

Python3 Externals for Max/MSP

A PyJS Project Guide

S. Alireza

2025-05-01

Exploring different ways one can use Python3 in Max/MSP

Table of Contents

Preface	8
I The Project	9
1 py-js: python3 objects for max	10
1.1 Overview	11
1.2 Quickstart	14
1.3 Related projects	17
1.4 Prior Art and Thanks	19
2 FAQ	21
2.1 Compatibility	21
2.2 Implementation	22
2.3 Installation	22
2.4 Logging	22
2.5 Extensibility	23
2.6 Specific Python package Compatibility	23
II Core Externals	25
3 py: a general purpose python3 max external	26
3.1 Overview	26
3.2 Quickstart	33
3.3 Packaging	40
3.4 Caveats	48
4 pyjs: a python3 jsextension for max	49
4.1 Overview	50
4.2 Caveats	52

III	Experimental Externals	53
5	cobra: a single-header c++ python3 library for max externals	54
5.1	Building	54
5.2	Tests	55
6	mamba: a single-header c-based python3 library for max externals	56
6.1	Build System	56
6.2	Usage	56
6.3	Comparison of Build Variants	57
7	krait: an ITM-based python evaluator	58
7.1	Current Status	58
7.2	Building	58
7.3	Help	58
8	mxpy: pdpython for max	59
8.1	TODO	59
8.2	Flow	59
9	pyx: example use of cobra with maxcpp	61
9.1	Usage	61
10	min.pymx	62
10.1	Prerequisites	62
10.2	Building	62
10.3	Unit Testing	63
10.4	Continuous Integration	63
10.5	Additional Documentation	64
11	mpyx: a single-header c++ python3 library for min-api max externals	65
11.1	Usage	65
12	mpyx: a single-header c++ python3 library for min-api max externals	66
12.1	Usage	66
13	xpyc: a max external which communicates with python3 via xpc	67
13.1	Building	67
IV	Alternative Externals	68
14	mpy: micropython external	69

15	pktpy: a pocketpy max external	70
15.1	Notes	70
15.2	Structure of Implementation	71
15.3	Current Status	71
16	pktpy2: a pocketpy v2.0.x max external	72
V	Networking Externals	73
17	zedit: a web-based code-editor embedded in an max external	74
17.1	Usage	74
17.2	Current Status	75
17.3	Future Direction	75
18	zpy: python3 via zmq in max	76
18.1	Requires	76
18.2	Status	76
18.3	TODO	76
18.4	Alternatives	76
18.5	Research	76
19	ztp: the zeromq + threads + python Max external	77
19.1	Requires	77
19.2	Learnings	77
20	jmx: jupyter client/kernel for Max/MSP	78
20.1	Requires	78
20.2	Implementation Notes	78
20.3	Jupyter Message Protocol	78
20.4	Message Types for the Content Dict	81
	Appendices	83
A	Guide to Developers	83
A.1	Code Style	83

List of Figures

1.1	py-js py.maxhelp	11
1.2	py-js testing	19

List of Tables

Preface

This is a Quarto book.

To learn more about Quarto books visit <https://quarto.org/docs/books>.

Part I

The Project

1 py-js: python3 objects for max

Simple (and extensible) [python3](#) externals for [MaxMSP](#).

Cross-platform: currently builds 'natively' on macOS (x86_64 or arm64) and Windows (MSVC) with Python versions 3.8 to 3.13 inclusive.

repo - <https://github.com/shakfu/py-js>

pdf documentation - [Python3-Externals-for-Max-MSP.pdf](#)



Figure 1.1: py-js py.maxhelp

1.1 Overview

This project started out as an attempt (during a covid-19 lockdown) to develop a basic python3 external for Max/MSP. It then evolved into an umbrella project for exploring different ways of using python3 in Max/MSP.

Along the way, a number of externals (17 so far) have been developed for use in a live Max environment. In most cases, each external can be built on its own via make <external-name>

or as part of a related group (see below and click on the links to see more detailed documentation):

Python3 Core Externals:

name	sdk	lang	description
py	max-sdk	c	well-featured, many packaging options + cython api
pyjs	max-sdk	c	js/v8-friendly – written as a Max javascript-extension

These two externals have many [build options](#) covering almost all deployment scenarios, but if you just want to get up and running quickly use the cmake option - DBUILD_PYTHON3_CORE_EXTERNALS=ON or just make core.

Python3 Experimental Externals:

name	sdk	lang	description
mamba	max-sdk	c	single-header c library to nest a python3 interpreter in any external
cobra	max-sdk	c++	single-header c++ library to nest a python3 interpreter in any external
pyx	maxcpp6	c++	uses cobra with Graham Wakefield's maxcpp
mpyx	min-api	c++	single-header c++ library to nest a python3 interpreter in min-api externals
krait	max-sdk	c	python3 external providing deferred and clocked function execution
mxpy	max-sdk	c	translation of pdpython into Max
zedit	max-sdk	c	web-based python editor using codemirror and the mongoose embedded webserver.
pymx	min-api	c++	concise python3 external, modern, using pybind11 and min-api
xpyc	max-sdk	c	uses xpc for inter-process communication with a python service

The experimental subgroup can be built as a whole with the cmake option, -DBUILD_PYTHON3_EXPERIMENTAL_EXT or just make experimentals.

Alternative Python Implementation Externals:

name	sdk	lang	description
pktpy	max-sdk	c++	uses v.1.4.6 of the pocketpy single-header c++ library
pktpy2	max-sdk	c	uses the newer v2.0.5 pocketpy c11 library

name	sdk	lang	description
mpy	max-sdk	c	a proof-of-concept embedding micropython

The two pocketpy variants can be built with the cmake option, `-DBUILD_POCKETPY_EXTERNALS=ON` or `make pocketpy`, whereas the external based on micropython, `mpy` is not enabled by default since it is still in early stages and more of a proof-of-concept to embed micropython in an external. To build it use the `-DBUILD_MICROPYTHON_EXTERNAL=ON` option with cmake or `make mpy`.

Networking Externals:

name	sdk	lang	description
ztp	max-sdk	c	non-blocking communications with zeromq + threads + spawned python
jmx	max-sdk	c	explore how to embed a jupyter client or kernel in an external
zpy	max-sdk	c	uses zeromq for 2way-comms with an external python process

Note: networking (zmq-based) externals are not enabled by default since they require zeromq libraries to be installed. To build them use the `-DBUILD_NETWORKING_EXTERNALS=ON` option with cmake or just `make net`

The common objective in these externals is to help use and distribute python code and libraries in Max applications. Many can be considered experimental, with 80% of development time going to the first two externals (`py` and `pyjs`), and `py` receiving the most recent attention, due to ongoing development of its builtin `api` module which uses cython to wrap a [growing subset of the Max c-api](#).

At the time of this writing, and since the switch to [max-sdk-base](#), the project has the following compatibility profile:

- **MacOS:** both `x86_64` and Apple Silicon compatible. Note that the project intentionally only produces 'native' (`x86_64` xor `arm64`) externals with no current plans for 'fat' or universal externals to serve both architectures. You can download codesigned, notarized `x86_64`-based and `arm64`-based python3 externals from the [releases](#) section.
- **Windows:** windows support was provided relatively recently, with currently all Python3 externals and also the `pktpy` projects building without issues on Windows. The only caveat is that as of this writing python3 externals are dynamically linked to the local Python3 `.dll` and are therefore not relocatable. One idea to overcome this constraint is to include the external's dependencies in the 'support' folder. This

will hopefully be addressed in future iterations. The pktpy external, however, is fully portable and self-contained.

The [Quickstart](#) section below covers general setup for all of the externals, and will get you up and running with the py and pyjs externals. More details are provided in the [py](#) documentation section: the [Building Experimental Externals using Cmake](#) section provides additional info to build the other remaining externals, and the [Building self-contained Python3 Externals for Packages and Standalones](#) section covers more advanced building and deployment scenarios for the py and pyjs externals with details about their many build variations available via a custom python-based build system which was specifically developed to cater for different scenerios of packaging and deploying the externals in Max packages and standalones.

If you are interested in more detailed project-specific documentation, please refer to the links in the [Overview](#) section which link to respective project folders in the py-js/source/projects section.

Please feel free to ask questions or make suggestions via the project's github issue tracker.

1.2 Quickstart

This repo has a git submodule dependency with [max-sdk-base](#). This is quite typical for Max externals.

This means you should `git clone` as follows:

```
git clone https://github.com/shakfu/py-js.git
git submodule init
git submodule update
```

or more concisely:

```
git clone --recursive https://github.com/shakfu/py-js.git
```

MacOS

As mentioned earlier, the py and pyjs objects are the most mature and best documented of the collection. Happily, there is also no need to compile them as they are available for download, fully codesigned and notarized, from the [releases](#) section.

If you'd rather build them or any of the other externals yourself then the process is straightforward:

1. You should have a modern python3 cpython implementation installed on your Mac: preferably either from python.org or from [Homebrew](https://brew.sh). Note that even system python3 provided by Apple will work in a number of cases. Python versions from 3.8 to 3.13 are tested and known to work.
2. Make sure you also have [Xcode](#) installed.
3. Git clone the py-js [repo](#) as per the above method to a path without a space and without possible icloud syncing (i.e don't clone to \$HOME/Documents/Max 8/Packages) [?] and run the following in the cloned repo:

```
make setup
```

The above will initialize and update the required git submodules and symlink the repo to \$HOME/Documents/Max 8/Packages/py-js to install it as a Max Package and enable you to test the externals and run the patches.

[?] It is possible to install py-js directly into \$HOME/Documents/Max 8/Packages, but it requires moving the place of compilation to a location in your filesystem that is not exposed to errors due to icloud syncing or spaces in the path. This split is possible, but it is not recommended for the purposes of this quickstart.

4. Optionally, install [cython](#) via `pip3 install cython`, if you want to make changes to the cython-based `api.pyx` module, which wraps the Max c-api.
5. Any one of the named externals can be built individually via `make <name>` in the root directory of the py-js project, otherwise to build both the py and pyjs externals, type the following (other installation options are detailed below):

```
make
```

Note that typing `make` here is the same as typing `make default` or `make all`. This will create two externals `py.mxo` and `pyjs.mxo` in your externals folder. These are relatively small in size and are linked to your system python3 installation. This has the immediate benefit that you have access to your curated collection of existing python packages.

The `make` or `make default` command bypasses an intermediate buildsystem and builds the two core externals via Xcode

Another build option for core externals is to use `cmake` as an intermediate build system to drive Xcode builds:

```
make core
```

The `make`, or `make core` methods of building core the externals are generally very fast and produce externals which have access to python libraries of the local python system referenced during compilation. The tradeoff is that since the external are dynamically linked with local dependencies, they are therefore not usable in standalones and relocatable Max packages.

No worries, if you need portable relocatable python3 externals for your package or standalone with more granular build options such as specifying the python version and the type of build then make sure to read the [Building self-contained Python3 Externals for Packages and Standalones](#) section.

In any case, open up any of the patch files in the patchers directory of the repo or the generated Max package, and look at the .maxhelp patchers to understand how the py and the pyjs objects work.

Windows

Since Windows support still is relatively new, no releases have been made pending further testing.

Currently, the externals which are enabled by default in this project can be built with only a few requirements:

1. Install [Visual Studio Community Edition](#) or use the commercial versions as you like.
2. Install [Python3 for Windows](#) from python.org
3. (Optional) since Visual Studio has its captive cmake, [you can use that](#), but it is preferable to [install cmake](#) independently.

After installation of the above you can build the externals inside your Documents/Max 9/Packages folder as follows:

```
git clone --recursive https://github.com/shakfu/py-js
cd py-js
mkdir build
cd build
cmake .. -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Release
cmake --build . --config Release
```

Open one of the .maxhelp files or any of the files in the patchers folders to see how things work.

Building Externals using Cmake

You can also use cmake to build **all** externals using similar methods to the max-sdk.

First make sure you have completed the [Quickstart](#) section above. Next you will install cmake if necessary and a couple of additional dependencies for some of the subprojects. Of course, skip what is already installed:


```
brew install cmake
```

Now you can build almost all the externals (including py and pyjs) in one shot using cmake:

```
make projects
```

This builds all of the externals *except* for the networking variants, since they have some additional dependencies related to the lightweight networking [zeromq](#) library.

If you would like to build them first install:

```
brew install zmq
```

Then

```
make net
```

Look at the Makefile and the root CMakeLists.txt for further specialized build options.

After doing the above, the recommended iterative development workflow is to make changes to the source code in the respective project and then `cd py-js/build` and `cmake --build ..`. This will cause cmake to only build modified projects efficiently.

Note that for some of the less developed externals and more experimental features please don't be surprised if Max occasionally segfaults (especially if you start experimenting with the the more experimental parts of the cython wrapped api module which operates on the c-level of the Max SDK).

Also note that for py and pyjs externals the cmake build method described does not yet create self-contained python externals which can be used in Max Packages and Standalones. The [Building self-contained Python3 Externals for Packages and Standalones](#) section addresses this requirement.

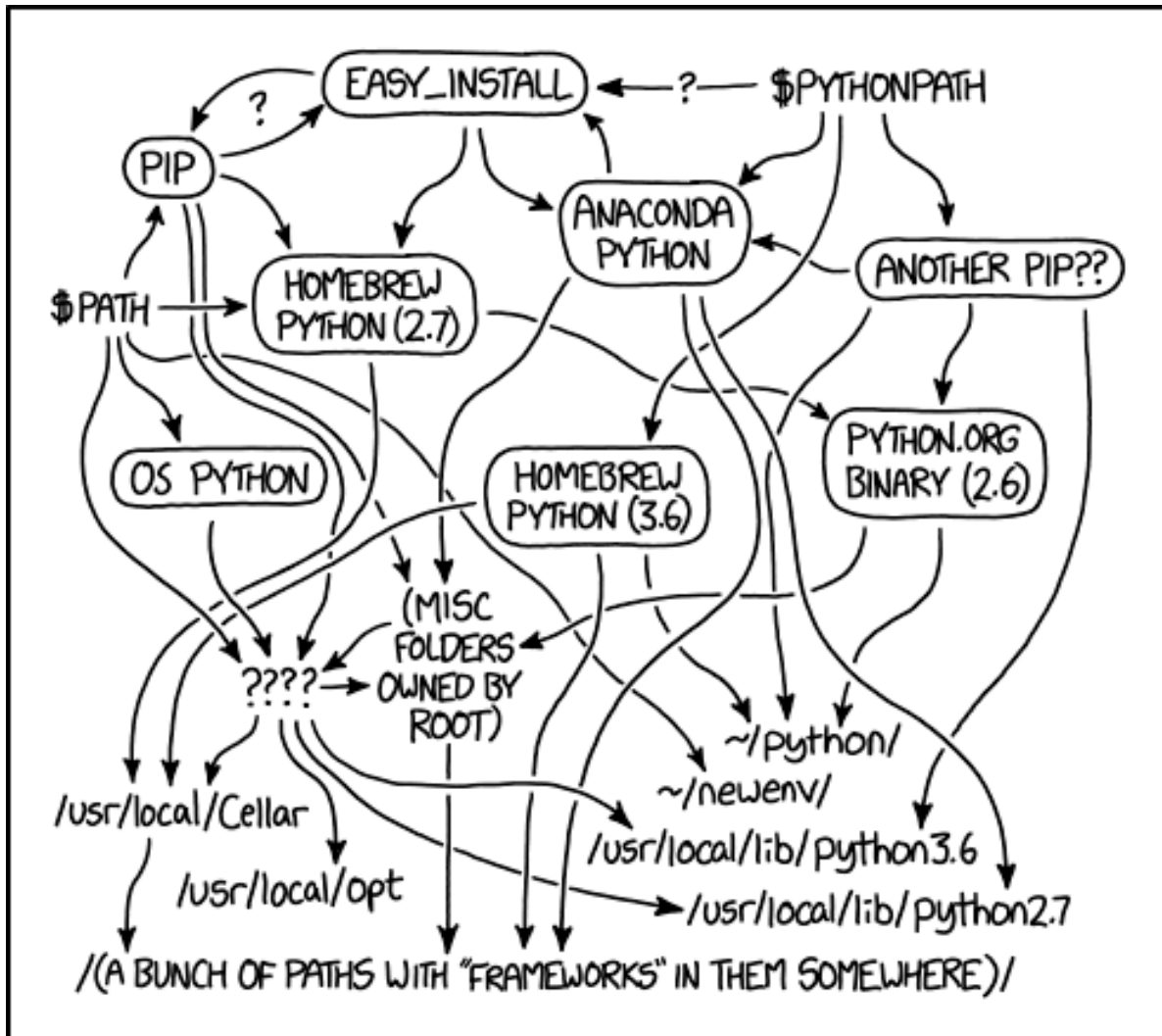
Visit the project-specific links above for more detailed documentation.

1.3 Related projects

- [relocatable-python](#): A tool for building standalone relocatable Python.framework bundles. (used in this project)
- [python-build-standalone](#): Produce redistributable builds of Python. (Interesting but not used in this project)

- [Python Apple Support](#): A meta-package for building a version of Python that can be embedded into a macOS, iOS, tvOS or watchOS project. (directly inspired static linking approach)
- [python-cmake-buildsystem](#): A cmake buildsystem for compiling Python. Not currently used in this project, but may be used in the future.
- [py2max](#) : using python3 with Max in an offline capacity to generate max patches.
- [maxutils](#) : scripts and utilities to help with codesigning and notarization of Max standalones and externals.
- [pocketpy](#): C++17 header-only Python interpreter for game engines.
- [micropython](#): a lean and efficient Python implementation for microcontrollers and constrained systems

1.4 Prior Art and Thanks



MY PYTHON ENVIRONMENT HAS BECOME SO DEGRADED
THAT MY LAPTOP HAS BEEN DECLARED A SUPERFUND SITE.

Figure 1.2: py-js testing

I was motivated to start this project because I found myself recurrently wanting to use some python libraries or functions in Max.

Looking around for a python max external I found the following:

- Thomas Grill's [py/pyext – Python scripting objects for Pure Data and Max](#) is the most mature Max/Python implementation and when I was starting this project, it seemed very promising but then I read that the 'available Max port is not actively maintained.' I also noted that it was written in C++ and that it needed an additional [c++ flex](#) layer to compile. I was further dissuaded from diving in as it supported, at the time, only python 2 which seemed difficult to swallow considering Python2 is basically not developed anymore. Ironically, this project has become more active recently, and I finally was persuaded to go back and try to compile it and finally got it running. I found it to be extremely technically impressive work, but it had probably suffered from the burden of having to maintain several moving dependencies (puredata, max, python, flex, c++). The complexity probably put off some possible contributors which would have made the maintenance of the project easier for Thomas. In any case, it's an awesome project and it would be great if this project could somehow help py/ext in some way or the other.
- [max-py](#) – Embedding Python 2 / 3 in MaxMSP with pybind11. This looks like a reasonable effort, but only 9 commits and no further commits for 2 years as of this writing.
- [nt.python_for_max](#) – Basic implementation of python in max using a fork of Graham Wakefield's old c++ interface. Hasn't really been touched in 3 years.
- [net.loadbang.jython](#) – A jython implementation for Max which uses the MXJ java interface. It's looks like a solid effort using Jython 2.7 but the last commit was in 2015.

Around the time of the beginning of my first covid-19 lockdown, I stumbled upon Iain Duncan's [Scheme for Max](#) project, and I was quite inspired by his efforts and approach to embed a scheme implementation into a Max external.

So it was decided, during a period with less distractions than usual, to try to make a minimal python3 external, learn the max sdk, the python c-api, and also how to write more than a few lines of c that didn't crash.

It's been an education and I have come to understand precisely a quote I remember somewhere about the c language: that it's "like a scalpel". I now understand this to mean that in skilled hands it can do wonders, otherwise you almost always end up killing the patient.

Thanks to Luigi Castelli for his help with Max/MSP questions, to Stefan Behnel for his help with Cython questions, and to Iain Duncan for providing the initial inspiration and for saving me time with some great implementation ideas.

Thanks to Greg Neagle for zeroing in on the relocatability problem and sharing his elegant solution for Python frameworks via his [relocatable-python](#) project on Github.

2 FAQ

2.1 Compatibility

Does this project work with Windows?

Yes, although Windows support came relatively recently, all python externals and also the pktty external can be compiled using the default MSVC builds system.

Currently only building via cmake with dynamic linking of externals is supported. Refer to the README quickstart for compilation instructions.

Does this project work with macOS?

Yes, macOS support is the most mature for both x86_64 (Intel) and arm64 (Apple silicon). Note that externals are only built natively (no universal binaries to keep the size of externals under control).

Python3 installed from python.org works as expected, and even Apple installed system python3 has been tested to work on the default build and some but not all of the other build variants.

Basically, there is no intrinsic reason why it shouldn't work with python3 on your system if the python3 version ≥ 3.7

Refer to the README quickstart for compilation instructions.

Can I use Homebrew python on macOS?

Definitely, if python is installed using [Homebrew](#) you can create externals using make, make projects, make homebrew-ext and homebrew-pkg depending on your requirement. See make help for some guidance on which target to build.

2.2 Implementation

Is the python interpreter embedded in the external or does the external basically use the host's python interpreter?

The `make` default build creates a lightweight external dynamically linked to your local python3 interpreter; other build variants such as `framework-pkg` embeds python3 into an external that is dynamically linked to a python3 interpreter which is part of the containing Max package; and another such as `framework-ext` embeds python into the external itself without any dependencies. There are other ways as well. The section, [Building self-contained Python3 Externals for Packages and Standalones](#), gives an overview of the different approaches.

Recent work on the mamba single-header c library project makes it possible build relocatable python3 externals along the lines of what is possible with `py` and `pyjs`

2.3 Installation

Can I use two different python3 externals in the same patch?

Python3 external types which are not 'isolated' (see the [build variations](#) section) cannot be loaded at the same time. So for example, if you build a `framework-ext` variation, `py.mxo` and `pyjs.mxo` will not work together in the same patch, but if you built a `framework-pkg` variation of the same two externals, they should work fine without issues.

Of course, it would be considered redundant to install two different python3 external types in your project at the same time.

2.4 Logging

Every time I open a patch there is a some debug information in the console. Should I be concerned?

It looks like someone left `(debug?)=on` in this patch and it further may have cached some paths to related on the build system in the patch. You should be able to switch it off by setting `(debug?)=off`. If they still remain, open the `.maxpat` in question in an editor (it's a JSON file) and remove the cached paths.

You can also go to the external c file itself and hardcode `DEBUG=0` if you want to switch logging off completely.

2.5 Extensibility

How to extend python with your own scripts and 3rd party libraries?

The easiest solution is to use an external that's linked to your system python3 installation (and not a self-contained external). This is what gets built if you run `make` or `make projects` in the root of the [py-js](#) project. If you do it this way, you automatically get access to all of your python libraries, but you give up portability.

This release contains relocatable python3 externals which are useful for distribution in packages and standalones so it's a little bit more involved.

First note that there several ways to add code to the external:

1. The external's site-packages: `py-js/externals/py.mxo/Contents/Resources/lib/python3.X/site-packages`
2. The package examples folder: such as `py-js/examples/scripts`
3. Whichever path you set the patcher `PYTHONPATH` property to (during object creation).

For (1), if you make changes to the external by adding modules or compiled extensions then you will have to re-code design the external. This is straightforward in `py-js`, just make sure the externals are in the `externals` folder and `make sign`.

For (2), this is just a location that's searched automatically with `load`, `read`, and `execfile` messages so it can contain dependent files.

For (3), this is just a setting that is done at the patch level so it should be straightforward. As mentioned, the extra `pythonpath` is currently only set at object creation. It should be updated when it's changed but this is something on the todo list.

2.6 Specific Python package Compatibility

How to get numpy to work in py-js

The easiest way is to just create an adhoc python external linked to your system python3 setup. If you have numpy installed there, then you should be good to go with the following caveat: the type translation system does not currently automatically cover native numpy dtypes so they would have to be converted to normal lists before they become translated to to Max lists. This is not a hard constraint, just not implemented yet.

You can also add your system site-packages to the externals `pythonpath` attribute.

If you need numpy embedded in a portable variation of py-js, then you have a couple of options. A py-js package build which has 'thin' externals referencing a python distribution in the support folder of the package is the way to go and is provided by the homebrew-pkg build option for example.

It is also possible to package numpy in a fully relocatable external. It used to be quite involved, and can currently only be done with non-statically built relocatable externals, but a make target has been added to do this. The make command to do this is `make install-numpy`.

Part II

Core Externals

3 py: a general purpose python3 max external

3.1 Overview

This overview will cover the following the py external implementation:

The py external provides a more featureful two-way interface between max and python in a way that feels natural to both languages.

The external has access to builtin python modules and the whole universe of 3rd party modules, and further has the option of importing a builtin api module which uses [cython](#) to wrap selective portions of the max c-api. This allows regular python code to directly access the max-c-api and script Max objects. In addition, a pure python `py_prelude.py` module is pre-loaded in every py instance as an extended set of builtins.

So in summary, py is a general purpose Max external that embeds a python3 interpreter and is made up of three integrated parts which make it quite straightforward to extend:

1. The py Max external which is written in c using both the Max c-api and the Python3 c-api.
2. A pure python module, `py_prelude.py` which is converted to `py_prelude.h` and compiled with py and then pre-loaded into the `globals()` namespace of every py instance.
3. A powerful builtin api module which is derived from a cython-based wrapper of a subset of the Max c-api.

As of 24, March 2025, the relative size of these modules (in number of tokens) is:

id	name	language	comment	code	note
1	<code>py.c</code>	c	729	1,598	handwritten
2	<code>py_prelude.py</code>	python	95	181	handwritten
3	<code>api.pyx</code>	cython	2,014	3,714	handwritten
4	<code>api.c</code>	c	3,185	147,855	generated from (3)

The following cheatsheet provides a brief view of key attributes and methods of the py external:

```

globals
  obj_count          : number of active py objects
  registry           : global registry to lookup object names

patchers
  subpatchers
    py_repl          : a basic single line repl for py
    py_repl_plus      : embeds a py object in a py_repl

py max external
  attributes
    name             : unique object name
    file             : file to load into editor
    autoload         : load file at start
    pythonpath       : add path to python sys.path
    debug            : switch debug logging on/off

  methods (messages)
    core
      import <module> : python import to object namespace
      eval <expression> : python 'eval' semantics
      exec <statement> : python 'exec' semantics
      execfile <path> : python 'execfile' semantics

    extra
      assign <var> [arg] : max-friendly msg assignments to py object namespace
      call <pyfunc> [arg] : max-friendly python function calling
      pipe <arg> [pyfunc] : process py/max value(s) via a pipe of py funcs
      fold <f> <n> [arg] : applies a two-arg function cumulatively to a sequence
      code <expr|stmt> : alternative way to eval or exec py code
      anything <expr|stmt> : anything version of the code method

    time-based
      sched <t> <fn> [arg] : defer a python function call by t millisecs

    code editor
      read <path> : read text file into editor
      load <path> : combo of read <path> -> execfile <path>
      run : run the current code in the editor

    interobject
      scan : scan patcher and store names of child objects

```

send <msg>	: send an arbitrary message to a named object
meta	
count	: give a int count of current live py objects
inlets	
single inlet	: primary input (anything)
outlets	
left outlet	: primary output (anything)
middle outlet	: bang on failure
right outlet	: bang on success

Key Features

The py external has the following c-level methods:

category	method	param(s)	in/out	can change ns
core	import	module	in	yes
core	eval	expression	out	no
core	exec	statement	in	yes
core	execfile	file	in	yes
extra	assign	var, data	in	yes
extra	call	var(s), data	out	no
extra	code	expr or stmt	out?	yes
extra	anything	expr or stmt	out?	yes
extra	pipe	var, funcs	out	no
extra	fold	f, n, args	out	no
time	sched	ms, fun, args	out	no
editor	read	file	n/a	no
editor	load	file	n/a	no
interobj	scan		n/a	no
interobj	send	name, msg, ..	n/a	no
meta	count		n/a	no

Note that the code method allows for import/exec/eval of python code, which can be said to make those 'fit-for-purpose' methods redundant. However, it has been retained because it provides additional strictness and provides a helpful prefix in messages which indicates message intent.

Core

py/js's *core* features have a one-to-one correspondance to python's *very high layer* as specified [here](#). In the following, when we refer to an *object*, we refer to instances of the py external.

- **Per-object namespaces.** Each object has a unique name (which is provided automatically or can be set by the user), and responds to an `import <module>` message which loads the specified python module in its namespace (essentially a globals dictionary). Notably, namespaces can be different for each instance.
- **Eval Messages.** Responds to an `eval <expression>` message in the left inlet which is evaluated in the context of the namespace. py objects output results to the left outlet, send a bang from the right outlet upon success or a bang from the middle outlet upon failure.
- **Exec Messages.** Responds to an `exec <statement>` message and an `execfile <filepath>` message which executes the statement or the file's code in the object's namespace. For py objects, this produces no output from the left outlet, sends a bang from the right outlet upon success or a bang from the middle outlet upon failure.

Extra

The *extra* category of methods makes the py object play nice with the max/msp ecosystem:

- **Assign Messages.** Responds to an `assign <varname> [x1, x2, ..., xN]` which is equivalent to `<varname> = [x1, x2, ..., xN]` in the python namespace. This is a way of creating variables in the object's python namespace using max message syntax. This produces no output from the left outlet, a bang from the right outlet upon success, or a bang from the middle outlet upon failure.
- **Call Messages.** Responds to a `call <func> arg1 arg2 ... argN` kind of message where `func` is a python callable in the py object's namespace. This corresponds to the python `callable(*args)` syntax. This makes it easier to call python functions in a max-friendly way. If the callable does not have variable arguments, it will alternatively try to apply the arguments as a list i.e. `call func(args)`. Future work will try make `call` correspond to a python generic function call: `<callable> [arg1 arg2 ... arg_n] [key1=val1 key2=val2 ... keyN=valN]`. This outputs results to the left outlet, a bang from the right outlet upon success, or a bang from the middle outlet upon failure.
- **Pipe message.** Like a `call` in reverse, responds to a `pipe <arg> <f1> <f2> ... <fN>` message. In this sense, a value is *piped* through a chain of python functions in the objects namespace and returns the output to the left outlet, a bang from the right outlet upon success, or a bang from the middle outlet upon failure.

- **Code or Anything Messages.** Responds to a code `<expression || statement>` or (anything) `<expression || statement>` message. Arbitrary python code (expression or statement) can be used here, because the whole message body is converted to a string, the complexity of the code is only limited by Max's parsing and escaping rules. (This is classified as EXPERIMENTAL and evolving).

Interobject Communication

- **Scan Message.** Responds to a scan message with arguments. This scans the parent patcher of the object and stores scripting names in the global registry.
- **Send Message.** Responds to a send `<object-name> <msg> <msg-body>` message. Used to send *typed* messages to any named object. Evokes a scan for the patcher's objects if a registry of names is empty.

Editing Support

- **Line REPL.** The py object has two bpatcher line repls: one, `py_repl_plux.maxpat` which embeds a py object and another, `py_repl.maxpat` which has an outlet to connect to one. The repls include a convenient menu with all of the py object's methods and also feature coll-based history via arrow-up/arrow-down recall of entries in a session. A coll can be made to save all commands if required.
- **Multiedit REPL.** Another bpatcher, `py_multiedit.maxpat`, combines a textedit object for writing multiline python code to be executed in the respective py external's namespace, and a simple line repl strictly for evaluating objects in the namespace.
- **External Editor Filewatcher.** `py_extedit.maxpat` is a bpatcher which wraps the file-watcher object and opens a *watched* file in an external editor. If the file is saved by the editor, it will be sent out as text via the outlet and can be received, for example, by the py object's inlet, to enable a kind of load-on-save workflow.
- **Code Editor.** Double-clicking on the py object opens a code-editor. This is populated by a read message which reads a file into the editor and saves the filepath to the external's attribute. A load message also reads the file followed by `execfile`. Saving the text in the editor uses the attribute filepath and execs the saved code to the object's namespace.
- **Experimental Remote Console.** A method (due to [Iain Duncan](#)) of sending code to the py node via udp has been implemented and allows for send-from-editor and send-from-interactive-console capabilities. The clients are still in their infancy, but this method looks promising since you get syntax highlighting, syntax checking, and other features. It assumes you want to treat your py nodes as remotely accessible server/interpreters-in-max.

```
zedit: [python interpreter / web server] <-> [web-editor / web-console]
```

- **zedit: a python3 external with an embedded web server.** zedit is a python3-enabled external by virtue of using the mamba single-header library and also embeds the [mon-goose embedded webserver](#). On the frontend, it uses modern javascript, [jquery-terminal](#) and the widely-used [code-mirror](#) web text editor widget to create a web-editor / web-console which can be accessed from a browser and which communicates via the mon-goose webserver with the underlying python interpreter.

Scripting Max with Python via the builtin api module

- **Exposing Max API to Python** A portion of the Max api in `c74support/max-includes` has been converted to a cython `.pxd` file called `api_max.pxd`. This makes it available for a cython implementation file, `api.pyx` which is converted to c-code during builds and embedded in the external. This code enables a custom python builtin module called `api` which can be imported by python scripts in py objects or via `import` messages to the object. This allows the subset of the Max-api which has been wrapped in cython code to be called directly by python scripts or via messages in a patcher.

The `api` module provides a number of functions and cython extension classes which make it relatively easy to call Max `c-api` methods from python. This is without doubt the most powerful feature of the `py` external.

As of this writing the following extension classes which wrap their corresponding Max objects are included in the `api` module: `Atom`, `AtomArray`, `Table`, `Buffer`, `Dictionary`, `Database`, `DatabaseView`, `DatabaseResult`, `Linklist`, `Binbuf`, `Hashtab`, `Patcher`, `MaxObject` and `MaxApp`.

In addition, a cython extension class, `PyExternal`, gives python code access to the c-based `py` external's data and methods.

To give a sense of the level of integration which is possible as a result of this module, the following example demonstrates how `numpy` and `scipy.signal` can be used to read and write to and from a live Max `buffer~` object using the `api` module's `Buffer` extension class:

```
import api

import numpy as np
from scipy import signal

def get_buffer_samples(name: str, sample_file: str) -> np.array:
    buf = api.create_buffer(name, sample_file)
    xs = np.array(buf.get_samples())
```

```

assert len(xs) == buf.n_samples
api.post(f"get {n_samples} samples from buffer {name}")
return xs

def set_buffer_samples(name: str, duration_ms: int):
    buf = api.create_empty_buffer(name, duration_ms)
    t = np.linspace(0, 1, buf.n_samples, endpoint=False, dtype=np.float64)
    xs = signal.sawtooth(2 * np.pi * 5 * t)
    buf.set_samples(xs)
    api.post(f"set {buf.n_samples} samples to buffer {name}")

```

See the examples/tests folder and the patchers/tests folder for more examples.

Deployment Scenarios

There are 3 general deployment variations:

1. **Linked to system python.** Linking the externals to your system python (homebrew, built from source, etc.) This has the benefit of re-using your existing python modules and is the default option.
2. **Embedded in package.** Embedding the python interpreter in a Max package: in this variation, a custom python distribution (zipped or otherwise) is placed in the support folder of the py/js package (or any other package) and is linked to the py external. This makes it size efficient and usable in standalones.
3. **Embedded in external.** The external itself as a container for the python interpreter: a custom python distribution (zipped or otherwise) is stored inside the external bundle itself, which can make it portable and usable in standalones.

As of this writing all three deployment scenarios are available, however it is worth looking more closely into the tradeoffs in each case, and the [related build variations which exist](#).

Deployment Scenario	Available	Python Versions
Linked to sys python	yes	version of sys python
Embeddded in package	yes	3.8 to 3.13 inclusive
Embeddded in external	yes	3.8 to 3.13 inclusive

3.2 Quickstart

This repo has a git submodule dependency with [max-sdk-base](#). This is quite typical for Max externals.

This means you should `git clone` as follows:

```
git clone https://github.com/shakfu/py-js.git
git submodule init
git submodule update
```

or more concisely:

```
git clone --recursive https://github.com/shakfu/py-js.git
```

Windows

Since Windows support still is relatively new, no releases have been made pending further testing.

Currently, the externals which are enabled by default in this project can be built with only a few requirements:

1. Install [Visual Studio Community Edition](#) or use the commercial versions as you like.
2. Install [Python3 for Windows](#) from python.org
3. (Optional) since Visual Studio has its captive cmake, [you can use that](#), but it is preferable to [install cmake](#) independently.

After installation of the above you can build the externals inside your Documents/Max 8/Packages folder as follows:

```
git clone --recursive https://github.com/shakfu/py-js
cd py-js
mkdir build
cd build
cmake .. -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Release
cmake --build . --config Release
```

Open one of the `.maxhelp` files or any of the files in the patchers folders to see how things work.

macOS

As mentioned earlier, the `py` and `pyjs` objects are the most mature and best documented of the collection. Happily, there is also no need to compile them as they are available for download, fully codesigned and notarized, from the [releases](#) section.

If you'd rather build them or any of the other externals yourself then the process is straightforward:

1. You should have a modern python3 cpython implementation installed on your Mac: preferably either from [python.org](#) or from [Homebrew](#). Note that even system python3 provided by Apple will work in a number of cases. Python versions from 3.8 to 3.13 are tested and known to work.
2. Make sure you also have [Xcode](#) installed.
3. Git clone the `py-js` [repo](#) as per the above method to a path without a space and without possible icloud syncing (i.e don't clone to `$HOME/Documents/Max 8/Packages`) [?] and run the following in the cloned repo:

```
make setup
```

The above will initialize and update the required git submodules and symlink the repo to `$HOME/Documents/Max 8/Packages/py-js` to install it as a Max Package and enable you to test the externals and run the patches.

[?] It is possible to install `py-js` directly into `$HOME/Documents/Max 8/Packages`, but it requires moving the place of compilation to a location in your filesystem that is not exposed to errors due to icloud syncing or spaces in the path. This split is possible, but it is not recommended for the purposes of this quickstart.

4. Install [cython](#) via `pip3 install cython`, required for translating the cython-based `api.pyx`, which wraps the the Max c-api, to c.
5. To build only the `py` and `pyjs` externals, type the following in the root directory of the `py-js` project (other installation options are detailed below):

```
make
```

Note that typing `make` here is the same as typing `make default` or `make all`. This will create two externals `py.mxo` and `pyjs.mxo` in your externals folder. These are relatively small in size and are linked to your system python3 installation. This has the immediate benefit that you have access to your curated collection of existing python packages. The tradeoff is that these externals are dynamically linked with local dependencies and therefore not usable in standalones and relocatable Max packages.

No worries, if you need portable relocatable python3 externals for your package or standalone then make sure to read the [Building self-contained Python3 Externals for Packages and Standalones](#) section

Open up any of the patch files in the patchers directory of the repo or the generated Max package, and also look at the .maxhelp patchers to understand how the py and the pyjs objects work.

Building Experimental Externals using Cmake

You can also use cmake to build **all** externals using similar methods to the max-sdk.

First make sure you have completed the [Quickstart](#) section above. Next you will install cmake if necessary and a couple of additional dependencies for some of the subprojects. Of course, skip what is already installed:

```
brew install cmake zmq czmq
```

Now you can build all externals (including py and pyjs) in one shot using cmake:

```
make projects
```

After doing the above, the recommended iterative development workflow is to make changes to the source code in the respective project and then `cd py-js/build` and `cmake --build ..`. This will cause cmake to only build modified projects efficiently.

Note that for some of the less developed externals and more experimental features please don't be surprised if Max seg-faults (especially if you start experimenting with the cython wrapped api module which operates on the c-level of the Max SDK).

Also note that for py and pyjs externals the cmake build method described does not yet create self-contained python externals which can be used in Max Packages and Standalones.

The following section addresses this requirement.

Building self-contained Python3 Externals for Packages and Standalones

The py and pyjs externals have a custom python [build manager](#) which provides the flexibility to create a number of build variants which can vary in size and features, or be selected depending on whether the external is to be packaged in standalones or Max packages.

The Makefile in the project root provides a simplified interface to this builder. See the [Current Status of Builders](#) section for further information.

idx	command	type	format	py size	pyjs size
1	make static-ext	static	external	9.0	8.8
2	make static-tiny-ext	static	external	6.7	6.2
3	make shared-ext	shared	external	16.4	15.8
4	make shared-tiny-ext	shared	external	6.7	6.2
5	make framework-pkg	framework	package	22.8	22.8

In this table, size figures are for python 3.10.x but for python 3.11.4 they increase to 8.5 MB and 8.1 respectively. Generally, external size increases with each new python version as features are added, but this is also somewhat mitigated by the removal of deprecated builtin packages and extensions. If you want to achieve the theoretical minimal size for the py and pyjs externals, use python 3.8.x and/or a tiny variant (with a more recent version). Another option, if you need circa 1 MB size for a self-contained external, look at the `pktpy` subproject in this repo. Note the size of externals in Python 3.12.4 (although some of extra size is attributed improved ssl integration):

Also note that size, in this case, is not the individual external but the uncompressed size of the package which includes patches, help files and **both** externals. This can also vary by python version used to compile the external.

idx	command	type	format	py size	pyjs size
1	make static-ext	static	external	15.0	13.3
2	make static-tiny-ext	static	external	11.4	9.8
3	make shared-ext	shared	external	20.4	18.7
4	make shared-tiny-ext	shared	external	11.4	9.6
5	make framework-ext	shared	external	22.5	20.8

for Python 3.13.0, which implemented a number of deprecations, external sizes have come down a little:

idx	command	type	format	py size	pyjs size
1	make static-ext	static	external	14.4	12.6
2	make static-tiny-ext	static	external	10.2	8.5
3	make shared-ext	shared	external	19.1	17.3
4	make shared-tiny-ext	shared	external	10.6	8.8
5	make framework-ext	shared	external	21.2	20.2

This section assumes that you have completed the [Quickstart](#) above and have a recent python3 installation (python.org, homebrew or otherwise).

Again, if you'd rather not compile anything there are self-contained python3 externals which can be included in standalones in the [releases](#) section.

If you don't mind compiling (and have Xcode installed) then pick one of the following options:

1. To build statically-compiled self-contained python3 externals:

```
make static-ext
```

You may also prefer the tiny variant:

```
make static-tiny-ext
```

2. To build self-contained python3 externals which include a dynamically linked libpythonX.Y.dylib:

```
make shared-ext
```

or for the corresponding tiny variant:

```
make shared-tiny-ext
```

3. To build python3 externals in a package, linked to a python installation in its support folder

```
make framework-pkg
```

With all of the above options, a python3 source distribution (matching your own python3 version) is automatically downloaded from python.org with dependencies, and then compiled into a static or shared version of python3 which is then used to compile the externals.

If you would rather specify the python version, then you can specify the PYTHON_VERSION environment variable, as in:

```
make shared-ext PYTHON_VERSION=3.10.17
```

Note that as of this writing, the py external and the pyjs externals are tested successfully to build and run with Python versions 3.8.20, 3.9.22, 3.10.17, 3.11.12, 3.12.10 and 3.13.3. Feel free to use the version specification method above with any build variant.

At the end of this process you should find two externals in the py-js/externals folder: py.mxo and pyjs.mxo.

Although the above options deliver somewhat different products (see below for details), with options (1) and (2) the external 'bundle' contains an embedded python3 interpreter with a zipped standard library in the Resources folder and also has a site-packages directory for your own code; with option (3), the externals are linked to, and have been compiled against, a relocatable python3 installation in the support folder.

Depending on your choice above, the python interpreter in each external is either statically compiled or dynamically linked, and in all three cases we have a self-contained and relocatable structure (external or package) without any non-system dependencies. This makes it appropriate for use in Max Packages and Standalones.

There are other [build variations](#) which are discussed in more detail below. You can always see which ones are available via typing `make help` in the `py-js` project folder:

```
$ make help

>>> general
make projects          : build all subprojects using standard cmake process

>>> pyjs targets
make                  : non-portable pyjs externals linked to your system
make homebrew-pkg     : portable package w/ pyjs (requires homebrew python)
make homebrew-ext     : portable pyjs externals (requires homebrew python)
make shared-pkg       : portable package with pyjs externals (shared)
make shared-ext       : portable pyjs externals (shared)
make shared-tiny-ext  : tiny portable pyjs externals (shared)
make static-ext       : portable pyjs externals (static)
make static-tiny-ext  : tiny portable pyjs externals (static)
make framework-pkg    : portable package with pyjs externals (framework)
make framework-ext    : portable pyjs externals (framework)
make relocatable-pkg  : portable package w/ more custom options (framework)

>>> python targets
make python-shared     : minimal shared python build
make python-shared-ext : minimal shared python build for externals
make python-shared-pkg : minimal shared python build for packages
make python-static     : minimal statically-linked python build
make python-framework  : minimal framework python build
make python-framework-ext : minimal framework python build for externals
make python-framework-pkg : minimal framework python build for packages
make python-relocatable : custom relocatable python framework build
```

Automated Test of Build Variations

If you would like to see which build variations are compatible with your current setup, there's an automated test which attempts to compile all build variations in sequence and will log all results to a `logs` directory:

```
make test
```

This can take a long time, but it is worth doing to understand which variants work on your particular setup.

If you want to test or retest one individual variant, just prefix `test-` to the name of variant as follows:

```
make test-shared-pkg
```

Using Self-contained Python Externals in a macOS Standalone

If you have downloaded any pre-built externals from [releases](#) or if you have built self-contained python externals as per the methods above, then you should be ready to use these in a standalone.

To release externals in a standalone they must be codesigned and notarized. To this end, there are scripts in `py-js/source/projects/py/scripts` to make this a little easier.

py external

If you included `py.mxo` as an external in your standalone, then you should have no issue as Max will install it automatically during its build-as-standalone process.

You can test if it works without issues by building either of these two example patcher documents, included in `py-js/patchers`, as a max standalone:

1. `py_test_standalone_info_py.maxpat`
2. `py_test_standalone_only_py.maxpat`

Open the resulting standalone and test that the py object works as expected.

To demonstrate the above, a pre-built standalone that was built using exactly the same steps as above is in the releases section: `py_test_standalone_demo.zip`.

pyjs external

If you opted to include `pyjs.mxo` as an external in your standalone, then it may be a little more involved:

You can first test if it works without issues by building 'a max standalone' from the `test_standalone_pyjs.maxpat` patcher which is included in `py-js/patchers/tests/test_standalone`.

Open the resulting standalone and test that the `pyjs` object works as expected. If it doesn't then try the following workaround:

To fix a sometimes recurrent issue where the standalone build algorithm doesn't pick up `pyjs.mxo`: if you look inside the built standalone bundle, `py_test_standalone_only_pyjs.app/Contents/Resources` you may not find `pyjs.mxo`. This is likely a bug in Max 8 but easily resolved. Fix it by manually copying the `pyjs.mxo` external into this folder and then copy the `javascript` and `jsextensions` folders from the root of the `py-js` project and place them into the `pyjs_test_standalone.app/Contents/Resources/C74` folder. Now re-run the standalone app again and now the `pyjs` external should work. A script is provided in `py-js/source/projects/py/scripts/fix-pyjs-standalone.sh` to do the above in an automated way.

Please read on for further details about what the `py-js` externals can do.

Have fun!

3.3 Packaging

As mentioned previously, the `py-js` builder subproject can be used to build fit-for-purpose python variants for python3 externals. In addition, it can also package, sign, notarize and deploy the same externals for distribution.

These features are implemented in `py-js/source/project/py/builder/packaging.py` and are exposed via two interfaces:

The argparse-based interface of builder

```
$ python3 -m builder package --help
usage: builder package [-h] [-v VARIANT] [-d] [-k KEYCHAIN_PROFILE]
                        [-i DEV_ID]
                        ...

options:
```



```

-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-v VARIANT, --variant VARIANT
                    build variant name
-d, --dry-run       run without actual changes.
-k KEYCHAIN_PROFILE, --keychain-profile KEYCHAIN_PROFILE
                    Keychain Profile
-i DEV_ID, --dev-id DEV_ID
                    Developer ID

```

package subcommands:

```
package, sign and release external
```

```

                                additional help
collect_dmg                    collect dmg
dist                           create project distribution folder
dmg                            package distribution folder as .dmg
notarize_dmg                   notarize dmg
sign                           sign all required folders recursively
sign_dmg                       sign dmg
staple_dmg                     staple dmg

```

The Project's Makefile frontend

Since the Makefile frontend basically just calls the builder interface in a simplified way, we will use it to explain the basic sequential packaging steps.

1. Recursively sign all externals in the external folder and/or binaries in the support folder

```
make sign
```

2. Gather all project resources into a distribution folder and then convert it into a .dmg

```
make dmg
```

3. Sign the DMG

```
make sign-dmg
```

4. Notarize the DMG (send it to Apple for validation and notarization)

```
make notarize-dmg
```

5. Staple a valid notarization ticket to the DMG

```
make staple-dmg
```

6. Zip the DMG and collect into in the \$HOME/Downloads/PY-JS folder

```
make collect-dmg
```

To do all of the above in one step:

```
make release
```

Note that it is important to sign externals (this is done by Xcode automatically) if you want to to distribute to others (or in the case of Apple Silicon, even use yourself). If the externals are signed, then you can proceed to the notarization step if you have an Apple Developer License (100 USD/year) or, alternatively, you can ask users to remove the product's quarantine state or let Max do this automatically on opening the external.

Notarization Requirements

To complete the notarization process, an Apple Developer Account and an [app-specific password](#) are required.

1. Create local credentials based on your apple developer id and app-specific password

```
xcrun notarytool store-credentials "<keychain-profile-name>" --apple-id "<apple-id>" --team-id "<team-id>"
```

2. Export DEV_ID and KEYCHAIN_PROFILE environment variables:

```
export DEV_ID="<first> <lastname>"  
export KEYCHAIN_PROFILE="<name-of-credentials>"
```

3. Run the whole process (i.e. steps 1-6) with one command:

```
make release
```

Github Actions

There are a number of Github actions in the project which basically automate the testing, packaging, and possibly the notarization steps described above.

Caveats

- The externals in this project have been mostly developed on MacOS and have not yet been extensively tested on Windows.
- Despite their relative maturity, the py and pyjs objects are still only v0.2.x and still need further unit/functional/integration/field testing!
- As of this writing, the api module, does not (like apparently all 3rd party python c-extensions) unload properly between patches and requires a restart of Max to work after you close the first patch which uses it. Unfortunately, this is a known [bug](#) in python which is being worked on and may be [fixed](#) in future versions (python 3.13 perhaps?).
- Numpy, the popular python numerical analysis package, falls in the above category. As of python 3.9.x, it thankfully doesn't crash but gives the following error:

```
[py __main__] import numpy: SystemError('Objects/structseq.c:401: bad argument to internal fun
```

This just means that the user opened a patch with a py-js external that imports numpy, then closed the patch and (in the same Max session) re-opened it, or created a new patch importing numpy again.

To fix it, just restart Max and use it normally in your patch. Treat each patch as a session and restart Max after each session. It's a pain, but unfortunately a limitation of current python c-extensions.

- core features relying on pure python code are supposed to be the most stable, and *should* not crash under most circumstances, extra features are less stable since they are more experimental, etc..
- The api module is the most experimental and evolving part of this project, and is completely optional. If you don't want to use it, don't import it or don't use an external which provides it.

Current Status of Builders

As mentioned earlier, as of this writing this project uses a combination of a Makefile in the project root, a basic cmake build option and a custom python build system, builder, which resides in the py-js/source/py/builder package. The Makefile is a kind of 'frontend' to the more complex python build system. The latter can be used directly of course. A view into its many options can be obtained by typing the following:

```
cd py-js/source/py
python3 -m builder --help
```

builder was developed to handle the more complex case of downloading the source code of python (from python.org) and also its dependencies from their respective sites and then building custom python binaries with which to reliably compile python3 externals which are portable, relocatable, self-contained, small-in-size, and usable in Max Packages and Standalones.

Build Variations

One of the objectives of this project is to cater to a number of build variations. As of this writing, the following table gives an overview of the different builds and their differences:

There is generally tradeoff of size vs. portability:

build command	format	size_mb	deploy_as	pip	portable	numpy
make	framework	0.3	external	yes ¹	no	yes
make homebrew-ext	hybrid ²	13.6	external	no	yes	yes
make homebrew-pkg	hybrid	13.9	package	yes	yes	yes
make static-ext	static	9.0	external	no	yes	no ³
make shared-ext	shared	15.7	external	no	yes	yes
make shared-pkg	shared	18.7	package	yes	no ⁴	yes
make framework-ext	framework	16.8	external	no	yes	yes
make framework-pkg	framework	16.8	package	yes	yes	yes

- *pip*: the build allows or provides for pip installation
- *portable*: the externals can be deployed as portable packages or standalones
- *numpy*: numpy compatibility

¹In this case, pip has automatic access to your system python's site-packages

²*hybrid* means that the source system was a framework and the destination system is shared.

³The static external implementation does not work well with embedding numpy due to symbol access issues, but is still usable via the buffer protocol and memoryview interfaces.

⁴the shared-pkg variant does not build a compliant .framework bundle and hence cannot be notarized.

Packages vs Self-contained Externals

The Max package format is a great way to move a bunch of related patches and externals around. This format also makes a lot of sense for py-js, giving a number of advantages over other alternatives:

1. Portable: Relocatable, you can move it around and it still works.
2. Extendable: Can include a full fit-for-purpose python3 installation in the support directory with its own site-packages. Packages can be pip installed and all of the site-packages is automatically made available to the thin 'client' python3 externals in the package's externals folder.
3. Size-efficient, since you don't need to duplicate functionality in each external
4. Standalone installable: Recent changes in Max have allowed for this to work in standalones. Just create your standalone application from a patcher which includes the py and pyjs objects. Once it is built into a <STANDALONE> then copy the whole aforementioned py package to <STANDALONE>/Contents/Resources/C74/packages and delete the redundant py.mxo in <STANDALONE>/Contents/Resources/C74/externals since it already exists in the just-copied package.
5. Better for codesigning / notarizing scenarios since Packages are not sealed bundles like externals.

On the other hand, sometimes you just want an external which embeds a python distribution and custom extensions and code:

1. Portable: Relocatable, you can move it around and it still works.
2. Extendable: Can include new pure python code and be provided with new additions to `sys.path`
3. Size-efficient and fit-for-purpose
4. Standalone installable. Easiest to install in standalones
5. Can be codesigned and notarized relatively easily. [1]

[1] If you want to codesign and notarize it for use in your standalone or package, the [codesigning / notarization script](#) and related [entitlements file](#) can be found in the [source/py/scripts](#) folder.

The relocatable-python variation

`relocatable-python` is Greg Neagle's excellent tool for building standalone relocatable `Python.framework` bundles.

It works so well, that its been included in the builder application as an external (embedded dependency).

It can be seen in the `relocatable-pkg` make option which will download a nice default `Python.framework` to the support directory used for compiled both `py` and `pyjs` externals:

```
make relocatable-pkg
```

More options are available if you use the builder package directly:

```
$ python3 -m builder pyjs relocatable_pkg --help
usage: __main__.py pyjs relocatable_pkg [-h] [--destination DESTINATION]
                                         [--baseurl BASEURL]
                                         [--os-version OS_VERSION]
                                         [--python-version PYTHON_VERSION]
                                         [--pip-requirements PIP_REQUIREMENTS]
                                         [--pip-modules PIP_MODULES]
                                         [--no-unsign] [--upgrade-pip]
                                         [--without-pip] [--release] [-b] [-i]
                                         [--dump]

optional arguments:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  --destination DESTINATION
                        Directory destination for the Python.framework
  --baseurl BASEURL     Override the base URL used to download the framework.
  --os-version OS_VERSION
                        Override the macOS version of the downloaded pkg.
                        Current supported versions are "10.6", "10.9", and
                        "11". Not all Python version and macOS version
                        combinations are valid.
  --python-version PYTHON_VERSION
                        Override the version of the Python framework to be
                        downloaded. See available versions at
                        https://www.python.org/downloads/mac-osx/
  --pip-requirements PIP_REQUIREMENTS
                        Path to a pip freeze requirements.txt file that
                        describes extra Python modules to be installed. If not
```

	provided, no modules will be installed.
<code>--pip-modules PIP_MODULES</code>	list of extra Python modules to be installed.
<code>--no-unsigned</code>	Do not unsigned binaries and libraries after they are relocatablized.
<code>--upgrade-pip</code>	Upgrade pip prior to installing extra python modules.
<code>--without-pip</code>	Do not install pip.
<code>--release</code>	set configuration to release
<code>-b, --build</code>	build python
<code>-i, --install</code>	install python to build/lib
<code>--dump</code>	dump project and product vars

Sidenote about building on a Mac

If you are developing the package in `$HOME/Documents/Max 8/Packages/py` and you have your iCloud drive on for Documents, you will find that `make` or `xcodebuild` will reliably fail with 1 error during development, a codesigning error that is due to iCloud sync creating detritus in the dev folder. This can be mostly ignored (unless your only focus is codesigning the external).

The solution is to move the external project folder to folder that's not synced-with-iCloud (such as `$HOME/Downloads` for example) and then run `xattr -cr .` in the project directory to remove the detritus (which ironically Apple's system is itself creating) and then it should succeed (provided you have your `Info.plist` and `bundle id` correctly specified). Then just symlink the folder to `$HOME/Documents/Max 8/Packages/` to prevent this from recurring.

I've tried this several times and it works (for "sign to run locally" case and for the "Development" case).

Code Style

The coding style for this project can be applied automatically during the build process with `clang-format`. On OS X, you can easily install this using `brew`:

```
brew install clang-format
```

The style used in this project is specified in the `.clang-format` file.

3.4 Caveats

- Packaging and deployment of python3 externals has improved considerably but is still a work-in-progress: basically needing further documentation, consolidation and cleanup. For example, there are currently two build systems which overlap: a python3 based build system to handle complex packaging cases and cmake for handling the quick and efficient development builds and general cases.
- As of this writing, the api module, does not (like apparently all 3rd party python c-extensions) unload properly between patches and requires a restart of Max to work after you close the first patch which uses it. Unfortunately, this is a known [bug](#) in python which is being worked on and may be [fixed](#) in future versions (python 3.12 perhaps?).
- Numpy, the popular python numerical analysis package, falls in the above category. In newer versions of Python the situation is improving as above, but in python 3.9.x, it thankfully doesn't crash but gives the following error:

```
[py __main__] import numpy: SystemError('Objects/structseq.c:401: bad argument to internal fun
```

This just means that the user opened a patch with a py-js external that imports numpy, then closed the patch and (in the same Max session) re-opened it, or created a new patch importing numpy again.

To fix it, just restart Max and use it normally in your patch. Treat each patch as a session and restart Max after each session.

- core features relying on pure python code are supposed to be the most stable, and *should* not crash under most circumstances, extra features are less stable since they are more experimental, etc..
- The api module is the most experimental, powerful and evolving part of this project, and is completely optional. If you don't want to use it, don't import it.

4 pyjs: a python3 jsextension for max

General purpose python3 jsextension, which means that it is a c-based Max external which can be accessed via the javascript js object or the v8 object introduced in Max 9.

```
pyjs max external (jsextension)
  attributes
    name                : unique object name
    file                 : file to load in object namespace
    pythonpath           : add path to python sys.path
    debug                : switch debug logging on/off

  methods
    core (messages)
      import <module>    : python import to object namespace
      eval <expression>  : python 'eval' semantics
      exec <stmt>        : python 'exec' semantics
      execfile <path>    : python 'execfile' semantics

    extra
      code <expr|stmt>   : eval/exec/import python code (see above)

    in-code (non-message)
      eval_to_json <expr> : python 'eval' returns json
```

Note that the source files in this projects are soft-linked from the py project. The reason for this is that the py and pyjs were originally developed together and there is still extensive non-cmake driven build infrastructure which assumes this.

Creating a separate folder for pyjs with its own CMakeLists.txt file means that the pyjs external will be built when make projects is called.

Ultimately all externals should have their own folders and documentation, but it will take some iterations to get there.

4.1 Overview

The `pyjs max external/jsextension` provides a `PyJS` class and a minimal subset of the `py external`'s features which work well with the `Max js` object or the `v8` object and javascript code (like returning json directly from evaluations of python expressions).

The external has access to builtin python modules and the whole universe of 3rd party modules.

General purpose `python3jsextension`, which means that it's a c-based Max external which can only be accessed via the javascript `js` or `v8` interface.

```
pyjs max external (jsextension)
  attributes
    name                : unique object name
    file                 : file to load in object namespace
    pythonpath           : add path to python sys.path
    debug                : switch debug logging on/off

  methods
    core (messages)
      import <module>    : python import to object namespace
      eval <expression>  : python 'eval' semantics
      exec <stmt>        : python 'exec' semantics
      execfile <path>    : python 'execfile' semantics

    extra
      code <expr|stmt>   : eval/exec/import python code (see above)

    in-code (non-message)
      eval_to_json <expr> : python 'eval' returns json
```

Key Features

The `pyjs` external implements the following c-level methods:

category	method	param(s)	in/out	can change ns
core	import	module	in	yes
core	eval	expression	out	no
core	exec	statement	in	yes

category	method	param(s)	in/out	can change ns
core	execfile	file	in	yes
extra	code	expr or stmt	out?	yes
in-code	eval_to_json	expression	out	no

Note that the code method allows for import/exec/eval of python code, which can be said to make those ‘fit-for-purpose’ methods redundant. However, it has been retained because it provides additional strictness and provides a helpful prefix in messages which indicates message intent.

Core

py/js’s *core* features have a one-to-one correspondance to python’s *very high layer* as specified [here](#). In the following, when we refer to *object*, we refer to instances of the pyjs external.

- **Per-object namespaces.** Each object has a unique name (which is provided automatically or can be set by the user), and responds to an `import <module>` message which loads the specified python module in its namespace (essentially a globals dictionary). Notably, namespaces can be different for each instance.
- **Eval Messages.** Responds to an `eval <expression>` message in the left inlet which is evaluated in the context of the namespace.pyjs objects just return an atomarray of the results.
- **Exec Messages.** Responds to an `exec <statement>` message and an `execfile <filepath>` message which executes the statement or the file’s code in the object’s namespace. For pyjs objects no output is given.

Extra

The *extra* category of methods makes the pyjs object play nice with the max/msp ecosystem:

- **Evaluate to JSON.** Can be used in javascript code only to automatically serialize the results of a python expression as a json string as follows: `evaluate_to_json <expression> -> JSON`.

Editing Support

For pyjs objects, code editing is already provided by the [js](#) Max object.

Deployment Scenarios

There are 3 general deployment variations:

1. **Linked to system python.** Linking the externals to your system python (homebrew, built from source, etc.) This has the benefit of re-using your existing python modules and is the default option.
2. **Embedded in package.** Embedding the python interpreter in a Max package: in this variation, a dedicated python distribution (zipped or otherwise) is placed in the support folder of the py/js package (or any other package) and is linked to the pyjs extension (or both). This makes it size efficient and usable in standalones.
3. **Embedded in external.** The external itself as a container for the python interpreter: a custom python distribution (zipped or otherwise) is stored inside the external bundle itself, which can make it portable and usable in standalones.

As of this writing all three deployment scenarios are available, however it is worth looking more closely into the tradeoffs in each case, and a number of build variations exist.

Deployment Scenario	pyjs
Linked to sys python	yes
Embeddded in package	yes
Embeddded in external	yes

Please review the [py](#) documentation for more information about building in the case of (2) and (3). Since the py and pyjs are built together simultaneously, the information provided there is quite relevant for pyjs.

4.2 Caveats

- Packaging and deployment of python3 externals has improved considerably but is still a work-in-progress: basically needing further documentation, consolidation and cleanup. For example, there are currently two build systems which overlap: a python3 based build system to handle complex packaging cases and cmake for handling the quick and efficient development builds and general cases.
- core features relying on pure python code are supposed to be the most stable, and *should* not crash under most circumstances, extra features are less stable since they are more experimental, etc..

Part III

Experimental External

5 cobra: a single-header c++ python3 library for max externals

Provides a single-header cpp-centric `py_interpreter.h` library with a python3 interpreter class.

Note that `cobra.cpp` is just a demonstration of an external using `py_interpreter.h`.

I called it cobra, in honour of the 'Krait Lightspeeder' in the original [Elite](#).

5.1 Building

From the root of the `py-js` project, there are several options to build the external:

- For a fast non-relocatable build which references your existing python installation

```
make cobra
```

- For a relocatable dynamically-linked build

```
make cobra-shared
```

- For a relocatable statically-linked build

```
make cobra-static
```

- For a relocatable dynamically-linked framework build

```
make cobra-framework
```

- For a dynamically-linked framework build for relocatable Max packages

```
make cobra-framework-pkg
```

Finally, open the `help/cobra.maxhelp` file to test the external. This will build all subprojects, including cobra, using the standard cmake build process.

5.2 Tests

See `cobra.maxhelp` in `py-js/help`

6 mamba: a single-header c-based python3 library for max externals

This project is a single-header python3 library for Max externals. It is the result of an attempt to modularize the python interpreter for Max and make it re-usable so that it can be easily nested inside another external.

The idea is that by including a single header file, `py.h` any max external can provide general or specialized python 'services'.

The name of this header is likely to change to differentiate it from the `py` object and its header. Other names could be `mpy.h` or `mamba.h`

6.1 Build System

Recent work on mamba's build system has made it now possible, using the `source/scripts/buildpy.py` script from the [buildpy](#) project and `cmake`, to build relocatable python3 externals along the lines of what the `builder` module provides for the `py` and `pyjs` externals.

The key benefit of this combination is that it provides a lightweight way to embed Python in Max externals without requiring a full Python installation. The single-header approach makes it easy to integrate into Max projects while the build system ensures the Python environment is properly configured and relocatable. This allows Max developers to leverage Python's extensive ecosystem of libraries and tools while maintaining a small footprint and avoiding dependency issues.

6.2 Usage

There are several options to build the external:

- For a fast non-relocatable build which references your existing python installation

```
make mamba
```

- For a relocatable dynamically-linked build


```
make mamba-shared
```

- For a relocatable statically-linked build

```
make mamba-static
```

- For a relocatable dynamically-linked framework build

```
make mamba-framework
```

- For a dynamically-linked framework build for relocatable Max packages

```
make mamba-framework-pkg
```

Finally, open the `help/mamba.maxhelp` help file to test the external.

6.3 Comparison of Build Variants

Variant	Build Command	Size (MB)	Notes
Local	<code>make mamba</code>	0.19	non-relocatable
Shared	<code>make mamba-shared</code>	8.6	
Static	<code>make mamba-static</code>	11.2	
Framework	<code>make mamba-framework</code>	11.9	includes executable
Package	<code>make mamba-framework-pkg</code>	11.9	includes executable

Note that in the the package variant above, the external is relocatable as long as it is part of the containing package, as it refers to a `Python.framework` in the support folder. The other variants, with the exception of the local build, are self-contained externals.

7 krait: an ITM-based python evaluator

This project provide a proof-of-concept to defer the evaluation of a python function via Max's ITM-based sequencing.

Note that it has a dependency on another subproject: it includes mamba's single header c library, `py.h`, to reduce boilerplate and provide python interpreter 'services'.

7.1 Current Status

Crashes on Python3.13 (this is under investigation)

7.2 Building

From the root of the `py-js` project

```
make projects
```

This will build all subprojects, including `krait`, using the standard `cmake` buildsystem.

7.3 Help

See `krait.maxhelp` in `py-js/help` folder.

8 mxpy: pdpython for max

This is an ongoing attempt to translate pdpython to maxmsp from <https://github.com/garthz/pdpython> and my fork <https://github.com/shakfu/pdpython>

```
// pdpython.c : Pd external to bridge data in and out of Python
// Copyright (c) 2014, Garth Zeglin. All rights reserved. Provided under the
// terms of the BSD 3-clause license.
```

8.1 TODO

- ☐ make ints, floats, and basic symbols work
- ☐ make mxpy_eval to handle bang (see py_send), ints, floats, list, etc..
- ☐ Fix the restriction that typed methods will fail, unless we A_CANT or A_GIMMEBACK?

See a simple A_GIMMEBACK example simplejs.c example in the max-sdk

see:

- https://cycling74.com/forums/a_gimmeback-routine-appears-in-quickref-menu
- https://cycling74.com/forums/obex-how-to-get-return-values-from-object_method

8.2 Flow

1. ext_main: sets up one 'anything' method:

```
class_addmethod(c, (method)mxpy_eval, "anything", A_GIMME, 0)
```

2. mxpy_new: where object [mxpy module Class arg1 arg2 arg3 .. argN]

```
PyObject* args = t_atom_list_to_PyObject_list(argc - 2, argv + 2)
x->py_object = PyObject_CallObject(func, args)
```

note: if Class is actually a function which returns a non-callable value then x->py_object contains could be return with a bang

3. `mxpy_eval`: responds to max message and dispatches to the python-Class
4. `emit_outlet_message`: output returned values to outlet, tuples are output in sequence

9 pyx: example use of cobra with maxcpp

This is a proof-of-concept of using cobra, the single-header c++ python3 library for Max externals with Graham Wakefield's [maxcpp](#) (C++ templates for Max/MSP objects)

9.1 Usage

This can be built individually with:

```
make pyx
```

For a relocatable dynamically-linked build

```
make pyx-shared
```

For a relocatable statically-linked build

```
make pyx-static
```

10 min.pymx

A basic python3 external built using the Max min-api

10.1 Prerequisites

To build externals, you will need some form of compiler support on your system.

- On the Mac this means **Xcode 10 or higher** (you can get from the App Store for free).
- On Windows this means **Visual Studio 2017 or 2019** (you can download a free version from Microsoft). The installer for Visual Studio 2017 offers an option to install Git, which you should choose to do.

You will also need to install a recent version of [CMake](#) (version 3.19 or higher).

In addition, you will need to install [pybind11](#), via pip:

```
pip3 install pybind11
```

10.2 Building

```
./build.sh
```

Mac

Run `cmake -G Xcode ..`

Next run `cmake --build .` or open the Xcode project from this “build” folder and use the GUI.

Note: you can add the `-j4` option where “4” is the number of cores to use. This can help to speed up your builds, though sometimes the error output is interleaved in such a way as to make troubleshooting more difficult.

Windows

You can run `cmake --help` to get a list of the options available. Assuming some version of Visual Studio 2019, the commands to generate the projects will look like this:

```
cmake -G "Visual Studio 16 2019" ..
```

Or using Visual Studio 2017 it will look like this:

```
cmake -G "Visual Studio 15 2017 Win64" ..
```

Having generated the projects, you can now build by opening the `.sln` file in the build folder with the Visual Studio app (just double-click the `.sln` file) or you can build on the command line like this:

```
cmake --build . --config Release
```

10.3 Unit Testing

On the command line you can run all unit tests using Cmake:

- on debug builds: `ctest -C Debug .`
- on release builds: `ctest -C Release .`

Or you can run an individual test, which is simply a command line program:

- `cd ..`
- `cd tests`
- mac example: `./test_dcblocker_tilde -s`
- win example: `test_dcblocker_tilde.exe -s`

Or you can run them with your IDE's debugger by selecting the "RUN_TESTS" target.

10.4 Continuous Integration

Continuous Integration (CI) is a process by which each code check-in is verified by an automated build and automated tests to allow developers to detect problems early and distribute software easily.

The min-pymx project applies CI using [Github Actions](#).

10.5 Additional Documentation

- [Min Documentation Hub](#) For guides, references, and resources
- [Min Wiki](#) For additional topics, advanced configuration, and user submissions

11 mpyx: a single-header c++ python3 library for min-api max externals

This is a proof-of-concept external using a variant of the `py_interpreter.h` single-header c++ python3 library from the cobra project, called `mpy_interpreter.h`, which is compatible for use with [min-api](#)-based projects.

11.1 Usage

This can be built individually with:

```
make mpyx
```

For a relocatable dynamically-linked build

```
make mpyx-shared
```

For a relocatable statically-linked build

```
make mpyx-static
```

12 mpyx: a single-header c++ python3 library for min-api max externals

This is a proof-of-concept external using a variant of the `py_interpreter.h` single-header c++ python3 library from the cobra project, called `mpy_interpreter.h`, which is compatible for use with [min-api](#)-based projects.

12.1 Usage

This can be built individually with:

```
make mpyx
```

For a relocatable dynamically-linked build

```
make mpyx-shared
```

For a relocatable statically-linked build

```
make mpyx-static
```

13 xpyc: a max external which communicates with python3 via xpc

A proof-of-concept stage Max external which uses [xpc](#), a “lightweight mechanism for basic interprocess communication”, to connect to a separate python process via an xpc service.

Works on MacOS only.

13.1 Building

```
make xpyc
```

Part IV

Alternative Externals

14 mpy: micropython external

A proof-of-concept which embeds micropython in a max external

Currently only tested on macOS.

Can be built using `-DBUILD_MICROPYTHON_EXTERNAL` which will default to local micropython code. If the option `-DFETCH_MICROPYTHON` is used cmake will try to build from git clone.

Doesn't do anything now useful except prove that embedding micropytho in an external is possible.. Still a work-in-progress and will be developed further as one familiarizes oneself with the micropython c-api.

15 pktpy: a pocketpy max external

This external embeds [pocketpy](#), a nifty C++17 header-only Python interpreter for game engines, in a Max external.

15.1 Notes

[pocketpy](#) is a very cool project to create an embeddable self-contained python implementation for game engines.

As of version 1.0.4, quite a lot of language compatibility has been implemented including custom modules and the following builtin modules:

- bisect
- c (custom module for c-level access)
- collections
- datetime
- easing (a set of easing functions)
- gc
- heapq
- json
- linalg (linear algebra)
- math
- os
- pickle
- random
- re
- requests
- sys
- time
- traceback

This max external project embeds the pocketpy interpreter, provides for easy wrapping of max-api functions in c++, and produces a small sized external (~ 1.0Mb) without dependencies making it completely self-contained, portable and ideal for standalones and packages.

15.2 Structure of Implementation

```
pktpy.cpp -includes-> pktpy.h -includes-> pocketpy.h
```

- pocketpy.h: the [pocketpy](#) header.
- pktp.h: a general middle layer providing a cpp class, PktpythonInterpreter, a subclass of pkpy::VM, with helpers and round-trip translation methods between pocketpy and the max c-api. The user should ideally not need to change anything in this file.
- pktpy.cpp: In this file, the max-api methods are implemented by using the functionality in the middle layer. This is where customization should occur (e.g. custom builtin methods).
- user_config.h: A configuration header to allow for tweaking of the pocketpy VM. Currently the only adjustment has been to set PK_ENABLE_THREAD 1 which adds additional locks for multi-threaded applications.

15.3 Current Status

- exec, eval, anything, execfile, methods to enable the execution, evaluation and importation of pocketpy python code with support for basic types (int, float, strings) and lists.
- no separate method for import, this is provided as part of anything and it works as expected.
- List to atom conversion support
- examples of wrapped functions and builtins (local, max api, etc.).
- see pktpy.maxhelp for a demo

16 pktpy2: a pocketpy v2.0.x max external

This external embeds version 2.0.8 of [pocketpy](#), a Python interpreter for game engines, in a Max external. It is called pktpy2 to differentiate it from the pktpy external which is based on the version 1.4.6 of pocketpy.

The major difference / benefit between v2 and v1 is that the lua-like c-api used in the v2 implementation makes the external a good deal smaller (572KB for v2 vs 1.3MB for v1 so far).

Part V

Networking Externals

17 zedit: a web-based code-editor embedded in an max external

This subproject provides an example of a python3 external with the following features:

- Embeds a python interpreter via the mamba single header python3 c library
- Embeds the c-based mongoose webserver
- Provides a web-based code-editor
- Provides a web-based interactive terminal

This ui in this project is very powerful using typescript/javascript-based web technologies. This is probably overkill for a python3 external, but illustrative nonetheless of the potential achieved by embedding a small webserver in an external.

For simpler examples of user interfaces which interact with python3 externals see the patchers/bpatchers_ui and the patchers/bpatcher_py folders.

17.1 Usage

You have to setup the project before being able to use it:

```
cd py-js/source/projects/zedit/web  
make
```

then return to the root of the project

```
cd py-js  
make dev
```

It is possible to build the external and embed everything into a bundle by building the project in Release mode.

This will build and deploy the javascript / typescript code to the zedit/web/public folder. There is a folder called zedit/webroot which is a symlink to the above public folder.

Note that the n4m folder contains an alternative implementation which can be ignored for the time being as it is a work-in-progress

17.2 Current Status

The current implementation uses [codemirror](#), [xtermjs](#) and the [mongoose](#) embedded web-server library to interact with the user and the max external.

Current features are:

- Embedded webserver running in a separate thread
- Python3 web-editor with dark theme, syntax highlighting, auto-complete, and search, ..
- Basic web terminal
- Commands
 - Help: open a list of keyboard commands
 - Open: open a file from the client side
 - Save: dump contents to external
 - Run: dump and run contents

See `zedit.maxhelp` for a demo of the external launching the embedded webserver and running the code-mirror web-editor.

There is also a node-for-max variation on (1) using `expressjs` as the webserver.

17.3 Future Direction

- use [jquery.terminal](#)

18 zpy: python3 via zmq in max

A max external which uses zmq to connect to a separate python process
The objective is to replicate what the py external does but using zmq.

18.1 Requires

```
brew install zmq
```

18.2 Status

- ☐ proof-of-concept

18.3 TODO

- how to launch python server automatically and close it with the patch

18.4 Alternatives

- ☐ run as subprocess and read and write from stdin and stdout via a pipe

18.5 Research

- <https://developer.apple.com/library/archive/documentation/MacOSX/Conceptual/BPSystemStartup/Chapters/CreatingLaunchdJobs.html>
- <https://github.com/sheredom/subprocess.h>

19 ztp: the zeromq + threads + python Max external

```

#####
#####
[] [] []python code[]
[] client []zeromq[] server []
[] [] [] (spawned) []
#####
[] ztp external []
#####
```

The ztp external (the name refers to python, threads and zeromq) uses zmq with threading for non-blocking communication with a spawned python code interpretation server which evaluates and executes python code and sends back the result.

The combination of threads, zeromq and remote process mgmt of the spawned server make this much more usable than zpy, an earlier effort which lacked threads and which suffered from blocking during communication with the server.

19.1 Requires

```
brew install zmq
```

19.2 Learnings

- This works: one thread per zmq socket as per the zmq rules.

20 jmx: jupyter client/kernel for Max/MSP

This is a proof-of-concept subproject to embed a [jupyter client](#) or [jupyter kernel](#) in a Max/MSP external.

20.1 Requires

```
brew install zmq
```

20.2 Implementation Notes

There's an insidious linker error that emerges at attempts to use `jsonwriter` and the below post suggests having to link the `common_sys.c` in the sdk.

see: <https://cycling74.com/forums/linker-error>

Also according to the above forum post, one must include `common_symbols_init()`; in the `ext_main()` method.

20.3 Jupyter Message Protocol

see: <https://jupyter-client.readthedocs.io/en/latest/messaging.html>

Example

```
{
  "header": {
    "msg_id": str, # typically UUID, must be unique per message
    "session": str, # typically UUID, should be unique per session
    "username": str,
```

```

# ISO 8601 timestamp for when the message is created
"date": str,
# All recognized message type strings are listed below.
"msg_type": str,
# the message protocol version
"version": "5.0",
# Optional subshell_id
"subshell_id": str | None,
},
"parent_header": {
    # parent_header is a copy of the request's header
    # When a message is the "result" of another message, such as a
    # side-effect (output or status) or direct reply, the parent_header is a
    # copy of the header of the message that "caused" the current message.
    # _reply messages MUST have a parent_header, and side-effects
    # typically have a parent. If there is no parent, an empty dict should be used.
    # This parent is used by clients to route message handling
    # to the right place, such as outputs to a cell.
},
"metadata": {
    # The metadata dict contains information about the message that is not part
    # of the content. This is not often used, but can be an extra location to
    # store information about requests and replies, such as extensions adding
    # information about request or execution context.
},
"content": {
    # The content dict is the body of the message. Its structure is dictated
    # by the msg_type field in the header.

    # Source code to be executed by the kernel, one or more lines.
    'code' : str,

    # A boolean flag which, if True, signals the kernel to execute
    # this code as quietly as possible.
    # silent=True forces store_history to be False,
    # and will *not*:
    #   - broadcast output on the IOPUB channel
    #   - have an execute_result
    # The default is False.
    'silent' : bool,

    # A boolean flag which, if True, signals the kernel to populate history

```

```

# The default is True if silent is False. If silent is True, store_history
# is forced to be False.
'store_history' : bool,

# A dict mapping names to expressions to be evaluated in the
# user's dict. The rich display-data representation of each will be evaluated after ex
# See the display_data content for the structure of the representation data.
'user_expressions' : dict,

# Some frontends do not support stdin requests.
# If this is true, code running in the kernel can prompt the user for input
# with an input_request message (see below). If it is false, the kernel
# should not send these messages.
'allow_stdin' : True,

# A boolean flag, which, if True, aborts the execution queue if an exception is encount
# If False, queued execute_requests will execute even if this request generates an exc
'stop_on_error' : True,

},
"buffers": [
    # Finally, a list of additional binary buffers can be associated with a
    # message. While this is part of the protocol, no official messages make
    # use of these buffers. They are used by extension messages, such as
    # IPython Parallel's apply and some of ipywidgets' comm messages.
],
}

```

Details

The session ID in a message header identifies a unique entity with state, such as a kernel process.

A client session ID, in message headers from a client, should be unique among all clients connected to the kernel.

A kernel session ID, in message headers from a kernel, should identify a particular kernel process.

The session ID in a message header can be used to identify the sending entity. For example, if a message is received from a kernel, the session ID can be used to identify the kernel.

The subshell_id is only used in shell messages of kernels that support subshells (Kernel subshell support).

Parent header. When a message is the “result” of another message, such as a side-effect (output), the message should include a parent header.

Metadata. The metadata dict contains information about the message that is not part of the content.

Content. The content dict is the body of the message. Its structure is dictated by the `msg_type`.

Buffers. Finally, a list of additional binary buffers can be associated with a message. While

Changed in version 5.0: `version` key added to the header.

Changed in version 5.1: `date` in the header was accidentally omitted from the spec prior to 5.1.

Changed in version 5.5: `subshell_id` added to the header.

20.4 Message Types for the Content Dict

Request-Reply

msg types: `execute_reply` sent from the kernel given a `execute_request` msg

```
{
    'status' : 'error',
    'ename' : str,    # Exception name, as a string
    'evalue' : str,  # Exception value, as a string
    'traceback' : list(str), # traceback frames as strings
}
```

Execute

msg type: `execute_request`

```
content = {
    # Source code to be executed by the kernel, one or more lines.
    'code' : str,

    # A boolean flag which, if True, signals the kernel to execute
    # this code as quietly as possible.
    # silent=True forces store_history to be False,
    # and will *not*:
    #   - broadcast output on the IOPUB channel
    #   - have an execute_result
```

```

# The default is False.
'silent' : bool,

# A boolean flag which, if True, signals the kernel to populate history
# The default is True if silent is False. If silent is True, store_history
# is forced to be False.
'store_history' : bool,

# A dict mapping names to expressions to be evaluated in the
# user's dict. The rich display-data representation of each will be evaluated after execution.
# See the display_data content for the structure of the representation data.
'user_expressions' : dict,

# Some frontends do not support stdin requests.
# If this is true, code running in the kernel can prompt the user for input
# with an input_request message (see below). If it is false, the kernel
# should not send these messages.
'allow_stdin' : True,

# A boolean flag, which, if True, aborts the execution queue if an exception is encountered.
# If False, queued execute_requests will execute even if this request generates an exception.
'stop_on_error' : True,
}

```

A Guide to Developers

A.1 Code Style

The coding style for this project can be applied automatically during the build process with clang-format. On OS X, you can easily install this using brew:

```
brew install clang-format
```

The style used in this project is specified in the .clang-format file.