *platform*.

#### Parameters

- **platform** (*Platform*)
- **model** (`str`, *optional*) – Model name to restrict results. Passed to `scenario_list()`.
- **scenario** (`str`, *optional*) – Scenario name to restrict results. Passed to `scenario_list()`.
- **match** (`str`, *optional*) – Regular expression to restrict results. Only results where the model or scenario name matches are returned.
- **default\_only** (`bool`, *optional*) – Only return TimeSeries where a default version has been set with `TimeSeries.set_as_default()`.
- **as\_url** (`bool`, *optional*) – Format results as ixmp URLs.

#### Returns

If *as\_url* is `False`, also include summary information.

#### Return type

list of `str`

`ixmp.util.logger()`

Access global logger.

Deprecated since version 3.3: To control logging from ixmp, instead use `logging` to retrieve it:

```
import logging
ixmp_logger = logging.getLogger("ixmp")

# Example: set the level to INFO
ixmp_logger.setLevel(logging.INFO)
```

`ixmp.util.maybe_check_out(timeseries, state=None)`

Check out *timeseries* depending on *state*.

If *state* is `None`, then `TimeSeries.check_out()` is called.

#### Returns

- `True` – if *state* was `None` and a check out was performed, i.e. *timeseries* was previously in a checked-in state.
- `False` – if *state* was `None` and no check out was performed, i.e. *timeseries* was already in a checked-out state.
- *state* – if *state* was not `None` and no check out was attempted.

#### Raises

**ValueError** – If *timeseries* is a `Scenario` object and `has_solution()` is `True`.

#### ➔ See also

`TimeSeries.check_out()`, `Scenario.check_out()`

`ixmp.util.maybe_commit(timeseries, condition, message)`

Commit *timeseries* with *message* if *condition* is `True`.

#### Returns

- `True` – if a commit is performed.
- `False` – if any exception is raised during the attempted commit. The exception is logged with level `INFO`.

#### ➔ See also

`TimeSeries.commit()`

`ixmp.util.maybe_convert_scalar(obj) → DataFrame`

Convert *obj* to `pandas.DataFrame`.

#### Parameters

**obj** – Any value returned by `Scenario.par()`. For a scalar (0-dimensional) parameter, this will be `dict`.

#### Returns

`maybe_convert_scalar()` always returns a data frame.

**Return type**`pandas.DataFrame``ixmp.util.parse_url(url)`

Parse *url* and return Platform and Scenario information.

A URL (Uniform Resource Locator), as the name implies, uniquely identifies a specific scenario and (optionally) version of a model, as well as (optionally) the database in which it is stored. ixmp URLs take forms like:

```
ixmp://PLATFORM/MODEL/SCENARIO[#VERSION]
MODEL/SCENARIO[#VERSION]
```

where:

- The PLATFORM is a configured platform name; see `ixmp.config`.
- MODEL may not contain the forward slash character ('/'); SCENARIO may contain any number of forward slashes. Both must be supplied.
- VERSION is optional but, if supplied, must be an integer.

**Returns**

- **platform\_info** (`dict`) – Keyword argument 'name' for the `Platform` constructor.
- **scenario\_info** (`dict`) – Keyword arguments for a `Scenario` on the above platform: 'model', 'scenario' and, optionally, 'version'.

**Raises**

**ValueError** – For malformed URLs.

```
ixmp.util.show_versions(file=<_io.TextIOWrapper name='<stdout>' mode='w' encoding='utf-8'>, *,
                        packages: ~collections.abc.Iterable[str] | None = None) → None
```

Print information about ixmp and its dependencies to *file*.

 **See also**

`SHOW_VERSION_PACKAGES`

```
ixmp.util.to_iamc_layout(df: DataFrame) → DataFrame
```

Transform *df* to the IAMC structure/layout.

The returned object has:

- Any (Multi)Index levels reset as columns.
- Lower-case column names 'region', 'variable', 'subannual', and 'unit'.
- If not present in *df*, the value 'Year' in the 'subannual' column.

**Parameters**

**df** (`pandas.DataFrame`) – May have a 'node' column, which will be renamed to 'region'.

**Return type**`pandas.DataFrame`**Raises**

**ValueError** – If 'region', 'variable', or 'unit' is not among the column names.

`ixmp.util.update_par(scenario, name, data)`

Update parameter *name* in *scenario* using *data*, without overwriting.

Only values which do not already appear in the parameter data are added.

## Utilities for documentation

GitHub adapter for `sphinx.ext.linkcode`.

To use this extension, add it to the `extensions` setting in the Sphinx configuration file (usually `conf.py`), and set the required `linkcode_github_repo_slug`:

```
extensions = [
    ...,
    "ixmp.util.sphinx_linkcode_github",
    ...,
]

linkcode_github_repo_slug = "iiasa/ixmp" # Required
linkcode_github_remote_head = "feature/example" # Optional
```

The extension uses `GitPython` (if installed) or `linkcode_github_remote_head` (optional override) to match a local commit to a remote head (~branch name), and construct links like:

```
https://github.com/{repo_slug}/blob/{remote_head}/path/to/source.py#L123-L456
```

**class** `ixmp.util.sphinx_linkcode_github.GitHubLinker`

Handler for storing files/line numbers for code objects and formatting links.

**autodoc\_process\_docstring**(*app*: `sphinx.application.Sphinx`, *what*, *name*: *str*, *obj*, *options*, *lines*)

Handler for the Sphinx `autodoc-process-docstring` event.

Records the file and source line numbers containing *obj*.

**config\_inited**(*app*: `sphinx.application.Sphinx`, *config*)

Handler for the Sphinx `config-inited` event.

**linkcode\_resolve**(*domain*: *str*, *info*: *dict*) → *str* | *None*

Function for the `sphinx.ext.linkcode` setting of the same name.

Returns URLs for code objects on GitHub, using information stored by `autodoc_process_docstring()`.

`ixmp.util.sphinx_linkcode_github.find_remote_head`(*app*: `sphinx.application.Sphinx`) → *str*

Return a name for the remote branch containing the code.

`ixmp.util.sphinx_linkcode_github.find_remote_head_git`(*app*: `sphinx.application.Sphinx`) → *str* | *None*

Use git to identify the name of the remote branch containing the code.

`ixmp.util.sphinx_linkcode_github.package_base_path`(*obj*) → *Path*

Return the base path of the package containing *obj*.

`ixmp.util.sphinx_linkcode_github.setup`(*app*: `sphinx.application.Sphinx`)

Sphinx extension registration hook.

## Utilities for testing

Utilities for testing ixmp.

These include:

- pytest hooks, [fixtures](#):

<code>ixmp_cli</code>	A CliRunner object that invokes the ixmp command-line interface.
<code>tmp_env</code>	Temporary environment for testing.
<code>test_mp</code>	An empty <a href="#">Platform</a> connected to a temporary, in-memory database.

... and assertions:

<code>assert_logs(caplog[, message_or_messages, ...])</code>	Assert that <i>message_or_messages</i> appear in logs.
--	--

- Methods for setting up and populating test ixmp databases:

<code>add_test_data(scen)</code>	Populate <i>scen</i> with test data.
<code>create_test_platform(tmp_path, data_path, ...)</code>	Create a Platform for testing using specimen files 'name.*'.
<code>make_dantzig(mp[, solve, quiet, request])</code>	Return <code>ixmp.Scenario</code> of Dantzig's canning/transport problem.
<code>populate_test_platform(platform)</code>	Populate <i>platform</i> with data for testing.

- Methods to run and retrieve values from Jupyter notebooks:

<code>run_notebook(nb_path, tmp_path[, env, ...])</code>	Execute a Jupyter notebook via <code>nbclient</code> and collect output.
<code>get_cell_output(nb, name_or_index[, kind])</code>	Retrieve a cell from <i>nb</i> according to its metadata <i>name_or_index</i> :

`ixmp.testing.add_random_model_data(scenario, length)`

Add a set and parameter with given *length* to *scenario*.

The set is named 'random\_set'. The parameter is named 'random\_par', and has two dimensions indexed by 'random\_set'.

`ixmp.testing.add_test_data(scen: Scenario)`

Populate *scen* with test data.

`ixmp.testing.assert_logs(caplog, message_or_messages=None, at_level=None)`

Assert that *message\_or\_messages* appear in logs.

Use `assert_logs` as a context manager for a statement that is expected to trigger certain log messages. `assert_logs` checks that these messages are generated.

## Example

```
def test_foo(caplog):
    with assert_logs(caplog, 'a message'):
        logging.getLogger(__name__).info('this is a message!')
```

### Parameters

- **caplog** (*object*) – The pytest caplog fixture.
- **message\_or\_messages** (*str* or *list* of *str*) – String(s) that must appear in log messages.
- **at\_level** (*int*, *optional*) – Messages must appear on 'ixmp' or a sub-logger with at least this level.

```
ixmp.testing.create_test_platform(tmp_path, data_path, name, **properties)
```

Create a Platform for testing using specimen files 'name.\*'.

Any of the following files from *data\_path* are copied to *tmp\_path*:

- *name.lob*s, *name.script*, i.e. the contents of a *JDBCBackend* HyperSQL database.
- *name.properties*.

The contents of *name.properties* (if it exists) are formatted using the *properties* keyword arguments.

### Returns

the path to the .properties file, if any, else the .lob

s file without suffix.

### Return type

`pathlib.Path`

```
ixmp.testing.get_cell_output(nb, name_or_index, kind='data')
```

Retrieve a cell from *nb* according to its metadata *name\_or\_index*:

The Jupyter notebook format allows specifying a document-wide unique 'name' metadata attribute for each cell:

[https://nbformat.readthedocs.io/en/latest/format\\_description.html#cell-metadata](https://nbformat.readthedocs.io/en/latest/format_description.html#cell-metadata)

Return the cell matching *name\_or\_index* if *str*; or the cell at the *int* index; or raise `ValueError`.

### Parameters

**kind** (*str*, *optional*) – Kind of cell output to retrieve. For 'data', the data in format 'text/plain' is run through `eval()`. To retrieve an exception message, use 'evaluate'.

```
ixmp.testing.ixmp_cli(tmp_env)
```

A `CliRunner` object that invokes the ixmp command-line interface.

```
ixmp.testing.make_dantzig(mp: Platform, solve: bool = False, quiet: bool = False, request: FixtureRequest | None = None) -> Scenario
```

Return `ixmp.Scenario` of Dantzig's canning/transport problem.

### Parameters

- **mp** (*Platform*) – Platform on which to create the scenario.
- **solve** (*bool*, *optional*) – If `True`, then solve the scenario before returning. Default `False`.
- **quiet** (*bool*, *optional*) – If `True`, suppress console output when solving.
- **request** (`pytest.FixtureRequest`, *optional*) – If present, use for a distinct scenario name for each test.

**Return type**  
*Scenario*

➔ **See also**

*DantzigModel*

`ixmp.testing.populate_test_platform(platform: Platform) → None`

Populate *platform* with data for testing.

Many of the tests in `ixmp.tests.core` depend on this set of data.

The data consist of:

- 3 versions of the Dantzig cannery/transport Scenario.
  - Version 2 is the default.
  - All have *HIST\_DF* and *TS\_DF* as time-series data.
- 1 version of a TimeSeries with model name ‘Douglas Adams’ and scenario name ‘Hitchhiker’, containing 2 values.

`ixmp.testing.random_model_data(length)`

Random (set, parameter) data with at least *length* elements.

➔ **See also**

*add\_random\_model\_data*

`ixmp.testing.random_ts_data(length)`

A `pandas.DataFrame` of time series data with *length* rows.

Suitable for passage to `TimeSeries.add_timeseries()`.

`ixmp.testing.resource_limit(request)`

A fixture that limits Python `resources`.

See the documentation (`pytest --help`) for the `--resource-limit` command-line option that selects (1) the specific resource and (2) the level of the limit.

The original limit, if any, is reset after the test function in which the fixture is used.

`ixmp.testing.run_notebook(nb_path, tmp_path, env=None, *(Keyword-only parameters separator (PEP 3102)), default_platform: str | None = None, **kwargs)`

Execute a Jupyter notebook via `nbclient` and collect output.

#### Parameters

- **nb\_path** (`os.PathLike`) – The notebook file to execute.
- **tmp\_path** (`os.PathLike`) – A directory in which to create temporary output.
- **env** (`dict`, *optional*) – Execution environment for `nbclient`. Default: `os.environ`.
- **default\_platform** – If given, adjust the `ixmp.config.json` in *env* to use the named platform as the default before executing the notebook, and restore the prior value afterwards.
- **kwargs** – Keyword arguments for `nbclient.NotebookClient`. Defaults are set for:

**”allow\_errors”**

Default `False`. If `True`, the execution always succeeds, and cell output contains exception information rather than code outputs.

**”kernel\_version”**

Jupyter kernel to use. Default: either “python2” or “python3”, matching the current Python major version.

**Warning**

Any existing configuration for this kernel on the local system— such as an IPython start-up file—will be executed when the kernel starts. Code that enables GUI features can interfere with `run_notebook()`.

**”timeout”**

in seconds; default 10.

**Returns**

- **nb** (`nbformat.NotebookNode`) – Parsed and executed notebook.
- **errors** (`list`) – Any execution errors.

`ixmp.testing.test_mp(request: FixtureRequest, tmp_env, test_data_path, backend: Literal['ixmp4', 'jdbc'])` → `Generator[Platform, Any, None]`

An empty `Platform` connected to a temporary, in-memory database.

This fixture has **module** scope: the same `Platform` is reused for all tests in a module.

`ixmp.testing.tmp_env(pytestconfig: Config, tmp_path_factory: TempPathFactory)` → `Generator[_Environ[str], Any, None]`

Temporary environment for testing.

In this environment:

- The environment variable `IXMP_DATA` points to a temporary directory that is unique to the test session.
- Unless `pytest ... --ixmp-user-config` is given, the “local” (also “default”) platform path is set to a file within the `IXMP_DATA` directory.
- The `config.json` file is saved in `IXMP_DATA`.

For `ixmp.tests`, this fixture is automatically invoked for every test session. In downstream packages that use `ixmp.testing`, this *may not* be the case.

**Returns**

A reference to `os.environ` with the `IXMP_DATA` key set.

**Return type**

`dict`

```
ixmp.testing.data.HIST_DF = model scenario region variable unit 2000 2005 2010 0 canning
problem standard DantzigLand GDP USD 850.0 900.0 950.0
```

Time series data for testing.

```
ixmp.testing.data.TS_DF = model scenario region variable unit 2000 2005 2010 0 canning
problem standard DantzigLand Demand cases 850.0 900.0 NaN 1 canning problem standard
DantzigLand GDP USD 850.0 900.0 950.0
```

Time series data for testing.

## 2.2 Usage in R via reticulate

*ixmp* is fully usable in R via *reticulate*, a package that allows nearly seamless access to the Python API. No additional R packages are needed.

### Note

The former *rixmp* package was removed in *ixmp* v3.3.0 (2021-05-28).

See *Install R and reticulate* for installing R and *reticulate* to use with *ixmp*. Those instructions are suitable whether *message\_ix* is also installed, or only *ixmp*.

Once installed, use *reticulate* to import the Python package:

```
library(reticulate)
ixmp <- import("ixmp")
```

This creates a global variable, *ixmp*, that can be used much like the Python module:

```
mp <- ixmp$Platform(name = 'default')
scen <- ixmp$Scenario(mp, 'model name', 'scenario name', version = 'new')
```

Finally, see the R versions of the *Tutorials*.

## 2.3 Storage back ends (ixmp.backend)

*ixmp* includes two storage back ends:

- *ixmp.backend.jdbc.JDBCBackend*, which can store data in many types of relational database management systems (RDBMS) that have Java Data Base Connector (JDBC) interfaces—hence its name.
- *ixmp.backend.ixmp4.IXMP4Backend*, which uses the *ixmp4* package and in turn its storage options, including the SQLite and PostgreSQL RDBMS.

*ixmp* is extensible to support other methods of storing data: in non-JDBC or -ixmp4 RDBMS, non-relational databases, local files, memory, or other ways. Developers wishing to add such capabilities may subclass *ixmp.backend.base.Backend* and implement its methods.

- *Provided backends*
  - *JDBCBackend*
  - *IXMP4Backend*
- *Backend API*
  - *Common input/output routines for backends*

### 2.3.1 Provided backends

```
ixmp.backend.BACKENDS: dict[str, type[ixmp.backend.base.Backend]] = {}
```

Mapping from names to available backends. To register additional backends, add entries to this dictionary.

## JDBCBackend

`class ixmp.backend.jdbc.JDBCBackend(jvmargs=None, **kwargs)`

Backend using JType/JDBC to connect to Oracle and HyperSQL databases.

This backend is based on the third-party [JType](#) Python package that allows interaction with Java code.

### Parameters

- **driver** ('oracle' or 'hsqldb') – JDBC driver to use.
- **path** (`os.PathLike`, *optional*) – Path to the HyperSQL database.
- **url** (`str`, *optional*) – Partial or complete JDBC URL for the Oracle or HyperSQL database, e.g. `database-server.example.com:PORT:SCHEMA`. See [Configuration](#).
- **user** (`str`, *optional*) – Database user name.
- **password** (`str`, *optional*) – Database user password.
- **cache** (`bool`, *optional*) – If `True` (the default), cache Python objects after conversion from Java objects.
- **jvmargs** (`str`, *optional*) – Java Virtual Machine arguments. See [start\\_jvm\(\)](#).
- **dbprops** (`os.PathLike`, *optional*) – With `driver='oracle'`, the path to a database properties file containing `driver`, `url`, `user`, and `password` information.

JDBCBackend supports:

- Databases in local files (HyperSQL) using `driver='hsqldb'` and the `path` argument.
- Remote, Oracle databases using `driver='oracle'` and the `url`, `username` and `password` arguments.
- Temporary, in-memory databases using `driver='hsqldb'` and the `url` argument. Use the `url` parameter with the format `jdbc:hsqldb:mem:[NAME]`, where `[NAME]` is any string:

```
mp = ixmp.Platform(
    backend="jdbc",
    driver="hsqldb",
    url="jdbc:hsqldb:mem:temporary platform",
)
```

JDBCBackend caches values in memory to improve performance when repeatedly reading data from the same items with `par()`, `equ()`, or `var()`.

### Tip

If repeatedly accessing the same item with different *filters*:

1. First, access the item by calling e.g. `par()` *without* any filters. This causes the full contents of the item to be loaded into cache.
2. Then, access by making multiple `par()` calls with different *filters* arguments. The cache value is filtered and returned without further access to the database.

### Tip

Modifying an item by adding or deleting elements invalidates its cache.

JDBCBackend has the following **limitations**:

- The *comment* argument to `Platform.add_unit()` is limited to 64 characters.
- Infinite floating-point values (`numpy.inf`, `math.inf`) cannot be stored using `TimeSeries.add_timeseries()` when using an Oracle database via `driver='oracle'`.

JDBCBackend’s implementation allows the following kinds of file input and output:

<code>read_file(path, item_type, **kwargs)</code>	Read Platform, TimeSeries, or Scenario data from file.
<code>write_file(path, item_type, **kwargs)</code>	Write Platform, TimeSeries, or Scenario data to file.

**classmethod** `handle_config(args, kwargs)`

Handle platform/backend config arguments.

*args* will overwrite any *kwargs*, and may be one of:

- (“oracle”, url, user, password, [jvmargs]) for an Oracle database.
- (“hsqldb”, path, [jvmargs]) for a file-backed HyperSQL database.
- (“hsqldb”,) with “url” supplied via *kwargs*, e.g. “jdbc:hsqldb:mem://foo” for an in-memory database.

**read\_file**(*path*, *item\_type*: `ItemType`, **\*\*kwargs**)

Read Platform, TimeSeries, or Scenario data from file.

JDBCBackend supports reading from:

- `path='*.gdx'`, `item_type=ItemType.MODEL`. The keyword arguments *check\_solution*, *comment*, *equ\_list*, and *var\_list* are **required**.

#### Parameters

- **check\_solution** (`bool`) – If True, raise an exception if the GAMS solver did not reach optimality. (Only for MESSAGE-scheme Scenarios.)
- **comment** (`str`) – Comment added to Scenario when importing the solution.
- **equ\_list** (`list` of `str`) – Equations to be imported.
- **var\_list** (`list` of `str`) – Variables to be imported.
- **filters** (`dict` of `dict` of `str`) – Restrict items read.

#### ➔ See also

[Backend.read\\_file](#)

**write\_file**(*path*, *item\_type*: `ItemType`, **\*\*kwargs**)

Write Platform, TimeSeries, or Scenario data to file.

JDBCBackend supports writing to:

- `path='*.gdx'`, `item_type=ItemType.SET | ItemType.PAR`.
- `path='*.csv'`, `item_type=TS`. The *default* keyword argument is **required**.

#### Parameters

**filters** (`dict` of `dict` of `str`) – Restrict items written. The following filters may be used:

- `model` : str
- `scenario` : str
- `variable` : list of str
- `default` : bool. If `True`, only data from TimeSeries versions with `TimeSeries.set_as_default()` are written.

➔ See also

[Backend.write\\_file](#)

`ixmp.backend.jdbc.start_jvm(jvmargs=None)`

Start the Java Virtual Machine via JPyPe.

**Parameters**

**jvmargs** (str or list of str, optional) – Additional arguments for launching the JVM, passed to `jpype.startJVM()`.

For instance, to set the maximum heap space to 4 GiB, give `jvmargs=['-Xmx4G']`. See the [JVM documentation](#) for a list of options.

## IXMP4Backend

**Note**

As of version 0.10, `ixmp4` supports only Python 3.10 and above.

- If you want to use `IXMP4Backend`, please ensure you are using a sufficiently recent Python version.
- If you are restricted to Python 3.9 and below, please use `JDBCBackend` instead.

**class** `ixmp.backend.ixmp4.Options`(*ixmp4\_name*: str, *dsn*: str = "", *jdbc\_compat*: bool = False)

Valid configuration options for `IXMP4Backend`.

If *dsn* is not given, it is automatically populated as a file named `ixmp4_name.sqlite3` under the `ixmp4` local data path, for instance `$HOME/.local/share/ixmp4/databases/`.

**dsn**: str = ''

`ixmp4` data source name.

**classmethod** `handle_config`(*args*: Sequence, *kwargs*: MutableMapping) → dict[str, Any]

Helper for `IXMP4Backend.handle_config()`.

**ixmp4\_name**: str

Name (also ‘key’) of the backend/platform in `ixmp4` configuration.

**jdbc\_compat**: bool = False

If `True`, populate the `IXMP4Backend / Platform` with certain units and regions that are automatically added to any `JDBCBackend`. These include:

- Units: “???”, “GWa”, “USD/km”, “USD/kWa”, “cases”, “kg”, “km”. Of these, only “cases” and “km” are used by the `message_ix` tutorials.
- Regions: “World”, in hierarchy “common”.

**property platform\_info: PlatformInfo**

Return an ixmp4.PlatformInfo instance.

This ensures that there is an entry in the ixmp4 configuration with name *ixmp4\_name*.

- If the entry does not exist, it is created.
- If the entry does exist, its DSN must be the same as *dsn*.

**class** ixmp.backend.ixmp4.**IXMP4Backend**(\**ixmp4\_name: str, dsn: str = "*, jdbc\_compat: bool = False)

Backend using ixmp4.

Keyword arguments are passed to *Options*.

**Note**

As of ixmp version 3.11, IXMP4Backend has only *partial* support for the APIs of *ixmp.Platform*, *ixmp.TimeSeries*, *ixmp.Scenario*, and *message\_ix.Scenario*, and may not be as performant as JDBCBackend. See [Support roadmap for ixmp4](#) and [issues labeled 'backend.ixmp4'](#) for details of future work to expand support and improve performance.

Because IXMP4Backend uses ixmp4 version 0.10 (that is, prior to a 1.0 ‘stable’ release):

- The ixmp4 API is not yet finalized and may change at any time.
- Complete documentation of the ixmp4 API itself is not yet available.

Consequently you **may** but probably **should not** use it for ‘production’ scientific scenario work.

IXMP4Backend supports storage in local, SQLite databases.

## 2.3.2 Backend API

<i>available()</i>	Return a list of available backend names.
<i>get_class</i> (name)	Return a reference to a <i>Backend</i> subclass.
<i>ItemType</i> (*values)	Type of data items in <i>ixmp.TimeSeries</i> and <i>ixmp.Scenario</i> .
<i>FIELDS</i>	Lists of field names for tuples returned by Backend API methods.
<i>IAMC_IDX</i>	Partial list of dimensions for the IAMC data structure, or “IAMC format”.
<i>Backend</i> ()	Abstract base class for backends.
<i>CachingBackend</i> ([cache_enabled])	Backend with additional features for caching data.

- *ixmp.Platform* implements a *user-friendly* API for scientific programming. This means its methods can take many types of arguments, check, and transform them—in a way that provides modeler-users with easy, intuitive workflows.
- In contrast, *Backend* has a *very simple* API that accepts arguments and returns values in basic Python data types and structures.
- As a result:

- *Platform* code is not affected by where and how data is stored; it merely handles user arguments and then makes, usually, a single *Backend* call.
- *Backend* code does not need to perform argument checking; merely store and retrieve data reliably.
- Additional Backends may inherit from *Backend* or *CachingBackend*.

### class ixmp.backend.base.Backend

Abstract base class for backends.

In the following, the bold-face words **required**, **optional**, etc. have specific meanings as described in IETF RFC 2119.

Backend is an **abstract** class; this means it **must** be subclassed. Most of its methods are decorated with `abc.abstractmethod`; this means they are **required** and **must** be overridden by subclasses.

Others, marked below with “OPTIONAL:”, are not so decorated. For these methods, the behaviour in the base Backend—often, nothing—is an acceptable default behaviour. Subclasses **may** extend or replace this behaviour as desired, so long as the methods still perform the actions described in the description.

Backends:

- **must** only raise standard Python exceptions.
- **must** implement the *data model* as described, or raise `NotImplementedError` for not implemented parts of the data model.

Methods related to *ixmp.Platform*:

<code>add_model_name</code>	Add (register) new model name.
<code>add_scenario_name</code>	Add (register) new scenario name.
<code>close_db</code>	OPTIONAL: Close database connection(s).
<code>get_auth</code>	OPTIONAL: Return user authorization for <i>models</i> .
<code>get_doc</code>	Read documentation from database
<code>get_log_level</code>	OPTIONAL: Get logging level for the backend and other code.
<code>get_meta</code>	Retrieve all metadata attached to a specific target.
<code>get_model_names</code>	List existing model names.
<code>get_nodes</code>	Iterate over all nodes stored on the Platform.
<code>get_scenarios</code>	Iterate over TimeSeries stored on the Platform.
<code>get_scenario_names</code>	List existing scenario names.
<code>get_units</code>	Return all registered symbols for units of measurement.
<code>handle_config</code>	OPTIONAL: Handle platform/backend config arguments.
<code>open_db</code>	OPTIONAL: (Re-)open database connection(s).
<code>read_file</code>	OPTIONAL: Read Platform, TimeSeries, or Scenario data from file.
<code>remove_meta</code>	Remove metadata attached to a target.
<code>set_doc</code>	Save documentation to database
<code>set_log_level</code>	OPTIONAL: Set logging level for the backend and other code.
<code>set_meta</code>	Set metadata on a target.
<code>set_node</code>	Add a node name to the Platform.
<code>set_unit</code>	Add a unit of measurement to the Platform.
<code>write_file</code>	OPTIONAL: Write Platform, TimeSeries, or Scenario data to file.

Methods related to `ixmp.TimeSeries`:

- Each method has an argument `ts`, a reference to the TimeSeries object being manipulated.
- 'Geodata' is otherwise identical to regular timeseries data, except value are `str` rather than `float`.

<code>check_out</code>	Check out <code>ts</code> for modification.
<code>commit</code>	Commit changes to <code>ts</code> .
<code>delete</code>	Remove time series data.
<code>delete_geo</code>	Remove 'geodata' values.
<code>discard_changes</code>	Discard changes to <code>ts</code> since the last <code>check_out()</code> .
<code>get</code>	Retrieve the existing TimeSeries (or Scenario) <code>ts</code> .
<code>get_data</code>	Retrieve time series data.
<code>get_geo</code>	Retrieve time-series 'geodata'.
<code>init</code>	Create a new TimeSeries (or Scenario) <code>ts</code> .
<code>is_default</code>	Return <code>True</code> if <code>ts</code> is the default version for its (model, scenario).
<code>last_update</code>	Return the date of the last modification of the <code>ts</code> , if any.
<code>preload</code>	OPTIONAL: Load <code>ts</code> data into memory.
<code>run_id</code>	Return the run ID of the <code>ts</code> .
<code>set_data</code>	Store <code>data</code> .
<code>set_as_default</code>	Set the current <code>TimeSeries.version</code> as the default.
<code>set_geo</code>	Store time series geodata.

Methods related to `ixmp.Scenario`:

- Each method has an argument `s`, a reference to the Scenario object being manipulated.

<code>clone</code>	Clone <code>s</code> .
<code>delete_item</code>	Remove an item <code>name</code> of <code>type</code> .
<code>get_meta</code>	Retrieve all metadata attached to a specific target.
<code>has_solution</code>	Return <code>True</code> if Scenario <code>s</code> has been solved.
<code>init_item</code>	Initialize an item <code>name</code> of <code>type</code> .
<code>item_delete_elements</code>	Remove elements of item <code>name</code> .
<code>item_get_elements</code>	Return elements of item <code>name</code> .
<code>item_set_elements</code>	Add keys or values to item <code>name</code> .
<code>item_index</code>	Return the index sets or names of item <code>name</code> .
<code>list_items</code>	Return a list of names of items of <code>type</code> .
<code>remove_meta</code>	Remove metadata attached to a target.
<code>set_meta</code>	Set metadata on a target.

Methods related to `message_ix.Scenario`:

- Each method has an argument `ms`, a reference to the Scenario object being manipulated.

### Warning

These methods may be moved to `ixmp` in a future release.

<code>cat_get_elements</code>	Get elements of a category mapping.
<code>cat_list</code>	Return list of categories in mapping <i>name</i> .
<code>cat_set_elements</code>	Add elements to category mapping.

**abstractmethod** `add_model_name(name: str) → None`

Add (register) new model name.

**Parameters**

**name** (`str`) – New model name

**abstractmethod** `add_scenario_name(name: str) → None`

Add (register) new scenario name.

**Parameters**

**name** (`str`) – New scenario name

**abstractmethod** `cat_get_elements(ms: Scenario, name: str, cat: str) → list[str]`

Get elements of a category mapping.

**Parameters**

- **name** (`str`) – Name of the category mapping set.
- **cat** (`str`) – Name of the category within *name*.

**Returns**

All set elements mapped to *cat* in *name*.

**Return type**

`list of str`

**abstractmethod** `cat_list(ms: Scenario, name: str) → list[str]`

Return list of categories in mapping *name*.

**Parameters**

**name** (`str`) – Name of the category mapping set.

**Returns**

All categories in *name*.

**Return type**

`list of str`

**abstractmethod** `cat_set_elements(ms: Scenario, name: str, cat: str, keys: str | Sequence[str], is_unique: bool) → None`

Add elements to category mapping.

**Parameters**

- **name** (`str`) – Name of the category mapping set.
- **cat** (`str`) – Name of the category within *name*.
- **keys** (`collections.abc.Iterable` of `str` or `list of str`) – Keys to add to *cat*.
- **is\_unique** (`bool`) – If `True`:
  - *keys* **must** contain only one key.
  - The Backend **must** remove any existing member of *cat*, so that it has only one element.

**abstractmethod** `check_out`(*ts*: TimeSeries, *timeseries\_only*: bool) → None

Check out *ts* for modification.

**Parameters**

**timeseries\_only** (bool) – ???

**abstractmethod** `clear_solution`(*s*: Scenario, *from\_year*=None)

Remove data associated with a model solution.

 **Todo**

Document.

**abstractmethod** `clone`(*s*: Scenario, *platform\_dest*: Platform, *model*: str, *scenario*: str, *annotation*: str, *keep\_solution*: bool, *first\_model\_year*: int | None = None) → Scenario

Clone *s*.

**Parameters**

- **platform\_dest** (Platform) – Target backend. May be the same as *s*.platform.
- **model** (str) – New model name.
- **scenario** (str) – New scenario name.
- **annotation** (str) – Description for the creation of the new scenario.
- **keep\_solution** (bool) – If **True**, model solution data is also cloned. If **False**, it is discarded.
- **first\_model\_year** (int or None) – If **int**, must be greater than the first model year of *s*.

**Returns**

The cloned Scenario. If *s* is an instance of a subclass of `ixmp.Scenario`, the returned object **must** be of the same subclass.

**Return type**

Scenario

**close\_db**() → None

OPTIONAL: Close database connection(s).

Close any database connection(s), if open.

**abstractmethod** `commit`(*ts*: TimeSeries, *comment*: str) → None

Commit changes to *ts*.

*ts*.init **may** modify the *version* attribute of *ts*.

**Parameters**

**comment** (str) – Description of the changes being committed.

**del\_ts**(*ts*: TimeSeries) → None

OPTIONAL: Free memory associated with the TimeSeries *ts*.

The default implementation has no effect.

**abstractmethod** `delete`(*ts*: TimeSeries, *region*: str, *variable*: str, *subannual*: str, *years*: Iterable[int], *unit*: str) → None

Remove time series data.

**Parameters**

- **region** (`str`) – Region name.
- **variable** (`str`) – Variable name.
- **years** (Iterable of `int`) – Years.
- **unit** (`str`) – Unit symbol.
- **subannual** (`str`) – Name of time slice.

**abstractmethod delete\_geo**(*ts*: `TimeSeries`, *region*: `str`, *variable*: `str`, *subannual*: `str`, *years*: `Iterable[int]`, *unit*: `str`) → `None`

Remove ‘geodata’ values.

**Parameters**

- **region** (`str`) – Region name.
- **variable** (`str`) – Variable name.
- **subannual** (`str`) – Name of time slice.
- **years** (Iterable of `int`) – Years.
- **unit** (`str`) – Unit symbol.

**abstractmethod delete\_item**(*s*: `Scenario`, *type*: `Literal['set', 'par', 'equ']`, *name*: `str`) → `None`

Remove an item *name* of *type*.

**Parameters**

- **type** (`'set'` or `'par'` or `'equ'`)
- **name** (`str`) – Name of the item to delete.

**abstractmethod discard\_changes**(*ts*: `TimeSeries`) → `None`

Discard changes to *ts* since the last `check_out()`.

**abstractmethod get**(*ts*: `TimeSeries`) → `None`

Retrieve the existing `TimeSeries` (or `Scenario`) *ts*.

The `TimeSeries` is identified based on the unique combination of the attributes of *ts*:

- `model`,
- `scenario`, and
- `version`.

If `version` is `None`, the Backend **must** return the version marked as default, and **must** set the attribute value.

If *ts* is a `Scenario`, `get()` **must** set the `scheme` attribute with the value previously passed to `init()`.

**Raises**

**ValueError** – If `model` or `scenario` does not exist on the Platform.

**➔ See also**

`is_default`, `set_as_default`

**get\_auth**(*user*: *str*, *models*: *Sequence[str]*, *kind*: *str*) → dict[*str*, bool]

OPTIONAL: Return user authorization for *models*.

If the Backend implements access control, this method **must** indicate whether *user* has permission *kind* for each of *models*.

*kind* **may** be ‘read’/‘view’, ‘write’/‘modify’, or other values; *get\_auth()* **should** raise exceptions on invalid values.

#### Parameters

- **user** (*str*) – User name or identifier.
- **models** (*list* of *str*) – Model names.
- **kind** (*str*) – Type of permission being requested

#### Returns

Mapping of *model name (str)* → bool; True if the user is authorized for the model.

#### Return type

dict

**abstractmethod get\_data**(*ts*: *TimeSeries*, *region*: *Sequence[str]*, *variable*: *Sequence[str]*, *unit*: *Sequence[str]*, *year*: *Sequence[str]*) → Iterable[tuple[*str*, *str*, *str*, int, float]]

Retrieve time series data.

#### Parameters

- **region** (*list* of *str*) – Region names to filter results.
- **variable** (*list* of *str*) – Variable names to filter results.
- **unit** (*list* of *str*) – Unit symbols to filter results.
- **year** (*list* of *str*) – Years to filter results.

#### Yields

tuple – The members of each tuple are:

ID	Type	Description
region	str	Region name
variable	str	Variable name
unit	str	Unit symbol
subannual	str	Type of subannuality
year	int	Year
value	float	Data value

**abstractmethod get\_doc**(*domain*: *str*, *name*: *str* | *None* = *None*) → *str* | dict

Read documentation from database

#### Parameters

- **domain** (*str*) – Documentation domain, e.g. model, scenario etc
- **name** (*str*, *optional*) – Name of domain entity (e.g. model name).

#### Returns

String representing fragment of documentation if name is passed as parameter or dictionary containing mapping between name of domain object (e.g. model name) and string representing fragment when name parameter is omitted.

**Return type**`str` or `dict`**abstractmethod** `get_geo(ts: TimeSeries) → Iterable[tuple[str, str, int, str, str, str, bool]]`

Retrieve time-series ‘geodata’.

**Yields**`tuple` – The members of each tuple are:

ID	Type	Description
region	str	Region name
variable	str	Variable name
year	int	Year
value	str	Value
unit	str	Unit symbol
subannual	str	Name of time slice
meta	bool	<code>True</code> if the data is marked as metadata

**get\_log\_level()** → `str`

OPTIONAL: Get logging level for the backend and other code.

The default implementation returns the effective level of the “ixmp.backend.base” logger; usually the same as “ixmp” or “ixmp.backend” (if set).

**Returns**

Name of a Python logging level.

**Return type**`str` **See also**[`set\_log\_level`](#)**abstractmethod** `get_meta(model: str | None, scenario: str | None, version: int | None, strict: bool) → dict[str, Any]`

Retrieve all metadata attached to a specific target.

Depending on which of `model`, `scenario`, `version` are `None`, metadata attached to one of the four kinds of metadata targets (see [Metadata](#)) is returned.If `strict` is `False`, then `get_meta()` **must** also return metadata attached to less specific or “higher level” targets:

- For (model, scenario, version), these are (model, scenario); (model,); and (scenario).
- For (model, scenario), these are (model,) and (scenario,).
- For (model,) or (scenario,), there are no less specific targets.

**Parameters**

- **model** (`str`, *optional*) – Model name of metadata target.
- **scenario** (`str`, *optional*) – Scenario name of metadata target.
- **version** (`int`, *optional*) – `TimeSeries.version` of metadata target.

- **strict** (*bool*) – Only retrieve metadata from the specified target.

**Returns**

Mapping from metadata names/identifiers (*str*) to values (*Any*).

**Return type**

*dict*

**Raises**

**ValueError** – on unsupported (*model*, *scenario*, *version*) combinations.

**abstractmethod** `get_model_names()` → *Iterable*[*str*]

List existing model names.

**Returns**

List of the retrieved model names.

**Return type**

*list* of *str*

**abstractmethod** `get_nodes()` → *Iterable*[*tuple*[*str*, *str* | *None*, *str* | *None*, *str*]]

Iterate over all nodes stored on the Platform.

**Yields**

*tuple* – The members of each tuple are:

ID	Type	Description
region	<i>str</i>	Node name or synonym for node
mapped_to	<i>str</i> or <i>None</i>	Node name
parent	<i>str</i>	Parent node name
hierarchy	<i>str</i>	Node hierarchy ID

 **See also**

[set\\_node](#)

**abstractmethod** `get_scenario_names()` → *Iterable*[*str*]

List existing scenario names.

**Returns**

List of the retrieved scenario names.

**Return type**

*list* of *str*

**abstractmethod** `get_scenarios`(*default: bool*, *model: str* | *None*, *scenario: str* | *None*) → *Iterable*[*tuple*[*str*, *str*, *str*, *bool*, *bool*, *str*, *str*, *str*, *str*, *str*, *str*, *int*]]

Iterate over TimeSeries stored on the Platform.

Scenarios, as subclasses of TimeSeries, are also included.

**Parameters**

- **default** (*bool*) – **True** to include only TimeSeries versions marked as default.
- **model** (*str* or *None*) – Model name to filter results.
- **scenario** (*str* or *None*) – Scenario name to filter results.

**Yields**

`tuple` – The members of each tuple are:

ID	Type	Description
model	str	Model name
scenario	str	Scenario name
scheme	str	Scheme name
is_default	bool	<code>True</code> if <i>version</i> is the default
is_locked	bool	<code>True</code> if read-only
cre_user	str	Name of user who created the TimeSeries
cre_date	str	Creation datetime
upd_user	str	Name of user who last modified the TimeSeries
upd_date	str	Modification datetime
lock_user	str	Name of user who locked the TimeSeries
lock_date	str	Lock datetime
annotation	str	Description of the TimeSeries
version	int	Version

**abstractmethod** `get_timeslices()` → `Iterable[tuple[str, str, float]]`

Iterate over subannual timeslices defined on the Platform instance.

**Yields**

`tuple` – The members of each tuple are:

ID	Type	Description
name	str	Time slice name
category	str	Time slice category
duration	float	Time slice duration (fraction of year)

 **See also**

`set_timeslice`

**abstractmethod** `get_units()` → `list[str]`

Return all registered symbols for units of measurement.

**Return type**

`list` of `str`

 **See also**

`set_unit`

**classmethod** `handle_config(args: Sequence, kwargs: MutableMapping)` → `dict[str, Any]`

OPTIONAL: Handle platform/backend config arguments.

Returns a `dict` to be stored in the configuration file. This `dict` **must** be valid as keyword arguments to the `__init__()` method of a Backend subclass.

The default implementation expects both *args* and *kwargs* to be empty.

➔ See also

[Config.add\\_platform](#)

**abstractmethod has\_solution**(*s*: Scenario) → bool

Return *True* if Scenario *s* has been solved.

If *True*, model solution data is available from the Backend.

**abstractmethod init**(*ts*: TimeSeries, *annotation*: str) → None

Create a new TimeSeries (or Scenario) *ts*.

*init* may modify the *version* attribute of *ts*.

If *ts* is a *Scenario*; the Backend **must** store the *Scenario.scheme* attribute.

**Parameters**

**annotation** (str) – If *ts* is newly-created, the Backend **must** store this annotation with the TimeSeries.

**abstractmethod init\_item**(*s*: Scenario, *type*: Literal['set', 'par', 'equ', 'var'], *name*: str, *idx\_sets*: Sequence[str], *idx\_names*: Sequence[str] | None) → None

Initialize an item *name* of *type*.

**Parameters**

- **type** ('set' or 'par' or 'equ' or 'var')
- **name** (str) – Name for the new item.
- **idx\_sets** (collections.abc.Sequence of str) – If empty, a 0-dimensional/scalar item is initialized. Otherwise, a 1+-dimensional item is initialized.
- **idx\_names** (collections.abc.Sequence of str or None) – Optional names for the dimensions. If not supplied, the names of the *idx\_sets* (if any) are used. If supplied, *idx\_names* and *idx\_sets* must be the same length.

**Raises**

**ValueError** – if any of the *idx\_sets* is not an existing set in the Scenario; if *idx\_names* and *idx\_sets* are not the same length.

**abstractmethod is\_default**(*ts*: TimeSeries) → bool

Return *True* if *ts* is the default version for its (model, scenario).

➔ See also

[get, set\\_as\\_default](#)

**abstractmethod item\_delete\_elements**(*s*: Scenario, *type*: Literal['par', 'set'], *name*: str, *keys*) → None

Remove elements of item *name*.

**Parameters**

- **type** ('par' or 'set')
- **name** (str)
- **keys** (collections.abc.Iterable of collections.abc.Iterable of str) – If *name* is indexed by other set(s), then the number of elements of each key in *keys*, and

their contents, must match the index set(s). If *name* is a basic set, then each key must be a list containing a single str, which must exist in the set.

➔ See also

*init\_item, item\_set\_elements*

**abstractmethod item\_get\_elements**(*s*: Scenario, *type*: Literal['equ', 'par', 'set', 'var'], *name*: str, *filters*: dict[str, list[Any]] | None = None) → dict[str, Any] | Series | DataFrame

Return elements of item *name*.

**Parameters**

- **type** (str) – Type of the item.
- **name** (str) – Name of the item.
- **filters** (dict, optional) – If provided, a mapping from dimension names (class:*str*) to allowed values along that dimension (list).

`item_get_elements` **must** silently accept values that are *not* members of the set indexing a dimension. Elements which are not str **must** be handled as equivalent to their string representation; that is, `item_get_elements` must return the same data for `filters={'foo': [42]}` and `filters={'foo': ['42']}`.

**Returns**

- `pandas.Series` – When *type* is 'set' and *name* an index set (not indexed by other sets).
- `dict` – When *type* is 'equ', 'par', or 'var' and *name* is scalar (zero-dimensional). The value has the keys 'value' and 'unit' (for 'par') or 'lvl' and 'mrg' (for 'equ' or 'var').
- `pandas.DataFrame` – For mapping sets, or all 1+-dimensional values. The dataframe has one column per index name with dimension values; plus the columns 'value' and 'unit' (for 'par') or 'lvl' and 'mrg' (for 'equ' or 'var').

**Raises**

**KeyError** – If *name* does not exist in *s*.

**abstractmethod item\_index**(*s*: Scenario, *name*: str, *sets\_or\_names*: Literal['sets', 'names']) → list[str]

Return the index sets or names of item *name*.

**Parameters**

**sets\_or\_names** ('sets' or 'names')

**Return type**

list of str

**abstractmethod item\_set\_elements**(*s*: Scenario, *type*: Literal['par', 'set'], *name*: str, *elements*: Iterable[tuple[Any, float | None, str | None, str | None]]) → None

Add keys or values to item *name*.

**Parameters**

- **type** ('par' or 'set')
- **name** (str) – Name of the items.
- **elements** (collections.abc.Iterable of tuple) – The members of each tuple are:

ID	Type	Description
key	str or list of str or None	Set elements or value indices
value	float or None	Parameter value
unit	str or None	Unit symbol
comment	str or None	Description of the change

If *name* is indexed by other set(s), then the number of elements of each *key*, and their contents, must match the index set(s). When *type* is 'set', *value* and *unit* **must** be `None`.

#### Raises

- **ValueError** – If *elements* contain invalid values, e.g. key values not in the index set(s).
- **Exception** – If the Backend encounters any error adding the elements.

#### ➔ See also

`init_item`, `item_delete_elements`

**abstractmethod** `last_update`(*ts*: `TimeSeries`) → `str` | `None`

Return the date of the last modification of the *ts*, if any.

**abstractmethod** `list_items`(*s*: `Scenario`, *type*: `Literal['set', 'par', 'equ']`) → `list[str]`

Return a list of names of items of *type*.

#### Parameters

**type** ('set' or 'par' or 'equ')

**open\_db**() → `None`

OPTIONAL: (Re-)open database connection(s).

A backend **may** connect to a database server. This method opens the database connection if it is closed.

**preload**(*ts*: `TimeSeries`) → `None`

OPTIONAL: Load *ts* data into memory.

**read\_file**(*path*: `PathLike`, *item\_type*: `ItemType`, **\*\*kwargs**: `Unpack[ReadKwargs]`) → `None`

OPTIONAL: Read Platform, TimeSeries, or Scenario data from file.

A backend **may** implement `read_file` for one or more combinations of the *path* and *item\_type* methods. For all other combinations, it **must** raise `NotImplementedError`.

The default implementation supports:

- *path* ending in '.xlsx', *item\_type* is `ItemType.MODEL`: read a single Scenario given by `kwargs['filters']['scenario']` from file, using `s_read_excel()`.

#### Parameters

- **path** (`os.PathLike`) – File for input. The filename suffix determines the input format:

Suffix	Format
.csv	Comma-separated values
.gdx	GAMS data exchange
.xlsx	Microsoft Office Open XML spreadsheet

- **item\_type** (*ItemType*) – Type(s) of items to read.

#### Raises

- **ValueError** – If *ts* is not *None* and ‘scenario’ is a key in *filters*.
- **NotImplementedError** – If input of the specified items from the file format is not supported.

#### ➔ See also

*write\_file*

**abstractmethod** `remove_meta(names: list, model: str | None, scenario: str | None, version: int | None) → None`

Remove metadata attached to a target.

#### Parameters

- **names** (list of *str*) – Metadata names/identifiers to remove.
- **model** (*str* or *None*) – Model name of metadata target.
- **scenario** (*str* or *None*) – Scenario name of metadata target.
- **version** (*int* or *None*) – *TimeSeries.version* of metadata target.

#### Raises

**ValueError** – on unsupported (*model*, *scenario*, *version*) combinations.

#### ➔ See also

*get\_meta*

**abstractmethod** `run_id(ts: TimeSeries) → int`

Return the run ID of the *ts*.

**abstractmethod** `set_as_default(ts: TimeSeries) → None`

Set the current *TimeSeries.version* as the default.

#### ➔ See also

*get, is\_default*

**abstractmethod** `set_data(ts: TimeSeries, region: str, variable: str, data: dict[int, float], unit: str, subannual: str, meta: bool) → None`

Store *data*.

#### Parameters

- **region** (*str*) – Region name.
- **variable** (*str*) – Variable name.
- **subannual** (*str*) – Name of time slice.
- **unit** (*str*) – Unit symbol.

- **data** – Mapping from year (`int`) to value (`float`).
- **meta** (`bool`) – `True` to mark *data* as metadata.

**abstractmethod** `set_doc`(*domain*: `str`, *docs*) → `None`

Save documentation to database

#### Parameters

- **domain** (`str`) – Documentation domain, e.g. model, scenario, etc.
- **docs** (`dict` or `collections.abc.Iterable` of `tuple`) – Dictionary or tuple array containing mapping between name of domain object (e.g. model name) and string representing fragment of documentation.

**abstractmethod** `set_geo`(*ts*: `TimeSeries`, *region*: `str`, *variable*: `str`, *subannual*: `str`, *year*: `int`, *value*: `str`, *unit*: `str`, *meta*: `bool`) → `None`

Store time series geodata.

#### Parameters

- **region** (`str`) – Region name.
- **variable** (`str`) – Variable name.
- **subannual** (`str`) – Name of time slice.
- **year** (`int`) – Year.
- **value** (`str`) – Data value.
- **unit** (`str`) – Unit symbol.
- **meta** (`bool`) – `True` to mark *data* as metadata.

**set\_log\_level**(*level*: `int`) → `None`

OPTIONAL: Set logging level for the backend and other code.

The default implementation has no effect.

#### Parameters

- level** (`int`) – A Python `logging` level.

#### ➔ See also

[`get\_log\_level`](#)

**abstractmethod** `set_meta`(*meta*: `dict`, *model*: `str` | `None`, *scenario*: `str` | `None`, *version*: `int` | `None`) → `None`

Set metadata on a target.

#### Parameters

- **meta** (`dict`) – Mapping from metadata names/identifiers to values.
- **model** (`str` or `None`) – Model name of metadata target.
- **scenario** (`str` or `None`) – Scenario name of metadata target.
- **version** (`int` or `None`) – `TimeSeries.version` of metadata target.

#### Raises

- ValueError** – on unsupported (*model*, *scenario*, *version*) combinations.

➔ See also

[get\\_meta](#)

**abstractmethod set\_node**(*name: str, parent: str | None = None, hierarchy: str | None = None, synonym: str | None = None*) → None

Add a node name to the Platform.

This method **must** have one of two effects, depending on the arguments:

- With *parent* and *hierarchy*: *name* is added as a child of *parent* in the named *hierarchy*.
- With *synonym*: *synonym* is added as an alias for *name*.

#### Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – Node name.
- **parent** (`str, optional`) – Parent node name.
- **hierarchy** (`str, optional`) – Node hierarchy ID.
- **synonym** (`str, optional`) – Synonym for node.

➔ See also

[get\\_nodes](#)

**abstractmethod set\_timeslice**(*name: str, category: str, duration: float*) → None

Add a subannual time slice to the Platform.

#### Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – Node name.
- **category** (`str`) – Time slice category.
- **duration** (`float`) – Time slice duration (a fraction of a year).

➔ See also

[get\\_timeslices](#)

**abstractmethod set\_unit**(*name: str, comment: str*) → None

Add a unit of measurement to the Platform.

#### Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – Symbol of the unit.
- **comment** (`str`) – Description of the change or of the unit.

➔ See also

[get\\_units](#)

**write\_file**(*path*: *PathLike*, *item\_type*: *ItemType*, *\*\*kwargs*: *Unpack[WriteKwargs]*) → *None*

OPTIONAL: Write Platform, TimeSeries, or Scenario data to file.

A backend **may** implement `write_file` for one or more combinations of the *path* and *item\_type* methods. For all other combinations, it **must** raise `NotImplementedError`.

The default implementation supports:

- *path* ending in `'.xlsx'`, *item\_type* is either `MODEL` or `SET | PAR`: write a single Scenario given by `kwargs['filters']['scenario']` to file using `s_write_excel()`.

#### Parameters

- **path** (*os.PathLike*) – File for output. The filename suffix determines the output format.
- **item\_type** (*ItemType*) – Type(s) of items to write.

#### Raises

- **ValueError** – If *ts* is not `None` and `'scenario'` is a key in *filters*.
- **NotImplementedError** – If output of the specified items to the file format is not supported.

➔ See also

[read\\_file](#)

**class** `ixmp.backend.base.CachingBackend`(*cache\_enabled*=`True`)

Backend with additional features for caching data.

`CachingBackend` stores cache values for multiple *TimeSeries/Scenario* objects, and for multiple values of a *filters* argument.

Subclasses **must** call `cache()`, `cache_get()`, and `cache_invalidate()` as appropriate to manage the cache; `CachingBackend` does not enforce any such logic.

**\_cache**: `dict[tuple, object]` = {}

Cache of values. Keys are given by `_cache_key()`; values depend on the subclass' usage of the cache.

**\_cache\_hit**: `dict[tuple, int]` = {}

Count of number of times a value was retrieved from cache successfully using `cache_get()`.

**classmethod** `_cache_key`(*ts*: *TimeSeries*, *ix\_type*: *str* | *None*, *name*: *str* | *None*, *filters*: *dict[str, Hashable]* | *None* = *None*) → *tuple[Hashable, ...]*

Return a hashable cache key.

`ixmp filters` (a `dict` of `list`) are converted to a unique id that is hashable.

#### Returns

A hashable key with 4 elements for *ts*, *ix\_type*, *name*, and *filters*.

#### Return type

`tuple`

**cache**(*ts*: *TimeSeries*, *ix\_type*: *str*, *name*: *str*, *filters*: *dict*, *value*: *Any*) → `bool`

Store *value* in cache.

#### Returns

`True` if the key was already in the cache and its value was overwritten.

**Return type**`bool`**cache\_enabled = True**

True if caching is enabled.

**cache\_get**(*ts*: `TimeSeries`, *ix\_type*: `str`, *name*: `str`, *filters*: `dict`) → `Any` | `None`

Retrieve value from cache.

The value in `_cache` is copied to avoid cached values being modified by user code. `_cache_hit` is incremented.

**Raises**

**KeyError** – If the key for *ts*, *ix\_type*, *name* and *filters* is not in the cache.

**cache\_invalidate**(*ts*: `TimeSeries`, *ix\_type*: `str` | `None` = `None`, *name*: `str` | `None` = `None`, *filters*: `dict` | `None` = `None`) → `None`

Invalidate cached values.

With all arguments given, single key/value is removed from the cache. Otherwise, multiple keys/values are removed:

- *ts* only: all cached values associated with the `TimeSeries` or `Scenario` object.
- *ts*, *ix\_type*, and *name*: all cached values associated with the item, whether filtered or unfiltered.

**del\_ts**(*ts*: `TimeSeries`)

Invalidate cache entries associated with *ts*.

Backend API.

`ixmp.backend.available()` → `list[str]`

Return a list of available backend names.

`ixmp.backend.get_class(name: str)` → `type[ixmp.backend.base.Backend]`

Return a reference to a `Backend` subclass.

Note that unlike `model.get_class()`, this function does not create a new instance.

Common structures shared by all backends.

```
ixmp.backend.common.FIELDS = {'get_nodes': ('region', 'mapped_to', 'parent',
'hierarchy'), 'get_scenarios': ('model', 'scenario', 'scheme', 'is_default',
'is_locked', 'cre_user', 'cre_date', 'upd_user', 'upd_date', 'lock_user', 'lock_date',
'annotation', 'version'), 'get_timeslices': ('name', 'category', 'duration'), 'ts_get':
('region', 'variable', 'unit', 'subannual', 'year', 'value'), 'ts_get_geo': ('region',
'variable', 'subannual', 'year', 'value', 'unit', 'meta'), 'write_file': ('MODEL',
'SCENARIO', 'VERSION', 'VARIABLE', 'UNIT', 'REGION', 'META', 'SUBANNUAL', 'YEAR',
'VALUE')}
```

Lists of field names for tuples returned by Backend API methods.

The key “write\_file” refers to the columns appearing in the CSV output from `export_timeseries_data()` when using `JDBCBackend`.

**✎ Todo**

Make this consistent with other dimension orders and with `IAMC_IDX`.

```
ixmp.backend.common.IAMC_IDX: list[str | int] = ['model', 'scenario', 'region',
'variable', 'unit']
```

Partial list of dimensions for the IAMC data structure, or “IAMC format”. This omits “year” and “subannual” which appear in some variants of the structure, but not in others.

```
class ixmp.backend.ItemType(*values)
```

Type of data items in *ixmp.TimeSeries* and *ixmp.Scenario*.

```
TS = 1
```

```
T = 1
```

Time series data variable.

```
SET = 2
```

```
S = 2
```

Set.

```
PAR = 4
```

```
P = 4
```

Parameter.

```
VAR = 8
```

```
V = 8
```

Model variable.

```
EQU = 16
```

```
E = 16
```

Equation.

```
MODEL = 30
```

```
M = 30
```

All kinds of model-related data, i.e. *SET*, *PAR*, *VAR* and *EQU*.

```
SOLUTION = 24
```

Model solution data, i.e. *VAR* and *EQU*.

```
ALL = 31
```

```
A = 31
```

All data, i.e. *MODEL* and *TS*.

### Common input/output routines for backends

```
ixmp.backend.io.EXCEL_MAX_ROWS = 1048576
```

Maximum number of rows supported by the Excel file format. See *to\_excel()* and *Scenario/model data*.

```
ixmp.backend.io.maybe_init_item(scenario, ix_type, name, new_idx, path)
```

Call *init\_set()*, *init\_par()*, etc. if possible.

Logs an intelligible warning and then raises *ValueError* in two cases:

- the *new\_idx* is ambiguous, e.g. containing index names that cannot be used to infer index sets, or
- an existing item has index names that are different from *new\_idx*.

`ixmp.backend.io.s_read_excel`(*be, s, path, add\_units=False, init\_items=False, commit\_steps=False*)

Read data from a Microsoft Excel file at *path* into *s*.

➔ See also

`Scenario.read_excel`

`ixmp.backend.io.s_write_excel`(*be, s, path, item\_type, filters=None, max\_row=None*)

Write *s* to a Microsoft Excel file at *path*.

➔ See also

`Scenario.to_excel`

`ixmp.backend.io.ts_read_file`(*ts, path, firstyear=None, lastyear=None*)

Read data from a CSV or Microsoft Excel file at *path* into *ts*.

➔ See also

`TimeSeries.add_timeseries`, `TimeSeries.read_file`

## 2.4 File formats and input/output

In addition to the data management features provided by *Storage back ends* (`ixmp.backend`), ixmp is able to write and read *TimeSeries* and *Scenario* data to and from files. This page describes those options and formats.

### 2.4.1 Time series data

Time series data can be:

- Read using `TimeSeries.read_file()`, or the *CLI command* `ixmp import timeseries FILE` for a single *TimeSeries* object.
- Written using `export_timeseries_data()` for multiple *TimeSeries* objects at once.

Both CSV and Excel files in the IAMC time-series format are supported.

### 2.4.2 Scenario/model data

Scenario data can be read from/written to Microsoft Excel files using `Scenario.read_excel()` and `to_excel()`, and the CLI commands `ixmp import scenario FILE` and `ixmp export FILE`. The files have the following structure:

- One sheet named ‘ix\_type\_mapping’ with two columns:
  - ‘item’: the name of an ixmp item.
  - ‘ix\_type’: the item’s type as a length-3 string: ‘set’, ‘par’, ‘var’, or ‘equ’.
- One or more sheet per item. If the length of data is greater than the maximum number of rows per sheet supported by the Excel file format (`EXCEL_MAX_ROWS`), the item is split across multiple sheets named, e.g., ‘foo’, ‘foo(2)’, ‘foo(3)’.
- Sets:
  - Sheets for one-dimensional indexed sets have one column, with a header cell that is the index set name.

- Sheets for multi-dimensional indexed sets have multiple columns.
- Sets with no elements are represented by empty sheets.
- Parameters, variables, and equations:
  - Sheets have zero (for scalar items) or more columns with headers that are the index *names* (not necessarily sets; see below) for those dimensions.
  - Parameter sheets have ‘value’ and ‘unit’ columns.
  - Variable and equation sheets have ‘lvl’ and ‘mrg’ columns.
  - Items with no elements are not included in the file.

## Limitations

### Reading variables and equations

The ixmp API provides no way to set the data of variables and equations, because these are considered model solution data.

Thus, while `to_excel()` will write files containing variable and equation data, `read_excel()` can not add these to a Scenario, and only emits log messages indicating that they are ignored.

### Multiple dimensions indexed by the same set

`read_excel()` provides the `init_items` argument to create new sets and parameters when reading a file. However, the file format does not capture information needed to reconstruct the original data in all cases.

For example:

```
scenario.init_set('foo')
scenario.add_set('foo', ['a', 'b', 'c'])
scenario.init_par(name='bar', idx_sets=['foo'])
scenario.init_par(
    name='baz',
    idx_sets=['foo', 'foo'],
    idx_names=['foo', 'another_dimension'])
scenario.to_excel('file.xlsx')
```

`file.xlsx` will contain sheets named ‘bar’ and ‘baz’. The sheet ‘bar’ will have column headers ‘foo’, ‘value’, and ‘unit’, which are adequate to reconstruct the parameter. However, the sheet ‘baz’ will have column headers ‘foo’ and ‘another\_dimension’; this information does not allow ixmp to infer that ‘another\_dimension’ is indexed by ‘foo’.

To work around this limitation, initialize ‘baz’ with the correct dimensions before reading its data:

```
new_scenario.init_par(
    name='baz',
    idx_sets=['foo', 'foo'],
    idx_names=['foo', 'another_dimension'])
new_scenario.read_excel('file.xlsx', init_items=True)
```

### File formats other than .xlsx

The .xlsx (Office Open XML) file format is preferred for input and output. *ixmp* uses `openpyxl` and `pandas` in order to read and write this format. For other Excel file formats, including .xls and .xlsb, see the [Pandas documentation](#).

## 2.5 Mathematical models (`ixmp.model`)

By default, the *ix modeling platform* is installed with `ixmp.model.gams.GAMSModel`, which performs calculations by executing code stored in GAMS files.

However, *ix modeling platform* is extensible to support other methods of performing calculations or optimization. Developers wishing to add such capabilities may subclass `ixmp.model.base.Model` and implement its methods.

### 2.5.1 Provided models

```
ixmp.model.MODELS: dict[str, type[ixmp.model.base.Model]] = {'dantzig': <class
'ixmp.model.dantzig.DantzigModel'>, 'default': <class 'ixmp.model.gams.GAMSModel'>,
'gams': <class 'ixmp.model.gams.GAMSModel'>}
```

Mapping from names to available models. To register additional models, add elements to this variable.

```
ixmp.model.get_model(name: str | None, **model_options) → ixmp.model.base.Model
```

Return a model instance for *name* (or the default) with *model\_options*.

Note that unlike `backend.get_class()`, this function creates a new instance.

#### Parameters

**name** – Model class name; a key in `MODELS`. If *name* is not in `MODELS`, then `MODELS["default"]` is used, and *name* is passed as an additional keyword argument to the class constructor.

```
class ixmp.model.gams.GAMSInfo
```

Information about the GAMS installation.

**property executable:** `str`

Return the path to a GAMS executable.

This seeks a program `gams` using `shutil.which()`. The program is sought in the the directory given by the `IXMP_GAMS_PATH` environment variable (if set), or else the system `PATH`.

**property java\_api\_dir:** `Path`

Java API files subdirectory of `system_dir`.

**system\_dir:** `Path`

GAMS system directory.

**version:** `str`

GAMS version as a string, for instance “24.7.4”. If the GAMS system installation cannot be located, the string contains an informative error message.

```
class ixmp.model.gams.GAMSModel(name_=None, **model_options)
```

Generic base class for *ixmp* models using GAMS.

`GAMSModel` solves a *Scenario* using the following steps:

1. All Scenario data is written to a model input file in GDX format.
2. A GAMS program is run to perform calculations, producing output in a GDX file.
3. Output, or solution, data is read from the GDX file and stored in the Scenario.

When created and `run()`, `GAMSModel` constructs file paths and other necessary values using format strings. The *defaults* may be overridden by the keyword arguments to the constructor:

#### Parameters

- **name** (*str, optional*) – Override the *name* attribute to provide the *model\_name* for format strings.
- **model\_file** (*str, optional*) – Path to GAMS file, including *.gms* extension. Default: *model\_name.gms* in the current directory.
- **case** (*str, optional*) – Run or case identifier to use in GDX file names. Default: '{scenario.model}\_{scenario.name}', where *scenario* is the [Scenario](#) object passed to *run()*. Formatted using *model\_name* and *scenario*.
- **in\_file** (*str, optional*) – Path to write GDX input file. Default: '{model\_name}\_in.gdx'. Formatted using *model\_name*, *scenario*, and *case*.
- **out\_file** (*str, optional*) – Path to read GDX output file. Default: '{model\_name}\_out.gdx'. Formatted using *model\_name*, *scenario*, and *case*.
- **solve\_args** (*list of str, optional*) – Arguments to be passed to GAMS, e.g. to identify the model input and output files. Each formatted using *model\_file*, *scenario*, *case*, *in\_file*, and *out\_file*. Default:
 

```
– '--in="{in_file}"'
– '--out="{out_file}"'
```
- **gams\_args** (*list of str, optional*) – Additional arguments passed directly to GAMS without formatting, e.g. to control solver options or behaviour. See the [GAMS Documentation](#). For example:
 

```
– gams_args=["iterLim=10"]
```

 limits the solver to 10 iterations.
- **quiet** (*bool, optional*) – If **True**, add “LogOption=2” to *gams\_args* to redirect most console output during the model run to the log file. Default **False**, so “LogOption=4” is added. Any “LogOption” value provided explicitly via *gams\_args* takes precedence.
- **check\_solution** (*bool, optional*) – If **True**, raise an exception if the GAMS solver did not reach optimality. (Only for MESSAGE-scheme Scenarios.)
- **comment** (*str, optional*) – Comment added to Scenario when importing the solution. If omitted, no comment is added.
- **equ\_list** (*list of str, optional*) – Equations to be imported from the *out\_file*. Default: all.
- **var\_list** (*list of str, optional*) – Variables to be imported from the *out\_file*. Default: all.
- **record\_version\_packages** (*list of str, optional*) – Names of Python packages to record versions. Default: ["ixmp"]. See [record\\_versions\(\)](#).
- **container\_data** (*list of ixmp.util.ixmp4.ContainerData, optional*) – List of data to add to the GAMS Container used by the IXMP4Backend for GAMS I/O. Default: empty list.

```
defaults: MutableMapping[str, Any] = {'case':
'_{scenario.model}_{scenario.scenario}', 'check_solution': True, 'comment': None,
'container_data': [], 'equ_list': None, 'gams_args': [], 'in_file':
'_{cwd}/{model_name}_in.gdx', 'model_file': '{model_name}.gms', 'out_file':
'_{cwd}/{model_name}_out.gdx', 'quiet': False, 'record_version_packages': ['ixmp'],
'solve_args': ['--in="{in_file}"', '--out="{out_file}"'], 'use_temp_dir': True,
'var_list': None}
```

Default values and format strings for options.

**format**(*value*)

Helper for recursive formatting of model options.

*value* is formatted with replacements from the attributes of *self*.

**format\_exception**(*exc: Exception, model\_file: Path, backend\_class: type*) → *Exception*

Format a user-friendly exception when GAMS errors.

**format\_option**(*name*)

Retrieve the option *name* and format it.

**name**: **str** = 'default'

Model name.

**record\_versions**()

Store Python package versions as set elements to be written to GDX.

The values are stored in a 2-dimensional set named `ixmp_version`, where the first element is the package name, and the second is its version according to `importlib.metadata.version()`. If the package is not installed, the string “(not installed)” is stored.

**remove\_temp\_dir**(*msg='after run()'*)

Remove the temporary directory, if any.

**run**(*scenario: Scenario*) → *None*

Execute the model.

Among other steps:

- `record_versions()` is called.
- Data is written to a GDX file using the associated *Backend*.
- The `ixmp_version` set created by `record_versions()` is deleted.
- **gams** is invoked to execute the model file.
- If **gams** completes successfully:
  - GAMS output/model solution data is read from a GDX file.

```
ixmp.model.gams.RETURN_CODE = {0: 'Normal return', 1: 'Solver is to be called, the
system should never return this number', 2: 'There was a compilation error', 3: 'There
was an execution error', 4: 'System limits were reached', 5: 'There was a file error',
6: 'There was a parameter error', 7: 'There was a licensing error', 8: 'There was a
GAMS system error', 9: 'GAMS could not be started', 10: 'Out of memory', 11: 'Out of
disk', 109: 'Could not create process/scratch directory', 110: 'Too many
process/scratch directories', 112: 'Could not delete the process/scratch directory',
113: 'Could not write the script gamsnext', 114: 'Could not write the parameter file',
115: 'Could not read environment variable', 136: 'Driver error: internal error:
cannot load option handling library', 141: 'Cannot add path / unknown UNIX environment /
cannot set environment variable', 144: 'Could not spawn the GAMS language compiler
(gamscmx)', 145: 'Current directory (curdir) does not exist', 146: 'Cannot set current
directory (curdir)', 148: 'Blank in system directory', 149: 'Blank in current
directory', 150: 'Blank in scratch extension (scrext)', 151: 'Unexpected cmexRC', 152:
'Could not find the process directory (procdir)', 153: 'CMEX library not be found
(experimental)', 154: 'Entry point in CMEX library could not be found (experimental)',
155: 'Blank in process directory', 156: 'Blank in scratch directory', 160: 'Driver
error: internal error: GAMS compile and execute module not found', 184: 'Driver error:
problems getting current directory', 208: 'Driver error: internal error: cannot
install interrupt handler', 232: 'Driver error: incorrect command line parameters for
gams'}
```

Return codes used by GAMS, from [https://www.gams.com/latest/docs/UG\\_GAMSReturnCodes.html](https://www.gams.com/latest/docs/UG_GAMSReturnCodes.html) . Values over 256 are only valid on Windows, and are returned modulo 256 on other platforms.

`ixmp.model.gams.gams_info()` → *GAMSInfo*

Return an instance of *GAMSInfo*.

`ixmp.model.gams.gams_version()` → `str` | `None`

Return *GAMSInfo.version*.

**class** `ixmp.model.dantzig.DantzigModel`(*name\_=None, \*\*model\_options*)

Dantzig's cannery/transport problem as a *GAMSModel*.

Provided for testing *ixmp* code.

```
defaults: MutableMapping[str, Any] = ChainMap({'model_file': PosixPath('/home/
docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/iiasa-energy-program-ixmp/envs/stable/
lib/python3.13/site-packages/ixmp/model/dantzig.gms')}), {'model_file':
'{model_name}.gms', 'case': '{scenario.model}_{scenario.scenario}', 'in_file':
'{cwd}/{model_name}_in.gdx', 'out_file': '{cwd}/{model_name}_out.gdx',
'solve_args': ['--in="{in_file}"', '--out="{out_file}"'], 'gams_args': [],
'check_solution': True, 'comment': None, 'equ_list': None, 'var_list': None,
'quiet': False, 'use_temp_dir': True, 'record_version_packages': ['ixmp'],
'container_data': []})
```

Default values and format strings for options.

**classmethod** `initialize`(*scenario, with\_data=False*)

Initialize the problem.

If *with\_data* is `True` (default: `False`), the set and parameter values from the original problem are also populated. Otherwise, the sets and parameters are left empty.

**name:** `str` = `'dantzig'`

Model name.

## 2.5.2 Model API

**exception** `ixmp.model.base.ModelError`

Error in model code—that is, `Model.run()` or other code called by it.

**class** `ixmp.model.base.Model`(*name*, *\*\*kwargs*)

In the following, the words **required**, **optional**, etc. have specific meanings as described in IETF RFC 2119.

Model is an *abstract* class; this means it **must** be subclassed. It has two **required** methods that **must** be overridden by subclasses:

<code>__init__(name, **kwargs)</code>	Constructor.
<code>run(scenario)</code>	Execute the model.

The following attributes and methods are **optional** in subclasses. The default implementations are either empty or implement reasonable default behaviour.

<code>enforce(scenario)</code>	Enforce data consistency in <i>scenario</i> .
<code>initialize(scenario)</code>	Set up <i>scenario</i> with required items.
<code>initialize_items(scenario, items)</code>	Helper for <code>initialize()</code> .
<code>name</code>	Name of the model.

**abstractmethod** `__init__(name, **kwargs)`

Constructor.

**Required.**

**Parameters**

**kwargs** – Model options, passed directly from `Scenario.solve()`.

Model subclasses **MUST** document acceptable option values.

**static** `enforce(scenario)`

Enforce data consistency in *scenario*.

**Optional**; the default implementation does nothing. Subclass implementations of `enforce()`:

- **should** modify the contents of sets and parameters so that *scenario* contains structure and data that is consistent with the underlying model.
- **must not** add or remove sets or parameters; for that, use `initialize()`.

`enforce()` is always called by `run()` before the model is run or solved; it **may** be called manually at other times.

**Parameters**

**scenario** (`Scenario`) – Object on which to enforce data consistency.

**classmethod** `initialize(scenario)`

Set up *scenario* with required items.

**Optional**; the default implementation does nothing. Subclass implementations of `initialize()`:

- **may** add sets, set elements, and/or parameter values.
- **may** accept any number of keyword arguments to control behaviour.
- **must not** modify existing parameter data in *scenario*, either by deleting or overwriting values; for that, use `enforce()`.

**Parameters**

**scenario** (*Scenario*) – Object to initialize.

 **See also**

*initialize\_items*

**classmethod** *initialize\_items*(*scenario*: *Scenario*, *items*: *Mapping[str, dict]*) → None

Helper for *initialize()*.

All of the *items* are added to *scenario*. Existing items are not modified. Errors are logged if the description in *items* conflicts with the index set(s) and/or index name(s) of existing items.

*initialize\_items* may perform one commit. *scenario* is in the same state (checked in, or checked out) after *initialize\_items* is complete.

**Parameters**

- **scenario** (*Scenario*) – Object to initialize.
- **items** – Keys are names of ixmp items (set, parameter, equation, or variable) to initialize. Values are *dict*, and each **must** have the key 'ix\_type' (one of 'set', 'par', 'equ', or 'var'); any other entries are keyword arguments to the corresponding methods such as *init\_set()*.

**Raises**

**ValueError** – if *scenario* has a solution, i.e. *has\_solution()* is *True*.

 **See also**

*init\_equ*, *init\_par*, *init\_set*, *init\_var*

**name:** *str* = 'base'

Name of the model.

**abstractmethod** *run*(*scenario*)

Execute the model.

**Required.** Implementations of *run()*:

- **must** call *enforce()*.

**Parameters**

**scenario** (*Scenario*) – Scenario object to solve by running the Model.

## 2.6 Reporting / postprocessing

*ixmp.report* provides features for computing derived values from the contents of a *ixmp.Scenario*, after it has been solved using a model and the solution data has been stored. It is built on the *genno* package, which has its own, separate documentation. This page provides only API documentation.

- For an introduction and basic concepts, see [Concepts and usage](#) in the *genno* documentation.
- For automatic reporting of *message\_ix.Scenario*, see [Postprocessing and reporting](#) in the *MESSAGEix* documentation.

- *Top-level classes and functions*
- *Configuration*
- *Operators*
- *Utilities*

## 2.6.1 Top-level classes and functions

The following top-level objects from `genno` may also be imported from `ixmp.report`.

<code>ComputationError(exc)</code>	Wrapper to print intelligible exception information for <code>Computer.get()</code> .
<code>Key(name_or_value[, dims, tag, _fast])</code>	A hashable key for a quantity that includes its dimensionality.
<code>KeyExistsError</code>	Raised by <code>Computer.add()</code> when the target key exists.
<code>MissingKeyError</code>	Raised by <code>Computer.add()</code> when a required input key is missing.
<code>Quantity</code>	alias of <code>AttrSeries</code>
<code>configure([path])</code>	Configure <code>genno</code> globally.

`ixmp.report` additionally defines:

<code>Reporter(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Class for describing and executing computations.
--	--

**class** `ixmp.report.Reporter(*args, **kwargs)`

Class for describing and executing computations.

A `Reporter` extends a `genno.Computer` to postprocess data from one or more `ixmp.Scenario` objects.

Using the `from_scenario()`, a `Reporter` is automatically populated with:

- **Keys** that retrieve the data for every `ixmp` item (parameter, variable, equation, or scalar) available in the `Scenario`.

<code>finalize(scenario)</code>	Prepare the <code>Reporter</code> to act on <code>scenario</code> .
<code>from_scenario(scenario, **kwargs)</code>	Create a <code>Reporter</code> by introspecting <code>scenario</code> .
<code>set_filters(**filters)</code>	Apply <code>filters</code> ex ante (before computations occur).

The `Reporter` class inherits from `Computer` the following methods:

<code>add(data, *args, **kwargs)</code>	General-purpose method to add computations.
<code>add_queue(queue[, max_tries, fail])</code>	Add tasks from a list or <code>queue</code> .
<code>add_single(key, *computation[, strict, index])</code>	Add a single <code>computation</code> at <code>key</code> .
<code>apply(generator, *keys, **kwargs)</code>	Add computations by applying <code>generator</code> to <code>keys</code> .
<code>check_keys(*keys[, predicate, action])</code>	Check that <code>keys</code> are in the <code>Computer</code> .
<code>configure([path, fail, config])</code>	Configure the <code>Computer</code> .

continues on next page

Table 25 – continued from previous page

<code>describe([key, quiet])</code>	Return a string describing the computations that produce <i>key</i> .
<code>full_key(name_or_key)</code>	Return the full-dimensionality key for <i>name_or_key</i> .
<code>get([key])</code>	Execute and return the result of the computation <i>key</i> .
<code>infer_keys(key_or_keys[, dims])</code>	Infer complete <i>key_or_keys</i> .
<code>keys()</code>	Return the keys of <i>graph</i> .
<code>visualize(filename[, key, optimize_graph])</code>	Generate an image describing the Computer structure.
<code>write(key, path, **kwargs)</code>	Compute <i>key</i> and write the result directly to <i>path</i> .

The following methods are deprecated; equivalent or better functionality is available through `Reporter.add`. See the genno documentation for each method for suggested changes/migrations.

<code>add_file(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Deprecated.
<code>add_product(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Deprecated.
<code>aggregate(qty, tag, dims_or_groups[, ...])</code>	Deprecated.
<code>convert_pyam(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Deprecated.
<code>disaggregate(qty, new_dim[, method, args])</code>	Deprecated.

**finalize**(*scenario*: `Scenario`) → `None`

Prepare the Reporter to act on *scenario*.

The `TimeSeries` (thus also `Scenario` or `message_ix.Scenario`) object *scenario* is stored with the key 'scenario'. All subsequent processing will act on data from this Scenario.

**classmethod from\_scenario**(*scenario*: `Scenario`, **\*\*kwargs**) → `Reporter`

Create a Reporter by introspecting *scenario*.

#### Parameters

- **scenario** (`Scenario`) – Scenario to introspect in creating the Reporter.
- **kwargs** – Passed to `genno.Computer.configure()`.

#### Returns

A Reporter instance containing:

- A 'scenario' key referring to the *scenario* object.
- Each parameter, equation, and variable in the *scenario*.
- All possible aggregations across different sets of dimensions.
- Each set in the *scenario*.

#### Return type

`Reporter`

**set\_filters**(**\*\*filters**) → `None`

Apply *filters* ex ante (before computations occur).

See the description of `filters()` under `Configuration`.

## 2.6.2 Configuration

`ixmp.report` adds handlers for two configuration sections, and modifies the behaviour of one from `genno`

`ixmp.report.filters(c: Computer, filters: dict)`

Handle the entire `filters:` config section.

Reporter-specific configuration.

Affects data loaded from a Scenario using `data_for_quantity()`, which filters the data before any other computation takes place. Filters are stored at `Reporter.graph["config"]["filters"]`.

If no arguments are provided, *all* filters are cleared. Otherwise, *filters* is a mapping of `str` → (`list` of `str` or `None`). Keys are dimension IDs. Values are either lists of allowable labels along the respective dimension or `None` to clear any existing filters for that dimension.

This configuration can be applied through `Reporter.set_filters()`; `Reporter.configure`, or in a configuration file:

```
filters:
# Exclude a label "x2" on the "x" dimension, etc.
x: [x1, x3, x4]
technology: [coal_ppl, wind_ppl]
# Clear existing filters for the "commodity" dimension
commodity: null
```

`report.rename_dims(info: dict)`

Handle the entire `rename_dims:` config section.

Reporter-specific configuration.

Affects data loaded from a Scenario using `data_for_quantity()`. Native dimension names are mapped; in the example below, the dimension “i” is present in the Reporter as “i\_renamed” on all quantities/keys in which it appears.

```
rename_dims:
i: i_renamed
```

`report.units(info: dict)`

Handle the entire `units:` config section.

The only difference from `genno.config.units()` is that this handler keeps the configuration values stored in `Reporter.graph["config"]`. This is so that `data_for_quantity()` can make use of `["units"]["apply"]`

`report.configure(**config)`

Configure `genno` globally.

Modifies global variables that affect the behaviour of *all* Computers and operators. Configuration keys loaded from file are superseded by keyword arguments. Messages are logged at level `logging.INFO` if *config* contains unhandled sections.

### Parameters

- **path** (`pathlib.Path`, *optional*) – Path to a configuration file in JSON or YAML format.
- **\*\*config** – Configuration keys/sections and values.

This is the same as `genno.configure()`.

### 2.6.3 Operators

More than 30 operators are defined by `genno.operator` and its compatibility modules including `genno.compat.plotnine` and `genno.compat.sdmx`. See the `genno` documentation for details.

`ixmp.report` defines these additional operators:

<code>data_for_quantity(ix_type, name, column, ...)</code>	Retrieve data from <i>scenario</i> .
<code>from_url(url[, cls])</code>	Return a <code>ixmp.TimeSeries</code> or subclass instance, given its <i>url</i> .
<code>get_ts(ts[, filters, iamc, subannual])</code>	Retrieve timeseries data from <i>ts</i> .
<code>map_as_qty(set_df, full_set)</code>	Convert <i>set_df</i> to a <code>Quantity</code> .
<code>remove_ts(ts[, data, after])</code>	Remove all time series data from <i>ts</i> .
<code>store_ts(scenario, *data[, strict])</code>	Store time series <i>data</i> on <i>scenario</i> .
<code>update_scenario(scenario, *quantities[, params])</code>	Update <i>scenario</i> with computed data from reporting <i>quantities</i> .

`ixmp.report.operator.data_for_quantity` (*ix\_type*: `Literal['equ', 'par', 'var']`, *name*: `str`, *column*: `Literal['mrg', 'lvl', 'value']`, *scenario*: `Scenario`, *config*: `Mapping[str, Mapping]`) → `AnyQuantity`

Retrieve data from *scenario*.

#### Parameters

- **ix\_type** – Type of the `ixmp` object.
- **name** (`str`) – Name of the `ixmp` object.
- **column** – Data to retrieve. ‘mrg’ and ‘lvl’ are valid only for `ix_type='equ'`, and ‘level’ otherwise.
- **scenario** (`ixmp.Scenario`) – Scenario containing data to be retrieved.
- **config** – Configuration. The key ‘filters’ may contain a mapping from dimensions to iterables of allowed values along each dimension. The key ‘units’/‘apply’ may contain units to apply to the quantity; any such units overwrite existing units, without conversion.

#### Returns

Data for *name*.

#### Return type

`Quantity`

`ixmp.report.operator.from_url` (*url*: `str`, *cls*=<class ‘`ixmp.core.timeseries.TimeSeries`’>) → `TimeSeries`

Return a `ixmp.TimeSeries` or subclass instance, given its *url*.

#### Parameters

**cls** (`type`, *optional*) – Subclass to instantiate and return; for instance, `Scenario`.

`ixmp.report.operator.get_ts` (*ts*: `TimeSeries`, *filters*: `dict | None = None`, *iamc*: `bool = False`, *subannual*: `bool | str = 'auto'`) → `DataFrame`

Retrieve timeseries data from *ts*.

Corresponds to `TimeSeries.timeseries()`.

#### Parameters

**filters** – Names and values for the *region*, *variable*, *unit*, and *year* keyword arguments to `timeseries()`.

`ixmp.report.operator.map_as_qty(set_df: DataFrame, full_set) → AnyQuantity`

Convert `set_df` to a `Quantity`.

For the MESSAGE sets named `cat_*` (see [Category types and mappings](#)) `ixmp.Scenario.set()` returns a `DataFrame` with two columns: the `category` set (S1) elements and the `category member` set (S2, also required as the argument `full_set`) elements.

`map_as_qty` converts such a `DataFrame` (`set_df`) into a `Quantity` with two dimensions. At the coordinates ( $s_1$ ,  $s_2$ ), the value is 1 if  $s_2$  is mapped from  $s_1$ ; otherwise 0.

A category named 'all', containing all elements of `full_set`, is added automatically.

➔ See also

`broadcast_map`

`ixmp.report.operator.remove_ts(ts: TimeSeries, data: DataFrame | None = None, after: int | None = None) → None`

Remove all time series data from `ts`.

Note that data stored with `add_timeseries()` using `meta=True` as a keyword argument cannot be removed using `TimeSeries.remove_timeseries()`, and thus also not with this operator.

**Parameters**

- **data** (`pandas.DataFrame`, *optional*) – Specific data to be removed. If not given, all time series data is removed.
- **after** (`int`, *optional*) – If given, only data with `year` labels equal to or greater than `after` are removed.

`ixmp.report.operator.store_ts(scenario, *data, strict: bool = False) → None`

Store time series `data` on `scenario`.

The data is stored using `add_timeseries()`; `scenario` is checked out and then committed.

**Parameters**

- **scenario** – Scenario on which to store data.
- **data** (`pandas.DataFrame` or `pyam.IamDataFrame`) – 1 or more objects containing data to store. If `pandas.DataFrame`, the data are passed through `to_iamc_layout()`.
- **strict** (`bool`) – If `True` (default `False`), raise an exception if any of `data` are not successfully added. Otherwise, log on level `ERROR` and continue.

`ixmp.report.operator.update_scenario(scenario, *quantities, params=[]) → None`

Update `scenario` with computed data from reporting `quantities`.

**Parameters**

- **scenario** (`Scenario`)
- **quantities** (`Quantity` or `pandas.DataFrame`) – If `DataFrame`, must be valid input to `Scenario.add_par()`.
- **params** (`list` of `str`, *optional*) – For every element of `quantities` that is a `pd.DataFrame`, the element of `params` at the same index gives the name of the parameter to update.

## 2.6.4 Utilities

`ixmp.report.common.RENAME_DIMS: dict[str, str] = {}`

Dimensions to rename when extracting raw data from Scenario objects. Mapping from Scenario dimension name -> preferred dimension name.

User code **should** avoid directly manipulating `RENAME_DIMS`. Instead, call `configure()`:

```
# Rename dimension "long_dimension_name" to "ldn"
configure(rename_dims={"long_dimension_name": "ldn"})
```

As well, importing the variable into the global namespace of another module creates a copy of the dictionary that may become out of sync with other changes. Thus, instead of:

```
from ixmp.report import RENAME_DIMS

def my_operator(...):
    # Code that references RENAME_DIMS
```

Do this:

```
def my_operator(...):
    from ixmp.report import common

    # Code that references common.RENAME_DIMS
```

`ixmp.report.util.dims_for_qty(data: list[str] | DataFrame) → list[str]`

Return the list of dimensions for `data`.

If `data` is a `pandas.DataFrame`, its columns are processed; otherwise it must be a list.

`RENAME_DIMS` is used to rename dimensions.

`ixmp.report.util.keys_for_quantity(ix_type: Literal['par', 'equ', 'var'], name: str, scenario: Scenario) → list[tuple[Key, partial[AnyQuantity], str, str]]`

Return keys for `name` in `scenario`.

## 2.7 Data model

`ixmp` stores many types of data objects. This page describes the `ixmp data model`,<sup>1</sup> with each kind of object in its own section. The description here is **application independent**: it describes how `ixmp` handles data without reference to specific uses of `ixmp` to model specific real-world systems (such as `message_ix`).

### Note

Due to the development history of `ixmp`, some words are used with 2 or more different meanings in the data model, including ‘model’, ‘scenario’, ‘time series’, ‘meta’, ‘category’, and ‘region/node’. This page lists and disambiguates the multiple meanings.

<sup>1</sup> In this sense, the word “model” refers to how data is structured, and its meaning, within an `ixmp.Platform`; this is distinct from a specific numeric/optimization model that can be used to solve an `ixmp.Scenario` (for that, see *Mathematical models (ixmp.model)*).

- *Top-level classes*
  - *Platform*
  - *TimeSeries (object)*
  - *Scenario (object)*
- *Data associated with a Platform*
  - *Lists of identifiers*
  - *Metadata*
  - *Documentation*
- *Data associated with a TimeSeries object*
  - *Time series data*
  - *Geodata*
- *Data associated with a Scenario object*
  - *Item*
  - *Set*
  - *Parameter*
  - *Variable, equation*

## 2.7.1 Top-level classes

### Platform

- A Platform is identified by a string **name**.
  - This name is a reference to configuration stored in the ixmp *configuration file*. Because this file is local to each user’s system, the same platform name on different systems may refer to different stored data or different local or remote databases.
- A Platform contains:
  - Zero or more TimeSeries and Scenario objects.
  - *Other data associated with the Platform*, but not specific to any TimeSeries or Scenario.
- A Platform stores data using a back end. This data may be in a file, a **database** (local or remote), in memory, or elsewhere.

### TimeSeries (object)

- Each TimeSeries is uniquely identified by three attributes:
  - **model name**: an arbitrary string. This may refer to a model, modeling team, individual, or other data source that produced the data stored in the TimeSeries—even if that model is not implemented in *ixmp*.
  - **scenario name**: an arbitrary string. For the same “model name”, the scenario name can be used to distinguish multiple alternate scenarios, narratives, counterfactuals, cases, etc. created using different settings or input data, using the same model or from the same data source.
  - **version**: an integer.

- TimeSeries also have a “run ID”. This is a value in 1:1 correspondence with the unique (model name, scenario name, version) identifiers.
- There is no guarantee that a given (model name, scenario name, version) on one Platform refers to a TimeSeries with the same data as the same identifiers on another Platform.
- There is no correspondence between any two TimeSeries with the same model name and scenario name, but different versions. The two may contain entirely different data.
- For each combination of (model name, scenario name), one version may be set as the **default version**.

### Scenario (object)

- Scenario is a subclass of TimeSeries and inherits its behaviour. This means that:
  - All of the above statements about TimeSeries objects also apply to Scenario objects.
  - All kinds of *data associated with a TimeSeries object* can also be stored within a Scenario object.
  - All statements below about TimeSeries objects also apply to Scenario objects.
- Scenarios additionally have a:
  - **scheme**: a string, that may (but does not necessarily) refer to a particular mathematical model used to solve or run the scenario, and/or corresponding list of *items* to which the Scenario data conforms.  
For example: the scheme “MESSAGE” refers to `message_ix.models.MESSAGE`, its mathematical model, and particular items.

## 2.7.2 Data associated with a Platform

### Lists of identifiers

- A Platform stores 7 specific lists of identifiers.
- Each identifier is a string.
- Some lists have additional attributes associated with each identifier.
- Some values are pre-populated, i.e. always present on a new Platform.
- For 5 of these lists, identifiers can be added, removed, and are referenced in various ways by data in other kinds of objects.
- In some cases, they are automatically populated based on other data manipulations.

### Model name

Values for the “model name” identifier of TimeSeries objects on the Platform, as described above.

This list is automatically extended with any model name used for a new TimeSeries, but may also contain values that are not used by any existing TimeSeries object.

### Scenario name

Values for the “scenario name” identifier of TimeSeries objects on the Platform, as described above.

This list is automatically extended with any scenario name used for a new TimeSeries, but may also contain values that are not used by any existing TimeSeries object.

### Unit

Units of measurement.

Values for:

- the “unit” identifier of time-series and geodata in TimeSeries objects on the Platform.
- the “unit” attribute of parameter data in Scenario objects on the Platform.

**Region**

A geographic region or area, e.g. country, multi-country- or sub-national region, city, etc.

Values for the “region” identifier of time-series and geodata in TimeSeries objects on the Platform.

In addition to its ID string, each identifier has the following attributes:

- **hierarchy**: a string, identifying 1 of multiple possible sets of of parent/child relationships.
- **parent**: a string, optional, giving the identifier of a region which is the parent of the region.
- **mapped\_to**: a string, optional, giving the identifier of another region for which the identifier is an alias.

**Sub-annual time slice**

Portion of a calendar year.<sup>3</sup>

Values for the “subannual” identifier of time-series and geodata in TimeSeries objects on the Platform.

In addition to its ID string, each identifier has the following attributes:

- **duration**: a float number indicating the duration of the time slice, expressed in fraction of a year (dimensionless).
- **category**: a string, identifying a set of time slices that together represent a division of one year.

The value “Year” is automatically present, with duration 1.0. Use of this value for the “subannual” identifier indicates that the time-series or geodata **does not** have subannual resolution.

**(Metadata)**

These are the name or ID of metadata entries; see *Metadata*, below.

This list is not directly modifiable.

**(Variable)**

These are values that may appear for the “variable” identifier of time-series or geodata in TimeSeries objects on the Platform.

This list is not directly modifiable.

**Metadata**

- These are a key-value store for arbitrary metadata.
- Each entry is uniquely identified by:
  - a “**meta name**” or **ID**: an arbitrary string.
- In addition each entry has:
  - a **value**: either a string, a number (floating-point, integer, or boolean), or a list of these.
  - the **target** to which it is attached or associated. This may be one of:
    1. A set of (model name, scenario name, version).
    2. A set of (model name, scenario name).
    3. A model name.
    4. A scenario name.
- As an artifact of some early applications, terms including “category” and “(quantitative) indicator” are variously used for the metadata identifier or metadata value. The term “level” is sometimes used to refer to the different kinds of targets.

---

<sup>3</sup> The concept of a time slice is related to the concept represented by the index set ‘time’ in a `message_ix.Scenario` to indicate a subannual time dimension. However, these are not linked automatically within *ixmp* or `message_ix` and must be defined independently. See *Years, periods, and time slices*.

- Because the name is the unique identifier, the same name cannot be used with different targets.
- The model name and/or scenario name to which an entry is associated **must** be in the *Lists of identifiers* on the Platform. It is not required that any specific TimeSeries exist that are identified by these model name(s) and/or scenario name(s).

## Documentation

- This is a second kind of key-value store for arbitrary metadata.
- Each entry is uniquely identified by:
  - A **domain**: one of “scenario”, “model”, “region”, “metadata”, “timeseries”.
  - An **identifier**. Depending on the domain, this must be a value from one of the *lists of identifiers*:

Domain	Identifier appears in the list. . .
model	Model name
scenario	Scenario name
region	Region
metadata	Meta, i.e. the name/ID used by <i>metadata</i> entries
timeseries	Variable, i.e. values for the “variable” identifier of time-series or geodata

- Each entry consists of a string, e.g. containing a block of text.

## 2.7.3 Data associated with a TimeSeries object

### Time series data

- A TimeSeries object may contain zero or more series of time-series data.
- “series” means a 1-dimensional vector of numerical data.
- “time” means that the single dimension, called **year**, refers to a time period: either a calendar year or an identifying year in a multi-year period.

Thus, the series consists of a mapping from years to numerical values.

- Each series is identified by:
  - **variable** name: an arbitrary string.
  - **region**: a value from the “Region” list (see *Lists of identifiers*).
  - **unit**: a value from the “Unit” list (see *Lists of identifiers*).
  - **subannual**: a value from the “Sub-annual time slices” list (see *Lists of identifiers*).
  - **meta**: a boolean value.

#### Note

This is distinct from *Metadata*, above.

## Geodata

- These are identical to time-series data, except the individual values are strings instead of numbers.
- The content and meaning of the strings are user-determined.
- The name “geodata” is an artifact of the initial use-case: to store URIs or other references to geographic information systems (GIS) data, stored separately from the Platform.

### 2.7.4 Data associated with a Scenario object

#### Item

- A Scenario object may contain zero or more **items**.
- Each item is uniquely identified by a string **name**.
- Each item additionally has a **type** (*ItemType*):
  - This is one of set (*SET*), parameter (*PAR*), variable (*VAR*), or equation (*EQU*).
  - This distinction is based on the data model common in algebraic modeling languages such as GAMS, Pyomo, and others.
- Because the name is the unique identifier, item names are unique *across all item types* within the same Scenario. For instance, it is not possible to have both a ‘set’ item and ‘parameter’ item with the name “foo”.
- The term **model data** (*MODEL*) refers to any type of item.
- The term **model solution data** (*SOLUTION*) refers to variable or equation data.

Because these items are populated with data when a model is solved or run, a Scenario that contains any values for any item with either of these types is said to “contain a model solution”.

#### Set

- A *set* is either:
  1. a simple set, or
  2. an indexed set.<sup>2</sup>
- A **simple**, **basic**, or **index set** is a list of strings.
- An **indexed set** has:
  - 1 or more **dimensions**.  
Each dimension is associated with a simple set, and has an optional string **name**. Specific values for each dimension/index set of an indexed set comprise a **key**.
  - boolean **values**.  
Each element of a index set (or each key, comprising values for 2 or more index sets) either is, or is not, a member of the indexed set.

#### Parameter

- Parameters, variables, and equations is **indexed** by 0 or more simple sets, and thus have index sets and dimension names in the same way as described above for indexed sets.
- A parameter, variable, or equation indexed by 0 sets (0-dimensional) is a **scalar**.
- For each each key, a parameter has:

---

<sup>2</sup> This distinction is also based on the GAMS data model.

- A single numeric **value**.
- A **unit** attribute.

The values of this attribute must be in the “*Unit*” list of the Platform containing the Scenario containing the parameter.

### Variable, equation

- Variables and equations have two numeric values for each key:
  - **level**: the actual value of the variable/equation.
  - **marginal**: the change in the value of the objective function of a specific optimization model for an incremental change in the variable/equation level.
- *ixmp* (as of v3.3.0) does not store unit attributes for variables and equations.
- In particular models, equations describe specific relationships between data of other types—parameters, variables, and scalars.

The *ixmp* has application programming interfaces (API) for scientific workflows and data processing.

- *Python (ixmp package)*
- *Usage in R via reticulate*
- *Storage back ends (ixmp.backend)*
- *File formats and input/output*
- *Mathematical models (ixmp.model)*
- *Reporting / postprocessing*
- *Data model*



## HELP & REFERENCE

See the index page of the [MESSAGEix documentation](#) for a complete overview of different sources of help.

### 3.1 What's New

#### 3.1.1 v3.11.1 (2025-06-03)

- Quiet warnings occurring with `ixmp4` v0.10.0 and `pandera` v0.24 (PR #579).

#### 3.1.2 v3.11.0 (2025-05-26)

- Add *IXMP4Backend* as an alternative to *JDBCBackend* (PR #552, PR #568, PR #570). Please read the usage notes at *backend.ixmp4* and *IXMP4Backend*, and the linked support roadmap for `ixmp4`.
  - New optional dependencies set `ixmp[ixmp4]` including `ixmp4` version 0.10 (PR #552, PR #576).
  - Improve the `ixmp platform add` command to support adding *Platform* with *IXMP4Backend* (PR #575).
- Refine the method of locating the GAMS *executable* (PR #564, #456, #523, #563).
- Update installation instructions to align with current MESSAGEix install documentation (PR #577).

#### 3.1.3 v3.10.0 (2025-02-19)

- *ixmp* is tested and compatible with Python 3.13 (PR #544).
- Support for Python 3.8 is dropped (PR #544), as it has reached end-of-life.
- *ixmp* locates GAMS API libraries needed for the Java code underlying *JDBCBackend* based on the system GAMS installation (PR #532). As a result:
  - *JDBCBackend* is usable on MacOS with newer, arm64-architecture processors and Python/GAMS compiled for arm64 (#473, #531).
  - GAMS API libraries are no longer (re-)packaged with `ixmp` in the directory `ixmp/backend/jdbc/`.

#### 3.1.4 v3.9.0 (2024-06-04)

- Increase minimum required version of `genno` dependency to 1.20 (PR #514).
- To aid debugging when execution fails, *GAMSMode1* also displays the path to the GAMS log file (PR #513).

### 3.1.5 v3.8.0 (2024-01-12)

#### Migration notes

Update code that imports from the following modules:

- `ixmp.reporting` → use `ixmp.report`.
- `ixmp.reporting.computations` → use `ixmp.report.operator`.
- `ixmp.utils` → use `ixmp.util`.

Code that imports from the old locations will continue to work, but will raise `DeprecationWarning`.

#### All changes

- `ixmp` is tested and compatible with Python 3.12 (PR #504).
- Support for Python 3.7 is dropped (PR #492), as it has reached end-of-life.
- Rename `ixmp.report` and `ixmp.util` (PR #500).
- New option `record_version_packages` to `GAMSModel` (PR #502). Versions of the named Python packages are recorded in a special set in GDX-format input and output files to help associate these files with generating code.
- New reporting operators `from_url()`, `get_ts()`, and `remove_ts()` (PR #500).
- New CLI command `ixmp platform copy` and `CLI documentation` (PR #500).
- New argument `indexed_by=...` to `Scenario.items()` (thus `Scenario.par_list()` and similar methods) to iterate over (or list) only items that are indexed by a particular set (#402, PR #500).
- New `util.discard_on_error()` and matching argument to `TimeSeries.transact()` to avoid locking `TimeSeries / Scenario` on failed operations with `JDBCBackend` (PR #488).
- Work around limitations of `JDBCBackend` (PR #500):
  - Unit "" cannot be added with the Oracle driver (#425).
  - Certain items (variables) could not be initialized when providing `idx_sets=...`, even if those match the sets fixed by the underlying Java code. With this fix, a matching list is silently accepted; a different list raises `NotImplementedError`.
  - When a `GAMSModel` is solved with an LP status of 5 (optimal, but with infeasibilities after unscaling), `JDBCBackend` would attempt to read the output GDX file and fail, leading to an uninformative error message (#98). Now `ModelError` is raised describing the situation.
- Improved type hinting for static typing of code that uses `ixmp` (#465, PR #500).
- `ixmp` requires JPype1 1.4.0 or earlier, for Python 3.10 and earlier (PR #504). With JPype1 1.4.1 and later, memory management in `CachingBackend` may not function as intended (#463), which could lead to high memory use where many, large `Scenario` objects are created and used in a single Python program. (For Python 3.11 and later, any version of JPype1 from the prior minimum (1.2.1) to the latest is supported.)

### 3.1.6 v3.7.0 (2023-05-17)

- `ixmp` is tested and compatible with Python 3.11 (PR #481).
- `ixmp` is tested and compatible with pandas 2.0.0 (PR #471). Note that pandas 1.4.0 dropped support for Python 3.7: thus while `ixmp` still supports Python 3.7 this is achieved with pandas 1.3.x, which may not receive further updates (the last patch release was in December 2021). Support for Python 3.7 will be dropped in a future version of `ixmp`, and users are encouraged to upgrade to a newer version of Python.
- Bugfix: `year` argument to `TimeSeries.timeseries()` accepts `int` or `list of int` (#440, PR #469).

- Adjust to pandas 1.5.0 (PR #458).
- New module `util.sphinx_linkcode_github` to link documentation to source code on GitHub (PR #459).

### 3.1.7 v3.6.0 (2022-08-17)

- Optionally tolerate failures to add individual items in `store_ts()` reporting computation (PR #451); use `timeseries_only=True` in check-out to function with `Scenario` with solution data stored.
- Bugfix: `Config` squashed configuration values read from `config.json`, if the respective keys were registered in downstream packages, e.g. `message_ix`. Allow the values loaded from file to persist (PR #451).
- Adjust to genno 1.12 and set this as the minimum required version for `ixmp.reporting` (PR #451).
- Add `enforce()` to the `Model` API for enforcing structure/data consistency before `Model.run()` (PR #450).

### 3.1.8 v3.5.0 (2022-05-06)

- Add new logo and diagram to the documentation (PR #446).
- Raise an informative `ValueError` when adding infinite values with `add_timeseries()`; this is unsupported on `JDBCBackend` when connected to an Oracle database (PR #443, #442).
- New attribute `url` for convenience in constructing `TimeSeries/Scenario` URLs (PR #444).
- New `store_ts()` reporting computation for storing time-series data on a `TimeSeries/Scenario` (PR #444).
- Improve performance in `add_par()` (PR #441).
- Minimum requirements are increased for dependencies (PR #435):
  - Python 3.7 or greater. Python 3.6 reached end-of-life on 2021-12-31.
  - Pandas 1.2 (2020-12-26) or greater, the oldest version with a minimum Python version of 3.7.
- Improvements to configuration (PR #435):
  - The `jvmargs` argument to `JDBCBackend` can be set via the command line (`ixmp platform add ...`) or `Config.add_platform()`; see `Configuration` (#408).
  - Bug fix: user config file values from downstream packages (e.g. `message_ix`) are respected (#415).
- Security: upgrade Log4j to 2.17.1 in Java code underlying `JDBCBackend` to address CVE-2021-44228, a.k.a. “Log4Shell” (PR #445).

The ixmp Python package is not network-facing *per se* (unless exposed as such by user code; we are not aware of any such applications), so remote code execution attacks are not a significant concern. However, users should still avoid running unknown or untrusted code provided by third parties with versions of ixmp prior to 3.5.0, as such code could be deliberately crafted to exploit the vulnerability.

### 3.1.9 v3.4.0 (2022-01-24)

#### Migration notes

`ixmp.util.isscalar()` is deprecated. Code should use `numpy.iscalar()`.

#### All changes

- Add `TimeSeries.transact()`, for wrapping data manipulations in `check_out()` and `commit()` operations (PR #422).
- Add `Data model`, a documentation page giving a complete description of the `ixmp` data model (PR #422).

- Add the `pytest --user-config` command-line option, to use user's local configuration when testing (PR #422).
- Adjust `format_scenario_list()` for changes in pandas 1.3.0 (PR #421).

### 3.1.10 v3.3.0 (2021-05-28)

#### Migration notes

`rixmp` is deprecated, though not yet removed, as newer versions of the R `reticulate` package allow direct import and use of the Python modules with full functionality. See the updated page for *Usage in R via reticulate*.

#### All changes

- Add `ixmp config show` CLI command (PR #416).
- Add `genno` and `message_ix_models` to the output of `show_versions()` / `ixmp show-versions` (PR #416).
- Clean up test suite, improve performance, increase coverage (PR #416).
- Adjust documentation for deprecation of `rixmp` (PR #416).
- Deprecate `util.logger()` (PR #399).
- Add a `quiet` option to `GAMSModel` and use in testing (PR #399).
- Fix `GAMSModel` would try to write GDX data to filenames containing invalid characters on Windows (PR #398).
- Format user-friendly exceptions when `GAMSModel` errors (#383, PR #398).
- Adjust `ixmp.reporting` to use `genno` (PR #397).
- Fix two minor bugs in reporting (PR #396).

### 3.1.11 v3.2.0 (2021-01-24)

- Increase JPype minimum version to 1.2.1 (PR #394).
- Adjust test suite for pandas v1.2.0 (PR #391).
- Raise clearer exceptions from `add_par()` for incorrect parameters; silently handle empty data (PR #374).
- Depend on `openpyxl` instead of `xlrd` and `xlsxwriter` for Excel I/O; `xlrd` versions 2.0.0 and later do not support `.xlsx` (PR #389).
- Add a parameter for exporting all model+scenario run versions to `Platform.export_timeseries_data()`, and fix a bug where exporting all runs happens unintended (PR #367).
- Silence noisy output from ignored exceptions on `JDBCBackend/JVM` shutdown (PR #378).
- Add a utility method, `gams_version()`, to check the installed version of GAMS (PR #376). The result is displayed by the `ixmp show-versions` CLI command/`show_versions()`.
- `init_par()` and related methods accept any sequence (not merely `list`) of `str` for the `idx_sets` and `idx_names` arguments (PR #376).

### 3.1.12 v3.1.0 (2020-08-28)

`ixmp v3.1.0` coincides with `message_ix v3.1.0`.

- Fix a bug in `read_excel()` when parameter data is spread across multiple sheets (PR #345).
- Expand documentation and revise installation instructions (PR #363).
- Raise Python exceptions from `JDBCBackend` (PR #362).

- Add `Scenario.items()`, `util.diff()`, and allow using filters in CLI command `ixmp export` (PR #354).
- Add functionality for storing ‘meta’ (annotations of model names, scenario names, versions, and some combinations thereof) (PR #353).
  - Add `Backend.add_model_name()`, `add_scenario_name()`, `get_model_names()`, `get_scenario_names()`, `get_meta()`, `set_meta()`, `remove_meta()`.
  - Allow these to be called from `Platform` instances.
  - Remove `Scenario.delete_meta()`.
- Avoid modifying indexers dictionary in `AttrSeries.sel` (PR #349).
- Add region/unit parameters to `Platform.export_timeseries_data()` (PR #343).
- Preserve dtypes of index columns in `data_for_quantity()` (PR #347).
- `ixmp show-versions` includes the path to the default JVM used by `JDBCBackend/JPy` (PR #339).
- Make `reporting.Quantity` classes interchangeable (PR #317).
- Use GitHub Actions for continuous testing and integration (PR #330).

### 3.1.13 v3.0.0 (2020-06-05)

ixmp v3.0.0 coincides with `message_ix` v3.0.0.

#### Migration notes

##### Excel input/output (I/O)

The file format used by `Scenario.to_excel()` and `read_excel()` is now fully specified; see *File formats and input/output*.

ixmp writes and reads items with more elements than the  $\sim 10^6$  row maximum of the Excel data format, by splitting these across multiple sheets.

The I/O code now explicitly checks for situations where the index *sets* and *names* for an item are ambiguous; see *this example* for how to initialize and read these items.

##### Updated dependencies

The minimum versions of the following dependencies are increased:

- JPy1 0.7.5
- pandas 1.0
- dask 2.14 (for reporting)

##### Deprecations and deprecation policy

The following items, marked as deprecated in ixmp 2.0, are removed (PR #254):

- `$HOME/.local/ixmp/` as a configuration location. Configuration files are now placed in the standard `$HOME/.local/share/ixmp/`.
- positional and `dbtype=` arguments to `Platform/JDBCBackend`.
- `first_model_year=`, `keep_sol=`, and `scen=` arguments to `clone()`. Use `shift_first_model_year`, `keep_solution`, and `scenario`, respectively.
- `rixmp.legacy`, an earlier version of *the R interface* that did not use *reticulate*.

Newly deprecated is:

- `cache` keyword argument to `Scenario`. Caching is controlled at the `Platform/Backend` level, using the same keyword argument.

Starting with ixmp v3.0, arguments and other features marked as deprecated will follow a standard deprecation policy: they will be removed no sooner than the second major release following the release in which they are marked deprecated. For instance, a feature marked deprecated in ixmp version “10.5” would be retained in ixmp versions “11.x”, and removed only in version “12.0” or later.

## All changes

- Bump JPYE dependency to 0.7.5 (PR #327).
- Improve memory management in *JDBCBackend* (PR #298).
- Raise user-friendly exceptions from `Reporter.get` in Jupyter notebooks and other read–evaluate–print loops (REPLs) (PR #316).
- Ensure `Model.initialize()` is always called for new *and* cloned objects (PR #315).
- Add CLI command `ixmp show-versions` to print ixmp and dependency versions for debugging (PR #320).
- Bulk saving for metadata and exposing documentation AP (PR #314)
- Add `apply_units()`, `select()` reporting operators; expand `Reporter.add` (PR #312).
- `Reporter.add_product` accepts a `Key` with a tag; `aggregate()` preserves `Quantity` attributes (PR #310).
- Add CLI command `ixmp solve` to run model solver (PR #304).
- Add `dims` and `units` arguments to `Reporter.add_file`; remove `Reporter.read_config()` (redundant with `Reporter.configure`) (PR #303).
- Add option to include `subannual` column in dataframe returned by `TimeSeries.timeseries()` (PR #295).
- Add `Scenario.to_excel()` and `read_excel()`; this functionality is transferred to ixmp from `message_ix` and enhanced for dealing with maximum row limits in Excel (PR #286, PR #297, PR #309).
- Include all tests in the ixmp package (PR #270).
- Add `Model.initialize()` API to help populate new Scenarios according to a model scheme (PR #212).
- Apply units to reported quantities (PR #267).
- Increase minimum pandas version to 1.0; adjust for *API changes and deprecations* (PR #261).
- Add `export_timeseries_data()` to write data for multiple scenarios to CSV (PR #243).
- Implement methods to get and create new subannual timeslices (PR #264).

### 3.1.14 v2.0.0 (2020-01-14)

ixmp v2.0.0 coincides with `message_ix` v2.0.0.

#### Migration notes

Support for **Python 2.7 is dropped** as it has reached end-of-life, meaning no further releases will be made even to fix bugs. See [PEP-0373](https://pep-0373) and <https://python3statement.org>. ixmp users must upgrade to Python 3.

**Configuration** for ixmp and its storage backends has been streamlined. See the ref:*Configuration* section of the documentation for complete details on how to use `ixmp platform add register local and remote databases`. To migrate from pre-2.0 settings:

#### DB\_CONFIG\_PATH

...pointed to a directory containing database properties (`.properties`) files.

- All Platform configuration is stored in one ixmp configuration file, `config.json`, and manipulated using the `ixmp platform` command and subcommands.

- The *Platform* constructor accepts the name of a stored platform configuration.
- Different storage backends may accept relative or absolute paths to backend-specific configuration files.

#### DEFAULT\_DBPROPS\_FILE

...gave a default backend via a file path.

- On the command line, use `ixmp platform add default NAME` to set `NAME` as the default platform.
- This platform is loaded when `ixmp.Platform()` is called without any arguments.

#### DEFAULT\_LOCAL\_DB\_PATH

...pointed to a default *local* database.

- *ixmp.config* always contains a platform named 'local' that is located below the configuration path, in the directory 'localdb/default'.
- To change the location for this platform, use e.g.: `ixmp platform add local jdbc hsqldb PATH`.

### All changes

- Add `ixmp list` command-line tool (PR #240).
- Ensure filters are always converted to string (PR #225).
- Identify and load Scenarios using URLs (PR #189).
- Add new Backend, Model APIs and CachingBackend, JDBCBackend, GAMSMModel classes (PR #182, PR #200, PR #213, PR #217, PR #230, PR #245, PR #246).
- Enhance reporting (PR #188, PR #195).
- Add ability to pass *gams\_args* through `solve()` (PR #177).
- Drop support for Python 2.7 (PR #175, PR #239).
- Set `convertStrings=True` for JPytype  $\geq 0.7$ ; see the JPytype changelog (PR #174).
- Make AppVeyor CI more robust; support pandas 0.25.0 (PR #173).
- Add support for handling geodata (PR #165).
- Fix exposing whole config file to log output (PR #232).

### 3.1.15 v0.2.0 (2019-06-25)

ixmp 0.2.0 provides full support for `clone()` across platforms (database instances), e.g. from a remote database to a local HSQL database. IAMC-style timeseries data is better supported, and can be used to store processed results, together with model variables and equations.

Other improvements include a new, dedicated *ixmp.testing* module, and user-supplied callbacks in `solve()`. The *retixmp* package using *reticulate* to access the ixmp API is renamed to *rixmp* and now has its own unit tests (the former *rixmp* package can be accessed as `rixmp.legacy`).

Release 0.2.0 coincides with MESSAGEix release 1.2.0.

### All changes

- Test *rixmp* (former *retixmp*) using the R *testthat* package (PR #135).
- Cloning across platforms, better support of IAMC\_style timeseries data, preparations for MESSAGEix release 1.2 in Java core (PR #142).
- Support iterating with user-supplied callbacks (PR #115).
- Recognize `IXMP_DATA` environment variable for configuration and local databases (PR #130).

- Fully implement `clone()` across platforms (databases) (PR #129, PR #132).
- New module `ixmp.testing` for reuse of testing utilities (PR #128, PR #137).
- Add functions to view and add regions for IAMC-style timeseries data (PR #125).
- Return absolute path from `find_dbprops()` (PR #123).
- Switch to RTD Sphinx theme (PR #118).
- Bugfix and extend functionality for working with IAMC-style timeseries data (PR #116).
- Add functions to check if a Scenario has an item (set, par, var, equ) (PR #111).
- Generalize the internal functions to format index dimensions for mapping sets and parameters (PR #110).
- Improve documentation (PR #108).
- Replace deprecated pandas `.ix` indexer with `.iloc` (PR #105).
- Specify dependencies in `setup.py` (PR #103).

### 3.1.16 v0.1.3 (2018-11-21)

- Connecting to multiple databases, updating MESSAGE-scheme scenario specifications to version 1.1 (PR #88).
- Can now set logging level which is harmonized between Java and Python (PR #80).
- Adding a deprecated-warning for `ixmp.Scenario` with `scheme=='MESSAGE'` (PR #79).
- Changing the API from `mp.Scenario(...)` to `ixmp.Scenario(mp, ...)` (PR #76).
- Adding a function `has_solution()`, rename kwargs to `..._solution` (PR #73).
- Bring `retixmp` available to other users (PR #69).
- Support writing multiple sheets to Excel in `utils.pd_write` (PR #64).
- Now able to connect to multiple databases (Platforms) (PR #61).
- Add MacOSX support in CI (PR #58).
- Add ability to load all scenario data into memory for fast subsequent computation (PR #52).

## 3.2 References

## 3.3 User guidelines and notice

The [user guidelines and notice](#) for MESSAGEix also apply to ixmp in their entirety. We ask that you read the notice and take the actions whenever you:

- **use** the *ix modeling platform*, or any model(s) you have built using this tool
- to **produce** any scientific publication, technical report, website, or other **publicly-available material**.

The guidelines include the *optional* step to cite the code via Zenodo (in addition to the *required* step to cite the peer-reviewed publication). You must decide which records to cite:

- If you are using both `message_ix` and `ixmp`, then cite the MESSAGEix records.
- If you are using *only ixmp without message\_ix*, then cite the ixmp records. ixmp has its own Zenodo records that are distinct from `message_ix`:
  - The DOI [10.5281/zenodo.4005665](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4005665) represents *all* versions of the `ixmp` code, and will always resolve to the latest version.

- At that page, you can also choose a different DOI in order to cite one specific version; for instance, [10.5281/zenodo.4005666](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4005666) to cite v3.1.0.

## 3.4 Contributing to development

The MESSAGEix software stack, including *ixmp* and *message\_ix*, is developed by a single group of contributors in an integrated process. The MESSAGEix documentation contains [complete guidelines](https://docs.messageix.org/en/latest/contributing.html) for contributing to the code base, at: <https://docs.messageix.org/en/latest/contributing.html>. All of these guidelines apply to *ixmp*.

Contributors who have signed the contributor license agreement (CLA) for MESSAGEix will need to separately sign the (identical) *CLA for ixmp* when making their first pull request to *ixmp*.

### 3.4.1 Performance tests

The test suite contains performance tests, which are disabled by the default options given in `setup.cfg`. To run these, use:

```
pytest ... --benchmark-only ...
```

## 3.5 Contributor License Agreement

### 3.5.1 Summary and scope

It may seem self-evident that contributing to a project distributed under an open-source license is an implicit permission to anyone for using the contributed code. However, a formal Contributor License Agreements (CLA) makes contribution terms explicit and provides the project maintainers a record of your agreement to those terms.

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