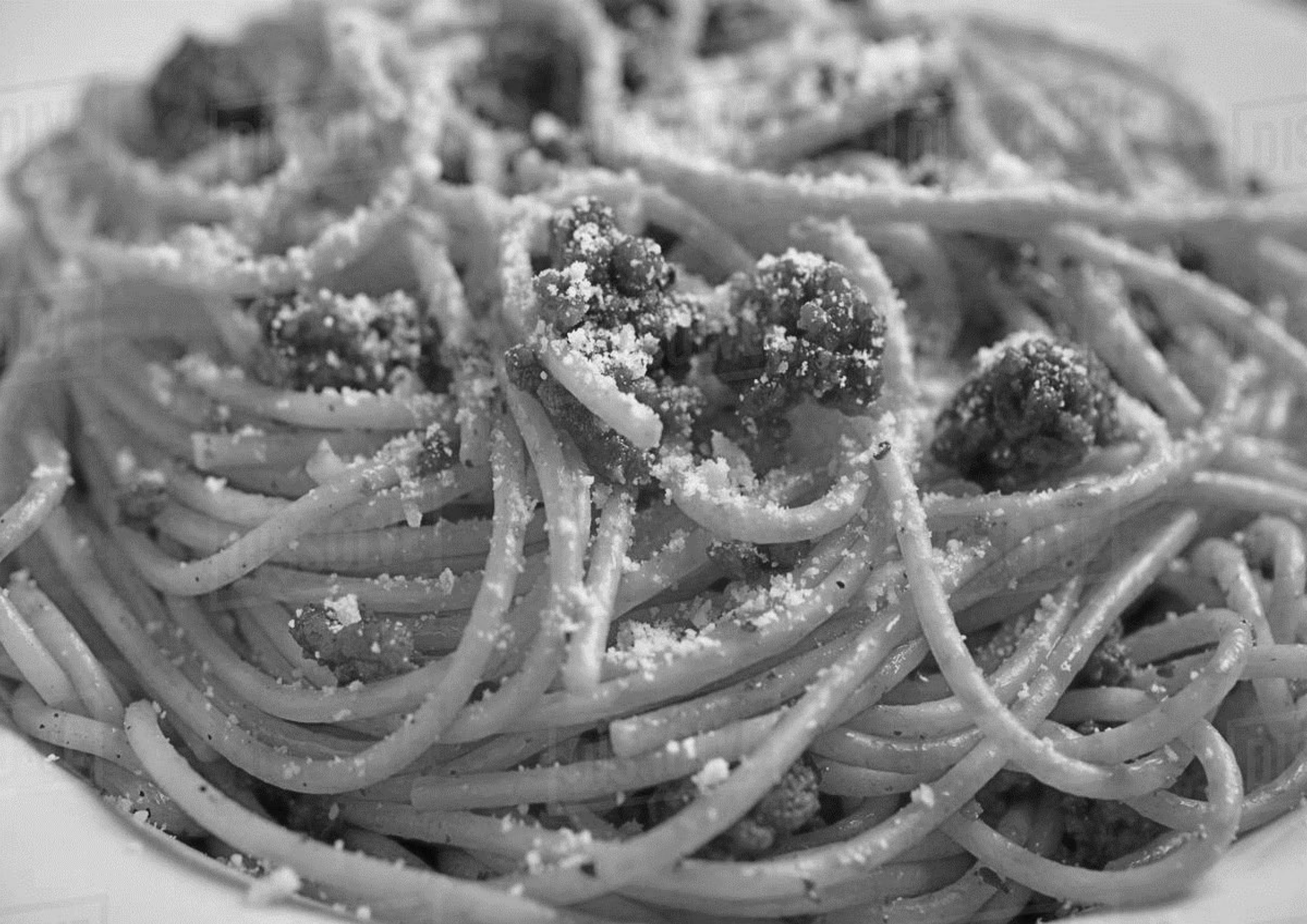


Dynamo Part 01

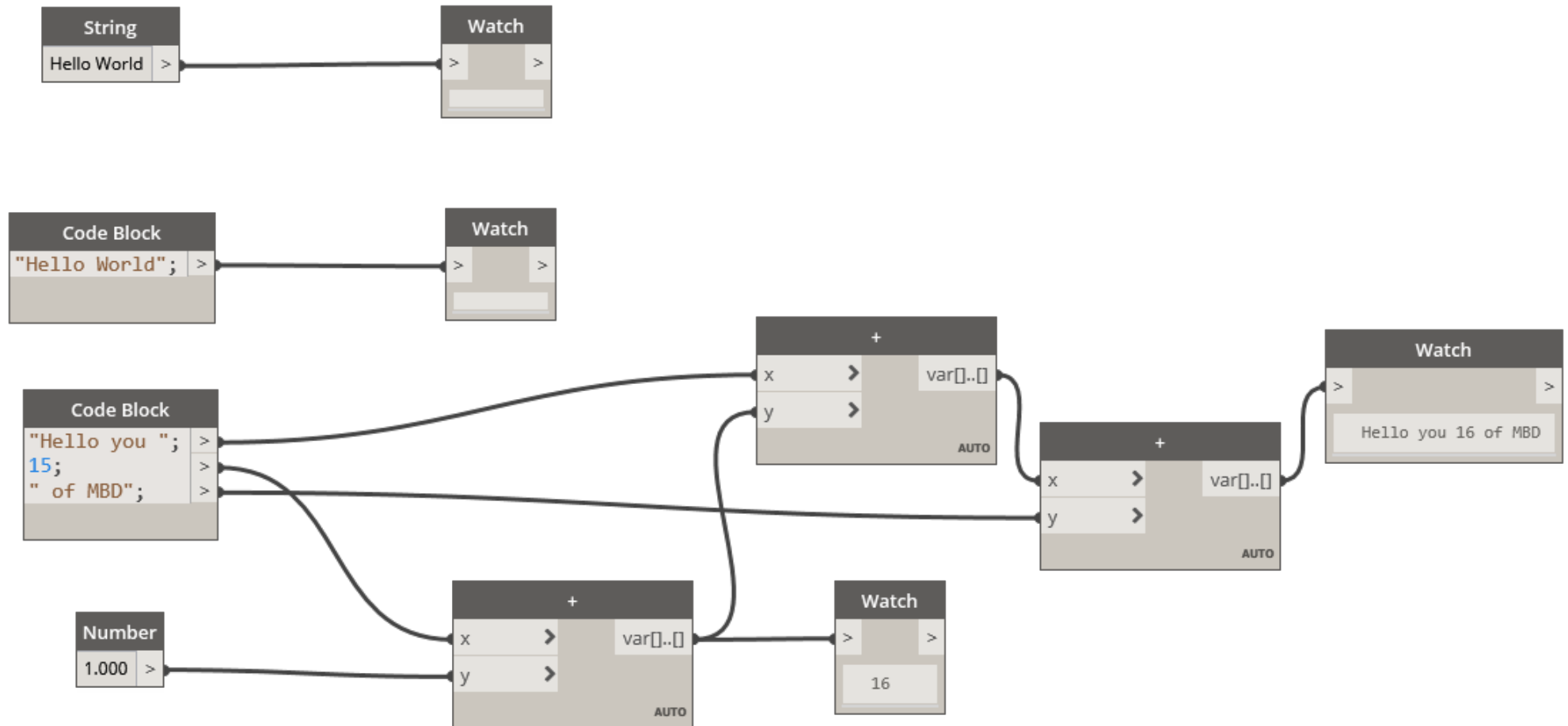
DIM_03

12.09.2024

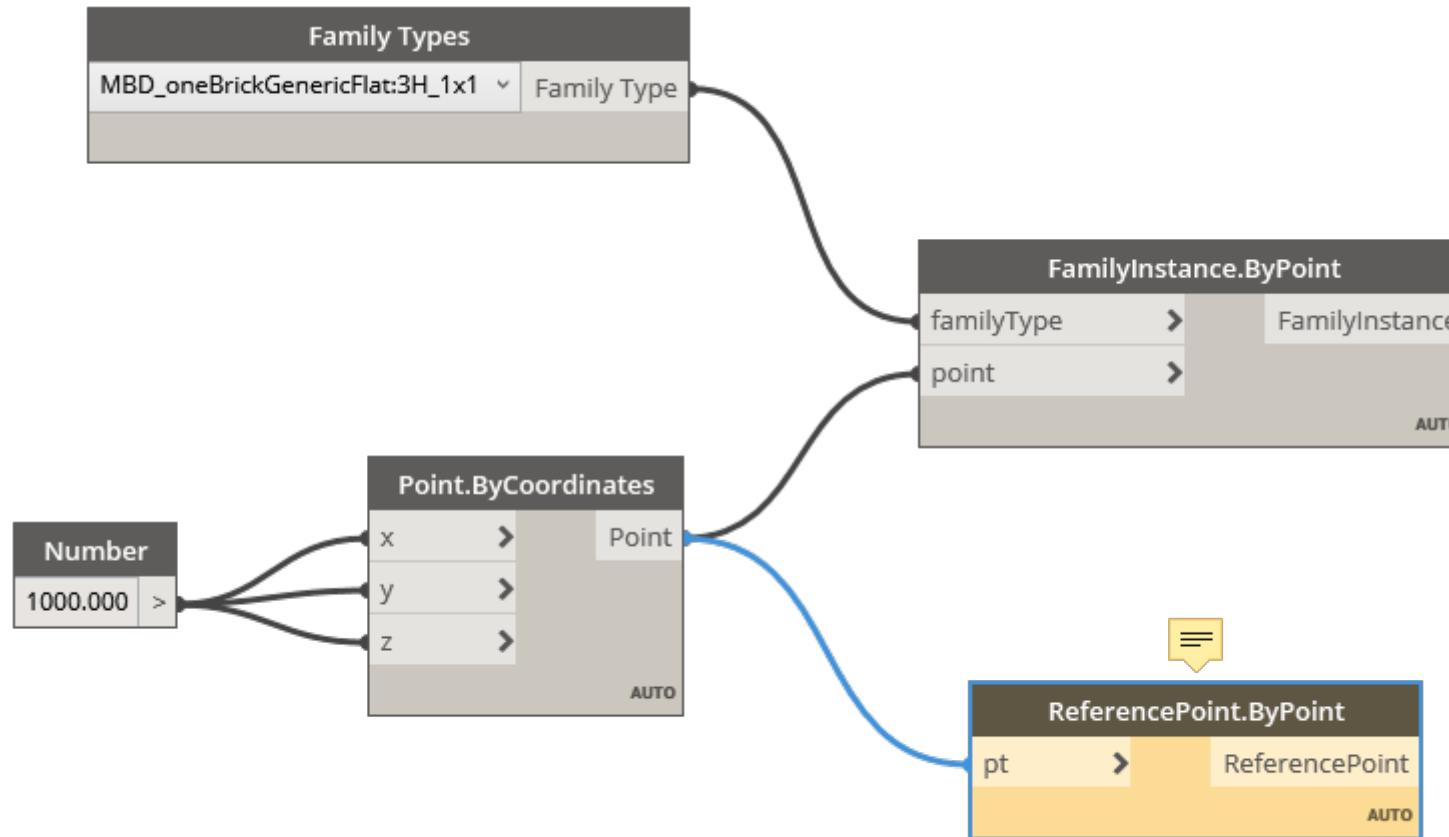




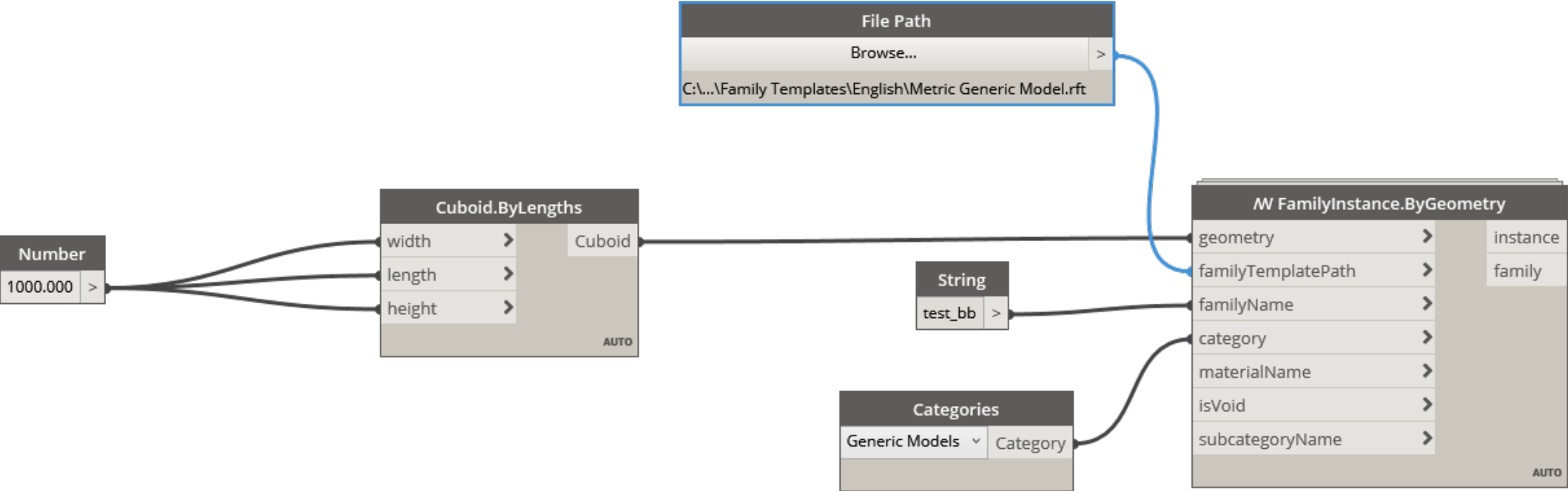
hello world



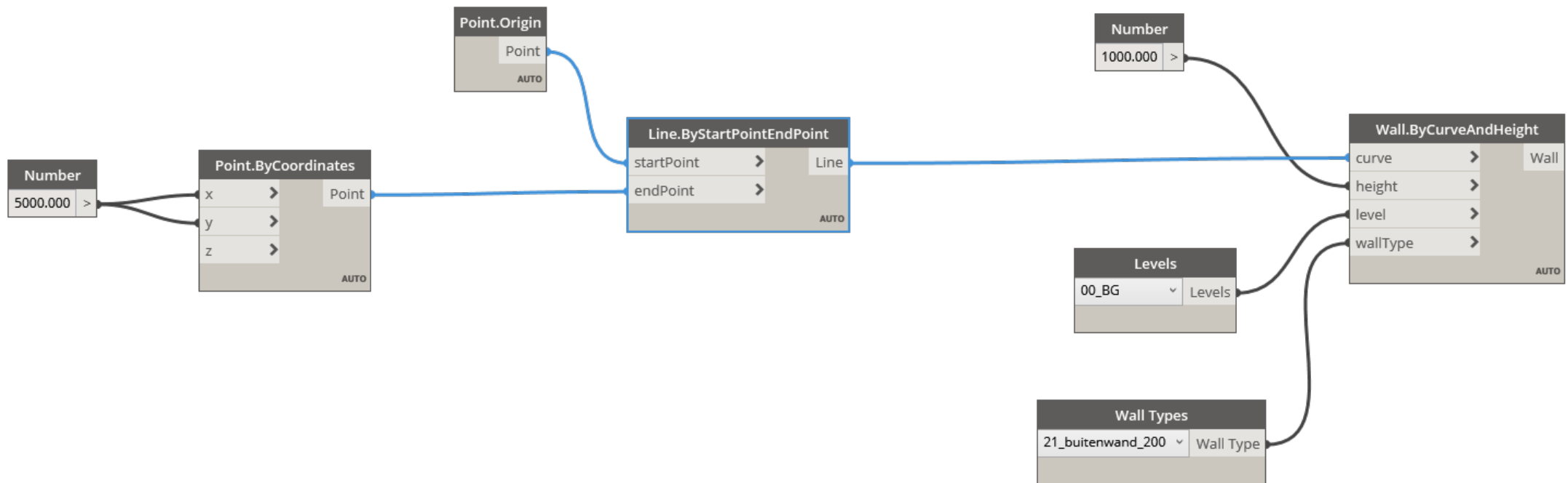
points



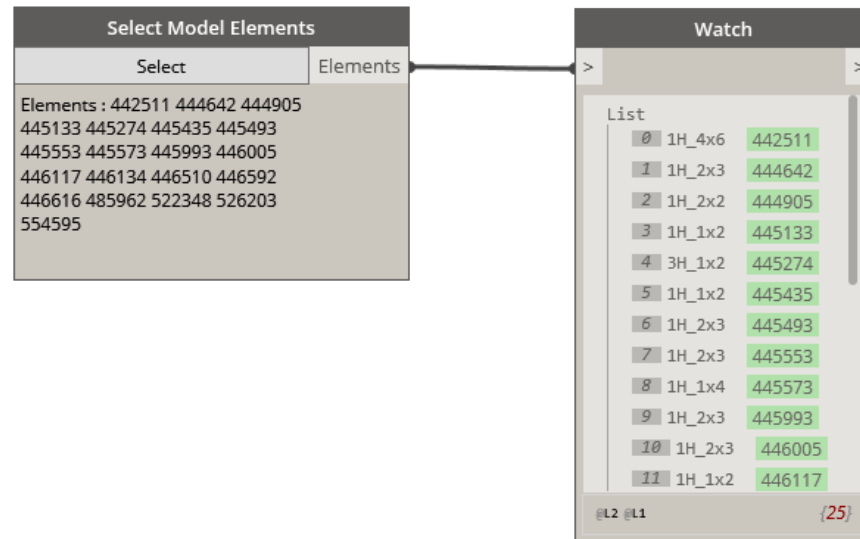
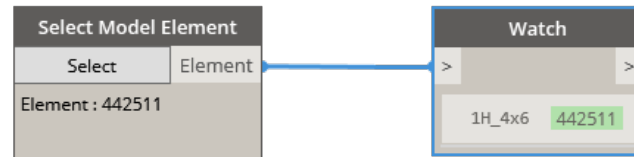
CubeToRevit



WallByCurve

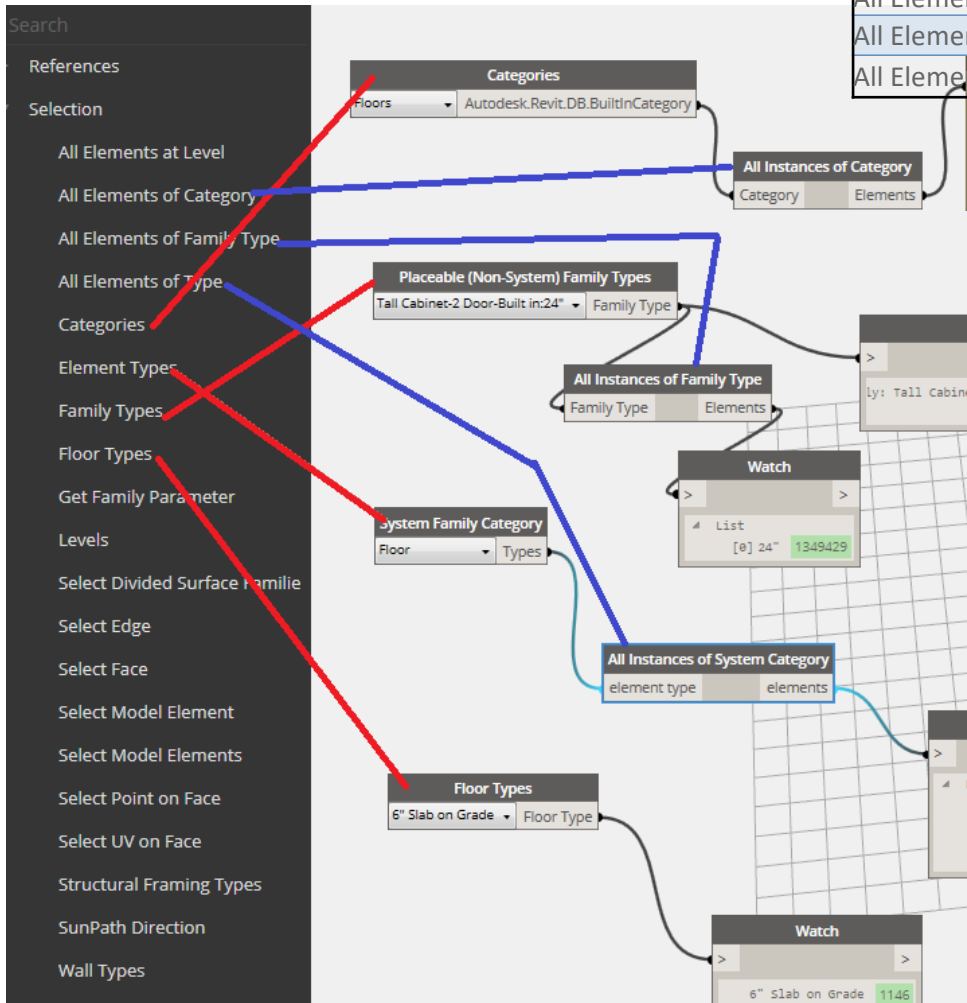


make your selection...

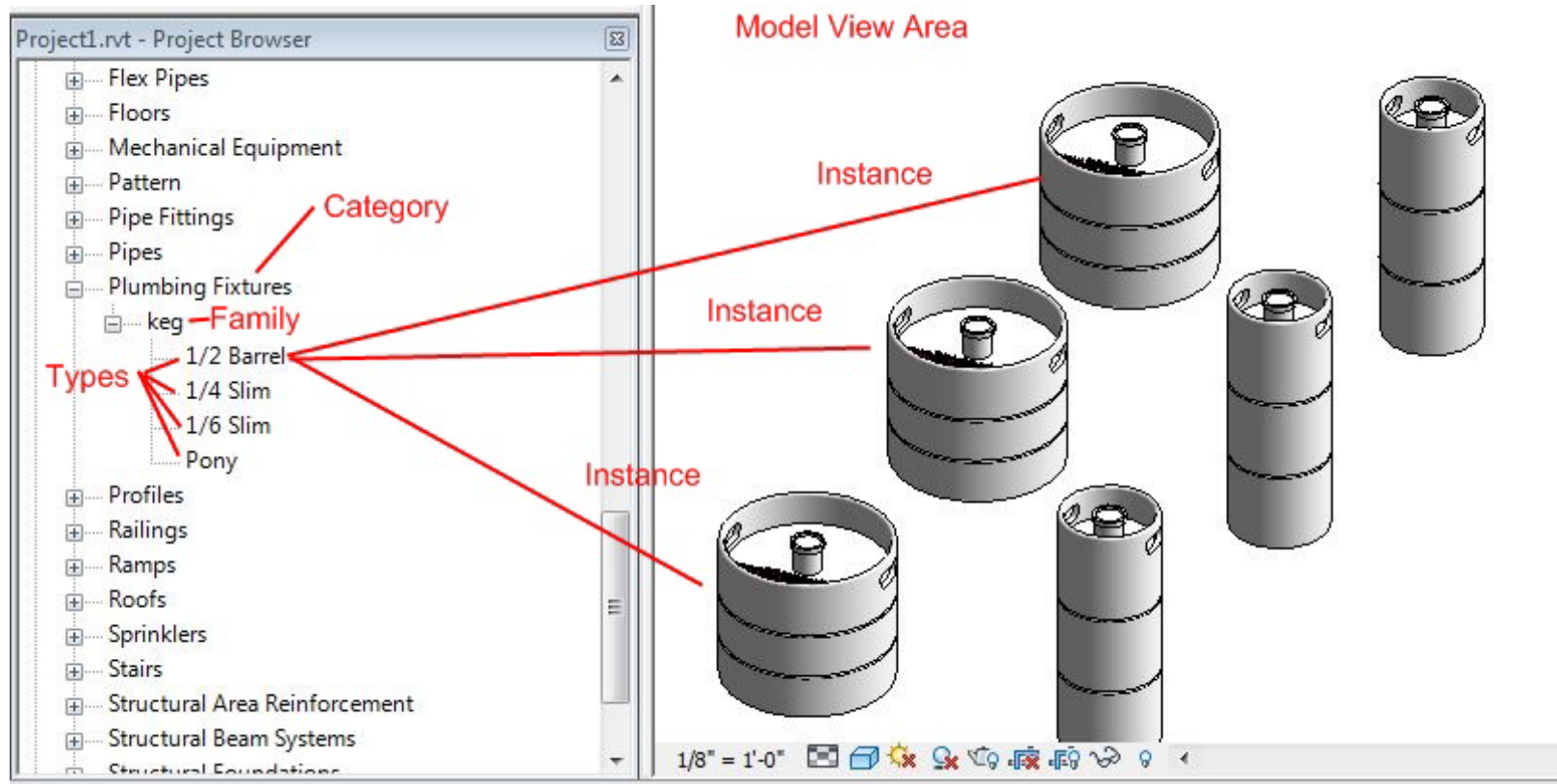


...from nodes

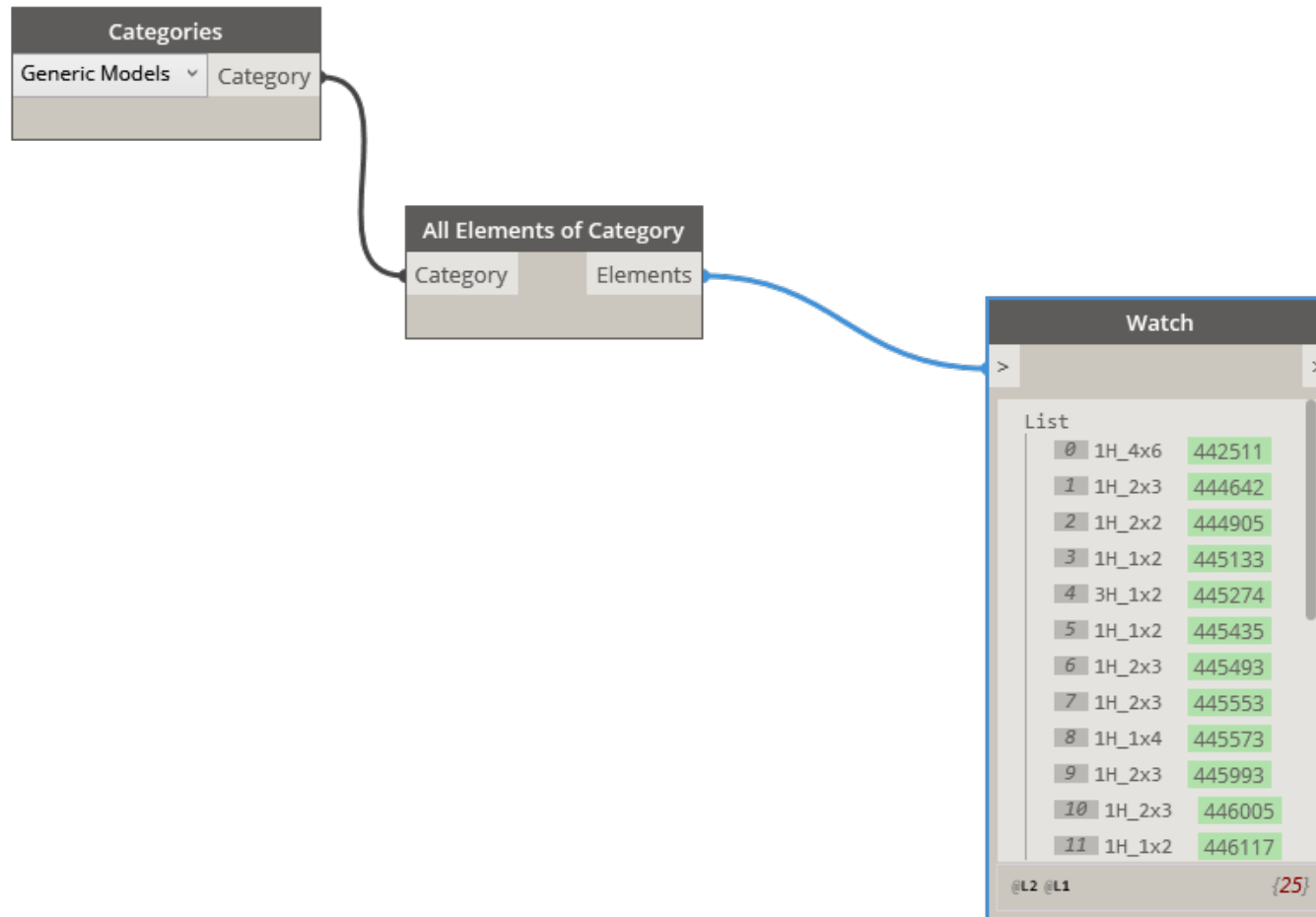
Current Node Name	What they Represent
Family Types	Placeable Family Types
Element Types	System Family Categories
All Elements of Family Type	All Instances of Family Type
All Elements of Type	All Instances of System Family Category
All Elements of Category	All Instances of Category



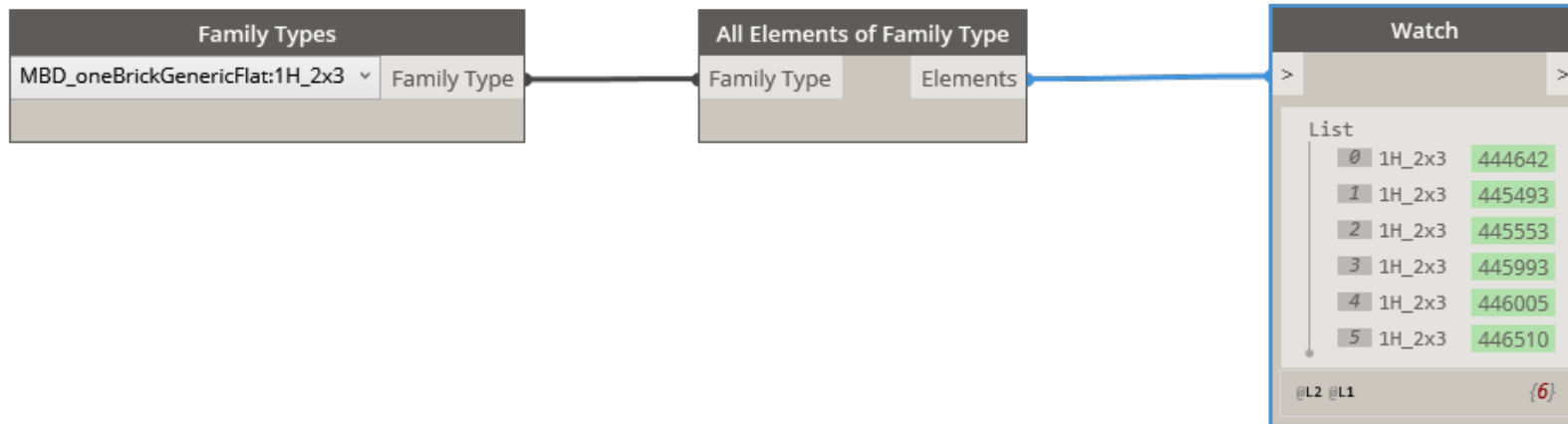
category, family, type, instance



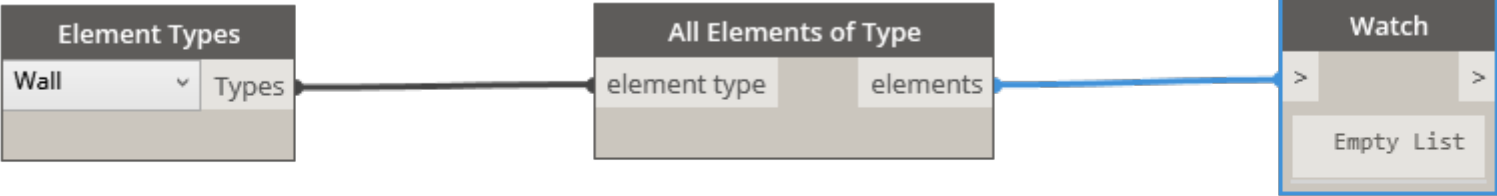
Categories



FamilyTypes

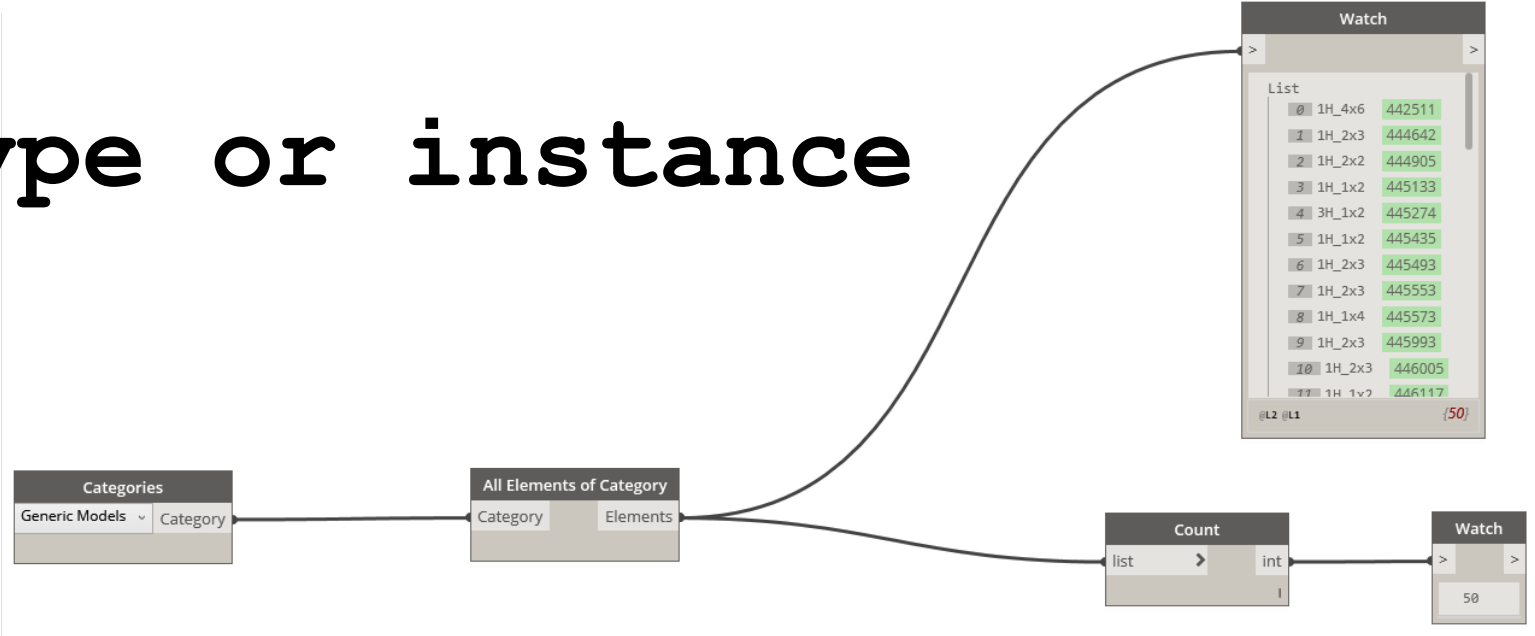


SystemFamilies

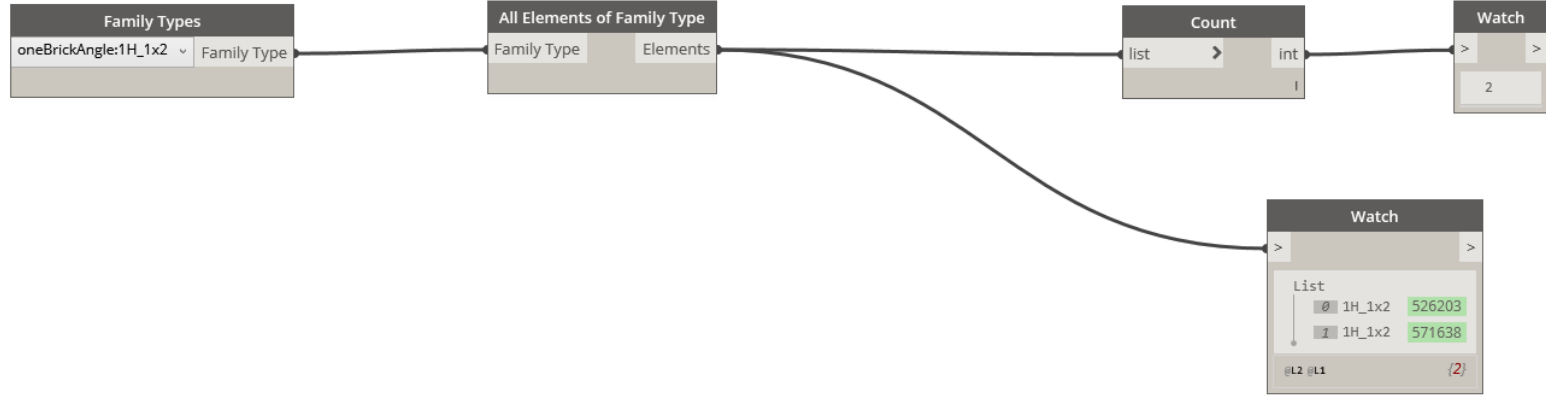


get type or instance

Get type:

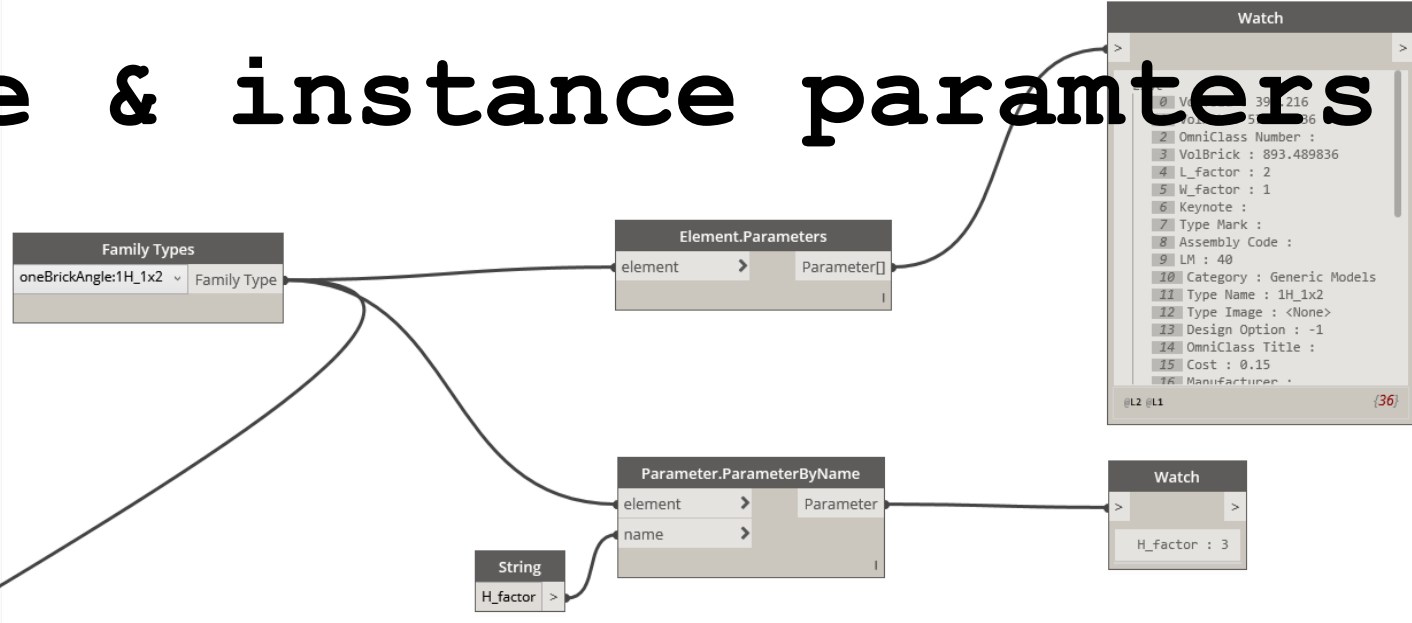


Get instance:

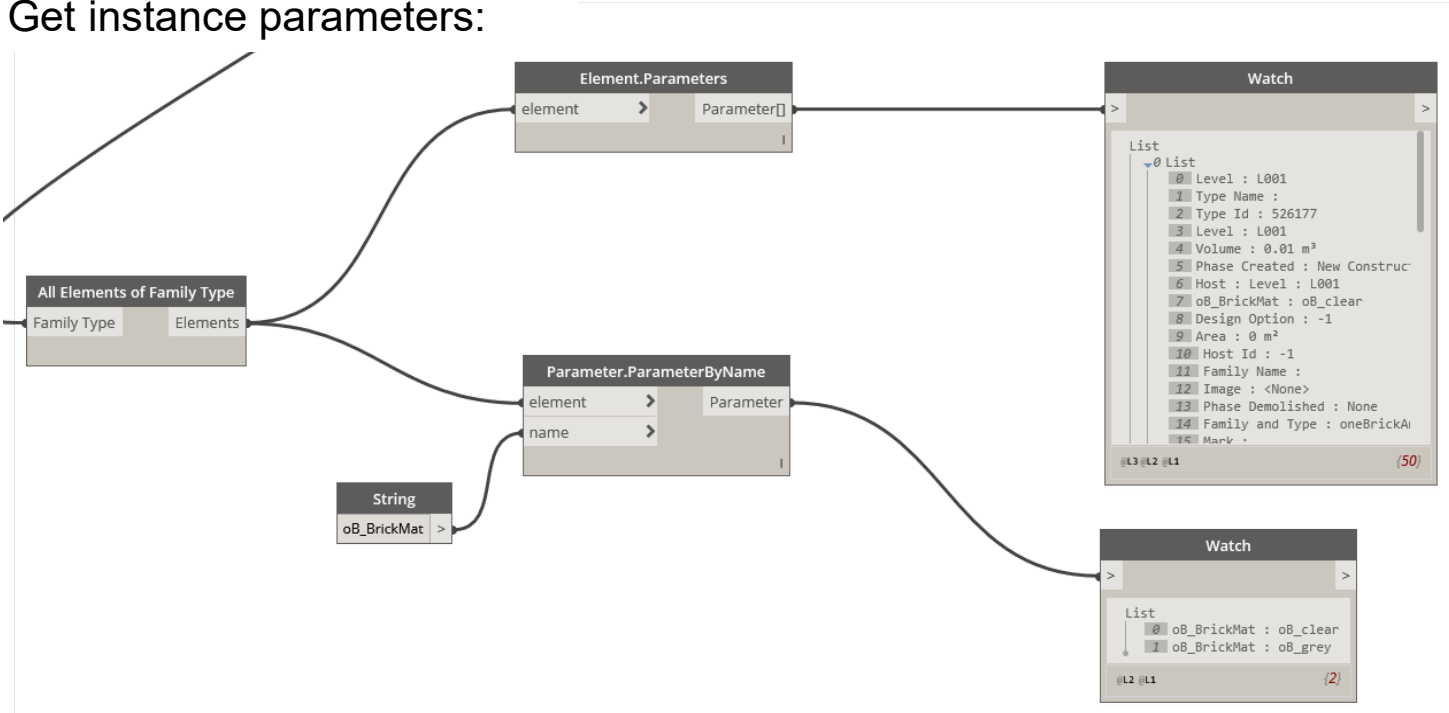


get type & instance parameters

Get type parameters:

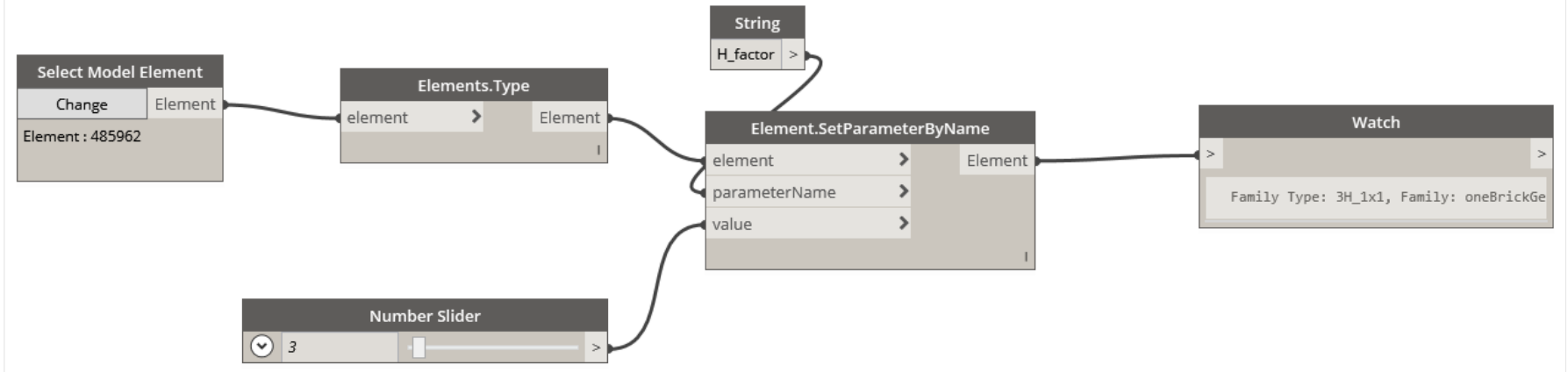


Get instance parameters:

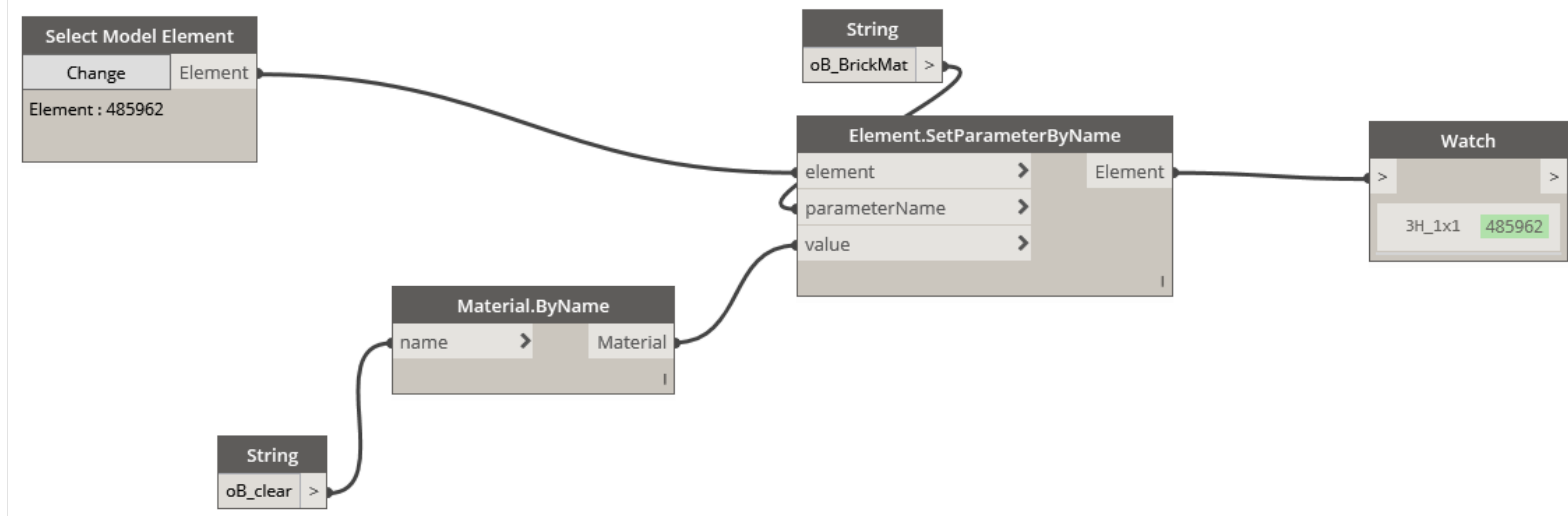


set instance parameters

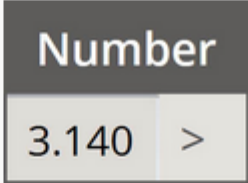

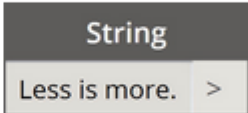

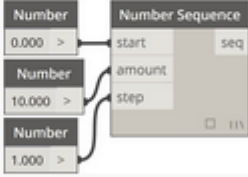
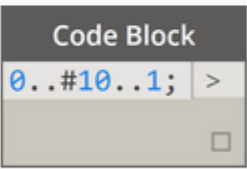
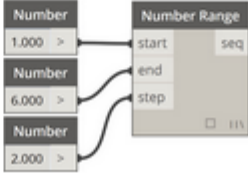
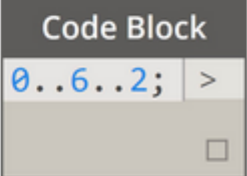
Set Type Parameter





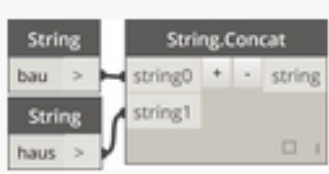
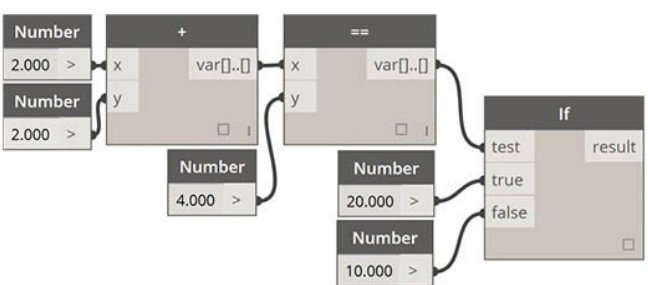
Set Instance Parameter



code block

Numbers		
Strings		
Sequences		
Ranges		

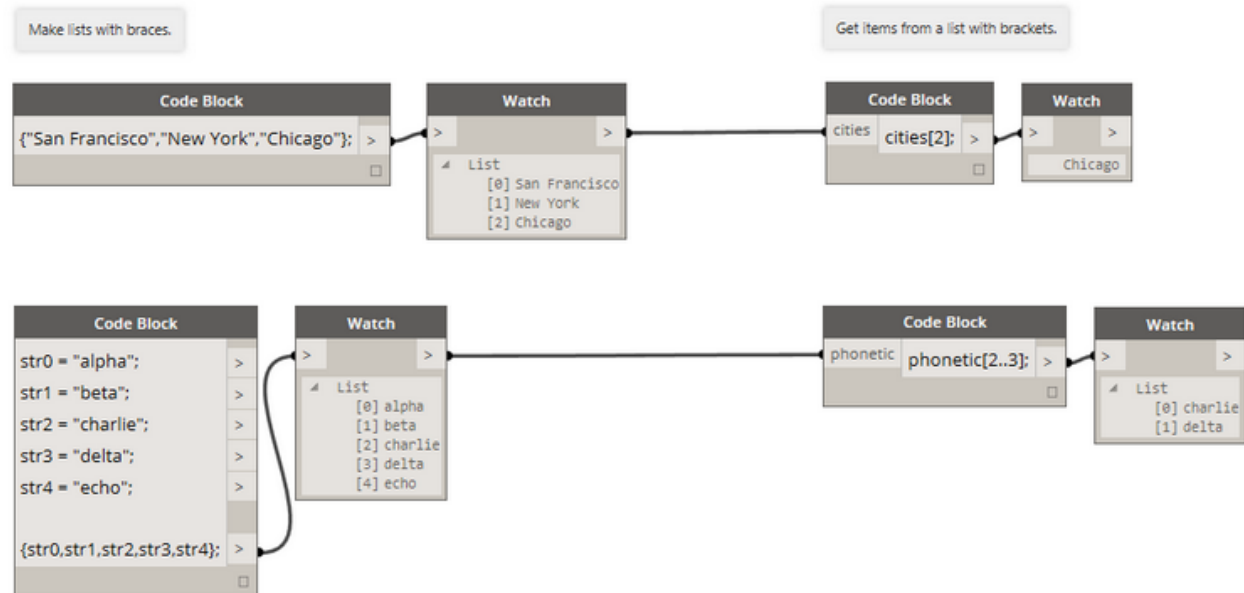
code block

Get Item at Index	 <p>The diagram shows the <code>List.GetItemAtIndex</code> function block. It has two input ports: <code>list</code> (type <code>var[]..[]</code>) and <code>index</code> (type <code>Number</code>). The <code>list</code> port is connected to a value of <code>1,000</code>. The <code>index</code> port is connected to a value of <code>1,000</code>.</p>	<pre>Code Block myList myList[1]; ></pre>
Create List	 <p>The diagram shows the <code>List.Create</code> function block. It has three input ports: <code>index0</code> (type <code>Number</code>), <code>index1</code> (type <code>Number</code>), and <code>index2</code> (type <code>String</code>). The <code>index0</code> port is connected to <code>0,000</code>, <code>index1</code> to <code>3,000</code>, and <code>index2</code> to <code>dataString</code>.</p>	<pre>Code Block {0,3,"dataString"}; ></pre>
Concatenate Strings	 <p>The diagram shows the <code>String.Concat</code> function block. It has two input ports: <code>string0</code> (type <code>String</code>) and <code>string1</code> (type <code>String</code>). The <code>string0</code> port is connected to <code>bau</code> and the <code>string1</code> port is connected to <code>haus</code>.</p>	<pre>Code Block "bau"+"haus"; ></pre>
Conditional Statements	 <p>The diagram shows an <code>If</code> statement block. It has a <code>test</code> input port and a <code>result</code> output port. The <code>test</code> port is connected to an <code>==</code> comparison block. The <code>==</code> block has two <code>Number</code> inputs: <code>x</code> (value <code>2,000</code>) and <code>y</code> (value <code>2,000</code>). The <code>x</code> input is connected to an <code>+</code> addition block, which has two <code>Number</code> inputs: <code>x</code> (value <code>2,000</code>) and <code>y</code> (value <code>2,000</code>). The <code>y</code> input of the <code>+</code> block is connected to a <code>var[]..[]</code> block, which has a <code>Number</code> input of <code>4,000</code>. The <code>result</code> port of the <code>If</code> block is connected to a <code>Number</code> output block with a value of <code>20,000</code> for the <code>true</code> branch and <code>10,000</code> for the <code>false</code> branch.</p>	<pre>Code Block 2+2==4?20:10; ></pre>

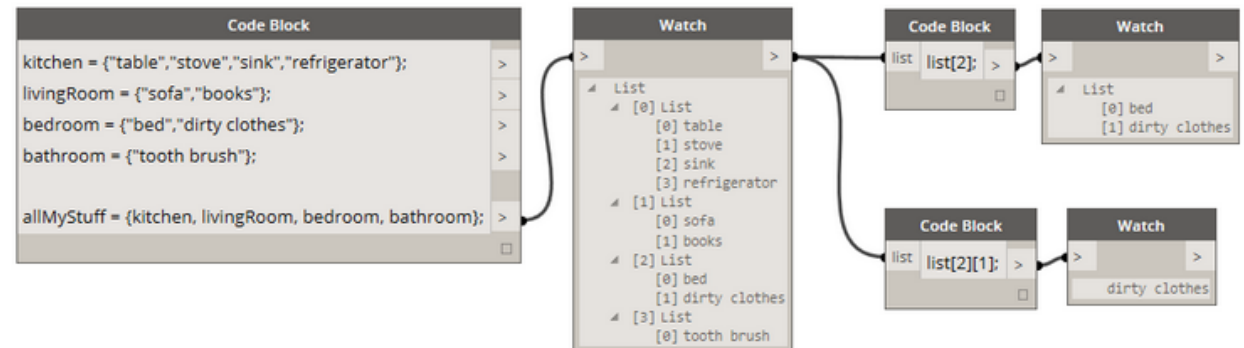
lists

Make lists and get items from a list

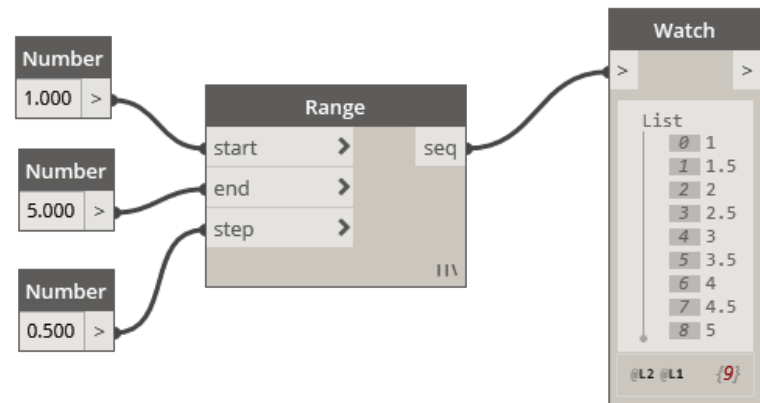
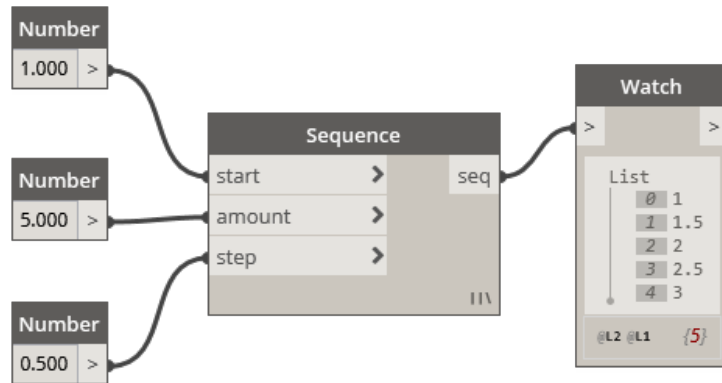
Make lists with braces (a.k.a. "curly brackets"). Get items from a list with brackets (a.k.a. "square brackets").



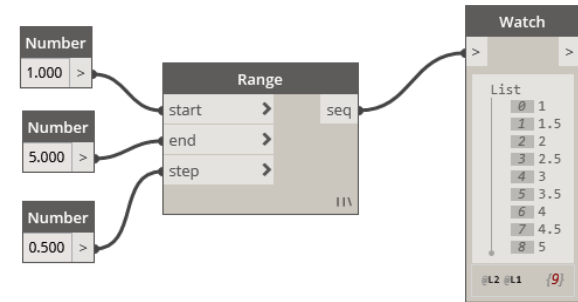
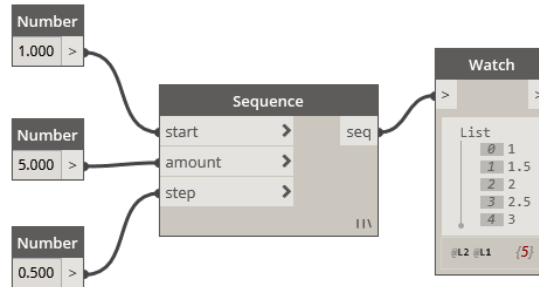
Working with nested lists is just a variation on the theme.



lists...



lists...



Four diagrams illustrating different ways to generate a list in a **Watch** block:

- Diagram 1:** A **Number** input field with the expression `0..2..0.5` is connected to a **Watch** block. The **Watch** block displays a **List** with 5 elements: [0] 0.000, [1] 0.500, [2] 1.000, [3] 1.500, [4] 2.000.
- Diagram 2:** A **Number** input field with the expression `-0.5..3.4..0.5` is connected to a **Watch** block. The **Watch** block displays a **List** with 8 elements: [0] -0.500, [1] 0.000, [2] 0.500, [3] 1.000, [4] 1.500, [5] 2.000, [6] 2.500, [7] 3.000.
- Diagram 3:** A **Code Block** input field with the expression `0..2..0.5;` is connected to a **Watch** block. The **Watch** block displays a **List** with 5 elements: [0] 0.000, [1] 0.500, [2] 1.000, [3] 1.500, [4] 2.000.
- Diagram 4:** A **Code Block** input field with the expression `-0.5..3.4..0.5;` is connected to a **Watch** block. The **Watch** block displays a **List** with 8 elements: [0] -0.500, [1] 0.000, [2] 0.500, [3] 1.000, [4] 1.500, [5] 2.000, [6] 2.500, [7] 3.000.

lists?

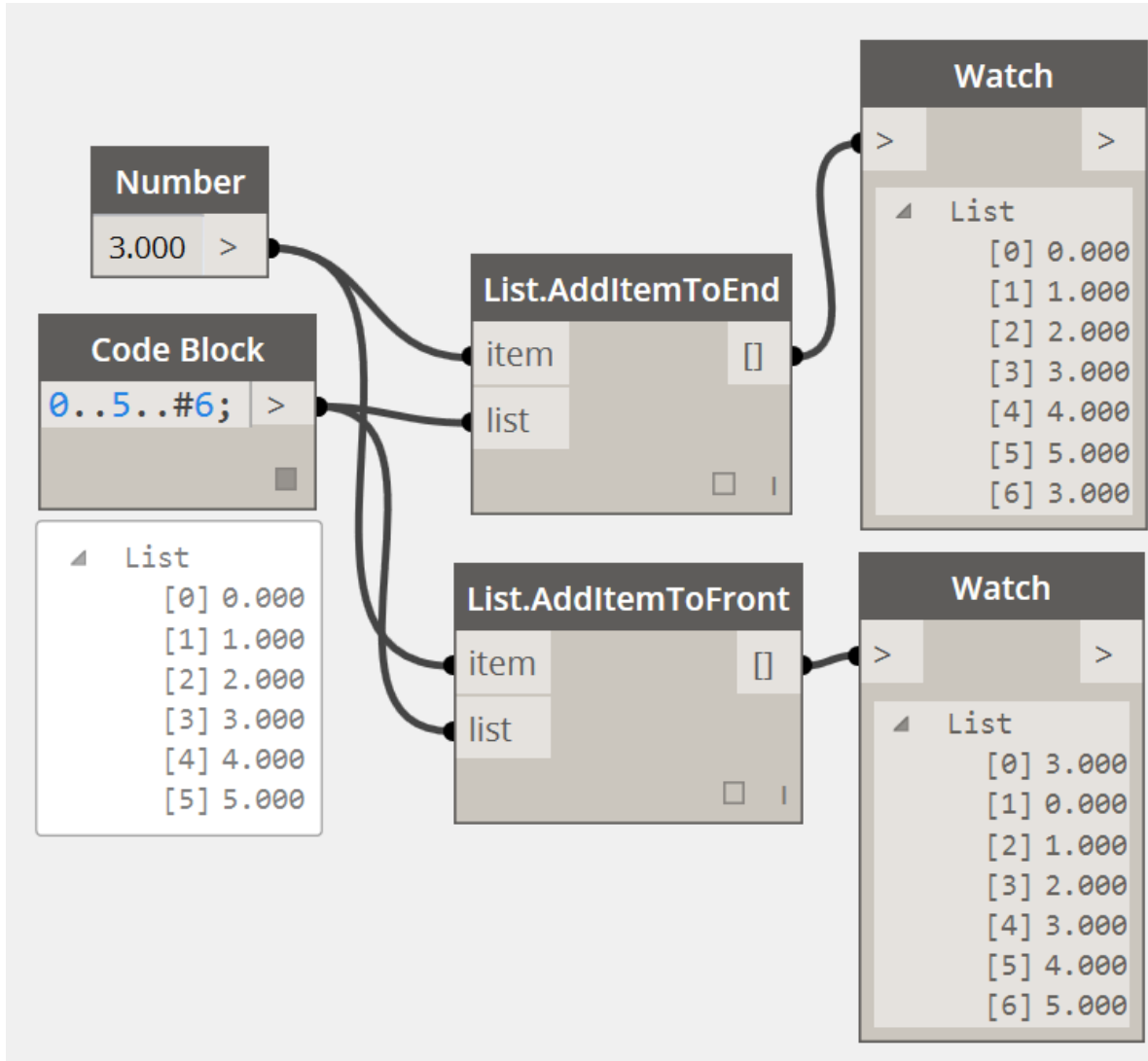
important?

**list management
is the foundation of your
coding future...**

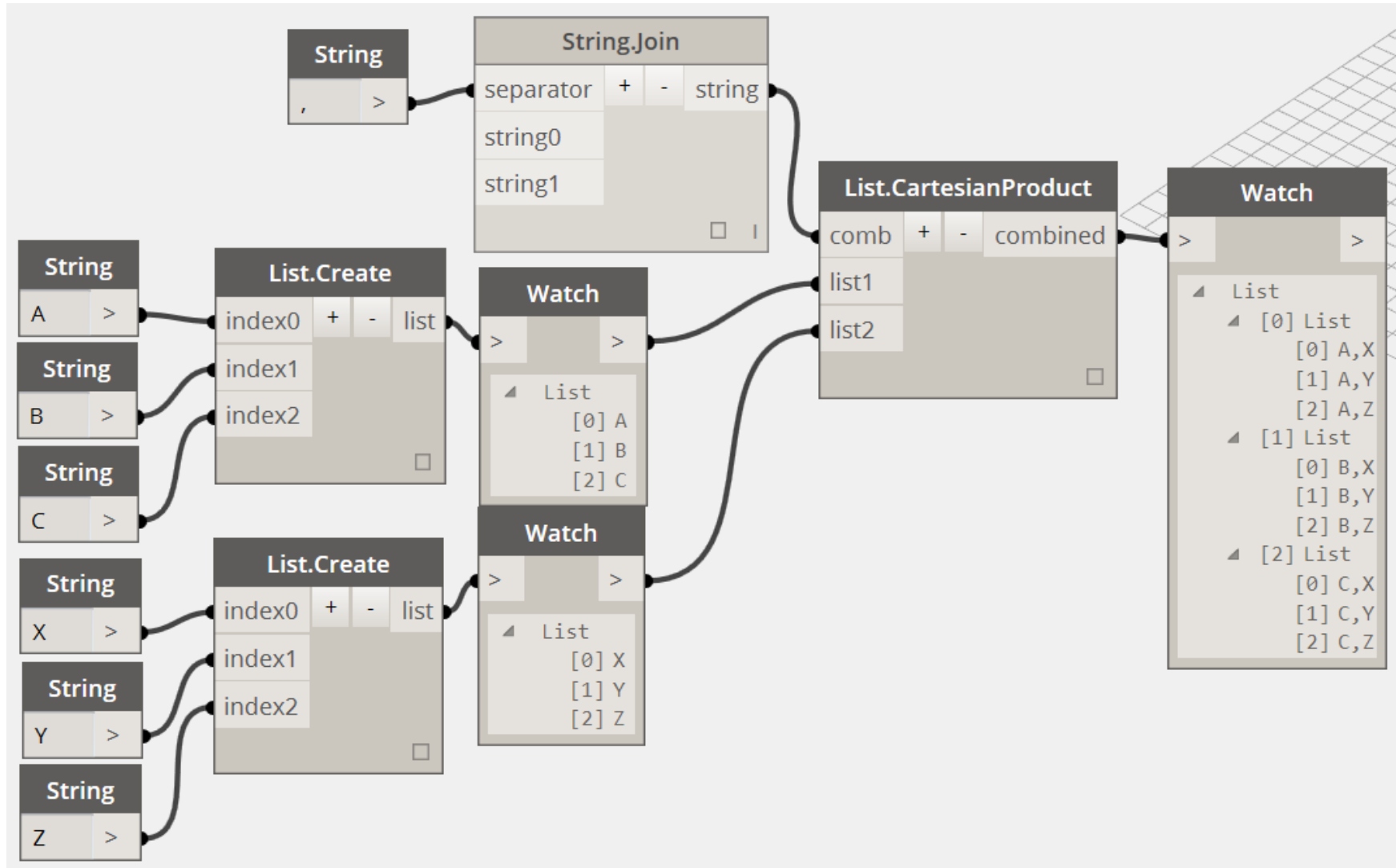
but step by step...

one list operation per day
keeps the doctor away

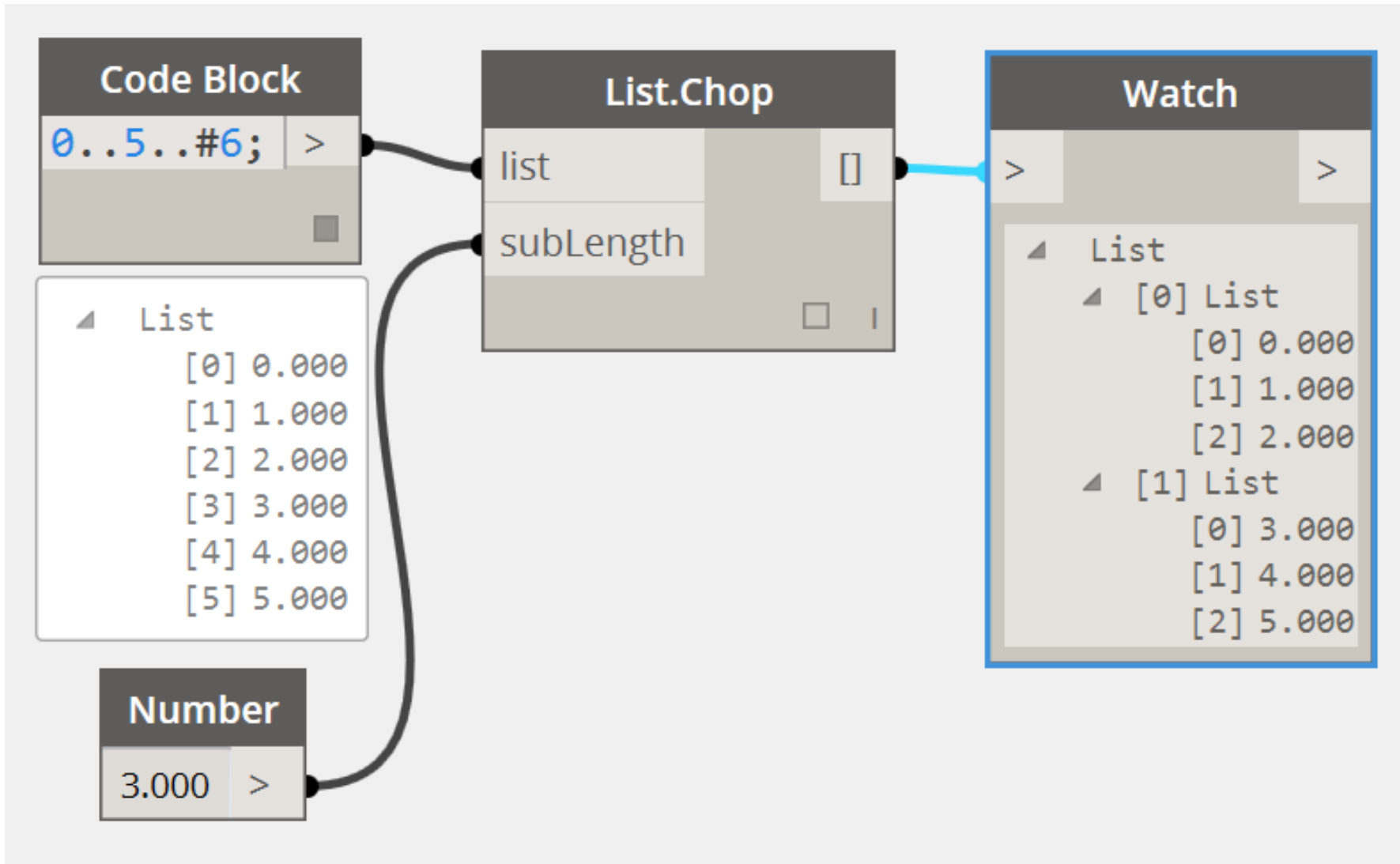
add item



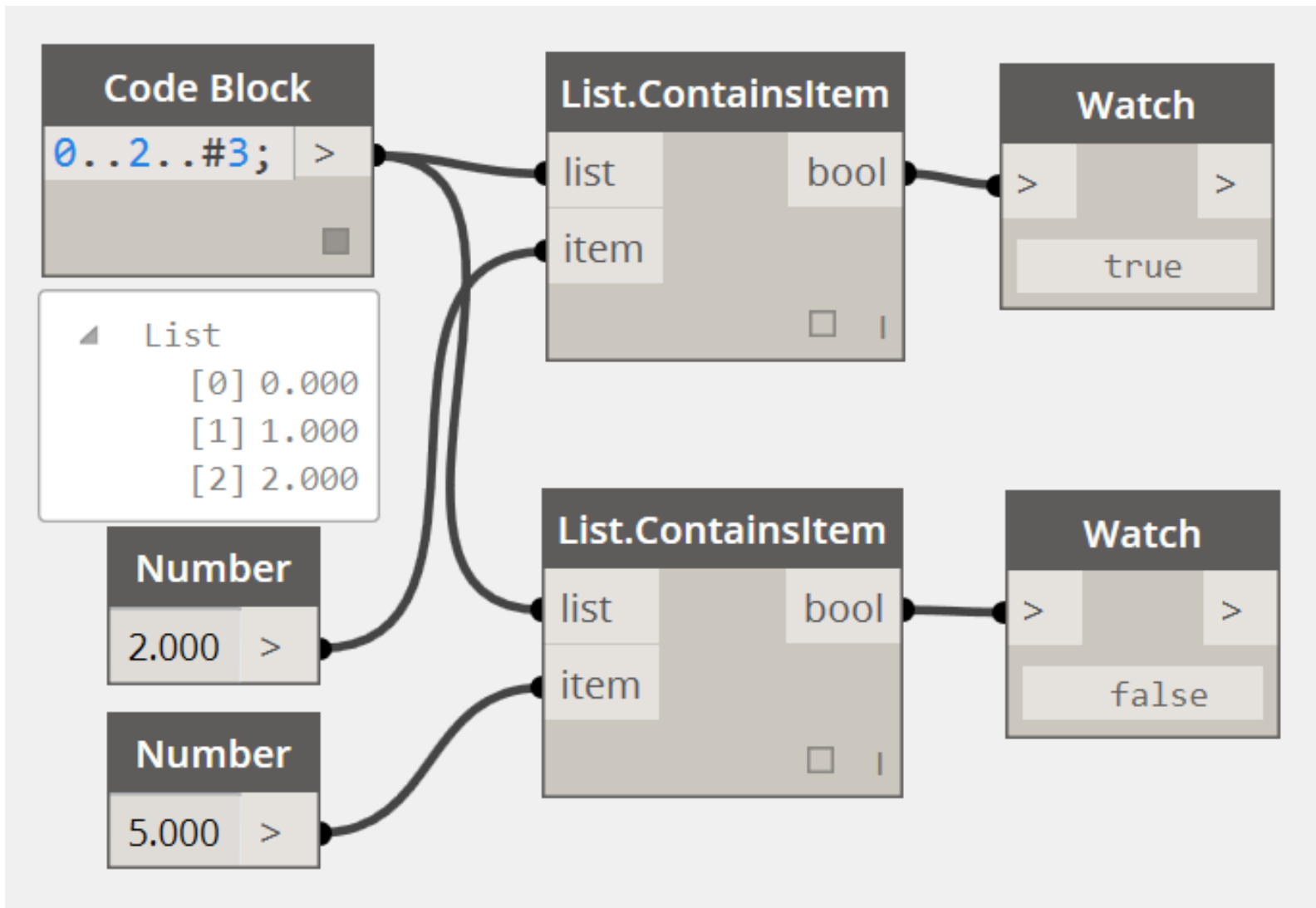
cartesian product



chop



contain items



count

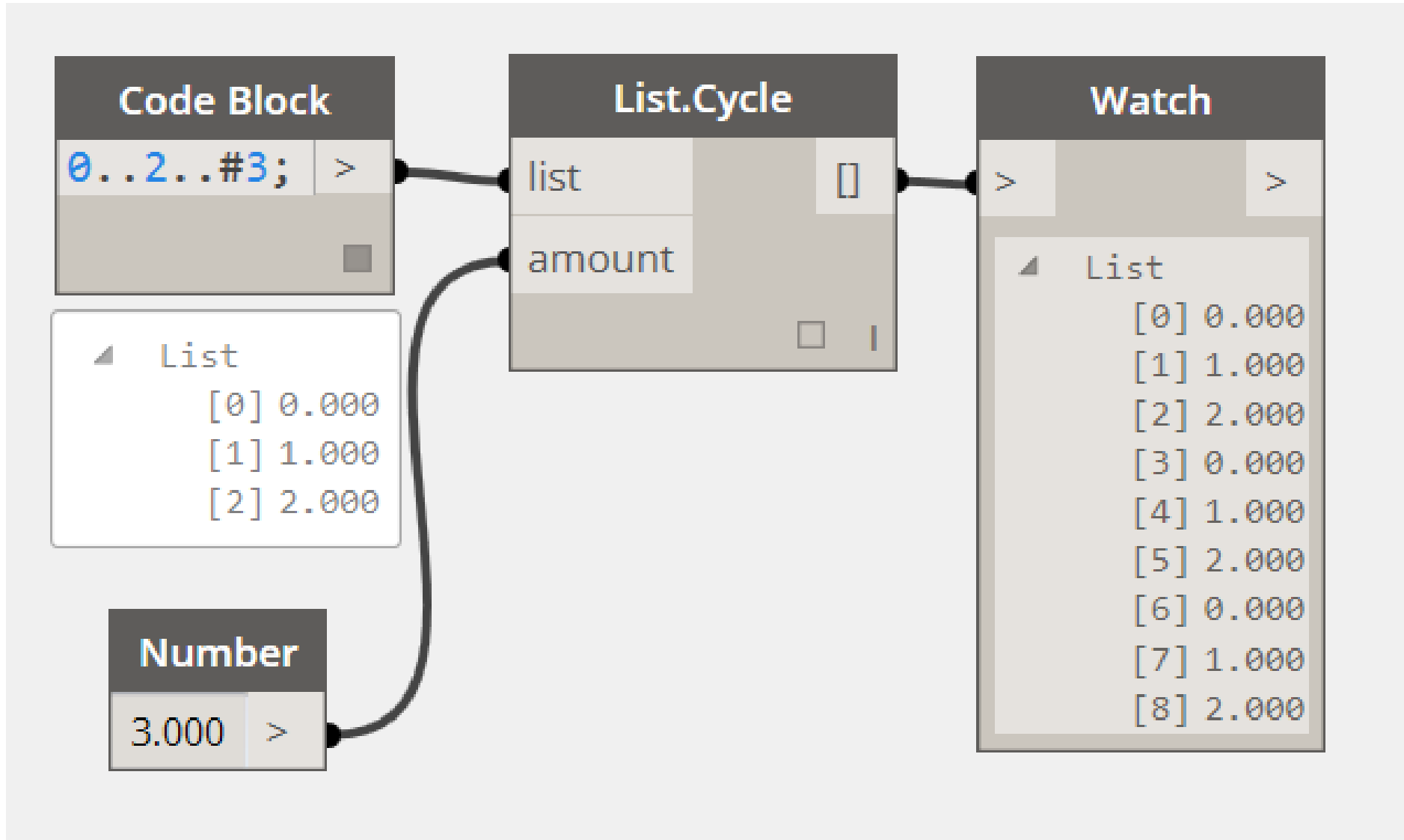
The screenshot shows a development environment with three main components:

- Code Block:** Contains the code `0..2..#10;` followed by a right arrow button (>).
- List.Count:** A variable declaration window showing `list` of type `int`. It includes a checkbox and a vertical bar.
- Watch:** A window showing the value `10.000` with a right arrow button (>).

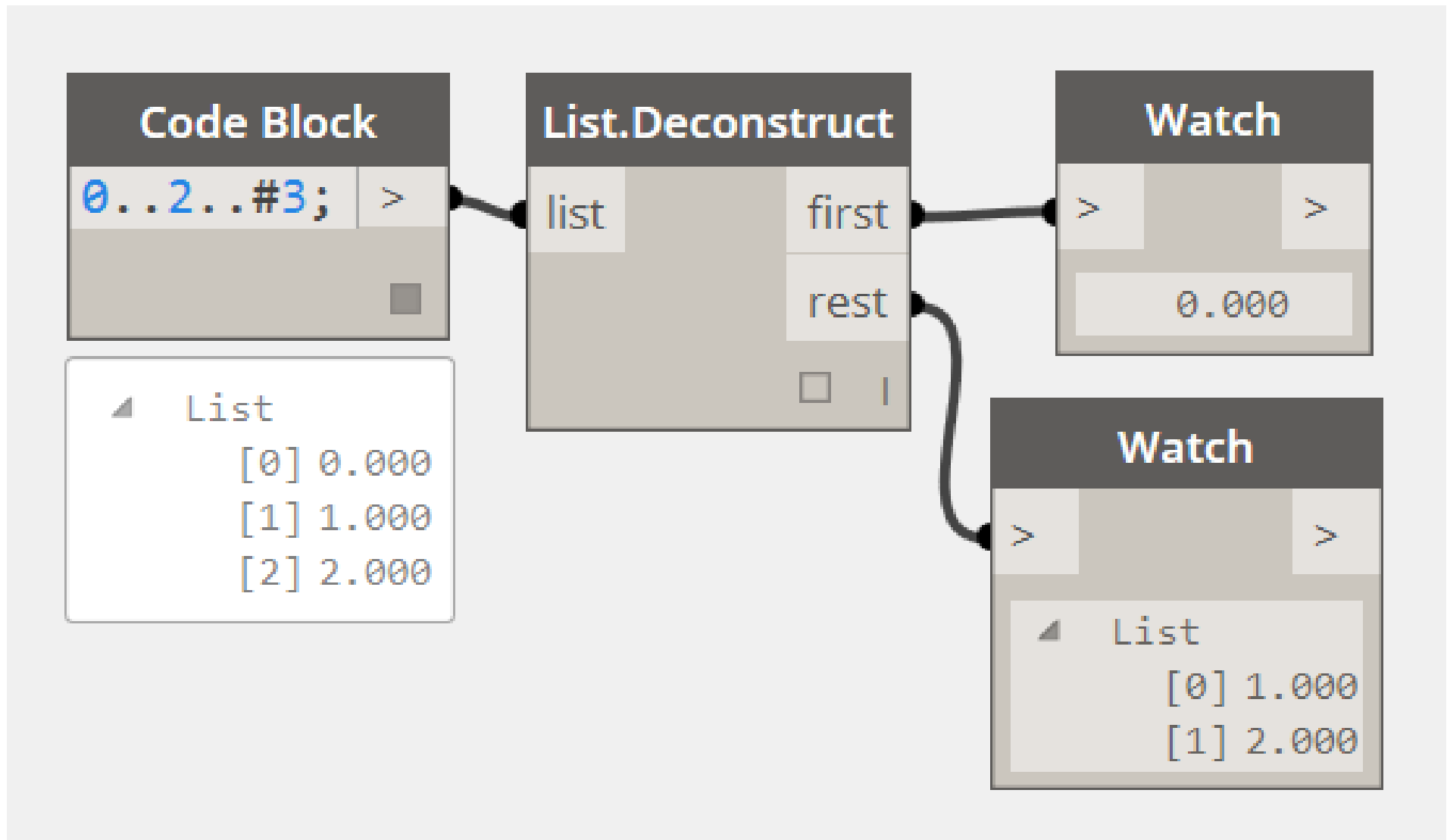
Below the Code Block, a **List** window is expanded, displaying the following data:

Index	Value
[0]	0.000
[1]	0.222
[2]	0.444
[3]	0.667
[4]	0.889
[5]	1.111
[6]	1.333
[7]	1.556
[8]	1.778
[9]	2.000

cycle



deconstruct



drop

Code Block
0..10..#11; >

List.DropItems
list
amount

Number
3.000 >

Watch
List
[0] 3.000
[1] 4.000
[2] 5.000
[3] 6.000
[4] 7.000
[5] 8.000
[6] 9.000
[7] 10.000

Number
2.000 >

Code Block
0..10..#11; >

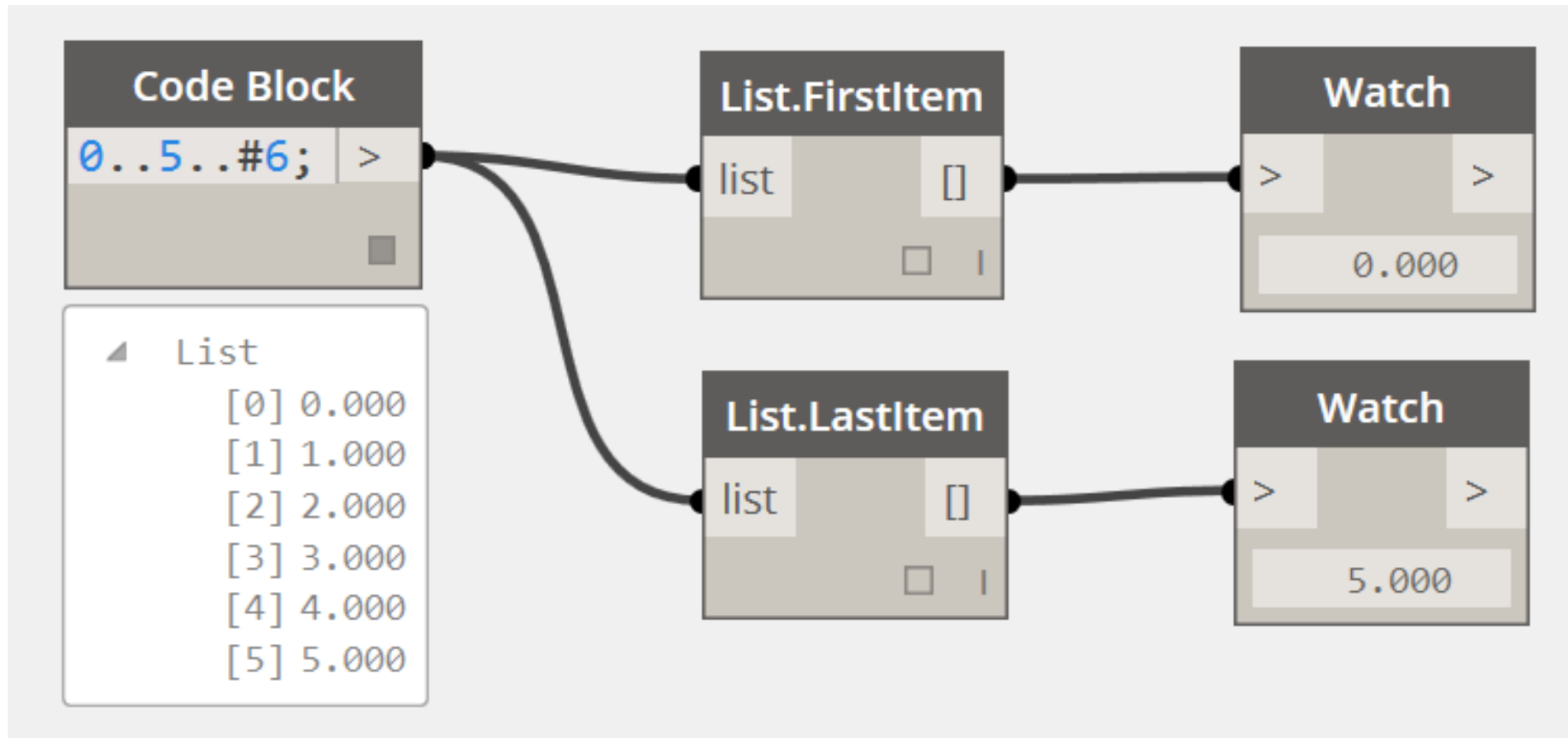
List.DropEveryNthItem
list
n
offset

Number
3.000 >

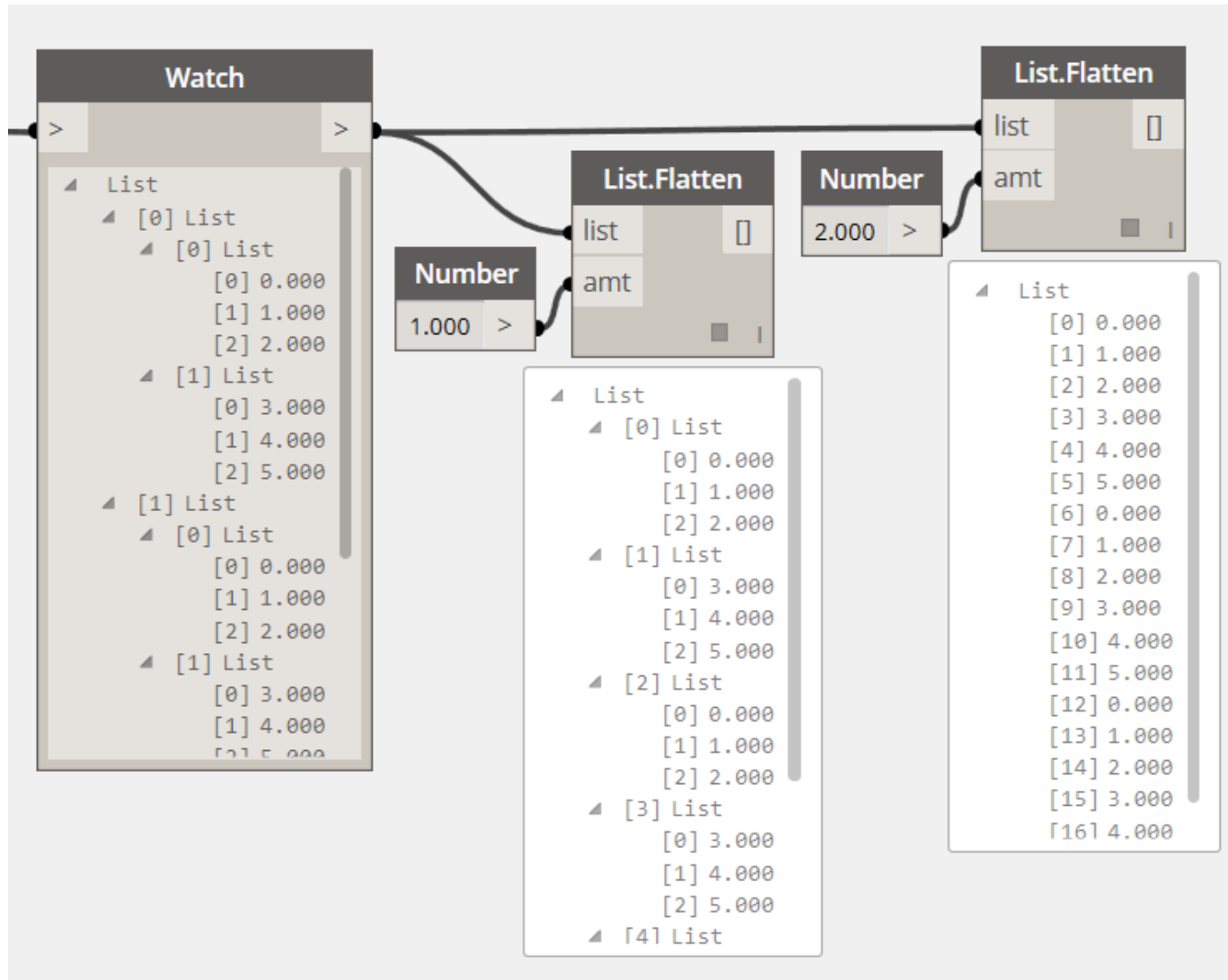
Watch
List
[0] 0.000
[1] 2.000
[2] 4.000
[3] 6.000
[4] 8.000
[5] 10.000

Watch
List
[0] 0.000
[1] 1.000
[2] 3.000
[3] 4.000
[4] 6.000
[5] 7.000
[6] 9.000
[7] 10.000

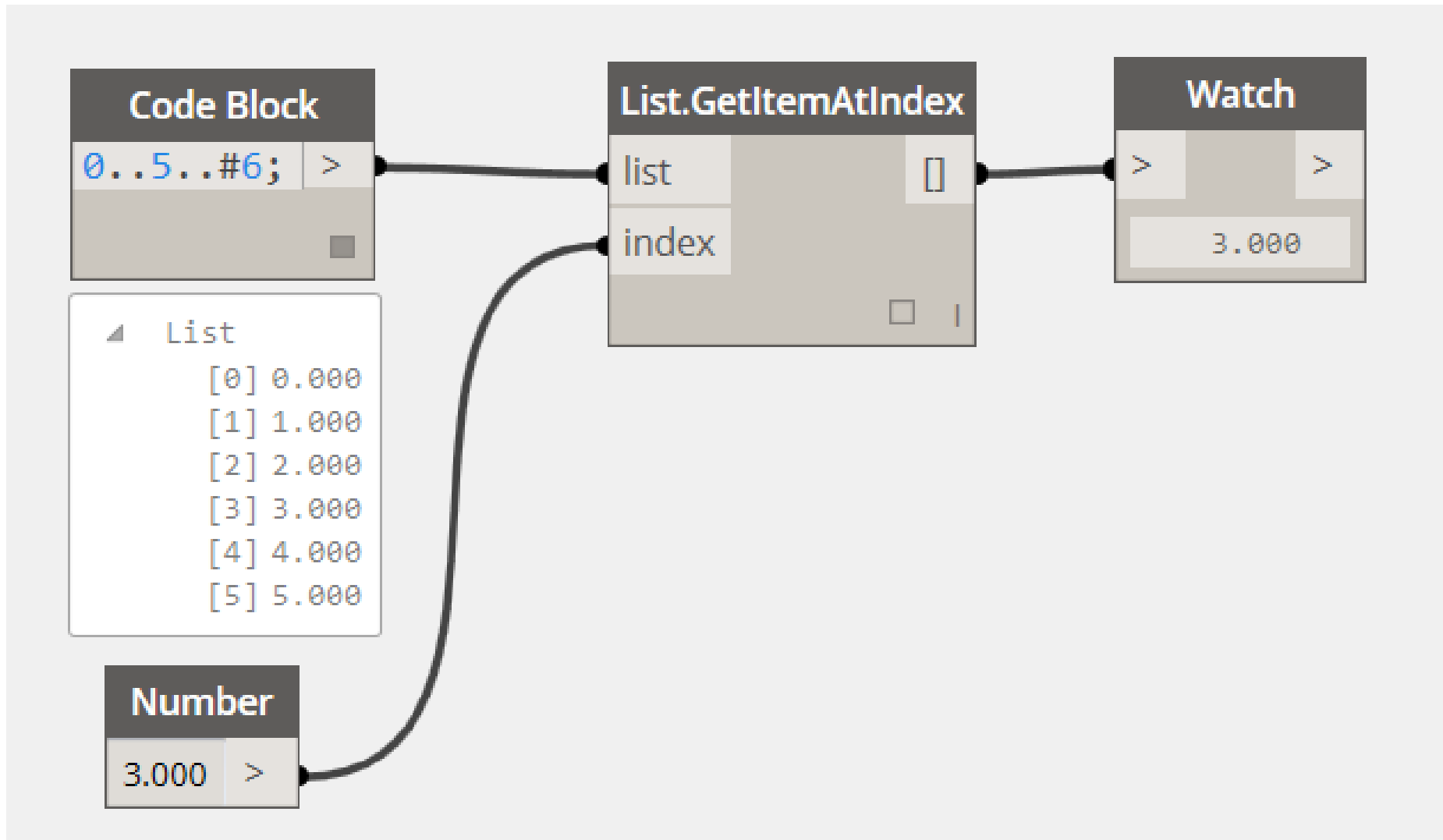
first/last



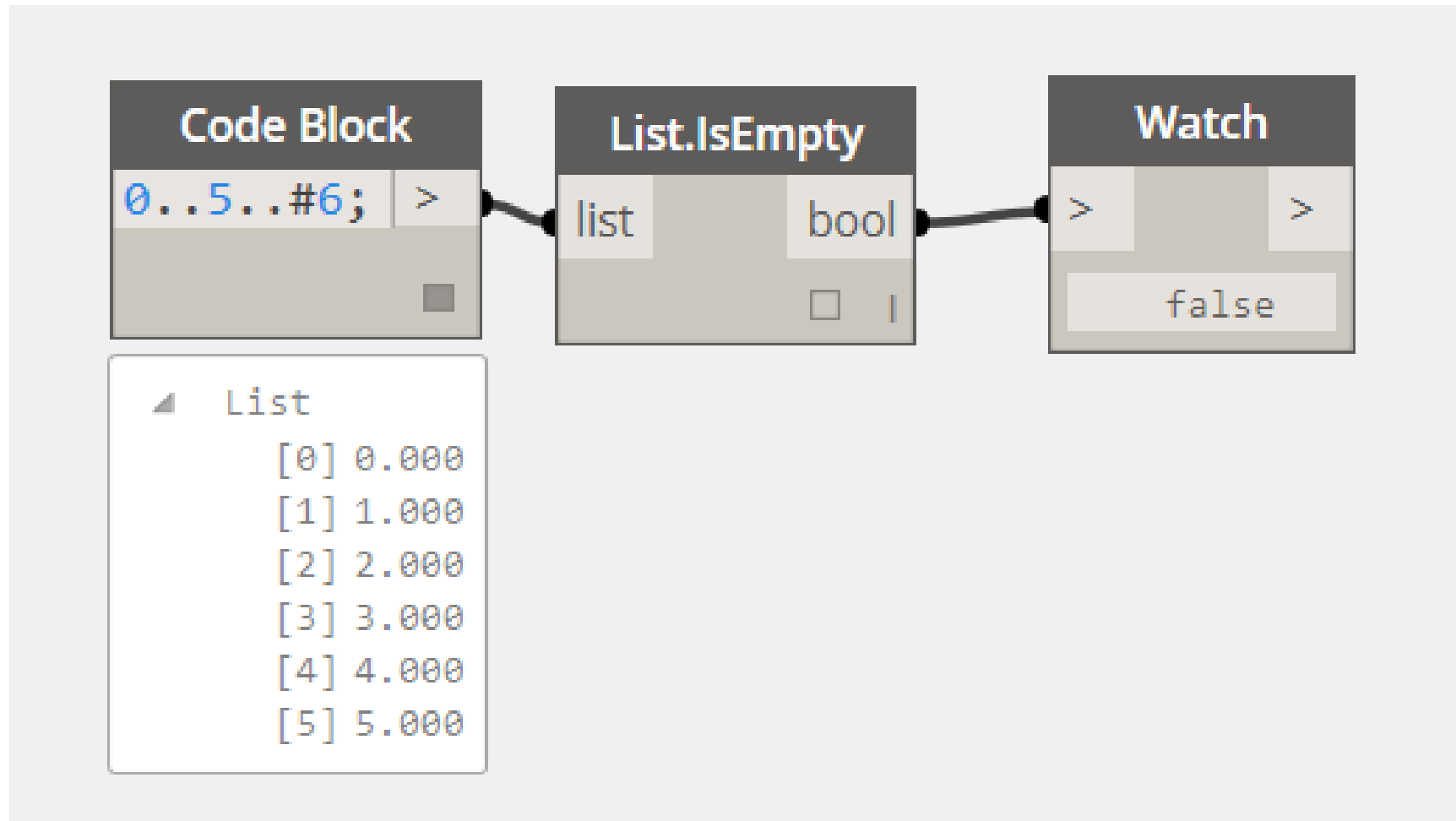
flatten



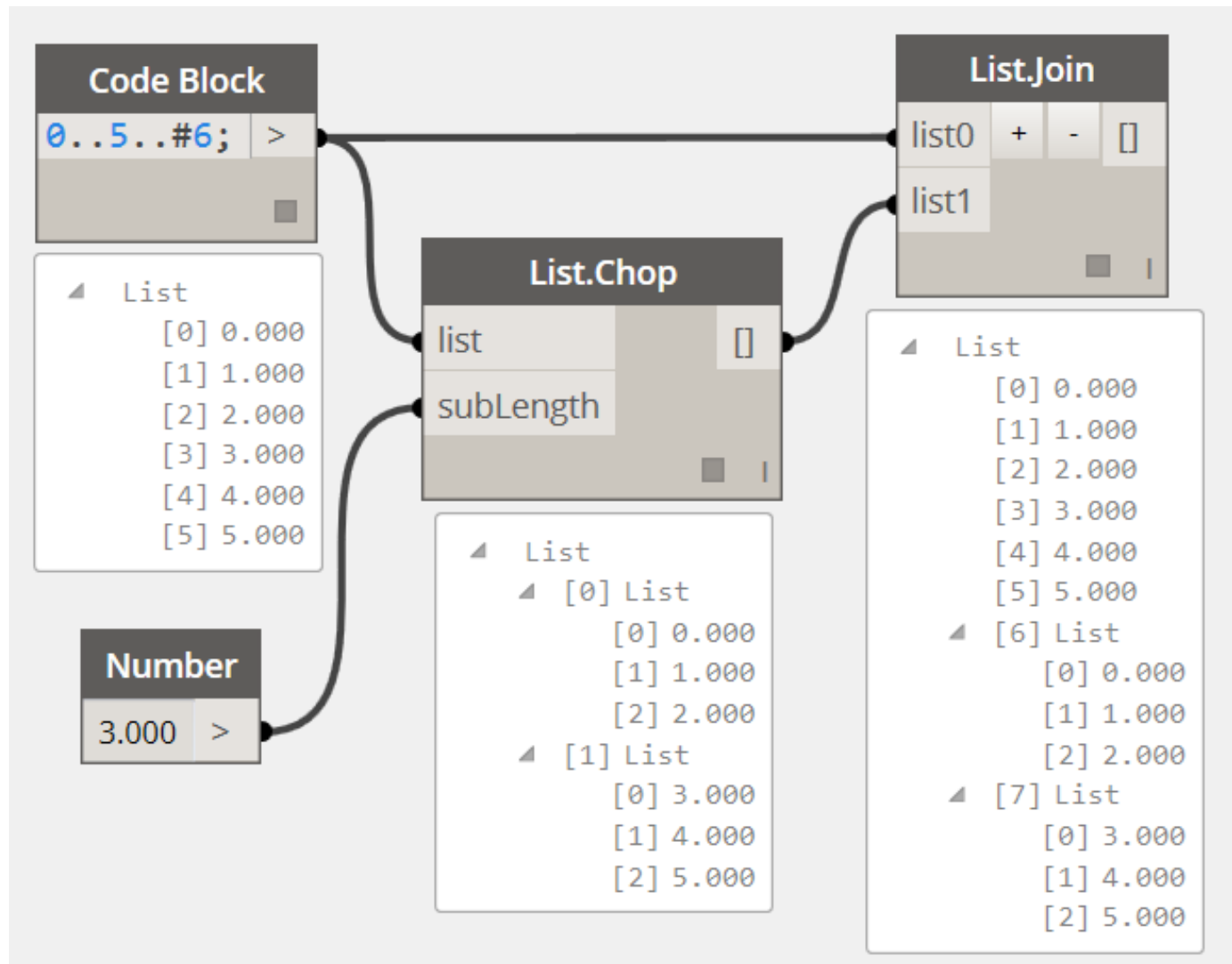
get @ index



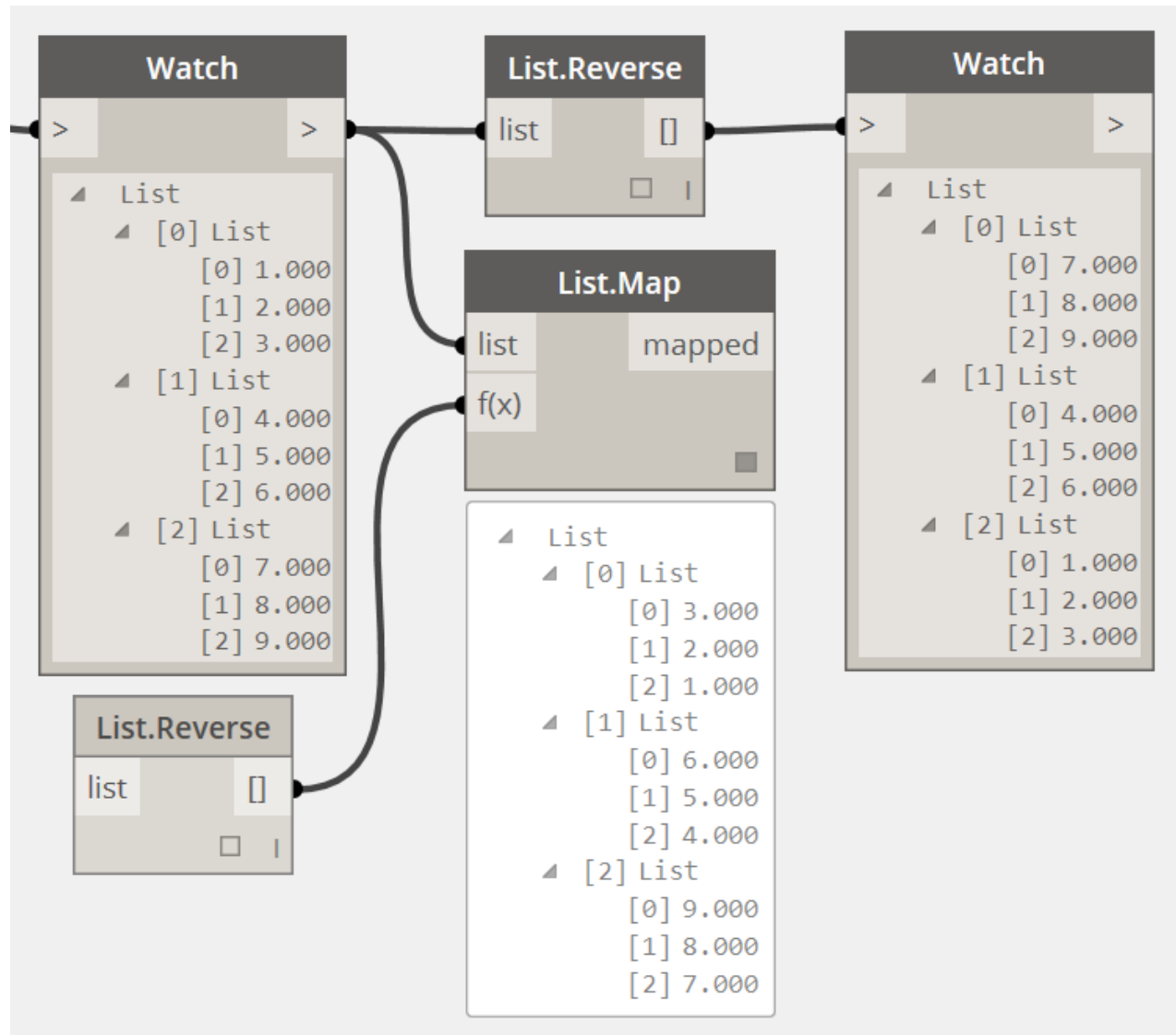
is empty



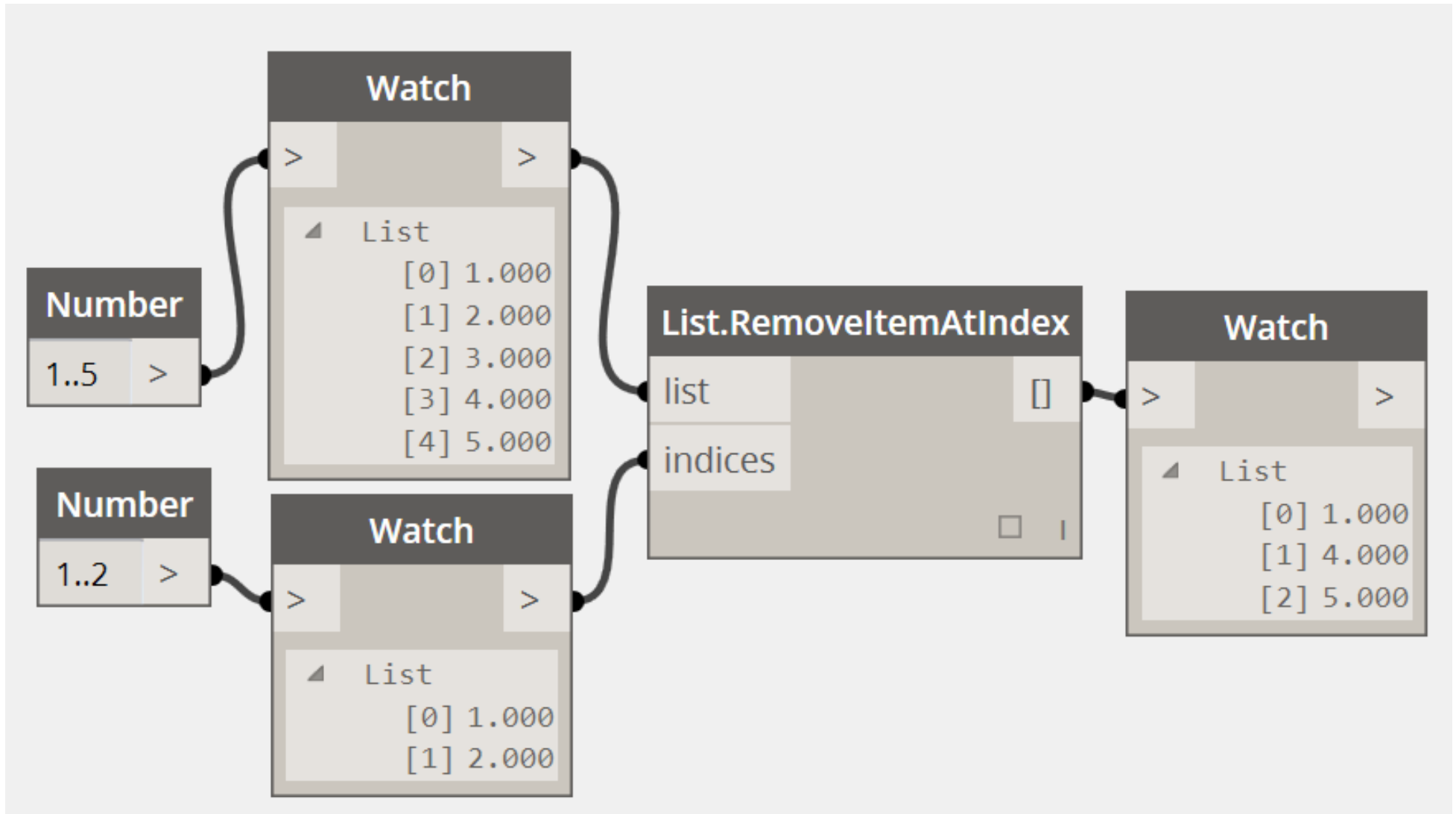
join



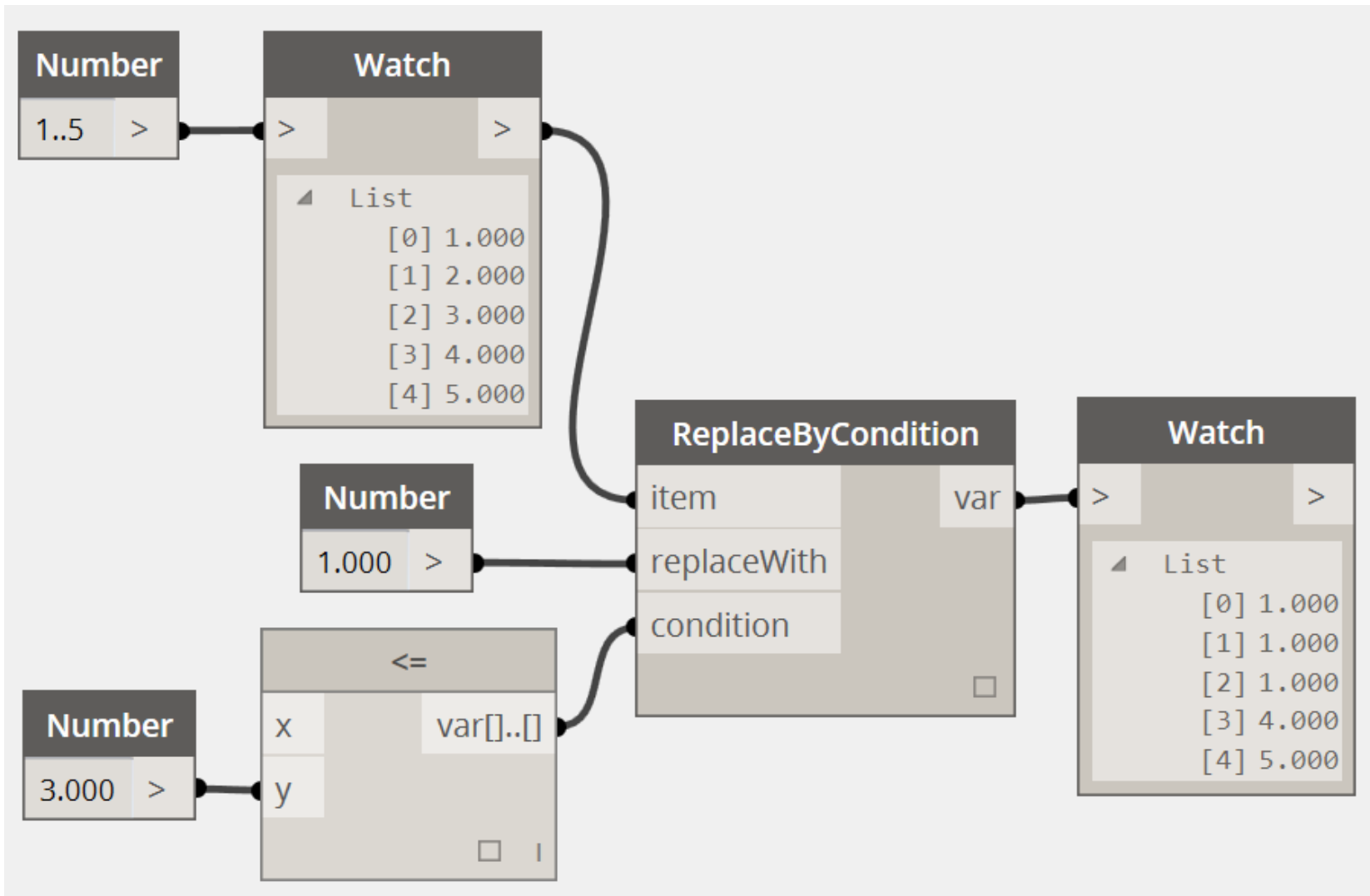
map/reverse



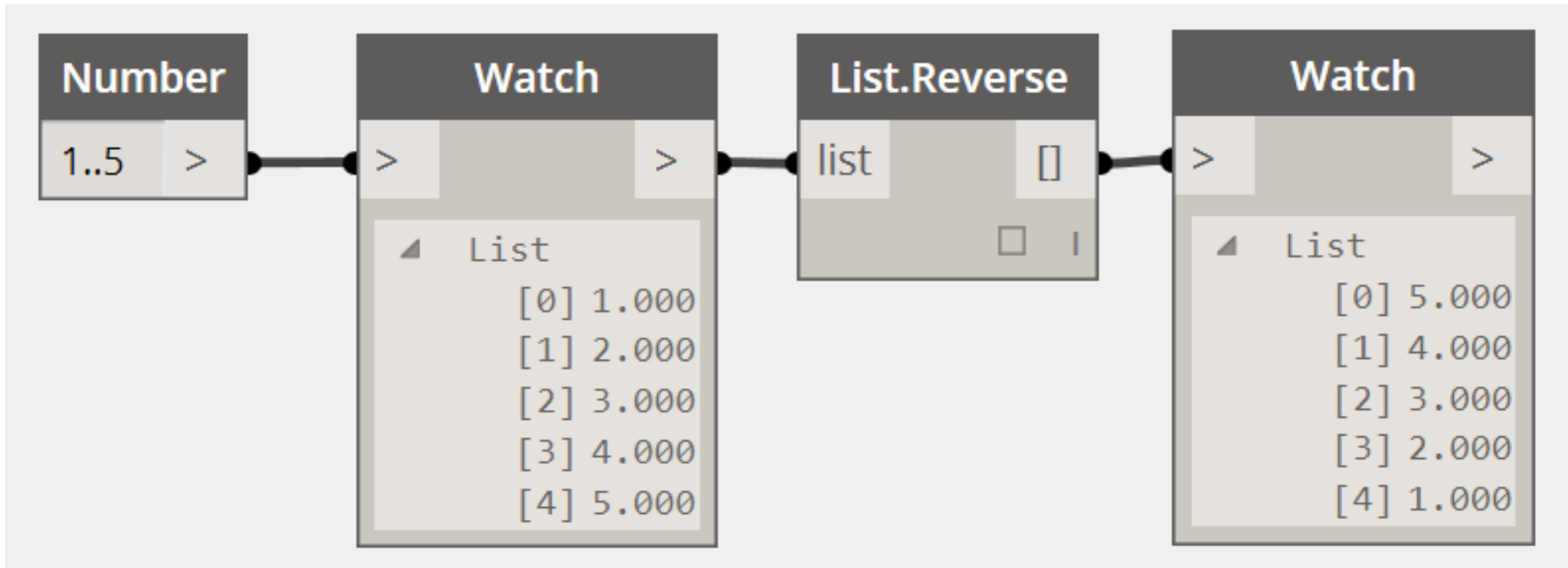
remove



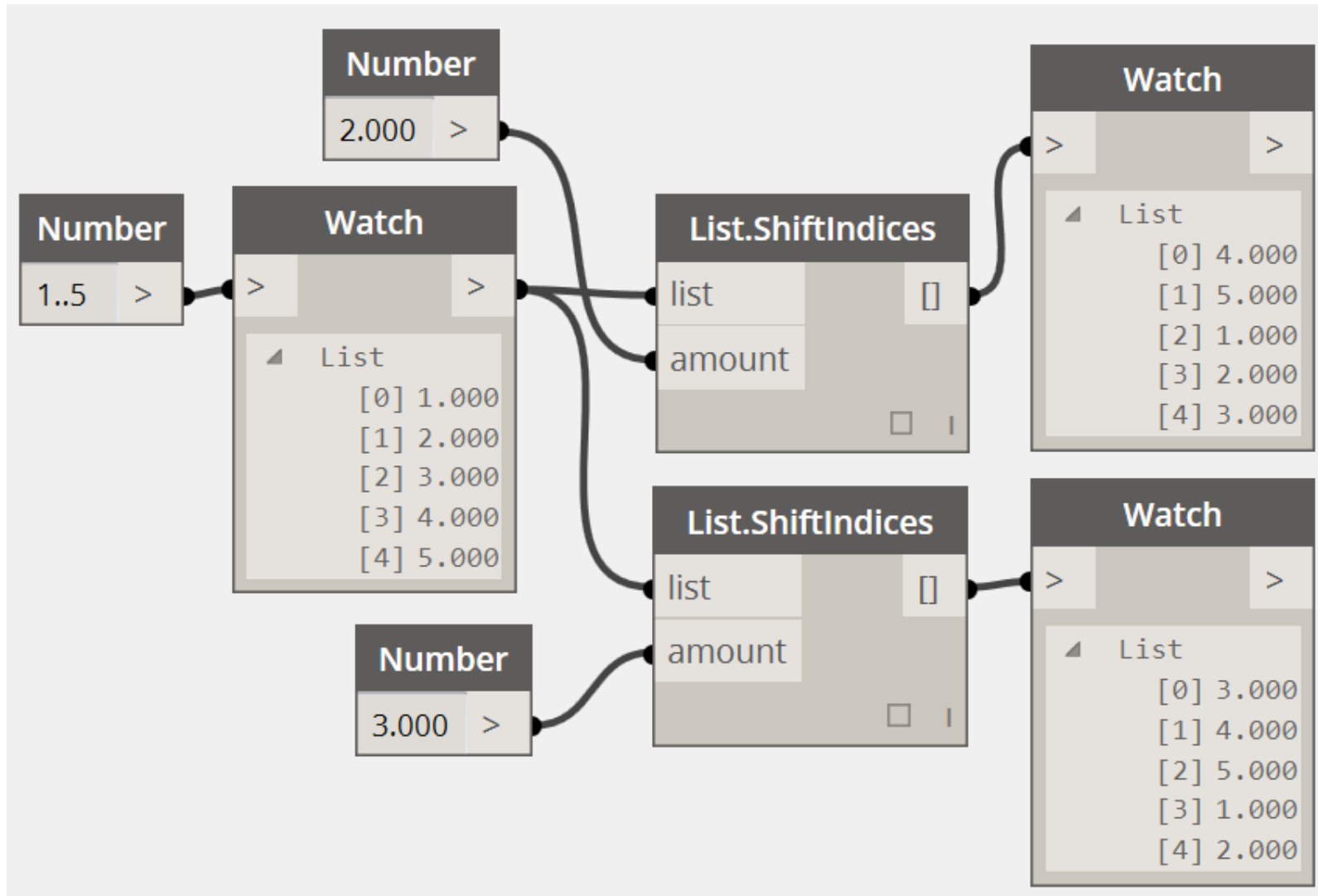
replace



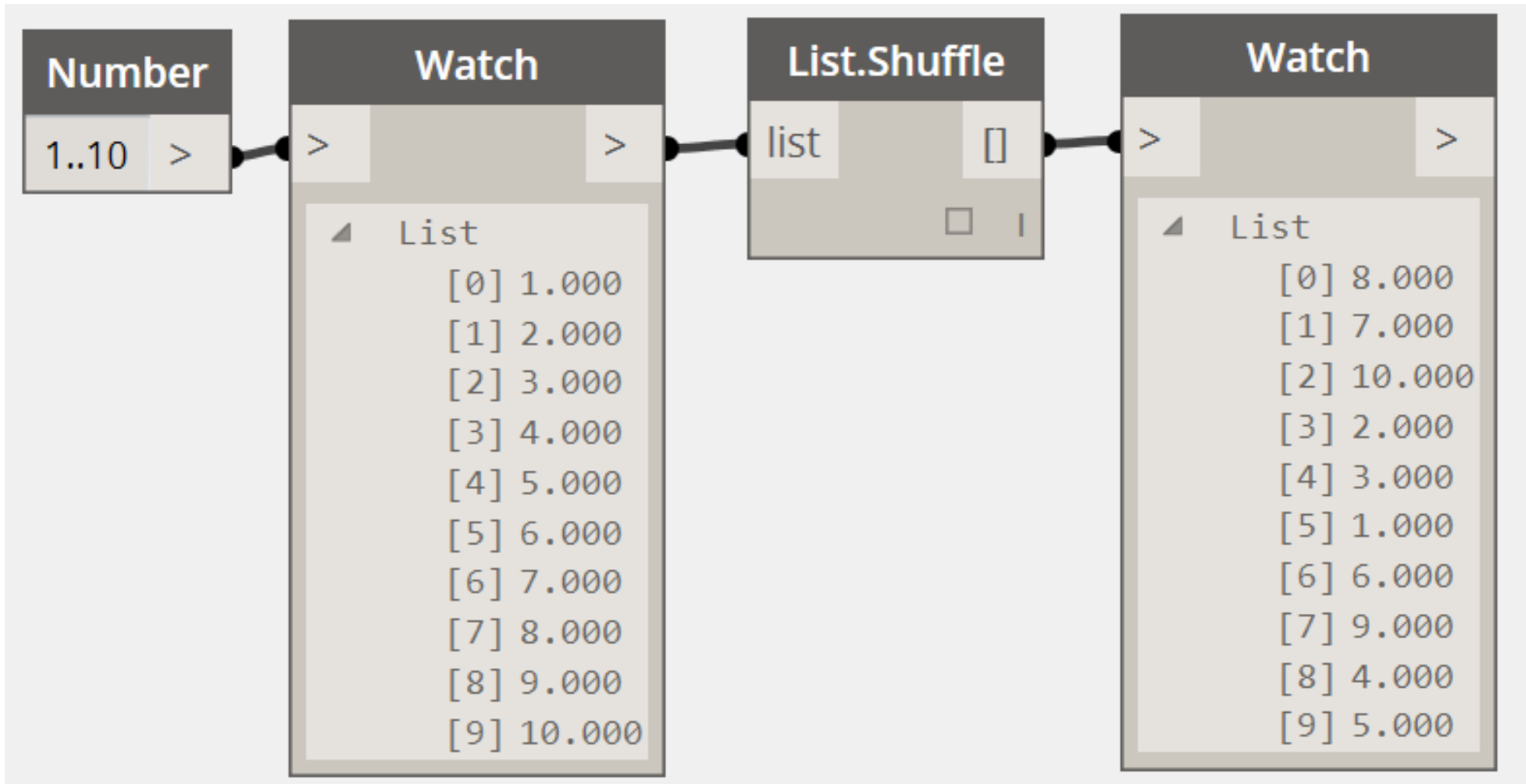
reverse



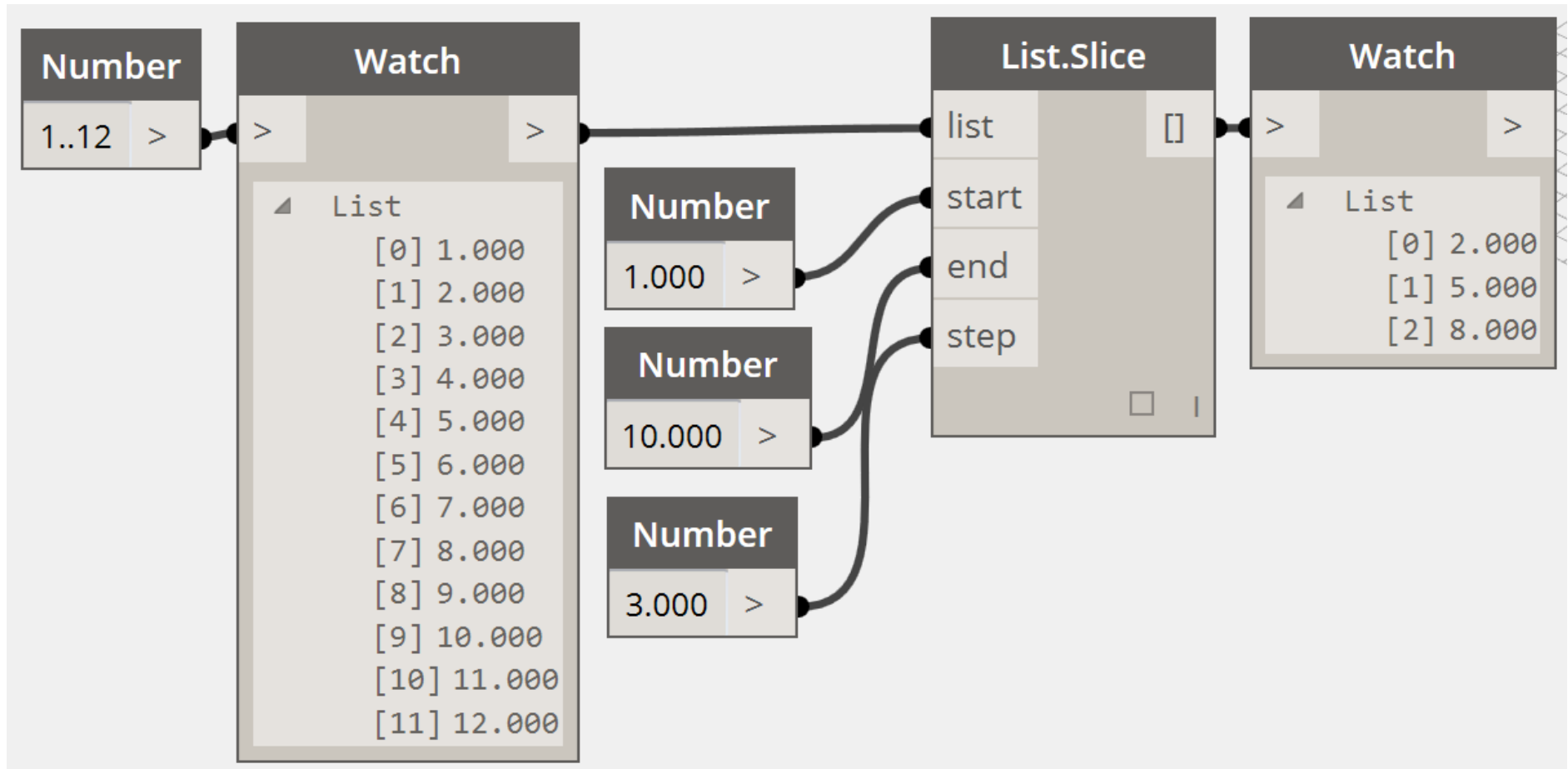
shift



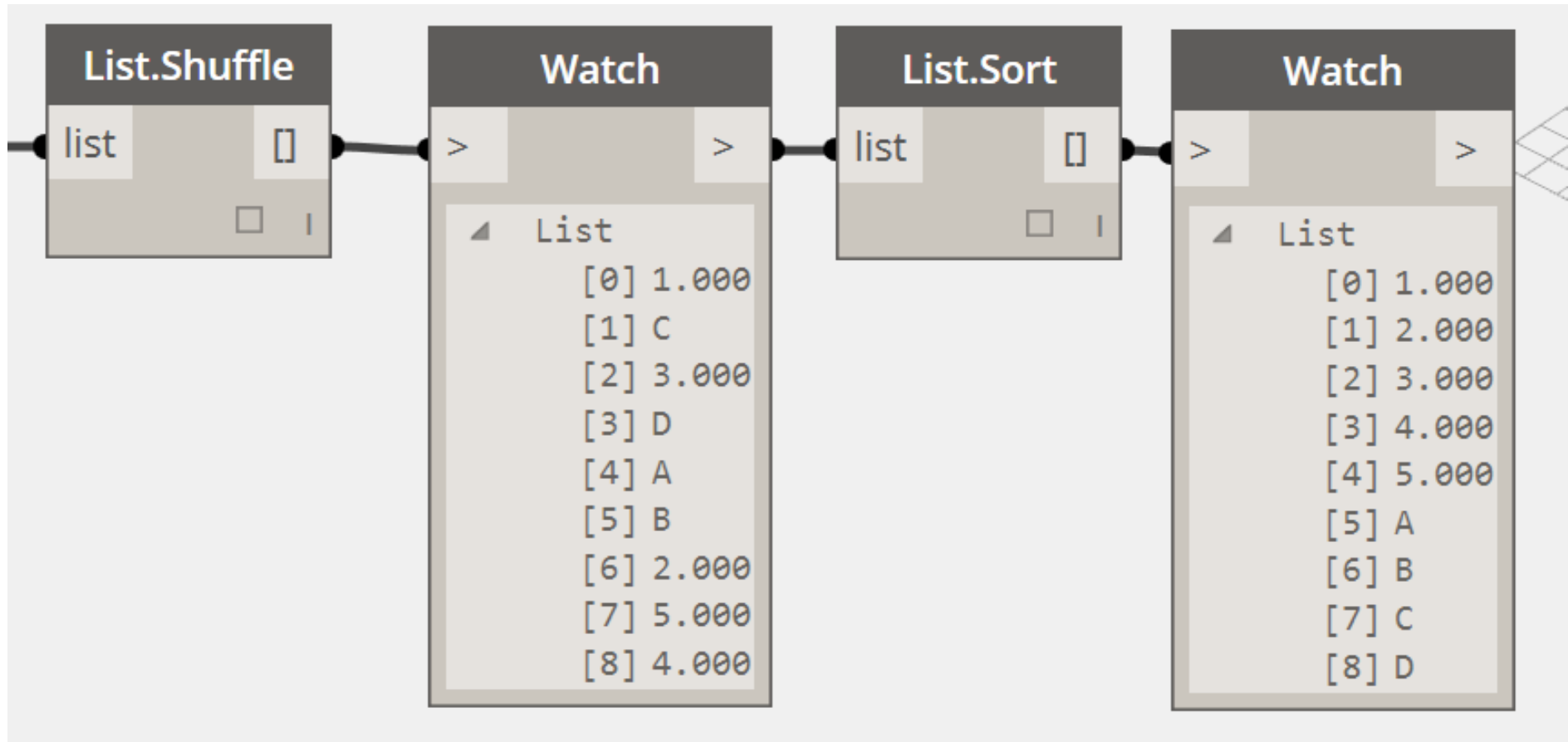
shuffle



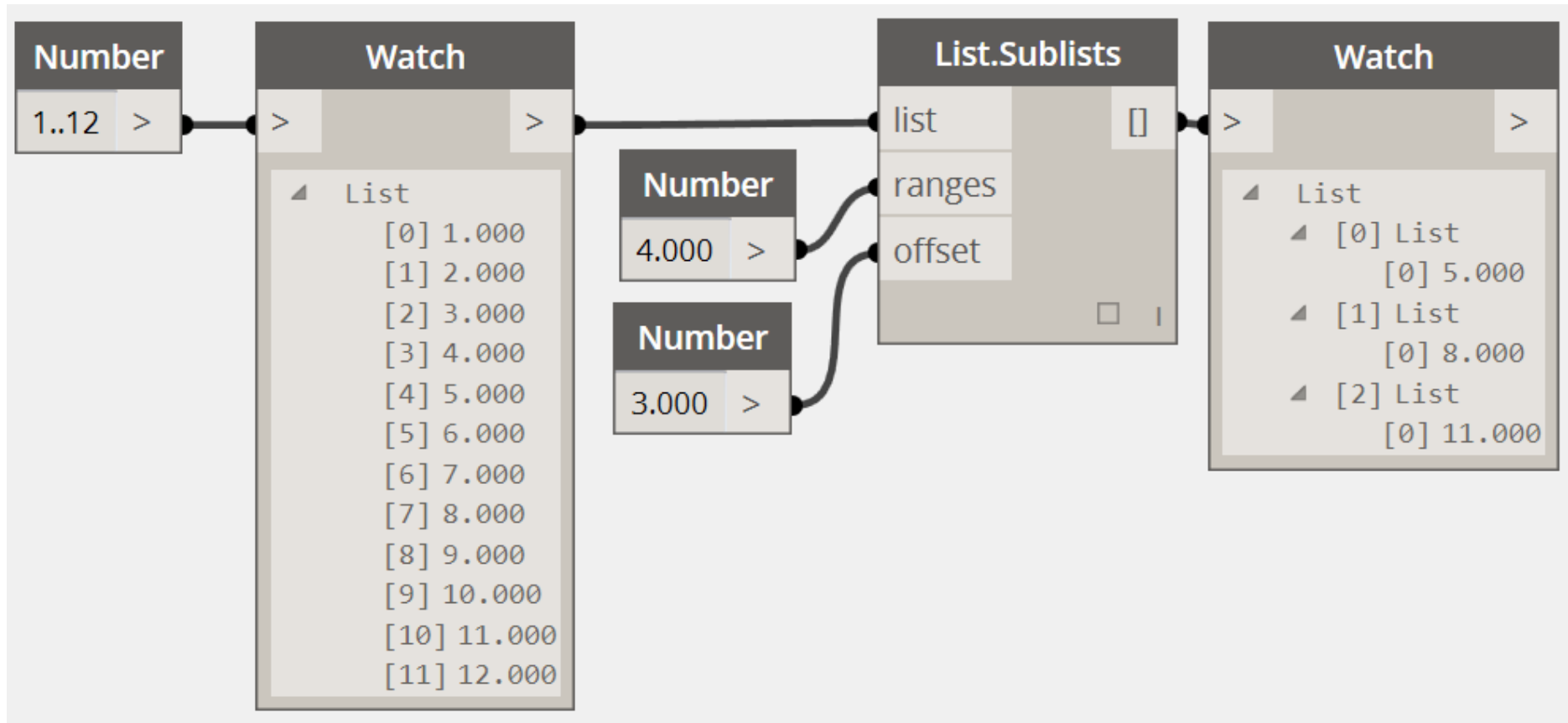
slice



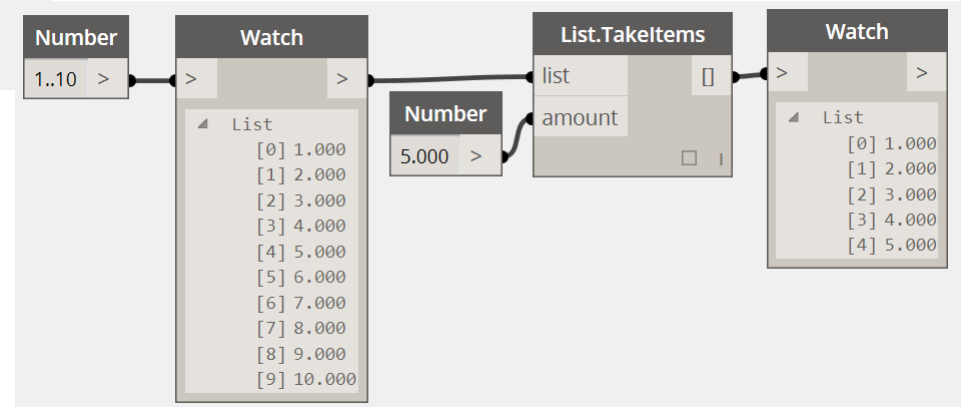
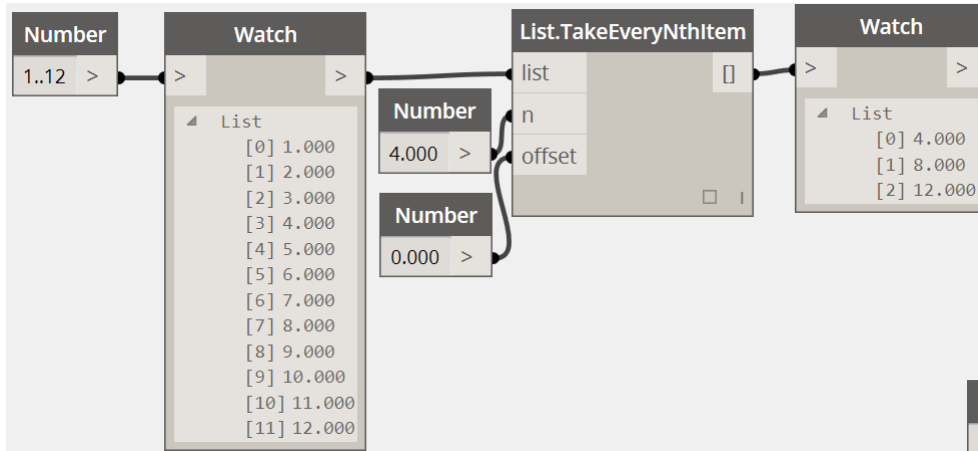
sort



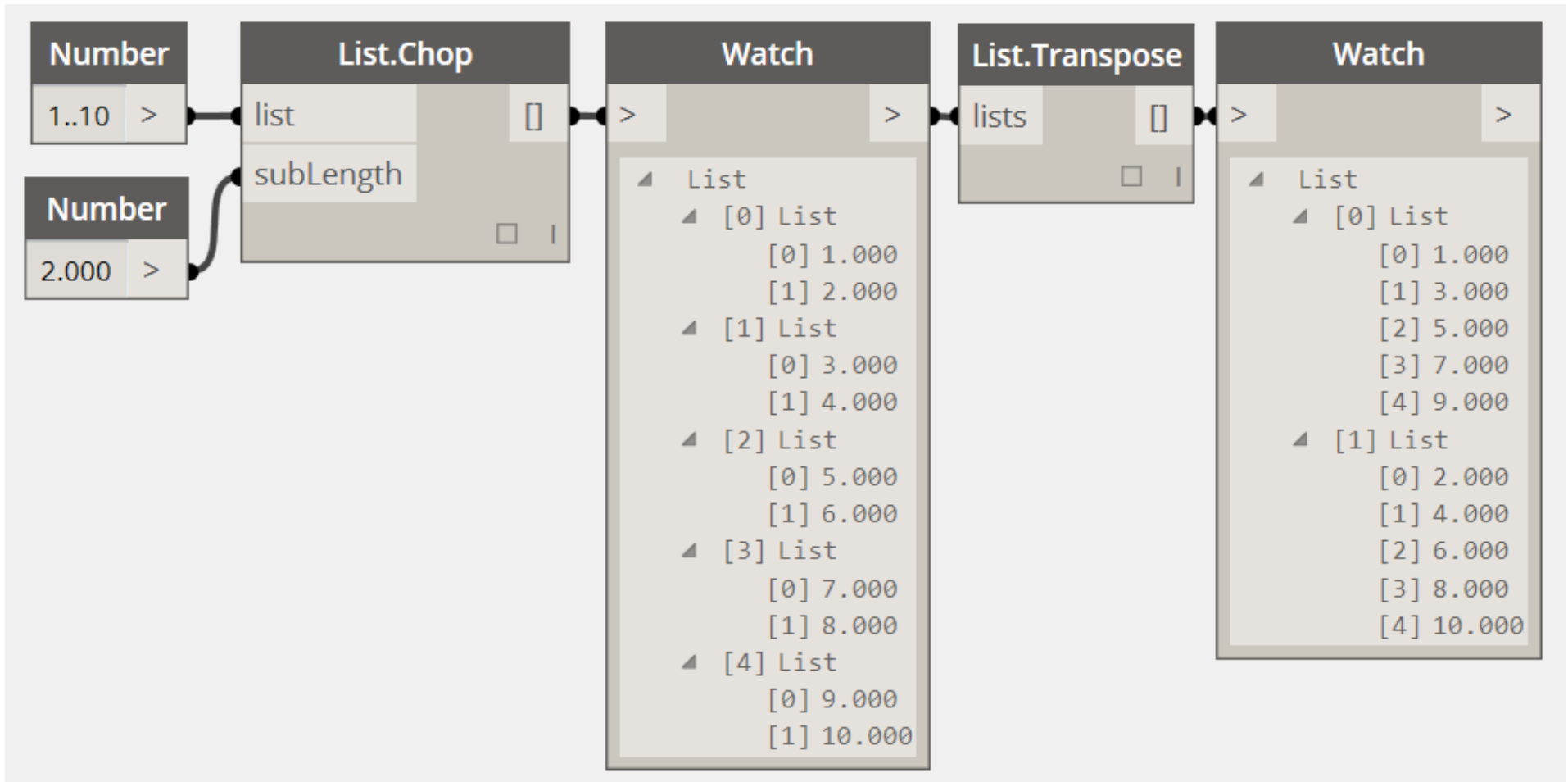
sublists



take



transpose



unique item

The image shows a code editor on the left with the following code:

```
list1=1..3;  
list2=List.Cycle(list1,3);  
List.Shuffle(list2);
```

In the center, the Watch window displays the state of the `list` variable:

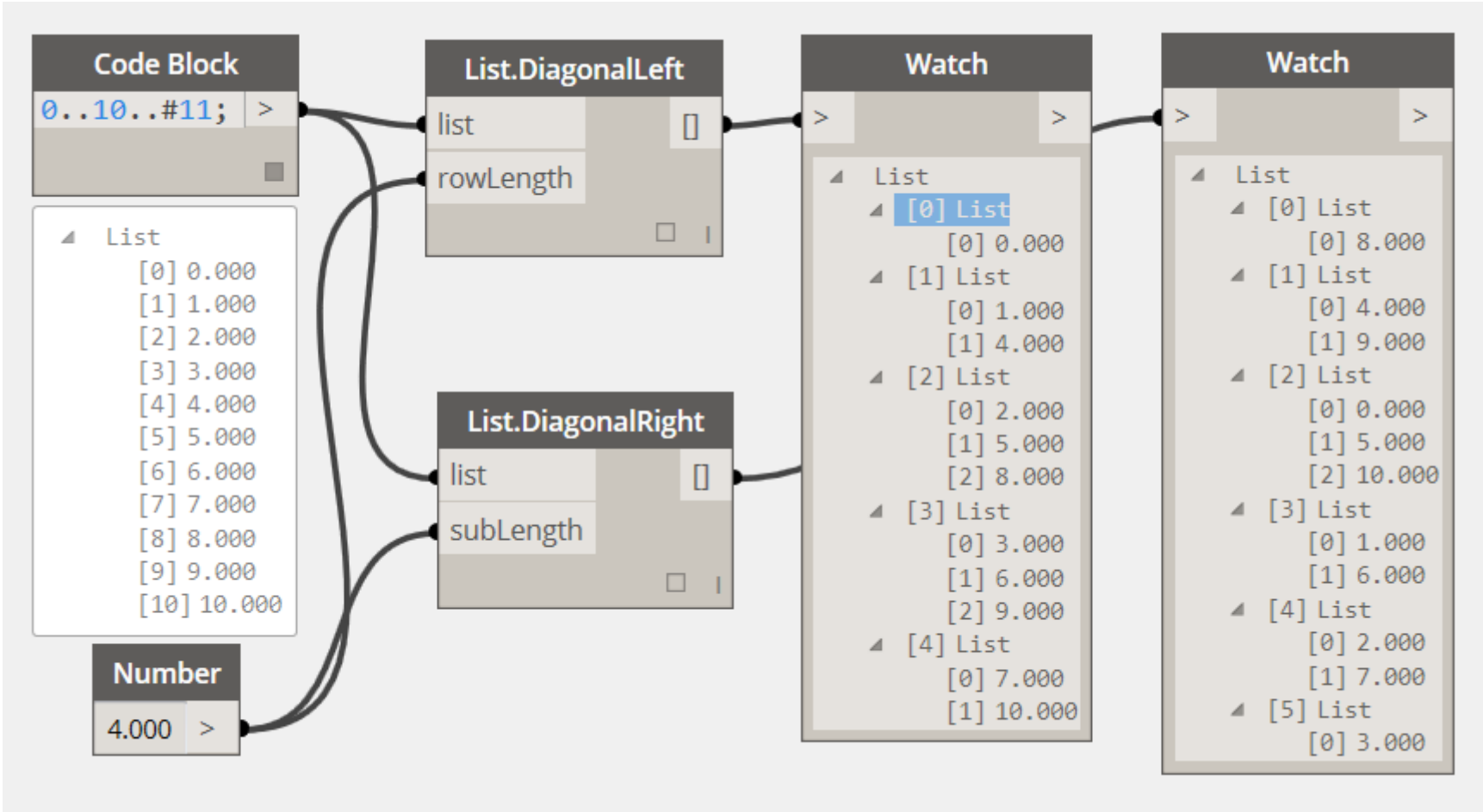
```
List  
[0] 2  
[1] 1  
[2] 3  
[3] 3  
[4] 3  
[5] 2  
[6] 1  
[7] 1  
[8] 2
```

On the right, the List.UniqueItems window shows the result of the `UniqueItems` method:

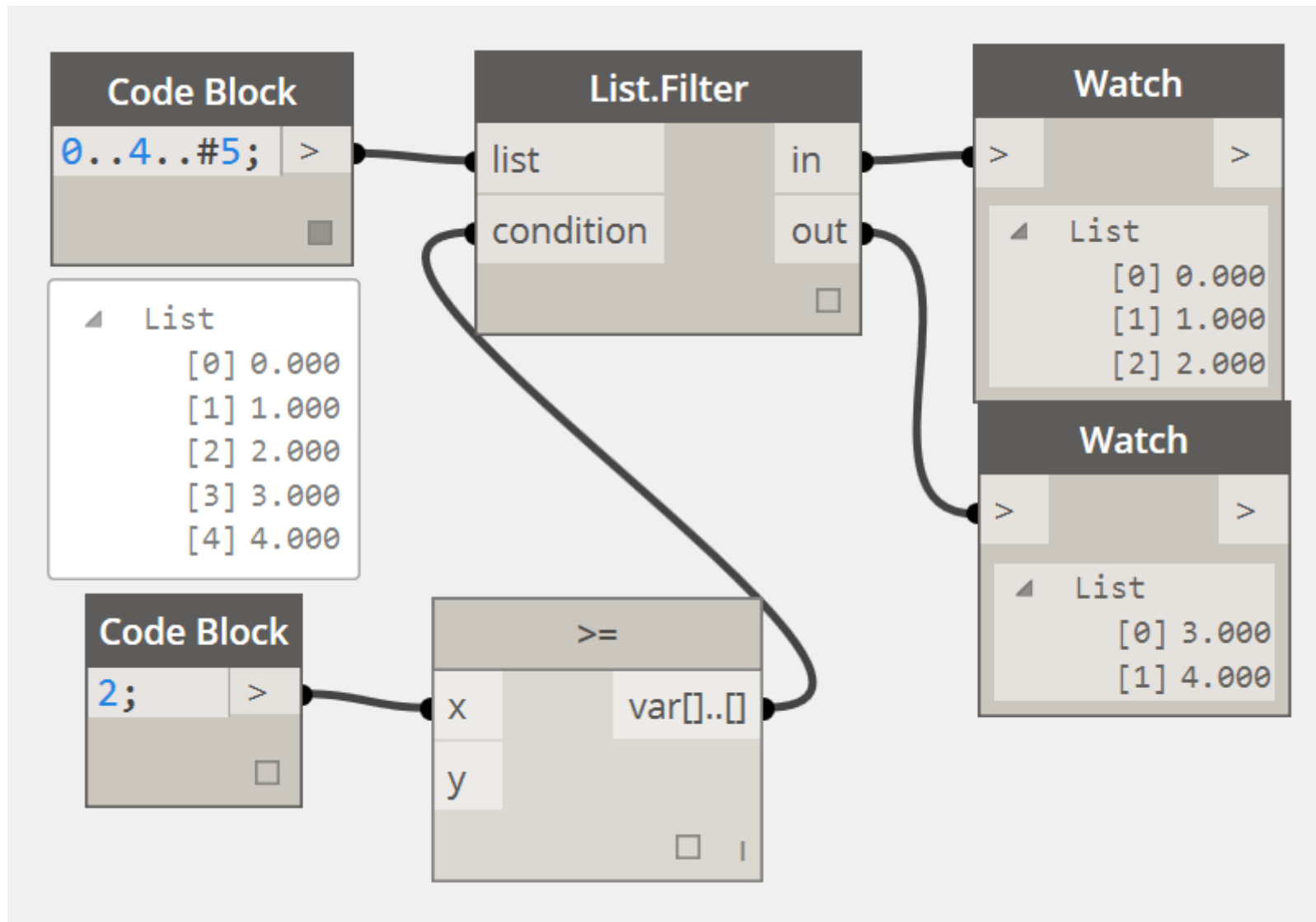
```
List  
[0] 2  
[1] 1  
[2] 3
```

The diagram illustrates the flow of data from the code execution to the Watch window, and then to the List.UniqueItems window, which filters out duplicate values from the list.

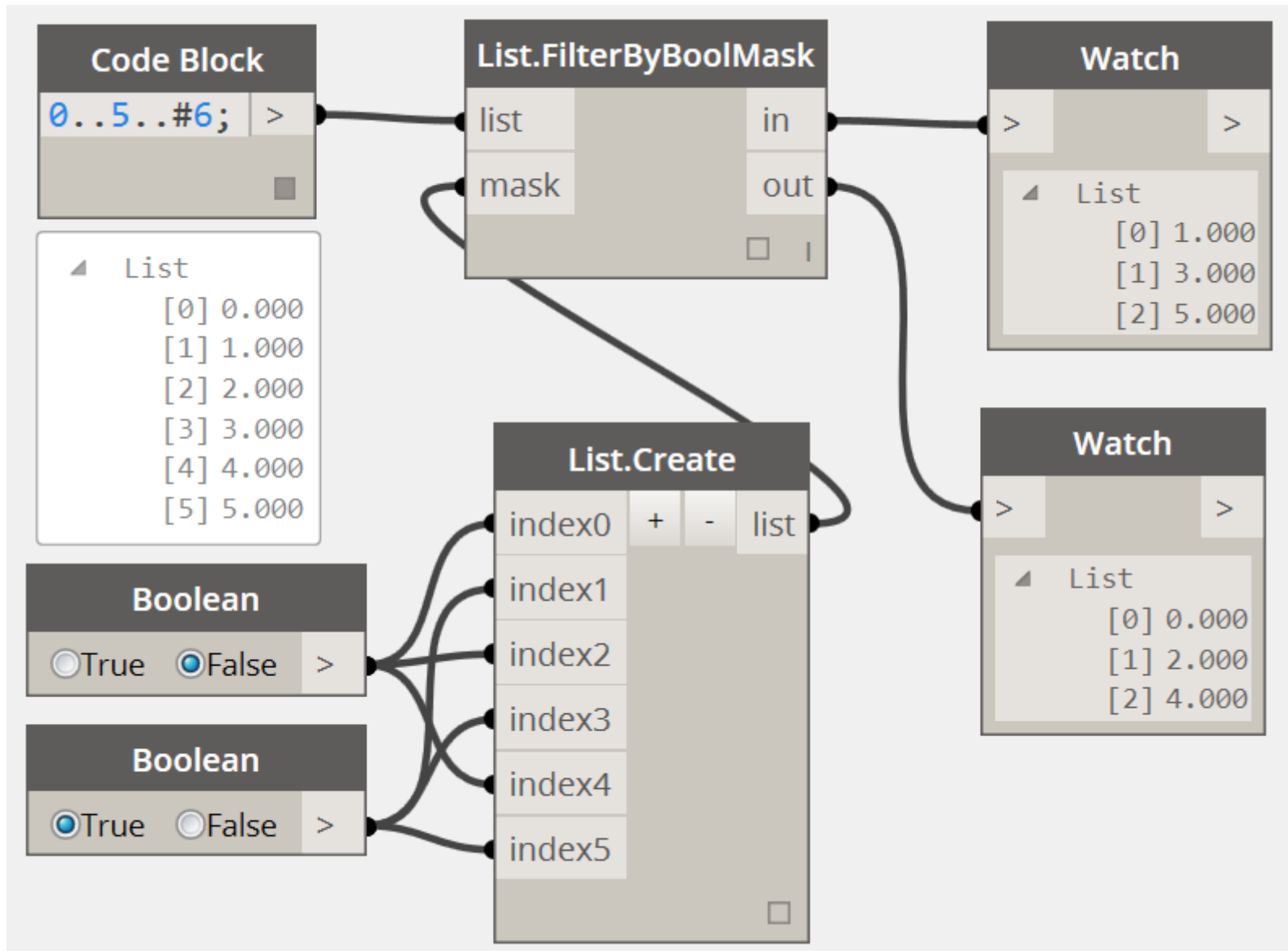
diagonal left&right



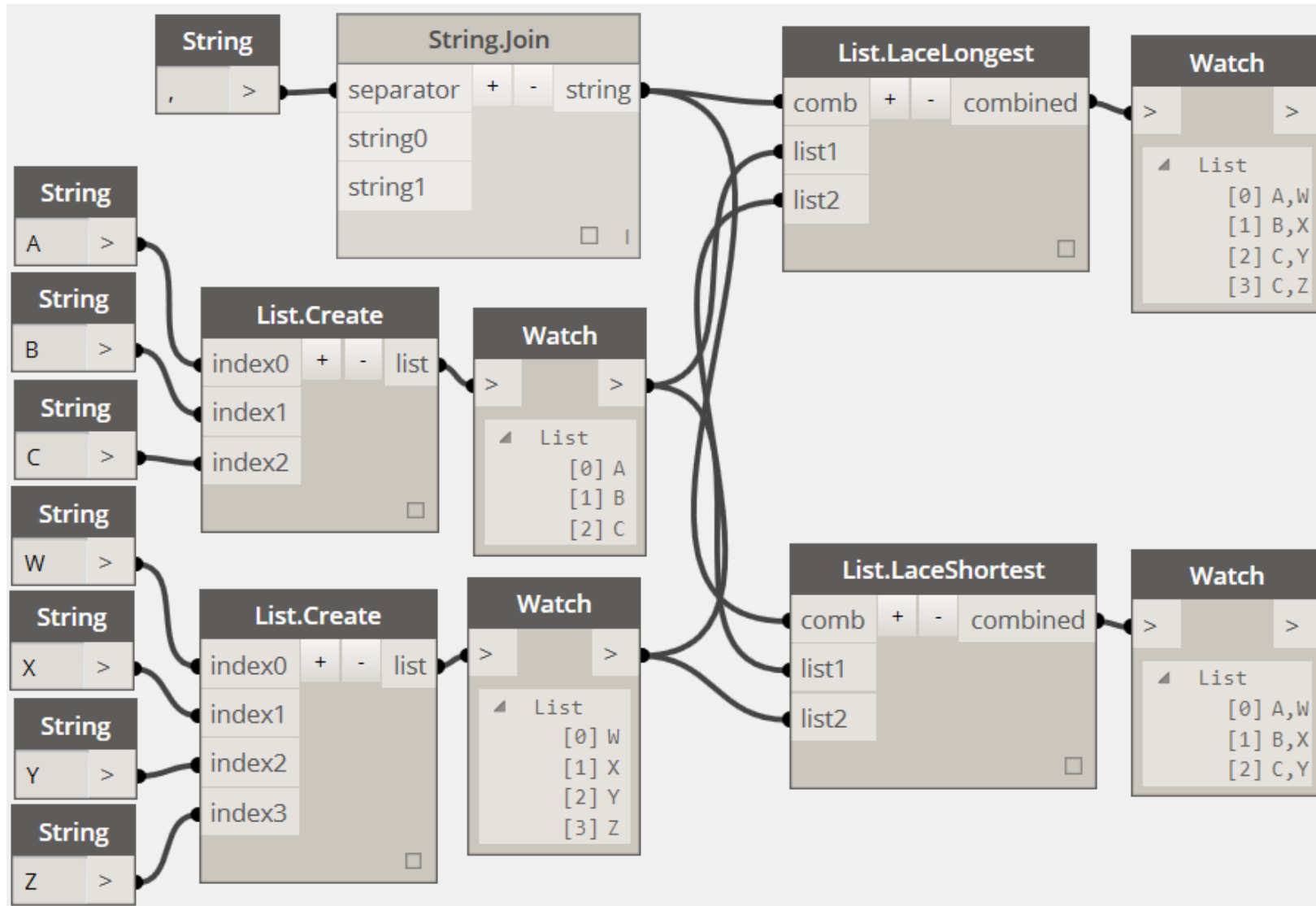
filter



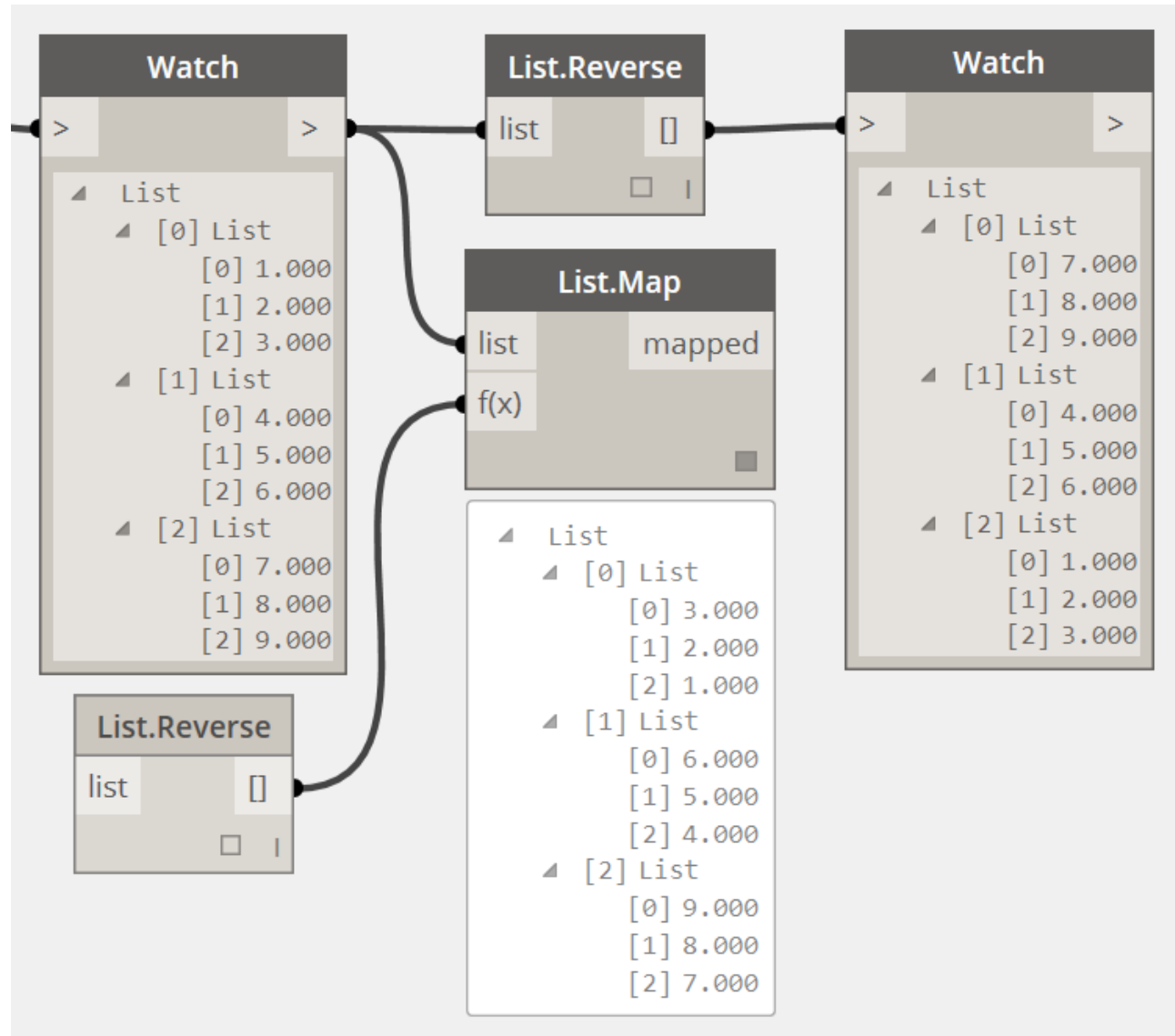
filter by bool mask



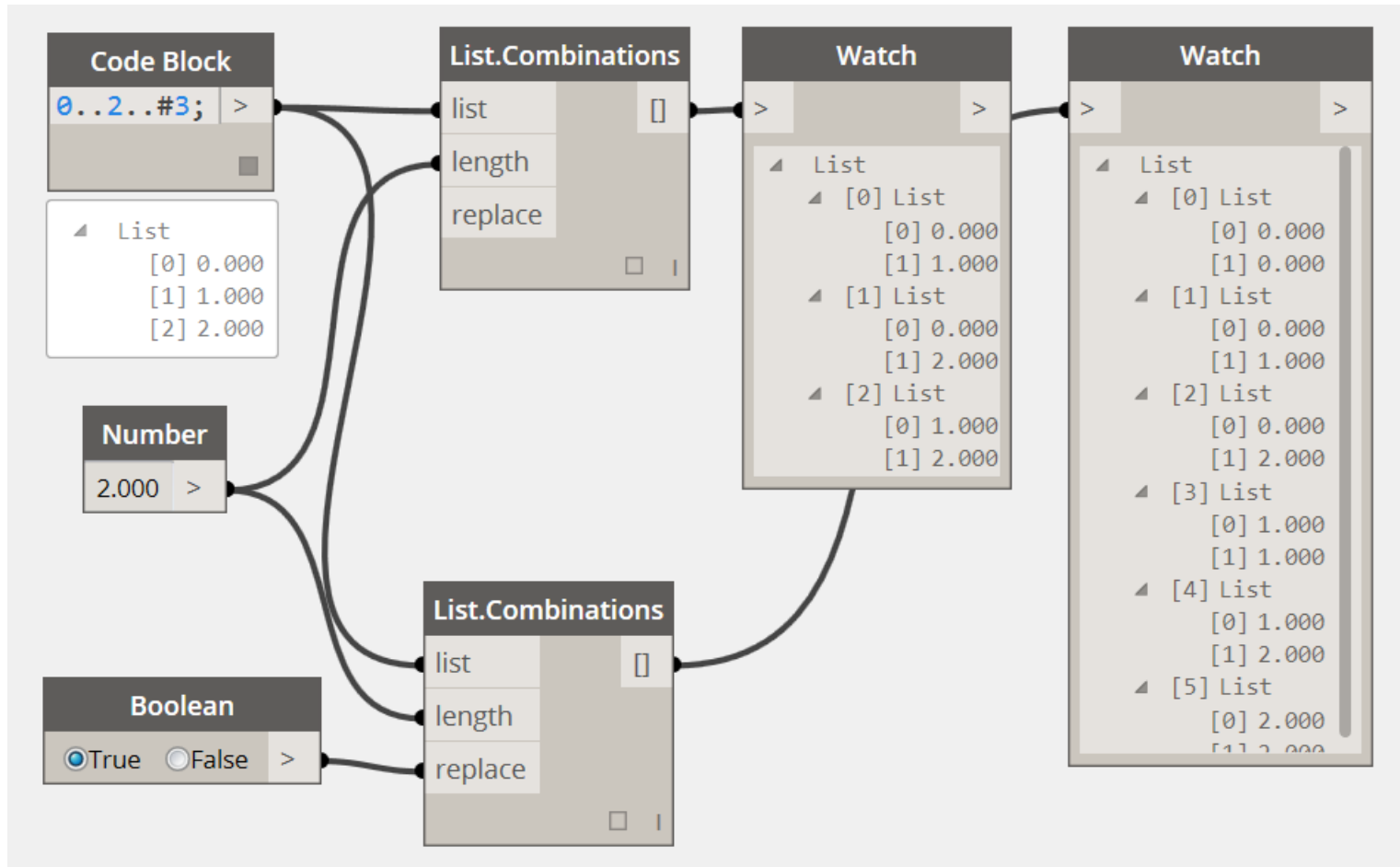
lace



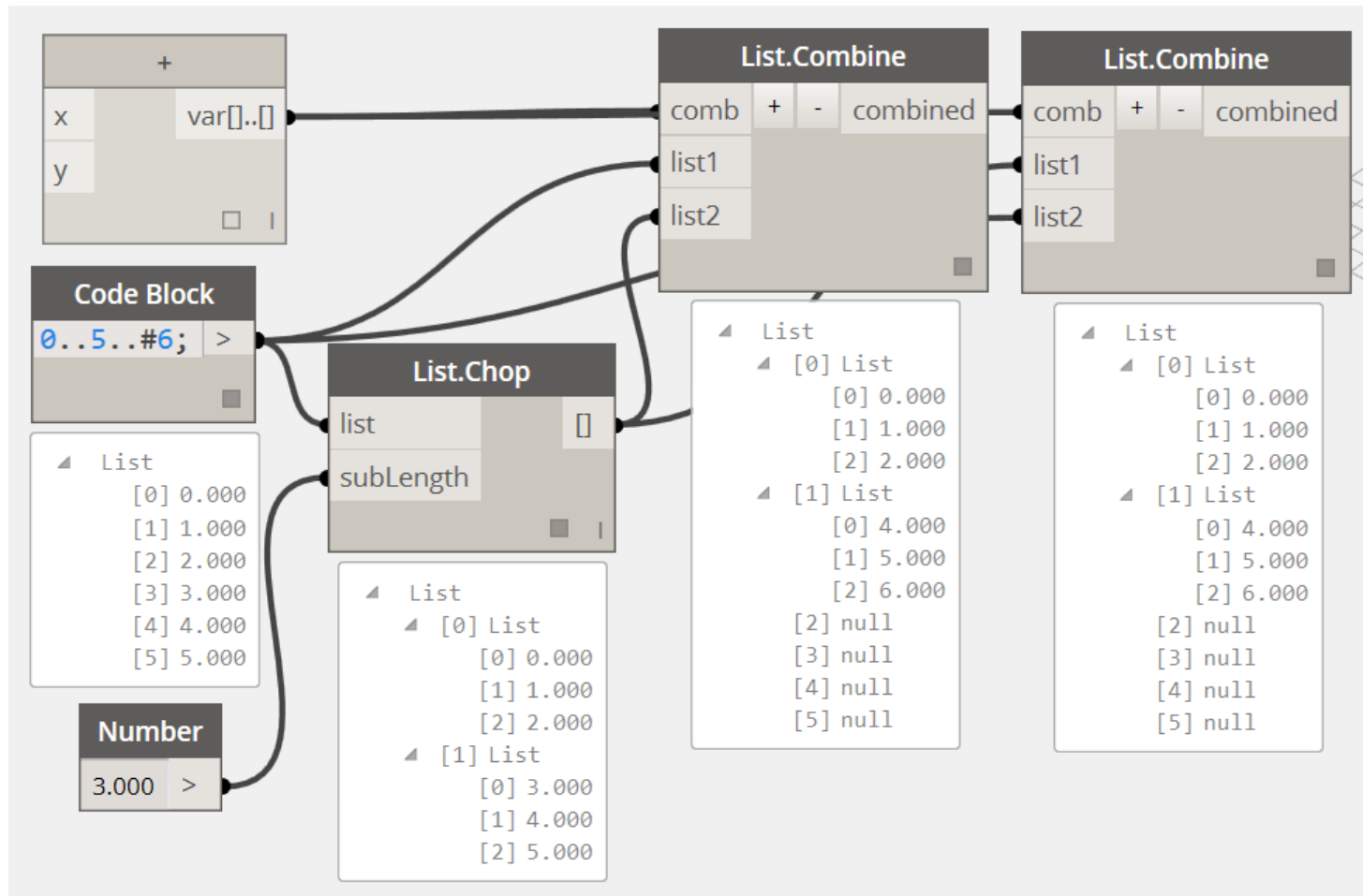
map



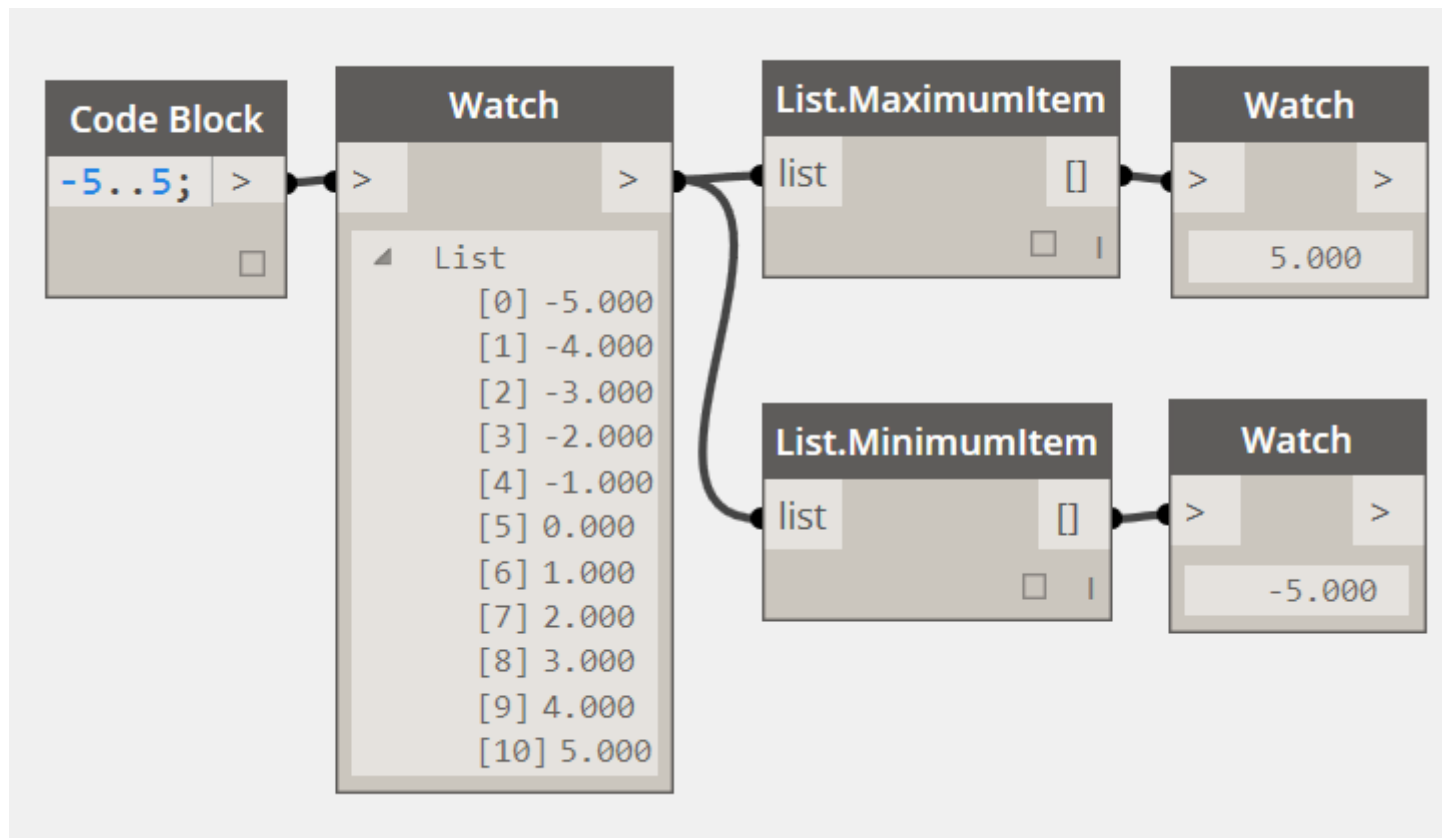
combinations



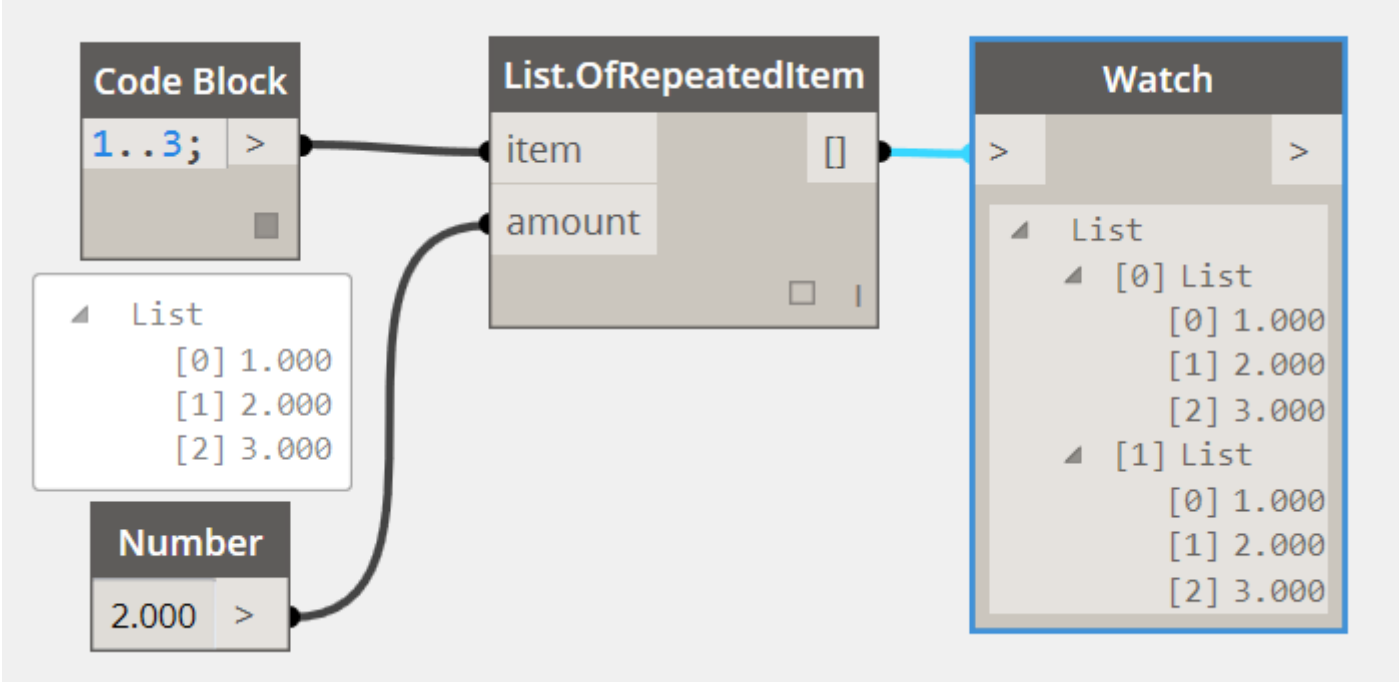
combine



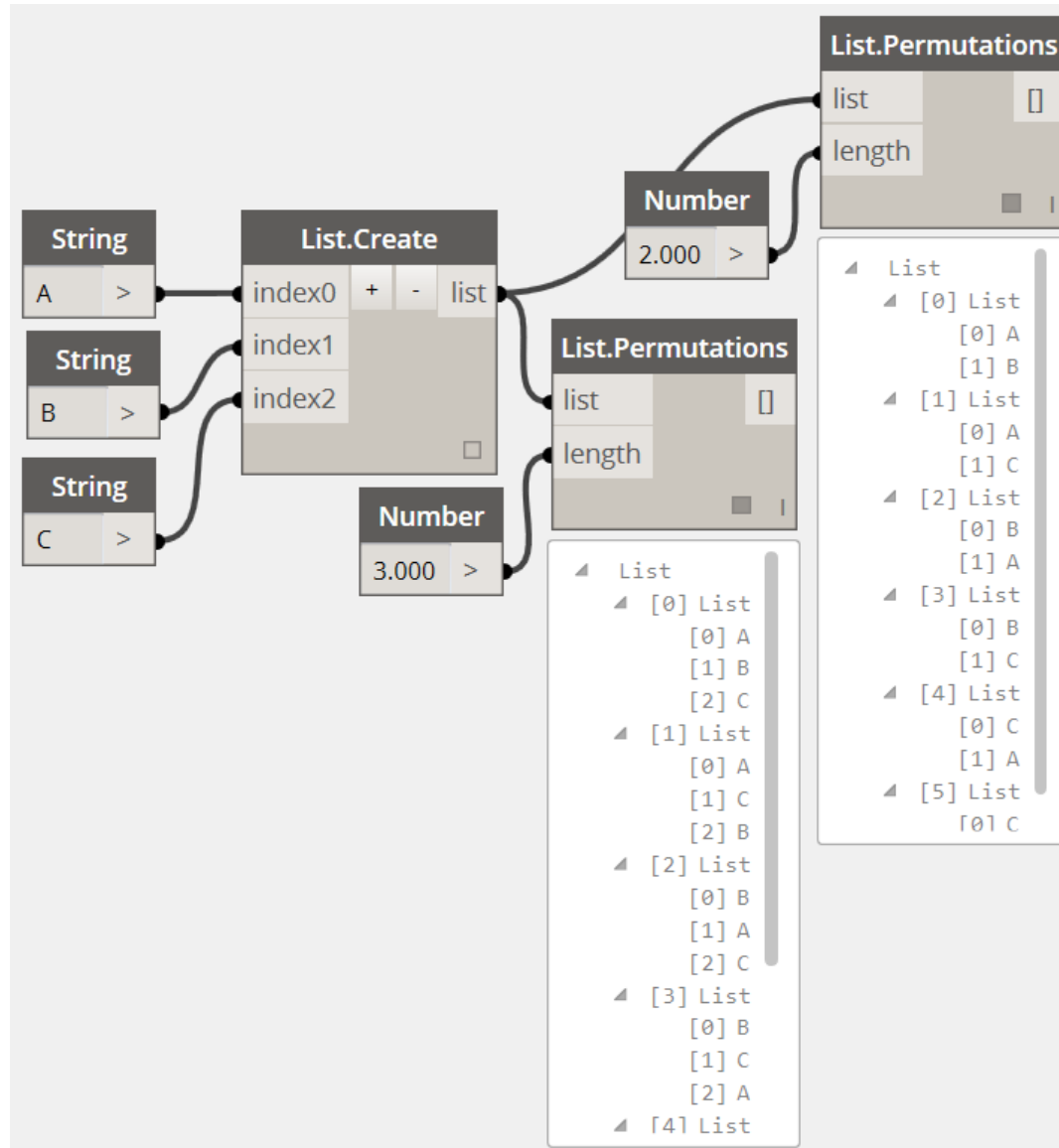
maximum/minimum item



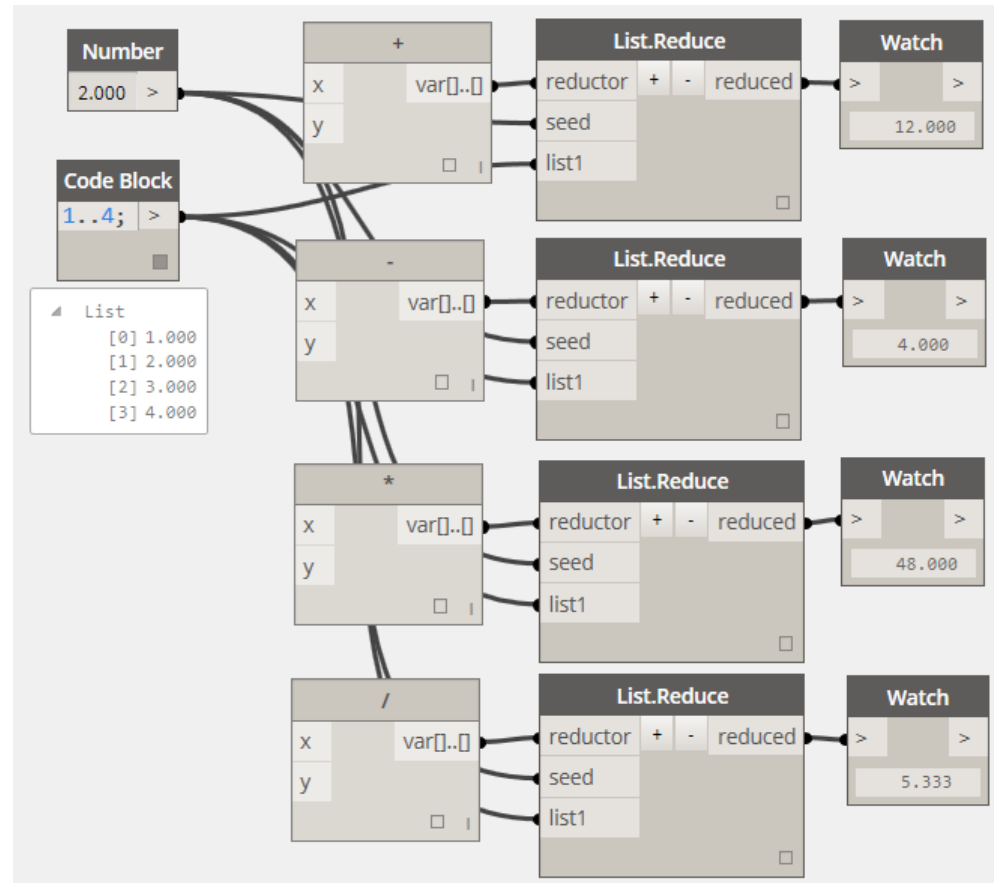
repeated items



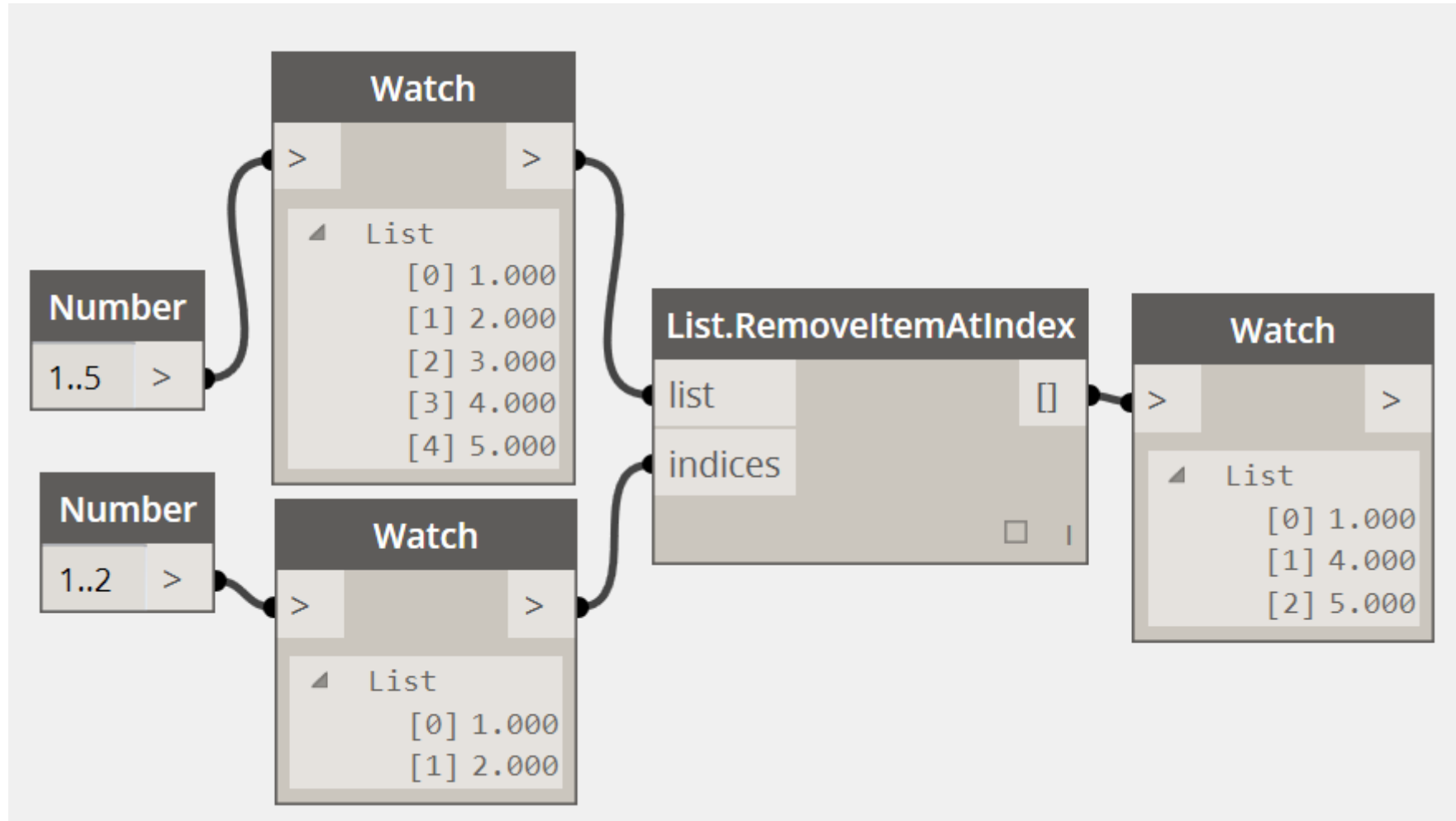
permutations



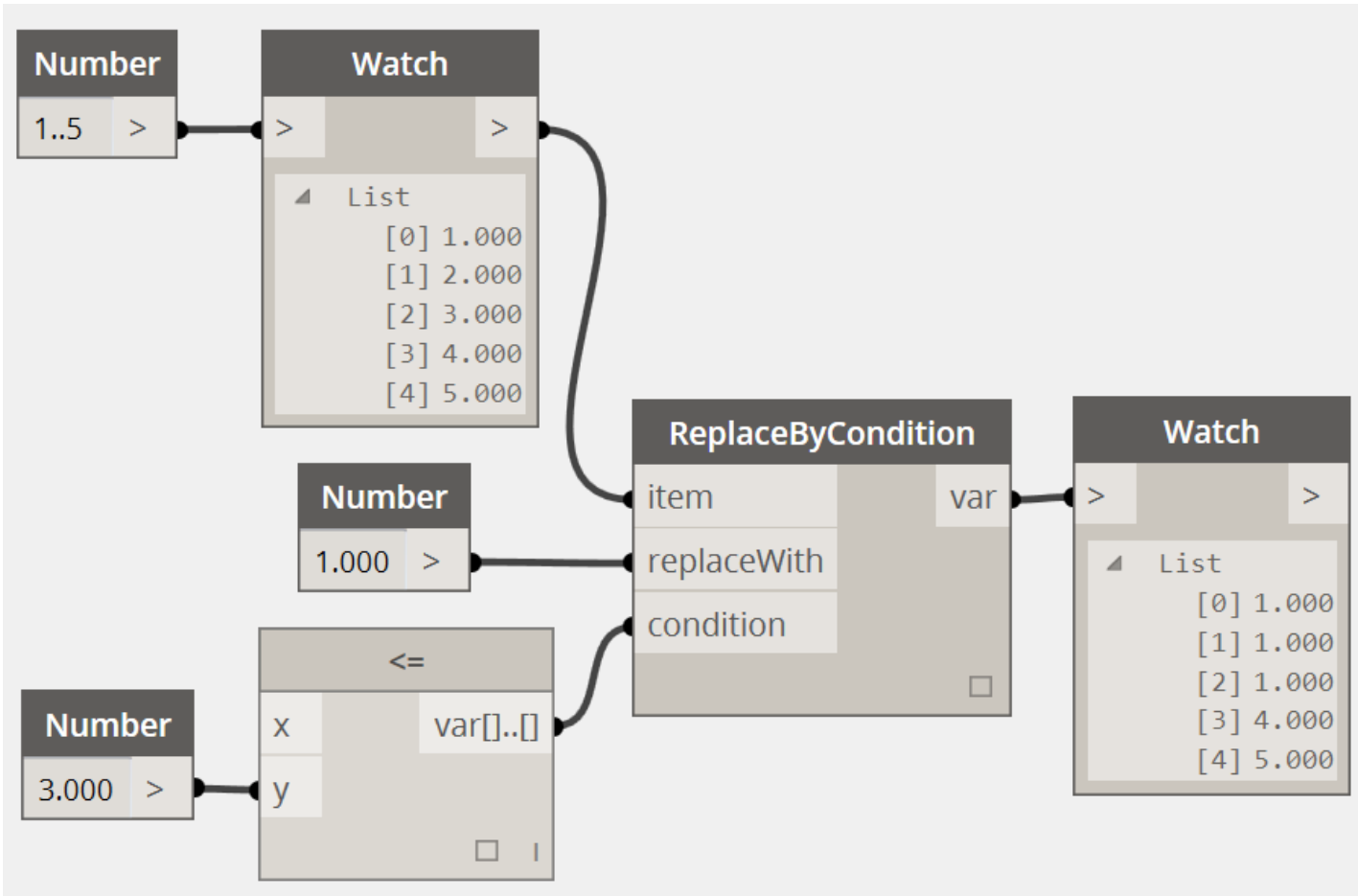
reduce



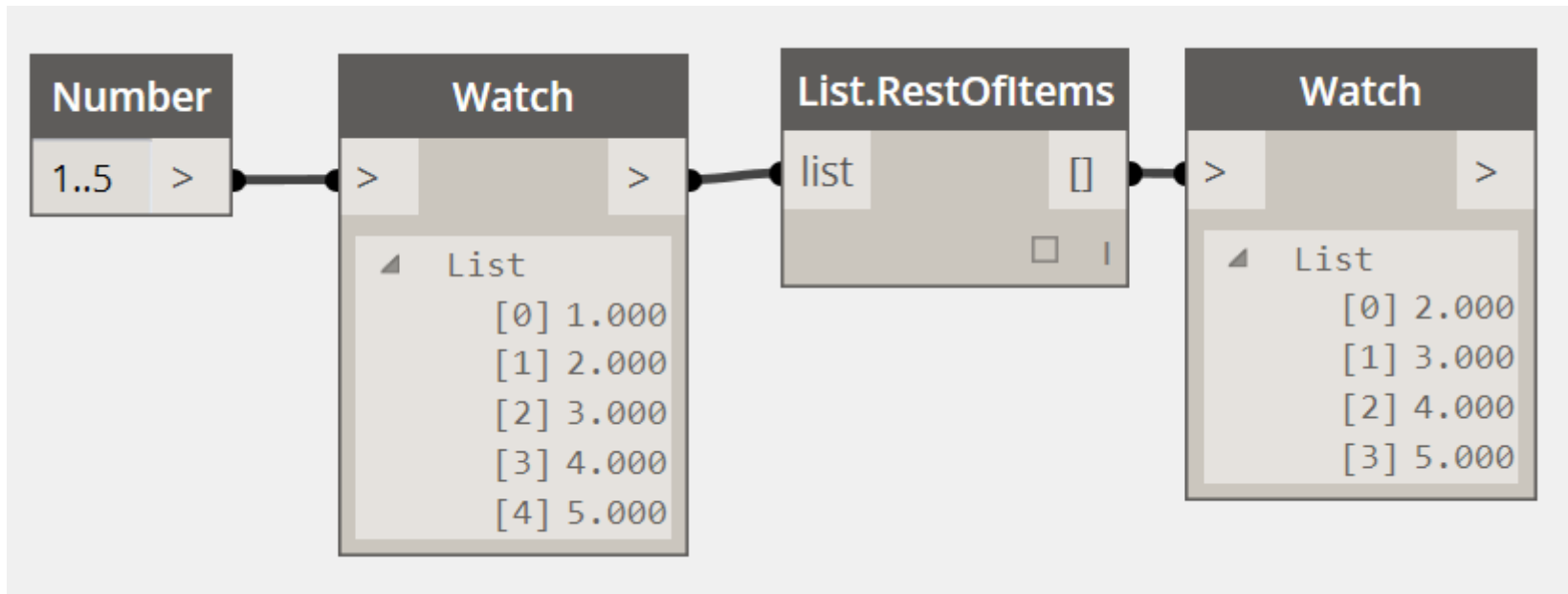
remove item @ index



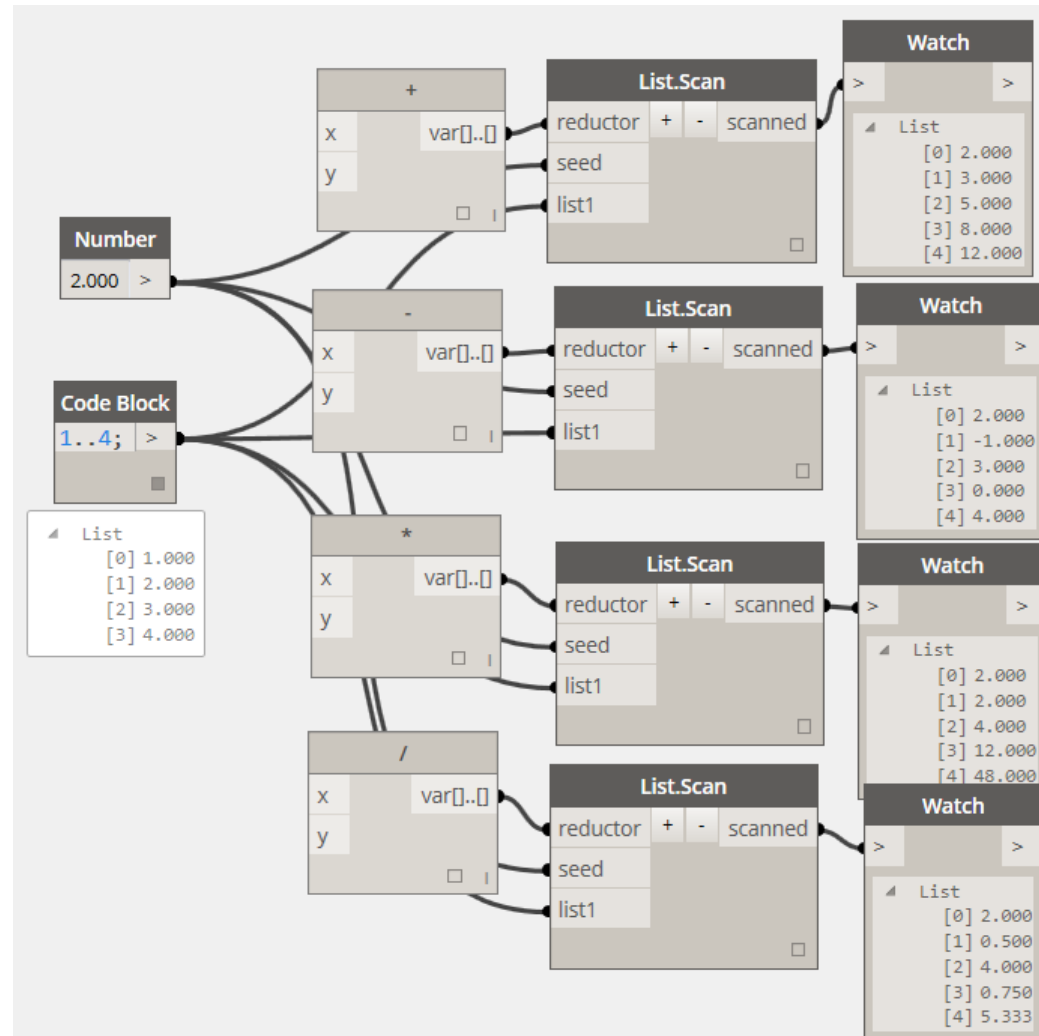
replace by condition



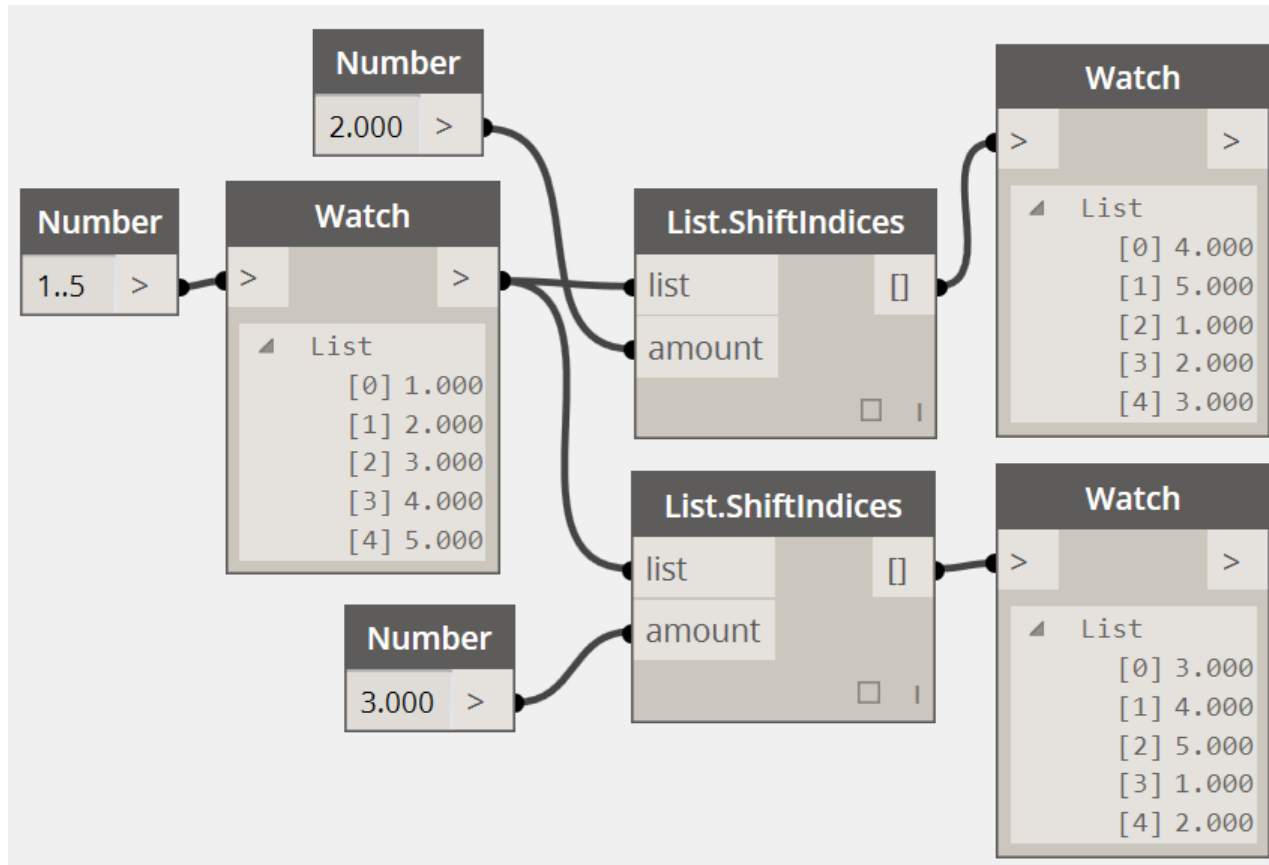
rest of items



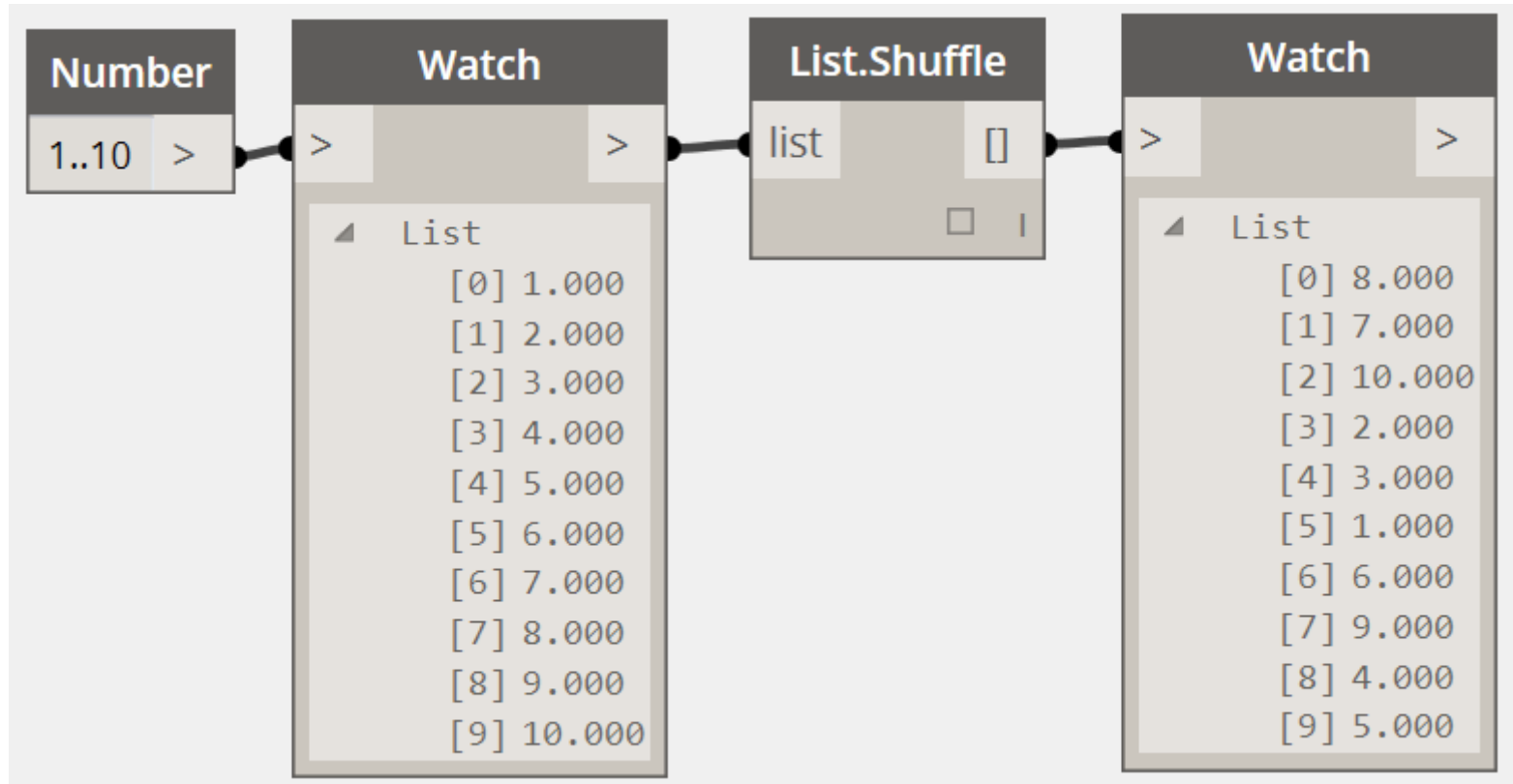
scan



shift indices



shuffle



...well done!

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