

C#

```
public class CustomComponent : GH_Component  
{
```

```
    // Methods
```

```
    public CustomComponent();
```

```
    protected override void RegisterInputParams(GH_Component.GH_InputParamManager pManager);
```

```
    protected override void RegisterOutputParams(GH_Component.GH_OutputParamManager pManager);
```

```
    protected override void SolveInstance(IGH_DataAccess DA);
```

```
    // Properties
```

```
    public override Guid ComponentGuid { get; }
```

```
    protected override Bitmap Icon { get; }
```

```
}
```

C# for Grasshopper advanced scripting course

- Basics of coding in C#
- Algorithmic thinking
- Geometric algorithms
- Optimizing the scripts
- Creating custom C# scripts
- Creating own components

.NET

Framework for Windows applications



CLR

Class Library

Before C# language there was C/C++ languages. Compiler compile code written in Native Language for the machine to understand. In this way for instance, applications for Windows may not run on Linux.

But in C# code is not translated to Native Code. The idea is borrowed from Java, when code is translated to Byte Code, but in C# it is called IL Code (**Intermediate Language**).

It is independent on computer on which it is running. Now we need something that translates the code the code to Native Code and that is the job of CLR (**common language runtime**). This process is called **Just-In-Time Compilation** (JIT).

The .NET Framework class library is a library of classes, interfaces, and value types that provide access to system functionality. It is the foundation on which .NET Framework applications, components, and controls are built.

System
System.Drawing
System.Linq
System.Threading
System.Runtime
System.Windows
System.Net
Microsoft.CSharp
...

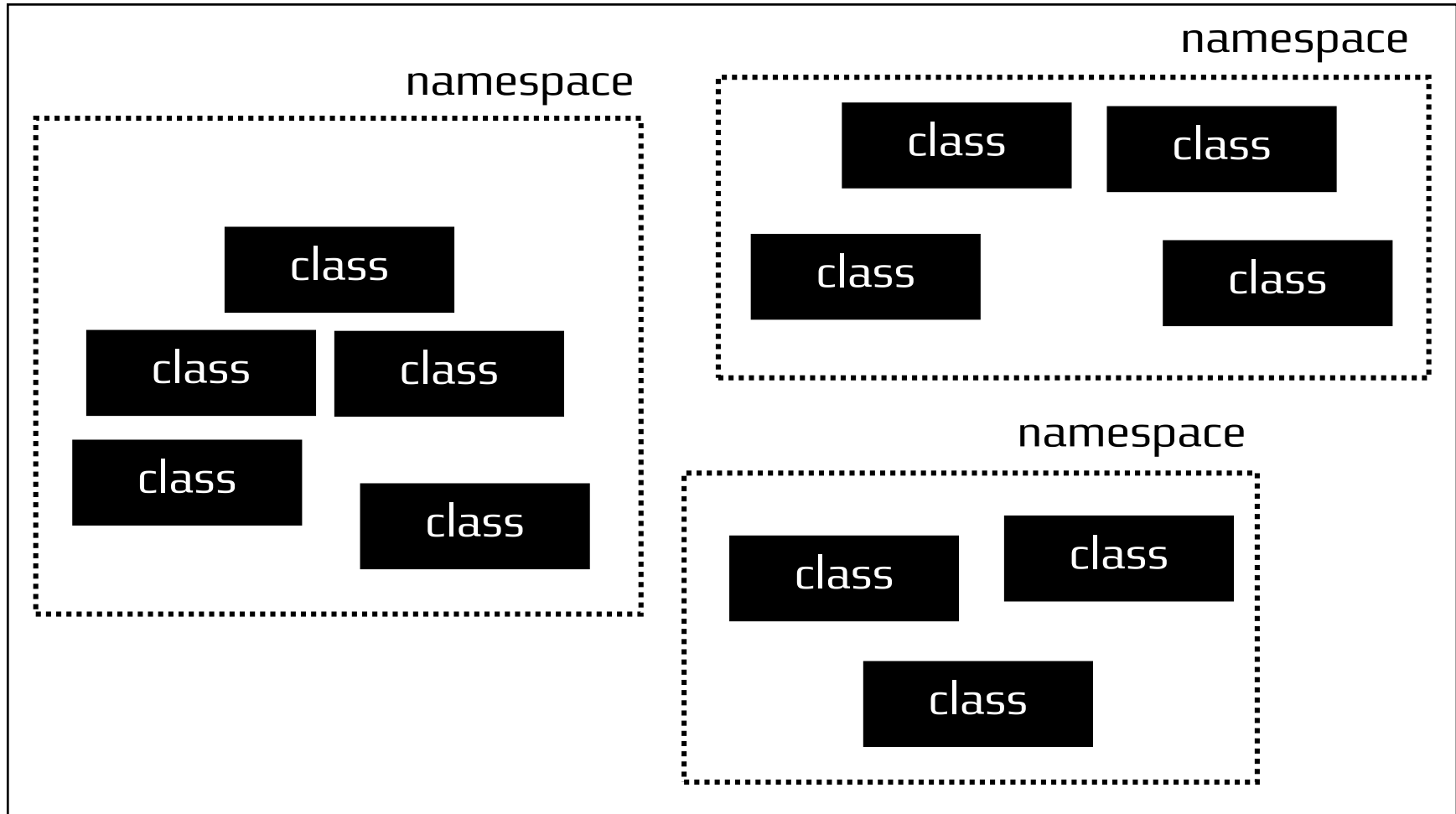
.NET LANGUAGES

C# - F# - VB.NET - J# - P# ...

Programming Languages to write Windows applications.

ASSEMBLY

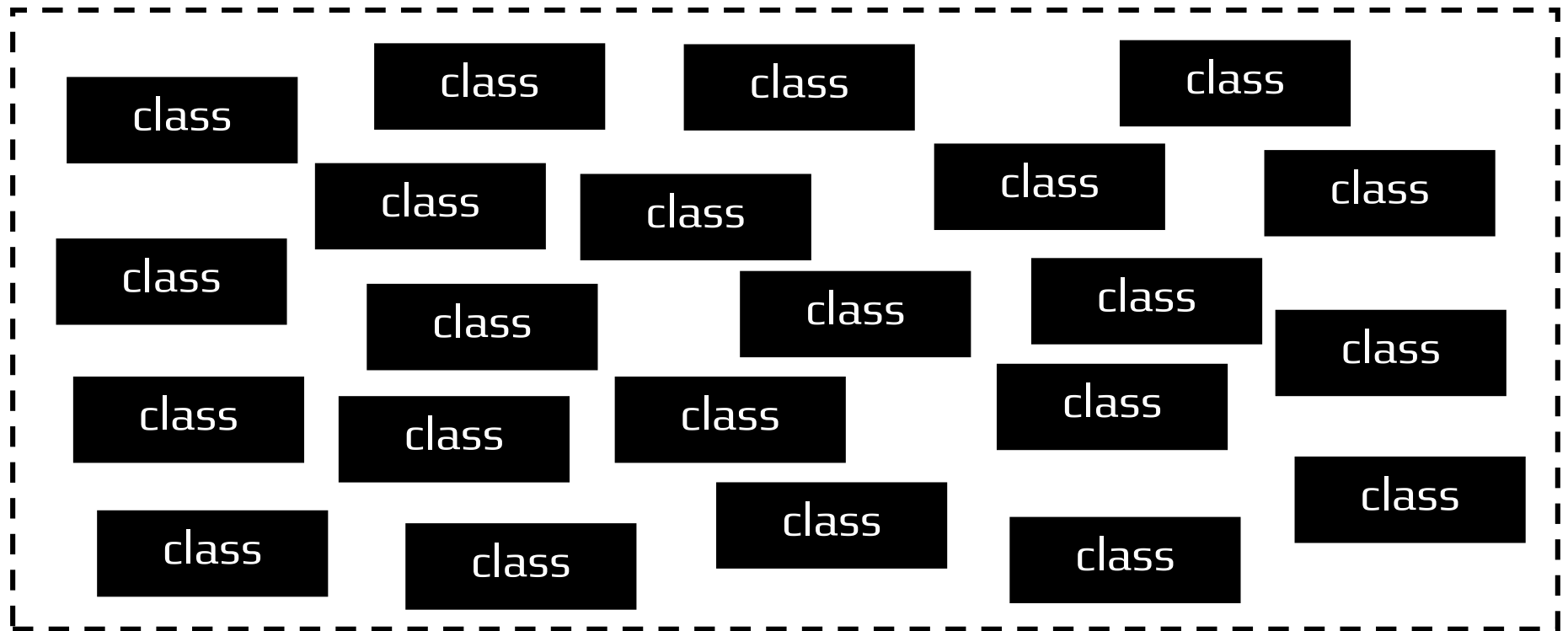
DLL OR EXE



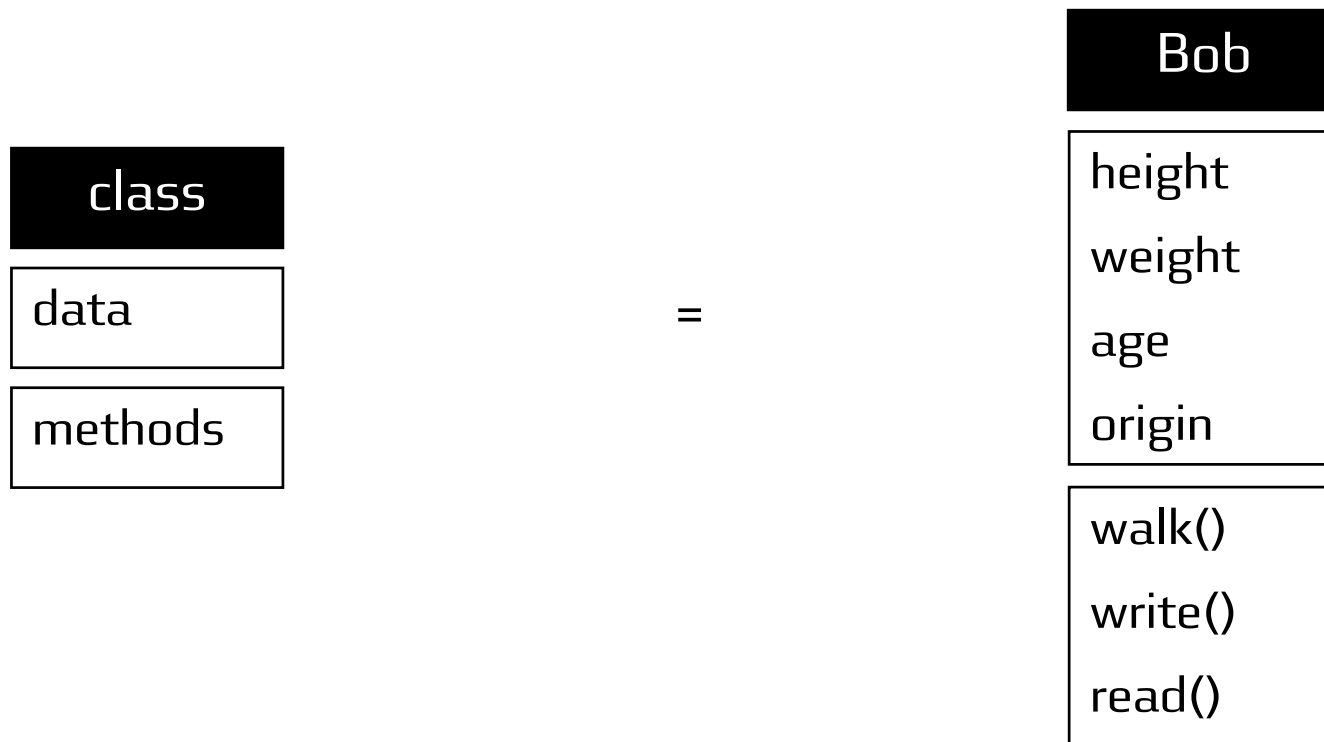
[illegible]

ASSEMBLY

ARCHITECTURE .NET



CLASS



SYNTAX

COMMENTS

C# TYPE	SYNTAX
SINGLE LINE COMMENT	<code>// text</code>
Comment many lines Ctrl + K + C Uncomment many lines Ctrl + K + U	
MUTLI LINE COMMENT	<code>/* text */</code>
XML COMMENT	<code>/// text</code>

PRIMITIVE TYPES

	C# TYPE	.NET TYPE	BYTES	RANGE
INTEGRAL NUMBERS	byte	Byte	1	0 to 255
	short	Int16	2	-32.768 to 32.767
	int	Int32	4	-2.1B to 2.1B
	long	Int64	8	...
REAL NUMBERS	float	Single	4	-3.4×10^{36} to 3.4×10^{36}
	double	Double	8	...
	decimal	Decimal	16	-7.9×10^{28} to 7.9×10^{28}
CHARACTER	char	Char	2	Unicode Characters
BOOLEAN	bool	Boolean	1	true/false

NON-PRIMITIVE TYPES

C# TYPE	SYNTAX
VALUE TYPES USER - DEFINED	enum struct
REFERENCED TYPES - PREDEFINED	string object
REFERENCED TYPES - USER DEFINED	class Array delegate interface

OPERATORS

C# TYPE	SYMBOL
SIGN OPERATORS	+ -
ARITHMETIC	+ - * / %
LOGICAL	& ^ ! ~ && true false
STRING CONCATENATION	+
INCREMENT, DECREMENT	++ --
SHIFT	<< >>
RELATIONAL	== != < > <= >=
ASSIGNMENT	= += -= *= /= %= &= = ^= <<= >>=
MEMBER ACCESS	.
INDEXING	[]
CAST	()
TERNARY	?:
DELEGATE CONCATENATION AND REMOVAL	+ -
OBJECT CREATION	new
TYPE INFORMATION	as is sizeof typeof
OVERFLOW EXCEPTION CONTROL	checked unchecked
INDIRECTION AND ADDRESS	* -> [] &
LAMBDA	=>

CONDITIONALS

C# TYPE

SYNTAX

IF/ELSE

```
int hour = 10;  
  
if(hour > 0 && hour < 12)  
...  
else if(hour >= 12 && hour < 18)  
...  
else  
...
```

CONDITIONAL OPERATOR

```
bool isGoldCustomer = true;  
  
double price = (isGoldCustomer) ? 19.95 : 29.95;
```

SWITCH/CASE

```
int minute = 10;

switch (minute)
{
    case (60):
        ...
        break;

    case (30):
        ...
        break;

    case (10):
    case (20):
        ...
        break;

    default:
        ...
        break;
}
```

ITERATIONS

LOOP TYPE	SYNTAX
FOR iterating number of times	<pre>for (var i = 0; i < 10; i++) { ... }</pre>
FOREACH iterating over a list of objects, but they cannot be changed	<pre>foreach (var numbers in numbers) { ... }</pre>
WHILE when you do not know how many iterations you will have	<pre>while (i < 10) { ... i++; }</pre>
DO-WHILE	<pre>do { ... i++; } while (i < 10);</pre>

LOOP STATEMENTS

STATEMENT	SYNTAX
BREAK LOOP JUMPS OUT OF THE LOOP	<code>break;</code>
CONTINUE JUMPS TO THE NEXT ITERATION	<code>continue;</code>

ARRAYS

ARRAYS

SYNTAX

SINGLE DIMENSION ARRAY

```
var numbers = new int[5];  
var numbers = new int[5] { 1,2,3,4,5 };
```

Access/assign one element

```
var element = numbers[0];
```

MULTIDIMENSION ARRAYS RECTANGULAR (MATRICES)

```
var matrix = new int[3, 5];  
var matrix = new int[3, 5]  
{  
    { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 },  
    { 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 },  
    { 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 } };
```

Access/assign one element

```
var element = matrix[0,0];
```

MULTIDIMENSION ARRAYS JAGGED

```
var array = new int[3][];  
  
array[0] = new int[4];  
array[1] = new int[5];  
array[2] = new int[3];
```

Access/assign one element

```
array[0][0] = 1;
```

C# ARRAY METHODS

SYNTAX

ARRAY LENGTH

```
numbers.Length();
```

GET MAXIMUM / MINIMUM ELEMENT

```
int a = numbers.Max();  
int b = numbers.Min();
```

ADD TWO ARRAYS TOGETHER

```
var array1 = new int[] {1,2,3};  
var array2 = new int[] {4,5,6};  
var zip = array1.Zip(array2, (a,b) => (a+b) );
```

GET INDEX OF ELEMENT

```
Array.IndexOf(numbers, 3);
```

SET PORTION OF ELEMENTS TO
ZERO, FALSE OR NULL

```
Array.Clear(numbers, 0, 2);
```

COPY PORTION OF ARRAY TO
ANOTHER ARRAY

```
Array.Copy(numbers, another, 3);
```

SORT ELEMENTS IN ARRAY

```
Array.Sort(numbers);
```

REVERSE ELEMENTS IN ARRAY

```
Array.Reverse(numbers);
```

LISTS

C# TYPE

SYNTAX

LIST

Access/assign one element
Copy List

```
var numbers = new List<int> ();  
var numbers = new List<int> {1,2,3,4};  
var numbers = new List<int> (anotherList);
```

C# LIST METHODS

SYNTAX

ADD ELEMENT

```
numbers.Add(1);
```

ADD MORE THAN ONE ELEMENT

```
numbers.AddRange(new List<int> {4,5,6,7} );
```

DELETE FIRST MATCHING ELEMENT
OTHERWISE USE THIS IN FOR LOOP
DELETE ELEMENT AT INDEX

```
numbers.Remove(1);  
  
numbers.RemoveAt(0);
```

GET INDEX OF AN ELEMENT
OTHERWISE IT RETURNS -1
CHECK IF LIST CONTAINS AND
ELEMENT

```
int index = numbers.IndexOf(1);  
  
bool flag = numbers.Contains(1);
```

LIST LENGTH

```
int howmany = numbers.Count;
```

TIME

C# TYPE

SYNTAX

DATETIME

```
var dateTime = new DateTime (2015,1,1);
```

immutable methods

```
var now = DateTime.Now;  
var tomorrow = now.AddDays(1);  
var yesterday = now.AddDays(-1);
```

convert to string

```
string a = now.ToLongDateString();  
string b = now.ToShortDateString();  
string c = now.ToLongTimeString();  
string d = now.ToShortTimeString();  
string e = now.ToString("yy-MM-dd HH:mm");
```

TIMESPAN

```
var timeSpan = new TimeSpan(1,2,3);
```

immutable methods

```
var timeSpan2 = TimeSpan.FromHours(1);  
timeSpan2.Add(TimeSpan.FromMinutes(2));  
timeSpan2.Subtract(TimeSpan.FromMinutes(2));
```

properties convert to string parsing

```
int minutes = timeSpan.Minutes;  
string a = timeSpan.ToString();  
TimeSpan b = TimeSpan.Parse("01:02:03");
```

STRINGS

C# TYPE	SYNTAX
FORMATING	
All lower//upper case letters	ToLower() / ToUpper()
Removes white spaces	Trim()
SEARCHING	
letter	IndexOf('a')
last index	LastIndexOf("Hello")
SUBSTRINGS	
gets string from letter index	Substring(startIndex) Substring(startIndex, length)
REPLACING	
replace letter	Replace('a', '!')
replace string	Replace("Point3d", "Point3f")
NULL CHECKING	
is empty or whitespace	String.IsNullOrEmpty(str) / String.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(str)
SPLITTING	
split by whitespaces	str.Split(' ')
CONVERT	
parse string to int	<code>int i = int.Parse(s);</code>
convert string to int	<code>int j = Convert.ToInt32(s);</code>
convert numbers to strings	<code>int i = 1234;</code> <code>string s = i.ToString();</code>

FILE

C# TYPE

SYNTAX

FILE

static methods

used if you want to execute
small number of operations

```
File.Copy(@"C:\Users\pves\Desktop\Folder1\Hello.txt",  
@"C:\Users\pves\Desktop\Folder2\Hello.txt",true);  
  
File.Delete(@"C:\Users\pves\Desktop\Folder2\Hello.txt");  
  
var path = @"C:\Users\pves\Desktop\Folder1\Hello.txt";  
  
File.Exists(path)
```

FILE INFO

instance methods
where you have to create
new object each command

```
var fileInfo = new FileInfo(path);  
  
fileInfo.CopyTo("...");  
  
fileInfo.Delete();  
  
if (fileInfo.Exists)
```

DIRECTORY

C# TYPE

SYNTAX

DIRECTORY

static methods

used if you want to execute
small number of operations

```
Directory.CreateDirectory(@"C:\Users\pves\Desktop\Folder1\temp");
```

```
var files = Directory.GetFiles(@"C:\Users\pves\Desktop\Folder1",  
    "*.txt", SearchOption.AllDirectories);
```

```
var directories = Directory.GetDirectories(@"C:\Users\pves\Desktop",  
    "*.*", SearchOption.AllDirectories);
```

```
Directory.Exists("...");
```

DIRECTORY INFO

instance methods

where you have to create
new object each command

```
var directoryInfo = new DirectoryInfo("...");
```

```
directoryInfo.GetFiles();
```

```
directoryInfo.GetDirectories();
```

FUNCTIONS

C# TYPE

SYNTAX

CREATE FUNCTION

```
visibility return-type name (parameters)
{
    function code
}
```

```
public void DoStuff()
{
    Console.WriteLine("Hello");
}
```

```
public int AddNumbers(int a, int b)
{
    int result = a + b;
    return result;
}
```

CALLING FUNCTIONS

empty function

```
DoStuff();
```

function with return type

```
int sum = AddNumbers(1,2);
```


REF VS OUT

KEYWORD	SYNTAX
REF Here a will be equal to 22 without ref keyword a would remain 20.	<pre>int a = 20; SomeFunction(ref a); public void AddNumbers(ref int d) { d = d + 2; } Console.WriteLine(a);</pre>
OUT But in out you need initialize variables and your passed variable is not taken inside the function as ref, just modified.	<pre>int a = 20; SomeFunction(out a); public void AddNumbers(out int d) { d = 0; d = d + 2; } Console.WriteLine(a);</pre>

1. OUT AND REF HELPS TO PASS BY REFERENCE
2. REF IS TWO WAY FROM CALLER TO CALLEE AND BACK
3. OUT IS ONE WAY IT SENDS DATA BACK FROM CALLEE TO CALLER.

DEBUGGING

METHOD	SHORTCUT
1. YOU NEED TO BUT BREAK POINT	F9
2. RUN APPLICATION IN DEBUG MODE	F5
3. RUN APPLICATION WITHOUT DEBUG MODE	Ctrl + F5
4. CONTINUE EXECUTION (STEP OVER)	F10
5. STEP INTO THE METHOD	F11
6. STEP OUT	Shift + F11
7. TO STOP DEBUG MODE	Shift + F5

RHINOCOMMON

C#

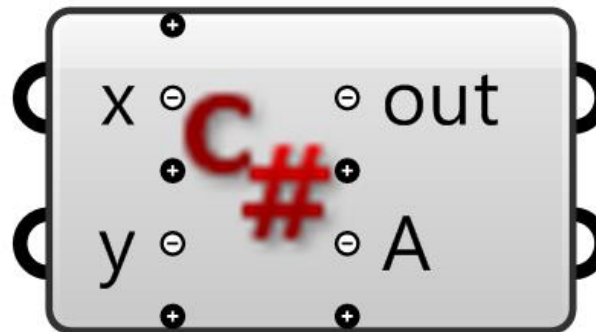
GRASSHOPPER

C# COMPONENT



Input
Parameter "x"

Input
Parameter "y"

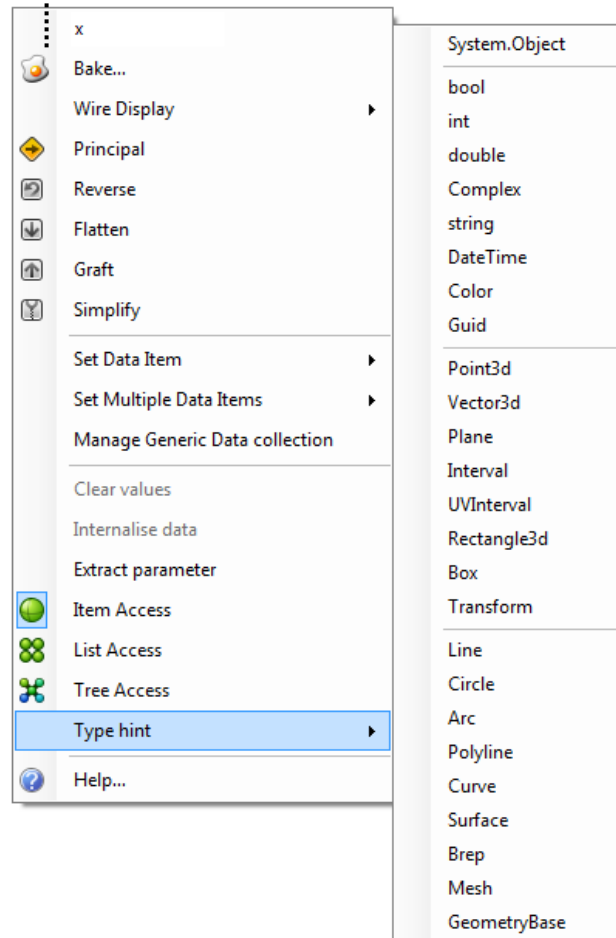


String for debugging
and compiling messages

Output parameter "A"
script return values

The user can change names, types and number of inputs and outputs.

C# COMPONENT INPUTS



Access type

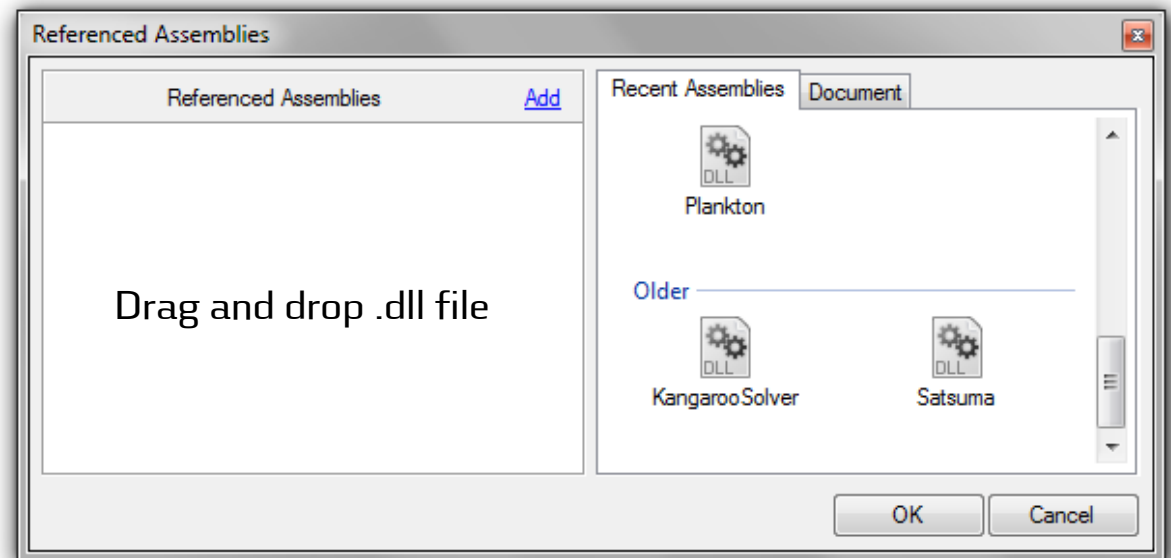
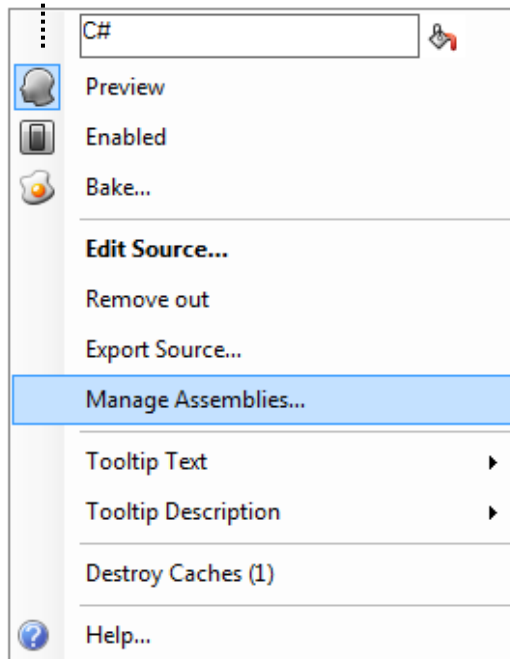
..... The ultimate base class of all classes in the .NET

..... Base types

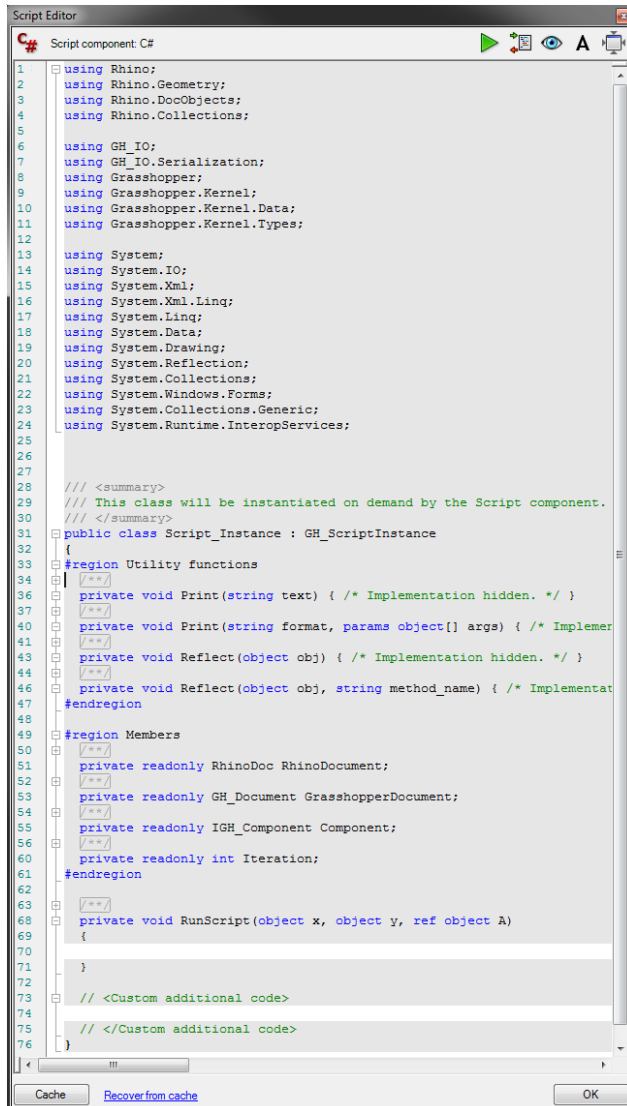
..... RhinoCommon types

Note: there are no types associated with output.
They are defined as generic system type "object"

C# EXTERNAL ASSEMBLIES



C# SCRIPT EDITOR



```
1 using Rhino;
2 using Rhino.Geometry;
3 using Rhino.DocObjects;
4 using Rhino.Collections;
5
6 using GH_IO;
7 using GH_IO.Serialization;
8 using Grasshopper;
9 using Grasshopper.Kernel;
10 using Grasshopper.Kernel.Data;
11 using Grasshopper.Kernel.Types;
12
13 using System;
14 using System.IO;
15 using System.Xml;
16 using System.Xml.Linq;
17 using System.Linq;
18 using System.Data;
19 using System.Drawing;
20 using System.Reflection;
21 using System.Collections;
22 using System.Windows.Forms;
23 using System.Collections.Generic;
24 using System.Runtime.InteropServices;
25
26
27
28 /// <summary>
29 /// This class will be instantiated on demand by the Script component.
30 /// </summary>
31 public class Script_Instance : GH_ScriptInstance
32 {
33     #region Utility functions
34     /**
35      * private void Print(string text) { /* Implementation hidden. */ }
36     /**
37      * private void Print(string format, params object[] args) { /* Implem
38     /**
39      * private void Reflect(object obj) { /* Implementation hidden. */ }
40     /**
41      * private void Reflect(object obj, string method_name) { /* Implem
42     #endregion
43
44     #region Members
45     /**
46      * private readonly RhinoDoc RhinoDocument;
47     /**
48      * private readonly GH_Document GrasshopperDocument;
49     /**
50      * private readonly IGH_Component Component;
51     /**
52      * private readonly int Iteration;
53     #endregion
54
55     /**
56      * private void RunScript(object x, object y, ref object A)
57     {
58     }
59
60     // <Custom additional code>
61
62     // </Custom additional code>
63 }
```

Double click in the middle of the component to open C# script editor.

Imports

External .dll's that you might use in your code. Most of them are DotNET system imports, but there is also RhinoCommon and Grasshopper assemblies.

Utility functions

Print text and component error / warnings to 'out' parameters.

Members

Rhino, Grasshopper documents, component properties and iteration count.

RunScript

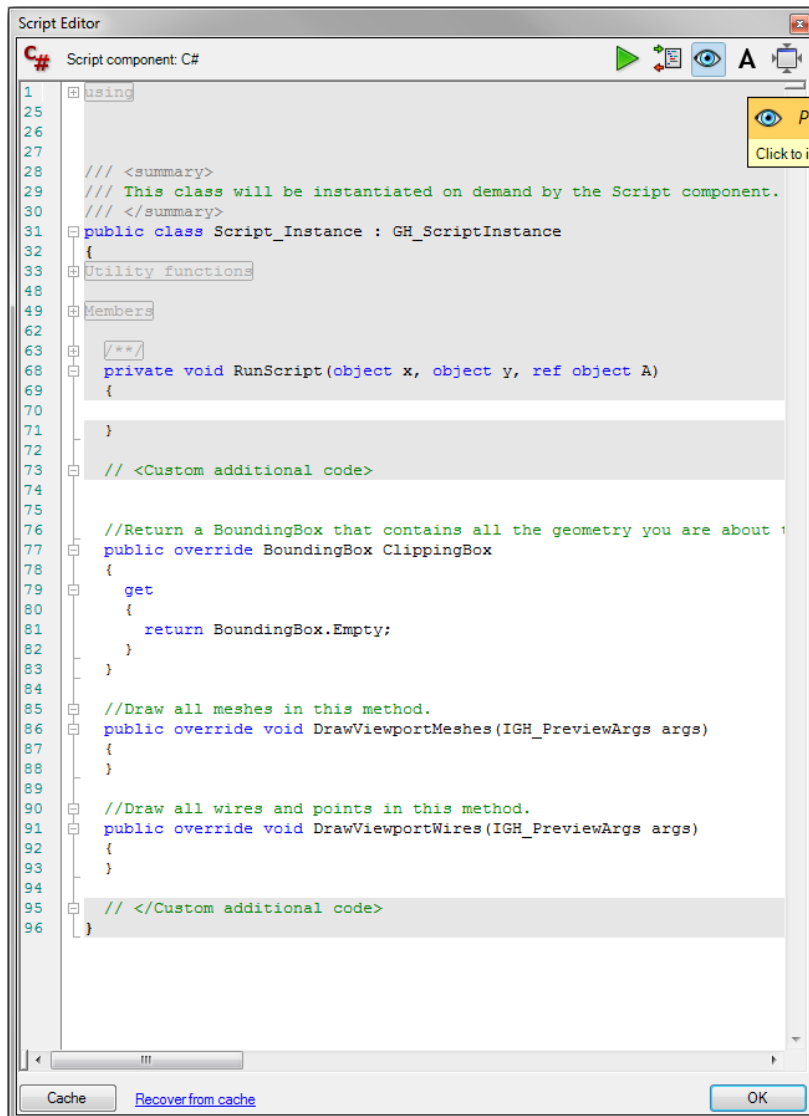
This is the main function that the user writes the code within.

Custom additional code

Here you can write classes, function and declare variables.

Variables declared here are saved in memory.

C# SCRIPT EDITOR OVERRIDES



Click on Preview Overrides button

override

BoundingBox

You need to get 1 bounding box of all objects you display for non-flickering display.

override DrawViewportMeshes

Display objects such as Lines and Curves

override

DrawViewportWires

Display objects such as Meshes, Surfaces, Breps

Note: if you are displaying geometry and outputting geometry you have to use `base.DrawViewportMeshes(args);` after one of the override method.

PRINT

DESCRIPTION	C# SYNTAX
Print Command-line	<pre>Rhino.RhinoApp.WriteLine(x.ToString()); Rhino.RhinoApp.Write (x.ToString());</pre>
Print Component Out Parameter	<pre>Print(nakedPtsB.GetType().ToString()); Print("Number of vertices");</pre>

ITEM / LIST / TREE

DESCRIPTION	C# SYNTAX
Type hint: Item Access	<pre>private void RunScript(double x, double y, ref object A) { A = x + y; }</pre>
Type hint: List Access (loop through the list of items)	<pre>private void RunScript(List<double> x, double y, ref object A) { for(int i = 0 ; i < x.Count; i++) x[i] += y; A = x; }</pre>
Type hint: Tree Access (loop through all branches, loop through specific branch items)	<pre>private void RunScript(DataTree<double> x, double y, ref object A) { for(int i = 0 ; i < x.BranchCount; i++) for(int j = 0; j < x.Branch(i).Count; j++) x.Branch(i)[j] += y; A = x; }</pre>

TIMER

DESCRIPTION

C# SYNTAX

TIMER



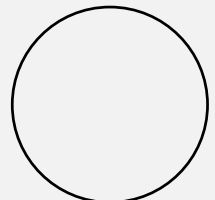
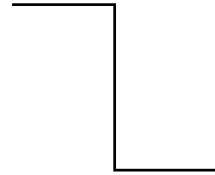
ExpireSolution method can be replaced with timer component.

```
private void RunScript(bool reset, bool run, ref object A)
{
    if (reset)
        n = 0;
    else if(run){
        n++;
        Component.ExpireSolution(true);
    }

    A = n;
}

// <Custom additional code>
int n = 0;
```

PRIMITIVE GEOMETRY

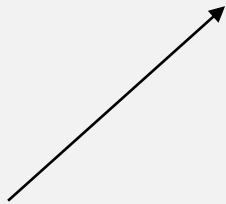
DESCRIPTION	C# SYNTAX
Point 	<pre>Point3d pt = new Point3d(x, y, z); A = pt;</pre>
Line 	<pre>Line ln = new Line(new Point3d(0, 0, 0), new Point3d(0, 0, 100)); A = ln;</pre>
Circle 	<pre>List<Circle> circles = new List<Circle>(); foreach (Point3d pt in pts circles.Add(new Circle(pt, 10)) A = circles;</pre>
Polyline 	<pre>Polyline pl = new Polyline(); for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) pl.Add(i, 0, Math.Pow(i, 2)); A = pl;</pre>

VECTOR MATH

DESCRIPTION

C# SYNTAX

Vector3d



//Get Unit Vector

v1.Unitize();

//Vector subtraction

Vector3d vSubtraction = v0 - v1;

//Vector dot product

(if result in positive number then vector are in the same direction)

double dotProduct = v0 * v1;

//Scale vector

Vector3d vScaled = 0.1 * v0;

//Move a point by a vector

Point3d movedPoint = Point3d.Origin + v0;

//Distance between two points

double distance = Point3d.Origin.DistanceTo(movedPoint);

//Get Vector length

double vectorLength = v0.Length;

NURBS CURVE

DESCRIPTION

C# SYNTAX

NurbsCurve

//Create nurbs curve

int degree = 3;

NurbsCurve nc = NurbsCurve.Create(true, degree, CPoints);

//Change weight

int index = 3;

nc.Points.SetPoint(index, CPoints[index].X, CPoints[index].Y, CPoints[index].Z, weight);

//Divide curve

Point3d[] points;

nc.DivideByCount(divisions, true, out points);

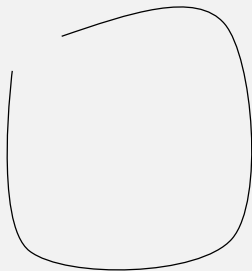
//Point on curve

Point3d pt = new Point3d();

pt = crv.PointAtNormalizedLength(t);

//Change domain

crv.Domain = new Interval(0, 1);



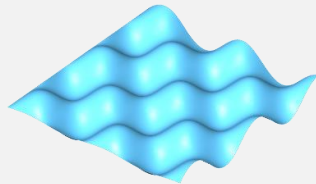
SURFACE

DESCRIPTION

C# SYNTAX

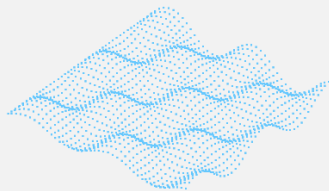
Surface

create surface from
points



```
//Create grid of points
List<Point3d> Pts = new List<Point3d>();
for (int i = 0; i < n1; i++)
    for (int j = 0; j < n2; j++)
        Pts.Add(new Point3d(i, j, Math.Cos(i) * Math.Sin(j)));
//Create surface
NurbsSurface surface = Rhino.Geometry.NurbsSurface.CreateThroughPoints(Pts, n1, n2,
uDegree, vDegree, false, false);
//Change control point weight
surface.Points.SetControlPoint(6, 6, new ControlPoint(surface.Points.GetControlPoint(6,
6).Location, weight));
```

divide a surface



```
//Find Step - n must be greater than 1
double step = 1 / ((double) n - 1);
//Take one brep face and convert it to nurbs surface
NurbsSurface ns = brep.Faces[0].ToNurbsSurface();
//Normalize domain
ns.SetDomain(0, new Interval(0, 1));
ns.SetDomain(1, new Interval(0, 1));
//Divide surface into points
var points = new List<Point3d>();
for(double i = 0 ; i < 1; i += step)
    for(double j = 0 ; j < 1; j += step)
        points.Add(ns.PointAt(i, j));
```

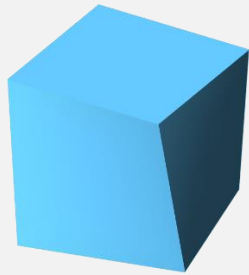
BREP

DESCRIPTION

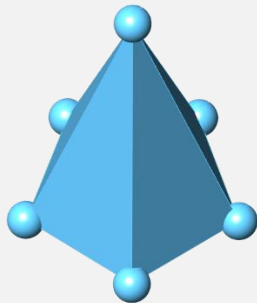
C# SYNTAX

Brep

create breps



get brep properties



```
//Create cone  
new Cone(new Plane(Point3d.Origin, new Vector3d(0, 1, 1)), height, radius);
```

```
//Create sphere  
Sphere sphere = new Sphere(Point3d.Origin, radius);  
//Get bounding box  
BoundingBox bbox = sphere.BoundingBox;  
//Find Box center  
Point3d center = bbox.Center;
```

```
//Create from points  
Brep brep = Rhino.Geometry.Brep.CreateFromBox(Corners);  
//Create loft surface  
Brep.CreateFromLoft(crv, Point3d.Unset, Point3d.Unset, LoftType.Normal, false);
```

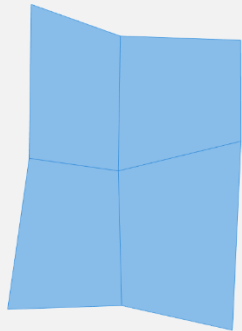
```
Print("N of brep.Curves2D = " + brep.Curves2D.Count.ToString());  
Print("N of brep.Curves3D = " + brep.Curves3D.Count.ToString());  
Print("N of brep.Edges = " + brep.Edges.Count.ToString());  
Print("N of brep.Faces = " + brep.Faces.Count.ToString());  
Print("N of brep.Loops = " + brep.Loops.Count.ToString());  
Print("N of brep.Surfaces = " + brep.Surfaces.Count.ToString());  
Print("N of brep.Trims = " + brep.Trims.Count.ToString());  
Print("N of brep.Vertices = " + brep.Vertices.Count.ToString());
```


MESH

DESCRIPTION

C# SYNTAX

Mesh



//Initialize mesh

```
Mesh mesh = new Mesh();
```

//Add Vertices

```
mesh.Vertices.AddVertices(points);
```

//Create faces

```
mesh.Faces.AddFace(new MeshFace(0, 1, 4, 5));
```

```
mesh.Faces.AddFace(new MeshFace(1, 2, 3, 4));
```

```
mesh.Faces.AddFace(new MeshFace(5, 4, 7, 6));
```

```
mesh.Faces.AddFace(new MeshFace(7, 4, 3, 8));
```

//Clean mesh

```
mesh.Vertices.CombineIdentical(true, true);
```

```
mesh.Vertices.CullUnused();
```

```
mesh.Weld(3.14159265358979);
```

```
mesh.UnifyNormals();
```

```
mesh.FaceNormals.ComputeFaceNormals();
```

```
meshNormals.ComputeNormals();
```

POINTCLOUD

DESCRIPTION

C# SYNTAX

PointCloud

```
PointCloud pointCloud = new PointCloud();

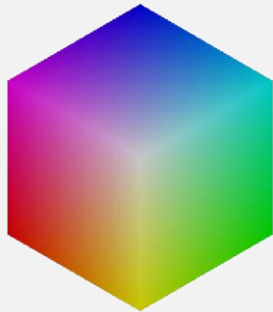
for (int i = 0; i < n1 ; i++)
    for(int j = 0; j < n2; j++)
        for(int k = 0; k < n3; k++)
            pointCloud.Add(new Point3d(i * dist, j * dist, k * dist),
                           Color.FromArgb(i * 2 % 255, j * 2 % 255, k * 2 % 255));

_pointCloud = pointCloud;

// </Custom additional code> Display PointCloud
PointCloud _pointCloud = new PointCloud();

public override BoundingBox ClippingBox
{
    get { return _pointCloud.GetBoundingBox(false);}
}

public override void DrawViewportMeshes(IGH_PreviewArgs args){
    args.Display.DrawPointCloud(_pointCloud, 5);
}
```



MASS PROPERTIES

DESCRIPTION	C# SYNTAX
AREA	<pre>AreaMassProperties amp = AreaMassProperties.Compute(geo); Print("Area: " + amp.Area.ToString()); //Find center A = amp.Centroid;</pre>
VOLUME	<pre>VolumeMassProperties vmp = VolumeMassProperties.Compute(geo); Print("Volume: " + vmp.Volume); //Find center B = vmp.Centroid;</pre>

TRANSFORM

DESCRIPTION

C# SYNTAX

Point3d

```
pt.Transform(Transform.Translation(Vector3d.ZAxis)); //Transform matrix  
pt += Vector3d.ZAxis; //Add vector  
pt += new Point3d(0, 0, 1); //Add points
```

Line

```
Line newLine = line; //Line is a struct so copy lines is simple like this  
newLine.Transform(Transform.Scale(newLine.PointAt(0.5), factor));
```

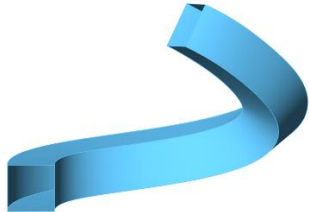
Ellipse

```
Ellipse c = new Ellipse(Plane.WorldXY, r1,r2);  
var nurbs = c.ToNurbsCurve();  
nurbs.Rotate(R * i, Vector3d.YAxis, new Point3d(X, 0, 0));
```

Curve

```
Plane basePlane = new Plane(profile.GetBoundingBox(false).Center, Vector3d.ZAxis);  
path.Domain = new Interval(0, 1);  
List<Curve> orientedCrv = new List<Curve>();
```

```
for(int i = 0 ; i <= n; i++){  
    //Get perpendicular frame and orient curves  
    Plane plane;  
    path.PerpendicularFrameAt((double) i / n, out plane);  
    perFrames.Add(plane);  
    Curve newCurve = profile.DuplicateCurve();  
    newCurve.Transform(Transform.PlaneToPlane(basePlane, plane));  
    orientedCrv.Add(newCurve);  
}
```



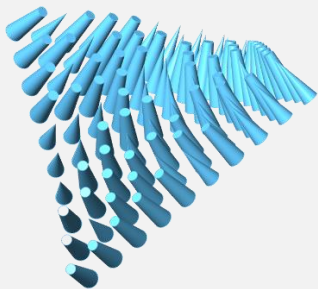
TRANSFORM

DESCRIPTION

C# SYNTAX

Brep

The same transformation method could be applied to meshes and surfaces



```
srf.SetDomain(0, new Interval(0, 1));
srf.SetDomain(1, new Interval(0, 1));
List<Plane> planes = new List<Plane>();
List<Plane> orientplanes = new List<Plane>();
List<Brep> objects = new List<Brep>();

//Get orientation plane
Point3d pointCenter = b.GetBoundingBox(true).Center;
Point3d pointLowest = b.GetBoundingBox(true).Min;
Point3d pointLowCen = new Point3d(pointCenter.X, pointCenter.Y, pointLowest.Z);
orientplanes.Add(new Plane(pointLowCen, Vector3d.ZAxis));

for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
    for(int j = 0; j < n; j++){
        //Get Planes
        Plane plane;
        srf.FrameAt((double) i / n, (double) j / n, out plane);
        planes.Add(plane);
        //Orient breps
        Brep newBrep = breps[0].DuplicateBrep();
        newBrep.Transform(Transform.PlaneToPlane(orientplanes[0], plane));
        objects.Add(newBrep);
    }
}
```

C# COLLECTIONS IN GH

DESCRIPTION

C# SYNTAX

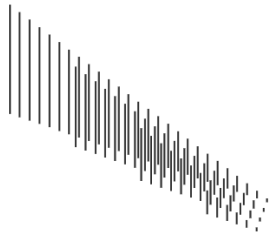
2D Arrays of
Arrays
(Jagged arrays)
are not readable



```
Point3d[][] points = new Point3d[n][];  
  
for (int i = 0; i < n ; i++){  
    points[i] = new Point3d[i * i];  
    for(int j = 0; j < i * i; j++){  
        points[i][j] = new Point3d( i * dist, j * dist, 0);  
    }  
}
```

A = points;

3D Arrays of
Arrays
(Jagged arrays)
are not readable



```
Point3d[][][] points = new Point3d[n1][][];  
  
for (int i = 0; i < n1 ; i++){  
    points[i] = new Point3d[n2][];  
    for(int j = 0; j < n2; j++){  
        points[i][j] = new Point3d[n3*j];  
        for(int k = 0; k < n3*j; k++){  
            points[i][j][k] = new Point3d( i * dist, j * dist, k * dist);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

A = points;

DESCRIPTION

C# SYNTAX

2D
Multidimensional
Arrays
(Rectangular
Arrays)
are readable, but
only as a flattened
list

```
Point3d[,] points = new Point3d[n, n, n];  
  
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
    for(int j = 0; j < n; j++)  
        for(int k = 0; k < n; k++)  
            points[i, j, k] = new Point3d(i * dist, j * dist, k * dist);  
  
A = points;
```



DATATREE

DESCRIPTION	C# SYNTAX
DataTree	<pre>DataTree<Point3d> points = new DataTree<Point3d>();</pre>
	<pre>for (int i = 0; i < n ; i++) for(int j = 0; j < n; j++) for(int k = 0; k < n; k++)</pre>
GH_Path	<pre>points.Add(new Point3d(i * dist, j * dist, k * dist), new GH_Path(i, j));</pre>
	<pre>A = points;</pre>

NOISE / RANDOM

DESCRIPTION

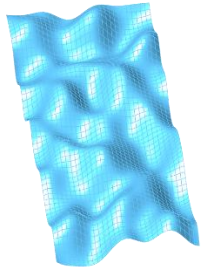
C# SYNTAX

Random

```
Random random = new Random();  
int randomInt = random.Next(-1,5);  
double randomDouble = random.NextDouble(0.01, 0.05);
```

Noise

You must reference
SimplexNoise.dll



Noise is called here
by SimplexNoise.
Noise.Generate

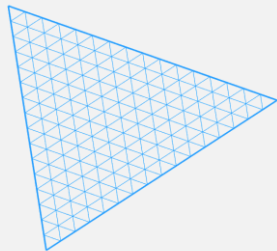
```
private void RunScript(double scale, double increment, double zIncrement, int width, int  
height, int step, ref object A, ref object B, ref object C, ref object Noise) {  
    int sizeX = (int) (width / step);  
    int sizeY = (int) (height / step);  
    List<Point3d> points = new List<Point3d>();  
    double xOff = 0.0;  
    zOff += zIncrement;  
    //For every x,y coordinate, calculate a noise value and produce circle radius  
    for(int x = 0; x < sizeX * step; x += step){  
        xOff += increment;  
        double yOff = 0.0;  
        for(int y = 0; y < sizeY * step; y += step){  
            yOff += increment;  
            double dist = SimplexNoise.Noise.Generate(Convert.ToSingle(xOff),  
                Convert.ToSingle(yOff), Convert.ToSingle(zOff)) * scale;  
            points.Add(new Point3d(x, y, dist));  
        }  
    }  
    //Output  
    A = points; B = sizeX; C = sizeY;  
}  
double zOff = 0.0; //Output
```

SUBDIVISION

DESCRIPTION C# SYNTAX

Function
without
recursion.

This is a
subdivision
example.



```
private void RunScript(int generations, double height, Polyline tri, ref object A) {  
    List< Polyline > a = subdivide(tri, height);  
    List< Polyline > b = new List<Polyline>();  
    for(int i = 0; i < generations; i++){  
        b.Clear();  
        for(int j = 0; j < a.Count; j++)  
            b.AddRange(subdivide(a[j], height));  
        a = new List<Polyline>(b);  
    }  
    A = a; //Output  
}
```

```
List<Polyline> subdivide(Polyline triangle, double height){  
    Line[] segments = triangle.GetSegments();  
    Vector3d normal = Vector3d.CrossProduct(segments[0].Direction, segments[1].Direction);  
    normal.Unitize();  
    normal *= height;  
    List<Point3d> midPts = new List<Point3d>(); //Create Middle points  
    foreach(Line s in segments){  
        Vector3d m = (Vector3d) (s.PointAt(0.5));  
        m += normal;  
        midPts.Add((Point3d) m);  
    }  
    Polyline a = new Polyline(new List<Point3d>{segments[0].From, midPts[0], midPts[2], segments[0].From});  
    Polyline b = new Polyline(new List<Point3d>{midPts[0], segments[1].From, midPts[1], midPts[0]});  
    Polyline c = new Polyline(new List<Point3d>{midPts[2], midPts[1], segments[2].From, midPts[2]});  
    Polyline d = new Polyline(new List<Point3d>{midPts[0], midPts[1], midPts[2], midPts[0]});  
    return new List<Polyline>{a,b,c,d};  
}
```

RTREE

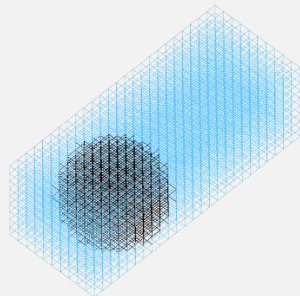
DESCRIPTION C# SYNTAX

Random

create rtree

add points to
rtree

search



```
private void RunScript(List<Line> lineList, double radius, int item, ref object A, ref object B)
{
    lineList2 = lineList;
    cl.Clear();
    ci.Clear();
    RTree tree = new RTree();

    for(int i = 0; i < lineList.Count; i++)
        tree.Insert(lineList[i].PointAt(0.5), i);

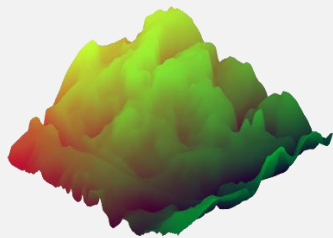
    tree.Search(new Sphere(lineList[item].PointAt(0.5), radius), method);
    A = cl;
    B = ci;
}
//Custom Additional code
List<Line> cl = new List<Line>();
List<int> ci = new List<int>();
List<Line> lineList2 = new List<Line>();
private void method(object sender, RTreeEventArgs e){
    cl.Add(lineList2[e.Id]);
    ci.Add(e.Id);
}
```

BITMAP

DESCRIPTION

C# SYNTAX

Reference .jpg file



```
if (!System.IO.File.Exists(path))
    throw new ArgumentException("File does not exist");
// Load the bitmap from file.
Bitmap bitmap = new Bitmap(path);
// Resize it to 200x200 pixels.
bitmap = new Bitmap(bitmap, 200, 200);
// Create a mesh and assign height and color values
int nx = bitmap.Width - 1;
int ny = bitmap.Height - 1;
Interval dx = new Interval(0, 200);
Interval dy = new Interval(0, 200);

Mesh mesh = Mesh.CreateFromPlane(Plane.WorldXY, dx, dy, 200, 200);

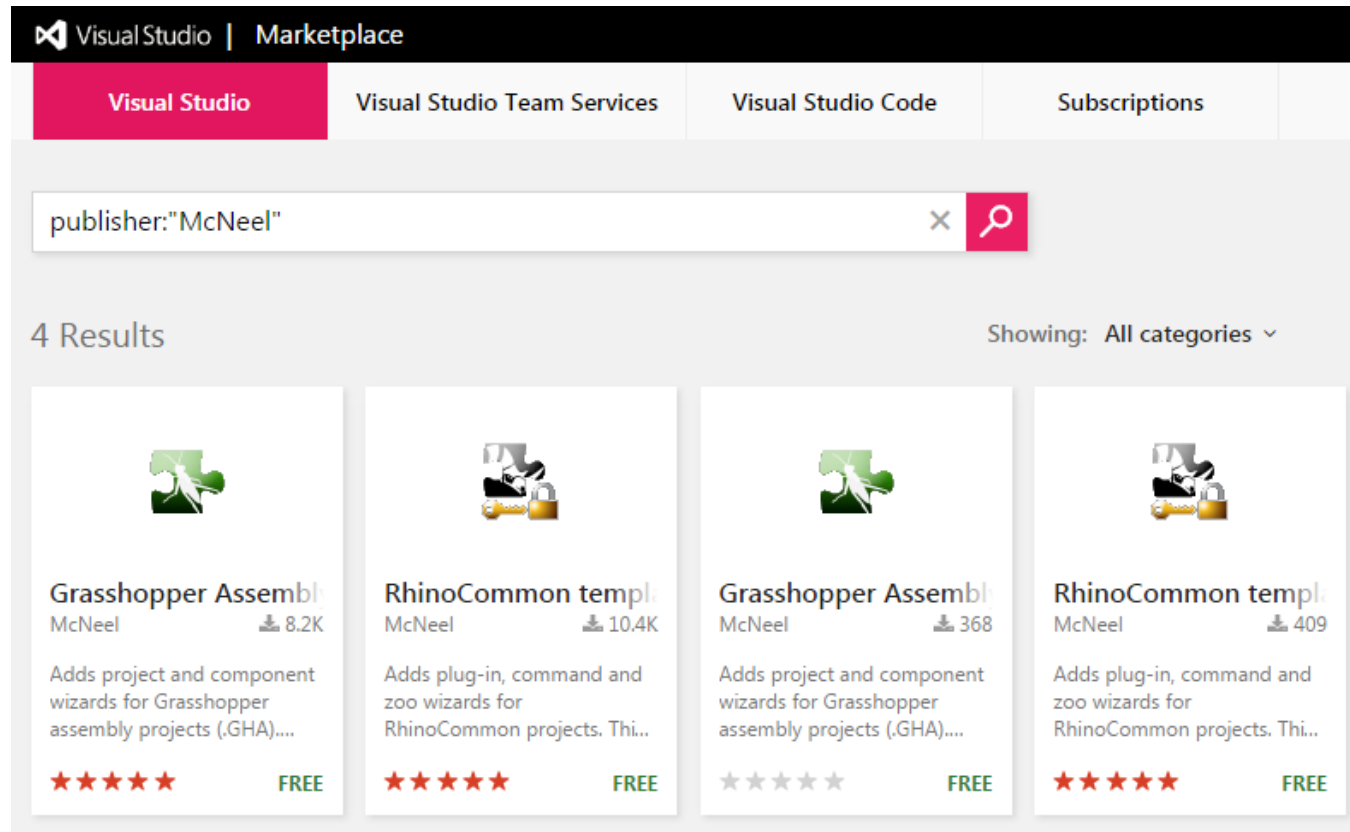
Color[] colours = new Color[mesh.Vertices.Count];
for (int i = 0; i < mesh.Vertices.Count; i++)
{
    Point3f vertex = mesh.Vertices[i];
    int x = (int) vertex.X;
    int y = (int) vertex.Y;
    colours[i] = bitmap.GetPixel(x, y);
    mesh.Vertices.SetVertex(i, vertex.X, vertex.Y, -colours[i].B * scale);
}
mesh.VertexColors.SetColors(colours);
M = mesh;
```

COMPONENT

VISUAL STUDIO

GRASSHOPPER TEMPLATE

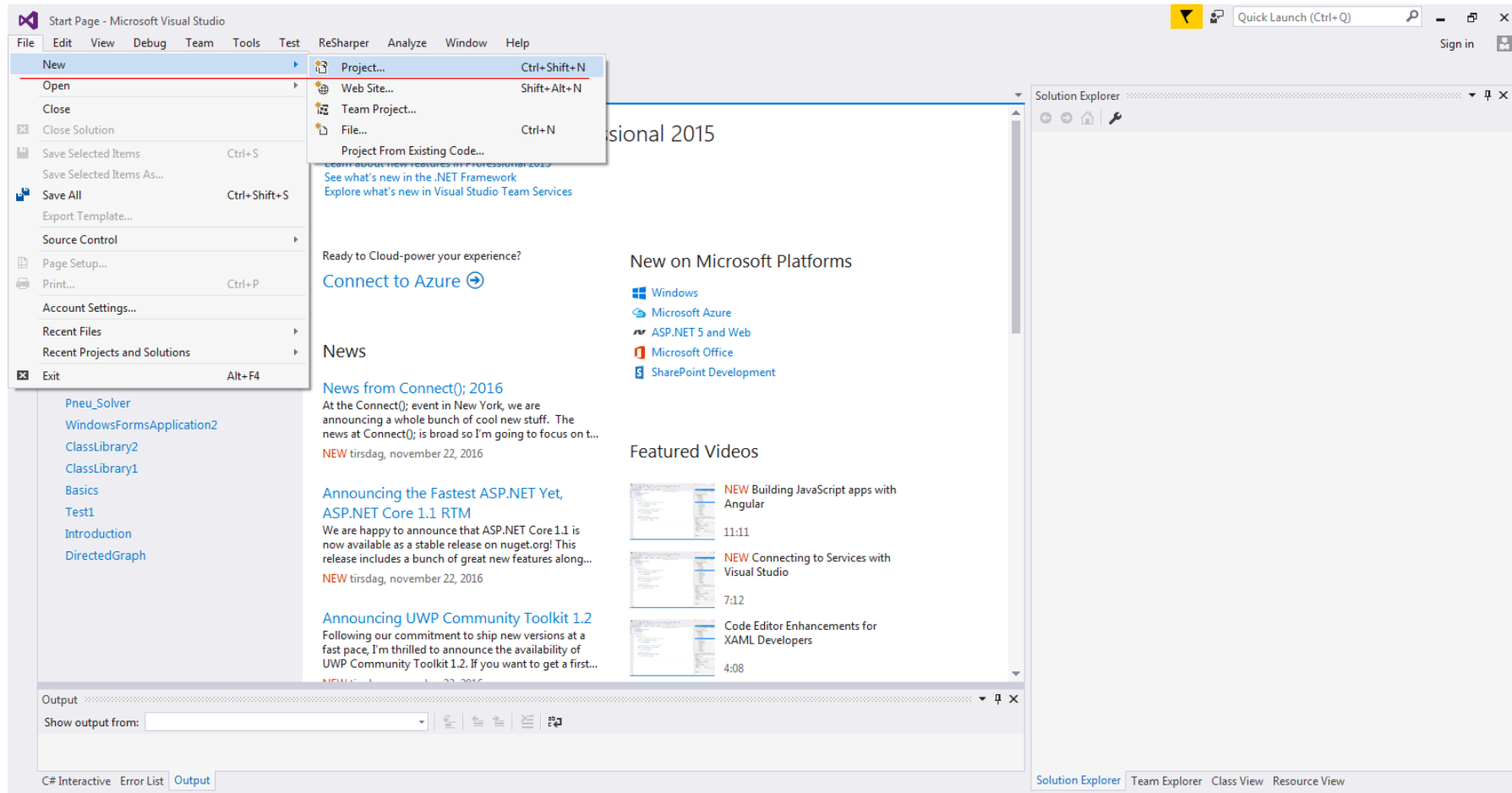
DOWNLOAD TEMPLATE



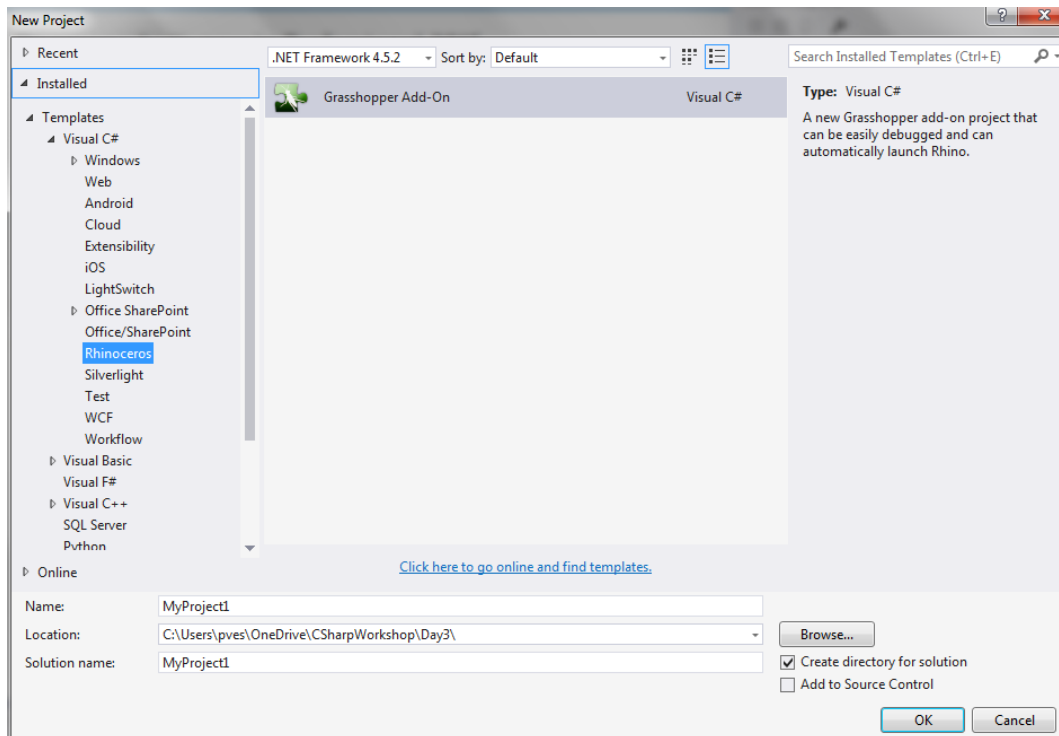
<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=McNeel.GrasshopperAssemblyforv5>

...AND INSTALL IT (YOU MUST HAVE VISUAL STUDIO)

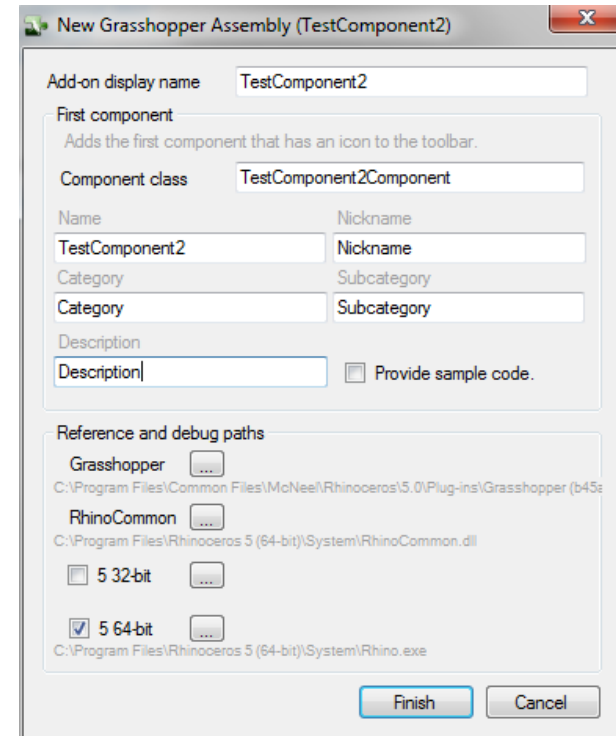
CREATE NEW PROJECT



CREATE NEW PROJECT

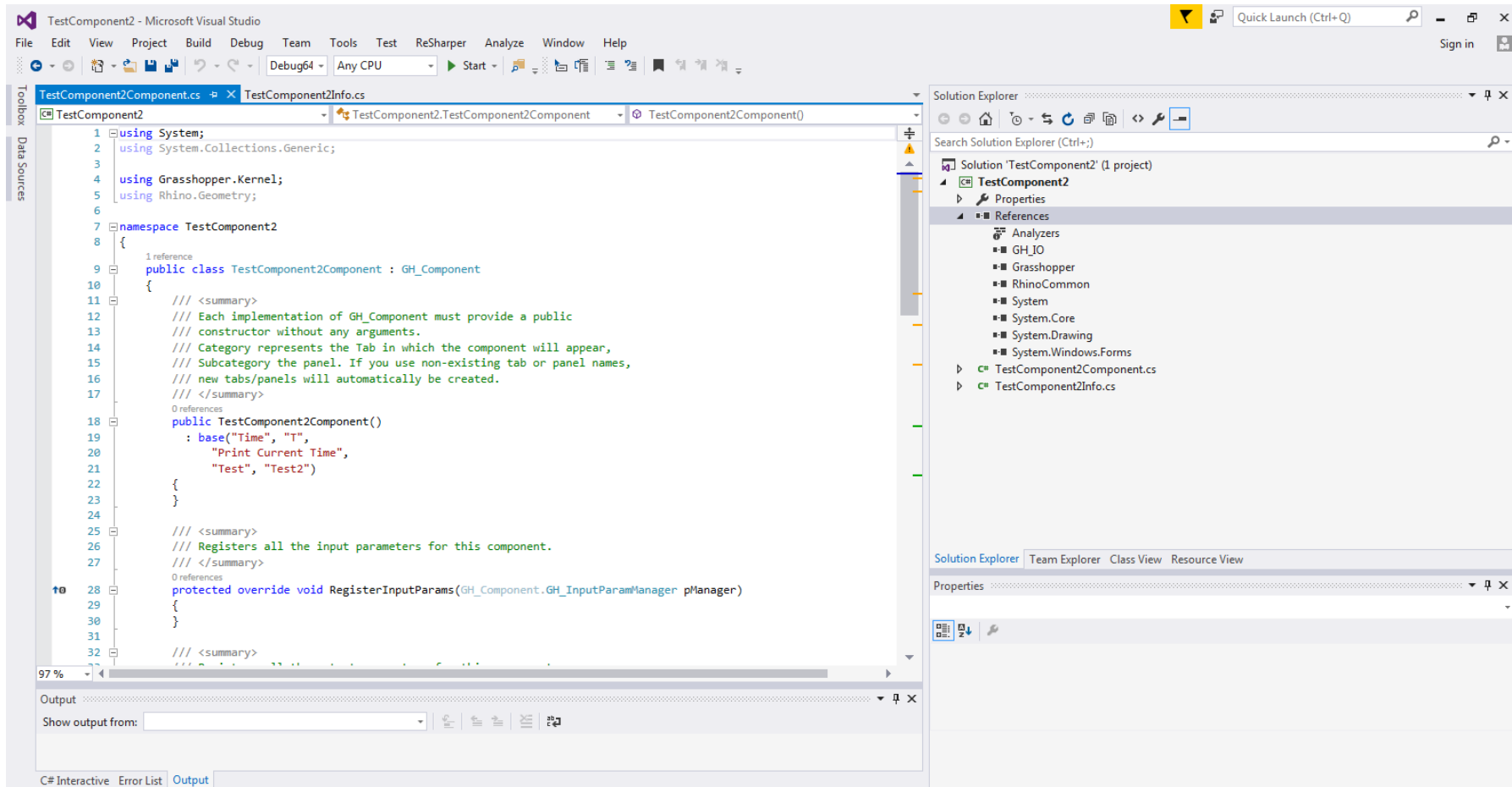


1. *Select Grasshopper Add-On template*
Give your project name and directory

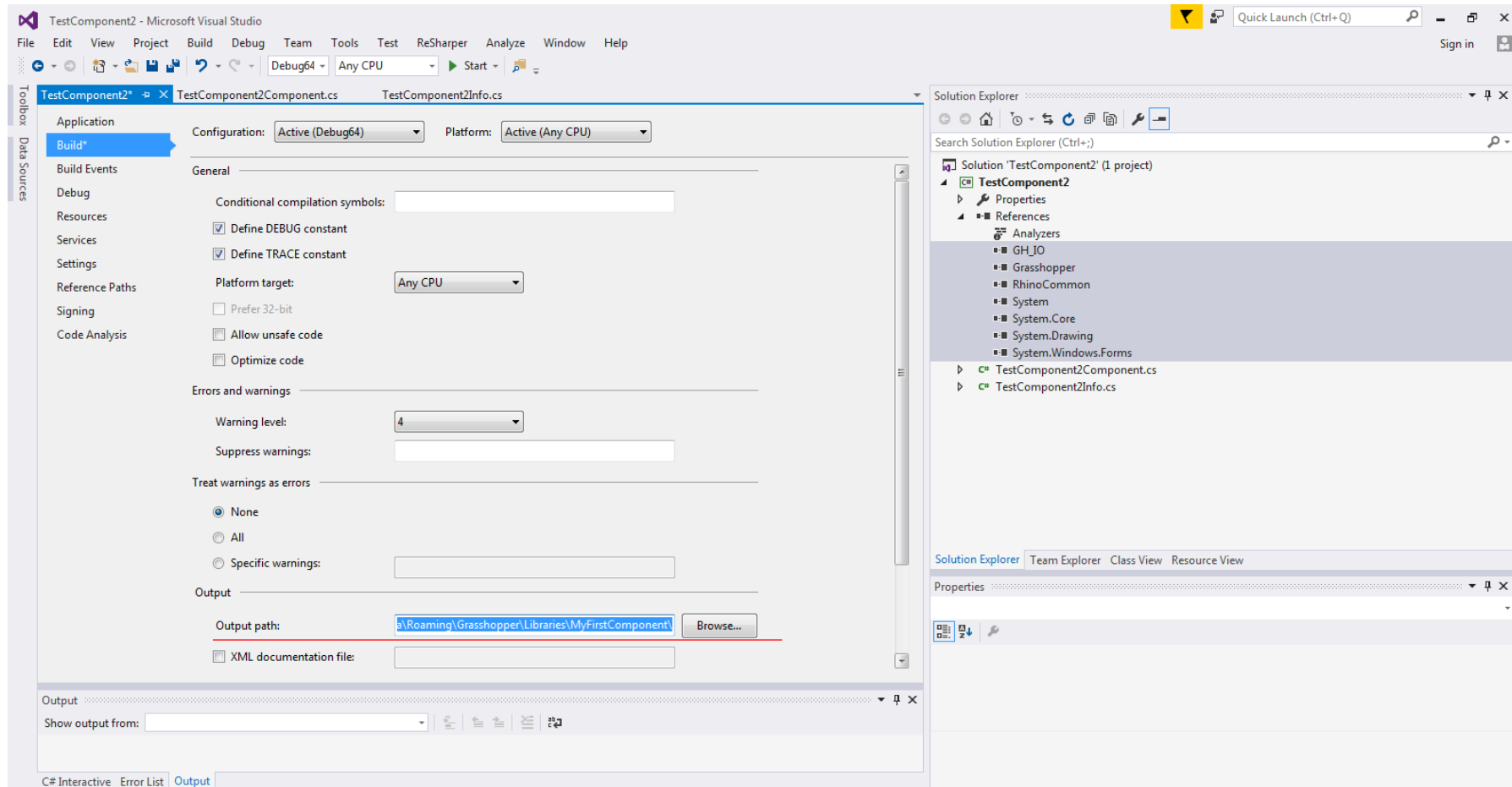


2. *Name you component.*

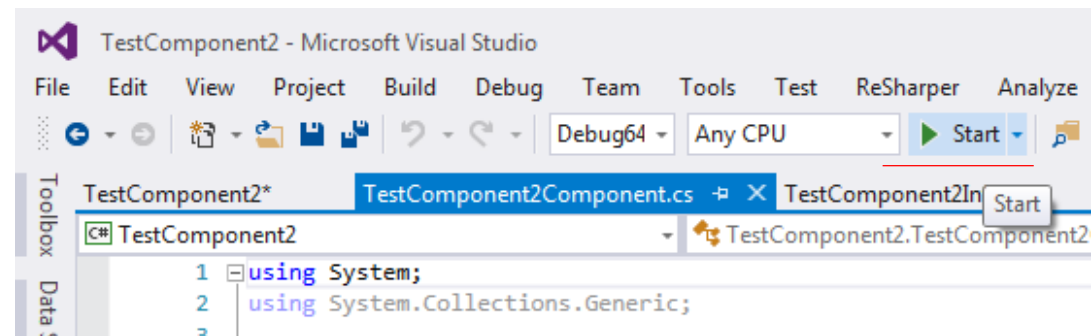
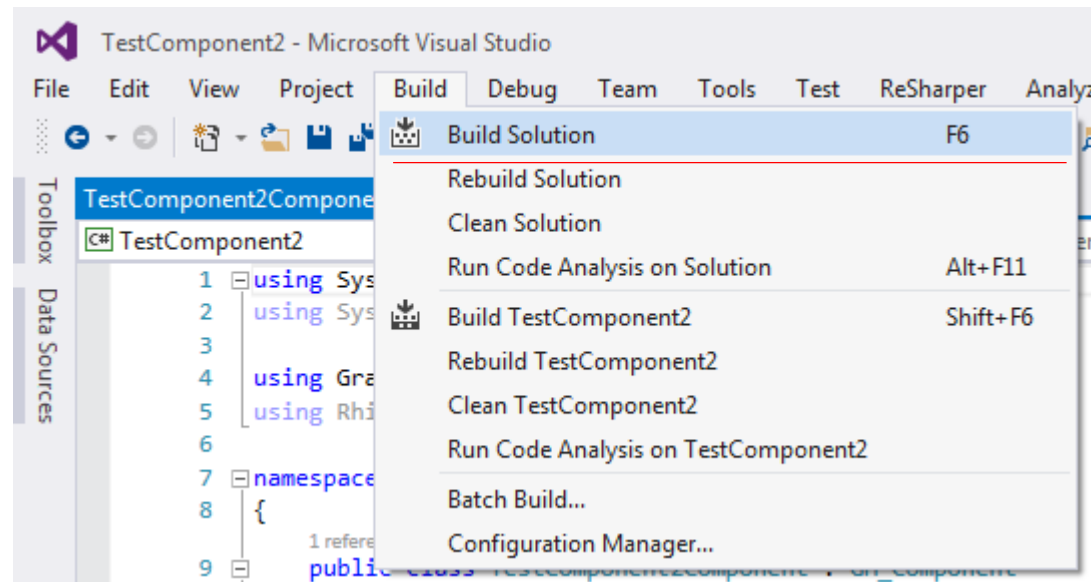
COMPONENT CLASS



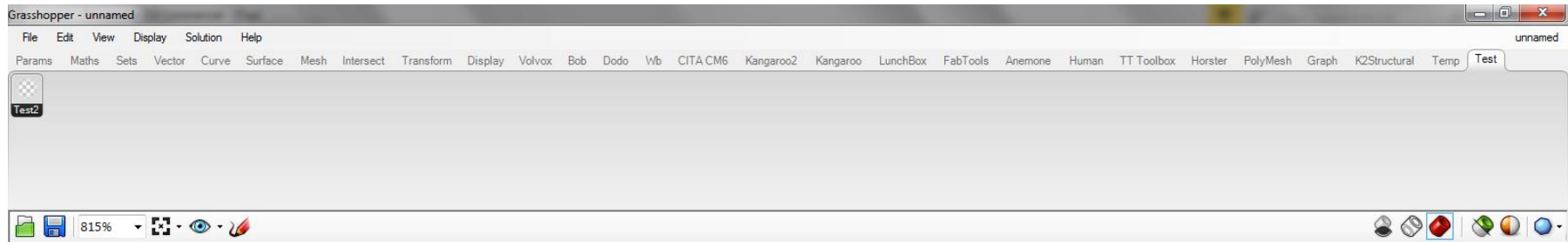
CHANGE BUILD DIRECTORY



BUILD IT -> RUN IT



RHINO IS LOADING NOW...



RUN GRASSHOPPER AND FIND YOUR COMPONENT

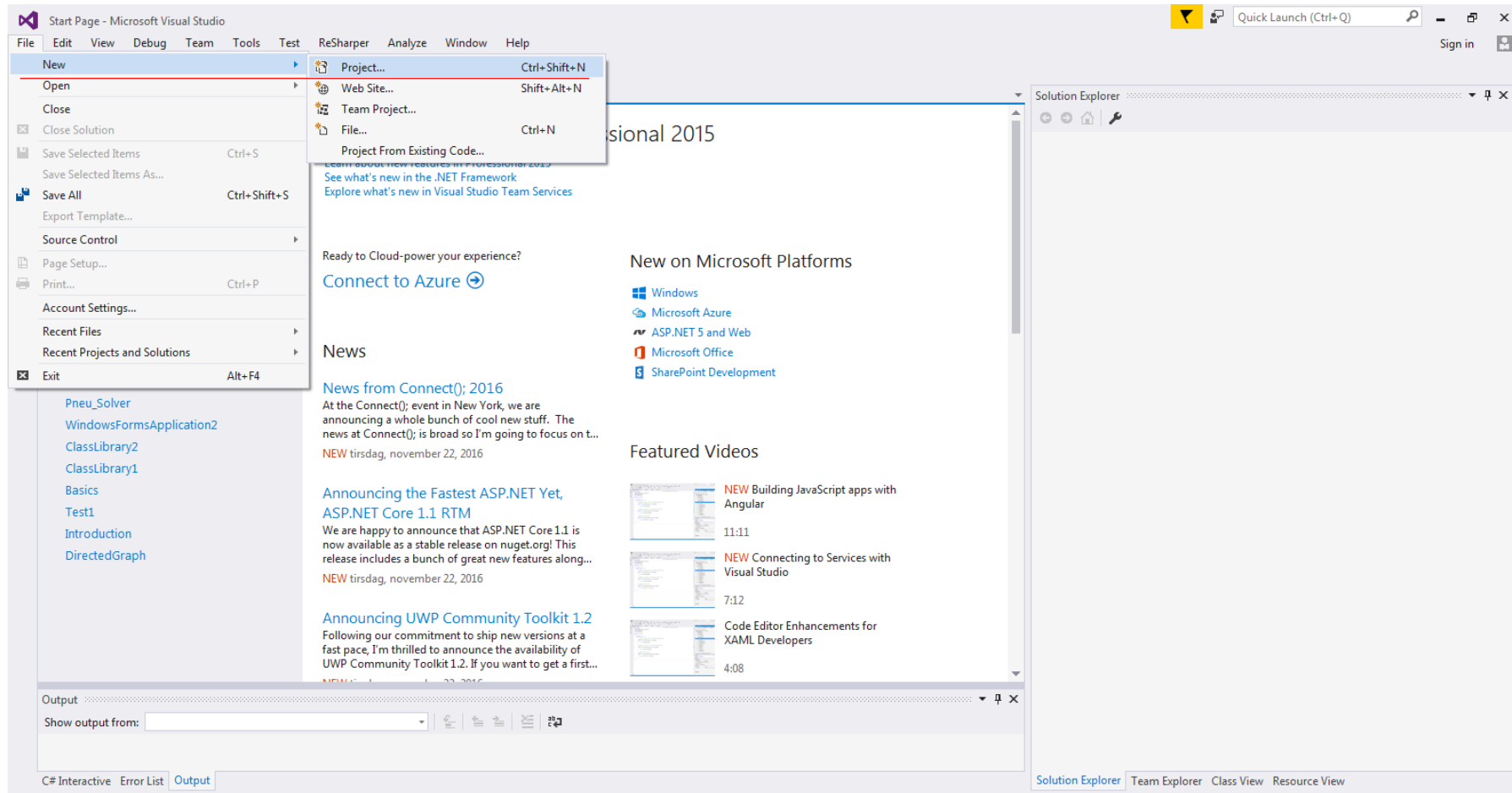
COMPONENT

VISUAL STUDIO

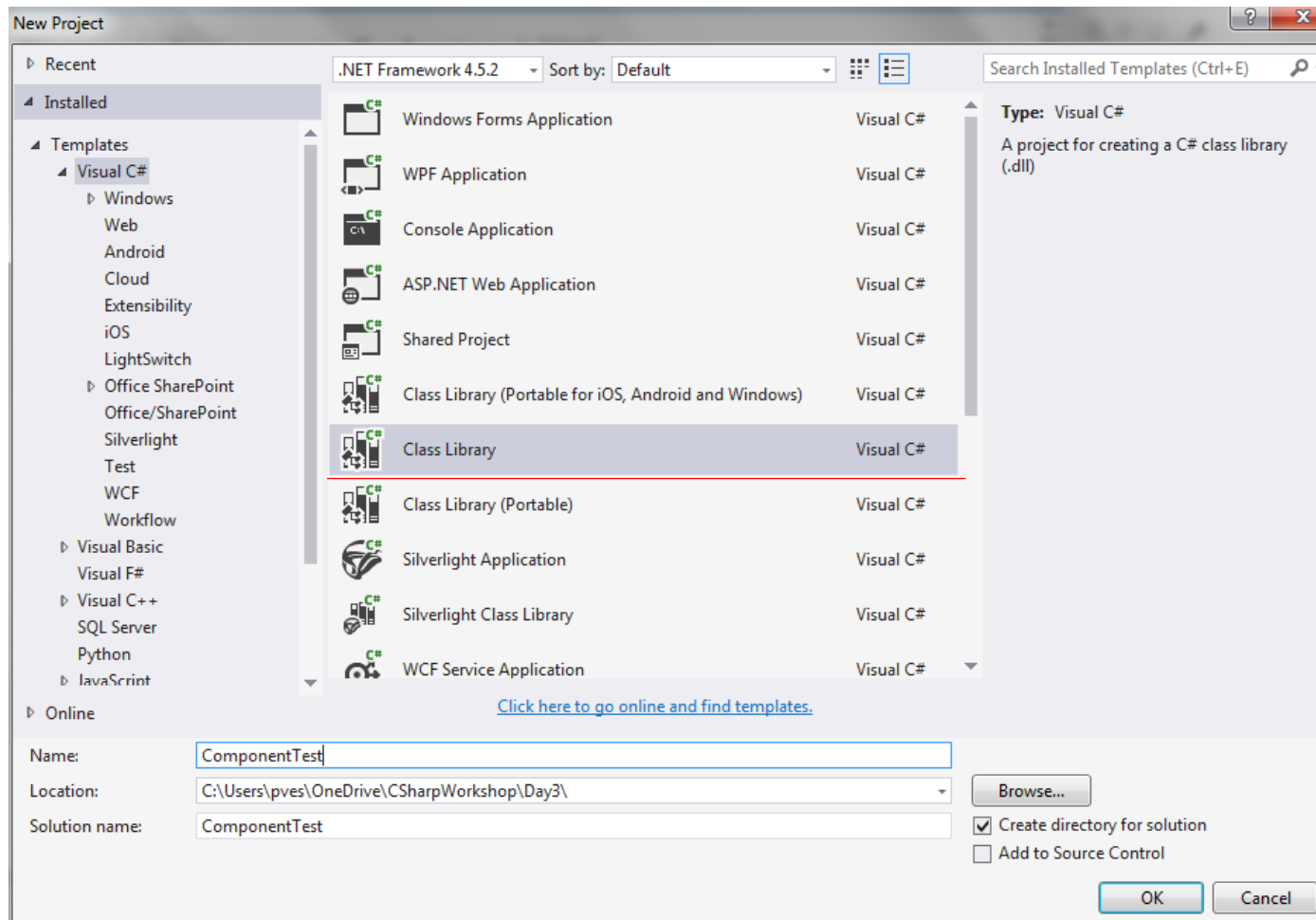
WITHOUT

GRASSHOPPER TEMPLATE

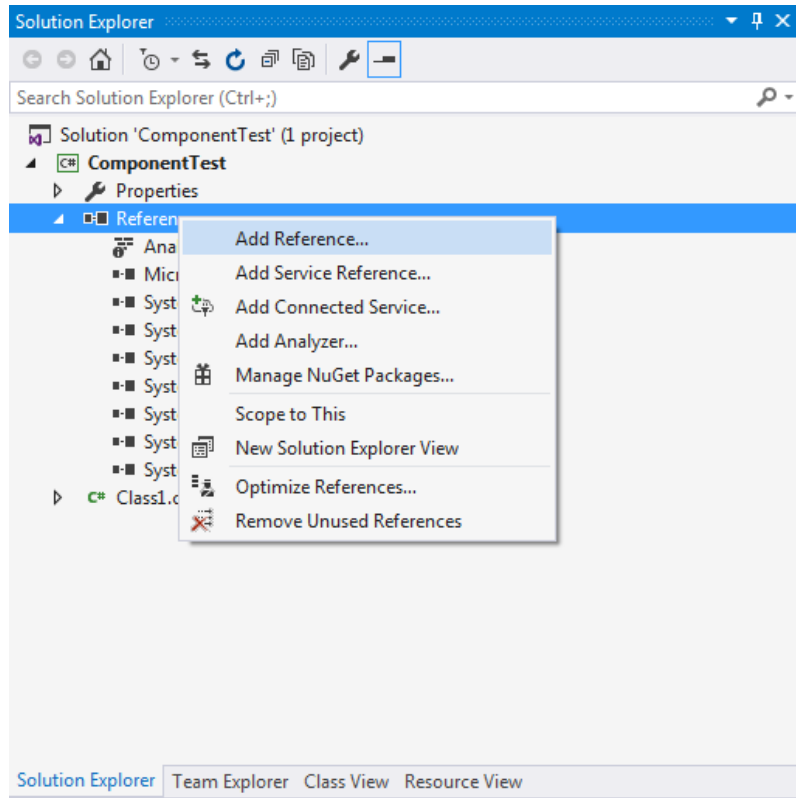
CREATE NEW PROJECT



CREATE CLASS LIBRARY

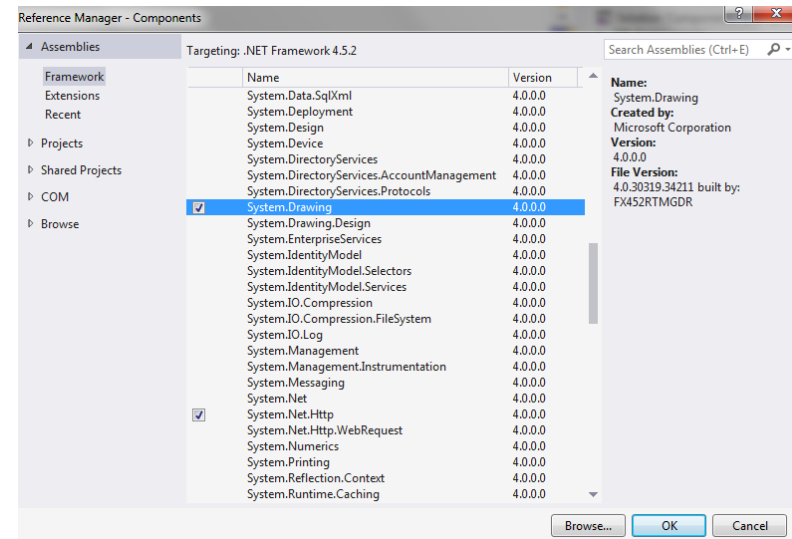
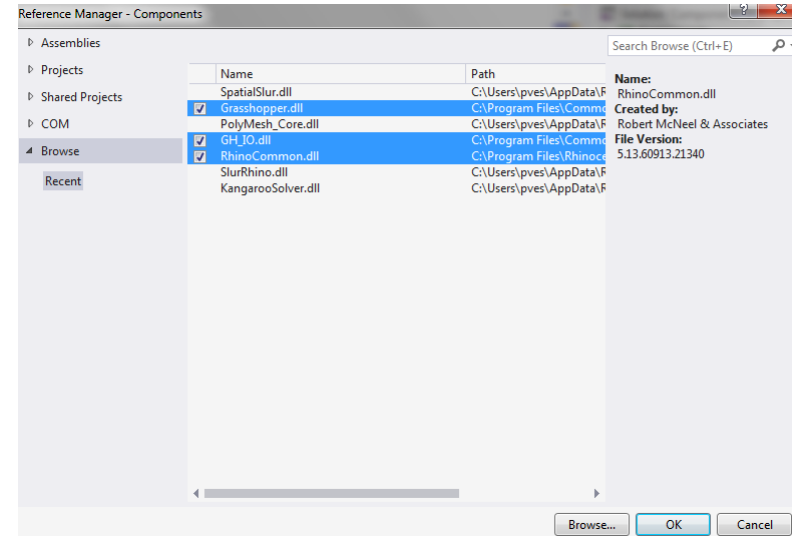


REFERENCE LIBRARIES

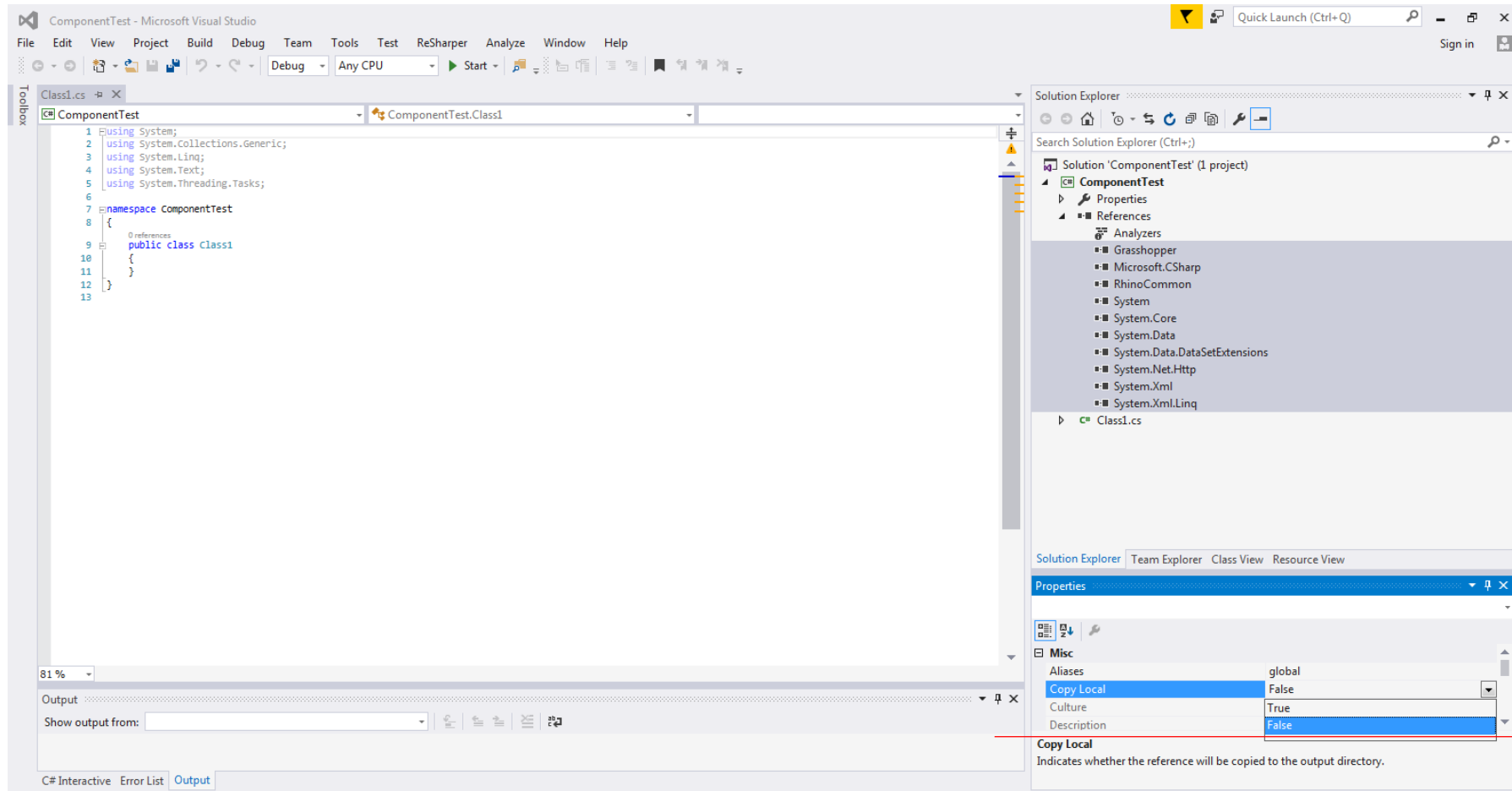


Add 4 references:

1. *System.Drawing*
2. *Grasshopper*
3. *GH_IO*
4. *RhinoCommon*

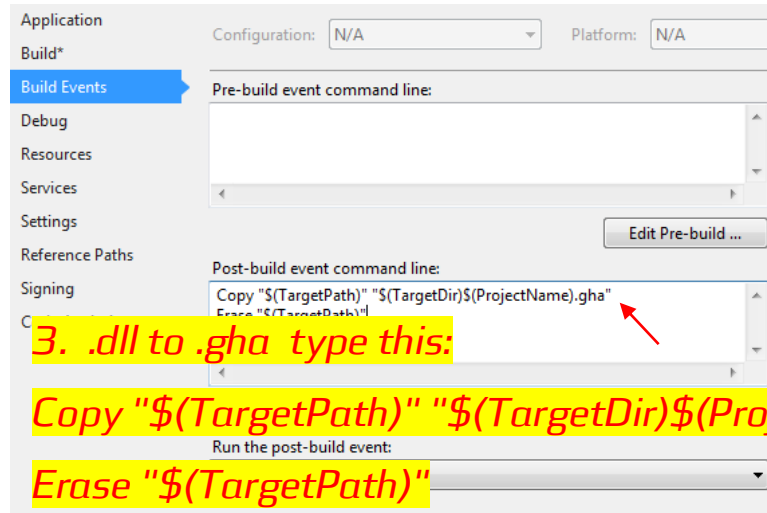
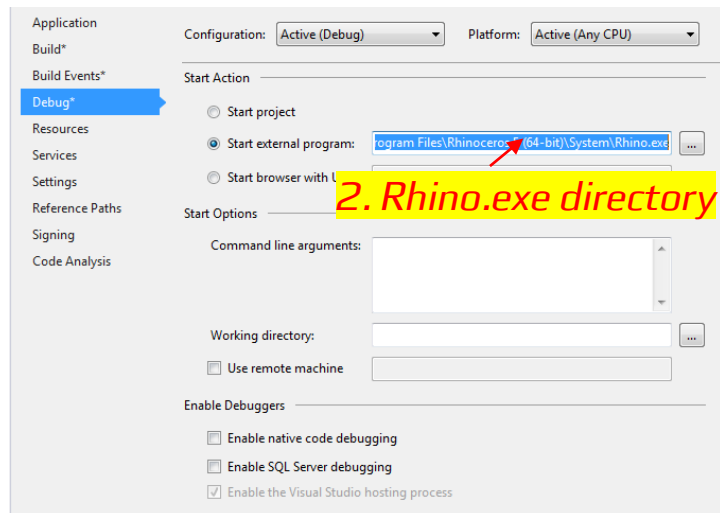
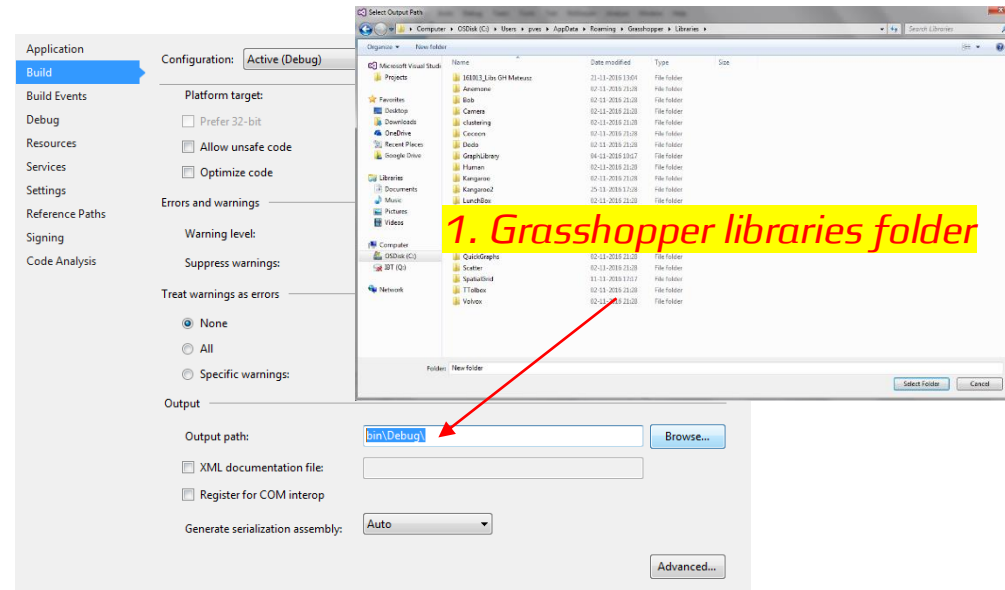
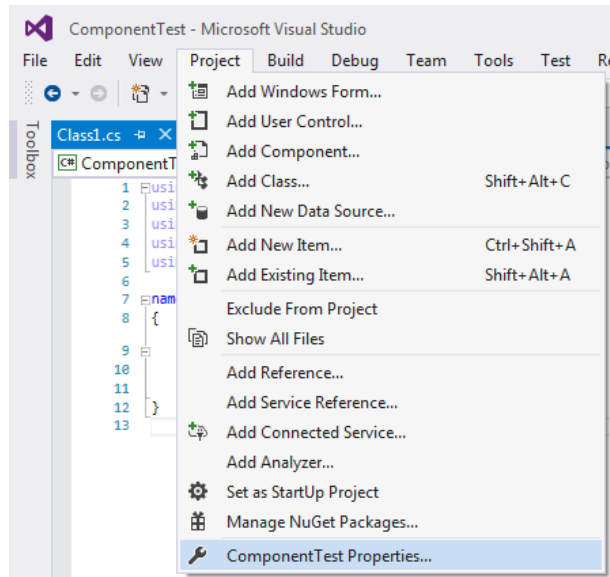


SET LOCAL COPY TO FALSE



It prevents copying libraries to your "bin" folder.

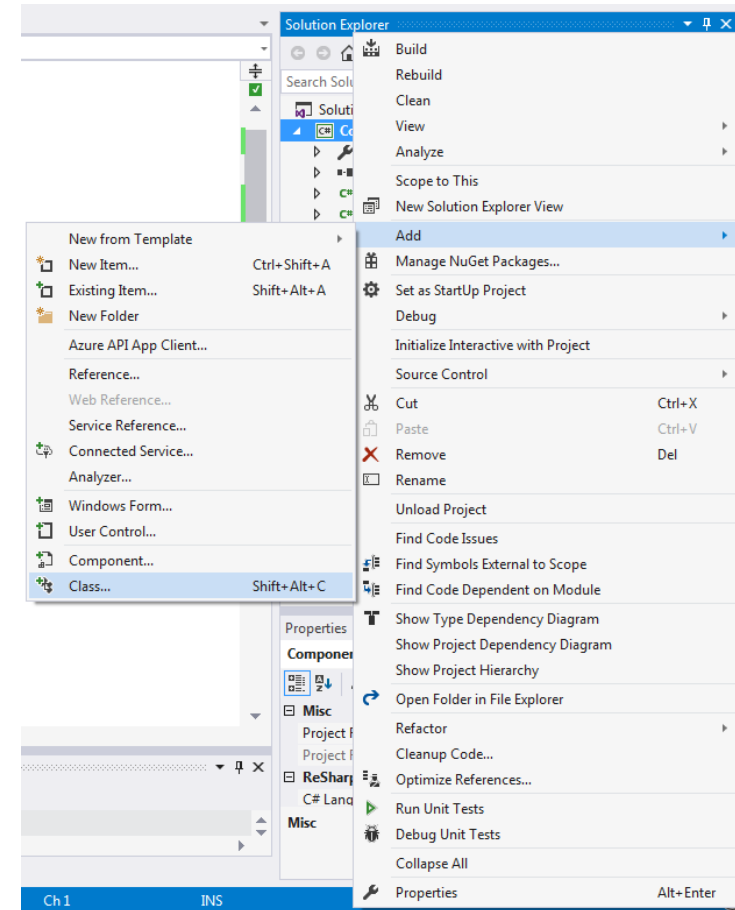
CHANGE PROPERTIES



CREATE ASSEMBLY INFO CLASS

```
using System;
using System.Drawing;
using Grasshopper.Kernel;

namespace Components
{
    public class AssemblyInfo : GH_AssemblyInfo
    {
        public override string Name => "ElephantGun";
        public override Bitmap Icon => null;
        public override string Description => "";
        public override Guid Id => new Guid("35bc357c-5d7d-424f-a91d-a9fe9203cfc8");
        public override string AuthorName => "Petrás";
        public override string AuthorContact => "";
    }
}
```



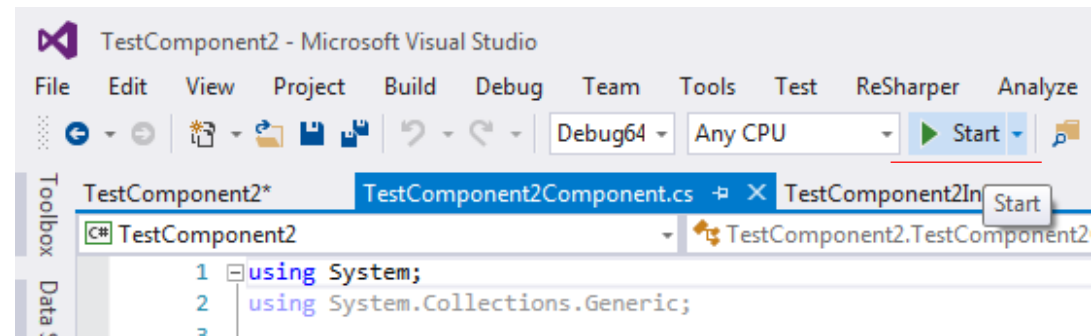
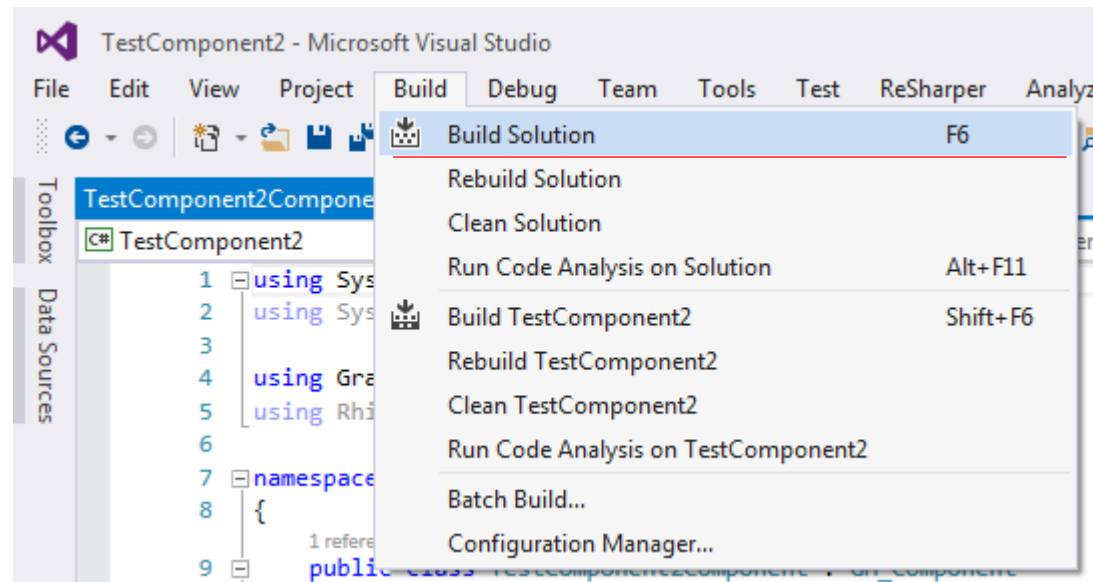
Right click on your project name in solution explorer and create class.
This class is needed for overall assembly not for one component. General Information.

FINALLY WRITE COMPONENT

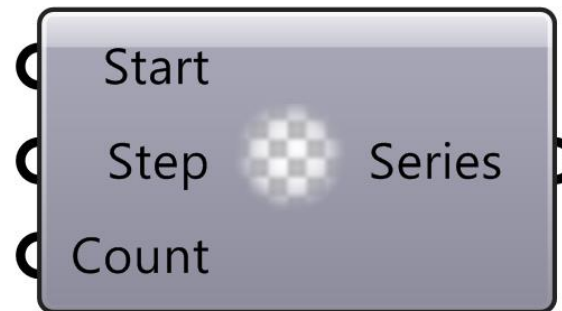
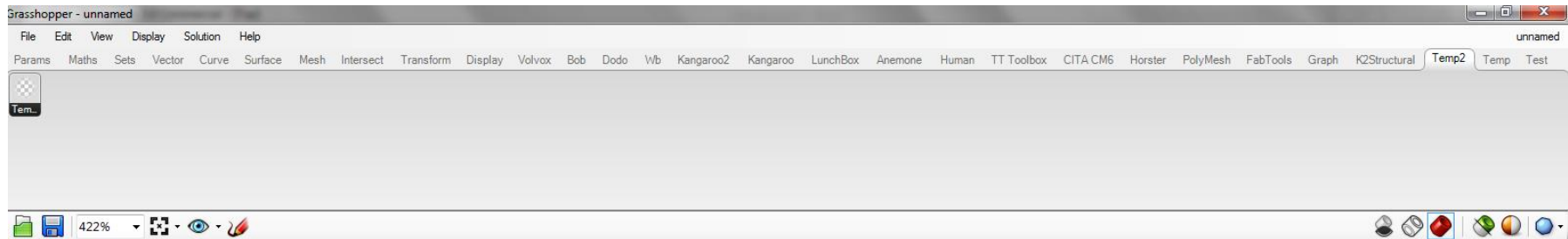
```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Grasshopper.Kernel;
using System.Drawing;

namespace ComponentTest
{
    public class MyFirstComponent : GH_Component
    {
        //Properties
        public override Guid ComponentGuid { get { return new Guid("7e5cbf56-5cf0-4d2b-ada0-4103564afee4"); } }
        protected override Bitmap Icon { get { return null; } }
        //Constructor
        public MyFirstComponent() : base("MyFirstComponent", "MFC", "Testing my first component", "Temp", "TempSubCategory") { }
        //Methods
        protected override void RegisterInputParams(GH_InputParamManager pManager) {
            pManager.AddNumberParameter("Start", "S", "Start number", GH_ParamAccess.item, 0);
            pManager.AddNumberParameter("Step", "N", "Step number", GH_ParamAccess.item, 0.5);
            pManager.AddIntegerParameter("Count", "C", "How many elements", GH_ParamAccess.item, 10);
        }
        protected override void RegisterOutputParams(GH_OutputParamManager pManager) {
            pManager.AddNumberParameter("Series", "S", "List of numbers", GH_ParamAccess.list);
        }
        protected override void SolveInstance(IGH_DataAccess DA)
        {
            //Get all numbers
            double s = 0.0;
            double n = 0.5;
            int c = 10;
            DA.GetData(0, ref s);
            DA.GetData(1, ref n);
            DA.GetData(2, ref c);
            //Do something
            List<double> numbers = new List<double>();
            for (double i = s; i < n*c; i+=n)
                numbers.Add(i);
            //Output
            DA.SetDataList(0, numbers);
        }
    }
}
```

BUILD IT -> RUN IT



RHINO IS LOADING NOW...



RUN GRASSHOPPER AND FIND YOUR COMPONENT