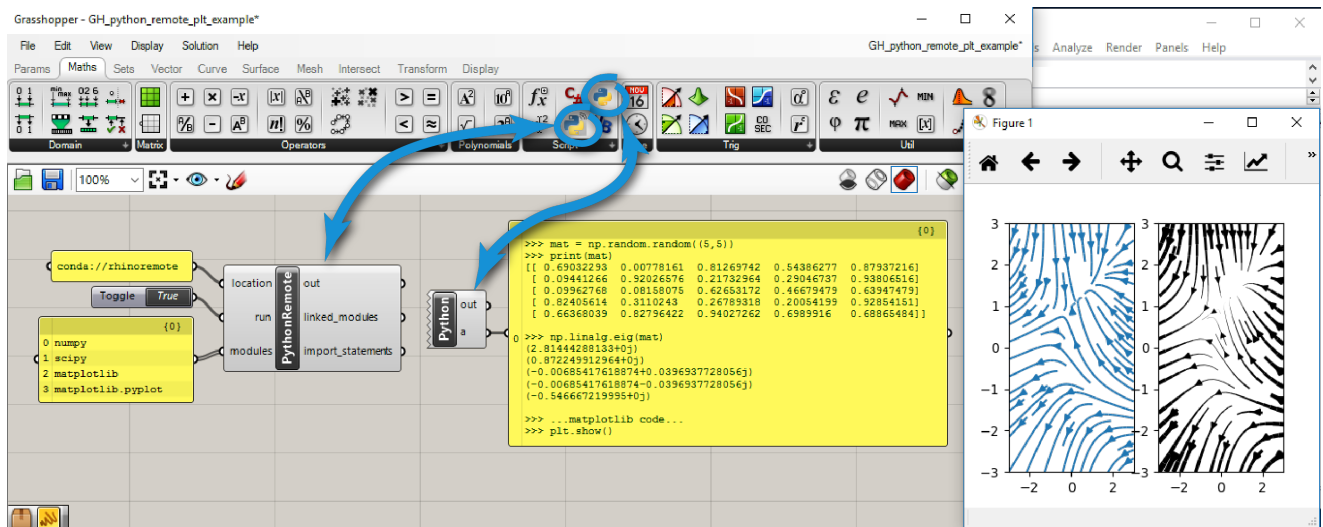


gh-python-remote

Connect an external python instance to Grasshopper, and vice-versa.

This lets you run any Python package directly from Grasshopper, including numpy and scipy!



Installation

Requires a Python 2.7 installation, not compatible with Python 3. Currently Windows only.

1. Install the software dependencies:

Before installing gh-python-remote in **Rhino 6**, you will need to install Python 2, Rhino 6, and open Grasshopper in Rhino 6 at least once.

Before installing gh-python-remote in **Rhino 5**, you will need to install Python 2, Rhino 5, Grasshopper and GHPython, and drop the GHPython component on the Grasshopper canvas in Rhino 5 at least once.

Install the following:

Python 2.7: gh-python-remote was developed with the [Anaconda](#) distribution in mind, but any Python distribution works. If you already have Anaconda installed with Python 3, do not reinstall, instead just read the next paragraph.

If you want to be able to name virtual environments in gh-python-remote by their conda name, select "Add conda to my PATH" when prompted during Anaconda's installation.

Python [virtual environment](#) (optional):

Isolate dependencies for each project by creating a new virtual environment. If you use Anaconda, open the Windows command prompt (or the Anaconda prompt if you chose not to add conda to your PATH) and type:

```
conda create --name rhinoremove python=2.7 numpy scipy
```

This will set you up with a new virtual environment named `rhinoremove`, and install numpy and scipy in it.

Rhinoceros3D: Version 5 and 6 on Windows are supported. Rhino 6 for Mac might be supported in a later release.

Grasshopper: On Rhino 6, it is already installed. On Rhino 5, install version 0.9.0076. **Open it at least once before continuing.**

GH Python: On Rhino 6, it is already installed. On Rhino 5, install version 0.6.0.3. **On Rhino 5, drop it on the Grasshopper canvas at least once before continuing.**

2. Install gh-python-remote:

From the Windows command prompt (or the special Anaconda or Python prompt if pip is not in your path by default), run:

(If you are using a virtual environment, remember to **activate** it first. With the conda virtual environment from above, you would need to run `conda activate rhinoremove` in the Windows or Anaconda prompt)

```
pip install gh-python-remote --upgrade --no-binary=:all:
python -m ghpythonremote._configure_ironpython_installation
```

This will install gh-python-remote for Rhino 6, and install the gh-python-remote UserObject in all Grasshopper versions.

The `ghpythonremote._configure_ironpython_installation` script takes an optional location argument that can be `5`, `6` (default), or the path to a target IronPython package directory.

For example, to install for Rhino 5, replace the second command with:

```
python -m ghpythonremote._configure_ironpython_installation 5
```

To install to another location, like for Rhino 7:

```
python -m ghpythonremote._configure_ironpython_installation ^
"%APPDATA%\McNeel\Rhinoceros\7.0\Plug-ins\^
IronPython (814d908a-e25c-493d-97e9-ee3861957f49)\settings\lib"
```

Usage

All the examples files are copied in the `%APPDATA%\Grasshopper\UserObjects\gh-python-remote\examples` folder. You can also download them from the [github repo](#).

From Grasshopper to Python

Step-by-step

1. Open the example file `GH_python_remote.ghx` in Grasshopper, or drop the gh-python-remote component on the canvas.
2. Use the `location` input to define the location of the Python interpreter you want to connect to.
3. Use the `modules` input to define the modules you want to access in the GHPython component.
4. Change `run` to `True` to connect.

- In the GHPython component, the imported modules will now be available via the sticky dictionary. For example if you are trying
5. to use Numpy:

```
import scriptcontext
np = scriptcontext.sticky['numpy']
```

Notes

Creating remote array-like objects from large local lists is slow. For example, `np.array(range(10000))` takes more than 10 seconds. To solve this, you need to first send the list to the remote interpreter, then create the array from this remote object:

```
import scriptcontext as sc
import rpyc
np = sc.sticky['numpy']
rpy = sc.sticky['rpy']

r_range = rpyc.utils.classic.deliver(rpy, range(10000))
np.array(r_range)
```

Additionally, Grasshopper does not recognize remote list objects as lists. They need to be recovered to the local interpreter first:

```
import scriptcontext as sc
import rpyc
from ghpythonlib.treehelpers import list_to_tree # Rhino 6 only!
np = sc.sticky['numpy']

a = np.arange(15).reshape((3,5))
a = rpyc.utils.classic.obtain(a.tolist())
a = list_to_tree(a, source=[0,0])
```

`ghpythonlib.treehelpers` is Rhino 6 only, see the [treehelpers gist](#) for an equivalent implementation if you need it on Rhino 5.

Quick-ref:

** marks an input that is only available by editing the gh-python-remote UserObject, or in `GH_python_remote.ghx`.*

Arguments:	*code (string):	Path to the <code>GH_to_python.py</code> code file.
	location (string):	
		Path to a python executable, or to a folder containing <code>python.exe</code> , or the name of a conda-created virtual environment prefixed by <code>conda://</code> (<code>conda://env_name</code> , requires <code>conda</code> available in your PATH). If empty, finds python from your windows <code>%PATH%</code> .
	run (boolean):	Creates the connection, and imports new modules, when turned to True. Kills the connection, and deletes the references to the imports, when turned to False.
	modules (string list):	
		List of module names to import in the remote python. They will be added to the <code>scriptcontext.sticky</code> dictionary, allowing them to be reused from other python components in the same Grasshopper document. Submodules (for example <code>numpy.linalg</code>) have to be added explicitly to this list to be available later, and importing the parent package is also required even if only the submodule is used.
	*log_level (string from ['NOTSET', 'DEBUG', 'INFO', 'WARNING', 'ERROR', 'CRITICAL']):	
		Logging level to use for the local IronPython and the remote python instance.
	*working_dir (string):	
		Working directory for the remote python instance.
Returns:	out (string):	Console output with DEBUG information.
	linked_modules (string list):	
		List of imported module names.
	rpy (rpyc connection object):	
		The object representing the remote Python interpreter.
	import_statements (string):	
		What to use in the GHPython component to actually use the imported modules.

From Python to Grasshopper

You can also use gh-python-remote to programmatically control a Rhinoceros instance, and connect to it via Python. Have a look at `examples/python_to_GH.py` for a full working example.

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