
The Python/C API

Wydanie 3.7.17

**Guido van Rossum
and the Python development team**

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**Python Software Foundation
Email: docs@python.org**

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This manual documents the API used by C and C++ programmers who want to write extension modules or embed Python. It is a companion to `extending-index`, which describes the general principles of extension writing but does not document the API functions in detail.

Sprzęg programowania aplikacji w języku pytonowskim daje programistom języków C i C++ dostęp do programu interpretującego polecenia języka pytonowskiego na wielu poziomach. Sprzęg (API) jest równo użyteczny z poziomu C++ ale dla porządku jest zwykle określany mianem sprzęgu pomiędzy językami pytonowskim a C (z ang. - Python/C API). Istnieją dwie zasadniczo różne przyczyny dla użycia sprzęgu między językami pytonowskim i C. Pierwszą przyczyną jest pisanie *modułów rozszerzających* dla szczególnych powodów; są to moduły języka C, które rozszerzają program interpretujący języka pytonowskiego. To jest zwykle najczęstsze użycie. Drugą przyczyną jest użycie języka pytonowskiego jako komponentu większego programu; ta technika jest zwykle określana mianem załączania - z ang. - *embedding* w aplikacji.

Writing an extension module is a relatively well-understood process, where a „cookbook” approach works well. There are several tools that automate the process to some extent. While people have embedded Python in other applications since its early existence, the process of embedding Python is less straightforward than writing an extension.

Wiele zadań sprzęgu (API) jest użytecznych niezależnie od tego czy załączasz, czy też rozszerzasz program interpretujący język pytonowski; co więcej, większość aplikacji które załącza program interpretujący polecenia języka pytonowskiego potrzebuje także szczególnych rozszerzeń, więc prawdopodobnie jest dobrym pomysłem zaznajomienie się z pisaniem rozszerzenia przed próbą załączenia języka pytonowskiego w prawdziwej aplikacji.

1.1 Coding standards

If you're writing C code for inclusion in CPython, you **must** follow the guidelines and standards defined in **PEP 7**. These guidelines apply regardless of the version of Python you are contributing to. Following these conventions is not necessary for your own third party extension modules, unless you eventually expect to contribute them to Python.

1.2 Pliki Włączania - z ang. Include

Wszystkie zadania, definicje typu i makropoleceń konieczne do użycia sprzęgu między językami pythonowskim i C są włączane do źródeł w kodzie użytkownika przez następującą liniijkę:

```
#define PY_SSIZE_T_CLEAN
#include <Python.h>
```

This implies inclusion of the following standard headers: `<stdio.h>`, `<string.h>`, `<errno.h>`, `<limits.h>`, `<assert.h>` and `<stdlib.h>` (if available).

Informacja: Odkąd język pythonowski może definiować pewne definicje preprocesora, które wpływają na pliki nagłówkowe na niektórych systemach, *musisz* załączyć plik `Python.h` zanim jakiegokolwiek standardowe nagłówki zostaną załączone.

It is recommended to always define `PY_SSIZE_T_CLEAN` before including `Python.h`. See [Pobieranie kolejnych rzeczy podanych na wejściu i konstruowanie wartości](#) for a description of this macro.

Wszystkie widoczne dla użytkownika nazwy określone w `Python.h` (z wyjątkiem tych określonych przez załączone standardowe pliki nagłówkowe) mają jeden z przedrostków `Py` lub `_Py`. Nazwy rozpoczynające się od `_Py` służą do wewnętrznego użytku przez urzeczywistnienie programu interpretującego języka pythonowskiego i nie powinno być używane przez piszących rozszerzenia. Nazwy członków struktury nie mają zarezerwowanych przedrostków.

Informacja: User code should never define names that begin with `Py` or `_Py`. This confuses the reader, and jeopardizes the portability of the user code to future Python versions, which may define additional names beginning with one of these prefixes.

The header files are typically installed with Python. On Unix, these are located in the directories `prefix/include/pythonversion/` and `exec_prefix/include/pythonversion/`, where `prefix` and `exec_prefix` are defined by the corresponding parameters to Python's **configure** script and `version` is `'%d.%d.%d' % sys.version_info[:2]`. On Windows, the headers are installed in `prefix/include`, where `prefix` is the installation directory specified to the installer.

Aby załączyć pliki nagłówkowe, umieść oba katalogi (jeśli są różne) na liście przeszukiwanych ścieżek poszukiwania plików nagłówkowych. *Nie* umieszczaj katalogów nadrzędnych na ścieżkach poszukiwania plików nagłówkowych po czym wpisując `#include <pythonX.Y/Python.h>`; To spowoduje przerwanie na realizacjach wieloplatformowych gdyż niezależne od platformy nagłówki dostępne w katalogu `przedrostek` zawiera pliki nagłówkowe szczególnie dla pewnych platform z katalogu `exec_prefix`.

C++ users should note that although the API is defined entirely using C, the header files properly declare the entry points to be `extern "C"`. As a result, there is no need to do anything special to use the API from C++.

1.3 Useful macros

Several useful macros are defined in the Python header files. Many are defined closer to where they are useful (e.g. `Py_RETURN_NONE`). Others of a more general utility are defined here. This is not necessarily a complete listing.

Py_UNREACHABLE()

Use this when you have a code path that you do not expect to be reached. For example, in the `default:` clause in a `switch` statement for which all possible values are covered in `case` statements. Use this in places where you might be tempted to put an `assert(0)` or `abort()` call.

Nowe w wersji 3.7.

Py_ABS(x)

Return the absolute value of `x`.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

Py_MIN(x, y)

Return the minimum value between x and y.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

Py_MAX(x, y)

Return the maximum value between x and y.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

Py_STRINGIFY(x)

Convert x to a C string. E.g. `Py_STRINGIFY(123)` returns "123".

Nowe w wersji 3.4.

Py_MEMBER_SIZE(type, member)

Return the size of a structure (type) member in bytes.

Nowe w wersji 3.6.

Py_CHARMASK(c)

Argument must be a character or an integer in the range [-128, 127] or [0, 255]. This macro returns c cast to an unsigned char.

Py_GETENV(s)

Like `getenv(s)`, but returns NULL if -E was passed on the command line (i.e. if `Py_IgnoreEnvironmentFlag` is set).

Py_UNUSED(arg)

Use this for unused arguments in a function definition to silence compiler warnings, e.g. `PyObject* func(PyObject *Py_UNUSED(ignored))`.

Nowe w wersji 3.4.

PyDoc_STRVAR(name, str)

Creates a variable with name name that can be used in docstrings. If Python is built without docstrings, the value will be empty.

Use `PyDoc_STRVAR` for docstrings to support building Python without docstrings, as specified in [PEP 7](#).

Example:

```
PyDoc_STRVAR(pop_doc, "Remove and return the rightmost element.");

static PyMethodDef deque_methods[] = {
    // ...
    {"pop", (PyCFunction)deque_pop, METH_NOARGS, pop_doc},
    // ...
}
```

PyDoc_STR(str)

Creates a docstring for the given input string or an empty string if docstrings are disabled.

Use `PyDoc_STR` in specifying docstrings to support building Python without docstrings, as specified in [PEP 7](#).

Example:

```
static PyMethodDef sqlite_row_methods[] = {
    {"keys", (PyCFunction)sqlite_row_keys, METH_NOARGS,
     PyDoc_STR("Returns the keys of the row.")},
    {NULL, NULL}
};
```

1.4 Przedmioty, ich Rodzaje i Liczby Odwołań

Most Python/C API functions have one or more arguments as well as a return value of type `PyObject*`. This type is a pointer to an opaque data type representing an arbitrary Python object. Since all Python object types are treated the same way by the Python language in most situations (e.g., assignments, scope rules, and argument passing), it is only fitting that they should be represented by a single C type. Almost all Python objects live on the heap: you never declare an automatic or static variable of type `PyObject`, only pointer variables of type `PyObject*` can be declared. The sole exception are the type objects; since these must never be deallocated, they are typically static `PyTypeObject` objects.

Wszystkie przedmioty języka pytonowskiego (nawet liczby całkowite języka pytonowskiego) mają *rodzaj* i *liczbę odniesień*. Typ przedmiotu określa jakiego rodzaju przedmiot to jest (np. liczba całkowita, lista, lub zadanie zdefiniowane przez użytkownika; jest wiele więcej jak wyjaśniono w types). Dla każdego z dobrze-znanych rodzajów istnieje makropolecenie sprawdzające czy przedmiot jest tego rodzaju; na przykład, `PyList_Check(a)` jest prawdziwe wtedy (i tylko wtedy) gdy przedmiot na który wskazuje `a` jest lista z języka pytonowskiego.

1.4.1 Liczby odniesień

Liczba odniesień jest istotna, gdyż dzisiejsze komputery mają skończony (i zwykle poważnie ograniczony) rozmiar pamięci; liczy ona jak wiele różnych miejsc istnieje, które przechowują odniesienie do przedmiotu. Takie miejsce może być innym przedmiotem, zmienną C nadrzędnego poziomu (lub statyczną), lub lokalną zmienną w jakimś zadaniu języka C. Gdy liczba odniesień do przedmiotu staje się równa zero, przedmiot jest zdejmowany z pamięci. Jeśli zawiera odniesienia do innych przedmiotów liczba odniesień do nich jest obniżana po jednym dla każdego. Te inne przedmioty mogą być zdejmowane z pamięci w konsekwencji, jeśli obniżenie liczby odniesień do nich spowoduje że liczba odniesień stanie się równa zero, itd. (Istnieje dość oczywisty problem z przedmiotami które wzajemnie się odnoszą do siebie; na razie rozwiązaniem jest „proszę tak nie robić.”)

Reference counts are always manipulated explicitly. The normal way is to use the macro `Py_INCREF()` to increment an object's reference count by one, and `Py_DECREF()` to decrement it by one. The `Py_DECREF()` macro is considerably more complex than the `Py_INCREF()` one, since it must check whether the reference count becomes zero and then cause the object's deallocator to be called. The deallocator is a function pointer contained in the object's type structure. The type-specific deallocator takes care of decrementing the reference counts for other objects contained in the object if this is a compound object type, such as a list, as well as performing any additional finalization that's needed. There's no chance that the reference count can overflow; at least as many bits are used to hold the reference count as there are distinct memory locations in virtual memory (assuming `sizeof(Py_ssize_t) >= sizeof(void*)`). Thus, the reference count increment is a simple operation.

Nie jest konieczne zwiększanie zwiększanie liczby odniesień do przedmiotu dla każdej lokalnej zmiennej która zawiera wskaźnik na przedmiot. Teoretycznie, liczba odniesień do przedmiotu zwiększa się o jeden gdy zmienna jest zmuszana do wskazywania nań i jest zmniejszana o jeden gdy zmienna wychodzi z widoku. Jednakże te dwa działania wykluczają się nawzajem, więc ostatecznie liczba odniesień nie ulega zmianie. Jedynym prawdziwym powodem użycia liczby odniesień jest aby uniemożliwić zdjęcie z pamięci przedmiotu tak długo jak nasza zmienna nań wskazuje. Jeśli wiemy, że istnieje przynajmniej jedno inne odniesienie do przedmiotu, które żyje tak długo jak nasza zmienna, nie ma potrzeby zwiększania liczby odniesień tymczasowo. Istotną sytuacją gdzie to się pojawia jest w obiektach które są przekazywane jako parametry do zadań C w modułach rozszerzających które są wywoływane przez polecenia języka pytonowskiego; mechanizm wywołania gwarantuje przytrzymanie odniesienia do każdego parametru na czas wywołania zadania z tym parametrem.

However, a common pitfall is to extract an object from a list and hold on to it for a while without incrementing its reference count. Some other operation might conceivably remove the object from the list, decrementing its reference count and possibly deallocating it. The real danger is that innocent-looking operations may invoke arbitrary Python code which could do this; there is a code path which allows control to flow back to the user from a `Py_DECREF()`, so almost any operation is potentially dangerous.

A safe approach is to always use the generic operations (functions whose name begins with `PyObject_`, `PyNumber_`, `PySequence_` or `PyMapping_`). These operations always increment the reference count of the object they return. This leaves the caller with the responsibility to call `Py_DECREF()` when they are done with the result; this soon becomes second nature.

Szczegóły Liczby Odniesień

The reference count behavior of functions in the Python/C API is best explained in terms of *ownership of references*. Ownership pertains to references, never to objects (objects are not owned: they are always shared). „Owning a reference” means being responsible for calling `Py_DECREF()` on it when the reference is no longer needed. Ownership can also be transferred, meaning that the code that receives ownership of the reference then becomes responsible for eventually decref’ing it by calling `Py_DECREF()` or `Py_XDECREF()` when it’s no longer needed—or passing on this responsibility (usually to its caller). When a function passes ownership of a reference on to its caller, the caller is said to receive a *new* reference. When no ownership is transferred, the caller is said to *borrow* the reference. Nothing needs to be done for a borrowed reference.

Idąc dalej, gdy wywołujące zadanie przekazuje odniesienie do przedmiotu, istnieją dwie możliwości: zadanie *kradnie* odniesienie do przedmiotu, lub nie kradnie go. *Kradnięcie odniesienia* oznacza, że gdy przekazujesz odniesienie do zadania, to zadanie przyjmuje, że teraz ono posiada odniesienie i nie jesteś za nie odpowiedzialny ani chwili dłużej.

Few functions steal references; the two notable exceptions are `PyList_SetItem()` and `PyTuple_SetItem()`, which steal a reference to the item (but not to the tuple or list into which the item is put!). These functions were designed to steal a reference because of a common idiom for populating a tuple or list with newly created objects; for example, the code to create the tuple `(1, 2, "three")` could look like this (forgetting about error handling for the moment; a better way to code this is shown below):

```
PyObject *t;

t = PyTuple_New(3);
PyTuple_SetItem(t, 0, PyLong_FromLong(1L));
PyTuple_SetItem(t, 1, PyLong_FromLong(2L));
PyTuple_SetItem(t, 2, PyUnicode_FromString("three"));
```

Here, `PyLong_FromLong()` returns a new reference which is immediately stolen by `PyTuple_SetItem()`. When you want to keep using an object although the reference to it will be stolen, use `Py_INCREF()` to grab another reference before calling the reference-stealing function.

Incidentally, `PyTuple_SetItem()` is the *only* way to set tuple items; `PySequence_SetItem()` and `PyObject_SetItem()` refuse to do this since tuples are an immutable data type. You should only use `PyTuple_SetItem()` for tuples that you are creating yourself.

Equivalent code for populating a list can be written using `PyList_New()` and `PyList_SetItem()`.

However, in practice, you will rarely use these ways of creating and populating a tuple or list. There’s a generic function, `Py_BuildValue()`, that can create most common objects from C values, directed by a *format string*. For example, the above two blocks of code could be replaced by the following (which also takes care of the error checking):

```
PyObject *tuple, *list;

tuple = Py_BuildValue("iis", 1, 2, "three");
list = Py_BuildValue("[iis]", 1, 2, "three");
```

It is much more common to use `PyObject_SetItem()` and friends with items whose references you are only borrowing, like arguments that were passed in to the function you are writing. In that case, their behaviour regarding reference counts is much saner, since you don’t have to increment a reference count so you can give a reference away („have it be stolen”). For example, this function sets all items of a list (actually, any mutable sequence) to a given item:

```
int
set_all(PyObject *target, PyObject *item)
{
    Py_ssize_t i, n;

    n = PyObject_Length(target);
    if (n < 0)
        return -1;
```

(ciąg dalszy na następnej stronie)

```

for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    PyObject *index = PyLong_FromSsize_t(i);
    if (!index)
        return -1;
    if (PyObject_SetItem(target, index, item) < 0) {
        Py_DECREF(index);
        return -1;
    }
    Py_DECREF(index);
}
return 0;
}

```

The situation is slightly different for function return values. While passing a reference to most functions does not change your ownership responsibilities for that reference, many functions that return a reference to an object give you ownership of the reference. The reason is simple: in many cases, the returned object is created on the fly, and the reference you get is the only reference to the object. Therefore, the generic functions that return object references, like `PyObject_GetItem()` and `PySequence_GetItem()`, always return a new reference (the caller becomes the owner of the reference).

It is important to realize that whether you own a reference returned by a function depends on which function you call only — *the plumage* (the type of the object passed as an argument to the function) *doesn't enter into it!* Thus, if you extract an item from a list using `PyList_GetItem()`, you don't own the reference — but if you obtain the same item from the same list using `PySequence_GetItem()` (which happens to take exactly the same arguments), you do own a reference to the returned object.

Here is an example of how you could write a function that computes the sum of the items in a list of integers; once using `PyList_GetItem()`, and once using `PySequence_GetItem()`.

```

long
sum_list(PyObject *list)
{
    Py_ssize_t i, n;
    long total = 0, value;
    PyObject *item;

    n = PyList_Size(list);
    if (n < 0)
        return -1; /* Not a list */
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        item = PyList_GetItem(list, i); /* Can't fail */
        if (!PyLong_Check(item)) continue; /* Skip non-integers */
        value = PyLong_AsLong(item);
        if (value == -1 && PyErr_Occurred())
            /* Integer too big to fit in a C long, bail out */
            return -1;
        total += value;
    }
    return total;
}

```

```

long
sum_sequence(PyObject *sequence)
{
    Py_ssize_t i, n;
    long total = 0, value;
    PyObject *item;
    n = PySequence_Length(sequence);
    if (n < 0)
        return -1; /* Has no length */
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {

```

(ciąg dalszy na następnej stronie)

(kontynuacja poprzedniej strony)

```

    item = PySequence_GetItem(sequence, i);
    if (item == NULL)
        return -1; /* Not a sequence, or other failure */
    if (PyLong_Check(item)) {
        value = PyLong_AsLong(item);
        Py_DECREF(item);
        if (value == -1 && PyErr_Occurred())
            /* Integer too big to fit in a C long, bail out */
            return -1;
        total += value;
    }
    else {
        Py_DECREF(item); /* Discard reference ownership */
    }
}
return total;
}

```

1.4.2 Typy

There are few other data types that play a significant role in the Python/C API; most are simple C types such as `int`, `long`, `double` and `char*`. A few structure types are used to describe static tables used to list the functions exported by a module or the data attributes of a new object type, and another is used to describe the value of a complex number. These will be discussed together with the functions that use them.

1.5 Sytuacje Wyjątkowe

Programujący komputer w języku pythonowskim musi sobie zaprztać głowę tylko sytuacjami wyjątkowymi tylko jeśli szczególna obsługa błędów jest konieczna; Nieobsłużone wyjątki są automatycznie przesyłane do zadania wywołującego, potem do zadania które wywołało tamto zadanie, i tak dalej, dopóki nie natrafi na program interpretujący najwyższego poziomu, gdzie są przekazywane użytkownikowi wraz z wypisem kolejnych wywołań odłożonych na stercie.

For C programmers, however, error checking always has to be explicit. All functions in the Python/C API can raise exceptions, unless an explicit claim is made otherwise in a function's documentation. In general, when a function encounters an error, it sets an exception, discards any object references that it owns, and returns an error indicator. If not documented otherwise, this indicator is either `NULL` or `-1`, depending on the function's return type. A few functions return a Boolean true/false result, with false indicating an error. Very few functions return no explicit error indicator or have an ambiguous return value, and require explicit testing for errors with `PyErr_Occurred()`. These exceptions are always explicitly documented.

Exception state is maintained in per-thread storage (this is equivalent to using global storage in an unthreaded application). A thread can be in one of two states: an exception has occurred, or not. The function `PyErr_Occurred()` can be used to check for this: it returns a borrowed reference to the exception type object when an exception has occurred, and `NULL` otherwise. There are a number of functions to set the exception state: `PyErr_SetString()` is the most common (though not the most general) function to set the exception state, and `PyErr_Clear()` clears the exception state.

The full exception state consists of three objects (all of which can be `NULL`): the exception type, the corresponding exception value, and the traceback. These have the same meanings as the Python result of `sys.exc_info()`; however, they are not the same: the Python objects represent the last exception being handled by a Python `try ... except` statement, while the C level exception state only exists while an exception is being passed on between C functions until it reaches the Python bytecode interpreter's main loop, which takes care of transferring it to `sys.exc_info()` and friends.

Zauważ że poczynając od języka pythonowskiego w wersji 1.5 preferowaną, bezpiecznym dla wątków sposobem na dostęp do stanu wyjątku z poziomu kodu napisanego w języku pythonowskim jest wezwanie zadania `sys.`

`exc_info()`, które zwraca określony-dla-wątku stan wyjątku dla kodu napisanego w języku pytonowskim. Poza tym składnia obu sposobów na dostęp do stanu sytuacji wyjątkowej zmieniła się tak, że zadanie które złapie wyjątek zachowa i przywróci swój stan wyjątku tak, aby zachować stan wyjątku wywołującego zadanie. To działanie zapobiega typowym błędom w obsłudze sytuacji wyjątkowych powodowanych przez niewinnie-wyglądające zadania nadpisujące sytuacje wyjątkowe które aktualnie są obsługiwane; to także redukuje często niechciane wydłużanie czasu życia przedmiotów do których odnosi się ramka stosu w wypisie śladu wywołań.

Jako nadrzędną zasadę, przyjmuje się że zadanie które wywołuje inne zadanie do wykonania pewnych operacji powinno sprawdzić czy wywołane zadanie zgłosiło wyjątek, a jeśli tak, to przekazać stan wyjątku do wywołującego. Powinno też odrzucić jakiegokolwiek odniesienia do przedmiotów, które posiada, i zwrócić sygnalizator błędu, ale nie powinno ustawiać innego wyjątku — który nadpisywałby wyjątek, który właśnie został zgłoszony i tracić istotne informacje o dokładnym powodzie błędu.

A simple example of detecting exceptions and passing them on is shown in the `sum_sequence()` example above. It so happens that this example doesn't need to clean up any owned references when it detects an error. The following example function shows some error cleanup. First, to remind you why you like Python, we show the equivalent Python code:

```
def incr_item(dict, key):
    try:
        item = dict[key]
    except KeyError:
        item = 0
    dict[key] = item + 1
```

Tu następuje odpowiadający kod w języku C, w całej pełni okazałości:

```
int
incr_item(PyObject *dict, PyObject *key)
{
    /* Objects all initialized to NULL for Py_XDECREF */
    PyObject *item = NULL, *const_one = NULL, *incremented_item = NULL;
    int rv = -1; /* Return value initialized to -1 (failure) */

    item = PyObject_GetItem(dict, key);
    if (item == NULL) {
        /* Handle KeyError only: */
        if (!PyErr_ExceptionMatches(PyExc_KeyError))
            goto error;

        /* Clear the error and use zero: */
        PyErr_Clear();
        item = PyLong_FromLong(0L);
        if (item == NULL)
            goto error;
    }
    const_one = PyLong_FromLong(1L);
    if (const_one == NULL)
        goto error;

    incremented_item = PyNumber_Add(item, const_one);
    if (incremented_item == NULL)
        goto error;

    if (PyObject_SetItem(dict, key, incremented_item) < 0)
        goto error;
    rv = 0; /* Success */
    /* Continue with cleanup code */

error:
    /* Cleanup code, shared by success and failure path */
```

(ciąg dalszy na następnej stronie)

(kontynuacja poprzedniej strony)

```

/* Use Py_XDECREF() to ignore NULL references */
Py_XDECREF(item);
Py_XDECREF(const_one);
Py_XDECREF(incremented_item);

return rv; /* -1 for error, 0 for success */
}

```

This example represents an endorsed use of the `goto` statement in C! It illustrates the use of `PyErr_ExceptionMatches()` and `PyErr_Clear()` to handle specific exceptions, and the use of `Py_XDECREF()` to dispose of owned references that may be NULL (note the 'X' in the name; `Py_DECREF()` would crash when confronted with a NULL reference). It is important that the variables used to hold owned references are initialized to NULL for this to work; likewise, the proposed return value is initialized to `-1` (failure) and only set to success after the final call made is successful.

1.6 Załączanie programu interpretującego język pythonowski

Jedno istotne zadanie, o które załączający (w przeciwieństwie do piszących rozszerzenia) program interpretujący język pythonowski muszą się martwić jest zainicjowanie i prawdopodobne zakończenie programu interpretującego polecenia języka pythonowskiego. Większość użyteczności programu interpretującego polecenia języka pythonowskiego może tylko być użyta po jego zainicjowaniu.

The basic initialization function is `Py_Initialize()`. This initializes the table of loaded modules, and creates the fundamental modules `builtins`, `__main__`, and `sys`. It also initializes the module search path (`sys.path`).

`Py_Initialize()` does not set the „script argument list” (`sys.argv`). If this variable is needed by Python code that will be executed later, it must be set explicitly with a call to `PySys_SetArgvEx(argc, argv, updatepath)` after the call to `Py_Initialize()`.

On most systems (in particular, on Unix and Windows, although the details are slightly different), `Py_Initialize()` calculates the module search path based upon its best guess for the location of the standard Python interpreter executable, assuming that the Python library is found in a fixed location relative to the Python interpreter executable. In particular, it looks for a directory named `lib/pythonX.Y` relative to the parent directory where the executable named `python` is found on the shell command search path (the environment variable `PATH`).

Na przykład, jeśli plik wykonywalny programu interpretującego polecenia języka pythonowskiego znajduje się w katalogu `/usr/local/bin/python`, będzie zakładał, że biblioteki są w katalogu `/usr/local/lib/pythonX.Y` (Faktycznie, ta szczególna ścieżka jest także „ratunkowym” położeniem, używanym gdy żaden plik wykonywalny nazwany `python` nie znajdzie się w katalogach znajdujących się w zmiennej środowiskowej `PATH`.) Użytkownik może podmienić to zachowanie przez ustawienie zmiennej środowiskowej `PYTHONHOME`, lub wstawić dodatkowe katalogi przed sztanदारową ścieżką przez ustawienie zmiennej środowiskowej `PYTHONPATH`.

The embedding application can steer the search by calling `Py_SetProgramName(file)` *before* calling `Py_Initialize()`. Note that `PYTHONHOME` still overrides this and `PYTHONPATH` is still inserted in front of the standard path. An application that requires total control has to provide its own implementation of `Py_GetPath()`, `Py_GetPrefix()`, `Py_GetExecPrefix()`, and `Py_GetProgramFullPath()` (all defined in `Modules/getpath.c`).

Sometimes, it is desirable to „uninitialize” Python. For instance, the application may want to start over (make another call to `Py_Initialize()`) or the application is simply done with its use of Python and wants to free memory allocated by Python. This can be accomplished by calling `Py_FinalizeEx()`. The function `Py_IsInitialized()` returns true if Python is currently in the initialized state. More information about these functions is given in a later chapter. Notice that `Py_FinalizeEx()` does *not* free all memory allocated by the Python interpreter, e.g. memory allocated by extension modules currently cannot be released.

1.7 Odpluskwiające Budowy

Program interpretujący język pytonowski może być zbudowany z kilkoma makropoleceniami do załączenia dodatkowych sprawdzeń programu interpretującego polecenia języka pytonowskiego i modułów rozszerzających. Te sprawdzenia mają zwyczaj dodawać duży narzut czasu wykonania poleceń programu więc nie są załączane domyślnie.

Pełną listę różnego rodzaju budów odpluskwiania znajduje się w pliku `Misc/SpecialBuilds.txt` w źródłowych zasobach pakietu języka pytonowskiego. Są dostępne budowy ze wsparciem wypisywania przebiegów liczb odniesień, lub profilowania nisko-poziomowego głównej pętli programu interpretującego polecenia języka pytonowskiego. Tylko najczęściej używane budowy będą opisane w dalszej części tej sekcji.

Compiling the interpreter with the `Py_DEBUG` macro defined produces what is generally meant by „a debug build” of Python. `Py_DEBUG` is enabled in the Unix build by adding `--with-pydebug` to the `./configure` command. It is also implied by the presence of the not-Python-specific `_DEBUG` macro. When `Py_DEBUG` is enabled in the Unix build, compiler optimization is disabled.

W uzupełnieniu odpluskwiania opartego o zliczanie odniesień opisanego poniżej, następujące dodatkowe sprawdzenia są wykonywane:

- Dodatkowe sprawdzenia są dodawane do przedmiotu lokującego inne przedmioty w pamięci.
- Dodatkowe sprawdzenia są dodawane do przedmiotu wczytującego i kompilującego.
- Rzutowania w dół z szerokich do wąskich typów są sprawdzane pod kątem utraty informacji.
- Pewna ilość ustaleń twierdzących jest dodawana do realizacji słownika i zbioru. W dodatku przedmiot zbioru otrzymuje sposób postępowania zwany pod nazwą `test_c_api()`.
- Sprawdzenia przytomności parametrów wejściowych dodawane są do kreacji ramki.
- Przechowalnia przedmiotów liczb całkowitych z ang. - ints jest inicjowana ze znanym błędnym wzorem do wyłapania odniesień do niezainicjowanych cyfr.
- Niskopoziomowe śledzenie i dodatkowe sprawdzanie błędów dodawane jest do kodu wykonywalnego wirtualnej maszyny.
- Dodatkowe sprawdzenia dodawane są do implementacji areny pamięci.
- Dodatkowe odpluskwianie dodawane jest do modułu wątków.

Mogą istnieć dodatkowe sprawdzenia nie wymienione tutaj.

Defining `Py_TRACE_REFS` enables reference tracing. When defined, a circular doubly linked list of active objects is maintained by adding two extra fields to every *PyObject*. Total allocations are tracked as well. Upon exit, all existing references are printed. (In interactive mode this happens after every statement run by the interpreter.) Implied by `Py_DEBUG`.

Odwołaj się do `Misc/SpecialBuilds.txt` w źródłowym pakiecie języka pytonowskiego po więcej szczegółów.

Stable Application Binary Interface

Traditionally, the C API of Python will change with every release. Most changes will be source-compatible, typically by only adding API, rather than changing existing API or removing API (although some interfaces do get removed after being deprecated first).

Unfortunately, the API compatibility does not extend to binary compatibility (the ABI). The reason is primarily the evolution of struct definitions, where addition of a new field, or changing the type of a field, might not break the API, but can break the ABI. As a consequence, extension modules need to be recompiled for every Python release (although an exception is possible on Unix when none of the affected interfaces are used). In addition, on Windows, extension modules link with a specific pythonXY.dll and need to be recompiled to link with a newer one.

Since Python 3.2, a subset of the API has been declared to guarantee a stable ABI. Extension modules wishing to use this API (called „limited API”) need to define `Py_LIMITED_API`. A number of interpreter details then become hidden from the extension module; in return, a module is built that works on any 3.x version ($x \geq 2$) without recompilation.

In some cases, the stable ABI needs to be extended with new functions. Extension modules wishing to use these new APIs need to set `Py_LIMITED_API` to the `Py_VERSION_HEX` value (see [API and ABI Versioning](#)) of the minimum Python version they want to support (e.g. `0x03030000` for Python 3.3). Such modules will work on all subsequent Python releases, but fail to load (because of missing symbols) on the older releases.

As of Python 3.2, the set of functions available to the limited API is documented in [PEP 384](#). In the C API documentation, API elements that are not part of the limited API are marked as „Not part of the limited API.”

The Very High Level Layer

The functions in this chapter will let you execute Python source code given in a file or a buffer, but they will not let you interact in a more detailed way with the interpreter.

Several of these functions accept a start symbol from the grammar as a parameter. The available start symbols are `Py_eval_input`, `Py_file_input`, and `Py_single_input`. These are described following the functions which accept them as parameters.

Note also that several of these functions take `FILE*` parameters. One particular issue which needs to be handled carefully is that the `FILE` structure for different C libraries can be different and incompatible. Under Windows (at least), it is possible for dynamically linked extensions to actually use different libraries, so care should be taken that `FILE*` parameters are only passed to these functions if it is certain that they were created by the same library that the Python runtime is using.

int **Py_Main** (int *argc*, wchar_t ***argv*)

The main program for the standard interpreter. This is made available for programs which embed Python. The *argc* and *argv* parameters should be prepared exactly as those which are passed to a C program's `main()` function (converted to `wchar_t` according to the user's locale). It is important to note that the argument list may be modified (but the contents of the strings pointed to by the argument list are not). The return value will be 0 if the interpreter exits normally (i.e., without an exception), 1 if the interpreter exits due to an exception, or 2 if the parameter list does not represent a valid Python command line.

Note that if an otherwise unhandled `SystemExit` is raised, this function will not return 1, but exit the process, as long as `Py_InspectFlag` is not set.

int **PyRun_AnyFile** (FILE **fp*, const char **filename*)

This is a simplified interface to `PyRun_AnyFileExFlags()` below, leaving *closeit* set to 0 and *flags* set to NULL.

int **PyRun_AnyFileFlags** (FILE **fp*, const char **filename*, *PyCompilerFlags* **flags*)

This is a simplified interface to `PyRun_AnyFileExFlags()` below, leaving the *closeit* argument set to 0.

int **PyRun_AnyFileEx** (FILE **fp*, const char **filename*, int *closeit*)

This is a simplified interface to `PyRun_AnyFileExFlags()` below, leaving the *flags* argument set to NULL.

int **PyRun_AnyFileExFlags** (FILE **fp*, const char **filename*, int *closeit*, *PyCompilerFlags* **flags*)

If *fp* refers to a file associated with an interactive device (console or terminal input or Unix pseudo-terminal), return the value of `PyRun_InteractiveLoop()`, otherwise return the result of `PyRun_SimpleFile()`. *filename* is decoded from the filesystem encoding (`sys.getfilesystemencoding()`). If *filename* is NULL, this function uses "???" as the filename.

int **PyRun_SimpleString** (const char **command*)

This is a simplified interface to `PyRun_SimpleStringFlags()` below, leaving the `PyCompilerFlags*` argument set to NULL.

int **PyRun_SimpleStringFlags** (const char **command*, *PyCompilerFlags* **flags*)

Executes the Python source code from *command* in the `__main__` module according to the *flags* argument. If `__main__` does not already exist, it is created. Returns 0 on success or -1 if an exception was raised. If there was an error, there is no way to get the exception information. For the meaning of *flags*, see below.

Note that if an otherwise unhandled `SystemExit` is raised, this function will not return -1, but exit the process, as long as `Py_InspectFlag` is not set.

int **PyRun_SimpleFile** (FILE **fp*, const char **filename*)

This is a simplified interface to `PyRun_SimpleFileExFlags()` below, leaving *closeit* set to 0 and *flags* set to NULL.

int **PyRun_SimpleFileEx** (FILE **fp*, const char **filename*, int *closeit*)

This is a simplified interface to `PyRun_SimpleFileExFlags()` below, leaving *flags* set to NULL.

int **PyRun_SimpleFileExFlags** (FILE **fp*, const char **filename*, int *closeit*, *PyCompilerFlags* **flags*)

Similar to `PyRun_SimpleStringFlags()`, but the Python source code is read from *fp* instead of an in-memory string. *filename* should be the name of the file, it is decoded from the filesystem encoding (`sys.getfilesystemencoding()`). If *closeit* is true, the file is closed before `PyRun_SimpleFileExFlags` returns.

Informacja: On Windows, *fp* should be opened as binary mode (e.g. `fopen(filename, "rb")`). Otherwise, Python may not handle script file with LF line ending correctly.

int **PyRun_InteractiveOne** (FILE **fp*, const char **filename*)

This is a simplified interface to `PyRun_InteractiveOneFlags()` below, leaving *flags* set to NULL.

int **PyRun_InteractiveOneFlags** (FILE **fp*, const char **filename*, *PyCompilerFlags* **flags*)

Read and execute a single statement from a file associated with an interactive device according to the *flags* argument. The user will be prompted using `sys.ps1` and `sys.ps2`. *filename* is decoded from the filesystem encoding (`sys.getfilesystemencoding()`).

Returns 0 when the input was executed successfully, -1 if there was an exception, or an error code from the `errcode.h` include file distributed as part of Python if there was a parse error. (Note that `errcode.h` is not included by `Python.h`, so must be included specifically if needed.)

int **PyRun_InteractiveLoop** (FILE **fp*, const char **filename*)

This is a simplified interface to `PyRun_InteractiveLoopFlags()` below, leaving *flags* set to NULL.

int **PyRun_InteractiveLoopFlags** (FILE **fp*, const char **filename*, *PyCompilerFlags* **flags*)

Read and execute statements from a file associated with an interactive device until EOF is reached. The user will be prompted using `sys.ps1` and `sys.ps2`. *filename* is decoded from the filesystem encoding (`sys.getfilesystemencoding()`). Returns 0 at EOF or a negative number upon failure.

int (***PyOS_InputHook**) (void)

Can be set to point to a function with the prototype `int func(void)`. The function will be called when Python's interpreter prompt is about to become idle and wait for user input from the terminal. The return value is ignored. Overriding this hook can be used to integrate the interpreter's prompt with other event loops, as done in the `Modules/_tkinter.c` in the Python source code.

char* (***PyOS_ReadlineFunctionPointer**) (FILE *, FILE *, const char *)

Can be set to point to a function with the prototype `char *func(FILE *stdin, FILE *stdout, char *prompt)`, overriding the default function used to read a single line of input at the interpreter's prompt. The function is expected to output the string *prompt* if it's not NULL, and then read a line of input from the provided standard input file, returning the resulting string. For example, The `readline` module sets this hook to provide line-editing and tab-completion features.

The result must be a string allocated by `PyMem_RawMalloc()` or `PyMem_RawRealloc()`, or NULL if an error occurred.

Zmienione w wersji 3.4: The result must be allocated by `PyMem_RawMalloc()` or `PyMem_RawRealloc()`, instead of being allocated by `PyMem_Malloc()` or `PyMem_Realloc()`.

struct _node* **PyParser_SimpleParseString** (const char *str, int start)

This is a simplified interface to `PyParser_SimpleParseStringFlagsFilename()` below, leaving `filename` set to NULL and `flags` set to 0.

struct _node* **PyParser_SimpleParseStringFlags** (const char *str, int start, int flags)

This is a simplified interface to `PyParser_SimpleParseStringFlagsFilename()` below, leaving `filename` set to NULL.

struct _node* **PyParser_SimpleParseStringFlagsFilename** (const char *str, const char *filename, int start, int flags)

Parse Python source code from `str` using the start token `start` according to the `flags` argument. The result can be used to create a code object which can be evaluated efficiently. This is useful if a code fragment must be evaluated many times. `filename` is decoded from the filesystem encoding (`sys.getfilesystemencoding()`).

struct _node* **PyParser_SimpleParseFile** (FILE *fp, const char *filename, int start)

This is a simplified interface to `PyParser_SimpleParseFileFlags()` below, leaving `flags` set to 0.

struct _node* **PyParser_SimpleParseFileFlags** (FILE *fp, const char *filename, int start, int flags)

Similar to `PyParser_SimpleParseStringFlagsFilename()`, but the Python source code is read from `fp` instead of an in-memory string.

PyObject* **PyRun_String** (const char *str, int start, PyObject *globals, PyObject *locals)

Return value: New reference. This is a simplified interface to `PyRun_StringFlags()` below, leaving `flags` set to NULL.

PyObject* **PyRun_StringFlags** (const char *str, int start, PyObject *globals, PyObject *locals, PyCompilerFlags *flags)

Return value: New reference. Execute Python source code from `str` in the context specified by the objects `globals` and `locals` with the compiler flags specified by `flags`. `globals` must be a dictionary; `locals` can be any object that implements the mapping protocol. The parameter `start` specifies the start token that should be used to parse the source code.

Returns the result of executing the code as a Python object, or NULL if an exception was raised.

PyObject* **PyRun_File** (FILE *fp, const char *filename, int start, PyObject *globals, PyObject *locals)

Return value: New reference. This is a simplified interface to `PyRun_FileExFlags()` below, leaving `closeit` set to 0 and `flags` set to NULL.

PyObject* **PyRun_FileEx** (FILE *fp, const char *filename, int start, PyObject *globals, PyObject *locals, int closeit)

Return value: New reference. This is a simplified interface to `PyRun_FileExFlags()` below, leaving `flags` set to NULL.

PyObject* **PyRun_FileFlags** (FILE *fp, const char *filename, int start, PyObject *globals, PyObject *locals, PyCompilerFlags *flags)

Return value: New reference. This is a simplified interface to `PyRun_FileExFlags()` below, leaving `closeit` set to 0.

PyObject* **PyRun_FileExFlags** (FILE *fp, const char *filename, int start, PyObject *globals, PyObject *locals, int closeit, PyCompilerFlags *flags)

Return value: New reference. Similar to `PyRun_StringFlags()`, but the Python source code is read from `fp` instead of an in-memory string. `filename` should be the name of the file, it is decoded from the filesystem encoding (`sys.getfilesystemencoding()`). If `closeit` is true, the file is closed before `PyRun_FileExFlags()` returns.

PyObject* **Py_CompileString** (const char *str, const char *filename, int start)

Return value: New reference. This is a simplified interface to `Py_CompileStringFlags()` below, leaving `flags` set to NULL.

PyObject* **Py_CompileStringFlags** (const char *str, const char *filename, int start, PyCompilerFlags *flags)

Return value: New reference. This is a simplified interface to `Py_CompileStringExFlags()` below, with `optimize` set to `-1`.

PyObject* Py_CompileStringObject (const char *str, PyObject *filename, int start, PyCompilerFlags *flags, int optimize)

Return value: New reference. Parse and compile the Python source code in `str`, returning the resulting code object. The start token is given by `start`; this can be used to constrain the code which can be compiled and should be `Py_eval_input`, `Py_file_input`, or `Py_single_input`. The filename specified by `filename` is used to construct the code object and may appear in tracebacks or `SyntaxError` exception messages. This returns `NULL` if the code cannot be parsed or compiled.

The integer `optimize` specifies the optimization level of the compiler; a value of `-1` selects the optimization level of the interpreter as given by `-O` options. Explicit levels are `0` (no optimization; `__debug__` is true), `1` (asserts are removed, `__debug__` is false) or `2` (docstrings are removed too).

Nowe w wersji 3.4.

PyObject* Py_CompileStringExFlags (const char *str, const char *filename, int start, PyCompilerFlags *flags, int optimize)

Return value: New reference. Like `Py_CompileStringObject()`, but `filename` is a byte string decoded from the filesystem encoding (`os.fsdecode()`).

Nowe w wersji 3.2.

PyObject* PyEval_EvalCode (PyObject *co, PyObject *globals, PyObject *locals)

Return value: New reference. This is a simplified interface to `PyEval_EvalCodeEx()`, with just the code object, and global and local variables. The other arguments are set to `NULL`.

PyObject* PyEval_EvalCodeEx (PyObject *co, PyObject *globals, PyObject *locals, PyObject *const *args, int argcount, PyObject *const *kws, int kwcount, PyObject *const *defs, int defcount, PyObject *kwdefs, PyObject *closure)

Return value: New reference. Evaluate a precompiled code object, given a particular environment for its evaluation. This environment consists of a dictionary of global variables, a mapping object of local variables, arrays of arguments, keywords and defaults, a dictionary of default values for *keyword-only* arguments and a closure tuple of cells.

PyFrameObject

The C structure of the objects used to describe frame objects. The fields of this type are subject to change at any time.

PyObject* PyEval_EvalFrame (PyFrameObject *f)

Return value: New reference. Evaluate an execution frame. This is a simplified interface to `PyEval_EvalFrameEx()`, for backward compatibility.

PyObject* PyEval_EvalFrameEx (PyFrameObject *f, int throwflag)

Return value: New reference. This is the main, unvarnished function of Python interpretation. It is literally 2000 lines long. The code object associated with the execution frame `f` is executed, interpreting bytecode and executing calls as needed. The additional `throwflag` parameter can mostly be ignored - if true, then it causes an exception to immediately be thrown; this is used for the `throw()` methods of generator objects.

Zmienione w wersji 3.4: This function now includes a debug assertion to help ensure that it does not silently discard an active exception.

int **PyEval_MergeCompilerFlags** (PyCompilerFlags *cf)

This function changes the flags of the current evaluation frame, and returns true on success, false on failure.

int **Py_eval_input**

The start symbol from the Python grammar for isolated expressions; for use with `Py_CompileString()`.

int **Py_file_input**

The start symbol from the Python grammar for sequences of statements as read from a file or other source; for use with `Py_CompileString()`. This is the symbol to use when compiling arbitrarily long Python source code.

int **Py_single_input**

The start symbol from the Python grammar for a single statement; for use with `Py_CompileString()`.

This is the symbol used for the interactive interpreter loop.

struct **PyCompilerFlags**

This is the structure used to hold compiler flags. In cases where code is only being compiled, it is passed as `int flags`, and in cases where code is being executed, it is passed as `PyCompilerFlags *flags`. In this case, `from __future__ import` can modify *flags*.

Whenever `PyCompilerFlags *flags` is NULL, `cf_flags` is treated as equal to 0, and any modification due to `from __future__ import` is discarded.

```
struct PyCompilerFlags {  
    int cf_flags;  
}
```

int **CO_FUTURE_DIVISION**

This bit can be set in *flags* to cause division operator `/` to be interpreted as „true division” according to [PEP 238](#).

Reference Counting

The macros in this section are used for managing reference counts of Python objects.

void **Py_INCREF** (*PyObject *o*)

Increment the reference count for object *o*. The object must not be NULL; if you aren't sure that it isn't NULL, use *Py_XINCREF* ().

void **Py_XINCREF** (*PyObject *o*)

Increment the reference count for object *o*. The object may be NULL, in which case the macro has no effect.

void **Py_DECREF** (*PyObject *o*)

Decrement the reference count for object *o*. The object must not be NULL; if you aren't sure that it isn't NULL, use *Py_XDECREF* (). If the reference count reaches zero, the object's type's deallocation function (which must not be NULL) is invoked.

Ostrzeżenie: The deallocation function can cause arbitrary Python code to be invoked (e.g. when a class instance with a `__del__` () method is deallocated). While exceptions in such code are not propagated, the executed code has free access to all Python global variables. This means that any object that is reachable from a global variable should be in a consistent state before *Py_DECREF* () is invoked. For example, code to delete an object from a list should copy a reference to the deleted object in a temporary variable, update the list data structure, and then call *Py_DECREF* () for the temporary variable.

void **Py_XDECREF** (*PyObject *o*)

Decrement the reference count for object *o*. The object may be NULL, in which case the macro has no effect; otherwise the effect is the same as for *Py_DECREF* (), and the same warning applies.

void **Py_CLEAR** (*PyObject *o*)

Decrement the reference count for object *o*. The object may be NULL, in which case the macro has no effect; otherwise the effect is the same as for *Py_DECREF* (), except that the argument is also set to NULL. The warning for *Py_DECREF* () does not apply with respect to the object passed because the macro carefully uses a temporary variable and sets the argument to NULL before decrementing its reference count.

It is a good idea to use this macro whenever decrementing the value of a variable that might be traversed during garbage collection.

The following functions are for runtime dynamic embedding of Python: `Py_IncRef(PyObject *o)`, `Py_DecRef(PyObject *o)`. They are simply exported function versions of *Py_XINCREF* () and *Py_XDECREF* (), respectively.

The following functions or macros are only for use within the interpreter core: `_Py_Dealloc()`, `_Py_ForgetReference()`, `_Py_NewReference()`, as well as the global variable `_Py_RefTotal`.

Obsługa sytuacji wyjątkowych

The functions described in this chapter will let you handle and raise Python exceptions. It is important to understand some of the basics of Python exception handling. It works somewhat like the POSIX `errno` variable: there is a global indicator (per thread) of the last error that occurred. Most C API functions don't clear this on success, but will set it to indicate the cause of the error on failure. Most C API functions also return an error indicator, usually `NULL` if they are supposed to return a pointer, or `-1` if they return an integer (exception: the `PyArg_*()` functions return `1` for success and `0` for failure).

Concretely, the error indicator consists of three object pointers: the exception's type, the exception's value, and the traceback object. Any of those pointers can be `NULL` if non-set (although some combinations are forbidden, for example you can't have a non-`NULL` traceback if the exception type is `NULL`).

Gdy zadanie musi zawieść z powodu błędu zadania które wywołało, ogólnie nie ustawia ona wskaźnika błędu; podzadanie które zostało wywołane już go ustawiła. Jest on odpowiedzialny albo za obsługę błędu i wyczyszczenie wskaźnika sytuacji wyjątkowej lub powrót po sprzątnięciu jakichkolwiek zasobów które utrzymuje (takich jak odwołania do przedmiotów lub zajęte pamięci); *nie* powinien kontynuować zwyczajnie jeśli nie jest przygotowany do obsługi błędu. Jeśli kończy z powodu błędu, istotne jest zwrócenie uwagi wołającego że został zgłoszony błąd. Jeśli błąd nie jest obsługiwany lub propagowany właściwie, dodatkowe odwołania do sprzęgu języka pytonowskiego/C mogą nie zachowywać się tak, jak planowano i mogą zawieść w nieoczekiwane sposoby.

Informacja: The error indicator is **not** the result of `sys.exc_info()`. The former corresponds to an exception that is not yet caught (and is therefore still propagating), while the latter returns an exception after it is caught (and has therefore stopped propagating).

5.1 Printing and clearing

void **PyErr_Clear**()

Clear the error indicator. If the error indicator is not set, there is no effect.

void **PyErr_PrintEx**(int *set_sys_last_vars*)

Print a standard traceback to `sys.stderr` and clear the error indicator. **Unless** the error is a `SystemExit`. In that case the no traceback is printed and Python process will exit with the error code specified by the `SystemExit` instance.

Call this function **only** when the error indicator is set. Otherwise it will cause a fatal error!

If `set_sys_last_vars` is nonzero, the variables `sys.last_type`, `sys.last_value` and `sys.last_traceback` will be set to the type, value and traceback of the printed exception, respectively.

void **PyErr_Print** ()

Alias for `PyErr_PrintEx(1)`.

void **PyErr_WriteUnraisable** (*PyObject* *obj)

This utility function prints a warning message to `sys.stderr` when an exception has been set but it is impossible for the interpreter to actually raise the exception. It is used, for example, when an exception occurs in an `__del__()` method.

The function is called with a single argument *obj* that identifies the context in which the unraisable exception occurred. If possible, the repr of *obj* will be printed in the warning message.

An exception must be set when calling this function.

5.2 Raising exceptions

These functions help you set the current thread's error indicator. For convenience, some of these functions will always return a NULL pointer for use in a return statement.

void **PyErr_SetString** (*PyObject* *type, const char *message)

This is the most common way to set the error indicator. The first argument specifies the exception type; it is normally one of the standard exceptions, e.g. `PyExc_RuntimeError`. You need not increment its reference count. The second argument is an error message; it is decoded from 'utf-8'.

void **PyErr_SetObject** (*PyObject* *type, *PyObject* *value)

This function is similar to `PyErr_SetString()` but lets you specify an arbitrary Python object for the „value” of the exception.

*PyObject** **PyErr_Format** (*PyObject* *exception, const char *format, ...)

Return value: Always NULL. This function sets the error indicator and returns NULL. *exception* should be a Python exception class. The *format* and subsequent parameters help format the error message; they have the same meaning and values as in `PyUnicode_FromFormat()`. *format* is an ASCII-encoded string.

*PyObject** **PyErr_FormatV** (*PyObject* *exception, const char *format, va_list args)

Return value: Always NULL. Same as `PyErr_Format()`, but taking a *va_list* argument rather than a variable number of arguments.

Nowe w wersji 3.5.

void **PyErr_SetNone** (*PyObject* *type)

This is a shorthand for `PyErr_SetObject(type, Py_None)`.

int **PyErr_BadArgument** ()

This is a shorthand for `PyErr_SetString(PyExc_TypeError, message)`, where *message* indicates that a built-in operation was invoked with an illegal argument. It is mostly for internal use.

*PyObject** **PyErr_NoMemory** ()

Return value: Always NULL. This is a shorthand for `PyErr_SetNone(PyExc_MemoryError)`; it returns NULL so an object allocation function can write `return PyErr_NoMemory()`; when it runs out of memory.

*PyObject** **PyErr_SetFromErrno** (*PyObject* *type)

Return value: Always NULL. This is a convenience function to raise an exception when a C library function has returned an error and set the C variable `errno`. It constructs a tuple object whose first item is the integer `errno` value and whose second item is the corresponding error message (gotten from `strerror()`), and then calls `PyErr_SetObject(type, object)`. On Unix, when the `errno` value is `EINTR`, indicating an interrupted system call, this calls `PyErr_CheckSignals()`, and if that set the error indicator, leaves it set to that. The function always returns NULL, so a wrapper function around a system call can write `return PyErr_SetFromErrno(type)`; when the system call returns an error.

*PyObject** **PyErr_SetFromErrnoWithFilenameObject** (*PyObject* *type, *PyObject* *filename-Object)

Return value: Always *NULL*. Similar to *PyErr_SetFromErrno()*, with the additional behavior that if *filenameObject* is not *NULL*, it is passed to the constructor of *type* as a third parameter. In the case of *OSError* exception, this is used to define the *filename* attribute of the exception instance.

*PyObject** **PyErr_SetFromErrnoWithFilenameObjects** (*PyObject* *type, *PyObject* *filename-Object, *PyObject* *filenameObject2)

Return value: Always *NULL*. Similar to *PyErr_SetFromErrnoWithFilenameObject()*, but takes a second filename object, for raising errors when a function that takes two filenames fails.

Nowe w wersji 3.4.

*PyObject** **PyErr_SetFromErrnoWithFilename** (*PyObject* *type, const char *filename)

Return value: Always *NULL*. Similar to *PyErr_SetFromErrnoWithFilenameObject()*, but the filename is given as a C string. *filename* is decoded from the filesystem encoding (*os.fsdecode()*).

*PyObject** **PyErr_SetFromWindowsErr** (int ierr)

Return value: Always *NULL*. This is a convenience function to raise *WindowsError*. If called with *ierr* of 0, the error code returned by a call to *GetLastError()* is used instead. It calls the Win32 function *FormatMessage()* to retrieve the Windows description of error code given by *ierr* or *GetLastError()*, then it constructs a tuple object whose first item is the *ierr* value and whose second item is the corresponding error message (gotten from *FormatMessage()*), and then calls *PyErr_SetObject(PyExc_WindowsError, object)*. This function always returns *NULL*.

Availability: Windows.

*PyObject** **PyErr_SetExcFromWindowsErr** (*PyObject* *type, int ierr)

Return value: Always *NULL*. Similar to *PyErr_SetFromWindowsErr()*, with an additional parameter specifying the exception type to be raised.

Availability: Windows.

*PyObject** **PyErr_SetFromWindowsErrWithFilename** (int ierr, const char *filename)

Return value: Always *NULL*. Similar to *PyErr_SetFromWindowsErrWithFilenameObject()*, but the filename is given as a C string. *filename* is decoded from the filesystem encoding (*os.fsdecode()*).

Availability: Windows.

*PyObject** **PyErr_SetExcFromWindowsErrWithFilenameObject** (*PyObject* *type, int ierr, *PyObject* *filename-Object)

Return value: Always *NULL*. Similar to *PyErr_SetFromWindowsErrWithFilenameObject()*, with an additional parameter specifying the exception type to be raised.

Availability: Windows.

*PyObject** **PyErr_SetExcFromWindowsErrWithFilenameObjects** (*PyObject* *type, int ierr, *PyObject* *filename-Object, *PyObject* *filename2-Object)

Return value: Always *NULL*. Similar to *PyErr_SetExcFromWindowsErrWithFilenameObject()*, but accepts a second filename object.

Availability: Windows.

Nowe w wersji 3.4.

*PyObject** **PyErr_SetExcFromWindowsErrWithFilename** (*PyObject* *type, int ierr, const char *filename)

Return value: Always *NULL*. Similar to *PyErr_SetFromWindowsErrWithFilename()*, with an additional parameter specifying the exception type to be raised.

Availability: Windows.

*PyObject** **PyErr_SetImportError** (*PyObject* *msg, *PyObject* *name, *PyObject* *path)

Return value: Always *NULL*. This is a convenience function to raise *ImportError*. *msg* will be set as the exception's message string. *name* and *path*, both of which can be *NULL*, will be set as the *ImportError*'s respective *name* and *path* attributes.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

void **PyErr_SyntaxLocationObject** (*PyObject* *filename, int lineno, int col_offset)

Set file, line, and offset information for the current exception. If the current exception is not a `SyntaxError`, then it sets additional attributes, which make the exception printing subsystem think the exception is a `SyntaxError`.

Nowe w wersji 3.4.

void **PyErr_SyntaxLocationEx** (const char *filename, int lineno, int col_offset)

Like `PyErr_SyntaxLocationObject()`, but *filename* is a byte string decoded from the filesystem encoding (`os.fsdecode()`).

Nowe w wersji 3.2.

void **PyErr_SyntaxLocation** (const char *filename, int lineno)

Like `PyErr_SyntaxLocationEx()`, but the *col_offset* parameter is omitted.

void **PyErr_BadInternalCall** ()

This is a shorthand for `PyErr_SetString(PyExc_SystemError, message)`, where *message* indicates that an internal operation (e.g. a Python/C API function) was invoked with an illegal argument. It is mostly for internal use.

5.3 Issuing warnings

Use these functions to issue warnings from C code. They mirror similar functions exported by the Python `warnings` module. They normally print a warning message to `sys.stderr`; however, it is also possible that the user has specified that warnings are to be turned into errors, and in that case they will raise an exception. It is also possible that the functions raise an exception because of a problem with the warning machinery. The return value is 0 if no exception is raised, or -1 if an exception is raised. (It is not possible to determine whether a warning message is actually printed, nor what the reason is for the exception; this is intentional.) If an exception is raised, the caller should do its normal exception handling (for example, `Py_DECREF()` owned references and return an error value).

int **PyErr_WarnEx** (*PyObject* *category, const char *message, Py_ssize_t stack_level)

Issue a warning message. The *category* argument is a warning category (see below) or `NULL`; the *message* argument is a UTF-8 encoded string. *stack_level* is a positive number giving a number of stack frames; the warning will be issued from the currently executing line of code in that stack frame. A *stack_level* of 1 is the function calling `PyErr_WarnEx()`, 2 is the function above that, and so forth.

Warning categories must be subclasses of `PyExc_Warning`; `PyExc_Warning` is a subclass of `PyExc_Exception`; the default warning category is `PyExc_RuntimeWarning`. The standard Python warning categories are available as global variables whose names are enumerated at [Standard Warning Categories](#).

For information about warning control, see the documentation for the `warnings` module and the `-W` option in the command line documentation. There is no C API for warning control.

*PyObject** **PyErr_SetImportErrorSubclass** (*PyObject* *exception, *PyObject* *msg, *PyObject* *name, *PyObject* *path)

Return value: Always `NULL`. Much like `PyErr_SetImportError()` but this function allows for specifying a subclass of `ImportError` to raise.

Nowe w wersji 3.6.

int **PyErr_WarnExplicitObject** (*PyObject* *category, *PyObject* *message, *PyObject* *filename, int lineno, *PyObject* *module, *PyObject* *registry)

Issue a warning message with explicit control over all warning attributes. This is a straightforward wrapper around the Python function `warnings.warn_explicit()`, see there for more information. The *module* and *registry* arguments may be set to `NULL` to get the default effect described there.

Nowe w wersji 3.4.

`int PyErr_WarnExplicit (PyObject *category, const char *message, const char *filename, int lineno, const char *module, PyObject *registry)`
 Similar to `PyErr_WarnExplicitObject()` except that `message` and `module` are UTF-8 encoded strings, and `filename` is decoded from the filesystem encoding (`os.fsdecode()`).

`int PyErr_WarnFormat (PyObject *category, Py_ssize_t stack_level, const char *format, ...)`
 Function similar to `PyErr_WarnEx()`, but use `PyUnicode_FromFormat()` to format the warning message. `format` is an ASCII-encoded string.

Nowe w wersji 3.2.

`int PyErr_ResourceWarning (PyObject *source, Py_ssize_t stack_level, const char *format, ...)`
 Function similar to `PyErr_WarnFormat()`, but `category` is `ResourceWarning` and it passes `source` to `warnings.WarningMessage()`.

Nowe w wersji 3.6.

5.4 Querying the error indicator

*PyObject** `PyErr_Occurred()`

Return value: Borrowed reference. Test whether the error indicator is set. If set, return the exception *type* (the first argument to the last call to one of the `PyErr_Set*` functions or to `PyErr_Restore()`). If not set, return `NULL`. You do not own a reference to the return value, so you do not need to `Py_DECREF()` it.

Informacja: Do not compare the return value to a specific exception; use `PyErr_ExceptionMatches()` instead, shown below. (The comparison could easily fail since the exception may be an instance instead of a class, in the case of a class exception, or it may be a subclass of the expected exception.)

`int PyErr_ExceptionMatches (PyObject *exc)`

Equivalent to `PyErr_GivenExceptionMatches(PyErr_Occurred(), exc)`. This should only be called when an exception is actually set; a memory access violation will occur if no exception has been raised.

`int PyErr_GivenExceptionMatches (PyObject *given, PyObject *exc)`

Return true if the *given* exception matches the exception type in *exc*. If *exc* is a class object, this also returns true when *given* is an instance of a subclass. If *exc* is a tuple, all exception types in the tuple (and recursively in subtuples) are searched for a match.

`void PyErr_Fetch (PyObject **ptype, PyObject **pvalue, PyObject **ptraceback)`

Retrieve the error indicator into three variables whose addresses are passed. If the error indicator is not set, set all three variables to `NULL`. If it is set, it will be cleared and you own a reference to each object retrieved. The value and traceback object may be `NULL` even when the type object is not.

Informacja: This function is normally only used by code that needs to catch exceptions or by code that needs to save and restore the error indicator temporarily, e.g.:

```
{
    PyObject *type, *value, *traceback;
    PyErr_Fetch(&type, &value, &traceback);

    /* ... code that might produce other errors ... */

    PyErr_Restore(type, value, traceback);
}
```

`void PyErr_Restore (PyObject *type, PyObject *value, PyObject *traceback)`

Set the error indicator from the three objects. If the error indicator is already set, it is cleared first. If the objects are `NULL`, the error indicator is cleared. Do not pass a `NULL` type and non-`NULL` value or traceback.

The exception type should be a class. Do not pass an invalid exception type or value. (Violating these rules will cause subtle problems later.) This call takes away a reference to each object: you must own a reference to each object before the call and after the call you no longer own these references. (If you don't understand this, don't use this function. I warned you.)

Informacja: This function is normally only used by code that needs to save and restore the error indicator temporarily. Use `PyErr_Fetch()` to save the current error indicator.

void **PyErr_NormalizeException** (*PyObject**exc, PyObject**val, PyObject**tb*)

Under certain circumstances, the values returned by `PyErr_Fetch()` below can be „unnormalized”, meaning that `*exc` is a class object but `*val` is not an instance of the same class. This function can be used to instantiate the class in that case. If the values are already normalized, nothing happens. The delayed normalization is implemented to improve performance.

Informacja: This function *does not* implicitly set the `__traceback__` attribute on the exception value. If setting the traceback appropriately is desired, the following additional snippet is needed:

```
if (tb != NULL) {
    PyException_SetTraceback(val, tb);
}
```

void **PyErr_GetExcInfo** (*PyObject **ptype, PyObject **pvalue, PyObject **ptraceback*)

Retrieve the exception info, as known from `sys.exc_info()`. This refers to an exception that was *already caught*, not to an exception that was freshly raised. Returns new references for the three objects, any of which may be NULL. Does not modify the exception info state.

Informacja: This function is not normally used by code that wants to handle exceptions. Rather, it can be used when code needs to save and restore the exception state temporarily. Use `PyErr_SetExcInfo()` to restore or clear the exception state.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

void **PyErr_SetExcInfo** (*PyObject *type, PyObject *value, PyObject *traceback*)

Set the exception info, as known from `sys.exc_info()`. This refers to an exception that was *already caught*, not to an exception that was freshly raised. This function steals the references of the arguments. To clear the exception state, pass NULL for all three arguments. For general rules about the three arguments, see `PyErr_Restore()`.

Informacja: This function is not normally used by code that wants to handle exceptions. Rather, it can be used when code needs to save and restore the exception state temporarily. Use `PyErr_GetExcInfo()` to read the exception state.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

5.5 Signal Handling

int PyErr_CheckSignals ()

This function interacts with Python's signal handling. It checks whether a signal has been sent to the processes and if so, invokes the corresponding signal handler. If the `signal` module is supported, this can invoke a signal handler written in Python. In all cases, the default effect for `SIGINT` is to raise the `KeyboardInterrupt` exception. If an exception is raised the error indicator is set and the function returns `-1`; otherwise the function returns `0`. The error indicator may or may not be cleared if it was previously set.

void PyErr_SetInterrupt ()

Simulate the effect of a `SIGINT` signal arriving. The next time `PyErr_CheckSignals ()` is called, the Python signal handler for `SIGINT` will be called.

If `SIGINT` isn't handled by Python (it was set to `signal.SIG_DFL` or `signal.SIG_IGN`), this function does nothing.

int PySignal_SetWakeupFd (int fd)

This utility function specifies a file descriptor to which the signal number is written as a single byte whenever a signal is received. `fd` must be non-blocking. It returns the previous such file descriptor.

The value `-1` disables the feature; this is the initial state. This is equivalent to `signal.set_wakeup_fd ()` in Python, but without any error checking. `fd` should be a valid file descriptor. The function should only be called from the main thread.

Zmienione w wersji 3.5: On Windows, the function now also supports socket handles.

5.6 Exception Classes

PyObject* PyErr_NewException (const char *name, PyObject *base, PyObject *dict)

Return value: New reference. This utility function creates and returns a new exception class. The `name` argument must be the name of the new exception, a C string of the form `module.classname`. The `base` and `dict` arguments are normally `NULL`. This creates a class object derived from `Exception` (accessible in C as `PyExc_Exception`).

The `__module__` attribute of the new class is set to the first part (up to the last dot) of the `name` argument, and the class name is set to the last part (after the last dot). The `base` argument can be used to specify alternate base classes; it can either be only one class or a tuple of classes. The `dict` argument can be used to specify a dictionary of class variables and methods.

PyObject* PyErr_NewExceptionWithDoc (const char *name, const char *doc, PyObject *base, PyObject *dict)

Return value: New reference. Same as `PyErr_NewException ()`, except that the new exception class can easily be given a docstring: If `doc` is non-`NULL`, it will be used as the docstring for the exception class.

Nowe w wersji 3.2.

5.7 Przedmioty Sytuacji Wyjątkowych

PyObject* PyException_GetTraceback (PyObject *ex)

Return value: New reference. Return the traceback associated with the exception as a new reference, as accessible from Python through `__traceback__`. If there is no traceback associated, this returns `NULL`.

int PyException_SetTraceback (PyObject *ex, PyObject *tb)

Set the traceback associated with the exception to `tb`. Use `Py_None` to clear it.

PyObject* PyException_GetContext (PyObject *ex)

Return value: New reference. Return the context (another exception instance during whose handling `ex` was raised) associated with the exception as a new reference, as accessible from Python through `__context__`. If there is no context associated, this returns `NULL`.

void **PyException_SetContext** (*PyObject* *ex, *PyObject* *ctx)

Set the context associated with the exception to *ctx*. Use `NULL` to clear it. There is no type check to make sure that *ctx* is an exception instance. This steals a reference to *ctx*.

*PyObject** **PyException_GetCause** (*PyObject* *ex)

Return value: *New reference.* Return the cause (either an exception instance, or `None`, set by `raise ... from ...`) associated with the exception as a new reference, as accessible from Python through `__cause__`.

void **PyException_SetCause** (*PyObject* *ex, *PyObject* *cause)

Set the cause associated with the exception to *cause*. Use `NULL` to clear it. There is no type check to make sure that *cause* is either an exception instance or `None`. This steals a reference to *cause*.

`__suppress_context__` is implicitly set to `True` by this function.

5.8 Unicode Exception Objects

The following functions are used to create and modify Unicode exceptions from C.

*PyObject** **PyUnicodeDecodeError_Create** (const char *encoding, const char *object, Py_ssize_t length, Py_ssize_t start, Py_ssize_t end, const char *reason)

Return value: *New reference.* Create a `UnicodeDecodeError` object with the attributes *encoding*, *object*, *length*, *start*, *end* and *reason*. *encoding* and *reason* are UTF-8 encoded strings.

*PyObject** **PyUnicodeEncodeError_Create** (const char *encoding, const *Py_UNICODE* *object, Py_ssize_t length, Py_ssize_t start, Py_ssize_t end, const char *reason)

Return value: *New reference.* Create a `UnicodeEncodeError` object with the attributes *encoding*, *object*, *length*, *start*, *end* and *reason*. *encoding* and *reason* are UTF-8 encoded strings.

*PyObject** **PyUnicodeTranslateError_Create** (const *Py_UNICODE* *object, Py_ssize_t length, Py_ssize_t start, Py_ssize_t end, const char *reason)

Return value: *New reference.* Create a `UnicodeTranslateError` object with the attributes *object*, *length*, *start*, *end* and *reason*. *reason* is a UTF-8 encoded string.

*PyObject** **PyUnicodeDecodeError_GetEncoding** (*PyObject* *exc)

*PyObject** **PyUnicodeEncodeError_GetEncoding** (*PyObject* *exc)

Return value: *New reference.* Return the *encoding* attribute of the given exception object.

*PyObject** **PyUnicodeDecodeError_GetObject** (*PyObject* *exc)

*PyObject** **PyUnicodeEncodeError_GetObject** (*PyObject* *exc)

*PyObject** **PyUnicodeTranslateError_GetObject** (*PyObject* *exc)

Return value: *New reference.* Return the *object* attribute of the given exception object.

int **PyUnicodeDecodeError_GetStart** (*PyObject* *exc, Py_ssize_t *start)

int **PyUnicodeEncodeError_GetStart** (*PyObject* *exc, Py_ssize_t *start)

int **PyUnicodeTranslateError_GetStart** (*PyObject* *exc, Py_ssize_t *start)

Get the *start* attribute of the given exception object and place it into *start. *start* must not be `NULL`. Return 0 on success, -1 on failure.

int **PyUnicodeDecodeError_SetStart** (*PyObject* *exc, Py_ssize_t start)

int **PyUnicodeEncodeError_SetStart** (*PyObject* *exc, Py_ssize_t start)

int **PyUnicodeTranslateError_SetStart** (*PyObject* *exc, Py_ssize_t start)

Set the *start* attribute of the given exception object to *start*. Return 0 on success, -1 on failure.

int **PyUnicodeDecodeError_GetEnd** (*PyObject* *exc, Py_ssize_t *end)

int **PyUnicodeEncodeError_GetEnd** (*PyObject* *exc, Py_ssize_t *end)

int **PyUnicodeTranslateError_GetEnd** (*PyObject* *exc, Py_ssize_t *end)

Get the *end* attribute of the given exception object and place it into *end. *end* must not be `NULL`. Return 0 on success, -1 on failure.

```
int PyUnicodeDecodeError_SetEnd (PyObject *exc, Py_ssize_t end)
int PyUnicodeEncodeError_SetEnd (PyObject *exc, Py_ssize_t end)
int PyUnicodeTranslateError_SetEnd (PyObject *exc, Py_ssize_t end)
```

Set the *end* attribute of the given exception object to *end*. Return 0 on success, -1 on failure.

```
PyObject* PyUnicodeDecodeError_GetReason (PyObject *exc)
PyObject* PyUnicodeEncodeError_GetReason (PyObject *exc)
PyObject* PyUnicodeTranslateError_GetReason (PyObject *exc)
```

Return value: New reference. Return the *reason* attribute of the given exception object.

```
int PyUnicodeDecodeError_SetReason (PyObject *exc, const char *reason)
int PyUnicodeEncodeError_SetReason (PyObject *exc, const char *reason)
int PyUnicodeTranslateError_SetReason (PyObject *exc, const char *reason)
```

Set the *reason* attribute of the given exception object to *reason*. Return 0 on success, -1 on failure.

5.9 Kontrola Rekursji

These two functions provide a way to perform safe recursive calls at the C level, both in the core and in extension modules. They are needed if the recursive code does not necessarily invoke Python code (which tracks its recursion depth automatically).

```
int Py_EnterRecursiveCall (const char *where)
```

Marks a point where a recursive C-level call is about to be performed.

If `USE_STACKCHECK` is defined, this function checks if the OS stack overflowed using `PyOS_CheckStack()`. In this is the case, it sets a `MemoryError` and returns a nonzero value.

The function then checks if the recursion limit is reached. If this is the case, a `RecursionError` is set and a nonzero value is returned. Otherwise, zero is returned.

where should be a string such as " in instance check " to be concatenated to the `RecursionError` message caused by the recursion depth limit.

```
void Py_LeaveRecursiveCall ()
```

Ends a `Py_EnterRecursiveCall()`. Must be called once for each *successful* invocation of `Py_EnterRecursiveCall()`.

Properly implementing `tp_repr` for container types requires special recursion handling. In addition to protecting the stack, `tp_repr` also needs to track objects to prevent cycles. The following two functions facilitate this functionality. Effectively, these are the C equivalent to `reprlib.recursive_repr()`.

```
int Py_ReprEnter (PyObject *object)
```

Called at the beginning of the `tp_repr` implementation to detect cycles.

If the object has already been processed, the function returns a positive integer. In that case the `tp_repr` implementation should return a string object indicating a cycle. As examples, `dict` objects return `{ ... }` and `list` objects return `[...]`.

The function will return a negative integer if the recursion limit is reached. In that case the `tp_repr` implementation should typically return `NULL`.

Otherwise, the function returns zero and the `tp_repr` implementation can continue normally.

```
void Py_ReprLeave (PyObject *object)
```

Ends a `Py_ReprEnter()`. Must be called once for each invocation of `Py_ReprEnter()` that returns zero.

5.10 Sztandarowe Sytuacje Wyjątkowe

All standard Python exceptions are available as global variables whose names are `PyExc_` followed by the Python exception name. These have the type *PyObject**; they are all class objects. For completeness, here are all the variables:

Nazwa C	Nazwa w języku pytonowskim	Notatki
<code>PyExc_BaseException</code>	<code>BaseException</code>	(1)
<code>PyExc_Exception</code>	<code>Exception</code>	(1)
<code>PyExc_ArithmeticError</code>	<code>ArithmeticError</code>	(1)
<code>PyExc_AssertionError</code>	<code>AssertionError</code>	
<code>PyExc_AttributeError</code>	<code>AttributeError</code>	
<code>PyExc_BlockingIOError</code>	<code>BlockingIOError</code>	
<code>PyExc_BrokenPipeError</code>	<code>BrokenPipeError</code>	
<code>PyExc_BufferError</code>	<code>BufferError</code>	
<code>PyExc_ChildProcessError</code>	<code>ChildProcessError</code>	
<code>PyExc_ConnectionAbortedError</code>	<code>ConnectionAbortedError</code>	
<code>PyExc_ConnectionError</code>	<code>ConnectionError</code>	
<code>PyExc_ConnectionRefusedError</code>	<code>ConnectionRefusedError</code>	
<code>PyExc_ConnectionResetError</code>	<code>ConnectionResetError</code>	
<code>PyExc_EOFError</code>	<code>EOFError</code>	
<code>PyExc_FileExistsError</code>	<code>FileExistsError</code>	
<code>PyExc_FileNotFoundError</code>	<code>FileNotFoundError</code>	
<code>PyExc_FloatingPointError</code>	<code>FloatingPointError</code>	
<code>PyExc_GeneratorExit</code>	<code>GeneratorExit</code>	
<code>PyExc_ImportError</code>	<code>ImportError</code>	
<code>PyExc_IndentationError</code>	<code>IndentationError</code>	
<code>PyExc_IndexError</code>	<code>IndexError</code>	
<code>PyExc_InterruptedError</code>	<code>InterruptedError</code>	
<code>PyExc_IsADirectoryError</code>	<code>IsADirectoryError</code>	
<code>PyExc_KeyError</code>	<code>KeyError</code>	
<code>PyExc_KeyboardInterrupt</code>	<code>KeyboardInterrupt</code>	
<code>PyExc_LookupError</code>	<code>LookupError</code>	(1)
<code>PyExc_MemoryError</code>	<code>MemoryError</code>	
<code>PyExc_ModuleNotFoundError</code>	<code>ModuleNotFoundError</code>	
<code>PyExc_NameError</code>	<code>NameError</code>	
<code>PyExc_NotADirectoryError</code>	<code>NotADirectoryError</code>	
<code>PyExc_NotImplementedError</code>	<code>NotImplementedError</code>	
<code>PyExc_OSError</code>	<code>OSError</code>	(1)
<code>PyExc_OverflowError</code>	<code>OverflowError</code>	
<code>PyExc_PermissionError</code>	<code>PermissionError</code>	
<code>PyExc_ProcessLookupError</code>	<code>ProcessLookupError</code>	
<code>PyExc_RecursionError</code>	<code>RecursionError</code>	
<code>PyExc_ReferenceError</code>	<code>ReferenceError</code>	(2)
<code>PyExc_RuntimeError</code>	<code>RuntimeError</code>	
<code>PyExc_StopAsyncIteration</code>	<code>StopAsyncIteration</code>	
<code>PyExc_StopIteration</code>	<code>StopIteration</code>	
<code>PyExc_SyntaxError</code>	<code>SyntaxError</code>	
<code>PyExc_SystemError</code>	<code>SystemError</code>	
<code>PyExc_SystemExit</code>	<code>SystemExit</code>	
<code>PyExc_TabError</code>	<code>TabError</code>	
<code>PyExc_TimeoutError</code>	<code>TimeoutError</code>	
<code>PyExc_TypeError</code>	<code>TypeError</code>	
<code>PyExc_UnboundLocalError</code>	<code>UnboundLocalError</code>	

Kontynuacja na następnej stronie

Tabela 1 – kontynuacja poprzedniej strony

Nazwa C	Nazwa w języku pythonowskim	Notatki
PyExc_UnicodeDecodeError	UnicodeDecodeError	
PyExc_UnicodeEncodeError	UnicodeEncodeError	
PyExc_UnicodeError	UnicodeError	
PyExc_UnicodeTranslateError	UnicodeTranslateError	
PyExc_ValueError	ValueError	
PyExc_ZeroDivisionError	ZeroDivisionError	

Nowe w wersji 3.3: PyExc_BlockingIOError, PyExc_BrokenPipeError, PyExc_ChildProcessError, PyExc_ConnectionError, PyExc_ConnectionAbortedError, PyExc_ConnectionRefusedError, PyExc_ConnectionResetError, PyExc_FileExistsError, PyExc_FileNotFoundError, PyExc_InterruptedError, PyExc_IsADirectoryError, PyExc_NotADirectoryError, PyExc_PermissionError, PyExc_ProcessLookupError and PyExc_TimeoutError were introduced following [PEP 3151](#).

Nowe w wersji 3.5: PyExc_StopAsyncIteration and PyExc_RecursionError.

Nowe w wersji 3.6: PyExc_ModuleNotFoundError.

These are compatibility aliases to PyExc_OSError:

Nazwa C	Notatki
PyExc_EnvironmentError	
PyExc_IOError	
PyExc_WindowsError	(3)

Zmienione w wersji 3.3: These aliases used to be separate exception types.

Uwagi:

- (1) To jest podstawowy rodzaj przedmiotu dla innych sztandarowych sytuacji wyjątkowych.
- (2) Zdefiniowane tylko w systemie Windows; Kod chroniony który używa tego przez sprawdzenie czy makrodefinicja preprocesora MS_WINDOWS jest określona.

5.11 Standard Warning Categories

All standard Python warning categories are available as global variables whose names are PyExc_ followed by the Python exception name. These have the type *PyObject**; they are all class objects. For completeness, here are all the variables:

Nazwa C	Nazwa w języku pythonowskim	Notatki
PyExc_Warning	Warning	(1)
PyExc_BytesWarning	BytesWarning	
PyExc_DeprecationWarning	DeprecationWarning	
PyExc_FutureWarning	FutureWarning	
PyExc_ImportWarning	ImportWarning	
PyExc_PendingDeprecationWarning	PendingDeprecationWarning	
PyExc_ResourceWarning	ResourceWarning	
PyExc_RuntimeWarning	RuntimeWarning	
PyExc_SyntaxWarning	SyntaxWarning	
PyExc_UnicodeWarning	UnicodeWarning	
PyExc_UserWarning	UserWarning	

Nowe w wersji 3.2: PyExc_ResourceWarning.

Uwagi:

- (1) This is a base class for other standard warning categories.

The functions in this chapter perform various utility tasks, ranging from helping C code be more portable across platforms, using Python modules from C, and parsing function arguments and constructing Python values from C values.

6.1 Operating System Utilities

*PyObject** **PyOS_FSPath** (*PyObject* **path*)

Return value: *New reference.* Return the file system representation for *path*. If the object is a `str` or `bytes` object, then its reference count is incremented. If the object implements the `os.PathLike` interface, then `__fspath__()` is returned as long as it is a `str` or `bytes` object. Otherwise `TypeError` is raised and `NULL` is returned.

Nowe w wersji 3.6.

int **Py_FdIsInteractive** (*FILE* **fp*, *const char* **filename*)

Return true (nonzero) if the standard I/O file *fp* with name *filename* is deemed interactive. This is the case for files for which `isatty(fileno(fp))` is true. If the global flag `Py_InteractiveFlag` is true, this function also returns true if the *filename* pointer is `NULL` or if the name is equal to one of the strings `'<stdin>'` or `'???'`.

void **PyOS_BeforeFork** ()

Function to prepare some internal state before a process fork. This should be called before calling `fork()` or any similar function that clones the current process. Only available on systems where `fork()` is defined.

Nowe w wersji 3.7.

void **PyOS_AfterFork_Parent** ()

Function to update some internal state after a process fork. This should be called from the parent process after calling `fork()` or any similar function that clones the current process, regardless of whether process cloning was successful. Only available on systems where `fork()` is defined.

Nowe w wersji 3.7.

void **PyOS_AfterFork_Child** ()

Function to update internal interpreter state after a process fork. This must be called from the child process after calling `fork()`, or any similar function that clones the current process, if there is any chance the process will call back into the Python interpreter. Only available on systems where `fork()` is defined.

Nowe w wersji 3.7.

Zobacz także:

`os.register_at_fork()` allows registering custom Python functions to be called by `PyOS_BeforeFork()`, `PyOS_AfterFork_Parent()` and `PyOS_AfterFork_Child()`.

void `PyOS_AfterFork()`

Function to update some internal state after a process fork; this should be called in the new process if the Python interpreter will continue to be used. If a new executable is loaded into the new process, this function does not need to be called.

Niezalecane od wersji 3.7: This function is superseded by `PyOS_AfterFork_Child()`.

int `PyOS_CheckStack()`

Return true when the interpreter runs out of stack space. This is a reliable check, but is only available when `USE_STACKCHECK` is defined (currently on Windows using the Microsoft Visual C++ compiler). `USE_STACKCHECK` will be defined automatically; you should never change the definition in your own code.

`PyOS_sighandler_t` `PyOS_getsig(int i)`

Return the current signal handler for signal *i*. This is a thin wrapper around either `sigaction()` or `signal()`. Do not call those functions directly! `PyOS_sighandler_t` is a typedef alias for `void (*) (int)`.

`PyOS_sighandler_t` `PyOS_setsig(int i, PyOS_sighandler_t h)`

Set the signal handler for signal *i* to be *h*; return the old signal handler. This is a thin wrapper around either `sigaction()` or `signal()`. Do not call those functions directly! `PyOS_sighandler_t` is a typedef alias for `void (*) (int)`.

`wchar_t*` `Py_DecodeLocale(const char* arg, size_t *size)`

Decode a byte string from the locale encoding with the surrogateescape error handler: undecodable bytes are decoded as characters in range U+DC80..U+DCFF. If a byte sequence can be decoded as a surrogate character, escape the bytes using the surrogateescape error handler instead of decoding them.

Encoding, highest priority to lowest priority:

- UTF-8 on macOS and Android;
- UTF-8 if the Python UTF-8 mode is enabled;
- ASCII if the `LC_CTYPE` locale is "C", `nl_langinfo(CODESET)` returns the ASCII encoding (or an alias), and `mbstowcs()` and `wcstombs()` functions uses the ISO-8859-1 encoding.
- the current locale encoding.

Return a pointer to a newly allocated wide character string, use `PyMem_RawFree()` to free the memory. If *size* is not NULL, write the number of wide characters excluding the null character into **size*

Return NULL on decoding error or memory allocation error. If *size* is not NULL, **size* is set to `(size_t)-1` on memory error or set to `(size_t)-2` on decoding error.

Decoding errors should never happen, unless there is a bug in the C library.

Use the `Py_EncodeLocale()` function to encode the character string back to a byte string.

Zobacz także:

The `PyUnicode_DecodeFSDefaultAndSize()` and `PyUnicode_DecodeLocaleAndSize()` functions.

Nowe w wersji 3.5.

Zmienione w wersji 3.7: The function now uses the UTF-8 encoding in the UTF-8 mode.

`char*` `Py_EncodeLocale(const wchar_t *text, size_t *error_pos)`

Encode a wide character string to the locale encoding with the surrogateescape error handler: surrogate characters in the range U+DC80..U+DCFF are converted to bytes 0x80..0xFF.

Encoding, highest priority to lowest priority:

- UTF-8 on macOS and Android;

- UTF-8 if the Python UTF-8 mode is enabled;
- ASCII if the `LC_CTYPE` locale is "C", `nl_langinfo(CODESET)` returns the ASCII encoding (or an alias), and `mbstowcs()` and `wcstombs()` functions uses the ISO-8859-1 encoding.
- the current locale encoding.

The function uses the UTF-8 encoding in the Python UTF-8 mode.

Return a pointer to a newly allocated byte string, use `PyMem_Free()` to free the memory. Return NULL on encoding error or memory allocation error

If `error_pos` is not NULL, `*error_pos` is set to `(size_t)-1` on success, or set to the index of the invalid character on encoding error.

Use the `Py_DecodeLocale()` function to decode the bytes string back to a wide character string.

Zmienione w wersji 3.7: The function now uses the UTF-8 encoding in the UTF-8 mode.

Zobacz także:

The `PyUnicode_EncodeFSDefault()` and `PyUnicode_EncodeLocale()` functions.

Nowe w wersji 3.5.

Zmienione w wersji 3.7: The function now supports the UTF-8 mode.

6.2 System Functions

These are utility functions that make functionality from the `sys` module accessible to C code. They all work with the current interpreter thread's `sys` module's dict, which is contained in the internal thread state structure.

PyObject **PySys_GetObject** (const char *name)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Return the object *name* from the `sys` module or NULL if it does not exist, without setting an exception.

int **PySys_SetObject** (const char *name, PyObject *v)

Set *name* in the `sys` module to *v* unless *v* is NULL, in which case *name* is deleted from the `sys` module. Returns 0 on success, -1 on error.

void **PySys_ResetWarnOptions** ()

Reset `sys.warnoptions` to an empty list. This function may be called prior to `Py_Initialize()`.

void **PySys_AddWarnOption** (const wchar_t *s)

Append *s* to `sys.warnoptions`. This function must be called prior to `Py_Initialize()` in order to affect the warnings filter list.

void **PySys_AddWarnOptionUnicode** (PyObject *unicode)

Append *unicode* to `sys.warnoptions`.

Note: this function is not currently usable from outside the CPython implementation, as it must be called prior to the implicit import of `warnings` in `Py_Initialize()` to be effective, but can't be called until enough of the runtime has been initialized to permit the creation of Unicode objects.

void **PySys_SetPath** (const wchar_t *path)

Set `sys.path` to a list object of paths found in *path* which should be a list of paths separated with the platform's search path delimiter (`:` on Unix, `;` on Windows).

void **PySys_WriteStdout** (const char *format, ...)

Write the output string described by *format* to `sys.stdout`. No exceptions are raised, even if truncation occurs (see below).

format should limit the total size of the formatted output string to 1000 bytes or less – after 1000 bytes, the output string is truncated. In particular, this means that no unrestricted „%s” formats should occur; these should be limited using „%.<N>s” where <N> is a decimal number calculated so that <N> plus the maximum size of

other formatted text does not exceed 1000 bytes. Also watch out for „%f”, which can print hundreds of digits for very large numbers.

If a problem occurs, or `sys.stdout` is unset, the formatted message is written to the real (C level) `stdout`.

void **PySys_WriteStderr** (const char *format, ...)

As `PySys_WriteStdout()`, but write to `sys.stderr` or `stderr` instead.

void **PySys_FormatStdout** (const char *format, ...)

Function similar to `PySys_WriteStdout()` but format the message using `PyUnicode_FromFormatV()` and don't truncate the message to an arbitrary length.

Nowe w wersji 3.2.

void **PySys_FormatStderr** (const char *format, ...)

As `PySys_FormatStdout()`, but write to `sys.stderr` or `stderr` instead.

Nowe w wersji 3.2.

void **PySys_AddXOption** (const wchar_t *s)

Parse `s` as a set of `-X` options and add them to the current options mapping as returned by `PySys_GetXOptions()`. This function may be called prior to `Py_Initialize()`.

Nowe w wersji 3.2.

PyObject ***PySys_GetXOptions** ()

Return value: Borrowed reference. Return the current dictionary of `-X` options, similarly to `sys._xoptions`. On error, `NULL` is returned and an exception is set.

Nowe w wersji 3.2.

6.3 Process Control

void **Py_FatalError** (const char *message)

Print a fatal error message and kill the process. No cleanup is performed. This function should only be invoked when a condition is detected that would make it dangerous to continue using the Python interpreter; e.g., when the object administration appears to be corrupted. On Unix, the standard C library function `abort()` is called which will attempt to produce a `core` file.

void **Py_Exit** (int status)

Exit the current process. This calls `Py_FinalizeEx()` and then calls the standard C library function `exit(status)`. If `Py_FinalizeEx()` indicates an error, the exit status is set to 120.

Zmienione w wersji 3.6: Errors from finalization no longer ignored.

int **Py_AtExit** (void (*func)())

Register a cleanup function to be called by `Py_FinalizeEx()`. The cleanup function will be called with no arguments and should return no value. At most 32 cleanup functions can be registered. When the registration is successful, `Py_AtExit()` returns 0; on failure, it returns -1. The cleanup function registered last is called first. Each cleanup function will be called at most once. Since Python's internal finalization will have completed before the cleanup function, no Python APIs should be called by `func`.

6.4 Importing Modules

PyObject* **PyImport_ImportModule** (const char *name)

Return value: New reference. This is a simplified interface to `PyImport_ImportModuleEx()` below, leaving the `globals` and `locals` arguments set to `NULL` and `level` set to 0. When the `name` argument contains a dot (when it specifies a submodule of a package), the `fromlist` argument is set to the list `['*']` so that the return value is the named module rather than the top-level package containing it as would otherwise be the case. (Unfortunately, this has an additional side effect when `name` in fact specifies a subpackage instead of a submodule: the submodules specified in the package's `__all__` variable are loaded.) Return a new reference to the imported module, or `NULL` with an exception set on failure. A failing import of a module doesn't leave the module in `sys.modules`.

This function always uses absolute imports.

PyObject* **PyImport_ImportModuleNoBlock** (const char *name)

Return value: New reference. This function is a deprecated alias of `PyImport_ImportModule()`.

Zmienione w wersji 3.3: This function used to fail immediately when the import lock was held by another thread. In Python 3.3 though, the locking scheme switched to per-module locks for most purposes, so this function's special behaviour isn't needed anymore.

PyObject* **PyImport_ImportModuleEx** (const char *name, PyObject *globals, PyObject *locals, PyObject *fromlist)

Return value: New reference. Import a module. This is best described by referring to the built-in Python function `__import__()`.

The return value is a new reference to the imported module or top-level package, or `NULL` with an exception set on failure. Like for `__import__()`, the return value when a submodule of a package was requested is normally the top-level package, unless a non-empty `fromlist` was given.

Failing imports remove incomplete module objects, like with `PyImport_ImportModule()`.

PyObject* **PyImport_ImportModuleLevelObject** (PyObject *name, PyObject *globals, PyObject *locals, PyObject *fromlist, int level)

Return value: New reference. Import a module. This is best described by referring to the built-in Python function `__import__()`, as the standard `__import__()` function calls this function directly.

The return value is a new reference to the imported module or top-level package, or `NULL` with an exception set on failure. Like for `__import__()`, the return value when a submodule of a package was requested is normally the top-level package, unless a non-empty `fromlist` was given.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

PyObject* **PyImport_ImportModuleLevel** (const char *name, PyObject *globals, PyObject *locals, PyObject *fromlist, int level)

Return value: New reference. Similar to `PyImport_ImportModuleLevelObject()`, but the `name` is a UTF-8 encoded string instead of a Unicode object.

Zmienione w wersji 3.3: Negative values for `level` are no longer accepted.

PyObject* **PyImport_Import** (PyObject *name)

Return value: New reference. This is a higher-level interface that calls the current „import hook function” (with an explicit `level` of 0, meaning absolute import). It invokes the `__import__()` function from the `__builtins__` of the current globals. This means that the import is done using whatever import hooks are installed in the current environment.

This function always uses absolute imports.

PyObject* **PyImport_ReloadModule** (PyObject *m)

Return value: New reference. Reload a module. Return a new reference to the reloaded module, or `NULL` with an exception set on failure (the module still exists in this case).

PyObject* **PyImport_AddModuleObject** (PyObject *name)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Return the module object corresponding to a module name. The `name` ar-

gument may be of the form `package.module`. First check the modules dictionary if there's one there, and if not, create a new one and insert it in the modules dictionary. Return `NULL` with an exception set on failure.

Informacja: This function does not load or import the module; if the module wasn't already loaded, you will get an empty module object. Use `PyImport_ImportModule()` or one of its variants to import a module. Package structures implied by a dotted name for *name* are not created if not already present.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

*PyObject** **PyImport_AddModule** (const char *name)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Similar to `PyImport_AddModuleObject()`, but the name is a UTF-8 encoded string instead of a Unicode object.

*PyObject** **PyImport_ExecCodeModule** (const char *name, *PyObject* *co)

Return value: New reference. Given a module name (possibly of the form `package.module`) and a code object read from a Python bytecode file or obtained from the built-in function `compile()`, load the module. Return a new reference to the module object, or `NULL` with an exception set if an error occurred. *name* is removed from `sys.modules` in error cases, even if *name* was already in `sys.modules` on entry to `PyImport_ExecCodeModule()`. Leaving incompletely initialized modules in `sys.modules` is dangerous, as imports of such modules have no way to know that the module object is an unknown (and probably damaged with respect to the module author's intents) state.

The module's `__spec__` and `__loader__` will be set, if not set already, with the appropriate values. The spec's loader will be set to the module's `__loader__` (if set) and to an instance of `SourceFileLoader` otherwise.

The module's `__file__` attribute will be set to the code object's `co_filename`. If applicable, `__cached__` will also be set.

This function will reload the module if it was already imported. See `PyImport_ReloadModule()` for the intended way to reload a module.

If *name* points to a dotted name of the form `package.module`, any package structures not already created will still not be created.

See also `PyImport_ExecCodeModuleEx()` and `PyImport_ExecCodeModuleWithPathnames()`.

*PyObject** **PyImport_ExecCodeModuleEx** (const char *name, *PyObject* *co, const char *pathname)

Return value: New reference. Like `PyImport_ExecCodeModule()`, but the `__file__` attribute of the module object is set to *pathname* if it is non-`NULL`.

See also `PyImport_ExecCodeModuleWithPathnames()`.

*PyObject** **PyImport_ExecCodeModuleObject** (*PyObject* *name, *PyObject* *co, *PyObject* *pathname, *PyObject* *cpathname)

Return value: New reference. Like `PyImport_ExecCodeModuleEx()`, but the `__cached__` attribute of the module object is set to *cpathname* if it is non-`NULL`. Of the three functions, this is the preferred one to use.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

*PyObject** **PyImport_ExecCodeModuleWithPathnames** (const char *name, *PyObject* *co, const char *pathname, const char *cpathname)

Return value: New reference. Like `PyImport_ExecCodeModuleObject()`, but *name*, *pathname* and *cpathname* are UTF-8 encoded strings. Attempts are also made to figure out what the value for *pathname* should be from *cpathname* if the former is set to `NULL`.

Nowe w wersji 3.2.

Zmienione w wersji 3.3: Uses `imp.source_from_cache()` in calculating the source path if only the bytecode path is provided.

long **PyImport_GetMagicNumber** ()

Return the magic number for Python bytecode files (a.k.a. `.pyc` file). The magic number should be present in the first four bytes of the bytecode file, in little-endian byte order. Returns `-1` on error.

Zmienione w wersji 3.3: Return value of `-1` upon failure.

`const char * PyImport_GetMagicTag ()`

Return the magic tag string for [PEP 3147](#) format Python bytecode file names. Keep in mind that the value at `sys.implementation.cache_tag` is authoritative and should be used instead of this function.

Nowe w wersji 3.2.

*PyObject** `PyImport_GetModuleDict ()`

Return value: Borrowed reference. Return the dictionary used for the module administration (a.k.a. `sys.modules`). Note that this is a per-interpreter variable.

*PyObject** `PyImport_GetModule (PyObject *name)`

Return value: New reference. Return the already imported module with the given name. If the module has not been imported yet then returns `NULL` but does not set an error. Returns `NULL` and sets an error if the lookup failed.

Nowe w wersji 3.7.

*PyObject** `PyImport_GetImporter (PyObject *path)`

Return value: New reference. Return a finder object for a `sys.path/pkg.__path__` item *path*, possibly by fetching it from the `sys.path_importer_cache` dict. If it wasn't yet cached, traverse `sys.path_hooks` until a hook is found that can handle the path item. Return `None` if no hook could; this tells our caller that the *path based finder* could not find a finder for this path item. Cache the result in `sys.path_importer_cache`. Return a new reference to the finder object.

`void _PyImport_Init ()`

Initialize the import mechanism. For internal use only.

`void PyImport_Cleanup ()`

Empty the module table. For internal use only.

`void _PyImport_Fini ()`

Finalize the import mechanism. For internal use only.

`int PyImport_ImportFrozenModuleObject (PyObject *name)`

Return value: New reference. Load a frozen module named *name*. Return 1 for success, 0 if the module is not found, and `-1` with an exception set if the initialization failed. To access the imported module on a successful load, use `PyImport_ImportModule()`. (Note the misnomer — this function would reload the module if it was already imported.)

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

Zmienione w wersji 3.4: The `__file__` attribute is no longer set on the module.

`int PyImport_ImportFrozenModule (const char *name)`

Similar to `PyImport_ImportFrozenModuleObject()`, but the name is a UTF-8 encoded string instead of a Unicode object.

`struct _frozen`

This is the structure type definition for frozen module descriptors, as generated by the **freeze** utility (see `Tools/freeze/` in the Python source distribution). Its definition, found in `Include/import.h`, is:

```
struct _frozen {
    const char *name;
    const unsigned char *code;
    int size;
};
```

`const struct _frozen* PyImport_FrozenModules`

This pointer is initialized to point to an array of `struct _frozen` records, terminated by one whose members are all `NULL` or zero. When a frozen module is imported, it is searched in this table. Third-party code could play tricks with this to provide a dynamically created collection of frozen modules.

`int PyImport_AppendInittab (const char *name, PyObject* (*initfunc)(void))`

Add a single module to the existing table of built-in modules. This is a convenience wrapper around

`PyImport_ExtendInittab()`, returning `-1` if the table could not be extended. The new module can be imported by the name *name*, and uses the function *initfunc* as the initialization function called on the first attempted import. This should be called before `Py_Initialize()`.

struct **_inittab**

Structure describing a single entry in the list of built-in modules. Each of these structures gives the name and initialization function for a module built into the interpreter. The name is an ASCII encoded string. Programs which embed Python may use an array of these structures in conjunction with `PyImport_ExtendInittab()` to provide additional built-in modules. The structure is defined in `Include/import.h` as:

```
struct _inittab {
    const char *name;           /* ASCII encoded string */
    PyObject* (*initfunc)(void);
};
```

int **PyImport_ExtendInittab**(struct *_inittab* *newtab)

Add a collection of modules to the table of built-in modules. The *newtab* array must end with a sentinel entry which contains `NULL` for the *name* field; failure to provide the sentinel value can result in a memory fault. Returns `0` on success or `-1` if insufficient memory could be allocated to extend the internal table. In the event of failure, no modules are added to the internal table. This should be called before `Py_Initialize()`.

6.5 Data marshalling support

These routines allow C code to work with serialized objects using the same data format as the `marshal` module. There are functions to write data into the serialization format, and additional functions that can be used to read the data back. Files used to store marshalled data must be opened in binary mode.

Numeric values are stored with the least significant byte first.

The module supports two versions of the data format: version 0 is the historical version, version 1 shares interned strings in the file, and upon unmarshalling. Version 2 uses a binary format for floating point numbers. `Py_MARSHAL_VERSION` indicates the current file format (currently 2).

void **PyMarshal_WriteLongToFile**(long *value*, FILE **file*, int *version*)

Marshal a `long` integer, *value*, to *file*. This will only write the least-significant 32 bits of *value*; regardless of the size of the native `long` type. *version* indicates the file format.

This function can fail, in which case it sets the error indicator. Use `PyErr_Occurred()` to check for that.

void **PyMarshal_WriteObjectToFile**(PyObject **value*, FILE **file*, int *version*)

Marshal a Python object, *value*, to *file*. *version* indicates the file format.

This function can fail, in which case it sets the error indicator. Use `PyErr_Occurred()` to check for that.

PyObject* **PyMarshal_WriteObjectToString**(PyObject **value*, int *version*)

Return value: New reference. Return a bytes object containing the marshalled representation of *value*. *version* indicates the file format.

The following functions allow marshalled values to be read back in.

long **PyMarshal_ReadLongFromFile**(FILE **file*)

Return a C `long` from the data stream in a `FILE*` opened for reading. Only a 32-bit value can be read in using this function, regardless of the native size of `long`.

On error, sets the appropriate exception (`EOFError`) and returns `-1`.

int **PyMarshal_ReadShortFromFile**(FILE **file*)

Return a C `short` from the data stream in a `FILE*` opened for reading. Only a 16-bit value can be read in using this function, regardless of the native size of `short`.

On error, sets the appropriate exception (`EOFError`) and returns `-1`.

*PyObject** **PyMarshal_ReadObjectFromFile** (FILE *file)

Return value: *New reference.* Return a Python object from the data stream in a FILE* opened for reading.

On error, sets the appropriate exception (EOFError, ValueError or TypeError) and returns NULL.

*PyObject** **PyMarshal_ReadLastObjectFromFile** (FILE *file)

Return value: *New reference.* Return a Python object from the data stream in a FILE* opened for reading.

Unlike *PyMarshal_ReadObjectFromFile()*, this function assumes that no further objects will be read from the file, allowing it to aggressively load file data into memory so that the de-serialization can operate from data in memory rather than reading a byte at a time from the file. Only use these variant if you are certain that you won't be reading anything else from the file.

On error, sets the appropriate exception (EOFError, ValueError or TypeError) and returns NULL.

*PyObject** **PyMarshal_ReadObjectFromString** (const char *data, Py_ssize_t len)

Return value: *New reference.* Return a Python object from the data stream in a byte buffer containing len bytes pointed to by data.

On error, sets the appropriate exception (EOFError, ValueError or TypeError) and returns NULL.

6.6 Pobieranie kolejnych rzeczy podanych na wejściu i konstruowanie wartości.

Te działania są użyteczne przy tworzeniu swoich własnych zadań rozszerzających i rozszerzających sposobów działania. Dodatkowe informacje i przykłady dostępne są w *extending-index*.

The first three of these functions described, *PyArg_ParseTuple()*, *PyArg_ParseTupleAndKeywords()*, and *PyArg_Parse()*, all use *format strings* which are used to tell the function about the expected arguments. The format strings use the same syntax for each of these functions.

6.6.1 Parsowanie argumentów

napis kształtujący może być pusty lub składać się z „jednostek kształtujących”. Jednostka ukształtowania opisuje jeden pytonowski przedmiot; jest to zazwyczaj jedna litera, lub kolejną jednostek ukształtowania w ujętych w nawias. Z kilkoma wyjątkami, jednostka ukształtowania, która nie jest kolejną jednostek ujętą w nawias zwykle odpowiada pojedynczo umiejscowionej rzeczy przekazywanej dla tych zadań. W poniższych zapisach cytat jest jednostką kształtującą; polecenie ujęte w nawias okrągły () oznacza typ przedmiotu w języku pytonowskim, który odpowiada jednostce kształtującej, a zapis ujęty w nawiasie kwadratowym [] określa typ przedmiotu / przedmiotów w języku C, którego miejsce powinno zostać wskazane i przekazane dla zadania.

Napisy i skrzynki wymiany

These formats allow accessing an object as a contiguous chunk of memory. You don't have to provide raw storage for the returned unicode or bytes area.

In general, when a format sets a pointer to a buffer, the buffer is managed by the corresponding Python object, and the buffer shares the lifetime of this object. You won't have to release any memory yourself. The only exceptions are *es*, *es#*, *et* and *et#*.

However, when a *Py_buffer* structure gets filled, the underlying buffer is locked so that the caller can subsequently use the buffer even inside a *Py_BEGIN_ALLOW_THREADS* block without the risk of mutable data being resized or destroyed. As a result, **you have to call** *PyBuffer_Release()* after you have finished processing the data (or in any early abort case).

Bufory nie są zakończone znakiem NULL, chyba że zaznaczono inaczej.

Some formats require a read-only *bytes-like object*, and set a pointer instead of a buffer structure. They work by checking that the object's *PyBufferProcs.bf_releasebuffer* field is NULL, which disallows mutable objects such as *bytearray*.

Informacja: For all # variants of formats (s#, y#, etc.), the type of the length argument (int or `Py_ssize_t`) is controlled by defining the macro `PY_SSIZE_T_CLEAN` before including `Python.h`. If the macro was defined, length is a `Py_ssize_t` rather than an `int`. This behavior will change in a future Python version to only support `Py_ssize_t` and drop `int` support. It is best to always define `PY_SSIZE_T_CLEAN`.

s (str) [const char *] Convert a Unicode object to a C pointer to a character string. A pointer to an existing string is stored in the character pointer variable whose address you pass. The C string is NUL-terminated. The Python string must not contain embedded null code points; if it does, a `ValueError` exception is raised. Unicode objects are converted to C strings using 'utf-8' encoding. If this conversion fails, a `UnicodeError` is raised.

Informacja: This format does not accept *bytes-like objects*. If you want to accept filesystem paths and convert them to C character strings, it is preferable to use the `O&` format with `PyUnicode_FSConverter()` as *converter*.

Zmienione w wersji 3.5: Previously, `TypeError` was raised when embedded null code points were encountered in the Python string.

s* (str or bytes-like object) [Py_buffer] This format accepts Unicode objects as well as bytes-like objects. It fills a `Py_buffer` structure provided by the caller. In this case the resulting C string may contain embedded NUL bytes. Unicode objects are converted to C strings using 'utf-8' encoding.

s# (str, read-only bytes-like object) [const char *, int or Py_ssize_t] Like `s*`, except that it doesn't accept mutable objects. The result is stored into two C variables, the first one a pointer to a C string, the second one its length. The string may contain embedded null bytes. Unicode objects are converted to C strings using 'utf-8' encoding.

z (str or None) [const char *] Like `s`, but the Python object may also be `None`, in which case the C pointer is set to `NULL`.

z* (str, bytes-like object or None) [Py_buffer] Like `s*`, but the Python object may also be `None`, in which case the `buf` member of the `Py_buffer` structure is set to `NULL`.

z# (str, read-only bytes-like object or None) [const char *, int or Py_ssize_t] Like `s#`, but the Python object may also be `None`, in which case the C pointer is set to `NULL`.

y (read-only bytes-like object) [const char *] This format converts a bytes-like object to a C pointer to a character string; it does not accept Unicode objects. The bytes buffer must not contain embedded null bytes; if it does, a `ValueError` exception is raised.

Zmienione w wersji 3.5: Previously, `TypeError` was raised when embedded null bytes were encountered in the bytes buffer.

y* (bytes-like object) [Py_buffer] This variant on `s*` doesn't accept Unicode objects, only bytes-like objects. **This is the recommended way to accept binary data.**

y# (read-only bytes-like object) [const char *, int or Py_ssize_t] Ten wariant `s#` nie akceptuje obiektów Unicode, a jedynie bajto-podobne obiekty.

S (bytes) [PyBytesObject *] Requires that the Python object is a `bytes` object, without attempting any conversion. Raises `TypeError` if the object is not a `bytes` object. The C variable may also be declared as `PyObject*`.

Y (bytearray) [PyByteArrayObject *] Requires that the Python object is a `bytearray` object, without attempting any conversion. Raises `TypeError` if the object is not a `bytearray` object. The C variable may also be declared as `PyObject*`.

u (str) [const Py_UNICODE *] Convert a Python Unicode object to a C pointer to a NUL-terminated buffer of Unicode characters. You must pass the address of a `Py_UNICODE` pointer variable, which will be filled with the pointer to an existing Unicode buffer. Please note that the width of a `Py_UNICODE` character depends on compilation options (it is either 16 or 32 bits). The Python string must not contain embedded null code points; if it does, a `ValueError` exception is raised.

Zmienione w wersji 3.5: Previously, `TypeError` was raised when embedded null code points were encountered in the Python string.

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 4.0: Part of the old-style `Py_UNICODE` API; please migrate to using `PyUnicode_AsWideCharString()`.

u# (str) [const Py_UNICODE *, int or Py_ssize_t] This variant on `u` stores into two C variables, the first one a pointer to a Unicode data buffer, the second one its length. This variant allows null code points.

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 4.0: Part of the old-style `Py_UNICODE` API; please migrate to using `PyUnicode_AsWideCharString()`.

z (str or None) [const Py_UNICODE *] Like `u`, but the Python object may also be `None`, in which case the `Py_UNICODE` pointer is set to `NULL`.

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 4.0: Part of the old-style `Py_UNICODE` API; please migrate to using `PyUnicode_AsWideCharString()`.

z# (str or None) [const Py_UNICODE *, int or Py_ssize_t] Like `u#`, but the Python object may also be `None`, in which case the `Py_UNICODE` pointer is set to `NULL`.

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 4.0: Part of the old-style `Py_UNICODE` API; please migrate to using `PyUnicode_AsWideCharString()`.

U (str) [PyObject *] Requires that the Python object is a Unicode object, without attempting any conversion. Raises `TypeError` if the object is not a Unicode object. The C variable may also be declared as `PyObject *`.

w* (read-write bytes-like object) [Py_buffer] This format accepts any object which implements the read-write buffer interface. It fills a `Py_buffer` structure provided by the caller. The buffer may contain embedded null bytes. The caller have to call `PyBuffer_Release()` when it is done with the buffer.

es (str) [const char *encoding, char **buffer] Ten wariant `s` jest używany do zakodowania Unicode w buforze znaków. To działa tylko dla zakodowanych danych bez osadzonych znaków NUL.

This format requires two arguments. The first is only used as input, and must be a `const char*` which points to the name of an encoding as a NUL-terminated string, or `NULL`, in which case `'utf-8'` encoding is used. An exception is raised if the named encoding is not known to Python. The second argument must be a `char**`; the value of the pointer it references will be set to a buffer with the contents of the argument text. The text will be encoded in the encoding specified by the first argument.

`PyArg_ParseTuple()` will allocate a buffer of the needed size, copy the encoded data into this buffer and adjust `*buffer` to reference the newly allocated storage. The caller is responsible for calling `PyMem_Free()` to free the allocated buffer after use.

et (str, bytes or bytearray) [const char *encoding, char **buffer] Podobnie jak `es` z wyjątkiem tego, że obiekty ciągów znaków są przekazywane dalej bez ich zapisywania. Zamiast tego implementacja zakłada, że obiekt łańcucha znaków wykorzystuje kodowanie przekazane jako parametr.

es# (str) [const char *encoding, char **buffer, int or Py_ssize_t *buffer_length] Ten wariant `s#` używany jest do kodowania Unicode w buforze znaków. W przeciwieństwie do formatu `es`, ten wariant pozwala wprowadzać dane zawierające znaki NUL.

It requires three arguments. The first is only used as input, and must be a `const char*` which points to the name of an encoding as a NUL-terminated string, or `NULL`, in which case `'utf-8'` encoding is used. An exception is raised if the named encoding is not known to Python. The second argument must be a `char**`; the value of the pointer it references will be set to a buffer with the contents of the argument text. The text will be encoded in the encoding specified by the first argument. The third argument must be a pointer to an integer; the referenced integer will be set to the number of bytes in the output buffer.

Istnieją dwa tryby pracy:

If `*buffer` points a `NULL` pointer, the function will allocate a buffer of the needed size, copy the encoded data into this buffer and set `*buffer` to reference the newly allocated storage. The caller is responsible for calling `PyMem_Free()` to free the allocated buffer after usage.

If `*buffer` points to a non-`NULL` pointer (an already allocated buffer), `PyArg_ParseTuple()` will use this location as the buffer and interpret the initial value of `*buffer_length` as the buffer size. It will then copy the

encoded data into the buffer and NUL-terminate it. If the buffer is not large enough, a `ValueError` will be set.

W obu przypadkach, `*buffer_length` jest ustawiany na długość zakodowanych danych z pominięciem zakańczającego znaku NUL.

et# (str, bytes or bytearray) [const char *encoding, char **buffer, int or Py_ssize_t *buffer_length]

Tak samo, jak w `es#` oprócz tego, że obiekty ciągu bajtów są przekazywane do funkcji bez ich zapisywania.

Zamiast tego, implementacja zakłada że obiekt ciągu bajtów używa kodowania przekazywanego w parametrze.

Liczby

b (int) [unsigned char] Convert a nonnegative Python integer to an unsigned tiny int, stored in a C `unsigned char`.

B (int) [unsigned char] Convert a Python integer to a tiny int without overflow checking, stored in a C `unsigned char`.

h (int) [short int] Convert a Python integer to a C `short int`.

H (int) [unsigned short int] Convert a Python integer to a C `unsigned short int`, without overflow checking.

i (int) [int] Convert a Python integer to a plain C `int`.

I (int) [unsigned int] Convert a Python integer to a C `unsigned int`, without overflow checking.

l (int) [long int] Convert a Python integer to a C `long int`.

k (int) [unsigned long] Convert a Python integer to a C `unsigned long` without overflow checking.

L (int) [long long] Convert a Python integer to a C `long long`.

K (int) [unsigned long long] Convert a Python integer to a C `unsigned long long` without overflow checking.

n (int) [Py_ssize_t] Convert a Python integer to a C `Py_ssize_t`.

c (bytes or bytearray of length 1) [char] Convert a Python byte, represented as a `bytes` or `bytearray` object of length 1, to a C `char`.

Zmienione w wersji 3.3: Allow `bytearray` objects.

C (str of length 1) [int] Convert a Python character, represented as a `str` object of length 1, to a C `int`.

f (float) [float] Convert a Python floating point number to a C `float`.

d (float) [double] Convert a Python floating point number to a C `double`.

D (complex) [Py_complex] Convert a Python complex number to a C `Py_complex` structure.

Inne obiekty

O (object) [PyObject *] Store a Python object (without any conversion) in a C object pointer. The C program thus receives the actual object that was passed. The object's reference count is not increased. The pointer stored is not `NULL`.

O! (object) [typeobject, PyObject *] Store a Python object in a C object pointer. This is similar to `O`, but takes two C arguments: the first is the address of a Python type object, the second is the address of the C variable (of type `PyObject *`) into which the object pointer is stored. If the Python object does not have the required type, `TypeError` is raised.

O& (object) [converter, anything] Convert a Python object to a C variable through a `converter` function. This takes two arguments: the first is a function, the second is the address of a C variable (of arbitrary type), converted to `void *`. The `converter` function in turn is called as follows:

```
status = converter(object, address);
```

where *object* is the Python object to be converted and *address* is the `void*` argument that was passed to the `PyArg_Parse*()` function. The returned *status* should be 1 for a successful conversion and 0 if the conversion has failed. When the conversion fails, the *converter* function should raise an exception and leave the content of *address* unmodified.

If the *converter* returns `Py_CLEANUP_SUPPORTED`, it may get called a second time if the argument parsing eventually fails, giving the converter a chance to release any memory that it had already allocated. In this second call, the *object* parameter will be `NULL`; *address* will have the same value as in the original call.

Zmienione w wersji 3.1: `Py_CLEANUP_SUPPORTED` was added.

p (bool) [int] Tests the value passed in for truth (a boolean predicate) and converts the result to its equivalent C true/false integer value. Sets the int to 1 if the expression was true and 0 if it was false. This accepts any valid Python value. See `truth` for more information about how Python tests values for truth.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

(items) (tuple) [matching-items] Obiekt musi być sekwencją języka Python, której długość jest liczbą elementów formatu mierzoną w *elementach*. Argumenty języka C muszą odpowiadać poszczególnym jednostkom formatu w *elementach*. Jednostki formatu dla sekwencji mogą być zagnieżdżane.

Możliwe jest przekazywanie liczb całkowitych „długich” (liczb całkowitych, których wartość przekracza wartość stałej `LONG_MAX` określonej dla danej architektury) chociaż żadne właściwe sprawdzenie zakresu nie jest wykonywane - najbardziej znaczące cyfry dwójkowe są w milczeniu obcinane, gdy docelowy obszar pamięci jest zbyt mały, aby przyjąć wartość (w rzeczywistości składnia jest odziedziczona po rzutowaniu z języka C — twoje doświadczenia mogą się różnić).

Kilka innych znaków ma jeszcze znaczenie w ciągu formatu. Nie mogą one wystąpić wewnątrz zagnieżdżonych nawiasach okrągłych. Są to:

- | Indicates that the remaining arguments in the Python argument list are optional. The C variables corresponding to optional arguments should be initialized to their default value — when an optional argument is not specified, `PyArg_ParseTuple()` does not touch the contents of the corresponding C variable(s).
- \$ `PyArg_ParseTupleAndKeywords()` only: Indicates that the remaining arguments in the Python argument list are keyword-only. Currently, all keyword-only arguments must also be optional arguments, so | must always be specified before \$ in the format string.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

- : The list of format units ends here; the string after the colon is used as the function name in error messages (the „associated value” of the exception that `PyArg_ParseTuple()` raises).
- ; Na tym kończy się lista jednostek formatu; ciąg po średniku jest traktowany jako informacja o błędzie do użycia zamiast automatycznej wiadomości o błędzie. Znaki dwukropka : i średnika ; wzajemnie się wykluczają.

Zwróć uwagę, że każde odniesienie do obiektu Pythona które jest dostarczone do wywołującego funkcję jest odniesieniem *pożyczonym*; nie zmniejsza ich liczby odniesień!

Dodatkowe parametry przekazywane do tych funkcji muszą być adresami zmiennych których typ jest określany przez ciąg formatu; są one używane do przechowywania wartości z krotki wejściowej. Jest parę przypadków, jak opisuje to lista jednostek formatu powyżej, gdzie te parametry są używane jako wprowadzane wartości; w takich przypadku powinny one odpowiadać temu, co jest określone we właściwych im jednostkach formatu.

For the conversion to succeed, the *arg* object must match the format and the format must be exhausted. On success, the `PyArg_Parse*()` functions return true, otherwise they return false and raise an appropriate exception. When the `PyArg_Parse*()` functions fail due to conversion failure in one of the format units, the variables at the addresses corresponding to that and the following format units are left untouched.

Funkcje interfejsu programowania aplikacji

int **PyArg_ParseTuple** (*PyObject* *args, const char *format, ...)

Parse the parameters of a function that takes only positional parameters into local variables. Returns true on success; on failure, it returns false and raises the appropriate exception.

int **PyArg_VaParse** (*PyObject* *args, const char *format, va_list vars)

Identical to *PyArg_ParseTuple* (), except that it accepts a va_list rather than a variable number of arguments.

int **PyArg_ParseTupleAndKeywords** (*PyObject* *args, *PyObject* *kw, const char *format, char *keywords[], ...)

Parse the parameters of a function that takes both positional and keyword parameters into local variables. The *keywords* argument is a NULL-terminated array of keyword parameter names. Empty names denote *positional-only parameters*. Returns true on success; on failure, it returns false and raises the appropriate exception.

Zmienione w wersji 3.6: Added support for *positional-only parameters*.

int **PyArg_VaParseTupleAndKeywords** (*PyObject* *args, *PyObject* *kw, const char *format, char *keywords[], va_list vars)

Identical to *PyArg_ParseTupleAndKeywords* (), except that it accepts a va_list rather than a variable number of arguments.

int **PyArg_ValidateKeywordArguments** (*PyObject* *)

Ensure that the keys in the keywords argument dictionary are strings. This is only needed if *PyArg_ParseTupleAndKeywords* () is not used, since the latter already does this check.

Nowe w wersji 3.2.

int **PyArg_Parse** (*PyObject* *args, const char *format, ...)

Function used to deconstruct the argument lists of „old-style” functions — these are functions which use the METH_OLDARGS parameter parsing method, which has been removed in Python 3. This is not recommended for use in parameter parsing in new code, and most code in the standard interpreter has been modified to no longer use this for that purpose. It does remain a convenient way to decompose other tuples, however, and may continue to be used for that purpose.

int **PyArg_UnpackTuple** (*PyObject* *args, const char *name, Py_ssize_t min, Py_ssize_t max, ...)

A simpler form of parameter retrieval which does not use a format string to specify the types of the arguments. Functions which use this method to retrieve their parameters should be declared as *METH_VARARGS* in function or method tables. The tuple containing the actual parameters should be passed as *args*; it must actually be a tuple. The length of the tuple must be at least *min* and no more than *max*; *min* and *max* may be equal. Additional arguments must be passed to the function, each of which should be a pointer to a *PyObject* * variable; these will be filled in with the values from *args*; they will contain borrowed references. The variables which correspond to optional parameters not given by *args* will not be filled in; these should be initialized by the caller. This function returns true on success and false if *args* is not a tuple or contains the wrong number of elements; an exception will be set if there was a failure.

This is an example of the use of this function, taken from the sources for the *_weakref* helper module for weak references:

```
static PyObject *
weakref_ref(PyObject *self, PyObject *args)
{
    PyObject *object;
    PyObject *callback = NULL;
    PyObject *result = NULL;

    if (PyArg_UnpackTuple(args, "ref", 1, 2, &object, &callback)) {
        result = PyWeakref_NewRef(object, callback);
    }
    return result;
}
```

The call to `PyArg_UnpackTuple()` in this example is entirely equivalent to this call to `PyArg_ParseTuple()`:

```
PyArg_ParseTuple(args, "O|O:ref", &object, &callback)
```

6.6.2 Budowanie wartości

*PyObject** **Py_BuildValue** (const char *format, ...)

Return value: *New reference.* Create a new value based on a format string similar to those accepted by the `PyArg_Parse*` family of functions and a sequence of values. Returns the value or NULL in the case of an error; an exception will be raised if NULL is returned.

`Py_BuildValue()` does not always build a tuple. It builds a tuple only if its format string contains two or more format units. If the format string is empty, it returns None; if it contains exactly one format unit, it returns whatever object is described by that format unit. To force it to return a tuple of size 0 or one, parenthesize the format string.

When memory buffers are passed as parameters to supply data to build objects, as for the `s` and `s#` formats, the required data is copied. Buffers provided by the caller are never referenced by the objects created by `Py_BuildValue()`. In other words, if your code invokes `malloc()` and passes the allocated memory to `Py_BuildValue()`, your code is responsible for calling `free()` for that memory once `Py_BuildValue()` returns.

In the following description, the quoted form is the format unit; the entry in (round) parentheses is the Python object type that the format unit will return; and the entry in [square] brackets is the type of the C value(s) to be passed.

The characters space, tab, colon and comma are ignored in format strings (but not within format units such as `s#`). This can be used to make long format strings a tad more readable.

s (str or None) [const char *] Convert a null-terminated C string to a Python `str` object using 'utf-8' encoding. If the C string pointer is NULL, None is used.

s# (str or None) [const char *, int or Py_ssize_t] Convert a C string and its length to a Python `str` object using 'utf-8' encoding. If the C string pointer is NULL, the length is ignored and None is returned.

y (bytes) [const char *] This converts a C string to a Python `bytes` object. If the C string pointer is NULL, None is returned.

y# (bytes) [const char *, int or Py_ssize_t] This converts a C string and its lengths to a Python object. If the C string pointer is NULL, None is returned.

z (str or None) [const char *] Same as `s`.

z# (str or None) [const char *, int or Py_ssize_t] Same as `s#`.

u (str) [const wchar_t *] Convert a null-terminated `wchar_t` buffer of Unicode (UTF-16 or UCS-4) data to a Python Unicode object. If the Unicode buffer pointer is NULL, None is returned.

u# (str) [const wchar_t *, int or Py_ssize_t] Convert a Unicode (UTF-16 or UCS-4) data buffer and its length to a Python Unicode object. If the Unicode buffer pointer is NULL, the length is ignored and None is returned.

U (str or None) [const char *] Same as `s`.

U# (str or None) [const char *, int or Py_ssize_t] Same as `s#`.

i (int) [int] Convert a plain C `int` to a Python integer object.

b (int) [char] Convert a plain C `char` to a Python integer object.

h (int) [short int] Convert a plain C `short int` to a Python integer object.

l (int) [long int] Convert a C `long int` to a Python integer object.

- B (int) [unsigned char]** Convert a C `unsigned char` to a Python integer object.
- H (int) [unsigned short int]** Convert a C `unsigned short int` to a Python integer object.
- I (int) [unsigned int]** Convert a C `unsigned int` to a Python integer object.
- k (int) [unsigned long]** Convert a C `unsigned long` to a Python integer object.
- L (int) [long long]** Convert a C `long long` to a Python integer object.
- K (int) [unsigned long long]** Convert a C `unsigned long long` to a Python integer object.
- n (int) [Py_ssize_t]** Convert a C `Py_ssize_t` to a Python integer.
- c (bytes of length 1) [char]** Convert a C `int` representing a byte to a Python `bytes` object of length 1.
- C (str of length 1) [int]** Convert a C `int` representing a character to Python `str` object of length 1.
- d (float) [double]** Convert a C `double` to a Python floating point number.
- f (float) [float]** Convert a C `float` to a Python floating point number.
- D (complex) [Py_complex *]** Convert a C `Py_complex` structure to a Python complex number.
- O (object) [PyObject *]** Pass a Python object untouched (except for its reference count, which is incremented by one). If the object passed in is a `NULL` pointer, it is assumed that this was caused because the call producing the argument found an error and set an exception. Therefore, `Py_BuildValue()` will return `NULL` but won't raise an exception. If no exception has been raised yet, `SystemError` is set.
- S (object) [PyObject *]** Same as `O`.
- N (object) [PyObject *]** Same as `O`, except it doesn't increment the reference count on the object. Useful when the object is created by a call to an object constructor in the argument list.
- O& (object) [converter, anything]** Convert *anything* to a Python object through a *converter* function. The function is called with *anything* (which should be compatible with `void *`) as its argument and should return a „new” Python object, or `NULL` if an error occurred.
- (items) (tuple) [matching-items]** Convert a sequence of C values to a Python tuple with the same number of items.
- [items] (list) [matching-items]** Convert a sequence of C values to a Python list with the same number of items.
- {items} (dict) [matching-items]** Convert a sequence of C values to a Python dictionary. Each pair of consecutive C values adds one item to the dictionary, serving as key and value, respectively.
- If there is an error in the format string, the `SystemError` exception is set and `NULL` returned.

*PyObject** **Py_VaBuildValue** (const char **format*, va_list *vargs*)

Return value: New reference. Identical to `Py_BuildValue()`, except that it accepts a *va_list* rather than a variable number of arguments.

6.7 String conversion and formatting

Functions for number conversion and formatted string output.

int **PyOS_snprintf** (char **str*, size_t *size*, const char **format*, ...)

Output not more than *size* bytes to *str* according to the format string *format* and the extra arguments. See the Unix man page `snprintf(2)`.

int **PyOS_vsnprintf** (char **str*, size_t *size*, const char **format*, va_list *va*)

Output not more than *size* bytes to *str* according to the format string *format* and the variable argument list *va*. Unix man page `vsnprintf(2)`.

`PyOS_snprintf()` and `PyOS_vsnprintf()` wrap the Standard C library functions `snprintf()` and `vsnprintf()`. Their purpose is to guarantee consistent behavior in corner cases, which the Standard C functions do not.

The wrappers ensure that `str[*size-1]` is always `'\0'` upon return. They never write more than `size` bytes (including the trailing `'\0'`) into `str`. Both functions require that `str != NULL`, `size > 0` and `format != NULL`.

If the platform doesn't have `vsnprintf()` and the buffer size needed to avoid truncation exceeds `size` by more than 512 bytes, Python aborts with a `Py_FatalError()`.

The return value (`rv`) for these functions should be interpreted as follows:

- When `0 <= rv < size`, the output conversion was successful and `rv` characters were written to `str` (excluding the trailing `'\0'` byte at `str[*rv]`).
- When `rv >= size`, the output conversion was truncated and a buffer with `rv + 1` bytes would have been needed to succeed. `str[*size-1]` is `'\0'` in this case.
- When `rv < 0`, „something bad happened.” `str[*size-1]` is `'\0'` in this case too, but the rest of `str` is undefined. The exact cause of the error depends on the underlying platform.

The following functions provide locale-independent string to number conversions.

double PyOS_string_to_double (const char *s, char **endptr, *PyObject* *overflow_exception)

Convert a string `s` to a `double`, raising a Python exception on failure. The set of accepted strings corresponds to the set of strings accepted by Python's `float()` constructor, except that `s` must not have leading or trailing whitespace. The conversion is independent of the current locale.

If `endptr` is `NULL`, convert the whole string. Raise `ValueError` and return `-1.0` if the string is not a valid representation of a floating-point number.

If `endptr` is not `NULL`, convert as much of the string as possible and set `*endptr` to point to the first unconverted character. If no initial segment of the string is the valid representation of a floating-point number, set `*endptr` to point to the beginning of the string, raise `ValueError`, and return `-1.0`.

If `s` represents a value that is too large to store in a float (for example, `"1e500"` is such a string on many platforms) then if `overflow_exception` is `NULL` return `Py_HUGE_VAL` (with an appropriate sign) and don't set any exception. Otherwise, `overflow_exception` must point to a Python exception object; raise that exception and return `-1.0`. In both cases, set `*endptr` to point to the first character after the converted value.

If any other error occurs during the conversion (for example an out-of-memory error), set the appropriate Python exception and return `-1.0`.

Nowe w wersji 3.1.

char* PyOS_double_to_string (double val, char format_code, int precision, int flags, int *ptype)

Convert a `double` `val` to a string using supplied `format_code`, `precision`, and `flags`.

`format_code` must be one of `'e'`, `'E'`, `'f'`, `'F'`, `'g'`, `'G'` or `'r'`. For `'r'`, the supplied `precision` must be 0 and is ignored. The `'r'` format code specifies the standard `repr()` format.

`flags` can be zero or more of the values `Py_DTSTF_SIGN`, `Py_DTSTF_ADD_DOT_0`, or `Py_DTSTF_ALT`, or-ed together:

- `Py_DTSTF_SIGN` means to always precede the returned string with a sign character, even if `val` is non-negative.
- `Py_DTSTF_ADD_DOT_0` means to ensure that the returned string will not look like an integer.
- `Py_DTSTF_ALT` means to apply „alternate” formatting rules. See the documentation for the `PyOS_snprintf()` `'#'` specifier for details.

If `ptype` is non-`NULL`, then the value it points to will be set to one of `Py_DTST_FINITE`, `Py_DTST_INFINITE`, or `Py_DTST_NAN`, signifying that `val` is a finite number, an infinite number, or not a number, respectively.

The return value is a pointer to `buffer` with the converted string or `NULL` if the conversion failed. The caller is responsible for freeing the returned string by calling `PyMem_Free()`.

Nowe w wersji 3.1.

int **PyOS_stricmp** (const char *s1, const char *s2)

Case insensitive comparison of strings. The function works almost identically to `strcmp()` except that it ignores the case.

int **PyOS_strnicmp** (const char *s1, const char *s2, Py_ssize_t size)

Case insensitive comparison of strings. The function works almost identically to `strncmp()` except that it ignores the case.

6.8 Reflection

*PyObject** **PyEval_GetBuiltins** ()

Return value: Borrowed reference. Return a dictionary of the builtins in the current execution frame, or the interpreter of the thread state if no frame is currently executing.

*PyObject** **PyEval_GetLocals** ()

Return value: Borrowed reference. Return a dictionary of the local variables in the current execution frame, or NULL if no frame is currently executing.

*PyObject** **PyEval_GetGlobals** ()

Return value: Borrowed reference. Return a dictionary of the global variables in the current execution frame, or NULL if no frame is currently executing.

*PyFrameObject** **PyEval_GetFrame** ()

Return value: Borrowed reference. Return the current thread state's frame, which is NULL if no frame is currently executing.

int **PyFrame_GetLineNumber** (*PyFrameObject* *frame)

Return the line number that *frame* is currently executing.

const char* **PyEval_GetFuncName** (*PyObject* *func)

Return the name of *func* if it is a function, class or instance object, else the name of *func*'s type.

const char* **PyEval_GetFuncDesc** (*PyObject* *func)

Return a description string, depending on the type of *func*. Return values include „()” for functions and methods, ” constructor”, ” instance”, and ” object”. Concatenated with the result of `PyEval_GetFuncName()`, the result will be a description of *func*.

6.9 Codec registry and support functions

int **PyCodec_Register** (*PyObject* *search_function)

Register a new codec search function.

As side effect, this tries to load the `encodings` package, if not yet done, to make sure that it is always first in the list of search functions.

int **PyCodec_KnownEncoding** (const char *encoding)

Return 1 or 0 depending on whether there is a registered codec for the given *encoding*. This function always succeeds.

*PyObject** **PyCodec_Encode** (*PyObject* *object, const char *encoding, const char *errors)

Return value: New reference. Generic codec based encoding API.

object is passed through the encoder function found for the given *encoding* using the error handling method defined by *errors*. *errors* may be NULL to use the default method defined for the codec. Raises a `LookupError` if no encoder can be found.

*PyObject** **PyCodec_Decode** (*PyObject* *object, const char *encoding, const char *errors)

Return value: New reference. Generic codec based decoding API.

object is passed through the decoder function found for the given *encoding* using the error handling method defined by *errors*. *errors* may be `NULL` to use the default method defined for the codec. Raises a `LookupError` if no encoder can be found.

6.9.1 Codec lookup API

In the following functions, the *encoding* string is looked up converted to all lower-case characters, which makes encodings looked up through this mechanism effectively case-insensitive. If no codec is found, a `KeyError` is set and `NULL` returned.

*PyObject** **PyCodec_Encoder** (const char **encoding*)

Return value: New reference. Get an encoder function for the given *encoding*.

*PyObject** **PyCodec_Decoder** (const char **encoding*)

Return value: New reference. Get a decoder function for the given *encoding*.

*PyObject** **PyCodec_IncrementalEncoder** (const char **encoding*, const char **errors*)

Return value: New reference. Get an `IncrementalEncoder` object for the given *encoding*.

*PyObject** **PyCodec_IncrementalDecoder** (const char **encoding*, const char **errors*)

Return value: New reference. Get an `IncrementalDecoder` object for the given *encoding*.

*PyObject** **PyCodec_StreamReader** (const char **encoding*, *PyObject* **stream*, const char **errors*)

Return value: New reference. Get a `StreamReader` factory function for the given *encoding*.

*PyObject** **PyCodec_StreamWriter** (const char **encoding*, *PyObject* **stream*, const char **errors*)

Return value: New reference. Get a `StreamWriter` factory function for the given *encoding*.

6.9.2 Registry API for Unicode encoding error handlers

int **PyCodec_RegisterError** (const char **name*, *PyObject* **error*)

Register the error handling callback function *error* under the given *name*. This callback function will be called by a codec when it encounters unencodable characters/undecodable bytes and *name* is specified as the error parameter in the call to the encode/decode function.

The callback gets a single argument, an instance of `UnicodeEncodeError`, `UnicodeDecodeError` or `UnicodeTranslateError` that holds information about the problematic sequence of characters or bytes and their offset in the original string (see [Unicode Exception Objects](#) for functions to extract this information). The callback must either raise the given exception, or return a two-item tuple containing the replacement for the problematic sequence, and an integer giving the offset in the original string at which encoding/decoding should be resumed.

Return 0 on success, -1 on error.

*PyObject** **PyCodec_LookupError** (const char **name*)

Return value: New reference. Lookup the error handling callback function registered under *name*. As a special case `NULL` can be passed, in which case the error handling callback for „strict” will be returned.

*PyObject** **PyCodec_StrictErrors** (*PyObject* **exc*)

Return value: Always `NULL`. Raise *exc* as an exception.

*PyObject** **PyCodec_IgnoreErrors** (*PyObject* **exc*)

Return value: New reference. Ignore the unicode error, skipping the faulty input.

*PyObject** **PyCodec_ReplaceErrors** (*PyObject* **exc*)

Return value: New reference. Replace the unicode encode error with ? or U+FFFD.

*PyObject** **PyCodec_XMLCharRefReplaceErrors** (*PyObject* **exc*)

Return value: New reference. Replace the unicode encode error with XML character references.

*PyObject** **PyCodec_BackslashReplaceErrors** (*PyObject* **exc*)

Return value: New reference. Replace the unicode encode error with backslash escapes (`\x`, `\u` and `\U`).

*PyObject** **PyCodec_NameReplaceErrors** (*PyObject* *exc)

Return value: *New reference.* Replace the unicode encode error with \N{ . . . } escapes.

Nowe w wersji 3.5.

Warstwa obiektów abstrakcyjnych

Funkcje, których dotyczy ten rozdział działają na obiektach Pythona bez względu na ich typ oraz na wielu klasach typów obiektów (np. wszystkie typy numeryczne oraz sekwencyjne). Użyte na nieobsługiwanych typach obiektów rzucą wyjątek.

Nie da się używać tych funkcji na obiektach, które nie zostały prawidłowo zainicjowane jak np. lista utworzona za pomocą `PyList_New()`, której elementom nie nadano jeszcze wartości innej niż `NULL`.

7.1 Object Protocol

*PyObject** **Py_NotImplemented**

The `NotImplemented` singleton, used to signal that an operation is not implemented for the given type combination.

Py_RETURN_NOTIMPLEMENTED

Properly handle returning *Py_NotImplemented* from within a C function (that is, increment the reference count of `NotImplemented` and return it).

int PyObject_Print (*PyObject* **o*, FILE **fp*, int *flags*)

Print an object *o*, on file *fp*. Returns `-1` on error. The *flags* argument is used to enable certain printing options. The only option currently supported is `Py_PRINT_RAW`; if given, the `str()` of the object is written instead of the `repr()`.

int PyObject_HasAttr (*PyObject* **o*, *PyObject* **attr_name*)

Returns `1` if *o* has the attribute *attr_name*, and `0` otherwise. This is equivalent to the Python expression `hasattr(o, attr_name)`. This function always succeeds.

Note that exceptions which occur while calling `__getattr__()` and `__getattribute__()` methods will get suppressed. To get error reporting use *PyObject_GetAttr()* instead.

int PyObject_HasAttrString (*PyObject* **o*, const char **attr_name*)

Returns `1` if *o* has the attribute *attr_name*, and `0` otherwise. This is equivalent to the Python expression `hasattr(o, attr_name)`. This function always succeeds.

Note that exceptions which occur while calling `__getattr__()` and `__getattribute__()` methods and creating a temporary string object will get suppressed. To get error reporting use *PyObject_GetAttrString()* instead.

*PyObject** **PyObject_GetAttr** (*PyObject* *o, *PyObject* *attr_name)

Return value: New reference. Retrieve an attribute named *attr_name* from object *o*. Returns the attribute value on success, or NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression *o.attr_name*.

*PyObject** **PyObject_GetAttrString** (*PyObject* *o, const char *attr_name)

Return value: New reference. Retrieve an attribute named *attr_name* from object *o*. Returns the attribute value on success, or NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression *o.attr_name*.

*PyObject** **PyObject_GenericGetAttr** (*PyObject* *o, *PyObject* *name)

Return value: New reference. Generic attribute getter function that is meant to be put into a type object's *tp_getattro* slot. It looks for a descriptor in the dictionary of classes in the object's MRO as well as an attribute in the object's *__dict__* (if present). As outlined in descriptors, data descriptors take preference over instance attributes, while non-data descriptors don't. Otherwise, an *AttributeError* is raised.

int **PyObject_SetAttr** (*PyObject* *o, *PyObject* *attr_name, *PyObject* *v)

Set the value of the attribute named *attr_name*, for object *o*, to the value *v*. Raise an exception and return -1 on failure; return 0 on success. This is the equivalent of the Python statement *o.attr_name = v*.

If *v* is NULL, the attribute is deleted, however this feature is deprecated in favour of using *PyObject_DelAttr()*.

int **PyObject_SetAttrString** (*PyObject* *o, const char *attr_name, *PyObject* *v)

Set the value of the attribute named *attr_name*, for object *o*, to the value *v*. Raise an exception and return -1 on failure; return 0 on success. This is the equivalent of the Python statement *o.attr_name = v*.

If *v* is NULL, the attribute is deleted, however this feature is deprecated in favour of using *PyObject_DelAttrString()*.

int **PyObject_GenericSetAttr** (*PyObject* *o, *PyObject* *name, *PyObject* *value)

Generic attribute setter and deleter function that is meant to be put into a type object's *tp_setattro* slot. It looks for a data descriptor in the dictionary of classes in the object's MRO, and if found it takes preference over setting or deleting the attribute in the instance dictionary. Otherwise, the attribute is set or deleted in the object's *__dict__* (if present). On success, 0 is returned, otherwise an *AttributeError* is raised and -1 is returned.

int **PyObject_DelAttr** (*PyObject* *o, *PyObject* *attr_name)

Delete attribute named *attr_name*, for object *o*. Returns -1 on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python statement *del o.attr_name*.

int **PyObject_DelAttrString** (*PyObject* *o, const char *attr_name)

Delete attribute named *attr_name*, for object *o*. Returns -1 on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python statement *del o.attr_name*.

*PyObject** **PyObject_GenericGetDict** (*PyObject* *o, void *context)

Return value: New reference. A generic implementation for the getter of a *__dict__* descriptor. It creates the dictionary if necessary.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

int **PyObject_GenericSetDict** (*PyObject* *o, *PyObject* *value, void *context)

A generic implementation for the setter of a *__dict__* descriptor. This implementation does not allow the dictionary to be deleted.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

*PyObject** **PyObject_RichCompare** (*PyObject* *o1, *PyObject* *o2, int opid)

Return value: New reference. Compare the values of *o1* and *o2* using the operation specified by *opid*, which must be one of *Py_LT*, *Py_LE*, *Py_EQ*, *Py_NE*, *Py_GT*, or *Py_GE*, corresponding to <, <=, ==, !=, >, or >= respectively. This is the equivalent of the Python expression *o1 op o2*, where *op* is the operator corresponding to *opid*. Returns the value of the comparison on success, or NULL on failure.

int **PyObject_RichCompareBool** (*PyObject* *o1, *PyObject* *o2, int opid)

Compare the values of *o1* and *o2* using the operation specified by *opid*, which must be one of *Py_LT*, *Py_LE*, *Py_EQ*, *Py_NE*, *Py_GT*, or *Py_GE*, corresponding to <, <=, ==, !=, >, or >= respectively. Returns -1 on error, 0 if the result is false, 1 otherwise. This is the equivalent of the Python expression *o1 op o2*, where *op* is the operator corresponding to *opid*.

Informacja: If *o1* and *o2* are the same object, `PyObject_RichCompareBool()` will always return 1 for `Py_EQ` and 0 for `Py_NE`.

*PyObject** **PyObject_Repr** (*PyObject* **o*)

Return value: New reference. Compute a string representation of object *o*. Returns the string representation on success, NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `repr(o)`. Called by the `repr()` built-in function.

Zmienione w wersji 3.4: This function now includes a debug assertion to help ensure that it does not silently discard an active exception.

*PyObject** **PyObject_ASCII** (*PyObject* **o*)

Return value: New reference. As `PyObject_Repr()`, compute a string representation of object *o*, but escape the non-ASCII characters in the string returned by `PyObject_Repr()` with `\x`, `\u` or `\U` escapes. This generates a string similar to that returned by `PyObject_Repr()` in Python 2. Called by the `ascii()` built-in function.

*PyObject** **PyObject_Str** (*PyObject* **o*)

Return value: New reference. Compute a string representation of object *o*. Returns the string representation on success, NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `str(o)`. Called by the `str()` built-in function and, therefore, by the `print()` function.

Zmienione w wersji 3.4: This function now includes a debug assertion to help ensure that it does not silently discard an active exception.

*PyObject** **PyObject_Bytes** (*PyObject* **o*)

Return value: New reference. Compute a bytes representation of object *o*. NULL is returned on failure and a bytes object on success. This is equivalent to the Python expression `bytes(o)`, when *o* is not an integer. Unlike `bytes(o)`, a `TypeError` is raised when *o* is an integer instead of a zero-initialized bytes object.

int **PyObject_IsSubclass** (*PyObject* **derived*, *PyObject* **cls*)

Return 1 if the class *derived* is identical to or derived from the class *cls*, otherwise return 0. In case of an error, return -1.

If *cls* is a tuple, the check will be done against every entry in *cls*. The result will be 1 when at least one of the checks returns 1, otherwise it will be 0.

If *cls* has a `__subclasscheck__()` method, it will be called to determine the subclass status as described in [PEP 3119](#). Otherwise, *derived* is a subclass of *cls* if it is a direct or indirect subclass, i.e. contained in `cls.__mro__`.

Normally only class objects, i.e. instances of `type` or a derived class, are considered classes. However, objects can override this by having a `__bases__` attribute (which must be a tuple of base classes).

int **PyObject_IsInstance** (*PyObject* **inst*, *PyObject* **cls*)

Return 1 if *inst* is an instance of the class *cls* or a subclass of *cls*, or 0 if not. On error, returns -1 and sets an exception.

If *cls* is a tuple, the check will be done against every entry in *cls*. The result will be 1 when at least one of the checks returns 1, otherwise it will be 0.

If *cls* has a `__instancecheck__()` method, it will be called to determine the subclass status as described in [PEP 3119](#). Otherwise, *inst* is an instance of *cls* if its class is a subclass of *cls*.

An instance *inst* can override what is considered its class by having a `__class__` attribute.

An object *cls* can override if it is considered a class, and what its base classes are, by having a `__bases__` attribute (which must be a tuple of base classes).

int **PyCallable_Check** (*PyObject* **o*)

Determine if the object *o* is callable. Return 1 if the object is callable and 0 otherwise. This function always succeeds.

*PyObject** **PyObject_Call** (*PyObject* *callable, *PyObject* *args, *PyObject* *kwargs)

Return value: New reference. Call a callable Python object *callable*, with arguments given by the tuple *args*, and named arguments given by the dictionary *kwargs*.

args must not be NULL, use an empty tuple if no arguments are needed. If no named arguments are needed, *kwargs* can be NULL.

Return the result of the call on success, or raise an exception and return NULL on failure.

This is the equivalent of the Python expression: `callable(*args, **kwargs)`.

*PyObject** **PyObject_CallObject** (*PyObject* *callable, *PyObject* *args)

Return value: New reference. Call a callable Python object *callable*, with arguments given by the tuple *args*. If no arguments are needed, then *args* can be NULL.

Return the result of the call on success, or raise an exception and return NULL on failure.

This is the equivalent of the Python expression: `callable(*args)`.

*PyObject** **PyObject_CallFunction** (*PyObject* *callable, const char *format, ...)

Return value: New reference. Call a callable Python object *callable*, with a variable number of C arguments. The C arguments are described using a *Py_BuildValue()* style format string. The format can be NULL, indicating that no arguments are provided.

Return the result of the call on success, or raise an exception and return NULL on failure.

This is the equivalent of the Python expression: `callable(*args)`.

Note that if you only pass *PyObject* *args, *PyObject_CallFunctionObjArgs()* is a faster alternative.

Zmienione w wersji 3.4: The type of *format* was changed from `char *`.

*PyObject** **PyObject_CallMethod** (*PyObject* *obj, const char *name, const char *format, ...)

Return value: New reference. Call the method named *name* of object *obj* with a variable number of C arguments. The C arguments are described by a *Py_BuildValue()* format string that should produce a tuple.

The format can be NULL, indicating that no arguments are provided.

Return the result of the call on success, or raise an exception and return NULL on failure.

This is the equivalent of the Python expression: `obj.name(arg1, arg2, ...)`.

Note that if you only pass *PyObject* *args, *PyObject_CallMethodObjArgs()* is a faster alternative.

Zmienione w wersji 3.4: The types of *name* and *format* were changed from `char *`.

*PyObject** **PyObject_CallFunctionObjArgs** (*PyObject* *callable, ..., NULL)

Return value: New reference. Call a callable Python object *callable*, with a variable number of *PyObject* *arguments. The arguments are provided as a variable number of parameters followed by NULL.

Return the result of the call on success, or raise an exception and return NULL on failure.

This is the equivalent of the Python expression: `callable(arg1, arg2, ...)`.

*PyObject** **PyObject_CallMethodObjArgs** (*PyObject* *obj, *PyObject* *name, ..., NULL)

Return value: New reference. Calls a method of the Python object *obj*, where the name of the method is given as a Python string object in *name*. It is called with a variable number of *PyObject* *arguments. The arguments are provided as a variable number of parameters followed by NULL.

Return the result of the call on success, or raise an exception and return NULL on failure.

Py_hash_t **PyObject_Hash** (*PyObject* *o)

Compute and return the hash value of an object *o*. On failure, return `-1`. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `hash(o)`.

Zmienione w wersji 3.2: The return type is now *Py_hash_t*. This is a signed integer the same size as *Py_ssize_t*.

Py_hash_t PyObject_HashNotImplemented (*PyObject* **o*)

Set a `TypeError` indicating that `type(o)` is not hashable and return `-1`. This function receives special treatment when stored in a `tp_hash` slot, allowing a type to explicitly indicate to the interpreter that it is not hashable.

int PyObject_IsTrue (*PyObject* **o*)

Returns 1 if the object *o* is considered to be true, and 0 otherwise. This is equivalent to the Python expression `not not o`. On failure, return `-1`.

int PyObject_Not (*PyObject* **o*)

Returns 0 if the object *o* is considered to be true, and 1 otherwise. This is equivalent to the Python expression `not o`. On failure, return `-1`.

PyObject* PyObject_Type (*PyObject* **o*)

Return value: *New reference.* When *o* is non-NULL, returns a type object corresponding to the object type of object *o*. On failure, raises `SystemError` and returns NULL. This is equivalent to the Python expression `type(o)`. This function increments the reference count of the return value. There's really no reason to use this function instead of the common expression `o->ob_type`, which returns a pointer of type *PyTypeObject**, except when the incremented reference count is needed.

int PyObject_TypeCheck (*PyObject* **o*, *PyTypeObject* **type*)

Return true if the object *o* is of type *type* or a subtype of *type*. Both parameters must be non-NULL.

Py_ssize_t PyObject_Size (*PyObject* **o*)

Py_ssize_t PyObject_Length (*PyObject* **o*)

Return the length of object *o*. If the object *o* provides either the sequence and mapping protocols, the sequence length is returned. On error, `-1` is returned. This is the equivalent to the Python expression `len(o)`.

Py_ssize_t PyObject_LengthHint (*PyObject* **o*, *Py_ssize_t* *default*)

Return an estimated length for the object *o*. First try to return its actual length, then an estimate using `__length_hint__()`, and finally return the default value. On error return `-1`. This is the equivalent to the Python expression `operator.length_hint(o, default)`.

Nowe w wersji 3.4.

PyObject* PyObject_GetItem (*PyObject* **o*, *PyObject* **key*)

Return value: *New reference.* Return element of *o* corresponding to the object *key* or NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `o[key]`.

int PyObject_SetItem (*PyObject* **o*, *PyObject* **key*, *PyObject* **v*)

Map the object *key* to the value *v*. Raise an exception and return `-1` on failure; return 0 on success. This is the equivalent of the Python statement `o[key] = v`.

int PyObject_DelItem (*PyObject* **o*, *PyObject* **key*)

Remove the mapping for the object *key* from the object *o*. Return `-1` on failure. This is equivalent to the Python statement `del o[key]`.

PyObject* PyObject_Dir (*PyObject* **o*)

Return value: *New reference.* This is equivalent to the Python expression `dir(o)`, returning a (possibly empty) list of strings appropriate for the object argument, or NULL if there was an error. If the argument is NULL, this is like the Python `dir()`, returning the names of the current locals; in this case, if no execution frame is active then NULL is returned but *PyErr_Occurred()* will return false.

PyObject* PyObject_GetIter (*PyObject* **o*)

Return value: *New reference.* This is equivalent to the Python expression `iter(o)`. It returns a new iterator for the object argument, or the object itself if the object is already an iterator. Raises `TypeError` and returns NULL if the object cannot be iterated.

7.2 Number Protocol

int PyNumber_Check (*PyObject *o*)

Returns 1 if the object *o* provides numeric protocols, and false otherwise. This function always succeeds.

PyObject* PyNumber_Add (*PyObject *o1, PyObject *o2*)

Return value: New reference. Returns the result of adding *o1* and *o2*, or NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `o1 + o2`.

PyObject* PyNumber_Subtract (*PyObject *o1, PyObject *o2*)

Return value: New reference. Returns the result of subtracting *o2* from *o1*, or NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `o1 - o2`.

PyObject* PyNumber_Multiply (*PyObject *o1, PyObject *o2*)

Return value: New reference. Returns the result of multiplying *o1* and *o2*, or NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `o1 * o2`.

PyObject* PyNumber_MatrixMultiply (*PyObject *o1, PyObject *o2*)

Return value: New reference. Returns the result of matrix multiplication on *o1* and *o2*, or NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `o1 @ o2`.

Nowe w wersji 3.5.

PyObject* PyNumber_FloorDivide (*PyObject *o1, PyObject *o2*)

Return value: New reference. Return the floor of *o1* divided by *o2*, or NULL on failure. This is equivalent to the „classic” division of integers.

PyObject* PyNumber_TrueDivide (*PyObject *o1, PyObject *o2*)

Return value: New reference. Return a reasonable approximation for the mathematical value of *o1* divided by *o2*, or NULL on failure. The return value is „approximate” because binary floating point numbers are approximate; it is not possible to represent all real numbers in base two. This function can return a floating point value when passed two integers.

PyObject* PyNumber_Remainder (*PyObject *o1, PyObject *o2*)

Return value: New reference. Returns the remainder of dividing *o1* by *o2*, or NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `o1 % o2`.

PyObject* PyNumber_Divmod (*PyObject *o1, PyObject *o2*)

Return value: New reference. See the built-in function `divmod()`. Returns NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `divmod(o1, o2)`.

PyObject* PyNumber_Power (*PyObject *o1, PyObject *o2, PyObject *o3*)

Return value: New reference. See the built-in function `pow()`. Returns NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `pow(o1, o2, o3)`, where *o3* is optional. If *o3* is to be ignored, pass `Py_None` in its place (passing NULL for *o3* would cause an illegal memory access).

PyObject* PyNumber_Negative (*PyObject *o*)

Return value: New reference. Returns the negation of *o* on success, or NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `-o`.

PyObject* PyNumber_Positive (*PyObject *o*)

Return value: New reference. Returns *o* on success, or NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `+o`.

PyObject* PyNumber_Absolute (*PyObject *o*)

Return value: New reference. Returns the absolute value of *o*, or NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `abs(o)`.

PyObject* PyNumber_Invert (*PyObject *o*)

Return value: New reference. Returns the bitwise negation of *o* on success, or NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `~o`.

PyObject* PyNumber_Lshift (*PyObject *o1, PyObject *o2*)

Return value: New reference. Returns the result of left shifting *o1* by *o2* on success, or NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `o1 << o2`.

*PyObject** **PyNumber_Rshift** (*PyObject* **o1*, *PyObject* **o2*)

Return value: *New reference.* Returns the result of right shifting *o1* by *o2* on success, or NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `o1 >> o2`.

*PyObject** **PyNumber_And** (*PyObject* **o1*, *PyObject* **o2*)

Return value: *New reference.* Returns the „bitwise and” of *o1* and *o2* on success and NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `o1 & o2`.

*PyObject** **PyNumber_Xor** (*PyObject* **o1*, *PyObject* **o2*)

Return value: *New reference.* Returns the „bitwise exclusive or” of *o1* by *o2* on success, or NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `o1 ^ o2`.

*PyObject** **PyNumber_Or** (*PyObject* **o1*, *PyObject* **o2*)

Return value: *New reference.* Returns the „bitwise or” of *o1* and *o2* on success, or NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `o1 | o2`.

*PyObject** **PyNumber_InPlaceAdd** (*PyObject* **o1*, *PyObject* **o2*)

Return value: *New reference.* Returns the result of adding *o1* and *o2*, or NULL on failure. The operation is done *in-place* when *o1* supports it. This is the equivalent of the Python statement `o1 += o2`.

*PyObject** **PyNumber_InPlaceSubtract** (*PyObject* **o1*, *PyObject* **o2*)

Return value: *New reference.* Returns the result of subtracting *o2* from *o1*, or NULL on failure. The operation is done *in-place* when *o1* supports it. This is the equivalent of the Python statement `o1 -= o2`.

*PyObject** **PyNumber_InPlaceMultiply** (*PyObject* **o1*, *PyObject* **o2*)

Return value: *New reference.* Returns the result of multiplying *o1* and *o2*, or NULL on failure. The operation is done *in-place* when *o1* supports it. This is the equivalent of the Python statement `o1 *= o2`.

*PyObject** **PyNumber_InPlaceMatrixMultiply** (*PyObject* **o1*, *PyObject* **o2*)

Return value: *New reference.* Returns the result of matrix multiplication on *o1* and *o2*, or NULL on failure. The operation is done *in-place* when *o1* supports it. This is the equivalent of the Python statement `o1 @= o2`.

Nowe w wersji 3.5.

*PyObject** **PyNumber_InPlaceFloorDivide** (*PyObject* **o1*, *PyObject* **o2*)

Return value: *New reference.* Returns the mathematical floor of dividing *o1* by *o2*, or NULL on failure. The operation is done *in-place* when *o1* supports it. This is the equivalent of the Python statement `o1 //= o2`.

*PyObject** **PyNumber_InPlaceTrueDivide** (*PyObject* **o1*, *PyObject* **o2*)

Return value: *New reference.* Return a reasonable approximation for the mathematical value of *o1* divided by *o2*, or NULL on failure. The return value is „approximate” because binary floating point numbers are approximate; it is not possible to represent all real numbers in base two. This function can return a floating point value when passed two integers. The operation is done *in-place* when *o1* supports it.

*PyObject** **PyNumber_InPlaceRemainder** (*PyObject* **o1*, *PyObject* **o2*)

Return value: *New reference.* Returns the remainder of dividing *o1* by *o2*, or NULL on failure. The operation is done *in-place* when *o1* supports it. This is the equivalent of the Python statement `o1 %= o2`.

*PyObject** **PyNumber_InPlacePower** (*PyObject* **o1*, *PyObject* **o2*, *PyObject* **o3*)

Return value: *New reference.* See the built-in function `pow()`. Returns NULL on failure. The operation is done *in-place* when *o1* supports it. This is the equivalent of the Python statement `o1 **= o2` when *o3* is `Py_None`, or an in-place variant of `pow(o1, o2, o3)` otherwise. If *o3* is to be ignored, pass `Py_None` in its place (passing NULL for *o3* would cause an illegal memory access).

*PyObject** **PyNumber_InPlaceLshift** (*PyObject* **o1*, *PyObject* **o2*)

Return value: *New reference.* Returns the result of left shifting *o1* by *o2* on success, or NULL on failure. The operation is done *in-place* when *o1* supports it. This is the equivalent of the Python statement `o1 <=> o2`.

*PyObject** **PyNumber_InPlaceRshift** (*PyObject* **o1*, *PyObject* **o2*)

Return value: *New reference.* Returns the result of right shifting *o1* by *o2* on success, or NULL on failure. The operation is done *in-place* when *o1* supports it. This is the equivalent of the Python statement `o1 >=> o2`.

*PyObject** **PyNumber_InPlaceAnd** (*PyObject* **o1*, *PyObject* **o2*)

Return value: *New reference.* Returns the „bitwise and” of *o1* and *o2* on success and NULL on failure. The operation is done *in-place* when *o1* supports it. This is the equivalent of the Python statement `o1 &= o2`.

*PyObject** **PyNumber_InPlaceXor** (*PyObject* **o1*, *PyObject* **o2*)

Return value: *New reference.* Returns the „bitwise exclusive or” of *o1* by *o2* on success, or NULL on failure. The operation is done *in-place* when *o1* supports it. This is the equivalent of the Python statement `o1 ^= o2`.

*PyObject** **PyNumber_InPlaceOr** (*PyObject* **o1*, *PyObject* **o2*)

Return value: *New reference.* Returns the „bitwise or” of *o1* and *o2* on success, or NULL on failure. The operation is done *in-place* when *o1* supports it. This is the equivalent of the Python statement `o1 |= o2`.

*PyObject** **PyNumber_Long** (*PyObject* **o*)

Return value: *New reference.* Returns the *o* converted to an integer object on success, or NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `int(o)`.

*PyObject** **PyNumber_Float** (*PyObject* **o*)

Return value: *New reference.* Returns the *o* converted to a float object on success, or NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `float(o)`.

*PyObject** **PyNumber_Index** (*PyObject* **o*)

Return value: *New reference.* Returns the *o* converted to a Python int on success or NULL with a `TypeError` exception raised on failure.

*PyObject** **PyNumber_ToBase** (*PyObject* **n*, int *base*)

Return value: *New reference.* Returns the integer *n* converted to base *base* as a string. The *base* argument must be one of 2, 8, 10, or 16. For base 2, 8, or 16, the returned string is prefixed with a base marker of `'0b'`, `'0o'`, or `'0x'`, respectively. If *n* is not a Python int, it is converted with `PyNumber_Index()` first.

Py_ssize_t **PyNumber_AsSsize_t** (*PyObject* **o*, *PyObject* **exc*)

Returns *o* converted to a `Py_ssize_t` value if *o* can be interpreted as an integer. If the call fails, an exception is raised and `-1` is returned.

If *o* can be converted to a Python int but the attempt to convert to a `Py_ssize_t` value would raise an `OverflowError`, then the *exc* argument is the type of exception that will be raised (usually `IndexError` or `OverflowError`). If *exc* is NULL, then the exception is cleared and the value is clipped to `PY_SSIZE_T_MIN` for a negative integer or `PY_SSIZE_T_MAX` for a positive integer.

int **PyIndex_Check** (*PyObject* **o*)

Returns 1 if *o* is an index integer (has the `nb_index` slot of the `tp_as_number` structure filled in), and 0 otherwise. This function always succeeds.

7.3 Sequence Protocol

int **PySequence_Check** (*PyObject* **o*)

Return 1 if the object provides sequence protocol, and 0 otherwise. Note that it returns 1 for Python classes with a `__getitem__()` method unless they are `dict` subclasses since in general case it is impossible to determine what the type of keys it supports. This function always succeeds.

Py_ssize_t **PySequence_Size** (*PyObject* **o*)

Py_ssize_t **PySequence_Length** (*PyObject* **o*)

Returns the number of objects in sequence *o* on success, and `-1` on failure. This is equivalent to the Python expression `len(o)`.

*PyObject** **PySequence_Concat** (*PyObject* **o1*, *PyObject* **o2*)

Return value: *New reference.* Return the concatenation of *o1* and *o2* on success, and NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `o1 + o2`.

*PyObject** **PySequence_Repeat** (*PyObject* **o*, Py_ssize_t *count*)

Return value: *New reference.* Return the result of repeating sequence object *o* *count* times, or NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `o * count`.

*PyObject** **PySequence_InPlaceConcat** (*PyObject* **o1*, *PyObject* **o2*)

Return value: *New reference.* Return the concatenation of *o1* and *o2* on success, and NULL on failure. The operation is done *in-place* when *o1* supports it. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `o1 += o2`.

*PyObject** **PySequence_InPlaceRepeat** (*PyObject* **o*, Py_ssize_t *count*)

Return value: New reference. Return the result of repeating sequence object *o* *count* times, or NULL on failure. The operation is done *in-place* when *o* supports it. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `o *= count`.

*PyObject** **PySequence_GetItem** (*PyObject* **o*, Py_ssize_t *i*)

Return value: New reference. Return the *i*th element of *o*, or NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `o[i]`.

*PyObject** **PySequence_GetSlice** (*PyObject* **o*, Py_ssize_t *i1*, Py_ssize_t *i2*)

Return value: New reference. Return the slice of sequence object *o* between *i1* and *i2*, or NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `o[i1:i2]`.

int **PySequence_SetItem** (*PyObject* **o*, Py_ssize_t *i*, *PyObject* **v*)

Assign object *v* to the *i*th element of *o*. Raise an exception and return -1 on failure; return 0 on success. This is the equivalent of the Python statement `o[i] = v`. This function *does not* steal a reference to *v*.

If *v* is NULL, the element is deleted, however this feature is deprecated in favour of using `PySequence_DelItem()`.

int **PySequence_DelItem** (*PyObject* **o*, Py_ssize_t *i*)

Delete the *i*th element of object *o*. Returns -1 on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python statement `del o[i]`.

int **PySequence_SetSlice** (*PyObject* **o*, Py_ssize_t *i1*, Py_ssize_t *i2*, *PyObject* **v*)

Assign the sequence object *v* to the slice in sequence object *o* from *i1* to *i2*. This is the equivalent of the Python statement `o[i1:i2] = v`.

int **PySequence_DelSlice** (*PyObject* **o*, Py_ssize_t *i1*, Py_ssize_t *i2*)

Delete the slice in sequence object *o* from *i1* to *i2*. Returns -1 on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python statement `del o[i1:i2]`.

Py_ssize_t **PySequence_Count** (*PyObject* **o*, *PyObject* **value*)

Return the number of occurrences of *value* in *o*, that is, return the number of keys for which `o[key] == value`. On failure, return -1. This is equivalent to the Python expression `o.count(value)`.

int **PySequence_Contains** (*PyObject* **o*, *PyObject* **value*)

Determine if *o* contains *value*. If an item in *o* is equal to *value*, return 1, otherwise return 0. On error, return -1. This is equivalent to the Python expression `value in o`.

Py_ssize_t **PySequence_Index** (*PyObject* **o*, *PyObject* **value*)

Return the first index *i* for which `o[i] == value`. On error, return -1. This is equivalent to the Python expression `o.index(value)`.

*PyObject** **PySequence_List** (*PyObject* **o*)

Return value: New reference. Return a list object with the same contents as the sequence or iterable *o*, or NULL on failure. The returned list is guaranteed to be new. This is equivalent to the Python expression `list(o)`.

*PyObject** **PySequence_Tuple** (*PyObject* **o*)

Return value: New reference. Return a tuple object with the same contents as the sequence or iterable *o*, or NULL on failure. If *o* is a tuple, a new reference will be returned, otherwise a tuple will be constructed with the appropriate contents. This is equivalent to the Python expression `tuple(o)`.

*PyObject** **PySequence_Fast** (*PyObject* **o*, const char **m*)

Return value: New reference. Return the sequence or iterable *o* as an object usable by the other `PySequence_Fast*` family of functions. If the object is not a sequence or iterable, raises `TypeError` with *m* as the message text. Returns NULL on failure.

The `PySequence_Fast*` functions are thus named because they assume *o* is a `PyTupleObject` or a `PyListObject` and access the data fields of *o* directly.

As a CPython implementation detail, if *o* is already a sequence or list, it will be returned.

Py_ssize_t **PySequence_Fast_GET_SIZE** (*PyObject* **o*)

Returns the length of *o*, assuming that *o* was returned by `PySequence_Fast()` and that *o* is not NULL. The

size can also be gotten by calling `PySequence_Size()` on `o`, but `PySequence_Fast_GET_SIZE()` is faster because it can assume `o` is a list or tuple.

`PyObject*` `PySequence_Fast_GET_ITEM` (`PyObject` *`o`, `Py_ssize_t` `i`)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Return the `i`th element of `o`, assuming that `o` was returned by `PySequence_Fast()`, `o` is not NULL, and that `i` is within bounds.

`PyObject` `PySequence_Fast_ITEMS` (`PyObject` *`o`)**

Return the underlying array of PyObject pointers. Assumes that `o` was returned by `PySequence_Fast()` and `o` is not NULL.

Note, if a list gets resized, the reallocation may relocate the items array. So, only use the underlying array pointer in contexts where the sequence cannot change.

`PyObject*` `PySequence_ITEM` (`PyObject` *`o`, `Py_ssize_t` `i`)

Return value: New reference. Return the `i`th element of `o` or NULL on failure. Faster form of `PySequence_GetItem()` but without checking that `PySequence_Check()` on `o` is true and without adjustment for negative indices.

7.4 Mapping Protocol

See also `PyObject_GetItem()`, `PyObject_SetItem()` and `PyObject_DelItem()`.

`int` `PyMapping_Check` (`PyObject` *`o`)

Return 1 if the object provides mapping protocol or supports slicing, and 0 otherwise. Note that it returns 1 for Python classes with a `__getitem__()` method since in general case it is impossible to determine what type of keys it supports. This function always succeeds.

`Py_ssize_t` `PyMapping_Size` (`PyObject` *`o`)

`Py_ssize_t` `PyMapping_Length` (`PyObject` *`o`)

Returns the number of keys in object `o` on success, and `-1` on failure. This is equivalent to the Python expression `len(o)`.

`PyObject*` `PyMapping_GetItemString` (`PyObject` *`o`, `const char` *`key`)

Return value: New reference. Return element of `o` corresponding to the string `key` or NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `o[key]`. See also `PyObject_GetItem()`.

`int` `PyMapping_SetItemString` (`PyObject` *`o`, `const char` *`key`, `PyObject` *`v`)

Map the string `key` to the value `v` in object `o`. Returns `-1` on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python statement `o[key] = v`. See also `PyObject_SetItem()`.

`int` `PyMapping_DelItem` (`PyObject` *`o`, `PyObject` *`key`)

Remove the mapping for the object `key` from the object `o`. Return `-1` on failure. This is equivalent to the Python statement `del o[key]`. This is an alias of `PyObject_DelItem()`.

`int` `PyMapping_DelItemString` (`PyObject` *`o`, `const char` *`key`)

Remove the mapping for the string `key` from the object `o`. Return `-1` on failure. This is equivalent to the Python statement `del o[key]`.

`int` `PyMapping_HasKey` (`PyObject` *`o`, `PyObject` *`key`)

Return 1 if the mapping object has the key `key` and 0 otherwise. This is equivalent to the Python expression `key in o`. This function always succeeds.

Note that exceptions which occur while calling the `__getitem__()` method will get suppressed. To get error reporting use `PyObject_GetItem()` instead.

`int` `PyMapping_HasKeyString` (`PyObject` *`o`, `const char` *`key`)

Return 1 if the mapping object has the key `key` and 0 otherwise. This is equivalent to the Python expression `key in o`. This function always succeeds.

Note that exceptions which occur while calling the `__getitem__()` method and creating a temporary string object will get suppressed. To get error reporting use `PyMapping_GetItemString()` instead.

*PyObject** **PyMapping_Keys** (*PyObject* **o*)

Return value: *New reference.* On success, return a list of the keys in object *o*. On failure, return NULL.

Zmienione w wersji 3.7: Previously, the function returned a list or a tuple.

*PyObject** **PyMapping_Values** (*PyObject* **o*)

Return value: *New reference.* On success, return a list of the values in object *o*. On failure, return NULL.

Zmienione w wersji 3.7: Previously, the function returned a list or a tuple.

*PyObject** **PyMapping_Items** (*PyObject* **o*)

Return value: *New reference.* On success, return a list of the items in object *o*, where each item is a tuple containing a key-value pair. On failure, return NULL.

Zmienione w wersji 3.7: Previously, the function returned a list or a tuple.

7.5 Iterator Protocol

There are two functions specifically for working with iterators.

int **PyIter_Check** (*PyObject* **o*)

Return true if the object *o* supports the iterator protocol.

*PyObject** **PyIter_Next** (*PyObject* **o*)

Return value: *New reference.* Return the next value from the iteration *o*. The object must be an iterator (it is up to the caller to check this). If there are no remaining values, returns NULL with no exception set. If an error occurs while retrieving the item, returns NULL and passes along the exception.

To write a loop which iterates over an iterator, the C code should look something like this:

```
PyObject *iterator = PyObject_GetIter(obj);
PyObject *item;

if (iterator == NULL) {
    /* propagate error */
}

while ((item = PyIter_Next(iterator))) {
    /* do something with item */
    ...
    /* release reference when done */
    Py_DECREF(item);
}

Py_DECREF(iterator);

if (PyErr_Occurred()) {
    /* propagate error */
}
else {
    /* continue doing useful work */
}
```

7.6 Buffer Protocol

Certain objects available in Python wrap access to an underlying memory array or *buffer*. Such objects include the built-in `bytes` and `bytearray`, and some extension types like `array.array`. Third-party libraries may define their own types for special purposes, such as image processing or numeric analysis.

While each of these types have their own semantics, they share the common characteristic of being backed by a possibly large memory buffer. It is then desirable, in some situations, to access that buffer directly and without intermediate copying.

Python provides such a facility at the C level in the form of the *buffer protocol*. This protocol has two sides:

- on the producer side, a type can export a „buffer interface” which allows objects of that type to expose information about their underlying buffer. This interface is described in the section *Buffer Object Structures*;
- on the consumer side, several means are available to obtain a pointer to the raw underlying data of an object (for example a method parameter).

Simple objects such as `bytes` and `bytearray` expose their underlying buffer in byte-oriented form. Other forms are possible; for example, the elements exposed by an `array.array` can be multi-byte values.

An example consumer of the buffer interface is the `write()` method of file objects: any object that can export a series of bytes through the buffer interface can be written to a file. While `write()` only needs read-only access to the internal contents of the object passed to it, other methods such as `readinto()` need write access to the contents of their argument. The buffer interface allows objects to selectively allow or reject exporting of read-write and read-only buffers.

There are two ways for a consumer of the buffer interface to acquire a buffer over a target object:

- call `PyObject_GetBuffer()` with the right parameters;
- call `PyArg_ParseTuple()` (or one of its siblings) with one of the `y*`, `w*` or `s*` *format codes*.

In both cases, `PyBuffer_Release()` must be called when the buffer isn't needed anymore. Failure to do so could lead to various issues such as resource leaks.

7.6.1 Buffer structure

Buffer structures (or simply „buffers”) are useful as a way to expose the binary data from another object to the Python programmer. They can also be used as a zero-copy slicing mechanism. Using their ability to reference a block of memory, it is possible to expose any data to the Python programmer quite easily. The memory could be a large, constant array in a C extension, it could be a raw block of memory for manipulation before passing to an operating system library, or it could be used to pass around structured data in its native, in-memory format.

Contrary to most data types exposed by the Python interpreter, buffers are not *PyObject* pointers but rather simple C structures. This allows them to be created and copied very simply. When a generic wrapper around a buffer is needed, a *memoryview* object can be created.

For short instructions how to write an exporting object, see *Buffer Object Structures*. For obtaining a buffer, see `PyObject_GetBuffer()`.

Py_buffer

void ***buf**

A pointer to the start of the logical structure described by the buffer fields. This can be any location within the underlying physical memory block of the exporter. For example, with negative *strides* the value may point to the end of the memory block.

For *contiguous* arrays, the value points to the beginning of the memory block.

void ***obj**

A new reference to the exporting object. The reference is owned by the consumer and automatically

decremented and set to NULL by `PyBuffer_Release()`. The field is the equivalent of the return value of any standard C-API function.

As a special case, for *temporary* buffers that are wrapped by `PyMemoryView_FromBuffer()` or `PyBuffer_FillInfo()` this field is NULL. In general, exporting objects MUST NOT use this scheme.

`Py_ssize_t len`

`product(shape) * itemsize`. For contiguous arrays, this is the length of the underlying memory block. For non-contiguous arrays, it is the length that the logical structure would have if it were copied to a contiguous representation.

Accessing `((char *)buf)[0]` up to `((char *)buf)[len-1]` is only valid if the buffer has been obtained by a request that guarantees contiguity. In most cases such a request will be `PyBUF_SIMPLE` or `PyBUF_WRITABLE`.

`int readonly`

An indicator of whether the buffer is read-only. This field is controlled by the `PyBUF_WRITABLE` flag.

`Py_ssize_t itemsize`

Item size in bytes of a single element. Same as the value of `struct.calcsize()` called on non-NULL `format` values.

Important exception: If a consumer requests a buffer without the `PyBUF_FORMAT` flag, `format` will be set to NULL, but `itemsize` still has the value for the original format.

If `shape` is present, the equality `product(shape) * itemsize == len` still holds and the consumer can use `itemsize` to navigate the buffer.

If `shape` is NULL as a result of a `PyBUF_SIMPLE` or a `PyBUF_WRITABLE` request, the consumer must disregard `itemsize` and assume `itemsize == 1`.

`const char *format`

A NUL terminated string in `struct` module style syntax describing the contents of a single item. If this is NULL, "B" (unsigned bytes) is assumed.

This field is controlled by the `PyBUF_FORMAT` flag.

`int ndim`

The number of dimensions the memory represents as an n-dimensional array. If it is 0, `buf` points to a single item representing a scalar. In this case, `shape`, `strides` and `suboffsets` MUST be NULL.

The macro `PyBUF_MAX_NDIM` limits the maximum number of dimensions to 64. Exporters MUST respect this limit, consumers of multi-dimensional buffers SHOULD be able to handle up to `PyBUF_MAX_NDIM` dimensions.

`Py_ssize_t *shape`

An array of `Py_ssize_t` of length `ndim` indicating the shape of the memory as an n-dimensional array. Note that `shape[0] * ... * shape[ndim-1] * itemsize` MUST be equal to `len`.

Shape values are restricted to `shape[n] >= 0`. The case `shape[n] == 0` requires special attention. See *complex arrays* for further information.

The shape array is read-only for the consumer.

`Py_ssize_t *strides`

An array of `Py_ssize_t` of length `ndim` giving the number of bytes to skip to get to a new element in each dimension.

Stride values can be any integer. For regular arrays, strides are usually positive, but a consumer MUST be able to handle the case `strides[n] <= 0`. See *complex arrays* for further information.

The strides array is read-only for the consumer.

`Py_ssize_t *suboffsets`

An array of `Py_ssize_t` of length `ndim`. If `suboffsets[n] >= 0`, the values stored along the nth dimension are pointers and the suboffset value dictates how many bytes to add to each pointer after

de-referencing. A suboffset value that is negative indicates that no de-referencing should occur (striding in a contiguous memory block).

If all suboffsets are negative (i.e. no de-referencing is needed), then this field must be `NULL` (the default value).

This type of array representation is used by the Python Imaging Library (PIL). See [complex arrays](#) for further information how to access elements of such an array.

The suboffsets array is read-only for the consumer.

void ***internal**

This is for use internally by the exporting object. For example, this might be re-cast as an integer by the exporter and used to store flags about whether or not the shape, strides, and suboffsets arrays must be freed when the buffer is released. The consumer **MUST NOT** alter this value.

7.6.2 Buffer request types

Buffers are usually obtained by sending a buffer request to an exporting object via `PyObject_GetBuffer()`. Since the complexity of the logical structure of the memory can vary drastically, the consumer uses the *flags* argument to specify the exact buffer type it can handle.

All *Py_buffer* fields are unambiguously defined by the request type.

request-independent fields

The following fields are not influenced by *flags* and must always be filled in with the correct values: *obj*, *buf*, *len*, *itemsize*, *ndim*.

readonly, format

PyBUF_WRITABLE

Controls the *readonly* field. If set, the exporter **MUST** provide a writable buffer or else report failure. Otherwise, the exporter **MAY** provide either a read-only or writable buffer, but the choice **MUST** be consistent for all consumers.

PyBUF_FORMAT

Controls the *format* field. If set, this field **MUST** be filled in correctly. Otherwise, this field **MUST** be `NULL`.

PyBUF_WRITABLE can be `|>>`d to any of the flags in the next section. Since *PyBUF_SIMPLE* is defined as 0, *PyBUF_WRITABLE* can be used as a stand-alone flag to request a simple writable buffer.

PyBUF_FORMAT can be `|>>`d to any of the flags except *PyBUF_SIMPLE*. The latter already implies format B (unsigned bytes).

shape, strides, suboffsets

The flags that control the logical structure of the memory are listed in decreasing order of complexity. Note that each flag contains all bits of the flags below it.

Request	shape	strides	suboffsets
PyBUF_INDIRECT	tak	tak	if needed
PyBUF_STRIDES	tak	tak	NULL
PyBUF_ND	tak	NULL	NULL
PyBUF_SIMPLE	NULL	NULL	NULL

contiguity requests

C or Fortran *contiguity* can be explicitly requested, with and without stride information. Without stride information, the buffer must be C-contiguous.

Request	shape	strides	suboffsets	contig
PyBUF_C_CONTIGUOUS	tak	tak	NULL	C
PyBUF_F_CONTIGUOUS	tak	tak	NULL	F
PyBUF_ANY_CONTIGUOUS	tak	tak	NULL	C or F
PyBUF_ND	tak	NULL	NULL	C

compound requests

All possible requests are fully defined by some combination of the flags in the previous section. For convenience, the buffer protocol provides frequently used combinations as single flags.

In the following table *U* stands for undefined contiguity. The consumer would have to call *PyBuffer_IsContiguous()* to determine contiguity.

Request	shape	strides	suboffsets	contig	readonly	format
<code>PyBUF_FULL</code>	tak	tak	if needed	U	0	tak
<code>PyBUF_FULL_RO</code>	tak	tak	if needed	U	1 or 0	tak
<code>PyBUF_RECORDS</code>	tak	tak	NULL	U	0	tak
<code>PyBUF_RECORDS_RO</code>	tak	tak	NULL	U	1 or 0	tak
<code>PyBUF_STRIDED</code>	tak	tak	NULL	U	0	NULL
<code>PyBUF_STRIDED_RO</code>	tak	tak	NULL	U	1 or 0	NULL
<code>PyBUF_CONTIG</code>	tak	NULL	NULL	C	0	NULL
<code>PyBUF_CONTIG_RO</code>	tak	NULL	NULL	C	1 or 0	NULL

7.6.3 Complex arrays

NumPy-style: shape and strides

The logical structure of NumPy-style arrays is defined by *itemsize*, *ndim*, *shape* and *strides*.

If *ndim* == 0, the memory location pointed to by *buf* is interpreted as a scalar of size *itemsize*. In that case, both *shape* and *strides* are NULL.

If *strides* is NULL, the array is interpreted as a standard n-dimensional C-array. Otherwise, the consumer must access an n-dimensional array as follows:

```
ptr = (char *)buf + indices[0] * strides[0] + ... + indices[n-1] * strides[n-1];
item = *((typeof(item) *)ptr);
```

As noted above, *buf* can point to any location within the actual memory block. An exporter can check the validity of a buffer with this function:

```
def verify_structure(memlen, itemsize, ndim, shape, strides, offset):
    """Verify that the parameters represent a valid array within
    the bounds of the allocated memory:
        char *mem: start of the physical memory block
        memlen: length of the physical memory block
        offset: (char *)buf - mem
    """
    if offset % itemsize:
        return False
    if offset < 0 or offset+itemsize > memlen:
        return False
    if any(v % itemsize for v in strides):
        return False

    if ndim <= 0:
        return ndim == 0 and not shape and not strides
    if 0 in shape:
        return True
```

(ciąg dalszy na następnej stronie)

(kontynuacja poprzedniej strony)

```

imin = sum(strides[j]*(shape[j]-1) for j in range(ndim)
          if strides[j] <= 0)
imax = sum(strides[j]*(shape[j]-1) for j in range(ndim)
          if strides[j] > 0)

return 0 <= offset+imin and offset+imax+itemsize <= memlen

```

PIL-style: shape, strides and suboffsets

In addition to the regular items, PIL-style arrays can contain pointers that must be followed in order to get to the next element in a dimension. For example, the regular three-dimensional C-array `char v[2][2][3]` can also be viewed as an array of 2 pointers to 2 two-dimensional arrays: `char (*v[2])[2][3]`. In suboffsets representation, those two pointers can be embedded at the start of *buf*, pointing to two `char x[2][3]` arrays that can be located anywhere in memory.

Here is a function that returns a pointer to the element in an N-D array pointed to by an N-dimensional index when there are both non-NULL strides and suboffsets:

```

void *get_item_pointer(int ndim, void *buf, Py_ssize_t *strides,
                      Py_ssize_t *suboffsets, Py_ssize_t *indices) {
    char *pointer = (char*)buf;
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < ndim; i++) {
        pointer += strides[i] * indices[i];
        if (suboffsets[i] >= 0) {
            pointer = *((char**)pointer) + suboffsets[i];
        }
    }
    return (void*)pointer;
}

```

7.6.4 Buffer-related functions

int **PyObject_CheckBuffer** (PyObject *obj)

Return 1 if *obj* supports the buffer interface otherwise 0. When 1 is returned, it doesn't guarantee that *PyObject_GetBuffer()* will succeed. This function always succeeds.

int **PyObject_GetBuffer** (PyObject *exporter, Py_buffer *view, int flags)

Send a request to *exporter* to fill in *view* as specified by *flags*. If the exporter cannot provide a buffer of the exact type, it MUST raise `PyExc_BufferError`, set *view->obj* to NULL and return -1.

On success, fill in *view*, set *view->obj* to a new reference to *exporter* and return 0. In the case of chained buffer providers that redirect requests to a single object, *view->obj* MAY refer to this object instead of *exporter* (See *Buffer Object Structures*).

Successful calls to *PyObject_GetBuffer()* must be paired with calls to *PyBuffer_Release()*, similar to `malloc()` and `free()`. Thus, after the consumer is done with the buffer, *PyBuffer_Release()* must be called exactly once.

void **PyBuffer_Release** (Py_buffer *view)

Release the buffer *view* and decrement the reference count for *view->obj*. This function MUST be called when the buffer is no longer being used, otherwise reference leaks may occur.

It is an error to call this function on a buffer that was not obtained via *PyObject_GetBuffer()*.

Py_ssize_t **PyBuffer_SizeFromFormat** (const char *)

Return the implied *itemsize* from *format*. This function is not yet implemented.

int **PyBuffer_IsContiguous** (*Py_buffer* *view, char order)

Return 1 if the memory defined by the *view* is C-style (order is 'C') or Fortran-style (order is 'F') *contiguous* or either one (order is 'A'). Return 0 otherwise. This function always succeeds.

void* **PyBuffer_GetPointer** (*Py_buffer* *view, Py_ssize_t *indices)

Get the memory area pointed to by the *indices* inside the given *view*. *indices* must point to an array of *view*->ndim indices.

int **PyBuffer_FromContiguous** (*Py_buffer* *view, void *buf, Py_ssize_t len, char fort)

Copy contiguous *len* bytes from *buf* to *view*. *fort* can be 'C' or 'F' (for C-style or Fortran-style ordering). 0 is returned on success, -1 on error.

int **PyBuffer_ToContiguous** (void *buf, *Py_buffer* *src, Py_ssize_t len, char order)

Copy *len* bytes from *src* to its contiguous representation in *buf*. *order* can be 'C' or 'F' or 'A' (for C-style or Fortran-style ordering or either one). 0 is returned on success, -1 on error.

This function fails if *len* != *src*->len.

void **PyBuffer_FillContiguousStrides** (int ndims, Py_ssize_t *shape, Py_ssize_t *strides, int item-size, char order)

Fill the *strides* array with byte-strides of a *contiguous* (C-style if *order* is 'C' or Fortran-style if *order* is 'F') array of the given shape with the given number of bytes per element.

int **PyBuffer_FillInfo** (*Py_buffer* *view, *PyObject* *exporter, void *buf, Py_ssize_t len, int readonly, int flags)

Handle buffer requests for an exporter that wants to expose *buf* of size *len* with writability set according to *readonly*. *buf* is interpreted as a sequence of unsigned bytes.

The *flags* argument indicates the request type. This function always fills in *view* as specified by flags, unless *buf* has been designated as read-only and *PyBUF_WRITABLE* is set in *flags*.

On success, set *view*->obj to a new reference to *exporter* and return 0. Otherwise, raise *PyExc_BufferError*, set *view*->obj to NULL and return -1;

If this function is used as part of a *getbufferproc*, *exporter* MUST be set to the exporting object and *flags* must be passed unmodified. Otherwise, *exporter* MUST be NULL.

7.7 Old Buffer Protocol

Niezalecane od wersji 3.0.

These functions were part of the „old buffer protocol” API in Python 2. In Python 3, this protocol doesn’t exist anymore but the functions are still exposed to ease porting 2.x code. They act as a compatibility wrapper around the *new buffer protocol*, but they don’t give you control over the lifetime of the resources acquired when a buffer is exported.

Therefore, it is recommended that you call *PyObject_GetBuffer()* (or the *y** or *w** *format codes* with the *PyArg_ParseTuple()* family of functions) to get a buffer view over an object, and *PyBuffer_Release()* when the buffer view can be released.

int **PyObject_AsCharBuffer** (*PyObject* *obj, const char **buffer, Py_ssize_t *buffer_len)

Returns a pointer to a read-only memory location usable as character-based input. The *obj* argument must support the single-segment character buffer interface. On success, returns 0, sets *buffer* to the memory location and *buffer_len* to the buffer length. Returns -1 and sets a *TypeError* on error.

int **PyObject_AsReadBuffer** (*PyObject* *obj, const void **buffer, Py_ssize_t *buffer_len)

Returns a pointer to a read-only memory location containing arbitrary data. The *obj* argument must support the single-segment readable buffer interface. On success, returns 0, sets *buffer* to the memory location and *buffer_len* to the buffer length. Returns -1 and sets a *TypeError* on error.

int **PyObject_CheckReadBuffer** (*PyObject* *o)

Returns 1 if *o* supports the single-segment readable buffer interface. Otherwise returns 0. This function always succeeds.

Note that this function tries to get and release a buffer, and exceptions which occur while calling corresponding functions will get suppressed. To get error reporting use `PyObject_GetBuffer()` instead.

int **PyObject_AsWriteBuffer** (*PyObject* **obj*, void ***buffer*, Py_ssize_t **buffer_len*)

Returns a pointer to a writable memory location. The *obj* argument must support the single-segment, character buffer interface. On success, returns 0, sets *buffer* to the memory location and *buffer_len* to the buffer length. Returns -1 and sets a `TypeError` on error.

Concrete Objects Layer

The functions in this chapter are specific to certain Python object types. Passing them an object of the wrong type is not a good idea; if you receive an object from a Python program and you are not sure that it has the right type, you must perform a type check first; for example, to check that an object is a dictionary, use `PyDict_Check()`. The chapter is structured like the „family tree” of Python object types.

Ostrzeżenie: While the functions described in this chapter carefully check the type of the objects which are passed in, many of them do not check for `NULL` being passed instead of a valid object. Allowing `NULL` to be passed in can cause memory access violations and immediate termination of the interpreter.

8.1 Fundamental Objects

This section describes Python type objects and the singleton object `None`.

8.1.1 Type Objects

PyTypeObject

The C structure of the objects used to describe built-in types.

*PyObject** **PyType_Type**

This is the type object for type objects; it is the same object as `type` in the Python layer.

int **PyType_Check** (*PyObject *o*)

Return true if the object *o* is a type object, including instances of types derived from the standard type object. Return false in all other cases.

int **PyType_CheckExact** (*PyObject *o*)

Return true if the object *o* is a type object, but not a subtype of the standard type object. Return false in all other cases.

unsigned int **PyType_ClearCache** ()

Clear the internal lookup cache. Return the current version tag.

unsigned long **PyType_GetFlags** (*PyTypeObject* type*)

Return the `tp_flags` member of *type*. This function is primarily meant for use with `Py_LIMITED_API`; the

individual flag bits are guaranteed to be stable across Python releases, but access to `tp_flags` itself is not part of the limited API.

Nowe w wersji 3.2.

Zmienione w wersji 3.4: The return type is now `unsigned long` rather than `long`.

void **PyType_Modified** (*PyTypeObject* *type)

Invalidate the internal lookup cache for the type and all of its subtypes. This function must be called after any manual modification of the attributes or base classes of the type.

int **PyType_HasFeature** (*PyTypeObject* *o, int feature)

Return true if the type object *o* sets the feature *feature*. Type features are denoted by single bit flags.

int **PyType_IS_GC** (*PyTypeObject* *o)

Return true if the type object includes support for the cycle detector; this tests the type flag `Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_GC`.

int **PyType_IsSubtype** (*PyTypeObject* *a, *PyTypeObject* *b)

Return true if *a* is a subtype of *b*.

This function only checks for actual subtypes, which means that `__subclasscheck__()` is not called on *b*. Call `PyObject_IsSubclass()` to do the same check that `issubclass()` would do.

*PyObject** **PyType_GenericAlloc** (*PyTypeObject* *type, *Py_ssize_t* nitems)

Return value: New reference. Generic handler for the `tp_alloc` slot of a type object. Use Python's default memory allocation mechanism to allocate a new instance and initialize all its contents to `NULL`.

*PyObject** **PyType_GenericNew** (*PyTypeObject* *type, *PyObject* *args, *PyObject* *kwargs)

Return value: New reference. Generic handler for the `tp_new` slot of a type object. Create a new instance using the type's `tp_alloc` slot.

int **PyType_Ready** (*PyTypeObject* *type)

Finalize a type object. This should be called on all type objects to finish their initialization. This function is responsible for adding inherited slots from a type's base class. Return 0 on success, or return -1 and sets an exception on error.

*PyObject** **PyType_FromSpec** (*PyType_Spec* *spec)

Return value: New reference. Creates and returns a heap type object from the *spec* passed to the function.

*PyObject** **PyType_FromSpecWithBases** (*PyType_Spec* *spec, *PyObject* *bases)

Return value: New reference. Creates and returns a heap type object from the *spec*. In addition to that, the created heap type contains all types contained by the *bases* tuple as base types. This allows the caller to reference other heap types as base types.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

void* **PyType_GetSlot** (*PyTypeObject* *type, int slot)

Return the function pointer stored in the given slot. If the result is `NULL`, this indicates that either the slot is `NULL`, or that the function was called with invalid parameters. Callers will typically cast the result pointer into the appropriate function type.

Nowe w wersji 3.4.

8.1.2 The None Object

Note that the *PyTypeObject* for `None` is not directly exposed in the Python/C API. Since `None` is a singleton, testing for object identity (using `==` in C) is sufficient. There is no `PyNone_Check()` function for the same reason.

*PyObject** **Py_None**

The Python `None` object, denoting lack of value. This object has no methods. It needs to be treated just like any other object with respect to reference counts.

Py_RETURN_NONE

Properly handle returning *Py_None* from within a C function (that is, increment the reference count of *None* and return it.)

8.2 Numeric Objects

8.2.1 Integer Objects

All integers are implemented as „long” integer objects of arbitrary size.

On error, most *PyLong_As** APIs return `(return type) - 1` which cannot be distinguished from a number. Use *PyErr_Occurred()* to disambiguate.

PyLongObject

This subtype of *PyObject* represents a Python integer object.

PyObject **PyLong_Type**

This instance of *PyTypeObject* represents the Python integer type. This is the same object as `int` in the Python layer.

`int` **PyLong_Check** (*PyObject* *p)

Return true if its argument is a *PyLongObject* or a subtype of *PyLongObject*.

`int` **PyLong_CheckExact** (*PyObject* *p)

Return true if its argument is a *PyLongObject*, but not a subtype of *PyLongObject*.

*PyObject** **PyLong_FromLong** (long v)

Return value: New reference. Return a new *PyLongObject* object from *v*, or `NULL` on failure.

The current implementation keeps an array of integer objects for all integers between `-5` and `256`, when you create an `int` in that range you actually just get back a reference to the existing object. So it should be possible to change the value of `1`. I suspect the behaviour of Python in this case is undefined. :-)

*PyObject** **PyLong_FromUnsignedLong** (unsigned long v)

Return value: New reference. Return a new *PyLongObject* object from a C unsigned long, or `NULL` on failure.

*PyObject** **PyLong_FromSsize_t** (Py_ssize_t v)

Return value: New reference. Return a new *PyLongObject* object from a C `Py_ssize_t`, or `NULL` on failure.

*PyObject** **PyLong_FromSize_t** (size_t v)

Return value: New reference. Return a new *PyLongObject* object from a C `size_t`, or `NULL` on failure.

*PyObject** **PyLong_FromLongLong** (long long v)

Return value: New reference. Return a new *PyLongObject* object from a C long long, or `NULL` on failure.

*PyObject** **PyLong_FromUnsignedLongLong** (unsigned long long v)

Return value: New reference. Return a new *PyLongObject* object from a C unsigned long long, or `NULL` on failure.

*PyObject** **PyLong_FromDouble** (double v)

Return value: New reference. Return a new *PyLongObject* object from the integer part of *v*, or `NULL` on failure.

*PyObject** **PyLong_FromString** (const char *str, char **pend, int base)

Return value: New reference. Return a new *PyLongObject* based on the string value in *str*, which is interpreted according to the radix in *base*. If *pend* is non-`NULL`, *pend* will point to the first character in *str* which follows the representation of the number. If *base* is `0`, *str* is interpreted using the integers definition; in this case, leading zeros in a non-zero decimal number raises a `ValueError`. If *base* is not `0`, it must be between `2` and `36`, inclusive. Leading spaces and single underscores after a base specifier and between digits are ignored. If there are no digits, `ValueError` will be raised.

*PyObject** **PyLong_FromUnicode** (*Py_UNICODE* **u*, *Py_ssize_t* *length*, *int* *base*)

Return value: *New reference.* Convert a sequence of Unicode digits to a Python integer value. The Unicode string is first encoded to a byte string using `PyUnicode_EncodeDecimal()` and then converted using `PyLong_FromString()`.

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 4.0: Part of the old-style `Py_UNICODE` API; please migrate to using `PyLong_FromUnicodeObject()`.

*PyObject** **PyLong_FromUnicodeObject** (*PyObject* **u*, *int* *base*)

Return value: *New reference.* Convert a sequence of Unicode digits in the string *u* to a Python integer value. The Unicode string is first encoded to a byte string using `PyUnicode_EncodeDecimal()` and then converted using `PyLong_FromString()`.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

*PyObject** **PyLong_FromVoidPtr** (*void* **p*)

Return value: *New reference.* Create a Python integer from the pointer *p*. The pointer value can be retrieved from the resulting value using `PyLong_AsVoidPtr()`.

long **PyLong_AsLong** (*PyObject* **obj*)

Return a C `long` representation of *obj*. If *obj* is not an instance of `PyLongObject`, first call its `__int__()` method (if present) to convert it to a `PyLongObject`.

Raise `OverflowError` if the value of *obj* is out of range for a `long`.

Returns `-1` on error. Use `PyErr_Occurred()` to disambiguate.

long **PyLong_AsLongAndOverflow** (*PyObject* **obj*, *int* **overflow*)

Return a C `long` representation of *obj*. If *obj* is not an instance of `PyLongObject`, first call its `__int__()` method (if present) to convert it to a `PyLongObject`.

If the value of *obj* is greater than `LONG_MAX` or less than `LONG_MIN`, set **overflow* to 1 or `-1`, respectively, and return `-1`; otherwise, set **overflow* to 0. If any other exception occurs set **overflow* to 0 and return `-1` as usual.

Returns `-1` on error. Use `PyErr_Occurred()` to disambiguate.

long long **PyLong_AsLongLong** (*PyObject* **obj*)

Return a C `long long` representation of *obj*. If *obj* is not an instance of `PyLongObject`, first call its `__int__()` method (if present) to convert it to a `PyLongObject`.

Raise `OverflowError` if the value of *obj* is out of range for a `long long`.

Returns `-1` on error. Use `PyErr_Occurred()` to disambiguate.

long long **PyLong_AsLongLongAndOverflow** (*PyObject* **obj*, *int* **overflow*)

Return a C `long long` representation of *obj*. If *obj* is not an instance of `PyLongObject`, first call its `__int__()` method (if present) to convert it to a `PyLongObject`.

If the value of *obj* is greater than `PY_LLONG_MAX` or less than `PY_LLONG_MIN`, set **overflow* to 1 or `-1`, respectively, and return `-1`; otherwise, set **overflow* to 0. If any other exception occurs set **overflow* to 0 and return `-1` as usual.

Returns `-1` on error. Use `PyErr_Occurred()` to disambiguate.

Nowe w wersji 3.2.

Py_ssize_t **PyLong_AsSsize_t** (*PyObject* **pylong*)

Return a C `Py_ssize_t` representation of *pylong*. *pylong* must be an instance of `PyLongObject`.

Raise `OverflowError` if the value of *pylong* is out of range for a `Py_ssize_t`.

Returns `-1` on error. Use `PyErr_Occurred()` to disambiguate.

unsigned long **PyLong_AsUnsignedLong** (*PyObject* **pylong*)

Return a C `unsigned long` representation of *pylong*. *pylong* must be an instance of `PyLongObject`.

Raise `OverflowError` if the value of *pylong* is out of range for a `unsigned long`.

Returns (`unsigned long`) `-1` on error. Use `PyErr_Occurred()` to disambiguate.

`size_t PyLong_AsSize_t (PyObject *pylong)`

Return a C `size_t` representation of *pylong*. *pylong* must be an instance of *PyLongObject*.

Raise `OverflowError` if the value of *pylong* is out of range for a `size_t`.

Returns `(size_t)-1` on error. Use *PyErr_Occurred()* to disambiguate.

`unsigned long long PyLong_AsUnsignedLongLong (PyObject *pylong)`

Return a C unsigned long long representation of *pylong*. *pylong* must be an instance of *PyLongObject*.

Raise `OverflowError` if the value of *pylong* is out of range for an unsigned long long.

Returns `(unsigned long long)-1` on error. Use *PyErr_Occurred()* to disambiguate.

Zmienione w wersji 3.1: A negative *pylong* now raises `OverflowError`, not `TypeError`.

`unsigned long PyLong_AsUnsignedLongMask (PyObject *obj)`

Return a C unsigned long representation of *obj*. If *obj* is not an instance of *PyLongObject*, first call its `__int__()` method (if present) to convert it to a *PyLongObject*.

If the value of *obj* is out of range for an unsigned long, return the reduction of that value modulo `ULONG_MAX + 1`.

Returns `(unsigned long)-1` on error. Use *PyErr_Occurred()* to disambiguate.

`unsigned long long PyLong_AsUnsignedLongLongMask (PyObject *obj)`

Return a C unsigned long long representation of *obj*. If *obj* is not an instance of *PyLongObject*, first call its `__int__()` method (if present) to convert it to a *PyLongObject*.

If the value of *obj* is out of range for an unsigned long long, return the reduction of that value modulo `PY_ULLONG_MAX + 1`.

Returns `(unsigned long long)-1` on error. Use *PyErr_Occurred()* to disambiguate.

`double PyLong_AsDouble (PyObject *pylong)`

Return a C double representation of *pylong*. *pylong* must be an instance of *PyLongObject*.

Raise `OverflowError` if the value of *pylong* is out of range for a double.

Returns `-1.0` on error. Use *PyErr_Occurred()* to disambiguate.

`void* PyLong_AsVoidPtr (PyObject *pylong)`

Convert a Python integer *pylong* to a C void pointer. If *pylong* cannot be converted, an `OverflowError` will be raised. This is only assured to produce a usable void pointer for values created with *PyLong_FromVoidPtr()*.

Returns `NULL` on error. Use *PyErr_Occurred()* to disambiguate.

8.2.2 Boolean Objects

Booleans in Python are implemented as a subclass of integers. There are only two booleans, `Py_False` and `Py_True`. As such, the normal creation and deletion functions don't apply to booleans. The following macros are available, however.

`int PyBool_Check (PyObject *o)`

Return true if *o* is of type `PyBool_Type`.

*PyObject** **Py_False**

The Python `False` object. This object has no methods. It needs to be treated just like any other object with respect to reference counts.

*PyObject** **Py_True**

The Python `True` object. This object has no methods. It needs to be treated just like any other object with respect to reference counts.

Py_RETURN_FALSE

Return `Py_False` from a function, properly incrementing its reference count.

Py_RETURN_TRUE

Return `Py_True` from a function, properly incrementing its reference count.

PyObject* PyBool_FromLong (long *v*)

Return value: *New reference.* Return a new reference to `Py_True` or `Py_False` depending on the truth value of *v*.

8.2.3 Floating Point Objects

PyFloatObject

This subtype of *PyObject* represents a Python floating point object.

PyTypeObject PyFloat_Type

This instance of *PyTypeObject* represents the Python floating point type. This is the same object as `float` in the Python layer.

int PyFloat_Check (*PyObject* **p*)

Return true if its argument is a *PyFloatObject* or a subtype of *PyFloatObject*.

int PyFloat_CheckExact (*PyObject* **p*)

Return true if its argument is a *PyFloatObject*, but not a subtype of *PyFloatObject*.

PyObject* PyFloat_FromString (*PyObject* **str*)

Return value: *New reference.* Create a *PyFloatObject* object based on the string value in *str*, or NULL on failure.

PyObject* PyFloat_FromDouble (double *v*)

Return value: *New reference.* Create a *PyFloatObject* object from *v*, or NULL on failure.

double PyFloat_AsDouble (*PyObject* **pyfloat*)

Return a C double representation of the contents of *pyfloat*. If *pyfloat* is not a Python floating point object but has a `__float__()` method, this method will first be called to convert *pyfloat* into a float. This method returns `-1.0` upon failure, so one should call *PyErr_Occurred()* to check for errors.

double PyFloat_AS_DOUBLE (*PyObject* **pyfloat*)

Return a C double representation of the contents of *pyfloat*, but without error checking.

PyObject* PyFloat_GetInfo (void)

Return value: *New reference.* Return a structseq instance which contains information about the precision, minimum and maximum values of a float. It's a thin wrapper around the header file `float.h`.

double PyFloat_GetMax ()

Return the maximum representable finite float *DBL_MAX* as C double.

double PyFloat_GetMin ()

Return the minimum normalized positive float *DBL_MIN* as C double.

int PyFloat_ClearFreeList ()

Clear the float free list. Return the number of items that could not be freed.

8.2.4 Obiekt Liczby Zespolonej

Pythonowe liczby zespolone są stworzone w implementacji C jako dwa oddzielne typy: jeden jest strukturą w C która reprezentuje prawdziwe liczby zespolone, a drugi ujawnia tą strukturę dla Pythonowego kodu. API ma funkcje do operacji na obydwu typach.

Liczby zespolone jako struktury w C

Note that the functions which accept these structures as parameters and return them as results do so *by value* rather than dereferencing them through pointers. This is consistent throughout the API.

Py_complex

The C structure which corresponds to the value portion of a Python complex number object. Most of the functions for dealing with complex number objects use structures of this type as input or output values, as appropriate. It is defined as:

```
typedef struct {
    double real;
    double imag;
} Py_complex;
```

Py_complex **_Py_c_sum** (*Py_complex* left, *Py_complex* right)

Return the sum of two complex numbers, using the C *Py_complex* representation.

Py_complex **_Py_c_diff** (*Py_complex* left, *Py_complex* right)

Return the difference between two complex numbers, using the C *Py_complex* representation.

Py_complex **_Py_c_neg** (*Py_complex* complex)

Return the negation of the complex number *complex*, using the C *Py_complex* representation.

Py_complex **_Py_c_prod** (*Py_complex* left, *Py_complex* right)

Return the product of two complex numbers, using the C *Py_complex* representation.

Py_complex **_Py_c_quot** (*Py_complex* dividend, *Py_complex* divisor)

Return the quotient of two complex numbers, using the C *Py_complex* representation.

If *divisor* is null, this method returns zero and sets `errno` to `EDOM`.

Py_complex **_Py_c_pow** (*Py_complex* num, *Py_complex* exp)

Return the exponentiation of *num* by *exp*, using the C *Py_complex* representation.

If *num* is null and *exp* is not a positive real number, this method returns zero and sets `errno` to `EDOM`.

Complex Numbers as Python Objects

PyComplexObject

This subtype of *PyObject* represents a Python complex number object.

PyTypeObject **PyComplex_Type**

This instance of *PyTypeObject* represents the Python complex number type. It is the same object as `complex` in the Python layer.

int **PyComplex_Check** (*PyObject* *p)

Return true if its argument is a *PyComplexObject* or a subtype of *PyComplexObject*.

int **PyComplex_CheckExact** (*PyObject* *p)

Return true if its argument is a *PyComplexObject*, but not a subtype of *PyComplexObject*.

*PyObject** **PyComplex_FromCComplex** (*Py_complex* v)

Return value: New reference. Create a new Python complex number object from a C *Py_complex* value.

*PyObject** **PyComplex_FromDoubles** (double real, double imag)

Return value: New reference. Return a new *PyComplexObject* object from *real* and *imag*.

double **PyComplex_RealAsDouble** (*PyObject* *op)

Return the real part of *op* as a C double.

double **PyComplex_ImagAsDouble** (*PyObject* *op)

Return the imaginary part of *op* as a C double.

Py_complex **PyComplex_AsCComplex** (*PyObject* **op*)

Return the *Py_complex* value of the complex number *op*.

If *op* is not a Python complex number object but has a `__complex__()` method, this method will first be called to convert *op* to a Python complex number object. Upon failure, this method returns `-1.0` as a real value.

8.3 Sequence Objects

Generic operations on sequence objects were discussed in the previous chapter; this section deals with the specific kinds of sequence objects that are intrinsic to the Python language.

8.3.1 Bytes Objects

These functions raise `TypeError` when expecting a bytes parameter and are called with a non-bytes parameter.

PyBytesObject

This subtype of *PyObject* represents a Python bytes object.

PyTypeObject **PyBytes_Type**

This instance of *PyTypeObject* represents the Python bytes type; it is the same object as `bytes` in the Python layer.

int **PyBytes_Check** (*PyObject* **o*)

Return true if the object *o* is a bytes object or an instance of a subtype of the bytes type.

int **PyBytes_CheckExact** (*PyObject* **o*)

Return true if the object *o* is a bytes object, but not an instance of a subtype of the bytes type.

*PyObject** **PyBytes_FromString** (const char **v*)

Return value: New reference. Return a new bytes object with a copy of the string *v* as value on success, and `NULL` on failure. The parameter *v* must not be `NULL`; it will not be checked.

*PyObject** **PyBytes_FromStringAndSize** (const char **v*, *Py_ssize_t* *len*)

Return value: New reference. Return a new bytes object with a copy of the string *v* as value and length *len* on success, and `NULL` on failure. If *v* is `NULL`, the contents of the bytes object are uninitialized.

*PyObject** **PyBytes_FromFormat** (const char **format*, ...)

Return value: New reference. Take a C `printf()`-style *format* string and a variable number of arguments, calculate the size of the resulting Python bytes object and return a bytes object with the values formatted into it. The variable arguments must be C types and must correspond exactly to the format characters in the *format* string. The following format characters are allowed:

Format Characters	Type	Comment
<code>%%</code>	<i>n/a</i>	The literal <code>%</code> character.
<code>%c</code>	int	A single byte, represented as a C int.
<code>%d</code>	int	Equivalent to <code>printf("%d").</code> ¹
<code>%u</code>	nieoznaczony typ int	Equivalent to <code>printf("%u").</code> ¹
<code>%ld</code>	long	Equivalent to <code>printf("%ld").</code> ¹
<code>%lu</code>	nieoznaczony typ długi	Equivalent to <code>printf("%lu").</code> ¹
<code>%zd</code>	<i>Py_ssize_t</i>	Equivalent to <code>printf("%zd").</code> ¹
<code>%zu</code>	<i>size_t</i>	Equivalent to <code>printf("%zu").</code> ¹
<code>%i</code>	int	Equivalent to <code>printf("%i").</code> ¹
<code>%x</code>	int	Equivalent to <code>printf("%x").</code> ¹
<code>%s</code>	const char*	A null-terminated C character array.
<code>%p</code>	const void*	The hex representation of a C pointer. Mostly equivalent to <code>printf("%p")</code> except that it is guaranteed to start with the literal <code>0x</code> regardless of what the platform's <code>printf</code> yields.

An unrecognized format character causes all the rest of the format string to be copied as-is to the result object, and any extra arguments discarded.

*PyObject** **PyBytes_FromFormatV** (const char **format*, va_list *vargs*)

Return value: New reference. Identical to *PyBytes_FromFormat()* except that it takes exactly two arguments.

*PyObject** **PyBytes_FromObject** (*PyObject* **o*)

Return value: New reference. Return the bytes representation of object *o* that implements the buffer protocol.

Py_ssize_t **PyBytes_Size** (*PyObject* **o*)

Return the length of the bytes in bytes object *o*.

Py_ssize_t **PyBytes_GET_SIZE** (*PyObject* **o*)

Macro form of *PyBytes_Size()* but without error checking.

char* **PyBytes_AsString** (*PyObject* **o*)

Return a pointer to the contents of *o*. The pointer refers to the internal buffer of *o*, which consists of `len(o) + 1` bytes. The last byte in the buffer is always null, regardless of whether there are any other null bytes. The data must not be modified in any way, unless the object was just created using *PyBytes_FromStringAndSize(NULL, size)*. It must not be deallocated. If *o* is not a bytes object at all, *PyBytes_AsString()* returns NULL and raises *TypeError*.

char* **PyBytes_AS_STRING** (*PyObject* **string*)

Macro form of *PyBytes_AsString()* but without error checking.

int **PyBytes_AsStringAndSize** (*PyObject* **obj*, char ***buffer*, Py_ssize_t **length*)

Return the null-terminated contents of the object *obj* through the output variables *buffer* and *length*.

If *length* is NULL, the bytes object may not contain embedded null bytes; if it does, the function returns `-1` and a *ValueError* is raised.

The buffer refers to an internal buffer of *obj*, which includes an additional null byte at the end (not counted in *length*). The data must not be modified in any way, unless the object was just created using *PyBytes_FromStringAndSize(NULL, size)*. It must not be deallocated. If *obj* is not a bytes object at all, *PyBytes_AsStringAndSize()* returns `-1` and raises *TypeError*.

Zmienione w wersji 3.5: Previously, *TypeError* was raised when embedded null bytes were encountered in the bytes object.

void **PyBytes_Concat** (*PyObject* ***bytes*, *PyObject* **newpart*)

Create a new bytes object in **bytes* containing the contents of *newpart* appended to *bytes*; the caller will own the new reference. The reference to the old value of *bytes* will be stolen. If the new object cannot be created, the old reference to *bytes* will still be discarded and the value of **bytes* will be set to NULL; the appropriate exception will be set.

void **PyBytes_ConcatAndDel** (*PyObject* ***bytes*, *PyObject* **newpart*)

Create a new bytes object in **bytes* containing the contents of *newpart* appended to *bytes*. This version decrements the reference count of *newpart*.

int **PyBytes_Resize** (*PyObject* ***bytes*, Py_ssize_t *newsize*)

A way to resize a bytes object even though it is „immutable“. Only use this to build up a brand new bytes object; don't use this if the bytes may already be known in other parts of the code. It is an error to call this function if the refcount on the input bytes object is not one. Pass the address of an existing bytes object as an lvalue (it may be written into), and the new size desired. On success, **bytes* holds the resized bytes object and 0 is returned; the address in **bytes* may differ from its input value. If the reallocation fails, the original bytes object at **bytes* is deallocated, **bytes* is set to NULL, *MemoryError* is set, and `-1` is returned.

¹ For integer specifiers (d, u, ld, lu, zd, zu, i, x): the 0-conversion flag has effect even when a precision is given.

8.3.2 Byte Array Objects

PyByteArrayObject

This subtype of *PyObject* represents a Python bytearray object.

PyObject **PyByteArray_Type**

This instance of *PyObject* represents the Python bytearray type; it is the same object as `bytearray` in the Python layer.

Type check macros

int **PyByteArray_Check** (*PyObject* **o*)

Return true if the object *o* is a bytearray object or an instance of a subtype of the bytearray type.

int **PyByteArray_CheckExact** (*PyObject* **o*)

Return true if the object *o* is a bytearray object, but not an instance of a subtype of the bytearray type.

Direct API functions

*PyObject** **PyByteArray_FromObject** (*PyObject* **o*)

Return value: New reference. Return a new bytearray object from any object, *o*, that implements the *buffer protocol*.

*PyObject** **PyByteArray_FromStringAndSize** (const char **string*, Py_ssize_t *len*)

Return value: New reference. Create a new bytearray object from *string* and its length, *len*. On failure, NULL is returned.

*PyObject** **PyByteArray_Concat** (*PyObject* **a*, *PyObject* **b*)

Return value: New reference. Concat bytearrays *a* and *b* and return a new bytearray with the result.

Py_ssize_t **PyByteArray_Size** (*PyObject* **bytearray*)

Return the size of *bytearray* after checking for a NULL pointer.

char* **PyByteArray_AsString** (*PyObject* **bytearray*)

Return the contents of *bytearray* as a char array after checking for a NULL pointer. The returned array always has an extra null byte appended.

int **PyByteArray_Resize** (*PyObject* **bytearray*, Py_ssize_t *len*)

Resize the internal buffer of *bytearray* to *len*.

Macros

These macros trade safety for speed and they don't check pointers.

char* **PyByteArray_AS_STRING** (*PyObject* **bytearray*)

Macro version of *PyByteArray_AsString()*.

Py_ssize_t **PyByteArray_GET_SIZE** (*PyObject* **bytearray*)

Macro version of *PyByteArray_Size()*.

8.3.3 Unicode Objects and Codecs

Unicode Objects

Since the implementation of [PEP 393](#) in Python 3.3, Unicode objects internally use a variety of representations, in order to allow handling the complete range of Unicode characters while staying memory efficient. There are special cases for strings where all code points are below 128, 256, or 65536; otherwise, code points must be below 1114112 (which is the full Unicode range).

`Py_UNICODE*` and UTF-8 representations are created on demand and cached in the Unicode object. The `Py_UNICODE*` representation is deprecated and inefficient; it should be avoided in performance- or memory-sensitive situations.

Due to the transition between the old APIs and the new APIs, Unicode objects can internally be in two states depending on how they were created:

- „canonical” Unicode objects are all objects created by a non-deprecated Unicode API. They use the most efficient representation allowed by the implementation.
- „legacy” Unicode objects have been created through one of the deprecated APIs (typically `PyUnicode_FromUnicode()`) and only bear the `Py_UNICODE*` representation; you will have to call `PyUnicode_READY()` on them before calling any other API.

Unicode Type

These are the basic Unicode object types used for the Unicode implementation in Python:

Py_UCS4

Py_UCS2

Py_UCS1

These types are typedefs for unsigned integer types wide enough to contain characters of 32 bits, 16 bits and 8 bits, respectively. When dealing with single Unicode characters, use `Py_UCS4`.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

Py_UNICODE

This is a typedef of `wchar_t`, which is a 16-bit type or 32-bit type depending on the platform.

Zmienione w wersji 3.3: In previous versions, this was a 16-bit type or a 32-bit type depending on whether you selected a „narrow” or „wide” Unicode version of Python at build time.

PyASCIIObject

PyCompactUnicodeObject

PyUnicodeObject

These subtypes of `PyObject` represent a Python Unicode object. In almost all cases, they shouldn't be used directly, since all API functions that deal with Unicode objects take and return `PyObject` pointers.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

PyTypeObject **PyUnicode_Type**

This instance of *PyTypeObject* represents the Python Unicode type. It is exposed to Python code as `str`.

The following APIs are really C macros and can be used to do fast checks and to access internal read-only data of Unicode objects:

`int PyUnicode_Check (PyObject *o)`

Return true if the object *o* is a Unicode object or an instance of a Unicode subtype.

`int PyUnicode_CheckExact (PyObject *o)`

Return true if the object *o* is a Unicode object, but not an instance of a subtype.

`int PyUnicode_READY (PyObject *o)`

Ensure the string object *o* is in the „canonical” representation. This is required before using any of the access macros described below.

Returns 0 on success and -1 with an exception set on failure, which in particular happens if memory allocation fails.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

`Py_ssize_t PyUnicode_GET_LENGTH (PyObject *o)`

Return the length of the Unicode string, in code points. *o* has to be a Unicode object in the „canonical” representation (not checked).

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

`Py_UCS1* PyUnicode_1BYTE_DATA (PyObject *o)`

`Py_UCS2* PyUnicode_2BYTE_DATA (PyObject *o)`

`Py_UCS4* PyUnicode_4BYTE_DATA (PyObject *o)`

Return a pointer to the canonical representation cast to UCS1, UCS2 or UCS4 integer types for direct character access. No checks are performed if the canonical representation has the correct character size; use `PyUnicode_KIND()` to select the right macro. Make sure `PyUnicode_READY()` has been called before accessing this.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

`PyUnicode_WCHAR_KIND`

`PyUnicode_1BYTE_KIND`

`PyUnicode_2BYTE_KIND`

`PyUnicode_4BYTE_KIND`

Return values of the `PyUnicode_KIND()` macro.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

`int PyUnicode_KIND (PyObject *o)`

Return one of the PyUnicode kind constants (see above) that indicate how many bytes per character this Unicode object uses to store its data. *o* has to be a Unicode object in the „canonical” representation (not checked).

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

`void* PyUnicode_DATA (PyObject *o)`

Return a void pointer to the raw Unicode buffer. *o* has to be a Unicode object in the „canonical” representation (not checked).

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

`void PyUnicode_WRITE (int kind, void *data, Py_ssize_t index, Py_UCS4 value)`

Write into a canonical representation *data* (as obtained with `PyUnicode_DATA()`). This macro does not do any sanity checks and is intended for usage in loops. The caller should cache the *kind* value and *data* pointer as obtained from other macro calls. *index* is the index in the string (starts at 0) and *value* is the new code point value which should be written to that location.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

`Py_UCS4 PyUnicode_READ (int kind, void *data, Py_ssize_t index)`

Read a code point from a canonical representation *data* (as obtained with `PyUnicode_DATA()`). No checks or ready calls are performed.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

`Py_UCS4 PyUnicode_READ_CHAR (PyObject *o, Py_ssize_t index)`

Read a character from a Unicode object *o*, which must be in the „canonical” representation. This is less efficient than `PyUnicode_READ()` if you do multiple consecutive reads.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

`PyUnicode_MAX_CHAR_VALUE (PyObject *o)`

Return the maximum code point that is suitable for creating another string based on *o*, which must be in the „canonical” representation. This is always an approximation but more efficient than iterating over the string.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

int PyUnicode_ClearFreeList ()

Clear the free list. Return the total number of freed items.

Py_ssize_t PyUnicode_GET_SIZE (PyObject *o)

Return the size of the deprecated *Py_UNICODE* representation, in code units (this includes surrogate pairs as 2 units). *o* has to be a Unicode object (not checked).

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 4.0: Part of the old-style Unicode API, please migrate to using *PyUnicode_GET_LENGTH ()*.

Py_ssize_t PyUnicode_GET_DATA_SIZE (PyObject *o)

Return the size of the deprecated *Py_UNICODE* representation in bytes. *o* has to be a Unicode object (not checked).

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 4.0: Part of the old-style Unicode API, please migrate to using *PyUnicode_GET_LENGTH ()*.

Py_UNICODE* PyUnicode_AS_UNICODE (PyObject *o)

const char* PyUnicode_AS_DATA (PyObject *o)

Return a pointer to a *Py_UNICODE* representation of the object. The returned buffer is always terminated with an extra null code point. It may also contain embedded null code points, which would cause the string to be truncated when used in most C functions. The *AS_DATA* form casts the pointer to `const char *`. The *o* argument has to be a Unicode object (not checked).

Zmienione w wersji 3.3: This macro is now inefficient – because in many cases the *Py_UNICODE* representation does not exist and needs to be created – and can fail (return `NULL` with an exception set). Try to port the code to use the new *PyUnicode_nBYTE_DATA ()* macros or use *PyUnicode_WRITE ()* or *PyUnicode_READ ()*.

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 4.0: Part of the old-style Unicode API, please migrate to using the *PyUnicode_nBYTE_DATA ()* family of macros.

Unicode Character Properties

Unicode provides many different character properties. The most often needed ones are available through these macros which are mapped to C functions depending on the Python configuration.

int Py_UNICODE_ISSPACE (Py_UNICODE ch)

Return 1 or 0 depending on whether *ch* is a whitespace character.

int Py_UNICODE_ISLOWER (Py_UNICODE ch)

Return 1 or 0 depending on whether *ch* is a lowercase character.

int Py_UNICODE_ISUPPER (Py_UNICODE ch)

Return 1 or 0 depending on whether *ch* is an uppercase character.

int Py_UNICODE_ISTITLE (Py_UNICODE ch)

Return 1 or 0 depending on whether *ch* is a titlecase character.

int Py_UNICODE_ISLINEBREAK (Py_UNICODE ch)

Return 1 or 0 depending on whether *ch* is a linebreak character.

int Py_UNICODE_ISDECIMAL (Py_UNICODE ch)

Return 1 or 0 depending on whether *ch* is a decimal character.

int Py_UNICODE_ISDIGIT (Py_UNICODE ch)

Return 1 or 0 depending on whether *ch* is a digit character.

int Py_UNICODE_ISNUMERIC (Py_UNICODE ch)

Return 1 or 0 depending on whether *ch* is a numeric character.

int Py_UNICODE_ISALPHA (Py_UNICODE ch)

Return 1 or 0 depending on whether *ch* is an alphabetic character.

int Py_UNICODE_ISALNUM (Py_UNICODE ch)

Return 1 or 0 depending on whether *ch* is an alphanumeric character.

int **Py_UNICODE_ISPRINTABLE** (*Py_UNICODE ch*)

Return 1 or 0 depending on whether *ch* is a printable character. Nonprintable characters are those characters defined in the Unicode character database as „Other” or „Separator”, excepting the ASCII space (0x20) which is considered printable. (Note that printable characters in this context are those which should not be escaped when `repr()` is invoked on a string. It has no bearing on the handling of strings written to `sys.stdout` or `sys.stderr`.)

These APIs can be used for fast direct character conversions:

Py_UNICODE **Py_UNICODE_TOLOWER** (*Py_UNICODE ch*)

Return the character *ch* converted to lower case.

Niezalecane od wersji 3.3: This function uses simple case mappings.

Py_UNICODE **Py_UNICODE_TOUPPER** (*Py_UNICODE ch*)

Return the character *ch* converted to upper case.

Niezalecane od wersji 3.3: This function uses simple case mappings.

Py_UNICODE **Py_UNICODE_TOTITLE** (*Py_UNICODE ch*)

Return the character *ch* converted to title case.

Niezalecane od wersji 3.3: This function uses simple case mappings.

int **Py_UNICODE_TODECIMAL** (*Py_UNICODE ch*)

Return the character *ch* converted to a decimal positive integer. Return `-1` if this is not possible. This macro does not raise exceptions.

int **Py_UNICODE_TODIGIT** (*Py_UNICODE ch*)

Return the character *ch* converted to a single digit integer. Return `-1` if this is not possible. This macro does not raise exceptions.

double **Py_UNICODE_TONUMERIC** (*Py_UNICODE ch*)

Return the character *ch* converted to a double. Return `-1.0` if this is not possible. This macro does not raise exceptions.

These APIs can be used to work with surrogates:

Py_UNICODE_IS_SURROGATE (*ch*)

Check if *ch* is a surrogate (`0xD800 <= ch <= 0xDFFF`).

Py_UNICODE_IS_HIGH_SURROGATE (*ch*)

Check if *ch* is a high surrogate (`0xD800 <= ch <= 0xDBFF`).

Py_UNICODE_IS_LOW_SURROGATE (*ch*)

Check if *ch* is a low surrogate (`0xDC00 <= ch <= 0xDFFF`).

Py_UNICODE_JOIN_SURROGATES (*high, low*)

Join two surrogate characters and return a single `Py_UCS4` value. *high* and *low* are respectively the leading and trailing surrogates in a surrogate pair.

Creating and accessing Unicode strings

To create Unicode objects and access their basic sequence properties, use these APIs:

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_New** (*Py_ssize_t size, Py_UCS4 maxchar*)

Return value: New reference. Create a new Unicode object. *maxchar* should be the true maximum code point to be placed in the string. As an approximation, it can be rounded up to the nearest value in the sequence 127, 255, 65535, 1114111.

This is the recommended way to allocate a new Unicode object. Objects created using this function are not resizable.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_FromKindAndData** (int *kind*, const void **buffer*, Py_ssize_t *size*)

Return value: *New reference.* Create a new Unicode object with the given *kind* (possible values are `PyUnicode_1BYTE_KIND` etc., as returned by `PyUnicode_KIND()`). The *buffer* must point to an array of *size* units of 1, 2 or 4 bytes per character, as given by the *kind*.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_FromStringAndSize** (const char **u*, Py_ssize_t *size*)

Return value: *New reference.* Create a Unicode object from the char buffer *u*. The bytes will be interpreted as being UTF-8 encoded. The buffer is copied into the new object. If the buffer is not NULL, the return value might be a shared object, i.e. modification of the data is not allowed.

If *u* is NULL, this function behaves like `PyUnicode_FromUnicode()` with the buffer set to NULL. This usage is deprecated in favor of `PyUnicode_New()`.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_FromString** (const char **u*)

Return value: *New reference.* Create a Unicode object from a UTF-8 encoded null-terminated char buffer *u*.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_FromFormat** (const char **format*, ...)

Return value: *New reference.* Take a C `printf()`-style *format* string and a variable number of arguments, calculate the size of the resulting Python Unicode string and return a string with the values formatted into it. The variable arguments must be C types and must correspond exactly to the format characters in the *format* ASCII-encoded string. The following format characters are allowed:

Format Characters	Type	Comment
%%	<i>n/a</i>	The literal % character.
%c	int	A single character, represented as a C int.
%d	int	Equivalent to <code>printf("%d").</code> ¹
%u	unsigned int	Equivalent to <code>printf("%u").</code> ¹
%ld	long	Equivalent to <code>printf("%ld").</code> ¹
%li	long	Equivalent to <code>printf("%li").</code> ¹
%lu	unsigned long	Equivalent to <code>printf("%lu").</code> ¹
%lld	long long	Equivalent to <code>printf("%lld").</code> ¹
%lli	long long	Equivalent to <code>printf("%lli").</code> ¹
%llu	unsigned long long	Equivalent to <code>printf("%llu").</code> ¹
%zd	Py_ssize_t	Equivalent to <code>printf("%zd").</code> ¹
%zi	Py_ssize_t	Equivalent to <code>printf("%zi").</code> ¹
%zu	size_t	Equivalent to <code>printf("%zu").</code> ¹
%i	int	Equivalent to <code>printf("%i").</code> ¹
%x	int	Equivalent to <code>printf("%x").</code> ¹
%s	const char*	A null-terminated C character array.
%p	const void*	The hex representation of a C pointer. Mostly equivalent to <code>printf("%p")</code> except that it is guaranteed to start with the literal 0x regardless of what the platform's <code>printf</code> yields.
%A	PyObject*	The result of calling <code>ascii()</code> .
%U	PyObject*	A Unicode object.
%V	PyObject*, const char*	A Unicode object (which may be NULL) and a null-terminated C character array as a second parameter (which will be used, if the first parameter is NULL).
%S	PyObject*	The result of calling <code>PyObject_Str()</code> .
%R	PyObject*	The result of calling <code>PyObject_Repr()</code> .

An unrecognized format character causes all the rest of the format string to be copied as-is to the result string, and any extra arguments discarded.

Informacja: The width formatter unit is number of characters rather than bytes. The precision formatter unit

¹ For integer specifiers (d, u, ld, li, lu, lld, lli, llu, zd, zi, zu, i, x): the 0-conversion flag has effect even when a precision is given.

is number of bytes for "%s" and "%V" (if the `PyObject *` argument is `NULL`), and a number of characters for "%A", "%U", "%S", "%R" and "%V" (if the `PyObject *` argument is not `NULL`).

Zmienione w wersji 3.2: Support for "%lld" and "%llu" added.

Zmienione w wersji 3.3: Support for "%li", "%lli" and "%zi" added.

Zmienione w wersji 3.4: Support width and precision formatter for "%s", "%A", "%U", "%V", "%S", "%R" added.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_FromFormatV** (const char *format, va_list args)

Return value: New reference. Identical to `PyUnicode_FromFormat()` except that it takes exactly two arguments.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_FromEncodedObject** (*PyObject* *obj, const char *encoding, const char *errors)

Return value: New reference. Decode an encoded object *obj* to a Unicode object.

bytes, bytearray and other *bytes-like objects* are decoded according to the given *encoding* and using the error handling defined by *errors*. Both can be `NULL` to have the interface use the default values (see *Built-in Codecs* for details).

All other objects, including Unicode objects, cause a `TypeError` to be set.

The API returns `NULL` if there was an error. The caller is responsible for decref'ing the returned objects.

`Py_ssize_t` **PyUnicode_GetLength** (*PyObject* *unicode)

Return the length of the Unicode object, in code points.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

`Py_ssize_t` **PyUnicode_CopyCharacters** (*PyObject* *to, `Py_ssize_t` to_start, *PyObject* *from, `Py_ssize_t` from_start, `Py_ssize_t` how_many)

Copy characters from one Unicode object into another. This function performs character conversion when necessary and falls back to `memcpy()` if possible. Returns `-1` and sets an exception on error, otherwise returns the number of copied characters.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

`Py_ssize_t` **PyUnicode_Fill** (*PyObject* *unicode, `Py_ssize_t` start, `Py_ssize_t` length, *Py_UCS4* fill_char)

Fill a string with a character: write *fill_char* into `unicode[start:start+length]`.

Fail if *fill_char* is bigger than the string maximum character, or if the string has more than 1 reference.

Return the number of written character, or return `-1` and raise an exception on error.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

`int` **PyUnicode_WriteChar** (*PyObject* *unicode, `Py_ssize_t` index, *Py_UCS4* character)

Write a character to a string. The string must have been created through `PyUnicode_New()`. Since Unicode strings are supposed to be immutable, the string must not be shared, or have been hashed yet.

This function checks that *unicode* is a Unicode object, that the index is not out of bounds, and that the object can be modified safely (i.e. that its reference count is one).

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

Py_UCS4 **PyUnicode_ReadChar** (*PyObject* *unicode, `Py_ssize_t` index)

Read a character from a string. This function checks that *unicode* is a Unicode object and the index is not out of bounds, in contrast to the macro version `PyUnicode_READ_CHAR()`.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_Substring** (*PyObject* *str, `Py_ssize_t` start, `Py_ssize_t` end)

Return value: New reference. Return a substring of *str*, from character index *start* (included) to character index *end* (excluded). Negative indices are not supported.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

*Py_UCS4** **PyUnicode_AsUCS4** (*PyObject* **u*, *Py_UCS4* **buffer*, *Py_ssize_t* *buflen*, int *copy_null*)

Copy the string *u* into a UCS4 buffer, including a null character, if *copy_null* is set. Returns `NULL` and sets an exception on error (in particular, a `SystemError` if *buflen* is smaller than the length of *u*). *buffer* is returned on success.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

*Py_UCS4** **PyUnicode_AsUCS4Copy** (*PyObject* **u*)

Copy the string *u* into a new UCS4 buffer that is allocated using `PyMem_Malloc()`. If this fails, `NULL` is returned with a `MemoryError` set. The returned buffer always has an extra null code point appended.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

Deprecated Py_UNICODE APIs

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 4.0.

These API functions are deprecated with the implementation of [PEP 393](#). Extension modules can continue using them, as they will not be removed in Python 3.x, but need to be aware that their use can now cause performance and memory hits.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_FromUnicode** (const *Py_UNICODE* **u*, *Py_ssize_t* *size*)

Return value: *New reference.* Create a Unicode object from the `Py_UNICODE` buffer *u* of the given size. *u* may be `NULL` which causes the contents to be undefined. It is the user's responsibility to fill in the needed data. The buffer is copied into the new object.

If the buffer is not `NULL`, the return value might be a shared object. Therefore, modification of the resulting Unicode object is only allowed when *u* is `NULL`.

If the buffer is `NULL`, `PyUnicode_READY()` must be called once the string content has been filled before using any of the access macros such as `PyUnicode_KIND()`.

Please migrate to using `PyUnicode_FromKindAndData()`, `PyUnicode_FromWideChar()` or `PyUnicode_New()`.

*Py_UNICODE** **PyUnicode_AsUnicode** (*PyObject* **unicode*)

Return a read-only pointer to the Unicode object's internal `Py_UNICODE` buffer, or `NULL` on error. This will create the `Py_UNICODE*` representation of the object if it is not yet available. The buffer is always terminated with an extra null code point. Note that the resulting `Py_UNICODE` string may also contain embedded null code points, which would cause the string to be truncated when used in most C functions.

Please migrate to using `PyUnicode_AsUCS4()`, `PyUnicode_AsWideChar()`, `PyUnicode_ReadChar()` or similar new APIs.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_TransformDecimalToASCII** (*Py_UNICODE* **s*, *Py_ssize_t* *size*)

Return value: *New reference.* Create a Unicode object by replacing all decimal digits in `Py_UNICODE` buffer of the given *size* by ASCII digits 0–9 according to their decimal value. Return `NULL` if an exception occurs.

*Py_UNICODE** **PyUnicode_AsUnicodeAndSize** (*PyObject* **unicode*, *Py_ssize_t* **size*)

Like `PyUnicode_AsUnicode()`, but also saves the `Py_UNICODE()` array length (excluding the extra null terminator) in *size*. Note that the resulting `Py_UNICODE*` string may contain embedded null code points, which would cause the string to be truncated when used in most C functions.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

*Py_UNICODE** **PyUnicode_AsUnicodeCopy** (*PyObject* **unicode*)

Create a copy of a Unicode string ending with a null code point. Return `NULL` and raise a `MemoryError` exception on memory allocation failure, otherwise return a new allocated buffer (use `PyMem_Free()` to free the buffer). Note that the resulting `Py_UNICODE*` string may contain embedded null code points, which would cause the string to be truncated when used in most C functions.

Nowe w wersji 3.2.

Please migrate to using `PyUnicode_AsUCS4Copy()` or similar new APIs.

`Py_ssize_t PyUnicode_GetSize (PyObject *unicode)`

Return the size of the deprecated `Py_UNICODE` representation, in code units (this includes surrogate pairs as 2 units).

Please migrate to using `PyUnicode_GetLength()`.

*PyObject** `PyUnicode_FromObject (PyObject *obj)`

Return value: New reference. Copy an instance of a Unicode subtype to a new true Unicode object if necessary. If *obj* is already a true Unicode object (not a subtype), return the reference with incremented refcount.

Objects other than Unicode or its subtypes will cause a `TypeError`.

Locale Encoding

The current locale encoding can be used to decode text from the operating system.

*PyObject** `PyUnicode_DecodeLocaleAndSize (const char *str, Py_ssize_t len, const char *errors)`

Return value: New reference. Decode a string from UTF-8 on Android, or from the current locale encoding on other platforms. The supported error handlers are "strict" and "surrogateescape" ([PEP 383](#)). The decoder uses "strict" error handler if *errors* is NULL. *str* must end with a null character but cannot contain embedded null characters.

Use `PyUnicode_DecodeFSDefaultAndSize()` to decode a string from `Py_FileSystemDefaultEncoding` (the locale encoding read at Python startup).

This function ignores the Python UTF-8 mode.

Zobacz także:

The `Py_DecodeLocale()` function.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

Zmienione w wersji 3.7: The function now also uses the current locale encoding for the surrogateescape error handler, except on Android. Previously, `Py_DecodeLocale()` was used for the surrogateescape, and the current locale encoding was used for strict.

*PyObject** `PyUnicode_DecodeLocale (const char *str, const char *errors)`

Return value: New reference. Similar to `PyUnicode_DecodeLocaleAndSize()`, but compute the string length using `strlen()`.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

*PyObject** `PyUnicode_EncodeLocale (PyObject *unicode, const char *errors)`

Return value: New reference. Encode a Unicode object to UTF-8 on Android, or to the current locale encoding on other platforms. The supported error handlers are "strict" and "surrogateescape" ([PEP 383](#)). The encoder uses "strict" error handler if *errors* is NULL. Return a bytes object. *unicode* cannot contain embedded null characters.

Use `PyUnicode_EncodeFSDefault()` to encode a string to `Py_FileSystemDefaultEncoding` (the locale encoding read at Python startup).

This function ignores the Python UTF-8 mode.

Zobacz także:

The `Py_EncodeLocale()` function.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

Zmienione w wersji 3.7: The function now also uses the current locale encoding for the surrogateescape error handler, except on Android. Previously, `Py_EncodeLocale()` was used for the surrogateescape, and the current locale encoding was used for strict.

File System Encoding

To encode and decode file names and other environment strings, `Py_FileSystemDefaultEncoding` should be used as the encoding, and `Py_FileSystemDefaultEncodeErrors` should be used as the error handler (**PEP 383** and **PEP 529**). To encode file names to bytes during argument parsing, the "O&" converter should be used, passing `PyUnicode_FSConverter()` as the conversion function:

int **PyUnicode_FSConverter** (*PyObject** obj, void* result)

ParseTuple converter: encode str objects – obtained directly or through the `os.PathLike` interface – to bytes using `PyUnicode_EncodeFSDefault()`; bytes objects are output as-is. *result* must be a *PyBytesObject** which must be released when it is no longer used.

Nowe w wersji 3.1.

Zmienione w wersji 3.6: Accepts a *path-like object*.

To decode file names to str during argument parsing, the "O&" converter should be used, passing `PyUnicode_FSDecoder()` as the conversion function:

int **PyUnicode_FSDecoder** (*PyObject** obj, void* result)

ParseTuple converter: decode bytes objects – obtained either directly or indirectly through the `os.PathLike` interface – to str using `PyUnicode_DecodeFSDefaultAndSize()`; str objects are output as-is. *result* must be a *PyUnicodeObject** which must be released when it is no longer used.

Nowe w wersji 3.2.

Zmienione w wersji 3.6: Accepts a *path-like object*.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_DecodeFSDefaultAndSize** (const char *s, Py_ssize_t size)

Return value: New reference. Decode a string using `Py_FileSystemDefaultEncoding` and the `Py_FileSystemDefaultEncodeErrors` error handler.

If `Py_FileSystemDefaultEncoding` is not set, fall back to the locale encoding.

`Py_FileSystemDefaultEncoding` is initialized at startup from the locale encoding and cannot be modified later. If you need to decode a string from the current locale encoding, use `PyUnicode_DecodeLocaleAndSize()`.

Zobacz także:

The `Py_DecodeLocale()` function.

Zmienione w wersji 3.6: Use `Py_FileSystemDefaultEncodeErrors` error handler.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_DecodeFSDefault** (const char *s)

Return value: New reference. Decode a null-terminated string using `Py_FileSystemDefaultEncoding` and the `Py_FileSystemDefaultEncodeErrors` error handler.

If `Py_FileSystemDefaultEncoding` is not set, fall back to the locale encoding.

Use `PyUnicode_DecodeFSDefaultAndSize()` if you know the string length.

Zmienione w wersji 3.6: Use `Py_FileSystemDefaultEncodeErrors` error handler.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_EncodeFSDefault** (*PyObject** unicode)

Return value: New reference. Encode a Unicode object to `Py_FileSystemDefaultEncoding` with the `Py_FileSystemDefaultEncodeErrors` error handler, and return bytes. Note that the resulting bytes object may contain null bytes.

If `Py_FileSystemDefaultEncoding` is not set, fall back to the locale encoding.

`Py_FileSystemDefaultEncoding` is initialized at startup from the locale encoding and cannot be modified later. If you need to encode a string to the current locale encoding, use `PyUnicode_EncodeLocale()`.

Zobacz także:

The `Py_EncodeLocale()` function.

Nowe w wersji 3.2.

Zmienione w wersji 3.6: Use `Py_FileSystemDefaultEncodeErrors` error handler.

wchar_t Support

`wchar_t` support for platforms which support it:

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_FromWideChar** (const `wchar_t` *w, `Py_ssize_t` size)

Return value: New reference. Create a Unicode object from the `wchar_t` buffer w of the given size. Passing -1 as the size indicates that the function must itself compute the length, using `wcslen`. Return NULL on failure.

`Py_ssize_t` **PyUnicode_AsWideChar** (*PyObject* *unicode, `wchar_t` *w, `Py_ssize_t` size)

Copy the Unicode object contents into the `wchar_t` buffer w. At most size `wchar_t` characters are copied (excluding a possibly trailing null termination character). Return the number of `wchar_t` characters copied or -1 in case of an error. Note that the resulting `wchar_t`* string may or may not be null-terminated. It is the responsibility of the caller to make sure that the `wchar_t`* string is null-terminated in case this is required by the application. Also, note that the `wchar_t`* string might contain null characters, which would cause the string to be truncated when used with most C functions.

`wchar_t*` **PyUnicode_AsWideCharString** (*PyObject* *unicode, `Py_ssize_t` *size)

Convert the Unicode object to a wide character string. The output string always ends with a null character. If size is not NULL, write the number of wide characters (excluding the trailing null termination character) into *size. Note that the resulting `wchar_t` string might contain null characters, which would cause the string to be truncated when used with most C functions. If size is NULL and the `wchar_t`* string contains null characters a `ValueError` is raised.

Returns a buffer allocated by `PyMem_Alloc()` (use `PyMem_Free()` to free it) on success. On error, returns NULL and *size is undefined. Raises a `MemoryError` if memory allocation is failed.

Nowe w wersji 3.2.

Zmienione w wersji 3.7: Raises a `ValueError` if size is NULL and the `wchar_t`* string contains null characters.

Built-in Codecs

Python provides a set of built-in codecs which are written in C for speed. All of these codecs are directly usable via the following functions.

Many of the following APIs take two arguments encoding and errors, and they have the same semantics as the ones of the built-in `str()` string object constructor.

Setting encoding to NULL causes the default encoding to be used which is ASCII. The file system calls should use `PyUnicode_FSConverter()` for encoding file names. This uses the variable `Py_FileSystemDefaultEncoding` internally. This variable should be treated as read-only; on some systems, it will be a pointer to a static string, on others, it will change at run-time (such as when the application invokes `setlocale`).

Error handling is set by errors which may also be set to NULL meaning to use the default handling defined for the codec. Default error handling for all built-in codecs is „strict” (`ValueError` is raised).

The codecs all use a similar interface. Only deviation from the following generic ones are documented for simplicity.

Generic Codecs

These are the generic codec APIs:

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_Decode** (const char *s, Py_ssize_t size, const char *encoding, const char *errors)
Return value: New reference. Create a Unicode object by decoding *size* bytes of the encoded string *s*. *encoding* and *errors* have the same meaning as the parameters of the same name in the `str()` built-in function. The codec to be used is looked up using the Python codec registry. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_AsEncodedString** (*PyObject* *unicode, const char *encoding, const char *errors)
Return value: New reference. Encode a Unicode object and return the result as Python bytes object. *encoding* and *errors* have the same meaning as the parameters of the same name in the `Unicode encode()` method. The codec to be used is looked up using the Python codec registry. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_Encode** (const *Py_UNICODE* *s, Py_ssize_t size, const char *encoding, const char *errors)
Return value: New reference. Encode the *Py_UNICODE* buffer *s* of the given *size* and return a Python bytes object. *encoding* and *errors* have the same meaning as the parameters of the same name in the `Unicode encode()` method. The codec to be used is looked up using the Python codec registry. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 4.0: Part of the old-style *Py_UNICODE* API; please migrate to using *PyUnicode_AsEncodedString()*.

UTF-8 Codecs

These are the UTF-8 codec APIs:

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_DecodeUTF8** (const char *s, Py_ssize_t size, const char *errors)
Return value: New reference. Create a Unicode object by decoding *size* bytes of the UTF-8 encoded string *s*. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_DecodeUTF8Stateful** (const char *s, Py_ssize_t size, const char *errors, Py_ssize_t *consumed)
Return value: New reference. If *consumed* is NULL, behave like *PyUnicode_DecodeUTF8()*. If *consumed* is not NULL, trailing incomplete UTF-8 byte sequences will not be treated as an error. Those bytes will not be decoded and the number of bytes that have been decoded will be stored in *consumed*.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_AsUTF8String** (*PyObject* *unicode)
Return value: New reference. Encode a Unicode object using UTF-8 and return the result as Python bytes object. Error handling is „strict”. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

const char* **PyUnicode_AsUTF8AndSize** (*PyObject* *unicode, Py_ssize_t *size)
Return a pointer to the UTF-8 encoding of the Unicode object, and store the size of the encoded representation (in bytes) in *size*. The *size* argument can be NULL; in this case no size will be stored. The returned buffer always has an extra null byte appended (not included in *size*), regardless of whether there are any other null code points.

In the case of an error, NULL is returned with an exception set and no *size* is stored.

This caches the UTF-8 representation of the string in the Unicode object, and subsequent calls will return a pointer to the same buffer. The caller is not responsible for deallocating the buffer.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

Zmienione w wersji 3.7: The return type is now `const char *` rather of `char *`.

const char* **PyUnicode_AsUTF8** (*PyObject* *unicode)
As *PyUnicode_AsUTF8AndSize()*, but does not store the size.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

Zmienione w wersji 3.7: The return type is now `const char *` rather of `char *`.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_EncodeUTF8** (const *Py_UNICODE* *s, Py_ssize_t size, const char *errors)

Return value: New reference. Encode the *Py_UNICODE* buffer *s* of the given *size* using UTF-8 and return a Python bytes object. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 4.0: Part of the old-style *Py_UNICODE* API; please migrate to using *PyUnicode_AsUTF8String()*, *PyUnicode_AsUTF8AndSize()* or *PyUnicode_AsEncodedString()*.

UTF-32 Codecs

These are the UTF-32 codec APIs:

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_DecodeUTF32** (const char *s, Py_ssize_t size, const char *errors, int *byteorder)

Return value: New reference. Decode *size* bytes from a UTF-32 encoded buffer string and return the corresponding Unicode object. *errors* (if non-NULL) defines the error handling. It defaults to „strict”.

If *byteorder* is non-NULL, the decoder starts decoding using the given byte order:

```
*byteorder == -1: little endian
*byteorder == 0:  native order
*byteorder == 1:  big endian
```

If **byteorder* is zero, and the first four bytes of the input data are a byte order mark (BOM), the decoder switches to this byte order and the BOM is not copied into the resulting Unicode string. If **byteorder* is -1 or 1, any byte order mark is copied to the output.

After completion, **byteorder* is set to the current byte order at the end of input data.

If *byteorder* is NULL, the codec starts in native order mode.

Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_DecodeUTF32Stateful** (const char *s, Py_ssize_t size, const char *errors, int *byteorder, Py_ssize_t *consumed)

Return value: New reference. If *consumed* is NULL, behave like *PyUnicode_DecodeUTF32()*. If *consumed* is not NULL, *PyUnicode_DecodeUTF32Stateful()* will not treat trailing incomplete UTF-32 byte sequences (such as a number of bytes not divisible by four) as an error. Those bytes will not be decoded and the number of bytes that have been decoded will be stored in *consumed*.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_AsUTF32String** (*PyObject* *unicode)

Return value: New reference. Return a Python byte string using the UTF-32 encoding in native byte order. The string always starts with a BOM mark. Error handling is „strict”. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_EncodeUTF32** (const *Py_UNICODE* *s, Py_ssize_t size, const char *errors, int byteorder)

Return value: New reference. Return a Python bytes object holding the UTF-32 encoded value of the Unicode data in *s*. Output is written according to the following byte order:

```
byteorder == -1: little endian
byteorder == 0:  native byte order (writes a BOM mark)
byteorder == 1:  big endian
```

If *byteorder* is 0, the output string will always start with the Unicode BOM mark (U+FEFF). In the other two modes, no BOM mark is prepended.

If *Py_UNICODE_WIDE* is not defined, surrogate pairs will be output as a single code point.

Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 4.0: Part of the old-style *Py_UNICODE* API; please migrate to using *PyUnicode_AsUTF32String()* or *PyUnicode_AsEncodedString()*.

UTF-16 Codecs

These are the UTF-16 codec APIs:

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_DecodeUTF16** (const char *s, Py_ssize_t size, const char *errors, int *byteorder)

Return value: New reference. Decode size bytes from a UTF-16 encoded buffer string and return the corresponding Unicode object. errors (if non-NULL) defines the error handling. It defaults to „strict”.

If byteorder is non-NULL, the decoder starts decoding using the given byte order:

```
*byteorder == -1: little endian
*byteorder == 0:  native order
*byteorder == 1:  big endian
```

If *byteorder is zero, and the first two bytes of the input data are a byte order mark (BOM), the decoder switches to this byte order and the BOM is not copied into the resulting Unicode string. If *byteorder is -1 or 1, any byte order mark is copied to the output (where it will result in either a \uffeff or a \ufffe character).

After completion, *byteorder is set to the current byte order at the end of input data.

If byteorder is NULL, the codec starts in native order mode.

Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_DecodeUTF16Stateful** (const char *s, Py_ssize_t size, const char *errors, int *byteorder, Py_ssize_t *consumed)

Return value: New reference. If consumed is NULL, behave like *PyUnicode_DecodeUTF16()*. If consumed is not NULL, *PyUnicode_DecodeUTF16Stateful()* will not treat trailing incomplete UTF-16 byte sequences (such as an odd number of bytes or a split surrogate pair) as an error. Those bytes will not be decoded and the number of bytes that have been decoded will be stored in consumed.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_AsUTF16String** (*PyObject* *unicode)

Return value: New reference. Return a Python byte string using the UTF-16 encoding in native byte order. The string always starts with a BOM mark. Error handling is „strict”. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_EncodeUTF16** (const *Py_UNICODE* *s, Py_ssize_t size, const char *errors, int byteorder)

Return value: New reference. Return a Python bytes object holding the UTF-16 encoded value of the Unicode data in s. Output is written according to the following byte order:

```
byteorder == -1: little endian
byteorder == 0:  native byte order (writes a BOM mark)
byteorder == 1:  big endian
```

If byteorder is 0, the output string will always start with the Unicode BOM mark (U+FEFF). In the other two modes, no BOM mark is prepended.

If *Py_UNICODE_WIDE* is defined, a single *Py_UNICODE* value may get represented as a surrogate pair. If it is not defined, each *Py_UNICODE* value is interpreted as a UCS-2 character.

Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 4.0: Part of the old-style *Py_UNICODE* API; please migrate to using *PyUnicode_AsUTF16String()* or *PyUnicode_AsEncodedString()*.

UTF-7 Codecs

These are the UTF-7 codec APIs:

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_DecodeUTF7** (const char *s, Py_ssize_t size, const char *errors)
Return value: New reference. Create a Unicode object by decoding *size* bytes of the UTF-7 encoded string *s*. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_DecodeUTF7Stateful** (const char *s, Py_ssize_t size, const char *errors, Py_ssize_t *consumed)
Return value: New reference. If *consumed* is NULL, behave like *PyUnicode_DecodeUTF7()*. If *consumed* is not NULL, trailing incomplete UTF-7 base-64 sections will not be treated as an error. Those bytes will not be decoded and the number of bytes that have been decoded will be stored in *consumed*.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_EncodeUTF7** (const *Py_UNICODE* *s, Py_ssize_t size, int base64SetO, int base64WhiteSpace, const char *errors)
Return value: New reference. Encode the *Py_UNICODE* buffer of the given size using UTF-7 and return a Python bytes object. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

If *base64SetO* is nonzero, „Set O” (punctuation that has no otherwise special meaning) will be encoded in base-64. If *base64WhiteSpace* is nonzero, whitespace will be encoded in base-64. Both are set to zero for the Python „utf-7” codec.

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 4.0: Part of the old-style *Py_UNICODE* API; please migrate to using *PyUnicode_AsEncodedString()*.

Unicode-Escape Codecs

These are the „Unicode Escape” codec APIs:

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_DecodeUnicodeEscape** (const char *s, Py_ssize_t size, const char *errors)
Return value: New reference. Create a Unicode object by decoding *size* bytes of the Unicode-Escape encoded string *s*. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_AsUnicodeEscapeString** (*PyObject* *unicode)
Return value: New reference. Encode a Unicode object using Unicode-Escape and return the result as a bytes object. Error handling is „strict”. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_EncodeUnicodeEscape** (const *Py_UNICODE* *s, Py_ssize_t size)
Return value: New reference. Encode the *Py_UNICODE* buffer of the given *size* using Unicode-Escape and return a bytes object. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 4.0: Part of the old-style *Py_UNICODE* API; please migrate to using *PyUnicode_AsUnicodeEscapeString()*.

Raw-Unicode-Escape Codecs

These are the „Raw Unicode Escape” codec APIs:

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_DecodeRawUnicodeEscape** (const char *s, Py_ssize_t size, const char *errors)
Return value: New reference. Create a Unicode object by decoding *size* bytes of the Raw-Unicode-Escape encoded string *s*. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_AsRawUnicodeEscapeString** (*PyObject* *unicode)
Return value: New reference. Encode a Unicode object using Raw-Unicode-Escape and return the result as a bytes object. Error handling is „strict”. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_EncodeRawUnicodeEscape** (const *Py_UNICODE* *s, Py_ssize_t size)
Return value: New reference. Encode the *Py_UNICODE* buffer of the given *size* using Raw-Unicode-Escape and return a bytes object. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 4.0: Part of the old-style `Py_UNICODE` API; please migrate to using `PyUnicode_AsRawUnicodeEscapeString()` or `PyUnicode_AsEncodedString()`.

Latin-1 Codecs

These are the Latin-1 codec APIs: Latin-1 corresponds to the first 256 Unicode ordinals and only these are accepted by the codecs during encoding.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_DecodeLatin1** (const char *s, Py_ssize_t size, const char *errors)

Return value: *New reference.* Create a Unicode object by decoding *size* bytes of the Latin-1 encoded string *s*. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_AsLatin1String** (*PyObject* *unicode)

Return value: *New reference.* Encode a Unicode object using Latin-1 and return the result as Python bytes object. Error handling is „strict”. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_EncodeLatin1** (const *Py_UNICODE* *s, Py_ssize_t size, const char *errors)

Return value: *New reference.* Encode the `Py_UNICODE` buffer of the given *size* using Latin-1 and return a Python bytes object. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 4.0: Part of the old-style `Py_UNICODE` API; please migrate to using `PyUnicode_AsLatin1String()` or `PyUnicode_AsEncodedString()`.

ASCII Codecs

These are the ASCII codec APIs. Only 7-bit ASCII data is accepted. All other codes generate errors.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_DecodeASCII** (const char *s, Py_ssize_t size, const char *errors)

Return value: *New reference.* Create a Unicode object by decoding *size* bytes of the ASCII encoded string *s*. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_AsASCIIString** (*PyObject* *unicode)

Return value: *New reference.* Encode a Unicode object using ASCII and return the result as Python bytes object. Error handling is „strict”. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_EncodeASCII** (const *Py_UNICODE* *s, Py_ssize_t size, const char *errors)

Return value: *New reference.* Encode the `Py_UNICODE` buffer of the given *size* using ASCII and return a Python bytes object. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 4.0: Part of the old-style `Py_UNICODE` API; please migrate to using `PyUnicode_AsASCIIString()` or `PyUnicode_AsEncodedString()`.

Character Map Codecs

This codec is special in that it can be used to implement many different codecs (and this is in fact what was done to obtain most of the standard codecs included in the `encodings` package). The codec uses mapping to encode and decode characters. The mapping objects provided must support the `__getitem__()` mapping interface; dictionaries and sequences work well.

These are the mapping codec APIs:

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_DecodeCharmap** (const char *data, Py_ssize_t size, *PyObject* *mapping, const char *errors)

Return value: *New reference.* Create a Unicode object by decoding *size* bytes of the encoded string *s* using the given *mapping* object. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

If *mapping* is NULL, Latin-1 decoding will be applied. Else *mapping* must map bytes ordinals (integers in the range from 0 to 255) to Unicode strings, integers (which are then interpreted as Unicode ordinals) or None. Unmapped data bytes – ones which cause a `LookupError`, as well as ones which get mapped to None, `0xFFFE` or `'\ufffe'`, are treated as undefined mappings and cause an error.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_AsCharmapString** (*PyObject* *unicode, *PyObject* *mapping)

Return value: New reference. Encode a Unicode object using the given *mapping* object and return the result as a bytes object. Error handling is „strict”. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

The *mapping* object must map Unicode ordinal integers to bytes objects, integers in the range from 0 to 255 or None. Unmapped character ordinals (ones which cause a `LookupError`) as well as mapped to None are treated as „undefined mapping” and cause an error.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_EncodeCharmap** (const *Py_UNICODE* *s, *Py_ssize_t* size, *PyObject* *mapping, const char *errors)

Return value: New reference. Encode the *Py_UNICODE* buffer of the given *size* using the given *mapping* object and return the result as a bytes object. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 4.0: Part of the old-style *Py_UNICODE* API; please migrate to using *PyUnicode_AsCharmapString()* or *PyUnicode_AsEncodedString()*.

The following codec API is special in that maps Unicode to Unicode.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_Translate** (*PyObject* *unicode, *PyObject* *mapping, const char *errors)

Return value: New reference. Translate a Unicode object using the given *mapping* object and return the resulting Unicode object. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

The *mapping* object must map Unicode ordinal integers to Unicode strings, integers (which are then interpreted as Unicode ordinals) or None (causing deletion of the character). Unmapped character ordinals (ones which cause a `LookupError`) are left untouched and are copied as-is.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_TranslateCharmap** (const *Py_UNICODE* *s, *Py_ssize_t* size, *PyObject* *mapping, const char *errors)

Return value: New reference. Translate a *Py_UNICODE* buffer of the given *size* by applying a character *mapping* table to it and return the resulting Unicode object. Return NULL when an exception was raised by the codec.

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 4.0: Part of the old-style *Py_UNICODE* API; please migrate to using *PyUnicode_Translate()* or *generic codec based API*

MBCS codecs for Windows

These are the MBCS codec APIs. They are currently only available on Windows and use the Win32 MBCS converters to implement the conversions. Note that MBCS (or DBCS) is a class of encodings, not just one. The target encoding is defined by the user settings on the machine running the codec.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_DecompileMBCS** (const char *s, *Py_ssize_t* size, const char *errors)

Return value: New reference. Create a Unicode object by decoding *size* bytes of the MBCS encoded string *s*. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_DecompileMBCSStateful** (const char *s, *Py_ssize_t* size, const char *errors, *Py_ssize_t* *consumed)

Return value: New reference. If *consumed* is NULL, behave like *PyUnicode_DecompileMBCS()*. If *consumed* is not NULL, *PyUnicode_DecompileMBCSStateful()* will not decode trailing lead byte and the number of bytes that have been decoded will be stored in *consumed*.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_AsMBCSString** (*PyObject* *unicode)

Return value: New reference. Encode a Unicode object using MBCS and return the result as Python bytes object. Error handling is „strict”. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_EncodeCodePage** (int code_page, *PyObject* *unicode, const char *errors)

Return value: New reference. Encode the Unicode object using the specified code page and return a Python bytes object. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec. Use `CP_ACP` code page to get the MBCS encoder.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_EncodeMBCS** (const *Py_UNICODE* *s, *Py_ssize_t* size, const char *errors)

Return value: New reference. Encode the *Py_UNICODE* buffer of the given *size* using MBCS and return a Python bytes object. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 4.0: Part of the old-style `Py_UNICODE` API; please migrate to using `PyUnicode_AsMBCSString()`, `PyUnicode_EncodeCodePage()` or `PyUnicode_AsEncodedString()`.

Methods & Slots

Methods and Slot Functions

The following APIs are capable of handling Unicode objects and strings on input (we refer to them as strings in the descriptions) and return Unicode objects or integers as appropriate.

They all return `NULL` or `-1` if an exception occurs.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_Concat** (*PyObject* *left, *PyObject* *right)

Return value: New reference. Concat two strings giving a new Unicode string.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_Split** (*PyObject* *s, *PyObject* *sep, *Py_ssize_t* maxsplit)

Return value: New reference. Split a string giving a list of Unicode strings. If *sep* is `NULL`, splitting will be done at all whitespace substrings. Otherwise, splits occur at the given separator. At most *maxsplit* splits will be done. If negative, no limit is set. Separators are not included in the resulting list.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_Splitlines** (*PyObject* *s, *int* keepend)

Return value: New reference. Split a Unicode string at line breaks, returning a list of Unicode strings. CRLF is considered to be one line break. If *keepend* is 0, the Line break characters are not included in the resulting strings.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_Translate** (*PyObject* *str, *PyObject* *table, *const char* *errors)

Translate a string by applying a character mapping table to it and return the resulting Unicode object.

The mapping table must map Unicode ordinal integers to Unicode ordinal integers or `None` (causing deletion of the character).

Mapping tables need only provide the `__getitem__()` interface; dictionaries and sequences work well. Unmapped character ordinals (ones which cause a `LookupError`) are left untouched and are copied as-is.

errors has the usual meaning for codecs. It may be `NULL` which indicates to use the default error handling.

*PyObject** **PyUnicode_Join** (*PyObject* *separator, *PyObject* *seq)

Return value: New reference. Join a sequence of strings using the given *separator* and return the resulting Unicode string.

Py_ssize_t **PyUnicode_Tailmatch** (*PyObject* *str, *PyObject* *substr, *Py_ssize_t* start, *Py_ssize_t* end, *int* direction)

Return 1 if *substr* matches *str*[start:end] at the given tail end (*direction* == -1 means to do a prefix match, *direction* == 1 a suffix match), 0 otherwise. Return -1 if an error occurred.

Py_ssize_t **PyUnicode_Find** (*PyObject* *str, *PyObject* *substr, *Py_ssize_t* start, *Py_ssize_t* end, *int* direction)

Return the first position of *substr* in *str*[start:end] using the given *direction* (*direction* == 1 means to do a forward search, *direction* == -1 a backward search). The return value is the index of the first match; a value of -1 indicates that no match was found, and -2 indicates that an error occurred and an exception has been set.

Py_ssize_t **PyUnicode_FindChar** (*PyObject* *str, *Py_UCS4* ch, *Py_ssize_t* start, *Py_ssize_t* end, *int* direction)

Return the first position of the character *ch* in *str*[start:end] using the given *direction* (*direction* == 1 means to do a forward search, *direction* == -1 a backward search). The return value is the index of the first match; a value of -1 indicates that no match was found, and -2 indicates that an error occurred and an exception has been set.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

Zmienione w wersji 3.7: *start* and *end* are now adjusted to behave like *str*[start:end].

`Py_ssize_t PyUnicode_Count` (*PyObject* *str, *PyObject* *substr, *Py_ssize_t* start, *Py_ssize_t* end)

Return the number of non-overlapping occurrences of *substr* in *str*[start:end]. Return -1 if an error occurred.

*PyObject** `PyUnicode_Replace` (*PyObject* *str, *PyObject* *substr, *PyObject* *replstr, *Py_ssize_t* maxcount)

Return value: New reference. Replace at most *maxcount* occurrences of *substr* in *str* with *replstr* and return the resulting Unicode object. *maxcount* == -1 means replace all occurrences.

int `PyUnicode_Compare` (*PyObject* *left, *PyObject* *right)

Compare two strings and return -1, 0, 1 for less than, equal, and greater than, respectively.

This function returns -1 upon failure, so one should call `PyErr_Occurred()` to check for errors.

int `PyUnicode_CompareWithASCIIString` (*PyObject* *uni, const char *string)

Compare a Unicode object, *uni*, with *string* and return -1, 0, 1 for less than, equal, and greater than, respectively. It is best to pass only ASCII-encoded strings, but the function interprets the input string as ISO-8859-1 if it contains non-ASCII characters.

This function does not raise exceptions.

*PyObject** `PyUnicode_RichCompare` (*PyObject* *left, *PyObject* *right, *int* op)

Return value: New reference. Rich compare two Unicode strings and return one of the following:

- NULL in case an exception was raised
- Py_True or Py_False for successful comparisons
- Py_NotImplemented in case the type combination is unknown

Possible values for *op* are Py_GT, Py_GE, Py_EQ, Py_NE, Py_LT, and Py_LE.

*PyObject** `PyUnicode_Format` (*PyObject* *format, *PyObject* *args)

Return value: New reference. Return a new string object from *format* and *args*; this is analogous to `format % args`.

int `PyUnicode_Contains` (*PyObject* *container, *PyObject* *element)

Check whether *element* is contained in *container* and return true or false accordingly.

element has to coerce to a one element Unicode string. -1 is returned if there was an error.

void `PyUnicode_InternInPlace` (*PyObject* **string)

Intern the argument **string* in place. The argument must be the address of a pointer variable pointing to a Python Unicode string object. If there is an existing interned string that is the same as **string*, it sets **string* to it (decrementing the reference count of the old string object and incrementing the reference count of the interned string object), otherwise it leaves **string* alone and interns it (incrementing its reference count). (Clarification: even though there is a lot of talk about reference counts, think of this function as reference-count-neutral; you own the object after the call if and only if you owned it before the call.)

*PyObject** `PyUnicode_InternFromString` (const char *v)

Return value: New reference. A combination of `PyUnicode_FromString()` and `PyUnicode_InternInPlace()`, returning either a new Unicode string object that has been interned, or a new („owned”) reference to an earlier interned string object with the same value.

8.3.4 Tuple Objects

`PyTupleObject`

This subtype of *PyObject* represents a Python tuple object.

PyTypeObject `PyTuple_Type`

This instance of *PyTypeObject* represents the Python tuple type; it is the same object as `tuple` in the Python layer.

int `PyTuple_Check` (*PyObject* *p)

Return true if *p* is a tuple object or an instance of a subtype of the tuple type.

int **PyTuple_CheckExact** (*PyObject* *p)

Return true if *p* is a tuple object, but not an instance of a subtype of the tuple type.

*PyObject** **PyTuple_New** (Py_ssize_t *len*)

Return value: *New reference*. Return a new tuple object of size *len*, or NULL on failure.

*PyObject** **PyTuple_Pack** (Py_ssize_t *n*, ...)

Return value: *New reference*. Return a new tuple object of size *n*, or NULL on failure. The tuple values are initialized to the subsequent *n* C arguments pointing to Python objects. `PyTuple_Pack(2, a, b)` is equivalent to `Py_BuildValue("(OO)", a, b)`.

Py_ssize_t **PyTuple_Size** (*PyObject* *p)

Take a pointer to a tuple object, and return the size of that tuple.

Py_ssize_t **PyTuple_GET_SIZE** (*PyObject* *p)

Return the size of the tuple *p*, which must be non-NULL and point to a tuple; no error checking is performed.

*PyObject** **PyTuple_GetItem** (*PyObject* *p, Py_ssize_t *pos*)

Return value: *Borrowed reference*. Return the object at position *pos* in the tuple pointed to by *p*. If *pos* is out of bounds, return NULL and set an `IndexError` exception.

*PyObject** **PyTuple_GET_ITEM** (*PyObject* *p, Py_ssize_t *pos*)

Return value: *Borrowed reference*. Like `PyTuple_GetItem()`, but does no checking of its arguments.

*PyObject** **PyTuple_GetSlice** (*PyObject* *p, Py_ssize_t *low*, Py_ssize_t *high*)

Return value: *New reference*. Return the slice of the tuple pointed to by *p* between *low* and *high*, or NULL on failure. This is the equivalent of the Python expression `p[low:high]`. Indexing from the end of the list is not supported.

int **PyTuple_SetItem** (*PyObject* *p, Py_ssize_t *pos*, *PyObject* *o)

Insert a reference to object *o* at position *pos* of the tuple pointed to by *p*. Return 0 on success. If *pos* is out of bounds, return -1 and set an `IndexError` exception.

Informacja: This function „steals” a reference to *o* and discards a reference to an item already in the tuple at the affected position.

void **PyTuple_SET_ITEM** (*PyObject* *p, Py_ssize_t *pos*, *PyObject* *o)

Like `PyTuple_SetItem()`, but does no error checking, and should *only* be used to fill in brand new tuples.

Informacja: This macro „steals” a reference to *o*, and, unlike `PyTuple_SetItem()`, does *not* discard a reference to any item that is being replaced; any reference in the tuple at position *pos* will be leaked.

int **_PyTuple_Resize** (*PyObject* **p, Py_ssize_t *newsize*)

Can be used to resize a tuple. *newsize* will be the new length of the tuple. Because tuples are *supposed* to be immutable, this should only be used if there is only one reference to the object. Do *not* use this if the tuple may already be known to some other part of the code. The tuple will always grow or shrink at the end. Think of this as destroying the old tuple and creating a new one, only more efficiently. Returns 0 on success. Client code should never assume that the resulting value of **p* will be the same as before calling this function. If the object referenced by **p* is replaced, the original **p* is destroyed. On failure, returns -1 and sets **p* to NULL, and raises `MemoryError` or `SystemError`.

int **PyTuple_ClearFreeList** ()

Clear the free list. Return the total number of freed items.

8.3.5 Struct Sequence Objects

Struct sequence objects are the C equivalent of `namedtuple()` objects, i.e. a sequence whose items can also be accessed through attributes. To create a struct sequence, you first have to create a specific struct sequence type.

*PyObject** **PyStructSequence_NewType** (*PyStructSequence_Desc* *desc)

Return value: New reference. Create a new struct sequence type from the data in *desc*, described below. Instances of the resulting type can be created with *PyStructSequence_New()*.

void **PyStructSequence_InitType** (*PyObject* *type, *PyStructSequence_Desc* *desc)

Initializes a struct sequence type *type* from *desc* in place.

int **PyStructSequence_InitType2** (*PyObject* *type, *PyStructSequence_Desc* *desc)

The same as *PyStructSequence_InitType*, but returns 0 on success and -1 on failure.

Nowe w wersji 3.4.

PyStructSequence_Desc

Contains the meta information of a struct sequence type to create.

Field	typ języka C	Znaczenie
nazwa	const char *	name of the struct sequence type
doc	const char *	pointer to docstring for the type or NULL to omit
fields	PyStructSequence_Field *	pointer to NULL-terminated array with field names of the new type
n_in_sequence	int	number of fields visible to the Python side (if used as tuple)

PyStructSequence_Field

Describes a field of a struct sequence. As a struct sequence is modeled as a tuple, all fields are typed as *PyObject**. The index in the *fields* array of the *PyStructSequence_Desc* determines which field of the struct sequence is described.

Field	typ języka C	Znaczenie
nazwa	const char *	name for the field or NULL to end the list of named fields, set to <i>PyStructSequence_UnnamedField</i> to leave unnamed
doc	const char *	field docstring or NULL to omit

char* **PyStructSequence_UnnamedField**

Special value for a field name to leave it unnamed.

*PyObject** **PyStructSequence_New** (*PyObject* *type)

Return value: New reference. Creates an instance of *type*, which must have been created with *PyStructSequence_NewType()*.

*PyObject** **PyStructSequence_GetItem** (*PyObject* *p, Py_ssize_t pos)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Return the object at position *pos* in the struct sequence pointed to by *p*. No bounds checking is performed.

*PyObject** **PyStructSequence_GET_ITEM** (*PyObject* *p, Py_ssize_t pos)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Macro equivalent of *PyStructSequence_GetItem()*.

void **PyStructSequence_SetItem** (*PyObject* *p, Py_ssize_t pos, *PyObject* *o)

Sets the field at index *pos* of the struct sequence *p* to value *o*. Like *PyTuple_SET_ITEM()*, this should only be used to fill in brand new instances.

Informacja: This function „steals” a reference to *o*.

void **PyStructSequence_SET_ITEM** (*PyObject* **p*, Py_ssize_t **pos*, *PyObject* **o*)
 Macro equivalent of *PyStructSequence_SetItem()*.

Informacja: This function „steals” a reference to *o*.

8.3.6 List Objects

PyListObject

This subtype of *PyObject* represents a Python list object.

PyTypeObject **PyList_Type**

This instance of *PyTypeObject* represents the Python list type. This is the same object as `list` in the Python layer.

int **PyList_Check** (*PyObject* **p*)

Return true if *p* is a list object or an instance of a subtype of the list type.

int **PyList_CheckExact** (*PyObject* **p*)

Return true if *p* is a list object, but not an instance of a subtype of the list type.

*PyObject** **PyList_New** (Py_ssize_t *len*)

Return value: New reference. Return a new list of length *len* on success, or NULL on failure.

Informacja: If *len* is greater than zero, the returned list object’s items are set to NULL. Thus you cannot use abstract API functions such as *PySequence_SetItem()* or expose the object to Python code before setting all items to a real object with *PyList_SetItem()*.

Py_ssize_t **PyList_Size** (*PyObject* **list*)

Return the length of the list object in *list*; this is equivalent to `len(list)` on a list object.

Py_ssize_t **PyList_GET_SIZE** (*PyObject* **list*)

Macro form of *PyList_Size()* without error checking.

*PyObject** **PyList_GetItem** (*PyObject* **list*, Py_ssize_t *index*)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Return the object at position *index* in the list pointed to by *list*. The position must be non-negative; indexing from the end of the list is not supported. If *index* is out of bounds (<0 or >=len(list)), return NULL and set an `IndexError` exception.

*PyObject** **PyList_GET_ITEM** (*PyObject* **list*, Py_ssize_t *i*)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Macro form of *PyList_GetItem()* without error checking.

int **PyList_SetItem** (*PyObject* **list*, Py_ssize_t *index*, *PyObject* **item*)

Set the item at index *index* in list to *item*. Return 0 on success. If *index* is out of bounds, return -1 and set an `IndexError` exception.

Informacja: This function „steals” a reference to *item* and discards a reference to an item already in the list at the affected position.

void **PyList_SET_ITEM** (*PyObject* **list*, Py_ssize_t *i*, *PyObject* **o*)

Macro form of *PyList_SetItem()* without error checking. This is normally only used to fill in new lists where there is no previous content.

Informacja: This macro „steals” a reference to *item*, and, unlike *PyList_SetItem()*, does *not* discard a reference to any item that is being replaced; any reference in *list* at position *i* will be leaked.

int PyList_Insert (*PyObject* *list, *Py_ssize_t* index, *PyObject* *item)
Insert the item *item* into list *list* in front of index *index*. Return 0 if successful; return -1 and set an exception if unsuccessful. Analogous to `list.insert(index, item)`.

int PyList_Append (*PyObject* *list, *PyObject* *item)
Append the object *item* at the end of list *list*. Return 0 if successful; return -1 and set an exception if unsuccessful. Analogous to `list.append(item)`.

*PyObject** **PyList_GetSlice** (*PyObject* *list, *Py_ssize_t* low, *Py_ssize_t* high)
Return value: New reference. Return a list of the objects in *list* containing the objects *between* *low* and *high*. Return NULL and set an exception if unsuccessful. Analogous to `list[low:high]`. Indexing from the end of the list is not supported.

int PyList_SetSlice (*PyObject* *list, *Py_ssize_t* low, *Py_ssize_t* high, *PyObject* *itemlist)
Set the slice of *list* between *low* and *high* to the contents of *itemlist*. Analogous to `list[low:high] = itemlist`. The *itemlist* may be NULL, indicating the assignment of an empty list (slice deletion). Return 0 on success, -1 on failure. Indexing from the end of the list is not supported.

int PyList_Sort (*PyObject* *list)
Sort the items of *list* in place. Return 0 on success, -1 on failure. This is equivalent to `list.sort()`.

int PyList_Reverse (*PyObject* *list)
Reverse the items of *list* in place. Return 0 on success, -1 on failure. This is the equivalent of `list.reverse()`.

*PyObject** **PyList_AsTuple** (*PyObject* *list)
Return value: New reference. Return a new tuple object containing the contents of *list*; equivalent to `tuple(list)`.

int PyList_ClearFreeList ()
Clear the free list. Return the total number of freed items.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

8.4 Container Objects

8.4.1 Dictionary Objects

PyDictObject

This subtype of *PyObject* represents a Python dictionary object.

PyObject **PyDict_Type**

This instance of *PyTypeObject* represents the Python dictionary type. This is the same object as `dict` in the Python layer.

int PyDict_Check (*PyObject* *p)

Return true if *p* is a dict object or an instance of a subtype of the dict type.

int PyDict_CheckExact (*PyObject* *p)

Return true if *p* is a dict object, but not an instance of a subtype of the dict type.

*PyObject** **PyDict_New** ()

Return value: New reference. Return a new empty dictionary, or NULL on failure.

*PyObject** **PyDictProxy_New** (*PyObject* *mapping)

Return value: New reference. Return a `types.MappingProxyType` object for a mapping which enforces read-only behavior. This is normally used to create a view to prevent modification of the dictionary for non-dynamic class types.

void PyDict_Clear (*PyObject* *p)

Empty an existing dictionary of all key-value pairs.

int PyDict_Contains (*PyObject* *p, *PyObject* *key)

Determine if dictionary *p* contains *key*. If an item in *p* matches *key*, return 1, otherwise return 0. On error, return -1. This is equivalent to the Python expression `key in p`.

*PyObject** **PyDict_Copy** (*PyObject* *p)

Return value: *New reference*. Return a new dictionary that contains the same key-value pairs as *p*.

int PyDict_SetItem (*PyObject* *p, *PyObject* *key, *PyObject* *val)

Insert *value* into the dictionary *p* with a key of *key*. *key* must be *hashable*; if it isn't, `TypeError` will be raised. Return 0 on success or -1 on failure.

int PyDict_SetItemString (*PyObject* *p, const char *key, *PyObject* *val)

Insert *value* into the dictionary *p* using *key* as a key. *key* should be a `const char*`. The key object is created using `PyUnicode_FromString(key)`. Return 0 on success or -1 on failure.

int PyDict_DelItem (*PyObject* *p, *PyObject* *key)

Remove the entry in dictionary *p* with key *key*. *key* must be hashable; if it isn't, `TypeError` is raised. Return 0 on success or -1 on failure.

int PyDict_DelItemString (*PyObject* *p, const char *key)

Remove the entry in dictionary *p* which has a key specified by the string *key*. Return 0 on success or -1 on failure.

*PyObject** **PyDict_GetItem** (*PyObject* *p, *PyObject* *key)

Return value: *Borrowed reference*. Return the object from dictionary *p* which has a key *key*. Return `NULL` if the key *key* is not present, but *without* setting an exception.

Note that exceptions which occur while calling `__hash__()` and `__eq__()` methods will get suppressed. To get error reporting use `PyDict_GetItemWithError()` instead.

*PyObject** **PyDict_GetItemWithError** (*PyObject* *p, *PyObject* *key)

Return value: *Borrowed reference*. Variant of `PyDict_GetItem()` that does not suppress exceptions. Return `NULL` **with** an exception set if an exception occurred. Return `NULL` **without** an exception set if the key wasn't present.

*PyObject** **PyDict_GetItemString** (*PyObject* *p, const char *key)

Return value: *Borrowed reference*. This is the same as `PyDict_GetItem()`, but *key* is specified as a `const char*`, rather than a *PyObject*.*.

Note that exceptions which occur while calling `__hash__()` and `__eq__()` methods and creating a temporary string object will get suppressed. To get error reporting use `PyDict_GetItemWithError()` instead.

*PyObject** **PyDict_SetDefault** (*PyObject* *p, *PyObject* *key, *PyObject* *defaultobj)

Return value: *Borrowed reference*. This is the same as the Python-level `dict.setdefault()`. If present, it returns the value corresponding to *key* from the dictionary *p*. If the key is not in the dict, it is inserted with value *defaultobj* and *defaultobj* is returned. This function evaluates the hash function of *key* only once, instead of evaluating it independently for the lookup and the insertion.

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*PyObject** **PyDict_Items** (*PyObject* *p)

Return value: *New reference*. Return a *PyListObject* containing all the items from the dictionary.

*PyObject** **PyDict_Keys** (*PyObject* *p)

Return value: *New reference*. Return a *PyListObject* containing all the keys from the dictionary.

*PyObject** **PyDict_Values** (*PyObject* *p)

Return value: *New reference*. Return a *PyListObject* containing all the values from the dictionary *p*.

Py_ssize_t PyDict_Size (*PyObject* *p)

Return the number of items in the dictionary. This is equivalent to `len(p)` on a dictionary.

int PyDict_Next (*PyObject* *p, *Py_ssize_t* *ppos, *PyObject* **pkey, *PyObject* **pvalue)

Iterate over all key-value pairs in the dictionary *p*. The `Py_ssize_t` referred to by *ppos* must be initialized to 0 prior to the first call to this function to start the iteration; the function returns true for each pair in the dictionary, and false once all pairs have been reported. The parameters *pkey* and *pvalue* should either point to *PyObject** variables that will be filled in with each key and value, respectively, or may be `NULL`. Any

references returned through them are borrowed. *ppos* should not be altered during iteration. Its value represents offsets within the internal dictionary structure, and since the structure is sparse, the offsets are not consecutive.

Dla przykładu:

```
PyObject *key, *value;
Py_ssize_t pos = 0;

while (PyDict_Next(self->dict, &pos, &key, &value)) {
    /* do something interesting with the values... */
    ...
}
```

The dictionary *p* should not be mutated during iteration. It is safe to modify the values of the keys as you iterate over the dictionary, but only so long as the set of keys does not change. For example:

```
PyObject *key, *value;
Py_ssize_t pos = 0;

while (PyDict_Next(self->dict, &pos, &key, &value)) {
    long i = PyLong_AsLong(value);
    if (i == -1 && PyErr_Occurred()) {
        return -1;
    }
    PyObject *o = PyLong_FromLong(i + 1);
    if (o == NULL)
        return -1;
    if (PyDict_SetItem(self->dict, key, o) < 0) {
        Py_DECREF(o);
        return -1;
    }
    Py_DECREF(o);
}
```

int PyDict_Merge (*PyObject *a, PyObject *b, int override*)

Iterate over mapping object *b* adding key-value pairs to dictionary *a*. *b* may be a dictionary, or any object supporting *PyMapping_Keys()* and *PyObject_GetItem()*. If *override* is true, existing pairs in *a* will be replaced if a matching key is found in *b*, otherwise pairs will only be added if there is not a matching key in *a*. Return 0 on success or -1 if an exception was raised.

int PyDict_Update (*PyObject *a, PyObject *b*)

This is the same as *PyDict_Merge(a, b, 1)* in C, and is similar to *a.update(b)* in Python except that *PyDict_Update()* doesn't fall back to the iterating over a sequence of key value pairs if the second argument has no „keys” attribute. Return 0 on success or -1 if an exception was raised.

int PyDict_MergeFromSeq2 (*PyObject *a, PyObject *seq2, int override*)

Update or merge into dictionary *a*, from the key-value pairs in *seq2*. *seq2* must be an iterable object producing iterable objects of length 2, viewed as key-value pairs. In case of duplicate keys, the last wins if *override* is true, else the first wins. Return 0 on success or -1 if an exception was raised. Equivalent Python (except for the return value):

```
def PyDict_MergeFromSeq2(a, seq2, override):
    for key, value in seq2:
        if override or key not in a:
            a[key] = value
```

int PyDict_ClearFreeList ()

Clear the free list. Return the total number of freed items.

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8.4.2 Set Objects

This section details the public API for set and frozenset objects. Any functionality not listed below is best accessed using either the abstract object protocol (including `PyObject_CallMethod()`, `PyObject_RichCompareBool()`, `PyObject_Hash()`, `PyObject_Repr()`, `PyObject_IsTrue()`, `PyObject_Print()`, and `PyObject_GetIter()`) or the abstract number protocol (including `PyNumber_And()`, `PyNumber_Subtract()`, `PyNumber_Or()`, `PyNumber_Xor()`, `PyNumber_InPlaceAnd()`, `PyNumber_InPlaceSubtract()`, `PyNumber_InPlaceOr()`, and `PyNumber_InPlaceXor()`).

PySetObject

This subtype of `PyObject` is used to hold the internal data for both set and frozenset objects. It is like a `PyDictObject` in that it is a fixed size for small sets (much like tuple storage) and will point to a separate, variable sized block of memory for medium and large sized sets (much like list storage). None of the fields of this structure should be considered public and are subject to change. All access should be done through the documented API rather than by manipulating the values in the structure.

`PyTypeObject` `PySet_Type`

This is an instance of `PyTypeObject` representing the Python set type.

`PyTypeObject` `PyFrozenSet_Type`

This is an instance of `PyTypeObject` representing the Python frozenset type.

The following type check macros work on pointers to any Python object. Likewise, the constructor functions work with any iterable Python object.

int `PySet_Check` (`PyObject *p`)

Return true if `p` is a set object or an instance of a subtype.

int `PyFrozenSet_Check` (`PyObject *p`)

Return true if `p` is a frozenset object or an instance of a subtype.

int `PyAnySet_Check` (`PyObject *p`)

Return true if `p` is a set object, a frozenset object, or an instance of a subtype.

int `PyAnySet_CheckExact` (`PyObject *p`)

Return true if `p` is a set object or a frozenset object but not an instance of a subtype.

int `PyFrozenSet_CheckExact` (`PyObject *p`)

Return true if `p` is a frozenset object but not an instance of a subtype.

`PyObject*` `PySet_New` (`PyObject *iterable`)

Return value: New reference. Return a new set containing objects returned by the *iterable*. The *iterable* may be NULL to create a new empty set. Return the new set on success or NULL on failure. Raise `TypeError` if *iterable* is not actually iterable. The constructor is also useful for copying a set (`c=set(s)`).

`PyObject*` `PyFrozenSet_New` (`PyObject *iterable`)

Return value: New reference. Return a new frozenset containing objects returned by the *iterable*. The *iterable* may be NULL to create a new empty frozenset. Return the new set on success or NULL on failure. Raise `TypeError` if *iterable* is not actually iterable.

The following functions and macros are available for instances of set or frozenset or instances of their subtypes.

`Py_ssize_t` `PySet_Size` (`PyObject *anyset`)

Return the length of a set or frozenset object. Equivalent to `len(anyset)`. Raises a `PyExc_SystemError` if *anyset* is not a set, frozenset, or an instance of a subtype.

`Py_ssize_t` `PySet_GET_SIZE` (`PyObject *anyset`)

Macro form of `PySet_Size()` without error checking.

int `PySet_Contains` (`PyObject *anyset`, `PyObject *key`)

Return 1 if found, 0 if not found, and -1 if an error is encountered. Unlike the Python `__contains__()` method, this function does not automatically convert unhashable sets into temporary frozensets. Raise a

`TypeError` if the *key* is unhashable. Raise `PyExc_SystemError` if *anyset* is not a set, frozenset, or an instance of a subtype.

int **PySet_Add** (*PyObject* *set, *PyObject* *key)

Add *key* to a set instance. Also works with `frozenset` instances (like `PyTuple_SetItem()` it can be used to fill-in the values of brand new frozensets before they are exposed to other code). Return 0 on success or -1 on failure. Raise a `TypeError` if the *key* is unhashable. Raise a `MemoryError` if there is no room to grow. Raise a `SystemError` if *set* is not an instance of set or its subtype.

The following functions are available for instances of set or its subtypes but not for instances of frozenset or its subtypes.

int **PySet_Discard** (*PyObject* *set, *PyObject* *key)

Return 1 if found and removed, 0 if not found (no action taken), and -1 if an error is encountered. Does not raise `KeyError` for missing keys. Raise a `TypeError` if the *key* is unhashable. Unlike the Python `discard()` method, this function does not automatically convert unhashable sets into temporary frozensets. Raise `PyExc_SystemError` if *set* is not an instance of set or its subtype.

*PyObject** **PySet_Pop** (*PyObject* *set)

Return value: New reference. Return a new reference to an arbitrary object in the *set*, and removes the object from the *set*. Return NULL on failure. Raise `KeyError` if the set is empty. Raise a `SystemError` if *set* is not an instance of set or its subtype.

int **PySet_Clear** (*PyObject* *set)

Empty an existing set of all elements.

int **PySet_ClearFreeList** ()

Clear the free list. Return the total number of freed items.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

8.5 Function Objects

8.5.1 Function Objects

There are a few functions specific to Python functions.

PyFunctionObject

The C structure used for functions.

PyObject **PyFunction_Type**

This is an instance of *PyObject* and represents the Python function type. It is exposed to Python programmers as `types.FunctionType`.

int **PyFunction_Check** (*PyObject* *o)

Return true if *o* is a function object (has type *PyFunction_Type*). The parameter must not be NULL.

*PyObject** **PyFunction_New** (*PyObject* *code, *PyObject* *globals)

Return value: New reference. Return a new function object associated with the code object *code*. *globals* must be a dictionary with the global variables accessible to the function.

The function's docstring and name are retrieved from the code object. `__module__` is retrieved from *globals*. The argument defaults, annotations and closure are set to NULL. `__qualname__` is set to the same value as the function's name.

*PyObject** **PyFunction_NewWithQualName** (*PyObject* *code, *PyObject* *globals, *PyObject* *qualname)

Return value: New reference. As *PyFunction_New()*, but also allows setting the function object's `__qualname__` attribute. *qualname* should be a unicode object or NULL; if NULL, the `__qualname__` attribute is set to the same value as its `__name__` attribute.

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*PyObject** **PyFunction_GetCode** (*PyObject* *op)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Return the code object associated with the function object *op*.

*PyObject** **PyFunction_GetGlobals** (*PyObject *op*)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Return the globals dictionary associated with the function object *op*.

*PyObject** **PyFunction_GetModule** (*PyObject *op*)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Return the `__module__` attribute of the function object *op*. This is normally a string containing the module name, but can be set to any other object by Python code.

*PyObject** **PyFunction_GetDefaults** (*PyObject *op*)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Return the argument default values of the function object *op*. This can be a tuple of arguments or NULL.

int **PyFunction_SetDefaults** (*PyObject *op*, *PyObject *defaults*)

Set the argument default values for the function object *op*. *defaults* must be `Py_None` or a tuple.

Raises `SystemError` and returns `-1` on failure.

*PyObject** **PyFunction_GetClosure** (*PyObject *op*)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Return the closure associated with the function object *op*. This can be NULL or a tuple of cell objects.

int **PyFunction_SetClosure** (*PyObject *op*, *PyObject *closure*)

Set the closure associated with the function object *op*. *closure* must be `Py_None` or a tuple of cell objects.

Raises `SystemError` and returns `-1` on failure.

*PyObject** **PyFunction_GetAnnotations** (*PyObject *op*)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Return the annotations of the function object *op*. This can be a mutable dictionary or NULL.

int **PyFunction_SetAnnotations** (*PyObject *op*, *PyObject *annotations*)

Set the annotations for the function object *op*. *annotations* must be a dictionary or `Py_None`.

Raises `SystemError` and returns `-1` on failure.

8.5.2 Instance Method Objects

An instance method is a wrapper for a *PyCFunction* and the new way to bind a *PyCFunction* to a class object. It replaces the former call `PyMethod_New(func, NULL, class)`.

PyTypeObject **PyInstanceMethod_Type**

This instance of *PyTypeObject* represents the Python instance method type. It is not exposed to Python programs.

int **PyInstanceMethod_Check** (*PyObject *o*)

Return true if *o* is an instance method object (has type *PyInstanceMethod_Type*). The parameter must not be NULL.

*PyObject** **PyInstanceMethod_New** (*PyObject *func*)

Return value: New reference. Return a new instance method object, with *func* being any callable object *func* is the function that will be called when the instance method is called.

*PyObject** **PyInstanceMethod_Function** (*PyObject *im*)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Return the function object associated with the instance method *im*.

*PyObject** **PyInstanceMethod_GET_FUNCTION** (*PyObject *im*)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Macro version of *PyInstanceMethod_Function()* which avoids error checking.

8.5.3 Method Objects

Methods are bound function objects. Methods are always bound to an instance of a user-defined class. Unbound methods (methods bound to a class object) are no longer available.

PyObject **PyMethod_Type**

This instance of *PyObject* represents the Python method type. This is exposed to Python programs as `types.MethodType`.

int PyMethod_Check (*PyObject* *o)

Return true if *o* is a method object (has type *PyMethod_Type*). The parameter must not be NULL.

*PyObject** **PyMethod_New** (*PyObject* *func, *PyObject* *self)

Return value: New reference. Return a new method object, with *func* being any callable object and *self* the instance the method should be bound. *func* is the function that will be called when the method is called. *self* must not be NULL.

*PyObject** **PyMethod_Function** (*PyObject* *meth)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Return the function object associated with the method *meth*.

*PyObject** **PyMethod_GET_FUNCTION** (*PyObject* *meth)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Macro version of *PyMethod_Function()* which avoids error checking.

*PyObject** **PyMethod_Self** (*PyObject* *meth)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Return the instance associated with the method *meth*.

*PyObject** **PyMethod_GET_SELF** (*PyObject* *meth)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Macro version of *PyMethod_Self()* which avoids error checking.

int PyMethod_ClearFreeList ()

Clear the free list. Return the total number of freed items.

8.5.4 Cell Objects

„Cell” objects are used to implement variables referenced by multiple scopes. For each such variable, a cell object is created to store the value; the local variables of each stack frame that references the value contains a reference to the cells from outer scopes which also use that variable. When the value is accessed, the value contained in the cell is used instead of the cell object itself. This de-referencing of the cell object requires support from the generated byte-code; these are not automatically de-referenced when accessed. Cell objects are not likely to be useful elsewhere.

PyCellObject

The C structure used for cell objects.

PyObject **PyCell_Type**

The type object corresponding to cell objects.

int PyCell_Check (ob)

Return true if *ob* is a cell object; *ob* must not be NULL.

*PyObject** **PyCell_New** (*PyObject* *ob)

Return value: New reference. Create and return a new cell object containing the value *ob*. The parameter may be NULL.

*PyObject** **PyCell_Get** (*PyObject* *cell)

Return value: New reference. Return the contents of the cell *cell*.

*PyObject** **PyCell_GET** (*PyObject* *cell)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Return the contents of the cell *cell*, but without checking that *cell* is non-NULL and a cell object.

int PyCell_Set (*PyObject* *cell, *PyObject* *value)

Set the contents of the cell object *cell* to *value*. This releases the reference to any current content of the cell. *value* may be NULL. *cell* must be non-NULL; if it is not a cell object, -1 will be returned. On success, 0 will be returned.

void **PyCell_SET** (*PyObject* *cell, *PyObject* *value)

Sets the value of the cell object *cell* to *value*. No reference counts are adjusted, and no checks are made for safety; *cell* must be non-NULL and must be a cell object.

8.5.5 Code Objects

Code objects are a low-level detail of the CPython implementation. Each one represents a chunk of executable code that hasn't yet been bound into a function.

PyCodeObject

The C structure of the objects used to describe code objects. The fields of this type are subject to change at any time.

PyTypeObject **PyCode_Type**

This is an instance of *PyTypeObject* representing the Python code type.

int **PyCode_Check** (*PyObject* *co)

Return true if *co* is a code object.

int **PyCode_GetNumFree** (*PyCodeObject* *co)

Return the number of free variables in *co*.

*PyCodeObject** **PyCode_New** (int *argcount*, int *kwonlyargcount*, int *nlocals*, int *stacksize*, int *flags*, *PyObject* *code, *PyObject* *consts, *PyObject* *names, *PyObject* *varnames, *PyObject* *freevars, *PyObject* *cellvars, *PyObject* *filename, *PyObject* *name, int *firstlineno*, *PyObject* *notab)

Return value: New reference. Return a new code object. If you need a dummy code object to create a frame, use *PyCode_NewEmpty()* instead. Calling *PyCode_New()* directly can bind you to a precise Python version since the definition of the bytecode changes often.

*PyCodeObject** **PyCode_NewEmpty** (const char *filename, const char *funcname, int firstlineno)

Return value: New reference. Return a new empty code object with the specified filename, function name, and first line number. It is illegal to *exec()* or *eval()* the resulting code object.

8.6 Other Objects

8.6.1 File Objects

These APIs are a minimal emulation of the Python 2 C API for built-in file objects, which used to rely on the buffered I/O (*FILE**) support from the C standard library. In Python 3, files and streams use the new *io* module, which defines several layers over the low-level unbuffered I/O of the operating system. The functions described below are convenience C wrappers over these new APIs, and meant mostly for internal error reporting in the interpreter; third-party code is advised to access the *io* APIs instead.

PyFile_FromFd (int *fd*, const char *name, const char *mode, int *buffering*, const char *encoding, const char *errors, const char *newline, int *closefd*)

Return value: New reference. Create a Python file object from the file descriptor of an already opened file *fd*. The arguments *name*, *encoding*, *errors* and *newline* can be NULL to use the defaults; *buffering* can be *-1* to use the default. *name* is ignored and kept for backward compatibility. Return NULL on failure. For a more comprehensive description of the arguments, please refer to the *io.open()* function documentation.

Ostrzeżenie: Since Python streams have their own buffering layer, mixing them with OS-level file descriptors can produce various issues (such as unexpected ordering of data).

Zmienione w wersji 3.2: Zignoruj atrybut *name*.

int **PyObject_AsFileDescriptor** (*PyObject* *p)

Return the file descriptor associated with *p* as an *int*. If the object is an integer, its value is returned. If not,

the object's `fileno()` method is called if it exists; the method must return an integer, which is returned as the file descriptor value. Sets an exception and returns `-1` on failure.

*PyObject** **PyFile_GetLine** (*PyObject* **p*, int *n*)

Return value: New reference. Equivalent to `p.readline([n])`, this function reads one line from the object *p*. *p* may be a file object or any object with a `readline()` method. If *n* is 0, exactly one line is read, regardless of the length of the line. If *n* is greater than 0, no more than *n* bytes will be read from the file; a partial line can be returned. In both cases, an empty string is returned if the end of the file is reached immediately. If *n* is less than 0, however, one line is read regardless of length, but `EOFError` is raised if the end of the file is reached immediately.

int **PyFile_WriteObject** (*PyObject* **obj*, *PyObject* **p*, int *flags*)

Write object *obj* to file object *p*. The only supported flag for *flags* is `Py_PRINT_RAW`; if given, the `str()` of the object is written instead of the `repr()`. Return 0 on success or `-1` on failure; the appropriate exception will be set.

int **PyFile_WriteString** (const char **s*, *PyObject* **p*)

Write string *s* to file object *p*. Return 0 on success or `-1` on failure; the appropriate exception will be set.

8.6.2 Module Objects

PyTypeObject **PyModule_Type**

This instance of *PyTypeObject* represents the Python module type. This is exposed to Python programs as `types.ModuleType`.

int **PyModule_Check** (*PyObject* **p*)

Return true if *p* is a module object, or a subtype of a module object.

int **PyModule_CheckExact** (*PyObject* **p*)

Return true if *p* is a module object, but not a subtype of *PyModule_Type*.

*PyObject** **PyModule_NewObject** (*PyObject* **name*)

Return value: New reference. Return a new module object with the `__name__` attribute set to *name*. The module's `__name__`, `__doc__`, `__package__`, and `__loader__` attributes are filled in (all but `__name__` are set to None); the caller is responsible for providing a `__file__` attribute.

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Zmienione w wersji 3.4: `__package__` and `__loader__` are set to None.

*PyObject** **PyModule_New** (const char **name*)

Return value: New reference. Similar to *PyModule_NewObject()*, but the name is a UTF-8 encoded string instead of a Unicode object.

*PyObject** **PyModule_GetDict** (*PyObject* **module*)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Return the dictionary object that implements *module*'s namespace; this object is the same as the `__dict__` attribute of the module object. If *module* is not a module object (or a subtype of a module object), `SystemError` is raised and NULL is returned.

It is recommended extensions use other *PyModule_**() and *PyObject_**() functions rather than directly manipulate a module's `__dict__`.

*PyObject** **PyModule_GetNameObject** (*PyObject* **module*)

Return value: New reference. Return *module*'s `__name__` value. If the module does not provide one, or if it is not a string, `SystemError` is raised and NULL is returned.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

const char* **PyModule_GetName** (*PyObject* **module*)

Similar to *PyModule_GetNameObject()* but return the name encoded to 'utf-8'.

void* **PyModule_GetState** (*PyObject* **module*)

Return the „state” of the module, that is, a pointer to the block of memory allocated at module creation time, or NULL. See *PyModuleDef.m_size*.

*PyModuleDef** **PyModule_GetDef** (*PyObject* *module)

Return a pointer to the *PyModuleDef* struct from which the module was created, or NULL if the module wasn't created from a definition.

*PyObject** **PyModule_GetFilenameObject** (*PyObject* *module)

Return value: New reference. Return the name of the file from which *module* was loaded using *module*'s `__file__` attribute. If this is not defined, or if it is not a unicode string, raise `SystemError` and return NULL; otherwise return a reference to a Unicode object.

Nowe w wersji 3.2.

const char* **PyModule_GetFilename** (*PyObject* *module)

Similar to *PyModule_GetFilenameObject* () but return the filename encoded to «utf-8».

Niezalecane od wersji 3.2: *PyModule_GetFilename* () raises `UnicodeEncodeError` on unencodable filenames, use *PyModule_GetFilenameObject* () instead.

Initializing C modules

Modules objects are usually created from extension modules (shared libraries which export an initialization function), or compiled-in modules (where the initialization function is added using *PyImport_AppendInittab*()). See building or extending-with-embedding for details.

The initialization function can either pass a module definition instance to *PyModule_Create* (), and return the resulting module object, or request „multi-phase initialization” by returning the definition struct itself.

PyModuleDef

The module definition struct, which holds all information needed to create a module object. There is usually only one statically initialized variable of this type for each module.

PyModuleDef_Base **m_base**

Always initialize this member to `PyModuleDef_HEAD_INIT`.

const char ***m_name**

Name for the new module.

const char ***m_doc**

Docstring for the module; usually a docstring variable created with *PyDoc_STRVAR* is used.

Py_ssize_t **m_size**

Module state may be kept in a per-module memory area that can be retrieved with *PyModule_GetState* (), rather than in static globals. This makes modules safe for use in multiple sub-interpreters.

This memory area is allocated based on *m_size* on module creation, and freed when the module object is deallocated, after the *m_free* function has been called, if present.

Setting *m_size* to -1 means that the module does not support sub-interpreters, because it has global state.

Setting it to a non-negative value means that the module can be re-initialized and specifies the additional amount of memory it requires for its state. Non-negative *m_size* is required for multi-phase initialization.

See [PEP 3121](#) for more details.

*PyMethodDef** **m_methods**

A pointer to a table of module-level functions, described by *PyMethodDef* values. Can be NULL if no functions are present.

*PyModuleDef_Slot** **m_slots**

An array of slot definitions for multi-phase initialization, terminated by a {0, NULL} entry. When using single-phase initialization, *m_slots* must be NULL.

Zmienione w wersji 3.5: Prior to version 3.5, this member was always set to NULL, and was defined as:

inquiry **m_reload**

traverseproc **m_traverse**

A traversal function to call during GC traversal of the module object, or NULL if not needed. This function may be called before module state is allocated (*PyModule_GetState()* may return NULL), and before the *Py_mod_exec* function is executed.

inquiry **m_clear**

A clear function to call during GC clearing of the module object, or NULL if not needed. This function may be called before module state is allocated (*PyModule_GetState()* may return NULL), and before the *Py_mod_exec* function is executed.

freefunc **m_free**

A function to call during deallocation of the module object, or NULL if not needed. This function may be called before module state is allocated (*PyModule_GetState()* may return NULL), and before the *Py_mod_exec* function is executed.

Single-phase initialization

The module initialization function may create and return the module object directly. This is referred to as „single-phase initialization”, and uses one of the following two module creation functions:

*PyObject** **PyModule_Create** (*PyModuleDef* *def)

Return value: New reference. Create a new module object, given the definition in *def*. This behaves like *PyModule_Create2()* with *module_api_version* set to *PYTHON_API_VERSION*.

*PyObject** **PyModule_Create2** (*PyModuleDef* *def, int *module_api_version*)

Return value: New reference. Create a new module object, given the definition in *def*, assuming the API version *module_api_version*. If that version does not match the version of the running interpreter, a *RuntimeWarning* is emitted.

Informacja: Most uses of this function should be using *PyModule_Create()* instead; only use this if you are sure you need it.

Before it is returned from in the initialization function, the resulting module object is typically populated using functions like *PyModule_AddObject()*.

Multi-phase initialization

An alternate way to specify extensions is to request „multi-phase initialization”. Extension modules created this way behave more like Python modules: the initialization is split between the *creation phase*, when the module object is created, and the *execution phase*, when it is populated. The distinction is similar to the *__new__()* and *__init__()* methods of classes.

Unlike modules created using single-phase initialization, these modules are not singletons: if the *sys.modules* entry is removed and the module is re-imported, a new module object is created, and the old module is subject to normal garbage collection – as with Python modules. By default, multiple modules created from the same definition should be independent: changes to one should not affect the others. This means that all state should be specific to the module object (using e.g. using *PyModule_GetState()*), or its contents (such as the module’s *__dict__* or individual classes created with *PyType_FromSpec()*).

All modules created using multi-phase initialization are expected to support *sub-interpreters*. Making sure multiple modules are independent is typically enough to achieve this.

To request multi-phase initialization, the initialization function (*PyInit_modulename*) returns a *PyModuleDef* instance with non-empty *m_slots*. Before it is returned, the *PyModuleDef* instance must be initialized with the following function:

*PyObject** **PyModuleDef_Init** (*PyModuleDef* *def)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Ensures a module definition is a properly initialized Python object that correctly reports its type and reference count.

Returns *def* cast to *PyObject**, or NULL if an error occurred.

Nowe w wersji 3.5.

The *m_slots* member of the module definition must point to an array of *PyModuleDef_Slot* structures:

PyModuleDef_Slot

int **slot**

A slot ID, chosen from the available values explained below.

void* **value**

Value of the slot, whose meaning depends on the slot ID.

Nowe w wersji 3.5.

The *m_slots* array must be terminated by a slot with id 0.

The available slot types are:

Py_mod_create

Specifies a function that is called to create the module object itself. The *value* pointer of this slot must point to a function of the signature:

*PyObject** **create_module** (*PyObject* *spec, *PyModuleDef* *def)

The function receives a *ModuleSpec* instance, as defined in **PEP 451**, and the module definition. It should return a new module object, or set an error and return NULL.

This function should be kept minimal. In particular, it should not call arbitrary Python code, as trying to import the same module again may result in an infinite loop.

Multiple *Py_mod_create* slots may not be specified in one module definition.

If *Py_mod_create* is not specified, the import machinery will create a normal module object using *PyModule_New()*. The name is taken from *spec*, not the definition, to allow extension modules to dynamically adjust to their place in the module hierarchy and be imported under different names through symlinks, all while sharing a single module definition.

There is no requirement for the returned object to be an instance of *PyModule_Type*. Any type can be used, as long as it supports setting and getting import-related attributes. However, only *PyModule_Type* instances may be returned if the *PyModuleDef* has non-NULL *m_traverse*, *m_clear*, *m_free*; non-zero *m_size*; or slots other than *Py_mod_create*.

Py_mod_exec

Specifies a function that is called to *execute* the module. This is equivalent to executing the code of a Python module: typically, this function adds classes and constants to the module. The signature of the function is:

int **exec_module** (*PyObject** module)

If multiple *Py_mod_exec* slots are specified, they are processed in the order they appear in the *m_slots* array.

See **PEP 489** for more details on multi-phase initialization.

Low-level module creation functions

The following functions are called under the hood when using multi-phase initialization. They can be used directly, for example when creating module objects dynamically. Note that both `PyModule_FromDefAndSpec` and `PyModule_ExecDef` must be called to fully initialize a module.

PyObject * **PyModule_FromDefAndSpec** (*PyModuleDef* *def, *PyObject* *spec)

Return value: New reference. Create a new module object, given the definition in *module* and the `ModuleSpec` *spec*. This behaves like `PyModule_FromDefAndSpec2()` with *module_api_version* set to `PYTHON_API_VERSION`.

Nowe w wersji 3.5.

PyObject * **PyModule_FromDefAndSpec2** (*PyModuleDef* *def, *PyObject* *spec, int *module_api_version*)

Return value: New reference. Create a new module object, given the definition in *module* and the `ModuleSpec` *spec*, assuming the API version *module_api_version*. If that version does not match the version of the running interpreter, a `RuntimeWarning` is emitted.

Informacja: Most uses of this function should be using `PyModule_FromDefAndSpec()` instead; only use this if you are sure you need it.

Nowe w wersji 3.5.

int **PyModule_ExecDef** (*PyObject* *module, *PyModuleDef* *def)

Process any execution slots (*Py_mod_exec*) given in *def*.

Nowe w wersji 3.5.

int **PyModule_SetDocString** (*PyObject* *module, const char *docstring)

Set the docstring for *module* to *docstring*. This function is called automatically when creating a module from `PyModuleDef`, using either `PyModule_Create` or `PyModule_FromDefAndSpec`.

Nowe w wersji 3.5.

int **PyModule_AddFunctions** (*PyObject* *module, *PyMethodDef* *functions)

Add the functions from the NULL terminated *functions* array to *module*. Refer to the `PyMethodDef` documentation for details on individual entries (due to the lack of a shared module namespace, module level „functions” implemented in C typically receive the module as their first parameter, making them similar to instance methods on Python classes). This function is called automatically when creating a module from `PyModuleDef`, using either `PyModule_Create` or `PyModule_FromDefAndSpec`.

Nowe w wersji 3.5.

Support functions

The module initialization function (if using single phase initialization) or a function called from a module execution slot (if using multi-phase initialization), can use the following functions to help initialize the module state:

int **PyModule_AddObject** (*PyObject* *module, const char *name, *PyObject* *value)

Add an object to *module* as *name*. This is a convenience function which can be used from the module’s initialization function. This steals a reference to *value* on success. Return `-1` on error, `0` on success.

Informacja: Unlike other functions that steal references, `PyModule_AddObject()` only decrements the reference count of *value* on success.

This means that its return value must be checked, and calling code must `Py_DECREF()` *value* manually on error. Example usage:

```
Py_INCREF(spam);
if (PyModule_AddObject(module, "spam", spam) < 0) {
    Py_DECREF(module);
    Py_DECREF(spam);
    return NULL;
}
```

int **PyModule_AddIntConstant** (*PyObject* *module, const char *name, long value)

Add an integer constant to *module* as *name*. This convenience function can be used from the module's initialization function. Return -1 on error, 0 on success.

int **PyModule_AddStringConstant** (*PyObject* *module, const char *name, const char *value)

Add a string constant to *module* as *name*. This convenience function can be used from the module's initialization function. The string *value* must be NULL-terminated. Return -1 on error, 0 on success.

int **PyModule_AddIntMacro** (*PyObject* *module, macro)

Add an int constant to *module*. The name and the value are taken from *macro*. For example `PyModule_AddIntMacro(module, AF_INET)` adds the int constant `AF_INET` with the value of `AF_INET` to *module*. Return -1 on error, 0 on success.

int **PyModule_AddStringMacro** (*PyObject* *module, macro)

Add a string constant to *module*.

Module lookup

Single-phase initialization creates singleton modules that can be looked up in the context of the current interpreter. This allows the module object to be retrieved later with only a reference to the module definition.

These functions will not work on modules created using multi-phase initialization, since multiple such modules can be created from a single definition.

*PyObject** **PyState_FindModule** (*PyModuleDef* *def)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Returns the module object that was created from *def* for the current interpreter. This method requires that the module object has been attached to the interpreter state with `PyState_AddModule()` beforehand. In case the corresponding module object is not found or has not been attached to the interpreter state yet, it returns NULL.

int **PyState_AddModule** (*PyObject* *module, *PyModuleDef* *def)

Attaches the module object passed to the function to the interpreter state. This allows the module object to be accessible via `PyState_FindModule()`.

Only effective on modules created using single-phase initialization.

Python calls `PyState_AddModule` automatically after importing a module, so it is unnecessary (but harmless) to call it from module initialization code. An explicit call is needed only if the module's own init code subsequently calls `PyState_FindModule`. The function is mainly intended for implementing alternative import mechanisms (either by calling it directly, or by referring to its implementation for details of the required state updates).

Return 0 on success or -1 on failure.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

int **PyState_RemoveModule** (*PyModuleDef* *def)

Removes the module object created from *def* from the interpreter state. Return 0 on success or -1 on failure.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

8.6.3 Iterator Objects

Python provides two general-purpose iterator objects. The first, a sequence iterator, works with an arbitrary sequence supporting the `__getitem__()` method. The second works with a callable object and a sentinel value, calling the callable for each item in the sequence, and ending the iteration when the sentinel value is returned.

PyObject **PySeqIter_Type**

Type object for iterator objects returned by *PySeqIter_New()* and the one-argument form of the *iter()* built-in function for built-in sequence types.

int PySeqIter_Check (*op*)

Return true if the type of *op* is *PySeqIter_Type*.

*PyObject** **PySeqIter_New** (*PyObject* **seq*)

Return value: New reference. Return an iterator that works with a general sequence object, *seq*. The iteration ends when the sequence raises `IndexError` for the subscripting operation.

PyObject **PyCallIter_Type**

Type object for iterator objects returned by *PyCallIter_New()* and the two-argument form of the *iter()* built-in function.

int PyCallIter_Check (*op*)

Return true if the type of *op* is *PyCallIter_Type*.

*PyObject** **PyCallIter_New** (*PyObject* **callable*, *PyObject* **sentinel*)

Return value: New reference. Return a new iterator. The first parameter, *callable*, can be any Python callable object that can be called with no parameters; each call to it should return the next item in the iteration. When *callable* returns a value equal to *sentinel*, the iteration will be terminated.

8.6.4 Descriptor Objects

„Descriptors” are objects that describe some attribute of an object. They are found in the dictionary of type objects.

PyObject **PyProperty_Type**

The type object for the built-in descriptor types.

*PyObject** **PyDescr_NewGetSet** (*PyObject* **type*, struct *PyGetSetDef* **getset*)

Return value: New reference.

*PyObject** **PyDescr_NewMember** (*PyObject* **type*, struct *PyMemberDef* **meth*)

Return value: New reference.

*PyObject** **PyDescr_NewMethod** (*PyObject* **type*, struct *PyMethodDef* **meth*)

Return value: New reference.

*PyObject** **PyDescr_NewWrapper** (*PyObject* **type*, struct wrapperbase **wrapper*, void **wrapped*)

Return value: New reference.

*PyObject** **PyDescr_NewClassMethod** (*PyObject* **type*, *PyMethodDef* **method*)

Return value: New reference.

int PyDescr_IsData (*PyObject* **descr*)

Return true if the descriptor objects *descr* describes a data attribute, or false if it describes a method. *descr* must be a descriptor object; there is no error checking.

*PyObject** **PyWrapper_New** (*PyObject* *, *PyObject* *)

Return value: New reference.

8.6.5 Slice Objects

PyObject **PySlice_Type**

The type object for slice objects. This is the same as `slice` in the Python layer.

int **PySlice_Check** (*PyObject* *ob)

Return true if *ob* is a slice object; *ob* must not be NULL.

*PyObject** **PySlice_New** (*PyObject* *start, *PyObject* *stop, *PyObject* *step)

Return value: *New reference.* Return a new slice object with the given values. The *start*, *stop*, and *step* parameters are used as the values of the slice object attributes of the same names. Any of the values may be NULL, in which case the `None` will be used for the corresponding attribute. Return NULL if the new object could not be allocated.

int **PySlice_GetIndices** (*PyObject* *slice, Py_ssize_t length, Py_ssize_t *start, Py_ssize_t *stop, Py_ssize_t *step)

Retrieve the start, stop and step indices from the slice object *slice*, assuming a sequence of length *length*. Treats indices greater than *length* as errors.

Returns 0 on success and -1 on error with no exception set (unless one of the indices was not `None` and failed to be converted to an integer, in which case -1 is returned with an exception set).

You probably do not want to use this function.

Zmienione w wersji 3.2: The parameter type for the *slice* parameter was `PySliceObject*` before.

int **PySlice_GetIndicesEx** (*PyObject* *slice, Py_ssize_t length, Py_ssize_t *start, Py_ssize_t *stop, Py_ssize_t *step, Py_ssize_t *slicelength)

Usable replacement for `PySlice_GetIndices()`. Retrieve the start, stop, and step indices from the slice object *slice* assuming a sequence of length *length*, and store the length of the slice in *slicelength*. Out of bounds indices are clipped in a manner consistent with the handling of normal slices.

Returns 0 on success and -1 on error with exception set.

Informacja: This function is considered not safe for resizable sequences. Its invocation should be replaced by a combination of `PySlice_Unpack()` and `PySlice_AdjustIndices()` where

```
if (PySlice_GetIndicesEx(slice, length, &start, &stop, &step, &slicelength) <= 0) {
    // return error
}
```

is replaced by

```
if (PySlice_Unpack(slice, &start, &stop, &step) < 0) {
    // return error
}
slicelength = PySlice_AdjustIndices(length, &start, &stop, step);
```

Zmienione w wersji 3.2: The parameter type for the *slice* parameter was `PySliceObject*` before.

Zmienione w wersji 3.6.1: If `Py_LIMITED_API` is not set or set to the value between 0x03050400 and 0x03060000 (not including) or 0x03060100 or higher `PySlice_GetIndicesEx()` is implemented as a macro using `PySlice_Unpack()` and `PySlice_AdjustIndices()`. Arguments *start*, *stop* and *step* are evaluated more than once.

Niezalecane od wersji 3.6.1: If `Py_LIMITED_API` is set to the value less than 0x03050400 or between 0x03060000 and 0x03060100 (not including) `PySlice_GetIndicesEx()` is a deprecated function.

int **PySlice_Unpack** (*PyObject* *slice, Py_ssize_t *start, Py_ssize_t *stop, Py_ssize_t *step)

Extract the start, stop and step data members from a slice object as C integers. Silently reduce values larger than `PY_SSIZE_T_MAX` to `PY_SSIZE_T_MAX`, silently boost the start and stop values less than `PY_SSIZE_T_MIN` to `PY_SSIZE_T_MIN`, and silently boost the step values less than `-PY_SSIZE_T_MAX` to `-PY_SSIZE_T_MAX`.

Return `-1` on error, `0` on success.

Nowe w wersji 3.6.1.

`Py_ssize_t PySlice_AdjustIndices` (`Py_ssize_t length`, `Py_ssize_t *start`, `Py_ssize_t *stop`, `Py_ssize_t step`)

Adjust start/end slice indices assuming a sequence of the specified length. Out of bounds indices are clipped in a manner consistent with the handling of normal slices.

Return the length of the slice. Always successful. Doesn't call Python code.

Nowe w wersji 3.6.1.

8.6.6 Ellipsis Object

PyObject ***Py_Ellipsis**

The Python `Ellipsis` object. This object has no methods. It needs to be treated just like any other object with respect to reference counts. Like *Py_None* it is a singleton object.

8.6.7 MemoryView objects

A `memoryview` object exposes the C level *buffer interface* as a Python object which can then be passed around like any other object.

PyObject ***PyMemoryView_FromObject** (*PyObject* *obj)

Return value: *New reference.* Create a memoryview object from an object that provides the buffer interface. If *obj* supports writable buffer exports, the memoryview object will be read/write, otherwise it may be either read-only or read/write at the discretion of the exporter.

PyObject ***PyMemoryView_FromMemory** (`char *mem`, `Py_ssize_t size`, `int flags`)

Return value: *New reference.* Create a memoryview object using *mem* as the underlying buffer. *flags* can be one of `PyBUF_READ` or `PyBUF_WRITE`.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

PyObject ***PyMemoryView_FromBuffer** (*Py_buffer* *view)

Return value: *New reference.* Create a memoryview object wrapping the given buffer structure *view*. For simple byte buffers, *PyMemoryView_FromMemory()* is the preferred function.

PyObject ***PyMemoryView_GetContiguous** (*PyObject* *obj, `int buffertype`, `char order`)

Return value: *New reference.* Create a memoryview object to a *contiguous* chunk of memory (in either «C» or «Fortran *order*») from an object that defines the buffer interface. If memory is contiguous, the memoryview object points to the original memory. Otherwise, a copy is made and the memoryview points to a new bytes object.

`int` **PyMemoryView_Check** (*PyObject* *obj)

Return true if the object *obj* is a memoryview object. It is not currently allowed to create subclasses of `memoryview`.

Py_buffer ***PyMemoryView_GET_BUFFER** (*PyObject* *mview)

Return a pointer to the memoryview's private copy of the exporter's buffer. *mview* **must** be a memoryview instance; this macro doesn't check its type, you must do it yourself or you will risk crashes.

Py_buffer ***PyMemoryView_GET_BASE** (*PyObject* *mview)

Return either a pointer to the exporting object that the memoryview is based on or `NULL` if the memoryview has been created by one of the functions *PyMemoryView_FromMemory()* or *PyMemoryView_FromBuffer()*. *mview* **must** be a memoryview instance.

8.6.8 Weak Reference Objects

Python supports *weak references* as first-class objects. There are two specific object types which directly implement weak references. The first is a simple reference object, and the second acts as a proxy for the original object as much as it can.

int **PyWeakref_Check** (ob)

Return true if *ob* is either a reference or proxy object.

int **PyWeakref_CheckRef** (ob)

Return true if *ob* is a reference object.

int **PyWeakref_CheckProxy** (ob)

Return true if *ob* is a proxy object.

*PyObject** **PyWeakref_NewRef** (*PyObject* *ob, *PyObject* *callback)

Return value: New reference. Return a weak reference object for the object *ob*. This will always return a new reference, but is not guaranteed to create a new object; an existing reference object may be returned. The second parameter, *callback*, can be a callable object that receives notification when *ob* is garbage collected; it should accept a single parameter, which will be the weak reference object itself. *callback* may also be `None` or `NULL`. If *ob* is not a weakly-referencable object, or if *callback* is not callable, `None`, or `NULL`, this will return `NULL` and raise `TypeError`.

*PyObject** **PyWeakref_NewProxy** (*PyObject* *ob, *PyObject* *callback)

Return value: New reference. Return a weak reference proxy object for the object *ob*. This will always return a new reference, but is not guaranteed to create a new object; an existing proxy object may be returned. The second parameter, *callback*, can be a callable object that receives notification when *ob* is garbage collected; it should accept a single parameter, which will be the weak reference object itself. *callback* may also be `None` or `NULL`. If *ob* is not a weakly-referencable object, or if *callback* is not callable, `None`, or `NULL`, this will return `NULL` and raise `TypeError`.

*PyObject** **PyWeakref_GetObject** (*PyObject* *ref)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Return the referenced object from a weak reference, *ref*. If the referent is no longer live, returns `Py_None`.

Informacja: This function returns a **borrowed reference** to the referenced object. This means that you should always call `Py_INCREF()` on the object except if you know that it cannot be destroyed while you are still using it.

*PyObject** **PyWeakref_GET_OBJECT** (*PyObject* *ref)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Similar to `PyWeakref_GetObject()`, but implemented as a macro that does no error checking.

8.6.9 Capsules

Refer to using-capsules for more information on using these objects.

Nowe w wersji 3.1.

PyCapsule

This subtype of *PyObject* represents an opaque value, useful for C extension modules who need to pass an opaque value (as a `void*` pointer) through Python code to other C code. It is often used to make a C function pointer defined in one module available to other modules, so the regular import mechanism can be used to access C APIs defined in dynamically loaded modules.

PyCapsule_Destructor

The type of a destructor callback for a capsule. Defined as:

```
typedef void (*PyCapsule_Destructor) (PyObject *);
```

See `PyCapsule_New()` for the semantics of `PyCapsule_Destructor` callbacks.

int **PyCapsule_CheckExact** (*PyObject* *p)

Return true if its argument is a *PyCapsule*.

*PyObject** **PyCapsule_New** (void *pointer, const char *name, *PyCapsule_Destructor* destructor)

Return value: New reference. Create a *PyCapsule* encapsulating the *pointer*. The *pointer* argument may not be NULL.

On failure, set an exception and return NULL.

The *name* string may either be NULL or a pointer to a valid C string. If non-NULL, this string must outlive the capsule. (Though it is permitted to free it inside the *destructor*.)

If the *destructor* argument is not NULL, it will be called with the capsule as its argument when it is destroyed.

If this capsule will be stored as an attribute of a module, the *name* should be specified as *module.name.attribute*. This will enable other modules to import the capsule using *PyCapsule_Import()*.

void* **PyCapsule_GetPointer** (*PyObject* *capsule, const char *name)

Retrieve the *pointer* stored in the capsule. On failure, set an exception and return NULL.

The *name* parameter must compare exactly to the name stored in the capsule. If the name stored in the capsule is NULL, the *name* passed in must also be NULL. Python uses the C function *strcmp()* to compare capsule names.

PyCapsule_Destructor **PyCapsule_GetDestructor** (*PyObject* *capsule)

Return the current destructor stored in the capsule. On failure, set an exception and return NULL.

It is legal for a capsule to have a NULL destructor. This makes a NULL return code somewhat ambiguous; use *PyCapsule_IsValid()* or *PyErr_Occurred()* to disambiguate.

void* **PyCapsule_GetContext** (*PyObject* *capsule)

Return the current context stored in the capsule. On failure, set an exception and return NULL.

It is legal for a capsule to have a NULL context. This makes a NULL return code somewhat ambiguous; use *PyCapsule_IsValid()* or *PyErr_Occurred()* to disambiguate.

const char* **PyCapsule_GetName** (*PyObject* *capsule)

Return the current name stored in the capsule. On failure, set an exception and return NULL.

It is legal for a capsule to have a NULL name. This makes a NULL return code somewhat ambiguous; use *PyCapsule_IsValid()* or *PyErr_Occurred()* to disambiguate.

void* **PyCapsule_Import** (const char *name, int no_block)

Import a pointer to a C object from a capsule attribute in a module. The *name* parameter should specify the full name to the attribute, as in *module.attribute*. The *name* stored in the capsule must match this string exactly. If *no_block* is true, import the module without blocking (using *PyImport_ImportModuleNoBlock()*). If *no_block* is false, import the module conventionally (using *PyImport_ImportModule()*).

Return the capsule's internal *pointer* on success. On failure, set an exception and return NULL.

int **PyCapsule_IsValid** (*PyObject* *capsule, const char *name)

Determines whether or not *capsule* is a valid capsule. A valid capsule is non-NULL, passes *PyCapsule_CheckExact()*, has a non-NULL pointer stored in it, and its internal name matches the *name* parameter. (See *PyCapsule_GetPointer()* for information on how capsule names are compared.)

In other words, if *PyCapsule_IsValid()* returns a true value, calls to any of the accessors (any function starting with *PyCapsule_Get()*) are guaranteed to succeed.

Return a nonzero value if the object is valid and matches the name passed in. Return 0 otherwise. This function will not fail.

int **PyCapsule_SetContext** (*PyObject* *capsule, void *context)

Set the context pointer inside *capsule* to *context*.

Return 0 on success. Return nonzero and set an exception on failure.

int **PyCapsule_SetDestructor** (*PyObject* *capsule, *PyCapsule_Destructor* destructor)

Set the destructor inside *capsule* to *destructor*.

Return 0 on success. Return nonzero and set an exception on failure.

int **PyCapsule_SetName** (*PyObject* *capsule, const char *name)

Set the name inside *capsule* to *name*. If non-NULL, the name must outlive the capsule. If the previous *name* stored in the capsule was not NULL, no attempt is made to free it.

Return 0 on success. Return nonzero and set an exception on failure.

int **PyCapsule_SetPointer** (*PyObject* *capsule, void *pointer)

Set the void pointer inside *capsule* to *pointer*. The pointer may not be NULL.

Return 0 on success. Return nonzero and set an exception on failure.

8.6.10 Generator Objects

Generator objects are what Python uses to implement generator iterators. They are normally created by iterating over a function that yields values, rather than explicitly calling *PyGen_New()* or *PyGen_NewWithQualName()*.

PyGenObject

The C structure used for generator objects.

PyTypeObject PyGen_Type

The type object corresponding to generator objects.

int **PyGen_Check** (*PyObject* *ob)

Return true if *ob* is a generator object; *ob* must not be NULL.

int **PyGen_CheckExact** (*PyObject* *ob)

Return true if *ob*'s type is *PyGen_Type*; *ob* must not be NULL.

*PyObject** **PyGen_New** (*PyFrameObject* *frame)

Return value: New reference. Create and return a new generator object based on the *frame* object. A reference to *frame* is stolen by this function. The argument must not be NULL.

*PyObject** **PyGen_NewWithQualName** (*PyFrameObject* *frame, *PyObject* *name, *PyObject* *qualname)

Return value: New reference. Create and return a new generator object based on the *frame* object, with `__name__` and `__qualname__` set to *name* and *qualname*. A reference to *frame* is stolen by this function. The *frame* argument must not be NULL.

8.6.11 Coroutine Objects

Nowe w wersji 3.5.

Coroutine objects are what functions declared with an `async` keyword return.

PyCoroObject

The C structure used for coroutine objects.

PyTypeObject PyCoro_Type

The type object corresponding to coroutine objects.

int **PyCoro_CheckExact** (*PyObject* *ob)

Return true if *ob*'s type is *PyCoro_Type*; *ob* must not be NULL.

*PyObject** **PyCoro_New** (*PyFrameObject* *frame, *PyObject* *name, *PyObject* *qualname)

Return value: New reference. Create and return a new coroutine object based on the *frame* object, with `__name__` and `__qualname__` set to *name* and *qualname*. A reference to *frame* is stolen by this function. The *frame* argument must not be NULL.

8.6.12 Context Variables Objects

Informacja: Zmienione w wersji 3.7.1: In Python 3.7.1 the signatures of all context variables C APIs were **changed** to use *PyObject* pointers instead of *PyContext*, *PyContextVar*, and *PyContextToken*, e.g.:

```
// in 3.7.0:
PyContext *PyContext_New(void);

// in 3.7.1+:
PyObject *PyContext_New(void);
```

See [bpo-34762](#) for more details.

Nowe w wersji 3.7.

This section details the public C API for the `contextvars` module.

PyContext

The C structure used to represent a `contextvars.Context` object.

PyContextVar

The C structure used to represent a `contextvars.ContextVar` object.

PyContextToken

The C structure used to represent a `contextvars.Token` object.

PyTypeObject **PyContext_Type**

The type object representing the *context* type.

PyTypeObject **PyContextVar_Type**

The type object representing the *context variable* type.

PyTypeObject **PyContextToken_Type**

The type object representing the *context variable token* type.

Type-check macros:

`int PyContext_CheckExact (PyObject *o)`

Return true if *o* is of type *PyContext_Type*. *o* must not be NULL. This function always succeeds.

`int PyContextVar_CheckExact (PyObject *o)`

Return true if *o* is of type *PyContextVar_Type*. *o* must not be NULL. This function always succeeds.

`int PyContextToken_CheckExact (PyObject *o)`

Return true if *o* is of type *PyContextToken_Type*. *o* must not be NULL. This function always succeeds.

Context object management functions:

`PyObject *PyContext_New (void)`

Return value: New reference. Create a new empty context object. Returns NULL if an error has occurred.

`PyObject *PyContext_Copy (PyObject *ctx)`

Return value: New reference. Create a shallow copy of the passed *ctx* context object. Returns NULL if an error has occurred.

`PyObject *PyContext_CopyCurrent (void)`

Return value: New reference. Create a shallow copy of the current thread context. Returns NULL if an error has occurred.

`int PyContext_Enter (PyObject *ctx)`

Set *ctx* as the current context for the current thread. Returns 0 on success, and -1 on error.

`int PyContext_Exit (PyObject *ctx)`

Deactivate the *ctx* context and restore the previous context as the current context for the current thread. Returns 0 on success, and -1 on error.

int PyContext_ClearFreeList ()

Clear the context variable free list. Return the total number of freed items. This function always succeeds.

Context variable functions:

PyObject ***PyContextVar_New** (const char *name, *PyObject* *def)

Return value: New reference. Create a new `ContextVar` object. The *name* parameter is used for introspection and debug purposes. The *def* parameter may optionally specify the default value for the context variable. If an error has occurred, this function returns `NULL`.

int PyContextVar_Get (*PyObject* *var, *PyObject* *default_value, *PyObject* **value)

Get the value of a context variable. Returns `-1` if an error has occurred during lookup, and `0` if no error occurred, whether or not a value was found.

If the context variable was found, *value* will be a pointer to it. If the context variable was *not* found, *value* will point to:

- *default_value*, if not `NULL`;
- the default value of *var*, if not `NULL`;
- `NULL`

If the value was found, the function will create a new reference to it.

PyObject ***PyContextVar_Set** (*PyObject* *var, *PyObject* *value)

Return value: New reference. Set the value of *var* to *value* in the current context. Returns a pointer to a *PyObject* object, or `NULL` if an error has occurred.

int PyContextVar_Reset (*PyObject* *var, *PyObject* *token)

Reset the state of the *var* context variable to that it was in before `PyContextVar_Set ()` that returned the *token* was called. This function returns `0` on success and `-1` on error.

8.6.13 DateTime Objects

Various date and time objects are supplied by the `datetime` module. Before using any of these functions, the header file `datetime.h` must be included in your source (note that this is not included by `Python.h`), and the macro `PyDateTime_IMPORT` must be invoked, usually as part of the module initialisation function. The macro puts a pointer to a C structure into a static variable, `PyDateTimeAPI`, that is used by the following macros.

Macro for access to the UTC singleton:

PyObject ***PyDateTime_TimeZone_UTC**

Returns the time zone singleton representing UTC, the same object as `datetime.timezone.utc`.

Nowe w wersji 3.7.

Type-check macros:

int PyDate_Check (*PyObject* *ob)

Return true if *ob* is of type `PyDateTime_DateType` or a subtype of `PyDateTime_DateType`. *ob* must not be `NULL`.

int PyDate_CheckExact (*PyObject* *ob)

Return true if *ob* is of type `PyDateTime_DateType`. *ob* must not be `NULL`.

int PyDateTime_Check (*PyObject* *ob)

Return true if *ob* is of type `PyDateTime_DateTimeType` or a subtype of `PyDateTime_DateTimeType`. *ob* must not be `NULL`.

int PyDateTime_CheckExact (*PyObject* *ob)

Return true if *ob* is of type `PyDateTime_DateTimeType`. *ob* must not be `NULL`.

int PyTime_Check (*PyObject* *ob)

Return true if *ob* is of type `PyDateTime_TimeType` or a subtype of `PyDateTime_TimeType`. *ob* must not be `NULL`.

int PyTime_CheckExact (*PyObject* **ob*)

Return true if *ob* is of type `PyDateTime_TimeType`. *ob* must not be NULL.

int PyDelta_Check (*PyObject* **ob*)

Return true if *ob* is of type `PyDateTime_DeltaType` or a subtype of `PyDateTime_DeltaType`. *ob* must not be NULL.

int PyDelta_CheckExact (*PyObject* **ob*)

Return true if *ob* is of type `PyDateTime_DeltaType`. *ob* must not be NULL.

int PyTZInfo_Check (*PyObject* **ob*)

Return true if *ob* is of type `PyDateTime_TZInfoType` or a subtype of `PyDateTime_TZInfoType`. *ob* must not be NULL.

int PyTZInfo_CheckExact (*PyObject* **ob*)

Return true if *ob* is of type `PyDateTime_TZInfoType`. *ob* must not be NULL.

Macros to create objects:

*PyObject** **PyDate_FromDate** (int *year*, int *month*, int *day*)

Return value: New reference. Return a `datetime.date` object with the specified year, month and day.

*PyObject** **PyDateTime_FromDateAndTime** (int *year*, int *month*, int *day*, int *hour*, int *minute*, int *second*,
int *usecond*)

Return value: New reference. Return a `datetime.datetime` object with the specified year, month, day, hour, minute, second and microsecond.

*PyObject** **PyDateTime_FromDateAndTimeAndFold** (int *year*, int *month*, int *day*, int *hour*, int *minute*,
int *second*, int *usecond*, int *fold*)

Return value: New reference. Return a `datetime.datetime` object with the specified year, month, day, hour, minute, second, microsecond and fold.

Nowe w wersji 3.6.

*PyObject** **PyTime_FromTime** (int *hour*, int *minute*, int *second*, int *usecond*)

Return value: New reference. Return a `datetime.time` object with the specified hour, minute, second and microsecond.

*PyObject** **PyTime_FromTimeAndFold** (int *hour*, int *minute*, int *second*, int *usecond*, int *fold*)

Return value: New reference. Return a `datetime.time` object with the specified hour, minute, second, microsecond and fold.

Nowe w wersji 3.6.

*PyObject** **PyDelta_FromDSU** (int *days*, int *seconds*, int *useconds*)

Return value: New reference. Return a `datetime.timedelta` object representing the given number of days, seconds and microseconds. Normalization is performed so that the resulting number of microseconds and seconds lie in the ranges documented for `datetime.timedelta` objects.

*PyObject** **PyTimeZone_FromOffset** (`PyDateTime_DeltaType`* *offset*)

Return value: New reference. Return a `datetime.timezone` object with an unnamed fixed offset represented by the *offset* argument.

Nowe w wersji 3.7.

*PyObject** **PyTimeZone_FromOffsetAndName** (`PyDateTime_DeltaType`* *offset*, `PyUnicode`* *name*)

Return value: New reference. Return a `datetime.timezone` object with a fixed offset represented by the *offset* argument and with tzname *name*.

Nowe w wersji 3.7.

Macros to extract fields from date objects. The argument must be an instance of `PyDateTime_Date`, including subclasses (such as `PyDateTime_DateTime`). The argument must not be NULL, and the type is not checked:

int PyDateTime_GET_YEAR (`PyDateTime_Date` **o*)

Return the year, as a positive int.

int PyDateTime_GET_MONTH (PyDateTime_Date *o)

Return the month, as an int from 1 through 12.

int PyDateTime_GET_DAY (PyDateTime_Date *o)

Return the day, as an int from 1 through 31.

Macros to extract fields from datetime objects. The argument must be an instance of `PyDateTime_DateTime`, including subclasses. The argument must not be `NULL`, and the type is not checked:

int PyDateTime_DATE_GET_HOUR (PyDateTime_DateTime *o)

Return the hour, as an int from 0 through 23.

int PyDateTime_DATE_GET_MINUTE (PyDateTime_DateTime *o)

Return the minute, as an int from 0 through 59.

int PyDateTime_DATE_GET_SECOND (PyDateTime_DateTime *o)

Return the second, as an int from 0 through 59.

int PyDateTime_DATE_GET_MICROSECOND (PyDateTime_DateTime *o)

Return the microsecond, as an int from 0 through 999999.

int PyDateTime_DATE_GET_FOLD (PyDateTime_DateTime *o)

Return the fold, as an int from 0 through 1.

Nowe w wersji 3.6.

Macros to extract fields from time objects. The argument must be an instance of `PyDateTime_Time`, including subclasses. The argument must not be `NULL`, and the type is not checked:

int PyDateTime_TIME_GET_HOUR (PyDateTime_Time *o)

Return the hour, as an int from 0 through 23.

int PyDateTime_TIME_GET_MINUTE (PyDateTime_Time *o)

Return the minute, as an int from 0 through 59.

int PyDateTime_TIME_GET_SECOND (PyDateTime_Time *o)

Return the second, as an int from 0 through 59.

int PyDateTime_TIME_GET_MICROSECOND (PyDateTime_Time *o)

Return the microsecond, as an int from 0 through 999999.

int PyDateTime_TIME_GET_FOLD (PyDateTime_Time *o)

Return the fold, as an int from 0 through 1.

Nowe w wersji 3.6.

Macros to extract fields from time delta objects. The argument must be an instance of `PyDateTime_Delta`, including subclasses. The argument must not be `NULL`, and the type is not checked:

int PyDateTime_DELTA_GET_DAYS (PyDateTime_Delta *o)

Return the number of days, as an int from -999999999 to 999999999.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

int PyDateTime_DELTA_GET_SECONDS (PyDateTime_Delta *o)

Return the number of seconds, as an int from 0 through 86399.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

int PyDateTime_DELTA_GET_MICROSECONDS (PyDateTime_Delta *o)

Return the number of microseconds, as an int from 0 through 999999.

Nowe w wersji 3.3.

Macros for the convenience of modules implementing the DB API:

*PyObject** **PyDateTime_FromTimestamp** (*PyObject* *args)

Return value: *New reference.* Create and return a new `datetime.datetime` object given an argument tuple suitable for passing to `datetime.datetime.fromtimestamp()`.

*PyObject** **PyDate_FromTimestamp** (*PyObject* *args)

Return value: *New reference.* Create and return a new `datetime.date` object given an argument tuple suitable for passing to `datetime.date.fromtimestamp()`.

Initialization, Finalization, and Threads

9.1 Before Python Initialization

In an application embedding Python, the `Py_Initialize()` function must be called before using any other Python/C API functions; with the exception of a few functions and the *global configuration variables*.

The following functions can be safely called before Python is initialized:

- Configuration functions:

- `PyImport_AppendInittab()`
- `PyImport_ExtendInittab()`
- `PyInitFrozenExtensions()`
- `PyMem_SetAllocator()`
- `PyMem_SetupDebugHooks()`
- `PyObject_SetArenaAllocator()`
- `Py_SetPath()`
- `Py_SetProgramName()`
- `Py_SetPythonHome()`
- `Py_SetStandardStreamEncoding()`
- `PySys_AddWarnOption()`
- `PySys_AddXOption()`
- `PySys_ResetWarnOptions()`

- Informative functions:

- `Py_IsInitialized()`
- `PyMem_GetAllocator()`
- `PyObject_GetArenaAllocator()`
- `Py_GetBuildInfo()`
- `Py_GetCompiler()`

- `Py_GetCopyright()`
- `Py_GetPlatform()`
- `Py_GetVersion()`

- Utilities:

- `Py_DecodeLocale()`

- Memory allocators:

- `PyMem_RawMalloc()`
 - `PyMem_RawRealloc()`
 - `PyMem_RawCalloc()`
 - `PyMem_RawFree()`

Informacja: The following functions **should not be called** before `Py_Initialize()`: `Py_EncodeLocale()`, `Py_GetPath()`, `Py_GetPrefix()`, `Py_GetExecPrefix()`, `Py_GetProgramFullPath()`, `Py_GetPythonHome()`, `Py_GetProgramName()` and `PyEval_InitThreads()`.

9.2 Global configuration variables

Python has variables for the global configuration to control different features and options. By default, these flags are controlled by command line options.

When a flag is set by an option, the value of the flag is the number of times that the option was set. For example, `-b` sets `Py_BytesWarningFlag` to 1 and `-bb` sets `Py_BytesWarningFlag` to 2.

Py_BytesWarningFlag

Issue a warning when comparing `bytes` or `bytearray` with `str` or `bytes` with `int`. Issue an error if greater or equal to 2.

Set by the `-b` option.

Py_DebugFlag

Turn on parser debugging output (for expert only, depending on compilation options).

Set by the `-d` option and the `PYTHONDEBUG` environment variable.

Py_DontWriteBytecodeFlag

If set to non-zero, Python won't try to write `.pyc` files on the import of source modules.

Set by the `-B` option and the `PYTHONDONTWRITEBYTECODE` environment variable.

Py_FrozenFlag

Suppress error messages when calculating the module search path in `Py_GetPath()`.

Private flag used by `_freeze_importlib` and `frozenmain` programs.

Py_HashRandomizationFlag

Set to 1 if the `PYTHONHASHSEED` environment variable is set to a non-empty string.

If the flag is non-zero, read the `PYTHONHASHSEED` environment variable to initialize the secret hash seed.

Py_IgnoreEnvironmentFlag

Ignore all `PYTHON*` environment variables, e.g. `PYTHONPATH` and `PYTHONHOME`, that might be set.

Set by the `-E` and `-I` options.

Py_InspectFlag

When a script is passed as first argument or the `-c` option is used, enter interactive mode after executing the script or the command, even when `sys.stdin` does not appear to be a terminal.

Set by the `-i` option and the `PYTHONINSPECT` environment variable.

Py_InteractiveFlag

Set by the `-i` option.

Py_IsolatedFlag

Run Python in isolated mode. In isolated mode `sys.path` contains neither the script's directory nor the user's site-packages directory.

Set by the `-I` option.

Nowe w wersji 3.4.

Py_LegacyWindowsFSEncodingFlag

If the flag is non-zero, use the `mbcs` encoding instead of the UTF-8 encoding for the filesystem encoding.

Set to 1 if the `PYTHONLEGACYWINDOWSFSENCODING` environment variable is set to a non-empty string.

See [PEP 529](#) for more details.

Availability: Windows.

Py_LegacyWindowsStdioFlag

If the flag is non-zero, use `io.FileIO` instead of `WindowsConsoleIO` for `sys` standard streams.

Set to 1 if the `PYTHONLEGACYWINDOWSSTDIO` environment variable is set to a non-empty string.

See [PEP 528](#) for more details.

Availability: Windows.

Py_NoSiteFlag

Disable the import of the module `site` and the site-dependent manipulations of `sys.path` that it entails. Also disable these manipulations if `site` is explicitly imported later (call `site.main()` if you want them to be triggered).

Set by the `-S` option.

Py_NoUserSiteDirectory

Don't add the user `site-packages` directory to `sys.path`.

Set by the `-s` and `-I` options, and the `PYTHONNOUSERSITE` environment variable.

Py_OptimizeFlag

Set by the `-O` option and the `PYTHONOPTIMIZE` environment variable.

Py_QuietFlag

Don't display the copyright and version messages even in interactive mode.

Set by the `-q` option.

Nowe w wersji 3.2.

Py_UnbufferedStdioFlag

Force the `stdout` and `stderr` streams to be unbuffered.

Set by the `-u` option and the `PYTHONUNBUFFERED` environment variable.

Py_VerboseFlag

Print a message each time a module is initialized, showing the place (filename or built-in module) from which it is loaded. If greater or equal to 2, print a message for each file that is checked for when searching for a module. Also provides information on module cleanup at exit.

Set by the `-v` option and the `PYTHONVERBOSE` environment variable.

9.3 Initializing and finalizing the interpreter

void **Py_Initialize** ()

Initialize the Python interpreter. In an application embedding Python, this should be called before using any other Python/C API functions; see *Before Python Initialization* for the few exceptions.

This initializes the table of loaded modules (`sys.modules`), and creates the fundamental modules `builtins`, `__main__` and `sys`. It also initializes the module search path (`sys.path`). It does not set `sys.argv`; use `PySys_SetArgvEx()` for that. This is a no-op when called for a second time (without calling `Py_FinalizeEx()` first). There is no return value; it is a fatal error if the initialization fails.

Informacja: On Windows, changes the console mode from `O_TEXT` to `O_BINARY`, which will also affect non-Python uses of the console using the C Runtime.

void **Py_InitializeEx** (int *initsigs*)

This function works like `Py_Initialize()` if *initsigs* is 1. If *initsigs* is 0, it skips initialization registration of signal handlers, which might be useful when Python is embedded.

int **Py_IsInitialized** ()

Return true (nonzero) when the Python interpreter has been initialized, false (zero) if not. After `Py_FinalizeEx()` is called, this returns false until `Py_Initialize()` is called again.

int **Py_FinalizeEx** ()

Undo all initializations made by `Py_Initialize()` and subsequent use of Python/C API functions, and destroy all sub-interpreters (see `Py_NewInterpreter()` below) that were created and not yet destroyed since the last call to `Py_Initialize()`. Ideally, this frees all memory allocated by the Python interpreter. This is a no-op when called for a second time (without calling `Py_Initialize()` again first). Normally the return value is 0. If there were errors during finalization (flushing buffered data), -1 is returned.

This function is provided for a number of reasons. An embedding application might want to restart Python without having to restart the application itself. An application that has loaded the Python interpreter from a dynamically loadable library (or DLL) might want to free all memory allocated by Python before unloading the DLL. During a hunt for memory leaks in an application a developer might want to free all memory allocated by Python before exiting from the application.

Bugs and caveats: The destruction of modules and objects in modules is done in random order; this may cause destructors (`__del__()` methods) to fail when they depend on other objects (even functions) or modules. Dynamically loaded extension modules loaded by Python are not unloaded. Small amounts of memory allocated by the Python interpreter may not be freed (if you find a leak, please report it). Memory tied up in circular references between objects is not freed. Some memory allocated by extension modules may not be freed. Some extensions may not work properly if their initialization routine is called more than once; this can happen if an application calls `Py_Initialize()` and `Py_FinalizeEx()` more than once.

Nowe w wersji 3.6.

void **Py_Finalize** ()

This is a backwards-compatible version of `Py_FinalizeEx()` that disregards the return value.

9.4 Process-wide parameters

int **Py_SetStandardStreamEncoding** (const char **encoding*, const char **errors*)

This function should be called before `Py_Initialize()`, if it is called at all. It specifies which encoding and error handling to use with standard IO, with the same meanings as in `str.encode()`.

It overrides `PYTHONIOENCODING` values, and allows embedding code to control IO encoding when the environment variable does not work.

encoding and/or *errors* may be NULL to use `PYTHONIOENCODING` and/or default values (depending on other settings).

Note that `sys.stderr` always uses the „backslashreplace” error handler, regardless of this (or any other) setting.

If `Py_FinalizeEx()` is called, this function will need to be called again in order to affect subsequent calls to `Py_Initialize()`.

Returns 0 if successful, a nonzero value on error (e.g. calling after the interpreter has already been initialized).

Nowe w wersji 3.4.

void **Py_SetProgramName** (const wchar_t *name)

This function should be called before `Py_Initialize()` is called for the first time, if it is called at all. It tells the interpreter the value of the `argv[0]` argument to the `main()` function of the program (converted to wide characters). This is used by `Py_GetPath()` and some other functions below to find the Python run-time libraries relative to the interpreter executable. The default value is 'python'. The argument should point to a zero-terminated wide character string in static storage whose contents will not change for the duration of the program's execution. No code in the Python interpreter will change the contents of this storage.

Use `Py_DecodeLocale()` to decode a bytes string to get a `wchar_*` string.

wchar_t* **Py_GetProgramName** ()

Return the program name set with `Py_SetProgramName()`, or the default. The returned string points into static storage; the caller should not modify its value.

wchar_t* **Py_GetPrefix** ()

Return the *prefix* for installed platform-independent files. This is derived through a number of complicated rules from the program name set with `Py_SetProgramName()` and some environment variables; for example, if the program name is '/usr/local/bin/python', the prefix is '/usr/local'. The returned string points into static storage; the caller should not modify its value. This corresponds to the **prefix** variable in the top-level Makefile and the `--prefix` argument to the **configure** script at build time. The value is available to Python code as `sys.prefix`. It is only useful on Unix. See also the next function.

wchar_t* **Py_GetExecPrefix** ()

Return the *exec-prefix* for installed platform-dependent files. This is derived through a number of complicated rules from the program name set with `Py_SetProgramName()` and some environment variables; for example, if the program name is '/usr/local/bin/python', the exec-prefix is '/usr/local'. The returned string points into static storage; the caller should not modify its value. This corresponds to the **exec_prefix** variable in the top-level Makefile and the `--exec-prefix` argument to the **configure** script at build time. The value is available to Python code as `sys.exec_prefix`. It is only useful on Unix.

Background: The exec-prefix differs from the prefix when platform dependent files (such as executables and shared libraries) are installed in a different directory tree. In a typical installation, platform dependent files may be installed in the `/usr/local/plat` subtree while platform independent may be installed in `/usr/local`.

Generally speaking, a platform is a combination of hardware and software families, e.g. Sparc machines running the Solaris 2.x operating system are considered the same platform, but Intel machines running Solaris 2.x are another platform, and Intel machines running Linux are yet another platform. Different major revisions of the same operating system generally also form different platforms. Non-Unix operating systems are a different story; the installation strategies on those systems are so different that the prefix and exec-prefix are meaningless, and set to the empty string. Note that compiled Python bytecode files are platform independent (but not independent from the Python version by which they were compiled!).

System administrators will know how to configure the **mount** or **automount** programs to share `/usr/local` between platforms while having `/usr/local/plat` be a different filesystem for each platform.

wchar_t* **Py_GetProgramFullPath** ()

Return the full program name of the Python executable; this is computed as a side-effect of deriving the default module search path from the program name (set by `Py_SetProgramName()` above). The returned string points into static storage; the caller should not modify its value. The value is available to Python code as `sys.executable`.

wchar_t* **Py_GetPath** ()

Return the default module search path; this is computed from the program name (set by

`Py_SetProgramName()` above) and some environment variables. The returned string consists of a series of directory names separated by a platform dependent delimiter character. The delimiter character is ':' on Unix and Mac OS X, ';' on Windows. The returned string points into static storage; the caller should not modify its value. The list `sys.path` is initialized with this value on interpreter startup; it can be (and usually is) modified later to change the search path for loading modules.

void **Py_SetPath** (const wchar_t *)

Set the default module search path. If this function is called before `Py_Initialize()`, then `Py_GetPath()` won't attempt to compute a default search path but uses the one provided instead. This is useful if Python is embedded by an application that has full knowledge of the location of all modules. The path components should be separated by the platform dependent delimiter character, which is ':' on Unix and Mac OS X, ';' on Windows.

This also causes `sys.executable` to be set only to the raw program name (see `Py_SetProgramName()`) and for `sys.prefix` and `sys.exec_prefix` to be empty. It is up to the caller to modify these if required after calling `Py_Initialize()`.

Use `Py_DecodeLocale()` to decode a bytes string to get a `wchar_t*` string.

The path argument is copied internally, so the caller may free it after the call completes.

const char* **Py_GetVersion** ()

Return the version of this Python interpreter. This is a string that looks something like

```
"3.0a5+ (py3k:63103M, May 12 2008, 00:53:55) \n[GCC 4.2.3]"
```

The first word (up to the first space character) is the current Python version; the first three characters are the major and minor version separated by a period. The returned string points into static storage; the caller should not modify its value. The value is available to Python code as `sys.version`.

const char* **Py_GetPlatform** ()

Return the platform identifier for the current platform. On Unix, this is formed from the „official” name of the operating system, converted to lower case, followed by the major revision number; e.g., for Solaris 2.x, which is also known as SunOS 5.x, the value is 'sunos5'. On Mac OS X, it is 'darwin'. On Windows, it is 'win'. The returned string points into static storage; the caller should not modify its value. The value is available to Python code as `sys.platform`.

const char* **Py_GetCopyright** ()

Return the official copyright string for the current Python version, for example

```
'Copyright 1991-1995 Stichting Mathematisch Centrum, Amsterdam'
```

The returned string points into static storage; the caller should not modify its value. The value is available to Python code as `sys.copyright`.

const char* **Py_GetCompiler** ()

Return an indication of the compiler used to build the current Python version, in square brackets, for example:

```
"[GCC 2.7.2.2]"
```

The returned string points into static storage; the caller should not modify its value. The value is available to Python code as part of the variable `sys.version`.

const char* **Py_GetBuildInfo** ()

Return information about the sequence number and build date and time of the current Python interpreter instance, for example

```
"#67, Aug 1 1997, 22:34:28"
```

The returned string points into static storage; the caller should not modify its value. The value is available to Python code as part of the variable `sys.version`.

void **PySys_SetArgvEx** (int argc, wchar_t **argv, int updatepath)

Set `sys.argv` based on `argc` and `argv`. These parameters are similar to those passed to the program's `main()`

function with the difference that the first entry should refer to the script file to be executed rather than the executable hosting the Python interpreter. If there isn't a script that will be run, the first entry in `argv` can be an empty string. If this function fails to initialize `sys.argv`, a fatal condition is signalled using `Py_FatalError()`.

If `updatepath` is zero, this is all the function does. If `updatepath` is non-zero, the function also modifies `sys.path` according to the following algorithm:

- If the name of an existing script is passed in `argv[0]`, the absolute path of the directory where the script is located is prepended to `sys.path`.
- Otherwise (that is, if `argc` is 0 or `argv[0]` doesn't point to an existing file name), an empty string is prepended to `sys.path`, which is the same as prepending the current working directory ("`.`").

Use `Py_DecodeLocale()` to decode a bytes string to get a `wchar_t*` string.

Informacja: It is recommended that applications embedding the Python interpreter for purposes other than executing a single script pass 0 as `updatepath`, and update `sys.path` themselves if desired. See [CVE-2008-5983](#).

On versions before 3.1.3, you can achieve the same effect by manually popping the first `sys.path` element after having called `PySys_SetArgv()`, for example using:

```
PyRun_SimpleString("import sys; sys.path.pop(0)\n");
```

Nowe w wersji 3.1.3.

void **PySys_SetArgv** (int *argc*, wchar_t ***argv*)

This function works like `PySys_SetArgvEx()` with `updatepath` set to 1 unless the **python** interpreter was started with the `-I`.

Use `Py_DecodeLocale()` to decode a bytes string to get a `wchar_t*` string.

Zmienione w wersji 3.4: The `updatepath` value depends on `-I`.

void **Py_SetPythonHome** (const wchar_t **home*)

Set the default „home” directory, that is, the location of the standard Python libraries. See `PYTHONHOME` for the meaning of the argument string.

The argument should point to a zero-terminated character string in static storage whose contents will not change for the duration of the program's execution. No code in the Python interpreter will change the contents of this storage.

Use `Py_DecodeLocale()` to decode a bytes string to get a `wchar_t*` string.

w_char* **Py_GetPythonHome** ()

Return the default „home”, that is, the value set by a previous call to `Py_SetPythonHome()`, or the value of the `PYTHONHOME` environment variable if it is set.

9.5 Thread State and the Global Interpreter Lock

The Python interpreter is not fully thread-safe. In order to support multi-threaded Python programs, there's a global lock, called the *global interpreter lock* or *GIL*, that must be held by the current thread before it can safely access Python objects. Without the lock, even the simplest operations could cause problems in a multi-threaded program: for example, when two threads simultaneously increment the reference count of the same object, the reference count could end up being incremented only once instead of twice.

Therefore, the rule exists that only the thread that has acquired the *GIL* may operate on Python objects or call Python/C API functions. In order to emulate concurrency of execution, the interpreter regularly tries to switch threads (see `sys.setswitchinterval()`). The lock is also released around potentially blocking I/O operations like reading or writing a file, so that other Python threads can run in the meantime.

The Python interpreter keeps some thread-specific bookkeeping information inside a data structure called `PyThreadState`. There's also one global variable pointing to the current `PyThreadState`: it can be retrieved using `PyThreadState_Get()`.

9.5.1 Releasing the GIL from extension code

Most extension code manipulating the *GIL* has the following simple structure:

```
Save the thread state in a local variable.
Release the global interpreter lock.
... Do some blocking I/O operation ...
Reacquire the global interpreter lock.
Restore the thread state from the local variable.
```

This is so common that a pair of macros exists to simplify it:

```
Py_BEGIN_ALLOW_THREADS
... Do some blocking I/O operation ...
Py_END_ALLOW_THREADS
```

The `Py_BEGIN_ALLOW_THREADS` macro opens a new block and declares a hidden local variable; the `Py_END_ALLOW_THREADS` macro closes the block.

The block above expands to the following code:

```
PyThreadState *_save;

_save = PyEval_SaveThread();
... Do some blocking I/O operation ...
PyEval_RestoreThread(_save);
```

Here is how these functions work: the global interpreter lock is used to protect the pointer to the current thread state. When releasing the lock and saving the thread state, the current thread state pointer must be retrieved before the lock is released (since another thread could immediately acquire the lock and store its own thread state in the global variable). Conversely, when acquiring the lock and restoring the thread state, the lock must be acquired before storing the thread state pointer.

Informacja: Calling system I/O functions is the most common use case for releasing the GIL, but it can also be useful before calling long-running computations which don't need access to Python objects, such as compression or cryptographic functions operating over memory buffers. For example, the standard `zlib` and `hashlib` modules release the GIL when compressing or hashing data.

9.5.2 Non-Python created threads

When threads are created using the dedicated Python APIs (such as the `threading` module), a thread state is automatically associated to them and the code showed above is therefore correct. However, when threads are created from C (for example by a third-party library with its own thread management), they don't hold the GIL, nor is there a thread state structure for them.

If you need to call Python code from these threads (often this will be part of a callback API provided by the aforementioned third-party library), you must first register these threads with the interpreter by creating a thread state data structure, then acquiring the GIL, and finally storing their thread state pointer, before you can start using the Python/C API. When you are done, you should reset the thread state pointer, release the GIL, and finally free the thread state data structure.

The `PyGILState_Ensure()` and `PyGILState_Release()` functions do all of the above automatically. The typical idiom for calling into Python from a C thread is:

```

PyGILState_STATE gstate;
gstate = PyGILState_Ensure();

/* Perform Python actions here. */
result = CallSomeFunction();
/* evaluate result or handle exception */

/* Release the thread. No Python API allowed beyond this point. */
PyGILState_Release(gstate);

```

Note that the `PyGILState_*()` functions assume there is only one global interpreter (created automatically by `Py_Initialize()`). Python supports the creation of additional interpreters (using `Py_NewInterpreter()`), but mixing multiple interpreters and the `PyGILState_*()` API is unsupported.

Another important thing to note about threads is their behaviour in the face of the C `fork()` call. On most systems with `fork()`, after a process forks only the thread that issued the fork will exist. That also means any locks held by other threads will never be released. Python solves this for `os.fork()` by acquiring the locks it uses internally before the fork, and releasing them afterwards. In addition, it resets any lock-objects in the child. When extending or embedding Python, there is no way to inform Python of additional (non-Python) locks that need to be acquired before or reset after a fork. OS facilities such as `pthread_atfork()` would need to be used to accomplish the same thing. Additionally, when extending or embedding Python, calling `fork()` directly rather than through `os.fork()` (and returning to or calling into Python) may result in a deadlock by one of Python's internal locks being held by a thread that is defunct after the fork. `PyOS_AfterFork_Child()` tries to reset the necessary locks, but is not always able to.

9.5.3 High-level API

These are the most commonly used types and functions when writing C extension code, or when embedding the Python interpreter:

PyInterpreterState

This data structure represents the state shared by a number of cooperating threads. Threads belonging to the same interpreter share their module administration and a few other internal items. There are no public members in this structure.

Threads belonging to different interpreters initially share nothing, except process state like available memory, open file descriptors and such. The global interpreter lock is also shared by all threads, regardless of to which interpreter they belong.

PyThreadState

This data structure represents the state of a single thread. The only public data member is `PyInterpreterState *interp`, which points to this thread's interpreter state.

void PyEval_InitThreads()

Initialize and acquire the global interpreter lock. It should be called in the main thread before creating a second thread or engaging in any other thread operations such as `PyEval_ReleaseThread(tstate)`. It is not needed before calling `PyEval_SaveThread()` or `PyEval_RestoreThread()`.

This is a no-op when called for a second time.

Zmienione w wersji 3.7: This function is now called by `Py_Initialize()`, so you don't have to call it yourself anymore.

Zmienione w wersji 3.2: This function cannot be called before `Py_Initialize()` anymore.

int PyEval_ThreadsInitialized()

Returns a non-zero value if `PyEval_InitThreads()` has been called. This function can be called without holding the GIL, and therefore can be used to avoid calls to the locking API when running single-threaded.

Zmienione w wersji 3.7: The *GIL* is now initialized by `Py_Initialize()`.

PyThreadState* PyEval_SaveThread()

Release the global interpreter lock (if it has been created and thread support is enabled) and reset the thread

state to `NULL`, returning the previous thread state (which is not `NULL`). If the lock has been created, the current thread must have acquired it.

void **PyEval_RestoreThread** (*PyThreadState* *tstate)

Acquire the global interpreter lock (if it has been created and thread support is enabled) and set the thread state to *tstate*, which must not be `NULL`. If the lock has been created, the current thread must not have acquired it, otherwise deadlock ensues.

Informacja: Calling this function from a thread when the runtime is finalizing will terminate the thread, even if the thread was not created by Python. You can use `_Py_IsFinalizing()` or `sys.is_finalizing()` to check if the interpreter is in process of being finalized before calling this function to avoid unwanted termination.

*PyThreadState** **PyThreadState_Get** ()

Return the current thread state. The global interpreter lock must be held. When the current thread state is `NULL`, this issues a fatal error (so that the caller needn't check for `NULL`).

*PyThreadState** **PyThreadState_Swap** (*PyThreadState* *tstate)

Swap the current thread state with the thread state given by the argument *tstate*, which may be `NULL`. The global interpreter lock must be held and is not released.

void **PyEval_ReInitThreads** ()

This function is called from `PyOS_AfterFork_Child()` to ensure that newly created child processes don't hold locks referring to threads which are not running in the child process.

The following functions use thread-local storage, and are not compatible with sub-interpreters:

PyGILState_STATE **PyGILState_Ensure** ()

Ensure that the current thread is ready to call the Python C API regardless of the current state of Python, or of the global interpreter lock. This may be called as many times as desired by a thread as long as each call is matched with a call to `PyGILState_Release()`. In general, other thread-related APIs may be used between `PyGILState_Ensure()` and `PyGILState_Release()` calls as long as the thread state is restored to its previous state before the `Release()`. For example, normal usage of the `Py_BEGIN_ALLOW_THREADS` and `Py_END_ALLOW_THREADS` macros is acceptable.

The return value is an opaque „handle” to the thread state when `PyGILState_Ensure()` was called, and must be passed to `PyGILState_Release()` to ensure Python is left in the same state. Even though recursive calls are allowed, these handles *cannot* be shared - each unique call to `PyGILState_Ensure()` must save the handle for its call to `PyGILState_Release()`.

When the function returns, the current thread will hold the GIL and be able to call arbitrary Python code. Failure is a fatal error.

Informacja: Calling this function from a thread when the runtime is finalizing will terminate the thread, even if the thread was not created by Python. You can use `_Py_IsFinalizing()` or `sys.is_finalizing()` to check if the interpreter is in process of being finalized before calling this function to avoid unwanted termination.

void **PyGILState_Release** (*PyGILState_STATE*)

Release any resources previously acquired. After this call, Python's state will be the same as it was prior to the corresponding `PyGILState_Ensure()` call (but generally this state will be unknown to the caller, hence the use of the GILState API).

Every call to `PyGILState_Ensure()` must be matched by a call to `PyGILState_Release()` on the same thread.

*PyThreadState** **PyGILState_GetThisThreadState** ()

Get the current thread state for this thread. May return `NULL` if no GILState API has been used on the current thread. Note that the main thread always has such a thread-state, even if no auto-thread-state call has been made on the main thread. This is mainly a helper/diagnostic function.

int PyGILState_Check()

Return 1 if the current thread is holding the GIL and 0 otherwise. This function can be called from any thread at any time. Only if it has had its Python thread state initialized and currently is holding the GIL will it return 1. This is mainly a helper/diagnostic function. It can be useful for example in callback contexts or memory allocation functions when knowing that the GIL is locked can allow the caller to perform sensitive actions or otherwise behave differently.

Nowe w wersji 3.4.

The following macros are normally used without a trailing semicolon; look for example usage in the Python source distribution.

Py_BEGIN_ALLOW_THREADS

This macro expands to `{ PyThreadState *_save; _save = PyEval_SaveThread();`. Note that it contains an opening brace; it must be matched with a following `Py_END_ALLOW_THREADS` macro. See above for further discussion of this macro.

Py_END_ALLOW_THREADS

This macro expands to `PyEval_RestoreThread(_save); }`. Note that it contains a closing brace; it must be matched with an earlier `Py_BEGIN_ALLOW_THREADS` macro. See above for further discussion of this macro.

Py_BLOCK_THREADS

This macro expands to `PyEval_RestoreThread(_save);`; it is equivalent to `Py_END_ALLOW_THREADS` without the closing brace.

Py_UNBLOCK_THREADS

This macro expands to `_save = PyEval_SaveThread();`; it is equivalent to `Py_BEGIN_ALLOW_THREADS` without the opening brace and variable declaration.

9.5.4 Low-level API

All of the following functions must be called after `Py_Initialize()`.

Zmienione w wersji 3.7: `Py_Initialize()` now initializes the *GIL*.

*PyInterpreterState** **PyInterpreterState_New()**

Create a new interpreter state object. The global interpreter lock need not be held, but may be held if it is necessary to serialize calls to this function.

void PyInterpreterState_Clear (*PyInterpreterState* *interp)

Reset all information in an interpreter state object. The global interpreter lock must be held.

void PyInterpreterState_Delete (*PyInterpreterState* *interp)

Destroy an interpreter state object. The global interpreter lock need not be held. The interpreter state must have been reset with a previous call to `PyInterpreterState_Clear()`.

*PyThreadState** **PyThreadState_New** (*PyInterpreterState* *interp)

Create a new thread state object belonging to the given interpreter object. The global interpreter lock need not be held, but may be held if it is necessary to serialize calls to this function.

void PyThreadState_Clear (*PyThreadState* *tstate)

Reset all information in a thread state object. The global interpreter lock must be held.

void PyThreadState_Delete (*PyThreadState* *tstate)

Destroy a thread state object. The global interpreter lock need not be held. The thread state must have been reset with a previous call to `PyThreadState_Clear()`.

Py_INT64_T PyInterpreterState_GetID (*PyInterpreterState* *interp)

Return the interpreter's unique ID. If there was any error in doing so then `-1` is returned and an error is set.

Nowe w wersji 3.7.

*PyObject** **PyThreadState_GetDict** ()

Return value: Borrowed reference. Return a dictionary in which extensions can store thread-specific state information. Each extension should use a unique key to use to store state in the dictionary. It is okay to call this function when no current thread state is available. If this function returns `NULL`, no exception has been raised and the caller should assume no current thread state is available.

int **PyThreadState_SetAsyncExc** (unsigned long *id*, *PyObject* **exc*)

Asynchronously raise an exception in a thread. The *id* argument is the thread id of the target thread; *exc* is the exception object to be raised. This function does not steal any references to *exc*. To prevent naive misuse, you must write your own C extension to call this. Must be called with the GIL held. Returns the number of thread states modified; this is normally one, but will be zero if the thread id isn't found. If *exc* is `NULL`, the pending exception (if any) for the thread is cleared. This raises no exceptions.

Zmienione w wersji 3.7: The type of the *id* parameter changed from `long` to `unsigned long`.

void **PyEval_AcquireThread** (*PyThreadState* **tstate*)

Acquire the global interpreter lock and set the current thread state to *tstate*, which should not be `NULL`. The lock must have been created earlier. If this thread already has the lock, deadlock ensues.

PyEval_RestoreThread () is a higher-level function which is always available (even when threads have not been initialized).

void **PyEval_ReleaseThread** (*PyThreadState* **tstate*)

Reset the current thread state to `NULL` and release the global interpreter lock. The lock must have been created earlier and must be held by the current thread. The *tstate* argument, which must not be `NULL`, is only used to check that it represents the current thread state — if it isn't, a fatal error is reported.

PyEval_SaveThread () is a higher-level function which is always available (even when threads have not been initialized).

void **PyEval_AcquireLock** ()

Acquire the global interpreter lock. The lock must have been created earlier. If this thread already has the lock, a deadlock ensues.

Niezalecane od wersji 3.2: This function does not update the current thread state. Please use *PyEval_RestoreThread* () or *PyEval_AcquireThread* () instead.

void **PyEval_ReleaseLock** ()

Release the global interpreter lock. The lock must have been created earlier.

Niezalecane od wersji 3.2: This function does not update the current thread state. Please use *PyEval_SaveThread* () or *PyEval_ReleaseThread* () instead.

9.6 Sub-interpreter support

While in most uses, you will only embed a single Python interpreter, there are cases where you need to create several independent interpreters in the same process and perhaps even in the same thread. Sub-interpreters allow you to do that. You can switch between sub-interpreters using the *PyThreadState_Swap* () function. You can create and destroy them using the following functions:

*PyThreadState** **Py_NewInterpreter** ()

Create a new sub-interpreter. This is an (almost) totally separate environment for the execution of Python code. In particular, the new interpreter has separate, independent versions of all imported modules, including the fundamental modules `builtins`, `__main__` and `sys`. The table of loaded modules (`sys.modules`) and the module search path (`sys.path`) are also separate. The new environment has no `sys.argv` variable. It has new standard I/O stream file objects `sys.stdin`, `sys.stdout` and `sys.stderr` (however these refer to the same underlying file descriptors).

The return value points to the first thread state created in the new sub-interpreter. This thread state is made in the current thread state. Note that no actual thread is created; see the discussion of thread states below. If creation of the new interpreter is unsuccessful, `NULL` is returned; no exception is set since the exception state is stored in the current thread state and there may not be a current thread state. (Like all other Python/C API

functions, the global interpreter lock must be held before calling this function and is still held when it returns; however, unlike most other Python/C API functions, there needn't be a current thread state on entry.)

Extension modules are shared between (sub-)interpreters as follows: the first time a particular extension is imported, it is initialized normally, and a (shallow) copy of its module's dictionary is squirreled away. When the same extension is imported by another (sub-)interpreter, a new module is initialized and filled with the contents of this copy; the extension's `init` function is not called. Note that this is different from what happens when an extension is imported after the interpreter has been completely re-initialized by calling `Py_FinalizeEx()` and `Py_Initialize()`; in that case, the extension's `inittestmodule` function is called again.

void **Py_EndInterpreter** (*PyThreadState* *tstate)

Destroy the (sub-)interpreter represented by the given thread state. The given thread state must be the current thread state. See the discussion of thread states below. When the call returns, the current thread state is `NULL`. All thread states associated with this interpreter are destroyed. (The global interpreter lock must be held before calling this function and is still held when it returns.) `Py_FinalizeEx()` will destroy all sub-interpreters that haven't been explicitly destroyed at that point.

9.6.1 Bugs and caveats

Because sub-interpreters (and the main interpreter) are part of the same process, the insulation between them isn't perfect — for example, using low-level file operations like `os.close()` they can (accidentally or maliciously) affect each other's open files. Because of the way extensions are shared between (sub-)interpreters, some extensions may not work properly; this is especially likely when the extension makes use of (static) global variables, or when the extension manipulates its module's dictionary after its initialization. It is possible to insert objects created in one sub-interpreter into a namespace of another sub-interpreter; this should be done with great care to avoid sharing user-defined functions, methods, instances or classes between sub-interpreters, since import operations executed by such objects may affect the wrong (sub-)interpreter's dictionary of loaded modules.

Also note that combining this functionality with `PyGILState_*()` APIs is delicate, because these APIs assume a bijection between Python thread states and OS-level threads, an assumption broken by the presence of sub-interpreters. It is highly recommended that you don't switch sub-interpreters between a pair of matching `PyGILState_Ensure()` and `PyGILState_Release()` calls. Furthermore, extensions (such as `ctypes`) using these APIs to allow calling of Python code from non-Python created threads will probably be broken when using sub-interpreters.

9.7 Asynchronous Notifications

A mechanism is provided to make asynchronous notifications to the main interpreter thread. These notifications take the form of a function pointer and a void pointer argument.

int **Py_AddPendingCall** (int (*func)(void *), void *arg)

Schedule a function to be called from the main interpreter thread. On success, 0 is returned and *func* is queued for being called in the main thread. On failure, -1 is returned without setting any exception.

When successfully queued, *func* will be *eventually* called from the main interpreter thread with the argument *arg*. It will be called asynchronously with respect to normally running Python code, but with both these conditions met:

- on a *bytecode* boundary;
- with the main thread holding the *global interpreter lock* (*func* can therefore use the full C API).

func must return 0 on success, or -1 on failure with an exception set. *func* won't be interrupted to perform another asynchronous notification recursively, but it can still be interrupted to switch threads if the global interpreter lock is released.

This function doesn't need a current thread state to run, and it doesn't need the global interpreter lock.

Ostrzeżenie: This is a low-level function, only useful for very special cases. There is no guarantee that *func* will be called as quick as possible. If the main thread is busy executing a system call, *func* won't be called before the system call returns. This function is generally **not** suitable for calling Python code from arbitrary C threads. Instead, use the *PyGILState API*.

Nowe w wersji 3.1.

9.8 Profiling and Tracing

The Python interpreter provides some low-level support for attaching profiling and execution tracing facilities. These are used for profiling, debugging, and coverage analysis tools.

This C interface allows the profiling or tracing code to avoid the overhead of calling through Python-level callable objects, making a direct C function call instead. The essential attributes of the facility have not changed; the interface allows trace functions to be installed per-thread, and the basic events reported to the trace function are the same as had been reported to the Python-level trace functions in previous versions.

int (***Py_tracefunc**) (*PyObject *obj*, *PyFrameObject *frame*, int *what*, *PyObject *arg*)

The type of the trace function registered using *PyEval_SetProfile()* and *PyEval_SetTrace()*. The first parameter is the object passed to the registration function as *obj*, *frame* is the frame object to which the event pertains, *what* is one of the constants *PyTrace_CALL*, *PyTrace_EXCEPTION*, *PyTrace_LINE*, *PyTrace_RETURN*, *PyTrace_C_CALL*, *PyTrace_C_EXCEPTION*, *PyTrace_C_RETURN*, or *PyTrace_OPCODE*, and *arg* depends on the value of *what*:

Value of <i>what</i>	Meaning of <i>arg</i>
<i>PyTrace_CALL</i>	Always <i>Py_None</i> .
<i>PyTrace_EXCEPTION</i>	Exception information as returned by <i>sys.exc_info()</i> .
<i>PyTrace_LINE</i>	Always <i>Py_None</i> .
<i>PyTrace_RETURN</i>	Value being returned to the caller, or <i>NULL</i> if caused by an exception.
<i>PyTrace_C_CALL</i>	Function object being called.
<i>PyTrace_C_EXCEPTION</i>	Function object being called.
<i>PyTrace_C_RETURN</i>	Function object being called.
<i>PyTrace_OPCODE</i>	Always <i>Py_None</i> .

int **PyTrace_CALL**

The value of the *what* parameter to a *Py_tracefunc* function when a new call to a function or method is being reported, or a new entry into a generator. Note that the creation of the iterator for a generator function is not reported as there is no control transfer to the Python bytecode in the corresponding frame.

int **PyTrace_EXCEPTION**

The value of the *what* parameter to a *Py_tracefunc* function when an exception has been raised. The callback function is called with this value for *what* when after any bytecode is processed after which the exception becomes set within the frame being executed. The effect of this is that as exception propagation causes the Python stack to unwind, the callback is called upon return to each frame as the exception propagates. Only trace functions receives these events; they are not needed by the profiler.

int **PyTrace_LINE**

The value passed as the *what* parameter to a *Py_tracefunc* function (but not a profiling function) when a line-number event is being reported. It may be disabled for a frame by setting *f_trace_lines* to 0 on that frame.

int **PyTrace_RETURN**

The value for the *what* parameter to *Py_tracefunc* functions when a call is about to return.

int **PyTrace_C_CALL**

The value for the *what* parameter to *Py_tracefunc* functions when a C function is about to be called.

int **PyTrace_C_EXCEPTION**

The value for the *what* parameter to *Py_tracefunc* functions when a C function has raised an exception.

int **PyTrace_C_RETURN**

The value for the *what* parameter to *Py_tracefunc* functions when a C function has returned.

int **PyTrace_OPCODE**

The value for the *what* parameter to *Py_tracefunc* functions (but not profiling functions) when a new opcode is about to be executed. This event is not emitted by default: it must be explicitly requested by setting *f_trace_opcodes* to 1 on the frame.

void **PyEval_SetProfile** (*Py_tracefunc func*, *PyObject *obj*)

Set the profiler function to *func*. The *obj* parameter is passed to the function as its first parameter, and may be any Python object, or NULL. If the profile function needs to maintain state, using a different value for *obj* for each thread provides a convenient and thread-safe place to store it. The profile function is called for all monitored events except *PyTrace_LINE*, *PyTrace_OPCODE* and *PyTrace_EXCEPTION*.

void **PyEval_SetTrace** (*Py_tracefunc func*, *PyObject *obj*)

Set the tracing function to *func*. This is similar to *PyEval_SetProfile()*, except the tracing function does receive line-number events and per-opcode events, but does not receive any event related to C function objects being called. Any trace function registered using *PyEval_SetTrace()* will not receive *PyTrace_C_CALL*, *PyTrace_C_EXCEPTION* or *PyTrace_C_RETURN* as a value for the *what* parameter.

9.9 Advanced Debugger Support

These functions are only intended to be used by advanced debugging tools.

*PyInterpreterState** **PyInterpreterState_Head** ()

Return the interpreter state object at the head of the list of all such objects.

*PyInterpreterState** **PyInterpreterState_Main** ()

Return the main interpreter state object.

*PyInterpreterState** **PyInterpreterState_Next** (*PyInterpreterState *interp*)

Return the next interpreter state object after *interp* from the list of all such objects.

*PyThreadState** **PyInterpreterState_ThreadHead** (*PyInterpreterState *interp*)

Return the pointer to the first *PyThreadState* object in the list of threads associated with the interpreter *interp*.

*PyThreadState** **PyThreadState_Next** (*PyThreadState *tstate*)

Return the next thread state object after *tstate* from the list of all such objects belonging to the same *PyInterpreterState* object.

9.10 Thread Local Storage Support

The Python interpreter provides low-level support for thread-local storage (TLS) which wraps the underlying native TLS implementation to support the Python-level thread local storage API (*threading.local*). The CPython C level APIs are similar to those offered by pthreads and Windows: use a thread key and functions to associate a *void** value per thread.

The GIL does *not* need to be held when calling these functions; they supply their own locking.

Note that *Python.h* does not include the declaration of the TLS APIs, you need to include *pthread.h* to use thread-local storage.

Informacja: None of these API functions handle memory management on behalf of the *void** values. You need to allocate and deallocate them yourself. If the *void** values happen to be *PyObject**, these functions don't do

refcount operations on them either.

9.10.1 Thread Specific Storage (TSS) API

TSS API is introduced to supersede the use of the existing TLS API within the CPython interpreter. This API uses a new type `Py_tss_t` instead of `int` to represent thread keys.

Nowe w wersji 3.7.

Zobacz także:

„A New C-API for Thread-Local Storage in CPython” ([PEP 539](#))

`Py_tss_t`

This data structure represents the state of a thread key, the definition of which may depend on the underlying TLS implementation, and it has an internal field representing the key’s initialization state. There are no public members in this structure.

When `Py_LIMITED_API` is not defined, static allocation of this type by `Py_tss_NEEDS_INIT` is allowed.

`Py_tss_NEEDS_INIT`

This macro expands to the initializer for `Py_tss_t` variables. Note that this macro won’t be defined with `Py_LIMITED_API`.

Dynamic Allocation

Dynamic allocation of the `Py_tss_t`, required in extension modules built with `Py_LIMITED_API`, where static allocation of this type is not possible due to its implementation being opaque at build time.

`Py_tss_t* PyThread_tss_alloc()`

Return a value which is the same state as a value initialized with `Py_tss_NEEDS_INIT`, or `NULL` in the case of dynamic allocation failure.

`void PyThread_tss_free(Py_tss_t *key)`

Free the given `key` allocated by `PyThread_tss_alloc()`, after first calling `PyThread_tss_delete()` to ensure any associated thread locals have been unassigned. This is a no-op if the `key` argument is `NULL`.

Informacja: A freed key becomes a dangling pointer, you should reset the key to `NULL`.

Methods

The parameter `key` of these functions must not be `NULL`. Moreover, the behaviors of `PyThread_tss_set()` and `PyThread_tss_get()` are undefined if the given `Py_tss_t` has not been initialized by `PyThread_tss_create()`.

`int PyThread_tss_is_created(Py_tss_t *key)`

Return a non-zero value if the given `Py_tss_t` has been initialized by `PyThread_tss_create()`.

`int PyThread_tss_create(Py_tss_t *key)`

Return a zero value on successful initialization of a TSS key. The behavior is undefined if the value pointed to by the `key` argument is not initialized by `Py_tss_NEEDS_INIT`. This function can be called repeatedly on the same key – calling it on an already initialized key is a no-op and immediately returns success.

`void PyThread_tss_delete(Py_tss_t *key)`

Destroy a TSS key to forget the values associated with the key across all threads, and change the key’s initialization state to uninitialized. A destroyed key is able to be initialized again by `PyThread_tss_create()`. This function can be called repeatedly on the same key – calling it on an already destroyed key is a no-op.

int **PyThread_tss_set** (*Py_tss_t* *key, void *value)

Return a zero value to indicate successfully associating a void* value with a TSS key in the current thread. Each thread has a distinct mapping of the key to a void* value.

void* **PyThread_tss_get** (*Py_tss_t* *key)

Return the void* value associated with a TSS key in the current thread. This returns NULL if no value is associated with the key in the current thread.

9.10.2 Thread Local Storage (TLS) API

Niezalecane od wersji 3.7: This API is superseded by *Thread Specific Storage (TSS) API*.

Informacja: This version of the API does not support platforms where the native TLS key is defined in a way that cannot be safely cast to `int`. On such platforms, *PyThread_create_key()* will return immediately with a failure status, and the other TLS functions will all be no-ops on such platforms.

Due to the compatibility problem noted above, this version of the API should not be used in new code.

int **PyThread_create_key** ()

void **PyThread_delete_key** (int key)

int **PyThread_set_key_value** (int key, void *value)

void* **PyThread_get_key_value** (int key)

void **PyThread_delete_key_value** (int key)

void **PyThread_ReInitTLS** ()

Zarządzanie Pamięcią

10.1 Skorowidz

Zarządzanie pamięcią w Pythonie zakłada prywatną stertę zawierającą wszystkie obiekty i struktury danych Pythona. Zarządzanie tą prywatną stertą jest zapewniane wewnętrznie przez *zarządcę pamięci Pythona*. Zarządca pamięci Pythona ma różne komponenty które radzą sobie z różnymi aspektami dynamicznego przechowywania, jak współdzielenie, segmentacja, alokacja wstępna i kieszeniowanie.

Na najniższym poziomie, przedmiot przydzielający pamięć „na-surowo” zapewnia że będzie dość pamięci na prywatnej sterce dla przechowania wszystkich związanych-z-językiem-pytonowskim danych przez współdziałanie z zarządcą pamięci systemu operacyjnego. Ponad zarządcą surowej pamięci, kilka szczególnych dla danych typów przedmiotów zarządców operuje na tej samej sterce i wypełnia szczególne zasady zarządzania pamięcią dostosowane do szczególnych własności każdego rodzaju przedmiotu. Dla przykładu przedmioty liczb całkowitych są zarządzane inaczej wewnątrz sterty niż ciągi znaków, krotki czy słowniki gdyż liczby całkowite zakładają inne wymagania przechowywania i wady i zalety prędkości/zajętej przestrzeni. Zarządca pamięcią Pythona zatem odprawia pewną ilość nakładów pracy dla szczególnych dla przedmiotów różnych typów zarządców, ale zapewnia że te drugie będą operować wewnątrz ograniczeń prywatnej sterty.

It is important to understand that the management of the Python heap is performed by the interpreter itself and that the user has no control over it, even if they regularly manipulate object pointers to memory blocks inside that heap. The allocation of heap space for Python objects and other internal buffers is performed on demand by the Python memory manager through the Python/C API functions listed in this document.

To avoid memory corruption, extension writers should never try to operate on Python objects with the functions exported by the C library: `malloc()`, `calloc()`, `realloc()` and `free()`. This will result in mixed calls between the C allocator and the Python memory manager with fatal consequences, because they implement different algorithms and operate on different heaps. However, one may safely allocate and release memory blocks with the C library allocator for individual purposes, as shown in the following example:

```
PyObject *res;
char *buf = (char *) malloc(BUFSIZ); /* for I/O */

if (buf == NULL)
    return PyErr_NoMemory();
...Do some I/O operation involving buf...
res = PyBytes_FromString(buf);
free(buf); /* malloc'ed */
return res;
```

In this example, the memory request for the I/O buffer is handled by the C library allocator. The Python memory manager is involved only in the allocation of the bytes object returned as a result.

W większości przypadków, jednakże, zalecane jest umieszczanie w pamięci ze sterty Pythona szczególnie ponieważ ta ostatnia jest pod kontrolą zarządcy pamięci języka Pythonowskiego. Na przykład, jest to wymagane gdy program interpretujący polecenia Pythona jest rozszerzany nowymi typami obiektów napisanych w języku C. Inną przyczyną użycia sterty Pythona jest chęć *poinformowania* zarządcy pamięci Pythona o potrzebach pamięciowych modułu rozszerzającego. Nawet gdy żądana pamięć jest używana wyłącznie dla wewnętrznych wysoko-wyspecjalizowanych potrzeb, oddelegowanie wszystkich zapytań o pamięć do zarządcy pamięci Pythona spowoduje że program interpretujący polecenia Pythona będzie miał bardziej trafny obraz podstawowego rozmiaru potrzeb pamięciowych jako całości. Konsekwentnie, w pewnych warunkach zarządca pamięci Pythona może lub może nie uruchomić właściwych działań, jak zbiórki śmieci, porządkowania pamięci lub innych zapobiegawczych działań. Zauważ, że używając programu bibliotecznego lokującego pamięć z języka C jak pokazano w poprzednim przykładzie zarezerwowana pamięć dla obszaru wymiany wejścia/wyjścia całkowicie umyka uwadze zarządcy pamięci Pythona.

Zobacz także:

The `PYTHONMALLOC` environment variable can be used to configure the memory allocators used by Python.

The `PYTHONMALLOCSTATS` environment variable can be used to print statistics of the *pymalloc memory allocator* every time a new pymalloc object arena is created, and on shutdown.

10.2 Raw Memory Interface

The following function sets are wrappers to the system allocator. These functions are thread-safe, the *GIL* does not need to be held.

The *default raw memory allocator* uses the following functions: `malloc()`, `calloc()`, `realloc()` and `free()`; call `malloc(1)` (or `calloc(1, 1)`) when requesting zero bytes.

Nowe w wersji 3.4.

void* **PyMem_RawMalloc** (size_t *n*)

Allocates *n* bytes and returns a pointer of type `void*` to the allocated memory, or `NULL` if the request fails.

Requesting zero bytes returns a distinct non-`NULL` pointer if possible, as if `PyMem_RawMalloc(1)` had been called instead. The memory will not have been initialized in any way.

void* **PyMem_RawCalloc** (size_t *nelem*, size_t *elsize*)

Allocates *nelem* elements each whose size in bytes is *elsize* and returns a pointer of type `void*` to the allocated memory, or `NULL` if the request fails. The memory is initialized to zeros.

Requesting zero elements or elements of size zero bytes returns a distinct non-`NULL` pointer if possible, as if `PyMem_RawCalloc(1, 1)` had been called instead.

Nowe w wersji 3.5.

void* **PyMem_RawRealloc** (void **p*, size_t *n*)

Resizes the memory block pointed to by *p* to *n* bytes. The contents will be unchanged to the minimum of the old and the new sizes.

If *p* is `NULL`, the call is equivalent to `PyMem_RawMalloc(n)`; else if *n* is equal to zero, the memory block is resized but is not freed, and the returned pointer is non-`NULL`.

Unless *p* is `NULL`, it must have been returned by a previous call to `PyMem_RawMalloc()`, `PyMem_RawRealloc()` or `PyMem_RawCalloc()`.

If the request fails, `PyMem_RawRealloc()` returns `NULL` and *p* remains a valid pointer to the previous memory area.

void **PyMem_RawFree** (void **p*)

Frees the memory block pointed to by *p*, which must have been returned by a previous call to `PyMem_RawMalloc()`, `PyMem_RawRealloc()` or `PyMem_RawCalloc()`. Otherwise, or if `PyMem_RawFree(p)` has been called before, undefined behavior occurs.

If *p* is NULL, no operation is performed.

10.3 Sprzęg Pamięci

The following function sets, modeled after the ANSI C standard, but specifying behavior when requesting zero bytes, are available for allocating and releasing memory from the Python heap.

The *default memory allocator* uses the *pymalloc memory allocator*.

Ostrzeżenie: The *GIL* must be held when using these functions.

Zmienione w wersji 3.6: The default allocator is now pymalloc instead of system malloc().

void* **PyMem_Malloc** (size_t *n*)

Allocates *n* bytes and returns a pointer of type void* to the allocated memory, or NULL if the request fails.

Requesting zero bytes returns a distinct non-NULL pointer if possible, as if PyMem_Malloc(1) had been called instead. The memory will not have been initialized in any way.

void* **PyMem_Calloc** (size_t *nelem*, size_t *elsize*)

Allocates *nelem* elements each whose size in bytes is *elsize* and returns a pointer of type void* to the allocated memory, or NULL if the request fails. The memory is initialized to zeros.

Requesting zero elements or elements of size zero bytes returns a distinct non-NULL pointer if possible, as if PyMem_Calloc(1, 1) had been called instead.

Nowe w wersji 3.5.

void* **PyMem_Realloc** (void **p*, size_t *n*)

Resizes the memory block pointed to by *p* to *n* bytes. The contents will be unchanged to the minimum of the old and the new sizes.

If *p* is NULL, the call is equivalent to PyMem_Malloc(*n*); else if *n* is equal to zero, the memory block is resized but is not freed, and the returned pointer is non-NULL.

Unless *p* is NULL, it must have been returned by a previous call to *PyMem_Malloc()*, *PyMem_Realloc()* or *PyMem_Calloc()*.

If the request fails, *PyMem_Realloc()* returns NULL and *p* remains a valid pointer to the previous memory area.

void **PyMem_Free** (void **p*)

Frees the memory block pointed to by *p*, which must have been returned by a previous call to *PyMem_Malloc()*, *PyMem_Realloc()* or *PyMem_Calloc()*. Otherwise, or if PyMem_Free(*p*) has been called before, undefined behavior occurs.

If *p* is NULL, no operation is performed.

Następujące makropolecenia zorientowane-według-typu dostarczone są dla wygody. Zauważ że *TYP* odnosi się do dowolnego typu C.

TYPE* **PyMem_New** (TYPE, size_t *n*)

Same as *PyMem_Malloc()*, but allocates (*n* * sizeof(TYPE)) bytes of memory. Returns a pointer cast to TYPE*. The memory will not have been initialized in any way.

TYPE* **PyMem_Resize** (void **p*, TYPE, size_t *n*)

Same as *PyMem_Realloc()*, but the memory block is resized to (*n* * sizeof(TYPE)) bytes. Returns a pointer cast to TYPE*. On return, *p* will be a pointer to the new memory area, or NULL in the event of failure.

This is a C preprocessor macro; *p* is always reassigned. Save the original value of *p* to avoid losing memory when handling errors.

void **PyMem_Del** (void **p*)
Same as *PyMem_Free()*.

Dodać należy, że następujący zbiór makropoleczeń dostarczony jest aby odwoływać się do programu przydzielającego pamięć w języku pytonowskim bezpośrednio, bez udziału zadań sprzęgu C wymienionych powyżej. Jednakże, zauważ, że ich użycie nie zachowuje wzajemnej zgodności binarnej pomiędzy wersjami Pythona i z tego też powodu ich użycie jest niewskazane w modułach rozszerzających.

- *PyMem_MALLOC(size)*
- *PyMem_NEW(type, size)*
- *PyMem_REALLOC(ptr, size)*
- *PyMem_RESIZE(ptr, type, size)*
- *PyMem_FREE(ptr)*
- *PyMem_DEL(ptr)*

10.4 Object allocators

The following function sets, modeled after the ANSI C standard, but specifying behavior when requesting zero bytes, are available for allocating and releasing memory from the Python heap.

The *default object allocator* uses the *pymalloc memory allocator*.

Ostrzeżenie: The *GIL* must be held when using these functions.

void* **PyObject_Malloc** (size_t *n*)
Allocates *n* bytes and returns a pointer of type `void*` to the allocated memory, or `NULL` if the request fails.

Requesting zero bytes returns a distinct non-`NULL` pointer if possible, as if *PyObject_Malloc(1)* had been called instead. The memory will not have been initialized in any way.

void* **PyObject_Calloc** (size_t *nelem*, size_t *elsize*)
Allocates *nelem* elements each whose size in bytes is *elsize* and returns a pointer of type `void*` to the allocated memory, or `NULL` if the request fails. The memory is initialized to zeros.

Requesting zero elements or elements of size zero bytes returns a distinct non-`NULL` pointer if possible, as if *PyObject_Calloc(1, 1)* had been called instead.

Nowe w wersji 3.5.

void* **PyObject_Realloc** (void **p*, size_t *n*)
Resizes the memory block pointed to by *p* to *n* bytes. The contents will be unchanged to the minimum of the old and the new sizes.

If *p* is `NULL`, the call is equivalent to *PyObject_Malloc(n)*; else if *n* is equal to zero, the memory block is resized but is not freed, and the returned pointer is non-`NULL`.

Unless *p* is `NULL`, it must have been returned by a previous call to *PyObject_Malloc()*, *PyObject_Realloc()* or *PyObject_Calloc()*.

If the request fails, *PyObject_Realloc()* returns `NULL` and *p* remains a valid pointer to the previous memory area.

void **PyObject_Free** (void **p*)
Frees the memory block pointed to by *p*, which must have been returned by a previous call to *PyObject_Malloc()*, *PyObject_Realloc()* or *PyObject_Calloc()*. Otherwise, or if *PyObject_Free(p)* has been called before, undefined behavior occurs.

If *p* is `NULL`, no operation is performed.

10.5 Default Memory Allocators

Default memory allocators:

Configuration	Nazwa	Py-Mem_RawMalloc	PyMem_Malloc	Py-Object_Malloc
Release build	"pymalloc"	malloc	pymalloc	pymalloc
Debug build	"pymalloc_debug"	malloc + debug	pymalloc + debug	pymalloc + debug
Release build, without pymalloc	"malloc"	malloc	malloc	malloc
Debug build, without pymalloc	"malloc_debug"	malloc + debug	malloc + debug	malloc + debug

Legend:

- Name: value for PYTHONMALLOC environment variable
- malloc: system allocators from the standard C library, C functions: `malloc()`, `calloc()`, `realloc()` and `free()`
- pymalloc: *pymalloc memory allocator*
- „+ debug”: with debug hooks installed by `PyMem_SetupDebugHooks()`

10.6 Customize Memory Allocators

Nowe w wersji 3.4.

PyMemAllocatorEx

Structure used to describe a memory block allocator. The structure has four fields:

Field	Znaczenie
<code>void *ctx</code>	user context passed as first argument
<code>void* malloc(void *ctx, size_t size)</code>	allocate a memory block
<code>void* calloc(void *ctx, size_t nelem, size_t elsize)</code>	allocate a memory block initialized with zeros
<code>void* realloc(void *ctx, void *ptr, size_t new_size)</code>	allocate or resize a memory block
<code>void free(void *ctx, void *ptr)</code>	free a memory block

Zmienione w wersji 3.5: The `PyMemAllocator` structure was renamed to `PyMemAllocatorEx` and a new `calloc` field was added.

PyMemAllocatorDomain

Enum used to identify an allocator domain. Domains:

PYMEM_DOMAIN_RAW

Functions:

- `PyMem_RawMalloc()`
- `PyMem_RawRealloc()`
- `PyMem_RawCalloc()`
- `PyMem_RawFree()`

PYMEM_DOMAIN_MEM

Functions:

- `PyMem_Malloc()`,
- `PyMem_Realloc()`
- `PyMem_Calloc()`
- `PyMem_Free()`

PYMEM_DOMAIN_OBJ

Functions:

- `PyObject_Malloc()`
- `PyObject_Realloc()`
- `PyObject_Calloc()`
- `PyObject_Free()`

void **PyMem_GetAllocator** (*PyMemAllocatorDomain* domain, *PyMemAllocatorEx* *allocator)

Get the memory block allocator of the specified domain.

void **PyMem_SetAllocator** (*PyMemAllocatorDomain* domain, *PyMemAllocatorEx* *allocator)

Set the memory block allocator of the specified domain.

The new allocator must return a distinct non-NULL pointer when requesting zero bytes.

For the `PYMEM_DOMAIN_RAW` domain, the allocator must be thread-safe: the `GIL` is not held when the allocator is called.

If the new allocator is not a hook (does not call the previous allocator), the `PyMem_SetupDebugHooks()` function must be called to reinstall the debug hooks on top on the new allocator.

void **PyMem_SetupDebugHooks** (void)

Setup hooks to detect bugs in the Python memory allocator functions.

Newly allocated memory is filled with the byte `0xCD` (`CLEANBYTE`), freed memory is filled with the byte `0xDD` (`DEADBYTE`). Memory blocks are surrounded by „forbidden bytes” (`FORBIDDENBYTE`: byte `0xFD`).

Runtime checks:

- Detect API violations, ex: `PyObject_Free()` called on a buffer allocated by `PyMem_Malloc()`
- Detect write before the start of the buffer (buffer underflow)
- Detect write after the end of the buffer (buffer overflow)
- Check that the `GIL` is held when allocator functions of `PYMEM_DOMAIN_OBJ` (ex: `PyObject_Malloc()`) and `PYMEM_DOMAIN_MEM` (ex: `PyMem_Malloc()`) domains are called

On error, the debug hooks use the `tracemalloc` module to get the traceback where a memory block was allocated. The traceback is only displayed if `tracemalloc` is tracing Python memory allocations and the memory block was traced.

These hooks are *installed by default* if Python is compiled in debug mode. The `PYTHONMALLOC` environment variable can be used to install debug hooks on a Python compiled in release mode.

Zmienione w wersji 3.6: This function now also works on Python compiled in release mode. On error, the debug hooks now use `tracemalloc` to get the traceback where a memory block was allocated. The debug hooks now also check if the `GIL` is held when functions of `PYMEM_DOMAIN_OBJ` and `PYMEM_DOMAIN_MEM` domains are called.

Zmienione w wersji 3.7.3: Byte patterns `0xCB` (`CLEANBYTE`), `0xDB` (`DEADBYTE`) and `0xFB` (`FORBIDDENBYTE`) have been replaced with `0xCD`, `0xDD` and `0xFD` to use the same values than Windows CRT debug `malloc()` and `free()`.

10.7 The pymalloc allocator

Python has a *pymalloc* allocator optimized for small objects (smaller or equal to 512 bytes) with a short lifetime. It uses memory mappings called „arenas” with a fixed size of 256 KiB. It falls back to `PyMem_RawMalloc()` and `PyMem_RawRealloc()` for allocations larger than 512 bytes.

pymalloc is the *default allocator* of the `PYMEM_DOMAIN_MEM` (ex: `PyMem_Malloc()`) and `PYMEM_DOMAIN_OBJ` (ex: `PyObject_Malloc()`) domains.

The arena allocator uses the following functions:

- `VirtualAlloc()` and `VirtualFree()` on Windows,
- `mmap()` and `munmap()` if available,
- `malloc()` and `free()` otherwise.

10.7.1 Customize pymalloc Arena Allocator

Nowe w wersji 3.4.

PyObjectArenaAllocator

Structure used to describe an arena allocator. The structure has three fields:

Field	Znaczenie
<code>void *ctx</code>	user context passed as first argument
<code>void* alloc(void *ctx, size_t size)</code>	allocate an arena of size bytes
<code>void free(void *ctx, size_t size, void *ptr)</code>	free an arena

PyObject_GetArenaAllocator (*PyObjectArenaAllocator *allocator*)

Get the arena allocator.

PyObject_SetArenaAllocator (*PyObjectArenaAllocator *allocator*)

Set the arena allocator.

10.8 tracemalloc C API

Nowe w wersji 3.7.

int **PyTraceMalloc_Track** (unsigned int *domain*, uintptr_t *ptr*, size_t *size*)

Track an allocated memory block in the `tracemalloc` module.

Return 0 on success, return -1 on error (failed to allocate memory to store the trace). Return -2 if `tracemalloc` is disabled.

If memory block is already tracked, update the existing trace.

int **PyTraceMalloc_Untrack** (unsigned int *domain*, uintptr_t *ptr*)

Untrack an allocated memory block in the `tracemalloc` module. Do nothing if the block was not tracked.

Return -2 if `tracemalloc` is disabled, otherwise return 0.

10.9 Przykłady

Tutaj jest przykład z sekcji „przeglądu pamięci” - z ang. - *Skorowidz*, przepisane, tak aby przestrzeń wejścia/wyjścia była przydzielona ze sterty Pythona używając pierwszego zestawu zadań:

```
PyObject *res;
char *buf = (char *) PyMem_Malloc(BUFSIZ); /* for I/O */

if (buf == NULL)
    return PyErr_NoMemory();
/* ...Do some I/O operation involving buf... */
res = PyBytes_FromString(buf);
PyMem_Free(buf); /* allocated with PyMem_Malloc */
return res;
```

ten sam kod przy użyciu zorientowanych na typ zbiorów zadań:

```
PyObject *res;
char *buf = PyMem_New(char, BUFSIZ); /* for I/O */

if (buf == NULL)
    return PyErr_NoMemory();
/* ...Do some I/O operation involving buf... */
res = PyBytes_FromString(buf);
PyMem_Del(buf); /* allocated with PyMem_New */
return res;
```

Zauważ, że w dwóch powyższych przykładach, przestrzeń wymiany jest zawsze zmieniana przez zadania należące do tego samego zbioru. Właściwie, jest wymagane użycie tej samej rodziny sprzęgów zarządzania pamięcią (z ang. - memory API) dla danego obszaru pamięci, tak, że ryzyko pomieszczenia różnych programów lokujących zmniejszone jest do minimum. Następująca sekwencja zawiera dwa błędy, jeden z których określony jest jako *krytyczny* ponieważ miesza dwa różne programy lokujące pamięć działające na różnych stertach.

```
char *buf1 = PyMem_New(char, BUFSIZ);
char *buf2 = (char *) malloc(BUFSIZ);
char *buf3 = (char *) PyMem_Malloc(BUFSIZ);
...
PyMem_Del(buf3); /* Wrong -- should be PyMem_Free() */
free(buf2);      /* Right -- allocated via malloc() */
free(buf1);      /* Fatal -- should be PyMem_Del() */
```

In addition to the functions aimed at handling raw memory blocks from the Python heap, objects in Python are allocated and released with `PyObject_New()`, `PyObject_NewVar()` and `PyObject_Del()`.

Te zostaną wyjaśnione w następnym rozdziale o określaniu i realizowaniu nowych typów obiektów w języku C.

Object Implementation Support

This chapter describes the functions, types, and macros used when defining new object types.

11.1 Allocating Objects on the Heap

*PyObject** **_PyObject_New** (*PyTypeObject* *type)

Return value: New reference.

*PyVarObject** **_PyObject_NewVar** (*PyTypeObject* *type, Py_ssize_t size)

Return value: New reference.

*PyObject** **PyObject_Init** (*PyObject* *op, *PyTypeObject* *type)

Return value: Borrowed reference. Initialize a newly-allocated object *op* with its type and initial reference. Returns the initialized object. If *type* indicates that the object participates in the cyclic garbage detector, it is added to the detector's set of observed objects. Other fields of the object are not affected.

*PyVarObject** **PyObject_InitVar** (*PyVarObject* *op, *PyTypeObject* *type, Py_ssize_t size)

Return value: Borrowed reference. This does everything *PyObject_Init()* does, and also initializes the length information for a variable-size object.

*TYPE** **PyObject_New** (*TYPE*, *PyTypeObject* *type)

Return value: New reference. Allocate a new Python object using the C structure type *TYPE* and the Python type object *type*. Fields not defined by the Python object header are not initialized; the object's reference count will be one. The size of the memory allocation is determined from the *tp_basicsize* field of the type object.

*TYPE** **PyObject_NewVar** (*TYPE*, *PyTypeObject* *type, Py_ssize_t size)

Return value: New reference. Allocate a new Python object using the C structure type *TYPE* and the Python type object *type*. Fields not defined by the Python object header are not initialized. The allocated memory allows for the *TYPE* structure plus *size* fields of the size given by the *tp_itemsize* field of *type*. This is useful for implementing objects like tuples, which are able to determine their size at construction time. Embedding the array of fields into the same allocation decreases the number of allocations, improving the memory management efficiency.

void **PyObject_Del** (void *op)

Releases memory allocated to an object using *PyObject_New()* or *PyObject_NewVar()*. This is normally called from the *tp_dealloc* handler specified in the object's type. The fields of the object should not be accessed after this call as the memory is no longer a valid Python object.

***PyObject* _Py_NoneStruct**

Object which is visible in Python as `None`. This should only be accessed using the *Py_None* macro, which evaluates to a pointer to this object.

Zobacz także:

PyModule_Create() To allocate and create extension modules.

11.2 Wspólne struktury obiektów

Istnieje duża liczba struktur, które są używane przy definiowaniu rodzajów obiektów w Pythonie. Ten rozdział opisuje te struktury i jak są one używane.

All Python objects ultimately share a small number of fields at the beginning of the object's representation in memory. These are represented by the *PyObject* and *PyVarObject* types, which are defined, in turn, by the expansions of some macros also used, whether directly or indirectly, in the definition of all other Python objects.

PyObject

All object types are extensions of this type. This is a type which contains the information Python needs to treat a pointer to an object as an object. In a normal „release” build, it contains only the object's reference count and a pointer to the corresponding type object. Nothing is actually declared to be a *PyObject*, but every pointer to a Python object can be cast to a *PyObject**. Access to the members must be done by using the macros *Py_REFCNT* and *Py_TYPE*.

PyVarObject

This is an extension of *PyObject* that adds the *ob_size* field. This is only used for objects that have some notion of *length*. This type does not often appear in the Python/C API. Access to the members must be done by using the macros *Py_REFCNT*, *Py_TYPE*, and *Py_SIZE*.

PyObject_HEAD

This is a macro used when declaring new types which represent objects without a varying length. The *PyObject_HEAD* macro expands to:

```
PyObject ob_base;
```

See documentation of *PyObject* above.

PyObject_VAR_HEAD

This is a macro used when declaring new types which represent objects with a length that varies from instance to instance. The *PyObject_VAR_HEAD* macro expands to:

```
PyVarObject ob_base;
```

See documentation of *PyVarObject* above.

***Py_TYPE* (o)**

This macro is used to access the *ob_type* member of a Python object. It expands to:

```
((PyObject*) (o))->ob_type)
```

***Py_REFCNT* (o)**

This macro is used to access the *ob_refcnt* member of a Python object. It expands to:

```
((PyObject*) (o))->ob_refcnt)
```

***Py_SIZE* (o)**

This macro is used to access the *ob_size* member of a Python object. It expands to:

```
((PyVarObject*) (o))->ob_size)
```

***PyObject_HEAD_INIT* (type)**

This is a macro which expands to initialization values for a new *PyObject* type. This macro expands to:

```
_PyObject_EXTRA_INIT
1, type,
```

PyVarObject_HEAD_INIT (type, size)

This is a macro which expands to initialization values for a new *PyVarObject* type, including the `ob_size` field. This macro expands to:

```
_PyObject_EXTRA_INIT
1, type, size,
```

PyCFunction

Type of the functions used to implement most Python callables in C. Functions of this type take two *PyObject** parameters and return one such value. If the return value is `NULL`, an exception shall have been set. If not `NULL`, the return value is interpreted as the return value of the function as exposed in Python. The function must return a new reference.

PyCFunctionWithKeywords

Type of the functions used to implement Python callables in C with signature `METH_VARARGS | METH_KEYWORDS`.

_PyCFunctionFast

Type of the functions used to implement Python callables in C with signature *METH_FASTCALL*.

_PyCFunctionFastWithKeywords

Type of the functions used to implement Python callables in C with signature `METH_FASTCALL | METH_KEYWORDS`.

PyMethodDef

Structure used to describe a method of an extension type. This structure has four fields:

Field	typ języka C	Znaczenie
<code>ml_name</code>	<code>const char *</code>	name of the method
<code>ml_meth</code>	<i>PyCFunction</i>	pointer to the C implementation
<code>ml_flags</code>	<code>int</code>	flag bits indicating how the call should be constructed
<code>ml_doc</code>	<code>const char *</code>	points to the contents of the docstring

The `ml_meth` is a C function pointer. The functions may be of different types, but they always return *PyObject**. If the function is not of the *PyCFunction*, the compiler will require a cast in the method table. Even though *PyCFunction* defines the first parameter as *PyObject**, it is common that the method implementation uses the specific C type of the *self* object.

The `ml_flags` field is a bitfield which can include the following flags. The individual flags indicate either a calling convention or a binding convention.

There are four basic calling conventions for positional arguments and two of them can be combined with `METH_KEYWORDS` to support also keyword arguments. So there are a total of 6 calling conventions:

METH_VARARGS

This is the typical calling convention, where the methods have the type *PyCFunction*. The function expects two *PyObject** values. The first one is the *self* object for methods; for module functions, it is the module object. The second parameter (often called *args*) is a tuple object representing all arguments. This parameter is typically processed using *PyArg_ParseTuple()* or *PyArg_UnpackTuple()*.

METH_VARARGS | METH_KEYWORDS

Methods with these flags must be of type *PyCFunctionWithKeywords*. The function expects three parameters: *self*, *args*, *kwargs* where *kwargs* is a dictionary of all the keyword arguments or possibly `NULL` if there are no keyword arguments. The parameters are typically processed using *PyArg_ParseTupleAndKeywords()*.

METH_FASTCALL

Fast calling convention supporting only positional arguments. The methods have the type

`_PyCFunctionFast`. The first parameter is *self*, the second parameter is a C array of `PyObject*` values indicating the arguments and the third parameter is the number of arguments (the length of the array).

This is not part of the *limited API*.

Nowe w wersji 3.7.

METH_FASTCALL | METH_KEYWORDS

Extension of `METH_FASTCALL` supporting also keyword arguments, with methods of type `_PyCFunctionFastWithKeywords`. Keyword arguments are passed the same way as in the vectorcall protocol: there is an additional fourth `PyObject*` parameter which is a tuple representing the names of the keyword arguments or possibly NULL if there are no keywords. The values of the keyword arguments are stored in the *args* array, after the positional arguments.

This is not part of the *limited API*.

Nowe w wersji 3.7.

METH_NOARGS

Methods without parameters don't need to check whether arguments are given if they are listed with the `METH_NOARGS` flag. They need to be of type `PyCFunction`. The first parameter is typically named *self* and will hold a reference to the module or object instance. In all cases the second parameter will be NULL.

METH_O

Methods with a single object argument can be listed with the `METH_O` flag, instead of invoking `PyArg_ParseTuple()` with a "O" argument. They have the type `PyCFunction`, with the *self* parameter, and a `PyObject*` parameter representing the single argument.

Te dwie stałe nie są używane do zaznaczania konwencji wywoływania, ale wiążą gdy są używane z metodami klas. Nie mogą być one używane dla funkcji określonych dla modułów. Co najwyżej jedna z tych flag może być ustawiona dla dowolnej danej metody.

METH_CLASS

Metodzie zostanie przekazany typ obiektu jako pierwszy parametr zamiast instancji tego typu. Jest to używane aby tworzyć *metody klasowe*, podobnie do tego, co jest tworzone przy użyciu wbudowanej funkcji `classmethod()`.

METH_STATIC

The method will be passed NULL as the first parameter rather than an instance of the type. This is used to create *static methods*, similar to what is created when using the `staticmethod()` built-in function.

Jedna pozostała stała kontroluje czy metoda jest ładowana w miejscu innej definicji o tej samej nazwie metody.

METH_COEXIST

Metoda zostanie załadowana w miejsce istniejących definicji. Bez `METH_COEXIST`, domyślnie pomija się powtórzone definicje. Od kiedy opakowania gniazd są ładowane przed tabelą metod, istnienie na przykład gniazda `sq_contains` generuje opakowaną metodę nazywaną `__contains__()` i zapobiega ładowaniu odpowiadającej funkcji `PyCFunction` o tej samej nazwie. Ze zdefiniowaną flagą, `PyCFunction` zostanie załadowana w miejsce obiektu opakowania i będzie współistniała z gniazdem. To jest pomocne ponieważ wywołania `PyCFunction` są zoptymalizowane bardziej niż odwołania do obiektów opakowań.

PyMemberDef

Structure which describes an attribute of a type which corresponds to a C struct member. Its fields are:

Field	typ języka C	Znaczenie
name	const char *	name of the member
type	int	the type of the member in the C struct
offset	Py_ssize_t	the offset in bytes that the member is located on the type's object struct
flags	int	flag bits indicating if the field should be read-only or writable
doc	const char *	points to the contents of the docstring

type can be one of many `T_` macros corresponding to various C types. When the member is accessed in Python, it will be converted to the equivalent Python type.

Macro name	C type
T_SHORT	short
T_INT	int
T_LONG	long
T_FLOAT	typ (float) zmiennoprzecinkowy pojedynczej precyzji
T_DOUBLE	typ (double) zmiennoprzecinkowy podwójnej precyzji
T_STRING	const char *
T_OBJECT	PyObject *
T_OBJECT_EX	PyObject *
T_CHAR	char
T_BYTE	char
T_UBYTE	nieoznaczony typ znakowy
T_UINT	nieoznaczony typ int
T_USHORT	nieoznaczony typ krótki
T_ULONG	nieoznaczony typ długi
T_BOOL	char
T_LONGLONG	long long
T_ULONGLONG	unsigned long long
T_PYSSIZET	Py_ssize_t

T_OBJECT and T_OBJECT_EX differ in that T_OBJECT returns None if the member is NULL and T_OBJECT_EX raises an AttributeError. Try to use T_OBJECT_EX over T_OBJECT because T_OBJECT_EX handles use of the del statement on that attribute more correctly than T_OBJECT.

flags can be 0 for write and read access or READONLY for read-only access. Using T_STRING for type implies READONLY. T_STRING data is interpreted as UTF-8. Only T_OBJECT and T_OBJECT_EX members can be deleted. (They are set to NULL).

PyGetSetDef

Structure to define property-like access for a type. See also description of the *PyTypeObject.tp_getset* slot.

Field	typ języka C	Znaczenie
name	const char *	attribute name
get	getter	C Function to get the attribute
set	setter	optional C function to set or delete the attribute, if omitted the attribute is read-only
doc	const char *	optional docstring
closure	void *	optional function pointer, providing additional data for getter and setter

The get function takes one *PyObject** parameter (the instance) and a function pointer (the associated closure):

```
typedef PyObject *(*getter)(PyObject *, void *);
```

It should return a new reference on success or NULL with a set exception on failure.

set functions take two *PyObject** parameters (the instance and the value to be set) and a function pointer (the associated closure):

```
typedef int (*setter)(PyObject *, PyObject *, void *);
```

In case the attribute should be deleted the second parameter is NULL. Should return 0 on success or -1 with a set exception on failure.

11.3 Type Objects

Perhaps one of the most important structures of the Python object system is the structure that defines a new type: the `PyTypeObject` structure. Type objects can be handled using any of the `PyObject_*()` or `PyType_*()` functions, but do not offer much that's interesting to most Python applications. These objects are fundamental to how objects behave, so they are very important to the interpreter itself and to any extension module that implements new types.

Type objects are fairly large compared to most of the standard types. The reason for the size is that each type object stores a large number of values, mostly C function pointers, each of which implements a small part of the type's functionality. The fields of the type object are examined in detail in this section. The fields will be described in the order in which they occur in the structure.

Typedefs: `unaryfunc`, `binaryfunc`, `ternaryfunc`, `inquiry`, `intargfunc`, `intintargfunc`, `intobjargproc`, `intintobjargproc`, `objobjargproc`, `destructor`, `freefunc`, `printfunc`, `getattrfunc`, `getattrofunc`, `setattrfunc`, `setattrofunc`, `reprfunc`, `hashfunc`

The structure definition for `PyTypeObject` can be found in `Include/object.h`. For convenience of reference, this repeats the definition found there:

```
typedef struct _typeobject {
    PyObject_VAR_HEAD
    const char *tp_name; /* For printing, in format "<module>.<name>" */
    Py_ssize_t tp_basicsize, tp_itemsize; /* For allocation */

    /* Methods to implement standard operations */

    destructor tp_dealloc;
    printfunc tp_print;
    getattrfunc tp_getattr;
    setattrfunc tp_setattr;
    PyAsyncMethods *tp_as_async; /* formerly known as tp_compare (Python 2)
                                   or tp_reserved (Python 3) */
    reprfunc tp_repr;

    /* Method suites for standard classes */

    PyNumberMethods *tp_as_number;
    PySequenceMethods *tp_as_sequence;
    PyMappingMethods *tp_as_mapping;

    /* More standard operations (here for binary compatibility) */

    hashfunc tp_hash;
    ternaryfunc tp_call;
    reprfunc tp_str;
    getattrofunc tp_getattro;
    setattrofunc tp_setattro;

    /* Functions to access object as input/output buffer */
    PyBufferProcs *tp_as_buffer;

    /* Flags to define presence of optional/expanded features */
    unsigned long tp_flags;

    const char *tp_doc; /* Documentation string */

    /* call function for all accessible objects */
    traverseproc tp_traverse;

    /* delete references to contained objects */
    inquiry tp_clear;
}
```

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(kontynuacja poprzedniej strony)

```

/* rich comparisons */
richcmpfunc tp_richcompare;

/* weak reference enabler */
Py_ssize_t tp_weaklistoffset;

/* Iterators */
getiterfunc tp_iter;
iternextfunc tp_iternext;

/* Attribute descriptor and subclassing stuff */
struct PyMethodDef *tp_methods;
struct PyMemberDef *tp_members;
struct PyGetSetDef *tp_getset;
struct _typeobject *tp_base;
PyObject *tp_dict;
descrgetfunc tp_descr_get;
descrsetfunc tp_descr_set;
Py_ssize_t tp_dictoffset;
initproc tp_init;
allocfunc tp_alloc;
newfunc tp_new;
freefunc tp_free; /* Low-level free-memory routine */
inquiry tp_is_gc; /* For PyObject_IS_GC */
PyObject *tp_bases;
PyObject *tp_mro; /* method resolution order */
PyObject *tp_cache;
PyObject *tp_subclasses;
PyObject *tp_weaklist;
destructor tp_del;

/* Type attribute cache version tag. Added in version 2.6 */
unsigned int tp_version_tag;

destructor tp_finalize;
} PyTypeObject;

```

The type object structure extends the *PyVarObject* structure. The `ob_size` field is used for dynamic types (created by `type_new()`, usually called from a class statement). Note that *PyType_Type* (the metatype) initializes `tp_itemsize`, which means that its instances (i.e. type objects) *must* have the `ob_size` field.

*PyObject** **PyObject._ob_next**

*PyObject** **PyObject._ob_prev**

These fields are only present when the macro `Py_TRACE_REFS` is defined. Their initialization to `NULL` is taken care of by the `PyObject_HEAD_INIT` macro. For statically allocated objects, these fields always remain `NULL`. For dynamically allocated objects, these two fields are used to link the object into a doubly-linked list of *all* live objects on the heap. This could be used for various debugging purposes; currently the only use is to print the objects that are still alive at the end of a run when the environment variable `PYTHONDUMPREFS` is set.

These fields are not inherited by subtypes.

`Py_ssize_t` **PyObject.ob_refcnt**

This is the type object's reference count, initialized to 1 by the `PyObject_HEAD_INIT` macro. Note that for statically allocated type objects, the type's instances (objects whose `ob_type` points back to the type) do *not* count as references. But for dynamically allocated type objects, the instances *do* count as references.

This field is not inherited by subtypes.

*PyTypeObject** **PyObject.ob_type**

This is the type's type, in other words its metatype. It is initialized by the argument to the

`PyObject_HEAD_INIT` macro, and its value should normally be `&PyType_Type`. However, for dynamically loadable extension modules that must be usable on Windows (at least), the compiler complains that this is not a valid initializer. Therefore, the convention is to pass `NULL` to the `PyObject_HEAD_INIT` macro and to initialize this field explicitly at the start of the module's initialization function, before doing anything else. This is typically done like this:

```
Foo_Type.ob_type = &PyType_Type;
```

This should be done before any instances of the type are created. `PyType_Ready()` checks if `ob_type` is `NULL`, and if so, initializes it to the `ob_type` field of the base class. `PyType_Ready()` will not change this field if it is non-zero.

This field is inherited by subtypes.

`Py_ssize_t PyVarObject.ob_size`

For statically allocated type objects, this should be initialized to zero. For dynamically allocated type objects, this field has a special internal meaning.

This field is not inherited by subtypes.

`const char* PyTypeObject.tp_name`

Pointer to a NUL-terminated string containing the name of the type. For types that are accessible as module globals, the string should be the full module name, followed by a dot, followed by the type name; for built-in types, it should be just the type name. If the module is a submodule of a package, the full package name is part of the full module name. For example, a type named `T` defined in module `M` in subpackage `Q` in package `P` should have the `tp_name` initializer `"P.Q.M.T"`.

For dynamically allocated type objects, this should just be the type name, and the module name explicitly stored in the type dict as the value for key `'__module__'`.

For statically allocated type objects, the `tp_name` field should contain a dot. Everything before the last dot is made accessible as the `__module__` attribute, and everything after the last dot is made accessible as the `__name__` attribute.

If no dot is present, the entire `tp_name` field is made accessible as the `__name__` attribute, and the `__module__` attribute is undefined (unless explicitly set in the dictionary, as explained above). This means your type will be impossible to pickle. Additionally, it will not be listed in module documentations created with `pydoc`.

This field is not inherited by subtypes.

`Py_ssize_t PyTypeObject.tp_basicsize`

`Py_ssize_t PyTypeObject.tp_itemsize`

These fields allow calculating the size in bytes of instances of the type.

There are two kinds of types: types with fixed-length instances have a zero `tp_itemsize` field, types with variable-length instances have a non-zero `tp_itemsize` field. For a type with fixed-length instances, all instances have the same size, given in `tp_basicsize`.

For a type with variable-length instances, the instances must have an `ob_size` field, and the instance size is `tp_basicsize` plus `N` times `tp_itemsize`, where `N` is the „length” of the object. The value of `N` is typically stored in the instance's `ob_size` field. There are exceptions: for example, ints use a negative `ob_size` to indicate a negative number, and `N` is `abs(ob_size)` there. Also, the presence of an `ob_size` field in the instance layout doesn't mean that the instance structure is variable-length (for example, the structure for the list type has fixed-length instances, yet those instances have a meaningful `ob_size` field).

The basic size includes the fields in the instance declared by the macro `PyObject_HEAD` or `PyObject_VAR_HEAD` (whichever is used to declare the instance struct) and this in turn includes the `_ob_prev` and `_ob_next` fields if they are present. This means that the only correct way to get an initializer for the `tp_basicsize` is to use the `sizeof` operator on the struct used to declare the instance layout. The basic size does not include the GC header size.

These fields are inherited separately by subtypes. If the base type has a non-zero `tp_itemsize`, it is generally not safe to set `tp_itemsize` to a different non-zero value in a subtype (though this depends on the implementation of the base type).

A note about alignment: if the variable items require a particular alignment, this should be taken care of by the value of `tp_basicsize`. Example: suppose a type implements an array of double. `tp_itemsize` is `sizeof(double)`. It is the programmer's responsibility that `tp_basicsize` is a multiple of `sizeof(double)` (assuming this is the alignment requirement for double).

destructor `PyTypeObject.tp_dealloc`

A pointer to the instance destructor function. This function must be defined unless the type guarantees that its instances will never be deallocated (as is the case for the singletons `None` and `Ellipsis`).

The destructor function is called by the `Py_DECREF()` and `Py_XDECREF()` macros when the new reference count is zero. At this point, the instance is still in existence, but there are no references to it. The destructor function should free all references which the instance owns, free all memory buffers owned by the instance (using the freeing function corresponding to the allocation function used to allocate the buffer), and finally (as its last action) call the type's `tp_free` function. If the type is not subtypable (doesn't have the `Py_TPFLAGS_BASETYPE` flag bit set), it is permissible to call the object deallocator directly instead of via `tp_free`. The object deallocator should be the one used to allocate the instance; this is normally `PyObject_Del()` if the instance was allocated using `PyObject_New()` or `PyObject_VarNew()`, or `PyObject_GC_Del()` if the instance was allocated using `PyObject_GC_New()` or `PyObject_GC_NewVar()`.

This field is inherited by subtypes.

printfunc `PyTypeObject.tp_print`

Reserved slot, formerly used for print formatting in Python 2.x.

getattrfunc `PyTypeObject.tp_getattr`

An optional pointer to the get-attribute-string function.

This field is deprecated. When it is defined, it should point to a function that acts the same as the `tp_getattro` function, but taking a C string instead of a Python string object to give the attribute name. The signature is

```
PyObject * tp_getattr(PyObject *o, char *attr_name);
```

This field is inherited by subtypes together with `tp_getattro`: a subtype inherits both `tp_getattr` and `tp_getattro` from its base type when the subtype's `tp_getattr` and `tp_getattro` are both `NULL`.

setattrfunc `PyTypeObject.tp_setattr`

An optional pointer to the function for setting and deleting attributes.

This field is deprecated. When it is defined, it should point to a function that acts the same as the `tp_setattro` function, but taking a C string instead of a Python string object to give the attribute name. The signature is

```
PyObject * tp_setattr(PyObject *o, char *attr_name, PyObject *v);
```

The `v` argument is set to `NULL` to delete the attribute. This field is inherited by subtypes together with `tp_setattro`: a subtype inherits both `tp_setattr` and `tp_setattro` from its base type when the subtype's `tp_setattr` and `tp_setattro` are both `NULL`.

*PyAsyncMethods** `tp_as_async`

Pointer to an additional structure that contains fields relevant only to objects which implement *awaitable* and *asynchronous iterator* protocols at the C-level. See *Async Object Structures* for details.

Nowe w wersji 3.5: Formerly known as `tp_compare` and `tp_reserved`.

reprfunc `PyTypeObject.tp_repr`

An optional pointer to a function that implements the built-in function `repr()`.

The signature is the same as for `PyObject_Repr()`; it must return a string or a Unicode object. Ideally, this function should return a string that, when passed to `eval()`, given a suitable environment, returns an object with the same value. If this is not feasible, it should return a string starting with `'<'` and ending with `'>'` from which both the type and the value of the object can be deduced.

When this field is not set, a string of the form `<%s object at %p>` is returned, where `%s` is replaced by the type name, and `%p` by the object's memory address.

This field is inherited by subtypes.

*PyNumberMethods** **tp_as_number**

Pointer to an additional structure that contains fields relevant only to objects which implement the number protocol. These fields are documented in *Number Object Structures*.

The `tp_as_number` field is not inherited, but the contained fields are inherited individually.

*PySequenceMethods** **tp_as_sequence**

Pointer to an additional structure that contains fields relevant only to objects which implement the sequence protocol. These fields are documented in *Sequence Object Structures*.

The `tp_as_sequence` field is not inherited, but the contained fields are inherited individually.

*PyMappingMethods** **tp_as_mapping**

Pointer to an additional structure that contains fields relevant only to objects which implement the mapping protocol. These fields are documented in *Mapping Object Structures*.

The `tp_as_mapping` field is not inherited, but the contained fields are inherited individually.

hashfunc **PyTypeObject.tp_hash**

An optional pointer to a function that implements the built-in function `hash()`.

The signature is the same as for *PyObject_Hash()*; it must return a value of the type `Py_hash_t`. The value `-1` should not be returned as a normal return value; when an error occurs during the computation of the hash value, the function should set an exception and return `-1`.

This field can be set explicitly to *PyObject_HashNotImplemented()* to block inheritance of the hash method from a parent type. This is interpreted as the equivalent of `__hash__ = None` at the Python level, causing `isinstance(o, collections.Hashable)` to correctly return `False`. Note that the converse is also true - setting `__hash__ = None` on a class at the Python level will result in the `tp_hash` slot being set to *PyObject_HashNotImplemented()*.

When this field is not set, an attempt to take the hash of the object raises `TypeError`.

This field is inherited by subtypes together with *tp_richcompare*: a subtype inherits both of *tp_richcompare* and *tp_hash*, when the subtype's *tp_richcompare* and *tp_hash* are both `NULL`.

ternaryfunc **PyTypeObject.tp_call**

An optional pointer to a function that implements calling the object. This should be `NULL` if the object is not callable. The signature is the same as for *PyObject_Call()*.

This field is inherited by subtypes.

reprfunc **PyTypeObject.tp_str**

An optional pointer to a function that implements the built-in operation `str()`. (Note that `str` is a type now, and `str()` calls the constructor for that type. This constructor calls *PyObject_Str()* to do the actual work, and *PyObject_Str()* will call this handler.)

The signature is the same as for *PyObject_Str()*; it must return a string or a Unicode object. This function should return a „friendly“ string representation of the object, as this is the representation that will be used, among other things, by the `print()` function.

When this field is not set, *PyObject_Repr()* is called to return a string representation.

This field is inherited by subtypes.

getattrfunc **PyTypeObject.tp_getattro**

An optional pointer to the get-attribute function.

The signature is the same as for *PyObject_GetAttr()*. It is usually convenient to set this field to *PyObject_GenericGetAttr()*, which implements the normal way of looking for object attributes.

This field is inherited by subtypes together with *tp_getattr*: a subtype inherits both *tp_getattr* and *tp_getattro* from its base type when the subtype's *tp_getattr* and *tp_getattro* are both `NULL`.

setattrofunc `PyObject.tp_setattro`

An optional pointer to the function for setting and deleting attributes.

The signature is the same as for `PyObject_SetAttr()`, but setting `v` to `NULL` to delete an attribute must be supported. It is usually convenient to set this field to `PyObject_GenericSetAttr()`, which implements the normal way of setting object attributes.

This field is inherited by subtypes together with `tp_setattr`: a subtype inherits both `tp_setattr` and `tp_setattro` from its base type when the subtype's `tp_setattr` and `tp_setattro` are both `NULL`.

***PyBufferProcs** `PyObject.tp_as_buffer`**

Pointer to an additional structure that contains fields relevant only to objects which implement the buffer interface. These fields are documented in *Buffer Object Structures*.

The `tp_as_buffer` field is not inherited, but the contained fields are inherited individually.

unsigned long `PyObject.tp_flags`

This field is a bit mask of various flags. Some flags indicate variant semantics for certain situations; others are used to indicate that certain fields in the type object (or in the extension structures referenced via `tp_as_number`, `tp_as_sequence`, `tp_as_mapping`, and `tp_as_buffer`) that were historically not always present are valid; if such a flag bit is clear, the type fields it guards must not be accessed and must be considered to have a zero or `NULL` value instead.

Inheritance of this field is complicated. Most flag bits are inherited individually, i.e. if the base type has a flag bit set, the subtype inherits this flag bit. The flag bits that pertain to extension structures are strictly inherited if the extension structure is inherited, i.e. the base type's value of the flag bit is copied into the subtype together with a pointer to the extension structure. The `Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_GC` flag bit is inherited together with the `tp_traverse` and `tp_clear` fields, i.e. if the `Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_GC` flag bit is clear in the subtype and the `tp_traverse` and `tp_clear` fields in the subtype exist and have `NULL` values.

The following bit masks are currently defined; these can be ORed together using the `|` operator to form the value of the `tp_flags` field. The macro `PyType_HasFeature()` takes a type and a flags value, `tp` and `f`, and checks whether `tp->tp_flags & f` is non-zero.

`Py_TPFLAGS_HEAPTYPE`

This bit is set when the type object itself is allocated on the heap. In this case, the `ob_type` field of its instances is considered a reference to the type, and the type object is INCREMENTED when a new instance is created, and DECREMENTED when an instance is destroyed (this does not apply to instances of subtypes; only the type referenced by the instance's `ob_type` gets INCREMENTED or DECREMENTED).

`Py_TPFLAGS_BASETYPE`

This bit is set when the type can be used as the base type of another type. If this bit is clear, the type cannot be subtyped (similar to a „final” class in Java).

`Py_TPFLAGS_READY`

This bit is set when the type object has been fully initialized by `PyType_Ready()`.

`Py_TPFLAGS_READYING`

This bit is set while `PyType_Ready()` is in the process of initializing the type object.

`Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_GC`

This bit is set when the object supports garbage collection. If this bit is set, instances must be created using `PyObject_GC_New()` and destroyed using `PyObject_GC_Del()`. More information in section *Supporting Cyclic Garbage Collection*. This bit also implies that the GC-related fields `tp_traverse` and `tp_clear` are present in the type object.

`Py_TPFLAGS_DEFAULT`

This is a bitmask of all the bits that pertain to the existence of certain fields in the type object and its extension structures. Currently, it includes the following bits: `Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_STACKLESS_EXTENSION`, `Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_VERSION_TAG`.

`Py_TPFLAGS_LONG_SUBCLASS`**`Py_TPFLAGS_LIST_SUBCLASS`****`Py_TPFLAGS_TUPLE_SUBCLASS`**

Py_TPFLAGS_BYTES_SUBCLASS**Py_TPFLAGS_UNICODE_SUBCLASS****Py_TPFLAGS_DICT_SUBCLASS****Py_TPFLAGS_BASE_EXC_SUBCLASS****Py_TPFLAGS_TYPE_SUBCLASS**

These flags are used by functions such as `PyLong_Check()` to quickly determine if a type is a subclass of a built-in type; such specific checks are faster than a generic check, like `PyObject_IsInstance()`. Custom types that inherit from built-ins should have their `tp_flags` set appropriately, or the code that interacts with such types will behave differently depending on what kind of check is used.

Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_FINALIZE

This bit is set when the `tp_finalize` slot is present in the type structure.

Nowe w wersji 3.4.

const char* **PyTypeObject.tp_doc**

An optional pointer to a NUL-terminated C string giving the docstring for this type object. This is exposed as the `__doc__` attribute on the type and instances of the type.

This field is *not* inherited by subtypes.

traverseproc **PyTypeObject.tp_traverse**

An optional pointer to a traversal function for the garbage collector. This is only used if the `Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_GC` flag bit is set. More information about Python's garbage collection scheme can be found in section *Supporting Cyclic Garbage Collection*.

The `tp_traverse` pointer is used by the garbage collector to detect reference cycles. A typical implementation of a `tp_traverse` function simply calls `Py_VISIT()` on each of the instance's members that are Python objects that the instance owns. For example, this is function `local_traverse()` from the `_thread` extension module:

```
static int
local_traverse(localobject *self, visitproc visit, void *arg)
{
    Py_VISIT(self->args);
    Py_VISIT(self->kw);
    Py_VISIT(self->dict);
    return 0;
}
```

Note that `Py_VISIT()` is called only on those members that can participate in reference cycles. Although there is also a `self->key` member, it can only be NULL or a Python string and therefore cannot be part of a reference cycle.

On the other hand, even if you know a member can never be part of a cycle, as a debugging aid you may want to visit it anyway just so the `gc` module's `get_referents()` function will include it.

Ostrzeżenie: When implementing `tp_traverse`, only the members that the instance *owns* (by having strong references to them) must be visited. For instance, if an object supports weak references via the `tp_weaklist` slot, the pointer supporting the linked list (what `tp_weaklist` points to) must **not** be visited as the instance does not directly own the weak references to itself (the weakreference list is there to support the weak reference machinery, but the instance has no strong reference to the elements inside it, as they are allowed to be removed even if the instance is still alive).

Note that `Py_VISIT()` requires the `visit` and `arg` parameters to `local_traverse()` to have these specific names; don't name them just anything.

This field is inherited by subtypes together with `tp_clear` and the `Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_GC` flag bit: the flag bit, `tp_traverse`, and `tp_clear` are all inherited from the base type if they are all zero in the subtype.

inquiry **PyObject.tp_clear**

An optional pointer to a clear function for the garbage collector. This is only used if the `Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_GC` flag bit is set.

The `tp_clear` member function is used to break reference cycles in cyclic garbage detected by the garbage collector. Taken together, all `tp_clear` functions in the system must combine to break all reference cycles. This is subtle, and if in any doubt supply a `tp_clear` function. For example, the tuple type does not implement a `tp_clear` function, because it's possible to prove that no reference cycle can be composed entirely of tuples. Therefore the `tp_clear` functions of other types must be sufficient to break any cycle containing a tuple. This isn't immediately obvious, and there's rarely a good reason to avoid implementing `tp_clear`.

Implementations of `tp_clear` should drop the instance's references to those of its members that may be Python objects, and set its pointers to those members to NULL, as in the following example:

```
static int
local_clear(localobject *self)
{
    Py_CLEAR(self->key);
    Py_CLEAR(self->args);
    Py_CLEAR(self->kw);
    Py_CLEAR(self->dict);
    return 0;
}
```

The `Py_CLEAR()` macro should be used, because clearing references is delicate: the reference to the contained object must not be decremented until after the pointer to the contained object is set to NULL. This is because decrementing the reference count may cause the contained object to become trash, triggering a chain of reclamation activity that may include invoking arbitrary Python code (due to finalizers, or weakref callbacks, associated with the contained object). If it's possible for such code to reference *self* again, it's important that the pointer to the contained object be NULL at that time, so that *self* knows the contained object can no longer be used. The `Py_CLEAR()` macro performs the operations in a safe order.

Because the goal of `tp_clear` functions is to break reference cycles, it's not necessary to clear contained objects like Python strings or Python integers, which can't participate in reference cycles. On the other hand, it may be convenient to clear all contained Python objects, and write the type's `tp_dealloc` function to invoke `tp_clear`.

More information about Python's garbage collection scheme can be found in section *Supporting Cyclic Garbage Collection*.

This field is inherited by subtypes together with `tp_traverse` and the `Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_GC` flag bit: the flag bit, `tp_traverse`, and `tp_clear` are all inherited from the base type if they are all zero in the subtype.

richcmpfunc **PyObject.tp_richcompare**

An optional pointer to the rich comparison function, whose signature is `PyObject*tp_richcompare(PyObject *a, PyObject *b, int op)`. The first parameter is guaranteed to be an instance of the type that is defined by *PyObject*.

The function should return the result of the comparison (usually `Py_True` or `Py_False`). If the comparison is undefined, it must return `Py_NotImplemented`, if another error occurred it must return NULL and set an exception condition.

Informacja: If you want to implement a type for which only a limited set of comparisons makes sense (e.g. `==` and `!=`, but not `<` and friends), directly raise `TypeError` in the rich comparison function.

This field is inherited by subtypes together with `tp_hash`: a subtype inherits `tp_richcompare` and `tp_hash` when the subtype's `tp_richcompare` and `tp_hash` are both NULL.

The following constants are defined to be used as the third argument for `tp_richcompare` and for `PyObject_RichCompare()`:

Constant	Comparison
Py_LT	<
Py_LE	<=
Py_EQ	==
Py_NE	!=
Py_GT	>
Py_GE	>=

The following macro is defined to ease writing rich comparison functions:

***PyObject* *Py_RETURN_RICHCOMPARE (VAL_A, VAL_B, int op)**

Return `Py_True` or `Py_False` from the function, depending on the result of a comparison. `VAL_A` and `VAL_B` must be orderable by C comparison operators (for example, they may be C ints or floats). The third argument specifies the requested operation, as for *PyObject_RichCompare()*.

The return value's reference count is properly incremented.

On error, sets an exception and returns NULL from the function.

Nowe w wersji 3.7.

Py_ssize_t PyObject.tp_weaklistoffset

If the instances of this type are weakly referenceable, this field is greater than zero and contains the offset in the instance structure of the weak reference list head (ignoring the GC header, if present); this offset is used by *PyObject_ClearWeakRefs()* and the *PyWeakref_*()* functions. The instance structure needs to include a field of type *PyObject** which is initialized to NULL.

Do not confuse this field with *tp_weaklist*; that is the list head for weak references to the type object itself.

This field is inherited by subtypes, but see the rules listed below. A subtype may override this offset; this means that the subtype uses a different weak reference list head than the base type. Since the list head is always found via *tp_weaklistoffset*, this should not be a problem.

When a type defined by a class statement has no `__slots__` declaration, and none of its base types are weakly referenceable, the type is made weakly referenceable by adding a weak reference list head slot to the instance layout and setting the *tp_weaklistoffset* of that slot's offset.

When a type's `__slots__` declaration contains a slot named `__weakref__`, that slot becomes the weak reference list head for instances of the type, and the slot's offset is stored in the type's *tp_weaklistoffset*.

When a type's `__slots__` declaration does not contain a slot named `__weakref__`, the type inherits its *tp_weaklistoffset* from its base type.

getterfunc PyObject.tp_iter

An optional pointer to a function that returns an iterator for the object. Its presence normally signals that the instances of this type are iterable (although sequences may be iterable without this function).

This function has the same signature as *PyObject_GetIter()*.

This field is inherited by subtypes.

iternextfunc PyObject.tp_iternext

An optional pointer to a function that returns the next item in an iterator. When the iterator is exhausted, it must return NULL; a `StopIteration` exception may or may not be set. When another error occurs, it must return NULL too. Its presence signals that the instances of this type are iterators.

Iterator types should also define the *tp_iter* function, and that function should return the iterator instance itself (not a new iterator instance).

This function has the same signature as *PyIter_Next()*.

This field is inherited by subtypes.

struct PyMethodDef* PyObject.tp_methods

An optional pointer to a static NULL-terminated array of *PyMethodDef* structures, declaring regular methods of this type.

For each entry in the array, an entry is added to the type's dictionary (see `tp_dict` below) containing a method descriptor.

This field is not inherited by subtypes (methods are inherited through a different mechanism).

struct `PyMemberDef*` **`PyTypeObject.tp_members`**

An optional pointer to a static NULL-terminated array of `PyMemberDef` structures, declaring regular data members (fields or slots) of instances of this type.

For each entry in the array, an entry is added to the type's dictionary (see `tp_dict` below) containing a member descriptor.

This field is not inherited by subtypes (members are inherited through a different mechanism).

struct `PyGetSetDef*` **`PyTypeObject.tp_getset`**

An optional pointer to a static NULL-terminated array of `PyGetSetDef` structures, declaring computed attributes of instances of this type.

For each entry in the array, an entry is added to the type's dictionary (see `tp_dict` below) containing a getset descriptor.

This field is not inherited by subtypes (computed attributes are inherited through a different mechanism).

`PyObject*` **`PyTypeObject.tp_base`**

An optional pointer to a base type from which type properties are inherited. At this level, only single inheritance is supported; multiple inheritance require dynamically creating a type object by calling the metatype.

This field is not inherited by subtypes (obviously), but it defaults to `&PyBaseObject_Type` (which to Python programmers is known as the type object).

`PyObject*` **`PyTypeObject.tp_dict`**

The type's dictionary is stored here by `PyType_Ready()`.

This field should normally be initialized to NULL before `PyType_Ready` is called; it may also be initialized to a dictionary containing initial attributes for the type. Once `PyType_Ready()` has initialized the type, extra attributes for the type may be added to this dictionary only if they don't correspond to overloaded operations (like `__add__()`).

This field is not inherited by subtypes (though the attributes defined in here are inherited through a different mechanism).

Ostrzeżenie: It is not safe to use `PyDict_SetItem()` on or otherwise modify `tp_dict` with the dictionary C-API.

descretfunc **`PyTypeObject.tp_descr_get`**

An optional pointer to a „descriptor get” function.

The function signature is

```
PyObject * tp_descr_get(PyObject *self, PyObject *obj, PyObject *type);
```

This field is inherited by subtypes.

descretfunc **`PyTypeObject.tp_descr_set`**

An optional pointer to a function for setting and deleting a descriptor's value.

The function signature is

```
int tp_descr_set(PyObject *self, PyObject *obj, PyObject *value);
```

The *value* argument is set to NULL to delete the value. This field is inherited by subtypes.

`Py_ssize_t` **`PyTypeObject.tp_dictoffset`**

If the instances of this type have a dictionary containing instance variables, this field is non-zero and con-

tains the offset in the instances of the type of the instance variable dictionary; this offset is used by `PyObject_GenericGetAttr()`.

Do not confuse this field with `tp_dict`; that is the dictionary for attributes of the type object itself.

If the value of this field is greater than zero, it specifies the offset from the start of the instance structure. If the value is less than zero, it specifies the offset from the *end* of the instance structure. A negative offset is more expensive to use, and should only be used when the instance structure contains a variable-length part. This is used for example to add an instance variable dictionary to subtypes of `str` or `tuple`. Note that the `tp_basicsize` field should account for the dictionary added to the end in that case, even though the dictionary is not included in the basic object layout. On a system with a pointer size of 4 bytes, `tp_dictoffset` should be set to `-4` to indicate that the dictionary is at the very end of the structure.

The real dictionary offset in an instance can be computed from a negative `tp_dictoffset` as follows:

```
dictoffset = tp_basicsize + abs(ob_size)*tp_itemsize + tp_dictoffset
if dictoffset is not aligned on sizeof(void*):
    round up to sizeof(void*)
```

where `tp_basicsize`, `tp_itemsize` and `tp_dictoffset` are taken from the type object, and `ob_size` is taken from the instance. The absolute value is taken because ints use the sign of `ob_size` to store the sign of the number. (There's never a need to do this calculation yourself; it is done for you by `_PyObject_GetDictPtr()`.)

This field is inherited by subtypes, but see the rules listed below. A subtype may override this offset; this means that the subtype instances store the dictionary at a difference offset than the base type. Since the dictionary is always found via `tp_dictoffset`, this should not be a problem.

When a type defined by a class statement has no `__slots__` declaration, and none of its base types has an instance variable dictionary, a dictionary slot is added to the instance layout and the `tp_dictoffset` is set to that slot's offset.

When a type defined by a class statement has a `__slots__` declaration, the type inherits its `tp_dictoffset` from its base type.

(Adding a slot named `__dict__` to the `__slots__` declaration does not have the expected effect, it just causes confusion. Maybe this should be added as a feature just like `__weakref__` though.)

initproc **PyTypeObject.tp_init**

An optional pointer to an instance initialization function.

This function corresponds to the `__init__()` method of classes. Like `__init__()`, it is possible to create an instance without calling `__init__()`, and it is possible to reinitialize an instance by calling its `__init__()` method again.

The function signature is

```
int tp_init(PyObject *self, PyObject *args, PyObject *kwargs)
```

The `self` argument is the instance to be initialized; the `args` and `kwargs` arguments represent positional and keyword arguments of the call to `__init__()`.

The `tp_init` function, if not `NULL`, is called when an instance is created normally by calling its type, after the type's `tp_new` function has returned an instance of the type. If the `tp_new` function returns an instance of some other type that is not a subtype of the original type, no `tp_init` function is called; if `tp_new` returns an instance of a subtype of the original type, the subtype's `tp_init` is called.

This field is inherited by subtypes.

allocfunc **PyTypeObject.tp_alloc**

An optional pointer to an instance allocation function.

The function signature is

```
PyObject *tp_alloc(PyTypeObject *self, Py_ssize_t nitems)
```

The purpose of this function is to separate memory allocation from memory initialization. It should return a pointer to a block of memory of adequate length for the instance, suitably aligned, and initialized to zeros, but with `ob_refcnt` set to 1 and `ob_type` set to the type argument. If the type's `tp_itemsize` is non-zero, the object's `ob_size` field should be initialized to `nitems` and the length of the allocated memory block should be `tp_basicsize + nitems*tp_itemsize`, rounded up to a multiple of `sizeof(void*)`; otherwise, `nitems` is not used and the length of the block should be `tp_basicsize`.

Do not use this function to do any other instance initialization, not even to allocate additional memory; that should be done by `tp_new`.

This field is inherited by static subtypes, but not by dynamic subtypes (subtypes created by a class statement); in the latter, this field is always set to `PyType_GenericAlloc()`, to force a standard heap allocation strategy. That is also the recommended value for statically defined types.

newfunc `PyTypeObject.tp_new`

An optional pointer to an instance creation function.

If this function is `NULL` for a particular type, that type cannot be called to create new instances; presumably there is some other way to create instances, like a factory function.

The function signature is

```
PyObject *tp_new(PyTypeObject *subtype, PyObject *args, PyObject *kwargs)
```

The subtype argument is the type of the object being created; the `args` and `kwargs` arguments represent positional and keyword arguments of the call to the type. Note that subtype doesn't have to equal the type whose `tp_new` function is called; it may be a subtype of that type (but not an unrelated type).

The `tp_new` function should call `subtype->tp_alloc(subtype, nitems)` to allocate space for the object, and then do only as much further initialization as is absolutely necessary. Initialization that can safely be ignored or repeated should be placed in the `tp_init` handler. A good rule of thumb is that for immutable types, all initialization should take place in `tp_new`, while for mutable types, most initialization should be deferred to `tp_init`.

This field is inherited by subtypes, except it is not inherited by static types whose `tp_base` is `NULL` or `&PyBaseObject_Type`.

destructor `PyTypeObject.tp_free`

An optional pointer to an instance deallocation function. Its signature is `freefunc`:

```
void tp_free(void *)
```

An initializer that is compatible with this signature is `PyObject_Free()`.

This field is inherited by static subtypes, but not by dynamic subtypes (subtypes created by a class statement); in the latter, this field is set to a deallocator suitable to match `PyType_GenericAlloc()` and the value of the `Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_GC` flag bit.

inquiry `PyTypeObject.tp_is_gc`

An optional pointer to a function called by the garbage collector.

The garbage collector needs to know whether a particular object is collectible or not. Normally, it is sufficient to look at the object's type's `tp_flags` field, and check the `Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_GC` flag bit. But some types have a mixture of statically and dynamically allocated instances, and the statically allocated instances are not collectible. Such types should define this function; it should return 1 for a collectible instance, and 0 for a non-collectible instance. The signature is

```
int tp_is_gc(PyObject *self)
```

(The only example of this are types themselves. The metatype, `PyType_Type`, defines this function to distinguish between statically and dynamically allocated types.)

This field is inherited by subtypes.

***PyObject** PyTypeObject.tp_bases**

Tuple of base types.

This is set for types created by a class statement. It should be NULL for statically defined types.

This field is not inherited.

***PyObject** PyTypeObject.tp_mro**

Tuple containing the expanded set of base types, starting with the type itself and ending with `object`, in Method Resolution Order.

This field is not inherited; it is calculated fresh by *PyType_Ready()*.

destructor PyTypeObject.tp_finalize

An optional pointer to an instance finalization function. Its signature is destructor:

```
void tp_finalize(PyObject *)
```

If *tp_finalize* is set, the interpreter calls it once when finalizing an instance. It is called either from the garbage collector (if the instance is part of an isolated reference cycle) or just before the object is deallocated. Either way, it is guaranteed to be called before attempting to break reference cycles, ensuring that it finds the object in a sane state.

tp_finalize should not mutate the current exception status; therefore, a recommended way to write a non-trivial finalizer is:

```
static void
local_finalize(PyObject *self)
{
    PyObject *error_type, *error_value, *error_traceback;

    /* Save the current exception, if any. */
    PyErr_Fetch(&error_type, &error_value, &error_traceback);

    /* ... */

    /* Restore the saved exception. */
    PyErr_Restore(error_type, error_value, error_traceback);
}
```

For this field to be taken into account (even through inheritance), you must also set the *Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_FINALIZE* flags bit.

This field is inherited by subtypes.

Nowe w wersji 3.4.

Zobacz także:

„Safe object finalization” ([PEP 442](#))

***PyObject** PyTypeObject.tp_cache**

Unused. Not inherited. Internal use only.

***PyObject** PyTypeObject.tp_subclasses**

List of weak references to subclasses. Not inherited. Internal use only.

***PyObject** PyTypeObject.tp_weaklist**

Weak reference list head, for weak references to this type object. Not inherited. Internal use only.

The remaining fields are only defined if the feature test macro `COUNT_ALLOCS` is defined, and are for internal use only. They are documented here for completeness. None of these fields are inherited by subtypes.

Py_ssize_t PyTypeObject.tp_allocs

Number of allocations.

Py_ssize_t PyTypeObject.tp_frees

Number of frees.

`Py_ssize_t PyObject.tp_maxalloc`

Maximum simultaneously allocated objects.

*PyObject** `PyObject.tp_next`

Pointer to the next type object with a non-zero *tp_allocs* field.

Also, note that, in a garbage collected Python, `tp_dealloc` may be called from any Python thread, not just the thread which created the object (if the object becomes part of a refcount cycle, that cycle might be collected by a garbage collection on any thread). This is not a problem for Python API calls, since the thread on which `tp_dealloc` is called will own the Global Interpreter Lock (GIL). However, if the object being destroyed in turn destroys objects from some other C or C++ library, care should be taken to ensure that destroying those objects on the thread which called `tp_dealloc` will not violate any assumptions of the library.

11.4 Number Object Structures

PyNumberMethods

This structure holds pointers to the functions which an object uses to implement the number protocol. Each function is used by the function of similar name documented in the *Number Protocol* section.

Here is the structure definition:

```
typedef struct {
    binaryfunc nb_add;
    binaryfunc nb_subtract;
    binaryfunc nb_multiply;
    binaryfunc nb_remainder;
    binaryfunc nb_divmod;
    ternaryfunc nb_power;
    unaryfunc nb_negative;
    unaryfunc nb_positive;
    unaryfunc nb_absolute;
    inquiry nb_bool;
    unaryfunc nb_invert;
    binaryfunc nb_lshift;
    binaryfunc nb_rshift;
    binaryfunc nb_and;
    binaryfunc nb_xor;
    binaryfunc nb_or;
    unaryfunc nb_int;
    void *nb_reserved;
    unaryfunc nb_float;

    binaryfunc nb_inplace_add;
    binaryfunc nb_inplace_subtract;
    binaryfunc nb_inplace_multiply;
    binaryfunc nb_inplace_remainder;
    ternaryfunc nb_inplace_power;
    binaryfunc nb_inplace_lshift;
    binaryfunc nb_inplace_rshift;
    binaryfunc nb_inplace_and;
    binaryfunc nb_inplace_xor;
    binaryfunc nb_inplace_or;

    binaryfunc nb_floor_divide;
    binaryfunc nb_true_divide;
    binaryfunc nb_inplace_floor_divide;
    binaryfunc nb_inplace_true_divide;

    unaryfunc nb_index;

    binaryfunc nb_matrix_multiply;
```

(ciąg dalszy na następnej stronie)

```
    binaryfunc nb_inplace_matrix_multiply;  
} PyNumberMethods;
```

Informacja: Binary and ternary functions must check the type of all their operands, and implement the necessary conversions (at least one of the operands is an instance of the defined type). If the operation is not defined for the given operands, binary and ternary functions must return `Py_NotImplemented`, if another error occurred they must return `NULL` and set an exception.

Informacja: The `nb_reserved` field should always be `NULL`. It was previously called `nb_long`, and was renamed in Python 3.0.1.

11.5 Mapping Object Structures

PyMappingMethods

This structure holds pointers to the functions which an object uses to implement the mapping protocol. It has three members:

lenfunc **PyMappingMethods.mp_length**

This function is used by `PyMapping_Size()` and `PyObject_Size()`, and has the same signature. This slot may be set to `NULL` if the object has no defined length.

binaryfunc **PyMappingMethods.mp_subscript**

This function is used by `PyObject_GetItem()` and `PySequence_GetSlice()`, and has the same signature as `PyObject_GetItem()`. This slot must be filled for the `PyMapping_Check()` function to return 1, it can be `NULL` otherwise.

objobjargproc **PyMappingMethods.mp_ass_subscript**

This function is used by `PyObject_SetItem()`, `PyObject_DelItem()`, `PyObject_SetSlice()` and `PyObject_DelSlice()`. It has the same signature as `PyObject_SetItem()`, but `v` can also be set to `NULL` to delete an item. If this slot is `NULL`, the object does not support item assignment and deletion.

11.6 Sequence Object Structures

PySequenceMethods

This structure holds pointers to the functions which an object uses to implement the sequence protocol.

lenfunc **PySequenceMethods.sq_length**

This function is used by `PySequence_Size()` and `PyObject_Size()`, and has the same signature. It is also used for handling negative indices via the `sq_item` and the `sq_ass_item` slots.

binaryfunc **PySequenceMethods.sq_concat**

This function is used by `PySequence_Concat()` and has the same signature. It is also used by the `+` operator, after trying the numeric addition via the `nb_add` slot.

ssizeargfunc **PySequenceMethods.sq_repeat**

This function is used by `PySequence_Repeat()` and has the same signature. It is also used by the `*` operator, after trying numeric multiplication via the `nb_multiply` slot.

ssizeargfunc **PySequenceMethods.sq_item**

This function is used by `PySequence_GetItem()` and has the same signature. It is also used by `PyObject_GetItem()`, after trying the subscription via the `mp_subscript` slot. This slot must be filled for the `PySequence_Check()` function to return 1, it can be `NULL` otherwise.

Negative indexes are handled as follows: if the `sq_length` slot is filled, it is called and the sequence length is used to compute a positive index which is passed to `sq_item`. If `sq_length` is `NULL`, the index is passed as is to the function.

ssizeobjargproc **PySequenceMethods.sq_ass_item**

This function is used by `PySequence_SetItem()` and has the same signature. It is also used by `PyObject_SetItem()` and `PyObject_DelItem()`, after trying the item assignment and deletion via the `mp_ass_subscript` slot. This slot may be left to `NULL` if the object does not support item assignment and deletion.

objobjproc **PySequenceMethods.sq_contains**

This function may be used by `PySequence_Contains()` and has the same signature. This slot may be left to `NULL`, in this case `PySequence_Contains()` simply traverses the sequence until it finds a match.

binaryfunc **PySequenceMethods.sq_inplace_concat**

This function is used by `PySequence_InPlaceConcat()` and has the same signature. It should modify its first operand, and return it. This slot may be left to `NULL`, in this case `PySequence_InPlaceConcat()` will fall back to `PySequence_Concat()`. It is also used by the augmented assignment `+=`, after trying numeric in-place addition via the `nb_inplace_add` slot.

ssizeargfunc **PySequenceMethods.sq_inplace_repeat**

This function is used by `PySequence_InPlaceRepeat()` and has the same signature. It should modify its first operand, and return it. This slot may be left to `NULL`, in this case `PySequence_InPlaceRepeat()` will fall back to `PySequence_Repeat()`. It is also used by the augmented assignment `*=`, after trying numeric in-place multiplication via the `nb_inplace_multiply` slot.

11.7 Buffer Object Structures

PyBufferProcs

This structure holds pointers to the functions required by the *Buffer protocol*. The protocol defines how an exporter object can expose its internal data to consumer objects.

getbufferproc **PyBufferProcs.bf_getbuffer**

The signature of this function is:

```
int (PyObject *exporter, Py_buffer *view, int flags);
```

Handle a request to *exporter* to fill in *view* as specified by *flags*. Except for point (3), an implementation of this function MUST take these steps:

- (1) Check if the request can be met. If not, raise `PyExc_BufferError`, set `view->obj` to `NULL` and return `-1`.
- (2) Fill in the requested fields.
- (3) Increment an internal counter for the number of exports.
- (4) Set `view->obj` to *exporter* and increment `view->obj`.
- (5) Return `0`.

If *exporter* is part of a chain or tree of buffer providers, two main schemes can be used:

- Re-export: Each member of the tree acts as the exporting object and sets `view->obj` to a new reference to itself.
- Redirect: The buffer request is redirected to the root object of the tree. Here, `view->obj` will be a new reference to the root object.

The individual fields of *view* are described in section *Buffer structure*, the rules how an exporter must react to specific requests are in section *Buffer request types*.

All memory pointed to in the `Py_buffer` structure belongs to the exporter and must remain valid until there are no consumers left. `format`, `shape`, `strides`, `suboffsets` and `internal` are read-only for the consumer.

`PyBuffer_FillInfo()` provides an easy way of exposing a simple bytes buffer while dealing correctly with all request types.

`PyObject_GetBuffer()` is the interface for the consumer that wraps this function.

releasebufferproc **`PyBufferProcs.bf_releasebuffer`**

The signature of this function is:

```
void (PyObject *exporter, Py_buffer *view);
```

Handle a request to release the resources of the buffer. If no resources need to be released, `PyBufferProcs.bf_releasebuffer` may be NULL. Otherwise, a standard implementation of this function will take these optional steps:

- (1) Decrement an internal counter for the number of exports.
- (2) If the counter is 0, free all memory associated with `view`.

The exporter MUST use the `internal` field to keep track of buffer-specific resources. This field is guaranteed to remain constant, while a consumer MAY pass a copy of the original buffer as the `view` argument.

This function MUST NOT decrement `view->obj`, since that is done automatically in `PyBuffer_Release()` (this scheme is useful for breaking reference cycles).

`PyBuffer_Release()` is the interface for the consumer that wraps this function.

11.8 Async Object Structures

Nowe w wersji 3.5.

`PyAsyncMethods`

This structure holds pointers to the functions required to implement *awaitable* and *asynchronous iterator* objects.

Here is the structure definition:

```
typedef struct {
    unaryfunc am_await;
    unaryfunc am_aiter;
    unaryfunc am_anext;
} PyAsyncMethods;
```

unaryfunc **`PyAsyncMethods.am_await`**

The signature of this function is:

```
PyObject *am_await(PyObject *self)
```

The returned object must be an iterator, i.e. `PyIter_Check()` must return 1 for it.

This slot may be set to NULL if an object is not an *awaitable*.

unaryfunc **`PyAsyncMethods.am_aiter`**

The signature of this function is:

```
PyObject *am_aiter(PyObject *self)
```

Must return an *awaitable* object. See `__anext__()` for details.

This slot may be set to NULL if an object does not implement asynchronous iteration protocol.

unaryfunc **PyAsyncMethods.am_anext**

The signature of this function is:

```
PyObject *am_anext(PyObject *self)
```

Must return an *awaitable* object. See `__anext__()` for details. This slot may be set to `NULL`.

11.9 Supporting Cyclic Garbage Collection

Python's support for detecting and collecting garbage which involves circular references requires support from object types which are „containers” for other objects which may also be containers. Types which do not store references to other objects, or which only store references to atomic types (such as numbers or strings), do not need to provide any explicit support for garbage collection.

To create a container type, the `tp_flags` field of the type object must include the `Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_GC` and provide an implementation of the `tp_traverse` handler. If instances of the type are mutable, a `tp_clear` implementation must also be provided.

Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_GC

Objects with a type with this flag set must conform with the rules documented here. For convenience these objects will be referred to as container objects.

Constructors for container types must conform to two rules:

1. The memory for the object must be allocated using `PyObject_GC_New()` or `PyObject_GC_NewVar()`.
2. Once all the fields which may contain references to other containers are initialized, it must call `PyObject_GC_Track()`.

TYPE* **PyObject_GC_New**(TYPE, *PyTypeObject* *type)

Analogous to `PyObject_New()` but for container objects with the `Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_GC` flag set.

TYPE* **PyObject_GC_NewVar**(TYPE, *PyTypeObject* *type, *Py_ssize_t* size)

Analogous to `PyObject_NewVar()` but for container objects with the `Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_GC` flag set.

TYPE* **PyObject_GC_Resize**(TYPE, *PyVarObject* *op, *Py_ssize_t* newsize)

Resize an object allocated by `PyObject_NewVar()`. Returns the resized object or `NULL` on failure. *op* must not be tracked by the collector yet.

void **PyObject_GC_Track**(*PyObject* *op)

Adds the object *op* to the set of container objects tracked by the collector. The collector can run at unexpected times so objects must be valid while being tracked. This should be called once all the fields followed by the `tp_traverse` handler become valid, usually near the end of the constructor.

void **_PyObject_GC_TRACK**(*PyObject* *op)

A macro version of `PyObject_GC_Track()`. It should not be used for extension modules.

Niezalecane od wersji 3.6: This macro is removed from Python 3.8.

Similarly, the deallocator for the object must conform to a similar pair of rules:

1. Before fields which refer to other containers are invalidated, `PyObject_GC_UnTrack()` must be called.
2. The object's memory must be deallocated using `PyObject_GC_Del()`.

void **PyObject_GC_Del**(void *op)

Releases memory allocated to an object using `PyObject_GC_New()` or `PyObject_GC_NewVar()`.

void **PyObject_GC_UnTrack**(void *op)

Remove the object *op* from the set of container objects tracked by the collector. Note that `PyObject_GC_Track()` can be called again on this object to add it back to the set of tracked objects. The deallocator (`tp_dealloc` handler) should call this for the object before any of the fields used by the `tp_traverse` handler become invalid.

void **PyObject_GC_UNTRACK** (*PyObject* **op*)

A macro version of *PyObject_GC_UnTrack()*. It should not be used for extension modules.

Niezalecane od wersji 3.6: This macro is removed from Python 3.8.

The *tp_traverse* handler accepts a function parameter of this type:

int (***visitproc**) (*PyObject* **object*, void **arg*)

Type of the visitor function passed to the *tp_traverse* handler. The function should be called with an object to traverse as *object* and the third parameter to the *tp_traverse* handler as *arg*. The Python core uses several visitor functions to implement cyclic garbage detection; it's not expected that users will need to write their own visitor functions.

The *tp_traverse* handler must have the following type:

int (***traverseproc**) (*PyObject* **self*, *visitproc* *visit*, void **arg*)

Traversal function for a container object. Implementations must call the *visit* function for each object directly contained by *self*, with the parameters to *visit* being the contained object and the *arg* value passed to the handler. The *visit* function must not be called with a NULL object argument. If *visit* returns a non-zero value that value should be returned immediately.

To simplify writing *tp_traverse* handlers, a *Py_VISIT()* macro is provided. In order to use this macro, the *tp_traverse* implementation must name its arguments exactly *visit* and *arg*:

void **Py_VISIT** (*PyObject* **o*)

If *o* is not NULL, call the *visit* callback, with arguments *o* and *arg*. If *visit* returns a non-zero value, then return it. Using this macro, *tp_traverse* handlers look like:

```
static int
my_traverse(Noddy *self, visitproc visit, void *arg)
{
    Py_VISIT(self->foo);
    Py_VISIT(self->bar);
    return 0;
}
```

The *tp_clear* handler must be of the *inquiry* type, or NULL if the object is immutable.

int (***inquiry**) (*PyObject* **self*)

Drop references that may have created reference cycles. Immutable objects do not have to define this method since they can never directly create reference cycles. Note that the object must still be valid after calling this method (don't just call *Py_DECREF()* on a reference). The collector will call this method if it detects that this object is involved in a reference cycle.

API and ABI Versioning

PY_VERSION_HEX is the Python version number encoded in a single integer.

For example if the PY_VERSION_HEX is set to 0x030401a2, the underlying version information can be found by treating it as a 32 bit number in the following manner:

By-tes	Bits (big en-dian order)	Znaczenie
1	1-8	PY_MAJOR_VERSION (the 3 in 3.4.1a2)
2	9-16	PY_MINOR_VERSION (the 4 in 3.4.1a2)
3	17-24	PY_MICRO_VERSION (the 1 in 3.4.1a2)
4	25-28	PY_RELEASE_LEVEL (0xA for alpha, 0xB for beta, 0xC for release candidate and 0xF for final), in this case it is alpha.
	29-32	PY_RELEASE_SERIAL (the 2 in 3.4.1a2, zero for final releases)

Thus 3.4.1a2 is hexversion 0x030401a2.

All the given macros are defined in [Include/patchlevel.h](#).

„>>” Domyślny znak zachęty powłoki interaktywnej w języku Python. Często spotykane w przypadku przykładów kodu, które mogą być wykonywane w interpreterze.

... Domyślny znak zachęty powłoki interaktywnej Pythona przy wpisywaniu kodu dla wciętego bloku kodu, we-
wnątrz pary odpowiadających sobie ograniczników (nawiasów, nawiasów kwadratowych, nawiasów klamro-
wych lub potrójnych cudzysłówów) lub po użyciu dekoratora.

2to3 A tool that tries to convert Python 2.x code to Python 3.x code by handling most of the incompatibilities which
can be detected by parsing the source and traversing the parse tree.

2to3 is available in the standard library as `lib2to3`; a standalone entry point is provided as `Tools/
scripts/2to3`. See [2to3-reference](#).

abstract base class Abstract base classes complement *duck-typing* by providing a way to define interfaces when
other techniques like `hasattr()` would be clumsy or subtly wrong (for example with magic methods).
ABCs introduce virtual subclasses, which are classes that don't inherit from a class but are still recognized
by `isinstance()` and `issubclass()`; see the `abc` module documentation. Python comes with many
built-in ABCs for data structures (in the `collections.abc` module), numbers (in the `numbers` module),
streams (in the `io` module), import finders and loaders (in the `importlib.abc` module). You can create
your own ABCs with the `abc` module.

annotation A label associated with a variable, a class attribute or a function parameter or return value, used by
convention as a *type hint*.

Annotations of local variables cannot be accessed at runtime, but annotations of global variables, class attribu-
tes, and functions are stored in the `__annotations__` special attribute of modules, classes, and functions,
respectively.

See [variable annotation](#), [function annotation](#), [PEP 484](#) and [PEP 526](#), which describe this functionality.

argument A value passed to a *function* (or *method*) when calling the function. There are two kinds of argument:

- *keyword argument*: an argument preceded by an identifier (e.g. `name=`) in a function call or passed as a
value in a dictionary preceded by `**`. For example, 3 and 5 are both keyword arguments in the following
calls to `complex()`:

```
complex(real=3, imag=5)
complex(**{'real': 3, 'imag': 5})
```

- *positional argument*: an argument that is not a keyword argument. Positional arguments can appear at the
beginning of an argument list and/or be passed as elements of an *iterable* preceded by `*`. For example, 3

and 5 are both positional arguments in the following calls:

```
complex(3, 5)
complex(*(3, 5))
```

Arguments are assigned to the named local variables in a function body. See the calls section for the rules governing this assignment. Syntactically, any expression can be used to represent an argument; the evaluated value is assigned to the local variable.

See also the *parameter* glossary entry, the FAQ question on the difference between arguments and parameters, and [PEP 362](#).

asynchronous context manager An object which controls the environment seen in an `async with` statement by defining `__aenter__()` and `__aexit__()` methods. Introduced by [PEP 492](#).

asynchronous generator A function which returns an *asynchronous generator iterator*. It looks like a coroutine function defined with `async def` except that it contains `yield` expressions for producing a series of values usable in an `async for` loop.

Usually refers to an asynchronous generator function, but may refer to an *asynchronous generator iterator* in some contexts. In cases where the intended meaning isn't clear, using the full terms avoids ambiguity.

An asynchronous generator function may contain `await` expressions as well as `async for`, and `async with` statements.

asynchronous generator iterator An object created by a *asynchronous generator* function.

This is an *asynchronous iterator* which when called using the `__anext__()` method returns an awaitable object which will execute the body of the asynchronous generator function until the next `yield` expression.

Each `yield` temporarily suspends processing, remembering the location execution state (including local variables and pending try-statements). When the *asynchronous generator iterator* effectively resumes with another awaitable returned by `__anext__()`, it picks up where it left off. See [PEP 492](#) and [PEP 525](#).

asynchronous iterable An object, that can be used in an `async for` statement. Must return an *asynchronous iterator* from its `__aiter__()` method. Introduced by [PEP 492](#).

asynchronous iterator An object that implements the `__aiter__()` and `__anext__()` methods. `__anext__` must return an *awaitable* object. `async for` resolves the awaitables returned by an asynchronous iterator's `__anext__()` method until it raises a `StopAsyncIteration` exception. Introduced by [PEP 492](#).

atrybut A value associated with an object which is referenced by name using dotted expressions. For example, if an object *o* has an attribute *a* it would be referenced as *o.a*.

awaitable An object that can be used in an `await` expression. Can be a *coroutine* or an object with an `__await__()` method. See also [PEP 492](#).

BDFL Benevolent Dictator For Life, a.k.a. [Guido van Rossum](#), Python's creator.

binary file A *file object* able to read and write *bytes-like objects*. Examples of binary files are files opened in binary mode ('rb', 'wb' or 'rb+'), `sys.stdin.buffer`, `sys.stdout.buffer`, and instances of `io.BytesIO` and `gzip.GzipFile`.

See also *text file* for a file object able to read and write `str` objects.

bytes-like object An object that supports the *Buffer Protocol* and can export a C-*contiguous* buffer. This includes all `bytes`, `bytearray`, and `array.array` objects, as well as many common *memoryview* objects. Bytes-like objects can be used for various operations that work with binary data; these include compression, saving to a binary file, and sending over a socket.

Some operations need the binary data to be mutable. The documentation often refers to these as „read-write bytes-like objects“. Example mutable buffer objects include `bytearray` and a *memoryview* of a `bytearray`. Other operations require the binary data to be stored in immutable objects („read-only bytes-like objects“); examples of these include `bytes` and a *memoryview* of a `bytes` object.

kod bajtowy Python source code is compiled into bytecode, the internal representation of a Python program in the CPython interpreter. The bytecode is also cached in `.pyc` files so that executing the same file is faster the second time (recompilation from source to bytecode can be avoided). This „intermediate language” is said to run on a *virtual machine* that executes the machine code corresponding to each bytecode. Do note that bytecodes are not expected to work between different Python virtual machines, nor to be stable between Python releases.

A list of bytecode instructions can be found in the documentation for the `dis` module.

class A template for creating user-defined objects. Class definitions normally contain method definitions which operate on instances of the class.

class variable A variable defined in a class and intended to be modified only at class level (i.e., not in an instance of the class).

coercion The implicit conversion of an instance of one type to another during an operation which involves two arguments of the same type. For example, `int(3.15)` converts the floating point number to the integer 3, but in `3+4.5`, each argument is of a different type (one `int`, one `float`), and both must be converted to the same type before they can be added or it will raise a `TypeError`. Without coercion, all arguments of even compatible types would have to be normalized to the same value by the programmer, e.g., `float(3)+4.5` rather than just `3+4.5`.

complex number An extension of the familiar real number system in which all numbers are expressed as a sum of a real part and an imaginary part. Imaginary numbers are real multiples of the imaginary unit (the square root of -1), often written `i` in mathematics or `j` in engineering. Python has built-in support for complex numbers, which are written with this latter notation; the imaginary part is written with a `j` suffix, e.g., `3+1j`. To get access to complex equivalents of the `math` module, use `cmath`. Use of complex numbers is a fairly advanced mathematical feature. If you're not aware of a need for them, it's almost certain you can safely ignore them.

context manager An object which controls the environment seen in a `with` statement by defining `__enter__()` and `__exit__()` methods. See [PEP 343](#).

context variable A variable which can have different values depending on its context. This is similar to Thread-Local Storage in which each execution thread may have a different value for a variable. However, with context variables, there may be several contexts in one execution thread and the main usage for context variables is to keep track of variables in concurrent asynchronous tasks. See `contextvars`.

contiguous A buffer is considered contiguous exactly if it is either *C-contiguous* or *Fortran contiguous*. Zero-dimensional buffers are C and Fortran contiguous. In one-dimensional arrays, the items must be laid out in memory next to each other, in order of increasing indexes starting from zero. In multidimensional C-contiguous arrays, the last index varies the fastest when visiting items in order of memory address. However, in Fortran contiguous arrays, the first index varies the fastest.

coroutine Coroutines are a more generalized form of subroutines. Subroutines are entered at one point and exited at another point. Coroutines can be entered, exited, and resumed at many different points. They can be implemented with the `async def` statement. See also [PEP 492](#).

coroutine function A function which returns a *coroutine* object. A coroutine function may be defined with the `async def` statement, and may contain `await`, `async for`, and `async with` keywords. These were introduced by [PEP 492](#).

CPython The canonical implementation of the Python programming language, as distributed on [python.org](#). The term „CPython” is used when necessary to distinguish this implementation from others such as Jython or IronPython.

decorator A function returning another function, usually applied as a function transformation using the `@wrapper` syntax. Common examples for decorators are `classmethod()` and `staticmethod()`.

The decorator syntax is merely syntactic sugar, the following two function definitions are semantically equivalent:

```
def f(...):
    ...
f = staticmethod(f)
```

(ciąg dalszy na następnej stronie)


```
@staticmethod
def f(...):
    ...
```

The same concept exists for classes, but is less commonly used there. See the documentation for function definitions and class definitions for more about decorators.

descriptor Any object which defines the methods `__get__()`, `__set__()`, or `__delete__()`. When a class attribute is a descriptor, its special binding behavior is triggered upon attribute lookup. Normally, using `a.b` to get, set or delete an attribute looks up the object named `b` in the class dictionary for `a`, but if `b` is a descriptor, the respective descriptor method gets called. Understanding descriptors is a key to a deep understanding of Python because they are the basis for many features including functions, methods, properties, class methods, static methods, and reference to super classes.

For more information about descriptors» methods, see descriptors.

dictionary An associative array, where arbitrary keys are mapped to values. The keys can be any object with `__hash__()` and `__eq__()` methods. Called a hash in Perl.

dictionary view The objects returned from `dict.keys()`, `dict.values()`, and `dict.items()` are called dictionary views. They provide a dynamic view on the dictionary's entries, which means that when the dictionary changes, the view reflects these changes. To force the dictionary view to become a full list use `list(dictview)`. See dict-views.

docstring A string literal which appears as the first expression in a class, function or module. While ignored when the suite is executed, it is recognized by the compiler and put into the `__doc__` attribute of the enclosing class, function or module. Since it is available via introspection, it is the canonical place for documentation of the object.

duck-typing A programming style which does not look at an object's type to determine if it has the right interface; instead, the method or attribute is simply called or used („If it looks like a duck and quacks like a duck, it must be a duck.”) By emphasizing interfaces rather than specific types, well-designed code improves its flexibility by allowing polymorphic substitution. Duck-typing avoids tests using `type()` or `isinstance()`. (Note, however, that duck-typing can be complemented with *abstract base classes*.) Instead, it typically employs `hasattr()` tests or *EAFP* programming.

EAFP Easier to ask for forgiveness than permission. This common Python coding style assumes the existence of valid keys or attributes and catches exceptions if the assumption proves false. This clean and fast style is characterized by the presence of many `try` and `except` statements. The technique contrasts with the *LBYL* style common to many other languages such as C.

expression A piece of syntax which can be evaluated to some value. In other words, an expression is an accumulation of expression elements like literals, names, attribute access, operators or function calls which all return a value. In contrast to many other languages, not all language constructs are expressions. There are also *statements* which cannot be used as expressions, such as `while`. Assignments are also statements, not expressions.

moduł rozszerzenia A module written in C or C++, using Python's C API to interact with the core and with user code.

f-string String literals prefixed with `'f'` or `'F'` are commonly called „f-strings” which is short for formatted string literals. See also [PEP 498](#).

file object An object exposing a file-oriented API (with methods such as `read()` or `write()`) to an underlying resource. Depending on the way it was created, a file object can mediate access to a real on-disk file or to another type of storage or communication device (for example standard input/output, in-memory buffers, sockets, pipes, etc.). File objects are also called *file-like objects* or *streams*.

There are actually three categories of file objects: raw *binary files*, buffered *binary files* and *text files*. Their interfaces are defined in the `io` module. The canonical way to create a file object is by using the `open()` function.

file-like object A synonym for *file object*.

finder An object that tries to find the *loader* for a module that is being imported.

Since Python 3.3, there are two types of finder: *meta path finders* for use with `sys.meta_path`, and *path entry finders* for use with `sys.path_hooks`.

See [PEP 302](#), [PEP 420](#) and [PEP 451](#) for much more detail.

floor division Mathematical division that rounds down to nearest integer. The floor division operator is `//`. For example, the expression `11 // 4` evaluates to 2 in contrast to the 2.75 returned by float true division. Note that `(-11) // 4` is -3 because that is -2.75 rounded *downward*. See [PEP 238](#).

function A series of statements which returns some value to a caller. It can also be passed zero or more *arguments* which may be used in the execution of the body. See also *parameter*, *method*, and the function section.

function annotation An *annotation* of a function parameter or return value.

Function annotations are usually used for *type hints*: for example, this function is expected to take two `int` arguments and is also expected to have an `int` return value:

```
def sum_two_numbers(a: int, b: int) -> int:
    return a + b
```

Function annotation syntax is explained in section function.

See *variable annotation* and [PEP 484](#), which describe this functionality.

__future__ A pseudo-module which programmers can use to enable new language features which are not compatible with the current interpreter.

By importing the `__future__` module and evaluating its variables, you can see when a new feature was first added to the language and when it becomes the default:

```
>>> import __future__
>>> __future__.division
_Feature((2, 2, 0, 'alpha', 2), (3, 0, 0, 'alpha', 0), 8192)
```

garbage collection The process of freeing memory when it is not used anymore. Python performs garbage collection via reference counting and a cyclic garbage collector that is able to detect and break reference cycles. The garbage collector can be controlled using the `gc` module.

generator A function which returns a *generator iterator*. It looks like a normal function except that it contains `yield` expressions for producing a series of values usable in a `for`-loop or that can be retrieved one at a time with the `next()` function.

Usually refers to a generator function, but may refer to a *generator iterator* in some contexts. In cases where the intended meaning isn't clear, using the full terms avoids ambiguity.

generator iterator An object created by a *generator* function.

Each `yield` temporarily suspends processing, remembering the location execution state (including local variables and pending try-statements). When the *generator iterator* resumes, it picks up where it left off (in contrast to functions which start fresh on every invocation).

generator expression An expression that returns an iterator. It looks like a normal expression followed by a `for` clause defining a loop variable, range, and an optional `if` clause. The combined expression generates values for an enclosing function:

```
>>> sum(i*i for i in range(10))           # sum of squares 0, 1, 4, ... 81
285
```

generic function A function composed of multiple functions implementing the same operation for different types. Which implementation should be used during a call is determined by the dispatch algorithm.

See also the *single dispatch* glossary entry, the `functools.singledispatch()` decorator, and [PEP 443](#).

GIL See *global interpreter lock*.

global interpreter lock The mechanism used by the *CPython* interpreter to assure that only one thread executes Python *bytecode* at a time. This simplifies the CPython implementation by making the object model (including critical built-in types such as `dict`) implicitly safe against concurrent access. Locking the entire interpreter makes it easier for the interpreter to be multi-threaded, at the expense of much of the parallelism afforded by multi-processor machines.

However, some extension modules, either standard or third-party, are designed so as to release the GIL when doing computationally-intensive tasks such as compression or hashing. Also, the GIL is always released when doing I/O.

Past efforts to create a „free-threaded” interpreter (one which locks shared data at a much finer granularity) have not been successful because performance suffered in the common single-processor case. It is believed that overcoming this performance issue would make the implementation much more complicated and therefore costlier to maintain.

hash-based pyc A bytecode cache file that uses the hash rather than the last-modified time of the corresponding source file to determine its validity. See *pyc-invalidation*.

hashable An object is *hashable* if it has a hash value which never changes during its lifetime (it needs a `__hash__()` method), and can be compared to other objects (it needs an `__eq__()` method). Hashable objects which compare equal must have the same hash value.

Hashability makes an object usable as a dictionary key and a set member, because these data structures use the hash value internally.

Most of Python’s immutable built-in objects are hashable; mutable containers (such as lists or dictionaries) are not; immutable containers (such as tuples and frozensets) are only hashable if their elements are hashable. Objects which are instances of user-defined classes are hashable by default. They all compare unequal (except with themselves), and their hash value is derived from their `id()`.

IDLE An Integrated Development Environment for Python. IDLE is a basic editor and interpreter environment which ships with the standard distribution of Python.

immutable An object with a fixed value. Immutable objects include numbers, strings and tuples. Such an object cannot be altered. A new object has to be created if a different value has to be stored. They play an important role in places where a constant hash value is needed, for example as a key in a dictionary.

import path A list of locations (or *path entries*) that are searched by the *path based finder* for modules to import. During import, this list of locations usually comes from `sys.path`, but for subpackages it may also come from the parent package’s `__path__` attribute.

importing The process by which Python code in one module is made available to Python code in another module.

importer An object that both finds and loads a module; both a *finder* and *loader* object.

interactive Python has an interactive interpreter which means you can enter statements and expressions at the interpreter prompt, immediately execute them and see their results. Just launch `python` with no arguments (possibly by selecting it from your computer’s main menu). It is a very powerful way to test out new ideas or inspect modules and packages (remember `help(x)`).

interpreted Python is an interpreted language, as opposed to a compiled one, though the distinction can be blurry because of the presence of the bytecode compiler. This means that source files can be run directly without explicitly creating an executable which is then run. Interpreted languages typically have a shorter development/debug cycle than compiled ones, though their programs generally also run more slowly. See also *interactive*.

interpreter shutdown When asked to shut down, the Python interpreter enters a special phase where it gradually releases all allocated resources, such as modules and various critical internal structures. It also makes several calls to the *garbage collector*. This can trigger the execution of code in user-defined destructors or weakref callbacks. Code executed during the shutdown phase can encounter various exceptions as the resources it relies on may not function anymore (common examples are library modules or the warnings machinery).

The main reason for interpreter shutdown is that the `__main__` module or the script being run has finished executing.

iterable An object capable of returning its members one at a time. Examples of iterables include all sequence types (such as `list`, `str`, and `tuple`) and some non-sequence types like `dict`, *file objects*, and objects of

any classes you define with an `__iter__()` method or with a `__getitem__()` method that implements *Sequence* semantics.

Iterables can be used in a `for` loop and in many other places where a sequence is needed (`zip()`, `map()`, ...). When an iterable object is passed as an argument to the built-in function `iter()`, it returns an iterator for the object. This iterator is good for one pass over the set of values. When using iterables, it is usually not necessary to call `iter()` or deal with iterator objects yourself. The `for` statement does that automatically for you, creating a temporary unnamed variable to hold the iterator for the duration of the loop. See also *iterator*, *sequence*, and *generator*.

iterator An object representing a stream of data. Repeated calls to the iterator's `__next__()` method (or passing it to the built-in function `next()`) return successive items in the stream. When no more data are available a `StopIteration` exception is raised instead. At this point, the iterator object is exhausted and any further calls to its `__next__()` method just raise `StopIteration` again. Iterators are required to have an `__iter__()` method that returns the iterator object itself so every iterator is also iterable and may be used in most places where other iterables are accepted. One notable exception is code which attempts multiple iteration passes. A container object (such as a `list`) produces a fresh new iterator each time you pass it to the `iter()` function or use it in a `for` loop. Attempting this with an iterator will just return the same exhausted iterator object used in the previous iteration pass, making it appear like an empty container.

More information can be found in `typeiter`.

key function A key function or collation function is a callable that returns a value used for sorting or ordering. For example, `locale.strxfrm()` is used to produce a sort key that is aware of locale specific sort conventions.

A number of tools in Python accept key functions to control how elements are ordered or grouped. They include `min()`, `max()`, `sorted()`, `list.sort()`, `heapq.merge()`, `heapq.nsmallest()`, `heapq.nlargest()`, and `itertools.groupby()`.

There are several ways to create a key function. For example, the `str.lower()` method can serve as a key function for case insensitive sorts. Alternatively, a key function can be built from a `lambda` expression such as `lambda r: (r[0], r[2])`. Also, the `operator` module provides three key function constructors: `attrgetter()`, `itemgetter()`, and `methodcaller()`. See the Sorting HOW TO for examples of how to create and use key functions.

keyword argument See *argument*.

lambda An anonymous inline function consisting of a single *expression* which is evaluated when the function is called. The syntax to create a lambda function is `lambda [parameters]: expression`

LBYL Look before you leap. This coding style explicitly tests for pre-conditions before making calls or lookups. This style contrasts with the *EAFP* approach and is characterized by the presence of many `if` statements.

In a multi-threaded environment, the LBYL approach can risk introducing a race condition between „the looking” and „the leaping”. For example, the code, `if key in mapping: return mapping[key]` can fail if another thread removes `key` from `mapping` after the test, but before the lookup. This issue can be solved with locks or by using the *EAFP* approach.

list A built-in Python *sequence*. Despite its name it is more akin to an array in other languages than to a linked list since access to elements is $O(1)$.

list comprehension A compact way to process all or part of the elements in a sequence and return a list with the results. `result = ['{:04x}'.format(x) for x in range(256) if x % 2 == 0]` generates a list of strings containing even hex numbers (0x..) in the range from 0 to 255. The `if` clause is optional. If omitted, all elements in `range(256)` are processed.

loader An object that loads a module. It must define a method named `load_module()`. A loader is typically returned by a *finder*. See **PEP 302** for details and `importlib.abc.Loader` for an *abstract base class*.

magic method An informal synonym for *special method*.

mapping A container object that supports arbitrary key lookups and implements the methods specified in the Mapping or MutableMapping abstract base classes. Examples include `dict`, `collections.defaultdict`, `collections.OrderedDict` and `collections.Counter`.

meta path finder A *finder* returned by a search of `sys.meta_path`. Meta path finders are related to, but different from *path entry finders*.

See `importlib.abc.MetaPathFinder` for the methods that meta path finders implement.

metaclass The class of a class. Class definitions create a class name, a class dictionary, and a list of base classes. The metaclass is responsible for taking those three arguments and creating the class. Most object oriented programming languages provide a default implementation. What makes Python special is that it is possible to create custom metaclasses. Most users never need this tool, but when the need arises, metaclasses can provide powerful, elegant solutions. They have been used for logging attribute access, adding thread-safety, tracking object creation, implementing singletons, and many other tasks.

More information can be found in metaclasses.

method A function which is defined inside a class body. If called as an attribute of an instance of that class, the method will get the instance object as its first *argument* (which is usually called `self`). See *function* and *nested scope*.

method resolution order Method Resolution Order is the order in which base classes are searched for a member during lookup. See [The Python 2.3 Method Resolution Order](#) for details of the algorithm used by the Python interpreter since the 2.3 release.

module An object that serves as an organizational unit of Python code. Modules have a namespace containing arbitrary Python objects. Modules are loaded into Python by the process of *importing*.

See also *package*.

module spec A namespace containing the import-related information used to load a module. An instance of `importlib.machinery.ModuleSpec`.

MRO See *method resolution order*.

mutable Mutable objects can change their value but keep their `id()`. See also *immutable*.

named tuple The term „named tuple” applies to any type or class that inherits from `tuple` and whose indexable elements are also accessible using named attributes. The type or class may have other features as well.

Several built-in types are named tuples, including the values returned by `time.localtime()` and `os.stat()`. Another example is `sys.float_info`:

```
>>> sys.float_info[1]           # indexed access
1024
>>> sys.float_info.max_exp      # named field access
1024
>>> isinstance(sys.float_info, tuple) # kind of tuple
True
```

Some named tuples are built-in types (such as the above examples). Alternatively, a named tuple can be created from a regular class definition that inherits from `tuple` and that defines named fields. Such a class can be written by hand or it can be created with the factory function `collections.namedtuple()`. The latter technique also adds some extra methods that may not be found in hand-written or built-in named tuples.

namespace The place where a variable is stored. Namespaces are implemented as dictionaries. There are the local, global and built-in namespaces as well as nested namespaces in objects (in methods). Namespaces support modularity by preventing naming conflicts. For instance, the functions `builtins.open` and `os.open()` are distinguished by their namespaces. Namespaces also aid readability and maintainability by making it clear which module implements a function. For instance, writing `random.seed()` or `itertools.islice()` makes it clear that those functions are implemented by the `random` and `itertools` modules, respectively.

namespace package A [PEP 420 package](#) which serves only as a container for subpackages. Namespace packages may have no physical representation, and specifically are not like a *regular package* because they have no `__init__.py` file.

See also *module*.

nested scope The ability to refer to a variable in an enclosing definition. For instance, a function defined inside another function can refer to variables in the outer function. Note that nested scopes by default work only for

reference and not for assignment. Local variables both read and write in the innermost scope. Likewise, global variables read and write to the global namespace. The `nonlocal` allows writing to outer scopes.

new-style class Old name for the flavor of classes now used for all class objects. In earlier Python versions, only new-style classes could use Python’s newer, versatile features like `__slots__`, descriptors, properties, `__getattr__()`, class methods, and static methods.

object Any data with state (attributes or value) and defined behavior (methods). Also the ultimate base class of any *new-style class*.

package A Python *module* which can contain submodules or recursively, subpackages. Technically, a package is a Python module with an `__path__` attribute.

See also *regular package* and *namespace package*.

parameter A named entity in a *function* (or method) definition that specifies an *argument* (or in some cases, arguments) that the function can accept. There are five kinds of parameter:

- *positional-or-keyword*: specifies an argument that can be passed either *positionally* or as a *keyword argument*. This is the default kind of parameter, for example *foo* and *bar* in the following:

```
def func(foo, bar=None): ...
```

- *positional-only*: specifies an argument that can be supplied only by position. Python has no syntax for defining positional-only parameters. However, some built-in functions have positional-only parameters (e.g. `abs()`).
- *keyword-only*: specifies an argument that can be supplied only by keyword. Keyword-only parameters can be defined by including a single var-positional parameter or bare `*` in the parameter list of the function definition before them, for example *kw_only1* and *kw_only2* in the following:

```
def func(arg, *, kw_only1, kw_only2): ...
```

- *var-positional*: specifies that an arbitrary sequence of positional arguments can be provided (in addition to any positional arguments already accepted by other parameters). Such a parameter can be defined by prepending the parameter name with `*`, for example *args* in the following:

```
def func(*args, **kwargs): ...
```

- *var-keyword*: specifies that arbitrarily many keyword arguments can be provided (in addition to any keyword arguments already accepted by other parameters). Such a parameter can be defined by prepending the parameter name with `**`, for example *kwargs* in the example above.

Parameters can specify both optional and required arguments, as well as default values for some optional arguments.

See also the *argument* glossary entry, the FAQ question on the difference between arguments and parameters, the `inspect.Parameter` class, the function section, and [PEP 362](#).

path entry A single location on the *import path* which the *path based finder* consults to find modules for importing.

path entry finder A *finder* returned by a callable on `sys.path_hooks` (i.e. a *path entry hook*) which knows how to locate modules given a *path entry*.

See `importlib.abc.PathEntryFinder` for the methods that path entry finders implement.

path entry hook A callable on the `sys.path_hook` list which returns a *path entry finder* if it knows how to find modules on a specific *path entry*.

path based finder One of the default *meta path finders* which searches an *import path* for modules.

path-like object An object representing a file system path. A path-like object is either a `str` or `bytes` object representing a path, or an object implementing the `os.PathLike` protocol. An object that supports the `os.PathLike` protocol can be converted to a `str` or `bytes` file system path by calling the `os.fspath()` function; `os.fsdecode()` and `os.fsencode()` can be used to guarantee a `str` or `bytes` result instead, respectively. Introduced by [PEP 519](#).

PEP Python Enhancement Proposal. A PEP is a design document providing information to the Python community, or describing a new feature for Python or its processes or environment. PEPs should provide a concise technical specification and a rationale for proposed features.

PEPs are intended to be the primary mechanisms for proposing major new features, for collecting community input on an issue, and for documenting the design decisions that have gone into Python. The PEP author is responsible for building consensus within the community and documenting dissenting opinions.

See [PEP 1](#).

portion A set of files in a single directory (possibly stored in a zip file) that contribute to a namespace package, as defined in [PEP 420](#).

positional argument See [argument](#).

provisional API A provisional API is one which has been deliberately excluded from the standard library's backwards compatibility guarantees. While major changes to such interfaces are not expected, as long as they are marked provisional, backwards incompatible changes (up to and including removal of the interface) may occur if deemed necessary by core developers. Such changes will not be made gratuitously – they will occur only if serious fundamental flaws are uncovered that were missed prior to the inclusion of the API.

Even for provisional APIs, backwards incompatible changes are seen as a „solution of last resort” - every attempt will still be made to find a backwards compatible resolution to any identified problems.

This process allows the standard library to continue to evolve over time, without locking in problematic design errors for extended periods of time. See [PEP 411](#) for more details.

provisional package See [provisional API](#).

Python 3000 Nickname for the Python 3.x release line (coined long ago when the release of version 3 was something in the distant future.) This is also abbreviated „Py3k”.

Pythonic An idea or piece of code which closely follows the most common idioms of the Python language, rather than implementing code using concepts common to other languages. For example, a common idiom in Python is to loop over all elements of an iterable using a `for` statement. Many other languages don't have this type of construct, so people unfamiliar with Python sometimes use a numerical counter instead:

```
for i in range(len(food)) :  
    print (food[i])
```

As opposed to the cleaner, Pythonic method:

```
for piece in food:  
    print (piece)
```

qualified name A dotted name showing the „path” from a module's global scope to a class, function or method defined in that module, as defined in [PEP 3155](#). For top-level functions and classes, the qualified name is the same as the object's name:

```
>>> class C:  
...     class D:  
...         def meth(self):  
...             pass  
...  
>>> C.__qualname__  
'C'  
>>> C.D.__qualname__  
'C.D'  
>>> C.D.meth.__qualname__  
'C.D.meth'
```

When used to refer to modules, the *fully qualified name* means the entire dotted path to the module, including any parent packages, e.g. `email.mime.text`:


```
>>> import email.mime.text
>>> email.mime.text.__name__
'email.mime.text'
```

reference count The number of references to an object. When the reference count of an object drops to zero, it is deallocated. Reference counting is generally not visible to Python code, but it is a key element of the *CPython* implementation. The `sys` module defines a `getrefcount()` function that programmers can call to return the reference count for a particular object.

regular package A traditional *package*, such as a directory containing an `__init__.py` file.

See also *namespace package*.

__slots__ A declaration inside a class that saves memory by pre-declaring space for instance attributes and eliminating instance dictionaries. Though popular, the technique is somewhat tricky to get right and is best reserved for rare cases where there are large numbers of instances in a memory-critical application.

sequence An *iterable* which supports efficient element access using integer indices via the `__getitem__()` special method and defines a `__len__()` method that returns the length of the sequence. Some built-in sequence types are `list`, `str`, `tuple`, and `bytes`. Note that `dict` also supports `__getitem__()` and `__len__()`, but is considered a mapping rather than a sequence because the lookups use arbitrary *immutable* keys rather than integers.

The `collections.abc.Sequence` abstract base class defines a much richer interface that goes beyond just `__getitem__()` and `__len__()`, adding `count()`, `index()`, `__contains__()`, and `__reversed__()`. Types that implement this expanded interface can be registered explicitly using `register()`.

single dispatch A form of *generic function* dispatch where the implementation is chosen based on the type of a single argument.

slice An object usually containing a portion of a *sequence*. A slice is created using the subscript notation, `[]` with colons between numbers when several are given, such as in `variable_name[1:3:5]`. The bracket (subscript) notation uses `slice` objects internally.

special method A method that is called implicitly by Python to execute a certain operation on a type, such as addition. Such methods have names starting and ending with double underscores. Special methods are documented in `specialnames`.

statement A statement is part of a suite (a „block” of code). A statement is either an *expression* or one of several constructs with a keyword, such as `if`, `while` or `for`.

text encoding A codec which encodes Unicode strings to bytes.

text file A *file object* able to read and write `str` objects. Often, a text file actually accesses a byte-oriented datastream and handles the *text encoding* automatically. Examples of text files are files opened in text mode (`'r'` or `'w'`), `sys.stdin`, `sys.stdout`, and instances of `io.StringIO`.

See also *binary file* for a file object able to read and write *bytes-like objects*.

triple-quoted string A string which is bound by three instances of either a quotation mark (") or an apostrophe ('). While they don't provide any functionality not available with single-quoted strings, they are useful for a number of reasons. They allow you to include unescaped single and double quotes within a string and they can span multiple lines without the use of the continuation character, making them especially useful when writing docstrings.

type The type of a Python object determines what kind of object it is; every object has a type. An object's type is accessible as its `__class__` attribute or can be retrieved with `type(obj)`.

type alias A synonym for a type, created by assigning the type to an identifier.

Type aliases are useful for simplifying *type hints*. For example:

```
from typing import List, Tuple
```

(ciąg dalszy na następnej stronie)

(kontynuacja poprzedniej strony)

```
def remove_gray_shades(  
    colors: List[Tuple[int, int, int]]) -> List[Tuple[int, int, int]]:  
    pass
```

could be made more readable like this:

```
from typing import List, Tuple  
  
Color = Tuple[int, int, int]  
  
def remove_gray_shades(colors: List[Color]) -> List[Color]:  
    pass
```

See `typing` and [PEP 484](#), which describe this functionality.

type hint An *annotation* that specifies the expected type for a variable, a class attribute, or a function parameter or return value.

Type hints are optional and are not enforced by Python but they are useful to static type analysis tools, and aid IDEs with code completion and refactoring.

Type hints of global variables, class attributes, and functions, but not local variables, can be accessed using `typing.get_type_hints()`.

See `typing` and [PEP 484](#), which describe this functionality.

universal newlines A manner of interpreting text streams in which all of the following are recognized as ending a line: the Unix end-of-line convention `'\n'`, the Windows convention `'\r\n'`, and the old Macintosh convention `'\r'`. See [PEP 278](#) and [PEP 3116](#), as well as `bytes.splitlines()` for an additional use.

variable annotation An *annotation* of a variable or a class attribute.

When annotating a variable or a class attribute, assignment is optional:

```
class C:  
    field: 'annotation'
```

Variable annotations are usually used for *type hints*: for example this variable is expected to take `int` values:

```
count: int = 0
```

Variable annotation syntax is explained in section `annassign`.

See *function annotation*, [PEP 484](#) and [PEP 526](#), which describe this functionality.

virtual environment A cooperatively isolated runtime environment that allows Python users and applications to install and upgrade Python distribution packages without interfering with the behaviour of other Python applications running on the same system.

See also `venv`.

virtual machine A computer defined entirely in software. Python's virtual machine executes the *bytecode* emitted by the bytecode compiler.

Zen of Python Listing of Python design principles and philosophies that are helpful in understanding and using the language. The listing can be found by typing `„import this”` at the interactive prompt.

O tej dokumentacji

Dokumenty są wygenerowane ze źródeł `reStructuredText` przez `Sphinksa`, procesor dokumentów napisany specjalnie dla dokumentacji Pythona.

Rozwój dokumentacji i jej oprzyrządowania jest w całości wysiłkiem wolontarystycznym, tak samo jak sam Python. Jeśli chcesz wnieść swój wkład, na stronie `reporting-bugs` znajdziesz informacje jak to zrobić. Nowi wolontariusze są zawsze mile widziani!

Ogromne podziękowania dla:

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- Fredrika Lundha za jego projekt `Alternative Python Reference`, z którego Sphinx wziął wiele dobrych pomysłów.

B.1 Współtwórcy dokumentacji Pythona

Wiele ludzi rozwija język Python, bibliotekę standardową Pythona i dokumentację. W `Misc/ACKS` w źródłach Pythona znajdziesz częściową listę kontrybutorów.

Tylko dzięki wkładowi społeczności Python ma tak wspaniałą dokumentację – dziękujemy!

Historia i zapisy prawne

C.1 Historia programu

Python was created in the early 1990s by Guido van Rossum at Stichting Mathematisch Centrum (CWI, see <https://www.cwi.nl/>) in the Netherlands as a successor of a language called ABC. Guido remains Python's principal author, although it includes many contributions from others.

In 1995, Guido continued his work on Python at the Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI, see <https://www.cnri.reston.va.us/>) in Reston, Virginia where he released several versions of the software.

In May 2000, Guido and the Python core development team moved to BeOpen.com to form the BeOpen Python-Labs team. In October of the same year, the PythonLabs team moved to Digital Creations (now Zope Corporation; see <https://www.zope.org/>). In 2001, the Python Software Foundation (PSF, see <https://www.python.org/psf/>) was formed, a non-profit organization created specifically to own Python-related Intellectual Property. Zope Corporation is a sponsoring member of the PSF.

All Python releases are Open Source (see <https://opensource.org/> for the Open Source Definition). Historically, most, but not all, Python releases have also been GPL-compatible; the table below summarizes the various releases.

Wydanie	Pochodne po	Rok	Właściciel	Zgodne z Uprawnieniami Ogólnie Powszechnymi (GPL)?
od 0.9.0 do 1.2	nie podano	od 1991 do 1995	CWI	tak
od 1.3 do 1.5.2	1.2	od 1995 do 1999	CNRI	tak
1.6	1.5.2	2000	CNRI	nie
2.0	1.6	2000	BeOpen.com	nie
1.6.1	1.6	2001	CNRI	nie
2.1	2.0 i 1.6.1	2001	Fundacja Programu języka Pythonowskiego (PSF)	nie
2.0.1	2.0 i 1.6.1	2001	Fundacja Programu języka Pythonowskiego (PSF)	tak
2.1.1	2.1 i 2.0.1	2001	Fundacja Programu języka Pythonowskiego (PSF)	tak
2.1.2	2.1.1	2002	Fundacja Programu języka Pythonowskiego (PSF)	tak
2.1.3	2.1.2	2002	Fundacja Programu języka Pythonowskiego (PSF)	tak
2.2 and above	2.1.1	2001-now	Fundacja Programu języka Pythonowskiego (PSF)	tak

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C.2 Zasady i warunki postępowania z programem języka pythonowskiego i ogólnie jego użycia.

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C.3.1 Mersenne Twister

The `_random` module includes code based on a download from <http://www.math.sci.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/~m-mat/MT/MT2002/emt19937ar.html>. The following are the verbatim comments from the original code:

```
A C-program for MT19937, with initialization improved 2002/1/26.
Coded by Takuji Nishimura and Makoto Matsumoto.

Before using, initialize the state by using init_genrand(seed)
or init_by_array(init_key, key_length).

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Any feedback is very welcome.
http://www.math.sci.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/~m-mat/MT/emt.html
email: m-mat @ math.sci.hiroshima-u.ac.jp (remove space)
```

C.3.2 Sockets

The `socket` module uses the functions, `getaddrinfo()`, and `getnameinfo()`, which are coded in separate source files from the WIDE Project, <http://www.wide.ad.jp/>.

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C.3.3 Asynchronous socket services

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C.3.6 UUencode and UUdecode functions

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Modified by Jack Jansen, CWI, July 1995:

- Use `binascii` module to do the actual line-by-line conversion between `ascii` and binary. This results in a 1000-fold speedup. The C version is still 5 times faster, though.
- Arguments more compliant with Python standard

C.3.7 XML Remote Procedure Calls

The `xmlrpc.client` module contains the following notice:

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C.3.9 Select kqueue

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C.3.10 SipHash24

The file `Python/pyhash.c` contains Marek Majkowski's implementation of Dan Bernstein's SipHash24 algorithm. It contains the following note:

```
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Original location:
  https://github.com/majek/csiphash/

Solution inspired by code from:
  Samuel Neves (supercop/crypto_auth/siphash24/little)
  djb (supercop/crypto_auth/siphash24/little2)
  Jean-Philippe Aumasson (https://131002.net/siphash/siphash24.c)
```

C.3.11 strtod and dtoa

The file `Python/dtoa.c`, which supplies C functions `dtoa` and `strtod` for conversion of C doubles to and from strings, is derived from the file of the same name by David M. Gay, currently available from <http://www.netlib.org/fp/>. The original file, as retrieved on March 16, 2009, contains the following copyright and licensing notice:

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C.3.12 OpenSSL

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C.3.14 libffi

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C.3.15 zlib

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```
Jean-loup Gailly      Mark Adler
jloup@gzip.org
```

```
Mark Adler
madler@alumni.caltech.edu
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C.3.16 cfuhash

The implementation of the hash table used by the `tracemalloc` is based on the `cfuhash` project:

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C.3.17 libmpdec

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