This package is used to load a shared library in Python. It is basically just a thin wrapper around `ctypes` (for libraries that use the `__cdecl` or `__stdcall` calling convention), `Python for .NET` (for libraries that use Microsoft’s .NET Framework, `CLR`), `Py4J` (for Java `.jar` or `.class` files) and `comtypes` (for libraries that use the `Component Object Model`).

However, the primary advantage is that it is possible to communicate with a 32-bit shared library in 64-bit Python. For various reasons, mainly to do with the differences in pointer sizes, it is not possible to load a 32-bit shared library (e.g., `.dll`, `.so`, `.dylib` files) in to a 64-bit process, and vice versa. This package contains a `Server32` class that hosts a 32-bit library and a `Client64` class that sends a request to the server to communicate with the 32-bit library as a form of inter-process communication.
1.1 Install MSL-LoadLib

To install MSL-LoadLib run:

```
pip install msl-loadlib
```

Alternatively, using the MSL Package Manager run:

```
msl install loadlib
```

1.1.1 Dependencies

- Python 2.7, 3.5+

Optional dependencies:

- Python for .NET
- Py4J
- comtypes

You can install MSL-LoadLib and Python for .NET using:

```
pip install msl-loadlib[clr]
```

MSL-LoadLib and Py4J:

```
pip install msl-loadlib[java]
```

MSL-LoadLib and comtypes:

```
pip install msl-loadlib[com]
```
or MSL-LoadLib and all optional dependencies:

```
pip install msl-loadlib[all]
```

1.1.2 Compatibility

- The `start_server32` module has been built in to a frozen Python application for Windows and Linux and works with the Python versions listed above. The 32-bit server is running on Python 3.7 and therefore all modules that run on the server must use Python 3 syntax.

- You can create a new 32-bit server. See *Re-freezing the 32-bit server* for more details.

1.1.3 Prerequisites

**Windows**

64-bit Windows already comes with WoW64 to run 32-bit software and therefore no prerequisites are required to load `__cdecl` or `__stdcall` libraries. However, the library might have its own dependencies, such as a particular Visual C++ Redistributable, that may need to be installed.

If you need to load a Microsoft .NET library then you must install Python for .NET

```
pip install pythonnet
```

If you need to load a Java library, a `.jar` or `.class` file, then you must install Py4J

```
pip install py4j
```

and a Java Runtime Environment and ensure that the java executable is available on your PATH. For example, the following should return the version of Java that is installed

```
C:\>java --version
java 11.0.2 2019-01-15 LTS
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment 18.9 (build 11.0.2+9-LTS)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM 18.9 (build 11.0.2+9-LTS, mixed mode)
```

If you need to load a Component Object Model library then you must install comtypes

```
pip install comtypes
```

When loading a shared library it is vital that all dependencies of the library are also available on your computer and that the directory of the dependency is also available on your PATH. A helpful utility to use to determine the dependencies of a shared library is Dependencies (which is a modern Dependency Walker). For finding the dependencies of a .NET library the Dependency Walker for .NET is also useful.

**Linux**

Before using MSL-LoadLib on Linux the following packages are required.

Install the packages that are needed to run a 32-bit binary on 64-bit Linux and to load C/C++ and FORTRAN libraries
The following ensures that the `netstat` command is available

```
sudo apt install net-tools
```

If you need to load a Microsoft .NET library then you must install Mono *(NOTE: v5.20 was used when embedding pythonnet in the 32-bit server for Linux)*

```
sudo apt-key adv --keyserver hkp://keyserver.ubuntu.com:80 --recv-keys 3FA7E0328988B4913B7F2289256FAB1C55D39A6
sudo apt install apt-transport-https ca-certificates
echo "deb https://download.mono-project.com/repo/ubuntu stable-bionic/snapshots/5.20 main" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/mono-official-stable.list
sudo apt update
sudo apt install mono-complete
```

the prerequisites to build Python for .NET from source

```
sudo apt install libglib2.0-dev clang python3-pip python3-dev
pip3 install pycparser
```

and Python for .NET

```
pip3 install pythonnet
```

Installing Mono v5.20.1.34 and Python for .NET v2.4.0 on Ubuntu 18.04.2 has been confirmed to work

```
joe@msl:~$ lsb_release -a
No LSB modules are available.
Distributor ID: Ubuntu
Description: Ubuntu 18.04.2 LTS
Release: 18.04
Codename: bionic

joe@msl:~$ mono -V
Mono JIT compiler version 5.20.1.34 (tarball Tue Jul 16 22:52:32 UTC 2019)
Copyright (C) 2002-2014 Novell, Inc, Xamarin Inc and Contributors. www.mono-project.com
TL: __thread
SIGSEGV: altstack
Notifications: epoll
Architecture: amd64
Disabled: none
Misc: softdebug
Interpreter: yes
LLVM: yes(600)
Suspend: hybrid
GC: sgen (concurrent by default)
```

If you run in to problems installing Python for .NET then the best place to find help is on the issues page of Python for .NET’s repository.

If you need to load a Java library, a `.jar` or `.class` file, then you must install Py4J

### 1.1. Install MSL-LoadLib
pip3 install py4j

and a Java Runtime Environment

sudo apt install default-jre

and ensure that the java executable is available on your PATH. For example, the following should return the version of Java that is installed

```
java --version
```

```
openjdk 11.0.3 2019-04-16
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 11.0.3+7-Ubuntu-1ubuntu218.04.1)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 11.0.3+7-Ubuntu-1ubuntu218.04.1, mixed_˓→mode, sharing)
```

macOS

The 32-bit server has not been created for macOS; however, the LoadLibrary class can be used to load a library that uses the __cdecl calling convention that is the same bitness as the Python interpreter, a .NET library or a Java library.

The following assumes that you are using Homebrew as your package manager.

It is recommended to update Homebrew before installing packages

```
brew update
```

To load a FORTRAN library install gcc (which includes gfortran)

```
brew install gcc
```

If you need to load a Microsoft .NET library then you must install Mono and the prerequisites to build Python for .NET from source

```
brew install pkg-config glib mono
pip3 install pycparser
```

and Python for .NET

```
pip3 install pythonnet
```

If you run in to problems installing Python for .NET then the best place to find help is on the issues page of Python for .NET’s repository.

If you need to load a Java library, a .jar or .class file, then you must install Py4J

```
pip3 install py4j
```

and a Java Runtime Environment

```
brew cask install java
```
1.2 Load a library

If you are loading a 32-bit library in 32-bit Python, or a 64-bit library in 64-bit Python, then you can directly load the library using `LoadLibrary`.

**Important:** If you want to load a 32-bit library in 64-bit Python then inter-process communication is used to communicate with the 32-bit library. See the examples for more details.

All of the shared libraries in the following examples are included with the MSL-LoadLib package. The C++ and FORTRAN libraries have been compiled in 32- and 64-bit Windows and Linux, using g++ and gfortran respectively. The .NET library was compiled to 32 and 64 bit using Microsoft Visual Studio. The kernel32 library is a 32-bit library and it is only valid on Windows, since it uses the __stdcall calling convention. The LabVIEW library was built using 32- and 64-bit LabVIEW on Windows. The Java libraries are platform and bitness independent since they run in the JVM.

The first step is to import the `LoadLibrary` class

```python
>>> from msl.loadlib import LoadLibrary
```

and the directory where the example libraries are located

```python
>>> from msl.examples.loadlib import EXAMPLES_DIR
```

**Tip:** If the file extension is not specified then a default extension, .dll (Windows) or .so (Linux), is used.

### 1.2.1 C++

Load a 64-bit C++ library in 64-bit Python, see [here](#) for the source code. To load the 32-bit version in 32-bit Python use 'cpp_lib32'.

```python
>>> cpp = LoadLibrary(EXAMPLES_DIR + '/cpp_lib64')
```

Call the `add` function that calculates the sum of two integers

```python
>>> cpp.lib.add(1, 2)
3
```

### 1.2.2 FORTRAN

Load a 64-bit FORTRAN library in 64-bit Python, see [here](#) for the source code. To load the 32-bit version in 32-bit Python use 'fortran_lib32'.

```python
```
Call the `factorial` function. With a FORTRAN library you must pass values by reference using `ctypes`, and, since the returned value is not of type `ctypes.c_int` we must configure `ctypes` for a value of type `ctypes.c_double` to be returned.

```python
from ctypes import cdll, c_int, c_double
fortran.lib.factorial.restype = c_double
fortran.lib.factorial(byref(c_int(37)))
1.3763753091226343e+43
```

### 1.2.3 Microsoft .NET Framework

Load a 64-bit C# library (a .NET Framework) in 64-bit Python, see [here](#) for the source code. Include the `'net'` argument to indicate that the .dll file is for the .NET Framework (`'clr'` is an alias for `'net'` and can also be passed in as an argument). To load the 32-bit version in 32-bit Python use `'dotnet_lib32.dll'`.

```python
net = LoadLibrary(EXAMPLES_DIR + '/dotnet_lib64.dll', 'net')
net.assembly
<System.Reflection.RuntimeAssembly object at 0x03099330>
net.lib
<DotNet path=D:\msl\examples\loadlib\dotnet_lib64.dll>
```

The `dotnet_lib64` library contains a reference to the `DotNetMSL` module (which is a C# namespace), an instance of the `StringManipulation` class and a reference to the `StaticClass` class.

```python
for item in dir(net.lib):
    if not item.startswith('_'):
        print(item, type(getattr(net.lib, item)))
```

Create an instance of the `BasicMath` class in the `DotNetMSL` namespace and call the `multiply_doubles` method.

```python
bm = net.lib.DotNetMSL.BasicMath()
bm.multiply_doubles(2.3, 5.6)
```

Create an instance of the `ArrayManipulation` class in the `DotNetMSL` namespace and call the `scalar_multiply` method.
Use the `reverse_string` method in the `StringManipulation` class to reverse a string

```python
>>> net.lib.StringManipulation.reverse_string('abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz')
'zyxwvutsrqponmlkjihgfedcba'
```

View the static methods in the `StaticClass` class

```python
>>> for method in net.lib.StaticClass.GetMethods():
...     print(method)
...
Int32 add_multiple(Int32, Int32, Int32, Int32, Int32)
System.String concatenate(System.String, System.String, System.String,
                          Boolean, System.String)
System.String ToString()
Boolean Equals(System.Object)
Int32 GetHashCode()
System.Type GetType()
```

Use the static `add_multiple` method in the `StaticClass` class to add five integers

```python
>>> net.lib.StaticClass.GetMethod('add_multiple').Invoke(None, [1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
15
```

### 1.2.4 Windows __stdcall

Load a 32-bit Windows __stdcall library in 32-bit Python, see `kernel32.dll`. Include the 'windll' argument to specify that the calling convention is __stdcall.

```python
>> kernel = LoadLibrary('C:/Windows/SysWOW64/kernel32.dll', 'windll')
>>> kernel
<LoadLibrary libtype=WinDLL path=C:\Windows\SysWOW64\kernel32.dll>
>>> kernel.lib
<WinDLL 'C:\Windows\SysWOW64\kernel32.dll', handle 76e70000 at 0x2e63570>
>>> from msl.examples.loadlib.kernel32 import SystemTime
>>> st = SystemTime()
>>> from ctypes import pointer
>>> ret = kernel.lib.GetLocalTime(pointer(st))
```

See [here](#) for how to communicate with `kernel32.dll` from 64-bit Python.
1.2.5 LabVIEW

Load a 64-bit LabVIEW library in 64-bit Python, see here for the source code. To load the 32-bit version in 32-bit Python use 'labview_lib32.dll'. Also, an appropriate LabVIEW Run-Time Engine must be installed. The LabVIEW example is only valid on Windows.

Note: A LabVIEW library can be built into a DLL using the __cdecl or __stdcall calling convention. Make sure that you specify the appropriate libtype when instantiating the LoadLibrary class.

```python
>>> labview = LoadLibrary(EXAMPLES_DIR + '/labview_lib64.dll')
>>> labview
<LoadLibrary libtype=CDLL path=D:\msl\examples\loadlib\labview_lib64.dll>
>>> labview.lib
<CDLL 'D:\msl\examples\loadlib\labview_lib64.dll', handle 2a920020 at 0x7e32b77>
```

Create some data to calculate the mean, variance and standard deviation of

```python
>>> data = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

>>> from ctypes import c_double, byref
>>> x = (c_double * len(data))(*data)
```

Convert data to a ctypes array and allocate memory for the returned values

```python
>>> mean, variance, std = c_double(), c_double(), c_double()
```

Calculate the sample standard deviation (i.e., the third argument is set to 0) and variance

```python
>>> ret = labview.lib.stdev(x, len(data), 0, byref(mean), byref(variance),
                            byref(std))
>>> mean.value
5.0
>>> variance.value
7.5
>>> std.value
2.7386127875258306
```

Calculate the population standard deviation (i.e., the third argument is set to 1) and variance

```python
>>> ret = labview.lib.stdev(x, len(data), 1, byref(mean), byref(variance),
                            byref(std))
>>> mean.value
5.0
>>> variance.value
6.666666666666667
>>> std.value
2.581988897471611
```

1.2.6 Java

Since Java byte code is executed in the JVM it doesn’t matter whether it was built with a 32-bit or 64-bit Java Development Kit. The Python interpreter does not load the Java byte code but communicates with
the JVM through a local network socket that is created by Py4J.

Load a Java archive, a .jar file, in a JVM, see here for the source code.

```python
>>> jar = LoadLibrary(EXAMPLES_DIR + '/java_lib.jar')
>>> jar
<LoadLibrary libtype=JVMView path=D:\msl\examples\loadlib\java_lib.jar>
>>> jar.gateway
<py4j.java_gateway.JavaGateway object at 0x000002061A4524E0>
```

The Java archive contains a nz.msl.examples package with two classes, MathUtils and Matrix

```python
>>> MathUtils = jar.lib.nz.msl.examples.MathUtils
>>> Matrix = jar.lib.nz.msl.examples.Matrix
```

Generate a random number and calculate the square root of a number using the MathUtils class

```python
>>> MathUtils.random()
0.17555846754602522
>>> MathUtils.sqrt(32.4)
5.692099788303083
```

Use the Matrix class to calculate the inverse of a 3x3 matrix that is filled with random numbers between 0 and 100

```python
>>> m = Matrix(3, 3, 0.0, 100.0)
>>> print(m.toString())
+5.937661e+01 +5.694407e+01 +5.132319e+01
+2.443462e+01 +9.051636e+00 +5.500980e+01
+6.183735e+01 +9.492954e+01 +4.519221e+01
>>> m_inverse = m.getInverse()
>>> print(m_inverse.toString())
+7.446422e-02 -3.556370e-02 -4.127679e-02
-3.554433e-02 +7.586144e-03 +3.113227e-02
-2.722735e-02 +3.272723e-02 +1.321192e-02
>>> identity = Matrix.multiply(m, m_inverse)
>>> print(identity.toString())
+1.000000e+00 +0.000000e+00 +2.220446e-16
+0.000000e+00 +1.000000e+00 +1.110223e-16
+0.000000e+00 -4.440892e-16 +1.000000e+00
```

Solve a linear system of equations, Ax=b

```python
>>> A = jar.gateway.new_array(jar.lib.Double, 3, 3)
>>> coeff = [[3, 2, -1], [7, -2, 4], [-1, 5, 1]]
>>> for i in range(3):
...    for j in range(3):
...        A[i][j] = float(coeff[i][j])
...
>>> b = jar.gateway.new_array(jar.lib.Double, 3)
>>> b[0] = 1.6
>>> b[1] = -12.3
>>> b[2] = 3.4
>>> x = Matrix.solve(Matrix(A), Matrix(b))
>>> print(x.toString())
-5.892562e-01
```

(continues on next page)
Show that $x$ is a solution by getting $b$ back

```python
>>> for i in range(3):
...     val = 0.0
...     for j in range(3):
...         val += coeff[i][j]*x.getValue(j,0)
...     print(val)
... 1.5999999999999999
-12.3
3.4000000000000012
```  

Shutdown the connection to the JVM when you are finished

```python
>>> jar.gateway.shutdown()
```  

Load Java byte code, a .class file, in a JVM, see here for the source code.

```python
>>> cls = LoadLibrary(EXAMPLES_DIR + '/Trig.class')
>>> cls
<LoadLibrary libtype=JVMView path=D:\msl\examples\loadlib\Trig.class>
>>> cls.lib
<py4j.java_gateway.JVMView object at 0x0000000003A89898>
```

The Java library contains a Trig class, which calculates various trigonometric quantities

```python
>>> Trig = cls.lib.Trig
>>> Trig
<py4j.java_gateway.JavaClass object at 0x00000000038EA6A0>
>>> Trig.cos(1.2)
0.3623577544766736
>>> Trig.asin(0.6)
0.6435011087932844
>>> Trig.tanh(1.3)
0.8617231593133063
```

Once again, shutdown the connection to the JVM when you are finished

```python
>>> cls.gateway.shutdown()
```  

1.2.7 COM

To load a Component Object Model (COM) library pass in the library’s Program ID. To view the COM libraries that are available on your computer you can run the `get_com_info()` function.

**Attention:** This example will only work on Windows.

Here we load the FileSystemObject library and include the 'com' argument to indicate that it is a COM library
>>> com = LoadLibrary('Scripting.FileSystemObject', 'com')
<LoadLibrary libtype=POINTER(IFileSystem3) path=Scripting.FileSystemObject>

We can then use the library to create, edit and close a text file

>>> fp = com.lib.CreateTextFile('a_new_file.txt')
>>> fp.WriteLine('This is a test')
0
>>> fp.Close()
0

**Tip:** If you are importing `comtypes` and you get the following error

```
OSError: [WinError -2147417850] Cannot change thread mode after it is set
```

then you can eliminate this error by setting `sys.coinit_flags = 0` before importing `comtypes`

For example,

```python
import sys
sys.coinit_flags = 0
import comtypes
```

### 1.3 Access a 32-bit library in 64-bit Python

This section of the documentation shows examples for how a module running within a 64-bit Python interpreter can communicate with a 32-bit shared library by using inter-process communication. The method that is used to allow a 32-bit and a 64-bit process to exchange information is by use of a file. The `pickle` module is used to (de)serialize Python objects.

The following table summarizes the example modules that are available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>echo32</code></td>
<td>An example of a 32-bit echo server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>echo64</code></td>
<td>An example of a 64-bit echo client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>cpp32</code></td>
<td>A wrapper around a 32-bit C++ library, <code>cpp_lib32</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>cpp64</code></td>
<td>Communicates with <code>cpp_lib32</code> via the <code>Ccpp32</code> class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>fortran32</code></td>
<td>A wrapper around a 32-bit FORTRAN library, <code>fortran_lib32</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>fortran64</code></td>
<td>Communicates with <code>fortran_lib32</code> via the <code>Fortran32</code> class.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued on next page
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Library</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dotnet32</td>
<td>A wrapper around a 32-bit .NET library, dotnet_lib32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dotnet64</td>
<td>Communicates with a 32-bit .NET library via the DotNet32 class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kernel32</td>
<td>A wrapper around the 32-bit Windows kernel32.dll library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kernel64</td>
<td>Communicates with kernel32.dll via the Kernel32 class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labview32</td>
<td>A wrapper around a 32-bit LabVIEW library, labview_lib32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labview64</td>
<td>Communicates with labview_lib32 via the Labview32 class.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following illustrates a minimal usage example. The **cpp_lib32.dll** file is a 32-bit C++ library that cannot be loaded from a module that is running within a 64-bit Python interpreter. This library gets loaded by the **MyServer** class (that is a subclass of **Server32**) which is running within a 32-bit executable, see **start_server32**. **MyServer** hosts the library at the specified host address and port number. Any class that is a subclass of **Server32** must provide three arguments in its constructor: `host, port` and `quiet` (in that order) and `**kwargs`. Otherwise the 32-bit executable cannot create an instance of the subclass.

```python
# my_server.py
from msl.loadlib import Server32

class MyServer(Server32):
    """A wrapper around a 32-bit C++ library, 'cpp_lib32.dll', that has an 'add' function.""

    def __init__(self, host, port, quiet, **kwargs):
        super(MyServer, self).__init__('cpp_lib32.dll', 'cdll', host, port, quiet)

    def add(self, a, b):
        return self.lib.add(a, b)
```

Keyword arguments, `**kwargs`, can be passed to the server either from the client (see, **Client64**) or by manually starting the server from the command line (see, **start_server32**). However, the data types for the values of the `**kwargs` are not preserved (since they are ultimately parsed from the command line). Therefore, all data types for the `kwargs` values will be of type `str` at the constructor of the **Server32** subclass. You must convert each value to the appropriate data type. This `**kwargs` variable is the only variable that the data type is not preserved for the client-server protocol (see, the "Echo" example that shows that data types are preserved between client-server method calls).

**MyClient** is a subclass of **Client64** which sends a request to **MyServer** to call the `add` function in the shared library. **MyServer** processes the request and sends the response back to **MyClient**.
The **MyClient** class would then be used as follows

```python
>>> from my_client import MyClient
>>> c = MyClient()
>>> c.add(1, 2)
3
```

The following examples are provided for communicating with different libraries that were compiled in different programming languages or using different calling conventions:

### 1.3.1 An *Echo* Example

This example does not actually communicate with a 32-bit shared library but shows how Python data types are preserved when they are passed from the *Echo64* client to the *Echo32* server and back. The *Echo32* server just returns a *tuple* of the (*args, **kwargs*) that it received back to the *Echo64* client.

The following is a script that illustrates that the data types are preserved:

```python
from msl.examples.loadlib import Echo64
echo = Echo64()
echo.send_data()
echo.send_data(True)
echo.send_data([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])
echo.send_data(data='my string')
echo.send_data(x=[1.2, 3.4, 6.1], y=[43.2, 23.6, 12.7])
echo.send_data(1.12345, {'my list': [1, 2, 3, 4]}, 0.2j, range(10), x=True, y='hello world!')
```

Running this script would create the following output. The black text corresponds to the *Echo64* `print()` statements and the red text to the *Echo32* `print()` statements.
Observant readers will notice that the 32-bit server indicated that it is Serving cpp_lib32.dll on http://127.0.0.1:2521. Even though this is an echo example, a library must still be loaded even though it is not being called. The cpp_lib32.dll library is loaded to satisfy this requirement.

Or, by using an interactive console, create a Echo64 object:

```python
>>> from msl.examples.loadlib import Echo64
>>> echo = Echo64()
Client running on 3.5.2 |Continuum Analytics, Inc.| (default, Jul 5 2016, 11:41:13) 
[MSC v.1900 64 bit (AMD64)]

Send a boolean as an argument, see send_data():

```python
>>> result = echo.send_data(True)
Are the 64- and 32-bit arguments equal? True
<class 'bool'> True
```  

Send a boolean as a keyword argument, see send_data():

```python
>>> result = echo.send_data(boolean=True)
Are the 64- and 32-bit keyword arguments equal? True
boolean: <class 'bool'> True
```  

Send multiple data types as arguments and as keyword arguments, see send_data():

```python
>>> result = echo.send_data(1.2, {'my list':[1, 2, 3]}, 0.2j, range(10), x=True, y='hello world!')
Are the 64- and 32-bit arguments equal? True
<class 'float'> 1.2
<class 'dict'> {'my list': [1, 2, 3]}
<class 'complex'> 0.2j
<class 'range'> range(0, 10)
Are the 64- and 32-bit keyword arguments equal? True
x: <class 'bool'> True
y: <class 'str'> hello world!
```

Shutdown the server when you are done communicating with the 32-bit library, see shutdown_server32():

```python
```
```python
>>> echo.shutdown_server32()
Python 3.5.2 |Continuum Analytics, Inc.| (default, Jul 5 2016, 11:45:57)
Serving cpp_lib32.dll on http://127.0.0.1:25521
The 32-bit server received these args:
  <class 'bool'> True
The 32-bit server received these args:
  <class 'list'> [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
The 32-bit server received these kwargs:
  data: <class 'str'> my string
The 32-bit server received these kwargs:
  x: <class 'list'> [1.2, 3.4, 6.1]
  y: <class 'list'> [43.2, 23.6, 12.7]
The 32-bit server received these args:
  <class 'float'> 1.12345
  <class 'dict'> {'my list': [1, 2, 3, 4]}
  <class 'complex'> 0.2j
  <class 'range'> range(0, 10)
The 32-bit server received these kwargs:
  x: <class 'bool'> True
  y: <class 'str'> hello world!
Stopped http://127.0.0.1:25521
```

**Note:** The server will automatically shutdown when the `Echo64` object gets destroyed (as it did in the example script above). When using a subclass of `Client64` in a script, the `__del__` method gets called automatically when the instance is about to be destroyed (and the reference count reaches 0) and therefore you do not have to call the `shutdown_server32()` method to shutdown the server. If the `Client64` subclass does not get destroyed properly, for example if you are using an interactive console and then exit the console abruptly, then the server will still be running and therefore you must manually terminate the server processes.

### 1.3.2 Load a 32-bit C++ library in 64-bit Python

**Note:** If you have issues running the example please make sure that you have the prerequisites installed.

This example shows how to access a 32-bit C++ library from a module that is run by a 64-bit Python interpreter by using inter-process communication. `Cpp32` is the 32-bit server and `Cpp64` is the 64-bit client. The source code of the C++ program is available [here](#).

**Important:** By default `ctypes` expects that a `ctypes.c_int` data type is returned from the library call. If the returned value from the library is not a `ctypes.c_int` then you MUST redefine the `ctypes` `restype` value to be the appropriate data type. The `Cpp32` class shows various examples of redefining the `restype` value.

The following shows that the `cpp_lib32` library cannot be loaded in a 64-bit Python interpreter:

```python
>>> from msl.loadlib import LoadLibrary, IS_PYTHON_64BIT
>>> from msl.examples.loadlib import EXAMPLES_DIR
```
However, the 64-bit version of the C++ library can be directly loaded in 64-bit Python:

```python
>>> cpp64 = LoadLibrary(EXAMPLES_DIR + '/cpp_lib64')
>>> cpp64
<LoadLibrary libtype=CDLL path=D:\msl\examples\loadlib\cpp_lib64.dll>
>>> cpp64.lib.add(3, 14)
17
```

Instead, create a `Cpp64` client to communicate with the 32-bit `cpp_lib32` library from 64-bit Python:

```python
>>> from msl.examples.loadlib import Cpp64
>>> cpp = Cpp64()
>>> cpp
<Cpp64 lib=cpp_lib32.dll address=127.0.0.1:63238>
>>> cpp.lib32_path
'D:\msl\examples\loadlib\cpp_lib32.dll'
```

Add two integers, see `add()`:

```python
>>> cpp.add(3, 14)
17
```

Subtract two C++ floating-point numbers, see `subtract()`:

```python
>>> cpp.subtract(43.2, 3.2)
40.0
```

Add or subtract two C++ double-precision numbers, see `add_or_subtract()`:

```python
>>> cpp.add_or_subtract(1.1, 2.2, True)
3.3000000000000003
>>> cpp.add_or_subtract(1.1, 2.2, False)
-1.1
```

### Arrays

Multiply a 1D array by a number, see `scalar_multiply()`:

```python
Attention: The `scalar_multiply()` function takes a pointer to an array as an input argument, see `cpp_lib.h`. One cannot pass pointers from `Client64` to `Server32` because a 64-bit process cannot share the same memory space as a 32-bit process. All 32-bit pointers must be created (using
ctypes) in the class that is a subclass of Server32 and only the value that is stored at that address can be returned to Client64 for use in the 64-bit program.

```python
>>> a = [float(val) for val in range(10)]
>>> cpp.scalar_multiply(2.0, a)
[0.0, 2.0, 4.0, 6.0, 8.0, 10.0, 12.0, 14.0, 16.0, 18.0]
```

If you have a numpy ndarray in 64-bit Python then you cannot pass the ndarray object to Server32 because the 32-bit server would need to load the ndarray in a 32-bit version of numpy (which is not bundled with the 32-bit server, but could be bundled if you ran the freeze_server32 module and included a 32-bit version of numpy in the frozen executable). To simplify the procedure we can convert the ndarray to a Python list using the numpy.ndarray.tolist() method.

```python
>>> import numpy as np
>>> a = np.arange(9.)
>>> cpp.scalar_multiply(3.1, a.tolist())
[0.0, 3.1, 6.2, 9.3, 12.4, 15.5, 18.6, 21.7, 24.8]
```

If you want the returned value from scalar_multiply to be a numpy ndarray then use

```python
>>> np.array(cpp.scalar_multiply(3.1, a.tolist()))
array([ 0. , 3.1, 6.2, 9.3, 12.4, 15.5, 18.6, 21.7, 24.8])
```

**Strings**

Reverse a string. The memory for the reversed string is allocated in Python, see reverse_string_v1():

```python
>>> cpp.reverse_string_v1('hello world!')
'!dlrow olleh'
```

Reverse a string. The memory for the reversed string is allocated in C++, see reverse_string_v2():

```python
>>> cpp.reverse_string_v2('uncertainty')
'ytniatrecnu'
```

**Structs**

It is possible to pickle a ctypes.Structure and pass the struct object between Cpp64 and Cpp32 provided that the struct is a fixed size in memory (i.e., the struct does not contain any pointers). If the struct contains pointers then you must create the struct within Cpp32 and you can only pass the values of the struct between Cpp64 and Cpp32.

**Attention:** The following will only work if Cpp64 is run using Python 3 because Cpp32 is running on Python 3 and there are issues with ctypes and pickle when mixing Python 2 and Python 3.

The cpp_lib32 library contains the following structs:

1.3. Access a 32-bit library in 64-bit Python
The `distance_4_points()` method uses the `FourPoints` struct to calculate the total distance connecting 4 `Point` structs. Since the `FourPoints` struct is a fixed size it can be created in 64-bit Python, pickled and then unpickled in Cpp32:

```python
>>> from msl.examples.loadlib import FourPoints
>>> fp = FourPoints((0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 1), (1, 0))
>>> cpp.distance_4_points(fp)
4.0
```

The `Cpp32.circumference()` method uses the `NPoints` struct to calculate the circumference of a circle using n `Point` structs. Since the `NPoints` struct is not a fixed size it must be created in the `Cpp32.circumference()` method. The `Cpp64.circumference()` method takes the values of the `radius` and n as input arguments to pass to the `Cpp32.circumference()` method.

```python
>>> for i in range(16):
...     print(cpp.circumference(0.5, 2**i))
...
0.0
2.0
2.82842712474619
3.061467458920718
3.121445152258052
3.1365484905459406
3.1403311569547543
3.1412772509327787
3.141513801144288
3.1415729403671087
3.141587725277193
3.1415914215111314
3.1415923455699404
3.141592576584724
3.1415926343379557
3.1415926487759718
```

Shutdown the server, see `shutdown_server32()`:

```python
>>> cpp.shutdown_server32()
```

**Note:** When using a subclass of `Client64` in a script, the `shutdown_server32()` method gets called automatically when the instance of the subclass is about to be destroyed and therefore you do not
have to call the `shutdown_server32()` method to shutdown the server.

1.3.3 Load a 32-bit FORTRAN library in 64-bit Python

**Note:** If you have issues running the example please make sure that you have the *prerequisites* installed.

This example shows how to access a 32-bit FORTRAN library from a module that is run by a 64-bit Python interpreter by using inter-process communication. *Fortran32* is the 32-bit server and *Fortran64* is the 64-bit client. The source code of the FORTRAN program is available [here](#).

**Important:** By default `ctypes` expects that a `ctypes.c_int` data type is returned from the library call. If the returned value from the library is not a `ctypes.c_int` then you **MUST** redefine the `ctypes` restype value to be the appropriate data type. The *Fortran32* class shows various examples of redefining the restype value.

The following shows that the *fortran_lib32* library cannot be loaded in a 64-bit Python interpreter:

```python
>>> from msl.loadlib import LoadLibrary, IS_PYTHON_64BIT
>>> from msl.examples.loadlib import EXAMPLES_DIR
>>>
>>> IS_PYTHON_64BIT
True
>>> f = LoadLibrary(EXAMPLES_DIR + '/fortran_lib32')
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<input>", line 1, in <module>
  File "D:\msl\loadlib\load_library.py", line 109, in __init__
    self._lib = ctypes.CDLL(self._path)
  File "C:\Miniconda3\lib\ctypes\__init__.py", line 348, in __init__
    self._handle = _dlopen(self._name, mode)
OSError: [WinError 193] %1 is not a valid Win32 application
```

However, the 64-bit version of the FORTRAN library can be directly loaded in 64-bit Python:

```python
>>> f64 = LoadLibrary(EXAMPLES_DIR + '/fortran_lib64')
>>> f64
<LoadLibrary libtype=CDLL path=D:\msl\examples\loadlib\fortran_lib64.dll>
>>> from ctypes import byref, c_int8
>>> f64.lib.sum_8bit(byref(c_int8(-50)), byref(c_int8(110)))
60
```

Instead, create a *Fortran64* client to communicate with the 32-bit *fortran_lib32* library:

```python
>>> from msl.examples.loadlib import Fortran64
>>> f = Fortran64()
>>> f
<Fortran64 lib=fortran_lib32.dll address=127.0.0.1:42888>
>>> f.lib32_path
'D:\msl\examples\loadlib\fortran_lib32.dll'
```

Add two `int8` values, see `sum_8bit()`:

```python
>>> from msl.examples.loadlib import Fortran64
>>> f = Fortran64()
>>> f
<Fortran64 lib=fortran_lib32.dll address=127.0.0.1:42888>
>>> f.lib32_path
'D:\msl\examples\loadlib\fortran_lib32.dll'
```
Add two int16 values, see `sum_16bit()`:

```python
>>> f.sum_16bit(2**15-1, -1)
32766
```

Add two int32 values, see `sum_32bit()`:

```python
>>> f.sum_32bit(123456788, 1)
123456789
```

Add two int64 values, see `sum_64bit()`:

```python
>>> f.sum_64bit(-2**63, 1)
-9223372036854775807
```

Multiply two float32 values, see `multiply_float32()`:

```python
>>> f.multiply_float32(1e30, 2e3)
1.9999999889914546e+33
```

Multiply two float64 values, see `multiply_float64()`:

```python
>>> f.multiply_float64(1e30, 2e3)
2.0000000000000002e+33
```

Check if a value is positive, see `is_positive()`:

```python
>>> f.is_positive(1e-100)
True
>>> f.is_positive(-1e-100)
False
```

Add or subtract two integers, see `add_or_subtract()`:

```python
>>> f.add_or_subtract(1000, 2000, True)
3000
>>> f.add_or_subtract(1000, 2000, False)
-1000
```

Calculate the n'th factorial, see `factorial()`:

```python
>>> f.factorial(0)
1.0
>>> f.factorial(127)
3.012660018457658e+213
```

Calculate the standard deviation of an list of values, see `standard_deviation()`:

```python
>>> f.standard_deviation([float(val) for val in range(1,10)])
2.7386127875258306
```

Compute the Bessel function of the first kind of order 0 at x, see `besselJ0()`:
Reverse a string, see `reverse_string()`:

```python
>>> f.reverse_string('hello world!')
'!dlrow olleh'
```

Add two 1D arrays, see `add_1D_arrays()`:

```python
>>> a = [float(val) for val in range(1, 10)]
>>> b = [0.5*val for val in range(1, 10)]
>>> a
[1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0]
>>> b
[0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0, 4.5]
>>> f.add_1D_arrays(a, b)
[1.5, 3.0, 4.5, 6.0, 7.5, 9.0, 10.5, 12.0, 13.5]
```

Multiply two matrices, see `matrix_multiply()`:

```python
>>> m1 = [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]]
>>> m2 = [[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]]
>>> f.matrix_multiply(m1, m2)
[[22.0, 28.0], [49.0, 64.0]]
```

Shutdown the server, see `shutdown_server32()`:

```python
>>> f.shutdown_server32()
```

**Note:** When using a subclass of `Client64` in a script, the `shutdown_server32()` method gets called automatically when the instance of the subclass is about to be destroyed and therefore you do not have to call the `shutdown_server32()` method to shutdown the server.

### 1.3.4 Load a 32-bit .NET library in 64-bit Python

**Note:** If you have issues running the example please make sure that you have the prerequisites installed.

This example shows how to access a 32-bit .NET library from a module that is run by a 64-bit Python interpreter by using inter-process communication. `DotNet32` is the 32-bit server and `DotNet64` is the 64-bit client.

**Tip:** The JetBrains dotPeek program can be used to reliably decompile any .NET assembly into the equivalent C# source code. For example, peeking inside the `dotnet_lib32.dll` library, that the `DotNet32` class is a wrapper around, gives
The following shows that the 32-bit `dotnet_lib32.dll` library cannot be loaded in a 64-bit Python interpreter:

```python
>>> from msl.loadlib import LoadLibrary, IS_PYTHON_64BIT
>>> from msl.examples.loadlib import EXAMPLES_DIR

>>> IS_PYTHON_64BIT
True

>>> net = LoadLibrary(EXAMPLES_DIR + '/dotnet_lib32.dll', 'net')
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<input>", line 1, in <module>
  File "D:\msl\loadlib\load_library.py", line 130, in __init__
System.BadImageFormatException: Could not load file or assembly 'dotnet_lib32.dll' or one of its dependencies. is not a valid Win32 application.
    at System.Reflection.RuntimeAssembly.nLoadFile(String path, Evidence evidence)
    at System.Reflection.Assembly.LoadFile(String path)

However, the 64-bit version of the .NET library can be directly loaded in 64-bit Python:

```python
>>> net = LoadLibrary(EXAMPLES_DIR + '/dotnet_lib64.dll', 'net')

>>> net
<LoadLibrary libtype=DotNet path=D:\msl\examples\loadlib\dotnet_lib64.dll>

>>> net.lib.StringManipulation.reverse_string('Hello World!')
'!dlroW olleH'
```

Instead, create a `DotNet64` client to communicate with the 32-bit `dotnet_lib32.dll` library:
>>> from msl.examples.loadlib import DotNet64
>>> dn = DotNet64()

Get the names of the classes in the .NET library module, see `get_class_names()`:

```python
>>> dn.get_class_names()
['StringManipulation', 'StaticClass', 'DotNetMSL.BasicMath', 'DotNetMSL.ArrayManipulation']
```

Add two integers, see `add_integers()`:

```python
>>> dn.add_integers(8, 2)
10
```

Divide two C# floating-point numbers, see `divide_floats()`:

```python
>>> dn.divide_floats(4., 5.)
0.8
```

Multiply two C# double-precision numbers, see `multiply_doubles()`:

```python
>>> dn.multiply_doubles(872.24, 525.525)
458383.926
```

Add or subtract two C# double-precision numbers, see `add_or_subtract()`:

```python
>>> dn.add_or_subtract(99., 9., True)
108.0
>>> dn.add_or_subtract(99., 9., False)
90.0
```

Multiply a 1D array by a number, see `scalar_multiply()`:

```python
>>> a = [float(val) for val in range(10)]
>>> a
[0.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0]
>>> dn.scalar_multiply(2.0, a)
[0.0, 2.0, 4.0, 6.0, 8.0, 10.0, 12.0, 14.0, 16.0, 18.0]
```

Multiply two matrices, see `multiply_matrices()`:

```python
>>> m1 = [[1., 2., 3.], [4., 5., 6.]]
>>> m2 = [[1., 2.], [3., 4.], [5., 6.]]
>>> dn.multiply_matrices(m1, m2)
[[22.0, 28.0], [49.0, 64.0]]
```

Reverse a string, see `reverse_string()`:

```python
>>> dn.reverse_string('New Zealand')
'dnalaeZ weN'
```

Call the static methods in the `StaticClass` class

1.3. Access a 32-bit library in 64-bit Python
Shutdown the server, see `shutdown_server32()`:

```python
>>> dn.shutdown_server32()
```

**Note:** When using a subclass of `Client64` in a script, the `shutdown_server32()` method gets called automatically when the instance of the subclass is about to be destroyed and therefore you do not have to call the `shutdown_server32()` method to shutdown the server.

### 1.3.5 Load a 32-bit Windows __stdcall library in 64-bit Python

This example shows how to access the 32-bit Windows kernel32 library, from a module that is run by a 64-bit Python interpreter by using inter-process communication. `Kernel32` is the 32-bit server and `Kernel64` is the 64-bit client.

The following shows that the kernel32 library cannot be loaded in a 64-bit Python interpreter:

```python
>>> from msl.loadlib import LoadLibrary, IS_PYTHON_64BIT
>>> IS_PYTHON_64BIT
True
>>> k = LoadLibrary('C:/Windows/SysWOW64/kernel32.dll', 'windll')
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<input>", line 1, in <module>
  File "D:\msl\loadlib\load_library.py", line 111, in __init__
    self._lib = ctypes.WinDLL(self._path)
  File "C:\Miniconda3\lib\ctypes\__init__.py", line 348, in __init__
    self._handle = _dlopen(self._name, mode)
OSError: [WinError 193] %1 is not a valid Win32 application
```

Instead, create a `Kernel64` client to communicate with the 32-bit kernel32 library:

```python
>>> from msl.examples.loadlib import Kernel64
>>> k = Kernel64()
>>> k
<Kernel64 lib=kernel32.dll address=127.0.0.1:59481>
>>> k.lib32_path
'C:\Windows\SysWOW64\kernel32.dll'
```

Call the library to get the current date and time, see `get_local_time()`:

```python
>>> k.get_local_time()
datetime.datetime(2017, 2, 3, 16, 37, 5, 351000)
```

Shutdown the server, see `shutdown_server32()`:

```python
>>> k.shutdown_server32()
```
Note: When using a subclass of Client64 in a script, the shutdown_server32() method gets called automatically when the instance of the subclass is about to be destroyed and therefore you do not have to call the shutdown_server32() method to shutdown the server.

1.3.6 Load a 32-bit LabVIEW library in 64-bit Python

Attention: This example requires that the appropriate LabVIEW Run-Time Engine is installed and that the operating system is Windows.

This example shows how to access a 32-bit LabVIEW library from a module that is run by a 64-bit Python interpreter by using inter-process communication. Labview32 is the 32-bit server and Labview64 is the 64-bit client. The source code of the LabVIEW program is available here.

Create a Labview64 client to communicate with the 32-bit labview_lib32 library from 64-bit Python:

```python
>>> from msl.examples.loadlib import Labview64
>>> labview = Labview64()
>>> labview
<Labview64 lib=labview_lib32.dll address=127.0.0.1:49952>
>>> labview.lib32_path
'D:\msl\examples\loadlib\labview_lib32.dll'
```

Calculate the mean and the sample variance and standard deviation of some data, see stdev():

```python
>>> data = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
>>> labview.stdev(data)
(5.0, 7.5, 2.7386127875258306)
```

Calculate the mean and the population variance and standard deviation of data:

```python
>>> labview.stdev(data, 1)
(5.0, 6.666666666666667, 2.58198897471611)
```

Shutdown the server, see shutdown_server32():

```python
>>> labview.shutdown_server32()
```

Note: When using a subclass of Client64 in a script, the shutdown_server32() method gets called automatically when the instance of the subclass is about to be destroyed and therefore you do not have to call the shutdown_server32() method to shutdown the server.

Tip: If you find yourself repeatedly implementing each method in your Client64 subclass in the following way (i.e., you are essentially duplicating the code for each method)

```python
from msl.loadlib import Client64

class LinearAlgebra(Client64):
```
def __init__(self):
    super(LinearAlgebra, self).__init__(module32='linear_algebra_32.py')

def solve(self, matrix, vector):
    return self.request32('solve', matrix, vector)

def eigenvalues(self, matrix):
    return self.request32('eigenvalues', matrix)

def stdev(self, data, as_population=True):
    return self.request32('stdev', data, as_population=True)

def determinant(self, matrix):
    return self.request32('determinant', matrix)

def cross_product(self, vector1, vector2):
    return self.request32('cross_product', vector1, vector2)

Then you can simplify the implementation by defining your Client64 subclass as

```python
from msl.loadlib import Client64

class LinearAlgebra(Client64):
    def __init__(self):
        super(LinearAlgebra, self).__init__(module32='linear_algebra_32.py')

    def __getattr__(self, method32):
        def send(*args, **kwargs):
            return self.request32(method32, *args, **kwargs)
        return send

    def __getattribute__(self, method32):
        return send
```

and you will get the same behaviour. If you call a method that does not exist on the Server32 subclass or if you specify the wrong number of arguments or keyword arguments then a Server32Error will be raised.

There are situations where you may want to explicitly write some (or all) of the methods in the Client64 subclass in addition to (or instead of) implementing the __getattr__ method, e.g.,

- you are writing an API for others to use and you want features like autocomplete or docstrings to be available in the IDE that the person using your API is using

- you want the Client64 subclass to do error checking on the *args, **kwargs and/or on the result from the Server32 subclass (this allows you to have control over the type of Exception that is raised because if the Server32 subclass raises an exception then it is a Server32Error)

- you want to modify the returned object from a particular Server32 method, for example, a list is returned but you want the corresponding Client64 method to return a numpy.ndarray
1.4 MSL-LoadLib API Documentation

The root package is

```
msl.loadlib
```

which has the following class for directly loading a shared library,

```
LoadLibrary(path[, libtype])
```

the following client-server classes for communicating with a 32-bit library from 64-bit Python,

```
Client64(module32[, host, port, timeout, ...])
Server32(path, libtype, host, port, quiet, ...)
```

the following modules for creating a frozen 32-bit server for hosting a 32-bit library

```
freeze_server32
start_server32
```

and a utilities module with general helper functions

```
utils
```

1.4.1 Package Structure

**msl.loadlib package**

Load a shared library.

The following constants are provided in the MSL-LoadLib package.

```
msl.loadlib.IS_LINUX = True
    Whether the Operating System is Linux.
    Type bool

msl.loadlib.IS_MAC = False
    Whether the Operating System is Mac OS X.
    Type bool

msl.loadlib.IS_PYTHON2 = False
    Whether Python 2.x is being used.
    Type bool
```
msl.loadlib.IS_PYTHON3 = True
    Whether Python 3.x is being used.
    
    Type bool

msl.loadlib.IS_PYTHON_64BIT = True
    Whether the Python interpreter is 64-bits.
    
    Type bool

msl.loadlib.IS_WINDOWS = False
    Whether the Operating System is Windows.
    
    Type bool

msl.loadlib.version_info = version_info(major=0, minor=7, micro=0, releaselevel='dev0')
    Contains the version information as a (major, minor, micro, releaselevel) tuple.
    
    Type namedtuple

msl.loadlib.client64 module

Contains the base class for communicating with a 32-bit library from 64-bit Python.

The Server32 class is used in combination with the Client64 class to communicate with a 32-bit shared library from 64-bit Python.

class msl.loadlib.client64.Client64(module32, host='127.0.0.1', port=None, timeout=10.0, quiet=True, append_sys_path=None, append_environ_path=None, rpc_timeout=None, **kwargs)

Bases: object

Base class for communicating with a 32-bit library from 64-bit Python.

Starts a 32-bit server, Server32, to host a Python module that is a wrapper around a 32-bit library. The client64 module runs within a 64-bit Python interpreter and it sends a request to the server which calls the 32-bit library to execute the request. The server then provides a response back to the client.

Changed in version 0.6: Added the rpc_timeout parameter

Parameters

- module32 (str) – The name of the Python module that is to be imported by the 32-bit server.
- host (str, optional) – The address of the 32-bit server. Default is '127.0.0.1'.
- port (int, optional) – The port to open on the 32-bit server. Default is None, which means to automatically find a port that is available.
- timeout (float, optional) – The maximum number of seconds to wait to establish a connection to the 32-bit server. Default is 10 seconds.
- quiet (bool, optional) – Whether to hide sys.stdout messages on the 32-bit server. Default is True.
• **append_sys_path** *(str or list of str, optional)* – Append path(s) to the 32-bit server’s `sys.path` variable. The value of `sys.path` from the 64-bit process is automatically included, i.e., `sys.path(32bit) = sys.path(64bit) + append_sys_path`.

• **append_environ_path** *(str or list of str, optional)* – Append path(s) to the 32-bit server’s `os.environ['PATH']` variable. This can be useful if the library that is being loaded requires additional libraries that must be available on PATH.

• **rpc_timeout** *(float, optional)* – The maximum number of seconds to wait for a response from the 32-bit server. The RPC timeout value is used for all requests from the server. If you want different requests to have different timeout values then you will need to implement custom timeout handling for each method on the server. Default is None, which means to use the default timeout value used by the `socket` module (which is to wait forever).

• ****kwargs** – Keyword arguments that will be passed to the `Server32` subclass. The data type of each value is not preserved. It will be a string at the constructor of the `Server32` subclass.

---

**Note:** If `module32` is not located in the current working directory then you must either specify the full path to `module32` or you can specify the folder where `module32` is located by passing a value to the `append_sys_path` parameter. Using the `append_sys_path` option also allows for any other modules that `module32` may depend on to also be included in `sys.path` so that those modules can be imported when `module32` is imported.

---

**Raises**

• `ConnectionTimeoutError` – If the connection to the 32-bit server cannot be established.

• `IOError` – If the frozen executable cannot be found.

• `TypeError` – If the data type of `append_sys_path` or `append_environ_path` is invalid.
**request32** *(method32, *args, **kwargs)*

Send a request to the 32-bit server.

**Parameters**

- **method32** *(str)* – The name of the method to call in the *Server32* subclass.
- **args** – The arguments that the method in the *Server32* subclass requires.
- **kwargs** – The keyword arguments that the method in the *Server32* subclass requires.

**Returns**  Whatever is returned by the method of the *Server32* subclass.

**Raises**

- **Server32Error** – If there was an error processing the request on the 32-bit server.
- **ResponseTimeoutError** – If a timeout occurs while waiting for the response from the 32-bit server.

**shutdown_server32** *(kill_timeout=10)*

Shutdown the 32-bit server.

This method shuts down the 32-bit server, closes the client connection and it deletes the temporary file that is used to save the serialized pickle’d data.

Changed in version 0.6: Added the *kill_timeout* parameter

**Parameters**

- **kill_timeout** *(float, optional)* – If the 32-bit server is still running after *kill_timeout* seconds then the server will be killed using brute force. A warning will be issued if the server is killed in this manner.

---

**Note:**  This method gets called automatically when the reference count to the *Client64* object reaches 0.

---

**msl.loadlib.exceptions module**

Exception classes.

**exception**  msl.loadlib.exceptions.ConnectionTimeoutError

Bases: *OSError*

Raised when the connection to the 32-bit server cannot be established.

**exception**  msl.loadlib.exceptions.ResponseTimeoutError

Bases: *OSError*

Raised when a timeout occurs while waiting for a response from the 32-bit server.

New in version 0.6.

**exception**  msl.loadlib.exceptions.Server32Error *(value, name=None, traceback=None)*

Bases: *http.client.HTTPException*
Raised when an exception occurs on the 32-bit server.

New in version 0.5.

Parameters

- **value** *(str)* – The error message.
- **name** *(str, optional)* – The name of the exception.
- **traceback** *(str, optional)* – The exception traceback.

**name**
The name of the exception from the 32-bit server.

*Type: str*

**traceback**
The exception traceback from the 32-bit server.

*Type: str*

**value**
The error message from the 32-bit server.

*Type: str*

### msl.loadlib.freeze_server32 module

Creates a 32-bit server to use for inter-process communication.

This module must be run from a 32-bit Python interpreter with PyInstaller installed.

If you want to re-freeze the 32-bit server, for example, if you want a 32-bit version of `numpy` to be available on the server, then run the following with a 32-bit Python interpreter that has the packages that you want to be available on the server installed

```bash
>>> from msl.loadlib import freeze_server32
>>> freeze_server32.main()
```

### msl.loadlib.freeze_server32.main *(spec=None, requires_pythonnet=True, requires_comtypes=True)*

Creates a 32-bit Python server.

Uses PyInstaller to create a frozen 32-bit Python executable. This executable starts a 32-bit server, `Server32`, which hosts a Python module that can load a 32-bit library.

Changed in version 0.5: Added the `requires_pythonnet` and `requires_comtypes` arguments.

Parameters

- **spec** *(str, optional)* – If you want to freeze using a PyInstaller .spec file then you can specify the path to the .spec file.
- **requires_pythonnet** *(bool, optional)* – Whether Python for .NET must be available on the 32-bit server.
- **requires_comtypes** *(bool, optional)* – Whether comtypes must be available on the 32-bit server. If you using a non-Windows operating system then this argument is ignored.
msl.loadlib.load_library module

Load a shared library.

```python
class msl.loadlib.load_library.LoadLibrary (path, libtype=None, **kwargs)

Bases: object
```

Load a shared library.

For example, a C/C++, FORTRAN, C#, Java, Delphi, LabVIEW, ActiveX, ... library.

Based on the value of `libtype` this class will load the shared library as a:

- **CDLL** if `libtype` is 'cdll',
- **WinDLL** if `libtype` is 'windll',
- **OleDLL** if `libtype` is 'oledll',
- **System.Reflection.Assembly** if `libtype` is 'net' or 'clr',
- **JavaGateway** if `libtype` is 'java', or
- **comtypes.CreateObject** if `libtype` is 'com'.

Changed in version 0.4: Added support for Java archives

Changed in version 0.5: Added support for COM libraries

**Parameters**

- **path** *(str)* – The path to the shared library.

  The search order for finding the shared library is:

  1. assume that a full or a relative (to the current working directory) path is specified,

  1. use `ctypes.util.find_library()` to find the shared library file,

  3. search `sys.path`, then

  4. search `os.environ['PATH']` to find the shared library.

  If loading a COM library then `path` represents the `progid` argument.

- **libtype** *(str, optional)* – The library type. The following values are currently supported:

  - 'cdll' – for a library that uses the __cdecl calling convention
  - 'windll' or 'oledll' – for a __stdcall calling convention
  - 'net' or 'clr' – for Microsoft’s .NET Framework (Common Language Runtime)
  - 'java' – for a Java archive, .jar, or Java byte code, .class, file
  - 'com' – for a COM library.

  Default is 'cdll'.

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Tip: Since the .jar or .class extension uniquely defines a Java library, the libtype will be automatically set to 'java' if path ends with .jar or .class. If path starts with '{' and ends with '}' then this uniquely defines the Class ID for a COM library and so libtype will be automatically set to 'com'.

**kwargs – Keyword arguments that are passed to the object that loads the library.

Raises

- IOError – If the shared library cannot be loaded.
- TypeError – If libtype is not a supported library type.

assembly

Returns a reference to the .NET Runtime Assembly object, only if the shared library is a .NET Framework, otherwise returns None.

Tip: The JetBrains dotPeek program can be used to reliably decompile any .NET Assembly in to the equivalent source code.

gateway

Returns the JavaGateway object, only if the shared library is a Java archive, otherwise returns None.

lib

Returns the reference to the loaded library object.

For example, if libtype is

- 'cdll' then a CDLL object
- 'windll' then a WinDLL object
- 'oledll' then a OleDLL object
- 'net' or 'clr' then a DotNet object
- 'java' then a JVMView object
- 'com' then the interface pointer returned by comtypes.CreateObject

path

The path to the shared library file.

Type str

class msl.loadlib.load_library.DotNet (dot_net_dict, path)

Bases: object

Contains the namespace modules, classes and System.Type objects of a .NET Assembly.
Do not instantiate this class directly.
msl.loadlib.server32 module

Contains the base class for loading a 32-bit shared library in 32-bit Python.

The `Server32` class is used in combination with the `Client64` class to communicate with a 32-bit shared library from 64-bit Python.

```python
class msl.loadlib.server32.Server32(path, libtype, host, port, quiet, **kwargs)
```

Bases: `http.server.HTTPServer`

Base class for loading a 32-bit library in 32-bit Python.

All modules that are to be run on the 32-bit server must contain a class that is inherited from this class and the module can import any of the standard python modules except for `distutils`, `ensurepip`, `tkinter` and `turtle`.

All modules that are run on the 32-bit server must be able to run on the Python interpreter that the server is running on, see `version()` for how to determine the version of the Python interpreter.

**Parameters**

- `path` *(str)* – The path to the 32-bit library.
- `libtype` *(str)* – The library type to use for the calling convention. One of the following:
  - `'cdll'` – for a `__cdecl` library
  - `'windll'` or `'oledll'` – for a `__stdcall` library (Windows only)
  - `'net'` or `'clr'` – for Microsoft’s .NET Framework (Common Language Runtime)
  - `'com'` – for a COM library.

**Note:** Since Java byte code is executed on the JVM it does not make sense to use `Server32` for a Java `.jar` or `.class` file.

- `host` *(str)* – The IP address of the server.
- `port` *(int)* – The port to open on the server.
- `quiet` *(bool)* – Whether to hide `sys.stdout` messages on the server.
- `**kwargs` – Keyword arguments that are passed to `LoadLibrary`.

**Raises**

- `IOError` – If the shared library cannot be loaded.
- `TypeError` – If the value of `libtype` is not supported.

**assembly**

Returns a reference to the `.NET Runtime Assembly` object, only if the shared library is a `.NET Framework`, otherwise returns `None`.

**Tip:** The JetBrains dotPeek program can be used to reliably decompile any .NET Assembly in to the equivalent source code.
lib

Returns the reference to the 32-bit, loaded library object.

For example, if \texttt{libtype} is

- 'cdll' then a \texttt{CDLL} object
- 'windll' then a \texttt{WinDLL} object
- 'oledll' then a \texttt{OleDLL} object
- 'net' or 'clr' then a \texttt{DotNet} object
- 'com' then the interface pointer returned by \texttt{comtypes.CreateObject}

\textbf{path}

The path to the shared library file.

\textbf{Type \texttt{str}}

\textbf{static version()}

Gets the version of the Python interpreter that the 32-bit server is running on.

\textbf{Returns \texttt{str} – The result of executing 'Python ' + sys.version on the 32-bit server.}

\textbf{Examples}

\begin{verbatim}
>>> from msl.loadlib import Server32
>>> Server32.version()
'Python 3.7.3 (v3.7.3:ef4ec6ed12, Mar 25 2019, 21:26:53) [MSC v.
\rightarrow 1916 32 bit (Intel)]'
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Note:} This method takes about 1 second to finish because the 32-bit server needs to start in order to determine the version of the Python interpreter.

\textbf{static interactive_console()}

Start an interactive console.

This method starts an interactive console, in a new terminal, with the Python interpreter on the 32-bit server.

\textbf{Examples}

\begin{verbatim}
>>> from msl.loadlib import Server32
>>> Server32.interactive_console()
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{quiet}

Whether \texttt{sys.stdout} messages are hidden on the server.

\textbf{Type \texttt{bool}}

\textbf{shutdown_handler()}

Proxy function that is called immediately prior to the server shutting down.
The intended use case is for the server to do any necessary cleanup, such as stopping locally started threads, closing file-handles, etc...

New in version 0.6.

**msl.loadlib.start_server32 module**

This module is built in to a 32-bit executable by running `freeze_server32`.

The executable is used to host a 32-bit library, `Server32`, so that a module running in a 64-bit Python interpreter, `Client64`, can communicate with the library. This client-server exchange of information is a form of inter-process communication.

`msl.loadlib.start_server32.main()`

Starts a 32-bit server (which is a subclass of `Server32`).

Parses the command-line arguments to run a Python module on a 32-bit server to host a 32-bit library. To see the list of command-line arguments that are allowed, run the executable with the `--help` flag (or click [here](#) to view the source code of the `argparse.ArgumentParser` implementation).

**msl.loadlib.utils module**

Common functions used by the MSL-LoadLib package.

`msl.loadlib.utils.check_dot_net_config(py_exe_path)`

Check if the `useLegacyV2RuntimeActivationPolicy` property is enabled.

By default, Python for .NET only works with .NET 4.0+ and therefore it cannot automatically load a shared library that was compiled with .NET <4.0. This method ensures that the `useLegacyV2RuntimeActivationPolicy` property exists in the `<python-executable>.config` file and that it is enabled.

This link provides an overview explaining why the `useLegacyV2RuntimeActivationPolicy` property is required.

The `<python-executable>.config` file should look like

```xml
<?xml version ="1.0"?>
<configuration>
  <startup useLegacyV2RuntimeActivationPolicy="true">
    <supportedRuntime version="v4.0" />
    <supportedRuntime version="v2.0.50727" />
  </startup>
</configuration>
```

Parameters

- `py_exe_path (str)` – The path to the Python executable.

Returns

- `int`

One of the following values:

- `-1` – if there was a problem
- `0` – if the .NET property was already enabled, or
msl.loadlib.utils.get_available_port()
    int: Returns a port number that is available.

msl.loadlib.utils.get_com_info(*additional_keys)
    Reads the registry for the COM libraries that are available.
    This function is only supported on Windows.
    New in version 0.5.

    Parameters *additional_keys (str, optional) – The Program ID (ProgID) key is returned automatically. You can include additional keys (e.g., Version, InprocHandler32, ToolboxBitmap32, VersionIndependentProgID, ...) if you also want this additional information to be returned for each Class ID.

    Returns dict – The keys are the Class ID’s and each value is a dict of the information that was requested.

Examples

```python
>>> from msl.loadlib import utils
>>> info = utils.get_com_info()
>>> info = utils.get_com_info('Version', 'ToolboxBitmap32')
```

msl.loadlib.utils.is_comtypes_installed()
    Checks if comtypes is installed.
    New in version 0.5.

    Returns bool – Whether comtypes is installed.

msl.loadlib.utils.is_port_in_use(port)
    Checks whether the network port is in use.
    Changed in version 0.7.0: Renamed from port_in_use and added support for macOS.

    Parameters port (int) – The port number to test.

    Returns bool – Whether the port is in use.

msl.loadlib.utils.is_py4j_installed()
    Checks if Py4J is installed.
    New in version 0.4.

    Returns bool – Whether Py4J is installed.

msl.loadlib.utils.is_pythonnet_installed()
    Checks if Python for .NET is installed.

    Returns bool – Whether Python for .NET is installed.

Note: For help getting Python for .NET installed on a non-Windows operating system look at the prerequisites, the Mono project and the Python for .NET documentation.
msl.loadlib.utils.wait_for_server(host, port, timeout)
    Wait for the 32-bit server to start.

Parameters

- host (str) – The host address of the server, e.g., '127.0.0.1'.
- port (int) – The port number of the server.
- timeout (float) – The maximum number of seconds to wait to establish
  a connection to the server.

Raises ConnectionTimeoutError – If a timeout occurred.

1.4.2 Example modules for communicating with a 32-bit library from 64-bit Python

msl.examples.loadlib package

Example modules showing how to load a 32-bit shared library in 64-bit Python.

Modules that end in 32 contain a class that is a subclass of Server32. This subclass is a wrapper
around a 32-bit library and is hosted on a 32-bit server.

Modules that end in 64 contain a class that is a subclass of Client64. This subclass sends a request to
the corresponding Server32 subclass to communicate with the 32-bit library.

msl.examples.loadlib.cpp32 module

A wrapper around a 32-bit C++ library, cpp_lib32.

Example of a server that loads a 32-bit shared library, cpp_lib, in a 32-bit Python interpreter to host
the library. The corresponding cpp64 module can be executed by a 64-bit Python interpreter and the
Cpp64 class can send a request to the Cpp32 class which calls the 32-bit library to execute the request
and then return the response from the library.

class msl.examples.loadlib.cpp32.Cpp32(host, port, quiet, **kwargs)
    Bases: msl.loadlib.server32.Server32
    A wrapper around the 32-bit C++ library, cpp_lib32.
    This class demonstrates how to send/receive various data types to/from a 32-bit C++ library via
    ctypes.

    Parameters

    - host (str) – The IP address of the server.
    - port (int) – The port to open on the server.
    - quiet (bool) – Whether to hide sys.stdout messages from the server.

Note: Any class that is a subclass of Server32 MUST provide three arguments in its constructor: host, port and quiet (in that order) and **kwargs. Otherwise the server32 executable, see
start_server32, cannot create an instance of the Server32 subclass.
add \( (a, b) \)
Add two integers.

The corresponding C++ code is

```cpp
int add(int a, int b) {
    return a + b;
}
```

See the corresponding 64-bit \texttt{add()} method.

**Parameters**

- \( a \) (int) – The first integer.
- \( b \) (int) – The second integer.

**Returns** int – The sum of \( a \) and \( b \).

add\_or\_subtract \( (a, b, \text{do\_addition}) \)
Add or subtract two double-precision numbers (‘double’ refers to the C++ data type).

The corresponding C++ code is

```cpp
double add_or_subtract(double a, double b, bool do_addition) {
    if (do_addition) {
        return a + b;
    } else {
        return a - b;
    }
}
```

See the corresponding 64-bit \texttt{add\_or\_subtract()} method.

**Parameters**

- \( a \) (float) – The first double-precision number.
- \( b \) (float) – The second double-precision number.
- \( \text{do\_addition} \) (bool) – Whether to add the numbers.

**Returns** float – Either \( a + b \) if \( \text{do\_addition} \) is True else \( a - b \).

circumference \( (\text{radius}, n) \)
Estimates the circumference of a circle.

This method calls the distance\_n\_points function in \texttt{cpp\_lib32}.

See the corresponding 64-bit \texttt{circumference()} method.

The corresponding C++ code uses the \texttt{NPoints} struct as the input parameter to sum the distance between adjacent points on the circle.

```cpp
double distance_n_points(NPoints p) {
    if (p.n < 2) {
        return 0.0;
    }
    double d = distance(p.points[0], p.points[p.n-1]);
    for (int i = 1; i < p.n; i++) {
        d += distance(p.points[i], p.points[i-1]);
    }
}
```
Parameters

- **radius** *(float)* – The radius of the circle.
- **n** *(int)* – The number of points to use to estimate the circumference.

**Returns** *float* – The estimated circumference of the circle.

### distance_4_points *(points)*
Calculates the total distance connecting 4 Point’s.

The corresponding C++ code is

```cpp
double distance_4_points(FourPoints p) {
    double d = distance(p.points[0], p.points[3]);
    for (int i = 1; i < 4; i++) {
        d += distance(p.points[i], p.points[i-1]);
    }
    return d;
}
```

See the corresponding 64-bit `distance_4_points()` method.

**Parameters** *points* *(FourPoints)* – The points to use to calculate the total distance.

**Returns** *float* – The total distance connecting the 4 Point’s.

### reverse_string_v1 *(original)*
Reverse a string (version 1).

In this method Python allocates the memory for the reversed string and passes the string to C++.

The corresponding C++ code is

```cpp
void reverse_string_v1(const char* original, int n, char* reversed) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        reversed[i] = original[n-i-1];
    }
}
```

See the corresponding 64-bit `reverse_string_v1()` method.

**Parameters** *original* *(str)* – The original string.

**Returns** *str* – The string reversed.

### reverse_string_v2 *(original)*
Reverse a string (version 2).

In this method C++ allocates the memory for the reversed string and passes the string to Python.
The corresponding C++ code is

```cpp
char* reverse_string_v2(char* original, int n) {
    char* reversed = new char[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        reversed[i] = original[n - i - 1];
    }
    return reversed;
}
```

See the corresponding 64-bit `reverse_string_v2()` method.

- **Parameters** `original` (str) – The original string.
- **Returns** `str` – The string reversed.

### scalar_multiply(a, xin)
Multiply each element in an array by a number.

The corresponding C++ code is

```cpp
void scalar_multiply(double a, double* xin, int n, double* xout) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        xout[i] = a * xin[i];
    }
}
```

See the corresponding 64-bit `scalar_multiply()` method.

- **Parameters**
  - `a` (float) – The scalar value.
  - `xin` (list of float) – The array to modify.
- **Returns** list of float – A new array with each element in xin multiplied by a.

### subtract(a, b)
Subtract two floating-point numbers (‘float’ refers to the C++ data type).

The corresponding C++ code is

```cpp
float subtract(float a, float b) {
    return a - b;
}
```

See the corresponding 64-bit `subtract()` method.

- **Parameters**
  - `a` (float) – The first floating-point number.
  - `b` (float) – The second floating-point number.
- **Returns** float – The difference between a and b.

### class msl.examples.loadlib.cpp32.FourPoints (point1, point2, point3, point4)
Bases: _ctypes.Structure

C++ struct that is a fixed size in memory.

This object can be pickle’d.
```c
struct FourPoints {
    Point points[4];
};
```

Parameters

- **point1** (tuple of int) – The first point as an (x, y) ordered pair.
- **point2** (tuple of int) – The second point as an (x, y) ordered pair.
- **point3** (tuple of int) – The third point as an (x, y) ordered pair.
- **point4** (tuple of int) – The fourth point as an (x, y) ordered pair.

```c
points
    Structure/Union member
```

```c
class msl.examples.loadlib.cpp32.NPoints
    Bases: _ctypes.Structure

C++ struct that is not a fixed size in memory.
```

This object cannot be pickle’d because it contains a pointer. A 32-bit process and a 64-bit process cannot share a pointer.

```c
struct NPoints {
    int n;
    Point *points;
};
```

```c
n
    Structure/Union member
```

```c
points
    Structure/Union member
```

```c
class msl.examples.loadlib.cpp32.Point
    Bases: _ctypes.Structure

C++ struct that is a fixed size in memory.
```

This object can be pickle’d.

```c
struct Point {
    double x;
    double y;
};
```

```c
x
    Structure/Union member
```

```c
y
    Structure/Union member
```

**msl.examples.loadlib.cpp64 module**

Communicates with *cpp_lib32* via the *Cpp32* class.
Example of a module that can be executed within a 64-bit Python interpreter which can communicate with a 32-bit library, \texttt{cpp\_lib32}, that is hosted by a 32-bit Python server, \texttt{cpp32}. A 64-bit process cannot load a 32-bit library and therefore \textit{inter-process communication} is used to interact with a 32-bit library from a 64-bit process.

\texttt{Cpp64} is the 64-bit client and \texttt{Cpp32} is the 32-bit server for \textit{inter-process communication}.

\begin{verbatim}
class msl.examples.loadlib.cpp64.Cpp64
    Bases: msl.loadlib.client64.Client64
    Communicates with a 32-bit C++ library, \texttt{cpp\_lib32}.
    This class demonstrates how to communicate with a 32-bit C++ library if an instance of this class is created within a 64-bit Python interpreter.

    \begin{verbatim}
    add(a, b)
    Add two integers.
    
    Parameters
    • \texttt{a} (int) – The first integer.
    • \texttt{b} (int) – The second integer.
    
    Returns int – The sum of \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}.
    \end{verbatim}

    \begin{verbatim}
    add_or_subtract(a, b, do_addition)
    Add or subtract two floating-point numbers ('double' refers to the C++ data type).
    
    Parameters
    • \texttt{a} (float) – The first floating-point number.
    • \texttt{b} (float) – The second floating-point number.
    • \texttt{do_addition} (bool) – Whether to add the numbers.
    
    Returns float – Either \texttt{a} + \texttt{b} if \texttt{do\_addition} is \texttt{True} else \texttt{a} - \texttt{b}.
    \end{verbatim}

    \begin{verbatim}
    circumference(radius, n)
    Estimates the circumference of a circle.
    
    This method calls the distance_n_points function in \texttt{cpp\_lib32}.
    
    Parameters
    • \texttt{radius} (float) – The radius of the circle.
    • \texttt{n} (int) – The number of points to use to estimate the circumference.
    
    Returns float – The estimated circumference of the circle.
    \end{verbatim}

    \begin{verbatim}
    distance_4_points(points)
    Calculates the total distance connecting 4 Point's.
    
    See the corresponding 32-bit \texttt{distance\_4\_points()} method.
    \end{verbatim}
\end{verbatim}
Attention: This method does not work with if Cpp64 is running in Python 2. You would have to create the FourPoints object in the 32-bit version of distance_4_points() because there are issues using the pickle module between different major version numbers of Python for ctypes objects.

**Parameters**

points (FourPoints) – Since points is a struct that is a fixed size we can pass the ctypes.Structure object directly from 64-bit Python to the 32-bit Python. The ctypes module on the 32-bit server can load the pickle’d ctypes.Structure.

**Returns**

float – The total distance connecting the 4 Point’s.

**reverse_string_v1 (original)**

Reverse a string (version 1).

In this method Python allocates the memory for the reversed string and passes the string to C++.

See the corresponding 32-bit reverse_string_v1() method.

**Parameters**

original (str) – The original string.

**Returns**

str – The string reversed.

**reverse_string_v2 (original)**

Reverse a string (version 2).

In this method C++ allocates the memory for the reversed string and passes the string to Python.

See the corresponding 32-bit reverse_string_v2() method.

**Parameters**

original (str) – The original string.

**Returns**

str – The string reversed.

**scalar_multiply (a, xin)**

Multiply each element in an array by a number.

See the corresponding 32-bit scalar_multiply() method.

**Parameters**

• a (float) – The scalar value.

• xin (list of float) – The array to modify.

**Returns**

list of float – A new array with each element in xin multiplied by a.

**subtract (a, b)**

Subtract two floating-point numbers (‘float’ refers to the C++ data type).

See the corresponding 32-bit subtract() method.

**Parameters**

• a (float) – The first floating-point number.

• b (float) – The second floating-point number.

**Returns**

float – The difference between a and b.
msl.examples.loadlib.dotnet32 module

A wrapper around a 32-bit .NET library, `dotnet_lib32`.

Example of a server that loads a 32-bit .NET library, `dotnet_lib32.dll` in a 32-bit Python interpreter to host the library. The corresponding `dotnet64` module can be executed by a 64-bit Python interpreter and the `DotNet64` class can send a request to the `DotNet32` class which calls the 32-bit library to execute the request and then return the response from the library.

```python
class msl.examples.loadlib.dotnet32.DotNet32 (host, port, quiet, **kwargs)
Bases: msl.loadlib.server32.Server32

Example of a class that is a wrapper around a 32-bit .NET Framework library, `dotnet_lib32.dll`. Python for .NET can handle many native Python data types as input arguments.

Parameters

- `host` (str) – The IP address of the server.
- `port` (int) – The port to open on the server.
- `quiet` (bool) – Whether to hide `sys.stdout` messages from the server.

Note: Any class that is a subclass of `Server32` MUST provide three arguments in its constructor: `host`, `port` and `quiet` (in that order) and `**kwargs`. Otherwise the `server32` executable, see `start_server32`, cannot create an instance of the `Server32` subclass.

```
add_integers (a, b)
Add two integers.

The corresponding C# code is

```csharp
public int add_integers(int a, int b)
{
    return a + b;
}
```

See the corresponding 64-bit `add_integers()` method.

Parameters

- `a` (int) – The first integer.
- `b` (int) – The second integer.

Returns `int` – The sum of `a` and `b`.

```csharp
add_multiple (a, b, c, d, e)
Add multiple integers. Calls a static method in a static class.

The corresponding C# code is

```csharp
public static int add_multiple(int a, int b, int c, int d, int e)
{
    return a + b + c + d + e;
}
```

See the corresponding 64-bit `add_multiple()` method.
Parameters

- \( a \) (int) – An integer.
- \( b \) (int) – An integer.
- \( c \) (int) – An integer.
- \( d \) (int) – An integer.
- \( e \) (int) – An integer.

Returns

\( \text{int} \) – The sum of the input arguments.

**add_or_subtract** \((a, b, do\_addition)\)

Add or subtract two C# double-precision numbers.

The corresponding C# code is

```csharp
public double add_or_subtract(double a, double b, bool do_addition)
{
    if (do_addition)
    {
        return a + b;
    }
    else
    {
        return a - b;
    }
}
```

See the corresponding 64-bit **add_or_subtract**() method.

Parameters

- \( a \) (float) – The first double-precision number.
- \( b \) (float) – The second double-precision number.
- \( \text{do\_addition} \) (bool) – Whether to add the numbers.

Returns

\( \text{float} \) – Either \( a + b \) if \( \text{do\_addition} \) is True else \( a - b \).

**concatenate** \((a, b, c, d, e)\)

Concatenate strings. **Calls a static method in a static class.**

The corresponding C# code is

```csharp
public static string concatenate(string a, string b, string c, string d, string e)
{
    string res = a + b + c;
    if (d)
    {
        res += e;
    }
    return res;
}
```

See the corresponding 64-bit **concatenate**() method.
Parameters

- \(a\) (str) – A string.
- \(b\) (str) – A string.
- \(c\) (str) – A string.
- \(d\) (bool) – Whether to include \(e\) in the concatenation.
- \(e\) (str) – A string.

Returns \(\text{str}\) – The strings concatenated together.

divide_floats\((a, b)\)
Divide two C# floating-point numbers.

The corresponding C# code is

```csharp
public float divide_floats(float a, float b)
{
    return a / b;
}
```

See the corresponding 64-bit `divide_floats()` method.

Parameters

- \(a\) (float) – The first number.
- \(b\) (float) – The second number.

Returns float – The quotient of \(a / b\).

get_class_names()
Returns the class names in the library.

See the corresponding 64-bit `get_class_names()` method.

Returns list of str – The names of the classes that are available in `dot-net_lib32.dll`.

multiply_doubles\((a, b)\)
Multiply two C# double-precision numbers.

The corresponding C# code is

```csharp
public double multiply_doubles(double a, double b)
{
    return a * b;
}
```

See the corresponding 64-bit `multiply_doubles()` method.

Parameters

- \(a\) (float) – The first number.
- \(b\) (float) – The second number.

Returns float – The product of \(a \times b\).
multiply_matrices\((a1, a2)\)
Multiply two matrices.

The corresponding C# code is

```csharp
public double[,] multiply_matrices(double[,] A, double[,] B)
{
    int rA = A.GetLength(0);
    int cA = A.GetLength(1);
    int rB = B.GetLength(0);
    int cB = B.GetLength(1);
    double temp = 0;
    double[,] C = new double[rA, cB];
    if (cA != rB)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("matrices can't be multiplied!");
        return new double[0, 0];
    }
    else
    {
        for (int i = 0; i < rA; i++)
        {
            for (int j = 0; j < cB; j++)
            {
                temp = 0;
                for (int k = 0; k < cA; k++)
                {
                    temp += A[i, k] * B[k, j];
                }
                C[i, j] = temp;
            }
        }
        return C;
    }
}
```

See the corresponding 64-bit `multiply_matrices()` method.

---

**Note:** The CLR package from Python for .NET contains the System namespace from the .NET Framework that is required to create and initialize a 2D matrix.

---

**Parameters**

- \(a1\) (list of list of float) – The first matrix.
- \(a2\) (list of list of float) – The second matrix.

**Returns** list of list of float – The result of \(a1 * a2\).

---

reverse_string\((original)\)
Reverse a string.

The corresponding C# code is

```csharp
public string reverse_string(string original)
{
}(continues on next page)
char[] charArray = original.ToCharArray();
Array.Reverse(charArray);
return new string(charArray);
}

See the corresponding 64-bit reverse_string() method.

Parameters original (str) – The original string.

Returns str – The string reversed.

scalar_multiply (a, xin)
Multiply each element in an array by a number.

The corresponding C# code is

```csharp
public double[] scalar_multiply(double a, double[] xin)
{
    int n = xin.GetLength(0);
    double[] xout = new double[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        xout[i] = a * xin[i];
    }
    return xout;
}
```

See the corresponding 64-bit scalar_multiply() method.

Parameters

• a (float) – The scalar value.
• xin (list of float) – The array to modify.

Returns list of float – A new array with each element in xin multiplied by a.

msl.examples.loadlib.dotnet64 module

Communicates with a 32-bit .NET library via the DotNet32 class.

Example of a module that can be executed within a 64-bit Python interpreter which can communicate with a 32-bit .NET library, dotnet_lib32.dll that is hosted by a 32-bit Python server, dotnet32. A 64-bit process cannot load a 32-bit library and therefore inter-process communication is used to interact with a 32-bit library from a 64-bit process.

DotNet64 is the 64-bit client and DotNet32 is the 32-bit server for inter-process communication.

class msl.examples.loadlib.dotnet64.DotNet64

Bases: msl.loadlib.client64.Client64

Communicates with the 32-bit C# dotnet_lib32.dll library.

This class demonstrates how to communicate with a 32-bit .NET library if an instance of this class is created within a 64-bit Python interpreter.

add_integers (a, b)
Add two integers.
See the corresponding 32-bit \texttt{add\_integers()} method.

**Parameters**

- \texttt{a (int)} – The first integer.
- \texttt{b (int)} – The second integer.

**Returns** \texttt{int} – The sum of \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}.

\texttt{add\_multiple}(a, b, c, d, e)

Add multiple integers. \textit{Calls a static method in a static class.}

See the corresponding 32-bit \texttt{add\_multiple()} method.

**Parameters**

- \texttt{a (int)} – An integer.
- \texttt{b (int)} – An integer.
- \texttt{c (int)} – An integer.
- \texttt{d (int)} – An integer.
- \texttt{e (int)} – An integer.

**Returns** \texttt{int} – The sum of the input arguments.

\texttt{add\_or\_subtract}(a, b, \texttt{do\_addition})

Add or subtract two C# double-precision numbers.

See the corresponding 32-bit \texttt{add\_or\_subtract()} method.

**Parameters**

- \texttt{a (float)} – The first double-precision number.
- \texttt{b (float)} – The second double-precision number.
- \texttt{do\_addition (bool)} – Whether to \texttt{add} the numbers.

**Returns** \texttt{float} – Either \texttt{a + b} if \texttt{do\_addition} is \texttt{True} else \texttt{a - b}.

\texttt{concatenate}(a, b, c, d, e)

Concatenate strings. \textit{Calls a static method in a static class.}

See the corresponding 32-bit \texttt{concatenate()} method.

**Parameters**

- \texttt{a (str)} – A string.
- \texttt{b (str)} – A string.
- \texttt{c (str)} – A string.
- \texttt{d (bool)} – Whether to include \texttt{e} in the concatenation.
- \texttt{e (str)} – A string.

**Returns** \texttt{str} – The strings concatenated together.

\texttt{divide\_floats}(a, b)

Divide two C# floating-point numbers.

See the corresponding 32-bit \texttt{divide\_floats()} method.
Parameters

• \(a\) (float) – The first number.
• \(b\) (float) – The second number.

Returns float – The quotient of \(a / b\).

get_class_names()
Return the class names in the library.
See the corresponding 32-bit \(\text{get\_class\_names()}\) method.

Returns list of str – The names of the classes that are available in \(dot\_net\_lib32.dll\).

multiply_doubles \((a, b)\)
Multiply two C# double-precision numbers.
See the corresponding 32-bit \(\text{multiply\_doubles()}\) method.

Parameters

• \(a\) (float) – The first number.
• \(b\) (float) – The second number.

Returns float – The product of \(a * b\).

multiply_matrices \((a1, a2)\)
Multiply two matrices.
See the corresponding 32-bit \(\text{multiply\_matrices()}\) method.

Parameters

• \(a1\) (list of list of float) – The first matrix.
• \(a2\) (list of list of float) – The second matrix.

Returns list of list of float – The result of \(a1 * a2\).

reverse_string \((\text{original})\)
Reverse a string.
See the corresponding 32-bit \(\text{reverse\_string()}\) method.

Parameters \(\text{original}\) (str) – The original string.

Returns str – The string reversed.

scalar_multiply \((a, xin)\)
Multiply each element in an array by a number.
See the corresponding 32-bit \(\text{scalar\_multiply()}\) method.

Parameters

• \(a\) (float) – The scalar value.
• \(xin\) (list of float) – The array to modify.

Returns list of float – A new array with each element in \(xin\) multiplied by \(a\).
msl.examples.loadlib.echo32 module

An example of a 32-bit echo server.

Example of a server that is executed by a 32-bit Python interpreter that receives requests from the corresponding echo64 module which can be run by a 64-bit Python interpreter.

Echo32 is the 32-bit server class and Echo64 is the 64-bit client class. These echo classes do not actually communicate with a shared library. The point of these echo classes is to show that a Python data type in a 64-bit process appears as the same data type in the 32-bit process and vice versa.

class msl.examples.loadlib.echo32.Echo32
Bases: msl.loadlib.server32.Server32

Example of a server class that illustrates that Python data types are preserved when they are sent from the Echo64 client to the server.

Parameters

- host (str) – The IP address of the server.
- port (int) – The port to open on the server.
- quiet (bool) – Whether to hide sys.stdout messages from the server.

Note: Any class that is a subclass of Server32 MUST provide three arguments in its constructor: host, port and quiet (in that order) and **kwargs. Otherwise the server32 executable, see start_server32, cannot create an instance of the Server32 subclass.

received_data (*args, **kwargs)
Process a request from the send_data() method from the 64-bit client.

Parameters

- *args – The arguments.
- **kwargs – The keyword arguments.

Returns tuple – The args and kwargs that were received.

msl.examples.loadlib.echo64 module

An example of a 64-bit echo client.

Example of a client that can be executed by a 64-bit Python interpreter that sends requests to the corresponding echo32 module which is executed by a 32-bit Python interpreter.

Echo32 is the 32-bit server class and Echo64 is the 64-bit client class. These echo classes do not actually communicate with a shared library. The point of these echo classes is to show that a Python data type in a 64-bit process appears as the same data type in the 32-bit process and vice versa.

class msl.examples.loadlib.echo64.Echo64
Bases: msl.loadlib.client64.Client64

Example of a client class that illustrates that Python data types are preserved when they are sent to the Echo32 server and back again.
Parameters  
quiet (bool, optional) – Whether to hide sys.stdout messages from the client and from the server.

send_data (*args, **kwargs)  
Send a request to execute the received_data() method on the 32-bit server.

Parameters  
• *args – The arguments that the received_data() method requires.
• **kwargs – The keyword arguments that the received_data() method requires.

Returns  
tuple – The args and kwargs that were returned from received_data().

msl.examples.loadlib.fortran32 module  
A wrapper around a 32-bit FORTRAN library, fortran32.

Example of a server that loads a 32-bit FORTRAN library, fortran32, in a 32-bit Python interpreter to host the library. The corresponding fortran64 module can be executed by a 64-bit Python interpreter and the Fortran64 class can send a request to the Fortran32 class which calls the 32-bit library to execute the request and then return the response from the library.

class msl.examples.loadlib.fortran32.Fortran32 (host, port, quiet, **kwargs)  
Bases: msl.loadlib.server32.Server32  
A wrapper around a 32-bit FORTRAN library, fortran32.

This class demonstrates how to send/receive various data types to/from a 32-bit FORTRAN library via ctypes. For a summary of the FORTRAN data types see here.

Parameters  
• host (str) – The IP address of the server.
• port (int) – The port to open on the server.
• quiet (bool) – Whether to hide sys.stdout messages from the server.

Note: Any class that is a subclass of Server32 MUST provide three arguments in its constructor: host, port and quiet (in that order) and **kwargs. Otherwise the server32 executable, see start_server32, cannot create an instance of the Server32 subclass.

add_1D_arrays (a1, a2)  
Perform an element-wise addition of two 1D double-precision arrays.

The corresponding FORTRAN code is

```
subroutine add_1D_arrays(a, in1, in2, n)  
  !DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'add_1d_arrays' :: add_1d_arrays  
  implicit none  
  integer(4) :: n ! the length of the input arrays  
  double precision :: in1(n), in2(n) ! the arrays to add  
```

(continues on next page)
See the corresponding 64-bit `add_1D_arrays()` method.

### Parameters

- **a1** (list of float) – The first array.
- **a2** (list of float) – The second array.

### Returns

**list of float** – The element-wise addition of \(a1 + a2\).

---

**add_or_subtract**(*a*, *b*, *do_addition*)

Add or subtract two integers.

The corresponding FORTRAN code is

```fortran
function add_or_subtract(a, b, do_addition) result(value)
  implicit none
  logical :: do_addition
  integer(4) :: a, b, value
  if (do_addition) then
    value = a + b
  else
    value = a - b
  endif
end function add_or_subtract
```

See the corresponding 64-bit `add_or_subtract()` method.

### Parameters

- **a** (int) – The first integer.
- **b** (int) – The second integer.
- **do_addition** (bool) – Whether to add the numbers.

### Returns

**int** – Either \(a + b\) if *do_addition* is True else \(a - b\).

---

**besselJ0**(*x*)

Compute the Bessel function of the first kind of order 0 of *x*.

The corresponding FORTRAN code is

```fortran
function besselj0(x) result(val)
  implicit none
  double precision :: x, val
  val = BESSEL_J0(x)
end function besselj0
```

See the corresponding 64-bit `besselJ0()` method.

### Parameters

- **x** (float) – The value to compute BESSEL_J0 of.
Returns float – The value of BESSEL_J0(x).

**factorial**(n)

Compute the n’th factorial.

The corresponding FORTRAN code is

```fortran
function factorial(n) result(value)
    !DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'factorial' :: factorial
    implicit none
    integer(1) :: n
    integer(4) :: i
    double precision value
    if (n < 0) then
        value = 0.d0
        print *, "Cannot compute the factorial of a negative number", n
    else
        value = 1.d0
        do i = 2, n
            value = value * i
        enddo
    endif
end function factorial
```

See the corresponding 64-bit `factorial()` method.

**Parameters**

- **n** (int) – The integer to compute the factorial of. The maximum allowed value is 127.

**Returns** float – The factorial of n.

**is_positive**(a)

Returns whether the value of the input argument is > 0.

The corresponding FORTRAN code is

```fortran
function is_positive(a) result(value)
    !DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'is_positive' :: is_positive
    implicit none
    logical :: value
    real(8) :: a
    value = a > 0.d0
end function is_positive
```

See the corresponding 64-bit `is_positive()` method.

**Parameters**

- **a** (float) – A double-precision number.

**Returns** bool – Whether the value of a is > 0.

**matrix_multiply**(a1, a2)

Multiply two matrices.

The corresponding FORTRAN code is

```fortran
subroutine matrix_multiply(a, a1, r1, c1, a2, r2, c2)
    !DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'matrix_multiply' :: matrix_multiply
    !...
end subroutine matrix_multiply
```

(continues on next page)
implicit none
integer(4) :: r1, c1, r2, c2 ! the dimensions of the input arrays
double precision :: a1(r1,c1), a2(r2,c2) ! the arrays to multiply
double precision :: a(r1,c2) ! resultant array
a = MATMUL(a1, a2)
end subroutine matrix_multiply

Note:  FORTRAN stores multi-dimensional arrays in column-major order, as opposed to row-major order for C (Python) arrays. Therefore the input matrices need to be transposed before sending the matrices to FORTRAN and also the result needs to be transposed before returning the result.

See the corresponding 64-bit matrix_multiply() method.

Parameters
- a1 (list of list of float) – The first matrix.
- a2 (list of list of float) – The second matrix.

Returns list of list of float – The result of a1 * a2.

multiply_float32 (a, b)
Multiply two FORTRAN floating-point numbers.

The corresponding FORTRAN code is

function multiply_float32(a, b) result(value)
  !DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'multiply_float32' ::
  implicit none
  real(4) :: a, b, value
  value = a * b
end function multiply_float32

See the corresponding 64-bit multiply_float32() method.

Parameters
- a (float) – The first floating-point number.
- b (float) – The second floating-point number.

Returns float – The product of a and b.

multiply_float64 (a, b)
Multiply two FORTRAN double-precision numbers.

The corresponding FORTRAN code is

function multiply_float64(a, b) result(value)
  !DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'multiply_float64' ::
  implicit none
  real(8) :: a, b, value
  value = a * b
end function multiply_float64
See the corresponding 64-bit `multiply_float64()` method.

**Parameters**

- **a** (*float*) – The first double-precision number.
- **b** (*float*) – The second double-precision number.

**Returns**

*float* – The product of *a* and *b*.

---

reverse_string(*original*)

Reverse a string.

The corresponding FORTRAN code is

```fortran
subroutine reverse_string(original, n, reversed)
  !DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'reverse_string' :: reverse_string
  implicit none
  integer :: i, n
  character(len=n) :: original, reversed
  do i = 1, n
    reversed(i:i) = original(n-i+1:n-i+1)
  end do
end subroutine reverse_string
```

See the corresponding 64-bit `reverse_string()` method.

**Parameters**

- **original** (*str*) – The original string.

**Returns**

*str* – The string reversed.

---

standard_deviation(*data*)

Compute the standard deviation.

The corresponding FORTRAN code is

```fortran
function standard_deviation(a, n) result(var)
  !DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'standard_deviation' :: standard_deviation
  implicit none
  integer :: n ! the length of the array
  double precision :: var, a(n)
  var = SUM(a)/SIZE(a) ! SUM is a built-in fortran function
  var = SQRT(SUM((a-var)**2)/(SIZE(a)-1.0))
end function standard_deviation
```

See the corresponding 64-bit `standard_deviation()` method.

**Parameters**

- **data** (*list of float*) – The data to compute the standard deviation of.

**Returns**

*float* – The standard deviation of *data*. 
**sum_16bit** *(a, b)*
Add two 16-bit signed integers

Python only has one `int` data type to represent integer values. The `sum_16bit()` method converts the data types of `a` and `b` to be `ctypes.c_int16`.

The corresponding FORTRAN code is

```fortran
function sum_16bit(a, b) result(value)
    !DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'sum_16bit' :: sum_16bit
    implicit none
    integer(2) :: a, b, value
    value = a + b
end function sum_16bit
```

See the corresponding 64-bit `sum_16bit()` method.

**Parameters**
- **a (int)** – The first 16-bit signed integer.
- **b (int)** – The second 16-bit signed integer.

**Returns** `int` – The sum of `a` and `b`.

**sum_32bit** *(a, b)*
Add two 32-bit signed integers.

Python only has one `int` data type to represent integer values. The `sum_32bit()` method converts the data types of `a` and `b` to be `ctypes.c_int32`.

The corresponding FORTRAN code is

```fortran
function sum_32bit(a, b) result(value)
    !DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'sum_32bit' :: sum_32bit
    implicit none
    integer(4) :: a, b, value
    value = a + b
end function sum_32bit
```

See the corresponding 64-bit `sum_32bit()` method.

**Parameters**
- **a (int)** – The first 32-bit signed integer.
- **b (int)** – The second 32-bit signed integer.

**Returns** `int` – The sum of `a` and `b`.

**sum_64bit** *(a, b)*
Add two 64-bit signed integers.

Python only has one `int` data type to represent integer values. The `sum_64bit()` method converts the data types of `a` and `b` to be `ctypes.c_int64`.

The corresponding FORTRAN code is

```fortran
function sum_64bit(a, b) result(value)
    !DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'sum_64bit' :: sum_64bit
    implicit none
end function sum_64bit
```

(continues on next page)
integer(8) :: a, b, value
value = a + b
end function sum_64bit

See the corresponding 64-bit sum_64bit() method.

Parameters

- **a** (int) – The first 64-bit signed integer.
- **b** (int) – The second 64-bit signed integer.

Returns int – The sum of a and b.

sum_8bit(a, b)
Add two 8-bit signed integers.

Python only has one int data type to represent integer values. The sum_8bit() method converts the data types of a and b to be ctypes.c_int8.

The corresponding FORTRAN code is

```fortran
function sum_8bit(a, b) result(value)
  !DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'sum_8bit' :: sum_8bit
  implicit none
  integer(1) :: a, b, value
  value = a + b
end function sum_8bit
```

See the corresponding 64-bit sum_8bit() method.

Parameters

- **a** (int) – The first 8-bit signed integer.
- **b** (int) – The second 8-bit signed integer.

Returns int – The sum of a and b.

### msl.examples.loadlib.fortran64 module

Communicates with fortran_lib32 via the Fortran32 class.

Example of a module that can be executed within a 64-bit Python interpreter which can communicate with a 32-bit library, fortran_lib32, that is hosted by a 32-bit Python server, fortran32. A 64-bit process cannot load a 32-bit library and therefore inter-process communication is used to interact with a 32-bit library from a 64-bit process.

Fortran64 is the 64-bit client and Fortran32 is the 32-bit server for inter-process communication.

```python
class msl.examples.loadlib.fortran64.Fortran64
    Bases: msl.loadlib.client64.Client64

    Communicates with the 32-bit FORTRAN fortran_lib32 library.

    This class demonstrates how to communicate with a 32-bit FORTRAN library if an instance of this class is created within a 64-bit Python interpreter.
```
add_1D_arrays \((a_1, a_2)\)
Perform an element-wise addition of two 1D double-precision arrays.
See the corresponding 32-bit \texttt{add\_1D\_arrays()} method.

Parameters
- \(a_1 (\text{list of float})\) – The first array.
- \(a_2 (\text{list of float})\) – The second array.

Returns \texttt{list of float} – The element-wise addition of \(a_1 + a_2\).

add_or_subtract \((a, b, \text{do\_addition})\)
Add or subtract two integers.
See the corresponding 32-bit \texttt{add\_or\_subtract()} method.

Parameters
- \(a (\text{int})\) – The first integer.
- \(b (\text{int})\) – The second integer.
- \(\text{do\_addition} (\text{bool})\) – Whether to add the numbers.

Returns \texttt{int} – Either \(a + b\) if \(\text{do\_addition}\) is \texttt{True} else \(a - b\).

besselJ0 \((x)\)
Compute the Bessel function of the first kind of order 0 of \(x\).
See the corresponding 32-bit \texttt{besselJ0()} method.

Parameters \(x (\text{float})\) – The value to compute \texttt{BESSEL\_J0} of.

Returns \texttt{float} – The value of \texttt{BESSEL\_J0} \((x)\).

factorial \((n)\)
Compute the \(n^{th}\) factorial.
See the corresponding 32-bit \texttt{factorial()} method.

Parameters \(n (\text{int})\) – The integer to compute the factorial of. The maximum allowed value is 127.

Returns \texttt{float} – The factorial of \(n\).

is_positive \((a)\)
Returns whether the value of the input argument is \(> 0\).
See the corresponding 32-bit \texttt{is\_positive()} method.

Parameters \(a (\text{float})\) – A double-precision number.

Returns \texttt{bool} – Whether the value of \(a\) is \(> 0\).

matrix_multiply \((a_1, a_2)\)
Multiply two matrices.
See the corresponding 32-bit \texttt{matrix\_multiply()} method.

Parameters
- \(a_1 (\text{list of list of float})\) – The first matrix.
- \(a_2 (\text{list of list of float})\) – The second matrix.
Returns list of list of float – The result of \( a1 \times a2 \).

\textbf{multiply\_float32} \((a, b)\)
Send a request to multiply two FORTRAN floating-point numbers.
See the corresponding 32-bit \texttt{multiply\_float32()} method.

\textbf{Parameters}
- \texttt{a (float)} – The first floating-point number.
- \texttt{b (float)} – The second floating-point number.

\textbf{Returns} float – The product of \( a \) and \( b \).

\textbf{multiply\_float64} \((a, b)\)
Send a request to multiply two FORTRAN double-precision numbers.
See the corresponding 32-bit \texttt{multiply\_float64()} method.

\textbf{Parameters}
- \texttt{a (float)} – The first double-precision number.
- \texttt{b (float)} – The second double-precision number.

\textbf{Returns} float – The product of \( a \) and \( b \).

\textbf{reverse\_string} \((\text{original})\)
Reverse a string.
See the corresponding 32-bit \texttt{reverse\_string()} method.

\textbf{Parameters} \texttt{original (str)} – The original string.

\textbf{Returns} str – The string reversed.

\textbf{standard\_deviation} \((\text{data})\)
Compute the standard deviation.
See the corresponding 32-bit \texttt{standard\_deviation()} method.

\textbf{Parameters} \texttt{data (list of float)} – The data to compute the standard deviation of.

\textbf{Returns} float – The standard deviation of \( \text{data} \).

\textbf{sum\_16bit} \((a, b)\)
Send a request to add two 16-bit signed integers.
See the corresponding 32-bit \texttt{sum\_16bit()} method.

\textbf{Parameters}
- \texttt{a (int)} – The first 16-bit signed integer.
- \texttt{b (int)} – The second 16-bit signed integer.

\textbf{Returns} int – The sum of \( a \) and \( b \).

\textbf{sum\_32bit} \((a, b)\)
Send a request to add two 32-bit signed integers.
See the corresponding 32-bit \texttt{sum\_32bit()} method.

\textbf{Parameters}
• **a**: \(\text{(int)}\) – The first 32-bit signed integer.

• **b**: \(\text{(int)}\) – The second 32-bit signed integer.

**Returns** \(\text{int} \) – The sum of \(a\) and \(b\).

\[\text{sum}_64\text{bit}(a, b)\]

Send a request to add two 64-bit signed integers.

See the corresponding 32-bit \(\text{sum}_64\text{bit}()\) method.

**Parameters**

• **a**: \(\text{(int)}\) – The first 64-bit signed integer.

• **b**: \(\text{(int)}\) – The second 64-bit signed integer.

**Returns** \(\text{int} \) – The sum of \(a\) and \(b\).

\[\text{sum}_8\text{bit}(a, b)\]

Send a request to add two 8-bit signed integers.

See the corresponding 32-bit \(\text{sum}_8\text{bit}()\) method.

**Parameters**

• **a**: \(\text{(int)}\) – The first 8-bit signed integer.

• **b**: \(\text{(int)}\) – The second 8-bit signed integer.

**Returns** \(\text{int} \) – The sum of \(a\) and \(b\).

### msl.examples.loadlib.kernel32 module

A wrapper around the 32-bit Windows kernel32.dll library.

Example of a server that loads a 32-bit Windows library, kernel32.dll, in a 32-bit Python interpreter to host the library. The corresponding kernel64 module can be executed by a 64-bit Python interpreter and the Kernel64 class can send a request to the Kernel32 class which calls the 32-bit library to execute the request and then return the response from the library.

**Note:** The kernel32.dll library is a standard Windows library and therefore this example is only valid on a Windows computer.

```python
class msl.examples.loadlib.kernel32.Kernel32 (host, port, quiet, **kwargs)

Bases: msl.loadlib.server32.Server32

Example of a class that is a wrapper around the Windows 32-bit kernel32.dll library.

**Parameters**

• **host**: \(\text{(str)}\) – The IP address of the server.

• **port**: \(\text{(int)}\) – The port to open on the server.

• **quiet**: \(\text{(bool)}\) – Whether to hide \text{sys.stdout} messages from the server.
```
**Note:** Any class that is a subclass of `Server32` **MUST** provide three arguments in its constructor: `host`, `port` and `quiet` (in that order) and `**kwargs`. Otherwise the `server32` executable, see `start_server32`, cannot create an instance of the `Server32` subclass.

```python
def get_time()
    """Calls the kernel32.GetLocalTime function to get the current date and time."
    See the corresponding 64-bit `get_local_time()` method.
    """
    Returns: `datetime` – The current date and time.
```

class msl.examples.loadlib.kernel32.SystemTime
Bases: `_ctypes.Structure`

Example of creating a `ctypes.Structure`.
See `SYSTEMTIME` for a description of the struct.

```python
    WORD
        alias of `ctypes.c_ushort`
    wDay
        Structure/Union member
    wDayOfWeek
        Structure/Union member
    wHour
        Structure/Union member
    wMilliseconds
        Structure/Union member
    wMinute
        Structure/Union member
    wMonth
        Structure/Union member
    wSecond
        Structure/Union member
    wYear
        Structure/Union member
```

**msl.examples.loadlib.kernel64 module**

Communicates with `kernel32.dll` via the `Kernel32` class.

Example of a module that can be executed by a 64-bit Python interpreter which can communicate with a Windows 32-bit library, `kernel32.dll`, that is hosted by the corresponding 32-bit Python server, `kernel32`.

`Kernel64` is the 64-bit client and `Kernel32` is the 32-bit server for inter-process communication.
Note: The kernel32.dll library is a standard Windows library and therefore this example is only valid on a computer running Windows.

class msl.examples.loadlib.kernel64.Kernel64
Bases: msl.loadlib.client64.Client64

Example of a class that can communicate with the 32-bit kernel32.dll library.
This class demonstrates how to communicate with a Windows 32-bit library if an instance of this class is created within a 64-bit Python interpreter.

get_local_time()
Sends a request to the 32-bit server, Kernel32, to execute the kernel32.GetLocalTime function to get the current date and time.
See the corresponding 32-bit get_time() method.

Returns datetime – The current date and time.

msl.examples.loadlib.labview32 module

A wrapper around a 32-bit LabVIEW library, labview_lib32.

Attention: This example requires that the appropriate LabVIEW Run-Time Engine is installed and that the operating system is Windows.

Example of a server that loads a 32-bit shared library, labview_lib, in a 32-bit Python interpreter to host the library. The corresponding labview64 module can be executed by a 64-bit Python interpreter and the Labview64 class can send a request to the Labview32 class which calls the 32-bit library to execute the request and then return the response from the library.

class msl.examples.loadlib.labview32.Labview32(host, port, quiet, **kwargs)
Bases: msl.loadlib.server32.Server32

A wrapper around the 32-bit LabVIEW library, labview_lib32.

Parameters

• host (str) – The IP address of the server.
• port (int) – The port to open on the server.
• quiet (bool) – Whether to hide sys.stdout messages from the server.

Note: Any class that is a subclass of Server32 MUST provide three arguments in its constructor: host, port and quiet (in that order) and **kwargs. Otherwise the server32 executable, see start_server32, cannot create an instance of the Server32 subclass.

stdev(x, weighting=0)
Calculates the mean, variance and standard deviation of the values in the input x.
See the corresponding 64-bit stdev() method.
Parameters

- \(x\) (list of float) – The data to calculate the mean, variance and standard deviation of.

- \texttt{weighting} (int, optional) – Whether to calculate the \texttt{sample}, \texttt{weighting = 0}, or the \texttt{population}, \texttt{weighting = 1}, standard deviation and variance.

Returns

- float – The mean.

- float – The variance.

- float – The standard deviation.

\texttt{msl.examples.loadlib.labview64 module}

Communicates with \texttt{labview_lib32} via the \texttt{Labview32} class.

\textbf{Attention:} This example requires that the appropriate LabVIEW Run-Time Engine is installed and that the operating system is Windows.

Example of a module that can be executed within a 64-bit Python interpreter which can communicate with a 32-bit library, \texttt{labview_lib32}, that is hosted by a 32-bit Python server, \texttt{labview32}. A 64-bit process cannot load a 32-bit library and therefore inter-process communication is used to interact with a 32-bit library from a 64-bit process. \texttt{Labview64} is the 64-bit client and \texttt{Labview32} is the 32-bit server for inter-process communication.

\texttt{class msl.examples.loadlib.labview64.Labview64}

\texttt{Bases: msl.loadlib.client64.Client64}

Communicates with a 32-bit LabVIEW library, \texttt{labview_lib32}.

This class demonstrates how to communicate with a 32-bit LabVIEW library if an instance of this class is created within a 64-bit Python interpreter.

\texttt{stdev(x, weighting=0)}

Calculates the mean, variance and standard deviation of the values in the input \(x\).

See the corresponding 32-bit \texttt{stdev()} method.

Parameters

- \(x\) (list of float) – The data to calculate the mean, variance and standard deviation of.

- \texttt{weighting} (int, optional) – Whether to calculate the \texttt{sample}, \texttt{weighting = 0}, or the \texttt{population}, \texttt{weighting = 1}, standard deviation and variance.

Returns

- float – The mean.
• float – The variance.
• float – The standard deviation.

1.5 Source code for the example libraries

The source code for the example shared libraries that are included with the MSL-LoadLib package can be found via the links below.

1.5.1 C++

Source code for the example C++ library.

cpp_lib.h

```cpp
// cpp_lib.h
// Contains the declaration of exported functions.
//
#if defined(_MSC_VER)
    // Microsoft
    #define EXPORT __declspec(dllexport)
#elif defined(__GNUC__)
    // G++
    #define EXPORT __attribute__((visibility("default")))
#else
    #error "Unknown EXPORT semantics"
#endif

struct Point {
    double x;
    double y;
};

struct FourPoints {
    Point points[4];
};

struct NPoints {
    int n;
    Point *points;
};

extern "C" {
    // a + b
    EXPORT int add(int a, int b);
    // a - b
    EXPORT float subtract(float a, float b);
    // IF do_addition IS TRUE THEN a + b ELSE a - b
    // (continues on next page)
```

(continues on next page)
EXPORT double add_or_subtract(double a, double b, bool do_addition);

// multiply each element in 'x' by 'a'
EXPORT void scalar_multiply(double a, double* xin, int n, double* xout);

// reverse a string
EXPORT void reverse_string_v1(const char* original, int n, char* reversed);

// reverse a string and return it
EXPORT char* reverse_string_v2(char* original, int n);

// calculate the total distance connecting 4 Points
EXPORT double distance_4_points(FourPoints p);

// calculate the total distance connecting N Points
EXPORT double distance_n_points(NPoints p);
}

1.5. Source code for the example libraries

```cpp
#include <math.h>
#include "cpp_lib.h"

int add(int a, int b) {
    return a + b;
}

float subtract(float a, float b) {
    return a - b;
}

double add_or_subtract(double a, double b, bool do_addition) {
    if (do_addition) {
        return a + b;
    } else {
        return a - b;
    }
}

void scalar_multiply(double a, double* xin, int n, double* xout) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        xout[i] = a * xin[i];
    }
}
```
void reverse_string_v1(const char* original, int n, char* reversed) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        reversed[i] = original[n-i-1];
    }
}

char* reverse_string_v2(char* original, int n) {
    char* reversed = new char[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        reversed[i] = original[n - i - 1];
    }
    return reversed;
}

// this function is not exported to the shared library
double distance(Point p1, Point p2) {
    double d = sqrt(pow(p1.x - p2.x, 2) + pow(p1.y - p2.y, 2));
    return d;
}

double distance_4_points(FourPoints p) {
    double d = distance(p.points[0], p.points[3]);
    for (int i = 1; i < 4; i++) {
        d += distance(p.points[i], p.points[i-1]);
    }
    return d;
}

double distance_n_points(NPoints p) {
    if (p.n < 2) {
        return 0.0;
    }
    double d = distance(p.points[0], p.points[p.n-1]);
    for (int i = 1; i < p.n; i++) {
        d += distance(p.points[i], p.points[i-1]);
    }
    return d;
}

1.5.2 FORTRAN

Source code for the example FORTRAN library.

fortran_lib.f90

! fortran_lib.f90
!
! Basic examples of passing different data types to a FORTRAN function and subroutine.
!
! Compiled in Windows using:
! gfortran -fno-underscoring -fPIC fortran_lib.f90 -static -shared -o fortran_lib64.dll

(continues on next page)
! return the sum of two 8-bit signed integers
function sum_8bit(a, b) result(value)
   !DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'sum_8bit' :: sum_8bit
   implicit none
   integer(1) :: a, b, value
   value = a + b
end function sum_8bit

! return the sum of two 16-bit signed integers
function sum_16bit(a, b) result(value)
   !DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'sum_16bit' :: sum_16bit
   implicit none
   integer(2) :: a, b, value
   value = a + b
end function sum_16bit

! return the sum of two 32-bit signed integers
function sum_32bit(a, b) result(value)
   !DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'sum_32bit' :: sum_32bit
   implicit none
   integer(4) :: a, b, value
   value = a + b
end function sum_32bit

! return the sum of two 64-bit signed integers
function sum_64bit(a, b) result(value)
   !DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'sum_64bit' :: sum_64bit
   implicit none
   integer(8) :: a, b, value
   value = a + b
end function sum_64bit

! return the product of two 32-bit floating point numbers
function multiply_float32(a, b) result(value)
   !DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'multiply_float32' :: multiply_
   ---float32
   implicit none
   real(4) :: a, b, value
   value = a * b
end function multiply_float32

! return the product of two 64-bit floating point numbers
function multiply_float64(a, b) result(value)
   !DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'multiply_float64' :: multiply_
   ---float64
   implicit none
   real(8) :: a, b, value
   value = a * b
end function multiply_float64
! return True if 'a' > 0 else False
function is_positive(a) result(value)
   !DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'is_positive' :: is_positive
   implicit none
   logical :: value
   real(8) :: a
   value = a > 0.d0
end function is_positive

! if do_addition is True return a+b otherwise return a-b
function add_or_subtract(a, b, do_addition) result(value)
   !DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'add_or_subtract' :: add_or_subtract
   implicit none
   logical :: do_addition
   integer(4) :: a, b, value
   if (do_addition) then
      value = a + b
   else
      value = a - b
   endif
end function add_or_subtract

! compute the n'th factorial of a 8-bit signed integer, return a double-
→ precision number
function factorial(n) result(value)
   !DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'factorial' :: factorial
   implicit none
   integer(1) :: n
   integer(4) :: i
   double precision value
   if (n < 0) then
      value = 0.d0
      print *, "Cannot compute the factorial of a negative number", n
   else
      value = 1.d0
      do i = 2, n
         value = value * i
      enddo
   endif
end function factorial

! calculate the standard deviation of an array.
function standard_deviation(a, n) result(var)
   !DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'standard_deviation' :: standard_
→ deviation
   integer :: n ! the length of the array
   double precision :: var, a(n)
   var = SUM(a)/SIZE(a) ! SUM is a built-in fortran function
   var = SQRT(SUM((a-var)**2)/SIZE(a)-1.0))
end function standard_deviation
! compute the Bessel function of the first kind of order 0 of x

**function** besselj0(x) **result**(val)

!DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'besselj0' :: besselj0

double precision :: x, val
val = BESSEL_J0(x)
end function besselj0

! reverse a string, 'n' is the length of the original string

**subroutine** reverse_string(original, n, reversed)

!DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'reverse_string' :: reverse_string
!DEC$ ATTRIBUTES REFERENCE :: original, reversed

implicit none
integer :: i, n
character(len=n) :: original, reversed

**do** i = 1, n
   reversed(i:i) = original(n-i+1:n-i+1)
**end do**
end subroutine reverse_string

! element-wise addition of two 1D double-precision arrays

**subroutine** add_1d_arrays(a, in1, in2, n)

!DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'add_1d_arrays' :: add_1d_arrays

implicit none
integer(4) :: n ! the length of the input arrays
double precision :: in1(n), in2(n) ! the arrays to add (element-wise)
double precision :: a(n) ! the array that will contain the element-
   wise sum

a(:) = in1(:) + in2(:)
end subroutine add_1d_arrays

! multiply two 2D, double-precision arrays.
! NOTE: multi-dimensional arrays are column-major order in FORTRAN,
! whereas C (Python) is row-major order.

**subroutine** matrix_multiply(a, a1, r1, c1, a2, r2, c2)

!DEC$ ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT, ALIAS:'matrix_multiply' :: matrix_multiply

implicit none
integer(4) :: r1, c1, r2, c2 ! the dimensions of the input arrays
double precision :: a1(r1,c1), a2(r2,c2) ! the arrays to multiply
double precision :: a(r1,c2) ! resultant array

a = MATMUL(a1, a2)
end subroutine matrix_multiply

1.5.3 Microsoft .NET Framework

Source code for the example C# library.
dotnet_lib.cs

// dotnet_lib.cs
// Examples that show how to pass various data types between Python and a C#
→ library.

using System;

namespace DotNetMSL
{
    // A class that is part of the DotNetMSL namespace
    public class BasicMath
    {
        public int add_integers(int a, int b)
        {
            return a + b;
        }

        public float divide_floats(float a, float b)
        {
            return a / b;
        }

        public double multiply_doubles(double a, double b)
        {
            return a * b;
        }

        public double add_or_subtract(double a, double b, bool do_addition)
        {
            if (do_addition)
            {
                return a + b;
            }
            else
            {
                return a - b;
            }
        }
    }

    // A class that is part of the DotNetMSL namespace
    public class ArrayManipulation
    {
        public double[] scalar_multiply(double a, double[] xin)
        {
            int n = xin.GetLength(0);
            double[] xout = new double[n];
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            {
                xout[i] = a * xin[i];
            }
        }
    }
}

(continues on next page)
return xout;

public double[,] multiply_matrices(double[,] A, double[,] B)
{
    int rA = A.GetLength(0);
    int cA = A.GetLength(1);
    int rB = B.GetLength(0);
    int cB = B.GetLength(1);
    double temp = 0;
    double[,] C = new double[rA, cB];
    if (cA != rB)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("matrices can't be multiplied!");
        return new double[0, 0];
    }
    else
    {
        for (int i = 0; i < rA; i++)
        {
            for (int j = 0; j < cB; j++)
            {
                temp = 0;
                for (int k = 0; k < cA; k++)
                {
                    temp += A[i, k] * B[k, j];
                }
                C[i, j] = temp;
            }
        }
        return C;
    }
}

// A class that is not part of the DotNetMSL namespace
public class StringManipulation
{
    public string reverse_string(string original)
    {
        char[] charArray = original.ToCharArray();
        Array.Reverse(charArray);
        return new string(charArray);
    }
}

// A static class cannot be initiated and therefore the object is available in Python as a System.RuntimeType object.
public static class StaticClass
{ (continues on next page)
public static int add_multiple(int a, int b, int c, int d, int e) {
    return a + b + c + d + e;
}

public static string concatenate(string a, string b, string c, bool d, string e) {
    string res = a + b + c;
    if (d) {
        res += e;
    }
    return res;
}

1.5.4 LabVIEW

Source code for the example LabVIEW library.

labview_lib.vi

#include "extcode.h"
#pragma pack(push)
#pragma pack(1)
#ifdef __cplusplus
extern "C" {
#endif
typedef uint16_t Enum;
#define Enum_Sample 0
#define Enum_Population 1

/*

(continues on next page)
1.5.5 Java

Source code for the example .class and .jar libraries.

Example .class file

The following file is compiled to Trig.class byte code.

Trig.java

```java
/**
 * Compile with JDK 6 for maximal compatibility with Py4J
 */
public class Trig {

    /** Returns the trigonometric cosine of an angle. */
    static public double cos(double x) {
        return Math.cos(x);
    }

    /** Returns the hyperbolic cosine of a value. */
    static public double cosh(double x) {
        return Math.cosh(x);
    }

    /** Returns the arc cosine of a value, [0.0, pi]. */
    static public double acos(double x) {
        return Math.acos(x);
    }

    /** Returns the trigonometric sine of an angle. */
    static public double sin(double x) {
        return Math.sin(x);
    }

```
/** Returns the hyperbolic sine of a value. */
static public double sinh(double x) {
    return Math.sinh(x);
}

/** Returns the arc sine of a value, [-pi/2, pi/2]. */
static public double asin(double x) {
    return Math.asin(x);
}

/** Returns the trigonometric tangent of an angle. */
static public double tan(double x) {
    return Math.tan(x);
}

/** Returns the hyperbolic tangent of a value. */
static public double tanh(double x) {
    return Math.tanh(x);
}

/** Returns the arc tangent of a value; [-pi/2, pi/2]. */
static public double atan(double x) {
    return Math.atan(x);
}

/** Returns the angle theta from the conversion of rectangular coordinates (x, y) to polar coordinates (r, theta). */
static public double atan2(double y, double x) {
    return Math.atan2(y, x);
}

Example .jar file

The following classes are included in the nz.msl.examples package in java_lib.jar.

MathUtils.java

```java
package nz.msl.examples;

public class MathUtils {
    /** Generate a random number between [0, 1) */
    static public double random() {
        return Math.random();
    }
```
/** Calculate the square root of @code x */
static public double sqrt(double x) {
    return Math.sqrt(x);
}

Matrix.java

package nz.msl.examples;
import java.util.Random;

public class Matrix {

    /** The matrix, M */
    private double[][] m;

    /** Lower-triangular matrix representation, M=LU, in LU Decomposition */
    private Matrix L;

    /** Upper-triangular matrix representation, M=LU, in LU Decomposition */
    private Matrix U;

    /** A NxM orthogonal matrix representation, M=QR, in QR Decomposition */
    private Matrix Q;

    /** Upper-triangular matrix representation, M=QR, in QR Decomposition */
    private Matrix R;

    /** When calculating the inverse we calculate the LU matrices once */
    static private boolean calculatingInverse = false;

    /** Create a Matrix that is a copy of another Matrix. */
    public Matrix(Matrix m) {
        this.m = new double[m.getNumberOfRows()][m.getNumberOfColumns()];
        for (int i=0; i<m.getNumberOfRows(); i++)
            for (int j=0; j<m.getNumberOfColumns(); j++)
                this.m[i][j] = m.getValue(i,j);
    }

    /** Create a @code n} x @code n identity Matrix */
    public Matrix(int n) {
        m = new double[n][n];
        for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
            m[i][i] = 1.0;
    }
}
/** Create a \{code \} \{code rows\} x \{code cols\} Matrix filled with zeros. */
public Matrix(int rows, int cols) {
    m = new double[rows][cols];
}

/** Create a \{code \} \{code rows\} x \{code cols\} Matrix filled with a value. */
public Matrix(int rows, int cols, double value) {
    m = new double[rows][cols];
    for (int i=0; i<rows; i++)
        for (int j=0; j<cols; j++)
            m[i][j] = value;
}

/** Create a \{code \} \{code rows\} x \{code cols\} Matrix that is filled with
uniformly-distributed random values that are within the range
\{code min\} to \{code max\}. */
public Matrix(int rows, int cols, double min, double max) {
    Random rand = new Random();
    m = new double[rows][cols];
    for (int i=0; i<rows; i++)
        for (int j=0; j<cols; j++)
            m[i][j] = (max-min)*rand.nextDouble()+min;
}

/** Create a Matrix from \{code \} \{code m\}. */
public Matrix(Double[][] m) {
    this.m = new double[m.length][m[0].length];
    for (int i=0; i<m.length; i++)
        for (int j=0; j<m[0].length; j++)
            this.m[i][j] = m[i][j];
}

/** Create a Matrix from a vector. */
public Matrix(Double[] vector) {
    m = new double[1][vector.length];
    for (int i=0; i<vector.length; i++)
        m[0][i] = vector[i];
}

/** The public static methods. */

/** Returns the product of two Matrices as a new Matrix, \( C=AB \). */
public static Matrix multiply(Matrix a, Matrix b) {
    if (a.getNumberOfColumns() != b.getNumberOfRows()) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException(
            String.format("ERROR! Cannot multiply a %dx%d matrix \\
            with a %dx%d matrix",
        
    
(continues on next page)
a.getNumberOfRows(), a.getNumberOfColumns(),
b.getNumberOfRows(), b.getNumberOfColumns());

} else {
    Matrix c = new Matrix(a.getNumberOfRows(), b.getNumberOfColumns());
    double sum = 0.0;
    for (int i = 0; i < a.getNumberOfRows(); i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < b.getNumberOfColumns(); j++) {
            for (int k = 0; k < b.getNumberOfRows(); k++) {
                sum += a.getValue(i,k)*b.getValue(k,j);
            }
            c.setValue(i, j, sum);
            sum = 0.0;
        }
    }
    return c;
}

/**
 * Solves \(b = Ax\) for \(x\).
 *
 * @param A - the coefficient matrix
 * @param b - the expected values
 * @return x - the solution to the system of equations
 */
public static Matrix solve(Matrix A, Matrix b) {

    // ensure that 'b' is a column vector
    if (b.getNumberOfColumns() > 1) b = b.transpose();

    // ensure that 'A' and 'b' have the correct dimensions
    if (b.getNumberOfRows() != A.getNumberOfRows()) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException(
            String.format("ERROR! Dimension mismatch when solving the " + "system of equations using b=Ax, b has dimension "+ " %dx%d and A is %dx%d.", b.getNumberOfRows(), b.getNumberOfColumns(), A.getNumberOfRows(), A.getNumberOfColumns()));
    }

    // if A is an under-determined system of equations then use the 
    // matrix-multiplication expression to solve for x
    if (A.getNumberOfRows() < A.getNumberOfColumns()) {
        Matrix At = A.transpose();
        return Matrix.multiply(Matrix.multiply(At, Matrix.multiply(A, At).getInverse() ), b);
    }

    // If A is a square matrix then use LU Decomposition, if it is an 
    // over-determined system of equations then use QR Decomposition
    Double[] x = new Double[A.getNumberOfColumns()];
    if (A.isSquare()) {
        // when using 'solve' to calculate the inverse of a matrix we
        // only need to generate the LU Decomposition matrices once
        if (!calculatingInverse) A.makeLU();
// solve Ly=b for y using forward substitution
double[] y = new double[b.getNumberofRows()];
y[0] = b.getValue(0,0);
for (int i=1; i<y.length; i++) {
    y[i] = b.getValue(i,0);
    for (int j=0; j<i; j++)
        y[i] -= A.getL().getValue(i,j)*y[j];
}

// solve Ux=y for x using backward substitution
for (int i=x.length-1; i>-1; i--) {
    x[i] = y[i];
    for (int j=i+1; j<x.length; j++)
        x[i] -= A.getU().getValue(i,j)*x[j];
    x[i] /= A.getU().getValue(i,i);
}

else {
    A.makeQR();
    Matrix d = Matrix.multiply(A.getQ().transpose(), b);

    // solve Rx=d for x using backward substitution
    for (int i=x.length-1; i>-1; i--) {
        x[i] = d.getValue(i, 0);
        for (int j=i+1; j<x.length; j++)
            x[i] -= A.getU().getValue(i,j)*x[j];
        x[i] /= A.getU().getValue(i,i);
    }
}

return new Matrix(x).transpose();

/** Returns the primitive data of the Matrix. */
public double[][] primitive() {
    return m;
}

/** Convert the Matrix to a string. */
@Override
public String toString() {
    StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer();
    for (int i=0; i<m.length; i++) {
        for (int j=0; j<m[0].length; j++) {
            sb.append(String.format("%+.6e\t", m[i][j]));
        }
        sb.append("\n");
    }
    return sb.toString();
}
/** Returns the number of rows in the Matrix. */
public int getNumberOfRows() {
    return m.length;
}

/** Returns the number of columns in the Matrix. */
public int getNumberOfColumns() {
    try {
        return m[0].length;
    } catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {
        return 0;
    }
}

/** Returns the value at \( \text{row} \) and \( \text{col} \). */
public double getValue(int row, int col) {
    return m[row][col];
}

/** Sets the value at \( \text{row} \) and \( \text{col} \) to be \( \text{value} \). */
public void setValue(int row, int col, double value) {
    m[row][col] = value;
}

/** Returns the transpose of the Matrix. */
public Matrix transpose() {
    Matrix mt = new Matrix(m[0].length, m.length);
    for (int i = 0; i < m.length; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < m[0].length; j++)
            mt.setValue(j, i, m[i][j]);
    return mt;
}

/** Returns whether the Matrix is a square Matrix. */
public boolean isSquare() {
    return m.length == m[0].length;
}

/** Returns the determinant of the Matrix. */
public double getDeterminant() {
    if (isSquare()) {
        makeLU();
        double det = 1.0;
        for (int i = 0; i < m.length; i++)
            det *= U.getValue(i, i); // 's' is the number of row and column exchanges in LU Decomposition
        int s = 0;
        return Math.pow(-1.0, s) * det;
    } else {
        return Double.NaN;
    }
}
/** Returns the lower-triangular Matrix, L, from a LU Decomposition */
public Matrix getL() {
    if (L==null) makeLU();
    return L;
}

/** Returns the upper-triangular Matrix, U, from a LU Decomposition */
public Matrix getU() {
    if (U==null) makeLU();
    return U;
}

/** Returns the orthogonal Matrix, Q, from a QR Decomposition */
public Matrix getQ() {
    if (Q==null) makeQR();
    return Q;
}

/** Returns the upper-triangular Matrix, R, from a QR Decomposition */
public Matrix getR() {
    if (R==null) makeQR();
    return R;
}

/** Returns the inverse of the Matrix, if it exists. */
public Matrix getInverse() {
    if (isSquare()) {
        Matrix inv = new Matrix(m.length);
        Matrix bb = new Matrix(m.length);
        for (int i=0; i<m.length; i++) {
            inv.setColumn(i, Matrix.solve(this, bb.getColumn(i)));
            calculatingInverse = true;
        }
        calculatingInverse = false;
        return inv;
    } else {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException(
            String.format("ERROR! Cannot calculate the inverse of a "
            + "%dx%d matrix, it must be a square Matrix",
            m.length, m[0].length));
    }
}

/**
  * Private methods.
  *
  */

/**
  * Create the Lower, L, and Upper, U, triangular matrices, such that M=LU.
  */
(continues on next page)
* Does not use pivoting.
*/
private void makeLU() {
    L = new Matrix(m.length); // create an identity matrix
    U = new Matrix(this); // copy the values of this matrix
    double val;
    for (int k=0; k<m[0].length; k++) {
        for (int i=k+1; i<m.length; i++) {
            val = U.getValue(i,k)/U.getValue(k,k);
            L.setValue(i, k, val);
            for (int j=k; j<m[0].length; j++)
                U.setValue(i, j, U.getValue(i,j)-val*U.getValue(k,j));
        }
    }
}

/** Computes the QR Factorization matrices using a modified
 * Gram-Schmidt process.<p>
 * @see http://www.inf.ethz.ch/personal/gander/papers/qrneu.pdf
 */
private void makeQR() {
    Q = new Matrix(m.length, m[0].length);
    R = new Matrix(m[0].length, m[0].length);
    Matrix A = new Matrix(this);
    double s;
    for (int k=0; k<m[0].length; k++) {
        s = 0.0;
        for (int j=0; j<m.length; j++)
            s += Math.pow(A.getValue(j, k), 2);
        s = Math.sqrt(s);
        R.setValue(k, k, s);
        for (int j=0; j<m.length; j++)
            Q.setValue(j, k, A.getValue(j, k)/s);
        for (int i=k+1; i<m[0].length; i++) {
            s = 0.0;
            for (int j=0; j<m.length; j++)
                s += A.getValue(j, i)*Q.getValue(j, k);
            R.setValue(k, i, s);
            for (int j=0; j<m.length; j++)
                A.setValue(j, i, A.getValue(j,i)-R.getValue(k,i)*Q.getValue(j, k));
        }
    }
}

/** Returns a copy of the specified column. */
private Matrix getColumn(int column) {
    if (column < m[0].length) {
        Matrix c = new Matrix(m.length, 1);
        for (int i=0; i<m.length; i++)
            c.setValue(i, 0, m[i][column]);
        return c;
    }
}

1.5. Source code for the example libraries
```java
else {
    throw new IllegalArgumentException(
        String.format("ERROR! Cannot get column %d in the Matrix " + "since it is > the number of columns in the " + "Matrix, %d.", column, m[0].length));
}

/**
 * Replace the values in the specified column of the matrix to the
 * values in
 * @code vector.
 * @param column The (@code column) must be a 1D vector, can have dimension 1xN or Nx1.
 */
private void setColumn(int column, Matrix vector) {

    // make sure that 'vector' is either a 1xN or Nx1 vector and not a NxM Matrix
    if ( (vector.getNumberOfColumns() != 1) && (vector.getNumberOfRows() != 1) ) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException(
            String.format("ERROR! Require a 1D vector to replace the values " + "in a column of a matrix. Got a %dx%d vector.", vector.getNumberOfRows(), vector.getNumberOfColumns()));
    }

    // make sure we have a column vector
    if (vector.getNumberOfColumns() != 1) {
        vector = vector.transpose();
    }

    // make sure the 'vector' has the correct length
    if (vector.getNumberOfRows() != m.length) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException(
            String.format("ERROR! Cannot replace a Matrix column of length " + "%d, with a column vector of length %d.", m.length, vector.getNumberOfRows()));
    }

    // make sure the column is valid
    if (column >= m[0].length) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException(
            String.format("ERROR! Cannot replace column %d in the Matrix " + "since it is > the number of columns in the matrix.", column));
    }

    for (int i=0; i<m.length; i++)
        m[i][column] = vector.getValue(i,0);
}
```
1.6 Re-freezing the 32-bit server

If you want to make your own 32-bit server you will need

1) a 32-bit version of Python 2.7 or 3.5+ (whatever version you want)
2) PyInstaller

Using pip from the 32-bit Python interpreter run

```
pip install msl-loadlib pyinstaller
```

**Note:** If you want to include additional packages, for example, pythonnet, comtypes, numpy, etc. run

```
pip install pythonnet comtypes numpy
```

1.6.1 Using the API

Launch an Interactive Console using the 32-bit Python interpreter

```
python
```

and enter

```
>>> from msl.loadlib import freeze_server32
>>> freeze_server32.main()
... PyInstaller logging messages ...
Server saved to: ...
>>> exit()
```

Specify the appropriate keyword arguments to the `main()` function.

Copy the `server32-*` file to the folder where you have MSL-LoadLib installed in your 64-bit version of Python and replace the existing server file.

**Tip:** You could also use pip to install MSL-LoadLib from the master branch of GitHub

```
pip install https://github.com/MSLNZ/msl-loadlib/archive/master.zip
```

This may require you to update your version of pip. Only install MSL-LoadLib in this way if you are creating a new server. The servers that are on GitHub are not necessarily synced with the rest of the code that is on GitHub. The updated servers are only uploaded to GitHub when a release is published.

1.6.2 Using the CLI

In this example we will clone the GitHub repository and create the server from the command line. Make sure that invoking `python` on your terminal uses the 32-bit Python interpreter or specify the full path to the 32-bit Python interpreter that you want to use.
git clone https://github.com/MSLNZ/msl-loadlib.git
cd msl-loadlib/msl/loadlib
python freeze_server32.py

Copy the server32-* file to the folder where you have MSL-LoadLib installed in your 64-bit version of Python and replace the existing server file.

To see the help for the freeze_server32.py module run

```
python freeze_server32.py --help
```

For example, if you wanted to bypass the error that pythonnet is not installed run

```
python freeze_server32.py --ignore-pythonnet
```

## 1.7 License

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## 1.8 Developers

- Joseph Borbely <joseph.borbely@measurement.govt.nz>
1.9 Changelog

1.9.1 Version 0.7.0.dev0

- Added
  - support for Python 3.8
  - compiled the C++ and FORTRAN examples for 64-bit macOS
- Changed
  - renamed `utils.port_in_use()` to `utils.is_port_in_use()` and added support for macOS
- Removed
  - Support for Python 3.4

1.9.2 Version 0.6.0 (2019.05.07)

- Added
  - a `shutdown_handler()` method to `Server32` (PR #19)
  - a section to the docs that explains how to re-freeze the 32-bit server
  - a `kill_timeout` keyword argument to `Client64.shutdown_server32()`
  - the `rpc_timeout` keyword argument to `Client64` (thanks to @fake-name)
  - search `HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\Wow6432Node\CLSID` in the Windows Registry for additional ActiveX ProgID’s
  - `extras_require` parameter to `setup.py` with keys: clr, java, com, all
- Changed
  - the frozen server32 executable (for Windows/Linux) now uses Python 3.7.3 and Python.NET 2.4.0
  - rename the optional `-asp` and `-aep` command line arguments to be `-s` and `-e` respectively
  - the current working directory where the 64-bit Python interpreter was executed from is now automatically appended to `os.environ['PATH']` on the 32-bit server
  - `freeze_server32.py` uses an `ArgumentParser` instead of directly reading from `sys.argv`
- Fixed
  - use `sys.executable` `-m` `PyInstaller` to create the 32-bit server (part of PR #18)
  - the 32-bit server prints error messages to `sys.stderr` instead of `sys.stdout`
  - issue #15 - wait for the subprocess that starts the 32-bit server to terminate and set a value for the `returncode`
  - issue #14 - use `os.kill` to stop the 32-bit server if it won’t stop after `kill_timeout` seconds
1.9.3 Version 0.5.0 (2019.01.06)

- Added
  - support for loading a Component Object Model (COM) library on Windows
  - the `requires_pythonnet` and `requires_comtypes` kwargs to `freeze_server32.main()`
  - `'clr'` as an alias for `'net'` for the `libtype` parameter in `LoadLibrary`
  - the `utils.get_com_info()` function
  - support for unicode paths in Python 2
  - examples for working with numpy arrays and C++ structs

- Changed
  - the frozen server32 executable (for Windows/Linux) now runs on Python 3.6.8
  - if loading a .NET assembly succeeds but calling `GetTypes()` fails then a detailed error message is logged rather than raising the exception - the value of `lib` will be `None`
  - the default timeout value when waiting for the 32-bit server to start is now 10 seconds
  - the `Client64` class now raises `Server32Error` if the 32-bit server raises an exception
  - the `Client64` class now inherits from `object` and the reference to `HTTPConnection` is now a property value
  - the `__repr__` methods no longer include the id as a hex number

- Fixed
  - set `sys.stdout = io.StringIO()` if `quiet=True` on the server

1.9.4 Version 0.4.1 (2018.08.24)

- Added
  - the `version_info` namedtuple now includes a `releaselevel`
  - Support for Python 3.7

- Fixed
  - Issue #11
  - `utils.wait_for_server()` raised `NameError: name ‘TimeoutError’ is not defined` for Python 2.7
  - `utils.port_in_use()` raised `UnicodeDecodeError` (PR #9)
  - `setup.py` is now also compatible with Sphinx 1.7+

- Changed
  - the frozen server32 executable (for Windows/Linux) now runs on Python 3.6.6
  - pythonnet is now an optional dependency on Windows and py4j is now optional for all OS
  - rename `Dummy` example to `Echo`

- Removed
1.9.5 Version 0.4.0 (2018.02.28)

- **Added**
  - Py4J wrapper for loading `.jar` and `.class` Java files
  - example on how to load a library that was built with LabVIEW
- **Fixed**
  - Issue #8
  - Issue #7
  - `AttributeError('LoadLibrary' object has no attribute '_lib')` raised in `repr()`
- **Changed**
  - rename `DotNetContainer` to `DotNet`
  - use `socket.socket.bind` to select an available port instead of checking if calling `utils.port_in_use`
  - moved the static methods to the `msl.loadlib.utils` module:
    - `Client64.port_in_use` -> `utils.port_in_use`
    - `Client64.get_available_port` -> `utils.get_available_port`
    - `Client64.wait_for_server` -> `utils.wait_for_server`
    - `LoadLibrary.check_dot_net_config` -> `utils.check_dot_net_config`
    - `LoadLibrary.is_pythonnet_installed` -> `utils.is_pythonnet_installed`

1.9.6 Version 0.3.2 (2017.10.18)

- **Added**
  - include `os.environ['PATH']` as a search path when loading a shared library
  - the frozen server32 executable (for Windows/Linux) now runs on Python 3.6.3
  - support that the package can now be installed by `pip install msl-loadlib`
- **Fixed**
  - remove `sys.getsitepackages()` error for virtualenv (issue #5)
  - received `RecursionError` when freezing `freeze_server32.py` with PyInstaller 3.3
  - replaced `FileNotFoundError` with `IOError` (for Python 2.7 support)
  - recompile `cpp_lib*.dll` and `fortran_lib*.dll` to not depend on external dependencies
1.9.7 Version 0.3.1 (2017.05.15)

- fix ReadTheDocs build error – AttributeError: module ‘site’ has no attribute ‘getsitepackages’
- strip whitespace from append_sys_path and append_environ_path
- make pythonnet a required dependency only for Windows

1.9.8 Version 0.3.0 (2017.05.09)

*NOTE: This release breaks backward compatibility*

- can now pass **kwargs from the Client64 constructor to the Server32-subclass constructor
- new command line arguments for starting the 32-bit server: –kwargs, –append_environ_path
- renamed the –append_path command line argument to –append_sys_path
- Server32.interactive_console() works on Windows and Linux
- edit documentation (thanks to @karna48 for the pull request)

1.9.9 Version 0.2.3 (2017.04.11)

- the frozen server32 executable (for Windows/Linux) now uses Python v3.6.1 and Python.NET v2.3.0
- include ctypes.util.find_library and sys.path when searching for shared library

1.9.10 Version 0.2.2 (2017.03.03)

- refreeze server32 executables

1.9.11 Version 0.2.1 (2017.03.02)

- fix releaselevel bug

1.9.12 Version 0.2.0 (2017.03.02)

- examples now working in Linux
- fix MSL namespace
- include all C# modules, classes and System.Type objects in the .NET loaded-library object
- create a custom C# library for the examples
- edit docstrings and documentation
- many bug fixes

1.9.13 Version 0.1.0 (2017.02.15)

- Initial release
CHAPTER 2

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